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英汉对照

王尔德 童话精选

*The Best Fairy Tales
of Oscar Wilde*

易新 编译

大连理工大学出版社

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前 言

中国英语学习者一直在被称为“考试文化”的怪圈中徘徊。虽然花费了大量的时间和精力,但许多英语学习者的英语能力只停留在应付各种考试的水平上,另有一些英语学习者甚至连考试都望而生畏,就更谈不上以英语为工具进行交际了。即使许多英语学习者通过了某种考试,其交际能力仍然有限,在很多场合他们仍会不知所措。

造成以上局面的主要原因在于许多英语学习者很少阅读文学作品,没有受西方文化的熏陶,对西方社会习俗及人文知识知之甚少。

语言是文化的载体。文学作品历来被誉为语言的经典。要想真正学好英语,就必须阅读优秀的文学作品。然而,由于受英语水平的影响和时间的限制,中国英语学习者很难欣赏英文文学原著,从而在某种程度上限制了英语学习者学习英语的积极性和英语水平的提高。

为了提高广大英语学习者的英语学习兴趣及社会文化修养,我们上海交通大学外国语学院几名酷爱外国文学的教授、副教授特精心遴选、编写了这套《红茶坊名著欣赏》。我们用简单而又不失原作风格的英语,配以文笔流畅的汉语译文,向读者展示了这几位世界顶级作家独具特色和风格的短篇小说的魅力,以期读者在学习英语语言的同时熟悉其历史背景、政治演变、经济发展;了解其社会习俗、人文心理及价值观念;品味人生,增强自己对人生意义的感悟,提高文学修养和人文素质。

相信读者在读完本套丛书后,会心悦诚服地同意我们以上的观点。

编 译 者

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Oscar Wilde

(1854~1900)

Oscar Wilde was born on October 16, 1854. His father Sir William Wilde was a famous physician who opened a Dublin practice specializing in ear and eye diseases. His mother Jane Francesca Elgee was a gifted writer and linguist.

In 1871, Oscar was awarded the Royal School Scholarship to attend Trinity College in Dublin. In 1874, Oscar crowned his successes at Trinity with two final achievements. He won the college's Berkeley Gold Medal for Greek and was awarded a Demyship scholarship to Magdalen College in Oxford.

In 1881, he published his first collection of poetry. Poems received mixed reviews by critics, but helped to move Oscar's writing career along.

On May 29, 1884, Oscar married Constance Lloyd. Oscar and Constance had two sons.

With a family to support, Oscar accepted a job revitalizing *The Woman's World* magazine, where he worked from 1887 to 1889. The next six years were to become the most creative period of his life. He published two collections of children's stories, *The Happy Prince And Other Tales* (1888), and *The House Of Pomegranates* (1892). His first and only novel, *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, was published in an American magazine in 1890 to

a storm of critical protest. He expanded the story and had it published in book form the following year. Its implied homoerotic theme was considered very immoral by the Victorians and played a considerable part in his later legal trials. Oscar's first play, *Lady Windermere's Fan*, opened in February 1892. Its financial and critical success prompted him to continue to write for the theater. His subsequent plays included *A Woman Of No Importance* (1893), *An Ideal Husband* (1895), and *The Importance Of Being Earnest* (1895). These plays were all highly acclaimed and firmly established Oscar as a playwright.

In the summer of 1891, Oscar met Lord Alfred "Bosie" Douglas, the third son of the Marquis of Queensberry. They soon became lovers and were inseparable until Wilde's arrest four years later. In April 1895, Oscar sued Bosie's father for libel as the Marquis had accused him of homosexuality. Oscar withdrew his case but was himself arrested and convicted of gross indecency and sentenced to two years hard labor.

Upon his release, Oscar wrote *The Ballad of Reading Gaol*, a response to the agony he experienced in prison. It was published in 1898. Oscar mostly spent the last three years of his life wandering Europe, staying with friends and living in cheap hotels.

Oscar Wilde died on November 30, 1900.

Oscar Wilde's poetry, plays and even fairy tales were associated with a movement that had been identified as "Aestheticism". His writing style includes a vast vocabulary and the frequent use of ironic wit to express his themes;

self-sacrifice for Love or Art; disgust for the arrogance of the Court or High Society; the crucial need for reform for the suffering lower classes; the sacred duties of Power; the need for compassion from humanity in general. Oscar's craft was a particular target of his sardonic humor, for he used his pen like a sword.

奥斯卡·王尔德

(1854~1900)

奥斯卡·王尔德 1854 年 10 月 16 日生于都柏林的一个家世卓越的家庭。他的父亲威廉姆·王尔德爵士是一个著名的外科医生,在都柏林开设一家专治眼耳疾病的专科医院。母亲简·弗兰西斯卡·艾吉是一位才华横溢的作家和语言学家。

1871 年王尔德获得都柏林三圣大学入学奖学金。1874 年王尔德取得两项非凡成就。他获得希腊文学伯克莱金质奖章,同年取得奖学金,随即进入牛津大学马达兰学院学习。

1881 年王尔德出版了自己的第一本诗集。尽管人们对于诗的褒贬不一,但却使他开始了自己的写作生涯。

1884 年 5 月 29 日,王尔德与康斯坦丝·洛伊德结婚,并育有二子。

为了养家糊口,1887~1889 年王尔德在《妇女世界》月刊担任编辑及写稿。之后的六年是他一生创作的鼎盛时期。他出版了两部童话故事集《快乐王子与其他故事》(1888)和《石榴屋》(1892)。1890 年他的第一部和惟一一部长篇小说《道林·格雷的画像》在

一本美国杂志上发表,即遭到猛烈的批评。第二年他将故事情节进行扩充后,出版了单行本。故事情节因暗合同性性爱的主题,被当时的人视为不道德,而这也正是他日后吃官司的一个重要的原因。王尔德的第一部戏剧《温德摩尔夫人的扇子》1892年2月首演。经济上的收益和舆论的好评促使他继续剧本的创作。他的名剧还包括《微不足道的女人》(1893)、《理想的丈夫》(1895)、《不可儿戏》(1895)。这些名剧都牢固地奠定了王尔德作为一名剧作家的地位。

1891年的夏天,王尔德与昆斯伯瑞侯爵的第三个儿子——阿尔弗莱德·道格拉斯勋爵,爱称波西相识。不久他们便成为情人,并形影不离,直到四年后王尔德被捕入狱。1895年四月,王尔德诉波西的父亲诽谤罪,因其控告他的同性恋行为。但当他撤诉后,自己却因有伤风化的行为而遭拘捕。他被判入狱两年,并处劳役。获释后,1898年他出版了抒发自己在狱中苦闷的《里丁监狱之歌》。在他生命最后的三年里,他大部分时间生活在欧洲,靠朋友的慷慨资助,住在廉价的旅馆里。

1900年11月30日奥斯卡·王尔德去世。

奥斯卡·王尔德的诗歌、戏剧甚至是童话故事都奉行“唯美主义”。他的作品风格包括:用华丽的辞藻、讽刺幽默的语调来表达思想主题;为爱或艺术而自我牺牲的精神;对宫廷及上流社会傲

慢自大的厌恶；对于生活在社会底层的穷人，要求改革的迫切需求的呼吁；神圣的职责以及对出于人道主义的同情心的呼唤等等……王尔德的作品以笔当剑，尽显嘲讽幽默的风格。



精神自由家周作人等。《鲁迅全集》卷四第11页，北京人民文学出版社1981年出版。以及《鲁迅全集》卷四第11页，北京人民文学出版社1981年出版。……

The Sphinx Without a Secret

人面狮身的女人



作品导读

我遇到多年未见的老朋友穆奇森先生，听他讲述了他与一位女子的故事。

穆奇森先生偶遇寡居的阿洛依夫人，并对她一见钟情。而吸引他的不仅仅是她的美貌，还有她身上时时散发出的神秘莫测的气息。他好奇地想去探个究竟。然而当有一天，他自认为发现了阿洛依夫人的秘密时，却认为她欺骗了他，继而愤然离去。当他再回来时，夫人已因病去世。而他探秘的结果竟然是：阿洛依夫人只是一个喜欢保持神秘感，而自己却没有什么秘密的女人。这一切令他无限感慨。

作者善用华丽的词藻、富有韵味的表达方式，这非常典型地体现在这篇故事之中。





The Sphinx Without a Secret



One afternoon I was sitting outside the Cafe Peace, watching the splendour and shabbiness¹ of Parisian life, and wondering over my vermouth² at the strange view of pride and poverty³ that was passing before me, when I heard someone call my name. I turned round, and saw Lord Murchison. We had not met since we had been at college together, nearly ten years ago, so I was delighted to come across him again, and we shook hands warmly. At Oxford we had been great friends. I had liked him immensely⁴, he was so handsome, so high-spirited and so honorable⁵. We used to say of him that he would be the best of fellows, if he did not always speak the truth, but I think we really admired him all the more for his frankness. I found him a good deal changed. He looked anxious and puzzled, and seemed to be in doubt about something. I felt it could not be modern skepticism⁶, for Murchison was the stoutest⁷ of Tories⁸, and believed in the Pentateuch⁹ as firmly as he believed in the House of Peers¹⁰, so I concluded that it was a woman, and asked him if he was married yet.

"I don't understand women well enough," he answered.

"My dear Gerald," I said, "women are meant to be loved, not to be understood."

"I cannot love who I cannot trust," he replied.

人面狮身的女人



一天下午，我悠闲地坐在和平咖啡馆外面，注视着巴黎人生活中的光彩华丽与贫穷困苦。一边品尝着我杯中的味美思酒，一边感叹眼前骄傲和贫穷并存的奇异景象。忽然，我听见有人叫我的名字，回头一看，原来是穆奇森勋爵。我们自从十年前大学毕业之后，就未曾再谋面。因此我很高兴能与他不期而遇，使劲地同他握起手来。在牛津读书时，我们就是挚友。我非常欣赏他。他是那么英俊潇洒、生气勃勃、诚实正直。我们常说，要不是他总是实话实说，还真是天底下第一等好人。其实我想我们真正欣赏他的，正是他的坦诚。不过这次见面，我发现他有很大的改变。穆奇森看上去忧心忡忡，似乎对什么事情感到困惑不解。凭我的感觉，我认为这应当与当今的怀疑主义无关。因为穆奇森是坚定的保守党，他对贵族院的信任就像对摩西五经一样坚定不移。所以我推断那一定与女人有关。于是我问他结婚没有。

“我对女人还不够了解。”他回答道。

“我亲爱的杰拉尔德，”我说，“女人是要去爱的，不是要了解的。”

“可是不能让我信任的人，我是没法爱上她的。”他回答说。

1. shabbiness: n. 破旧
2. vermouth: n. 味美思酒
3. poverty: n. 贫穷
4. immensely: ad 非常，很
5. honorable: a. 正直的，诚实的
6. skepticism: n. 怀疑主义
7. stout: a. 强壮的，坚决的
8. Tories: n. 保守党
9. Pentateuch: n. 摩西五经
10. peer: n. 贵族

"I believe you have a mystery¹¹ in your life, Gerald," I exclaimed, "tell me about it."

"Let us go for a drive," he answered, "it is too crowded here. No, not a yellow carriage¹², any other color—there, that dark green one will do", and in a few minutes we were trotting¹³ down the avenue in the direction of the Madeleine.

"Where shall we go?" I said.

"Oh, anywhere you like!" he answered, "to the restaurant in the Bois; we will dine¹⁴ there, and you shall tell me all about yourself."

"I want to hear about you first," I said. "Tell me your mystery."

He took from his pocket a little silver-clasped morocco¹⁵ case, and handed it to me. I opened it. Inside there was a photograph of a woman. She was tall and slight, and strangely charming with her large vague¹⁶ eyes and loosened hair. She looked like a kind of person with super power of seeing in the mind, and was wrapped in rich furs.

"What do you think of that face," he said, "is it truthful?"

I examined it carefully. It seemed to me the face of someone who had a secret, but whether that secret was good or evil I could not say. Its beauty was a beauty moulded¹⁷ out of many mysteries—the beauty, in fact, which is psychological, not plastic—and the faint¹⁸ smile that just played across the lips was far too subtle¹⁹ to be really sweet.

The Sphinx Without a Secret

“我想你一定是有什么秘密吧，杰拉德，”我下了断言，“跟我说说。”

“我们去兜兜风吧，”他说，“这里人太多，太嘈杂了。不，不要坐黄色马车，其他颜色的都行……就那辆深绿色的吧。”不一会儿，我们所搭乘的马车，就在通往马德林方向的林荫大道上轻快地飞驰。

“我们去哪里呢？”我问。

“随便。”他回答道，“就去波瓦斯的餐厅吧。我们在那里吃晚饭，然后聊聊你的情况。”

“我倒是想先听听你的近况，”我说，“告诉我你心中的谜。”

他从衣袋里掏出一个有银搭扣的羊皮盒子递给我。我打开盒子，里面是一个女人的照片。她身材高挑纤细，有着朦胧眼神的大眼睛和蓬松的头发，这都令她有一种奇特的魅力。她全身裹在昂贵的裘皮大衣里，看起来像是一个很有洞察力的人。

“你觉得她长得怎么样？”他问，“可靠吗？”

我仔细地端详那张照片。在我看来，这张脸的主人似乎有什么秘密，至于那秘密是好是坏，我就不得而知了。因为那个女人的美是由种种神秘堆砌起来的。实际上，那种美是一种心理感觉，而不是外在的、真真切切的。就连她挂在唇边的那一抹微笑，也因为太过隐约，而根本称不上甜美。

11. mystery: n. 秘密，谜

12. carriage: n. 四轮马车

13. trot: v. (马)小跑，(人)疾行

14. dine: v. 进餐，用餐

15. morocco: n. 羊皮

16. vague: a. 含糊的，模糊不清的

17. mould: v. 塑造，使成型

18. faint: a. 微弱的，隐约的

19. subtle: a. 细微的