

哈佛

蓝星双语名著导读

Today's Most Popular Study Guides

包法利夫人 Madam Bovary

〔法〕 Gustave Flaubert 原著
Margaret Miller 导读
Brian Phillips 翻译
胥丽华

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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”系列是全美最流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

Gustave Flaubert once remarked, “Madame Bovary, c’est moi” (“Madame Bovary is me”). On the surface, this comment seems ridiculous; the circumstances of Flaubert’s life have nothing in common with those he created for his most famous character. Flaubert was born in 1821 in Rouen, France. Emma Bovary’s father is an uneducated farmer, whereas Flaubert’s father was a respected and wealthy doctor. In addition, Emma dreams of becoming sophisticated and cosmopolitan, while Flaubert moved in the highest literary circles in Paris. Finally, Emma endures an unhappy marriage and seeks out lovers. On the contrary, the reclusive Flaubert spent most of his time living in solitude.

Since their biographies are so strikingly dissimilar, Flaubert’s comment probably meant that he and his character shared many of the same struggles and desires. Emma Bovary becomes obsessed with an idealized vision of romantic love. Similarly, Flaubert became fixated at a young age upon an older woman named Elisa Schlessinger, with whom he fantasized about having a romantic relationship for many years. Emma suffers from ill health and a nervous condition; Flaubert also suffered from poor health and may have had epilepsy. Though he was an esteemed writer, Flaubert was afflicted with an abiding pessimism that caused him to sink into frequent depressions, just as Emma does when she realizes she never can have what she most desires.

来龙·去脉

古斯塔夫·福楼拜曾经说过：“包法利夫人是我。”从表面上看，这个评论很荒唐，因为福楼拜的生活环境与他所创作的最著名的人物的生活环境没有一点儿相似之处。福楼拜于1821年出生于法国的鲁昂。爱玛·包法利的父亲是个没有文化的农民，而福楼拜的父亲是个受人尊敬的富有的医生。另外，爱玛梦想变得老练世故，梦想着周游世界，而福楼拜在巴黎进入了最高级的文学圈。爱玛婚姻生活不幸福，因此在外找情人，而隐居的福楼拜大部分时间都是独居。

他们的生平如此相异，因此，福楼拜的评论可能意指他与他的人物有过同样的斗争和愿望。爱玛·包法利将浪漫爱情理想化，并对此着迷。同样，福楼拜在年轻时曾对一位名叫伊丽萨·舒尔辛格的老妇人着迷，并幻想着与其保持多年的浪漫关系。爱玛身体不好，精神紧张；福楼拜身体也不好，可能还有癫痫病。尽管福楼拜是个令人尊敬的作家，但他长期悲观，并因此常常抑郁，就像爱玛意识到她永远不能得到她所想要的东西时的表现一样。

Flaubert, too, could never attain what he most wanted. He remained lonely and bitter throughout his life as a writer. Though admired by his French contemporaries, Flaubert was deeply hurt by the moral outrage *Madame Bovary* provoked at its publication in 1857. The novel depicted extramarital sex in what were, for the time, graphic terms, and Flaubert and his publisher were put on trial for violation of public morals. They were acquitted, but the experience intensified Flaubert's hatred of middle-class morality.

The hatred of middle-class values is strongly apparent in *Madame Bovary*. In Flaubert's lifetime, France was caught in the throes of immense social upheaval. The Revolution of 1789 and the imperial reign of Napoleon were recent memories, and the collapse of the aristocracy was paralleled by the rise of a new middle class—or bourgeoisie—made up of merchants and capitalists with commercial, rather than inherited, fortunes. As a member of the educated elite, Flaubert found the moral conservatism, rough manners, and unsophisticated taste of this new class appalling. He attacked the merchant class in novels such as *Madame Bovary*, the story of a woman imprisoned by her middle-class surroundings, and in another novel, *Sentimental Education*.


In addition to criticizing the middle class, Flaubert's novel also reacted against romanticism. Romantic writers, who were popular in France between the late eighteenth and mid-nineteenth centuries, wrote emotional, subjective novels that stressed feeling at the expense of facts and reason. When Flaubert began writing, a new school called realism had started challenging romantic idealism with books that focused on the harsh realities of life. This school included other French


福楼拜也不能得到他最想要的。作为一个作家，他一生凄苦孤单。福楼拜被当时的法国所敬仰，但1857年《包法利夫人》出版时遭到了道德抨击，福楼拜被深深地伤害。小说用当时人们认为露骨的语言描写通奸，福楼拜和他的出版商因为违反公共道德而受审。虽然最后他们被宣判无罪，但这次经历使福楼拜更加憎恨中产阶级道德。

《包法利夫人》充分展现了对中产阶级价值观的憎恨。在福楼拜时代，法国正经历着剧烈的社会变革。1789年革命和拿破仑的帝国统治使人记忆犹新，贵族崩溃后，一个新的中产阶级兴起——新兴阶级由商人和自己有商业资产而非继承财产的资本家构成。作为学者名流中的一员，福楼拜发现新兴阶级道德的保守、举止的粗鲁和品位的低级令人厌恶。他在小说《包法利夫人》——一个被其中产阶级环境所束缚的女人的故事——和另一部小说《情感教育》中对商人阶级进行了抨击。


福楼拜的小说不仅批评了中产阶级，也对浪漫主义进行了反击。浪漫主义作家在18世纪末和19世纪中期的法国很受欢迎，他们的小说充满情感，带有主观性，强调感情的作用，而忽视了事实和理智。当福楼拜开始写作时，一个新的流派——现实主义已经开始挑战浪漫主义理念，而此类作品关注的是严峻的生活现实。这个流派还包括司汤达、奥诺雷·巴尔扎克等法

writers such as Stendhal and Honoré Balzac, as well as English writers like George Eliot and Thomas Hardy. Unlike his contemporaries, however, Flaubert recognized a strong streak of romanticism in himself. In *Madame Bovary*, romanticism is present, but Flaubert always treats it with irony. Flaubert allows himself a few romantic moments but recognizes their flaws.

Though it was his first novel, *Madame Bovary* is Flaubert's most accomplished and admired work. In many ways, the novel provides the blueprint for the genre of the modern novel. For example, Flaubert was a pioneering stylist, matching the style of his prose to the action of his story in a remarkable new way. Where other realist novels of the mid-nineteenth century used detached, objective narration, Flaubert's prose conveys the mood of his characters. When Emma is bored and restless, the prose plods dully; when she experiences sensual pleasure, it moves rapturously and swiftly. We frequently see this technique of communicating mood through language in novels today. 

包法利夫人 

国作家和乔治·艾略特、托马斯·哈代等英国作家。然而，与同时代的人不同，福楼拜意识到他自己就非常浪漫。《包法利夫人》体现出了浪漫主义，但福楼拜总是以讽刺的口吻处理它。福楼拜允许自己有浪漫时刻，但他能认清其瑕疵。

虽然《包法利夫人》是福楼拜的第一部小说，但它却是最成功的、最令人敬佩的作品。这部小说在许多方面都为现代小说的发展提供了蓝图。例如，福楼拜是一位先驱文体家，他以异常全新的手法将散文的文体和小说的进程有机地结合起来。19世纪中期的其他现实主义作品采用不偏不倚的客观叙述，而福楼拜的散文传递的则是其人物的心境。爱玛烦躁不安时，散文进展得也沉闷；当她体会了性的快乐时，散文也进展得欢快迅捷。我们常常能在当今的小说中看到这样用语言传递心境的技巧。 

PLOT OVERVIEW

Madame Bovary begins when Charles Bovary is a young boy, unable to fit in at his new school and ridiculed by his new classmates. As a child, and later when he grows into a young man, Charles is mediocre and dull. He fails his first medical exam and only barely manages to become a second-rate country doctor. His mother marries him off to a widow who dies soon afterward, leaving Charles much less money than he expected.

Charles soon falls in love with Emma, the daughter of a patient, and the two decide to marry. After an elaborate wedding, they set up house in Tostes, where Charles has his practice. But marriage doesn't live up to Emma's romantic expectations. Ever since she lived in a convent as a young girl, she has dreamed of love and marriage as a solution to all her problems. After she attends an extravagant ball at the home of a wealthy nobleman, she begins to dream constantly of a more sophisticated life. She grows bored and depressed when she compares her fantasies to the humdrum reality of village life, and eventually her listlessness makes her ill. When Emma becomes pregnant, Charles decides to move to a different town in hopes of reviving her health.

In the new town of Yonville, the Bovarys meet Homais, the town pharmacist, a pompous windbag who loves to hear himself speak. Emma also meets Leon, a law clerk, who, like her, is bored with rural life and loves to escape through ro-