

哈佛蓝星双语名著导读

Today's Most Popular Study Guides

# 玩偶之家

## A Doll's House

[挪] Henrik Ibsen 原著

G.J.Gillis 导读

Jen Westhagen

王蓓 翻译

*SMARTER*

*BETTER*

*FASTER*



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# 致读者

亲爱的读者,在这个多元文化的世界里,渴望知识、钟情文学、热爱英语的你是否希望站在巨人的肩膀上摘星呢?

“哈佛蓝星双语名著导读”系列是全美最风行的经典名著导读笔记,由哈佛学生们融会名著阅读和文学学习精华,亲笔撰写而成。蓝星系列精选了来自世界各国的杰出经典著作,以经典性和流行性并重的名著为素材,以明晰的风格和地道的语言,解读名著精华和具有时代性的主题和思想。每一分册都包括名著的创作背景、人物分析、主题解析、篇章讲解、重要引文释义、作品档案,并且附有相关的思考题、推荐论题、小测验以及延伸阅读篇目。

如今“蓝星”漂洋过海,轻轻落在了国内英语学习读者的掌中,读者不需走出国门,即可轻松掌握哈佛课堂上的知识。蓝星系列丰富的内容编排,使我们不仅仅停留于名著内容的了解,而且对著作的精华和内涵有更全面、深入的掌握,进而对英语语言和文化做更进一步的了解和研究。蓝星精辟、明晰的编写风格让“半天阅读一本名著”成为现实,使我们在有限的闲暇时间内阅读更多的书,同时迅速增强英语水平,提高文学修养,增加谈资。

天津科技翻译出版公司之前推出的“蓝星”系列50册,在图书市场上收到了很好的反响。本次新推出的品种同样精挑细选了国外近现代经典作品,以期进一步丰富该系列的内容。本次出版仍由天津外国语学院张滨江教授和青年教师负责翻译和审校,并严格按照原作的风格,提供原汁原味的英语环境,让读者自由地阅读、想象和发挥。

蓝星闪耀,伴你前行!

## CONTEXT

**H**enrik Ibsen, considered by many to be the father of modern prose drama, was born in Skien, Norway, on March 20, 1828. He was the second of six children. Ibsen's father was a prominent merchant, but he went bankrupt when Ibsen was eight years old, so Ibsen spent much of his early life living in poverty. From 1851 to 1864, he worked in theaters in Bergen and in what is now Oslo (then called Christiania). At age twenty-one, Ibsen wrote his first play, a five-act tragedy called *Catiline*. Like much of his early work, *Catiline* was written in verse.

In 1858, Ibsen married Suzannah Thoreson, and eventually had one son with her. Ibsen felt that, rather than merely live together, husband and wife should live as equals, free to become their own human beings (This belief can be seen clearly in *A Doll's House*). Consequently, Ibsen's critics attacked him for failing to respect the institution of marriage. Like his private life, Ibsen's writing tended to stir up sensitive social issues, and some corners of Norwegian society frowned upon his work. Sensing criticism in Oslo about not only his work but also his private life, Ibsen moved to Italy in 1864 with the support of a traveling grant and a stipend from the Norwegian government. He spent the next twenty-seven years living abroad, mostly in Italy and Germany.

Ibsen's early years as a playwright were not lucrative, but he did gain valuable experience during this time. In 1866, Ibsen published his first major theatrical success, a lyric drama called *Brand*. He followed it with another well-received verse

## 来龙·去脉

亨里克·易卜生是众口皆碑的现代散文剧之父。1828年3月20日他出生于挪威的希恩，在六个孩子中排行第二。他的父亲曾是位声名显赫的商人，但是在他8岁那年，他的父亲破产了，因此易卜生大部分的童年生活都是在贫穷困顿中度过。从1851年到1864年，他在卑尔根和奥斯陆（当时名为克里斯蒂安尼亚）的剧院工作。21岁时易卜生创作了第一部作品——五幕悲剧《卡提利那》。《卡提利那》和易卜生早期的大多数其他作品一样运用了诗体语言。

1858年，易卜生与苏珊娜·托雷松结婚，并生有一子。易卜生认为夫妻不仅要共同生活，更要平等相处，自由发展自我的个性（这种观念在《玩偶之家》中得到了充分的体现）。因而批评易卜生的人指摘他不尊重婚姻法则。像他的个人生活一样，易卜生的作品总会引发起敏感的社会话题，并遭到挪威某些社会群体对其作品的抨击。易卜生觉察出在奥斯陆他的作品和私人生活都遭到非议，于是在1864年获得一笔旅行费，加上挪威政府的资助前往直意大利。此后27年间，易卜生主要旅居意大利和德国。

易卜生的早期创作并不成功，但是在此期间他着实积累了不少宝贵经验。1866年，易卜生创作了其重要作品之一——歌剧《布兰德》并获得首次成功。易卜生继而推出另一部作品——诗剧

play, *Peer Gynt*. These two works helped solidify Ibsen's reputation as one of the premier Norwegian dramatists of his era. In 1879, while living in Italy, Ibsen published his masterpiece, *A Doll's House*. Unlike *Peer Gynt* and *Brand*, *A Doll's House* was written in prose. It is widely considered a landmark in the development of what soon became a highly prevalent genre of theater—realism, which strives to portray life accurately and shuns idealized visions of it. In *A Doll's House*, Ibsen employs the themes and structures of classical tragedy while writing in prose about everyday, unexceptional people. *A Doll's House* also manifests Ibsen's concern for women's rights, and for human rights in general.

Ibsen followed *A Doll's House* with two additional plays written in an innovative, realistic mode: *Ghosts*, in 1881, and *An Enemy of the People*, in 1882. Both were successes. Ibsen began to gain international recognition, and his works were produced across Europe and translated into many different languages.


In his later work, Ibsen moved away from realistic drama to tackle questions of a psychological and subconscious nature. Accordingly, symbols began to gain prominence in his plays. Among the works he wrote in this symbolist period are *The Wild Duck* (1884) and *Hedda Gabler* (1890). *Hedda Gabler* was the last play Ibsen wrote while living abroad. In 1891, he returned to Oslo. His later dramas include *The Master Builder* (1892) and *Little Eyolf* (1896). Eventually, a crippling sickness afflicted Ibsen and prevented him from writing. He died on May 23, 1906.

《比尔英特》并获得好评。这两部作品帮助易卜生在当时的挪威戏剧作家中确立了重要地位。1879年，易卜生在意大利居住期间，发表了代表作《玩偶之家》。与《比尔英特》以及《布兰德》不同的是，《玩偶之家》以散文形式写成。《玩偶之家》被普遍视为后来风行一时的戏剧流派——现实主义发展的里程碑。现实主义试图准确细微地描绘生活，避免过于理想美化生活。在《玩偶之家》中，易卜生运用了古典悲剧的主题和结构，同时运用散文体文字来描写日常生活中的普通人。《玩偶之家》体现出易卜生对女性权利乃至对普通民众权利的关注。


继《玩偶之家》之后，易卜生又以创新的现实主义手法写成两部戏剧：《群鬼》（1881）和《人民公敌》（1882），双双获得成功。易卜生开始蜚声国际，他的作品在欧洲各国上演，并被译成多国文字。

易卜生的晚期作品从现实主义转到探讨研究心理和潜意识的问题上来。因此象征开始在他的戏剧中占有主要地位。他在象征主义时期写的作品有《野鸭》（1884）和《海达加布勒》（1890）。《海达加布勒》是易卜生在国外完成的最后一部作品。1891年，他回到奥斯陆。此后他的作品有《建筑师》（1892）和《小艾友夫》（1896）。最后，易卜生深受腿部残疾困扰无法写作。1906年5月23日易卜生去世。

### A Note on the Title

Though most English translations of the play are titled *A Doll's House*, some scholars believe that “A Doll House” is a more accurate translation of the original Norwegian. They feel that it is more suggestive of the doll-like qualities of the entire cast of characters. This SparkNote preserves the more common title—A Doll's House—for consistency. 

### 对该剧名称的说明

虽然该剧的大多数英译本名为 A Doll's House, 但一些学者相信对原著更为准确的译法应是 A Doll House。他们认为 A Doll House 更能揭示出人物像玩偶一样的特性。为了与更常用书名保持一致, 本书采用了 A Doll's House 这一比较普遍的译名。



## PLOT OVERVIEW

**A** *Doll's House* opens on Christmas Eve. Nora Helmer enters her well-furnished living room—the setting of the entire play—carrying several packages. Torvald Helmer, Nora's husband, comes out of his study when he hears her arrive. He greets her playfully and affectionately, but then chides her for spending so much money on Christmas gifts. Their conversation reveals that the Helmers have had to be careful with money for many years, but that Torvald has recently obtained a new position at the bank where he works that will afford them a more comfortable lifestyle.

Helene, the maid, announces that the Helmers' dear friend Dr. Rank has come to visit. At the same time, another visitor has arrived, this one unknown. To Nora's great surprise, Kristine Linde, a former school friend, comes into the room. The two have not seen each other for years, but Nora mentions having read that Mrs. Linde's husband passed away a few years earlier. Mrs. Linde tells Nora that when her husband died, she was left with no money and no children. Nora tells Mrs. Linde about her first year of marriage to Torvald. She explains that they were very poor and both had to work long hours. Torvald became sick, she adds, and the couple had to travel to Italy so that Torvald could recover.

Nora inquires further about Mrs. Linde's life, and Mrs. Linde explains that for years she had to care for her sick mother and her two younger brothers. She states that her mother has passed away, though, and that the brothers are too