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

卡斯特桥市长 The Mayor of Casterbridge

(英) Thomas Hardy Rebecca Gaines

原著

导读

David Hopson 曲莉

翻译

SMARTER

BETTER

FASTER



哈佛蓝星双语名著导读

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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

homas Hardy was born on June 2, 1840, in Higher Bockhampton in Dorset, a rural region of southwestern England that was to become the focus of his fiction. The child of a builder, Hardy was apprenticed at the age of sixteen to John Hicks, an architect who lived in the city of Dorchester. The location would later serve as the model for Hardy's fictional Casterbridge. Although Hardy gave serious thought to attending university and entering the church, a struggle he would dramatize in his 1895 novel Jude the Obscure, his declining religious faith and lack of money encouraged him to pursue a career in writing instead. Hardy spent nearly a dozen years toiling in obscurity and producing unsuccessful novels and poetry. Far from the Madding Crowd, published in 1874, was his first critical and financial success. Finally able to support himself as a writer, Hardy married Emma Lavinia Gifford later that year.

Although he built a reputation as a successful novelist, Hardy considered himself—first and foremost—a poet. To him, novels were primarily a means of earning a living. Like many novelists of his day, he wrote according to the conventions of serialization (the process of publishing a work in periodic installments). To insure that readers would buy a serialized novel, writers often left pressing questions unanswered at the end of each installment. This practice explains the convoluted, often incredible plots of many nineteenth-century Victorian novels. But Hardy cannot be labeled solely a Victorian

来だ・去除

托马斯·哈代于 1840 年 6 月 2 日生于多塞特郡的上博克汉普顿。这个英格兰西南部的乡村,是哈代小说中着重描写的地方。身为建筑工的孩子,哈代在16 岁时就师从建筑师约翰·希克斯。约翰·希克斯所住的多尔切斯特市,后来成为哈代的小说中描写的卡斯特桥。哈代很想上大学深造,去教堂做礼拜。在1895 年写的小说《无名的裘德》中,哈代借助人物抒发了内心的渴望。但是此后出于对宗教信仰的质疑和经济的拮据,哈代把写作当成了追求的事业。哈代数十年来潜心写作,但却默默无闻,他的小说和诗歌都没有获得成功。直到 1874 年哈代发表了《远离尘嚣》——他的第一部批判性小说,销量很好,最终使哈代能以写作谋生。同年他与爱玛·拉威尼亚·吉福德结为夫妇。

尽管人们认为哈代是一位成功的小说家,但他本人却说自己首先及主要是一位诗人。对他而言,小说主要是用来谋生的手段。正如他那个时代的许多作家一样,哈代是以连载的形式写小说的(是定期刊登的作品)。为了诱使读者购买连载小说,作者经常在每篇文章的结尾留下悬念,这种写作手法导致19世纪许多维多利亚小说出现离奇的情节。弗吉尼亚·伍尔夫和D·H·劳伦斯这类小说家打破了19世纪的文学惯例,创建了一种新的小说风格。但是我们不能仅仅把

novelist. Nor can he be categorized as purely a modernist, in the tradition of writers like Virginia Woolf or D. H. Lawrence who were determined to explode the conventions of nine-teenth-century literature and build a new kind of novel in its place. In many respects, Hardy was trapped between the nine-teenth and twentieth centuries, between Victorian and modern sensibilities, and between tradition and innovation.

The Mayor of Casterbridge reveals Hardy's peculiar location in this shifting world, possessing elements of both the Victorian and modernist forms. It charts the course of one man's character, but it also chronicles the dramatic change of an isolated, rural agricultural community into a modern city. In The Mayor of Casterbridge, as well as in his most popular fictions, such as Tess of the D'Urbervilles and Jude the Obscure, Hardy explores the effects of cultural and economic development: the decline of Christianity as well as folk traditions, the rise of industrialization and urbanization, and the unraveling of universally held moral codes.

Hardy himself abandoned Christianity. He read the writings of Charles Darwin, accepted the theory of evolution, and studied the German philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer. Schopenhauer's notion of the "Immanent Will" describes a blind force that drives the universe irrespective of human lives or desires. Though his novels often end in crushing tragedies that reflect Schopenhauer's philosophy, Hardy described himself as a meliorist, one who believes that the world tends to become better and that people aid in this betterment. Humans can live with some happiness, he claimed, so long as they understand their place in the universe and accept it. Hardy died in 1928 at his estate in Dorchester. True to the rather dramatically ro-

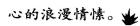
米龙

哈代视为小说家,或是一个现代主义者。在许多方面, 哈代的写作风格介于 19世纪和 20世纪之间、维多利 亚时期的情愫和现代感之间、传统与创新之间。

《卡斯特桥市长》展示了哈代在这个变化多端的世界中的独特地位——他集维多利亚时期小说的元素与现代主义的写作手法于一身。他用这部小说刻画出一个男人的心路历程,同时按时间顺序描绘了一个边远的农村转变成一个现代化城市的过程。哈代的《卡斯特桥市长》与《德伯家的苔丝》、《无名的裘德》等畅销小说揭示了文化和经济发展的影响:民间传统和基督教影响的日益减弱、工业化与城市化的兴起和大众道德准则的土崩瓦解。

哈代本人摒弃了基督教的信仰。他读了查尔斯· 达尔文的文章,接受了进化论的理论。他还研究了德 国哲学家亚瑟·叔本华的思想。叔本华的"无所不在的 意志"的思想描绘了有种无形的力量左右着宇宙万物 的存在,这种力量不受人类的生活或愿望的左右。受 叔本华的哲学思想影响,哈代的小说经常以凄惨的悲 剧来结局,但是哈代却把自己称为社会向善论者:认 为社会可以通过人类自身努力而得以改善。哈代认 为,只要能了解并接受自身的社会地位,人们就会有 幸福感。哈代于1928年在多塞特郡去世。他的心脏葬 于妻子的坟墓中,这印证了哈代小说中描绘的激动人 mantic fantasies of his fiction, Hardy had his heart buried in his wife's tomb.

6





PLOT OVERVIEW

trusser. When they stop to eat, Henchard gets drunk, and in an auction that begins as a joke but turns serious, he sells his wife and their baby daughter, Elizabeth-Jane, to Newson, a sailor, for five guineas. In the morning, Henchard regrets what he has done and searches the town for his wife and daughter. Unable to find them, he goes into a church and swears an oath that he will not drink alcohol for twenty-one years, the same number of years he has been alive.

ichael Henchard is traveling with his wife, Susan, looking for employment as a hay-

After the sailor's death, eighteen years later, Susan and Elizabeth-Jane seek Henchard; Elizabeth-Jane believes he is merely a long-lost relative. They arrive in Casterbridge and learn that Henchard is the mayor. The parents meet and decide that in order to prevent Elizabeth-Jane from learning of their disgrace, Henchard will court and remarry Susan as though they had met only recently.

Meanwhile, Henchard has hired Donald Farfrae, a young Scotchman, as the new manager of his corn business. Elizabeth-Jane is intrigued by Farfrae, and the two begin to spend time together. Henchard becomes alienated from Farfrae, however, as the younger man consistently outdoes Henchard in every respect. He asks Farfrae to leave his business and to stop courting Elizabeth-Jane.

Susan falls ill and dies soon after her remarriage to Hen-

情节・覚

迈克尔·亨查德在妻子苏珊的陪伴下一路上寻找做打草工的工作。在一次吃饭后,亨查德喝醉了,使得原本是开玩笑的拍卖最后却成了真。他只好把妻子和幼小的女儿伊丽莎白简以五几尼的价钱卖给了水手组森。早晨醒来,亨查德对自己的所作所为非常后悔,他踏遍了整个城镇寻找妻子和女儿,但却无功而返。无奈,他来到教堂发誓今后 21 年滴酒不沾,21 这个数字就是他本人的年龄。

18年以后,水手过世,苏珊与伊丽莎白简来寻找 亨查德。伊丽莎白简只认为亨查德是个失散很久的亲戚。她们找到卡斯特桥,获悉亨查德是市长。夫妻俩团聚。为了不让伊丽莎白简了解到他们所做的丑事,这对夫妻,虽然只是刚刚团聚,但还是决定再结一次婚。

与此同时, 亨查德雇了一个年轻的苏格兰人唐纳德·法尔弗雷帮助他经营粮食生意。伊丽莎白简被法尔弗雷深深吸引,两人形影不离。亨查德开始渐渐疏远法尔弗雷, 因为这个年轻人在各个方面都比他出色。他要求法尔弗雷离开他的公司并不要再和伊丽莎白简来往。

苏珊在与亨查德再婚后不久,就因病去世。当亨



chard. After discovering that Elizabeth-Jane is not his own daughter, but Newson's, Henchard becomes increasingly cold toward her. Elizabeth-Jane then decides to leave Henchard's house and live with a lady who has just arrived in town. This lady turns out to be Lucetta Templeman, a woman with whom Henchard was involved during Susan's absence; having learned of Susan's death, Lucetta has come to Casterbridge to marry Henchard.

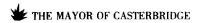
While Lucetta is waiting for Henchard to call on her, she meets Farfrae, who has come to call on Elizabeth-Jane. The two hit it off and are eventually married. Lucetta asks Henchard to return to her all the letters she has sent him. On his way to deliver the letters, the messenger, Jopp, stops at an inn. The peasants there convince him to open and read the letters aloud. Discovering that Lucetta and Henchard have been romantically involved, the peasants decide to hold a "skimmityride," a humiliating parade portraying Lucetta and Henchard together. The event takes place one afternoon when Farfrae is away. Lucetta faints upon seeing the spectacle and becomes very ill. Shortly afterward, she dies.

While Henchard has grown to hate Farfrae, he has grown closer to Elizabeth-Jane. The morning after Lucetta's death, Newson, who is actually still alive, arrives at Henchard's door and asks for Elizabeth-Jane. Henchard tells him that she is dead, and Newson leaves in sorrow. Elizabeth-Jane stays with Henchard and also begins to spend more time with Farfrae. One day, Henchard learns that Newson has returned to town, and he decides to leave rather than risk another confrontation. Elizabeth-Jane is reunited with Newson and learns of Henchard's deceit; Newson and Farfrae start planning the wedding

查德得知伊丽莎白简并不是他的亲生女儿,而是纽森的女儿后,对伊丽莎白简日益冷淡。伊丽莎白简决定离开亨查德的家,与一位刚刚来到这个城镇的女士同住。这位女士恰巧是亨查德的旧情人露西塔·坦波曼。露西塔得知苏珊已去世,就回到卡斯特桥,想与亨查德成婚。

露西塔正在等待亨查德来看望她,却见到了来 找伊丽莎白简的法尔弗雷,两人情投意合,最终结为 终身伴侣。露西塔要求亨查德归还她的所有信件。信 使约甫在送信的途中,在一家客栈露宿。那儿的农民 说服他把信件打开并大声读出来。农民们在得知露 西塔和亨查德的恋情后,决定掀起桃色风波来羞辱 露西塔和亨查德。此事发生在一天下午,当时法尔弗 雷并不在家。露西塔看到此情此景当场晕倒并一病 不起,不久她就离开了人世。

随着对法尔弗雷的恨与日俱增,亨查德与伊丽莎白简的关系越来越密切。在露西塔死后的那天上午,实际上仍然在世的纽森来到亨查德的门前,来找伊丽莎白简。亨查德告诉纽森伊丽莎白简已死,纽森伤心地离开了。伊丽莎白简搬回了亨查德的住处并开始与法尔弗雷交往。一天,亨查德得知纽森又回来了,他决定先离开以免再和纽森发生冲突。伊丽莎白简得以与纽森团聚,并得知亨查德曾经说了谎。随后,纽森和法尔弗雷开始筹备伊丽莎白简与法尔弗



between Elizabeth-Jane and the Scotchman.

Henchard comes back to Casterbridge on the night of the wedding to see Elizabeth-Jane, but she snubs him. He leaves again, telling her that he will not return. She soon regrets her coldness, and she and Farfrae, her new husband, go looking for Henchard so that she can make her peace. Unfortunately, they find him too late, discovering that he has died alone in the countryside. He has left a will: his dying wish is to be forgotten.