

朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书

第四级



The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

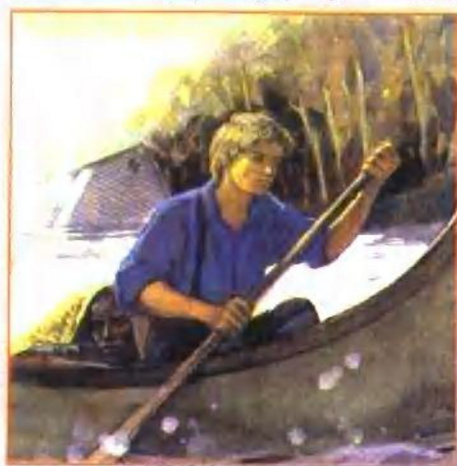
马克·吐温原著

(英) D.K. 斯旺 改写

沐君译

哈克贝里·芬历险记

简写本



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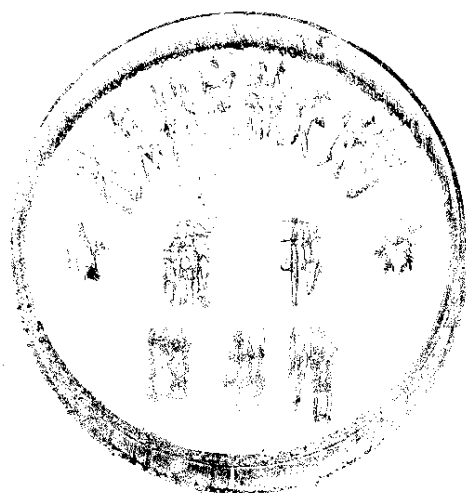
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给读者的话

学好英语的关键之一是多读。读什么？英语大师们的回答是：读名著。倘若名著又长又难，怎么办？那么就从简写本开始。《朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书》就是为满足这种需要编写的。这套丛书以循序渐进的方法、最浅显的英语词汇和最精美的全页彩图，给你讲世界上脍炙人口的经典故事。本套丛书有四大特色：

一、所选内容均为世界文学名著；

二、英语地道、纯正、流畅、清新，均出自英美名家手笔；

三、语言浅显易懂，可读性强。本丛书共分四级，所用英语单词分别为：第一级 500 个，第二级 900 个，第三级 1300 个，第四级 1800 个，非常适合不同程度的中学生、大学生及广大英语爱好者阅读；

四、英汉对照，帮助理解。汉语译文准确、优美。在符合汉语表达习惯的基础上，力图传达英语原文的意美和形美。

我们的宗旨就是向你打开通向英语名著世界的一扇扇小窗，让你轻轻松松地寓语言学习、文学欣赏和翻译练习于一体，一举而有三得。

Introduction

Mark Twain

The writer's real name was Samuel Clemens. He was born in Missouri, in the United States of America, in 1835. He was trained as a printer, but he soon began writing for the newspapers. He loved travel, and he loved the steamboats that went up and down the Mississippi River. He spent some time as a steamboat pilot, and the stories he wrote for the papers were often about the people of the steamboats and the river banks. Some of the stories were about real people and places, seen with an observant eye and told with a love of fun. Some were fiction, like *The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County* (1865).

At about this time, Samuel Clemens began to call himself, as a writer, "Mark Twain". The words were one of the calls of the "leadsman" on a river boat. "Mark Twain" meant that the line with a lead weight on the end showed that the water was two fathoms (about 3.7 metres) deep, plenty of depth for a steamboat, even one with a very big paddlewheel to drive it through the water.

In 1867, Mark Twain went to Europe and the Holy Land with a large group of American tourists. The letters he wrote, collected in a book as *The Innocents Abroad*, are more about the tourists themselves than about the places they visited. America, and later many other countries, laughed joyfully at the tourists and their opinions and funny adventures. Mark Twain saw things through his

前 言

马克·吐温

本书作者的真实姓名是塞缪尔·克莱门斯, 1835年他出生于美国的密苏里州。他被训练为一名印刷工, 但是不久却着手为报纸写稿。他热爱旅游, 热爱在密西西比河上往返行驶的汽船。他当过一段时间的汽船领航员, 因而他为报纸所写的故事, 大都是关于汽船上的人们和密西西比河两岸的风土人情。有些故事写的是真人, 连地点也是真的。他用敏锐的眼光观察他们, 并以一种幽默的意趣将他们写出来。有的故事是虚构的, 如《卡拉韦拉斯县有名的跳蛙》(1865)。

大约就在这段时间, 塞缪尔·克莱门斯给自己取笔名为“马克·吐温”, 开始了他的作家生涯。“马克·吐温”这几个词是内河船上“测量员”的一种叫喊声。它的意思是用一根末端带有铅锤的绳子测定的水深为二英寻(大约为 3.7 米), 表明此水深让汽船航行绰绰有余, 甚至用巨大桨轮推进的船只也可通航。

1867年, 马克·吐温和一大批美国游客去欧洲和基督教的圣地旅游。他掇拾自己当时写的书信, 编写成书, 名为《海外游记》, 内容与其说是描写旅游所到之处, 还不如说是写游客自己。美国, 后来还有其他各国对书中描写的游客, 他们的见解观点, 以及种种奇遇趣闻, 感到忍俊不禁。在小说里, 马克·吐温通过他同伴游客的目光来观察事物, 假装自己想的和他们中的某位一样。举例来说, 在说到列奥纳多·达·芬奇时,

fellow tourists' eyes and pretended to think like one of them. For example, about Leonardo da Vinci he tells us:

They spell it Vinci and pronounce it Vinchy; foreigners always spell better than they pronounce.

Mark Twain's first novel, *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1875), is still widely read and enjoyed. Perhaps it is more like a collection of separate adventures than a modern novel, but the reader ends by knowing Tom Sawyer and his friends as if they were real people.

One of Tom Sawyer's friends is the "hero" of *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1884). This story is told as if Huck Finn were the writer – the boy who "makes" the book – and we see through Huck's eyes everything that happens. The adventures begin in "St Petersburg", which is really the small town of Hannibal. Hannibal is now a town of about 19,000 people. It was much smaller when Samuel Clemens spent his boyhood there – in this book it is sometimes a "village" and sometimes a "town". Huckleberry Finn is described in *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* as "the son of the town's drunkard. All the mothers of the town hated and feared Huckleberry because he was lazy, and lawless, and without manners, and bad – and because their children thought he was wonderful". In *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* we are to suppose that he is about fourteen years old.

The Mississippi River

You will find a map opposite page 1. It does not show the whole (3,779 kilometres) length of the Mississippi River from Minnesota to the sea, but it includes the part that is important in this book.

Both the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers flow be-

他这样告诉我们：

他们把它拼写为 Vinci, 而说的时候却发成 Vinchy; 外国人的拼写总比发音要好些。

马克·吐温的第一部小说《汤姆·索亚历险记》(1875), 至今仍被人们广为赏阅。也许它不像一部现代小说, 倒像是一篇篇冒险经历的集子。但是读者在读完小说后对汤姆·索亚和他的朋友们是如此的熟悉, 好像他们是生活里的真实人物。

汤姆·索亚的朋友当中, 有一个就是《哈克贝里·芬历险记》(1884) 里的“主角”。这故事的讲述方式使人觉得哈克·芬就是作者本人——就是那个“编写”这本故事的少年, 而我们以哈克的眼光观察所发生的一切事情。哈克的历险起始于“圣彼得斯堡”, 它实际上是一个叫汉尼巴尔的不起眼的小镇。汉尼巴尔现在已是具有大约 19,000 人口的城镇了, 它比起塞缪尔·克莱门斯当年在那里度过童年时要大多了。在这本小说里, 作者有时称它为“村”, 有时却又称它为“镇”。在《汤姆·索亚历险记》中, 哈克贝里·芬被说成是“镇里一个酒鬼的儿子。凡是镇上当母亲的无不对哈克贝里既恨又怕, 因为他懒, 目无法纪, 又没有礼貌, 还满肚子的坏水——还因为他们的孩子都认为他了不起。”在《哈克贝里·芬历险记》里, 我们认为他该是十四岁光景。

密西西比河

读者在本书中会看到一幅地图, 虽然地图上并未表明密西西比河从明尼苏达州一直到入海的全长 (3,779 公里), 但是它绘出了在这本小说中颇为重要的那一段河道。

密西西比河和密苏里河流经的两岸有些地区森林茂密。

tween banks that are in places heavily forested. At the time of this story the trees were important in the trade of the area, and a lot of the wood was floated down the river in rafts – logs or lengths of sawn wood fastened together to make a flat floating surface. Raftsmen used long oars to control the raft.

Steamboats, driven by big paddlewheels, first appeared on the river in 1812, taking the place of the canoes used by earlier settlers. Travel by river was very important in the opening up of the United States, especially in the time before the railroads were built.

Slaves and Slavery

The title page of the first printing of *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* in 1884 has on it:

Scene: The Mississippi Valley

Time: Forty to fifty years ago

So we must know something about the matter of slaves like Jim between 1834 and 1844. By 1804 laws had been passed in all the Northern states for the gradual freeing of all slaves in those states. But the plantation system of farming kept slavery unchecked in the Southern states. And in those states the Abolitionists – those who wanted to end by law (*abolish*) the keeping of slaves in all parts of the United States – were hated by the slave owners, and their ideas were treated as the worst kind of sin. It is because he has been taught that it is a terrible sin that Huckleberry Finn is so ashamed of helping Jim to escape.

Both Huck and Jim call black people “niggers”. It was the usual word at that place and time. It is not used today.

在本故事发生的年代里，林木是这个地区重要的贸易。许多木材被扎成木排沿河漂流而下——干材或锯成段的原木被捆扎起来，做成漂流的平面木筏，撑筏人用长橹为木筏掌舵。

1812年，由大桨轮推进的汽船首次出现在密西西比河上，替代了早期移民用过的小划子。内陆河道航行对于开发美国来说至关重要，尤其在铁路尚未始建的年代里更是如此。

奴隶和奴隶制

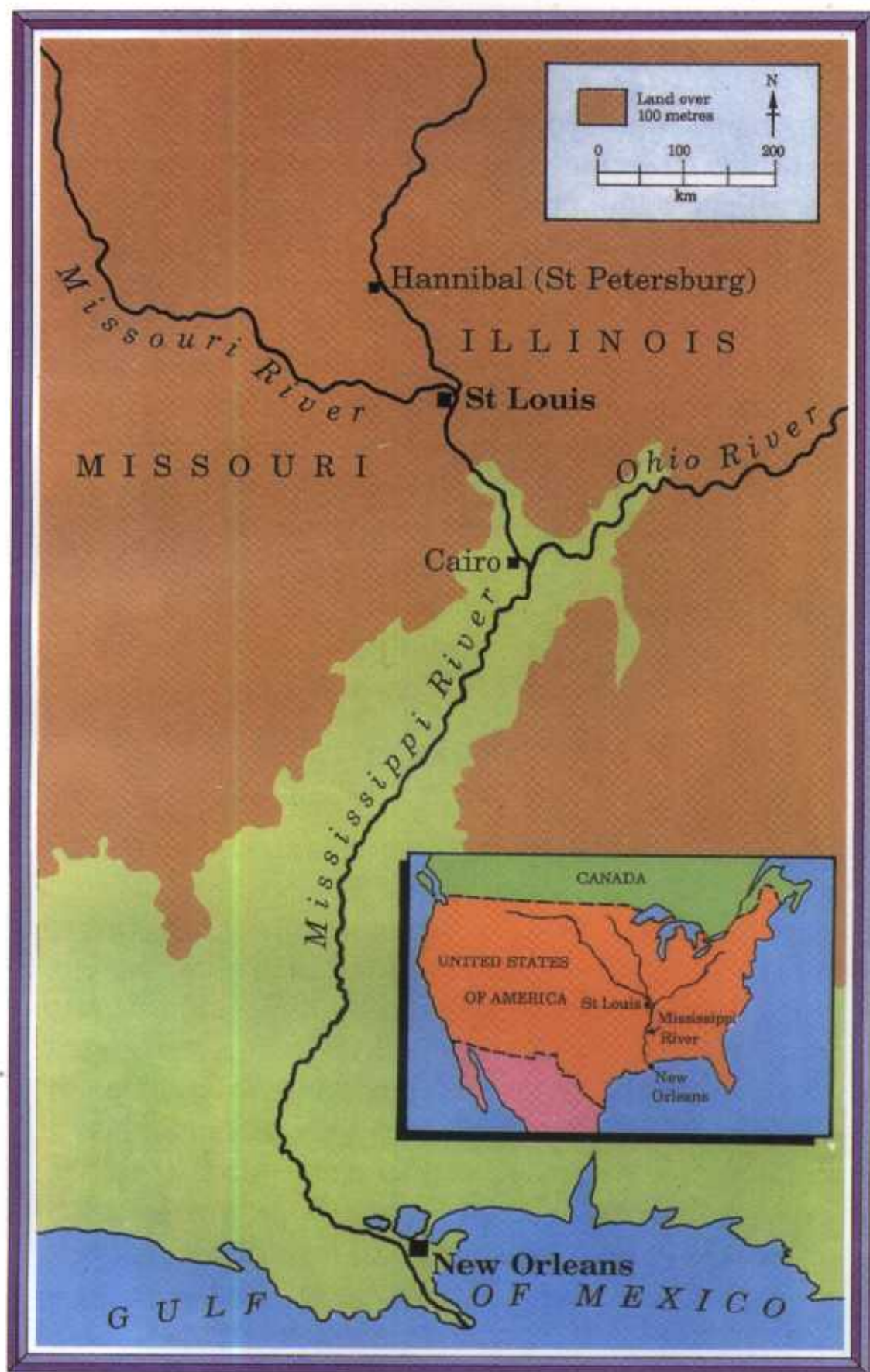
1884年初版的《哈克贝里·芬历险记》的扉页上写道：

故事地点：密西西比河流域

故事时间：四十至五十年前

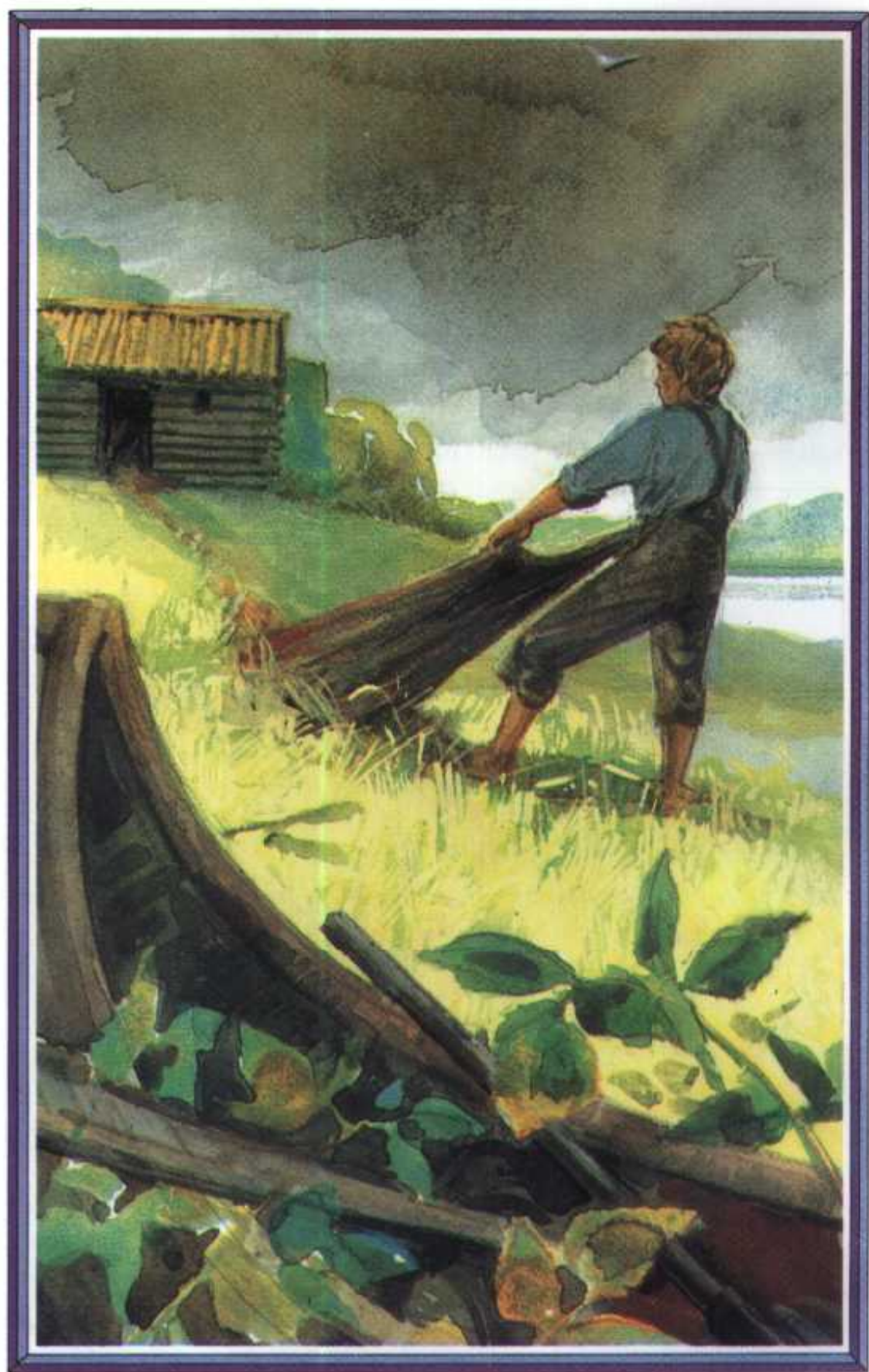
由此看来，我们必须知道有关在1834年至1844年之间，像吉姆那样的奴隶的问题。到1804年，美国北方各州已通过了逐步解放州内所有奴隶的法律，但是南方各州农业的大种植园制使奴隶制度在那里仍未得到制止。在南方各州中，废奴主义者——那些想通过立法在全美终止（废除）蓄养奴隶的人们——为奴隶主所仇恨，他们的主张被认为是极大的罪孽。哈克贝里·芬因为受过这方面的教育，知道那是大逆不道，因此，对帮助吉姆出逃一事感到愧疚。

哈克和吉姆都叫黑人为“黑鬼”，这是在当时当地常用的词儿，但是现在已不用了。

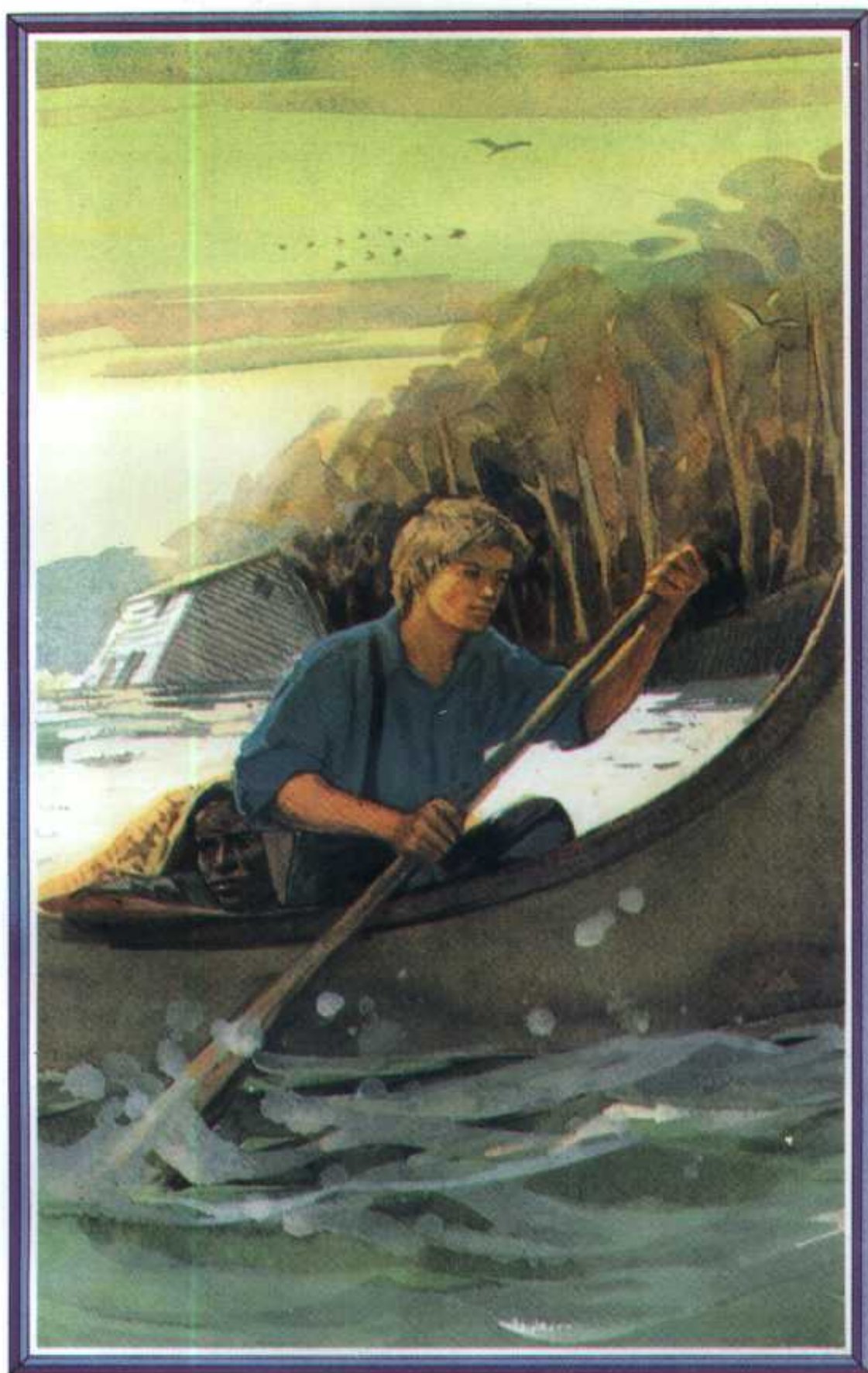


The area of the USA where Huck's adventures take place

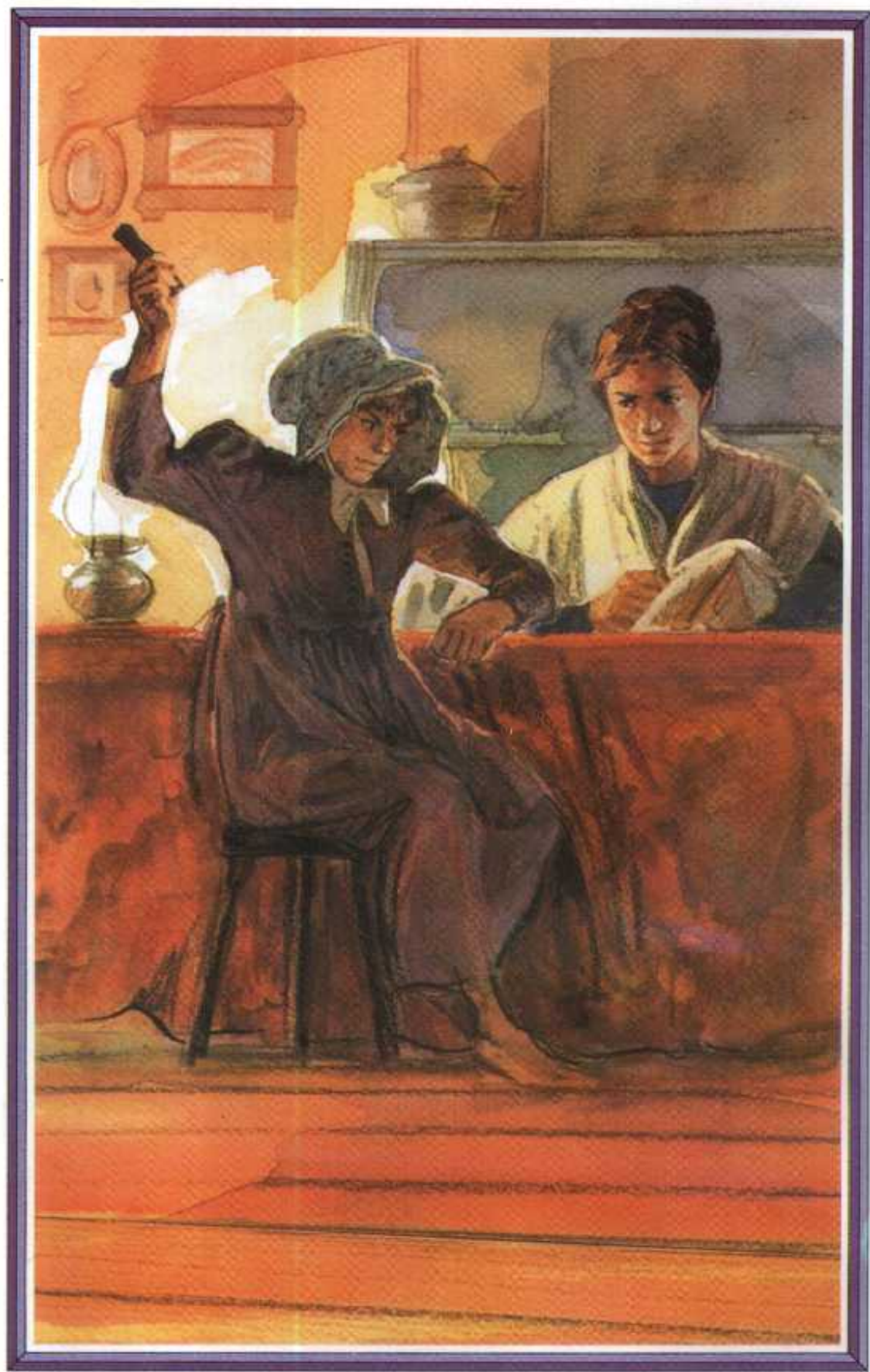
哈克冒险历经的美国区域。（参见前言）



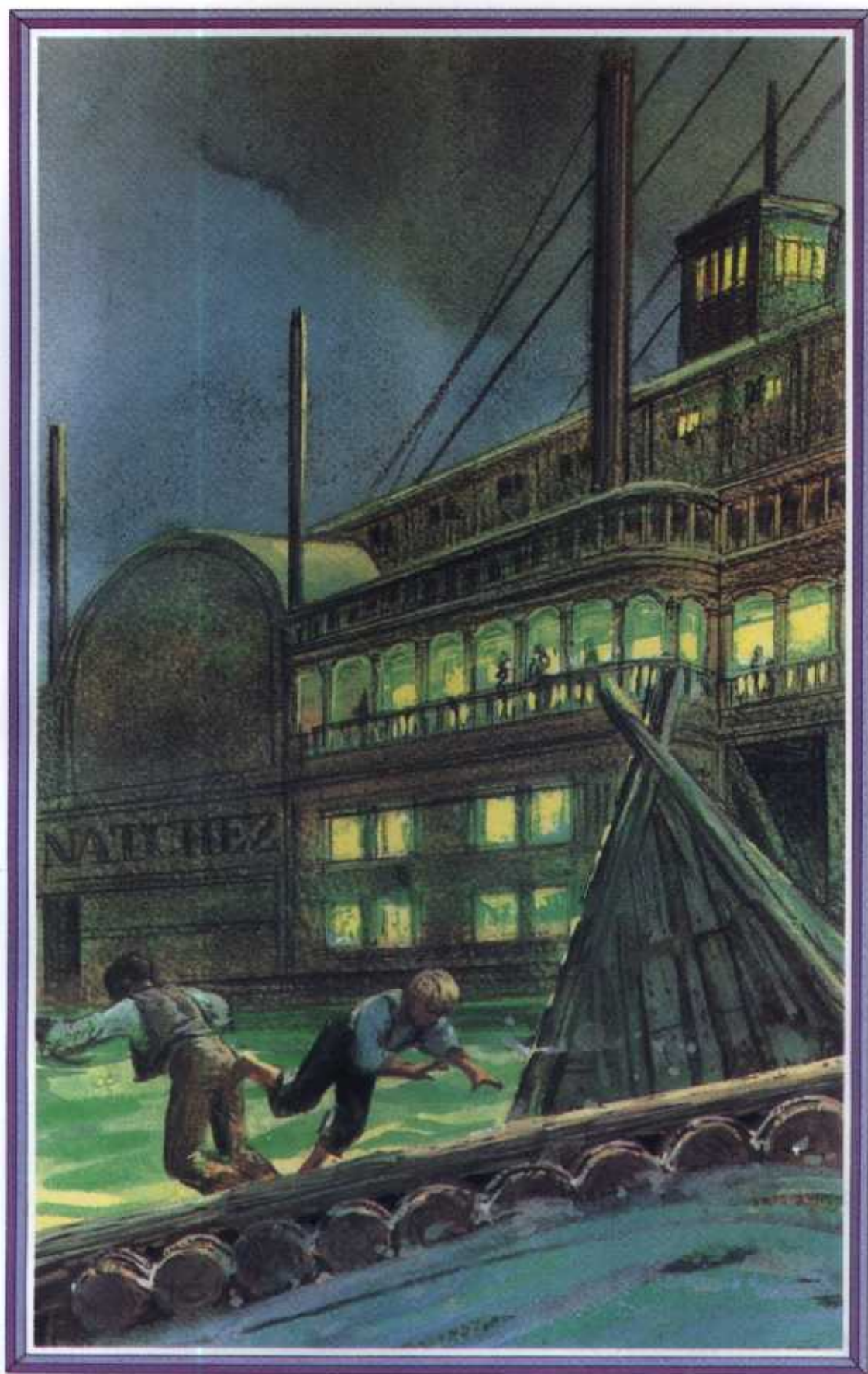
Huck drags the bag to the river
哈克把袋子拖向河去 (参见第三章)



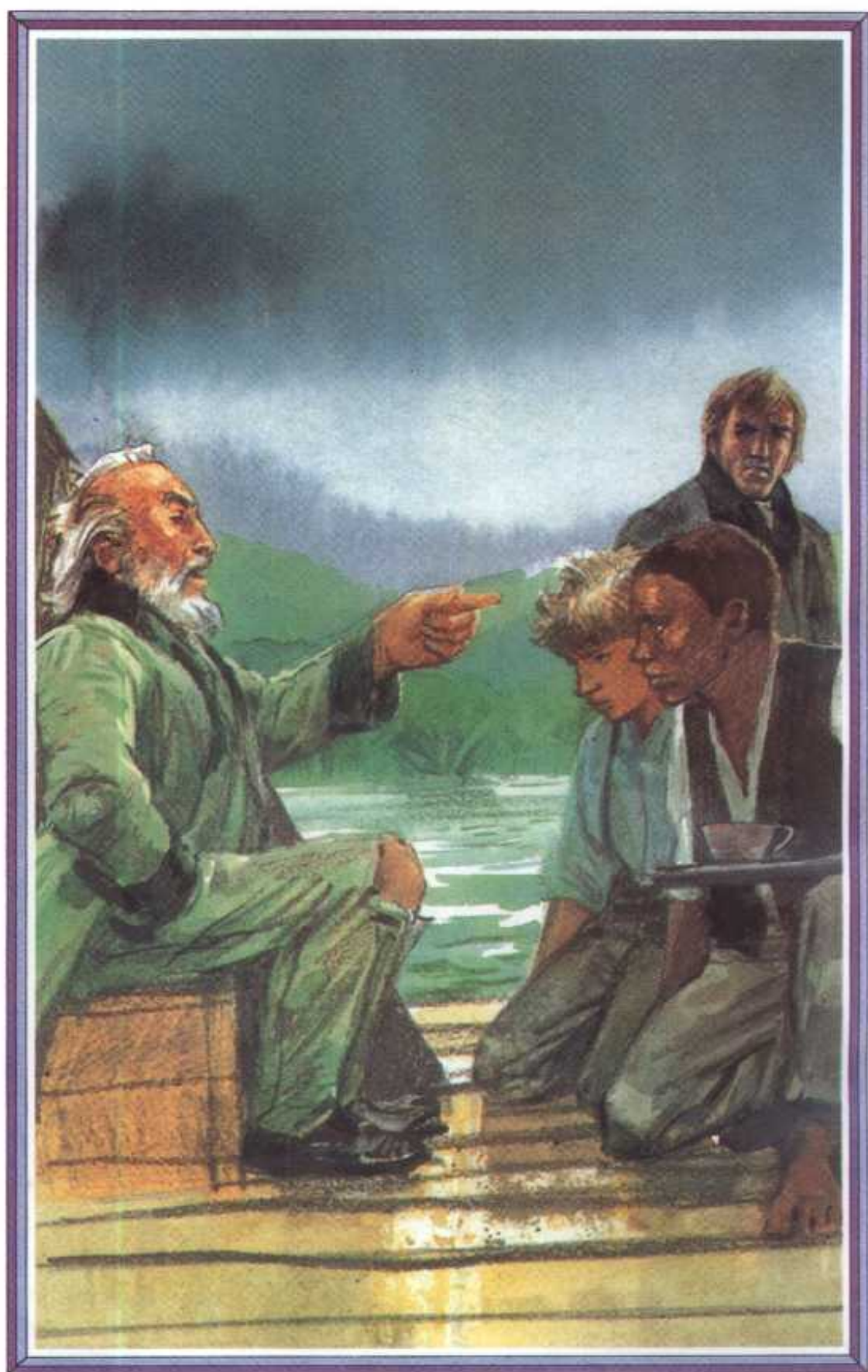
Huck and Jim paddle away in their canoe
哈克和吉姆乘划子划离开去 （参见第五章）



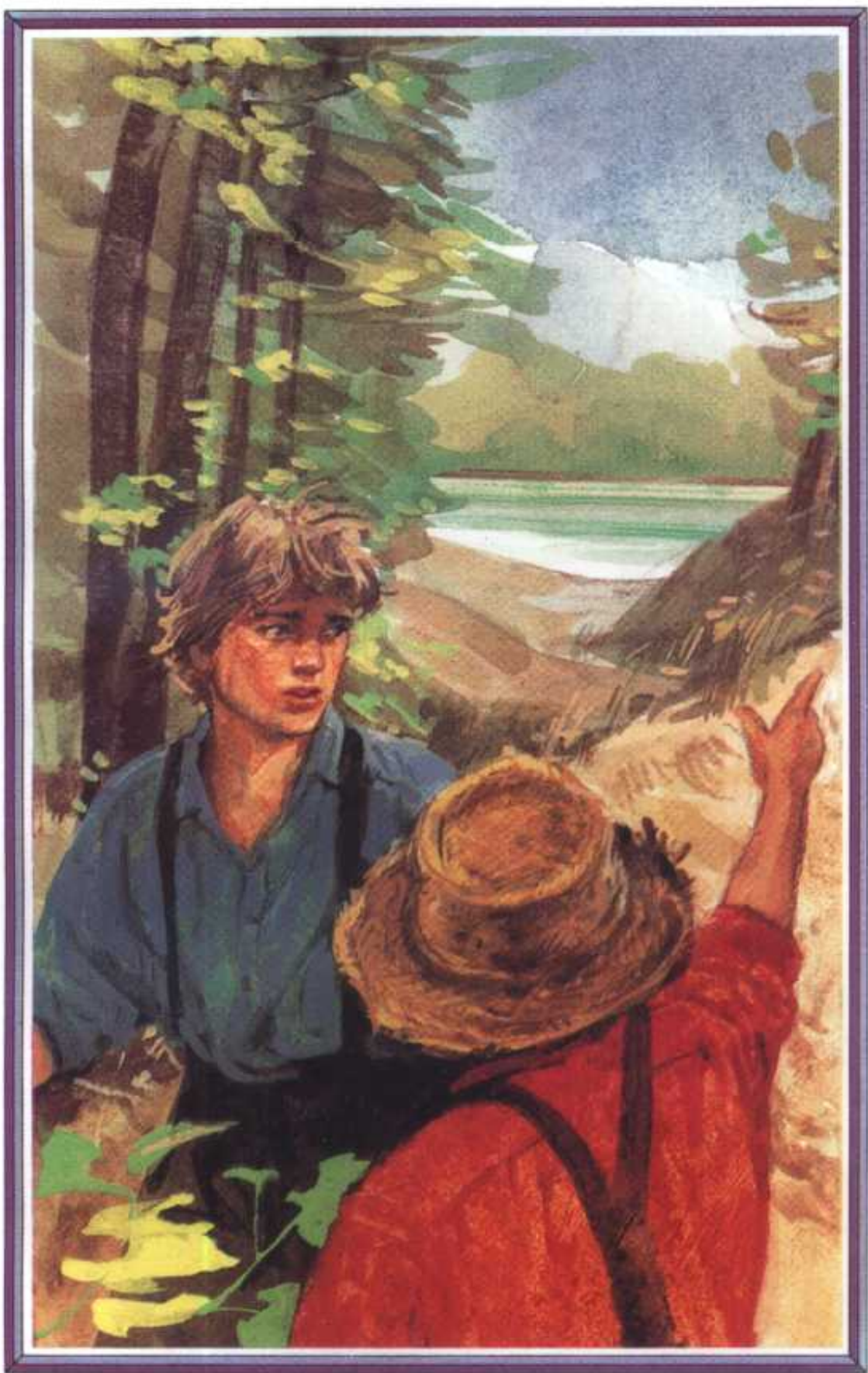
Huck throws an iron bar at a rat
哈克甩铁块砸老鼠 (参见第六章)



The steamboat crashes into the raft
汽船撞毁了木筏 （参见第八章）



Huck and Jim wait on the king
哈克和吉姆侍候国王 (参见第九章)



Huck asks about Jim

哈克打听吉姆的下落 （参见第十一章）