

**哈佛** 蓝星双语名著导读 (精选版)

Today's Most Popular Study Guides

# 鲁滨孙漂流记

## Robinson Crusoe

[英] Daniel Defoe 原著

Ben Horman 导读

John Henriksen

许秀妍 翻译

**SMARTER**

**BETTER**

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著作权合同登记号:图字:02-2003-9

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

鲁滨孙漂流记:英汉对照 / (英)笛福(Defoe, D.)著;许秀妍译.—2版.—天津:天津科技翻译出版公司,2007.5

(哈佛蓝星双语名著导读:精选版)

书名原文:Robinson Crusoe

ISBN 978-7-5433-2170-0

I. 鲁… II. ①笛… ②许… III. ①英语—汉语—对照读物②长篇小说—英国—近代 IV. H319.4:I

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 039836 号

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出版:天津科技翻译出版公司

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网址:www.tsttpc.com

印刷:天津市蓟县宏图印务有限公司印刷

发行:全国新华书店

版本记录:880×1230 64 开本 3.375 印张 67 千字

2007 年 5 月第 2 版 2007 年 5 月第 3 次印刷

定价:8.00 元

(如有印装问题,可与出版社调换)

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## 致读者

亲爱的读者,在这个多元文化的世界里,渴望知识,钟情文学,热爱英语的你是否想过站在巨人的肩膀上摘星呢?

你手上这本蓝色小册子正是风行全美的哈佛蓝星笔记,是哈佛学生们将名著阅读与文学学习融会贯通,编写而成的名著导读本。它们以经典性和流行性并存的名著为素材,以明晰的风格和地道的语言而著称。每一本都包括著作的创作背景,人物分析,主题解析,篇章讲解,重要引文释义,作品档案,并且附有相关的思考题,推荐的论文题,阅读后的小测验,要点注释,以及推荐阅读篇目。

这样的编排使你不仅仅停留在对名著内容上的了解,更可迅速、全面、深入地掌握著作的全部资料,同时也满足了对文化做进一步了解和研究的需求。蓝星精辟、明晰的编写风格将“半天阅读一本名著”的想法变为现实,帮你在有限的闲暇内阅读更多的书,在地道的语言中迅速提高英语水平,丰富文学内涵,增加谈资。

天津科技翻译出版公司近年来陆续引进出版了 50 本蓝星笔记,由我国外语界资深专家翻译、审校,本次又从中精挑细选了 10 本蓝星笔记,精心制作成为“哈佛蓝星双语名著导读(精选版)”,既保留了原书特点,并对文中的知识要点做了注释,更加适合你的需要。

蓝星闪耀,照你前行!

## CONTEXT

**D**aniel Defoe was born in 1660, in London, and was originally christened Daniel Foe, changing his name around the age of thirty-five to sound more aristocratic. Like his character Robinson Crusoe, Defoe was a third child. His mother and father, James and Mary Foe, were Presbyterian dissenters\*. By occupation, James Foe was a middle-class wax and candle merchant. As a child, Daniel witnessed two of the greatest disasters of the seventeenth century: a recurrence of the deadly plague\* and the Great Fire of London\* in 1666. These traumatizing events may have helped shape his fascination with catastrophes and survival in his later writing. Defoe attended a respected school in Dorking\*, where he was an excellent student, but as a Presbyterian, he was forbidden to attend Oxford\* or Cambridge\*. Instead, he entered a dissenting institution called Morton's Academy and for some time entertained the idea of becoming a Presbyterian minister. Though he abandoned this plan, his Protestant values endured throughout his life despite discrimination and persecution, and these values are powerfully expressed in *Robinson Crusoe*. In 1683,



## 来龙·去脉

丹尼尔·笛福于1660年出生在英国伦敦。在35岁左右时,为了使名字听起来更具有贵族风格,他把原来的名字丹尼尔·福改成了丹尼尔·笛福。笛福和他描写的人物鲁滨孙·克鲁索一样,在家中排行第三。他的父亲詹姆斯·福和母亲玛丽·福都是新教长老教的信徒。父亲詹姆斯是一名经营蜡烛生意的中产阶级商人。丹尼尔在小的时候亲身经历了两起17世纪期间发生的重大灾难:黑死病的再次袭击和发生于1666年的伦敦大火。也许,正是这样的经历致使他的作品总是离不开灾难和获救的主题。笛福曾在多禽城的一家贵族学校读书,而且是一名优秀的学生。但是,作为一名长老教的信徒,他被禁止到牛津大学或剑桥大学上学。于是,他便在非国教的默顿学院上学并且打算成为一名长老教牧师。尽管他后来放弃了这一计划,但是,他不顾任何歧视和迫害,一直坚信着新教的教义。这点可以在《鲁滨孙漂流记》中就有所体现。1683年,笛福成了一名推销针织衣物的流动推销员,并到荷兰、法国和西班牙等地出差,笛福养成了旅



Defoe became a traveling hosiery salesman. Visiting Holland, France, and Spain on business, Defoe developed a taste for travel that lasted throughout his life. His fiction reflects this interest in travel as well; as his characters Moll Flanders and Robinson Crusoe both change their lives by voyaging far from their native England.

Defoe quickly became successful as a merchant, establishing his headquarters in a high-class neighborhood of London. A year after starting up his business, he married an heiress named Mary Tuffley, who brought him the sizeable fortune of 3,700 pounds as dowry. A fervent critic of King James II\*, Defoe became affiliated with the supporters of the duke of Monmouth\*, who led a rebellion against the king in 1685. When the rebellion failed, Defoe was essentially forced out of England, and he spent three years in Europe writing tracts against James II. When the king was deposed in the Glorious Revolution\* of 1688 and replaced by William\* of Orange, Defoe was able to return to England and to his business. Unfortunately, Defoe did not have the same financial success as previously, and by 1692 he was bankrupt, having accumulated the huge sum of 17,000 pounds in debts. Though he eventually paid off most of the total, he was never again entirely free from debt, and the theme of financial

来龙·去脉

5



vicissitudes—the wild ups and downs in one's pocket-book—became a prominent theme in his later novels. *Robinson Crusoe*, in particular, contains many reflections about the value of money.

Around this time, Defoe began to write, partly as a moneymaking venture. One of his first creations was a poem written in 1701, entitled *The True-Born Englishman*\*, which became very popular and earned Defoe some celebrity. He also wrote political pamphlets. One of these, *The Shortest Way with Dissenters*\*, was a satire on persecutors of dissenters and sold very well among the ruling Anglican elite until they realized that it was mocking their own practices. As a result, Defoe was publicly pilloried—his hands and wrists locked in a wooden device—in 1703, and then jailed in Newgate Prison\*. During this time his business failed. Released through the intervention of Robert Harley\*, a Tory\* minister and Speaker of Parliament, Defoe began working as a publicist, political journalist, and pamphleteer for Harley and other politicians. He also worked as a spy, reveling in aliases and disguises, perhaps reflecting his own variable identity as merchant, poet, journalist, and prisoner. This theme of changeable identity would later be expressed in the life of Robinson Crusoe, who becomes merchant,



底摆脱过负债的生活。有关财富的大起大落和经济状况的兴衰成了笛福后期小说的重要主题。《鲁滨孙漂流记》中就有很多对金钱观念的反映。

也就在这个时候，笛福开始了他的写作生涯，从某种程度上讲，他这是在为挣钱而写作。他最初的作品之一，就是写于1701年的一首诗，即《真正的英国人》，这首诗后来在民间广为流传，笛福也因此变得小有名气。他还写了一些政治小册子，其中的《消灭不同教派的捷径》是一篇讽刺异教徒迫害者的文章。当时处于统治地位的是英国圣公会，人们十分喜爱这篇文章，所以一直十分畅销，直到他们意识到这篇文章其实是在讽刺他们的所作所为。1703年，笛福为此被处以枷刑，被监禁在伦敦纽盖特监狱，他的手和手腕被锁在木制的刑具中。在此期间，他的生意垮了。因为托利党大臣兼议会发言人罗伯特·哈里的介入，笛福才得以释放。被释放之后，笛福为哈里和其他政客当政治记者，做政治评论和撰写政治小册子。他也曾化名伪装当过间谍，这反映了他身份的多变性，从商人到诗人，又从记者到犯人。这种身份多变的特征在克鲁索的一生中有所反映：克鲁索当



slave, plantation owner, and even unofficial king. In his writing, Defoe often used a pseudonym simply because he enjoyed the effect. He was incredibly wide-ranging and productive as a writer, turning out over 500 books and pamphlets during his life.

Defoe began writing fiction late in life, around the age of sixty. He published his first novel, *Robinson Crusoe*, in 1719, attracting a large middle-class readership. He followed in 1722 with *Moll Flanders*\*, the story of a tough, streetwise heroine whose fortunes rise and fall dramatically. Both works straddle the border between journalism and fiction. *Robinson Crusoe* was based on the true story of a shipwrecked seaman named Alexander Selkirk and was passed off as history, while *Moll Flanders* included dark prison scenes drawn from Defoe's own experiences in Newgate and his later interviews with prisoners. His focus on the actual conditions of everyday life and avoidance of the courtly and the heroic made Defoe a revolutionary in English literature and helped define the new genre of the novel. Stylistically, Defoe was a great innovator. Dispensing with the ornate and showy style associated with the upper classes, Defoe used the simple, direct fact-based style of the middle classes, which became the new standard for the English novel.





过商人、奴隶和大农场主，甚至做过非正式的国王。在写作中，笛福经常使用笔名，这仅仅是因为他喜欢这种效果。笛福是一名多产作家且作品内容也很广泛，他一生中写的书和小册子总共就有 500 多本。

笛福是在 60 岁左右开始小说创作的。1719 年，他的第一部小说《鲁滨孙漂流记》出版了，这部作品吸引了很多中产阶级读者。1722 年，他的又一部小说《摩尔·弗兰德斯》则讲述了一名女英雄的故事。这个女英雄坚强，熟知民间疾苦，但她的命运却戏剧性地大起大落。这两部作品的体裁都介于日记和小说之间。《鲁滨孙漂流记》源于一个名叫亚历山大·塞尔扣克的水手的真实故事。这个水手曾经遭遇过海难，他的故事后来在历史上流传了下来。而《摩尔·弗兰德斯》作品中对黑暗的监狱的描述都源于笛福在纽盖特监狱的亲身经历和他对犯人的采访。笛福的作品避免描写那些优雅的、英雄般的事迹，而侧重于对日常生活中现实状况的描写。为此，笛福成为了英国文学的变革者，也为界定新类型的小说做出了贡献。就文体而言，笛福也是一名伟大的创新者。笛福没有运用代表着贵族阶级的华丽辞藻，而是采用了中产阶



With *Robinson Crusoe's* theme of solitary human existence, Defoe paved the way for the central modern theme of alienation and isolation. Defoe died in London on April 24, 1731, of a fatal "lethargy"—an unclear diagnosis that may refer to a stroke. ✨



级那种简单、直接、基于现实的文体。这一特点成为了衡量英国小说的新标准。借助《鲁滨孙漂流记》中人物单一的特点，笛福为表达现代异化和孤独的主题做了铺垫。1731年4月24日，在伦敦，笛福死于致命的“嗜眠症”（由于当时的诊断很模糊，也许是死于中风）。✿