王秋生◎著

Study of Thomas Hardy's Emma Poems

# 代伤 と花

王秋生◎著

Tiowers of Sad Color: Astrop of Thomas Party & Emma Poems

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# 序言

托马斯·哈代 (Thomas Hardy) 是我们中国读者熟悉的英国作家,许多人都读过他的小说《苔丝》,或者看过根据他的小说改编的电视连续剧《卡斯特桥市长》。然而,哈代开始写作的时候是一个诗人,并且诗歌创作贯穿了他的文学生涯。在1896 年他出版《无名的裘德》之后,哈代放弃了小说创作,专注于他文学创作的初衷,并且在那之后陆续出版了八部诗集,成为他那个时代的著名诗人之一。

也许有人会认为,哈代的诗歌成就不如小说成就,但是我们应该意识到,他的诗歌的重要价值正在被人们认识,他在英国诗歌历史上的地位也正在被批评界重视。在英国现代派文学盛行的 1910—1940 年代,哈代被视为(或者被歧视为)旧时代的最后传承者,没有得到公正的评价,是可以理解的。哈代描写的是传统的英国乡村生活,代表着传统的英国价值观。他的小说和诗歌往往使用传统的小说和诗歌形式,在诗歌形式上注重传统的音韵和节奏。在那个讲究"创新"、提倡"实验"的时代,在那个"意识流"和"自由诗"的时代,哈代显然像是一个不入流的老古董、上一个时代的遗老。哈代曾经说,自由诗在英格兰不会有什么结果,"我们所能够做的,就是用旧的风格,写旧的主

题,但竭力比我们的前人做得更好一点"。这样的观点在现代派文学主导的年代属于"异端邪说"。

但是,随着现代派进入历史,随着新的时代的到来,哈代也迎来了新的读者和新的评价。这个新时代应该说始于 1950 年代,始于英国诗歌对现代派文学的反叛。后现代的英国诗人逐渐抛弃了现代派的自由诗和非个性化的诗歌理念。人们逐渐认识到,现代派实际上是一个外国的流派,其代表人物庞德、艾略特都是美国人,他们能够得以在英国成功立足,是因为那个年代的英国诗人多数在第一次世界大战中死亡。因此现代派实际上是美国诗人对英国诗歌的绑架,是那些英国诗人在一战中死去后给他们留下了入侵空间的结果。同时,人们也意识到英国诗歌的传承一直在进行,所谓的英国传统并没有断线。当人们沿着历史寻找回去,人们发现了哈代,发现了贝杰曼(John Betjeman),发现了格雷夫斯(Robert Graves)等等。现代派的霸权将这些诗人压制了下去,而实际上他们才是英国诗歌在现代派时代的真正代表。

哈代在我们的时代变得越来越重要的另一个原因是,随着后现代对种族、性别、阶级等话题的重视,民族特性逐渐成为一个重要的话题。英国虽然是一个小国,但是在它的境内包含着几个不同的文化传统。苏格兰有自己独特的语言、历史和文化传统,威尔士有自己独特的语言、历史和文化传统,北爱尔兰就更不用说了。大不列颠联合王国的米字旗所代表的是几个不同的文化传统的交叉和融合。然而在后现代,北爱尔兰的归属问题一直没有解决,苏格兰和威尔士先后成立了自己的议会和政府,在联合王国内争取到最大的自治权利,在文化上几个地域都非常强调自

己的独立性,即它们属于凯尔特文化传统,有别于英格兰的盎格鲁萨克森文化传统。

而另一方面,英格兰也在思考自己的民族特性,寻找所谓的"英国性",即什么是 Englishness? 在这个寻觅的过程中,有几个作家浮出了水面,受到了特殊的关注。比如简·奥斯汀重新在读者和电影导演中受到青睐。1813 年出版的《傲慢与偏见》在多次被搬上银幕和电视银屏之后(1938, 1952, 1958, 1967, 1980, 1995),又于 2003 年, 2004 年, 2005 年分别被美国好莱坞和印度的宝莱坞搬上银幕。究其原因,它们都不无与奥斯汀作品所反映的英国特性有关。哈代是另一个在这场英国特性的大思考中受到青睐的英国作家。据说,英国 2004 年开始出现"哈代热",并且持续升温。两年内有三部哈代的传记研究出版,有多篇评论文章发表,甚至著名评论家特里·伊格尔顿也参与其中。哈代的作品是继奥斯汀的作品以后被搬上银幕最多的英国作家。

哈代的诗歌和小说作品多描写英格兰南部的乡村,即所谓的"威塞克斯"地区。在英国社会向工业化转型的19世纪末和20世纪初,这里仍然保留着较传统的生活方式。另一方面,工业化和城市化给英国的各个地方,甚至偏远的地方,都带来了不少的冲击,从哈代的作品我们也能够看到这一点。社会阶层的分裂、传统文化的侵蚀、价值观的转变、婚姻制度的自由化、教育体制的革新、犯罪率的增加,都是这个历史转型的后果。哈代对英格兰乡村理念的建构显然反映了英格兰人的一种集体记忆,一种对于他们来说逐渐远去、又不可复得的生活的记忆。随着大英帝国的衰落,人们从走向世界逐渐转变为回归故土,重新回

归帝国的核心、去寻找英格兰人自己的"根"。

王秋生博士的学位论文以哈代为题,反映了时代的脉搏,抓住了学界的热点,参与学界的讨论,是一个非常值得肯定的举措。作为他的博士论文导师,我对王秋生博士的学术精神、学术水平、学术兴趣非常了解。给我留下的深刻印象是他的扎实的专业基本功、深厚的文学功底、宽广的知识面和较强的科研能力。仅在读博期间他就发表了论文三篇,其中有两篇发表在核心期刊上。此外,他还结合自己的专业特色为《英语学习》杂志的"诗歌赏析"栏目定期撰写稿件。他学习踏实认真、读书刻苦勤奋、治学态度严谨。在课程学习和读书汇报中,他时常能够提出独到的见解和颇有洞见的看法。这一切都为他撰写博士论文奠定了良好坚实的基础。

王秋生的研究课题是哈代献给其亡妻艾玛的 100 余首悼亡诗。该课题结合弗洛伊德等心理学家的理论,从忧伤、爱情、赞颂、赎罪、不朽等多个层面研究了"艾玛组诗"的忧郁特质,为这一领域的研究开辟了较新的视角,论文答辩时也得到专家们的认可和好评。更为可贵的是答辩结束后,他并没有以为万事大吉,而是按照答辩组成员的意见对论文进行了认真修改,从而使我们现在读到的是一部愈趋完善的著作。而在出版前的几个月中,他又根据出版社编辑的意见几度做了认真的修改,态度一如既往的诚恳踏实。当今国内关于哈代诗歌研究的专著寥寥无几,而关于艾玛组诗的更是一个缺憾,王秋生的专著恰好可以填补这一空白。其专著能够在以出版学术著作著称的中国社会科学出版社出版,也说明了对其学术水平的认可。

王秋生博士在北京语言大学外国语学院工作后更是不

辍耕耘,刻苦钻研,在两年内又发表译著一部、论文六篇,其中有四篇是关于哈代诗歌研究的,更有一篇发表在英国著名的哈代协会的会刊上,这说明他对哈代诗歌的研究已有一定的造诣,已经得到了国际哈代专家的初步认可。最近又获悉他的课题"中西悼亡诗对比研究"获得了其所在学校的科研立项,这是他博士论文的延伸拓展研究,作为他的导师,我由衷地为他感到高兴。希望他能够戒骄戒躁、再接再厉,在文学研究这条路上一直走下去,发挥自身优势,博采众家之长,对国内的英美诗歌研究和哈代研究做出自己应有的贡献。

张 剑北京外国语大学英语学院2009 年 12 月

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Thanks to the help I have received from various people, individual or collective, I am able to finish the present dissertation successfully.

# 中文摘要

本论著的研究对象为艾玛组诗,是英国诗人托马斯·哈代为悼念其第一位夫人艾玛辞世而写的一组挽诗。评论家们在这一研究领域已经取得了一定的成果,但有一不足之处不容忽视:几乎所有评论皆集中探讨其 21 首 "1912 - 1913 年组诗",而其余百余首艾玛组诗却鲜有论及。另外值得注意的是尚有研究空白需要填补。尽管诸多评论家已从生平传记、诗歌类型、版本分析、原型批评、语言技巧、诗歌主题等角度对该组诗做了研究,但迄今尚未有人从心理学和精神分析入手对其进行系统的解读。该论著旨在从这一角度对所有艾玛组诗做细致深入的研究。

引言部分介绍了艾玛组诗的创作背景、英语悼亡诗简史、国内外相关研究以及该论著的研究目标、理论依据和内容结构。主体部分包括五章。第一章研究重心为极度忧伤的诗人那反复出现的、漫长持久的、挥之不去的悲情。集中体现在以下四个方面:失落感、对爱妻艾玛的追寻、幻觉及幻灭、随之而生的怨愤。第二章论述的是痴迷旧爱的诗人如何通过回忆他和艾玛之间那浪漫的、充满深情的往昔岁月而使自己对亡妻的爱情复苏,诗人又是如何对其进行赞美、将其理想化乃至神圣化。第三章探讨的是心存愧疚的诗人如何为自己昔日对爱妻的疏忽冷落进行悔过赎罪。其赎罪过程包括:意识到自己的罪

责,表达懊悔之情,自我惩戒的倾向,以及其厌世情绪、作为幸存者的诗人之内疚感乃至求死愿望。第四章着重分析了坚贞不渝的诗人哈代如何通过使用连接物和连接现象为溘然辞世的爱妻艾玛建造了一座象征性的祠屋。诗人时常或经意或不经意地"光顾"这座祠屋,因而使其悼念过程持续亘久,愈发漫长。第五章核心内容为诗人哈代作为一个不可知论者如何竭力觅得一种使爱妻亡魂不朽的方式。他在不停地哀悼,不懈地探索,不断地寻找。尽管他设法赋予爱妻自然不朽、创作不朽和记忆不朽,但遗憾的是诗人并未因此而得到最终的安慰。

该论著以西格蒙德・弗洛伊德等一些心理学家、心理分析 学家和精神病学家关于忧伤、悼念和忧郁的理论为依据, 集中 探讨哈代悼亡诗的忧郁特质。哈代的忧郁症状体现在很多方 面。在表达忧伤时,忧郁主要体现在以下四个方面:一、诗人 长期陷于悲哀沮丧之中,难以自拔;二、尽管明知目标不可能 实现,但诗人仍不懈地寻找故去的艾玛;三、诗人不断受到幻 听和幻视的困扰;四、诗人对艾玛"抛下"他的行为表现出 的不合理的嗔怒。在吟咏爱情时,忧郁体现在诗人对选择新爱 能力的丧失——他对逝去的第一位妻子而不是现任妻子的迷 恋。在书写"赎罪书"的过程中、忧郁体现在诗人过分的愧 **疚和自我感的严重缺失。在建造象征性祠屋的过程中、忧郁体** 现在诗人竭力维系与一位逝者之间的关系,而不是逐渐接受逝 者已逝的现实并完成弗洛伊德所称的"健康的悼念"。在赋予 艾玛不朽的过程中,忧郁则体现在诗人未能得到最终安慰。艾 玛组诗所体现的这些略显病态的浓郁诗情使我们不难得出这样 一个结论: 诗人哈代很有可能患有忧郁症, 但这却无形中推动 了他的创作,使他写出为数众多的具有忧郁特质的凄婉动人的 哀歌,从中我们可以读到诗人深深的忧伤、缠绵的爱意、强烈 的愧疚、无尽的追思、以及为使其亡妻不朽而做出的不懈努

力。哈代的悼亡诗为英语忧郁诗学的发展作出了巨大的贡献。 这些悼亡诗堪称挽诗诗坛中的朵朵奇葩,但是这些花却难免令 人憾为忧伤之花。结论部分对该研究实证材料缺憾的问题进行 了阐释,分析了作家特别是诗人忧郁症的多发性,并探讨了哈 代在英语挽诗发展史上的重要地位以及他对其后的悼亡诗人所 产生的深远影响。

### **Abstract**

The object of the present study is the Emma poems, a group of elegies written by Thomas Hardy to mourn the death of his first wife Emma. Many academic achievements have already been made in this field, but one deficiency cannot be ignored, that is, almost all criticism focuses on the twenty-one "Poems of 1912 – 13", and the remaining over one hundred Emma poems are unobserved. Another gap in the study is that though studies have been made from biographical, thematic, textual, archetypal, linguistic, technical and generic angles, there has yet been no systematic psychological reading of these poems. This dissertation aims to make a detailed and in-depth study of all the Emma poems from a psychological perspective.

The introductory part of this dissertation introduces the background of the Emma poems, a brief history of English spousal elegies, a literature review of pertinent studies home and abroad, and the objective, theoretical basis and structure of this dissertation. Chapter One deals with the grief-stricken Hardy's recurrent and perennial sorrow from four aspects: his sense of loss, his search of Emma, his illusions and disillusionments, and his subsequent

anger. Chapter Two is about how the enamored Hardy revives his old love for Emma, and praises, idealizes or even apotheosizes her by repeatedly recollecting their romantic and affectionate past. Chapter Three concerns how the guilty Hardy expiates like a repentant Christian for his negligence of Emma, shown in his awareness of sin, his expression of remorse, his propensity for self-punishment, his world-weariness, survivor guilt and death wish. Chapter Four analyzes how the steadfast Hardy builds a symbolic memorial shrine for Emma by means of linking objects and linking phenomena and thus keeps the mourning process going on in a prolonged way. Chapter Five explores how the agnostic Hardy endeavors to find an appropriate way to immortalize Emma. He is forever mourning, forever pursuing. Though he manages to endow her with natural, creative and memorial immortalities, he never achieves final consolation.

Theoretically based upon theories of grief, mourning and melancholia from western psychologists, psychoanalysts or psychiatrists, among others, Sigmund Freud, Colin M. Parkes, Vamik D. Volkan, this dissertation proposes to focus on the melancholic idiosyncrasies of Hardy's elegies. Hardy's melancholic symptoms are manifold. In the expression of grief, they are shown in his prolonged immersion in depression, his persistent search for Emma despite the inevitable failure to find her, his recurrent encounter with auditory and visual hallucinations and his unreasonable anger vented towards Emma for her act of "desertion". In singing the psalm of love, his melancholic disposition is shown in his loss of ability to choose any new love-object – his obsession

with the dead first wife instead of the living second one. In composing the "book of expiation", symptoms are manifestly shown in his excessive guilt and severe reduction in the sense of self. In the construction of the symbolic memorial shrine, it is shown in his unabated efforts to maintain the relationship consciously or unconsciously with a deceased woman, instead of reconciling with his loss and fulfilling "a healthy work of mourning". In the process of immortalizing Emma, it is hinted in his resistance to solace and his failure to arrive at final consolation. All these pathological dispositions lead to this conclusion: Hardy is a poet who most probably suffers from melancholia which becomes the incentive for him to produce a large number of touching elegies with melancholic nature that show his intense grief, affectionate love, scorching guilt, unfailing memory and strenuous efforts to endow his deceased wife with everlasting life. Hardy has made great contribution to the development of the poetics of melancholy. Hardy was in flower as an elegist but his flowers are sad colored. The concluding part offers an explanation of the lack of biographical proof of this study, an analysis of the commonness of melancholia among writers, and a discussion of Hardy's important role in the development of English elegy and his influence on succeeding elegists.

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