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For Beginners

# David Norris and Carl Flint

周柳宁 译

英汉对照●世界人物画传



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# 乔伊斯

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# 出版说明

即将过去的 20 世纪是人类文明空前进步的一个世纪,也是经历了两次世界大战洗礼的一个世纪。这个世纪人类揭开了原子的奥秘,引爆了原子弹和氢弹;这个世纪人类登上了月球,准备着探索火星;这个世纪人类对生命的认识由于 DNA 结构和克隆技术的发现而有了既令人兴奋又令人惶惑的飞跃;这个世纪飞机、卫星、电视、电脑和国际互联网使我们的世界变得如此的小;这个世纪推翻了我们原有的几乎所有关于语言、逻辑、认知、数学、经济甚至时空的观念,使这个世界变得那么丰富多彩。而人类之所以能取得这些空前的令人惊叹的成就,离不开一位位卓尔不群的伟大思想家、科学家和艺术家。在新旧世纪之交,外语教学与研究出版社出版这套英汉对照世界人物画传丛书因而具有了特殊的纪念意义。

这套丛书精挑细选了十位近、现代很有代表性的伟大人物,他们当中有生物进化论的创立者达尔文、相对论之父爱因斯坦、宇宙和时空理论的代表者霍金、存在主义哲学的集大成者萨特、精神分析学科最新权威拉康、国家资本主义经济理论的先驱凯恩斯、立体主义绘画大师毕加索和意识流文学巨匠乔伊斯。真可谓是群星璀璨。出版这套丛书既有益于普及自然科学和社会科学,提高人民素质,又符合外语教学与研究出版社"记载人类文明,沟通世界文化"的立社宗旨。因此可以看作是外研社对千禧年的一份献礼。

该套丛书最大的特点和优点在于深入浅出、图文并茂。当今世界电视、电影作为传媒统治性的繁荣可能宣告了读图时代的来临和注意力经济的盛行。这套丛书图文并茂的形式在某种意义上也是顺应时代发展需要的产物。我们希望,生动有趣、活泼幽默的插图配上浅显易懂的地道英文、忠实的中文对译以及简明扼要的注释会大大提高读者学习英语的兴趣,最终增强中国人在全球化时代掌握这个国际交流工具的信心。

最后需要说明的是,由于原作者的历史观点难免有所偏颇,编者虽已作一定修改,仍需读者审慎辨明。但瑕不掩瑜,从学习外语同时又拓展知识的角度看,本丛书无疑是一套难得的读物。

# The Key to Joyce is Language

One day in Zurich, while writing **Ulysses**, Joyce encountered his friend Frank Budgen. Joyce looked unusually pleased with himself. He seemed to have had a successful day.





#### 理解乔伊斯的关键在于语言

当他在创作《尤利西斯》的 时候,有一天,乔伊斯在苏黎世 邂逅他的朋友费兰克·巴吉 恩。这一天乔伊斯看上去非常 高兴,似乎很有收获。

"《尤利西斯》进展如何?" "我这一整天都在不停地 写。"

"那么说你已经写了很多了?"

"两句话。"

encounter v. 遭遇,意外地遇见

"天哪!两句?你是在找合 适的词吗?"

"不,我已经有了这些词语。我所要寻找的是这些词语在句子中的理想的先后顺序。我想我已经找到了。"

乔伊斯对音乐很敏感,文 章的对他来说极其重明: 有好对他来说极其重明: 有疑问,就大声朗读。在乔野的作品中还有丰富的幽默感,即使在最黑暗的时刻也是,即使在最黑暗的时刻不衰的。 此。这当中,既有历久不有,也的读者才能领略到的一些 峰回路转的会心的微笑。



Joyce had a musical ear and the sound of prose was always extremely important to him. A golden rule for the reader is **when in doubt, read aloud.** There is also in Joyce a rich vein of humour, even at the blackest moments. There are plenty of good old-fashioned belly laughs, but also some sly oblique smiles that reward only the careful reader.

golden rule 金箴,箴言 belly laughs 逗人发笑的东西 sly a. 狡猾的,狡诈的 oblique a. 间接的,不直截了当的

# **A Rigorous Realist**

James Joyce was possessed by an unswerving devotion to his art throughout his life. Undeterred by poverty, illness, family problems or world wars, he never wavered in the service of his often misunderstood genius.

Language was his raw material, and he applied to it the kind of extreme tests and standards more usually expected of poetry. He displayed the same standards of integrity in dealing with his subject matter, an uncompromising realist writing of areas of human experience previously regarded as too mean, too personal, too intimate or too risqué to be made the subject of art. In particular, he blew away the cobwebs surrounding the Victorian treatment of sexuality and presented it in an honest manner that was revolutionary. In so doing, he heroically expanded the frontiers



#### 一个不折不扣的现实主义者

詹姆斯·乔伊斯终其一生,矢志不渝地忠实于自己的艺术。他没有因为贫穷、疾病、家庭问题和世界大战而心灰意冷,他的文学天赋常遭误解,但他毫不动摇,执着发挥。

unswerving a. 坚定的,不懈的 uncompromising a. 不妥协的,坚定的 risqué a. 有伤风化的,近乎 淫猥的 cobweb n. 蜘蛛网;(喻)经年积累的陈腐物

#### 1904年的都柏林

乔伊斯首先是一个记录城 市生活的典型的现代主义者。

他于 1904 年第一次离开 都柏林,而且 1912 年以后就再 没有返回故里。但在他流亡的 28 年余生中,他所写的一切都 是关于都柏林的。

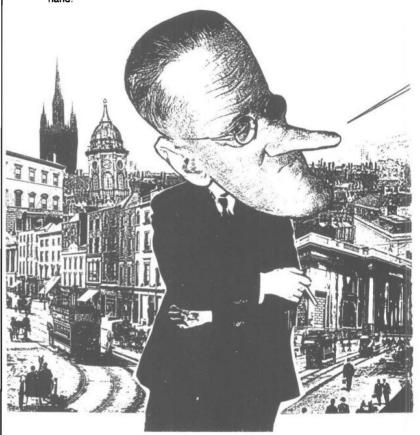
对他来说,都柏林成了一座凝固于时间之中的城市——1904年爱德华七世时代的都柏林,有马拉的出租车,煤气灯和英国士兵,是一座拥有50万人口、正人君子与势利小人并存的城市。

#### Dublin 1904

Joyce, above all else, is the quintessential modernist recorder of city life.

He first left Dublin in 1904 and did not visit again after 1912. Yet, for the remaining 28 years of his life in exile, he wrote about nothing else but Dublin.

It became for him a city frozen in time – the Edwardian Dublin of 1904 with its horse-drawn cabs, gas lamps and British soldiers, a city of some 500,000 souls where respectability and the subversive went hand in hand.



quintessential a. 精华的,典范的 Edwardian a. 爱德华七世时代(常指 20 世纪头 10 年)的 respectability n. 体面,高尚 subversive a. 起破坏作用的

With the Dublin Mountains as a backdrop, the sweep of the bay half circles the metropolis like a sleeper's arms, and the River Liffey – Joyce's Anna Livia – rises in the foothills and meanders in a wide arc before flowing through the city to the sea. The Irish name for Dublin is **Balle**Atha Cliath or the town of the ford of the Hurdles, indicating a convenient place for crossing the river.



以都柏林山脉为背景,蜿蜒的海湾如同一个熟睡者者的双臂,半拥着这座都市。里非生一乔伊斯的安娜· 莉维里一发源于山脚,然后呈巨大弧形迂回流淌,穿城而过,汇入大海。都柏林的爱尔兰名决。即克利或者称为跨栏波的 电过城,表明这是一个渡河的便利之处。

"我很庆幸自己出生在 这座城市,它大得足以跻身 于欧洲大都市之列,但又小 得不可再分。"

backdrop n. 背景 sweep n. 连绵区域;弯曲处

都柏林是 1,000 多年前由 北欧海盗兴建的(尽管某种类型的居住区早在几个世纪之前就曾标注于托勒密的地图上)。

18世纪, 都柏林曾辉煌一时, 当时在首都一度建立过短期的独立的议会。但是都柏林的荣耀, 在1800年联邦法案出台、议会寿终正寝之后不久就消失了。

贵族的豪宅先是被抛弃, 由刚刚兴起的天主教小资产阶 级接手,嘴又出租供人居住。

亨丽埃塔大街曾经是都柏林最好的大街,具有乔治王朝时代的风格,乔伊斯曾这样描绘它:

Dublin was founded by the Vikings over 1,000 years ago (although a settlement of some sort is indicated on Ptolemy's map many centuries earlier).

Splendidly brilliant in the 18th century, when for a brief period an independent parliament was established in the capital, Dublin's glory did not long survive the extinction of that parliament by the Act of Union in 1800.

The great town houses of the aristocracy were abandoned, first to the rising Catholic bourgeoisie, and then to tenement occupation.

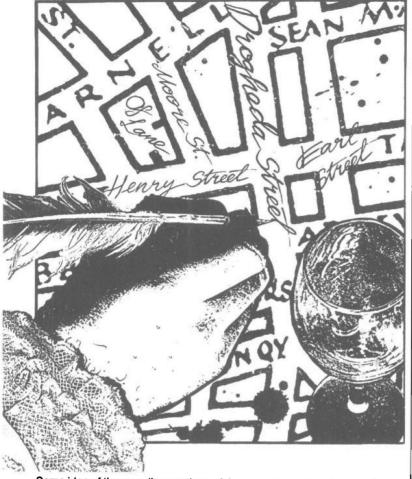
This is Joyce's description of Henrietta Street, which had once been Dublin's finest Georgian street.

...a horde of grimy children populated the street. They stood or ran in the roadway or crawled up the steps before the gaping doors, or squatted like mice upon the threshold...He picked his way deftly through all that minute vermin-like life and under the shadow of the gaunt spectral mansions in which the old nobility of Dublin had roistered.



Viking n: (8至10世纪劫掠欧洲海岸的)北欧海盗 Ptolemy n. (古希腊天文学家)托勒密 spectral a. 鬼怪(似)的 roister v. 喧闹

Dublin's "old nobility" was the arrogant and unrepresentative Protestant élite, far removed from the Gaelic and Catholic Ireland from which James Joyce sprang.



Some idea of the grandiose notions of these past grandees (or so-called "Ascendancy") can be seen on the city map. One of the great 18th century landowners, Henry Moore, Earl of Drogheda, literally built his name across the centre of Dublin.

都柏林"古老的贵族"指的 是那些目空一切、毫无代表性 的新教徒中的上层人士、与乔 伊斯所出身的讲盖尔语、信奉 天主教的爱尔兰人有天壤之 别。

这些昔日的显贵们。(或称为"统治阶层")不可一世的想法从城区地图上便可见一斑。 18世纪的一个大地主,亨利· 摩尔,德洛格海德伯爵,简直使 他的名字遍布整个市中心。

unrepresentative a. 非代表性的,不典型的 literally ad. 确实地,毫不夸张地

#### 都柏林情结

与父亲约翰·斯坦尼斯格 斯·乔伊斯在都柏林城里撒明 明。"18世纪时,有一个神 "18世纪浪荡子。他 "18世纪浪荡子。他 "那路撒冷,对着山羊皮, 对赌钱;一个叫'剥山羊皮'。 "别山羊皮, 有一种。 "我们,是一桩。 "我们,是一种。 "我们,是一种。

甚至乔伊斯还是一个孩子时,就有过目不忘的记忆力和喜欢刨根问底的好奇心,正如他父亲所说:

"如果这家伙被抛在撒哈拉沙漠里,老天爷,他也会坐下来,绘一幅沙漠地图。"

#### The Dublin Obsession

Joyce absorbed much anecdotal information on walks round Dublin with his father John Stanislaus Joyce. "There was Buck Whaley the 18th century rake who walked to Jerusalem and played handball on its walls for a bet, and Skin the Goat, accomplice in a sensational political assassination, and Francy Higgins the sham squire..." These colourful eccentrics were later to flit though the pages of Joyce's works.

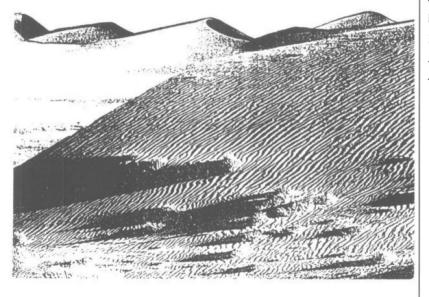
Even as a child, Joyce had a prodigiously retentive memory and an enquiring mind, as his father remarked.



obsession n. 缠住;摆脱不了的思想(或情感等) accomplice n. 同谋,帮凶 flit v. 掠过,迅速飞过 eccentric n. 行为古怪的人 retentive a. 有保持力的, (记忆力)强的

When in middle age Joyce was asked, would he ever return to Dublin? "Have I ever left it?" he replied. "When I die, Dublin will be found engraved upon my heart."

Despite his love for the city, Joyce was ruthlessly unsentimental about it. He told a bemused audience in Trieste before the First World War: "Dubliners strictly speaking are my fellow countrymen, but I don't care to speak of our 'dear dirty Dublin' as they do. Dubliners are the most hopeless, useless and inconsistent race of characters I have ever come across on the island or on the continent. This is why this English Parliament is full of the greatest windbags in the world."



他已届中年时,有人问他会不会有朝一日回到都柏林去。"我离开过都柏林吗?"他答道,"我死的时候,你们会发现都柏林刻在我的心上。"

尽管他热爱都柏林,但对 它却丝毫没有感情用事。一战 前,他在里雅斯特对一群如坠 云雾之中的听众说:

严格地说,都柏林人是 我的血肉同胞,但我不像他 们那样喜欢谈起我们那'可 爱的脏兮兮的都柏林'。都 柏林人是我在爱尔兰岛和 欧洲大陆遇到的最不可 药、最无用、最反复无常的 人,所以英国议会里充斥着 世界上最大的空谈家。

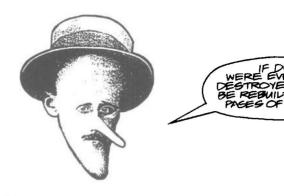
engrave v. 镌刻 unsentimental a. 理智的,不感情用事的 windbag n. 空谈者,夸夸其谈者

#### 都柏林的档案保管员

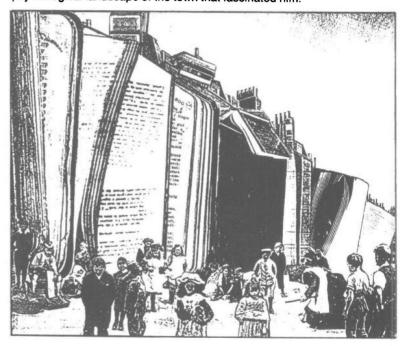
"如果有一天都柏林被 毁灭了,它可以从我的作品 中得以重建。"

这海口并非千真万确。在 乔伊斯的作品里,几乎没有什 么关于城市建筑的细节。他更 感兴趣的是都柏林市民的生 活,而不是他们居住的房子。深 深吸引他的是这座城市的道德 和心理风貌。

### **Dublin's Archivist**



Well, the boast is not strictly true. There is very little architectural detail of the city in Joyce's writings. He was more interested in the lives of Dublin's citizens than the buildings which housed them. It was the moral and psychological landscape of the town that fascinated him.

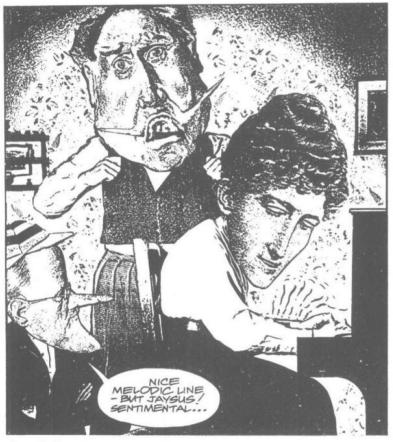


archivist n. 档案保管员 landscape n. 风景,景色

"Joyce, Joyce, why he's nobody – from the Dublin docks: no family, no breeding." (George Moore, Irish novelist, in 1922)

James Joyce was born 2 February 1882, not in the Dublin slums, as some have claimed, but at 41 Brighton Square in the quiet, exclusive redbricked Victorian suburb of Rathgar.

Initially, the family circumstances were comfortable and, at least in a musical sense, cultivated. Both his parents possessed fine voices and an interest in opera.



Joyce included many popular Victorian ballads and opera extracts in his fiction, but invariably with irony.

"乔伊斯, 乔伊斯, 他只是一个无名小辈——来自都柏林码头, 没有家庭背景, 没有教养。"(乔治·摩尔,爱尔兰小说家,1922年)

詹姆斯・乔伊斯 1882 年 2 月 2 日出生在布莱顿广场 41 号,一座位于鲁斯戈郊区安静、 高雅的维多利亚时代的红砖建 筑里,而不是像某些人所说的 那样出生在都柏林贫民区。

刚开始,他家境很好,而且 在音乐方面,很有教养。他的双 亲声音甜美,对歌剧颇有雅 兴。

"真是美妙动听的歌词 ——可是,天哪!太伤感了 ……"

乔伊斯把许多维多利亚时 代的流行歌谣和歌剧选段都融 人他的小说中,但却总是带着 讽刺的意味。

exclusive a. 专有的;高级的 irony n. 讽刺,反讽

他的父亲约翰·斯坦尼斯 洛斯·乔伊斯原本是一个模范 父亲,和他一起玩游戏,逗他咿 呀学语,还给入迷的他编故 事。

"从前有个时候,恰好 赶上好年头,一头哞哞叫的 奶牛沿着大路走过来。沿着 大路走过来的这头哞哞叫 的奶牛遇到了一个漂亮的 小男孩,他的名字叫馋嘴娃 娃。"

乔伊斯记住了这头"哞哞叫的奶牛"并用它揭开了他的第一部小说《一个青年艺术家的画像》的序幕。

His father John Stanislaus Joyce was at first a model parent to the child, joining in nursery games, engaging in childlike prattle and spinning yarns for the fascinated boy.



Joyce remembered this "moocow" and used it to open his first novel, A **Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man**.

prattle n. 小孩喁喁般的声音 spin yards 讲故事

His mother, Mary Jane Murray, daughter of a Longford wine merchant, was a quiet, peace-loving woman with a gentle and refined nature who did not realize at first that she had married a drunkard and given birth to a genius. Mr Murray disapproved strongly of his daughter's friendship with dissolute John Joyce and he tried to prevent the engagement.



他的母亲, 玛丽·简·莫瑞, 是龙福德一个酒商的女人, 性情温和,举止文雅。——开始她并没有意识到自己嫁给了一个醉鬼并生下了一个天才。莫游先生强烈反对女儿与生活放放的约翰·乔伊斯交往, 并且试图阻止他们订婚。

"那个家伙是个无赖!跟 我回家去!"

"出了什么问题?"

"噢,只不过是老掉牙的漂亮女儿与暴躁父亲的故事。"

refined a. 文雅的,讲究的 dissolute a. 无节制的,放荡的