

哈佛

蓝星双语名著导读

Today's Most Popular Study Guides

堂吉诃德

Don Quixote

〔西〕 Miguel de Cervantes 原著

Brian Phillips 导读

Sara Davidson

孙洪振 翻译

SMARTER

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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

Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra was born in 1547 to a poor Spanish doctor. He joined the army at twenty-one and fought against Turkey at sea and Italy on land. In 1575, pirates kidnapped Cervantes and his brother and sold them as slaves to the Moors, the longtime Muslim enemies of Catholic Spain. Cervantes ended up in Algiers. He attempted to escape his enslavement three times and was eventually ransomed in 1580 and returned to Spain.

Only with the publication of the first volume of *Don Quixote*, in 1604, did Cervantes achieve financial success and popular renown. *Don Quixote* became an instant success, and its popularity even spawned an unauthorized sequel by a writer who used the name Avellaneda. This sequel appeared several years after the original volume, and it inspired Cervantes to hurry along his own second volume, which he published in 1614. Cervantes died the following year, in 1615.

Many of *Don Quixote*'s recurring elements are drawn from Cervantes's life: the presence of Algerian pirates on the Spanish coast, the exile of the enemy Moors, the frustrated prisoners whose failed escape attempts cost them dearly, the disheartening battles displaying Spanish courage in the face of plain defeat, and even the ruthless ruler of Algiers. Cervantes's biases pervade the novel as well, most notably in the form of a mistrust of foreigners.

Funded by silver and gold pouring in from its American

来龙·去脉

米盖尔·德·塞万提斯·萨阿维德拉于1547年出生在西班牙一个穷困潦倒的医生家里。他21岁入伍,参加过抗击土耳其的海战以及意大利的陆战。1575年,海盗绑架了他和他的兄弟,并且把他们卖给了摩尔人为奴,而一直以来信奉伊斯兰教的摩尔人是信仰基督教的西班牙人的宿敌。塞万提斯最后被掳到阿尔及尔。他曾三次尝试逃跑,最终于1580年被赎回西班牙。

直到1604年《堂吉诃德》第一部的出版,塞万提斯才得以获得经济上的成功而且成为家喻户晓的人物。《堂吉诃德》一举成名,其知名度之高以至出现了署名为阿维利亚纳达假冒的小说续集。这部续集是在《堂吉诃德》第一部出版几年后出现的,这促使塞万提斯急忙着手第二部的创作。1614年,《堂吉诃德》的第二部正式出版发行。第二年,即1615年,塞万提斯逝世。

《堂吉诃德》中反复出现的许多情景来自于塞万提斯的生活:西班牙海岸出没的阿尔及尔海盗,对敌对的摩尔人的驱逐,因数次逃跑尝试失败而付出惨重代价的沮丧的囚犯,西班牙人面对惨败时的沮丧和战斗中体现出来的勇气,甚至还有阿尔及尔残暴的统治者。而塞万提斯的偏见也贯穿于小说始终,最明显地体现在他对外国人的猜疑上。

金银从美洲殖民地大量流入西班牙国内,在这些

colonies, Spain was at the height of its European domination during Cervantes's life. But Spain also suffered some of its most crippling defeats during this time, including the crushing of its seemingly invincible armada by the English in 1588. The tale of the captive, which begins in Chapter 39 of the First Part of *Don Quixote*, recounts in detail many of the historical battles in which Cervantes himself participated. In this sense, *Don Quixote* is very much a historical novel.

Nevertheless, the novel illustrates Spain's divergent worlds. Spain at the time was caught in the tumult of a new age, and Cervantes tried to create in *Don Quixote* a place to discuss human identity, morality, and art within this ever-shifting time. Though the Renaissance gave rise to a new humanism in European literature, popular writing continued to be dominated by romances about knights in shining armor practicing the code of chivalry. Chivalry emphasized the protection of the weak, idealized women, and celebrated the role of the wandering knight, who traveled from place to place performing good deeds. Books of chivalry tended to contain melodramatic, fantastical stories about encounters with cruel giants, rescues of princesses in distress, and battles with evil enchanters—highly stylized accounts of shallow characters playing out age-old dramas.

On one level, the first volume of *Don Quixote* is a parody of the romances of Cervantes's time. Don Quixote rides out like any other knight-errant, searching for the same principles and goals and engaging in similar battles. During these battles, he invokes chivalric ideals, regardless of how ridiculous his adventures may be. On another level, however, the adventures of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza in the novel's First


金银的资助下,塞万提斯生活时代的西班牙在欧洲居于统治地位,盛极一时。但是,在此期间,西班牙也遭受了最惨重的失败,如英国人在1588年重创了西班牙所谓的无敌舰队。在《堂吉诃德》第一部第39章开头,那个俘虏所讲述的故事涵盖了历史上许多著名的战斗,而塞万提斯本人也参加了这些战斗。从这个意义上说,《堂吉诃德》更像是一部历史小说。

尽管如此,小说还是再现了西班牙形形色色的不同社会领域。当时的西班牙正处在一个新时代的波动期,塞万提斯试图在《堂吉诃德》这部小说中开辟出一片空间来讨论这一不断变化时期的人性、道德及艺术。尽管欧洲文学的人文主义产生于文艺复兴时期,但是描写身披闪光盔甲践行骑士道的传奇故事仍然广泛流行。骑士道强调保护弱者,把女性理想化,歌颂游侠骑士的作用。游侠骑士奔波于各地,广施善行。骑士小说往往包含了充满戏剧性的、荒诞不经的故事,如遭遇凶狠的巨人,救助身逢险地的公主,与邪恶的魔法师作战。这些都是那些平凡角色演绎出的古老剧本的老套记述。

从一个层面来看,《堂吉诃德》第一部是塞万提斯时代传奇故事的模仿作品。堂吉诃德如同其他游侠骑士一样骑马出去,寻找相同的道义和目标,介入相似的战斗。在这些战斗中,不管他的冒险经历有多么荒唐,他都会乞灵于骑士道的完美典范。但是,从另一个层面来看,在小说的第一部,堂吉诃德和桑丘·潘沙的


Part attempt to describe a code of honor that could serve as an example for a Spain that was confused by war and by its own technological and social successes. Cervantes applies this code of values to a world in which such values are out of date.

In the Second Part, however, Cervantes provides the answer to questions about identity and codes of conduct in the personalities of Don Quixote and especially his sidekick, Sancho Panza. The Second Part is a textured work with responsive and credible characters who engage one another in sincere and meaningful ways. Cervantes wanted to place his novel within a literary tradition that was fluctuating at the time, and the novel's numerous discussions of playwriting, poetry, and literature mark this effort to understand the changes in the intellectual environment.

Cervantes also includes social and religious commentary in *Don Quixote*. He bitterly criticizes the class structure in Spain, where outmoded concepts of nobility and property prevailed even as education became more widespread among the lower classes. The arrogance of the Duke and the Duchess in the Second Part highlights how unacceptable Cervantes found these class distinctions to be. Likewise, the prevailing of Sancho and Teresa Panza's wisdom at the end of the novel is a victory for old-fashioned goodness and wisdom in the face of a world that makes people practical but petty. Finally, Cervantes, who was briefly excommunicated from the Catholic church in 1587, discusses the church in the novel as well. Sancho's self-identification as an "old Christian," in particular, informs the new morality he represents. 

冒险经历意在描述一种礼仪规则,给饱受战争以及技术和社会成功所带来困惑的西班牙树立一个榜样。塞万提斯把价值准则应用于这些价值观已经过时的世界里。

但是在第二部,塞万提斯就堂吉诃德的个性,尤其是与他的伙伴桑丘·潘沙的个性有关的身份和行为准则问题给出了答案。第二部是一部情节错综交织的作品,作品里的人物反应迅速、真实可信,以一种真实而富有意义的方式结合在一起。塞万提斯想把自己的小说置于当时不断变化的文学传统之中,小说里面对剧本创作、诗歌和文学作品所做出的大量的讨论,说明作者在努力理解理性环境中的变化。

塞万提斯在《堂吉诃德》中还纳入了社会和宗教评论,他大肆抨击西班牙的阶级结构。在西班牙,即使当教育在下层阶级中变得更加普遍时,有关贵族和财产的过时观念还很盛行。在第二部里,公爵和公爵夫人的傲慢突出了塞万提斯所发现的这些阶级差别的不合理性。同样,桑丘和特雷莎·潘沙在小说结尾部分占了上风,表明老派美德和智慧在面对一个使人们变得功利渺小的世界时取得了胜利。最后,塞万提斯也在小说中对教会进行了讨论,他在1587年被天主教会暂时驱逐出教。桑丘自称“老基督徒”,这种自我认同尤其表现出他所代表的新道德规范。

PLOT OVERVIEW

Don Quixote is a middle-aged gentleman from the region of La Mancha in central Spain. Obsessed with the chivalrous ideals touted in books he has read, he decides to take up his lance and sword to defend the helpless and destroy the wicked. After a first failed adventure, he sets out on a second one with a somewhat befuddled laborer named Sancho Panza, whom he has persuaded to accompany him as his faithful squire. In return for Sancho's services, Don Quixote promises to make Sancho the wealthy governor of an isle. On his horse, Rocinante, a barn nag well past his prime, Don Quixote rides the roads of Spain in search of glory and grand adventure. He gives up food, shelter, and comfort, all in the name of a peasant woman, Dulcinea del Toboso, whom he envisions as a princess.

On his second expedition, Don Quixote becomes more of a bandit than a savior, stealing from and hurting baffled and justifiably angry citizens while acting out against what he perceives as threats to his knighthood or to the world. Don Quixote abandons a boy, leaving him in the hands of an evil farmer simply because the farmer swears an oath that he will not harm the boy. He steals a barber's basin that he believes to be the mythic Mambrino's helmet, and he becomes convinced of the healing powers of the Balsam of Fierbras, an elixir that makes him so ill that, by comparison, he later feels healed. Sancho stands by Don Quixote, often bearing the brunt of the punishments that arise from Don Quixote's behavior.

堂吉诃德是西班牙中部拉曼却地区的一位中年绅士。由于迷上了他所读书籍中宣扬的骑士理想,他决定拿起长矛和宝剑去除暴安良。在第一次历险失败之后,他和一个叫做桑丘·潘沙的农夫开始了第二次历险。他说服桑丘·潘沙当他的侍从跟随他左右。作为回报,堂吉诃德允诺让桑丘成为富庶的海岛总督。堂吉诃德骑在那匹他命名为罗西纳特的已过壮年的瘦马上,走遍西班牙的大路寻找荣耀和伟大的奇遇。他以一个叫杜尔西内娅·德尔·托波索的村姑的名义禁食、露宿野外以及放弃安逸的生活。他把这个姑娘想象成了公主。

在他的第二次探险经历中,堂吉诃德更像是强盗而非救世主。当他认为有什么事情对骑士精神和整个世界造成威胁并采取行动时,他就会从普通百姓那里窃取东西,无缘无故地伤害他们,致使百姓困惑,愤怒不已,显然他们的反应是无可非议的。堂吉诃德丢下一个小男孩,使他落入一个邪恶农民的手里,仅仅是因为这个农民发誓不会伤害小男孩。他抢走一个理发师的脸盆,认为这个脸盆是神奇的曼布利诺头盔。他对菲亚拉弗拉斯香油治愈创伤的药力深信不疑。这种万能灵药起初令他难受不已,相比刚刚服下的情景,后来他感觉好多了,好似痊愈了。桑丘站在堂吉诃德一边,堂吉诃德招来的惩罚报复,他经常是首当其冲。

The story of Don Quixote's deeds includes the stories of those he meets on his journey. Don Quixote witnesses the funeral of a student who dies as a result of his love for a disdainful lady turned shepherdess. He frees a wicked and devious galley slave, Gines de Pasamonte, and unwittingly reunites two bereaved couples, Cardenio and Lucinda, and Ferdinand and Dorothea, torn apart by Ferdinand's treachery. The four lovers finally come together at an inn where Don Quixote sleeps, dreaming that he is battling a giant.

Along the way, the simple Sancho plays the straight man to Don Quixote, trying his best to correct his master's outlandish fantasies. Two of Don Quixote's friends, the priest and the barber, come to drag him home. Believing that he is under the force of an enchantment, he accompanies them, thus ending his second expedition and the First Part of the novel.

The Second Part of the novel begins with a passionate invective against a phony sequel of *Don Quixote* that was published in the interim between Cervantes's two parts. Everywhere Don Quixote goes, his reputation—gleaned by others from both the real and the false versions of the story—precedes him.

As the two embark on their journey, Sancho lies to Don Quixote, telling him that an evil enchanter has transformed Dulcinea into a peasant girl. Undoing this enchantment, in which even Sancho comes to believe, becomes Don Quixote's chief goal.

Don Quixote meets a Duke and Duchess who conspire to play tricks on him. They make a servant dress up as Merlin, for example, and tell Don Quixote that Dulcinea's enchantment—which they know to be a hoax—can be undone only if

有关堂吉诃德事迹的故事也包括了他在路上遇到的一些人的故事。堂吉诃德亲眼目睹了一个学生的葬礼,这个学生是由于爱上了一个十分傲慢的姑娘而死的,这个姑娘后来成为了牧羊女。堂吉诃德释放了一个叫希内斯·德·帕萨蒙特的奸诈阴险的苦役犯,并凑巧成全了两对离散的情侣,一对是卡德尼奥和卢辛达,另一对是费尔南多和多罗脱奥,是由于费尔南多感情上的背叛而分离的。两对恋人最终相聚在堂吉诃德住宿的客店,在那儿堂吉诃德则正在梦中与一个巨人鏖战。

一路上,头脑简单的桑丘扮演了堂吉诃德的配角,尽力纠正他主人稀奇古怪的想法。堂吉诃德的两个朋友牧师和理发师赶来拉他回家。堂吉诃德以为自己着了魔,便跟他们一起走了,于是他的第二次历险及小说的第一部到此结束。

小说的第二部开头猛烈抨击了一部假冒的《堂吉诃德》续集,它是介于塞万提斯的两部作品之间出版的。堂吉诃德每到一处,人们都是未见其人,先闻其名,这些人都是从有关他的故事的真正版本和冒牌版本了解他的。

当主仆二人动身启程时,桑丘向堂吉诃德撒谎说,一个邪恶的魔法师已经把杜尔西内娅变成了一个村姑。消除魔法成了堂吉诃德主要的目标,甚至桑丘也是这么认为。

堂吉诃德遇到了公爵和公爵夫人,他们设计打算玩弄堂吉诃德。比如,尽管他们知道杜尔西内娅着魔只是一个骗局,却让一个仆人扮成梅尔林,并且告诉

Sancho whips himself 3,300 times on his naked backside. Under the watch of the Duke and Duchess, Don Quixote and Sancho undertake several adventures. They set out on a flying wooden horse, hoping to slay a giant who has turned a princess and her lover into metal figurines and bearded the princess's female servants.

During his stay with the Duke, Sancho becomes governor of a fictitious isle. He rules for ten days until he is wounded in an onslaught the Duke and Duchess sponsor for their entertainment. Sancho reasons that it is better to be a happy laborer than a miserable governor.

A young maid at the Duchess's home falls in love with Don Quixote, but he remains a staunch worshipper of Dulcinea. Their never-consummated affair amuses the court to no end. Finally, Don Quixote sets out again on his journey, but his demise comes quickly. Shortly after his arrival in Barcelona, the Knight of the White Moon—actually an old friend in disguise—vanquishes him.

Cervantes relates the story of Don Quixote as a history, which he claims he has translated from a manuscript written by a Moor named Cide Hamete Benengeli. Cervantes becomes a party to his own fiction, even allowing Sancho and Don Quixote to modify their own histories and comment negatively upon the false history published in their names.

In the end, the beaten and battered Don Quixote forswears all the chivalric truths he followed so fervently and dies from a fever. With his death, knights-errant become extinct. Benengeli returns at the end of the novel to tell us that illustrating the demise of chivalry was his main purpose in writing the history of Don Quixote. 