

哈佛

蓝星双语名著导读

Today's Most Popular Study Guides

丧钟为谁而鸣

For Whom the Bell Tolls

〔美〕 Ernest Hemingway 原著
Anna Medvedovsky 导读
孙伟 李丹 翻译

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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

Ernest hemingway was born in 1899 in a wealthy, conservative Chicago suburb. The second of six children, he showed an early talent in writing that he honed through work on his high school's literary magazine and student newspaper. Upon graduating from high school in 1917, Hemingway moved away from home and embarked on a professional writing career, starting as a reporter for *the Kansas City Star*.

In 1918, during the height of World War I, Hemingway volunteered to serve as an ambulance driver for the Red Cross, which sent him to Italy. Within just a few weeks of his arrival, Hemingway was injured by an exploding shell and was sent to a hospital in Milan. During his recovery, he became romantically involved with a nurse—an episode that he portrayed years later in his novel *A Farewell to Arms* (1929).

After the war, Hemingway worked as a newspaper correspondent in Paris, where he moved among a circle of expatriate artists and writers, including American writers F. Scott Fitzgerald and Gertrude Stein, Irish writer James Joyce, and Spanish painter Pablo Picasso. Stein, in particular, became Hemingway's mentor. Some critics have suggested that she provided the inspiration for the character Pilar in *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, who serves as a mother figure for the protagonist, Robert Jordan.

During his time as a correspondent, Hemingway traveled extensively in Spain and developed a strong interest in Spanish culture. He became especially interested in bullfighting,

来龙·去脉

欧内斯特·海明威1899年生于芝加哥郊区一个保守的富裕家庭，家中共有六个孩子，海明威排行第二。早在中学时期，海明威就以其写作天分在学校的文学杂志和学生报上崭露头角。1917年中学毕业后，海明威离开家到《堪萨斯城明星报》当记者，从此开始了他的创作生涯。

1918年第一次世界大战最激烈时，海明威自愿参加了红十字会，被派到意大利战场开救护车。到达战场几周后，他不幸被榴散弹炸成重伤，被送往米兰医院接受治疗。疗养期间，海明威与一名护士坠入爱河。他的名著《永别了，武器》(1929)就取材于这段生活经历。

战后，海明威以报社记者的身份来到了巴黎，结识了许多侨居巴黎的艺术家和作家，包括美国作家弗兰西斯·司各特·菲茨杰拉德、格特鲁德·斯坦因、爱尔兰作家詹姆斯·乔伊斯、西班牙画家帕勃罗·毕加索等。尤其是斯坦因，他成为海明威的良师益友。一些评论家认为，正是她赋予海明威灵感，使其塑造出《丧钟为谁而鸣》中比拉尔这一形象，她给予主人公罗伯特·乔丹母亲般的关爱。

担任记者期间，海明威曾多次去西班牙，并且对西班牙文化产生了浓厚的兴趣。他尤其热衷于斗牛，他认为斗牛是西班牙独有的，它使西班



which he viewed as a uniquely Spanish experience that accustomed Spaniards to face death and thus enabled them to live fuller lives. Hemingway's interest in Spain led to literary masterpieces such as *The Sun Also Rises* (1926), a chronicle of a group of disaffected Americans in postwar France and Spain, and *Death in the Afternoon* (1932), a nonfiction work about bullfighting.

For Whom the Bell Tolls (1940) takes place during the Spanish Civil War, which ravaged the country throughout the late 1930s. Tensions in Spain began to rise as early as 1931, when a group of left-wing Republicans overthrew the country's monarchy in a bloodless coup. The new Republican government then proposed controversial religious reforms that angered right-wing Fascists, who had the support of the army and the Catholic church.

After a strong Communist turnout in the 1936 popular elections, the Fascist army commander Generalísimo Francisco Franco initiated a coup in an attempt to overthrow the Republican government. Unexpectedly, the key cities of Madrid and Barcelona remained loyal to the Republic. This divide marked the beginning of the Spanish Civil War, a conflict between the right-wing Fascists (Nationalists) and the left-wing Republicans (Loyalists), a large number of whom were Communists. Violence exploded all over Spain, and both sides committed atrocities. Many western countries saw the Spanish Civil War as a symbolic struggle between fascism and democracy. Eventually, the superior military machine of the Fascist alliance prevailed, and the war ended in the spring of 1939.

During the Spanish Civil War, Hemingway was involved

牙人习惯面对死亡的威胁，因而懂得如何更加充实地生活。海明威对西班牙的浓厚兴趣促成了他的文学巨著的诞生。例如，《太阳照常升起》（1926）描述了战后法国和西班牙境内对战争抱有不满情绪的一群美国人的生活；《死在午后》（1932）则是一部与斗牛有关的写实作品。

《丧钟为谁而鸣》（1940）所描写的故事发生在西班牙内战时期。20世纪30年代晚期，整个国家受到蹂躏。西班牙国内的紧张局势早在1931年就开始出现，当时左翼共和党人在一次和平政变中推翻了西班牙君主政体。新成立的共和政府进行了一项宗教改革，却引发了很多争议，激怒了拥有军队和天主教堂支持的右翼法西斯分子。

在1936年的民众选举中，共产党人获得了强有力的民众支持。之后，法西斯军队司令弗朗西斯科·佛朗哥将军发动政变，企图推翻共和政府。出人意料的是，马德里和巴塞罗那这两座要害城市却忠于共和政府。这次分裂标志着西班牙内战的开始，即右翼法西斯分子（民族主义者）和大多数成员是共产党人的左翼共和党人（反独立主义者）之间的斗争。内战双方都在西班牙土地上肆意实施暴行。很多西方国家将西班牙内战看作是法西斯主义和民主主义之争的象征。最后，法西斯同盟依靠先进的军事武器占了上风，1939年春战争结束。

西班牙内战期间，海明威负责为反独立主义



in the production of two Loyalist propaganda documentary films. Later in the conflict, he served as a war correspondent for the North American Newspaper Alliance. *For Whom the Bell Tolls* expresses Hemingway's strong feelings about the war, both a critique of the Republicans' leadership and a lament over the Fascists' destruction of the earthy way of life of the Spanish peasantry. The novel is set in the spring of 1937, at a time when the war had come to a standstill, a month after German troops razed the Spanish town of Guernica. At this point, the Republicans still held out some hope for victory and were planning a new offensive. *For Whom the Bell Tolls* explores themes of wartime individuality, the effects of war on its combatants, and the military bureaucracy's impersonal indifference to human life. Most important, the novel addresses the question of whether an idealistic view of the world justifies violence.

Hemingway's novels are known for portraying a particular type of hero. Critic Philip Young famously termed this figure a "code hero", a man who gracefully struggles against death and obliteration. Robert Jordan, the protagonist of *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, is a prime example of this kind of hero. The tragedy of the code hero is that he is mortal and knows that he will ultimately lose the struggle. Meanwhile, he lives according to a code—hence the term code hero—that helps him endure a life full of stress and tension with courage and grace. He appreciates the physical pleasures of this world—food, drink, sex, and so on—without obsessing over them.

Hemingway is particularly known for his journalistic prose style, which was revolutionary at the time and has influenced countless writers since. Hemingway's writing is



者创作两部宣传文献记录片。战争后期,他成为北美报业联合会的战地记者。《丧钟为谁而鸣》所表达的就是海明威对此次战争的强烈感情:既有对共和党人领导阶层的批评,又有对法西斯铁蹄践踏下的西班牙农民阶级纯朴生活的哀悼。故事发生在1937年春,德国军队将西班牙小镇格尔尼卡夷为平地后的一个月,战争进入了停顿状态。在这紧要关头,共和军仍然抱有一丝获胜的希望,并且正在计划一场新的进攻。《丧钟为谁而鸣》揭示了战争时期的人物个性特点、战争对战士们的影响以及军队官僚对人类生命毫无人性的漠视。更重要的是,小说提出了一个问题:理想的世界观能否为暴行开脱罪责?

海明威的小说以刻画某种特定类型的主人公而著名。评论家菲利普·杨将这种形象定义为“准则英雄”,即优雅地与死亡和毁灭作斗争的主人公形象。《丧钟为谁而鸣》的主人公罗伯特·乔丹就是这种英雄形象的最好例子。准则英雄的悲剧性在于他必死无疑,他清楚自己最终会在斗争中丧生。同时,他遵循着一套准则而活——因而被称为准则英雄——正是这套准则使他在生活的重压下仍然保持着非凡的勇气和优雅的风度。他尽情地享受着这个世界的物质快感——狂吃豪饮、寻欢做爱等等——但又不沉溺于其中。

海明威以其独特的新闻报道式的写作风格而著称。他的文风在当时具有革命性,并且影响了后来无数的作家。海明威的文章简朴、凝练、直



succinct and direct, although his speakers tend to give the impression that they are leaving a tremendous amount unsaid. This bold experimentation with prose earned Hemingway the 1953 Pulitzer Prize and 1954 Nobel Prize for Literature for his most popular work, the novella *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952).

Although Hemingway wrote several more novels afterward, he was never again able to match the success of *The Old Man and the Sea*. In the late 1950s, the combination of depression, deteriorating health, and frustration with his writing began to weigh heavily on him. His depression worsened, and in July 1961, he died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound in Ketchum, Idaho. Although Hemingway's long career ended sadly, his novels and short stories remain as popular today as ever before, and he maintains a reputation as one of the most innovative and influential authors of the twentieth century. 