

哈佛

蓝星双语名著导读

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安娜·卡列尼娜 **Anna Karenina**

〔俄〕 Leo Tolstoy 原著
John Henriksen 导读
刘国强 翻译

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邮政编码:300192

电 话:022-87894896

传 真:022-87895650

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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

Lev (Leo) nikolaevich tolstoy was born into a large and wealthy Russian landowning family in 1828, on the family estate of Yasnaya Polyana. Tolstoy's mother died when he was only two years old, and he idealized her memory throughout his life. Some critics speculate that the early loss of his mother colors Tolstoy's portrayal of the young Seryozha in *Anna Karenina*. When Tolstoy was nine, the family moved to Moscow. Shortly afterward his father died, murdered while traveling. Being orphaned before the age of ten, albeit without financial worries, left Tolstoy with an acute awareness of the power of death—an idea central to all his great works and especially evident in the strong association of the character of Anna Karenina with mortality.

Though an intelligent child, Tolstoy had little interest in academics. His aunt had to work hard to persuade him to go to university, and he failed his entrance exam on his first attempt. Eventually matriculating at Kazan University at the age of sixteen, Tolstoy studied law and Oriental languages. He showed interest in the grand heroic cultures of Persia, Turkey, and the Caucasus—an interest that persisted throughout his life. He was not popular at the university, and was self-conscious about his large nose and thick eyebrows. Ultimately, Tolstoy was dissatisfied with his education, and he left in 1847 without a degree. The social awkwardness of Konstantin Levin at the beginning of *Anna Karenina* reflects Tolstoy's own discomfort in fancy social surroundings at this time in his life.

来者·去脉

列夫·尼古拉耶维奇·托尔斯泰于1828年出生在俄国亚斯纳亚·波利亚纳庄园一个富有的大地主家庭。他两岁时丧母；在他的记忆中，母亲是一个理想的女人。有评论家猜测，托尔斯泰对《安娜·卡列尼娜》中年幼的谢辽沙的描写便有其幼年丧母的阴影。托尔斯泰9岁时全家搬到了莫斯科，没过多久他的父亲便在旅行途中被人谋杀而亡。虽然托尔斯泰没有经济方面的烦恼，但不到10岁便成了孤儿使他深切地感受到了死亡力量的可怕，而死亡也正是他创作的所有优秀作品主题，这一点在安娜·卡列尼娜这一人物与死亡的密切联系上表现得尤为明显。

童年时代的托尔斯泰很聪颖，但他对学业毫无兴趣。他的姑母苦口婆心地劝说他上大学，但他第一次入学考试却名落孙山。16岁时，他终于考进喀山大学，主修法律和东方语言。他对波斯、土耳其以及高加索史诗般的绚烂文化产生了浓厚兴趣，而这种兴趣贯穿了他的一生。他在大学里不受欢迎，而且对自己的大鼻子和浓密的眉毛非常敏感。最终，托尔斯泰厌倦了学业，并于1847年辍学，因此他没能获得学位。《安娜·卡列尼娜》开头对康斯坦丁·列文不善社交的描写，反映了托尔斯泰当时对那种异样的社会环境的不适应。

In 1851, Tolstoy visited his brother in the Russian army and then decided to enlist shortly afterward. He served in the Crimean War (1854–1856) and recorded his experience in his *Sevastopol Stories* (1855). Tolstoy was able to write during his time in the army, producing a well-received autobiographical novel, *Childhood* (1852), followed by two others, *Boyhood* (1854) and *Youth* (1857). He ultimately evolved antimilitaristic feelings that can be seen in his implicit criticism of enthusiasm for the Slavic war in the final section of *Anna Karenina*.

In 1862, Tolstoy married Sofya Andreevna Behrs. He devoted most of the next two decades to raising a large family, managing his estate, and writing his two greatest novels, *War and Peace* (1865–1869) and *Anna Karenina* (1875–1877). Levin's courtship of Kitty Shcherbatskaya in *Anna Karenina* was modeled on Tolstoy's own courtship of Sofya Andreevna, down to details such as the forgotten shirt that delays Levin's wedding.

In the years just prior to his marriage, Tolstoy had visited western Europe, partly to observe educational methods abroad. Upon returning, he founded and taught at schools for his peasants. His contact with his peasants led to a heightened appreciation for their morality, camaraderie, and enjoyment of life. Indeed, Tolstoy became quite critical of the superficiality of upper-class Russians, as we can see in Levin's discomfort with urban high society in *Anna Karenina*. Ultimately, Tolstoy developed a desire to seek spiritual regeneration by renouncing his family's possessions, much to the dismay of his long-suffering wife.

Tolstoy's life spanned a period of intense development



1851年，托尔斯泰看望了在俄国军队里的兄长，不久后他便决定参军。他参加了克里木战争（1854-1856），并且在作品《塞瓦斯托波尔故事集》（1855）中记录了这一经历。在军旅生活期间，托尔斯泰创作的自传体长篇小说《童年》（1852）受到了好评，之后他又创作了两部作品：《少年》（1854）和《青年》（1857）。最终，托尔斯泰产生了反军国主义思想。我们可以从《安娜·卡列尼娜》结尾部分中他对人们对斯拉夫战争的狂热所给予的含蓄的批评看出这一点。

1862年，托尔斯泰与索菲娅·安德列耶夫娜·别尔斯结婚。在随后的20年中，他将大部分时间花在了养育一个大家庭和管理房产上，这期间他创作出了两部不朽的作品：《战争与和平》（1865~1869）和《安娜·卡列尼娜》（1875~1877）。《安娜·卡列尼娜》中列文向基蒂·谢尔巴斯卡娅求婚的情景便是对托尔斯泰本人向索菲娅·安德列耶夫娜求婚的仿写，甚至列文因忘记衬衫而使婚礼被推迟等细节也是他本人的经历。

就在结婚前的几年里，托尔斯泰游历了西欧，他此行的目的之一是对那里的教育方法进行考察。回国后，他创立并任教于他为农民子弟兴办的学校。与农民的接触增强了他对农民的道德观念、同志情谊以及享受生活方面的深刻认识。实际上，托尔斯泰对俄国上层社会的肤浅予以了猛烈的抨击。《安娜·卡列尼娜》中列文对城市上流社会的不适应便说明了这一点。最终，托尔斯泰产生了寻求精神再生的愿望；他对自己家庭的财产进行了谴责，这令他那位饱受痛苦的妻子惊诧不已。

托尔斯泰的一生是在其国家经历巨变的时



for his home country. By the time of Tolstoy's death in 1910, Russia had transformed from a backward agricultural economy into a major industrialized world power. This period witnessed major debates between two intellectual groups in Russia: the Slavophiles, who believed Russian culture and institutions to be exceptional and superior to European culture, and the Westernizers, who believed that Russia needed to follow more liberal, Western modes of thought and government. We see traces of this debate about the destiny of Russia—whether it should join Europe in its march toward secular values and scientific thought or reject modernization and cherish the traditional, Asiatic elements of its culture—in *Anna Karenina*. Levin's peasants' preference for simple wooden plows over more efficient, modern agricultural tools symbolizes Russia's rejection of the West. We also see this cultural clash in the novel's portrait of the highly rational and ultra-Western bureaucrat Karenin—cool and efficient but also passionless.

During this time, Russia was also undergoing a crisis of political thought, with a series of authoritarian tsars provoking liberal and radical intellectuals who demanded European constitutional rights—or even revolution—in Russia. Tolstoy's ambivalent portrayal of the local elections in *Anna Karenina* demonstrates his uncertainty about the potential for democracy in Russia: the vote evokes much enthusiasm among the noblemen, but it also appears ineffectual and even pointless.

Tolstoy's eventual turn to religion in his own life left an imprint on all his later writings. Works such as *A Confession* (1882) and *The Kingdom of God Is Within You* (1893) focused on the biblical Gospels' ideals of brotherly love and



期度过的。到托尔斯泰1910年去世时，俄国已经从一个落后的农业国家转变成一个主要的工业强国。在这一时期，俄国的两个知识分子团体之间爆发了一场大辩论：斯拉夫派认为俄罗斯文化和制度优越于欧洲文化，而西化派则主张俄国应效仿西方那种更加自由的思想 and 政府模式。我们在《安娜·卡列尼娜》中就能看到这场辩论——俄国是应该像其他欧洲国家那样，朝着世俗的价值观和科学思想迈进，还是应当排斥现代化，珍视自身文化中传统的亚洲元素的痕迹。列文家的农民喜欢使用简单的木制犁，而不喜欢使用更为省力的现代化农业工具，这象征着俄国对西方的排斥。小说对冷酷、能干同时又毫无激情、高度理性且具有超西方思想的卡列宁这一人物的刻画，也使我们看到了这场文化冲突。

这一时期，俄国也经历着政治思想的危机：沙皇的独裁主义激怒了持自由化思想和激进思想的分子，他们要求在俄国实现欧洲宪法权力甚至是发动革命。在《安娜·卡列尼娜》中托尔斯泰对地方选举的描写充满了矛盾，这反映出他对俄国民主发展空间的不确定：虽然这次投票选举在贵族中引起了热烈的反响，但实际上好像并没有什么成效，甚至毫无意义。

托尔斯泰在其个人生活中最终转向宗教，这点在他后期所有作品中都有所表现。《忏悔录》(1882)和《天国在你心里》(1893)等作品都是以圣经所宣扬的兄弟友爱和不抵抗邪恶的福音思



nonresistance to evil. *Anna Karenina* is often viewed as the turning point in Tolstoy's career, the point at which he shifted away from fiction and toward faith. The tug-of-war between these two forces helps create the rich portrait of Anna, whom Tolstoy both disapproves of and loves. Levin emerges as the voice of faith in the novel, with his final statement of the meaning of life corresponding closely to Tolstoy's own philosophy.

By the 1890s, Tolstoy's reputation as a prophet of social thought attracted disciples to his estate at Yasnaya Polyana seeking his wisdom. In 1898, Tolstoy published a radical essay called *What Is Art?*, in which he argued that the sole aim of great art must be moral instruction, and that on these grounds Shakespeare's plays and even Tolstoy's own novels are artistic failures. Frustrated by the disparity between his personal moral philosophy and his wealth, and by his frequent quarrels with his wife, Tolstoy secretly left home in November 1910, at the age of eighty-two. He fell ill with pneumonia along the way and died several days later in a faraway railway station. Tolstoy was mourned by admirers and followers around the world, and to this day is regarded as one of the greatest novelists in history.

To English-speaking readers, the names of the characters in *Anna Karenina* may be somewhat confusing, as there are a number of name-related conventions in Russian that do not exist in English.

Each Russian has a first name, a patronymic, and a sur-



想为主题。而《安娜·卡列尼娜》常常被视为托尔斯泰创作生涯的转折点,此后,他从虚幻转向了宗教信念。这两股力量之间的激烈较量丰富了安娜这一形象,托尔斯泰对其是又恨又爱。列文则是小说中宗教信念的代言人;他最后做出的有关生命意义的宣言与托尔斯泰自己的哲学观极为相近。

到19世纪90年代,托尔斯泰作为社会思想预言家所获得的声誉吸引了大量追随者来到亚斯纳亚·波利亚纳农庄,寻求他的智慧。1898年,托尔斯泰发表了一篇题为《什么是艺术?》的激进文章。他在文章中指出:伟大的艺术的唯一目标必须是道德的教诲,并且基于这一理由,莎士比亚的戏剧,甚至他自己的长篇小说,从艺术角度上看都是失败的。个人道德观和财富之间的反差所带来的困惑,以及与妻子之间的频繁争吵所带来的苦恼,最终使托尔斯泰在1910年11月的一天偷偷离家出走,那时他已经82岁了。他在离家的过程中患上了肺炎,几天后便客死在一个偏远的火车站里。托尔斯泰一直被全世界的追随者怀念着,直至今日,他仍被认为是历史上最伟大的小说家之一。

俄文名字


俄语中有许多与姓名有关的传统用法,而这些用法是英语中所没有的。因此,对讲英语的读者来说,《安娜·卡列尼娜》中人物的姓名或许有些令人困惑。

俄罗斯人的姓名包含名、父名和姓。父名由

name. A person's patronymic consists of his or her father's first name accompanied by a suffix meaning "son of" or "daughter of." Hence, Levin is addressed as Konstantin Dmitrich (son of Dmitri), Kitty is called Ekaterina Alexandrovna (daughter of Alexander), and so on. Characters in the novel frequently address each other in this formal manner, using both the first name and patronymic.

When characters do not address each other formally, they may use informal nicknames, or diminutives. Sometimes, these nicknames bear little resemblance to the characters' full names. For instance, Levin is sometimes called Kostya (the standard nickname for Konstantin), and Vronsky is sometimes called Alyosha (the diminutive of Alexei).

Furthermore, surnames in Russian take on both masculine and feminine forms. In *Anna Karenina*, for instance, Karenin's wife's surname takes the feminine form, Karenina. Likewise, Oblonsky's wife has the surname Oblonskaya, and their sons have the surname Oblonsky while their daughters have the surname Oblonskaya.

Keeping these conventions in mind helps to distinguish characters as they are addressed by different names throughout the novel. However, the use of these conventions varies in different editions of *Anna Karenina*, as some translators choose to simplify or eliminate name variants in order to make the novel more accessible to an English-speaking audience. 



父亲的名和表示“儿子”或“女儿”的后缀组成。所以，列文被称为康斯坦丁·德米特里奇（德米特里的儿子），基蒂被称为“伊卡特里娜·亚力山德洛夫娜（亚历山大的女儿），其他人名也如此。小说中的人物常常以这种正式的格式彼此称呼，即同时用姓和父名。

当人物之间不以这种正式的格式相互称呼时，他们也可以使用非正式的昵称或者爱称。有时，这些昵称与人物的全名没有任何相似之处。比如，列文有时被叫作科斯佳（康斯坦丁的标准昵称），而渥伦斯基有时被叫做阿辽沙（阿列克谢的爱称）。

另外，俄语的姓有阳性和阴性两种格式。比如在《安娜·卡列尼娜》中，卡列宁妻子的姓采用阴性格式，称为卡列尼娜。同样，奥布隆斯基妻子的姓为奥布隆斯卡娅，而他们儿子的姓为奥布隆斯基，女儿的姓为奥布隆斯卡娅。

由于小说中的人物可以用不同的名字称呼，所以牢记这些传统用法有助于区分他们。不过在《安娜·卡列尼娜》的不同版本中，这些名字的使用方法却不尽相同，有些译者有意简化或删除了名字的变体，以便使这部小说更容易被讲英语的读者所接受。

PLOT OVERVIEW

The oblonsky family of Moscow is torn apart by adultery. Dolly Oblonskaya has caught her husband, Stiva, having an affair with their children's former governess, and threatens to leave him. Stiva is somewhat remorseful but mostly dazed and uncomprehending. Stiva's sister, Anna Karenina, wife of the St. Petersburg government official Karenin, arrives at the Oblonskys' to mediate. Eventually, Anna is able to bring Stiva and Dolly to a reconciliation.

Meanwhile, Dolly's younger sister, Kitty, is courted by two suitors: Konstantin Levin, an awkward landowner, and Alexei Vronsky, a dashing military man. Kitty turns down Levin in favor of Vronsky, but not long after, Vronsky meets Anna Karenina and falls in love with her instead of Kitty. The devastated Kitty falls ill. Levin, depressed after having been rejected by Kitty, withdraws to his estate in the country. Anna returns to St. Petersburg, reflecting on her infatuation with Vronsky, but when she arrives home she dismisses it as a fleeting crush.

Vronsky, however, follows Anna to St. Petersburg, and their mutual attraction intensifies as Anna begins to mix with the freethinking social set of Vronsky's cousin Betsy Tverskaya. At a party, Anna implores Vronsky to ask Kitty's forgiveness; in response, he tells Anna that he loves her. Karenin goes home from the party alone, sensing that something is amiss. He speaks to Anna later that night about his suspicions regarding her and Vronsky, but she curtly

情节·览

住在莫斯科的奥布隆斯基一家因丈夫与人偷情而濒临破裂。多丽·奥布隆斯卡娅发现丈夫斯蒂瓦与他们以前的女家庭教师关系暧昧，于是威胁说要与他离婚。斯蒂瓦虽然对自己的不忠行为有所悔恨，但更多的是茫然无措。斯蒂瓦的妹妹、圣彼得堡政府高官卡列宁的妻子安娜·卡列尼娜来奥布隆斯基家对兄嫂进行调解。最终，安娜说服二人和好。

与此同时，多丽的妹妹基蒂正被两个男人追求着：一个是不善交际的农庄主康斯坦丁·列文，另一个是英俊潇洒的军人阿列克谢·渥伦斯基。基蒂钟情于渥伦斯基，因而拒绝了列文的求爱。但没过多久，渥伦斯基邂逅了安娜·卡列尼娜，并且对她一见钟情。基蒂备受打击，一病不起。列文遭到基蒂拒绝后心情苦闷地回到乡下的农庄。安娜回到了圣彼得堡，她对自己迷恋渥伦斯基深感自责，但回到家以后她便将其当作一次瞬间的恋情而抛到了脑后。

渥伦斯基跟随安娜也来到了圣彼得堡。当安娜开始与渥伦斯基的表嫂贝特西·特维尔斯卡娅等持自由思想的一群人交往后，她与渥伦斯基的恋情也迅速升温。在一次晚会上，安娜恳求渥伦斯基去请求基蒂的宽恕，而渥伦斯基却答复说他爱的是安娜。卡列宁感觉有点不对劲儿，他一个人离开晚会回到家。当天夜里，他向安娜表明他对她和渥伦斯基之间关系的怀疑，但安娜三言两