

哈佛

蓝星双语名著导读

Today's Most Popular Study Guides

# 悲惨世界

## Les Misérables

〔法〕 Victor Hugo 原著

Brian Phillips 导读

Deborah Forbes 翻译

杜洪林 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

Victor Hugo was born in 1802 in the French town of Besancon. His father was a general in Napoléon's army, and much of his childhood was therefore spent amid the backdrop of Napoléon's campaigns in Spain and in Italy. At the age of eleven, Hugo returned to live with his mother in Paris, where he became infatuated with books and literature. By the time he was fifteen, he had already submitted one poem to a contest sponsored by the prestigious French Academy.

Hugo wrote prolifically in all genres, but his plays proved to be his earliest critical and commercial successes. France's 1830 July Revolution opened Hugo's creative floodgates, and he began producing a steady stream of work, most notably the novel *The Hunchback of Notre-Dame* (1831). Hugo also began to cultivate his interest in politics and was elected to France's National Assembly after the revolution of 1848. As Hugo grew older, his politics became increasingly leftist, and he was forced to flee France in 1851 because of his opposition to the monarch Louis Napoléon. Hugo remained in exile until 1870, when he returned to his home country as a national hero. He continued to write until his death in 1885. He was buried with every conceivable honor in one of the grandest funerals in modern French history.

Hugo remains one of the most popular and respected authors in French literature. His writings were cultural fixtures throughout the nineteenth century, and he quickly emerged as



## 来龙·去脉

1802年，维克多·雨果出生于法国的贝尚松城。他父亲是拿破仑军队的一名将军，因此，他的童年大部分是在拿破仑出征西班牙和意大利的背景下度过的。11岁时，雨果回到法国，同母亲住在巴黎，在那里，他迷恋上书籍和文学。15岁那年，在富有声望的法兰西科学院举办的一场比赛中，他递交了一首诗。

雨果是个多产的作家，而且涉猎各种文学体裁。然而，最早给他带来好评和商业成功的是他的剧作。1830年法国的七月革命打开了雨果创作的闸门，作品源源不断，其中，最负盛名的是小说《巴黎圣母院》（1831年）。雨果也开始把兴趣投向政治，1848年革命后，他被选进法国国民议会。随着年龄的增长，他的政治观越来越激进。因为他反对国王路易·波拿巴，1851年，他被迫逃出法国。雨果流亡在外直到1870年，才像民族英雄一样回到祖国。他笔耕不辍，直到1885年逝世。在现代法国历史中最盛大的葬礼上，雨果带着所有能够想象得到的荣誉被安葬。

雨果一直是法国文学史上最知名最受尊重的作家之一。他的作品是整个19世纪的文化结晶，他很快作为文学领域浪漫主义运动的领袖之一而显露头



one of the leaders of the Romantic movement in literature. Hugo also developed his own brand of imaginative realism, a literary style that combines realistic elements with exaggerated symbolism. In this style, each character represents a significant social issue of the time. Indeed, political concerns dominate much of Hugo's writing, and he used his work to champion causes such as universal suffrage and free education. Hugo believed that the modern writer had a mission to defend the less fortunate members of society. Though he often drew criticism for his politics, his passion for documenting injustice ultimately led to widespread praise for both his literary and social achievements.

Hugo began writing *Les Misérables* twenty years before its eventual publication in 1862. His goals in writing the novel were as lofty as the reputation it has subsequently acquired; *Les Misérables* is primarily a great humanitarian work that encourages compassion and hope in the face of adversity and injustice. It is also, however, a historical novel of great scope and analysis, and it provides a detailed vision of nineteenth-century French politics and society. By coupling his story of redemption with a meticulous documentation of the injustices of France's recent past, Hugo hoped *Les Misérables* would encourage a more progressive and democratic future. Driven by his commitment to reform and progress, Hugo wrote *Les Misérables* with nothing less than a literary and political revolution in mind.

*Les Misérables* employs Hugo's style of imaginative realism and is set in an artificially created human hell that emphasizes the three major predicaments of the nineteenth century. Each of the three major characters in the novel




角。雨果也形成了自己别具一格的富有想象力的现实主义，一种现实因素同夸张的象征主义相结合的文学风格。在这种风格中，作品中的每一个人物都象征着那个时代的一个重大社会问题。的确，政治热情支配着雨果的大多数写作，他以他的作品声援诸如普选权、免费教育等事业。雨果坚信，保护不幸的社会成员是现代作家的使命。虽然，由于他的政见经常招来批判，但他以不公正的现实为素材创作文学作品的激情使其在文学和社会两个领域取得成就，由此赢得了普遍赞誉。

雨果从开始写作《悲惨世界》到1862年最终出版，花了20年时间。他写这部小说的目的同小说获得的荣誉一样崇高；《悲惨世界》首先是一部伟大的人道主义作品，它鼓励在面对灾难和不公正时，展现同情并希望不泯。然而，这也是一部有着非凡见识和分析的历史小说，它展现了19世纪法国政治和社会的详细图景。通过将有关法国近代不公的详细记载与救赎的故事相结合，雨果希望《悲惨世界》能够催生一个更进步和更民主的未来。在献身革新和进步的驱使下，雨果写作《悲惨世界》只是为了心目中的文学和政治革命。

《悲惨世界》运用雨果富于想象力的现实主义风格，以人为造成的人间地狱为背景，强调19世纪的三大问题。小说中三个主要人物中的每一个都象征着三大问题中的一个问题：让·瓦尔让代表着贫困使男



symbolizes one of these predicaments: Jean Valjean represents the degradation of man in the proletariat, Fantine represents the subjection of women through hunger, and Cosette represents the atrophy of the child by darkness. In part, the novel's fame has endured because Hugo successfully created characters that serve as symbols of larger problems without being flat devices. 



人沉沦，芳汀代表着饥饿使妇女堕落，柯赛特代表着黑暗使儿童羸弱。雨果没有采取平铺直叙的文学手法，他创造的人物非常成功，他们是重大问题的象征，这也是小说的声望经久不衰的部分原因。🔥



## PLOT OVERVIEW

**T**he convict Jean Valjean is released from a French prison after serving nineteen years for stealing a loaf of bread and for subsequent attempts to escape from prison. When Valjean arrives at the town of Digne, no one is willing to give him shelter because he is an ex-convict. Desperate, Valjean knocks on the door of M. Myriel, the kindly bishop of Digne. Myriel treats Valjean with kindness, but Valjean repays the bishop by stealing his silverware. When the police arrest Valjean, Myriel covers for him, claiming that the silverware was a gift. The authorities release Valjean and Myriel makes him promise to become an honest man. Eager to fulfill his promise, Valjean masks his identity and enters the town of Montreuil-sur-mer. Under the assumed name of Madeleine, Valjean invents an ingenious manufacturing process that brings the town prosperity. He eventually becomes the town's mayor.

Fantine, a young woman from Montreuil, lives in Paris. She falls in love with Tholomyès, a wealthy student who gets her pregnant and then abandons her. Fantine returns to her home village with her daughter, Cosette. On the way to Montreuil, however, Fantine realizes that she will never be able to find work if the townspeople know that she has an illegitimate child. In the town of Montfermeil, she meets the Thénardiens, a family that runs the local inn. The Thénardiens agree to look after Cosette as long as Fantine sends them a monthly allowance.