主编: 朱亚军主审: 王德春



JAMES JOYCE

BRUCE STEWART

布鲁斯·斯图尔特 著 闻人菁菁 译注



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写在前面的话

阅读是一种猎取,通过阅读,人们可猎取到不可或缺的精神食粮。有了它,人才会健康成长;阅读是一种咀嚼,通过阅读,人们可咀嚼隐匿于文字中的苦辣酸甜。有了它,人才能学会坚强;阅读是一种倾听,通过阅读,人们可倾听到亘古至今的不同声音。有了它,人才不会迷失方向;阅读是一种欣赏,通过阅读,人们可欣赏到前所未见的旖旎风光。有了它,人的生活才会充满阳光……

英语阅读除具有上述功效外,还有独特的一面,那就是强化语言基础、提升英语水平。然而,在浩若烟海的英语阅读材料中,有哪些适合你或是你的首选呢?恐怕不同的人依据不同的需求会有不同的回答。不过,有一点是共同的,即每位读者都会选择自认为好的英语阅读材料。那么,何谓好的英语阅读材料呢?我们认为,就一般情况而言,好的英语阅读材料应具备以下特点:

广博性

广博性决定了阅读者获取的知识量。换言之, 没有广博的语料,人们就无法获取广博的知识。 因此,英语阅读材料应尽量涉及多种话题,涵盖 各方面知识。

权威性

权威性有两层含义:一是信息准确,有证可查,有史可考,绝非道听途说;二是语言地道,原汁

原味,读者能充分享受到"原生态"阅读的乐趣。

简明性

简明性首先体现在语料方面,内容要简明,取舍得当,真正将有意义的一面充分展示给读者。 其次,语言表达要简明,做到言简意赅,无拖泥 带水之嫌。

趣味性

趣味性是语言使用的最高境界,它能使阅读 文本生动、有趣,令人爱不释卷、百看不厌。趣 味性带给读者的是阅读享受,如同在明媚的春光 里呼吸清新空气。

有鉴于此,并经大量市场调研,上海译文出版社与牛津大学出版社联袂推出了"牛津名人传记丛书",从莎士比亚到丘吉尔,从达尔文到牛顿,囊括了英国历史上最重要、最具影响力的非凡人物,可谓群星璀璨。

我们相信,该套丛书的推出是广大英语学习者的福音,是广大文学爱好者的福音,是广大史学研究者的福音,更是广大中学生、大学生的福音。该套丛书带给读者朋友的不仅是精准的知识点和多彩的文化点,更有数不清的意外惊喜!

主 编2008年6月

前言

受《牛津英国名人传记大辞典》(2004)之邀, 为詹姆斯·乔伊斯撰写一篇文章(就是在这篇文章的基础上才有了现在的这一生平小传)时,我不禁拷问自己:这位作家的生平,如若出现在任何同类的爱尔兰国家辞典里,自然无可厚非、不足为奇,但被一本严格立足于英国本土的"国家志"收录,是否足够妥当?"爱尔兰"抑或"英国",两者是否只可择一而从?对于这个问题,《牛津英国名人传记大辞典》的编辑们显然更有发言权:这毕竟是他们的辞典。更重要的是,这是属于他们的语言——尽管乔伊斯在后期创作中,展露出使用多种语言的倾向,但公正客观地讲,他用英语写作。

乔伊斯在爱尔兰住过的那些地方与我的出生地相去不远,我们分享着相同的社会、文化背景(尽管从历史时期上说,他要比我来得早)。爱尔兰英语文学研究早在20世纪70年代就开展得如火如荼,将乔伊斯比作"爱尔兰文化的腐尸"的说法,或多或少一直存在。这当然是错误的。乔伊斯不同寻常的敏感和天分,堪称爱尔兰文坛涌现的一股清泉,不过说到其最终归宿,无疑仍应划归"英国"范畴——虽然这一划分问题多多——但不可否认,他在英国文学传统中,占据着显赫的一席。就算他自身与大陆系作家的深厚渊源,以及他最

近被增选入后结构主义运动的法语系哲学家,都无法将这一事实抹杀。

爱尔兰作家的"英化"并非新生事物。《牛津 英国名人传记大辞典》的编辑们都很清楚。许多爱 尔兰作家都不接受爱尔兰分离主义者(诸如、康格 里夫、斯威夫特、谢里丹、王尔德等人)所推行的"隔 离"套路。这类作家、确切地说、都是爱尔兰国内 英语文学的拥趸、被称为"盎格鲁—爱尔兰"文学 传统、伊丽莎白·鲍恩(Elizabeth Bowen)和莫 利·基恩(Molly Keane)等后起之秀均在其列。 而艾丹 · 希金斯 (Aidan Higgins)、詹妮弗 · 约 翰斯顿 (Jennifer Johnston)、约翰·班维尔 (John Banville)等人也在摸索实践中加入了这一队伍。 相形之下, 而今爱尔兰这片土地上, 几乎未再出现 过足以为英国文坛称道的大家,或者, 甘犯不韪以 为众的,谢默斯·希尼^①也算得一个吧。从某些 方面说、在都柏林与巴黎或者布鲁塞尔(以及外部 世界) 越走越近的今天, 那片分隔着爱尔兰岛和不 列颠岛的爱尔兰海,却愈发浩瀚起来。

所有这些,或许都是英国文化缺失状态下自然退化的恶果——这同样与爱尔兰兴邦建国的强大动力,或者说是与"爱尔兰之虎^②"的异军突起,不无关系。但是,在青年时代,詹姆斯·乔

① Seamus Heaney (1939—), 爱尔兰诗人, 1995 年诺贝尔文学奖获 得者

② 用以形容爱尔兰经济突飞猛进

伊斯对于当时的民族主义并不认同。1922年3月,他拒绝了爱尔兰外交大臣戴斯蒙德·菲茨杰拉德(Desmond Fitzgerald)提供的护照。铁板钉钉。因此,从外交层面上讲,他的确是个英国作家。这,终于平息了我,一个文学小卒,对于乔伊斯录入不列颠辞典的惶惶不安。

不得不提的是理查德·艾尔曼^①的著作《詹姆斯·乔伊斯》(1959; rev. end. 1982)。任何有关乔伊斯的"新片断"都见证了艾尔曼工程浩大的研究和写作。后来发现的新信息与艾尔曼描述的无甚差别。这一传记式的论文,大体遵循着作者设定的模式,勾勒出地点、事件、著作出版的时间顺序表。对其内容,我基本认同,只有几处尚存异议,比如:彼特·科斯特洛(Peter Costello)(1992)认为《一个青年艺术家的肖像》中 E.C. 的原型并非 Sheehy 家的某人,而是 Royal 大学的另一个学生,对此我并不赞同;还有,对于该小说中的"圣诞大餐"那一章的场景是在 Blackrock,而不是在 Bray 的观点,据我对话题中那两处房子的了解,同样持保留意见。

诸如此类的细节,不过都流于外在。而要把握到乔伊斯内心对自我存在的体验——就一篇传记体文章来说,未免有些强人所难——虽然这是

① Richard Ellmann(1918—1987),美国学者,20世纪后半叶西方文学界现代英语文学的主要权威,其《詹姆斯·乔伊斯》是20世纪最优秀的文学传记

一流传记作家们孜孜以求的。于是乎,这一重担 自然地落到了评论家身上。在某种程度, 对于一 部作品的阐释,不外乎是对作品成型过程中作者 心路历程的剖析(无论是有意识的还是无意识的。 符号的或是形而上的)。在评论过程中, 我发现, 人们习惯性地将意识形态的目的性强加于乔伊斯, 而背离了对其个人想像力发展过程的关注. 这让 我大为震惊。就算依据爱尔兰后殖民主义的社会 大背景, 有望完美解析出乔伊斯作为一位经验主 义作家(如我在本书中指出的)不同寻常的成长 过程,但在他早期文字——尤其是在其笔记手稿 中(现为爱尔兰国家图书馆收藏) ——乔伊斯在 美学及认识论方面的形迹依然有据可寻。这些形 迹,暗示了作家在构思上的固定性,而这一点, 恰恰被现代的文学评论出于自身的种种原因,所 忽视、乃至于鄙弃。举例来说,我觉得,乔伊斯 在青年时期从亚里士多德那里传承到的美学观念, 对其写作生涯各阶段所产生的重大影响, 远远超 乎我们的想象。而乔伊斯对于"圣言化身"(word incarnate) 这一理念在其现象的复杂性上全然地 秉持, 更多是与其在艺术上的创新原则密切相关。 基于上述精神, 恕我直言, 关于乔伊斯在文学道 路上的成长, 迄今仍未有一种阐释可以称得上是 "真正乔伊斯式"的。我由衷希望,自己得以循溯 着乔伊斯的心迹,不偏不倚地一路走下去。

> 布鲁斯·斯图尔特 2007年2月

作者简介

布鲁斯·斯图尔特在阿尔斯特(Ulster)大学教授爱尔兰文学史和文献学。他曾在爱尔兰、中东、英国、美国执教,并在各类爱尔兰研究类学术刊物上发表大量文章。他曾担任国际爱尔兰文学研究协会秘书长多年,现任摩纳哥格雷斯王妃爱尔兰图书馆(Princess Grace Irish Library)的文学总监。目前斯图尔特正潜心撰写一部关于乔伊斯的评论专著,其爱尔兰的成长背景和乔伊斯有许多相似之处,两人的生日也恰巧在同一天。

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Destined to be elusive

1

Square, West Rathgar, Dublin^①, on 2 February 1882, the eldest surviving son of John Stanislaus Joyce (1849–1931) and his wife, Mary Jane (May) (1859–1903), daughter of John Murray and Margaret Theresa Murray. The Joyces were a Catholic middle-class family who had enjoyed moderate commercial prosperity in Cork and Dublin throughout the nineteenth century. The family was aligned on both sides with constitu-

tional nationalism, although the Joyces were the more substantial property-owners and the more socially secure representatives of the emerging Catholic bourgeoisie^②. They boasted^③ a connection with Daniel O'Connell^④ through Joyce's paternal grandmother. Purportedly^⑤ descended

James Augustine Aloysius Joyce (1882–1941), writer, was born at 41 Brighton

① 都柏林(爱尔兰首府) ② 资产阶级 ③ 以有…而自豪 ④ 丹尼尔·奥康内尔(1785—1847),爱尔兰政治家,领导爱尔兰反对与英国组成联合王国的民族主义运动及解放天主教徒的运动,保证了爱尔兰人应有的基本权利 ⑤ 据称

from Thomas de Jorce, John Stanislaus laid somewhat specious claim to a heraldic^① coat of arms bearing the legend *Pernobilis et pervetusta familia* ('Most famous and ancient family').

Parents and family

2

Jovce called his father 'the silliest man I ever knew', but he also attributed to him his own 'good tenor[®] voice, and an extravagant licentious[®] disposition' (Ellmann, Joyce, 643). John Joyce is the model for Simon Dedalus in A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man (1916) and Ulysses (1922), and-somewhat more diffusely-the model for Earwicker in Finnegans Wake (1939). He plays a larger role than any other relative in an œuvre which T. S. Eliot 1 later found so pervasively autobiographical. Interest in Joyce's family background seems 'not only suggested by our own inquisitiveness[®], but almost expected by [Joyce] himself' (preface to S. Joyce, My Brother's Keeper, 11-12). Throughout his life James Joyce tirelessly revisited his own family history as well as the wider life of the city in which he was born, transforming the 'sluggish matter' of experience into the 'imperishable®' substance of art—as his autobiographical

① 纹章的 ② 男高音的 ③ 放荡的 ④ 作品全集 ⑤ T.S. 艾略特 (1888—1965), 20 世纪英国影响最大的现代派诗人, 1948 年诺贝尔文学 奖获得者 ⑥ 好奇 ⑦ 懒散的 ⑧ 不朽的

alter ego^① Stephen Dedalus pronounces in the Portrait.

John Stanislaus Joyce was born on 4 July 1849. After a short time at school, and to improve his health, he was sent out on pilot ships of the transatlantic steamers from Queenstown(Cobh)², which coloured his vocabulary in ways he transmitted to the next generation. His taste for operatic music also greatly influenced the novelist's sensibility. He became active in Fenian³ politics before moving in the mid-1870s to Dublin, where he sang in public and private to such effect that he earned the name 'a successor to Campanini⁴. He also sang in the company of Barton M'Guckin³ at the Antient Concert Rooms—a distinction echoed by his son when he sang at the same venue in company with John McCormack⁶ some thirty years later.

At the end of the 1870s John Stanislaus entered into partnership with one Henry Alleyn in the Dublin and Chapelizod Distillery but lost his £500 investment when Alleyn embezzled the company's funds (an injury that James Joyce avenged in naming the disagreeable solicitor in 'Counterparts', after him). In 1880 he became collector

① 第二自我 ② 昆士敦, 1849 年更名为考福 ③ 芬尼亚主义(19世紀爱尔 兰争取民族独立的反英运动)的 ④ 坎帕尼尼(1845—1896), 意大利男高音歌唱家 ⑤ 巴顿 ・穆古金(1852—1913), 爱尔兰男高音歌唱家 ⑥ 约翰 ・麦科马克(1884—1945), 爱尔兰裔美国男高音歌唱家 ⑦ 查普利佐酿酒厂 ⑧ 挪用 ⑨《一对一》, 收录于短篇小说集《都柏林人》

of rates for Inns Ouay and Rotunda wards, a reward for services to the United Liberal Club. On 5 May 1880 he married May Murray, ten years his junior. She was the daughter of an agent for wines and spirits from co. Longford—a family background that John Stanislaus Joyce considered inferior to his own and often disparaged^①: 'O weeping God, the things I married into' (Ulysses, 4.7). They married against the wishes of both their parents, and John Stanislaus's mother never forgave him for it. But May was brought up well enough to have been a fellow pupil of Katharine Tynan² at Misses Flynn School, where dancing, politesse³, and the piano were taught (providing the setting for 'The Dead'), and May's sister-inlaw Josephine (née Giltrap) was the older relative for whom Joyce had the most respectful, goodhumoured, and affectionate regard throughout his life.

John Stanislaus and May Joyce settled at 47 Northumberland Avenue, Kingstown (now Dun Laoghaire). A first child, John Augustine Joyce, was born in 1881 but did not survive. In December of that year John Stanislaus took out the first of a succession of mortgages which marked his economic decline in future years.

诋毁

② 凯瑟琳 · 泰南 (1861-1931), 爱尔兰诗人、小说家

③ 礼仪

5

James, the first surviving child, was baptized at St. Joseph's Chapel of Ease, Roundtown, Dublin (now St Joseph's Church, Terenure²), on 5 February 1882, when he was erroneously³ registered as James Augusta Joyce. In the ensuing twelve years, May Joyce endured thirteen more pregnancies, bearing four boys and six girls, with three miscarriages^⑤. The writer's siblings^⑥ were Margaret Alice (Poppie) (1884-1964); (John) Stanislaus (1884-1955), the writer's 'whetstone'; Charles (1886-1941); George Alfred (1887-1902); Eileen (1889–1963); Mary Kathleen (May) (1890–1966): Eva (1891-1957); Florence (1892-1973); Mabel (1803-1911); and Freddie (born and died in 1894). Her son was probably thinking of May Joyce when he called the long-suffering maternal principle of Finnegans Wake 'Crippled-with-Children'.

Childhood and schooling

In May 1887 the family moved to 1 Martello Terrace in Bray, co. Wicklow[®], a rapidly developing seaside resort. The household now included William O'Connell, a widowed uncle of Mr Joyce who had failed in business, and Elizabeth Conway, who was reduced to family dependence when her husband absconded[®] with her inheritance. Called 'Dante'

① 受洗礼 ② 都柏林一郊区居住区 ③ 错误地 ④ 之后的 ⑤ 流产 ⑥ 同胞兄弟姐妹 ⑦ 为子女所拖累的 ⑧ 威克洛郡(位于爱尔兰岛东部海岸) ⑨ 潜逃

in the family (from 'Auntie'), she served as governess to the children and taught Joyce his letters. There were lively visits from friends including Alf Bergan, Tom Devin, and—a somewhat sensational acquaintance—John Kelly, a Fenian who had been incarcerated[®] by the government and came to recuperate[®] with the Joyces. Kelly was a man of forceful character whose sense of conviction inspired the writer. There were also convivial singing parties with the neighbouring protestant family of James Vance. The young Joyce attended Miss Raynor's infant school with Vance's daughter Eileen.

In 1888 Joyce was sent to Clongowes Wood College, a boarding-school for Catholic gentry at Clane, co. Kildare. He soon acquired the nickname 'Half-Past Six', arising from his answer to a query about his age. As the youngest boy Joyce suffered from homesickness and feelings of insecurity, and the class bully pushed him into a square ditch (a cesspool). He was also beaten on the hands for offences including the use of vulgar language. Father James Daly, the director of studies who administered one such punishment, is the model for Dolan in the *Portrait*, where he is depicted as an ignorant and brutal man. In daring to take

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① 监禁 ②(健康)复原 ③ 欢乐的 ④ 新教徒的 ⑤ 幼儿园 ⑥ 寄宿学校 ⑦ 绅士阶层 ⑧ 基尔代尔郡(位于爱尔兰岛东部) ⑨ 恃强凌弱者 ⑩ 化粪池