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Twenty thousand lie under the water Twenty thousand lie under water (Traductor: Vicente Gimere) Underwater tour around the world In translation from the original French F. Walter 7. Whale of unknown species 9. Ned's Earth Tantrums 10. Water Man 12. All through electricity 15. Invitation in writing 18. Four thousand leagues under the Pacific Ocean 22. Lightning Captain Nemo 2. New offer from Captain Nemo 3. Pearl is worth 10 million 7. Mediterranean at forty-eight o'clock 10. Underwater coal deposits 12. Sperm whales and Balein whales 15. Accident or incident? 17. From Cape Horn to Amazon 20. At latitude 47? 24' and Dolgota 17? 28' 22. Last words of Captain Nemo Su b'squeda puede llevar ejemplos con expresiones vulgares. Su b'squeda puede llevar ejemplos con expresiones coloquiales. As I mentioned, he responds to a unitary concept on the book 20,000 Leagues Under Water by Jules Verne. Submarine: Before writing 20,000 leagues under the sea, there already existed a submarine. Here's a list of some of the most famous descriptions made by Jules Verne in his books, which have recently been considered as predictions: Submarine: Before writing Twenty Thousand Leagues Underwater, there already existed a submarine. Continuasion, una lista de las m's famosas descripciones hechas por Jules Verne en sus libros, y que luego fueron consideradas como predicciones: Submarino: Antes de escribir Veinte mil leguas de viaje submarino, ya existía un prototipo. Jules Verne: Leagues Under the Sea Jules Verne: leguas de viaje submarino To compose the music in this album, the artist was inspired by 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea, the famous novel by Jules Verne. Para componer la m'sica de este album, el artista se inspiró en 20,000 leguas de viaje submarino, la famosa novela de Julio Verne. Illustration: Jules Verne's novel Twenty Thousand Lies Under The Sea helped popularize the concept of a giant squid as a real animal. Ilustraion: La novela veinte mil leguas bajo el mar, de juul verne, ayudo popular el concepto del calamar gigante como animal real. Have you read the novel 20,000 leagues under the sea written by Jules Verne? This book is the perfect masterpiece of science fiction, where unexpected and incredible things happen. Has Leedo la novela 20,000 beans de viaje submarino escrita por Julio Verne? Este libro constituye la obra maestra perfecta de la ciencia ficción, donde ocurren acontecimientos inesperados e increíbles. No se han encontrado resultados para esta acepci'n. Palabras frecuentes: 1-300, 301-600, 601-900, M'sExpresiones cortas frecuentes: 1-400, 401-800, 801-1200, largas frecuentes: 1-400, 401-800, 801-1200, Mes 20,000 lie under water redirects here. For other purposes, see 20,000 lie under water (disambiguation). 1870 novel Jules Verne Twenty Thousand Lie under the Sea Frontispiece 1871 editionAuthoroules Vernorial titleVingt mille lieues sous les mersIllustratorAlphonse de Neuville and Eduard RiouCountryFranceLanguageFrenchSeriesextraordinarySGenreAdventurePublisherPiere-Jules HetzelPublication date1870Published in English1872In search for Castaways After traversing the moon Twenty Thousand Leagues under water. World tour under water (French: Vingt mille lieues sous les mers: Tour du monde sous-marin) is a classic sci-fi adventure novel by French writer Jules Verne. The novel was originally serialized from March 1869 to June 1870 in Pierre-Jules Hetzel's two-week periodical Magasin d'Edecton and Recreation. The luxurious octavo edition, published by Getel in November 1871, included 111 illustrations by Alphonse de Neuville and Eduard Riou. The book has been widely accepted in its release and remains so; it is considered one of the premiere adventure novels and one of Vern's greatest works, along with Around the World in Eighty Days and Journey to the Center of the Earth. His depiction of Captain Nemo's submarine, the Nautilus, is seen as ahead of its time, as it accurately describes many of the features of modern submarines that in the 1860s were relatively primitive vessels. The model of the French submarine Plongeur (launched in 1863) figured out at the 1867 Universelle show, where Jules Verne examined it and was inspired by it when penning his novel. The name refers to the distance traveled under different seas, not to any depth, as 20,000 leagues (80,000 km) almost twice the circumference of the Earth; The greatest depth achieved in the novel is the four leagues. This distinction becomes clearer when the French title of the book is correctly translated: literally, it should read Twenty Thousand Lie under the seas (not the Sea). The book uses metric leagues that are four kilometers each. In 1866, ships of different nationalities saw a mysterious sea monster, which is later supposed to be a giant narwhal. The U.S. government is going on an expedition to New York to find and destroy the monster. Professor Pierre Aronnax, a French marine biologist and storyteller, is in the city at this time and is invited to join the expedition at the last minute; it takes. Among the participants are also a Canadian whaler and harpoon master Ned Land and a faithful servant of Aronnax. The expedition leaves manhattan's 34th Pier aboard the U.S. Navy frigate Abraham Lincoln and then heads south around Cape Horn in Pacific. After a five-month search, ending off the coast of Japan, the frigate finds and attacks the monster, which damages the steering wheel of the ship. The three main characters are thrown into the sea and eventually climb the monster itself, which they are amazed to find this futuristic submarine. They wait on the deck of the ship until the morning when they are captured, towed inside, and introduced by the mysterious submarine manufacturer and commander, Captain Nemo. The rest of the novel describes the adventures of the main characters aboard the Nautilus, which was built in secret and now roams the seas beyond the reach of terrestrial governments. In exile, Captain Nemo seems to have a dual motivation: a desire for scientific knowledge and a desire to take revenge on terrestrial civilization. Nemo explains that his submarine is electric fuel and can conduct advanced maritime research; he also tells his new passengers that his secret existence means he can't let them go, they have to stay on board permanently. Professor Aronnax and Consail are thrilled with the prospect of underwater exploration, but Ned Earth is increasingly eager to escape. They visit many ocean regions, some actual and other fictitious. Travellers view coral formations, shipwrecks from the Battle of Vigo Bay, the Antarctic Ice Barrier, the transatlantic telegraph cable and the legendary underwater kingdom of Atlantis. Passengers are also on don diving suits, hunting sharks and other marine fauna with air weapons in the underwater forests of Crespo Island, and attending the underwater funeral of a crew member who died during a mysterious collision experienced by Nautilus. When the submarine returns to the Atlantic Ocean, the school poulpes attacks the ship and kills the crew member. (In French poulpe is a common term for cephalopods such as cuttlefish, octopus, etc. - noun devil fish is a close English equivalent. Later pages of the novel suggest that Captain Nemo went into underwater exile after his homeland was conquered and his family was slaughtered by a powerful imperialist nation. After an episode of The Devil's Fish, Nemo largely avoids Aronnax, who starts in the direction of Ned Land. Eventually, Nautilus is attacked by a warship from a mysterious nation that caused Nemo such suffering. In his quest for revenge, Nemo, whom Aronnax calls the archangel of hate, rams the ship below his line and sends it to the bottom, to the horror of the professor. Nemo then kneels in front of a portrait of his deceased wife and children, and then plunges into a deep depression. Circumstances on submarines change dramatically; the clock is no longer stored, and the ship wanders aimlessly. Ned becomes like this. that Conseil fears for the life of a harpooner. One morning, however, Ned announces that they are in sight of the ground and have a chance to escape. Professor Aronnax is more than willing to leave Captain Nemo, who now terrifies him. However, he still turns to the man, fears that Nemo's very presence may weaken his resolve, and therefore avoid contact with the captain. Before they leave, however, the professor eavesdrops on Nemo and eavesdrops on him, calling in anguish: Oh almighty God! Enough! Stop it! Arnonx immediately joins his comrades, and they fulfill their escape plans. But when they sit down on the Scythian submarine, they realize that Nautilus has seemingly missed out on the ocean's deadliest whirlpool, Moskenstroyman, better known as Maelstrom. Nevertheless, they manage to escape and find refuge on the island off the coast of Norway. The final fate of the submarine, however, remains unknown. The themes and subtext of Nautilus's route through the Pacific Nautilus route through the supposed name of Atlantic Captain Nemo resembles Homer's Odyssey, a Greek epic poem. In the Odyssey, Odysseus encounters a monstrous cyclops polyium during his travels. Polyphemus asks Odysseus to his name, and Odysseus replies that it is Utis (outic), which translates as Nobody or Nobody. In the Latin translation of Odysseus, this pseudonym translates as Nemo, which also translates as Nobody or Nobody. Like Captain Nemo, Odysseus roams the seas in exile (though only for 10 years) and also mourns the tragic death of his crew members. Vern's text repeatedly mentions U.S. Navy Commander Matthew Fontaine Mori, a real oceanographer who has studied winds, seas and currents, collected samples from the depths and mapped the world's oceans. Mori was very famous, and Vern may have known of his French origins. The novel refers to other Frenchmen, including the Juan-Francois de Galaupa, the comme de Laperuz, the famous explorer whose two sloops disappeared while traveling a global circumnavigation; Dumont d'Urville, a later explorer who found the remains of one of Laperuz's ships; and Ferdinand de Lesseps, the builder of the Suez Canal and the nephew of the only survivor of the ill-fated Laperuz expedition. Nautilus follows in the footsteps of these men: she visits the waters where the Laperuz ships disappeared; it enters the Torres Strait and gets there, as does the ship d'Urville, Astrolabe; and it passes under the Suez Canal through a fictitious underwater tunnel connecting the Red Sea with the Mediterranean Sea. Perhaps in the most famous episode of the novel, the aforementioned battle with a school of giant squid, one of the monsters captures a crew member. Reflecting on the battle in the next chapter, Aronnax writes: To convey such sights, it will take the pen of our most famous poet Victor Hugo, of the toilings of the sea. In the best-selling book Vern Day, Sea Works also features a menacing cephalopod: a worker battling an octopus that crys symbolizes the industrial revolution. Of course, Vern was influenced by Hugo's novel, and, in writing this variation on his clash of the octopus, he may have intended the character to also take in the revolutions of 1848. Other symbols and themes are sung by modern critics. Margaret Drabble, for example, argues that Verne's masterpiece also foresaw the environmental movement and influenced French avant-garde images. As for the additional motives in the novel, Captain Nemo repeatedly stands for a persecuted and oppressed world. While in the waters of the Mediterranean Sea, the captain provides financial support to the rebels, opposing the rule of the Ottoman Empire during the Cretan Uprising of 1866-1869, proving to Professor Aronnax that he had not severed all relations with the earthly humanity. In another episode, Nemo rescues an East Indian pearl diver from a shark attack and then gives a friend a bag full of pearls more than a man could muster after years of his dangerous work. Nemo notes later that the diver, as a native of British colonial India, lives on the land of the oppressed. Indeed, the novel has a sub-counter-political vision, hinted at the character and background of Captain Nemo himself. In the original drafts of the novel, the mysterious captain was a Polish nobleman whose family and homeland were killed by Russian troops during the Polish January uprising of 1863. However, these features were suppressed during the editing stages at the insistence of Vern Pierre-Jules Hetzel, who is considered responsible by today's scholars for many modifications to Vern's original manuscripts. At the time, France was an ally of the Russian Empire, so Hezel demanded that Vern suppress the identity of Nemo's enemy, not only to avoid political complications, but also to prevent a decline in sales if the novel appeared in Russian translation. Hetzel was a thoroughly commercial publisher ... therefore, Professor Aronnax never discovers the origin of Nemo. Despite this, a trace of the original concept of the novel, a detail that may have eluded Getzel: his allusion to a failed uprising led by Polish hero Tadeusz Kosciuszko, leader of the uprising against Russia and Prussia in 1794; Kosciuszko bemoaned his country's previous defeat with the Latin exclamation Finis Poloniae! (Poland is gone!). Five years later, and again at Hetzel's urging, Captain Nemo was revived and updated for another novel by Vern's Mysterious Island. He changes the captain's citizenship from Polish to East Indian, changing him into a fictional descendant of Tipu Sultan, the Muslim ruler of Mistor, who resisted the expansionism of the British East India Company. Thus, nemo's unnamed enemy old antagonist, The British Empire. Born as an East Indian aristocrat, not a single Prince Of Dhakar, Nemo participated in a major 19th-century uprising, the Indian Uprising of 1857, which was eventually suppressed by Britain. After his loved ones were killed by the British, Nemo fled under the sea and then made a final appearance on the final pages of later novels. A model of the French Navy submarine Plongeur 1863 at the Marine Corps Museum in Paris. Nautilus, as Jules Verne imagined. Vern took the name Nautilus from one of the earliest successful submarines built in 1800 by Robert Fulton, who also invented the first commercially successful steamer. Fulton named his submarine after a sea mollusk, a chamber nautilus. As noted above, Vern also studied the model of the newly developed French Navy submarine Plongeur at the 1867 Universelle exhibition, which guided him in his development of the novel Nautilus. The diving equipment used by passengers on Nautilus is presented as a combination of two existing systems: 1) a surface-supplied suit that was fed oxygen from the shore through tubes; 2) A later, autonomous vehicle developed by Benoit Rouquayrol and Auguste Denayrouze in 1865. Their invention featured tanks fastened to the back, which supplied air in a face mask through the first known demand regulator. The diver did not swim, but walked upright on the sea derby. This device was called aeorophor (Greek for air carrier). Its aerial tanks could have only thirty atmospheres in it, but Nemo argues that his futuristic adaptation could have done much better: Nautilus pumps allow me to store air under considerable pressure... My diving gear can deliver breathable air for nine or ten hours. Repeated themes in later books As noted above, Hetzel and Vern generated a sequel of sorts in this novel: L'L myst'rieuse (Mysterious Island, 1874), which tries to round up narratives started in twenty thousand leagues under the seas and Captain Grant's children, aka in Search of the Castaways. While Mysterious Island tries to provide an additional background on Nemo (or Prince Dakkar), he is entangled in irreconcilable chronological discrepancies between the two books and even in the Mysterious Island itself. Verne returned to the subject of the submarine captain's outlaw in his much later Facing the flag (1896). The main villain of this novel, Ker Carraye, is simply an unscrupulous pirate acting solely for personal gain, completely devoid of the saving graces that gave Captain Nemo some nobility of character. Like Nemo, Ker Carraye plays the master of unwitting French guests, but unlike Nemo, who manages to escape all the pursuers, a criminal career decisively breaks down the combination of the international task force and the resistance of its French prisoners. Although also widely published and The flag cladding has never achieved the enduring popularity of twenty thousand leagues. Closer in approach to the original Nemo - though offering less detail and complexity characteristics - is rebel balloonist Robur's Robur the Conqueror and his sequel the Master of the World. Instead of the sea, Robour's environment is the sky; in these two novels, he develops a pioneering helicopter and then a seaplane on wheels. The English translation of Roman was first translated into English in 1873 by the Rev. Lewis Page Mercier. Mercier cut nearly a quarter of Vern's French text and made hundreds of translation errors, sometimes dramatically distorting Verne's original (including an evenly mistranslated French spacesuit - a properly diving suit - as a cork jacket, after a long-outdated use as a type of life jacket). Some of these distortions may have been perpetrated for political reasons, such as mercier's lowering of portraits of freedom fighters on the wall of Nemo's cabin, a collection originally including Daniel O'Connell among other international figures. Nevertheless, Mercier's text became a standard English translation, and some later translations continued to rework their errors (including the incorrect translation of the novel's title, which in French actually means Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Seas). In 1962, however, Anthony Bonner published a fresh, essentially complete translation of Verne's masterpiece for Bantam Classics. The edition also included a special introduction written by sci-fi author Ray Bradbury and a comparison of Captain Nemo with Captain Ahab Moby-Dick. A significant contemporary revision of Mercier's translation appeared in 1966, prepared by Walter James Miller and published by the Washington Square Press. Miller reviewed many of Mercier's errors in the foreword of the volume and restored a number of his deletions in the text itself. Mercier's mistakes were further corrected in a fresh re-examination of the sources along with a new translation, again by Walter James Miller, but in collaboration with fellow Vernian Frederick Paul Walter. The volume was published in 1993 by the press service of the Naval Institute and subtitled Fully Restored and Annotated Edition. His text was used in Walter's own unpublished translation work, which The Gutenberg Project later made available on the Internet. In 2010, Frederick Paul Walter released a fully revised, newly researched translation, 20,000 Leagues Under Water: World Tour Under Water. Complete with extensive introduction, text notes, and bibliography, he appeared in an omnibus of five translations of Vern Walter entitled Amazing Journeys: Five Visionary Classics and published by the State University of New York Press; (ISBN 978-1-4384-3238-0). In 1999, William Butcher released a new, annotated translation with the title Twenty Thousand Under the Seas and published by Oxford Oxford The press; (ISBN 0-19-953927-9). The butcher includes detailed notes, comprehensive bibliography, annexes and a wide-ranging introduction of the novel from a literary point of view. In particular, his initial study of the two manuscripts explores the radical changes in nemo's plot and character, which was called for by his original publisher, Pierre-Jules Hetzel. Admission in a infamous 1961 article, Theodore L. Thomas denounced the novel, arguing that there was not a single bit of valid speculation in the book, and that none of his predictions came true. He described his images of Nemo's diving gear, underwater activities, and Nautilus as pretty bad, for a time even in 1869... In none of these technical situations did Vern take advantage of the knowledge easily available to him at the time. Even so, Thomas admitted that despite the bad science, plot and characterization, put them all together with the magic of Vern's storytelling abilities, and something flames up. There is a story that has overwhelmed distrust in front of her. Today, however, Thomas's observations are low, having been completely debunked in the 1993 Naval Institute Press Edition cited above. Thomas made a fundamental mistake by accepting the error and deleting the original translation without referring to Verne's French. According to the translation of the Naval Institute, every detail condemned by Thomas was actually committed by Vern's first English translator, Lewis Page Mercier. Adaptation and Variations Home article: Adaptation of twenty thousand leagues underwater by Captain Nemo Nationality is presented in many feature films and video implementations as European. However, he is portrayed as East Indies' Omar Sharif in the 1973 European miniseries Mysterious Island. Nemo also appears as an East Indian in a 1916 silent film version of the novel (which adds elements from Mysterious Island) and then in both the graphic novel and the film The League of Extraordinary Gentlemen. In Walt Disney's 20,000 Lie Under the Sea (1954) live Technicolor, Captain Nemo seems European, albeit dark. In the Disney adaptation, he plays British actor James Mason, with - as in the novel itself - not to mention his time in East India. The Disney film details the background hints in Verne's original: trying to acquire Nemo's scientific secrets, his wife and son were tortured to death by an unnamed government controlling the fictional orarabandi camp. It's the captain's motivation to sink the warships in the film. In addition, the submarine Nemo limits its activities to a certain, round section of the Pacific Ocean, unlike the movements of the original Nautilus. Finally, Nemo is again portrayed as east Indies in the Soviet 3rd episode of the television film Captain Nemo (1975), which is also some details of the plot from Mysterious Island. See also the Novels portal French corvette Alecton Links - Dehs, Volker; Margot, Jean-Michel; Tsvi Har'El. Complete bibliography by Jules Verne: I. Travel Extraordinary, Jules Verne Collection, Tsvi Har'El, extracted 2012-09-06 - Payen, J. (1989), de l'anrunner et l'innovation. Jules Verne et les problems de la movement macaque. Comper, D. (2006). Jules Verne: bilan d'un anniversaire. Romantiscme, (1), 87-97. Seelhorst, Mary (2003) 'Jules Verne. (PM People)'. In popular mechanics. 180.7 (July 2003): p36. Hurst Communications. Notice at the Marine Corps Museum, Rochefort and (20,000 leagues) + (earth diameter) - Wolfram Alpha. wolframalpha.com. Received 2015-09-17. Project F. Walter Gutenberg translation part 2, Chapter 7, reads: Accordingly, our speed was 25 miles (i.e., twelve four-kilometer leagues) per hour. Needless to say, Ned Earth had to abandon his escape plans, to his plight. After driving at a speed of twelve to thirteen meters per second, he could hardly use the Scythians - Margaret Drabble (May 8, 2014). Underwater dreams: Twenty thousand lie under the seas. New York. Received 2014-05-09. Who was also a hero in the American cause of independence from the British during the American War of Independence. Deep-sea and underwater operations (6th Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey; Sibe Gorman and Company LLC 693, a b Thomas, Theodore L. (December 1961). ISSN 0813-1988. OCLC 16986801. Received 2009-03-17. How Lewis Mercier and Eleanor King brought you Jules Verne. Ibiblio.org, received 2013-11-15. Jules Verne (author), Walter James Miller (trans). Twenty Thousand Lie under water, Washington Square Press, 1966. Standard book No. 671-46557-0; Library of Congress Catalog Map Number 65-25245. Jules Verne (author), Walter James Miller (trans), Frederick Paul Walter (trans), 20,000 pous under water, fully restored and annotated edition, Press Service of the Naval Institute, 1993. ISBN 1-55750-877-1 External links Wikisource has the original text associated with this article: Twenty Thousand Leagues under the water French Wikisource has the original text associated with this article: Vingt mille lieues sous les m commons Wikimedaiers Has media associated with twenty thousand leagues under water. 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