



国家出版基金项目
National Publishing Fund Project

錢鐘書 著

MANUSCRIPTS OF QIAN ZHONGSHU
錢鐘書手稿集

外文筆記 11



創刊 1897

商務印書館
The Commercial Press

商務印書館

二〇一五年·北京

(第三輯)
外文筆記
11

錢鍾書手稿集

錢
鍾
書
著

圖書在版編目（CIP）數據

錢鍾書手稿集·第3輯：全15冊，外文筆記/錢鍾書著．—北京：
商務印書館，2015

ISBN 978-7-100-10687-0

I . ①錢… II . ①錢… III . ①錢鍾書（1910～1998）—
手稿—選集 IV . ①C52

中國版本圖書館 CIP 數據核字（2014）第 193481 號

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錢鍾書手稿集·外文筆記

第三輯

（全十五冊）

錢鍾書 著

商務印書館出版

（北京王府井大街 36 號 郵政編碼 100710）

商務印書館發行

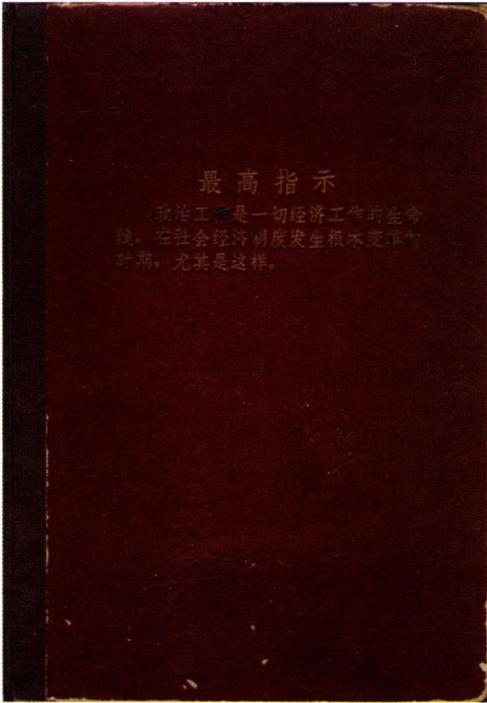
北京冠中印刷廠印刷

ISBN 978-7-100-10687-0

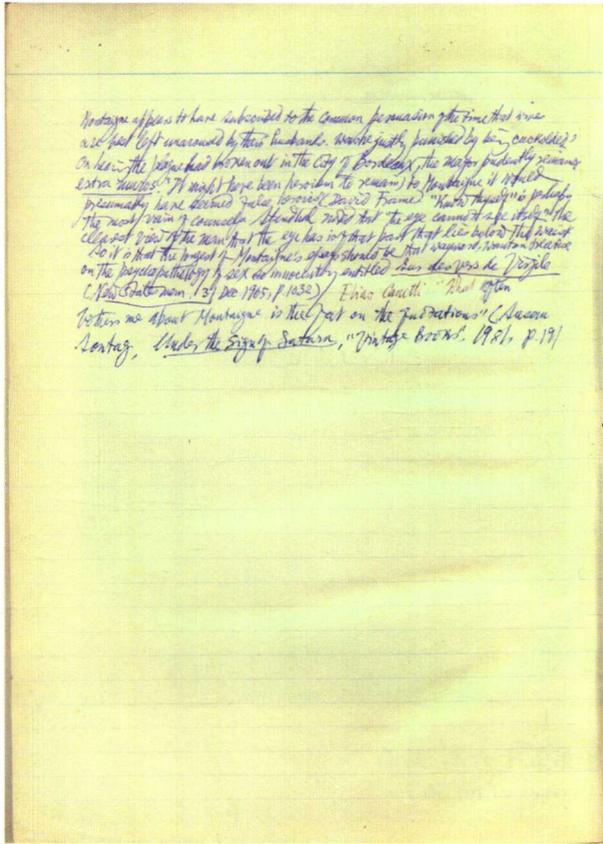
2015 年 3 月第 1 版 開本 787×1092 1/16

2015 年 3 月北京第 1 次印刷 印張 731 插頁 39

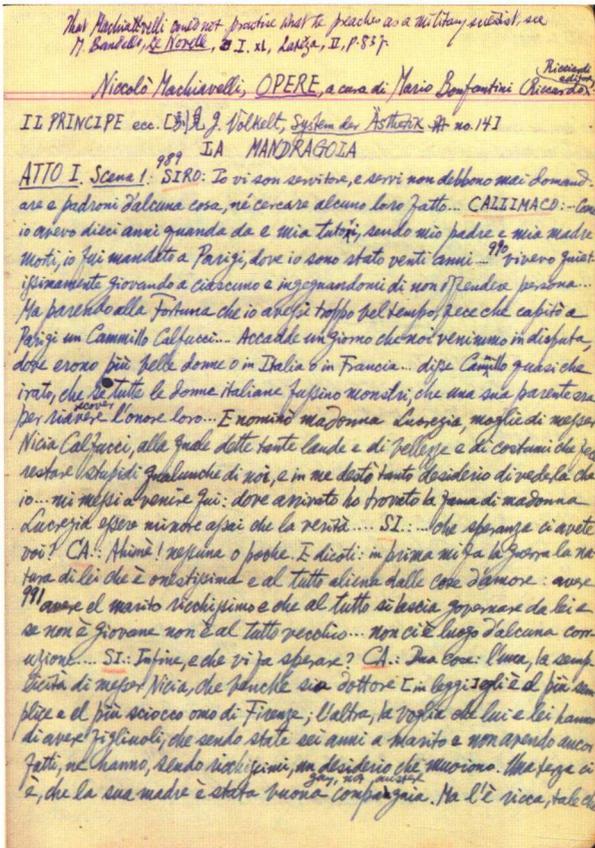
定價：6750.00 圓



● 第五十八本 封面
(cover of no.58)

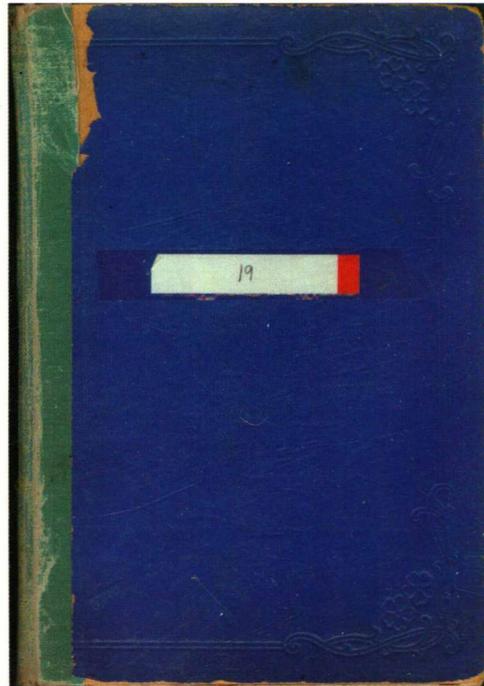


● 第五十八本 内文
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● 第五十九本 内文
(a selected page of no.59)

● 第五十九本 封面
(cover of no.59)



CONTENTS

No. 56

1. Qian's Table of Contents	3
2. Michael Hamburger and Christopher Middleton, <i>Modern German Poetry (1910—1960)</i>	5
3. Emil Staiger, <i>Die Kunst der Interpretation</i>	14
4. Wolfgang Kayser, <i>Die Vortragsreise</i>	21
5. Walter Muschg, <i>Tragische Literaturgeschichte</i>	33
6. Johann Peter Eckermann, <i>Gespräche mit Goethe in den Letzten Jahren seines Lebens</i>	117
7. Hermann Meyer, <i>Der Sonderling in der Deutschen Dichtung</i>	163
8. A. Schopenhauer, <i>Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung</i>	182

No. 57

1. Qian's Table of Contents	195
2. Max Milner, <i>Le Diable dans la Littérature Française</i> (concluded)	197
3. Geoffroy Atkinson, <i>Le Sentiment de la Nature et le Retour à la Vie Simple</i>	204
4. Paul Léon, <i>Mérimée et son Temps</i>	207
5. D. D. Rosca, <i>L'Influence de Hegel sur Taine</i>	245
6. Émile Erckmann et Alexandre Chatrian, <i>Contes et Romans Nationaux et Populaires</i>	252
7. Dominique Bouhours, <i>Les Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugène</i>	258
8. R.M. Albérés:	
<i>L'Aventure intellectuelle du XX^e siècle</i>	271
<i>Histoire du Roman Moderne</i>	282
9. Maurice Nadeau, <i>Le Roman Français depuis la Guerre</i>	289
10. Marthe Robert, <i>L'Ancien et le Nouveau</i>	323
11. Raymond Guérin, <i>L'Apprenti</i>	325
12. Fernando de Rojas (attribuée), <i>La Celestina o Tragicomedia de Calisto y Melibea</i> (to be continued)	363

No. 58

1. Qian's Table of Contents	389
2. Michel de Montaigne, <i>Essais</i>	391
3. Carlo Collodi, <i>Le Avventure di Pinocchio</i>	556
4. Heinrich Heine, <i>Gedanken und Einfälle</i>	573

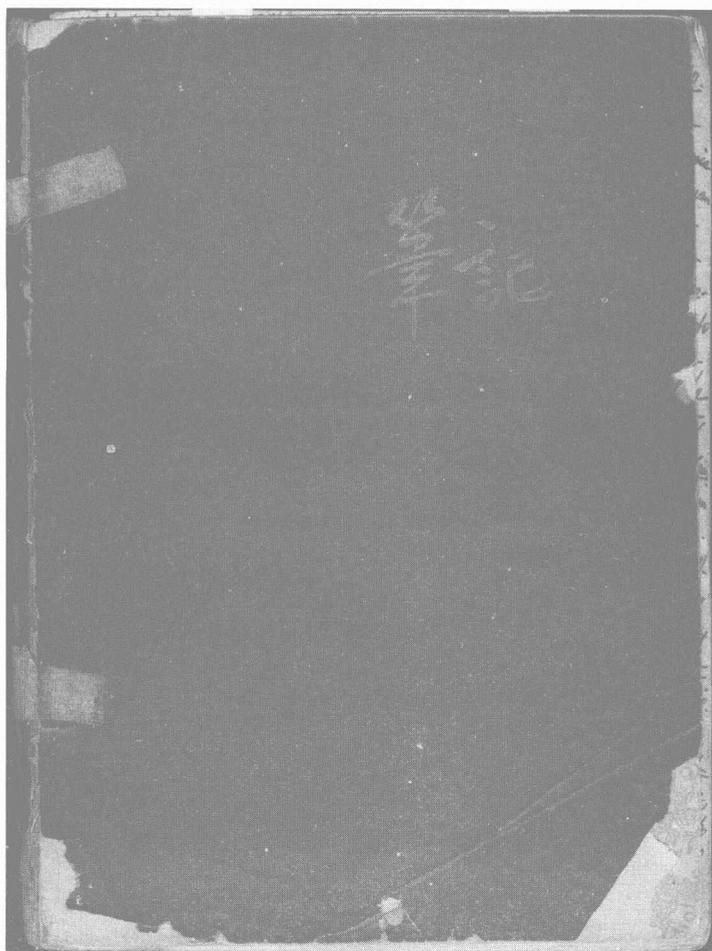
No. 59

1. Qian's Table of Contents	583
2. Giordano Bruno e Tommaso Campanella, <i>Opere</i> (continued)	585
3. Alberto Moravia, <i>Racconti Romani</i>	618
4. Niccolo Machiavelli, <i>Opere</i>	647
5. Giacomo Leopardi, <i>Opere</i>	661
6. Alberto Moravia, <i>Nuovi Racconti Romani</i>	688
7. Giacomo Leopardi, <i>Zibaldone di Pensieri</i> (to be continued)	708
 Author Index	 775
Title Index	776

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original size: 152 × 209 mm

1. M. Hamburger & C. Middleton, Modern German Poetry 1910-1960.
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5. G. J. Eckermann, Gespräche mit Goethe.
6. A. Meyer, Der Sondereif in der deutschen Dichtung.

Engels to Sorge (29. iv. 1886): "Als der Bismarck ist gekommen vor die Zwangswahl, hat er lieber gekniffen den Papst auf den Hintern als die Revolution auf den Mund." Die deutsche Ditz Verlag, 1953, p. 22: ^{Kann}
 Marx, German Ideology, Bk. II. "Das Bewußtsein ist
 nichts als das geworfte Sein!"
 (nie etwas anderes sein)

* cf. Abstraktion und Einfühlung - (1909) on people being "einseitig... immer der Kunst nur vom Standpunkt der Nachahmung und des Inhaltlichen gegenüberstehen"

Michael Hamburger & Christopher Middleton, Modern German Poetry 1910-1960.

Introduction:^{xxi} the accent is on Expression which initiated modern style in German poetry.^{xxii} Wilhelm Worringer in 1921 officially disparaged ~~it~~ ~~to~~ to the extent of saying that imitation, though a basic impulse of the human mind, had nothing to do with art at all.* The term Expressionist first used in France to distinguish certain new painters from the Impressionists, was then applied to art which was less mimetic than expressive, which did not present an image of an already realized or observable world, & which seemed to spring less out of eyesight than out of vision. The epoch of non-figurative art had begun. Croce's aesthetic helped to generalize the use of the term.^{xx} The periodicals Die Aktion and Der Sturm were founded in 1910; & a year later a German translation of Marinetti's Futurist Manifesto⁽¹⁹⁰⁹⁾ appeared in Der Sturm. In 1911, the German Expressionist movement in poetry began with the publication of two poems, both in Die Aktion: "Weltende" by Jakob van Hoddis, & "Die Dämmerung" by Alfred Lichtenstein. At about the same time Guillaume Apollinaire, impressed by the Futurist Manifesto, started the literary movement called Oblivisme! The year 1913 saw the publication of the Imagist group's A Few Poets. What the German poets wanted was less a gewohnt (Neuaufg. 1948, 5.61); Formprobleme der Gotik, 5. Aufl. 1918, 5.93: "die Einseitigkeit des auf den modernen Historiker vererbten Renaissancestandpunktes"

* cf. Piergiuseppe Scardigli: "Considerazioni sul linguaggio degli espressionisti": "Una coincidenza cronologica davvero sintomatica intercorre fra l'opera di Benedetto Croce pubblicata nel 1902, l'Estetica come scienza dell'espressione e linguistica generale, e il movimento degli Espressionisti di Dresda, in prevalenza cultori delle arti figurative, che nel 1905 costituirono il gruppo detto Die Brücke" (Rivista di Letterature moderne e comparate, Marzo 1964, p. 17).

* Hejira in 1912 (drowned in an accident), Lichtenstein in 1914 (killed in action) Trake,
 & Ernst Stadler in 1914, August Stramm in 1915

clear rendering of a visual experience than a true rendering of visionary experience. With them, the image embodies tones of feeling to an extent which the Imagist would not have admitted. The Expressionist image can seldom be isolated from context without losing some of its quality, whereas in Imagism it is precisely the isolated image of the particular realized object which exists to be appreciated. ^{xxiv} Both "Weltende" & "Die Dämmerung" consisted of a headpan concatenation of apparently dislocated images, derived from the contemporary scene, but not presenting a realistic picture: the viewpoint seemed to jump from line to line & the objects alluded to were not ones that can be ordinarily found in the same place at the same time. ^{xxv} This was collage, a technique which was being tested at the same time in visual terms by Picasso (Still life with a Cane Chair) & by Braque (The Fruit Dish), & which was to be developed practically by the Zürich Dadaist poets. Yet van Hoddiss gave the game away in the title of his poem, "End of the World", the strident sarcasm of which does not allow the images to speak for themselves. Lichtenstein's irony does not merely unsay what he seems to be saying & so negate his narrative image of the world; rather his irony, without ever making discursive statements, simultaneously bewails & derides the world whose collapse his images embody. ^{xxvi} The premature deaths of the poets* is the chief reason why later developments in Expressionist poetry did not fulfill its early promise. Another reason is the increasingly political strain of Phase II Expression after 1914.

* cf. M. H. Abrams, The Mirror & The Lamp, pp. 272 ff. "the Poemas Heterocosm."

** This was not in itself new: Paul Scheerbart had published the first German sound-poem, "KikaKoku", in 1892.

xxvii

The analogical as if element had persisted in most previous modes of metaphors in German poetry. Metaphors therefore never lost its fictive quality. The Expressionist, on the other hand, aims to eliminate this fictive element. Either he submerges the analogy, or he suppresses it. The Image could cease to refer to an observable world; it could become autotelic. If it consists exclusively of images on this pattern, the poem exists as a discrete & self-contained world. ^{xxxviii} It becomes a heterocosm. ^{* xxxij} W. Kandinsky: "the fact that the form may not match the color must not be regarded as something 'unharmonious'... but quite the reverse—it must be regarded as a new possibility, as another harmony (auch eine Harmonie)." (Über das Sehen in der Kunst, 3rd ed., pp. 53-4). ^{xxxix} The three years just before the First World War were some of the most productive in modern German literature. ^{xxxiv} August Stramm was the most radical experimentalist.

He suppressed the world of objects. For this reason, verbs & neologisms abound in his poems. "Schmerzmut", e.g., contains no images at all, no adjectives, & only one adverb. He invents onomatopoeic & gun-like sounds to voice emotions which he believed could not be rendered by existing words. ^{** xxxvi} Of the more important early Expressionists, only Benn, Wefel & van Groll survived the 1914-18 war. The pioneers had been succeeded by what Thomas Mann called "political literati". Phase II (1914-20) diluted the innovations of Phase I (1910-14). ^{xli} The Nazi period is a period of inner & outer mass emigration. ^{xliii} Alexander von Villaes: "There are more marvellous beasts in syntax than in the depths of the sea" (Briefe eines Unbekannten, 1887, II, p. 51).

xlii: East German poets. West German poets. East Germany. Western Germany.

