

**哈佛** 蓝星双语名著导读

**Today's Most Popular Study Guides**

# 一个青年艺术家的画像

## A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man

〔爱〕 James Joyce 原著

Brian Phillips 等 导读

田一万 翻译

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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！

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## CONTEXT

James Joyce was born on February 2, 1882, in the town of Rathgar, near Dublin, Ireland. He was the oldest of ten children born to a well-meaning but financially inept father and a solemn, pious mother. Joyce's parents managed to scrape together enough money to send their talented son to the Clongowes Wood College, a prestigious boarding school, and then to Belvedere College, where Joyce excelled as an actor and writer. Later, he attended University College in Dublin, where he became increasingly committed to language and literature as a champion of Modernism\*. In 1902, Joyce left the university and moved to Paris, but briefly returned to Ireland in 1903 upon the death of his mother. Shortly after his mother's death, Joyce began work on the story that would later become *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*.

Published in serial form in 1914 – 1915, *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* draws on many details from Joyce's early life. The novel's protagonist, Stephen Dedalus, is in many ways Joyce's fictional double—Joyce had even published stories under the pseudonym "Stephen Daedalus" before writing the novel. Like Joyce himself, Stephen is the son of an impoverished father and a highly devout Catholic mother. Also like Joyce, he attends Clongowes Wood, Belvedere, and University Colleges, struggling with questions of faith and nationality before leaving Ireland to make his own way as an artist. Many of the scenes in the novel are fictional, but some of its most powerful moments are autobiographical: both the Christmas dinner scene and Stephen's first sexual experience with the Dublin

## 米龙·去脉

乔伊斯于1882年2月2日出生于爱尔兰都柏林附近的拉斯加镇。在善良但经济拮据的父亲与端庄而虔诚的母亲所生的10个孩子中，他最年长。他的父母艰难地积攒了足够的钱，送这个满腹才气的儿子去了一家颇具名望的名叫克郎戈丝·伍德的寄宿制教会学校，后来又让他去了一所叫贝尔迪维尔的中学读书。在贝尔迪维尔，乔伊斯成为了一个出类拔萃的小演员和剧作者。后来，他进入都柏林大学求学。在此期间，他推崇现代主义，渐渐地投入到了语言及文学的研究之中。1902年，乔伊斯离开了都柏林大学，迁居巴黎。1903年，他得知母亲去世，又立刻回到了爱尔兰。在母亲去世不久，乔伊斯便开始了《一个青年艺术家的画像》的创作。

《一个青年艺术家的画像》的很多细节取材于乔伊斯的早期生活。这部小说在1914至1915年期间以连载的形式出版。小说的主人公斯蒂芬·迪达勒斯，与乔伊斯有很多相似之处。在写这部小说之前，乔伊斯就曾使用斯蒂芬·迪达勒斯的笔名发表过作品。正如乔伊斯一样，斯蒂芬的父亲也贫困潦倒，母亲也是一个极其虔诚的天主教徒。此外，斯蒂芬也曾就读于克朗戈斯·伍德小学、贝尔迪维尔中学和都柏林大学。在离开爱尔兰去开始他的艺术人生之前，他曾为信仰和民族问题进行过激烈的斗争。这部小说中的许多情景都是虚构的，但是其中一些最具感染力的瞬间却都是自传性的：那幕圣诞晚餐的情景以及斯蒂芬与



prostitute closely resemble actual events in Joyce's life.

In addition to drawing heavily on Joyce's personal life, *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* also makes a number of references to the politics and religion of early-twentieth-century Ireland. When Joyce was growing up, Ireland had been under British rule since the sixteenth century, and tensions between Ireland and Britain had been especially high since the potato blight of 1845. There was considerable religious tension: the majority of Irish, including the Joyces, were Catholics, and strongly favored Irish independence. The Protestant minority, on the other hand, mostly wished to remain united with Britain.

Around the time Joyce was born, the Irish nationalist Charles Stewart Parnell\* was spearheading the movement for Irish independence. In 1890, however, Parnell's longstanding affair with a married woman was exposed, leading the Catholic Church to condemn him and causing many of his former followers to turn against him. Many Irish nationalists blamed Parnell's death, which occurred only a year later, on the Catholic Church. Indeed, we see these strong opinions about Parnell surface in *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* during an emotional Christmas dinner argument among members of the Dedalus family. By 1900, the Irish people felt largely united in demanding freedom from British rule. In *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*, Stephen's friends at University College frequently confront him with political questions about the struggle between Ireland and England.

After completing *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* in Zurich in 1915, Joyce returned to Paris, where he wrote two more major novels, *Ulysses* and *Finnegans Wake*, over the course of the next several years. These three novels, along with

都柏林妓女的首次性体验，都与乔伊斯本人的经历极为相似。

《一个青年艺术家的画像》除了着重取材于乔伊斯的个人生活之外，还大量参考了20世纪早期爱尔兰的宗教和政治。16世纪以来，爱尔兰一直处于英国的统治之下。自1845年的马铃薯枯萎病以来，爱尔兰和英国的关系就尤为紧张。乔伊斯正是在这种背景下成长起来的。那时存在着相当紧张的宗教问题：包括乔伊斯在内的大部分爱尔兰人均为天主教信奉者，他们支持爱尔兰独立；为数较少的新教教徒却又极其希望与英国保持一统而治的关系。


大概在乔伊斯出生之时，爱尔兰民族主义者查尔斯·斯图尔特·帕内尔正充当着爱尔兰独立运动的先锋。然而在1890年，帕内尔与一位已婚妇女的长久暧昧关系被披露，这引起了天主教会对他的强烈谴责，最终导致了他以前的许多追随者众叛亲离。一年后帕内尔撒手人寰，许多爱尔兰民族主义者把他的死归咎于天主教会。实际上，从《一个青年艺术家的画像》中迪达勒斯家人在圣诞晚宴上情绪激动的争执中，我们可以发现人们对帕内尔问题的许多鲜明观点。在1900年之前，爱尔兰人民感觉到他们在争取摆脱英国统治的过程中，十分团结。在《一个青年艺术家的画像》中，斯蒂芬在都柏林大学的朋友们常常和他就爱尔兰与英国之间斗争的政治问题争论不休。

1915年，乔伊斯在完成了《一个青年艺术家的画像》之后，重返巴黎。几年之后，在那里，他又创作了两部小说《尤利西斯》和《芬尼根的守灵夜》。这3部小说连同短篇小说集《都柏林人》构筑了他非凡艺术生涯




a short story collection, *Dubliners*, form the core of his remarkable literary career. He died in 1941.

Today, Joyce is celebrated as one of the great literary pioneers of the twentieth century. He was one of the first writers to make extensive and convincing use of stream of consciousness, a stylistic form in which written prose seeks to represent the characters' stream of inner thoughts and perceptions rather than render these characters from an objective, external perspective. This technique, used in *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* mostly during the opening sections and in Chapter 5, sometimes makes for difficult reading. With effort, however, the seemingly jumbled perceptions of stream of consciousness narration can crystallize into a coherent and sophisticated portrayal of a character's experience.

Another stylistic technique for which Joyce is noted is the epiphany, a moment in which a character makes a sudden, profound realization—whether prompted by an external object or a voice from within—that creates a change in his or her perception of the world. Joyce uses epiphany most notably in *Dubliners*, but *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* is full of these sudden moments of spiritual revelation as well. Most notable is a scene in which Stephen sees a young girl wading at the beach, which strikes him with the sudden realization that an appreciation for beauty can be truly good. This moment is a classic example of Joyce's belief that an epiphany can dramatically alter the human spirit in a matter of just a few seconds. 

的核心。乔伊斯在 1941 年谢世而去。

而今，乔伊斯被誉为 20 世纪伟大的文学先驱之一。他是广泛地而且令人折服地运用意识流的早期作家之一。意识流是一种艺术形式，采用这种形式的作品不是通过客观的、外在的方式来表现人物，而是千方百计来揭示人物的内在思想和认识。《一个青年艺术家的画像》的篇首和第 5 章就使用了这种手法，有时会让读者在阅读过程中产生费解。然而，只要不懈努力，这种对意识流描述表面上杂乱无章的理解，却能使人物经历描写变得连贯而深刻。

另一项让乔伊斯闻名于世的文体技巧是“顿悟”。顿悟就是指在刹那间，一个人猝然产生了一种深邃的认识。这种认识要么是被一种外界事物所触动和唤起，要么就是来自一个人心灵深处的呼唤——它可以引起他或她对世界感知的变化。乔伊斯在《都柏林人》中大量使用了“顿悟”，但在《一个青年艺术家的画像》中也处处闪现着心灵启示。最值得注意的是这样一个场景：斯蒂芬看见了一个在海滩涉水的少女，他突然意识到对美的欣赏的确是令人愉悦的。这一刻是乔伊斯相信“顿悟”能够戏剧般地在瞬间改变一个人精神世界的典型例证。

## PLOT OVERVIEW

**A** *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* tells the story of Stephen Dedalus, a boy growing up in Ireland at the end of the nineteenth century, as he gradually decides to cast off all his social, familial, and religious constraints to live a life devoted to the art of writing. As a young boy, Stephen's Catholic faith and Irish nationality heavily influence him. He attends a strict religious boarding school called Clongowes Wood College. At first, Stephen is lonely and homesick at the school, but as time passes he finds his place among the other boys. He enjoys his visits home, even though family tensions run high after the death of the Irish political leader Charles Stewart Parnell. This sensitive subject becomes the topic of a furious, politically charged argument over the family's Christmas dinner.

Stephen's father, Simon, is inept with money, and the family sinks deeper and deeper into debt. After a summer spent in the company of his Uncle Charles, Stephen learns that the family cannot afford to send him back to Clongowes, and that they will instead move to Dublin. Stephen starts attending a prestigious day school called Belvedere, where he grows to excel as a writer and as an actor in the student theater. His first sexual experience, with a young Dublin prostitute, unleashes a storm of guilt and shame in Stephen, as he tries to reconcile his physical desires with the stern Catholic morality of his surroundings. For a while, he ignores his religious upbringing, throwing himself with debauched abandon into a variety of sins—masturbation, gluttony, and more visits to prostitutes,



## 情节·览

《一个青年艺术家的画像》讲述了一个生活在19世纪末，名叫斯蒂芬·迪达勒斯的爱尔兰人的故事。随着年龄的增长，他决心摆脱所有来自社会、家庭以及宗教的束缚，全身心投注于写作艺术生涯之中。在他还是一个孩童时，天主教的信仰及爱尔兰民族感对他产生了极其深刻的影响。他寄读于一所管理森严的名叫克朗戈斯·伍德的教会学校。在学校里，起初他因心灵孤独而十分恋家，但随着时间的流逝，在男孩子中间他终于找到了属于自己的一片天地。在爱尔兰政党领袖查尔斯·斯图尔特·帕内尔死后，即使他们的家庭关系极度紧张，他仍喜欢常常回家。关于帕内尔的这个敏感话题成为了家人在圣诞晚餐上激烈的、争论不休的政治问题。

斯蒂芬的父亲西蒙，由于理财不当，致使整个家庭背上了沉重的债务负担。在与查尔斯大叔一起度过一个夏季之后，斯蒂芬得知家里已提供不出可供他返回克朗戈斯继续求学的费用。他还获悉他们将移居都柏林。在都柏林，斯蒂芬开始就读于一所富有声誉的日托式学校——贝尔维迪尔中学。在该校他成为了一名出色的学生剧院的演员和剧作者。当他企图协调好自己的生理欲望与他所处环境下天主教严格教义的矛盾时，他与一个年轻的都柏林妓女有了第一次性的体验，这使他产生了强烈的羞耻感和罪恶感。他曾一度置自己已有的宗教教养于不顾，而纵情于淫逸堕落的罪恶之中——自慰、纵欲、频频去寻花问柳。接着，