

英 汉 对 照 文 学 读 物

ERNEST HEMINGWAY

*THE OLD MAN AND  
THE SEA*

老 人 与 海



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Ernest Hemingway 著

海 观 译

中国人民大学外国语教研室注释

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## 內 容 提 要

本书是美国当代资产阶级作家厄纳斯特·海明威的中篇小说。故事描绘老渔人桑提亚哥在湾流里捕了84天鱼,什么都没有捕到,后来孤独一人在远海中,历尽辛苦,钓到了一条大鱼,但不幸受到鲨鱼的袭击,到岸后,这条大鱼只剩了一副骨架。老渔人虽筋疲力竭,却感到自豪。这充分表现出了劳动人民的勇敢和坚强的意志。

本书为了帮助英语自学者学习,以英汉对照形式出版,对于单词、习语和比较难解的句子和语法,并作了注释。汉译采用《译文》杂志1956年12月号海观的译文。

## 关于海明威和他的《老人与海》

美国资产阶级作家厄纳斯特·海明威于1899年7月生在芝加哥近郊橡园镇的一个医生的家庭里。1917年美国参加第一次世界大战以后，海明威刚在中学毕业，就担任了堪萨斯市《明星报》的记者。1918年应募参加美国红十字会救护队，在意大利前线驾驶救护车时受了重伤，战后到了法国，担任加拿大多伦多《明星报》驻欧洲记者，前往德国、意大利、瑞士和希腊等地，从事新闻报道，以后便住在巴黎，从此开始了他的创作生涯。从1923年起，海明威先后出版了短篇小说和诗集《三篇小说和十首诗》(1923)，短篇小说集《在我们的时代里》(1924)，《没有女人的男人》(1927)，《胜者无所获》(1933)，中篇小说《春天的激流》(1926)，长篇小说《太阳也上升了》(1926)，《永别了武器》(1929)，《有的和没有的》(1936)，一本关于西班牙斗牛的书《下午之死》(1932)和一本关于在非洲游猎的书《非洲的青山》(1935)。1936年西班牙内战爆发以后，海明威以记者身分站在反法西斯军队一边报道西班牙战事，并摄制了反法西斯影片《西班牙土地》。战争结束前后，他写了剧本《第五纵队》(1938)和长篇小说《钟为谁鸣》(1940)。第二次世界大战期间，海明威担任随军记者。战后他在古巴定居下来，根据战争中的经历，写成长篇小说《过河入林》(1950)。1952年以古巴渔村作为背景，写成中篇小说《老人与海》。1959年海明威又前往西班牙游历，然后回到美国，发表了关于西班牙斗牛故事的长篇游记《一个危险的

夏天》的一部分。从1960年底到1961年6月,海明威因患高血压症,糖尿病及肝炎等症两次进入医院,出院不久,即于1961年7月2日在家中死于自己的猎枪之下。他死后,他的妻子玛丽·维尔许编辑了他在1960年写成的一本遗著《流动的节日》,内容是关于他在1921—1926年间流寓巴黎时期的回忆。

海明威和一些跟他相似的同辈作家,都是在第一次世界大战以后出现在西方文坛的。他们在战争中有过亲身的经历,战后看见资本主义世界的解体 and 所谓西方文明的堕落,但他们又不能从他们狭窄的视野中找到出路,因此眼前感到一片迷茫,而被人称作“迷失的一代”。海明威便是“迷失的一代”的主要的记录者。他的作品普遍地反映了西方资产阶级知识分子在资本主义制度下悲观绝望的情绪,并且在许多作品中渲染了战争的恐怖。作品对资本主义社会的丑恶虽然也作了一些揭露,但是揭露得极不彻底。海明威作品中的人物一般都是灰暗的,没有出路的,或者用顽强的毅力去忍受一切的苦难,或者抱着虚无主义的态度去听凭命运的安排。很多其他的作品如此,《老人与海》也不例外。这篇小说写一个叫做桑提亚哥的老渔人,在“湾流”里捕了八十四天的鱼,一条鱼也没有捉到。最初有一个孩子陪伴着他,后来他一个人孤单地把小船驶到遥远的海里去,终于钓到了一条大马林鱼,苦斗了两天两夜,才把那条鱼杀死,用绳子把它捆在船边上。正在这个时候,那条死鱼遭到了一群鲨鱼的袭击。他跟那些鲨鱼轮番地搏斗着,最后又有一大群鲨鱼扑来,把那条捆在船边的死马林鱼身上的肉全部咬去,等到他回到岸上的时候,那条死鱼只剩下一具骨架了。这时他已经精疲力尽,双手和胸口都受了重伤。在那个孩子的调护之下,他的健康才

开始恢复过来。

作者通过《老人与海》这篇小说所显示出来的世界，是一个残忍的互相杀戮的世界，而个人则是孤立无援的。在这个世界里，不但人与人之间是冷酷无情的，人与一切生物之间也是冷酷无情的，甚至他所看到的自然也是冷酷无情的。人世间除了仅有的伙伴（那个孩子）作为他精神上的支持以外，他所剩下的只是可怕的孤独。因而他只有凭着个人的蛮勇尽自己所能做到的一切去寻求微茫的希望，最终也只能在不可抗拒的命运的面前低下头来。尽管在小说的结尾处主人公还没有放弃他的最后的尝试，但是可以预料得到，这个与世隔绝而又自承没有运气的主人公，他的尝试也将跟以前一样，很少能够带来成功的希望。

所以《老人与海》这篇小说，虽然在艺术技巧和运用语言方面有其纯熟独到之处，但是它的思想内容主要是消极的，因此我们必需以严肃的批判态度来对待这篇作品。

**H**E was an old man who fished<sup>1</sup> alone in a skiff in the Gulf Stream<sup>2</sup> and he had gone eighty-four days<sup>3</sup> now without taking a fish. In the first forty days a boy had been with him. But after forty days without a fish the boy's parents had told him that the old man was now definitely and finally *salao*,<sup>4</sup> which is the worst form of unlucky,<sup>5</sup> and the boy had gone at their orders<sup>6</sup> in another boat which caught three good fish the first week. It made the boy sad to see the old man come in each day with his skiff empty<sup>7</sup> and he always went down to help him carry either the coiled lines or the gaff and harpoon<sup>8</sup> and the sail that was furled around the mast. The sail was patched with flour sacks and, furled,<sup>9</sup> it looked like the flag of permanent defeat.

The old man was thin and gaunt with deep wrinkles in the back of his neck. The brown blotches of the benevolent<sup>10</sup> skin cancer the sun brings from its reflection on the tropic sea<sup>11</sup> were on his cheeks. The blotches ran well down the sides of his face and his hands had the deep-creased scars from handling heavy fish on the cords. But none of these scars were fresh. They were as old as erosions in a fishless desert.

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1. fish 作動詞時，意思是釣魚或打魚；作名詞時，單數或複數均為 fish，例如第一段中有 a fish, three fish. 但指各種魚類時，則為 fishes. 2. Gulf Stream 灣流，是從墨西哥灣向北流的一條大海流. 3. eighty-four days 用在不及物動詞後，作狀語 = for eighty-four days. 4. *salao* (西班牙文) (= bad luck) 壞運氣. 5. the worst form of unlucky: 這裡 unlucky 用作名詞. 6. at their orders 照他們（指父母）的吩咐. 7. with his skiff empty 這是以 with



他是个独自在湾流里一只小船上打鱼的老头儿，他到那儿接連去了八十四天，一条鱼也沒有捉到。头四十天上，有一个孩子跟他在一起。可是，过了四十天沒有捉到一条鱼，孩子的爸媽就对他說，老头儿現在一定“背运”了（那是表示最倒霉的一个字眼）。他們吩咐孩子搭上另一只小船，在那只船上，头一个星期就釣到了三条好鱼。孩子看見老头儿每天划着空蕩蕩的小船回来，心里非常难过，他总要走下岸去，帮他去拿卷起的釣絲，或者鱼鈎，鱼叉，以及繞在桅竿上的帆。那一面帆上补了一些面粉袋，收起来的时候，看去眞像一面標誌着永远失败的旗帜。

老头儿后頸上凝聚着很深的皺紋，显得又瘦又憔悴。两边脸上长着褐色的疙瘩，那是太阳在热带海面上的反光晒成的肉瘤。疙瘩順着脸的两边蔓延下去。因为老在用繩拉大鱼的緣故，两只手上都留下了皺痕很深的伤疤，但是沒有一块疤是新的。那些疤痕年深月久，变得像沒有鱼的沙漠里腐蝕的地方一样了。

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引导的状語短語。empty 是介詞賓語 skiff 的补足語。8. the gaff and harpoon 鱼鈎和鱼叉。这两者看作一个物体，所以在 harpoon 前不加定冠詞。9. furlled = when it was furlled. 10. benevolent [bi'nevələnt] a. 原义“仁慈的”，引伸为“良性的”。11. the sun brings from its reflection on the tropic sea 这是定語从句，形容前面的 cancer，省略了关系代詞 which，因为这个关系代詞在从句中不作主語，故可省去。

Everything about him was old except his eyes and they were the same color as the sea<sup>1</sup> and were cheerful and undefeated.

"Santiago,"<sup>2</sup> the boy said to him as they climbed the bank from where the skiff was hauled up. "I could go with you again. We've made some money."

The old man had taught the boy to fish and the boy loved him.

"No," the old man said. "You're with<sup>3</sup> a lucky boat. Stay with them."

"But remember how you went eighty-seven days without fish and then we caught big ones every day for three weeks."

"I remember," the old man said. "I know you did not leave me because you doubted."

"It was papa made me leave."<sup>4</sup> I am a boy and I must obey him."

"I know," the old man said. "It is quite normal."

"He hasn't much faith."

"No,"<sup>5</sup> the old man said. "But we have. Haven't we?"

"Yes," the boy said. "Can I offer you a beer<sup>6</sup> on the Terrace<sup>7</sup> and then we'll take the stuff home."<sup>8</sup>

"Why not?" the old man said. "Between fishermen."<sup>9</sup>

They sat on the Terrace and many of the fishermen made fun of<sup>10</sup> the old man and he was not angry. Others, of the older fishermen, looked at him and were sad. But they did not show it and they spoke politely about the

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1. they were the same color as the sea = they were of the same color as the sea. 2. Santiago [santi'æ:gon] 老漁人的名字. 3. be with 和...待(住)在一起(= stay with). 4. It was papa made me leave: 口語中常有略寫, 意即 It was papa who made me leave. 此處 leave 為不定式動詞(infinitive)作為賓語的補足語, 由於在 made 後, 前面可省去 to. 5. No:

他身上的每一部分都显得老迈，除了那一双眼睛。那双眼睛啊，跟海水一样蓝，是愉快的，毫不沮丧的。

“桑提亚哥，”他俩从系船的地方爬上岸的时候，孩子对他說。“我又能跟你一道下海啦。我家里已經攢了一些錢。”

原来是老头儿把孩子教会了捕魚的，所以孩子很爱他。

“不，”老头儿說。“你們那只船运气好。还是跟他們一道吧。”

“但是你可記得，你是怎样接連八十七天一条魚也沒捉到，而我們又是怎样接連三个星期每天都捉到大魚的？”

“我記得，”老头儿說。“我知道你不是因为不相信才离开我的。”

“爸爸叫我离开你。我是个孩子，不能不听他的話。”

“我知道，”老头儿說。“这是合情合理的。”

“他沒多大的信心。”

“是的，”老头儿說。“可是我們有。你說是不是？”

“是的，”孩子說。“我請您在海滨酒店吃一瓶啤酒，然后我們把打魚的东西帶回家去，好嗎？”

“为什么不好？”老头儿說。“打魚的都是一家人啊。”

他俩坐在海滨酒店，很多打魚的人拿老头儿开玩笑，老头儿一点也不生气。別的人，那些年老的漁人，都望着他，心里替他难过。但是他們並沒有把感情流露出来，只是慢条斯理地

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跟着上句 He hasn't much faith 而来。英語中，对于否定句表示同意时，用 no. 不同于汉语习惯。6. beer 本是物質名詞，前面用了 a，作“一客啤酒”或“一瓶啤酒”解。7. Terrace 阳台，凉台，亦指海边，湖边或河边高起的台地。此处是海滨一家酒店的名字。8. home (= to home) 此处是副詞。9. Between fishermen 表示打魚人相互之間不是外人。10. made fun of 拿...开玩笑。

current and the depths they had drifted their lines at and the steady good weather and of what they had seen. The successful fishermen of that day were already in and had butchered their marlin out and carried them laid full length across two planks, with two men staggering at the end of each plank, to the fish house where they waited for the ice truck to carry them to the market in Havana.<sup>1</sup> Those who had caught sharks had taken them to the shark factory on the other side of the cove where they were hoisted on a block and tackle,<sup>2</sup> their livers removed, their fins cut off and their hides skinned out and their flesh cut into strips for salting.<sup>3</sup>

When the wind was in the east a smell came across the harbour from the shark factory; but today there was only the faint edge of the odour because the wind had backed<sup>4</sup> into the north and then dropped off and it was pleasant and sunny on the Terrace.

"Santiago," the boy said.

"Yes," the old man said. He was holding his glass and thinking of many years ago.

"Can I go out to get sardines for you for tomorrow?"

"No. Go and play baseball. I can still row and Rogelio will throw the net."

"I would<sup>5</sup> like to go. If I cannot fish with you, I would like to serve in some way."

"You bought me a beer," the old man said. "You are already a man."

"How old was I when you first took me in a boat?"

"Five and you nearly were killed when I brought the

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1. Havana [hə'væna] 古巴首都. 2. a block and tackle = a block with tackle (帶鉤的滑車). 注意此处 and 的用法. 例如 bread and butter 等

講起海流，講起他們把釣絲送進海水的深度，講起好久不變的好天氣，講起他們看到的一切。在那一天交了好運的漁人們都已回來，剖開他們的馬林魚，把牠們平放在兩塊木板上，每一塊木板的一頭由兩個人扛着，一搖一晃地走到制魚場里，在那兒等着冷藏卡車把牠們運到哈瓦那的市場上去。捕到鯊魚的人們把鯊魚扛到海灣另一邊的鯊魚醃制廠去，吊在帶鉤的滑車上，把牠們的肝取出，鰭割去，皮剝掉，肉切成一片一片準備醃制。

颳東風的時候，從海港那邊的鯊魚醃制廠里飄來了一股氣味；但是今天只送來一些兒淡淡的气息，因為風往北方颳去，這會兒已經平息，陽光照着海濱酒店，天氣是十分可愛的。

“桑提亞哥，”孩子說。

“呃，”老头兒回答。他把酒杯拿在手里，正在想着許多年以前的事情。

“我去替你拿些明天用的沙丁魚來，好不好？”

“不。你去玩棒球吧。我還可以划船呢，何況還有羅吉利奧會替我撒網。”

“我还是想去。縱然不能跟你一道打魚，我也想替你做些別的事兒。”

“你已經替我買了一瓶啤酒，”老头兒說。“現在你是個大人啦。”

“你頭一趟帶我上船，那時我多大歲數？”

“五歲。當年我把一條生龍活虎似的魚拖上了船的時候，

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奶油的面包，cup and saucer 帶碟子的茶杯。 3. 在這句以 where 引起的定語從句中，從 their lives 起的並列從句里都省略了 were 或 was. 4. back v. (風由東向北等方向的) 變化。 5. would 用在第一人稱，表示願望。

fish in too green<sup>1</sup> and he nearly tore the boat to pieces.<sup>2</sup> Can you remember?"

"I can remember the tail slapping and banging and the thwart breaking and the noise of the clubbing. I can remember you throwing me into the bow where the wet coiled lines were and feeling the whole boat shiver and the noise of you clubbing him like chopping a tree down and the sweet blood smell all over me."

"Can you really remember that or did I just tell it to you?"

"I remember everything from when we first went together."<sup>3</sup>

The old man looked at him with his sun-burned, confident loving eyes.

"If you were my boy I'd take you out and gamble,"<sup>4</sup> he said. "But you are your father's and your mother's and you are in a lucky boat."

"May I get the sardines? I know where I can get four baits too."

"I have mine left from today. I put them in salt in the box."

"Let me get four fresh ones."<sup>5</sup>

"One," the old man said. His hope and his confidence had never gone. But now they were freshening as when the breeze rises.

"Two," the boy said.

"Two," the old man agreed. "You didn't steal them?"

"I would,"<sup>6</sup> the boy said. "But I bought these."

"Thank you," the old man said. He was too simple

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1. green (指魚) 活蹦蹦的. 2. tore to pieces 扯得粉碎. 3. from when we first went together = from the day when we first went together. 4.

那家伙险些儿把那只船撞得粉碎，你也险些儿给送了命。还记得吗？”

“我记得鱼尾巴叭哒叭哒地直扑打，船上坐板也裂开了缝，还有你用棍棒打鱼的声音。我记得你把我扔到船头上放着湿钓丝卷儿的地方，我觉得全船都在颤动，我又听到你用棍子打鱼的声音，像砍一棵树似的，接着一股新鲜的血腥味儿扑遍了我的全身。”

“你真的记得那回事儿吗？还是我告诉你的呢？”

“打我们头一趟一同到海里去的时候起，什么事儿我都记得一清二楚的。”

老头儿用他那双日晒风吹的、坚定的、慈爱的眼睛望着他。

“你要是我自个儿的孩子，我就会带你去冒一冒险了，”他说。“可是，你是你爸爸的，是你妈妈的，你搭的又是一只交了好运的船。”

“我去拿沙丁鱼好吗？我还晓得从什么地方去拿四条鱼食来呢。”

“今天我自个儿还有剩下的。我把牠们放在盒子里用盐腌上了。”

“那么让我弄四条新鲜的来吧。”

“一条，”老头儿说。他的希望和信心从来没有消失过，现在又像微风初起的时候那样的清新了。

“两条，”孩子说。

“那么就两条吧，”老头儿答应了。“可不是偷来的吧？”

“偷我也愿意，”孩子说。“我可是买来的呢。”

“谢谢你，”老头儿说。他真够天真，在自己谦卑的时候一点

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gamble 賭博，引伸为冒险。 5. ones 是代詞，复数 (= baits). 6. I would = I would steal them. 在答話中，往往省略。

to wonder<sup>1</sup> when he had attained humility. But he knew he had attained it and he knew it was not disgraceful and it carried no loss of true pride.

"Tomorrow is going to<sup>2</sup> be a good day with this current," he said.

"Where are you going?" the boy asked.

"Far out to come in when the wind shifts. I want to be out before it is light."

"I'll try to get him to work<sup>3</sup> far out," the boy said. "Then if you hook something truly big we can come to your aid."<sup>4</sup>

"He does not like to work too far out."

"No," the boy said. "But I will see something that he cannot see such as a bird working and get him to come out after dolphin."<sup>5</sup>

"Are his eyes that bad?"

"He is almost blind."

"It is strange," the old man said. "He never went turtle-ing.<sup>6</sup> That is what kills the eyes."<sup>7</sup>

"But you went turtle-ing for years off the Mosquito Coast and your eyes are good."

"I am a strange old man."

"But are you strong enough now for a truly big fish?"

"I think so. And there are many tricks."

"Let us take the stuff home," the boy said. "So I can get the cast net<sup>8</sup> and go after the sardines."

They picked up the gear<sup>9</sup> from the boat. The old

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1. He was too simple to wonder = He was so simple that he would not wonder. 2. is going to 将要. 这个短语不能与动词 come, go 搭配. 3. to get him to work: get 作“使”解. 4. come to your aid 帮你的忙. 5. to come out after dolphin: after 前有动词 come, 表示动作的目的, after



也不以为奇。但是他知道他已經變得謙卑，他知道這不是耻辱，而且給真正的高傲也沒有帶來損失。

“照这样的海流，明天会是一个好日子，”他說。

“你到哪儿去？”孩子問。

“去得远远的，风向一轉就順着风回来。天亮以前我就要出发了。”

“我想叫他也去得远远的，”孩子說。“那么，你要是釣到一条真正的大魚，我們就可以来帮助你了。”

“他不高兴把船开得很远。”

“是的，”孩子說。“可是我会看見他看不見的东西，像覓食的鳥兒，我看到了就会叫他去追海豚。”

“他的眼睛那样不中用嗎？”

“他的眼睛差不多瞎啦。”

“这倒也奇怪，”老头兒說。“他是从来不去釣海龟的。釣海龟才伤眼睛哩。”

“你在摩斯基多海湾釣了好些年的海龟，你的眼睛还是好好的。”

“我是一个古怪的老头兒啊。”

“可是，你現在的力气足够捉住一条真正的大魚嗎？”

“我想是可以的。何况还有許多訣窍呢。”

“我們把东西拿回家吧，”孩子說。“这样我才能够拿了網去捉些沙丁魚来。”

他們把东西从船上撿起。老头兒扛着桅竿，孩子抱着木头

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后面的名詞即是所追求的东西。6. turtle *v.* 釣海龟。現在分詞是 *turtling*。此处写成 *turtle-ing* 表示說話的人說出此詞的音調。7. what kills the eyes 伤眼睛的事。这是表語从句。kill (= injure severely) 是強調“伤”的說法。8. the cast net 张（撒）开的網。9. gear [giə] *n.* 用具（总称）。这里不用复数。