

局外人 The Stranger

(法) Albert Camus

原著

G.J.Gillis

导读

Selena Ward

刘丽秀 翻译

SMARTER

BETTER

FASTER



天津科技翻译出版公司

哈佛蓝星双语名著导读 Today's Most Popular Study Guides

二十二条条的的 79/34

报销基达完 (Theatroise Sale

局外人 The Stranger

(法) Albert Camus

原著

G.J.Gillis

异读

Scient Ward laked by structured with winds and Selena Ward

刘丽秀 翻译

孙洪振 校对

张滨江 主审

SMARTER

BETTER

FASTER



天津科技翻译出版公司

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

局外人:英汉对照 / (法)加缪(Camus, A.)著;刘丽秀,孙洪振译. 一天津: 天津科技翻译出版公司,2008.1

(哈佛蓝星双语名著导读)

书名原文:The Stranger

ISBN 978-7-5433-2277-6

I.局… II.①加…②刘…③孙… II.①英语—汉语—对照读物②中篇小说—作品集—法国—现代③短篇小说—作品集—法国—现代 IV. H319.4: I

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 163172 号

The Stranger By Camus, A.

Copyright @ 2002 by SparkNotes LLC

All rights reserved.

Chinese edition © 2008 by Tianjin Science & Technology Translation & Publishing Co. This Chinese edition was published by arrangement with Sterling Publishing.,Inc.,387 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016.

哈佛蓝星双语名著导读:局外人

TODAY'S MOST POPULAR STUDY GUIDES

出 版,天津科技翻译出版公司

出版人.蔡颢

地 址:天津市南开区白堤路 244 号

邮政编码:300192

电 话: 022-87894896

传 真: 022-87895650

网 址: www.tsttpc.com

印 刷,天津市蓟县宏图印务有限公司

发 行:全国新华书店

版本记录: 846×1092 32 开本 4.5 印张 90 千字

2008年1月第1版 2008年1月第1次印刷

定价:9.00元

版权所有·侵权必究

(如有印装问题、可与出版社调换)

哈佛蓝星双语名著导读(50 册)

Today's Most Popular Study Guides

汤姆·索亚历险记 ((The Adventures of Tom Sawyer) 哈克贝利·芬历险记 (The Adventures of Huckelberry Finn) 西线无战事 (All Quiet on the Western Front) 哈利·波特与魔法石 (Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone) 觉醒 (The Awakening) 宠儿 (Beloved) 最蓝的眼睛 (The Bluest Eve) 美丽新世界 (Brave New World) 野性的呼唤 (The Call of the Wild) 麦田守望者 (The Catcher in the Rye) 第二十二条军规 (Catch-22) 炼狱 (The Crucible) 推销员之死 (Death of a Salesman) 华氏 451 度 (Fahrenheit 451) 永别了.武器 (A Farewell to Arms) 弗兰肯斯坦 (Frankenstein) 愤怒的葡萄 (The Grapes of Wrath) 了不起的盖茨比 (The Great Gatsby) 飘 (Gone with the Wind) 黑暗的中心 (Heart of Darkness) 广岛 (Hiroshima) 土生子 (Native Son) 隐形人 (Invisible Man) 简·爱 (Jane Eyre)

喜福会 (The Joy Luck Club)

珍珠 (The Pearl)

屠场 (The Jungle)

雾都孤儿 (Oliver Twist)

蝇王 (Lord of the Flies)

一个青年艺术家的画像 (A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man)

鲁滨孙飘流记 (Robinson Crusoe)

白鲸 (Moby-Dick)

喧哗与骚动 (The Sound and the Fury)

苔丝 (Tess of the d'Urbervilles)

人与鼠 (Of Mice and Men)

老人与海 (The Old Man and the Sea)

金银岛 (Treasure Island)

傲慢与偏见 (Pride and Prejudice)

红色英勇勋章 (The Red Badge of Courage)

太阳依旧升起 (The Sun Also Rises)

一个人的和平 (A Separate Peace)

红字 (The Scarlet Letter)

双城记 (A Tale of Two Cities)

欲望号街车 (A Streetcar Named Desire)

他们的眼睛望着上帝 (Their Eyes Were Watching God)

瓦解 (Things Fall Apart)

杀死一只知更鸟 (To Kill a Mockinghird)

汤姆叔叔的小屋 (Uncle Tom's Cabin)

远大前程 (Great Expectation)

呼啸山庄 (Wuthering Heights)

哈佛蓝星双语名著导读(新 28 册)

Today's Most Popular Study Guides

安琪拉的灰烬 (Angela's Ashes)

冷山 (Cold Mountain)

浮士德博士 (Doctor Faustus)

堂吉诃德 (Don Quixote)

艰难时世 (Hard Times)

小妇人 (Little Women)

失乐园 (Paradise Lost)

坎特伯雷故事集 (The Canterbury Tales)

局外人 (The Stranger)

尤利西斯 (Ulysses)

瓦尔登湖 (Walden)

玩偶之家 (A Doll's House)

印度之行 (A Passage to India)

安娜·卡列尼娜 (Anna Karenina)

黑孩子 (Black Boy)

罪与罚 (Crime and Punishment)

都柏林人 (Dubliners)

爱玛 (Emma)

丧钟为谁而鸣 (For Whom the Bell Tolls)

格列佛游记 (Gulliver's Travels)

悲惨世界 (Les Misérables)

包法利夫人 (Madam Bovary)

百年孤独 (One Hundred Years of Solitude)

所罗门之歌 (Song of Solomon)

基督山伯爵 (The Count of Monte Cristo) 魔戒前传: 霍比特人 (The Hobbit) 卡斯特桥市长 (The Mayor of Casterbridge) 战争与和平 (War and Peace)

CONTENTS EX

CONTEXT ··········· 2 来龙·去脉
Camus, Existentialism & the Stranger
PLOT OVERVIEW ····································
CHARACTER LIST ······· 18 角色・亮相
ANALYSIS OF MAJOR CHARACTERS ······ 28 主角・賞
Meursault 默尔索 28
Raymond Sintes 莱蒙·散太斯30
Marie Cardona 玛丽·卡多娜 32
THEMES, MOTIFS & SYMBOLS
The Irrationality of the Universe ···································
The Meaninglessness of Human Life
The Importance of the Physical World ············· 40 感官世界的重要性
Decay and Death 腐烂与死亡 40
Watching and Observation 注视与观察 42
The Courtroom 法庭44
The Crucifix 十字架 ······ 44
SUMMARY & ANALYSIS ······· 48 新 章・取 义

PART	Ⅰ 第一部		48
	Chapter 1	第1章	48
	Chapters 2-3	第 2~3 章	56
	Chapters 4-5	第 4~5 章	64
	Chapter 6	第 6 章	72
PART	Ⅱ 第二部		78
	Chapters 1-2	第 1~2 章	78
	Chapters 3-4	第 3~4 章	86
	Chapter 5	第5章	94
IMPORTAN 语出・有因	T QUOTATIONS	S EXPLAINED	104
KEY FACTS 作品档案	3		112
STUDY QUI 问题・论题	ESTIONS & ESS	AY TOPICS	120
= :	-		120
Suggest	ted Essay Topics	推荐论题	126
REVIEW & 回味・深入	RESOURCES ·		130
	选一		130
•		Reading 相关链接	

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

lbert Camus was born on November 7, 1913, in French colonial Algeria. In 1914, his father was killed in World War I, at the Battle of the Marne. Albert, his mother, and his brother shared a two-bedroom apartment with the family's maternal grandmother and a paralyzed uncle. Despite his family's extreme poverty, Camus attended the University of Algiers, supporting his education by working a series of odd jobs. However, one of several severe attacks of tuberculosis forced him to drop out of school. The poverty and illness Camus experienced as a youth greatly influenced his writing.

After dropping out of the university, Camus eventually entered the world of political journalism. While working for an anti-colonialist newspaper, he wrote extensively about poverty in Algeria. From 1935 to 1938, Camus ran the Théâtre de l'Equipe, an organization that attempted to attract working-class audiences to performances of great dramatic works. During World War II, Camus went to Paris and became a leading writer for the anti-German resistance movement. He was also the editor of *Combat*, an important underground newspaper.

While in wartime Paris, Camus developed his philosophy of the absurd. A major component of this philosophy was Camus's assertion that life has no rational or redeeming meaning. The experience of World War II led many other intellectuals to similar conclusions. Faced with the horrors of Hitler's

来だ・去除

1913年11月7日,阿尔伯特·加缪生于法国殖民地阿尔及利亚。1914年第一次世界大战期间,父亲死于缅因之役。阿尔伯特、母亲和弟弟被迫同姥姥及一个瘫痪的舅舅挤在一个只有两间卧室的公寓房里。阿尔伯特不顾家里极端贫困,上了阿尔及尔大学,靠打工支付学费。然而,由于肺病几次复发,加缪被迫退学。加缪年轻时所经历的贫困和疾病对他的写作产生了很大的影响。

退学后,加缪最后从事的是政治新闻工作。在一家反殖民地统治的报纸工作时,加缪写了大量的反映阿尔及利亚贫困的文章。1935 到 1938 年间,加缪创办了剧团,组织的主要目的是吸引广大的工人阶级群众来观看精彩戏剧作品的演出。第二次大战期间,加缪去了巴黎,成为反对德国法西斯抵抗运动的主要撰稿人。另外,加缪也是一份重要地下报纸《战斗报》的编辑。

在战时的巴黎,加缪发展了他的荒诞哲学思想。 加缪哲学所宣扬的一个主要观点是:生命是非理性的 或者说没有救赎性意义。二战的经历也使许多其他的 知识分子得出相似的结论。面对西特勒纳粹统治的恐 怖和战争的惨无人寰的杀戮,许多人已不再接受人类



Nazi regime and the unprecedented slaughter of the War, many could no longer accept that human existence had any purpose or discernible meaning. Existence seemed simply, to use Camus's term, absurd.

The Stranger, Camus's first novel, is both a brilliantly crafted story and an illustration of Camus's absurdist world view. Published in 1942, the novel tells the story of an emotionally detached, amoral young man named Meursault. He does not cry at his mother's funeral, does not believe in God, and kills a man he barely knows without any discernible motive. For his crime, Meursault is deemed a threat to society and sentenced to death. When he comes to accept the "gentle indifference of the world," he finds peace with himself and with the society that persecutes him.

Camus's absurdist philosophy implies that moral orders have no rational or natural basis. Yet Camus did not approach the world with moral indifference, and he believed that life's lack of a "higher" meaning should not necessarily lead one to despair. On the contrary, Camus was a persistent humanist. He is noted for his faith in man's dignity in the face of what he saw as a cold, indifferent universe.

In 1942, the same year that *The Stranger* was published, Camus also published *The Myth of Sisyphus*, his famous philosophical essay on the absurd. These two works helped establish Camus's reputation as an important and brilliant literary figure. Over the course of his career he produced numerous novels, plays, and essays that further developed his philosophy. Among his most notable novels are *The Plague*, published in 1947, and *The Fall*, published in 1956. Along with *The Myth of Sisyphus*, *The Rebel* stands as his best-known

存在有任何目的或可辩意义的观点。用加缪的话来说,存在好像是绝对荒谬的。

加缪的第一部小说《局外人》可谓是构思巧妙,也是加缪荒诞主义世界观的诠释。《局外人》出版于1942年,讲述了一个情感上冷漠淡然、反传统道德的年轻人默尔索的故事。他在母亲下葬时没有落泪,拒绝相信上帝,甚至无缘无故地杀了一个素不相识的人。由于犯罪,默尔索被视为社会的威胁而被处以极刑。当他逐渐接受"这个世界动人的冷漠"时,他内心十分平静,和即将判处他死刑的社会达成了和解。

加缪荒诞哲学思想暗示人类的道德秩序没有合理的或自然的根据。然而加缪却以一种积极的态度走进世界,他认为,生活缺乏"更高"的意义并不意味着人就会因此而绝望。 相反, 加缪是一个坚持不懈的人文主义者,以相信人在这个残忍和冷漠的世界面前仍可保持自己的尊严而著称。

1942年,《局外人》出版的同年,加缪另一部关于荒诞的哲学随笔《西绪福斯神话》也问世了。这两部作品确立了加缪作为一名不可多得而且才华横溢的文学巨匠的声誉。在他的创作生涯中,加缪创造出大量的小说、剧本和随笔,进一步阐释了他的哲学思想。出版于1947年的《鼠疫》和1956年的《堕落》都是其中很有名的小说。《西绪福斯神话》和《反抗者》是加缪最著名的哲学随笔。1957年,为了褒奖他对法国文学以



philosophical essay. In recognition of his contribution to French and world literature, Camus was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1957. Tragically, he died in an automobile accident just three years later.

In the midst of the widespread intellectual and moral bewilderment that followed World War II, Camus's was a voice advocating the values of justice and human dignity. Though his career was cut short, he remains one of the most influential authors of the twentieth century, regarded both for the quality of his fiction and for the depth and insightfulness of his philosophy.

Camus, Existentialism & the Stranger

The Stranger is often referred to as an "existential" novel, but this description is not necessarily accurate. The term "existentialism" is a broad and far-reaching classification that means many different things to many different people, and is often misapplied or overapplied. As it is most commonly used, existentialism refers to the idea that there is no "higher" meaning to the universe or to man's existence, and no rational order to the events of the world. According to this common definition of existentialism, human life is not invested with a redemptive or affirming purpose—there is nothing be-yond man's physical existence.

Some ideas in *The Stranger* clearly resemble this working definition of existentialism, but the broader philosophy of existentialism includes aspects far beyond this definition that are not present in *The Stranger*. Moreover, Camus himself rejected the application of the "existential" label to *The Stranger*. Hence, this SparkNote approaches *The Stranger* from the

及世界文学的贡献,加缪被授予诺贝尔文学奖。三年后,加缪因车祸不幸去世。

二战后,学术上和道德上都广泛处于昏聩混乱的状态,在此期间,加缪发出呼声,倡导正义的价值和人的尊严。尽管加缪的创造生涯突然终止,但从他小说的质量及其哲学思想的深邃和洞察力来看,加谬仍不失为20世纪最有影响力的作家之一。

加缪、存在主义和《局外人》

《局外人》一般被认为是存在主义小说,但这种说法严格来说并不准确。"存在主义"这一概念有着极其博大精深的内涵,不同的人对它有不同的理解,而且常常被人误用或滥用。一般说来,存在主义是指宇宙及人的存在没有"崇高"意义,世界上的一切事情均无合理秩序。从它的普遍定义而言,人的生命没有救赎性或确定性目的——在人类的肉体存在之外一无所有。

《局外人》中体现的一些观点恰恰和存在主义的现行定义有相似之处,但存在主义哲学思想宽泛,包含了很多《局外人》中没有的观点。而且,加缪本人也拒绝把《局外人》归为存在主义哲学的范畴。因此蓝星读本从加缪荒诞哲学的角度解读《局外人》。"荒诞"是



philosophical perspective of the absurd. "The absurd" is a term Camus himself coined, and a philosophy that he himself developed. Reading *The Stranger* with Camus's philosophy of the absurd in mind sheds a good deal of light on the text.

Although Camus's philosophical ideas resonate strongly within the text, it is important to keep in mind that *The Stranger* is a novel, not a philosophical essay. When reading the novel, character development, plot, and prose style demand just as much attention as the specifics of the absurd. This SparkNote only discusses the absurd when such discussion provides insight on the text. Otherwise, the focus of this SparkNote remains on the text itself, as with any great work of literature.