小说叙事艺术研究威廉・福克纳

张曦

中国社会外等出版社

小说叙事艺术研究威廉・福克纳

张曦

著

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

威廉·福克纳小说叙事艺术研究/张曦著.—北京:中国社会科学出版社, 2017.3

ISBN 978 -7 -5161 -9833 -9

I. ①威… Ⅱ. ①张… Ⅲ. ①福克纳(Faulkner, William 1897—1962) - 小说研究 Ⅳ. ①I712. 074

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2017)第 025289 号

出版人 赵剑英

责任编辑 曲弘梅

责任校对 张依婧

责任印制 戴 宽

出 版 中国社会母星出版社

社 址 北京鼓楼西大街甲 158 号

邮 编 100720

网 址 http://www.csspw.cn

发行部 010-84083685

门市部 010-84029450

经 销 新华书店及其他书店

印刷装订 北京君升印刷有限公司

版 次 2017年3月第1版

印 次 2017年3月第1次印刷

开 本 710×1000 1/16

印 张 15.75

插 页 2

字 数 232 千字

定 价 69.00元

凡购买中国社会科学出版社图书,如有质量问题请与本社营销中心联系调换

电话: 010-84083683

版权所有 侵权必究

the characters around a secretary retails of bushessess to a visit super-

Professor Zhang Xi begins this original and provocative study of William Faulkner by situating the writer within a central aesthetic dynamic of the traditional and the modern. The division corresponds with the central historical dynamic that governed Faulkner's life as well as his work, namely, the relationship between the ante-bellum Southern world and the twentieth-century contemporary world. Like many Southerners, Faulkner was deeply sensitive to the "Lost Cause" mentality that viewed the antebellum South and the Civil War fought to defend it as an era of mythic proportions that subsequent generations would never be able to match. What made Faulkner distinctive within this "Lost Cause" backward look, was his equal fascination with his contemporary, modern world, a world that was trying to forget rather than remember, trying to break away, not only from Southern infatuation with the past, but from everything that the past stood for. The historical division became in Faulkner's work an aesthetic and thematic division that provided it with an extraordinary tension, at times approaching an almost unbearable intensity. Such division is the source of much of the difficulty in reading Faulkner, since he could never fully heal that tension, virtually the source of his power and profundity.

Professor Zhang Xi explores the tension primarily in terms of different aesthetic and thematic levels, what, in very general terms, he calls the lyrical style and the realistic style. The lyrical style, especially vivid in Faulkner's use of "long sentence" stream-of-consciousness, is subjective, meditative, and is characterized by incessant qualification, the "flourish-

ing modifiers" that extend the action, but delay its completion. The lyric style is what Professor Zhang Xi calls the "contemplative" style, derived from romantic and French symbolist poetry, revealing a character's psychological depths rather than his or her determination to alter the conditions that have created them.

The realistic style is what Professor Zhang Xi calls the "long-distance perspective," characterized by shorter sentences, a more detached, often comedic account of its material, and a focus on the possibility of productive change in a character's human affairs. Realism serves as a counterpoint to the lyrical, rescuing the text from its subjective, sometimes neurotic depths, and situating it in a plausible world in which contemplation might realize itself in significant action. While the complete reconciliation of these two forces is rare in Faulkner's work, their very existence as potentially complementary forms of expression and action provides an element of hope in the fiction.

In the history of Faulkner criticism there are many studies of the fiction that focus on the narrative thrust, the way in which characters carry out their projects, successfully or not, as well as a few cogent studies of the poetry. Professor Zhang Xi's special contribution to Faulkner studies is his ability to focus on the "poetry" of the fiction, what happens when the lyric mode becomes central to that narrative thrust through the use of "qualifiers" that not only add description to the narratives but also character depth to the extent that "qualification" becomes a character in itself, fully implicating (and implicated by) the process of dramatic event. To some extent this is characteristic of James Joyce's Ulysses, the difference being that action in Faulkner is far more robust than in Joyce, in whose work lyric might be said to overcome the "realism" of novelistic action.

In addition to this emphasis, perhaps Professor Zhang Xi's most original insight into Faulkner is his argument that the dual style of lyric and realism begins in the writer's one-act verse play, *The Marionettes*, written in 1920. Pairing the play with the novel, As I Lay Dying, Professor Zhang Xi identifies a structure that exemplifies that lyric/realistic division; an interior level of "core/family speakers as lyric chanters" and an exterior level of "outer/ neighbor speakers as story tellers." This multiple perspective can be found in The Marionettes, as well as in Oscar Wilde's Salome and the poetry of Browning and Tennyson. The interior "chanting" style incorporates the frequent qualifiers of the lyric mode, virtually making the act of qualification into the protagonist of the sentence. Action is suspended; the sentence "spreads stagnantly on a static plane." As the hero and heroine of the verse drama chant their relationship of union and separation, the unnamed choral figures signal the simple plot of seasonal change. As an example of what Professor Zhang Xi refers to as "the contrasting relationship between exquisitely conceived scenes connected by a simple plot," The Marionettes initiates what will become Faulkner's "basic structural frame."

In As I Lay Dying, the members of the Bundren family, in separate monologues unknown to the others, explore the significance of Addie's death from their individual perspectives, while the chorus of neighbors and townspeople provide description of the death itself, which constitutes the basic narrative of the novel. From this outside perspective comes a larger, more encompassing view of the entire social, geographical, and cultural context of the Bundrens: "the noisy sound of the underclass." The novel thus is a major step in Faulkner's need to incorporate in coherent form the inner, lyric monologues of the characters and the outer choral figures that "prompt the course of the story."

These tensions, and Faulkner's different handling of them are the central concerns of Professor Zhang Xi's study. In *Light in August*, for example, there is a central figure, Joe Christmas, who functions as the chanter, his voice and psychic struggle for identity a version of the lyric monologue, while a series of outside "supporting roles report the story from a traditional point of view," bringing the plot of the novel forward. It is in *Absalom*, *Ab-*

salom! however, that Faulkner most successfully brings these clashing forces together. The technique of "suspension" can sometimes seem to halt narrative action entirely, as if forbidding an ending and therefore a productive result to human effort. Such suspension, however, creating a sense of past, present, and future all equally deferred, can also imply possibility and therefore hope. Each time zone becomes "a moment bearing the past and simultaneously looking forward."

With the help of Professor Zhang Xi's emphases, we can see a prevalent structure in Faulkner's fiction that seems to me to provide an important and useful insight in how to read it. The relation between main clauses and qualifying clauses in Faulkner'ssentences reflects a division that characterizes all his work. Within the sentences there is what I would call a horizontal thrust, a movement forward toward utterance that completes a thought, an action, ultimately a human life. Within that horizontal thrust, however, there invariably intrude the vertical dives downward—the complications, the contexts of all action, the history, the built and natural world, in a word everything that implicates forward motion. And so we move through a Faulkner text haltingly, a step or two forward followed by several steps downward. On the one hand, the movement forward is unintelligible, possibly pointless without the complementary context, which explains how and why the movement has been undertaken. On the other hand, the vertical interruption, the dip downward, while filling in the gaps, illuminating the forward movement, can become a form of paralysis, death by drowning, if it cannot return to the surface to complete the verb, to make a full sentence. The tensions of past and present, meditation and narrative, tradition and originality, are the central experiences of reading Faulkner, an experience that Professor Zhang Xi has greatly enriched with this study.

Danded M. Firtgamer

Donald M. Kartiganer

Professor of Faulkner Studies Emeritus

University of Mississippi

TOTAL TOTAL

(165)
(165)
(175)
(186)
(204)
(204)
(217)
(230)
(234)
(236)
(243)

福克纳研究已经经历了大半个世纪,从最初的无人问津到如今已经获得了五千部以上学术专著的关注。福克纳作为美国文学的代表作家,已经超越了马克·吐温和海明威,在英美批评界成为了仅次于莎士比亚的研究热点。"伟大作家都具有某种普遍魅力和高度,这与其说来自于某个国家甚至世界范围的对其创作中永恒价值的认同,不如说是他们的创作具有的满足不同时代读者需要的中肯。"①从这个意义上讲,如同说不尽的莎士比亚,评论对福克纳的阐释,也是说不尽的。

第一节 国外研究状况

国外的福克纳研究起始于 20 世纪 30 年代。萨特是较早肯定福克纳成就的权威评论家,曾以其"坐在车上向后看"的著名比喻表达了对福克纳的最早也最直观的评论。马尔柯姆·考利的《〈袖珍本福克纳文集〉序》(The Portable Faulkner, 1946)带有社会学方法的论述,其实是一系列偏重研究福克纳作品社会历史内涵的研究著作的肇端,这一思路在现今许多运用后现代主义理论的研究中仍然闪烁。作为最早发现福克纳价值并助其树立威望的美国评论家之一,考利与福克纳的信件和回忆至今仍是研究福克纳的重要资料。指责考利只对福克纳小说中人物的社会关系作简单化的分析的克林斯·布鲁克斯,也

① Robert W. Hamblin, ed., William Faulkner Encyclopedia, Westport: Greenwood Publishing Group, 1999, p. 9.

是早期评论家中极重要的一位,他与罗伯特·沃伦同为南方文艺复兴的主要鼓吹者以及新批评派的代表,他们对福克纳艺术手法及与南方文学的关系卓有成效的分析,开启了福克纳评论的另一个重要领域。考虑到新批评本身就是现代主义文学批评理论的主要流派,可以认为,布鲁克斯无疑为许多揭示福克纳创作的现代主义色彩或是运用现代主义手段研究福克纳的论述提供了直接或触类旁通的榜样。布鲁克斯、沃伦与福克纳同为南方文艺复兴中评论与创作的两翼,他们对福克纳的研究无疑是早期对福克纳创作最可靠的注解。

在此之后,随着《袖珍本福克纳选集》的出版和福克纳获得了 1949年的诺贝尔文学奖,福克纳研究越来越兴盛。今天看来,对福 克纳的研究大致经历了三个时期。

一 20 世纪 40 年代至 60 年代

从20世纪40年代开始到60年代末是国外福克纳研究的第一个时期。这一阶段,在综合性的研究论著方面,克林斯·布鲁克斯的《威廉·福克纳:约克纳帕塔法乡》(William Faulkner: Toward Yoknapatawpha Country, 1963)和米契尔·米尔盖特的《威廉·福克纳的成就》(The Achievement of William Faulkner, 1963)代表了福克纳研究的最高水平。詹姆斯·马利维斯评价这两部风格迥异的著作"提供了任何福克纳综合研究的起始空间,在其他的研究路子耗尽后,所有的研究还将回到这里"①,足以说明其里程碑地位。

布鲁克斯秉承新批评的宗旨,将作品作为"某种静态的、成形不变的东西",在对十四部小说的研究中绝少提及福克纳的创作背景和他人资料,在几乎完全凭借超人的艺术感受力向读者举隅了各种文学元素如何融入福克纳小说中之后,他得出结论:福克纳用一个浓缩了极高现实性的虚构世界展示了"人类精神追求终极价值的能力与可能性"。虽然诗人出身的他在资料细节的考证上不够准确,但他出色解

① James B. Meriwether, "William Faulkner", in Jackson R. Bryer (ed.) Sixteen modern A-merican authors. New York: Norton Library, 1973, p. 232.

读了同是诗人出身的福克纳运用在文本中的多彩的诗性元素,这也使得这部贯穿着新批评理论的力作成为"研究美国作家的最好的评论著作之一"①。

《福克纳的成就》是学院派批评的经典。米尔盖特细致考证了福克纳每部重要小说的创作背景和过程,通过对大量草稿、信件、未发表资料的整理确定了作品间的原始关系。在牢靠的考据基础上,他就每一部作品作了精彩品鉴,并在最后一章提出福克纳的成就在于"建立了一个微观的世界去表达对人类的乐观感觉而不仅仅是南方"。作为全书最具价值的部分,这些建立在细读基础上的品鉴表现出不逊于布鲁克斯的艺术敏感。

《威廉·福克纳的小说》(The Novels of William Faulkner, 1959) 是奥尔加·维克里的代表作,虽然由于作者对南方文化的陌生而存在 少许误读^②,但她对每一部小说的评价依旧严谨、可读。论著富有艺 术性的结构使其与自己的论述对象一样富有感染力。

另有一些专著,比如怀特·瓦格勒的《威廉·福克纳:从杰弗生到世界》(William Faulkner: From Jefferson to the World, 1959)、艾瑞文·豪的《威廉·福克纳: 批判性研究》(William Faulkner: A Critical Study, 1952)、劳伦斯·托马森的《威廉·福克纳: 介绍与阐释》(William Faulkner: An Introduction and Interpretation, 1963)等。这些在当时有各自特点的论著随着时光的流逝渐渐失去了原先的价值,倒是埃德蒙·沃普的《威廉·福克纳读者指南》(A Reader's Guide to William Faulkner, 1964)凭借对福克纳小说迷离情节的整理以及实用的年表和人物谱系附录,得以作为浅显的实用手册至今遍布各类图书馆。

虽然这一时期的期刊文章不少已经陈旧,但仍有一些因其学术分量而对当代研究者保持着长久的参考价值。

① James B. Meriwether, "William Faulkner", in Jackson R. Bryer (ed.) Sixteen modern American authors. New York: Norton Library, 1973, p. 233.

② 作为英国学者的米尔盖特在这方面就聪明许多,将主要精力用于考据使他避免了感悟式的评论将招致的误读。

沃伦·贝克的《福克纳的视角》("Faulkner'Point of View",1941)、R·W·弗林特的《作为挽歌作者的福克纳》("Faulkner as Elegist",1954)、卡尔·因克的《福克纳散文中的形象停滞》("The Imagery of Stasis in Faulkner's Prose",1956)是早期研究福克纳小说技巧、南方文化背景和文学史地位的优秀论文。乔治·马里恩·奥唐纳的《福克纳的神话》("Faulkner's Mythology",1939)把福克纳的创作划分为沙多里斯和斯诺普斯两种形态的,虽然过于简单化,但论述本身还是很有力的。此外马尔科姆·考利的《袖珍本福克纳》序言是全面介绍福克纳的优秀论文。其中论述如福克纳创造的是"神话王国"、福克纳与霍桑的相似性、福克纳与美国文学心理恐怖和边疆幽默传统的关系,都是十分有说服力的。这篇"序言"对推广福克纳起过很大的作用。

在影响研究方面,理查德·亚当斯的《威廉·福克纳的学徒时代》("The Apprenticeship of William Faulkner",1962)简扼精练地描述了福克纳本人的阅读范围和影响来源,"虽则文章,但却比以往很多著作都要有用"①。类似的文章如乔治·加内特的《福克纳的早期文学批评》("Faulkner's Early Literature Criticism",1959),阿林·特纳的《威廉·福克纳,南方作家》("William Faulkner,South Novelist",1961),托马斯·英奇的《威廉·福克纳与乔治·华盛顿·哈里斯:西南幽默传统》("William Faulkner and Geroge Washington Harris: In the Tradition of Southwestern Humor",1962)等,分别研究了福克纳的写作背景、青年时期的爱好、他与南方传统的关系。埃尔默·豪尔的《威廉·福克纳与约克纳帕塔法的普通人》("William Faulkner and the Plain People",1964)则强调福克纳小说体现出来的南方性,特别是农村的社区传统。

福克纳文本体现出的宗教与哲学思想也是研究的热点之一。布鲁克斯的《隐蔽的上帝》(The Hidden God, 1963)的一章"福克纳的善

① James B. Meriwether, "William Faulkner", in Jackson R. Bryer (ed.) Sixteen modern A-merican authors. New York: Norton Library, 1973, p. 238.

恶观",以南方人特有的感同身受,表现出足够的说服力。罗伯特·巴罗斯的《福克纳作品中折射的基督教制度》("Institutional Christianity As Reflected in the Work of William Faulkner",1961),哈罗德·道格拉斯的《福克纳与南方清教主义》("Faulkner and the Puritanism of the South",1957),拉尔夫·西尼西奥的《福克纳与存在主义的关联》("Faulkner's Existentialist Affinities",1961),阿莫斯·王尔德的《福克纳与道德退化》("Faulkner and Vestigial Moralities",1958)等,都以材料的可靠性和论述的力度见长。

种族研究则以查尔斯·尼尔森的《福克纳与黑人》("Faulkner and the Negro", 1962)、布拉德福德·丹尼尔的《威廉·福克纳与南方自由追求》("William Faulkner and the Southern Quest for Freedom", 1964)为早期的代表,但很多学者认为这类文章的最大问题在于不容易厘清书中人物,比如昆丁、艾克·麦卡斯林、加文·斯蒂文斯与福克纳本人的关系。作家与他笔下的代言人毕竟有距离,人物的观点是否就是作家的观点是值得怀疑的。

福克纳的语言风格是他所有成就的关键但又十分复杂,研究的难度使得美国学者甚至也认为"非常明显做得还不够"。艾瑞拉·卡鲁扎在《威廉·福克纳的主体性风格》("William Faulkner's Subjective style",1964)中从结构语言学的视角提出福克纳的句子附有许多彼此间没有联系的短语,这些短语的间隙为读者的想象填充提供了可能空间。哈瑞·安特里姆在《福克纳的延宕风格》("Faulkner's Suspended Style",1965)中将作家笔锋中的延宕习惯,归因于他对伯格森哲学的兴趣,而沃尔特·斯莱托夫则在《探索失败:威廉·福克纳研究》("Quest for Failure: A Study of William Faulkner",1960)中揭示出福克纳的延宕在于他用深思熟虑的晦涩去阻止句子表达最终的结果,从而使句子变得困惑且不好理解。除此之外,沃伦·贝克的《福克纳的风格》("William Faulkner's Style",1941),卡尔·因克的《威廉·福克纳:形式试验》("William Faulkner: Form as Experience",1954),埃里克·拉尔森的《语言的障碍:福克纳语言中的反讽》("The Barrier of Language: The Irony of Language in Faulkner",1967),

F. C. 瑞德尔的《作为文体学家的福克纳》("Faulkner as Stylist", 1957)等,也是这一时期风格研究方面值得注意的论文。

单部作品研究是福克纳研究的一大部分,《喧哗与骚动》(The Sound and the Fury, 1929) 最受论者们的重视。伊夫琳·司各特在小 说出版同年自费印刷的小册子《威廉·福克纳的喧哗与骚动》(On William Faulkner's "The Sound and the Fury", 1929) 是有籍可考的最 早评论。此后研究逐渐向纵深发展,如毛瑞斯·考恩垂为小说法文版 作的序言较早肯定了福克纳的地位。小说的基督教寓意在卡沃·克林 斯的《〈喧哗与骚动〉与〈我弥留之际〉的对称性》("The Pairing of The Sound and the Fury and As I lay Dying", 1957) 中得到探讨, 这篇 文章揭示的小说情节与圣经典故间的关系启发了以后众多的论者。巴 巴拉·科洛斯的《〈喧哗与骚动〉: 献祭模式》("The Sound and the Fury: The Pattern of Sacrifice", 1960) 也提出昆丁是一个殉道者的观 点。克林斯在《〈喧哗与骚动〉中的内在独白》("The interior Monologues of The Sound and the Fury", 1952) 一文中率先将弗洛伊德的影 响引人福克纳的意识流研究, 虽然在当时受到质疑, 但马利维斯认为 "这值得考虑", 日后米尔盖特的考证为文章提供了佐证。小说的象 征意义也得到了论者的重视, 查尔斯·皮维和路易丝·道纳论述了 "花""影子"这些客观对应物在小说中的意义。作品的虚无主义主 题、人物与环境的冲突、凯蒂形象的意义等都是在这个时期得到深入 讨论的。

关于《我弥留之际》(As I lay Dying, 1930)的人物形象的研究成果颇多,罗纳德·萨瑟兰的《〈我弥留之际〉:福克纳的微观世界》("As I Lay Dying: A Faulkner Microcosm", 1966),约翰·西蒙的《你在笑什么,达尔?》("What are You Laughing at, Darl", 1963)均致力于此。卡文·柯林斯的《喧哗与骚动与我弥留之际的对称性》以及玛丽·迪克森的《〈我弥留之际〉与〈荒原〉的关系》("As I Lay Dying and The Waste Land: Some Relationships", 1964)则在现代主义神话的背景下考察了小说的神话结构。

《八月之光》(Light in the August, 1932) 是福克纳创作盛年的转

折之作,小说奇怪的结构向来引人注意。罗伯特·斯勒贝在《八月之光中的神话与仪式》("Myth and Ritual in Light in the August",1960)中认为小说实际上依照了包括基督教和其他异教神话元素在内的结构。小说视角和相关的考据工作则引起了克里斯丁·莫里森、米尔盖特和维克里的兴趣。相比之下,布鲁克斯对小说乡土意义的评价则更切中作品在福克纳创作生涯中由现代主义向乡土文学回归的转向意义。

《押沙龙,押沙龙!》(Absalom, Absalom!, 1936)是《喧哗与骚动》之后福克纳的创作巅峰。米尔盖特、布鲁克斯、维克里三位大家围绕小说的论证尤为精彩。米尔盖特无孔不入地考证出在这部小说的创作中福克纳吸收了很多编辑的意见,这些来源复杂的元素被他一条条梳理出来。布鲁克斯认定萨德本实则美国式的悲剧人物,南方只是作为背景存在而已。这种让美国来承担南方的阴郁的企图遭到维克里针锋相对的否定,她认定萨德本就是南方的畸胎。罗伯特·诺克斯的《威廉·福克纳的〈押沙龙,押沙龙!〉》("William Faulkner's Absalom, Absalom!",1959)是对米尔盖特考证风格的深入,罗伯特·佐勒的《福克纳在〈押沙龙,押沙龙!〉中的散文风格》("Faulkner's Prose Style in Absalom, Absalom!",1959)以及厄斯·杜索尔·林德的《〈押沙龙,押沙龙!〉的构思与意义》("The Design and Meaning of Absalom, Absalom!",1955)从不同的角度研究了小说的艺术形式。

在相对"次要"的作品中,《圣殿》(Sanctuary, 1931)的争议最多,多是围绕小说的道德水准展开。具体可见奥布里·威廉斯的《福克纳笔下清白的谭波尔》("William Faulkner's 'Temple' of Innocence", 1960)以及詹姆斯·塞弗的《谭波尔·德雷克纠缠的性欲》("The tangled Sexuality of Temple Drake", 1962)。《没有被征服的》(The Unvanquished, 1938)被忽视多年,但米尔盖特却将它与其他作品联系,以充分的证据表明其与《沙多里斯》(Sartoris, 1929)和《村子》(The Hamlet, 1940)有同源关系,是福克纳创作精神发展的三部曲之一。《野棕榈》(The Wild Palms, 1939)在长期被人指责为"结构随意"之后,终于有W.T. 朱克斯的《福克纳〈野棕榈〉中的

对位》("Counterpoint in Faulkner's *The Wild Palms*", 1961)以及W. R. 摩西的《〈野棕榈〉的整体性问题》("The Unity of *The Wild Palms*", 1956)等论文出现,论证了福克纳这部小说具有精心构思的艺术结构。

《村子》与《去吧, 摩西》 (Go Down, Moses, 1942) 是福克纳 晚年最重要的作品,获得的关注也更多。珀西·亚当《在福克纳的三 部曲中作为结构与主题的幽默》("Humor As Structure and Theme in Faulkner's trilogy", 1964) 敏锐地感受到福克纳在《村子》中向幽默 传统的回归。约瑟夫・哥尔德与威廉・帕莫分别在《斯诺普斯主义的 常态:福克纳〈村子〉的普遍主题》("The 'Normality' of Snopesism: Universal Themes in Faulkner's The Hamlet", 1962)、《斯诺普斯 的庸俗世界》("The Mechanistic World of Snopes", 1967) 中分析了弗 莱姆的物质主义。《去吧,摩西》一直被视作短篇小说的结合,持这 一论点的代表人物是布鲁克斯。不过米尔盖特继续从版本和相关资料 人手, 断言作品确实是写作意图完整的小说。詹姆斯·迈拉德则从小 说与圣经节奏的内在一致性得出了与米尔盖特相似的结论。《熊》是 该书中最受关注的一篇、神话、视角、语言风格都不乏论者。亚历山 大・科恩的《福克纳〈熊〉中的评论与象征》("Myth and Symbol in Criticism of Faulkner's 'The Bear'", 1963), 托马斯·伍特贝克的 《福克纳的视角与艾克·麦卡斯林的年表》("Faulkner's Ponit of View and the Chronicle of Ike McCaslin", 1962) 都是这方面的代表。

此外福克纳的其他一些作品,如《坟墓闯入者》(Intruder in the Dust, 1948)、《故事集》(Collected stories, 1950)、《修女安魂曲》(Requiem for a Num, 1951)等,也都得到专门的研究,但限于作品自身的影响,成就不大。

在专著与论文之外,这一时期福克纳研究的一大亮点是资料索引 和传记整理工作的成就。

1957 年普林斯顿版的《福克纳目录》(William Faulkner: A Check List, 1957) 是最早的索引资料,作者詹姆斯·马利维斯列出了福克纳公开发表的各种作品和相关研究资料。罗伯特·丹尼尔的《福克纳