

刘竞译注

世界名家
幽默作品精选

英汉对照

ENTERTAINMENT
ENGLISH

休闲英语

Selections from

THREE MEN IN A BOAT

(To Say Nothing
of the Dog)



《旅游笑史》 选

Jerome K. Jerome

[英] 杰罗姆·杰罗姆 著

责任编辑:陈平建

封面设计:郭伟星

世界名家幽默作品精选

《旅游笑史》选

刘竞 译注

上海世界图书出版公司出版发行

上海市延安西路 973 号 801 室

邮政编码 200050

上海市竞成印刷厂印刷

各地新华书店经销

开本:787×1092 1/32 印张:4.75 字数:90 000

1996 年 8 月第 1 版 1996 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1-20 000

ISBN 7-5062-2078-4/H·39

定价 6.50 元

前 言

杰罗姆·克拉普卡·杰罗姆(Jerome Klapka Jerome)是著名的英国幽默作家,1859年5月2日出生在英国斯塔福德郡的沃尔索尔镇,父亲是个小五金商人。杰罗姆在伦敦长大和受教育,14岁时他父亲去世,他不得不辍学谋生,先后干过铁路职员、小学教员、话剧演员和新闻记者;1885年开始写作生涯,1892年与友人合办幽默杂志《闲人》月刊并担任主编,又创办和主编《今日幽默》均获得很大成功。1927年他在英格兰旅行时突患脑溢血,于6月14日在北安普顿医院不治去世。

杰罗姆一生中写了大量的幽默作品,其中最著名的是小说《旅游笑史》和幽默小品集《闲人遐想录》。《旅游笑史》(原书书名直译为《三人同舟(外加小狗)》)是一本由许多有趣的小故事比较松散地结合而成的幽默小说,书中以三个年轻人带上一条小狗划船去泰晤士河上游作一星期的度假旅游途中的

经历为主线，自然地穿插了许多有关和无关的趣闻轶事。杰罗姆以他善于捕捉生活中可笑的东西并把它们大肆渲染和夸张、夹叙夹议地刻划得淋漓尽致的独特本领使全书妙趣横生，令读者笑口常开。这本书于1889年一问世就大受欢迎（在英国本国自不必说，单是在大洋彼岸的美国，盗版本一下子就销售了一百万册；在俄国，它被给予很高的评价；在德国，它甚至被采用为学校的教材）；一百多年来，它在世界各地被重印了无数次，受读者喜爱的程度历久不衰，堪称是幽默文学的经典之作。

为了适应现代生活的快节奏，使读者能在较短的时间内欣赏到这本名著的精华，我们从中选取了12篇有头有尾，可以独立成篇的故事和幽默小品以飨幽默文学的同好。同时，为了保存作品的“原汁原味”，我们在文字上未作任何改动。

译注者

1996年4月

Contents

目 录

A Victim to One Hundred and Seven Fatal

Maladies (2)

浑身是病

A Week on the Rolling Deep? (16)

海上旅行

How the Elderly Family-Man Puts Up a

Picture (34)

舅舅挂画

Advantages of Cheese as a Travelling

Companion (44)

干酪风波

The "Weather Forecast" Swindle (60)

气象预报

Instructive Observations on Carved Oak and

Life in General (72)

橡木雕刻

Hampton Court Maze—Harris as a Guide

..... (88)

迷津向导

Funny Thing That Happened to George's

Father (96)

客店趣事

How George, Once upon a Time, Got Up

Early in the Morning (101)

早起无益

George and His Shirt: Story with a Moral

..... (114)

衬衣入水

A Night Search for the Picturesque (122)

何处安身

A Fearful Battle (136)

一场恶战

英汉对照

世界名家幽默作品精选

SELECTIONS FROM
THREE MEN IN A BOAT
(TO SAY NOTHING OF THE DOG)

Jerome K. Jerome

《旅游笑史》选

[英] 杰罗姆·杰罗姆 著

刘 竞 译注

世界图书出版公司

A Victim to One Hundred and Seven Fatal Maladies*

There were four of us—George, and William Samuel Harris, and myself, and Montmorency¹. We were sitting in my room, smoking, and talking about how bad we were—bad from a medical point of view I mean, of course.

We were all feeling seedy, and we were getting quite nervous about it. Harris said he felt such extraordinary fits of giddiness come over him at times, that he hardly knew what he was doing; and then George said that *he* had fits of giddiness too, and hardly knew what *he* was doing. With me, it was my liver that was out of order. I knew it was my liver that was out of order, because I had just been reading a patent liver-pill circular, in which were detailed the various symptoms by which a man could tell when his liver was out of order. I had them all.

It is a most extraordinary thing, but I never read a patent medicine advertisement without being impelled to the conclusion that I am suffering from the particular disease therein² dealt with in its most virulent form. The diagnosis seems in every case to correspond exactly with all the sensations that I have ever felt.

浑身是病

我们一共是四位——有乔治，有威廉·塞缪尔·哈里斯，有我本人，还有蒙莫朗西。我们当时正坐在我的房间里，抽着烟，谈论着我们几个有多么坏——当然啦，我的意思是从医学的角度来说的坏。

我们都觉得不舒服，对此我们都感到十分不安。哈里斯说，他不时被一阵阵莫名其妙的头晕目眩所困扰，闹得他简直都不知道他自己在干些什么；随后乔治说他也有一阵阵头晕目眩，他也简直不知道自己在干些什么。至于我呢，是肝脏出了毛病。我之所以知道我是肝脏出了毛病，是因为我刚刚看过了一份介绍一种治肝病的成药药丸的传单，那上面详尽地列举了肝病的种种症状；一个人如果有了这些症状，就可以知道他的肝脏出了毛病了。这些症状我全有。

这事可也真怪，每当我看一份成药广告时我都不由自主地得出这样一个结论：我正患有那上面谈到的那种疾病，并且病势极为凶险。每一次那面对病情的描述似乎都和我自己曾经有过的自我感觉正好吻合。

* 选自原书第一章；英文小标题是原有的。

1. 蒙莫朗西，原是地名，这里是小狗的名字。
2. =in there

I remember going to the British Museum one day to read up the treatment for some slight ailment of which I had a touch—hay fever, I fancy it was. I got down the book, and read all I came to read; and then, in an unthinking moment, I idly turned the leaves, and began to indolently study diseases, generally. I forget which was the first distemper I plunged into—some fearful, devastating scourge, I know—and, before I had glanced half down the list of “premonitory symptoms,” it was borne in upon me³ that I had fairly got it.

I sat for a while frozen with horror; and then in the listlessness of despair, I again turned over the pages. I came to typhoid fever—read the symptoms—discovered that I had typhoid fever, must have had it for months without knowing it—wondered what else I had got; turned up St. Vitus’s Dance—found, as I expected, that I had that too—began to get interested in my case, and determined to sift it to the bottom, and so started alphabetically—read up ague, and learnt that I was sickening for it, and that the acute stage would commence in about another fortnight. Bright’s disease, I was relieved to find, I had only in a modified form, and, so far as that was concerned, I might live for years. Cholera I had, with severe complications; and diphtheria I seemed to have been born with.

记得有一天我因为染上点小毛病——我想是枯草热吧——而到不列颠博物馆去查阅治疗方法。我把那本书从架子上取下来，看完了我前去查阅的所有内容；然后漫不经心地信手翻看书页，开始懒洋洋地对疾病作一个大致的了解。我现在已经忘了我最先一头扎进去的是哪一种病症——只知道那是一种吓人的、灾难性的祸害——而当我用眼睛扫视一下所列出的那些“先兆症状”时，还没等看到一半，我就深信自己确确实实已经得了那种病。

我吓呆了，一动也不动地在那儿坐了好一会；在绝望中我百无聊赖、没精打采地再次翻动书页。我翻到了伤寒——读了那些症状——发现我患有伤寒症，一定是在不知不觉中已经患了好几个月——不知道自己还患有什么别的病；翻到了圣维特斯舞蹈病——果然不出我所料，发现我也患有那种病——这时我开始对自己的病情发生了兴趣，决心把事情彻底弄清楚，因此我就按着字母的顺序从头开始——查阅了疟疾，发现我身上正开始显现出它的症状，再过大约两星期就要进入急性发作期。肾小球肾炎，我欣慰地发现，我只不过是患了轻度的，而就那种病来说，我也许还能存活许多年。霍乱我是有的，还带有一些严重的并发症；而白喉则我似乎生来就有。

3. 使我深切地意识到

I plodded conscientiously through the twenty-six letters, and the only malady I could conclude I had not got was housemaid's knee.

I felt rather hurt about this at first; it seemed somehow to be a sort of slight. Why hadn't I got housemaid's knee? Why this invidious reservation? After a while, however, less grasping feelings prevailed. I reflected that I had every other known malady in the pharmacology, and I grew less selfish, and determined to do without housemaid's knee. Gout, in its most malignant stage, it would appear, had seized me without my being aware of it; and zymosis I had evidently been suffering with from boyhood. There were no more diseases after zymosis, so I concluded there was nothing else the matter with me.

I sat and pondered. I thought what an interesting case I must be from a medical point of view, what an acquisition I should be to a class! Students would have no need to "walk the hospitals" if they had me. I was a hospital in myself. All they need do would be to walk round me, and, after that, take their diploma.

Then I wondered how long I had to live. I tried to examine myself. I felt my pulse. I could not at first feel any pulse at all. Then, all of a sudden, it seemed to start off. I pulled out my watch and timed it. I made it a hundred and forty-seven

conscience. 良心, 良知.

我认真地、不厌其烦地查遍了全部 26 个字母，而我所能断定自己没有染上的唯一的一种疾病就是脾膝肿。

起先我对此感到相当委屈，总觉得这好像有点欺负人。我为什么就患不上脾膝肿呢？为什么要有这种令人反感的保留呢？可是过了一会，还是那种不要贪心不足的想法占了上风。我想到我除了脾膝肿没能患上以外，药理学上所有其他已知的病症全都有了，这末一想，我也就不再那样自私自利地想包揽一切了，于是我决定：脾膝肿没有就没有罢。已经发展到最恶性阶段的痛风看来是在我对它毫无察觉的情况下缠上我的；而发酵病则显然是从我的童年时代起就一直困扰着我。在发酵病的后面，书上再没有别的病了，因此我也得出了结论：我再也没有其他问题了。

我坐在那里陷入了沉思。我想，从医学的观点看来我准是个极其有趣的病例，而医科学校上课的时候如果得到了我，那真该是如获至宝了！学生们只要有了我就不需要再去“跑医院”了。我本身就是一所医院。他们只消绕着我转上一圈，在那以后，他们可以拿到文凭了。

随后我又想，不知道我究竟还能活多久。我试着对自己进行检查。我给自己号脉。起先我根本感觉不到有任何脉搏，后来它似乎突然启动了。我掏出怀表来给它计时。测到的速度是每分钟 147 跳。我试

to the minute. I tried to feel my heart. I could not feel my heart. It had stopped beating. I have since been induced to come to the opinion that it must have been there all the time, and must have been beating, but I cannot account for it. I patted myself all over my front, from what I call my waist up to my head, and I went a bit round each side, and a little way up the back. But I could not feel or hear anything. I tried to look at my tongue. I stuck it out as far as ever it would go, and I shut one eye, and tried to examine it with the other. I could only see the tip, and the only thing that I could gain from that was to feel more certain than before that I had scarlet fever.

I had walked into that reading-room a happy, healthy man. I crawled out a decrepit wreck.

I went to my medical man. He is an old chum of mine, and feels my pulse, and looks at my tongue, and talks about the weather, all for nothing, when I fancy I'm ill; so I thought I would do him a good turn⁴ by going to him now. "What a doctor wants," I said, "is practice. He shall have me. He will get more practice out of me than out of seventeen hundred of your ordinary, commonplace patients, with only one or two diseases each." So I went straight up and saw him, and he said:

"Well, what's the matter with you?"

着去摸我的心脏。我摸不到自己的心脏。它已经停止了跳动。后来我渐渐形成一种看法，认为我的心脏一定始终是呆在它原来的地方，而且一直都在跳动，可是它究竟是怎么回事我就说不上来了。我轻轻拍打自己的身体，从我称之为腰的部位向上直到头部为止的整个前胸各处都拍了个遍，然后从身子两侧向背后稍微绕过去一点，然后又在背部由下往上一一点。可是我既没有感觉出也没有听出什么名堂来。我试着看自己的舌头。我把舌头伸出来，伸到最大限度，再闭上一只眼睛，试着用另一只眼睛来对舌头进行观察。我只能看到舌尖，而我这样做的唯一收获就是比以前更肯定地认为自己患上了猩红热。

我走进那间阅览室的时候本是个快快活活的健康的人。待到我一步一挨地从里面出来时却已经是个心力交瘁、百病缠身的废人了。

我去找我的医生。他是我有一个有多年交情的好朋友，每当我自以为有病的时候，他都给我诊脉、看舌苔和同我谈论天气，这一切都从来不收钱；因此我想我现在去找他也算是对他做一件好事。“一个医生最需要的，”我心里说，“就是临床实践的经验了。他该得到我。他从我身上得到的实践经验会比他从1700个那种平平常常、普普通通、每人只生一、两种病的病人身上所得到的还多。”因此我就径直去见他，他说：

“喂，你哪儿不舒服啊？”

4. 报答他

I said:

"I will not take up your time, dear boy, with telling you what is the matter with me. Life is brief and you might pass away before I had finished. But I will tell you what is *not* the matter with me. I have not got housemaid's knee. Why I have not got housemaid's knee, I cannot tell you; but the fact remains that I have not got it⁵. Everything else, however, I *have* got."

And I told him how I came to discover it all.

Then he opened me and looked down me, and clutched hold of my wrist, and then he hit me over the chest when I wasn't expecting it—a cowardly thing to do, I call it—and immediately afterwards butted me with the side of his head. After that, he sat down and wrote out a prescription, and folded it up and gave it me⁶, and I put it in my pocket and went out.

I did not open it. I took it to the nearest chemist's, and handed it in. The man read it, and then handed it back.

He said he didn't keep it.

I said:

"You are a chemist?"

He said:

"I am a chemist. If I was a co-operative stores and family hotel combined, I might be able to oblige you. Being only a chemist hampers me."

5. "that"引起的名词性从句是"the fact"的同位语并和它共同构成后半句的主语部分,本应紧接在"the fact"后面,但那样就会主语太长、谓语太短,显得"头重脚轻";为了使句子保持平衡,将谓语部分提到前面插在主语部分的中心词后面,从而造成同位语与先行词分离的现象。