



**Современный  
Гуманитарный  
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**Дистанционное образование**

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Рабочий учебник

Фамилия, имя, отчество \_\_\_\_\_

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Номер контракта \_\_\_\_\_

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОГО  
ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА**

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

**ДОМАШНЕЕ ЧТЕНИЕ**

ЮНИТА 16

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Разработано Д. А. Ивановым

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студентов высших учебных заведений

# **ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА**

## **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

### **ДОМАШНЕЕ ЧТЕНИЕ**

**Юнита 1 - 20.** Тексты из оригинальной художественной литературы на английском языке.

#### **ЮНИТА 16**

Содержит подборку отрывков из текста произведения Дж. Свифта “Гулливер в стране лилипутов”.

Сопровождается творческими заданиями и упражнениями.

Для студентов факультета лингвистики СГУ

Юнита соответствует профессиональной образовательной программе №4

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\* Глоссарий расположен в середине учебного пособия и предназначен для самостоятельного заучивания новых понятий.

# ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПЛАН

Дж. Свифт. «Путешествие Гулливера».

# **ЛИТЕРАТУРА**

## **Базовый учебник**

1. Swift, J. «Gulliver's Trevels». Penguin Popular Classics, 1994.

## **Дополнительная литература:**

2. Свифт, Дж. Путешествие Гулливера. СБВЛ. М., 1976.
3. Свифт, Дж. Путешествие Гулливера. М., 1980.
4. Swift, J. Gulliver's Trevels, Moscow, 1973.

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Примечание. Знаком (\*) отмечены работы, на основе которых составлен научный обзор.

Роман Джонатана Свифта (1667-1745) “Gulliver’s Travels” впервые был издан в 1726 г. При чтении рекомендуется пользоваться изданием в серии “Penguin Popular Classics” (1994), а также русским переводом, выполненным под редакцией А.А.Франковского по изданиям: Свифт, Джонатан. Путешествия Гулливера. М., 1976 (серия БВЛ), а также Свифт, Джонатан. Путешествия Гулливера. М., 1980, и др.

В настоящем пособии статьи комментариев, отмеченные звездочкой (\*), заимствованы по изданию: Swift, Jonathan, Gulliver’s Travels //Moscow, 1973 (комментарий В.И.Чигарева).

## LESSON 1

## УРОК 1

### THE PUBLISHER TO THE READER

The Author of these Travels, Mr. *Lemuel Gulliver*, is my ancient and intimate Friend; there is likewise some Relation between us by the Mother’s Side. About three Years ago Mr. *Gulliver* growing weary of the Concourse of curious People coming to him at his House in *Redriff*, made a small Purchase of Land, with a convenient House, near *Newark*, in *Nottinghamshire*, his native Country; where he now lives retired, yet in good Esteem among his Neighbours.

Although Mr. *Gulliver* was born in *Nottinghamshire*, where his Father dwelt, yet I have heard him say, his Family came from *Oxfordshire*; to confirm which, I have observed in the Church-Yard at *Banbury*, in that County, several Tombs and Monuments of the *Gullivers*.

Before he quitted *Redriff*, he left the Custody of the following Papers in my Hands, with the Liberty to dispose of them as I should think fit. I have carefully perused them three Times: The Style is very plain and simple; and the only Fault I find is, that the Author, after the Manner of Travellers, is a little too circumstantial. There is an Air of Truth apparent through the whole; and indeed the Author was so distinguished for his Veracity, that it became a Sort of Proverb among his Neighbours at *Redriff*, when any one affirmed a Thing, to say, it was as true as if Mr. *Gulliver* had spoke it.

By the Advice of several worthy Persons, to whom, with the Author’s Permission, I communicated these Papers, I now venture to send them into the World; hoping they may be, at least for some time, a better Entertainment to our young Noblemen, than the common Scribbles of Politicks and Party.

This Volume would have been at least twice as large, if I had not made bold to strike out innumerable Passages relating to the Winds and Tides, as

well as to the Variations and Bearings in the several Voyages; together with the minute Descriptions of the Management of the Ship in Storms, in the Style of Sailors: Likewise the Account of the Longitudes and Latitudes; wherein I have Reason to apprehend that Mr. *Gulliver* may be a little dissatisfied: But I was resolved to fit the Works as much as possible to the general Capacity of Readers. However, if my own Ignorance in Sea-Affairs shall have led me to commit some Mistakes, I alone am answerable for them: And if any Traveller hath a Curiosity to see the whole Work at large, as it came from the Hand of the Author, I will be ready to gratify him.

As for any further Particulars relating to the Author, the Reader will receive Satisfaction from the first Pages of the Book.

*Richard Sympson.*

## **A LETTER FROM CAPT. GULLIVER, TO HIS COUSIN SYMPSON.**

I hope you will be ready to own publicly, whenever you shall be called to it, that by your great and frequent Urgency you prevailed on me to publish a very loose and uncorrect Account of my Travels; with Direction to hire some young Gentlemen of either University to put them in Order, and correct the Style, as my Cousin *Dampier* did by my Advice, in his Book called, *A Voyage round the World*. But I do not remember I gave you Power to consent, that any thing should be omitted, and much Less that any thing should be inserted: Therefore, as to the latter, I do here renounce every thing of that Kind; particularly a Paragraph about her Majesty the late Queen *Anne*, of most pious and glorious Memory; although I did reverence and esteem her more than any of human Species. But you, or your Interpolator, ought to have considered, that as it was not my Inclination, so was it not decent to praise any Animal of our Composition before my Master *Houyhnhnm*: And besides, the Fact was altogether false; for to my Knowledge, being in England during some Part of her Majesty's Reign, she did govern by a chief Minister; nay, even by two successively; the first whereof was the Lord of Godolphin, and the second the Lord of Oxford; so that you have made me *say the thing that was not*. Likewise, in the Account of the Academy of Projectors, and several Passages of my Discourse to my Master *Houyhnhnm*, you have either omitted some material Circumstances, or minced or changed them in such a Manner, that I do hardly know mine own Work. When I formerly hinted to you something of this in a Letter, you were pleased to answer, that you were afraid of giving Offence; that People in Power were very watchful over the Press; and apt not only to interpret, but to punish every thing which looked like an *Inuendo* (as I think you called it). But pray, how could that which I

spoke so many Years ago, and above five Thousand Leagues distance, in another Reign, be applied to any of the *Yahoos*, who now are said to govern the Herd; especially, at a time when I little thought on or feared the Unhappiness of living under them. Have not I the most Reason to complain, when I see these very *Yahoos* carried by *Houyhnhnms* in a Vehicle, as if these were Brutes, and those the rational Creatures? And, indeed, to avoid so monstrous and detestable a Sight, was one principal Motive of my Retirement hither.

Thus much I thought proper to tell you in Relation to your self, and to the Trust I reposed in you.

I do in the next Place complain of my own great Want of Judgment, in being prevailed upon by the Intreaties and false Reasonings of you and some others, very much against mine own Opinion, to suffer my Travels to be published. Pray bring to your Mind how often I desired you to consider, when you insisted on the Motive of *Publick Good*; that the *Yahoos* were a Species of Animals utterly incapable of Amendment by Precepts or Examples: And so it hath proved; for instead of seeing a full Stop put to all Abuses and Corruptions, at least in this little Island, as I had Reason to expect: Behold, after above six Months Warning, I cannot learn that my Book hath produced one single Effect according to mine Intentions: I desired you would let me know by a Letter, when Party and Faction were extinguished; Judges learned and upright; Pleaders honest and modest, with some Tincture of common Sense; and *Smithfield* blazing with Pyramids of Law-Books; the young Nobility's Education entirely changed; the Physicians banished; the Female *Yahoos* abounding in Virtue, Honour, Truth and good Sense: Courts and Levees of great Ministers thoroughly weeded and swept; Wit, Merit and Learning rewarded; all Disgracers of the Press in Prose and Verse, condemned to eat nothing but their own Cotten, and quench their Thirst with their own Ink. These, and a Thousand other Reforms, I firmly counted upon by your Encouragement; as indeed they were plainly deducible from the Precepts delivered in my Book. And, it must be owned, that seven Months were a sufficient Time to correct every Vice and Folly to which *Yahoos* are subject; if their Natures had been capable of the least Disposition to Virtue or Wisdom: Yet so far have you been from answering mine Expectation in any of your Letters; that on the contrary, you are loading our Carrier every Week with Libels, and Keys, and Reflections, and Memoirs, and Second Parts; wherein I see myself accused of reflecting upon great States-Folk; of degrading human Nature, (for so they have still the Confidence to stile it) and of abusing the Female Sex. I find likewise, that the Writers of those Bundles are not agreed among themselves; for some of them will not allow me to be Author of mine own Travels; and others make me Author of Books to which I am wholly a Stranger.

I find likewise, that your Printer hath been so careless as to confound the Times, and mistake the Dates of my several Voyages and Returns; neither assigning the true Year, or the true Month, or Day of the Month: And I hear the original Manuscript is all destroyed, since the Publication of my Book. Neither have I any Copy left; however, I have sent you some Corrections, which you may insert, if ever there should be a second Edition: And yet I cannot stand to them, but shall leave that Matter to my judicious and candid Readers, to adjust it as they please.

I hear some of our *Sea-Yahoos* find Fault with my *Sea-Language*, as not proper in many Parts, nor now in Use. I cannot help it. In my first Voyages, while I was young, I was instructed by the oldest Mariners, and learned to speak as they did. But I have since found that the *Sea-Yahoos* are apt, like the Land ones, to become new fangled in their Words; which the latter change every Year; insomuch, as I remember upon each Return to mine own Country, their old Dialect was so altered, that I could hardly understand the new. And I observe, when any *Yahoo* comes from *London* out of Curiosity to visit me at mine own House, we neither of us are able to deliver our Conceptions in a Manner intelligible to the other.

If the Censure of *Yahoos* could any Way affect me, I should have great Reason to complain, that some of them are so bold as to think my Book of Travels a meer Fiction out of mine own Brain; and have gone so far as to drop Hints, that the *Houyhnhnms* and *Yahoos* have no more Existence than the Inhabitants of *Utopia*.

Indeed I must confess, that as to the People of *Lilliput*, *Brobdingrag*, (for so the Word should have been spelt, and not erroneously *Brobdingnag*) and *Laputa*; I have never yet heard of any *Yahoo* so presumptuous as to dispute their Being, or the Facts I have related concerning them; because the Truth immediately strikes every Reader with Conviction. And, is there less Probability in my Account of the *Houyhnhnms* or *Yahoos*, when it is manifest as to the latter, there are so many Thousands in this City, who only differ from their Brother Brutes in *Houyhnhnmland*, because they use a Sort of *Jabber*, and do not go naked. I wrote for their Amendment, and not their Approbation. The united Praise of the whole Race would be of less Consequence to me, than the neighing of those two degenerate *Houyhnhnms* I keep in my Stable; because, from these, degenerate as they are, I still improve in some Virtues, without any Mixture of Vice.

Do these miserable Animals presume to think that I am so far degenerated as to defend my Veracity; *Yahoo* as I am, it is well known through all *Houyhnhnmland*, that by the Instructions and Example of my illustrious Master, I was able in the Compass of two Years (although I confess with the utmost Difficulty) to remove that infernal Habit of Lying, Shuffling, Deceiving, and Equivocating, so deeply rooted in the very Souls of all my Species; especially the *Europeans*.

I have other Complaints to make upon this vexatious Occasion; but I forbear troubling myself or you any further. I must freely confess, that since my last Return, some corruptions of my *Yahoo* Nature have revived in me by Conversing with a few of your Species, and particularly those of mine own Family, by an unavoidable Necessity; else I should never have attempted so absurd a Project as that of reforming the *Yahoo* Race in this Kingdom; but, I have now done with all such visionary Schemes for ever.

*April 2, 1727.*

**I. Read and study thoroughly the above texts using the following explanatory notes:**

The Publisher to the Reader — так — совершенно в духе времени — озаглавил Свифт свое предисловие к роману. Часто говорят, что воссоздавая внешние приметы правдоподобности выдуманной им истории, Свифт пародировал своего знаменитого предшественника Даниэля Дефо и, в частности, его роман “Робинзон Крузо”, построенный как документальный отчет о якобы достоверных приключениях. Хотя элементы литературного спора с Дефо в романе Свифта действительно имеются, в данном случае попытка автора спрятаться за маской некоего “издателя” (the Publisher), который лишь добросовестно передает на суд читателей попавшие ему в руки “истинные” записки некоего путешественника, отражает общие литературные особенности романной прозы XVIII века. Повествования достойно лишь то, что было “на самом деле” — условность подобной установки осознавалась, конечно, но еще, как правило, не обнажалась. Поэтому самое широкое распространение в литературе того времени получил следующий прием: автор в предисловии заявлял, что сам он выступает лишь издателем, в лучшем случае — редактором неких тем или иным способом оказавшихся у него дневников определенного человека, лично пережившего описываемые события. Отсюда та форма первого лица, в которой ведется повествование почти во всех романах того времени. Но обязательно нужно помнить, что сам автор, притворяющийся издателем, *никогда* не отождествлял себя с “Я” рассказчика и — условно — не отвечал за достоверность передаваемых этим “Я” событий. На этом зазоре между “автором” и “издателем” великолепно сыграл Свифт. Смысловая нагрузка сатиры Свифта строится на тонком различии между сразу тремя т.н. повествовательными инстанциями (instances) —

“рассказчиком”, “издателем” и собственно автором. Поэтому, если мы желаем понять подлинный смысл того, о чем написал Свифт, ни в коем случае нельзя смешивать его как автора ни с откровенно простоватым Гулливером, ни с абсолютно бесстрастным издателем. Даже второй приведенный выше текст, “Письмо капитана Гулливера к своему родственнику Ричарду Симпсону”, хоть и содержит упреки, которые реальный Свифт хотел и мог предъявить реальному (а не выдуманному им) издателю первой редакции своего романа (вышедшей в 1726 г.) Бенджамену Мотту, написан он все же в художественной форме, т.е. как литературное произведение, а не как письмо одного частного лица к другому, и, следовательно, не может считаться прямым манифестом авторской позиции. Литература — игра, а не ораторская трибуна, поэтому даже самая беспощадная сатира, если это действительно подлинное литературное произведение, никогда не опускается до голого обличения и документального перечисления фактов — и не потому, что она якобы равнодушна к добру и злу, а потому, что у нее просто другие цели.

Lemuel\*<sup>1</sup> — пуритане XVII века стремились давать своим детям необычные имена библейских героев. Лемюэль (Лемуил) — царь в Книге Притчей Соломоновых (31:1). (Транскрипцию имен собственных см. Приложение в конце юниты.)

antient — *зд. в значении old.*

Redriff\* — так в XVII и в начале XVIII в. назывался Росергайс (Rotherhithes), лондонский пригород на южном берегу Темзы, большой район доков.

Newark\* (upon-Trent) — Ньюарк-на-Тренте, город в графстве Ноттингемшир, в центральной Англии.

Banbury\* — Банбери, торговый город на р. Черваль, в северном Оксфордшире. С начала XVII в. известен как центр пуританства.

with the Liberty to dispose of them as I should think fit — *ср.* “предоставив [мне] распорядиться ею по своему усмотрению”.

There is an Air of Truth ... — *ср.* “Все произведение, несомненно, дышит правдой...”

communicated — *зд. в значении “передал, показал”.*

Politicks = politics.

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<sup>1</sup> Статьи комментария, отмеченные звездочкой (\*), приводятся с некоторыми изменениями по изданию: Jonathan Swift, *Gulliver's Travels / Moscow, 1973*, комментарий В.И.Чигарева.

Party — *зд.* партийная жизнь.

Variations and Bearings in the several Voyages — *ср.* “склонения магнитной стрелки и показания компаса в различных путешествиях”.

the general Capacity of Readers — *зд.* *собир.* широкий читатель.

shall have led = lead.

hath\* — здесь и далее: для языка Свифта еще характерно употребление архаичного окончания *th* в 3 л. ед.ч. настоящего времени: *hath*, *doth*, *maketh* и т.д. наряду с современной формой на *-s* (без каких-либо стилистических различий).

a Curiosity = curiosity

Richard Simpson\* — 1) Возможно, псевдоним английского поэта А.Поупа (1688-1744), одного из ближайших друзей Свифта, который вел переговоры с лондонским издателем Моттом об издании “Путешествий Гулливера”. 2) Может быть, Свифт имеет в виду В.Симпсона, автора книги “Новое путешествие в Ост-Индию” (1715). 3) Имя и фамилию Ричард Симпсон имел издатель нескольких произведений В. Темпля, крупного политического деятеля и дипломата, у которого Свифт служил секретарем.

Capt. = Captain.

publicly = publicly

with Direction to hire some young Gentlemen of either University to put them in Order — продолжение литературной игры, оговоренной выше: автор, т.е. Свифт, в письме к своему издателю, т.е. “родственнику” Ричарду Симпсону, еще больше дистанцируется от записок своего героя, т.е. Гулливера, путем упоминания возможной работы над ними редакторов — неких “молодых людей из которого-нибудь университета”.

either University\* — т.е. Оксфорд или Кембридж. В первой половине XVIII века в Англии было только два университета.

Dampier\* — Дампир (Дампьер), Уильям (1652-1715) — английский мореплаватель, полупират.

Queen Anne\* — английская королева Анна Стюарт (1702-1714).

was it not decent = it was not decent.

Animal of our Composition — со времен Аристотеля предпринимались попытки определить, что такое человек, путем сравнения его с животными. Так, век Просвещения пришел к выводу, что человек есть *animal rationale* (*лат.*, “животное мыслящее”); сам же Свифт в одном из своих писем утверждал, что пришел к мнению, будто человек лишь *rationis capax* (т.е. “способен размышлять”). В связи с этим особенно интересна четвертая часть “Путешествий Гулливера”, где человек прямо проигрывает в сопоставлении с животными.

my Master Houyhnhnm — Гуингнм, т.е. лошадь, — житель страны, описываемой Гулливером в четвертой части своих “Путешествий”, где человек низведен до скотского состояния, а лошади наделены разумом и моральными добродетелями.

for to my Knowledge, being in England during some Part of her Majesty's Reign — *ср.* “насколько мне известно (в царствование ее величества я жил некоторое время в Англии)...”.

she did govern by a chief Minister — *ср.* “она управляла при посредстве первого министра”.

the Lord of Godolphin\* — граф Сидней Годолфин (1645-1712), видный деятель партии тори, государственный казначей и фактический премьер-министр в первые восемь лет царствования королевы Анны.

the Lord of Oxford\* — Роберт Харли (1661-1724), с 1711 г. граф Оксфордский, государственный казначей, один из лидеров кабинета тори в 1710-1714 гг., близкий друг Свифта.

say the thing that was not — так на языке гуингнмов, в котором нет слова “ложь”, обозначают ситуацию, когда кто-то говорит неправду (см. часть IV “Путешествий”).

the Academy of Projectors — речь об этой Академии Прожектеров идет в третьей части “Путешествий”.

mine own Work = my own work.

People in Power were very watchful over the Press\* — закон о цензуре печати был отменен в 1695 году. Однако государственный секретарь в эпоху Свифта имел право предъявлять автору обвинение в клевете, арестовать его или конфисковать произведение, объявленное клеветническим. Это положение существовало до 1765 г.

Inuendo = Innuendo

Yahoos — еху, т.е. люди, опустившиеся до скотского состояния, которых Свифт в четвертой части “Путешествий” противопоставил разумным лошадям.

Thus much I thought proper to tell = thus much I thought was proper to tell.  
your self = yourself.

Intreaties = entreaties

Publick Good — общественное благо.

after above six Months Warning — *ср.* “уже шесть месяцев, как книга моя служит предостережением”.

according to mine Intentions = according to my Intentions.

Party and Faction\* — *зд.* партийные счета и интриги.

Smithfield\* (от Smoothfield) — Смитфилд, поле у городских ворот Лондона (в настоящее время — Центральный мясной рынок), где происходили турниры, ярмарки, народные собрания. В

царствование католической королевы Марии I Кровавой (1553-1557) здесь сжигали на кострах протестантов и людей, обвиненных в ереси и колдовстве.

Cotten = cotton

These, and a Thousand other Reformations, I firmly counted upon by your Encouragement — *ср.* “На эти, и на тысячу других преобразований я твердо рассчитывал, слушая ваши уговоры”.

And, it must be owned, that seven Months ... the least Disposition to Virtue or Wisdom — одно из основополагающих воззрений эпохи Просвещения заключалось в том, что нравственное совершенство человека полностью выводимо из разума и логики: достаточно объяснить ему, почему нравственно жить лучше, чем безнравственно, и как именно следует совершенствоваться в добродетели, и тогда человек — будучи по природе своей существом разумным — неизбежно должен будет сделать выбор в пользу морального совершенствования. Свифт одним из первых указал на узость подобной концепции.

Yet so far have you been from answering mine Expectation in any of your Letters — *ср.* “Однако на эти ожидания не было никакого ответа в этих письмах”.

Carrier — *зд.* письмоносец.

Libels\* — *зд.* в значении ‘satire, defamatory writing’.

Keys\* — первый “ключ”, составленный неким Королини, был издан три недели спустя после выхода в свет “Путешествий Гулливера”. На самом деле это простой пересказ романа.

Second Parts\* — в 1727 году от имени Гулливера был издан третий том “Путешествий”, представляющий собой пересказ “Истории севарамбов” французского писателя Дени Вераса и “Путешествие в Кэкоргаллинию”. Это и есть те книги, к которым, по словам Гулливера, он не имеет никакого касательства (wholly a stranger).

States-Folk\* (*арх.*) — сановники.

stile = style

Bundles\* — *зд.* хлам, писанина.

I cannot stand to them — *ср.* “я не буду настаивать на них”.

we neither of us = neither of us

meer = mere

Utopia\* — намек на знаменитое произведение английского мыслителя-гуманиста Т.Мора “Утопия” (1516), в котором описывается фантастический остров с идеально справедливым общественным строем. “Утопия” по-гречески — “нигде”, “несуществующее место”. Название этого произведения сделалось нарицательным обозначением всяких отрешенных от

действительности политических и социальных проектов.  
Lilliput, Brobdingnag, Laputa — страны, которые Гулливер посетил во время своих путешествий.  
when it is manifest as to the latter... — ведь что касается последних...  
in this City\* — Свифт забывает, что Гулливер пишет из уединенного дома в Ноттингемшире.  
their Brother Brutes — их дикие собратья  
degenerate as they are — *ср.* “как они ни выродились”; *ср.* ниже: *Yahoo* as I am...

## II. Choose the only right variant to complete the sentence.

1. The first text, “The Publisher to the Reader”, was in fact written by
  - A. Captain Lemuel Gulliver.
  - B. Richard Sympson, Gulliver’s relative and friend.
  - C. Jonathan Swift.
2. Gulliver was believed among his neighbours at Redriff to be
  - A. a truthful man.
  - B. the truthful man.
  - C. a plain and simple man.
3. Gulliver’s writings could have been twice as large unless Richard Sympson
  - A. had reduced them.
  - B. had enlarged them.
  - C. had communicated them to some worthy persons.
4. Gulliver was angry with his cousin Sympson because Sympson
  - A. had prevailed on Gulliver to publish an account of his travels.
  - B. had put the account of Gulliver’s travels in order and corrected the style.
  - C. had consented that some things in the account of Gulliver’s travels were omitted and some were inserted.
5. Having published his papers, Gulliver expected to see
  - A. full stop put to all abuses and corruptions in his country.
  - B. himself rich and famous.
  - C. Smithfield blazing with pyramids of his book.
6. Gulliver believed that seven months were a sufficient time
  - A. for all disgracers of the press to eat up all their cotton and

drink up all their ink.

B. to correct every vice and folly to which people were subject.

C. for seamen to find out mistakes in sea-language of his book.

7. There were second parts of Gulliver's papers

A. in which Gulliver was accused of degrading human nature.

B. in which Gulliver was not allowed to be the author of his own travels.

C. to which Gulliver was wholly a stranger.

### III. Give full answers to the following questions.

1. Why did Swift write the preface (*The Publisher to the Reader*) for his book?

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2. By what means did Swift make his readers see Gulliver and Sympson as real men?

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3. What is the difference between the aim of Richard Sympson and the aim of Gulliver in publishing the account of Gulliver's travels?

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4. What were Gulliver's main complaints against Sympson's treatment of his writings?

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5. What reason did make Gulliver think that people were utterly incapable of amendment?

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6. Why do you think Gulliver expressed his complaints against the first publisher of his book in such a form?

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**IV. Write out passages where Gulliver's veracity is described.**

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**V. Enumerate every vice and folly Capt. Gulliver hoped to correct with his book.**

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**VI. Write out of the text all metaphors and synonyms to the word «lie».**

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**VII. Find in the text all cases of using the words «fit» and «esteem». Explain their meaning.**

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**VIII. Explaining the meaning of the following words in English:**

concourse

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veracity

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tincture

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innuendo

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amendment

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approbation

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**IX. Insert the necessary word from the list given below.**

1. I have carefully \_\_\_\_\_ them three Times.
2. ...wherein I have Reason to \_\_\_\_\_ that Mr. *Gulliver* may be a little dissatisfied.
3. I hope you will be ready to \_\_\_\_\_ publickly.
4. I do here \_\_\_\_\_ every thing of that Kind.
5. ...your Printer hath been so careless as to \_\_\_\_\_ the Times.

own; confound; apprehend; renounce; perused

**X. What does the word “minute” mean in the text? Which other meanings of the word do you know? Give examples to illustrate them.**

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**XI. Insert the necessary word from the list given below.**

1. I desired you \_\_\_\_\_ let me know by a Letter, when Party and Faction were extinguished
2. This Volume \_\_\_\_\_ at least twice as large, if I had not made bold to strike out innumerable Passages
3. If the Censure of *Yahoos* \_\_\_\_\_ any Way affect me, I \_\_\_\_\_ have great Reason to complain

could; would; should; would have been

**XII. Explain the meaning of the following phrases as you understand them.**

1. I ... complain of my own great Want of Judgment, in being prevailed ... to suffer my Travels to be published.

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2. I see myself accused of reflecting upon great States-Folk.

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3. the *Sea-Yahoos* are apt, like the Land ones, to become new fangled in their Words.

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#### **XIV. Task for discussion in class.**

Why do you think Swift wanted to persuade readers that Lemuel Gulliver was a real person? What was his purpose in insisting on the fact that Gulliver was an absolutely honest man?

## **LESSON 2**

## **YPOK 2**

### **A Voyage to LILLIPUT. CHAPTER IV**

*Mildendo, 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 Licence 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 Foot and an 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 Foot Distance. I stept over the great *Western Gate*, and passed very gently, and sideling through the two principal Streets, only in my short Waistcoat, for fear of damaging the Roofs and Eves 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 Foot long. The two great Streets which run cross and divide it into four Quarters, are five Foot wide. The Lanes and Alleys which I could not enter, but only viewed them as I passed, are from Twelve 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 Center of the City, where the Two great Streets meet. It is inclosed by a Wall of two Foot high, and Twenty Foot distant 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 Foot, 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 Foot 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 an Hundred Yards distant from the City. Of these Trees I made two Stools, each about three Foot 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 Foot wide. I then stept over the Buildings 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 about them. Her Imperial Majesty was pleased to smile very graciously upon me, and gave me out of the Window her Hand to kiss.

But I shall not anticipate the Reader with farther Descriptions of this Kind, because I reserve them for a greater Work, which is now almost ready for the Press; containing a general Description of this Empire, from its first Erection, through a long Series of Princes, with a particular Account of their Wars and Politicks, Laws, Learning, and Religion; their Plants and Animals, their peculiar Manners and Customs, with other Matters very curious and useful; my chief Design at present being only to relate such Events and Transactions as happened to the Publick, or to my self, during a Residence of about nine Months in that Empire.

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 Sollicitations 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 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 above seventy Moons past, there have been two struggling Parties in this Empire, under the Names of *Tramecksan*, and *Slamecksan*, from the high and low Heels on their Shoes, by which they distinguish themselves.

It is alledged indeed, that the high Heels are most agreeable to our ancient Constitution: But however this be, his Majesty hath determined to make use of only 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; (*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 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 one of his Heels 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*, 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 dropt from the Moon, or one of the Stars; because it is certain, that an 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 Grand-father, 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, and another his Crown. 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 Controversy: But the Books of the *Big-Endians* have been long forbidden, and the whole Party rendered incapable by Law of holding Employments. During the Course of these Troubles, the Emperors of *Blefuscu* 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 *Brundrecal*, (which is their *Alcoran*.) This, however, is thought to be a meer Strain upon the Text: For the Words are these; *That all true Believers shall 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-Indian* 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; during which Time we have lost Forty Capital Ships, and a much 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.

**I. Read the first part of the book, “A Voyage to Lilliput”. Study Chapter IV thoroughly using the explanatory notes:**

five Hundred Thousand Souls\* — отсюда название столицы Лилипутии “Mildendo”; mil (*фр.*) — тысяча, D — римская цифра 500 и endo (*греч.*) — там, внутри, в.

conveniently\* — *зд.* свободно

I shall not anticipate the Reader\* — не буду останавливаться на дальнейших подробностях.

Politicks = politics

Publick = public

my self = myself

Principal Secretary ... of private Affairs — *ср.* “главный секретарь ... по тайным делам”.

Sollicitations = solicitations

he might pretend to some Merit in it\* — в этом ему принадлежит некоторая заслуга.

For, *said he*, ... — таким образом — при помощи курсива — здесь вводится прямая речь; особенность данного случая в том, что курсивом выделяется не сама прямая речь, а вставленные в нее слова рассказчика.

as flourishing a Condition as we appear to be in to Foreigners ... — ср. “каким бы блестящим ни казалось иностранцу наше положение ...”

for above seventy Moons past\* — если на языке лилипутов слово “moon” означает год, а первое путешествие Гулливера относится к 1699 г., то речь идет о 1629 годе, когда начался конфликт между Карлом I и народом, завершившийся гражданской войной, революцией и казнью короля.

two struggling Parties\* — под партиями тремексенов и слемексенов Свифт подразумевает враждующие английские партии — тори и вигов. Свифт не видит принципиальной разницы между двумя партиями, считает, что разногласия между ними не существенны и не затрагивают основных вопросов государственной жизни.

alleged = alleged

all Offices in the Gift of the Crown — ср. “во всех должностях, раздаваемых короной”

as you cannot but observe = as you cannot help observing

his Majesty's Imperial Heels are lower\* — низкие каблуки императора — знак покровительства Георга I партии вигов.

We apprehend his Imperial Highness ... to have some Tendency towards the High-Heels = we apprehend that his Imperial Highness has some Tendency ...

we can plainly discover one of his Heels higher than the other = we can plainly discover that one of his Heels is higher than the other.

which gives him a Hobble in his Gait\* — отчего он прихрамывает.

intestine — *зд.* внутренний, происходящий в стране.

dropt = dropped.

six and thirty = thirty-six.

It is allowed on all Hands, that\* — все считают, все признают, что upon great Penalties — ср. “под страхом строго наказания”.

to break the smaller end of their eggs — партии остроконечников и тупоконечников — сатирическое изображение религиозного раскола XVI в., разделившего христианскую церковь на протестантскую и католическую, и богословских споров между ними о таинствах причастия. Дед императора, порезавшего себе палец, вероятно, английский король Генрих VIII (1509-

1547), при котором началась Реформация. В 1534 году Генрих VIII “актом о верховенстве” объявил себя главой английской церкви. Указ отца императора лилипутов, вероятно, намек на углубление Реформации в Англии в царствование Эдуарда VI (1547-1553).

one Emperor lost his Life, and another his Crown\* — намек на события английской буржуазной революции XVII века. Король Карл Стюарт I был казнен в 1649 г. во время гражданской войны между королем и парламентом. Король Иаков II, правивший после реставрации Стюартов, в результате переворота 1688 г. был свергнут с престола и бежал во Францию.

the Exiles always fled for Refuge to that Empire\* — изгнанные из Англии яacobиты и католики находили приют во Франции, правители которой симпатизировали сторонникам Стюартов и оказывали им помощь.

the Books of the *Big-Endians* have been long forbidden\* — при Эдуарде IV завершилась реорганизация английской церкви и книги по католическому обряду богослужения были сожжены.

and the whole Party rendered incapable by Law of holding Employments\* — имеются в виду принятые английским парламентом законы “Акт о корпорациях” (1661) и “Акт о присяге” (1673). По этим законам доступ на государственную службу и в городские муниципалитеты обуславливался принятием присяги по англиканскому обряду и отречением от католических догм. Тем самым католикам закрывался доступ к государственному управлению и политической деятельности.

meer = mere

in the Power of the chief Magistrate to determine\* — намек на “Закон о религиозной терпимости” (1689), который прекратил преследование протестантов неангликанского вероисповедования и фактически открыл для них доступ к государственным должностям, хотя и с ограничением для наиболее радикальных сект.

we have lost Forty Capital Ships\* — в памфлете “Поведение союзников и прошлого министерства в настоящей войне” (1711) Свифт осудил участие Англии в войне за Испанское наследство. Англия несла в ней большие потери, и война тяжелым бременем ложилась на плечи народа. Эту войну поддерживали наживавшиеся на ней виги и главнокомандующий английской армией герцог Мальборо.

Forty Capital Ships — *ср.* “сорок линейных кораблей”.

it would not become me, who was a Foreigner — *ср.* “мне, как иностранцу, не следовало бы...”

## II. Choose the only right variant to complete the sentence.

1. Having obtained his liberty Gulliver
  - A. asked the permission to see the metropolis.
  - B. made a decision to leave the country.
  - C. took refuge on the Island of Blefuscu.
  
2. Gulliver could not see the Royal Apartments while he was visiting the Metropolis for the first time because
  - A. the Emperor didn't want Gulliver to see the magnificence of his Palace.
  - B. the windows of the Palace were too small for Gulliver to look through them.
  - C. the buildings around the inmost court were too high for Gulliver to stride them over.
  
3. Reldresal, the Principal Secretary of private Affairs, came to Gulliver's house
  - A. to tell Gulliver about the Emperor's decision to set him free.
  - B. to boast of his own merits in Gulliver's liberty.
  - C. to explain the present Situation of things at court to Gulliver.
  
4. Gulliver was told by Reldresal that there were two struggling political parties
  - A. that helped the Emperor to govern the country.
  - B. that could neither eat, nor drink, nor talk with each other.
  - C. that were making plots and conspiracies against the Emperor.
  
5. Lilliputs believed that Gulliver
  - A. dropped from the Moon.
  - B. came from the Island of Blefuscu.
  - C. sailed up from Europe.
  
6. In the Brundrecal (Lilliputs' Alcoran) it was said that "all true Believers shall break their Eggs at
  - A. the larger end.
  - B. the smaller end.
  - C. the convenient end.
  
7. Gulliver said that it would not become him, who was a foreigner,
  - A. to defend the Emperor against the invaders.
  - B. to interfere with Parties.
  - C. to risk his own life.

### **III. Give full answers to the following questions.**

1. How did Gulliver happen to find himself on the island of Lilliput?

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2. What was the reception that lilliputs gave to Gulliver?

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3. How did lilliputs manage to accomodate Gulliver, regularly feed him and supply all his wants?

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4. What did the officers who searched Gulliver's pockets find in them?

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5. What were the articles and conditions upon which Gulliver was set free?

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6. What was Gulliver's role in the war between the lilliputs and the blefuscians?

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**IV. Explain the principal difference between two struggling parties of Tramecksan and Slamecksan.**

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**V. Give the reason of the Civil War inside the country and of the war between Lilliput and Blefuscu.**

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**VI. Explain the meanings of the italicized words. What are their modern equivalents?**

1. the two *principal* Streets

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2. a most *potent* Enemy

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3. the *primitive* Way of breaking Eggs

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**VII. Write out of the text all the words referring to religious subject.**

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**VIII. Explain the meaning of the following words in English.**

desirous

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humble

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obstinate

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intestine

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infinite

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violent

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**IX. Insert the necessary word from the list given below.**

1. ... an \_\_\_\_\_ from the Island of *Blefuscus*
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ between these two Parties
3. ...the Exiles always fled for \_\_\_\_\_ to that Empire
4. By this \_\_\_\_\_ I got into the inmost Court
5. I walked with the utmost \_\_\_\_\_
6. ...a violent \_\_\_\_\_ at home

Faction; Contrivance; Animosities; Invasion; Refuge; Circumspection

**X. Explain the difference between the verbs “expostulate” and “resent”.**

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**XI. Find in the text and explain all grammatical patterns with the words “may” and “might”.**

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**XII. Explain the meaning of the phrases as you understand them.**

1. He began with Compliments on my Liberty; said, he might pretend to some Merit in it...

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2. I shall not anticipate the Reader...

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3. ... all Offices in the Gift of the Crown ...

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**XIII. Translate the description of Mildendo (the first paragraph of the Chapter). Compare your translation with one edited by A. A. Frankovsky.**

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**A Voyage to BROBDINGNAG. CHAPTER VII**

*The Author's Love of his Country. He makes a Proposal of much Advantage to the King; which is rejected. The King's great Ignorance in Politicks. The Learning of that Country very imperfect and confined.*

Nothing but an extreme Love of Truth could have hindered me from concealing this Part of my Story. It was in vain to discover my Resentments, which were always turned into Ridicule: And I was forced to rest with Patience, while my noble and most beloved Country was so injuriously treated. I am heartily sorry as any of my Readers can possibly be, that such an Occasion was given: But this Prince happened to be so curious and inquisitive upon every Particular, that it could not consist either with Gratitude or good Manners to refuse giving him what Satisfaction I was able. Yet thus much I may be allowed to say in my own Vindication; that I artfully eluded many of his Questions; and gave to every Point a more favourable turn by many Degrees than the strictness of Truth would allow. For, I have always born that laudable Partiality to my own Country, which *Dionysius Halicarnassensis* with so much Justice recommends to an Historian. I would hide the Frailties and Deformities of my Political Mother, and place her Virtues and Beauties in the most advantageous Light. This was my sincere Endeavour in those many Discourses I had with that Monarch, although it unfortunately failed of Success.

But, great Allowances should be given to a King who lives wholly secluded from the rest of the World, and must therefore be altogether unacquainted with the Manners and Customs that most prevail in other Nations: The want of which Knowledge will ever produce many *Prejudices*, and a certain *Narrowness of Thinking*; from which we and the politer Countries of *Europe* are wholly exempted. And it would be hard indeed, if so remote a Prince's Notions of Virtue and Vice were to be offered as a Standard for all Mankind.

To confirm what I have now said, and further to shew the miserable Effects of a *confined Education*; I shall here insert a Passage which will hardly obtain Belief. In hopes to ingratiate my self farther in his Majesty's Favour, I told him of an Invention discovered between three and four hundred Years ago, to make a certain Powder; into an heap of which the smallest Spark of Fire falling, would kindle the whole in a Moment, although it were as big as a Mounting; and make it all fly up in the Air together, with a Noise and Agitation greater than Thunder. That, a proper Quantity of this Powder

rammed into an hollow Tube of Brass or Iron, according to its Bigness, would drive a Ball of Iron or Lead with such Violence and Speed, as nothing was able to sustain its Force. That, the largest Balls thus discharged, would not only Destroy whole Ranks of an Army at once; but batter the strongest Walls to the Ground; sink down Ships with a thousand Men in each, to the Bottom of the Sea; and when linked together by a Chain, would cut through Masts and Rigging; divide Hundreds of Bodies in the Middle, and lay all Waste before them. That we often put this Powder into large hollow Balls of Iron, and discharged them by an Engine into some City we were besieging; which would rip up the Pavement, tear the Houses to Pieces, burst and throw Splinters on every Side, dashing out the Brains of all who came near. That I knew the Ingredients very well, which were Cheap, and common; I understood the Manner of compounding them, and could direct his Workmen how to make those Tubes of a Size proportionable to all other Things in his Majesty's Kingdom; and the largest need not be above two hundred Foot long; twenty or thirty of which Tubes, charged with the proper Quantity of Powder and Balls, would batter down the Walls of the strongest Town in his Dominions in a few Hours; or destroy the whole Metropolis, if ever it should pretend to dispute his absolute Commands. This I humbly offered to his Majesty, as a small Tribute of Acknowledgment in return of so many Marks that I had received of his Royal Favour and Protection.

The King was struck with Horror at the Description I had given of those terrible Engines, and the Proposal I had made. He was amazed how so impotent and groveling an Insect as I (these were his Expressions) could entertain such inhuman Ideas, and in so familiar a Manner as to appear wholly unmoved at all the Scenes of Blood and Desolation, which I had painted as the common Effects of those destructive Machines; whereof he said, some evil Genius, Enemy to Mankind, must have been the first Contriver. As for himself, he protested, that although few Things delighted him so much as new Discoveries in Art or in Nature; yet he would rather lose Half his Kingdom than be privy to such a Secret; which he commanded me, as I valued my Life, never to mention any more.

A strange Effect of *narrow Principles* and *short Views*! that a Prince possessed of every Quality which procures Veneration, Love and Esteem; of strong Parts, great Wisdom and profound Learning; endued with admirable Talents for Government, and almost adored by his Subjects; should from a *nice unnecessary Scruple*, whereof in *Europe* we can have no Conception, let slip an Opportunity put into his Hands, that would have made him absolute Master of the Lives, the Liberties, and the Fortunes of his People. Neither do I say this with the least Intention to detract from the Many Virtues of that excellent King; whose Character I am sensible will on this Account be very much lessened in the Opinion of an *English* Reader: But, I take this Defect among them to have risen from their Ignorance; by not having hitherto

reduced *Politicks* into a *Science*, as the more acute Wits of *Europe* have done. For, I remember very well, in a Discourse one Day with the King; when I happened to say, there were several thousand Books among us written upon the Art of Government; it gave him (directly contrary to my Intention) a very mean Opinion of our Understandings. He professed both to abominate and despise all *Mystery*, *Refinement*, and *Intrigue*, either in a Prince or a Minister. He could not tell what I meant by Secrets of State, where an Enemy or some Rival Nation were not in the Case. He confined the Knowledge of governing within very *narrow Bounds*; to common Sense and Reason, to Justice and Lenity, to the Speedy Determination of Civil and criminal Causes; with some other obvious Topicks which are not worth considering. And, he gave it for his Opinion; that whoever could make two Ears of Corn, or two Blades of Grass to grow upon a Spot of Ground where only one grew before; would deserve better of Mankind, and do more essential Service to his Country, than the whole Race of Politicians put together.

The Learning of this People is very defective; consisting only in Morality, History, Poetry and Mathematicks; wherein they must be allowed to excel. But, the last of these is wholly applied to what may be useful in Life; to the Improvement of Agriculture and all mechanical Arts; so that among us it would be little esteemed. And as to Ideas, Entities, Abstractions and Transcendentals, I could never drive the least Conception into their Heads.

No Law of that Country must exceed in Words the Number of Letters in their Alphabet; which consists only of two and twenty. But indeed, few of them extend even to that Length. They are expressed in the most plain and simple Terms, wherein those People are not Mercurial enough to discover above one Interpretation. And, to write a Comment upon any Law, is a capital Crime. As to the Decision of civil Causes, or Proceedings against Criminals, their Precedents are so few, that they have little Reason to boast of any extraordinary Skill in either.

They have had the Art of Printing, as well as the *Chinese*, Time out of Mind. But their Libraries are not very large; for that of the King's, which is reckoned the Largest, doth not amount to above a thousand Volumes; placed in a Gallery of twelve hundred Foot long; from whence I had Liberty to borrow what Books I pleased. The Queen's Joyner had contrived in one of *Glumdalclitch's* Rooms a Kind of wooden Machine five and twenty Foot high, formed like a standing Ladder; the Steps were each fifty Foot long; It was indeed a moveable Pair of Stairs, the lowest End placed at ten Foot Distance from the Wall of the Chamber. The Book I had a Mind to read was put up leaning against the Wall. I first mounted to the upper Step of the Ladder, and turning my Face towards the Book, began at the Top of the Page, and so walking to the Right and Left about eight or ten Paces according to the Length of the Lines, till I had gotten a little below the Level of mine Eyes; and then descending gradually till I came to the Bottom: After which I mounted

again, and began the other Page in the same Manner, and so turned over the Leaf, which I could easily do with both my Hands, for it was as thick and stiff as a Paste-board, and in the largest Folio's not above eighteen or twenty Foot long.

Their Stile is clear, masculine, and smooth, but not Florid; for they avoid nothing more than multiplying unnecessary Words, or using various Expressions. I have perused many of their Books, especially those in History and Morality. Among the latter I was much diverted with a little old Treatise, which always lay in *Glumdalclitch's* Bedchamber, and belonged to her Governess, a grave elderly Gentlewoman, who dealt in Writings of Morality and Devotion. The Book treats of the Weakness of Human kind; and is in little Esteem except among Women and the Vulgar. However, I was curious to see what an Author of that Country could say upon such a Subject. This Writer went through all the usual Topicks of *European* Moralists; shewing how diminutive, contemptible, and helpless an Animal was Man in his own Nature; how unable to defend himself from the Inclemencies of the Air, or the Fury of wild Beasts: How much he was excelled by one Creature in Strength, by another in Speed, by a third in Foresight, by a fourth in Industry. He added, that Nature was degenerated in these latter declining Ages of the World, and could now produce only small abortive Births in Comparison of those in ancient Times. He said, it was very reasonable to think, not only that the Species of Men were originally much larger, but also that there must have been Giants in former Ages; which, as it is asserted by History and Tradition, so it hath been confirmed by huge Bones and Sculls casually dug up in several Parts of the Kingdom, far exceeding the common dwindled Race of Man in our Days. He argued, that the very Laws of Nature absolutely required we should have been made in the Beginning, of a Size more large and robust, not so liable to Destruction from every little Accident of a Tile falling from an House, or a Stone cast from the Hand of a Boy, or of being drowned in a little Brook. From this Way of Reasoning the Author drew several moral Applications useful in the Conduct of Life, but needless here to repeat. For my own Part, I could not avoid reflecting, how universally this Talent was spread of drawing Lectures in Morality, or indeed rather Matter of Discontent and repining, from the Quarrels we raise with Nature. And, I believe upon a strict Enquiry, those Quarrels might be shewn as ill-grounded among us, as they are among that People.

**I. Read the second part of the book, “A Voyage to Brobdingnag.” Study the above extract of Chapter VII using the following explanatory notes:**

it could not consist either with Gratitude or good Manners to refuse giving him what Satisfaction I was able — *ср.* “ни моя благодарность, ни благовоспитанность не позволяли отказывать ему в посильном удовлетворении его любопытства.”

and gave to every Point a more favourable turn by many Degrees than the strictness of Truth would allow — *ср.* “и каждому пункту придал гораздо более благоприятное освещение, чем то было совместимо с требованиями строгой истины”.

Dionysius Halicarnassensis\* — Дионисий Галикарнасский (I в. до н.э.), древнегреческий историк. В многотомном труде “Римская археология”, посвященном древнейшему периоду истории Рима, Дионисий задался целью доказать мудрость римских законов и показать римскую доблесть, что должно было, по его мнению, примирить греков с римским господством. Свифт ссылается на предисловие Дионисия Галикарнасского к “Римской археологии” (Кн. I, гл. 4-5).

Political Mother\* — *зд.* родина.

shew (*устар.*) = show

a Passage which will hardly obtain Belief — *ср.* “происшествие, которое покажется невероятным”.

between three and four hundred Years ago\* — в качестве военного средства порох начал применяться в Европе с XIV в.

when linked together by a Chain\* — во времена парусного флота цепные ядра (два ядра, скованные короткой цепью) применялись для уничтожения такелажа вражеских судов.

divide Hundreds of Bodies in the Middle — *ср.* “крошат на куски сотни человеческих тел”.

if ever it should pretend to dispute his absolute Commands — *ср.* “если бы население ее [столицы] вздумало сопротивляться его неограниченной власти”.

a Prince possessed of every Quality — пассивная конструкция отражает представление о душевных свойствах как о самостоятельных сущностях; так, мы говорим: “человек, *обуреваемый* страстями”.

I am sensible — *ср.* “хотя я отлично сознаю”.

I take this Defect among them to have risen from their Ignorance — *ср.* “я утверждаю, что подобный недостаток является следствием невежества этого народа”.

by not having hitherto reduced *Politicks* into a *Science* — наука не является

каким-то более утонченным искусством по отношению к политике; напротив, наука (набор постижимых разумом, воспроизводимых в опыте и логически непогрешимых законов) лежит в основании всех прочих искусств, в том числе и политики, которую, следовательно, можно свести (to reduce into) к науке.

He could not tell — *ср.* “он не мог понять”.

Topicks = topics

make two Ears of Corn\* — тори поддерживали сельскохозяйственные интересы Англии. Вероятно, в связи с этим Свифт приписывает торийские взгляды королю. Вообще политические принципы Бробдингнега родственны принципам политики тори.

blade — побег, стебель.

would deserve better of Mankind — будет иметь большие заслуги перед человечеством, чем...

The Learning of this People\* — данный абзац свидетельствует об утилитарном образе мышления автора. Свифт иронически относился ко всякого рода умозрительным наукам и считал, что науки должны приносить реальную пользу человеческому обществу.

Mathematicks = mathematics

wherein they must be allowed to excel — *ср.* “но в этих областях, нужно отдать справедливость, ими достигнуто большое совершенство”.

mechanical Arts\* — *зд.* отрасли техники

Transcendentals\* — трансценденталии, в идеалистической философии предельно общие понятия, отражающие универсальные свойства бытия (единство, истина, благо и др.), которые не могут быть познаны с помощью опыта, а только интуитивно. В данном случае проявились антипатии Свифта к современной ему идеалистической философии.

two and twenty (*уст.*) = twenty-two (letters).

Mercurial — сообразительный; *зд.* в *знач.* изворотливый.

their Precedents are so few\* — намек на английское судопроизводство “общего права”, в котором многие дела, не подходящие ни под один королевский указ или парламентский закон, решаются на основе обычаев или имевших место прецедентов (то есть решения судов по аналогичным делам).

Time out of Mind\* — с незапамятных времен.

Joyner = joiner

five and twenty (*уст.*) = twenty-five

It was indeed a moveable Pair of Stairs — *ср.* “он [станок] составлял передвижной ряд ярусов”.

mine Eyes = my eyes.

Their Stile is clear\* — здесь Свифт характеризует принципы литературного стиля, которым должна удовлетворять образцовая проза и которым следует он сам, сторонник ясности изложения мысли (*proper words in proper places*).

Stile = style.

dealt in Writings\* (уст.) — много читала.

is in little Esteem except among Women and the Vulgar — ср. “не пользуется большим уважением, исключая женщин и простого народа”.

that Nature was degenerated\* — рассуждения о вырождении человеческого рода содержатся в трактате “Гибель человека” (1616), написанном священником Годфри Гудманом.

could now produce only small abortive Births in Comparison of those in ancient Times — ср. “может производить только каких-то недоносков, сравнительно с людьми, которые жили в древние времена”.

which... far exceeding = which... far exceeded.

I could not avoid reflecting ... the Quarrels we raise with Nature — ср. “я невольно задумался над вопросом, почему у людей так распространена страсть произносить поучения на нравственные темы, а также досадовать и сетовать на свои слабости, обнаруживающиеся при борьбе со стихиями”.

## II. Choose the only right variant to complete the sentence.

1. When the king of Brobdingnag wanted Gulliver to tell him about his motherland, Gulliver used to

- A. refuse giving him satisfaction.
- B. expose the frailties and deformities of his native country.
- C. place the virtues and beauties of his native country in the most advantageous light.

2. Gulliver believed that the king's of Brobdingnag notions of virtue and vice

- A. were spoiled by many prejudices and a certain narrowness of thinking.
- B. should be offered as a standard for all Mankind.
- C. were good enough for England and the politer countries of Europe.

3. Gulliver offered to the king to reveal the secret of

- A. the wheel.

- B. the gunpowder.
- C. the ironwork.

4. Having heard of artillery's destructive force the king
- A. didn't believe Gulliver's words.
  - B. commanded Gulliver never to mention it any more.
  - C. wanted to know the ingredients of gunpowder and a construction of a cannon.

5. The king of Brobdingnag thought that the art of government
- A. had nothing to do with mystery, refinement and intrigue.
  - B. deserved to be the subject of several thousand books.
  - C. was wholly useless for all princes.

6. Laws of the Country of Brobdingnag
- A. must have more than one interpretation.
  - B. must exceed in words the number of letters in their alphabet.
  - C. must not be written in more than twenty-two words.

7. In a book treating the weakness of human kind Gulliver found that the author spoke about
- A. the lilliputs.
  - B. the people of Europe.
  - C. his own people.

**III. Give full answers to the following questions.**

1. What reception did Gulliver meet in a farmer's house in the country of Brobdingnag?

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2. How did he happen to find himself in the metropolis?

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3. Why did Gulliver's little nurse, *Glumdalclitch*, love him so much?

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4. Why did the queen's dwarf so much hate Gulliver?

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5. What was the king's opinion about England after he had heard Gulliver's account of it?

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6. How did Gulliver manage to leave the country of Brobdingneg?

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**IV. What was the Proposal that Gulliver made to the King of Brobdingnag?**

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**V. Enumerate all the verbs describing destructive effect of gun-powder balls.**

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**VI. Write out of the text all the terms referring to the topic of governing the state.**

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dwindle

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elude

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endue

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excel

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procure

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**IX. Insert the necessary word from the list given below.**

1. ... more large and \_\_\_\_\_

2. ... this Prince happened to be so curious and \_\_\_\_\_  
upon every Particular

3. ... some \_\_\_\_\_ Nation

4. Their Stile is clear, masculine, and smooth, but not \_\_\_\_\_

5. ... the more \_\_\_\_\_ Wits of *Europe*

6. I would hide the Frailties of my Political Mother, and place her  
Virtues in the most \_\_\_\_\_ Light.

Rival; Florid; acute; advantageous; inquisitive; robust

**X. Compose sentences with the words “inclemency” and “lenity”.**

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**XI. Find in the text and explain all Grammatical patterns with the word “should”.**

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**XII. Explain the meaning of the phrases as you understand them.**

1. this Prince happened to be so curious and inquisitive upon every Particular, that it could not consist either with Gratitude or good Manners to refuse giving him what Satisfaction I was able.

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2. great Allowances should be given to a King who lives wholly secluded from the rest of the World.

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3. I take this Defect among them to have risen from their Ignorance; by not having hitherto reduced *Politicks* into a *Science*, as the more acute Wits of *Europe* have done.

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**XIII. Translate the paragraph starting with the words, “The King was struck with Horror at the Description...” Compare your translation with one edited by A. A. Frankovsky.**

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**A Voyage to LAPUTA. CHAPTER VI**

*A further Account of the Academy. The Author proposeth some Improvements, which are honourably received.*

In the School of political Projectors I was but ill entertained; the Professors appearing in my Judgement wholly out of their Senses; which is a Scene that never fails to make me melancholy. These unhappy People were proposing Schemes for persuading Monarchs to chuse Favourites upon the Score of their Wisdom, Capacity and Virtue; of teaching Ministers to consult the publick Good; of rewarding Merit, great Abilities, and eminent Seivices; of instructing Princes to know their true Interest, by placing it on the same Foundation with that of their People: Of chusing for Employments Persons qualified to exercise them; with many other wild impossible Chimxras, that never entered before into the Heart of Man to conceive; and confirmed in me the old Observation, that there is nothing so extravagant and irrational which some Philosophers have not maintained for Truth.

But, however I shall so far do Justice to this Part of the Academy, as to acknowledge that all of them were not so visionary. There was a most ingenious Doctor who seemed to be perfectly versed in the whole Nature and System of Government. This illustrious Person had very usefully employed his Studies in finding out effectual Remedies for all Diseases and Corruptions, to which the several Kinds of publick Administration are subject by the Vices or Infirmities of those who govern, as well as by the Licentiousness of those who are to obey. For Instance: Whereas all Writers and Reasoners have agreed, that there is a strict universal Resemblance between the natural and the political Body; can there be any thing more evident, than that the Health of both must be preserved, and the Diseases cured by the same Prescriptions? It is allowed, that Senates and great Councils are often troubled with redundant, ebullient, and other peccant Humours; with many Diseases of the Head, and more of the Heart; with strong Convulsions, with grievous Contractions of the Nerves and Sinews in both Hands, but especially the Right; With Spleen, Flatus, Vertigoes and Deliriums; with scrophulous Tumours full of foetid purulent Matter; with sower frothy Ructations; with Canine Appetites and Crudeness of Digestion; besides many others needless to mention. This Doctor therefore proposed, that upon the meeting of a Senate, certain Physicians should attend at the three first Days of their sitting, and at the Close of each Day's Debate, feel the Pulses of every Senator; after which having maturely considered, and consulted upon the

Nature of the several Maladies, and the Methods of Cure; they should on the fourth Day return to the Senate-House, attended by their Apothecaries stored with proper Medicines; and before the Members sat, administer to each of them Lenitives, Aperitives, Abstersives, Corrosives, Restringtons, Palliatives, Laxatives, Cephalalgicks, Ictericks, Apophlegmaticks, Acousticks, as their several Cases required; and according as these Medicines should operate, repeat, alter, or omit them at the next Meeting.

This Project could not be of any great Expence to the Publick; and might in my poor Opinion, be of much Use for the Dispatch of Business in those Countries where Senates have any Share in the legislative Power; beget Unanimity, shorten Debates, open a few Mouths which are now closed, and close many more which are now open; curb the Petulancy of the Young, and correct the Positiveness of the Old; rouze the Stupid, and damp the Pert.

Again; Because it is a general Complaint that the Favourites of Princes are troubled with short and weak Memories; the same Doctor proposed, that whoever attended a first Minister, after having told his Business with the utmost Brevity, and in the plainest Words; should at his Departure give the said Minister a Tweak by the Nose, or a Kick in the Belly, or tread on his Corns, or lug him thrice by both Ears, or run a Pin into his Breech, or pinch his Arm black and blue; to prevent Forgetfulness: And at every Levee Day repeat the same Operation, till the Business were done or absolutely refused.

He likewise directed, that every Senator in the great Council of a Nation, after he had delivered his Opinion, and argued in the Defence of it, should be obliged to give his Vote directly contrary; because if that were done, the Result would infallibly terminate in the Good of the Publick.

When Parties in a State are violent, he offered a wonderful Contrivance to reconcile them. The Method is this. You take an Hundred Leaders of each Party; you dispose them into Couples of such whose Heads are nearest of a Size; then let two nice Operators saw off the *Occiput* of each Couple at the same Time, in such a Manner that the Brain may be equally divided. Let the *Occiputs* thus cut off be interchanged, applying each to the Head of his opposite Party-man. It seems indeed to be a Work that requireth some Exactness; but the Professor assured us, that if it were dextrously performed, the Cure would be infallible. For he argued thus; that the two half Brains being left to debate the Matter between themselves within the Space of one Scull, would soon come to a good Understanding, and produce that Moderation as well as Regularity of Thinking, so much to be wished for in the Heads of those, who imagine they came into the World only to watch and govern its Motion: And as to the Difference of Brains in Quantity or Quality, among those who are Directors in Faction; the Doctor assured us from his own Knowledge, that it was a perfect Trifle.

I heard a very warm Debate between two Professors, about the most commodious and effectual Ways and Means of raising Money without

grieving the Subject. The first affirmed, the justest Method would be to lay a certain Tax upon Vices and Folly; and the Sum fixed upon every Man, to be rated after the fairest Manner by a Jury of his Neighbours. The second was of an Opinion directly contrary; to tax those Qualities of Body and Mind for which Men chiefly value themselves; the Rate to be more or less according to the Degrees of excelling; the Decision whereof should be left entirely to their own Breast. The highest Tax was upon Men, who are the greatest Favourites of the other Sex; and the Assessments according to the Number and Natures of the Favours they have received; for which they are allowed to be their own Vouchers. Wit, Valour, and Politeness were likewise proposed to be largely taxed, and collected in the same Manner, by every Person giving his own Word for the Quantum of what he possessed. But, as to Honour, Justice, Wisdom and Learning, they should not be taxed at all; because, they are Qualifications of so singular a Kind, that no Man will either allow them in his Neighbour, or value them in himself.

The Women were proposed to be taxed according to their Beauty and Skill in Dressing; wherein they had the same Privilege with the Men, to be determined by their own Judgment.

To keep Senators in the Interest of the Crown, it was proposed that the Members should raffle for Employments; every Man first taking an Oath, and giving Security that he would vote for the Court, whether he won or no; after which the Losers had in their Turn the Liberty of raffling upon the next Vacancy. Thus, Hope and Expectation would be kept alive; none would complain of broken Promises, but impute their Disappointments wholly to Fortune, whose Shoulders are broader and stronger than those of a Ministry.

Another Professor shewed me a large Paper of Instructions for discovering Plots and Conspiracies against the Government. He advised great Statesmen to examine into the Dyet of all suspected Persons; their Times of eating; upon which Side they lay in Bed; with which Hand they wiped their Posteriors; to take a strict View of their Excrements, and from the Colour, the Odour, the Taste, the Consistence, the Crudeness, or Maturity of Digestion, form a Judgment of their Thoughts and Designs: Because Men are never so serious, thoughtful, and intent, as when they are at Stool; which he found by frequent Experiment: For in such Conjectures, when he used merely as a Trial to consider which was the best Way of murdering the King, his Ordure would have a Tincture of Green; but quite different when he thought only of raising an Insurrection, or burning the Metropolis.

The whole Discourse was written with great Acuteness, containing many Observations both curious and useful for Politicians, but as I conceived not altogether compleat. This I ventured to tell the Author, and offered if he pleased to supply him with some Additions. He received my Proposition with more Complaisance than is usual among Writers, especially those of the

Projecting Species; professing he would be glad to receive farther information.

I told him, that in the Kingdom of *Tribnia*, by the Natives called *Langden*, where I had long sojourned, the Bulk of the People consisted wholly of Discoverers, Witnesses, Informers, Accusers, Prosecutors, Evidences, Swearers; together with their several subservient and subaltern Instruments; all under the Colours, the Conduct, and pay of Ministers and their Deputies. The Plots in that Kingdom are usually the Workmanship of those Persons who desire to raise their own Characters of profound Politicians; to restore new Vigour to a crazy Administration; to stifle or divert general Discontents; to fill their Coffers with Forfeitures; and raise or sink the Opinion of publick Credit, as either shall best answer their private Advantage. It is first agreed and settled among them, what suspected Persons shall be accused of a Plot: Then, effectual Care is taken to secure all their Letters and other Papers, and put the Owners in Chains. These Papers are delivered to a Set of Artists very dextrous in finding out the mysterious Meanings of Words, Syllables and Letters. For Instance, they can decypher a Close-stool to signify a Privy-Council; a Flock of Geese, a Senate; a lame Dog, and Invader; the Plague, a standing Army; a Buzard, a Minister; the Gout, a High Priest; a Gibbet, a Secretary of State; a Chamber pot, a Committee of Grandees; a Sieve a Court Lady; a Broom, a Revolution; a Mouse-trap, an Employment; a bottomless Pit, the Treasury; a Sink, a C—t, a Cap and Bells, a Favourite; a broken Reed, a Court of Justice; an empty Tun, a General; a running Sore, the Administration.

When this Method fails, they have two others more effectual, which the Learned among them call Acrosticks, and Anagrams. *First*, they can decypher all initial Letters into political Meanings: Thus, *N*, shall signify a Plot; *B*, a Regiment of Horse; *L*, a Fleet at Sea. Or, *secondly*, by transposing the Letters of the Alphabet, in any suspected Paper, they can lay open the deepest Designs of a discontented Party. So for Example, if I should say in a Letter to a Friend, *Our Brother Tom has just got the Piles*; a Man of Skill in this Art would discover how the same Letters which compose that Sentence, may be analysed into the following words; *Resist*, — a Plot is brought home — The Tour. And this is the Anagrammatick Method.

The Professor made me great Acknowledgments for communicating these Observations, and promised to make honourable mention of me in his Treatise.

I saw nothing in this Country that could invite me to a longer Continuance; and began to think of returning home to *England*.

**I. Read the third part of the book «A Voyage to Laputa, Balnibarbi, Glubbudrib, Luggnagg, and Japan». Study the above chapter using the following explanatory notes:**

the School of political Projectors — “школа политических прожектеров”.

I was but ill entertained — *ср.* “я не нашел ничего интересного”.

chuse (*уст.*) = choose

publick = public

Employments — *зд.* должности.

Chimжras = chimeras

But, however I shall so far do Justice to this Part of the Academy, as to acknowledge that all of them were not so visionary — *ср.* “Я должен, однако, отдать справедливость этому отделению Академии и признать, что не все здесь были такими фантастами”.

Doctor — доктор (ученая степень).

any thing = anything

redundant, ebullient, and other peccant Humours\* — Свифт имеет в виду учение о темпераментах знаменитого древнегреческого врача Гиппократата (ок. 460-377 до н.э.). Согласно этому учению различаются четыре основных темперамента, которые определяются преобладанием в человеческом организме той или иной жидкости: при избытке крови из сердца — сангвиники, желтой желчи в печени — холерики, слизи в мозгу — флегматики, черной желчи в селезенке — меланхолики.

but especially the Right\* — намек на взяточничество.

Flatus\* (*мед.*) = flatulence — страдающий от газов в кишечнике.

scrophulous = scrofulous.

sower = sour.

Ructation\* (*редк. мед.*) — отрыжка.

Crudeness of Digestion\* — несварение.

having maturely considered — *ср.* “по зрелом обсуждении”.

Aperitive\* (*мед.*) — слабительное.

Abstersive\* (*мед.*) — очищающее средство.

Restrington\* (*совр. astringent — мед.*) — вяжущее средство.

Cephalalgick = cephalalgic\* (*мед.*) — средство от головной боли.

Icteric = icteric\* (*мед.*) — *зд.* противожелтушное средство.

Arophlegmaticks = arophlegmatics\* — бодрящее средство, средство от меланхолии.

Acousticks = acoustics\* — лекарство для улучшения слуха.

according as these Medicines should operate — *ср.* “испытав действие лекарств”.

Petulancy (*редк.*) = petulance.

Positiveness — самоуверенность, безапелляционность.

rouze = rouse.

pinch ... black and blue\* — ущипнуть до синяка.

at every Levee Day\* — Утренний выход монарха считался наиболее подходящим временем для обращения к нему с различными просьбами. Свифт считал, что королева Анна незаслуженно отказывала ему в сане епископа, несмотря на все политические услуги, оказанные Свифтом ее правительству.

because if that were done, the Result would infallibly terminate in the Good of the Publick — *ср.* “при соблюдении этого условия исход голосования всегда будет благодетелен для общества”.

When Parties in a State are violent — *ср.* “если раздоры между партиями становятся ожесточенными”.

you dispose them into Couples of such whose Heads are nearest of a Size — *ср.* “[вы] разбиваете их на пары, так чтобы головы людей, входящих в каждую пару, были примерно одной величины”.

Operators — *зд.* хирурги.

dextrously = dexterously — ловко, искусно.

a perfect Trifle — сущий пустяк.

raising Money — взимание налогов.

the Subject — *зд.* население.

after the fairest Manner — *ср.* “самым беспристрастным образом”.

the Rate to be more or less according to the Degrees of excelling; the Decision whereof should be left entirely to their own Breast — *ср.* “налог должен повышаться или понижаться, смотря по степени совершенства этих качеств, оценку которых следует всецело предоставить совести самих плательщиков”.

and the Assessments according to... = and the assessments should be according to...

the Quantum of what he possessed — *ср.* “степень, в какой он обладает указанными качествами”.

Qualifications of so singular a Kind — *зд.* настолько своеобразные качества.

because they would not bear the Charge of Collecting — *ср.* “так как доходы от этих статей не покроют издержек по взиманию налога”.

To keep Senators in the Interest of the Crown... — *ср.* “чтобы заставить сенаторов служить интересам короны...”

for the Court — *ср.* “в интересах двора”.

a large Paper of Instructions for discovering Plots and Conspiracies against the Government\* — здесь Свифт осмеивает приемы, практиковавшиеся в процессе Френсиса Аттербери, епископа Рочестерского и декана Вестминстера, привлеченного в 1722 г.

к суду по обвинению в государственной измене. Аттербери был сторонником династии Стюартов и отказался присягнуть Георгу I в надежде на возвращение короля Иакова III, как он называл брата Анны Стюарт, претендента на английский престол. Прямых улик участия Аттербери в антиправительственном заговоре не было. Обвинение строилось, главным образом, на интрепретации его перехваченной переписки, объявленной шифрованной. Заключение Аттербери в Тауэр и последующее изгнание из Англии вызвали возмущение тори, а также протесты со стороны Свифта и Поупа — друзей Аттербери, считавших его невиновным.

He advised ... to examine\* — намек на речь герцога Уорторна, в которой он упоминал о двух письмах, найденных в сидении в уборной епископа Аттербери. В этих письмах говорилось о нескольких предстоящих визитах сторонников реставрации Стюартов к епископу.

Dyet = diet.

especially those of the Projecting Species — *ср.* “особенно у тех, которые занимаются составлением проектов”.

Discoverer\* — *зд.* доносчики.

Swearer\* (*ист. юр.*) — лицо, подтверждающее правдивость показаний одной из сторон, данных под присягой.

under the Colours, the Conduct, and pay of Ministers and their Deputies — *ср.* “находящимися на жаловании у министров и их помощников”.

to raise their own Characters of profound Politicians — *ср.* “укрепить свою репутацию тонких политиков”.

crazy — *зд.* дряхлый

Forfeiture\* — конфискация имущества. Имена главных участников якобитского восстания 1715 г. в Шотландии в поддержку претендента на английский престол Иакова III Стюарта были конфискованы и распроданы.

raise or sink the Opinion of publick Credit — *ср.* “укрепить или подорвать доверие к государственному кредиту”.

a Privy-Council — тайный совет.

a lame Dog, and Invader\* — Аттербери получил из Франции в подарок собаку по кличке Арлекин, которая в пути сломала ногу. Это было использовано Тайным комитетом, обвинившим епископа Аттербери в государственной измене, как доказательство участия Аттербери в заговоре якобитов. Свифт по этому поводу написал сатирическое стихотворение “О страшном заговоре, раскрытом Арлекином, французской собакой епископа Рочестерского”. Invader — речь идет о Иакове III (1688-1768),

который в 1715 г. пытался с помощью шотландских горцев овладеть английским престолом, но был разбит и бежал во Францию. “Претендентами” называли в Англии представителей свергнутой династии Стюартов, не оставлявших надежды вернуться на английский престол.

Buzard = buzzard — *ср.* “сарыч”.

the Gout, a High Priest\* — возможно, Уильям Кинг, старый дублинский архиепископ, который в течение многих лет жестоко страдал от подагры. Крайний виг Кинг до 1727 г. был другом Свифта, пока не начал вмешиваться в дела деканства Свифта.

a Gibbet, a Secretary of State\* — в эпоху Свифта в Англии было три государственных секретаря; два секретаря, которые одновременно занимались внутренними и внешними делами страны, и государственный секретарь по делам Шотландии (в 1746 г. эта должность была упразднена). Государственный секретарь имел право казнить преступника и повесить или выставить его тело в кандалах.

a Sink, a C—t — *ср.* “помойная яма — двор”.

Acrostick = acrostic\* — акростих, стихотворение, в котором первые буквы каждой строки при чтении сверху вниз образуют имя, слово или (реже) фразу. Акростих рассчитан на зрительное восприятие, на слух он не ощутим. Акростихи пишутся обыкновенно в форме лирического обращения к определенному лицу.

Resist, — a Plot is brought home — The Tour\* — ‘The tour’ — подпись. В течение некоторого времени, в период вынужденного пребывания во Франции, лорд Болингброк просил своих корреспондентов писать ему на имя М. Ла Тур.

Anagrammatick = anagrammatic — анаграмматический.

## II. Choose the only right variant to complete the sentence.

1. The professors of the political projectors school who proposed schemes for improvement of the method of government, according to Gulliver,

- A. were out of their Senses.
- B. could teach ministers to consult the public good.
- C. should have been rewarded for their merits.

2. One doctor of the school offered to cure the Vices and Infirmities of the political body

- A. to prevent the diseases that could spread in natural bodies of those who govern.
- B. by the same means as the diseases of the natural body.
- C. because they arose from the diseases of the natural body.

3. This doctor proposed that upon the meeting of a senate some physicians should attend at the three first days of their sitting
- A. to cure natural diseases of the senators.
  - B. to take part in debates.
  - C. to prescribe the remedies for political vices of the senators.
4. If the party warfare in a state was violent the same doctor proposed
- A. to interchange the occiputs of a hundred leaders of each party.
  - B. to prison a hundred leaders of each party.
  - C. to kill a hundred leaders of each party.
5. Another professor proposed to tax those qualities of body and mind for which men chiefly value themselves and said that
- A. the sum fixed upon every man should be rated by a jury of his neighbours.
  - B. the highest tax should be upon men who are the greatest favourites of the other sex.
  - C. wit, valour, and politeness should not be taxed at all.
6. There was a professor who proposed to discover plots and conspiracies against the government
- A. during the raffling for employments.
  - B. that are the workmanship of those persons who desire to fill their coffers with forfeitures.
  - C. by means of examining the diet and excrements of all suspected persons.
7. The method of finding out the mysterious meanings of words, syllables and letters, along with acrostic and anagrammatic ones, according to Gulliver, are
- A. good for writing a secret message.
  - B. the best for accusing a suspected person of a plot.
  - C. not too bad for laughing at privy-counsils, senates, armies, ministers, etc.

### **III. Give full answers to the following questions.**

1. What kind of an island was Laputa and what were the special features of laputians?

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2. What was the king's of Laputa method of suppressing insurrections?

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3. Why did the continent of Balnibarbi was so ill-cultivated by its inhabitants?

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4. In what arts did the professors of the Grand Academy of Logado employ themselves?

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5. What corrections of ancient and modern history did Gulliver propose after staying in Glubbudbrib?

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6. What disadvantages of the Struldbrugs did Gulliver discover in the country of Luggnagg?

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**IV. Enumerate the qualities of Body and Mind the Professors of the School of political Projectors were going to tax.**

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**V. What real titles are hidden under the words “Tribnia” and “Langden”?**

**VI. Give the Hippocrates classification of temperaments and describe each of them.**

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**VII. Try to check whether the words of the phrase, “Our Brother Tom has just got the Piles” can really be transposed into the phrase, “Resist, — a Plot is brought home — The Tour”.**

**VIII. Explain the meaning of the following words in English.**

Dispatch

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Licentiousness

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Petulancy

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Unanimity

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Vertigo

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Remedy

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**IX. Insert the necessary word from the list given below.**

1. the Result would \_\_\_\_\_ terminate in the Good of the Publick

2. they can \_\_\_\_\_ a Close-stool to signify a Privy-Council

3. a Set of Artists very \_\_\_\_\_ in finding out the mysterious Meanings of Words

4. there is nothing so extravagant and irrational which some Philosophers have not \_\_\_\_\_ for Truth

5. none would complain of broken Promises, but \_\_\_\_\_ their Disappointments wholly to Fortune

6. the most \_\_\_\_\_ and effectual Ways

decypher; infallibly; impute; commodious; dexterous; maintained

**X. Compare the words “ingenious” and “ingenuous”. Compose sentences with these words.**

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**XI. Find in the text and explain all cases of using the verb “shall”.**

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**XII. Explain the meaning of the phrases as you understand them.**

1. In the School of political Projectors I was but ill entertained.

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2. It is allowed, that Senates and great Councils are often troubled with ... grievous Contractions of the Nerves and Sinews in both Hands, but especially the Right.

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3. But Constancy, Chastity, good Sense, and good Nature were not rated, because they would not bear the Charge of Collecting.

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**XIII. Translate the paragraph starting with the words, “I heard a very warm Debate between two Professors...” Compare your translation with one edited by A. A. Frankovsky.**

**XIV. Task for discussion in class.**

Define irony as a literary device. What are the places of the author, the readers, and the object of irony in the classical irony scheme Swift represented in his book? What and who is the object of Swift’s irony?

**A Voyage to the HOUYHNNMS. CHAPTER VIII**

*The Author relateth several Particulars of the Yahoos. The great Virtues of the Houyhnhnms. The Education and Exercise of their Youth. Their general Assembly.*

As I ought to have understood human Nature much better than I supposed it possible for my Master to do, so it was easy to apply the Character he gave of the *Yahoos* to myself and my Countrymen; and I believed I could yet make farther Discoveries from my own Observation. I therefore often begged his Honour to let me go among the Herds of *Yahoos* in the Neighbourhood; to which he always very graciously consented, being perfectly convinced that the Hatred I bore those Brutes would never suffer me to be corrupted by them; and his Honour ordered one of his Servants, a strong Sorrel Nag, very honest and good-natured, to be my Guard; without whose Protection I durst not undertake such Adventures. For I have already told the Reader how much I was pestered by those odious Animals upon my first Arrival. I afterwards failed very narrowly three or four times of falling into their Clutches, when I happened to stray at any Distance without my Hanger. And I have Reason to believe, they had some Imagination that I was of their own Species, which I often assisted myself, by stripping up my Sleeves, and shewing my naked Arms and Breast in their Sight, when my Protector was with me: At which times they would approach as near as they durst, and imitate my Actions after the Manner of Monkeys, but ever with great Signs of Hatred; as a tame *Jack Daw* with Cap and Stockings, is always persecuted by the wild ones, when he happens to be got among them.

They are prodigiously nimble from their Infancy; however, I once caught a young Male of three Years old, and endeavoured by all Marks of Tenderness to make it quiet; but the little Imp fell a squalling, and scratching, and biting with such Violence, that I was forced to let it go; and it was high time, for a whole Troop of old ones came about us at the Noise; but finding the Cub was safe, (for away it ran) and my Sorrel Nag being by, they durst not venture near us. I observed the young Animal's Flesh to smell very rank, and the Stink was somewhat between a *Weasel* and a *Fox*, but much more disagreeable. I forgot another Circumstance, (and perhaps I might have the Reader's Pardon, if it were wholly omitted) that while I held the odious Vermin in my Hands, it voided its filthy Excrements of a yellow liquid Substance, all over my Cloaths; but by good Fortune there was a small Brook hard by, where I washed myself as clean as I could; although I durst not

come into my Master's Presence, until I were sufficiently aired.

By what I could discover, the *Yahoos* appear to be the most unteachable of all Animals, their Capacities never reaching higher than to draw or carry Burthens. Yet I am of Opinion, this Defect ariseth chiefly from a perverse, restive Disposition. For they are cunning, malicious, treacherous and revengeful. They are strong and hardy, but of a cowardly Spirit, and by Consequence insolent, abject, and cruel. It is observed, that the *Red-haired* of both Sexes are more libidinous and mischievous than the rest, whom yet they much exceed in Strength and Activity.

The *Houyhnhnms* keep the *Yahoos* for present Use in Huts not far from the House; but the rest are sent abroad to certain Fields, where they dig up Roots, eat several Kinds of Herbs, and search about for Carrion, or sometimes catch *Weasels* and *Luhimuhs* (a sort of *wild Rat*) which they greedily devour. Nature hath taught them to dig deep Holes with their Nails on the Side of a rising Ground, wherein they lie by themselves; only the Kennels of the Females are larger, sufficient to hold two or three Cubs.

They swim from their Infancy like Frogs, and are able to continue long under Water, where they often take Fish, which the Females carry home to their Young. And upon this Occasion, I hope the Reader will pardon my relating an odd Adventure.

Being one Day abroad with my Protector the Sorrel Nag, and the Weather exceeding hot, I entreated him to let me bathe in a River that was near. He consented, and I immediately stripped myself stark naked, and went down softly into the Stream. It happened that a young Female *Yahoo* standing behind a Bank, saw the whole Proceeding; and inflamed by Desire, as the Nag and I conjectured, came running with all Speed, and leaped into the Water within five Yards of the Place where I bathed. I was never in my Life so terribly frightened; the Nag was grazing at some Distance, not suspecting any Harm: She embraced me after a most fulsome Manner; I roared as Loud as I could, and the Nag came galloping towards me, whereupon she quitted her Grasp, with the utmost Reluctancy, and leaped upon the opposite Bank, where she stood gazing and howling all the time I was putting on my Cloaths.

This was Matter of Diversion to my Master and his Family, as well as of Mortification to my self. For now I could no longer deny, that I was a real *Yahoo*, in every Limb and Feature, since the Females had a natural Propensity to me as one of their own Species: Neither was the Hair of this Brute of a Red Colour, (which might have been some Excuse for an Appetite a little irregular) but black as a Sloe, and her Countenance did not make an Appearance altogether so hideous as the rest of the Kind; for, I think, she could not be above Eleven Years old.

Having already lived three Years in this Country, the Reader I suppose will expect, that I should, like other Travellers, give him some Account of the Manners and Customs of its Inhabitants, which it was indeed my principal

Study to learn.

As these noble *Houyhnhnms* are endowed by Nature with a general Disposition to all Virtues, and have no Conceptions or Ideas of what is evil in a rational Creature; so their grand Maxim is, to cultivate *Reason*, and to be wholly governed by it. Neither is *Reason* among them a Point problematical as with us, where Men can argue with Plausibility on both Sides of a Question; but strikes you with immediate Conviction; as it must needs do where it is not mingled, obscured, or discoloured by Passion and Interest. I remember it was with extreme Difficulty that I could bring my Master to understand the Meaning of the Word *Opinion*, or how a Point could be disputable; because Reason taught us to affirm or deny only where we are certain; and beyond our Knowledge we cannot do either. So that Controversies, Wranglings, Disputes, and Positiveness in false or dubious Propositions, are Evils unknown among the *Houyhnhnms*. In the like Manner when I used to explain to him our several Systems of *Natural Philosophy*, he would laugh that a Creature pretending to *Reason*, should value itself upon the Knowledge of other Peoples Conjectures, and in Things, where that Knowledge, if it were certain, could be of no Use. Wherein he agreed entirely with the Sentiments of *Socrates*, as *Plato* delivers them; which I mention as the highest Honour I can do that Prince of Philosophers. I have often since reflected what Destruction such a Doctrine would make in the Libraries of *Europe*; and how many Paths to Fame would be then shut up in the Learned World.

*Friendship* and *Benevolence* are the two principal Virtues among the *Houyhnhnms*; and these not confined to particular Objects, but universal to the whole Race. For, a Stranger from the remotest Part, is equally treated with the nearest Neighbour, and where-ever he goes, looks upon himself as at home. They preserve *Decency* and *Civility* in the highest Degrees, but are altogether ignorant of *Ceremony*. They have no Fondness for their Colts or Foles; but the Care they take in educating them proceedeth entirely from the Dictates of *Reason*. And, I observed my Master to shew the same Affection to his Neighbour's Issue that he had for his own. They will have it that *Nature* teaches them to love the whole Species, and it is *Reason* only that maketh a Distinction of Persons, where there is a superior Degree of Virtue.

When the Matron *Houyhnhnms* have produced one of each Sex, they no longer accompany with their Consorts, except they lose one of their Issue by some Casualty, which very seldom happens: But in such a Case they meet again; or when the like Accident befalls a Person, whose Wife is past bearing, some other Couple bestows on him one of their own Colts, and then go together a second Time, until the Mother be pregnant. This Caution is necessary to prevent the Country from being overbuthened with Numbers. But the Race of inferior *Houyhnhnms* bred up to be Servants is not so strictly limited upon this Article; these are allowed to produce three of each Sex, to

be Domesticks in the Noble Families.

In their Marriages they are exactly careful to chuse such Colours as will not make any disagreeable Mixture in the Breed. *Strength* is chiefly valued in the Male, and Comeliness in the Female; not upon the Account of *Love*, but to preserve the Race from degenerating: For, where a Female happens to excel in *Strength*, a Consort is chosen with regard to *Comeliness*. Courtship, Love, Presents, Joyntures, Settlements, have no Place in their Thoughts; or Terms whereby to express them in their Language. The young Couple meet and are joined, merely because it is the Determination of their Parents and Friends: It is what they see done every Day; and they look upon it as one of the necessary Actions in a reasonable Being. But the Violation of Marriage, or any other Unchastity, was never heard of: And the married Pair pass their Lives with the same Friendship, and mutual Benevolence that they bear to all others of the same Species, who come in their Way; without Jealousy, Fondness, Quarrelling, or Discontent.

In educating the Youth of both Sexes, their Method is admirable, and highly deserveth our Imitation. These are not suffered to taste a Grain of *Oats*, except upon certain Days, till Eighteen Years old; nor *Milk*, but very rarely; and in Summer they graze two Hours in the Morning, and as many in the Evening, which their Parents likewise observe; but the Servants are not allowed above half that Time; and a great Part of their Grass is brought home, which they eat at the most convenient Hours, when they can be best spared from Work.

*Temperance, Industry, Exercise and Cleanliness*, are the Lessons equally enjoyed to the young ones of both Sexes: And my Master thought it monstrous in us to give the Females a different Kind of Education from the Males, except in some Articles of Domestick Management; whereby, as he truly observed, one Half of our Natives were good for nothing but bringing Children into the World: And to trust the Care of their Children to such useless Animals, he said was yet a greater Instance of Brutality.

But the *Houyhnhnms* train up their Youth to Strength, Speed and Hardiness, by exercising them in running Races up and down steep Hills, or over hard stony Grounds; and when they are all in a Sweat, they are ordered to leap over Head and Ears into a Pond or a River. Four times a Year the Youth of certain Districts meet to shew their Proficiency in Running, and Leaping, and other Feats of Strength or Agility; where the Victor is rewarded with a Song made in his or her Praise. On this Festival the Servants drive a Herd of *Yahoos* into the Field, laden with Hay, and Oats, and Milk for a Repast to the *Houyhnhnms*; after which, these Brutes are immediately driven back again, for fear of being noisome to the Assembly.

Every fourth Year, at the *Vernal Equinox*, there is a Representative Council of the whole Nation, which meets in a Plain about twenty Miles from our House, and continueth about five or six Days. Here they inquire into the

State and Condition of the several Districts; whether they abound or be deficient in Hay or Oats, or Cows or *Yahoos*? And where-ever there is any Want (which is but seldom) it is immediately supplied by unanimous Consent and Contribution. Here likewise the Regulation of Children is settled: As for instance, if a *Houyhnhnm* hath two Males, he changeth one of them with another who hath two Females: And when a Child hath been lost by any Casualty, where the Mother is past Breeding, it is determined what Family shall breed another to supply the Loss.

**I. Read the last part of the book, “A Voyage to the Country of Houyhnhnms”. Study the Chapter thoroughly using the following explanatory notes:**

*Houyhnhnm* — ср. “гуиґнгнм”; это сочиненное Свифтом слово является подражанием ржанию лошадей.

*Yahoo* — ср. “еху, йеху”; это слово составлено из двух восклицаний, выражающих отвращение: “Yah! Ugh!”. Изобретенное Свифтом слово “еху” стало нарицательным для обозначения людей, дошедших до скотского состояния.

the Hatred I bore those Brutes — глагол “bear” в значении “питать, иметь (чувство и т.п.) к кому-либо” требует после себя не косвенное, а прямое дополнение.

Sorrel Nag — ср. “гнедой лошак”.

failed very narrowly — ср. “чуть было не...”.

Jack Daw = jackdaw.

fell a squalling — устойчивая конструкция (“начал ... орать”); ср. с такими, как to go a begging — нищенствовать; to go a hunting — идти на охоту.

old ones — зд. взрослые.

my Sorrel Nag being by — ср. “мой гнедой подле меня”.

they durst not venture near us — ср. “еху не посмели подойти к нам”.

Vermin — зд. паршивец.

the Red-haired\* — по народному поверью, люди с рыжими волосами злобны, вспыльчивы и ненадежны. Здесь, вероятно, намек на герцогиню Перси Соммерсет, чинившую большие препятствия в политической карьере Свифта.

present (уст.) — быстрый, оперативный.

exceeding = exceedingly.

these noble *Houyhnhnms* are endowed by Nature with a general Disposition to all Virtues — здесь Свифт с иронической точки зрения излагает просветительскую концепцию, согласно которой человек по природе своей добр и совершает дурные поступки лишь по незнанию их дурной подоплеки; достаточно, считали

сторонники этой концепции, просветить разум такого человека, чтобы он исправился и восстановил свое “естественное” доброе состояние (см. ниже: *so their grand Maxim is, to cultivate Reason, and to be wholly governed by it*). Не следует думать, будто Свифт здесь устами Гулливера проповедует свои собственные идеи, — комизм ситуации в том и состоит, что, поддавшись очарованию “разумного начала”, присущего гуигнгнмам, Гулливер упрямо не замечает всю нелепость того, что лошади пытаются заниматься абсолютно несвойственным им делом — играть роль человека, для которой они той же природой совершенно не предназначены. Свифт вообще с большим подозрением относился к человеческой природе, отнюдь не считая ее верхом совершенства, но без руководящей роли разума, полагал он, человек способен впасть в совсем отвратительное состояние, опустившись до уровня животного.

a Point problematical\* — в логике суждение является проблематичным, если оно возможно, но не обязательно правильно.

Natural Philosophy\* — натурфилософия, философия природы; стремилась обобщить материал естественно-научных знаний с помощью отвлеченных принципов философии, а не объективных данных науки.

the Sentiments of Socrates, as Plato delivers them\* — изречения Сократа, как они переданы Платоном. Сократ не оставил письменных трудов. Свое учение он излагал устно кружку учеников, в число которых входил и знаменитый древнегреческий философ Платон, впоследствии в своих произведениях изложивший высказывания Сократа. Свифт имеет здесь в виду учение Сократа о различии между мнением и безусловным знанием, изложенное в пятой книге сочинения Платона “Государство”.

where-ever = wherever

Foles = foals

When the Matron *Houyhnhnms* have produced one of each Sex, they no longer accompany with their Consorts — *ср.* “Мать семейства гуигнгнмов, произведя на свет по одному ребенку обоего пола, прекращает супружеские отношения”.

is past bearing\* — больше неспособна к деторождению.

to prevent the Country from being overbuthened with Numbers — *ср.* “чтобы предохранить страну от перенаселения”.

Domesticks = domestics.

chuse (*уст.*) = choose.

Joyntures = jointures

Settlement\* = marriage settlement — брачный контракт, касающийся имущества.

are (the Lessons equally) enjoined to — to enjoin to\* (уст.) = enjoin on (upon) — предписывать.

my Master thought it monstrous in us to give the Females a different Kind of Education\* — вопросы образования всегда привлекали внимание Свифта. Ему принадлежат “Трактат о воспитании мальчиков”, “Опыт о современном образовании”, где он горячо выступает за необходимость основательного классического образования, а также трактат “О воспитании девиц”, оставшийся неоконченным. Свифт начинает эту работу с рассмотрения вопроса, который был в его время предметом всеобщих споров: “благоразумно ли выбирать себе в жены женщину, которая обладает от природы хорошим здравым смыслом и достаточно тонким вкусом и пониманием, была бы хорошо знакома со своим родным языком, могла бы читать исторические книги, путешествия, моральные и забавные рассуждения, понимать в них толк и быть сносным судьей относительно красот поэзии.” Свифт положительно ответил на этот вопрос в письме к одной леди, вышедшей замуж.

over Head and Ears — *зд.* сломя голову

a Representative Council of the whole Nation — *сп.* “совет представителей всей нации”.

Regulation\* — *зд.* распределения.

## II. Choose the only right variant to complete the sentence.

1. Gulliver's master Houyhnhnm always let Gulliver go among the herds of Yahoos because

- A. he wanted Gulliver to mingle with them.
- B. he was convinced that Gulliver bore them enough hatred to be corrupted by them.
- C. Gulliver was believed to be an animal of another kind that could not mingle with yahoos.

2. When Gulliver once caught a young male yahoo of three years old

- A. he managed to quiet it with all marks of tenderness.
- B. he was attacked by the adult ones that wanted to rescue the captive.
- C. he had to let it go because the captive began squalling, scratching and biting.

3. Gulliver discovered that yahoos were the most unteachable of all animals because

- A. of their perverse, restive disposition.

- B. of their cowardly spirit.
- C. the houyhnhnms made yahoos draw and carry burdens.

4. Once bathing in a river Gulliver was attacked by a young female yahoo who

- A. was going to drown him.
- B. robbed him.
- C. was inflamed by desire and embraced him after a most fulsome manner.

5. The grand maxim of houyhnhnms is

- A. that they are endowed with a general disposition to all virtues by nature.
- B. that a rational creature has no conception or ideas of what evil is.
- C. that a rational creature should cultivate reason and be wholly governed by it.

6. The two principal virtues among the houyhnhnms are

- A. friendship and benevolence.
- B. love and courtesy.
- C. jealousy and fondness.

7. Gulliver thought houyhnhnms' method of educating the youth

- A. was monstrous and deserved removal.
- B. was ridiculous and deserved our contempt.
- C. was admirable and deserved our imitation.

### III. Give full answers to the following questions.

1. What were the special features of Yahoos in Houyhnhnmland?

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2. Why did Gulliver so much loathe his resemblance to yahoos?

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3. What were the great virtues of houyhnhnms?

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4. What were the houyhnhnms' customs concerning marriage and education of the youth?

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5. Why did Gulliver has to leave Houyhnhnmland?

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6. What was Gulliver's attitude toward his own family and other people in his native country?

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**IV. Find in the text English equivalents to the word “детеныш”, “потомство” and their synonyms.**

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**V. Enumerate all the epithets Gulliver gives to Yahoos.**

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**VI. Write out of the text all the words referring to the topic of “брак, супружество”.**

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**VII. Enumerate all the qualities Houyhnhums train their Youth.**

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**VIII. Explain the meaning of the following verbs in English.**

bestow

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conjecture

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inquire

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persecute

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pester

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stray

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suffer

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**IX. Insert the necessary word from the list given below.**

1. ... her Countenance did not make an Appearance altogether so \_\_\_\_\_ as the rest of the Kind
2. ... the Stink was somewhat between a *Weasel* and a *Fox*, but much more \_\_\_\_\_
3. ... a perverse, \_\_\_\_\_ Disposition
4. This was Matter of Diversion to my Master and his Family, as well as of \_\_\_\_\_ to my self
5. ... the Females had a natural \_\_\_\_\_ to me
6. They are prodigiously \_\_\_\_\_ from their Infancy

Mortification; hideous; disagreeable; nimble; restive; Propensity

**X. Explain the difference between the words, “Benevolence”, “Decency”, and “Civility”.**

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**XI. Find in the text and analyse all the cases of using the words “will” and “would”.**

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**XIV. Task for discussion in class.**

Considering the words of a popular English writer of the XX century Aldous Huxley, “[Swift] could never forgive man for being a vertebrate mammal as well as an immortal soul”, try to define the ultimate goal of Swift’s irony.

## **Appendix**

## **Приложение**

Balnibarbi [fælniba:ɾbi]  
Banbury [fænberi:]  
Blefuscu [blefuskə]  
Brobdingnag [brɒdɪŋnæg]  
Brundrecal [fɾʌndrɛkl]  
Dampier [dæmpi:ər]  
Dionysius galicarnassensis [daɪəniʒiəs fælika:rɸæsənsɪs]  
Glubbudbdríb [gʌbdəbdɾɪb]  
Glumdalclitɔŋ [gʌmdælkli:ʃ]  
Godolpɔŋin [gəʊdɒlfɪn]  
Gulliver [gʌləvər]  
Houyhnhnm [hu:ɸnəm; fɪwinəm]  
Laputa [læpju:tə]  
Lemuel [ləmjuel]  
Logado [ləʊgəidəʊ]  
Luggnagg [fʌgnæg]  
Luhimuh [fu:himu:h]  
Lustrog [fʌstrɔg]  
Mildendo [mildəndəʊ]  
Newark [nju:ək]  
Nottinghamshire [nɒtɪŋəmʃɪə]  
Oxford [ɒksfəd]  
Oxfordsɟɪre [ɒksfədʃɪə]  
Plato [pleitəʊ]  
Redriff [rɛdrɪf]  
Reldresal [rɛldrɛsl]  
Slamecksan [slæmɛksən]  
Socrates [sɒkrəti:z]  
Struldbrug [strʌldrɔg]  
Simpson [sɪmpsn]  
Tramecksan [træmɛksən]  
Utopia [u:to:pi:ə]  
Yahoo [fɑ:hu:]

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА  
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