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前摇言

勿庸置疑,在国际间文化、经济、政治等日愈频繁的交流当中,英语已经成为最为广泛使用的一种语言,在沟通不同民族、国家、文化以及谋求共同发展的过程中起着非常重要的作用。在中国,人们对外语学习,特别是对英语学习大量的时间、精力和资金投入是令人吃惊的,掌握英语甚至被看作是新时期人才所必备的条件之一。在这种国际、国内背景的交互作用之下,英语教育 英语培训俨然已经成为当今中国创造财富速度最为惊人的产业之一;而围绕英语教育和培训则涌现出了形形色色的“机构”、“方法”和“派别”。然而,这些针对“应试教育”、注重“短期效应”的各色“英语”存在着明显的误区,即忽略了学习者对各类语言素材的大量摄入(英语),只关注对语言本身(词法、句法、语法等)的学习。事实上,对任何一种语言来讲,语言本身,即词法、句法、语法等并不难学,而难以掌握的是“得体”(英语)、 “达意”(英语)、 “准确”(英语)的语言,这种得体、达意、准确的语言需要学习者对涉及对象国文化、历史、政治、宗教、哲学等领域的语言素材有大量的接触和摄入才可以达成。而文学(诗、词、歌、赋、戏剧、小说、散文等)恰恰能够给外语学习者提供丰富的文化、历史、政治、哲学背景的原始语言素材,使语言学习者更深层次地去体悟,了解对象国语言使用者的文化、历史、宗教、心理内涵,从而帮助学习者更加得体和准确地使用这种语言。在这种意义上,文学作品以其丰富的文化、历史、人文内涵给语言学习者营造了一种远离对象语使用人群和国度的真实语言情景,这便是文学所具有的“情景再造”或者“情景模拟”功能。长期的语言教学实践证明,文学作品的阅读对任何一种语言的学习来说,都是一个非常有效的途径和手段,对英语学习也不例外,这是我们编写这套“经典英语文学系列丛书”的基本出发点。

世纪是个更加趋于多元文化的世纪,了解不同于本国的文化,才能增强语言学习者和使用者对文化差异的敏感性、宽容性以及处理文化差异的灵活性。反映对象国历史、文化、人文风貌的文学作品对语言学习者和使用者来说,是了解对象国人文历史风貌、民族心理、风俗习惯的最便捷、最有效、最可信、最全面的资源和途径。

学习文学,广泛阅读优秀的文学作品,从中汲取营养,能够培养我们高洁的品行、博大的胸怀,帮助我们树立正确的是非观念,提升我们的修

养和趣味,从事任何工作这些都是基本的素质和要求。

然而,对于一般的英语学习者而言,英语文学浩如烟海,语言的难度又非常大,学习起来谈何容易,就更谈不上领略其中所蕴含的美和独特的韵味了。针对英语学习者的这些需要,我们组织了一批在高校专门从事英美语言文学教学和研究的专家和学者编写了《经典英语美文》、《经典英语诗歌》、《经典英语小说片段》、《经典英语朗诵读本》这四本书。每本书的篇目均选自不同时期英美文学的代表作品,为了能够使读者对所选作者、作品有一个较为准确、全面的理解,每篇均由“作者简介”、“注释”、“汉语译文”、“评析”四部分组成。作者简介涉及该作者在英、美文学历史上的地位、贡献、代表作品、作品的风格特色、流派等;注释部分主要对所选篇目中的语言难点、历史典故、文化轶事、教育背景、历史事件等进行简明扼要的注解;汉语译文大部分采用翻译名家的译文,也有一部分为编者自译;来自不同文化、教育、宗教、政治背景的读者对同样一部文学作品可能会有截然不同的解读和理解而使用不同的文学理论,对同样一部文学作品也可能会得出迥异的结论。在评析部分,我们尽量采用长期以来“主流”的“定评”,当然,由于评析者自己的学识和喜好,在评析部分也有极具特色的评价和新文学理论影响的痕迹。

诚然,英语文学博大精深,远非这薄薄的四本书所能囊括。可是,我们殷切地希望这套丛书能对广大读者起到“尝脔知羹”的作用,从而激发读者进一步学习英语文学的兴趣。倘若达到这样的目的,便是我们最大的欣慰。

从事外国文学研究和翻译的人都明白,对所谓“经典”文学作品的筛选从来都是见仁见智,没有严格的统一标准,而“注释”和“翻译”则是最能显现注释者和翻译者语言功力的工作。由于水平有限,不妥之处在所难免,恳请读者、同仁及专家指正,以便我们继续努力改进。

编 者

二〇〇九年 〇月于西安

Jonathan Swift

Gulliver's Travel^①

Jonathan Swift (1667—1745)

Part 1 Chapter 4

[Mildendo^②, the metropolis of Lilliput, described, together with the Emperor's palace. A conversation between the author and a principal secretary, concerning the affairs of that empire. The author's offers to serve the emperor in his wars.]

The first request I made, after I had obtained my liberty, was, that I might have license to see Mildendo, the metropolis; which the Emperor easily granted me, but with a special charge to do no hurt, either to the inhabitants or their houses. The people had notice by proclamation of my design to visit the town. The wall which encompassed it is two feet and a half high, and at least eleven inches broad, so that a coach and horses may be driven very safely round it; and it is flanked with strong towers at ten feet distance. I stepped over the great western gate, and passed very gently, and sidling through the two principal streets, only in my short waistcoat, for fear of damaging the roofs and eaves of the houses with the skirts of my coat. I walked with the utmost circumspection, to avoid treading on any stragglers, who might remain in the streets, although the orders were very strict, that all people should keep in their houses, at their own peril. The garret windows and tops of houses were so crowded with spectators, that I thought in all my travels I had not seen a more populous place. The city is an exact square, each side of the wall being five hundred feet long. The two great streets, which run across and divide it into four quarters, are five feet wide. The lanes and alleys, which I could not enter, but only view them as I passed, are from twelve

① 本篇选自第一卷《利立浦特游记》中的第四章,略有删节。第一卷讲述的是格列佛在利立浦特(小人国)的经历,涉及该国的政治、国情。该国居民独特之处在于他们只有格列佛身高的 1/12,故名“小人国”。小人国实际上是心胸狭隘的小人、伪君子的隐喻。

② Mildendo: 影射伦敦。



to eighteen inches. The town is capable of holding five hundred thousand souls. The houses are from three to five stories. The shops and markets well provided.

The Emperor's palace is in the centre of the city where the two great streets meet. It is enclosed by a wall of two feet high, and twenty feet distance from the buildings. I had his Majesty's permission to step over this wall; and, the space being so wide between that and the palace, I could easily view it on every side. The outward court is a square of forty feet, and includes two other courts; in the inmost are the royal apartments, which I was very desirous to see, but found it extremely difficult; for the great gates, from one square into another, were but eighteen inches high and seven inches wide. Now the buildings of the outer court were at least five feet high, and it was impossible for me to stride over them without infinite damage to the pile, although the walls were strongly built of hewn stone, and four inches thick. At the same time the Emperor had a great desire that I should see the magnificence of his palace; but this I was not able to do till three days after, which I spent in cutting down with my knife some of the largest trees in the royal park, about a hundred yards distant from the city. Of these trees I made two stools, each about three feet high, and strong enough to bear my weight. The people having received notice a second time, I went again through the city to the palace with my two stools in my hands. When I came to the side of the outer court, I stood upon one stool, and took the other in my hand; this I lifted over the roof, and gently set it down on the space between the first and second court, which was eight feet wide. I then stepped over the building very conveniently from one stool to the other, and drew up the first after me with a hooked stick. By this contrivance I got into the inmost court; and, lying down upon my side, I applied my face to the windows of the middle stories, which were left open on purpose, and discovered the most splendid apartments that can be imagined. There I saw the Empress and the young princes in their several lodgings, with their chief attendants about them. Her Imperial Majesty was pleased to smile very graciously upon me, and gave me out of the window her hand to kiss. . .

One morning, about a fortnight after I had obtained my liberty,





Reldresal, Principal Secretary (as they style him) of Private Affairs, came to my house, attended only by one servant. He ordered his coach to wait at a distance, and desired I would give him an hour's audience; which I readily consented to, on account of his quality, and personal merits, as well as of the many good offices he had done me during my solicitations at court. I offered to lie down that he might the more conveniently reach my ear; but he chose rather to let me hold him in my hand during our conversation. He began with compliments on my liberty; said he might pretend to some merit in it; but, however, added, that if it had not been for the present situation of things at court, perhaps I might not have obtained it so soon. For, said he, as flourishing a condition as we may appear to be in to foreigners, we labour under two mighty evils: a violent faction at home, and the danger of an invasion by a most potent enemy from abroad. As to the first, you are to understand, that for about seventy moons past there have been two struggling parties in this empire, under the names of TRAMECKSAN and SLAMECKSAN^①, from the high and low heels of their shoes, by which they distinguish themselves.

It is alleged, indeed, that the high heels are most agreeable to our ancient constitution; but, however this be, his Majesty has determined to make use only of low heels in the administration of the government and all offices in the gift of the crown, as you cannot but observe; and particularly that his Majesty's imperial heels are lower at least by a DRURR than any of his court^②, (DRURR is a measure about the fourteenth part of an inch). The animosities between these two parties run so high, that they will neither eat nor drink, nor talk with each other. We compute the TRAMECKSAN, or high heels, to exceed us in number; but the power is

① TRAMECKSAN and SLAMECKSAN: 影射 18 世纪英国两大政党: 辉格党和托利党。19 世纪中叶后分别改称自由党和保守党。

② It is alleged, . . . his majesty has determined to make use only of low heels in the administration of the government, . . . particularly that his majesty's imperial heels are lower at least by a DRURR than any of his court: 映射当时英国的政治现实。乔治一世宠幸辉格党人, 他在位期间(1714—1727 在位), 辉格党人一直在执政; 而当时的威尔士亲王, 即后来的乔治二世(1727—1760 在位) 则企图与两党同样交好。“Drurr”一词曾被读作“dirt”或“turd”, 意为丑闻、粪团, 斯威夫特用这一词作为小人国度量单位, 意为讽刺。





wholly on our side. We apprehend his Imperial Highness, the heir to the crown, to have some tendency towards the High Heels; at least we can plainly discover that one of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a hobble in his gait. Now, in the midst of these intestine disquiets, we are threatened with an invasion from the island of Blefuscu^①, which is the other great empire of the universe, almost as large and powerful as this of his Majesty. For as to what we have heard you affirm, that there are other kingdoms and states in the world, inhabited by human creatures as large as yourself, our philosophers are in much doubt, and would rather conjecture that you dropped from the moon, or one of the stars; because it is certain, that a hundred mortals of your bulk would, in a short time, destroy all the fruits and cattle of his Majesty's dominions. Besides, our histories of six thousand moons make no mention of any other regions, than the two great empires of Lilliput and Blefuscu. Which two mighty powers have, as I was going to tell you, been engaged in a most obstinate war for six-and-thirty moons past. It began upon the following occasion. It is allowed on all hands, that the primitive way of breaking eggs before we eat them, was upon the larger end; but his present Majesty's grandfather, while he was a boy, going to eat an egg, and breaking it according to the ancient practice, happened to cut one of his fingers. Whereupon the Emperor his father published an edict, commanding all his subjects, upon great penalties, to break the smaller end of their eggs. The people so highly resented this law, that our histories tell us, there have been six rebellions raised on that account; wherein one emperor lost his life^②, and another his crown^③. These civil commotions were constantly fomented by the monarchs of Blefuscu; and when they were quelled, the exiles always fled for refuge to that empire. It is computed that eleven thousand persons have, at several times, suffered death, rather than submit to break their eggs at the smaller end. Many hundred large volumes have been published upon this

① Blefuscu: 不来夫斯古王国, 影射法国。利立浦特王国(Lilliput)则暗指英国。在西班牙王位继承战中(1701—1713), 法国是英国的主要敌人。

② one emperor lost his life: 影射 1649 年被处决的英王查理一世。

③ another his crown; another lost his crown. 影射 1688 年被逐出英国的詹姆士二世。



controversy; but the books of the Big-Endians^① have been long forbidden, and the whole party rendered incapable by law of holding employments. During the course of these troubles, the emperors of Blefusca did frequently expostulate by their ambassadors, accusing us of making a schism in religion, by offending against a fundamental doctrine of our great prophet Lustrog, in the fifty-fourth chapter of the Blundecral (which is their Alcoran^②). This, however, is thought to be a mere strain upon the text; for the words are these: ‘That all true believers break their eggs at the convenient end.’ And which is the convenient end, seems, in my humble opinion, to be left to every man’s conscience, or at least in the power of the chief magistrate to determine. Now, the Big-Endian exiles have found so much credit in the Emperor of Blefuscu’s court, and so much private assistance and encouragement from their party here at home, that a bloody war hath been carried on between the two empires for six-and-thirty moons with various success^③; during which time we have lost forty capital ships, and a much a greater number of smaller vessels, together with thirty thousand of our best seamen and soldiers; and the damage received by the enemy is reckoned to be somewhat greater than ours. However, they have now equipped a numerous fleet, and are just preparing to make a descent upon us; and his Imperial Majesty, placing great confidence in your valour and strength, hath commanded me to lay this account of his affairs before you.

I desired the Secretary to present my humble duty to the Emperor; and to let him know, that I thought it would not become me, who was a foreigner, to interfere with parties; but I was ready, with the hazard of my life, to defend his person and state against all invaders.



乔纳森·斯威夫特 (Jonathan Swift), 英国18世纪杰出的政论家、散

① the Big-Endians: 暗指罗马天主教。关于鸡蛋吃法的争论实际上影射英国历史上持久的新教与罗马天主教之间的宗教争端。

② Alcoran: 又可写为 “Alkoran”, 伊斯兰教的《可兰经》。

③ a bloody war... between the two empires for six-and-thirty moons, with various success 这场战争影射 1701—1713 年的西班牙王位继承战争。





文作家和讽刺小说家。斯威夫特的散文质朴有力而又富有韵味,对英国散文的发展有着重要的影响。主要作品有讽刺散文《一只澡盆的故事》(*Tale of a Tub*, 1704),在这篇故事中他讽刺和抨击了英国各教派的虚伪和无耻;《布商的信》(*The Drapier's Letters*, 1724)和《一个小小的建议》(*A Modest Proposal*, 1729),讽刺并抨击英国对爱尔兰人民利益的压榨和情感的欺侮,其中《一个小小的建议》(*A Modest Proposal*)更是脍炙人口的散文名篇。而真正使斯威夫特享誉世界的则是游记体的讽刺小说《格列佛游记》(*Gulliver's Travel*, 1726),这部小说记录批判了18世纪英国资产阶级统治的腐败与罪恶,和对人民的压迫与剥削,其影响深广,受到读者热烈欢迎,斯威夫特本人也被高尔基称为世界“伟大文学创造者之一”。

译文

《格列佛游记》

第一卷 第四章

(关于利立浦特京城密尔顿多和皇宫的描写。作者和一位大臣谈论帝国大事。作者表示愿为皇帝效劳对敌作战!)

我获得自由以后,首先要求获准参观密尔顿多京城。这件事皇帝很痛快地答应了;只是特别关照我不得伤及京城居民和民房。人民也从告示里知道我要访问京城的计划了。环绕京城的城墙有两英尺半高,至少有11英寸厚,因此一辆四轮马车可以很安全地在城上绕行一周。环城每隔10英尺就有一座坚固的城楼。我迈过了高大的西门慢慢地往前走,侧身穿过两条大街,一路上只穿一件短背心,因为我恐怕穿着上衣,衣边也许会挂坏屋顶和房檐。虽然皇帝的命令非常严厉,所有的居民都不准出门,不然就会有生命危险,但我一路上还是非常留神,免得踏坏了还在街心游荡的人们。不管是阁楼的窗口或者房顶上,都挤满了看热闹的人,我不由心里想,在我历次的旅行里从来还没有见过这样人烟稠密的地方。这座城是正方形的,每边城墙都有五百英尺长。城里的两条大街都有五英尺宽,十字交叉地把全城分作四个部分,其余的胡同巷子虽然我没法进去,不过路过时也从外面望过一下,大概有12英寸到18英寸宽。全城可以容纳50万人。楼房有的三层,有的五层。商店和市场也都是百货齐全。

皇帝的宫殿在全城的中心,正当两条大街的交叉点。皇宫四周的皇城有两英尺高,墙里面20英尺以外才有宫殿。我获得了皇帝的许可,举步迈过了皇城。城墙和宫殿中间的空地很大,所以我可以自由行动,绕着宫殿参观。外院是40英尺见方,包括两座宫院。最里面的的是皇宫内院,我很想看一





看,不过感到非常困难,因为从一座宫院通往另一座宫院的大门都仅仅有 18 英寸高,7 英寸宽。外院的建筑至少有 5 英尺高,要是我跨过去,真无法不使这一建筑群受到极大的损害,尽管院墙十分坚固,有 4 英寸厚,而且是用石块砌成的。同时,皇帝也极希望我能去瞻仰一下他那富丽堂皇的宫殿,可是我却没有办法进去。我花了三天工夫用小刀在离城一百多码的御苑里伐了几棵最大的树木,然后用这几棵树木做成了两个大约有 3 英尺高并能承受起我的体重的凳子。市民们得到第二次通告以后,我又进了城,手里拿了两个凳子到皇宫去。我来到外院的近旁,就站在一个凳子上,拿着另外一个轻轻地递过屋顶把它放在第一院和第二院中间的那块宽 8 英尺的空地上。接着我就很轻便地从一个凳子走到另一个凳子上跨过了外院,再用有钩的手杖把第一个凳子钩进来。我用这种方法进了皇宫内院。我斜躺在地上,脸贴近了宫楼中间几层特别为我打开的窗子。这样我才得参观人们所能想象到的最灿烂辉煌的内宫。我分别在他们寝宫里谒见了皇后和年轻的亲王们,当时他们都有亲从随侍。皇后陛下十分高兴,对我和蔼地笑了笑,又从窗口伸出手来赐我亲吻。……

我获得自由后大约两星期,一天早上瑞颢沙内务大臣(他们这样薄称他)仅仅带着一个仆从来到了我的寓所。他吩咐他的马车在远处等候,请我同他谈一小时。因为我一向敬仰他的身份和才干,又因为我向朝廷提出请求时,得到了他不少帮助,所以马上就答应了。我本来打算躺下来,听他说话比较方便些;可是他却愿意站在我的手里和我交谈。他首先祝贺我获得了自由。他说,就这件事来说,他自认为有点功劳;接着他又说,要不是朝廷处在现在这种形势下,也许我不会这样快就能得到自由。他说:在外国人看起来,我们的国势似乎还很兴隆,不过实际上我们有着两大危机。一方面国内党争激烈,一方面极其强大的外敌时时有入侵的危险。关于第一件,你要知道 70 多个月以来,帝国两大政党互不相让,一党叫做特拉迈克三,一党叫做斯拉迈克三。因为一党的鞋跟高些,另一党的鞋跟低些,所以根据鞋跟的高低才分成两个党派。据说高跟是最合乎我们古代的制度,但是不管怎样,皇帝却决定一切行政官吏必须任用低跟党人。这你是不会不觉察到的,皇帝的鞋跟就特别来得低,至少要比任何朝廷官员的鞋跟低一都尔(都尔是一种长度,大约相当于一英寸的 $1/14$)。两党间仇恨很深,以致他们绝对不在一起吃喝,更不在一起谈天。算起来特拉迈克三或高跟党的人数超过我们。但是一切权势却完全掌握在我们手中。我们怕的是皇太子殿下多少有点倾向于高跟党;至少我们可以清楚地看出,他有一只鞋跟比另一只高些,所以他走起路来一拐一拐的。正当我们内患方殷,不来夫斯古岛上的敌人却以发动侵略来威胁我们。这是宇宙间的另一个大帝国,论面积和实力都可以和我皇统治的帝国抗衡。当然我们也听见你说过,世界上还有许多王国和国家,住着一些和你同样庞大的人类。不过





我们的哲学家却十分怀疑,他们都猜想你是从月球或者是从其他星球上降落下来的。因为像你这样庞大身躯的人如果有 100 个一定会在短期间内把皇帝境内的果实和牲畜全部吃光。况且,除了利立浦特和不来夫斯古两大帝国以外,我们 6000 个月以来的历史,从来没有提到过其他地方。我现在正要告诉你,这两大强国已经顽强苦战了 36 个月。战端的发生是由于下列原因。我们人人都认为吃蛋的时候,原始的方法是打破鸡蛋较大的一端。可是当今皇帝的祖父还是小孩子的时候,正要吃蛋,按照古法打破了蛋的大端,一不留神竟割伤了一个手指。因此他的父亲,当时的皇帝,就颁了一道圣旨命令全体臣民,吃蛋时,先打破蛋较小的一端,违者重罚。人民对这条法律十分痛恨。历史告诉我们,这件小事曾引起过六次叛乱,一个皇帝送了命,还有一个皇帝失去了王位。这些内乱经常是由不来夫斯古国的君王煽动起来的。骚乱平定以后,亡命之徒总逃到那个帝国里去逃命藏身。据估计,先后几次有 11000 人情愿受死也不肯打破蛋较小的一端。关于这一争端,曾出版过好几百本大部著作。但是大端派的著作早就被禁止了,同时法律规定这一派的人不得做官。当这种争论闹得厉害的时候,不来夫斯古的君王们就常派大使来向我们提出抗议,责备我们在宗教上分立门户,责备我们违背伟大的先知拉斯特洛格在《波兰得克拉尔》(就是他们的《可兰经》)第五十四章里提出的一条基本教义。但是我们却以为这只是对经文的一种歪曲。因为原文是:“一切真正的信徒都要在比较方便的一端打破他们的蛋。”依我个人的浅见,到底哪一端比较方便呢,似乎只有听从个人的良知,或者至少也要由行政长官来决定。这一伙大端派亡命之徒很得不来夫斯古皇帝朝廷的信任,同时这伙人又受到了国内党羽的秘密援助和怂恿,因此掀起了两大帝国的血战。36 个月以来,双方互有胜负。在这期间我们损失了四十艘主力战舰和数目更多的小艇,我们还折损了三万精锐的水兵和陆军。可是估计一下敌人所受到的损失也许比我们还大。但是他们现在又建立了一支巨大的舰队,正准备向我们进攻。皇帝深信你有勇气和力量,所以才命令我把这件皇家大事告诉你。

我请求内务大臣替我回奏皇上:因为我是外国人,所以不便干预党派的斗争,不过我情愿冒生命危险,时时准备抵抗所有的侵略者,以保卫皇帝陛下和他的国家。

(张健 译)

评析

《格列佛游记》是一部想象奇特的讽刺寓言小说,全书通过主人公格列佛讲述在小人国(利立浦特)、大人国(布罗布丁奈格)、飞岛和慧骃国(慧马国)的奇特冒险经历,对 18 世纪英国上层的彼此倾轧、阿谀献媚、钩心斗角等



社会丑恶现实进行了深刻的揭露与批判。全书分为四卷：第一卷《利立浦特游记》、第二卷《布罗布丁奈格游记》、第三卷《飞岛游记》和第四卷《慧骃国游记》，以前两卷的艺术性最高。

故事主要讲述生性好冒险的格列佛船长丰富而奇特的经历。他首先来到了一个叫做“利立浦特”的小人国，却被身高只有自己身高的 $\frac{1}{12}$ 小人国的居民俘虏，进而又得到利立浦特人民信任和国王宠幸，却遭人嫉妒陷害，险些丧命。接着格列佛来到了大人国“布罗布丁奈格”，却又沦为巨人的笼中玩物，幸而及时逃脱。最后格列佛又分别游历了飞岛和慧骃国。在慧骃国，处于统治支配地位的是优雅、智慧且富于理性的马，而一种被马儿们斥为“耶胡”的畜生不仅具有人类的外表，而且还具有人类所有的缺点、弱点和人性中的卑鄙与肮脏，“耶胡”也因此遭到放逐。格列佛为自己也身为一个“耶胡”而感到万分的羞耻。斯威夫特在书中大量运用了影射、反语、对比和夸张等讽刺手法对资产阶级革命过后英国社会种种黑暗与腐败进行了淋漓尽致的揭露与批判。利立浦特（小人国）大臣们争相在丝线上跳舞影射了英国群臣为求飞黄腾达，献媚争宠的伎俩；高跟鞋党和低跟鞋党的党争则影射了代表金融贵族和大资产阶级的辉格党和代表土地贵族的托利党为了各自利益互相攻击倾轧的腐朽政治。由于吃蛋方法引发的大端派和小端派的辩论实际上影射的是天主教与英国新教的宗教战争。而飞岛那些“科学家”的可笑的科学实验——从黄瓜里提取阳光、从粪便里提取营养则嘲讽了英国那些闭门造车，严重脱离实际的所谓科学家们。慧骃国里马儿文明，充满了智慧与理性；而叫做“耶胡”的人类性情卑鄙野蛮，斯威夫特借人兽颠倒的怪诞描写，对比出人类由于贪婪、欺骗等弱点而导致的堕落。

本章中，斯威夫特大量运用了影射对英国当时政治进行了辛辣的讽刺。利立浦特都城密尔顿多的气派的城市外观和华丽的皇宫，给读者的印象是利立浦特是一派富庶、祥和昌盛的景象，但随后内务大臣对该国内忧外患的描述使读者立刻意识到这种繁荣祥和只不过是浮华表象，该国正危机重重，这实际上也影射了英国所遭受的种种困境。高跟鞋党和低跟鞋党常常为鸡毛蒜皮的事发生争端，“他们绝对不在一起吃喝，更不在一起谈天。”讽刺了辉格党与托利党争权夺利，争吵不休的混乱政局。利立浦特与不来夫斯古国的战争则影射了辉格党人在 18 世纪初发动的耗时长久的对法国的王位继承战争。斯威夫特表面借格列佛之口批评利立浦特王国（小人国）居民心胸狭隘，是国王的强权与野心和两党献媚争宠使得国家时时陷入战争，实际上是对英国当时辉格党人反人民好战政策的抨击与讽刺。

（薛贝贝 选注）



The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling

Henry Fielding (1707—1754)

Chapter 2 Book 3

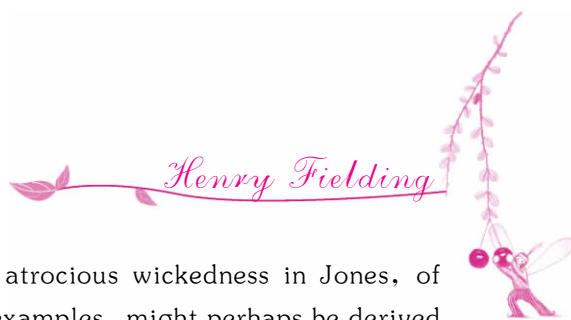
The Heroe of this great history appears with very bad omens. A little tale of so low a kind that some may think it not worth their notice. A word or two concerning a squire, and more relating to a gamekeeper and a schoolmaster.

As we determined, when we first sat down to write this history, to flatter no man, but to guide our pen throughout by the directions of truth, we are obliged to bring our heroe on the stage in a much more disadvantageous manner than we could wish; and to declare honestly, even at his first appearance, that it was the universal opinion of all Mr. Allworthy's family that he was certainly born to be hanged.

Indeed, I am sorry to say there was too much reason for this conjecture; the lad having from his earliest years discovered a propensity to many vices, and especially to one which hath as direct a tendency as any other to that fate which we have just now observed to have been prophetically denounced against him; he had been already convicted of three robberies, viz., of robbing an orchard, of stealing a duck out of a farmer's yard, and of picking Master Blifil's pocket of a ball.

The vices of this young man were, moreover, heightened by the disadvantageous light in which they appeared when opposed to the virtues of Master Blifil, his companion; a youth of so different a cast from little Jones, that not only the family but all the neighbourhood resounded his praises. He was, indeed, a lad of a remarkable disposition; sober, discreet, and pious beyond his age; qualities which gained him the love of every one who knew him: while Tom Jones was universally disliked; and many expressed their wonder that Mr. Allworthy would suffer such a lad to be educated with his nephew, lest the morals of the latter should be





corrupted by his example. . . .

To say the truth, some of that atrocious wickedness in Jones, of which we have just mentioned three examples, might perhaps be derived from the encouragement he had received from this fellow who, in two or three instances, had been what the law calls an accessory after the fact^①: for the whole duck, and great part of the apples, were converted to the use of the gamekeeper and his family; though, as Jones alone was discovered, the poor lad bore not only the whole smart, but the whole blame; both which fell again to his lot on the following occasion.

Contiguous to Mr. Allworthy's estate was the manor of one of those gentlemen who are called preservers of the game. This species of men, from the great severity with which they revenge the death of a hare or partridge, might be thought to cultivate the same superstition with the Bannians^② in India; many of whom, we are told, dedicate their whole lives to the preservation and protection of certain animals; was it not that our English Bannians, while they preserve them from other enemies, will most unmercifully slaughter whole horseloads themselves; so that they stand clearly acquitted of any such heathenish superstition.

I have, indeed, a much better opinion of this kind of men than is entertained by some, as I take them to answer the order of Nature, and the good purposes for which they were ordained, in a more ample manner than many others. Now, as Horace tells us that there are a set of human beings

Fruges consumere nati,^③

'Born to consume the fruits of the earth'; so I make no manner of doubt but that there are others

Feras consumere nati,

'Born to consume the beasts of the field'; or, as it is commonly called, the game; and none, I believe, will deny but that those squires fulfil this end of their creation.

Little Jones went one day a shooting with the gamekeeper; when

① an accessory after the fact; (法律)事后从犯。

② Bannians; 印度婆罗门教的一支, 他们不捕食任何动物。

③ 拉丁文, 引自贺拉斯的诗体《书简》第一卷第二函。





happening to spring a covey of partridges near the border of that manor over which Fortune, to fulfil the wise purposes of Nature, had planted one of the game consumers, the birds flew into it, and were marked (as it is called) by the two sportsmen, in some furze bushes, about two or three hundred paces beyond Mr. Allworthy's dominions.

Mr. Allworthy had given the fellow strict orders, on pain of forfeiting his place, never to trespass on any of his neighbours; no more on those who were less rigid in this matter than on the lord of this manor. With regard to others, indeed, these orders had not been always very scrupulously kept; but as the disposition of the gentleman with whom the partridges had taken sanctuary was well known, the gamekeeper had never yet attempted to invade his territories. Nor had he done it now, had not the younger sportsman, who was excessively eager to pursue the flying game, over-persuaded him; but Jones being very importunate, the other, who was himself keen enough after the sport, yielded to his persuasions, entered the manor, and shot one of the partridges.

The gentleman himself was at that time on horse-back, at a little distance from them; and hearing the gun go off, he immediately made towards the place, and discovered poor Tom; for the gamekeeper had leapt into the thickest part of the furze-brake, where he had happily concealed himself.

The gentleman having searched the lad, and found the partridge upon him, denounced great vengeance, swearing he would acquaint Mr. Allworthy. He was as good as his word; for he rode immediately to his house, and complained of the trespass on his manor in as high terms and as bitter language as if his house had been broken open, and the most valuable furniture stole out of it. He added, that some other person was in his company, though he could not discover him; for that two guns had been discharged almost in the same instant. And, says he, "We have found only this partridge, but the Lord knows what mischief they have done."

At his return home, Tom was presently convened before Mr. Allworthy. He owned the fact, and alleged no other excuse but what was really true, viz., that the covey was originally sprung in Mr. Allworthy's own manor.

Tom was then interrogated who was with him, which Mr. Allworthy



declared he was resolved to know, acquainting the culprit with the circumstance of the two guns, which had been deposed by the squire and both his servants; but Tom stoutly persisted in asserting that he was alone; yet, to say the truth, he hesitated a little at first, which would have confirmed Mr. Allworthy's belief, had what the squire and his servants said wanted any further confirmation.

The gamekeeper, being a suspected person, was now sent for, and the question put to him; but he, relying on the promise which Tom had made him, to take all upon himself, very resolutely denied being in company with the young gentleman, or indeed having seen him the whole afternoon.

Mr. Allworthy then turned towards Tom, with more than usual anger in his countenance, and advised him to confess who was with him; repeating, that he was resolved to know. The lad, however, still maintained his resolution, and was dismissed with much wrath by Mr. Allworthy, who told him he should have to the next morning to consider of it, when he should be questioned by another person, and in another manner.

Poor Jones spent a very melancholy night; and the more so, as he was without his usual companion; for Master Blifil was gone abroad on a visit with his mother. Fear of the punishment he was to suffer was on this occasion his least evil; his chief anxiety being, lest his constancy should fail him, and he should be brought to betray the gamekeeper, whose ruin he knew must now be the consequence.

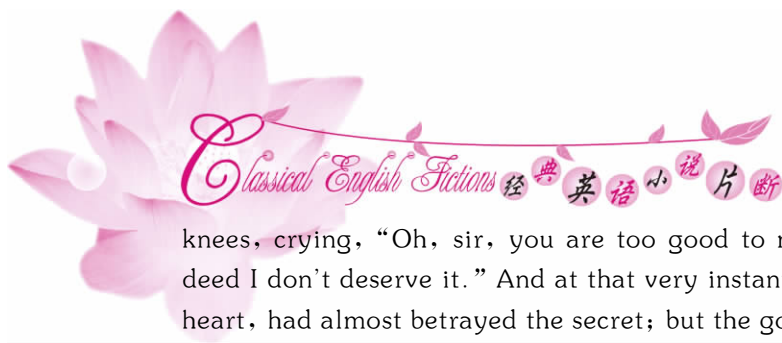
Nor did the gamekeeper pass his time much better. He had the same apprehensions with the youth; for whose honour he had likewise a much tenderer regard than for his skin. . . .

Tom bore his punishment with great resolution; and though his master asked him, between every stroke, whether he would not confess, he was contented to be flogged rather than betray his friend, or break the promise he had made. . . .

Tom's guilt now flew in his face more than any severity could make it. He could more easily bear the lashes of Thwackum^①, than the generosity of Allworthy. The tears burst from his eyes, and he fell upon his

① Mr. Thwackum: 汤姆和布利非共同的家庭老师, 表面上崇尚美德, 其实是个伪君子。





knees, crying, “Oh, sir, you are too good to me. Indeed you are. Indeed I don’t deserve it.” And at that very instant, from the fulness of his heart, had almost betrayed the secret; but the good genius of^① the game-keeper suggested to him what might be the consequence to the poor fellow, and this consideration sealed his lips. . . .



亨利·菲尔丁(Henry Fielding)是18世纪英国和欧洲最杰出的现实主义小说家之一,他和笛福、理查逊并称为英国现代小说的三大奠基人。他出生于萨默塞郡附近一个贵族家庭,从小就对文学有兴趣。他曾去荷兰莱顿大学学习,但家庭贫困被迫中途退学。1730年他回到伦敦,从事戏剧创作和演出活动。

菲尔丁最成功的剧本是《悲剧中的悲剧》(*The Tragedy of Tragedies, or, The Life and Death of Tom Thumb the Great*, 1731), 1728—1737年间,他先后写了20多个剧本。菲尔丁自称小说《约瑟夫·安德鲁斯》(*The Adventures of Joseph Andrews and His Friend, Mr. Abraham Adams*, 1742)是对《堂吉珂德》的模仿,用英国形式表现堂吉珂德精神一直是菲尔丁的抱负。这部小说还被认为是对当时极受欢迎的小说《帕米拉》(*Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded*, 1740—1741)的讽刺,主人公约瑟夫以帕米拉的弟弟身份出现,菲尔丁将身份相似的人物放置在类似的情景里,用来揭露《帕米拉》的虚假和它宣传的虚伪的道德。

菲尔丁最后一部小说是出版于1751的《爱米里亚》(*Amelia*),主人公是以作者的妻子夏洛蒂(Charlotte)为原型的。尽管评论界认为这部小说不如他其他小说出色,但却为他获得巨大的商业成功,也是菲尔丁自己最喜欢的一部小说。

菲尔丁所处时代,正是英国统治阶级为进行原始积累,对内盘剥,对外掠夺的时代,他的作品对中下层人民怀有深深同情,反对上层阶级的暴行,因而在当时可以算是最进步的民主派作家之一。他的代表作是长篇小说《汤姆·琼斯》(*The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling*, 1794),在这部小说中,菲尔丁把当代生活场景与古典的史诗特点相结合,并开创了“散文喜剧史诗”(the comic epic in prose)的模式。根据菲尔丁本人的解释,“散文喜剧史诗”的故事情节包含更多事件和人物,轻松滑稽,多描写底层人物的故事。这种文学类型充满乐观主义精神,对19世纪现实主义文学产生了巨大影响。



① the good genius of: 某人的守护神。