

红与黑

The Red and The Black

(法) 司汤达 著

英语学习大书虫研究室 译



ENGLISH

英语大书
世界文学名著



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导 读

《红与黑》是十九世纪法国批判现实主义文学的先驱者司汤达的代表作。司汤达(1783—1842)“是在资产阶级胜利之后,立即就开始敏锐而明确地表现它的特征的第一个作家”,也是在法国美学领域里,提出批判现实主义理论的第一个作家。《红与黑》这部小说展示了法国王朝复辟时期的全貌,既揭露复辟封建贵族的覆灭命运,也批判得势的大资产阶级的卑劣及其与贵族、僧侣之间的错综复杂的斗争,成功地塑造了于连的形象。在艺术上有意识地运用现实主义创作方法。这部小说是法国现实主义文学成熟的标志。

《红与黑》的素材来自一份《法院公报》。1827年法国内地发生了一起家庭教师因恋爱枪杀女主人的案件,结果青年被判处死刑。司汤达深受启迪,对这个素材进行艺术加工,写成了一部反映社会现实生活的长篇。其大致内容如下:

于连是维里埃尔城木匠索瑞尔的儿子。少年时期见过拿破仑军队,读过卢梭的著作和拿破仑的《出征公报》。复辟时期社会情况发生了变化,于连不再想当将军而去作神父、当主教,因此对《圣经》倒背如流,十九岁那年被市长德·瑞那聘为家庭教师,不久,和市长夫人发生恋爱,事情败露后被介绍到省会贝藏松神学院投靠比拉德神父。他很受赏识,当了辅导教师。后来由于在教派斗争中比拉德神父失败离

开神学院,于连也不能继续留在那里。比拉德把他介绍给巴黎宫廷大臣德·拉莫尔当秘书。于连十分能干,受到侯爵的赏识重用,为他发了勋章。于连因此参加了贵族们的反动会议,为贵族效劳。于连得到了拉莫尔侯爵的女儿玛蒂尔德的爱情,并迫使侯爵承认他们的结合。正在这时侯爵的政敌想法让德·瑞那市长夫人写了一封揭发信,侯爵接信之后断然否定了自己女儿与于连的关系。于连气愤至极,枪击德·瑞那市长夫人。尽管玛蒂尔德等人竭力营救,于连仍被判处死刑……

于连的悲剧结局,主要取决于当时的阶级斗争形势,取决于他在复辟与反复辟斗争中所处的客观地位。于连与德·瑞那和德·拉莫尔属于不同的阶级,但在当时的政治斗争中却处在同一阵营里,而这个代表贵族集团的阵营已经到了覆灭的前夕,于连把自己的命运同这个处于劣势的阵营联系在一起,就注定了他的悲剧结局,何况于连攀附的那个阶级也根本不能容忍他。于连所犯罪行本来构不成死刑,然而代表资产阶级愿望的瓦莱诺,为重重打击他政治上的对手而将于连判处死刑。于连成了黑暗社会的牺牲品,小说的揭露意义就在于此。

作者从当代生活取材,第一次有机地、具体地把人物性格与社会环境联系起来,强调环境对人物性格的重要影响。作者在极广阔而具体的社会背景下塑造人物,维里埃尔城像疫疠般的财利氛围,贝藏松神学院阴森可怕的环境和巴黎日耳曼区紧张的政治空气,就是于连思想性格形成、发展的典型环境。小说反映出时代的面貌,同时又成功地塑造了产生于这个时代的人物。只有这样的时代,才能产生“这样

一个”人物。

重视对人物心理活动的揭示,是小说成功地塑造人物的重要特点。小说中的心理描写是人物性格在特定环境下的一种必然的反映,并且又反过来投射在当时的生活场景中,这种心理描写是典型环境中典型性格塑造的一个有机组成部分。小说对于连在不同环境中的感受,对外界刺激的反应,决定性时刻的内心冲突和斗争,都运用了心理分析和内心独白的手法进行逼真的描写,丰富了塑造人物的现实主义手法。

另外,司汤达在这部巨著中的写景也别具一格。司汤达说:“绝对清晰——是风格上的唯一的美。”这是他创作的座右铭。明晰简洁、朴素无华,正是这部名著的最大特点。小说长达六百多页,但节奏明快,场景转换迅速,颇有后来电影文学的结构特色,是清晰艺术风格的典范。

译 者

二〇〇〇年十一月

BOOK ONE

The truth, the truth
in all its harshness.

DANTON

CHAPTER 1

A small town

Put thousands together

Less bad.

But the cage less gay.

HOBBS

THE small town of Verrières may be regarded as one of the prettiest in the Franche-Comté. Its white houses with their steeply pitched roofs of red tile are spread over a hillside where clumps of sturdy Spanish chestnuts mark out the slightest dips in the terrain. The river Doubs flows several hundred feet beneath the old town walls, built in former times by the Spaniards and now fallen to ruin.

Verrières is sheltered on its northern side by a high mountain ridge, part of the Jura range. Right from the

上 部

真实，
严酷的真实。

丹东

第一章

小 城

将万千生灵放在一起，
剔除坏的，笼子里便不那么
嘈杂了。

霍布斯

维里埃尔小城被人们公认为弗兰提-孔泰省最美丽的城市之一。一幢幢白房子，尖尖的顶，红红的瓦，散布在一座小山坡上，一丛丛茁壮的栗树，衬托出山坡的蜿蜒起伏。杜河从古城墙下数百米的地方流过，这些古城墙是早些年由西班牙人建造的，现在已坍塌。

维里埃尔北面有一座高山作屏障，这是汝拉山脉的一支。每年十月，最初的寒流袭来时，

earliest cold spells in October the jagged peaks of the Verra are covered with snow. A mountain stream which comes tumbling down from the heights passes through Verrières on its way to join the Doubs, and supplies power to numerous sawmills. This simple form of industry provides a reasonably comfortable living for the majority of the inhabitants, who are peasants rather than townsfolk. The wealth acquired by this little town does not, however, come from the sawmills, but rather from the factory where painted fabrics are produced in the Mulhouse tradition. This is the source of the general prosperity which, since the fall of Napoleon, has enabled all the house-fronts in Verrières to be refurbished.

You have scarcely set foot in the town before you are deafened by the din from a noisy and fearful-looking machine. Twenty massive hammers come thundering down with a noise to set the cobbles shaking, and are lifted up

险峻的维拉山峰便覆盖上白雪。一条从山上奔泄而下的激流穿过维里埃尔城,注入杜河,它为许多锯木厂提供动力。这是些十分简陋的工厂,可就是这些工厂使城里众多居民过上了比较舒适的生活。这些居民中,大多数是农民,而不是城里人。不过,这座小城真正普遍富裕起来,并不是靠那些锯木厂,而是靠一家生产一种叫做“牟罗兹”花布的纺织印染厂。因此,拿破仑垮台以后,维里埃尔小城中几乎家家户户都把住房外部修葺一新。

一进这座小城,您就会被一台声音嘈杂、样子吓人的机器所发出的轰隆声搅得头昏脑胀。二十个巨大的铁锤因激流冲击齿轮而高高升起,又重重跌落下去,

again by a wheel driven by the waters of the stream. Each one of these hammers makes countless thousands of nails every day. It is the task of pretty, fresh-cheeked girls to hold out the little pieces of iron which the enormous hammers beat speedily into nails. This rough-looking work is one of the activities which the traveller who ventures for the first time into the mountains separating France from Switzerland finds most surprising. If on his arrival in Verrières the traveller asks who owns this fine nail factory which deafens people as they go up the main street, he will be told in the drawling local accent: 'Ah! that belongs to his worship the mayor.'

If the traveller stops but a moment in the main street of Verrières, which climbs up from the bank of the Doubs almost to the top of the hill, you can bet a hundred to one he will see a tall man appearing on the scene with the look of someone going about important business. As he passes,

那声音震得石块路面直打颤。每天,一个铁锤制造出不知道多少万个铁钉。在铁锤起落之间,一些水灵俏丽的年轻姑娘把很多小铁块放到铁锤下面,小铁块旋即变成了一枚枚钉子。这种看起来极为艰苦的劳动,令初次来到这个毗连法国和瑞士山区的游人惊讶不已。游人踏入维里埃尔后,倘若问起大街上的行人,这家震耳欲聋的制钉厂是谁家的,人们便会慢吞吞地回答:“啊!那是市长先生的。”

维里埃尔的中心干道从杜河岸边一直延伸到小山顶,游人只要在这条干道上稍微停一会儿,准会看见一个神色匆忙、态度傲慢的高个子男人。他经过时,所有的人都举帽致敬。他的头发已开始花白,穿

all hats are raised with alacrity. His hair is turning grey, and grey is what he wears. He is a member of several orders of knighthood, he has a high forehead and a Roman nose, and his face is not without a certain overall regularity: people even think at first sight that it combines the dignity befitting a village mayor with that special charm which can still be found in someone rising fifty. But soon the traveller from Paris is shocked by a certain look of self-satisfaction and complacency mingled with an indefinable hint of narrow-mindedness and lack of imagination. You feel in the end that the wit of this man does not go beyond making sure he is paid on the dot whatever is owed to him, and leaving it to the last possible moment to pay back what he himself owes.

Such is the mayor of Verrières, M. de Rênal. He walks solemnly across the road and disappears from sight into the town hall. But if the traveller continues his

着一套灰衣服。他是好几种勋章的获得者,高额头,鹰钩鼻,他的脸上并不缺乏一定程度的端正:初看上去,甚至让人觉得,他脸上同时具备小城市长的尊严和四十八岁到五十岁的男人还会有那种魄力。但是从巴黎来的游人很快就会对他那种浅薄狭隘、缺乏想象力、自满和自得的神态,产生反感。最后还会感到这个人唯一的才能就是让欠帐的人如期还债,而在他欠别人钱的时候却尽可能拖到不能再拖的时候。

这就是维里埃尔市的市长德·瑞那先生。他神态严肃地穿过街道,走进市政厅,消失在游人视野之外。但是如

stroll he will notice, a hundred yards or so further up, a rather fine-looking house and, through the iron gate next to it, some very splendid gardens. The skyline beyond is formed by the hills of Burgundy, and seems expressly created to please the eye. This view allows the traveller to forget the poisonous atmosphere of petty financial intrigue which is beginning to stifle him.

He is told that this house belongs to M. de Rênal. The profits from his sizeable nail factory have enabled the mayor of Verrières to put up this fine dwelling in solid stone which he is in the process of completing. His family, it is said, is of Spanish origin from way back, and has been settled in the region, so they maintain, since well before it was conquered by Louis XIV.

Since 1815 his involvement with industry has been a source of embarrassment to him; the events of 1815 made him mayor of Verrières. The walls sup-

果游人继续前行,再走上百步左右,便可看见一幢极为华美的建筑,隔着与房屋相连的铁栅栏,可以看见漂亮的花园。远处的地平线勾勒出勃艮第山脉的风姿,好像是刻意为人们创造出赏心悦目的佳景来。这一片风光使人们忘记了那种令人窒息的、充满着蝇头小利的铜臭气氛。

有人会告诉他这幢房子属于德·瑞那先生。维里埃尔市长当时刚筑成的这所方石砌的漂亮房子,完全依靠他经营的大制钉厂赚到的利润。据说他的祖上是西班牙人,是个很古老的家族,好像在路易十四征服以前很久就已经来到当地定居。

从一八一五年起,他为自己身为工厂主而感到不体面;因为这一年,他荣升为维里埃尔市的市长。他拥有的那

porting the terraces of his magnificent garden which runs down step by step to the Doubs are also a reward for M. de Rênal's expertise in the iron industry.

When in France you must not expect to come across the kind of picturesque gardens that are found on the outskirts of manufacturing towns in Germany like Leipzig, Frankfurt or Nuremberg. In the Franche - Comté, the more walls a man builds, the more his land bristles with rows of stones laid one on top of another, the greater his claim to his neighbours' respect. M. de Rênal's gardens with their walls everywhere are further admired because he spent a fortune purchasing some of the small plots of land on which they are sited. Take, for instance, that sawmill which caught your eye by its striking location on the bank of the Doubs as you entered Verrières, and where you noticed the name SOREL written in gigantic letters on a board set above

座繁华似锦的花园,呈阶梯形一层层向下伸展,直至杜河岸边,每层花园都筑有护墙,这也是德·瑞那先生经营铁器业的成就。

在法国,您别指望看见德国的莱比锡、法兰克福、纽伦堡等工业城市周围那种秀丽别致的花园。在弗兰提-孔泰省,愈是砌墙,愈是在地产上堆起一层层的石头,就愈有权受到邻人的尊敬。德·瑞那先生的花园里便是高墙纵横,尤其是里面有几小块地,是他花了大价钱买下的,这花园就更加令人赞赏了。就说那个锯木厂吧,它在杜河岸边的特殊位置,让您一进城就留下深刻的印象,您也注意到屋顶一块大木板上用极大的字写着“索瑞尔”这姓氏,而在这块六年前还是锯木厂的土地上,眼下正在修筑德·瑞那先

the roof: six years ago it used to occupy the site on which the wall of the fourth terrace of M. de! Rênal's gardens is now being built.

For all his pride, the mayor had to enter into lengthy negotiations with old Sorel, a tough and stubborn peasant if ever there was one. He had to hand over a handsome sum in gold coin to get him to move his mill elsewhere. As for the *public* stream which powered the saw, M. de Rênal managed to have it diverted, using the influence he commands in Paris. This favour was granted him after the 182 - elections. For each acre he took from Sorel, he gave him four on a site five hundred yards downstream on the banks of the Doubs. And although this position was much more advantageous for his trade in deal planks, old Mr Sorel, as he is called now that he has grown rich, found a way to screw out of his neighbour's impatience and *obsessive greed for land* the sum of 6,000 francs as well.

生的花园第四层平台的护墙。

索瑞尔老头是个固执己见,不可理喻的农民,市长先生虽然很高傲,可为了叫老头把锯木厂迁走,也不得不跟他多次打交道,掏出大把大把的金路易。至于那条推转轮锯的公共水流,德·瑞那先生凭他在巴黎的关系,才得以使河流改道。不过这份恩典,也是在一八二×年大选之后才得到的。在下面距五百步的杜河边上,他给索瑞尔四阿尔邦地来换一阿尔邦地。虽然这个位置对做枋木板的买卖非常有利,索瑞尔老爹——自从其富裕后,别人都这样称呼他——还是巧妙地从邻居的急躁情绪里和地产癖的手中得到了一笔六千法郎的款子。

It is true that this arrangement has come in for some criticism from the right-thinking individuals in the neighbourhood. Once on a Sunday four years ago when M. de Rênal was on his way back from church in his mayor's robes, he noticed from a distance how old Mr Sorel, with his three sons gathered round him, smiled as he looked in the mayor's direction. That smile was a fatal flash of illumination for the mayor: now he can't help thinking he might have been able to drive a better bargain over the exchange.

To win public esteem in Verrières, the main thing, while of course building walls in great number, is to avoid any design brought over from Italy by the stonemasons who come through the gorges in the Jura in the springtime on their way up to Paris. An innovation of this kind would earn the foolhardy landowner a lasting reputation for *unsound views*, and discredit him for ever in the eyes of the wise and sensi-

这笔交易确实曾经受到当地一些正派人的非议。四年前的一个星期天,德·瑞那先生穿着市长的礼服,从教堂回家,远远地看见索瑞尔老爹由三个儿子簇拥着,正望着他笑。这一笑使市长先生恍然大悟,从此以后,他就常常想,他原本可以更便宜地做成这笔交易的。

在维里埃尔要想赢得公众的尊重,最重要的是在砌很多堵墙的时候,千万别采纳那些春天穿过汝拉山的峡谷到巴黎去的石工从意大利带来的设计图。这种革新会给轻率的建筑者带来标新立异的坏名声,这位建筑师在明智、稳健的人们眼里会永远完蛋,而在弗兰提-孔泰省,左右舆论以毁誉他人

ble folk who mete out esteem in the Franch - Comté.

In actual fact, these wise folk keep everyone there in the grip of the most irksome *despotism*. This dirty word sums up why it is that life in a small town is unbearable to anyone who has dwelt in the great republic called Paris. Public opinion—and you can just imagine what it's like! —exercises a tyranny that is every bit as *mindless* in small towns in France as it is in the United States of America.

的,正是这些明智、稳健的人。

事实上,这些明智之士在当地施行着最讨厌的专制。就是因为这个丑恶的字眼,在号称民主社会的巴黎生活惯了的人,如果来到外省的城市里居住,实在无法忍受这小城市的生活。——您可以想想那是什么样的舆论!——在法兰西的小城市里,和在美利坚合众国里一样愚蠢。

CHAPTER 2

A mayor

Does dignity then count for nothing, sir? It is respected by fools, held in awe by children, envied by the rich, and despised by any wise man.

BARNAVE

FORTUNATELY for M. de Rênal's reputation as an administrator, a massive *retaining-wall* was needed to shore up the public promenade which runs along the hillside a hundred feet or so above the course of the Doubs. From this excellent vantage-point you get one of the most picturesque views in the whole of France. But every spring, rainwater used to erode the path away, leaving deep gullies and making it quite impassable. This drawback affected everyone, and put M. de Rênal in the fortunate position of having to immortalize his term of office by building a wall twenty-foot high and some eighty yards long.

The parapet of this wall

第二章 市长

先生,权势难道算不了什么?愚蠢者尊敬之,孩子们惊讶之,富甲们嫉妒之,而精明人却鄙视之。

巴里乌

作为一地行政长官的德·瑞那先生,赢得其从政的名声是因为建造了一堵巨大的挡墙,因为该城有一条沿小山而行的公共人行散步道,高出杜河水面几百英尺,地势极佳,构成法兰西最美的景致之一。但每年春天,雨水冲击散步道,形成坑坑洼洼,使人难以通行。因为众人感到不方便,才使德·瑞那先生有表现其政绩的机会。他砌了一堵二十英尺高,三十到四十码长的挡墙,使其流传千古。

为了这堵墙上的胸