

Everybody loves a fat pay rise. Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a **colleague** has been given a bigger one.

每个人都喜欢大幅加薪。但是,如果你发现同事的加薪幅度比你大,你自己的喜悦就会消失。

Indeed, if he has a reputation for **slacking**, you might even be **outraged**. Such behaviour is regarded as "all too human," with the **underlying** assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of **grievance**.

事实上,如果那个同事有惰性的臭名声,你甚至会感到愤怒。这种行为被认为是"再人性化不过了",潜在的假设是其他动物没有发展出如此细腻的愤懑感。

But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in Nature, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

但是,萨拉·布罗斯南和佐治亚州亚特兰大埃默里大学的弗朗斯·德瓦尔最新发表在《自然》杂志上

的一项研究表明,这同样也是"太像猴子了"。

The researchers studied the behaviour of female brown capuchin monkeys. They look cute. They are good-natured, co-operative **creatures**, and they share their food **readily**.

研究人员研究了雌性褐色卷尾猴的行为。它们看上去很可爱,性情温和、合作无间,而且乐于分享食物。

Above all, like their female human **counterparts**, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of "goods and services" than males. Such characteristics make them perfect **candidates** for Dr. Brosnan's and Dr. de Waal's study.

最重要的是,像它们的人类同行一样,它们比雄性更倾向于密切关注"货物和服务"的价值。这些特点使它们成为布罗斯南博士和德瓦尔博士研究的完美对象。

The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to **exchange tokens** for food. **Normally**, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange **pieces** of rock for **slices** of cucumber.

研究人员用了两年时间教会猴子用代币换取食物。通常情况下,猴子很乐意用石块换取黄瓜片。

However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but **adjoining chambers**, so that each could **observe** what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became **markedly** different.

然而,当两只猴子被分开关在相邻的房间里,这样每只都能观察到另一只为石块换来了什么,它们的行为就出现了明显不同。

In the world of capuchins **grapes** are **luxury** goods (and much **preferable** to cucumbers). So when one monkey was **handed** a grape in exchange for her token, the second was **reluctant** to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber.

在卷尾猴的世界里,葡萄是奢侈品(远比黄瓜更可口)。所以,当一只猴子用代币换来一串葡萄时,另一只就不愿意用代币换取一片黄瓜了。

And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either **tossed** her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber.

如果一只猴子甚至不用出示代币就得到了一串葡萄,另一只猴子要么把自己的代币朝研究人员扔去,要么把代币扔出房间,或者干脆拒绝接受那片黄瓜。

Indeed, the **mere presence** of a grape in the other **chamber** (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to **induce resentment** in a female capuchin. The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions.

事实上,只要相邻房间里有一串葡萄(即使没有真的有猴子在吃),雌性卷尾猴就会产生愤懑情绪。研究人员认为,就像人类一样,卷尾猴也受到社会情感的指引。

In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species. Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of **righteous indignation**, it seems, are not the **preserve** of people **alone**.

在野外,它们是一种合作、群居的物种。只有当每一个个体都感到没有受到欺骗时,这种合作才可能保持稳定。显然,正义愤慨的情感不仅存在于人类。

Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings **abundantly** clear to other members of the group. However, whether such a sense of **fairness evolved** independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the **common** ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

拒绝接受较差的回报会直白地向其他群体成员表达出这种情绪。不过,这种公平感是卷尾猴和人类各自独立进化出来的,还是源于3500万年前两个物种的共同祖先,目前还是一个没有回答的问题。