

**哈佛**

蓝星双语名著导读

**Today's Most Popular Study Guides**

**珍珠**

**The Pearl**

〔美〕 John Steinbeck 原著

Jim Colola

Brian Phillips 导读

刘红霞 常媚 翻译

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**哈佛蓝星双语名著导读:珍珠**

TODAY'S MOST POPULAR STUDY GUIDES

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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

John Steinbeck was born in Salinas, California\*, in 1902. He was the third of four children and the only son of John Steinbeck, Sr. and Olive Hamilton Steinbeck. Growing up in a rural valley near the Pacific coast, Steinbeck was an intense reader, and both his father, a local government official, and his mother, a former schoolteacher, encouraged his literary pursuits. In 1919 he graduated from Salinas High School and matriculated at Stanford University\*, where he studied literature and writing.

In 1925, without a degree, Steinbeck left Stanford to pursue work as a reporter in New York City. He returned to California the following year, supporting his endeavors at writing with a steady income from manual labor. Over the next several years his literary career gained momentum with the publication of his first novels. Although his first three—*Cup of Gold*, *The Pastures of Heaven*, and *To a God Unknown*—were critical and commercial failures, he achieved major success in 1935 with the publication of *Tortilla Flat*, a collection of stories about the ethnic working poor in California. During this time, Steinbeck began to gain recognition from critics for his short stories.

Steinbeck's extensive travels in the 1930s partly inspired two of his finest works, *Of Mice and Men*, in 1937, and *The Grapes of Wrath*\*, in 1939. Both novels, fictional portraits of the western United States during the Great Depression, are still read widely. Steinbeck received the Pulitzer Prize\* for *The Grapes of Wrath* in 1940.

Steinbeck's simple, touching novella *The Pearl* originally

## 来龙·去脉

约翰·斯坦贝克 1902 年出生于加利福尼亚的萨利纳斯。在家中的四个孩子中他排行第三，是老约翰·斯坦贝克和奥利弗·哈米尔顿·斯坦贝克夫妇惟一的儿子。他在太平洋临海的谷地长大，酷爱读书。父亲是当地政府官员，母亲做过教师，他们都鼓励他对文学的追求。1919 年他从萨利纳斯中学毕业后被斯坦福大学录取，在那里学习文学和写作。

1925 年，他未获得学位便离开斯坦福去了纽约，找了一份记者的工作。第二年，他返回加利福尼亚以干体力活来维持生计，继续自己的写作工作。在接下来的几年中，随着最初几部小说的发表，他的写作事业开始崭露头角。尽管他的前三部小说——《圣杯》，《天堂的牧场》，《献给一位无名的神》，未给他带来好评和金钱，但 1935 年出版的《煎饼坪》使他一举成名。这是一部描写加利福尼亚州混血贫困工人的故事集。在此期间，他的短篇小说开始得到批评家的认可。

20 世纪 30 年代斯坦贝克广泛的游历给了他一定的灵感，创作出两部杰作：1937 年发表的《人与鼠》和 1939 年发表的《愤怒的葡萄》。两部小说都描写了大萧条时期美国西部的情况，至今仍广为流传。1940 年他以《愤怒的葡萄》赢得普利策奖。

他简练感人的中篇小说《珍珠》最早于 1945 年出



appeared in the magazine *Woman's Home Companion* in 1945 under the title "The Pearl of the World." The story explores the destructive effect of colonial capitalism on the simple piety of traditional native cultures. Set in a Mexican Indian village on the Baja Peninsula around the turn of the century, the novella tells the story of Kino, an Indian pearl diver who discovers a massive, beautiful, and extremely valuable pearl. The pearl fills Kino with a new desire to abandon his simple, idyllic life in favor of dreams of material and social advancement, dreams that run headlong into the oppressive resistance of the Spanish colonial powers that top the social hierarchy of Kino's world.

While less complex than Steinbeck's other works, *The Pearl* ranks among his most popular, and it is certainly one of his most accessible. The novella was originally conceived as a film project (and was in fact made into a motion picture in 1948); it features a simple, visually evocative style that in many ways recalls the narrative flow of a film. Additionally, *The Pearl's* simple prose style echoes the traditional style of a moral parable, particularly the biblical parables of Jesus. The story clearly owes a great deal to the biblical story of the pearl of great price, and to a certain extent the familiar rhythms and easily understandable moral lessons of the novella help to explain its continuing power and its long-standing popularity.

*The Pearl* is not among Steinbeck's most critically acclaimed works, but it has exerted a certain amount of influence in American literature. Its evocation of natural beauty and its use of the short, simple parable form may have influenced Ernest Hemingway\* in writing *The Old Man and the Sea*\* (1952). Because of its overwhelming popularity, Steinbeck reissued *The Pearl* as a single volume in 1947, and it has enjoyed a healthy


现在《妇女家庭指南》杂志上，当时取名为“世界上最大的珍珠”。小说探讨了殖民资本主义给当地传统文化中淳朴的虔诚行为带来的毁灭性后果。故事发生在世纪之初，墨西哥巴巴多斯半岛的印第安小渔村，讲述的是一个当地采珠者吉诺捞到一颗硕大、美丽、价值连城的珍珠的故事。珍珠使吉诺想入非非：他要抛弃单调的田园式生活，提高自己的物质生活，提升自己的社会地位，但他的梦想遭到了那些高高在上的西班牙殖民势力的抵抗和压迫。

《珍珠》不像斯坦贝克的其他作品那样复杂，因此成为其最受欢迎的，也最容易被读者接受的小说之一。小说最初构思成电影剧本（实际上是在1948年被改编成电影）；它那简约的风格和强烈的视觉效果都很符合电影叙事流畅性的需要。《珍珠》以它简练的散文风格来表现传统的道德寓言，特别是圣经体的耶稣寓言。故事的成功很大程度上归功于“稀世珍珠”这个圣经故事，而小说中，我们熟悉的叙事节奏和容易理解的道德教义，在某种程度上也是其永恒魅力和经久不衰受欢迎的原因。


《珍珠》并不是斯坦贝克作品中最受评论界赞誉的作品，但仍对美国的文学产生了一定的影响。它那对自然美景的描绘以及短小、简练的寓言形式就曾对厄内斯特·海明威的《老人与海》（1952）产生过影响。因为它风靡一时，所以斯坦贝克1947年又修订出



readership ever since. Other widely read Steinbeck titles include *Cannery Row* and *The Red Pony*, both published in 1945, *East of Eden* (1952), and the unique travelogue *Travels with Charley* (1962).

Steinbeck was a prolific and popular writer, but few consider him to be an American writer of the absolute first rank. Whereas most of Steinbeck's contemporaries—Hemingway and William Faulkner\*, for example—wrote in clear and consistent styles, making it easy to identify their artistry, Steinbeck never stuck with one style, and his choice of narrative form varied greatly from work to work. Nevertheless, Steinbeck received the Nobel Prize\* for literature in 1962, and although the quality of his writing suffered a precipitous drop in his final years, he left behind a body of work that marks him as a significant twentieth-century American voice. 

版了《珍珠》的单行本,从此它拥有了更多的读者。斯坦贝克其他广泛流传的作品有:1945年出版的《罐头厂街》和《红马驹》,《伊甸园以东》(1952),以及惟一一部游记《偕查利游美国记》(1962)。

斯坦贝克是一位多产而受人喜爱的作家,但很少被认为是绝对一流的美国作家。大多数和他同时代的作家,比如海明威和威廉·福克纳,都用清晰简练、始终如一的风格写作,使人们很容易辨认出他们的艺术手法。但是斯坦贝克从不拘泥于一种风格,每部作品他都选择不同的叙事方式。虽然如此,1962年他仍获得诺贝尔文学奖。尽管晚年他的写作质量江河日下,但他留下的大量作品仍使他成为20世纪美国的一位重要作家。

## PLOT OVERVIEW

**K**ino, Juana, and their infant son, Coyotito, live in a modest brush house by the sea. One morning, calamity strikes when a scorpion stings Coyotito. Hoping to protect their son, Kino and Juana rush him to the doctor in town. When they arrive at the doctor's gate, they are turned away because they are poor natives who cannot pay enough.

Later that same morning, Kino and Juana take their family canoe, an heirloom, out to the estuary to go diving for pearls. Juana makes a poultice for Coyotito's wound, while Kino searches the sea bottom. Juana's prayers for a large pearl are answered when Kino surfaces with the largest pearl either of them has ever seen. Kino lets out a triumphant yell at his good fortune, prompting the surrounding boats to circle in and examine the treasure.

In the afternoon, the whole neighborhood gathers at Kino's brush house to celebrate his find. Kino names a list of things that he will secure for his family with his newfound wealth, including a church wedding and an education for his son. The neighbors marvel at Kino's boldness and wonder if he is foolish or wise to harbor such ambitions.

Toward evening, the local priest visits Kino to bless him in his good fortune and to remind him of his place within the church. Shortly thereafter, the doctor arrives, explaining that he was out in the morning but has come now to cure Coyotito. He administers a powdered capsule and promises to return in an hour.

## 情节·览

吉诺、乔安娜和他们的幼子小狗子住在海边一间简陋的茅屋里。一天早上，灾难突然降临：毒蝎子蜇了小狗子。为了救儿子的命，吉诺和乔安娜迅速把他送到镇上的医生那里。然而他们却被拒之门外。因为他们是贫苦的印地安居民，根本付不起药费。

那天早上回来之后，吉诺和乔安娜驾着祖传的小船出海，期望能采到珍珠以支付药费。当吉诺潜入海底寻找珍珠时，乔安娜就自制药膏，希望能缓解小狗子的伤势。老天似乎听到了乔安娜希望找到一颗大珍珠的祈祷，当吉诺浮出水面时，手里竟真的举着他们俩所见过的最大的一颗珍珠。如此好运使吉诺欣喜若狂，大吼一声，引得周围的船只纷纷围拢来观看这一罕见的珍宝。

下午，所有的邻居都聚集在吉诺的茅屋里庆祝他的发现。吉诺列数了新发现的财富能给他的家庭带来的变化，包括举行一场教堂婚礼以及儿子的教育问题。邻居们对吉诺大胆的想法十分惊奇，不知道他怀有这样的野心到底是愚蠢还是明智。

傍晚时分，当地牧师拜访了吉诺，祝福他的好运并提醒他作为教徒的身份。没过多久，医生也来了，解释说早上他出门了，现在赶来给孩子治病。他给小狗子吃了一粒胶囊并许诺一个小时之后再来。





In the intervening period, Coyotito grows violently ill, and Kino decides to bury the pearl under the floor in a corner of the brush house. The doctor returns and feeds Coyotito a potion to quiet his spasms. When the doctor inquires about payment, Kino explains that soon he will sell his large pearl and inadvertently glances toward the corner where he has hidden the pearl. This mention of the pearl greatly intrigues the doctor, and Kino is left with an uneasy feeling.

Before going to bed, Kino reburies the pearl under a stone in his fire hole. That night, he is roused by an intruder digging around in the corner. A violent struggle ensues, and Kino's efforts to chase away the criminal leave him bloodied. Terribly upset by this turn of events, Juana proposes that they abandon the pearl, which she considers an agent of evil.

The next morning, Kino and Juana make their way to town to sell the pearl. Juan Tomás, Kino's brother, advises Kino to be wary of cheats. Indeed, all of the dealers conspire to bid low on the pearl. Kino indignantly refuses to accept their offers, resolving instead to take his pearl to the capital. That evening, as Kino and Juana prepare to leave, Juan Tomás cautions Kino against being overly proud, and Juana repeats her wish to be rid of the pearl. Kino silences her, explaining that he is a man and will take care of things.

In the middle of the night, Juana steals away with the pearl. Kino wakes as she leaves and pursues her, apprehending her just as she is poised to throw the pearl into the sea. He tackles her, takes the pearl back, and beats her violently, leaving her in a crumpled heap on the beach. As he returns to the brush house, a group of hostile men confronts him and tries to take the pearl from him. He fights the men off, killing one and causing the