

哈佛

蓝星双语名著导读

Today's Most Popular Study Guides

# 喧哗与骚动

## The Sound and the Fury

〔美〕 William Faulkner 原著

Brian Phillips 导读

Evan Johnson

王颖 翻译

9.4:1  
21

**SMARTER**

**BETTER**

**FASTER**

SparkNotes LLC 授权  
天津科技翻译出版公司 出版

哈佛蓝星双语名著导读

Today's Most Popular Study Guides

H319.4=I

2F421 ✓

# 喧哗与骚动

## The Sound and the Fury

〔美〕 William Faulkner 原著

Brian Phillips 导读

Evan Johnson

王颖 翻译

**SMARTER**

**BETTER**

**FASTER**

SparkNotes LLC 授权

天津科技翻译出版公司 出版

11/16/06

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

喧哗与骚动/(美)福克纳(Faulkner, W.)著;王颖译. —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: The Sound and the Fury

ISBN 7-5433-1650-1

I. 喧… II. ①福… ②王… 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 032592 号

Copyright © 2002 by SparkNotes LLC

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be used or reproduced in any manner whatsoever without the written permission of the Publisher.

著作权合同登记号: 图字: 02-2003-9

### 哈佛蓝星双语名著导读: 喧哗与骚动

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)

电话: 022-24314802

传真: 022-24310345

E-mail: tstb@public.tpt.tj.cn

印刷: Leefung-Asco Printers Holdings Limited

发行: 全国新华书店

开本: 850mm × 1168mm 1/32 印张: 5 字数: 117.8 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 7-5433-1650-1/H·50

定价: 7.00 元

---

版权所有·侵权必究

凡购本社图书, 如有印装问题, 可与出版社调换

# 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！

## 哈佛蓝星双语名著导读 (50 册)

### Today's Most Popular Study Guides

汤姆·索亚历险记 (The Adventures of Tom Sawyer)  
哈克贝利·芬历险记 (The Adventures of Huckelberry Finn)  
西线无战事 (All Quiet on the Western Front )  
哈利·波特与魔法石 (Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone)  
觉醒 (The Awakening)

宠儿 (Beloved)  
最蓝的眼睛 (The Bluest Eye)  
美丽新世界 (Brave New World)  
野性的呼唤 (The Call of the Wild)  
麦田守望者 (The Catcher in the Rye)

第二十二条军规 (Catch-22 )  
炼狱 (The Crucible)  
推销员之死 (Death of a Salesman)  
华氏 451 度 (Fahrenheit 451)  
永别了，武器 (A Farewell to Arms)

弗兰肯斯坦 (Frankenstein)  
愤怒的葡萄 (The Grapes of Wrath)  
了不起的盖茨比 (The Great Gatsby)  
飘 (Gone with the Wind)  
黑暗的中心 (Heart of Darkness)

广岛 (Hiroshima)  
土生子 (Native Son)  
隐形人 (Invisible Man)  
简·爱 (Jane Eyre)  
喜福会 (The Joy Luck Club)

珍珠 (The Pearl)

屠场 (The Jungle)

雾都孤儿 (Oliver Twist)

蝇王 (Lord of the Flies)

一个青年艺术家的画像 (A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man)

鲁滨孙飘流记 (Robinson Crusoe)

白鲸 (Moby-Dick)

喧哗与骚动 (The Sound and the Fury)

苔丝 (Tess of the d'Urbervilles)

人与鼠 (Of Mice and Men)

老人与海 (The Old Man and the Sea)

金银岛 (Treasure Island)

傲慢与偏见 (Pride and Prejudice)

红色英勇勋章 (The Red Badge of Courage)

太阳依旧升起 (The Sun also Rises)

一个人的和平 (A Separate Peace)

红字 (The Scarlet Letter)

双城记 (A Tale of Two Cities)

欲望号街车 (A Streetcar Named Desire)

他们的眼睛望着上帝 (Their Eyes were Watching God)

瓦解 (Things Fall Apart)

杀死一只知更鸟 (To Kill a Mockingbird)

汤姆叔叔的小屋 (Uncle Tom's Cabin)

远大前程 (Great Expectation)

呼啸山庄 (Wuthering Heights)

# CONTENTS

CONTEXT .....	1
来龙 · 去脉	
PLOT OVERVIEW .....	7
情节 · 览	
A Note on the Title 关于书名 .....	11
CHARACTER LIST .....	15
角色 · 亮相	
ANALYSIS OF MAJOR CHARACTERS .....	25
主角 · 赏	
Mr. Jason Compson III 杰生·康普生三世先生 .....	25
Mrs. Caroline Compson 卡罗琳·康普生太太 .....	25
Candace Compson 凯丹斯·康普生 .....	27
Benjy Compson 班吉·康普生 .....	29
Quentin Compson 昆丁·康普生 .....	29
Jason Compson IV 杰生·康普生四世 .....	31
Miss Quentin 小昆丁 .....	33
Dilsey 迪尔西 .....	35
THEMES, MOTIFS & SYMBOLS .....	37
主题 · 主题成分 · 象征	
The Corruption of Southern Aristocratic Values .....	37
南方贵族价值观的沦丧	
Resurrection and Renewal .....	41
复萌与重生	
The Failure of Language and Narrative .....	43
语言与叙事艺术的缺憾	

Time 时间 .....	43
Order and Chaos 有序与混乱 .....	45
Shadows 影子 .....	47
Water 水 .....	47
Quentin's Watch 昆丁的手表 .....	47
SUMMARY & ANALYSIS .....	51
断章·取义	
April Seventh, 1928 1928 年 4 月 7 日 .....	51
June Second, 1910 1910 年 6 月 2 日 .....	79
April Sixth, 1928 1928 年 4 月 6 日 .....	97
April Eighth, 1928 1928 年 4 月 8 日 .....	107
IMPORTANT QUOTATIONS EXPLAINED .....	117
语出·有因	
KEY FACTS .....	125
作品档案	
STUDY QUESTIONS & ESSAY TOPICS .....	133
问题·论题	
Study Questions 问·答 .....	133
Suggested Essay Topics 推荐论题 .....	141
REVIEW & RESOURCES .....	143
回味·深入	
Quiz 四选一 .....	143
Notes 注释 .....	149
Suggestions for Further Reading 相关链接 .....	150



## CONTEXT

William Faulkner was born in 1897 in New Albany, Mississippi, to a prominent Southern family. A number of his ancestors were involved in the Mexican-American War\*, the Civil War\*, and the Reconstruction\*, and were part of the local railroad industry and political scene. Faulkner showed signs of artistic talent from a young age, but became bored with his classes and never finished high school.

Faulkner grew up in the town of Oxford, Mississippi, and eventually returned there in his later years and purchased his famous estate, Rowan Oak. Oxford was Faulkner's inspiration for the fictional town of Jefferson, Mississippi, and its surrounding Yoknapatawpha County. These locales became the setting for a number of his works. Faulkner's "Yoknapatawpha novels" include *The Sound and the Fury* (1929), *As I Lay Dying* (1930), *Light in August* (1932), *Absalom, Absalom!* (1936), *The Hamlet* (1940), and *Go Down, Moses* (1942), and they feature some of the same characters and locations.

Faulkner was particularly interested in the decline of the Deep South after the Civil War. Many of his novels explore the deterioration of the Southern aristocracy after the destruction of its wealth and way of life during the Civil War and Reconstruction\*. Faulkner populates Yoknapatawpha County with the skeletons of old mansions and the ghosts of great men, patriarchs and generals from the past whose aristocratic families fail to live up to their historical greatness. Beneath the shadow of past grandeur, these families attempt to cling to old Southern

## 来龙·去脉

威廉·福克纳 1897 年生于美国南部密西西比州的新奥尔巴尼。他出生在一个声名显赫的大家族，父辈们曾参加过墨西哥战争、南北战争以及内战后的重建，并且在当地政坛和铁路运输业中起着举足轻重的作用。从青年时代，福克纳就表现出非凡的艺术天赋。但是因为厌倦课本，未读完高中便中途辍学了。

福克纳在密西西比州的牛津城长大，晚年他重返故里并买下著名的罗纹橡树园。牛津城以及它周围的环境为福克纳小说中虚构的约克纳帕塔法县和杰弗生镇提供了灵感。这些地方成为福克纳大量作品中的故事场景。他的《约克纳帕塔法县小说集》包括《喧哗与骚动》(1929 年)、《我弥留之际》(1930 年)、《八月之光》(1932 年)、《押沙龙，押沙龙！》(1936 年)、《村子》(1940 年)，以及《走吧，摩西》(1942 年)，这些小说有时刻画的是同样的人物与场景。

福克纳着力刻画美国内战之后南方势力的衰退。许多福克纳的小说描写了南方贵族阶级在内战及战后重建的过程中，因失去财富和生活方式的改变而日趋衰落的情形。在福克纳笔下，约克纳帕塔法县里充斥着老宅的家丑和那些昔日的大人物、族长和将军的阴魂，而他们的贵族家庭已无法重振昔日的雄风了。在昔日辉煌影子的笼罩下，这些贵族们试图牢牢抓住往昔南方贵族的价值观、行为规范以及那些腐化

values, codes, and myths that are corrupted and out of place in the reality of the modern world. The families in Faulkner's novels are rife with failed sons, disgraced daughters, and smoldering resentments between whites and blacks in the aftermath of African-American slavery.

Faulkner's reputation as one of the greatest novelists of the twentieth century is largely due to his highly experimental style. Faulkner was a pioneer in literary modernism, dramatically diverging from the forms and structures traditionally used in novels before his time. Faulkner often employs stream of consciousness narrative, discards any notion of chronological order, uses multiple narrators, shifts between the present and past tense, and tends toward impossibly long and complex sentences. Not surprisingly, these stylistic innovations make some of Faulkner's novels incredibly challenging to the reader. However, these bold innovations paved the way for countless future writers to continue to experiment with the possibilities of the English language. For his efforts, Faulkner was awarded the Nobel Prize\* in Literature in 1949. He died in Mississippi in 1962.

First published in 1929, *The Sound and the Fury* is recognized as one of the most successfully innovative and experimental American novels of its time, not to mention one of the most challenging to interpret. The novel concerns the downfall of the Compsons, a prominent family in Jefferson, Mississippi, since before the Civil War. Faulkner represents the human experience by portraying events and images subjectively, through several different characters' respective memories of childhood. The novel's stream of consciousness\* style is frequently very opaque, as events are often deliberately obscured


的、脱离现实的概念。福克纳笔下的贵族大家庭中总是存在着逆子及有伤风化的女儿，还有蓄奴制阴影下白人与黑人之间深深的仇恨。

福克纳著称于世的试验式写作风格，使其成为20世纪最伟大的小说家之一。福克纳是现代主义文学的先驱，他的文学创作摆脱了传统创作中使用的形式与结构方法，大量运用意识流的叙事方式，而不注重叙事的时间顺序，使用多个叙事者，事件的发生在故事的过去和现在中变换，而且趋向于使用令人觉得不可思议的长而复杂的句子。因此毫不奇怪，这些文学创作风格上的创新使福克纳的作品对读者形成巨大的挑战。但是，这些大胆的创新为后来无数的作家探索运用英语语言的无限可能性来进行文学创作开辟了道路。由于在文学上的杰出贡献，福克纳于1949年荣获诺贝尔文学奖。1962年，福克纳在密西西比州逝世。

问世于1929年的《喧哗与骚动》被公认为是同时代小说中最有创新与实验意识的作品，不用说也是最难阐释的作品之一。小说刻画了一个曾经显赫的密西西比州杰弗生镇的康普生家族自内战前即开始的衰败。福克纳借助几个不同人物对孩提时代的回忆，并通过对事件与形象的主观刻画来展现人类的体验。小说的意识流创作手法通常模糊难懂，因为小说中的事件常常被人为地搞得含糊不清，叙述也是杂乱无章。

✦ THE SOUND AND THE FURY

and narrated out of order. Despite its formidable complexity, *The Sound and the Fury* is an overpowering and deeply moving novel. It is generally regarded as Faulkner's most important and remarkable literary work. ✦

尽管作品本身结构庞杂,但《喧哗与骚动》仍不失为一部感人的鸿篇巨著,通常被看做是福克纳最重要同时也是最伟大的著作。

## PLOT OVERVIEW

Attempting to apply traditional plot summary to *The Sound and the Fury* is difficult. At a basic level, the novel is about the three Compson brothers' obsessions with their sister Caddy. This brief synopsis represents merely the surface of what the novel contains. A story told in four chapters, by four very different voices, and out of chronological order, *The Sound and the Fury* requires intense concentration and patience to interpret and understand.

The first three chapters of the novel consist of the convoluted thoughts, voices, and memories of the three Compson brothers, captured on three different days. The brothers are Benjy, a severely retarded thirty-three-year-old man, speaking in April, 1928; Quentin, a young Harvard student, speaking in June, 1910; and Jason, a bitter farm-supply store worker, speaking again in April, 1928. Faulkner tells the fourth chapter in his own narrative voice, but focuses on Dilsey, the Compson family's devoted "Negro" cook who has played a great part in raising the children. Faulkner harnesses the brothers' memories of their sister Caddy, using a single symbolic moment to forecast the decline of the once prominent Compson family and to examine the deterioration of the Southern aristocratic class since the Civil War.

The Compsons are one of several prominent names in the town of Jefferson, Mississippi. Their ancestors helped settle the area and subsequently defended it during the Civil War. Since the

## 情节·览

试图仅仅运用传统方法为《喧哗与骚动》勾勒情节梗概并非一件易事。小说基本上叙述的是康普生家的三个儿子与女儿凯蒂的纠葛。但这样简短的概括只是揭示了小说表层的内容。小说由四个主人公分别在四个章节讲述故事,没有时间顺序,因此读懂《喧哗与骚动》需要足够的精力和耐心。

小说的前三章叙述的是在三个不同的日子里,康普生家的三兄弟错乱的思绪、语言以及回忆。弟弟班吉,是一个33岁的白痴,他在1928年4月讲述故事;昆丁,一个哈佛大学的学生,在1910年6月讲述故事;杰生,一个总是心怀怨恨的杂货铺伙计,也在1928年的4月讲述故事。在小说的第四章,福克纳以一个叙事者的口吻讲述故事,但这次他把视线投向为康普生家尽心尽力抚养孩子的“黑人”女佣迪尔西。福克纳通过三兄弟对凯蒂的回忆,并使用单一的具有象征意义的时间,预示了曾经显赫一时的康普生家族的衰败以及内战以来南方贵族阶级的每况愈下。

康普生家是密西西比州杰弗生镇的名门望族之一。祖上曾经开创伟业,后来在内战中又驰骋沙场,保卫家园。自内战以后,康普生家的财富、土地和地位开



war, the Compsons have gradually seen their wealth, land, and status crumble away. Mr. Compson is an alcoholic. Mrs. Compson is a self-absorbed hypochondriac who depends almost entirely upon Dilsey to raise her four children. Quentin, the oldest child, is a sensitive bundle of neuroses. Caddy is somewhat stubborn, but is loving and compassionate. Jason has been difficult and mean-spirited since birth and is largely spurned by the other children. Benjy is severely mentally disabled, an “idiot” with no understanding of the concepts of time or morality. In the absence of the self-absorbed Mrs. Compson, Caddy serves as a mother figure and symbol of affection for Benjy and Quentin.

As the children grow older, however, Caddy begins to behave promiscuously, which torments Quentin and sends Benjy into fits of moaning and crying. Quentin is preparing to go to Harvard, and Mr. Compson sells a large portion of the family land to provide funds for the tuition. Caddy loses her virginity and becomes pregnant. She is unable or unwilling to name the father of the child, though it is likely Dalton Ames, a boy from town.

Caddy's pregnancy leaves Quentin emotionally shattered. He attempts to claim false responsibility for the pregnancy, lying to his father that he and Caddy have committed incest. However, Mr. Compson seems largely indifferent to Caddy's promiscuity, dismissing Quentin's story and telling his son to leave early for the Northeast\*.

Attempting to cover up her indiscretions, Caddy quickly marries Herbert Head, a banker she met in Indiana. Herbert promises Jason Compson a job in his bank. Herbert immediately divorces Caddy and rescinds Jason's job offer when he realizes