

哈佛

蓝星双语名著导读

Today's Most Popular Study Guides

印度之行

A Passage to India

〔英〕 E.M.Forster 原著

Laura Heffernan 导读

季文娜 翻译

SMARTER

BETTER

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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

Edward Morgan forster was born into a comfortable London family in 1879. His father, an architect, died when Forster was very young, leaving the boy to be raised by his mother and great-aunt. Forster proved to be a bright student, and he went on to attend Cambridge University, graduating in 1901. He spent much of the next decade traveling and living abroad, dividing his time between working as a journalist and writing short stories and novels.

Many of Forster's observations and experiences from this time figure in his fiction, most notably *A Room with a View* (1908), which chronicles the experiences of a group of English people vacationing in Italy. Two years after *A Room with a View*, the novel *Howards End* (1910), in which Forster criticized the class divisions and prejudices of Edwardian England, solidified his reputation as a social critic and a master of incisively observational fiction.

Long before Forster first visited India, he had already gained a vivid picture of its people and places from a young Indian Muslim named Syed Ross Masood, whom Forster began tutoring in England starting in 1906. Forster and Masood became very close, and Masood introduced Forster to several of his Indian friends. Echoes of the friendship between the two can be seen in the characters of Fielding and Aziz in *A Passage to India*. By the time Forster first visited India, in 1912, the Englishman was well prepared for his travels throughout

来龙·去脉

爱德华·摩根·福斯特于1879年生在伦敦一个舒适的家庭。福斯特的父亲是一名建筑师,但在福斯特很小的时候就去世了,福斯特由母亲和姑婆养大。福斯特是个聪明的学生,他考入剑桥大学,并于1901年毕业。毕业后的十年间,他花大量时间旅游和到海外居住,并把时间用在当新闻记者或写短篇和长篇小说上。

在这一时期,福斯特观察到和经历过的许多事情都在其小说里有所反映。最著名的要数《一间可以看到风景的房间》(1908),该小说以时间顺序记录了一群英国人在意大利度假的经历。在这部小说面世两年后,福斯特出版了另一本小说《霍华德别业》(1910)。他在小说中批判了爱德华时代英格兰的阶级分化和歧视,这部小说巩固了他成为社会批评家和具有敏锐观察力的小说创作大师的声望。

福斯特在第一次到达印度之前,就从一个名叫赛德·罗苏·马苏德的年轻的印度穆斯林教徒那清楚地了解了印度人民和印度这个国家。福斯特从1906年开始在英国担任马苏德的指导教师,二人关系十分亲密,马苏德曾把福斯特介绍给他的许多印度朋友。我们可以从《印度之行》中菲尔丁和阿齐兹二人的关系中看到福斯特和马苏德之间友谊的影子。在1912年福斯特第一次游览印度之前,他这个英国人就已经对印度全国之旅做好了充分的准备。

the country.

At the time of Forster's visit, the British government had been officially ruling India since 1858, after the failed *Sepoy Rebellion* in 1857, in which Indians attempted to regain rule from the British East India Company. The East India Company, a privately owned trading concern, had been gaining financial and political power in India since the seventeenth century. By the time of Forster's visit, Britain's control over India was complete: English governors headed each province and were responsible to Parliament. Though England had promised the Indian people a role in government in exchange for their aid during World War I, India did not win independence until three decades later, in 1949.

Forster spent time with both Englishmen and Indians during his visit, and he quickly found he preferred the company of the latter. He was troubled by the racial oppression and deep cultural misunderstandings that divided the Indian people and the British colonists, or, as they are called in *A Passage to India*, Anglo-Indians. The prevailing attitude among the British in India was that the colonists were assuming the "white man's burden"—novelist Rudyard Kipling's phrase—of governing the country, because the Indians could not handle the responsibility themselves. Forster, a homosexual living in a society and era largely unsympathetic to his lifestyle, had long experienced prejudice and misunderstanding firsthand. It is no surprise, then, that Forster felt sympathetic toward the Indian side of the colonial argument. Indeed, Forster became a lifelong advocate for tolerance and understanding among people of different social classes, races, and backgrounds.

Forster began writing *A Passage to India* in 1913, just af-


福斯特游览印度时，英国政府已经从 1858 年开始对印度进行了官方统治。1857 年，印度人为从英国东印度公司夺回统治权而发动了印度士兵起义，但结果却以失败告终。东印度公司是私营的贸易公司，从 17 世纪开始就获得了在印度的金融和政治权利。在福斯特去印度之前，英国对印度实行了全面控制：英国政府领导印度各省并负责国会事宜。尽管英国承诺在政府中给予印度人一席之地，作为印度人在第一次世界大战中给予援助的一项交易，但印度直到 30 年后即 1949 年也没能赢得独立。

在印度旅行时，福斯特既接触英国人也接触印度人，但他很快发现自己更喜欢和印度人呆在一起。当时将印度人和英国殖民者——或者，像《印度之行》中那样称谓的央格鲁-印度人——分离开的种族压迫和深深的文化误解困扰着福斯特。在印度的英国人普遍认为殖民者正承担起管理国家的职责，用小说家吉卜林·卢迪亚的话来说就是“白人的责任”，因为印度人自己承担不起这个责任。福斯特是一个同性恋者，在那个社会和时代，人们对他的生活方式普遍不赞同，他本人长期体味着直面而来的歧视和误解。因此，福斯特对印度人在殖民主义争论中的立场表示同情就不足为奇了。实际上，福斯特成为了不同社会阶级、种族和背景的人们相互容忍和理解的终身倡导者。

1913 年，福斯特开始创作《印度之行》，那时他刚


ter his first visit to India. The novel was not revised and completed, however, until well after his second stay in India, in 1921, when he served as secretary to the Maharajah of Dewas State Senior. Published in 1924, *A Passage to India* examines the racial misunderstandings and cultural hypocrisies that characterized the complex interactions between Indians and the English toward the end of the British occupation of India.

Forster's style is marked by his sympathy for his characters, his ability to see more than one side of an argument or story, and his fondness for simple, symbolic tales that neatly encapsulate large-scale problems and conditions. These tendencies are all evident in *A Passage to India*, which was immediately acclaimed as Forster's masterpiece upon its publication. It is a traditional social and political novel, unconcerned with the technical innovation of some of Forster's modernist contemporaries such as Gertrude Stein or T.S. Eliot. *A Passage to India* is concerned, however, with representing the chaos of modern human experience through patterns of imagery and form. In this regard, Forster's novel is similar to modernist works of the same time period, such as James Joyce's *Ulysses* (1922) and Virginia Woolf's *Mrs. Dalloway* (1925).

A Passage to India was the last in a string of Forster's novels in which his craft improved markedly with each new work. After the novel's publication, however, Forster never again attained the level of craft or the depth of observation that characterized his early work. In his later life, he contented himself primarily with writing critical essays and lectures, most notably *Aspects of the Novel* (1927). In 1946, Forster accepted a fellowship at Cambridge, where he remained until his death in 1970. 

刚结束了他的首次印度之旅。但是,直到1921年他第二次到印度之后,这部小说才得以修改并完成,那时他在给德瓦斯省的高级长官当秘书。《印度之行》于1924年出版,小说内容涉及英国对印度的控制结束之前代表印英之间复杂关系的种族误解和文化伪善性。

福斯特写作风格的特点包括:他对人物的同情,看到争论点或故事的多侧面,以及喜欢使用能利落体现大问题和情况的简单、有象征意义的叙事。这些风格在《印度之行》中都有所体现,小说一经出版就立刻成为福斯特的杰作。这是一部传统的社会政治题材的小说,和同时代的一些现代主义作家(如格楚特·斯坦或艾略特)所写的作品不同,福斯特的这部小说没有涉及技术革新的内容。《印度之行》是通过想象和构形来表现现代人经历的混乱状态。从这个角度上看,福斯特的小说与同时代的现代主义作家的作品又是类似的,如詹姆斯·乔伊斯的《尤里西斯》(1922)和弗吉尼亚·伍尔芙的《黛洛维夫人》(1925)。

《印度之行》是福斯特系列小说的最后一部,而在每部新作中他的写作技巧都有很大提高。但是,在《印度之行》出版之后,福斯特再也没有达到他早期作品那样的写作技巧水平和观察的深度。晚年,他主要满足于写一些批评文章和演讲稿,其中最有名的是《小说的几个方面》(1927)。1946年,福斯特受聘于剑桥大学,在那里当一名研究员,直到1970年去世。

PLOT OVERVIEW

Two englishwomen, the young Miss Adela Quested and the elderly Mrs. Moore, travel to India. Adela expects to become engaged to Mrs. Moore's son, Ronny, a British magistrate in the Indian city of Chandrapore. Adela and Mrs. Moore each hope to see the real India during their visit, rather than cultural institutions imported by the British.

At the same time, Aziz, a young Muslim doctor in India, is increasingly frustrated by the poor treatment he receives at the hands of the English. Aziz is especially annoyed with Major Callendar, the civil surgeon, who has a tendency to summon Aziz for frivolous reasons in the middle of dinner. Aziz and two of his educated friends, Hamidullah and Mahmoud Ali, hold a lively conversation about whether or not an Indian can be friends with an Englishman in India. That night, Mrs. Moore and Aziz happen to run into each other while exploring a local mosque, and the two become friendly. Aziz is moved and surprised that an English person would treat him like a friend.

Mr. Turton, the collector who governs Chandrapore, hosts a party so that Adela and Mrs. Moore may have the opportunity to meet some of the more prominent and wealthy Indians in the city. At the event, which proves to be rather awkward, Adela meets Cyril Fielding, the principal of the government college in Chandrapore. Fielding, impressed with Adela's open friendliness to the Indians, invites her and Mrs. Moore to tea

情节·览

年轻的阿德拉·奎斯提德和年迈的穆尔夫人这两个英国女人一起到印度旅游。阿德拉期望和穆尔夫人的儿子罗尼——印度钱德拉波尔城的一位英国长官——订婚。阿德拉和穆尔夫人都想在她们的旅行中看到真正的印度，而不是看到由英国带来的文化体制。

与此同时，阿齐兹，一位年轻的印度穆斯林医生，因在英国人手下受到不良礼遇而感到十分沮丧。令阿齐兹更为烦恼的是，医务长官麦哲尔·卡伦德总是在正餐时因微不足道的事由召唤他。阿齐兹和他两个受过教育的朋友，哈密杜拉与马哈默德·阿里，曾热烈地讨论过印度人是否可以成为在印度的英国人的朋友。一天晚上，穆尔夫人到当地清真寺探访时正好碰见也到这里的阿齐兹，两人十分友好。阿齐兹非常感动和吃惊，因为英国人可以像朋友一样对待他。

钱德拉波尔地区的市长兼税务官特尔顿先生举办了一个搭桥聚会，目的是让阿德拉和穆尔夫人有机会见到城中一些更显赫、更有钱的印度人。但是，聚会很不成功。在聚会上，阿德拉见到了钱德拉波尔政府学院的校长西瑞尔·菲尔丁。阿德拉敞开心扉友好地对待印度人，这种举动给菲尔丁留下很深的印象，菲尔丁邀请她和穆尔夫人与他及一位印度教授戈德博尔一起喝



with him and the Hindu professor Godbole. At Adela's request, Fielding invites Aziz to tea as well.

At the tea, Aziz and Fielding immediately become friendly, and the afternoon is overwhelmingly pleasant until Ronny Heaslop arrives and rudely interrupts the party. Later that evening, Adela tells Ronny that she has decided not to marry him. But that night, the two are in a car accident together, and the excitement of the event causes Adela to change her mind about the marriage.

Not long afterward, Aziz organizes an expedition to the nearby Marabar Caves for those who attended Fielding's tea. Fielding and Professor Godbole miss the train to Marabar, so Aziz continues on alone with the two ladies, Adela and Mrs. Moore. Inside one of the caves, Mrs. Moore is unnerved by the enclosed space, which is crowded with Aziz's retinue, and by the uncanny echo that seems to translate every sound she makes into the noise "boum."

Aziz, Adela, and a guide go on to the higher caves while Mrs. Moore waits below. Adela, suddenly realizing that she does not love Ronny, asks Aziz whether he has more than one wife—a question he considers offensive. Aziz storms off into a cave, and when he returns, Adela is gone. Aziz scolds the guide for losing Adela, and the guide runs away. Aziz finds Adela's broken field-glasses and heads down the hill. Back at the picnic site, Aziz finds Fielding waiting for him. Aziz is unconcerned to learn that Adela has hastily taken a car back to Chandrapore, as he is overjoyed to see Fielding. Back in Chandrapore, however, Aziz is unexpectedly arrested. He is charged with attempting to rape Adela Quoted while she was in the caves, a charge based on a claim Adela herself has made.

茶。在阿德拉的要求下，菲尔丁也邀请阿齐兹同去。

喝茶时，阿齐兹和菲尔丁很快成为朋友，整个下午过得相当愉快，直到罗尼·西斯洛普到来后粗鲁地打断了聚会。当天傍晚的晚些时候，阿德拉告诉罗尼她决定不嫁给他了。但那天夜里，两人一起乘车时却遇到了意外，这次意外带来的刺激使阿德拉对婚事改变了主意。

没过多久，阿齐兹组织那次和菲尔丁一起喝茶的人到附近的马拉巴山洞游览。菲尔丁和戈德博尔教授错过了开往马拉巴山洞的火车，所以阿齐兹只得单独与阿德拉和穆尔夫人两位女士继续前往。在一个山洞里，封闭的空间里挤满了阿齐兹的随从，神秘的回音似乎将穆尔夫人发出的声音都变成了“卟欧姆”的噪声，这些令穆尔夫人感到烦躁不安。

阿齐兹、阿德拉和一位导游继续往高处的山洞进发，而穆尔夫人则在下面等着。阿德拉突然意识到她不爱罗尼了，她问阿齐兹他是不是有好几个妻子——这个问题在阿齐兹看来是很唐突无礼的。阿齐兹快步躲进一个山洞，他回来时阿德拉已经不见了。他指责导游让阿德拉走散了，导游便也跑开了。阿齐兹发现了阿德拉那个摔坏了的双筒望远镜，于是他朝山下走去。回到野餐地后，阿齐兹发现菲尔丁在等他。见到了菲尔丁，阿齐兹过于高兴，因而当得知阿德拉已经驾车匆匆返回钱德拉波尔时，阿齐兹并未感到焦虑。可是，回到钱德拉波尔后，阿齐兹却意外被捕。他被指控企图在石洞中对阿德拉·奎斯提德施暴，这是阿德拉一手捏造的指控。

Fielding, believing Aziz to be innocent, angers all of British India by joining the Indians in Aziz's defense. In the weeks before the trial, the racial tensions between the Indians and the English flare up considerably. Mrs. Moore is distracted and miserable because of her memory of the echo in the cave and because of her impatience with the upcoming trial. Adela is emotional and ill; she too seems to suffer from an echo in her mind. Ronny is fed up with Mrs. Moore's lack of support for Adela, and it is agreed that Mrs. Moore will return to England earlier than planned. Mrs. Moore dies on the voyage back to England, but not before she realizes that there is no "real India"—but rather a complex multitude of different Indias.

At Aziz's trial, Adela, under oath, is questioned about what happened in the caves. Shockingly, she declares that she has made a mistake: Aziz is not the person or thing that attacked her in the cave. Aziz is set free, and Fielding escorts Adela to the Government College, where she spends the next several weeks. Fielding begins to respect Adela, recognizing her bravery in standing against her peers to pronounce Aziz innocent. Ronny breaks off his engagement to Adela, and she returns to England.

Aziz, however, is angry that Fielding would befriend Adela after she nearly ruined Aziz's life, and the friendship between the two men suffers as a consequence. Then Fielding sails for a visit to England. Aziz declares that he is done with the English and that he intends to move to a place where he will not have to encounter them.

Two years later, Aziz has become the chief doctor to the Rajah of Mau, a Hindu region several hundred miles from Chandrapore. He has heard that Fielding married Adela shortly