

哈佛

蓝星双语名著导读

Today's Most Popular Study Guides

简爱

Jane Eyre

[英] Charlotte Bronte 原著
Brian Phillips 导读
田宝英 翻译

SMARTER

BETTER

FASTER

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天津科技翻译出版公司 出版

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

简爱/(英)勃朗特(Bronte, C.)著;田宝英译.——天津:天津科技翻译出版公司, 2003.9

(哈佛蓝星双语名著导读)

书名原文: Jane Eyre

ISBN 7-5433-1652-8

I. 简… II. ①勃… ②田… III. 英语-对照读物, 小说-英、汉 IV. H319.4:I

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 032581 号

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著作权合同登记号:图字:02-2003-9

哈佛蓝星双语名著导读:简爱

TODAY'S MOST POPULAR STUDY GUIDES

责任编辑: 袁永 崔妍

美术编辑: 朱爽蕾

出版者: 天津科技翻译出版公司(天津市南开区白堤路 244 号 邮编 300192)

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印刷: Leefung-Asco Printers Holdings Limited

发行: 全国新华书店

开本: 850mm×1168mm 1/32 **印张:** 6.125 **字数:** 144.3 千字

版次: 2003 年 9 月第 1 版 **印次:** 2003 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

书号: ISBN 7-5433-1652-8/H·52

定价: 9.00 元

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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，热爱英语的你是否想过站在巨人的肩膀上摘星呢？

你手上这本蓝色小册子正是风行全美的哈佛蓝星笔记，是哈佛学生们将名著阅读与文学学习融会贯通，编写而成的名著导读本。它们以经典性和流行性并存的名著为素材，以明晰的风格和地道的语言而著称。每一本都包括著作的创作背景，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，推荐的论文题，阅读后的小测验，要点注释，以及推荐阅读篇目。

这样的编排使你不仅仅停留在对名著内容上的了解，更可迅速、全面、深入地掌握著作的全部资料，同时也满足了对文化做进一步了解和研究的需求。蓝星精辟、明晰的编写风格将“半天阅读一本名著”的想法变为现实，帮你在有限的闲暇内阅读更多的书，在地道的语言环境中迅速提高英语水平，丰富文学内涵，增加谈资。

天津科技翻译出版公司精挑细选了50本蓝星笔记，由我国外语界资深专家张滨江教授、刘品义教授主持翻译和审校工作，天津外国语学院教授、副教授以及部分优秀青年教师进行翻译，陈法春教授，阎玉敏、常子霞副教授和李晓霞讲师协助部分审校，共同合作、精心制作成为“哈佛蓝星双语名著导读”，既保留了原书特点，并对文中的知识要点做了注释，更加适合你的需要。

蓝星闪耀，照你前行！

CONTENTS



CONTEXT	1
来龙·去脉	
PLOT OVERVIEW	7
情节·览	
CHARACTER LIST	13
角色·亮相	
ANALYSIS OF MAJOR CHARACTERS	27
主角·赏	
Jane Eyre 简·爱	27
Edward Rochester 爱德华·罗彻斯特	29
St. John Rivers 圣·约翰·里佛斯	31
Helen Burns 海伦·彭斯	33
THEMES, MOTIFS & SYMBOLS	35
主题·主题成分·象征	
Love versus Autonomy 爱情与自主	35
Religion 宗教	37
Social Class 社会等级	39
Gender Relations 两性等级关系	43
Fire and Ice 火与冰	45
Substitute Mothers 母亲角色	47
Bertha Mason 伯莎·梅森	49
The Red-Room 红房子	51
SUMMARY & ANALYSIS	55
断章·取义	

Chapters 1-4	第 1~4 章	55
Chapters 5-10	第 5~10 章	63
Chapters 11-16	第 11~16 章	71
Chapters 17-21	第 17~21 章	83
Chapters 22-25	第 22~25 章	95
Chapter 26	第 26 章	105
Chapters 27-28	第 27~28 章	111
Chapters 29-32	第 29~32 章	119
Chapters 33-35	第 33~35 章	125
Chapters 36-38	第 36~38 章	133
IMPORTANT QUOTATIONS EXPLAINED.....		143
语出·有因		
KEY FACTS		161
作品档案		
STUDY QUESTIONS & ESSAY TOPICS		171
问题·论题		
Study Questions	问·答	171
Suggested Essay Topics	推荐论题	175
REVIEW & RESOURCES		179
回味·深入		
Quiz	四选一	179
Notes	注释	185
Suggestions for Further Reading	相关链接	187

CONTEXT

Charlotte Brontë was born in Yorkshire*, England on April 21, 1816 to Maria Branwell and Patrick Brontë. Because Charlotte's mother died when Charlotte was five years old, Charlotte's aunt, a devout Methodist*, helped her brother-in-law raise his children. In 1824 Charlotte and three of her sisters—Maria, Elizabeth, and Emily—were sent to Cowan Bridge, a school for clergymen's daughters. When an outbreak of tuberculosis killed Maria and Elizabeth, Charlotte and Emily were brought home. Several years later, Charlotte returned to school, this time in Roe Head, England. She became a teacher at the school in 1835 but decided after several years to become a private governess instead. She was hired to live with and tutor the children of the wealthy Sidgwick family in 1839, but the job was a misery to her and she soon left it. Once Charlotte recognized that her dream of starting her own school was not immediately realizable, however, she returned to working as a governess, this time for a different family. Finding herself equally disappointed with governess work the second time around, Charlotte recruited her sisters to join her in more serious preparation for the establishment of a school.

Although the Brontës' school was unsuccessful, their literary projects flourished. At a young age, the children created a fictional world they named Angria, and their many stories, poems, and plays were early predictors of shared writing talent that eventually led Emily, Anne, and Charlotte to careers as novelists. As adults, Charlotte suggested that she, Anne, and Emily collaborate on a book of poems. The three sisters published under male

来龙·去脉

1816年4月21日，夏洛蒂·勃朗特出生于英国的约克郡，其母亲是玛丽娅·布兰威尔，父亲是帕特里克·勃朗特。因为夏洛蒂的母亲在她5岁时就去世了，夏洛蒂的姨妈，一位虔诚的卫理公会教徒，承担起帮助姐夫抚养孩子的责任。1824年夏洛蒂和她的三姐妹——玛丽娅，伊丽莎白和艾米莉——被送到一所专收神职人员女儿的学校——柯文桥女子寄宿学校读书。一场突然爆发的肺结核夺去了玛丽娅和伊丽莎白的生命，夏洛蒂和艾米莉被送回了家。几年后，夏洛蒂才重返校园，这次去的是英格兰的罗黑德学校。1835年她成为该校教师，但几年后她又决定改做私人家庭女教师。她于1839年受雇于富有的西奇威克家，同他家的孩子住在一起，并负责辅导他们。可是这个工作使她苦不堪言，于是她很快就放弃了。当夏洛蒂认识到开办一所自己的学校的梦想短期内还无法实现时，她又重操家庭女教师的旧业，只不过换了一家。她发现第二次做家庭女教师得到的还是同样的失望时，她招来了她的两个妹妹，为开办一所学校做起了更认真的准备。

尽管勃朗蒂姐妹们开办的学校未能获得成功，但她们的文学事业却蒸蒸日上。虽然她们都还年轻，但她们创造出了一个虚幻的世界，并将其命名为昂格里亚。她们的很多小说、诗歌和剧本早就预示她们都极具写作天分，而正是这种天分最终使得艾米莉、安妮和夏洛蒂走上了小说家的职业生涯。成年后，夏洛蒂建议由她、安妮和艾米莉合作写一本诗集。在书发表



pseudonyms: Charlotte's was Currer Bell, while Emily and Anne wrote as Ellis and Acton Bell, respectively. When the poetry volume received little public notice, the sisters decided to work on separate novels but retained the same pseudonyms. Anne and Emily produced their masterpieces in 1847, but Charlotte's first book, *The Professor**, never found a willing publisher during her lifetime. Charlotte wrote *Jane Eyre* later that year. The book, a critique of Victorian* assumptions about gender and social class, became one of the most successful novels of its era, both critically and commercially.

Autobiographical elements are recognizable throughout *Jane Eyre*. Jane's experience at Lowood School, where her dearest friend dies of tuberculosis, recalls the death of Charlotte's sisters at Cowan Bridge. The hypocritical religious fervor of the headmaster, Mr. Brocklehurst, is based in part on that of the Reverend Carus Wilson, the Evangelical minister who ran Cowan Bridge. Charlotte took revenge upon the school that treated her so poorly by using it as the basis for the fictional Lowood. Jane's friend Helen Burns's tragic death from tuberculosis recalls the deaths of two of Charlotte's sisters, Maria and Elizabeth, who succumbed to the same disease during their time at Cowan Bridge. Additionally, John Reed's decline into alcoholism and dissolution is most likely modeled upon the life of Charlotte Brontë's brother Branwell, who slid into opium and alcohol addictions in the years preceding his death. Finally, like Charlotte, Jane becomes a governess—a comparatively neutral vantage point from which to observe and describe the oppressive social ideas and practices of nineteenth-century Victorian society.

The plot of *Jane Eyre* follows the form of a Bildungsroman*, which is a novel that tells the story of a child's maturation and


时，三姐妹分别为自己取了男性化的笔名：夏洛蒂为居里·贝尔，艾米莉和安妮分别取名艾利斯和埃格顿·贝尔。由于这本诗集并未引起公众的注意，三姐妹决定沿用同样的笔名分头去写小说。安妮和艾米莉在1847年就出版了她们的成名之作，而夏洛蒂的第一本小说《教师》，在其有生之年始终未得到出版商的青睐。在那年的晚些时候，夏洛蒂写出了《简爱》，该书批判了维多利亚时代对性别和社会阶层的观点，成为该时期文学批评和商业运作上都获得巨大成功的小说之一。

小说《简爱》中自传的成分随处可见。简在罗伍德学校的经历，即她最亲密的朋友死于肺结核的情节使人很容易联想到夏洛蒂两姐妹死在柯文桥学校的情景。校长勃洛克赫斯特先生那虚伪的宗教狂热，部分是取材于负责管理柯文桥的福音派新教会牧师卡鲁斯·威尔逊。为报复以前在学校所受的虐待，夏洛蒂以柯文桥为素材虚构出了罗伍德学校。简的朋友海伦·彭斯死于肺结核的悲剧使读者立即联想到夏洛蒂的两个姐姐——玛丽娅和伊丽莎白，在柯文桥学校上学期间死于同一种疾病的境遇。另外，约翰·里兹堕落成酗酒者不能自拔的原型则很可能就是临终前几年沉溺于鸦片和酒精的夏洛蒂的弟弟布兰威尔。像夏洛蒂一样，简最终成了一名家庭女教师——这是一个相对来说有利于客观地观察和描述19世纪维多利亚社会那令人压抑的社会观念和行为的职业。

《简爱》的情节构思属教育小说体裁，即利用小说的形式述说一个孩子的成长过程，着眼点放在主人公

focuses on the emotions and experiences that accompany and incite his or her growth to adulthood. In *Jane Eyre*, there are five distinct stages of development, each linked to a particular place: Jane's childhood at Gateshead, her education at the Lowood School, her time as Adele's governess at Thornfield, her time with the Rivers family at Morton and at Marsh End (also called Moor House), and her reunion with and marriage to Rochester at Ferndean. From these various experiences, Jane becomes the mature and steady-handed woman who narrates the novel retrospectively.

But the Bildungsroman plot of *Jane Eyre*, and the book's element of social criticism, are filtered through a third literary tradition—that of the Gothic horror story. Like the Bildungsroman, the Gothic genre originated in Germany. It became popular in England in the late eighteenth century, and it generally describes supernatural experiences, remote landscapes, and mysterious occurrences, all of which are intended to create an atmosphere of suspense and fear. Jane's encounters with ghosts, dark secrets, and sinister plots add a potent and lingering sense of fantasy and mystery to the novel.

After the success of *Jane Eyre*, Charlotte revealed her identity to her publisher and went on to write several other novels, most notably *Shirley** in 1849. In the years that followed, she became a respected member of London's literary set. But the deaths of siblings Emily and Branwell in 1848, and of Anne in 1849, left her feeling dejected and emotionally isolated. In 1854, she wed the Reverend Arthur Nicholls, despite the fact that she did not love him. She died of pneumonia, while pregnant, the following year. 

的情感和经历怎样影响他(她)从少儿到成年的过程。小说《简爱》可分为5个清晰的发展阶段,每个阶段又都同一个特定的地方有关:简少儿时期的盖茨黑德;就学时期的罗伍德学校;做阿黛拉的家庭女教师时期的桑菲尔德;在里佛斯家时期的莫顿和沼屋(也被称做泽庄)以及她与罗彻斯特重修旧好乃至结婚时期的芬丁。经历了种种变故,简变得愈发成熟和稳健,并以回忆的方式讲述了这个故事。

但是,《简爱》这部教育小说的情节以及该书对社会进行批判的部分是利用另一种文学传统即哥特式恐怖故事的方式慢慢展开的。与教育小说相同,哥特式小说也起源于德国,18世纪晚期时兴于英国。它广泛地被用来描述超自然的体验、遥远的景色、神奇的事件等等,目的是要制造一种悬念与恐惧的气氛。简与幽灵的相遇、那些深藏的秘密以及不祥的情节都有力地为该小说增加了挥之不去的幻觉和神秘感。

《简爱》获得成功之后,夏洛蒂逐步地向她的出版商透露了她的身份,并继续撰写其他小说,最著名的是1849年出版的《谢莉》。随后,她成为伦敦文学圈内令人尊敬的一员。但是她的兄弟姐妹们——艾米莉和布兰威尔于1848年、安妮于1849年的相继去世使她备感沮丧和情感上的孤独。1854年,在没有丝毫感情的基础上,她嫁给了阿瑟·尼古拉斯牧师。转年,她在怀有身孕的情况下死于肺炎。

PLOT OVERVIEW

Jane Eyre is a young orphan being raised by Mrs. Reed, her cruel, wealthy aunt. A servant named Bessie provides Jane with some of the few kindnesses she receives, telling her stories and singing songs to her. One day, as punishment for fighting with her bullying cousin John Reed, Jane's aunt imprisons Jane in the red-room*, the room in which Jane's Uncle Reed died. While locked in, Jane, believing that she sees her uncle's ghost, screams and faints. She wakes to find herself in the care of Bessie and the kindly apothecary Mr. Lloyd, who suggests to Mrs. Reed that Jane be sent away to school. To Jane's delight, Mrs. Reed concurs.

Once at the Lowood School, Jane finds that her life is far from idyllic. The school's headmaster is Mr. Brocklehurst, a cruel, hypocritical, and abusive man. Brocklehurst preaches a doctrine of poverty and privation to his students while using the school's funds to provide a wealthy and opulent lifestyle for his own family. At Lowood, Jane befriends a young girl named Helen Burns, whose strong, martyrlike attitude toward the school's miseries is both helpful and displeasing to Jane. A massive typhus epidemic sweeps Lowood, and Helen dies of consumption. The epidemic also results in the departure of Mr. Brocklehurst by attracting attention to the insalubrious conditions at Lowood. After a group of more sympathetic gentlemen takes Brocklehurst's place, Jane's life improves dramatically. She spends eight more years at Lowood, six as a student and two as a teacher.

After teaching for two years, Jane yearns for new experiences. She accepts a governess position at a manor called

情节·览

简·爱是一个由其冷酷、富有的舅妈里德夫人抚养的孤儿。一位名为贝茜的女佣使简·爱感受到些许的温暖，因为她经常给她讲讲故事，唱唱歌。有一天，简·爱同她那以欺负弱小为乐的表兄约翰·里德打了起来，作为对她的惩罚，舅妈将其囚禁在红房子里，而简的舅舅里德就是在那间房子里去世的。被锁在房子里的简觉得看见了舅舅的鬼魂，她尖叫一声昏了过去。醒来时，她发现是贝茜和待人和善的药剂师劳埃德先生在照看她。劳埃德先生还向里德夫人建议将简送到学校读书，令简感到高兴的是里德夫人同意了。

到了罗伍德学校后，简才发现那里的生活远不像她想像得那么美妙，学校的校长是勃洛克赫斯特先生，一个既冷酷虚伪又虐待成性的家伙。他一方面对学生们进行要艰苦清贫的说教，一方面又挪用学校的资金来满足自己家庭奢华的生活方式。在罗伍德学校，简与一名叫海伦·彭斯的年轻女孩成了朋友，面对在学校遭受的苦难，海伦像个殉道者那样采取了坚忍不拔的态度，这对简既有帮助，又令她不快。一场大规模的斑疹伤寒症席卷了罗伍德学校后，海伦死于肺结核。这场传染病也导致了勃洛克赫斯特校长的离职，因为，罗伍德学校恶劣的条件引起了公众的关注。当一些更富有同情心的绅士们取代了勃洛克赫斯特的位置后，简的生活得到大幅改善。她在罗伍德学校又呆了8年，其中6年做学生，两年做教师。

教了两年书之后，简渴望丰富一下自己的经历。

Thornfield, where she teaches a lively French girl named Adele. The distinguished housekeeper Mrs. Fairfax presides over the estate. Jane's employer at Thornfield is a dark, impassioned man named Rochester, with whom Jane finds herself falling secretly in love. She saves Rochester from a fire one night, which he claims was started by a drunken servant named Grace Poole. But because Grace Poole continues to work at Thornfield, Jane concludes that she has not been told the entire story. Jane sinks into despondency when Rochester brings home a beautiful but vicious woman named Blanche Ingram. Jane expects Rochester to propose to Blanche. But Rochester instead proposes to Jane, who accepts almost disbelievingly.

The wedding day arrives, and as Jane and Mr. Rochester prepare to exchange their vows, the voice of Mr. Mason cries out that Rochester already has a wife. Mason introduces himself as the brother of that wife—a woman named Bertha. Mr. Mason testifies that Bertha, whom Rochester married when he was a young man in Jamaica, is still alive. Rochester does not deny Mason's claims, but he explains that Bertha has gone mad. He takes the wedding party back to Thornfield, where they witness the insane Bertha Mason scurrying around on all fours and growling like an animal. Rochester keeps Bertha hidden on the third story of Thornfield and pays Grace Poole to keep his wife under control. Bertha was the real cause of the mysterious fire earlier in the story. Knowing that it is impossible for her to be with Rochester, Jane flees Thornfield.

Penniless and hungry, Jane is forced to sleep outdoors and beg for food. At last, three siblings who live in a manor alternatively called Marsh End and Moor House take her in. Their names are Mary, Diana, and St. John (pronounced "Sinjin") Rivers, and

她在一处叫做桑菲尔德庄园的地方接受了一份家庭女教师的工作，教一个名叫阿黛拉的活泼的法国女孩。尊贵的女管家菲尔费克斯管理着整个庄园。简在桑菲尔德庄园的雇主是肤色黝黑但人很热情的罗彻斯特先生，简后来发现自己私下里爱上了他。一天夜里，简从一场大火中救出了罗彻斯特，罗彻斯特说纵火人是喝醉了酒的仆人格雷斯·普尔。但是，由于普尔并没有为此而离开桑菲尔德庄园，简断定自己并没有被告知全部内情。当罗彻斯特将漂亮但恶毒的布兰奇·英格拉姆带回家时，简失望到了极点。她认为罗彻斯特将向布兰奇求婚，但是，罗彻斯特先生求婚的对象却是简，虽然简有些不敢相信，但她还是接受了求婚。

结婚的日子到了，就在罗彻斯特和简准备互致誓约时，梅森先生宣称，罗彻斯特已是有妇之夫。梅森自我介绍是罗彻斯特夫人的弟弟——罗彻斯特夫人名叫伯莎。梅森先生举证说罗彻斯特年轻时在牙买加娶的伯莎仍旧还活着。罗彻斯特并没有否认梅森的指控，但他解释说伯莎已经精神失常。于是，他把参加婚礼的众人带回到桑菲尔德庄园，在那里大家看到患有精神病的伯莎·梅森像只动物那样四肢着地到处爬行，还不时地嚎叫着。原来罗彻斯特将他妻子藏在桑菲尔德庄园的三楼上，并雇用格雷斯·普尔专门照顾她。伯莎正是故事前面提到的那场神秘火灾的真正纵火人。看到自己根本不可能嫁给罗彻斯特后，简毫不犹豫地离开了桑菲尔德庄园。

身无分文又饥饿难挨，简不得不露宿街头，讨饭充饥。后来，住在泽庄的兄妹三人收留了她，他们分别叫玛丽、戴安娜和圣·约翰·里佛斯，简与他们很

Jane quickly becomes friends with them. St. John is a clergyman, and he finds Jane a job teaching at a charity school in Morton. He surprises her one day by declaring that her uncle, John Eyre, has died and left her a large fortune: 20,000 pounds. When Jane asks how he received this news, he shocks her further by declaring that her uncle was also his uncle: Jane and the Riverses are cousins. Jane immediately decides to share her inheritance equally with her three newfound relatives.

St. John decides to travel to India as a missionary, and he urges Jane to accompany him—as his wife. Jane agrees to go to India but refuses to marry her cousin because she does not love him. St. John pressures her to reconsider, and she nearly gives in. However, she realizes that she cannot abandon forever the man she truly loves when one night she hears Rochester's voice calling her name over the moors. Jane immediately hurries back to Thornfield and finds that it has been burned to the ground by Bertha Mason, who lost her life in the fire. Rochester saved the servants but lost his eyesight and one of his hands. Jane travels on to Rochester's new residence, Ferndean, where he lives with two servants named John and Mary.

At Ferndean, Rochester and Jane rebuild their relationship and soon marry. At the end of her story, Jane writes that she has been married for ten blissful years and that she and Rochester enjoy perfect equality in their life together. She says that after two years of blindness, Rochester regained sight in one eye and was able to behold their first son at his birth. 