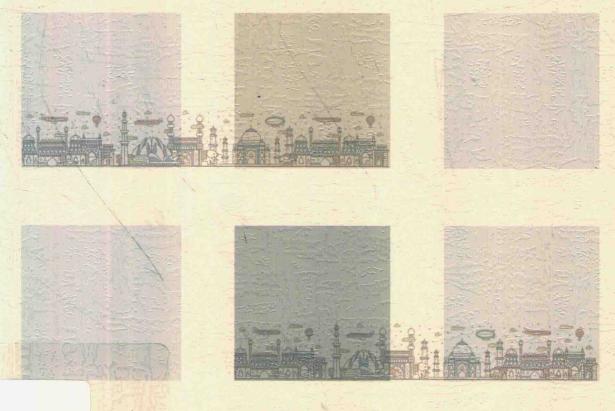
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契诃夫的创作与俄国思想的现代意义

徐乐著

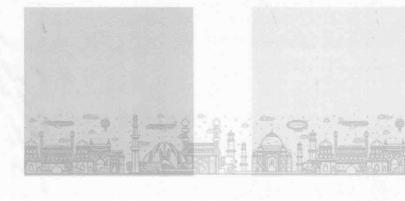


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世界的近代化历史也是资本的全球扩张历史,"二战"后随着资本国际垄断的形成,世界进入了跨国资本主义时代。以美国利益为核心的跨国资本主义文化霸权,对各国的文化传统和核心思想都造成了持续冲击,因此考察其他国家的文化核心价值,保护本国的文化边界和文化安全,应该成为中国学者重点关注的课题。19世纪俄国文化在国力衰减的背景下强势崛起,这一事实本身即值得仔细研究。俄国思想家数个世纪集体打造的俄国思想,是俄国民族自信和文化自信的内在基石,并且对国家意识形态的推广起到重要作用,直到今天依然保证其文化强国的世界地位。由于特殊的历史情境,俄国文学一直在追求民族生活的精神意义,承担起社会启蒙和塑造民族意识的重任,用具有普遍审美价值的艺术语言向全世界宣告俄国人的原创性理念,成为俄国思想的重要载体,也是世界文化宝库中的精神财富。

本书以19世纪末20世纪初俄国经典文学最后一位伟大的文学家契诃夫的创作思想为例,结合他与同时代经典文学的另一位伟大的代表作家列夫·托尔斯泰的哲学思想的比较研究,论证俄国文学与俄国思想的内在关系,探讨俄国作家对世界的超越性认识,对俄国人的生活和俄罗斯民族面临的历史境遇的思考,阐发俄国文学本质所固有的人民性、伦理性、批判性和强烈的人道主义色彩。

目前,对于契诃夫在俄国文学史上的地位,他的诗学特点和修辞艺术,学界已经有了充分的研究,但关于契诃夫的哲学思想,他的创作中反映出来的独特的俄国式的思维方式,则一直被俄国主流学界所忽视甚至否定。因此本书有一定的论战性质,从契诃夫与俄国最具影响力的思想潮流和时代主题的呼应角度,论证契诃夫如何在文学中表现俄国思想的共同性质、个性特征和呈现方式,阐明他的世界观对于俄国思想的贡献,和对于

人类生活的永恒价值。

全书共分为七个部分。

序言总述跨国资本主义及其文化标准在全世界扩张之时,各国所遭遇 到的文化安全挑战。以19世纪俄国文学和思想的发展为鉴,寻找文化崛 起的规律。

第一章梳理学界如何认识契诃夫与俄国思想的关系和契诃夫的创作哲学。从作家生前到逝世后 100 年,对于契诃夫是否是俄国第一流思想家的问题依然没有得到定论。研究者从各自的立场出发,对契诃夫创作的各个方面进行挖掘,构成了一幅由见解、评论、判断构成的色彩斑斓、结构复杂的画面,研究不同时代、不同阵营的俄国思想家和学者接受契诃夫遗产的动机,不但可以更深刻地领悟契诃夫的创作特质,而且可以反观各个时期的思想主题。

第二章探讨契诃夫与当时俄国最有影响力的思想运动之——托尔斯泰主义的渊源。不把托尔斯泰纳入研究的视野,则不可能充分评估契诃夫在19世纪末20世纪初的现实主义写作的创新意义,只有在同托尔斯泰的相互关系中,我们才能正确地评价契诃夫伟大的独特性。契诃夫最为看重的,是人在什么样的情况下,接受了托尔斯泰主义的影响,和托尔斯泰主义究竟采取了什么样的表达形式才会产生如此之大的魅力,以及现实生活中托尔斯泰主义的实际遭遇。

第三章分析契诃夫与俄国文化启蒙工作的关系。在19、20世纪之交, 契诃夫在新的人文知识和科学知识的交汇处形成了自己独特的文学立场, 指出流行的种种理论、学说、信仰的局限,力求成为没有偏见的冷静的观 察者和研究者。在契诃夫的观念里,人民要建设美好生活,是通过人民自 己掌握人类积累的所有最优秀的文化成果来实现的,因而必须改变不合理 的劳动分配制度,帮助人民掌握优秀的文化。

第四章论述契诃夫对俄国人的态度。正如俄国哲学所指出的那样,人被造出来,是为了用神圣的劳动来回应伟大的事业,解脱人身上的罪恶。 契诃夫把注意力放在那些灰心丧气、缺乏意志力的普通人身上,揭露他们身上的奴性和他们的屈辱处境。与俄国思想家一样,契诃夫在俄罗斯人身上看到深刻的智慧、广阔的气魄、细腻的感情、充沛的精力、对自由的热爱,但也看到他们经常忘记自己的良心,丧失改变现实的勇气。因此契诃夫吁求理性、意志、尊严,为了建设自己的生活,为了使生活变得更有 意义。

第五章展现契诃夫对人与世界的关系的理解。在 19 世纪末的欧洲,强权、暴力以法律和文明的名义,压迫和束缚人的个性,排斥自由的生命活动,俄国思想家们正是在这一点与西方思想中的理性主义法律观进行论战。契诃夫批判没有变化的生活,仿佛早已经被设定好,成为人人遵守,习以为常的规矩,而正是这种凝固的日常习俗掩盖了人们生活的庸俗本质,使人甚至看不到公然犯罪的可怕。为此契诃夫呼吁人必须要进行人类学的改造,成为巨人。

结语部分表明,契诃夫不但有完整的世界观和明确的哲学观念,而且各种"思想"在他的作品里异常密集。虽然他一贯主张只提出问题而不解决问题,但这种提问本身便是他对俄国思想史上的重大议题的积极回应。通过对生活意义的反复追问,契诃夫为人类打开了从闭塞狭隘通向辽阔远方的道路,在契诃夫无情地加以呈现的冷酷乏味的地平线上方,思想的闪耀如同霞光一般辉映在人们的心头,温暖着每一个渴望寻求真理的生命。在普遍的麻木不仁的生活环境下,契诃夫敲打着人的灵魂,提醒在这个世界上还有大量默默无闻承受生活重负的人,所有人的命运实际上都息息相关,孤立的自由和幸福是建立在他人的痛苦之上的。在公正平等与同情仁爱的基础上对人类共同命运的提醒——俄国经典文学遗产也以此为当下中国提出的现代世界中人类的和谐发展道路提供了证明。

关键词: 俄国思想: 托尔斯泰主义: 文化启蒙: 人的哲学: 契诃夫

Abstract

The modernization history of the world is also the global expansion history of the capitalism. The formation of the international capital monopoly after WWII marks the coming of the era of transnational capitalism. The culture hegemony of transnational capitalism centered on the interest of America brings continuous strike to other countries and their traditional culture and ideology. Therefore, Chinese scholars should pay more attention on the investigation of the core cultural value of other countries, in order to protect the cultural boundary and cultural security of our own country. In the 19th century, the Russian culture emerges to exaltation despite its power attenuation; this fact per se deserves careful study. The Russian idea, forged collectively by centuries of thinkers, is the inherent cornerstone of the national confidence and cultural confidence. It plays an important role in the national ideology and today still guarantees Russia to be a powerful cultural country in the world stage. Due to its special historical circumstances, the Russian Literature is always pursuing the spiritual meaning of national life; it undertakes the huge responsibility of social enlightenment and building national consciousness, declaring to the world the Russian's originality by the artistic language which possesses universal aesthetic value, consequently, it is an important carrier of Russian idea, and the spiritual treasure in the treasure house of the world culture.

This book takes the example of the creative thoughts of Anton Chekhov, the last great writer in the late 19th century and early 20th century in the period of Russian classical literature, combined together with the comparative study of the philosophical thinking of another great representative writer – one of Chekhov' contemporaries – Leo Tolstoy to demonstrate the intrinsic relation between Russian

literature and Russian idea, and discuss the transcendental understanding of the world of the Russian writers and their thinking on the Russians' life and the historical circumstances the Russian nation faced with, elucidating the inherent qualities of Russian literature; affinity to the people, ethicality, criticalness, and strong humanitarianism.

There are abundant studies on Chekhov's poetics and rhetoric art at present, however, the study of Chekhov' philosophical thought – the unique Russian thinking way reflected from his writings – has been neglected, even denied by the Russian academic circles. Hence, this book is essentially argumentative. From the perspective that Chekhov responds to the most influential current thoughts and time themes, the book aims to prove how Chekhov in his writings expresses the common quality, personality and methods of presentation of the Russian idea, and explains the contribution of his world view to the Russian idea, and the eternal value to human life.

The book is divided into seven sections.

The Preface part introduces the challenge to cultural security faced by many countries, as the transnational capitalism and its culture standards expand rapidly in the whole world. The development of Russian literature and Russian idea in the 19th century is set as an example to seek the rule of cultural rising.

The first chapter sorts out the present researches on Chekhov's relation with the Russian idea and his creative philosophy. From his own time to 100 years after death, there is no final conclusion as to whether Chekhov is qualified to be a first-class Russian thinker. Started from various standpoints, researchers explore every aspect of Chekhov's writing, and constitute a colorful and complicated picture that is full of opinions, comments and judgements. To study the motives of how thinkers and scholars from different times and groups accept Chekhov's legacy contributes not only to a more profound understanding of Chekhov's creating characteristics, but helps to review the main theme of each time.

The second chapter discusses Chekhov's origin relation with the most influential thought current—Tolstoyism. Without the study of Tolstoy, it is hardly possible to fully evaluate the innovative significance of Chekhov's realistic wiring in the late 19th century and early 20th century. Only in the parallel relation with

Tolstoy, Chekhov's great peculiarity can be accurately evaluated. What Chekhov values most, is in what circumstances that man accepts the influence of Tolstoyism, and in which way the Tolstoyism expresses itself, why it charms so many people, and the actual experiences in real life.

The third chapter analyzes chekhov's relation with the cultural enlightenment of Russia. In the turn of 19th century to 20th century, Chekhov formed his own unique literature stand in the intersection of new humanistic knowledge and scientific knowledge. He pointed out the limitation of the popular theories, doctrines, beliefs, and strived to be a non-biased, disinterested observer and researcher. In chekhov's view, the way people to achieve good life is realized by their knowing of all the best cultural products accumulated by human being, therefore the unreasonable labor distribution system should be changed, and people should master the excellent culture.

The fourth chapter deals with Chekhov's attitude towards the Russians. Just like the Russian philosophy indicates, man is created to respond to the great career through sacred labor, and liberated from his sins. Chekhov focuses on those depressed common people who lack the willpower, and reveals their slavishness and their humiliated circumstances. Like the Russian thinkers, Chekhov sees in the Russian people the profound wisdom, boundless courage, fine sentiments, robust energy and passion for freedom, but he also sees that they often forget their conscience and lack the courage to change the reality. Hence, to achieve good life, to make life meaningful, Chekhov appeals to rationality, willpower and dignity.

The fifth chapter presents chekhov's understandings of man and world. Power and violence suppresses and constraint man's personality and dispels free activities in the name of law and civilization in the 19th century Europe, it is based on this point that the Russian thinkers debate with the rationalism in law of the intellectual history of Western world. Chekhov criticizes the life without change, as if it is all set up, and become a rule that everybody conforms with and gets used to. But this stagnated everyday life covers up the vulgar nature of human life, and blocks people's eye for the overt crime. In light of this, Chekhov calls on people to have Anthropological transformation and become giants.

The conclusion part shows that Chekhov, not only has a complete system of world view and philosophy, but has all kinds of "thoughts" mixed in his writings. Though he all along proposes to pose the problems instead of solving them, this way of proposing is his active response to the important issues in the intellectual history of Russia. Through the perpetual question after the meaning of life, Chekhov paves a path for people from the narrow field to the extensive broadness. On the top of the horizon where Chekhov presents by his coldness and cruelty, the light of thought, like the morning glow, irradiates in the hearts of people, warming every life that is after truth. In the circumstances of universal callousness, Chekhov beats the souls of people, and reminds them that in this world there are amount of obscure people who undertakes the heavy burden of life. The fate of every one is interrelated, the isolated freedom and happiness is built upon other's misery. On the basis justice and equality, compassion and live, Chekhov sends us all a reminder for the common fate of humanity, and it is in this sense that the legacy of Russian classic literature can function as a mirror for the present China and its aim of a harmonious development path of humanity in this modernized world.

Key Words: Russian Idea; Tolstoyism; Cultural Enlightenment; Philosophy of Man; Chekhov

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序言 跨国资本主义的文化霸权和 俄国经典文学的"论道"之策

第一节 跨国资本主义文化的"一元化"标准

自哥伦布发现新大陆以来,资本的向外扩张以不可阻挡之势在全球蔓延,这既是资本主义发展的内在要求,也与国际政治的一系列重大事件相关。第二次世界大战以后,"资本在完成地区垄断和国家垄断之后实现国际垄断",世界走向了"跨国资本主义化"①的不归路,而这一判断也符合马克思和恩格斯早在19世纪中叶的《共产党宣言》中对于资本主义国际化进程的预言。

面对这一看似不可逆转的趋势,我们需要用一种客观的态度来加以研究,有学者认为: "全球化不是哪个人主观地设计或制造出来的理性规划;它是自然趋势,是人力所不能抗拒和左右的。"②尤其在21世纪初的今天,世界进入了信息化时代,互联网技术使全球沟通和文化交往变得无比便利,国际金融、贸易、生产合作愈益打破民族和地理的界限。世界市场初步形成,任何一个正常国家在这种国际秩序中都不可能自立山头,或者独善其身。2008年爆发的全球金融风暴,体现出各国之间错综复杂的利益纠葛;而气候变化和环境污染的日益加重,也使人们认识到在生存问题上的休戚与共。在共同的灾难面前,人类"本应"携起手来,共克时艰,淡化民族、宗教、地域、意识形态的冲突,谋求共同发展的合作道路,为地球村的互利互惠创造条件——可惜情况并非如此。

① 陈众议:《跨国资本主义对文学的影响》,http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_53e610c50100zre5.html。

② 资中筠主编:《冷眼向洋》,生活·读书·新知三联书店 2000 年版,第 365 页。

事实往往如契诃夫所言: "不幸并不能把人们联合起来,反而把他们拆开了。" (XS,6,42)^① 在世界性经济危机的强大压力下,全球范围内的两极分化更加严重。跨国资本借助垄断地位,对第三世界国家的经济掠夺变本加厉。国际霸权盛行,民族矛盾激化,人才流动失衡,发达国家(尤其是美国)在环境问题上的不负责任,使得"全球化"这一虚幻的美好图景背后,日益暴露出跨国资本贪婪的真相,这让一些为"地球村"前景欢呼雀跃的人惊诧不已。

惊诧源于幻觉的破灭。自跨国资本主义体系形成以来,欧美后现代主义思潮的"多元化"理论应运而生,这种理论在一系列价值取向上与传统的民族价值观迥然有别:追求消解理想和意义深度的"平面模式",以"本我"的凡俗代替体现在英雄身上的崇高,用存在的偶然性和生命的本然性否定人的社会性和政治性,强调无个性、无感情的"极端客观",把艺术仅仅当作解魅化、大众化的消费品②——以此来弭平差距,超越界限,消除中心,达到解构传统核心价值的目的。而在这种消解本体存在意义的后现代理论背景下,隐藏着资本寻求扩张和控制人类生活的勃勃野心。

事实上,无论理论家们的初衷多么美好,却在不知不觉间已经被纳入了资本增值的计算体系之中。国内有远见的学者早已一针见血地指出:所谓"经济全球化""文化多元化"只不过是自欺欺人的错觉,经济作为一切上层建筑和意识形态的基础,不可能实现独立的全球化进程。所谓"全球化""多元化",实质是以"美国化"为核心的"西方化"③。

世界范围内的政治和经济历史,在实践上证明了跨国资本的这一操作逻辑。"一战"后,美国总统威尔逊确立了以美国制定的自由贸易秩序来瓜分世界利益的全球战略。"二战"后签署的布雷顿森林协议,正式把美元设定为国际货币标准,从此世界进入了美元霸权时代,其标志性事件便是尼克松总统为摆脱越战带来的经济和社会危机,强行终止美元兑换黄金业务,以牺牲他国利益为代价保护本国利益,加剧了国际金融的动荡。国

① 若无专门注明,本书中契诃夫小说译文均引自《契诃夫小说全集》10卷,汝龙译,上海译文出版社2008年版;戏剧、札记、文论、书信译文均引自《契诃夫文集》第11—17卷,汝龙译,上海译文出版社1997—1999年版。在正文中用括号标注,XS表示《契诃夫小说全集》,WJ表示《契诃夫文集》,前一个数字表示卷号,后一个数字表示页码。部分译文根据俄文有所更改。

② 参见王岳川《二十世纪西方哲性诗学》,北京大学出版社 2000 年版,第397—398 页。

③ 陈众议:《跨国资本主义对文学的影响》, http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_53e610c50100zre5.html。

际结算的美元标准,给发行国带来了巨大的经济收益^①。

可以说,美国凭借全球经济中的霸主地位,决定了现存的世界经济秩序。这一经济体制有三大支柱:国际货币基金组织、世界银行、世界贸易组织——其规则和标准,都是由以美国为首的发达国家制定,这为发达国家进行全球掠夺创造了最有利的条件。如何打破旧有的跨国资本垄断体制,重建公平合理的世界经济新秩序,已成为众多发展中国家的共识——虽然目前依然看不到曙光。

跨国资本主义时代,美国在文化上的霸权优势尤其明显,这依然表现在美国标准的横行无忌。有人说,美国凭"三片"征服了世界——芯片、薯片、大片。这恰恰反映了以信息泛滥、快餐消费、好莱坞趣味为内容的美国文化在全球文化市场树立的标准取向。在此标准下,每个国家固有的文化传统都受到了强烈的冲击和震荡,以美国为标准的跨国文化产业,不但赚足了各国的钞票,而且深刻影响了全世界特别是青年人的生活方式、价值观、审美取向甚至犯罪途径。所谓"文化多元"的狂欢假象——不过是跨国资本主义借以推行西方标准化思维模式和文化价值观的一种手段。

在跨国资本推行的一元化标准下,各国知识人都感受到了本民族文化建构和心理认同的危机,各国的执政者也都试图从经济、政治、文化等制度层面来保护本民族的核心价值观念。然而,资本主义经历了数百年的成长,尤其发展到跨国资本主义时代,已培育出一套成熟的运转机制来应付人类的不满情绪。比如美国建国之初信奉社会达尔文主义,但也注重关注弱势群体,加强政府干预,缓解社会不平等现象——这种新自由主义的改良主张,实际上都被列为保持资本稳定运转并获得更大利益的成本计算之内。

20世纪,美国和欧洲的资本主义并没有如马克思预言的那样分崩离析,反而显示出新的生命活力;"全世界无产者联合起来"这一崇高呼吁,似乎没有把各国无产者团结起来,而跨国资本家却以各种形式联起手来,共同参与全球资本狂欢的大合唱,这是怎么回事?资中筠先生提出,这种情况主要归功于欧美社会批判的传统。在知识阶层高度的责任感和充分的言论自由的保障下,社会不公得以不断地披露,形成强有力的舆论和民众监督,这种改良和妥协反过来也维持了社会的稳定,保证资本主义制度的延续和资

① 参见何帆《美元霸权对世界经济的影响》,《学习时报》2004年11月30日。