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蓝星双语名著导读

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蝇王

Lord of the Flies

〔美〕 William Golding 原著

Brian Phillips 导读

郭德艳 翻译

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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，在地道的语言环境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精挑细选了50本蓝星笔记，由我国外语界资深专家张滨江教授、刘品义教授主持翻译和审校工作，天津外国语学院教授、副教授以及部分优秀青年教师进行翻译，陈法春教授、阎玉敏、常子霞副教授和李晓霞讲师协助部分审校，共同合作、精心制作成为“哈佛蓝星双语名著导读”，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！

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## CONTEXT

**W**illiam Golding was born on September 19, 1911, in Cornwall, England. After graduating from Oxford, he worked briefly as an actor, then became a schoolteacher. When England entered World War II, Golding joined the Royal Navy. After the war, he resumed teaching and also began writing novels. His first and greatest success came with 1954's *Lord of the Flies*, after which he was able to retire from teaching and devote himself fully to writing. Although he never again attained the kind of popular and artistic success he enjoyed with *Lord of the Flies*, on the basis of that book he remained a respected and distinguished author for the rest of his life, publishing several novels and a play, *The Brass Butterfly* (1958). He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1983. William Golding died in 1993, one of the most acclaimed writers in England.


*Lord of the Flies*, which tells the story of a group of English boys marooned on a tropical island after their plane is shot down during a war, is fiction. But the book's exploration of the idea of human evil is to some extent based on Golding's experience with the violence and savagery of human beings during World War II. In exploring the breakdown into savagery of a group of boys free from the imposed moral constraints of civilization and society, *Lord of the Flies* dramatizes a fundamental human struggle: the conflict between the impulse to obey rules, behave morally, and act lawfully and the impulse to seek brute power over others, act selfishly, behave in a way that will gratify one's own desires, scorn moral rules, and indulge in violence.

## 来龙·去脉


威廉·戈尔丁于1911年9月19日出生于英国康沃尔郡。从牛津大学毕业后他曾当过演员，之后在一所学校任教。随着英国卷入到第二次世界大战，戈尔丁加入了英国皇家海军。战后，他重操教职并且开始尝试小说创作。戈尔丁的第一部也是最伟大的成功之作是1954年发表的《蝇王》。随后他辞去教职，专事写作。尽管戈尔丁后来的作品无论是在受欢迎程度还是艺术成就上都无法与《蝇王》相媲美，但他在自己的后半生却因《蝇王》成为一名受人尊敬的杰出作家。戈尔丁同时还发表了其他几部小说及一个剧本《铜蝴蝶》(1958)。1983年他被授予诺贝尔文学奖。威廉·戈尔丁，这位英国最受拥戴的作家之一，于1993年辞世。

《蝇王》是部虚构小说，讲述了在战争中一架飞机被击落，机上的一群英国男孩被弃于一座热带荒岛上的故事。但是书中对于人类邪恶本性的探讨从某种程度上来讲，却是以戈尔丁在二战中目睹的人类的残暴与野蛮为基础的。在对一群不受文明与社会道德束缚的孩子蜕化为野蛮人进行剖析的过程中，《蝇王》生动地再现了人性两种心理之间的根本冲突：一种是遵从规则、讲求道德、依法行事的心理，另一种是攫取权力控制他人、自私自利、只求满足个人欲望、蔑视道德准绳、痴迷于暴力的心理。第一种心理可以理解为

The first set of impulses might be thought of as the “civilizing instinct,” which encourages people to work together toward common goals and behave peacefully; the second set of impulses might be thought of as the “barbarizing instinct,” or the instinct toward savagery, which urges people to rebel against civilization and instead seek anarchy, chaos, despotism, and violence. The novel’s structure and style are extremely straightforward. The book largely excludes poetic language, lengthy description, and philosophical interludes. The novel is also allegorical, meaning that characters and objects in the book directly represent the novel’s central thematic ideas.

Because its story is allegorical, *Lord of the Flies* can be interpreted in many ways. During the 1950s and 1960s, many readings of the book connected it with grand historical, religious, and psychological schemes: the book was said to have dramatized the history of civilization, the history of religion, or the struggle among the Freudian components of unconscious identity—id, ego, and superego. Since the book does deal with fundamental human tendencies, there is a glimmer of truth in each of these readings, but it is important to remember that the novel’s philosophical register is really quite limited—almost entirely restricted to the two extremes represented by Ralph and Jack—and is certainly not complex or subtle enough to offer a realistic parallel to the history of human endeavors. Every element of *Lord of the Flies* becomes meaningful in relation to the book’s exploration of its particular philosophical conflict. 

“文明的天性”，它能激励人们齐心协力达成共同目标，在行动上采取和平方式；而第二种心理可归结为“未开化的天性”或近乎野蛮的天性，它能驱使人们反抗文明，寻求无政府主义、混乱、专制与暴力。小说的结构与文体非常简单，作品在很大程度上避免了诗意的语言、冗长的描述及哲学探究的介入。《蝇王》同时还是一部寓言式作品，书中的人物与物体直接揭示了小说的主题思想。

因为故事本身具有寓言色彩，所以《蝇王》可以从许多视角加以诠释。20世纪50年代至60年代期间，人们在解读这部作品时经常将它与重大的历史、宗教、心理学等问题联系起来：有人说《蝇王》展现了文明史、宗教史或者弗洛伊德理论中潜意识的层次——本我，自我与超我之间的斗争。鉴于此书涉及到人性的根本趋向，任何一种解读都不无道理，但值得注意的是，书中所涉猎的哲学范畴不仅有限——几乎仅限于由拉尔夫与杰克所代表的两个极端，而且明显地不够全面、细致，难以从现实主义角度充分反映人类奋斗的历史。作品尤其对哲学范畴的矛盾进行了探究，所以《蝇王》中的任何一个元素都因此而显得意味深长了。

## PLOT OVERVIEW

**I**n the midst of a raging war, a plane evacuating a group of English boys from Britain is shot down over a deserted tropical island. Marooned, the boys set about electing a leader and finding a way to be rescued. They choose Ralph as their leader, and Ralph appoints Jack to be the leader of the hunters. Ralph, Jack, and Simon set off on an expedition to explore the island. When they return, Ralph declares that they must light a signal fire to attract the attention of passing ships. The boys begin to do so, using the lens from Piggy's\* eyeglasses to ignite dead wood, but they are more interested in playing than in paying close attention to their duties, and the fire quickly ignites the forest. A large swath of dead wood burns out of control. One of the youngest boys disappears, presumably having burned to death.

At first, the boys enjoy their life without grown-ups. They splash in the lagoon and play games, though Ralph complains that they should be maintaining the signal fire and building huts for shelter. The hunters have trouble catching a pig, but Jack becomes increasingly preoccupied with the act of hunting. One day, a ship passes by on the horizon, and Ralph and Piggy notice, to their horror, that the signal fire has burned out; it had been the hunters' responsibility to maintain it. Furious, Ralph accosts Jack, but the hunter has just returned with his first kill, and all the boys seem gripped with a strange frenzy, reenacting the chase in a kind of wild dance. When Piggy criticizes him, Jack hits him across the face.

Ralph blows the conch shell used to summon the boys and

## 情节·览

在一场激烈的战争中，疏散一群英国男孩的飞机在一座热带的孤岛上空被击落。在孤立无援的状况下，孩子们决定首先选一位首领，然后寻找获救的方式。大家推选拉尔夫为首领，拉尔夫随之指派杰克负责管理猎手。拉尔夫、杰克、西蒙三人出发去勘察海岛的情况。回来后，拉尔夫宣布，他们必须生一堆火作为信号，以引起过往船只的注意。孩子们即刻行动起来，用猪崽子的眼镜片聚光，将枯木点燃，然而，孩子们更感兴趣的是嬉戏玩耍，而不是严守职责。火很快蔓延至森林。失控的火势烧毁了大量枯木，其中一个年龄最小的男孩失踪了，可能已命丧火海。

起初，孩子们在海岛上充分享受着没有成年人的自由生活。尽管拉尔夫一再提醒他们应该看好信号火堆，搭建茅屋来遮风蔽雨，他们却一味地在水潭里溅着、泼着水花，嬉戏玩耍。猎手们在捕猎野猪时遇到了麻烦，杰克却越来越痴迷于打猎的活动。一天，一艘船驶过海平线，拉尔夫与猪崽子发现了船只，但令他们惊恐的是，信号火堆已经熄灭了，而看管火堆是猎手的职责。愤怒中的拉尔夫向杰克讲明情况，但身为猎手的杰克刚完成了他的第一次捕杀，所有的孩子们好像都被一种奇怪的狂热情绪支配着，在疯狂的舞动中重现了他们追捕野猪的场面。当猪崽子责怪杰克时，杰克朝他的脸上打去。

拉尔夫吹响了用来召集孩子们开会的海螺，希望

reprimands them in a speech intended to restore order. Yet there is a larger, more insidious problem than keeping the signal fire lit and overcoming the difficulties of hunting: the boys have started to become afraid. The littlest boys (known as “littluns”) have been troubled by nightmares from the beginning, and more and more boys now believe that there is some sort of beast or monster lurking on the island. At the meeting, the older boys try to convince the others to think rationally: if there were a monster, where would it hide during the daytime? One of the littluns suggests that it hides in the sea, a proposition that terrifies the whole group.

Not long after the meeting, an aircraft battle takes place high above the island. The boys are sleeping, so they do not notice the flashing lights and explosions in the clouds. A parachutist drifts to earth on the signal fire mountain. He is dead. Sam and Eric, the twins responsible for watching the fire at night, have fallen asleep, so they do not see him land. But when they wake up, they see the enormous silhouette of his parachute and hear the strange flapping noises it makes. Thinking the beast is at hand, they rush back to the camp in terror and report that the beast has attacked them.

The boys organize a hunting expedition to search for monsters. Jack and Ralph, who are increasingly at odds, travel up the mountain. They see the silhouette of the parachute from a distance and think that it looks like a huge, deformed ape. The group holds a meeting, at which Jack and Ralph tell the others of the sighting. Jack says that Ralph is a coward and that he should be removed from office, but the other boys refuse to vote him out of power. Jack angrily runs away down the beach, calling all the hunters to join him. Ralph rallies the remaining boys

恢复海岛上的生活秩序。他在讲话中批评了大家，然而孩子们面临的问题不仅仅是让信号火堆永不熄灭以及克服打猎的困难，还有一个更大、更可怕的问题摆在面前：恐惧感在孩子们中间蔓延。年龄最小的孩子们（被称为“小家伙们”）从一开始就受到噩梦的困扰，现在他们越来越深信岛上潜伏着某种野兽或怪物。开会时，年龄稍大的孩子千方百计说服其他人要凭着理性考虑问题：如果真有野兽，白天它又能在何处藏身？其中一个小家伙提出野兽可能藏在海里，这一说法令所有的孩子惊悸不已。

会议结束后不久，海岛上方的高空中爆发了一场飞机大战。当时孩子们正在熟睡中，没能看到云层中闪烁的亮光与轰炸。一名伞兵坠落到点着信号火堆的山上，伞兵已停止了呼吸。晚上看守火堆的萨姆与埃里克这对双胞胎当时都睡着了，所以没有看见伞兵的着陆。但当两人醒来时，他们却看见了那只降落伞黑乎乎的庞大轮廓，听到了它发出的奇怪拍打声。一想到野兽就近在咫尺，惊恐中的两个人疾速奔回营地，向众人报告说，他们受到了野兽的攻击。

于是，孩子们组成了一只猎捕队前去寻找野兽。尽管杰克与拉尔夫间的矛盾日益加深，两个人还是一同来到山上进行侦察，从远处看到了降落伞那不甚清晰的轮廓，它看上去犹如一只身材高大、形体扭曲的猿。孩子们就此事开会讨论，由杰克与拉尔夫向其他人叙述了所见到的景象。杰克当众说拉尔夫是个胆小鬼，不应再担任首领之职。但其他孩子拒绝投票撤消拉尔夫的职位，杰克气愤地沿着海滩跑开了，招呼所有的猎手加入他的行列。拉尔夫重新集合剩下来的孩





to build a new signal fire, this time on the beach instead of on the “monster’s” mountain. They obey, but before they have finished the task, most of them have slipped away to join Jack.

Jack declares himself the leader of this new tribe, and organizes a hunt and violent, ritual slaughter of a sow to solemnize the occasion. They then decapitate the sow and place its head on a sharpened stake in the jungle as an offering to the beast. Encountering the bloody, fly-covered head, Simon has a terrible vision, during which it seems to him that the head is speaking. The voice, which he imagines to belong to the Lord of the Flies, says that Simon will never escape him, for he exists within all men. Simon faints; when he wakes up, he goes to the mountain, where he sees the dead parachutist. Understanding then that the monster does not exist externally but rather within each individual boy, Simon travels to the beach to tell the others what he has seen. But they are in the midst of a chaotic revelry—even Ralph and Piggy have joined Jack’s feast—and when they see Simon’s shadowy figure emerge from the jungle, they fall upon him and kill him with their bare hands and teeth.

The following morning, Ralph and Piggy discuss what they have done. Jack’s hunters attack them and their few followers, stealing Piggy’s glasses in the process. Ralph’s group travels to Jack’s stronghold, called Castle Rock, in an attempt to make Jack see reason. But Jack orders Sam and Eric tied up and fights with Ralph. In the ensuing battle, one boy, Roger, rolls a boulder down from the mountain, killing Piggy and shattering the conch shell. Ralph barely manages to escape a torrent of spears.

All night Ralph hides, and the following day he continues to hide while he is hunted like an animal. Jack has the other boys ignite the forest in order to smoke him out of his hiding place.