

哈佛蓝星双语名著导读

Today's Most Popular Study Guides

# 浮士德博士

## Doctor Faustus

[英] Christopher Marlowe 原著  
Rebecca Gaines 导读  
Ross Douthat 翻译  
方小济 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

**B**orn in Canterbury in 1564, the same year as William Shakespeare, Christopher Marlowe was an actor, poet, and playwright during the reign of Britain's Queen Elizabeth I (ruled 1558–1603). Marlowe attended Corpus Christi College at Cambridge University and received degrees in 1584 and 1587. Traditionally, the education that he received would have prepared him to become a clergyman, but Marlowe chose not to join the ministry. For a time, Cambridge even wanted to withhold his degree, apparently suspecting him of having converted to Catholicism, a forbidden faith in late-sixteenth-century England, where Protestantism was the state-supported religion. Queen Elizabeth's Privy Council intervened on his behalf, saying that Marlowe had "done her majesty good service" in "matters touching the benefit of the country." This odd sequence of events has led some to theorize that Marlowe worked as a spy for the crown, possibly by infiltrating Catholic communities in France.


After leaving Cambridge, Marlowe moved to London, where he became a playwright and led a turbulent, scandal-plagued life. He produced seven plays, all of which were immensely popular. Among the most well known of his plays are *Tamburlaine*, *The Jew of Malta*, and *Doctor Faustus*. In his writing, he pioneered the use of blank verse—nonrhyming lines of iambic pentameter—which many of his contemporaries, including William Shakespeare, later adopted. In 1593,

## 来龙·去脉


1564年，克里斯托夫·马洛生于坎特伯雷，与威廉·莎士比亚同一年出生。在英国女王伊丽莎白一世（在位1558~1603）统治时期，马洛是一名演员、诗人和剧作家。马洛就读于剑桥大学基督圣礼学院并分别于1584年和1587年获得学士学位和硕士学位。按照传统，他所接受的教育本来是使其成为一名牧师的，但是马洛却选择不加入牧师的行列。剑桥大学甚至一度想拒发他的学位证，显然怀疑他已经皈依天主教。在16世纪末的英格兰，新教是官方支持的宗教，而天主教则是被禁止的一种信仰。伊丽莎白女王的枢密院出面，表示马洛“效忠女王”去从事“有利于国家的工作”。这样古怪的结果使得一些人做出推测，马洛作为间谍为女王服务，可能潜伏在法国的天主教教区里。

离开剑桥后，马洛移居伦敦，在那成为一名剧作家，过着动荡、丑闻缠身的生活。他创作了七部剧本，所有的剧本都非常受欢迎。其中最著名的剧本有《帖木儿》、《马耳他的犹太人》和《浮士德博士》。在他的作品里，他率先使用了无韵诗——不押韵的五音步诗行。与他同时代的许多人，包括莎士比亚，后来也采用了这种诗体。但是在1593年，马洛的写作生涯终止

however, Marlowe's career was cut short. After being accused of heresy (maintaining beliefs contrary to those of an approved religion), he was arrested and put on a sort of probation. On May 30, 1593, shortly after being released, Marlowe became involved in a tavern brawl and was killed when one of the combatants stabbed him in the head. After his death, rumors were spread accusing him of treason, atheism, and homosexuality, and some people speculated that the tavern brawl might have been the work of government agents. Little evidence to support these allegations has come to light, however.

*Doctor Faustus* was probably written in 1592, although the exact date of its composition is uncertain, since it was not published until a decade later. The idea of an individual selling his or her soul to the devil for knowledge is an old motif in Christian folklore, one that had become attached to the historical persona of Johannes Faustus, a disreputable astrologer who lived in Germany sometime in the early 1500s. The immediate source of Marlowe's play seems to be the anonymous German work *Historia von D.Iohan Fausten* of 1587, which was translated into English in 1592, and from which Marlowe lifted the bulk of the plot for his drama. Although there had been literary representations of Faust prior to Marlowe's play, *Doctor Faustus* is the first famous version of the story. Later versions include the long and famous poem *Faust* by the nineteenth-century Romantic writer Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, as well as operas by Charles Gounod and Arrigo Boito and a symphony by Hector Berlioz. Meanwhile, the phrase "Faustian bargain" has entered the English lexicon, referring to any deal made for a short-term gain with great costs in the long run. 

了。在被指控为异端(主张与当时被认可的宗教相反的信仰)之后,他被逮捕并处以缓刑。1593年5月30日,马洛刚被释放不久,就卷入一起酒馆争斗中,当时其中一位争吵者用刀刺入他的头部,马洛当场毙命。他死后流言四起,他被指控为叛徒、无神论者及同性恋者,有些人推测这次酒馆争斗可能是一起政治谋杀。但是几乎没有证据能证明这一推断。

《浮士德博士》很可能写于1592年,由于它是10年后才出版的,所以无法确定其准确的写作时间。这种把灵魂出卖给魔鬼以寻求知识的思想,是基督教民间传说中的老主题了。其中一个相对应的历史人物是约翰尼斯·浮士德,一个16世纪早期生活在德国,臭名昭著的占星家。马洛戏剧的直接来源好像是1587年德国的一部匿名作品《浮士德传》,这本书于1592年被翻译成英文,马洛从这部作品中照搬了大量的情节用于自己的戏剧。虽然在马洛的剧本之前已经有了文字记载的浮士德,但是《浮士德博士》是第一部著名的故事版本。后来的版本包括19世纪浪漫主义作家约翰·沃尔夫冈·歌德写的著名的长诗《浮士德》,还有查理斯·古诺和艾里·勃伊托的歌剧,赫克托·柏辽兹的交响曲。同时,词组“浮士德的契约”已经载入英语词典里了,它指代那些只带来短暂利益,而从长远来看却要付出巨大代价的任何交易。

## PLOT OVERVIEW

**D**octor Faustus, a well-respected German scholar, grows dissatisfied with the limits of traditional forms of knowledge—logic, medicine, law, and religion—and decides that he wants to learn to practice magic. His friends Valdes and Cornelius instruct him in the black arts, and he begins his new career as a magician by summoning up Mephistophilis, a devil. Despite Mephistophilis's warnings about the horrors of hell, Faustus tells the devil to return to his master, Lucifer, with an offer of Faustus's soul in exchange for twenty-four years of service from Mephistophilis. Meanwhile, Wagner, Faustus's servant, has picked up some magical ability and uses it to press a clown named Robin into his service.

Mephistophilis returns to Faustus with word that Lucifer has accepted Faustus's offer. Faustus experiences some misgivings and wonders if he should repent and save his soul; in the end, though, he agrees to the deal, signing it with his blood. As soon as he does so, the words "Homo fuge," Latin for "O man, fly," appear branded on his arm. Faustus again has second thoughts, but Mephistophilis bestows rich gifts on him and gives him a book of spells to learn. Later, Mephistophilis answers all of his questions about the nature of the world, refusing to answer only when Faustus asks him who made the universe. This refusal prompts yet another bout of misgivings in Faustus, but Mephistophilis and Lucifer bring in personifications of the Seven Deadly Sins to prance about in

## 情节·览

浮士德博士是一位很受尊敬的德国学者，他对知识的传统形式——逻辑学、医学、法学和宗教——的局限性心生不满，决定学习魔法。他的朋友华尔迪斯和康尼留斯教他法术，于是他开始了新的魔法师生涯，召唤来靡非斯托弗利斯——一个魔鬼。他不顾靡非斯托弗利斯有关地狱的恐怖的警告，让魔鬼去禀告他的主人路西弗，他愿意用自己的灵魂和路西弗交易，以换取靡非斯托弗利斯 24 年的服务。同时，浮士德的仆人——瓦格纳，也学会了一些魔法并用它来控制一个叫罗宾的乡巴佬来为他服务。

靡非斯托弗利斯回来告诉浮士德说路西弗接受了他的条件。浮士德的担忧和疑虑是，他是否应该忏悔并拯救自己的灵魂，但是最后他还是同意了交易，用自己的血签订了契约。他一签完约，手臂就烙上了“Homo fuge”的字迹，其拉丁语义为“人哪！逃吧！”。浮士德再次心生疑虑，但靡非斯托弗利斯送给他丰厚的礼物并给他一本载有各种符咒的书去学习。随后，靡非斯托弗利斯回答了他所有关于自然界的问题，只有当浮士德问及谁创造了世界时，靡非斯托弗利斯才拒绝回答。这次拒绝使浮士德又一次产生了疑虑，但当靡非斯托弗利斯和路西弗把七宗死罪的化身带来，活



front of Faustus, and he is impressed enough to quiet his doubts.

Armed with his new powers and attended by Mephistophilis, Faustus begins to travel. He goes to the pope's court in Rome, makes himself invisible, and plays a series of tricks. He disrupts the pope's banquet by stealing food and boxing the pope's ears. Following this incident, he travels through the courts of Europe, with his fame spreading as he goes. Eventually, he is invited to the court of the German emperor, Charles V (the enemy of the pope), who asks Faustus to allow him to see Alexander the Great, the famed fourth-century B.C. Macedonian king and conqueror. Faustus conjures up an image of Alexander, and Charles is suitably impressed. A knight scoffs at Faustus's powers, and Faustus chastises him by making antlers sprout from his head. Furious, the knight vows revenge.

Meanwhile, Robin, Wagner's clown, has picked up some magic on his own, and with his fellow stablehand, Rafe, he undergoes a number of comic misadventures. At one point, he manages to summon Mephistophilis, who threatens to turn Robin and Rafe into animals (or perhaps even does transform them; the text isn't clear) to punish them for their foolishness.

Faustus then goes on with his travels, playing a trick on a horse-courser along the way. Faustus sells him a horse that turns into a heap of straw when ridden into a river. Eventually, Faustus is invited to the court of the Duke of Vanholt, where he performs various feats. The horse-courser shows up there, along with Robin, a man named Dick (Rafe in the A text), and various others who have fallen victim to Faustus's trickery. But Faustus casts spells on them and sends them on their way,