

哈佛

蓝星双语名著导读

Today's Most Popular Study Guides

屠场

The Jungle

〔美〕Upton Sinclair 原著
Selena Ward 等 导读
王静 王利 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，帮助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

Upton Sinclair was born on September 20, 1878, in Baltimore, Maryland. His family had once belonged to the southern aristocracy but, at Sinclair's birth, the family hovered near poverty. Sinclair graduated from high school early and enrolled in the City College of New York at the age of fourteen. When he was fifteen, he began writing to support himself and help pay his college expenses. During his college years, Sinclair encountered socialist philosophy, the influence of which is evident in his writing throughout his life, and became an avid supporter of the Socialist Party. After he graduated from college, he enrolled in Columbia University as a graduate student in 1897.

Sinclair published five novels between 1901 and 1906 but none of them generated much income. Late in 1904, the editors of the popular socialist newspaper *Appeal to Reason* sent Sinclair to Chicago to examine the lives of stockyard workers. He spent seven weeks in the city's meatpacking plants, learning every detail about the work itself, the home lives of workers, and the structure of the business. *The Jungle* was born from this research and was first published in serial form in *Appeal to Reason*. The first few publishers whom Sinclair approached told him that his novel was too shocking, and he financed a first publication of the book himself. Eventually, however, Sinclair did find a willing commercial publisher, and in 1906, *The Jungle* was published in its entirety.

With the instant success of *The Jungle*, Sinclair took his place in the ranks of the "muckrakers," a term that Theodore

来龙·去脉

厄普顿·辛克莱于1878年9月20日出生于马里兰州的巴尔的摩。他的家族曾是南方的贵族，但当他出生时，家族已经没落。辛克莱很早就高中毕业，并在14岁时考入纽约城市大学。15岁时他就开始靠写作谋生，支付学费。在大学期间，辛克莱接触到了社会主义理论，这些理论的影响贯穿他的写作生涯，他还成为社会主义党的热切支持者。大学毕业后，他于1897成为哥伦比亚大学的研究生。

1901~1906年，辛克莱出版了5部小说，但是没有一本为他带来太多收入。1904年下半年，畅销的社会主义报纸《向理智呼吁》的编辑派辛克莱去芝加哥调查屠场工人的生活。他花了7周的时间待在芝加哥市肉类加工厂，详细了解了屠场工作的内容、工人的家庭生活以及肉类加工的各个工序。这一调查孕育出了《屠场》，并以连载的形式刊登在《向理智呼吁》上。辛克莱最初找了几位出版商，但他们都说这部小说太过骇人听闻，他只好自己掏钱首次出版了它。但后来，辛克莱终于找到了一位愿意帮他的出版商，并于1906年出版了《屠场》全书。

此书一经出版，马上取得巨大成功，辛克莱也被称为“黑幕揭发者”，这一名称是1906年西奥多·罗斯福首次提出的，专门指代那一群专门揭发工业化带



Roosevelt coined in 1906 to refer to a group of journalists who devoted themselves to exposing the ills of industrialization. *The Jungle* raised a public outcry against the unhealthy standards in the meatpacking industry and provoked the passage of The Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906. No novel since Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, first published in 1851, had made such a social impact. The novel's success satisfied Sinclair's financial concerns but not his political motivations for writing it. Sinclair had intended the novel to elicit sympathy for the working class and build support for the Socialist movement. His readership, however, was more moved by the threat of tainted beef than the plight of the worker. Sinclair tried to translate the success of *The Jungle* into large-scale social change by building a utopian colony in New Jersey with the profits from the novel, but the colony burned down four months after its inception.

In 1911, Sinclair divorced his first wife and married Mary Craig Kimbrough, a writer. They moved to California where Sinclair continued to write in support of socialism. During the Great Depression, Sinclair organized the End Poverty in California movement. In 1934, he ran as a democrat in an unsuccessful campaign to become California's governor. During the 1940s, he returned to writing fiction. He enjoyed a revival in popularity and won a Pulitzer Prize* for *Dragon's Teeth*, a novel dealing with Nazism in Germany.

Sinclair and his wife moved to a small town in Arizona in the 1950s. After Kimbrough died in 1961, Sinclair married again. His third wife died in 1967, and Sinclair died in 1968. Though he published more than eighty books after *The Jungle*, he is most remembered for this novel. In the aftermath of the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact, and the Berlin Wall, the





来的弊病的新闻记者。《屠场》一书引起了公众对肉类加工业不卫生状况的强烈抗议，迫使政府在1906年通过了《卫生食品与药品法案》。自1851年H·B·斯托的《汤姆叔叔的小屋》出版以来，还没有哪一本书能够在社会上引起这么大的轰动。小说的成功解决了辛克莱的经济问题，但并未达到他写这本书的政治目的。辛克莱本想利用此书博得人们对工人阶级的同情和对社会主义运动的支持。然而，比起工人们的悲惨遭遇，读者更加因加工腐烂的牛肉这一恶行而感到震惊。辛克莱曾用小说的赢利在新泽西建立了一个乌托邦式的社会，试图用《屠场》的成功带来大规模的社会变革，但这个理想国在成立4个月后便宣告解体。

1911年，辛克莱与第一任妻子离婚后，娶了作家玛丽·克雷格·金勃朗。他们移居到加利福尼亚，在那里，辛克莱继续写作支持社会主义。在大萧条时期，辛克莱组织了“消灭加利福尼亚州的贫困”的运动。1934年，他作为民主党人竞选加州州长，但没有成功。40年代，他又回到小说创作上来，重新赢得了大众的欢迎，并因一部描写德国纳粹主义的小说《龙牙》获得普利策奖。

辛克莱和妻子在50年代移居到亚利桑那州的一个小镇上。1961年金勃朗去世后，他第三次结婚。辛克莱的第三任妻子死于1967年，而他也于1968年去世。虽然他在《屠场》后又出版了80多本书，人们却大多因这一本书而记住了他。在苏联成立、《华沙条约》签订以及柏林墙建起之后，这部小说对社会主义的理



novel's idealistic glorification of socialism may seem naive, but the novel remains an important social record of the psychology of American capitalism in the early twentieth century. 

想化的赞颂看起来似乎很天真，但它却是描写 20 世纪早期美国资本主义心理的一部重要社会实录。

PLOT OVERVIEW

Jurgis Rudkus and Ona Lukoszaite, a young man and woman who have recently immigrated to Chicago from Lithuania, hold their wedding feast at a bar in an area of Chicago known as Packingtown. The couple and several relatives have come to Chicago in search of a better life, but Packingtown, the center of Lithuanian immigration and of Chicago's meatpacking industry, is a hard, dangerous, and filthy place where it is difficult to find a job. After the reception, Jurgis and Ona discover that they are more than a hundred dollars in debt to the saloonkeeper. In Lithuania, custom dictates that guests at a wedding-feast leave money to cover the cost, but in America, many of the impoverished immigrants leave the feast without leaving any money. Jurgis, who has great faith in the American Dream, vows that he will simply work harder to make more money.

Jurgis, who is young and energetic, quickly finds work, as do Marija Berczynskas, Ona's cousin, and Jonas, the brother of Ona's step-mother, Teta Elzbieta. The family signs an agreement to buy a house, but it turns out to be a swindle; the agreement is full of hidden costs, and the house is shoddy and poorly maintained. As the family's living expenses increase, even Ona and young Stanislovas, one of Teta Elzbieta's children, are forced to look for jobs. Jobs in Packingtown involve back-breaking labor, however, conducted in unsafe conditions with little regard for individual workers. Furthermore, the immigrant community is fraught with crime and corruption. Jurgis's father, Dede Antanas, finds a job only after agreeing to pay another

情节·览

尤吉斯·路德库斯和奥娜·路考在特是新从立陶宛移民到芝加哥的一对青年男女。他们在芝加哥的罐头镇的一家酒馆里举行婚礼。小两口和几个亲戚来到芝加哥是为了找寻更好的生活。但是作为立陶宛移民中心和芝加哥肉类加工工业中心的罐头镇，是个条件艰苦，充满危险，肮脏的地方，在那里很难找到工作。喜宴之后，奥娜和尤吉斯发现他们欠了酒店老板一百多美元。在立陶宛，风俗要求每位来参加喜宴的客人留下钱来分担费用；但在美国，许多来参加婚宴的贫穷移民一分钱也没留下就走了。尤吉斯对美国梦充满了无上信仰，他发誓要多干活，多挣钱。

年轻力壮的尤吉斯很快就找到了工作，奥娜的表姐玛丽亚·波琴兹卡，还有奥娜的继母伊莎贝塔大娘的兄弟乔那斯也都相继找到了工作。一家人签下了一份买房的合同，却被人骗了；合同上全是没有被说明的费用，房子是以次充好，而且破烂不堪。随着一家人生活开支的不断增加，甚至连奥娜和伊莎贝塔大娘的儿子斯坦尼斯洛伐斯，都被迫出去找工作了。但在罐头镇工作非常辛苦，工作环境十分危险，工人的安全也无法得到保障。不但如此，移民圈子里充满了犯罪和腐败。尤吉斯的父亲，安特那斯老爹是在答应把他工资的 $\frac{1}{3}$ 送给帮助者这个条件后，才算找到了工



man a third of his wages for helping him obtain the job. But the job is too difficult for the old man, and it quickly kills him.

Winter is the most dangerous season in Packingtown and even Jurgis, forced to work in an unheated slaughterhouse in which it is difficult to see, risks his life every day by simply going to work. Marija is courted by Tamoszius, a likable violinist, but the couple is never able to marry because they never have enough money to hold a wedding. Marija's factory closes down and she loses her job. Distressed about the terrible conditions of his family members' lives, Jurgis joins a union and slowly begins to understand the web of political corruption and bribery that makes Packingtown run. Hoping to improve his lot, Jurgis begins trying to learn English. Marija regains her job, but she is fired when she complains about being cheated out of some of her pay. Ona is now pregnant, and her job has become increasingly difficult for her. Her supervisor, Miss Henderson, oversees a prostitution ring, and most of the other girls at the factory are made to be prostitutes. Ona gives birth to a healthy boy, whom she and Jurgis name Antanas after Jurgis's late father, but she is forced to return to work only seven days later.

In Packingtown, any mishap can bring ruin upon a family. Jurgis sprains his ankle and is forced to spend nearly three months in bed, unable to work. Even though poor working conditions caused the accident, the factory simply cuts off Jurgis's pay while he recuperates. Unable to tolerate the misery, Jonas abandons the family, disappearing with no word. Kristoforas, the youngest son of Teta Elzbieta, dies of food poisoning. Jurgis at last recovers and returns to work, but the factory refuses to give him his job back. After a long, frustrating search for employment, Jurgis is forced to take a job at the fertilizer plant, the