



世界名人故居

·文学家(下)·

车吉心/著

AN ALBUM OF THE RESIDENCES OF WORLD CELEBRITIES

WRITERS

青岛出版社 OINGDAO PUBLISHING HOUSE

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

世界名人故居. 文学家:全2卷/车吉心著. --青岛:青岛出版社,2012.12 ISBN 978-7-5436-8925-1

I.①世··· Ⅱ.①车··· Ⅲ.①文学家-故居-介绍-世界 Ⅳ.①K868.2

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2012)第282876号

书 名 世界名人故居——文学家(下)

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出版发行 青岛出版社

社 址 青岛市海尔路182号(266061)

本社网址 http://www.qdpub.com

邮购电话 13335059110 (0532) 85814750(兼传真) 68068026

出版人 孟鸣飞

出版统筹 高继民 刘 咏

责任编辑 赵文生 周 莉(英文)

文字整理 刘亚中

英文翻译 李 力 严宏霞 邓慧敏 林凡欣 杨 菲

文字校对 贺中原

装帧设计 乔 峰 刘 欣

印 刷 深圳雅昌彩色印刷有限公司

出版日期 2013年1月第1版 2013年1月第1次印刷

开 本 8开 (787 mm × 1092 mm)

印 张 45.75

字 数 50千

图 数 373幅

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5436-8925-1

定 价 2500.00元(上下卷)

编校质量、盗版监督服务电话 4006532017 0532-68068670 青岛版图书售后如发现质量问题,请寄回青岛出版社出版印务部调换。 电话 (0532) 68068629







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陀思妥耶夫斯基

著名作家

Fyodor Mikhaylovitch Dostoevsky

Well-know writer



费奥多尔・米哈伊洛维奇・陀思妥耶夫斯 基,著名作家,俄国文学的卓越代表。

1821年11月11日,陀思妥耶夫斯基出生于俄国莫斯科一个军医家庭、中学时代阅读了大量的文学作品,深受果戈理等人影响。
1844年翻译巴尔扎克的《欧也妮·葛郎台》后辞职专事文学创作,1846年发表处女作《穷人》获得极大成功,创作了《双重人格》《普罗哈尔钦先生》《女房东》等小说。1847年参加彼得拉舍夫斯基小组后思想发生激变,先后发表中篇小说《脆弱的心》《诚实的小偷》《自夜》和长篇小说《涅托奇卡·涅兹瓦诺娃》。1849年与彼得拉舍夫斯基小组成员一起遭逮捕,被判死刑。但举行枪决仪式后又被赦免,发配到西伯利亚服苦役,信念发生了急剧转变。1860年后创作了描写帝俄苦役流放地牢狱生活的《死堡手记》和令人震惊的《地下室手记》。1866年出版《罪与罚》,声誉目降。1871年

后创作长篇小说《白痴》《群魔》《少年》和 史诗小说《卡拉马佐夫兄弟》,声誉达到顶点, 当选为俄罗斯语言文学部通讯院士。1881年2 月9日,陀思妥耶夫斯基在彼得堡病逝。

陀思妥耶夫斯基是俄国文坛上一颗耀眼的明星,与托尔斯泰、屠格涅夫等一起成为俄国文学的卓越代表,有人说"托尔斯泰代表了俄罗斯文学的广度,陀思妥耶夫斯基则代表了俄罗斯文学的深度"。这位俄国文学史上最复杂、最矛盾的作家走过了一条极为艰辛、复杂的生活与创作道路,世界文学史上没有一位作家如他一样命运如此大起大落、诡谲奇幻。他的小说通过哥特式教堂建筑的对称结构形式和复调特征,在极度紧张中展现出人欲横流、犯罪赎罪、受苦死亡、道德探索、宗教忏悔、郁郁寡欢等情结,传达出瞬息万变、惶惶不安的社会气氛。其文学风格对 20 世纪的世界文坛产生了深远影响。



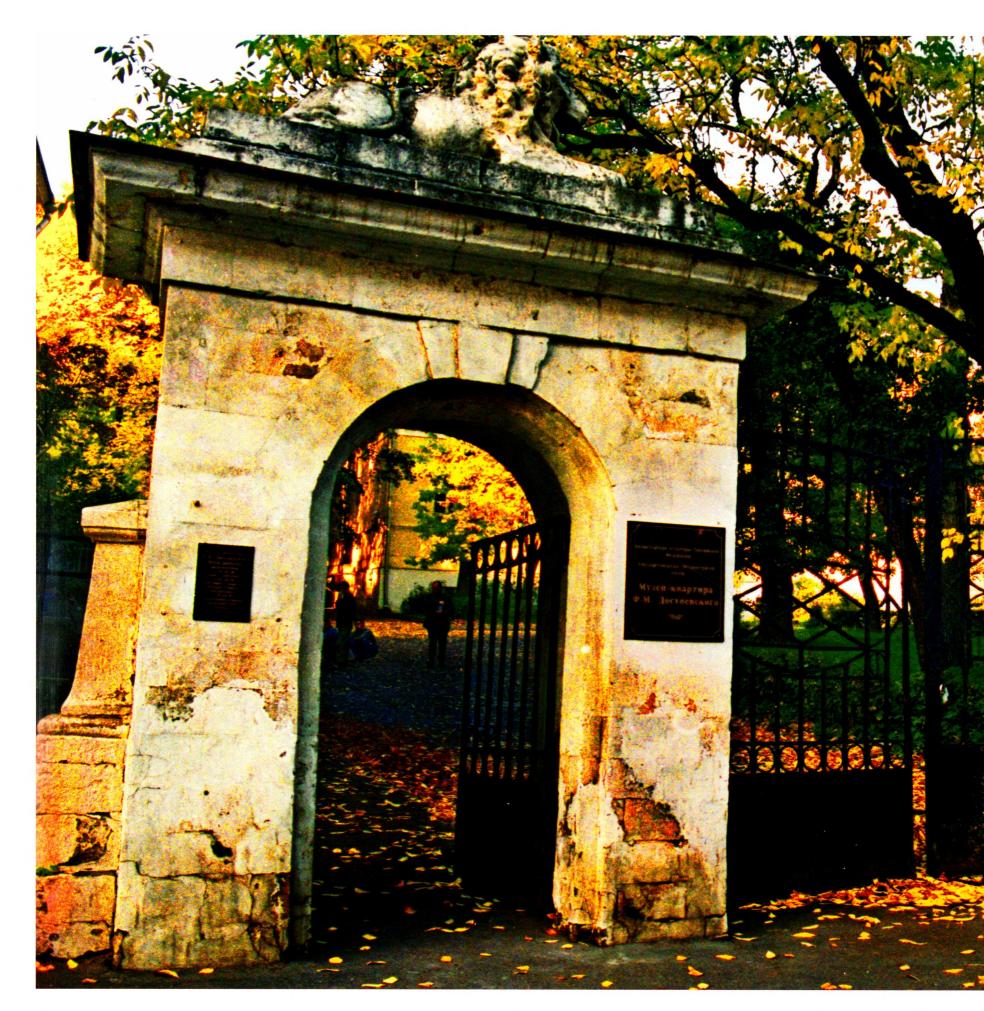
Fyodor Mikhaylovitch Dostoevsky was a famous Russian writer.

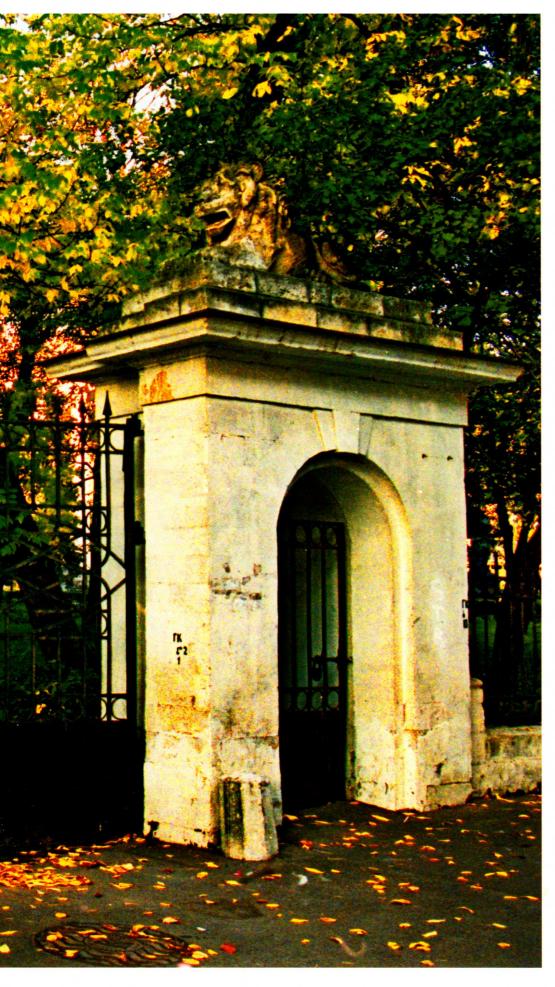
Dostoevsky was born on November 11, 1821 in Moscow, Russia and his father was a military doctor. When he was only a middle school student, he had read many literary works and was deeply influenced by Fruit Gorrie. In 1844, after he finished reading the translated version of Balzac's Eugenie Grandet, he resigned his job and focused on writing. Shortly after the publication of his first work, Poor Folk, which was a great success, he wrote novels including The Double, Mr. Prokharchin, and The Landlady. In 1847, after joining the Petrashevsky Circle, his thoughts changed a lot, and he finished the writing of novellas A Weak Heart, The Honest Thief, White Nights and a novel titled Netochka Nezvanova. Afterwards, Dostoyevsky and members of the Petrashevsky Circle were arrested and sentenced to death. But when the firing squad was already aiming their trifles at them, the pardon from the Czar was read to them, and Dostoyevsky's sentence was commuted to exile but with hard labor in Siberia. Since then his belief was altered. Notes from the House of the Dead, describing the days of imprisonment in exile, and Notes From Underground, quite a shock to Russian society, were released after 1860. Crime and Punishment, published in 1866,

received increasingly positive responses. His fame reached peak with the writing of novels including *The Idiot, Demons, The Adolescence*, and a historical novel, *The Brothers of Karamazov*. Around this time, he was elected in the honorary committee of the Association Littéraire et Artistique Internationale. Dostoyevsky died on February 9, 1881 in Petersburg.

Dostoyevsky is acknowledged as one of the greatest writers, along with Tolstoy and Turgenev in Russian literature. Some critics believe that "Tolstoy's works represented the width of Russian literature while Dostoyevsky's showed its depth". The great man, full of inner conflicts, traversed a tortuous path of life and artistic creation. He experienced ups and downs that no other writers ever had in the history of world literature. His novels, featuring symmetry and polyphony which were drawn from Gothic churches, demonstrate plots involving endless desire, crime and atonement, suffering and death, moral exploration, religious confession, depression and melancholy, etc. in a tense atmosphere, thus gave us a feeling of transience and social unrest. In conclusion, his literary style deeply influenced world literature of the 20th century.



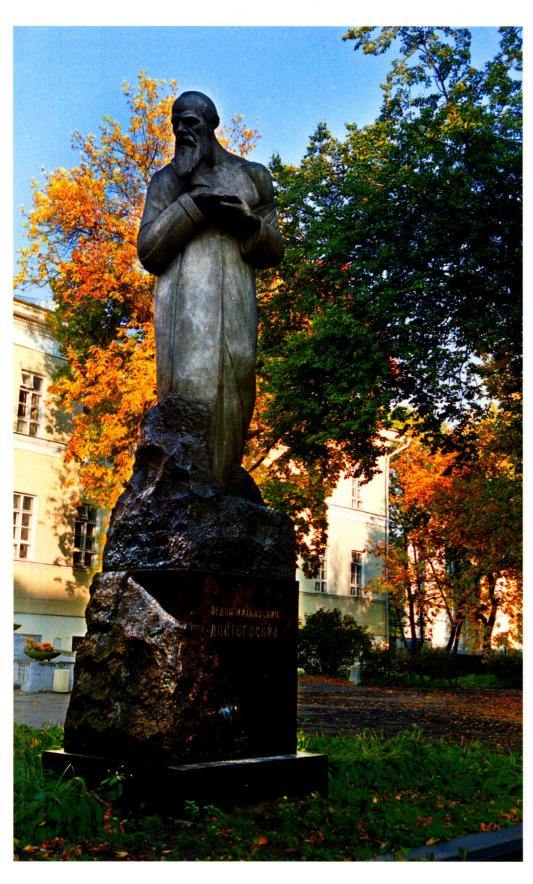




位于俄罗斯莫斯科陀思妥耶夫斯基大街 2a 号的陀思妥耶夫斯基故居。

气势粗犷宏大的院门,尽管斑驳苍老,但它依然洋溢着俄罗斯民风的 阳刚之气。

Dostoyevsky's former residence is at 2a, Dostoyevsky Rd., Moscow, Russia.
The front door of the courtyard, though rough and aged, gives the impression of power and Russian masculinity.



盛名,是对成功者的礼赞。 Reputation is an honor in recognition of the winner.



老屋独立于天际,庭院的一切无不讴歌同一个已逝的主人。 In a sunny spring day, the old house stands alone. Everything in the courtyard is singing songs about the past host.





案头上的书已微微泛黄,这是时光岁月涂上的印记。时光改变了一切,又让历史铭记这一切。 The elapse of ages turned books on the table yellowish. Time can change everything while bearing witness to it all.