

世界文学名著英文本注释丛书

Jane Austen

傲慢与偏见

英国·J. 奥斯丁 著



Pride and Prejudice



上海译文出版社

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第一辑

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上海译文出版社出版发行

上海延安中路 955 弄 14 号

全国新华书店经销

江苏南漕印刷厂印刷

开本 787×960 1/32 印张 17.75 插页 2 字数 385,000

1987 年 9 月第 1 版 1987 年 6 月第 9 次印刷

印数: 00,001—8,000 册

书号: 9188·331 定价: 3.40 元

致读者

——代前言

女作家 J. 奥斯丁 (Jane Austen 1775—1817)

是18世纪英国最后一位现实主义古典作家。她出身于牧师家庭。其父毕业于牛津大学，兼任两个教区的主管牧师。其长兄对英国文学造诣颇深。奥斯丁并未受过长期正规学校的教育，其文学兴趣的培养多半由于父兄的指导。她与兄弟姐妹们喜欢在家里演戏自娱，有时甚至亲自创作并自导自演，藉以消遣。因此，家庭环境对激发、培养奥斯丁的文学兴趣并为其以后步入文学生涯起了不可低估的作用。

奥斯丁在短暂的一生中共写了六部小说，它们是：《理智与感伤》(1811)、《傲慢与偏见》(1813)、《曼斯菲尔花园》(1814)、《爱玛》(1815)、《诺桑觉寺》(1818)和《劝导》(1818)。尽管她21岁时就完成了《第一次印象》(即《傲慢与偏见》的初稿)，但其才华并未为人们所重视。她的才能得到众人的赏识乃是1815年《爱玛》问世以后的事了。她的三部早期作品都在脱稿之后20年左右才获得出版的机会。《诺桑觉寺》和《劝导》更是在她离开人世之后才与读者见面的。奥斯丁之所以迟迟未被注意，乃是由于她写的现实主义小说是对当时风靡一时的荒诞无

稽、神奇惊险的传奇的反击与挑战。当时她未能受到应有的重视也就不言自明了。然而，在此逆境下，她仍能坚持写作，反映现实生活中有血有肉并富于个性的人物，确是难能可贵的。

奥斯丁以讽刺辛辣的笔法，细腻生动的笔触剖析了那个时代的人物，特别是中产阶级的妇女，指出了她们的问题。虽然反映的面较窄，但反映的毕竟是她所熟悉的现实社会中的人物和事例，刻划的毕竟是人物的内心世界，揭露的毕竟是人与人之间的关系，展示的毕竟是当时的社会风貌。值得一提的是奥斯丁能把如此平凡的事情和人物描写得栩栩如生，刻划得维妙维肖，给读者以难以磨灭的印象。

《傲慢与偏见》以婚姻问题作为贯穿全书的红线，反映了当时妇女的社会地位以及她们对婚姻大事各自不同的看法，同时亦从侧面反映了当时中产阶级的生活。全书写了四门亲事，以达西先生和伊丽莎白小姐的婚姻为主，充分表达了作者对婚姻的见解：把婚姻看作为了生活而迫不得已寻求的归宿，是一时情欲冲动而轻率鲁莽的儿戏，抑是将婚姻视为培育爱情的花蕾以绽开幸福的花朵，抑是屈从于权势，出于温饱而委曲求全，还是破门户之见，为了幸福而力求自主？这两种水火不容的观点直接反映了作者对当时妇女寄予的希望。

当然，作者不可能超越当时的社会现实而提出更高的要求。奥斯丁自己曾说过：“我的作品是一种三英寸大小的象牙雕刻品。”《傲慢与偏见》作为这样

一件精巧玲珑的艺术品，来反映当时的中产阶级的现实生活，即使从现在来看，也不失为是世界文学艺术宝库中的珍品。

这本注释的《傲慢与偏见》可供大学英语专业三年级以上的学生课外阅读，具有同等水平的广大读者也可把它作为阅读材料。因估计读者具备一定的英语水平和自学能力，所以一般的词语便不列入本书的注释范围了。笔者把注释的重点放在背景知识、词语的转义、长句翻译及英、汉语表达方式差别较大的方面，以帮助读者理解并欣赏原文。笔者限于水平，错漏在所难免，敬请师长及读者批评指正。

草 木

1985年5月

于复旦大学

故事梗概

赫德福郡住着一户名叫班纳特的小康人家。夫妇两人有五位待嫁的闺女，却没有继承遗产的儿子。所以，产业将来得由远亲柯林斯牧师继承。给五位闺秀寻觅郎君成了班纳特太太的终身愿望。

正在班纳特太太为了女儿的婚姻大事深感烦躁之时，他们家附近迁来了一位年轻的阔少爷——彬格莱先生。班纳特太太看到时机已到，便迫不及待地催促丈夫尽早拜会彬格莱先生，免得这块即将到手的肥缺让别人给夺走了。真是皇天有眼。就在彬格莱先生新居举行的盛大舞会上，班纳特家的长女——娴静雍容的简小姐，受到了主人——斯文大方的彬格莱先生的赏识并赢得了他的青睐。然而，好事多磨。

班纳特太太言谈无礼，举止失态，从而招致彬格莱妹妹的讪笑。加之，彬格莱的好友——显贵出身的达西先生，囿于门户之见，出谋献策，从中阻拦，竭力反对缔结这一门不当户不对的婚姻。

班纳特太太的二女儿伊丽莎白小姐是位个性倔强、远见卓识、机智伶俐的女性。她具有反抗精神，嘲笑当时的所谓门当户对的婚姻观念，积极主张婚姻自主。柯林斯先生是个趋炎附势的小人，凭

着曲意逢迎、胁肩谄笑的手腕，博得了赫德福郡阴险毒辣、倚仗财势的贵妇人咖苔琳的赏识，当上了教区牧师。他自认，补偿因继承班纳特先生产业而造成的损失的最理想的办法，莫过于选择他的任何一位女儿作为妻室。殊不知，他向伊丽莎白小姐求婚，当即遭到拒绝。转而，他向伊丽莎白的好友夏绿蒂求婚，一举成功，不久缔结良缘。

班纳特夫妇居住的小镇附近驻扎了一支民团联队。团里有位英俊潇洒的军官，名叫韦翰。他向伊丽莎白小姐透露，说其父亲曾是达西先生先父府上的总管，他本人深受达西先父的宠爱，曾获得一笔遗赠，却被达西先生无理侵吞。韦翰利用其英俊和殷勤博取了伊丽莎白小姐的好感与信任。为此，她为他忿忿不平，对达西的为人深恶痛绝。

伊丽莎白小姐受邀于柯林斯夫妇去赫德福郡他们家作客。就在作客期间她邂逅了柯林斯的女恩人咖苔琳的外甥达西先生。这次意外的相遇增进了彼此的了解。对伊丽莎白小姐深怀爱慕之情的达西先生再也无法克制内心的情感，表白了对她的情爱。但由于自幼因宠爱而养成的傲慢习气不但没有收敛，相反，却达到登峰造极的地步，挫伤了姑娘的自尊心，因而遭到断然的拒绝。伊丽莎白出于对达西根深蒂固的偏见，毫不掩饰地痛斥了他的傲慢，并责备他拆散了彬格莱与简的美满姻缘，断送了韦翰的前途。达西首次尝到了傲慢结出的苦果。事后，他给她写了一封长信，一一剖白了自己的动机

及行动并承认他棒打鸳鸯是出于对她母亲及妹妹丽迪雅谈吐举止的鄙夷；至于韦翰的话，全是一派胡言，他放荡不羁，恶习重重，劝她千万不可信以为真。这封信是达西先生诚挚感情的真实流露。伊丽莎白读后思绪万千，不胜感慨，后悔不该错怪达西先生并为母亲及小妹的言行感到羞愧。从此，她改变了对他的看法。

第二年夏天，伊丽莎白和舅父母嘉丁纳夫妇外出游览，在达西先生的庄园再次与达西邂逅。这次，她发觉他对她彬彬有礼，体贴备至，和以前完全判若两人。加之，他深受管家及当地人的爱戴与尊敬，更加证实了她以往厌恶达西莫非是出于对他的偏见。偏见的消除导致了尊敬的滋生。

不久伊丽莎白从家信中得悉，轻佻放肆的小妹丽迪雅与玩世不恭的韦翰私奔这一不可外扬的家丑。后来她又得知，找回并促成这对私奔男女正式结婚，以及暗中解囊替韦翰还债，买官及保住丽迪雅名声的正是这位达西先生。顿时，她对达西的高尚品格敬仰万分，并化为诚挚的情感。

韦翰夫妇离家后，彬格莱和达西又回到了赫德福郡。达西先生发现彬格莱与简确实情投意合，于是便向彬格莱认错。不久彬格莱先生和简小姐正式订婚。伊丽莎白虽对达西爱慕不已，但由于以往拒绝他的求婚过分坚决，不免难于启口。就在此时，一心想把自己的女儿嫁给达西的咖苔琳夫人听到谣传，说达西欲娶伊丽莎白为妻，便气急败坏，亲自

出马赶到班纳特府上，威胁伊丽莎白，要她保证不和她的外甥达西成亲。伊丽莎白则与她展开了针锋相对的斗争，将她蛮横无理的要求驳得体无完肤。咖苔琳夫人无以作答，只得扫兴而归。咖苔琳夫人弄巧成拙，反而加速了达西与伊丽莎白缔结了美满的姻缘。有情人终成眷属。

(嘉维 辑)

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE

CHAPTER I. / *prejudice* / *predjudis* /

It is a truth universally acknowledged¹ that a single man in possession of a good fortune² must be in want of a wife.

However little known the feelings or views of such a man may be on his first entering a neighbourhood³, this truth is so well fixed in the minds of the surrounding families,⁴ that he is considered as the rightful⁵ property of some one or other of their daughters.

“My dear Mr. Bennet,” said his lady to him one day, “have you heard that Netherfield Park⁶ is let at last?”

Mr. Bennet replied that he had not.

“But it is,” returned⁷ she; “for Mrs. Long⁸ has just been here, and she told me all about it.”

1. a truth universally acknowledged: 一条举世公认的真理. 2. a single man in possession of a good fortune: 拥有大量钱财的单身汉. good 此处作“大量”、“好大(一笔)”解. 3. on his first entering a neighbourhood: (他)一搬到一个地方. 4. this truth is so well fixed in the minds of the surrounding families: 这条真理在周围邻里街坊人们的心目中早已根深蒂固. 5. rightful: 合适的, 理所应得的. 6. Netherfield Park: Netherfield 花园. 这是 Bennet 先生家附近的一所住宅. Netherfield ['neðəfi:ld], Bennet [bə'net]. 7. returned = replied, answered. 8. Mrs. Long: Bennet 家的一个邻居, Long [lɒŋ].

Mr. Bennet made no answer.

“Do you not want to know who has taken it⁹?” cried his wife impatiently.

“You want to tell me, and I have no objection to hearing it¹⁰.”

This was invitation enough.¹¹

“Why, my dear, you must know, Mrs. Long says that¹² Netherfield is taken by a young man of large fortune from the north of England; that he came down on Monday in a chaise and four¹³ to see the place, and was so much delighted with it that he agreed with Mr. Morris¹⁴ immediately; that he is to take possession before Michaelmas¹⁵, and some of his servants are to be in the house by the end of next week.”

“What is his name?”

“Bingley.¹⁶”

“Is he married or single?”

“Oh, single, my dear, to be sure! A single man of

9. has taken it=has rented it. 10. and I have no objection to hearing it: 那末, 我不妨也听听。 11. This was invitation enough: 这么一说足以鼓励 Bennet 夫人往下讲了。This 指上文 Bennet 先生说的那句话。名词 invitation 作表语, 后接 enough 时, 具有引伸意义, 相当于与其同词根的形容词, inviting 作“诱人的”、“有吸引力的”解。类似的用法有: He is man enough to admit his mistakes. 他勇于承认错误。 12. that: 是引导宾语从句的连接词。says 后面有三个并列的宾语从句。除了这个 that 宾语从句外, 另外的两个分别由分号后的 that 引出。从句法上说, 第一个 that 可以省略, 后面两个 that 是绝对不能省略的。 13. in a chaise and four: 乘坐一辆四马马车。a chaise and four: 有四马拉的马车。 14. Mr. Morris: Netherfield Park 的房东。Morris ['mɒrɪs]. 15. Michaelmas: ['mɪkəlˌmɑːs] 米迦勒节。为 9 月 29 日, 是英国四个结帐日之一, 雇用佣人多在此日, 租约亦多于此日履行。 16. Bingley: ['bɪŋɡli] 人名。

large fortune; four or five thousand a year. What a fine thing for our girls !¹⁷”

“How so ?¹⁸ how can it affect them ?”

“My dear Mr. Bennet,” replied his wife, “how can you be so tiresome ? You must know that I am thinking of his marrying one of them.”

“Is that his design¹⁹ in settling here ?”

“Design ? nonsense, how can you talk so ! But it is very likely that he *may* fall in love with one of them,²⁰ and therefore you must visit him as soon as he comes.”

“I see no occasion for that.²¹ You and the girls may go, or you may send them by themselves, which perhaps will be still better;²² for as you are as handsome as any of them, Mr. Bingley might like you the best of the party²³.”

“My dear, you flatter me. I certainly *have* had my share of beauty,²⁴ but I do not pretend to be anything extraordinary now. When a woman has five grown-up daughters, she ought to give over²⁵ thinking

17. What a fine thing for our girls: 真是给我们女儿们带来了福音! 18. How so: 这怎么说呢? 19. design: 打算, 目的. 20. But it is very likely that he *may* fall in love with one of them: 不过, 他倒可能看中我们的某个女儿呢。It is likely that ... 是个句型, 作“可能...”解, 往往和 that 从句中表示推测意义的情态动词连用, 如此句中的 *may*, 强调呼应关系. 21. I see no occasion for that: 我看不用去。occasion=cause, reason, need. 22. which perhaps will be still better: 那或许倒更好些。which 为关系代词, 引导非限制性定语从句, 前述词为其前面的整个句子. 23. the party: 指 Bennet 夫人及其女儿一伙人. 24. I certainly *have* had my share of beauty = Certainly I was once beautiful. 想当年, 我确实也该算个美人呵. 25. give over=stop.

of her own beauty.”

“In such cases a woman has not often much beauty to think of.”

“But, my dear, you must indeed go and see Mr. Bingley when he comes into the neighbourhood.”

“It is more than I engage for,²⁶ I assure you.”

“But consider your daughters. Only think what an establishment it would be for one of them²⁷. Sir William and Lady Lucas²⁸ are determined to go, merely on that account;²⁹ for in general, you know, they visit no newcomers. Indeed you must go, for it will be impossible for *us* to visit him if you do not³⁰ !”

“You are over-scrupulous, surely. I dare say Mr. Bingley will be very glad to see you; and I will send a few lines by you to assure him of my hearty consent to his marrying whichever he chooses of the girls; though I must throw in a good word for my little Lizzy³¹.”

“I desire you will do no such thing. Lizzy is not a bit better than the others; and I am sure she is not

26. It is more than I engage for: 这件事我可答应不下。engage for=take responsibility for. 27. what an establishment it would be for one of them: 对我们任何一个女儿来说,要是能高攀上这样一位阔少爷,该多够意思啊。28. Sir William and Lady Lucas: Bennet 家的邻居。Sir 用作头衔时,后接名或连名带姓;用 Mr. 时,后接姓或连名带姓。William ['wɪljəm], Lucas ['lu:kəs]. 29. merely on that account: 无非是出于这个用意。30. it will be impossible for *us* to visit him if you do not: 按当时英国的习俗,拜访新迁来的邻居,先得由家里的男主人登门拜访之后,女眷才可进行访问。31. throw in a good word for my little Lizzy: 为小 Lizzy 讲几句好话。Lizzy 是 Elizabeth 的昵称。Bennet 的二女儿。Lizzy ['lɪzi], Elizabeth [i'lizəbəθ].

half so handsome as Jane³², nor half so good-humoured as Lydia³³. But you are always giving her the preference.³⁴

"They have none of them much to recommend them," replied he — "they are all silly and ignorant like other girls; but Lizzy has something more of quickness than her sisters³⁵."

"Mr. Bennet, how can you abuse your own children in such a way? You take delight in³⁶ vexing me. You have no compassion on my poor nerves.³⁷"

"You mistake me, my dear. I have a high respect for your nerves. They are my old friends.³⁸ I have heard you mention them with consideration³⁹ these twenty years at least."

"Ah, you do not know what I suffer."

"But I hope you will get over it⁴⁰, and live to see many young men of four thousand a year come into the neighbourhood."

"It will be no use to us if twenty such⁴¹ should

32. Jane: Bennet 的大女儿. Jane [dʒeɪn]. 33. Lydia: Bennet 的小女儿. Lydia ['lɪdiə]. 34. But you are always giving her the preference: 你老是偏爱她. 动词进行体与表示频率的副词或状语, 如 always, for ever 等连用, 是进行体的一种习惯用法, 往往带有发话人对句中主语表示恼怒、轻蔑或赞扬的语气. 35. Lizzy has something more of quickness than her sisters: Lizzy 要比她的几个姐妹机灵些. quickness 作“机灵”、“伶俐”解. 36. take delight in...: 以...为乐. 37. You have no compassion on my poor nerves: 你对我可怜的神经衰弱也不体谅体谅. 38. They are my old friends: 我是一直象朋友那样对待你那神经衰弱的. 39. with consideration: 慎重其事地. 40. get over it: 毛病会好起来. 41. twenty such=twenty young men of four thousand a year. such 是替代词 (proform), 代替上文提到的名词短语, 以免重复.

come, since you will not visit them."

"Depend upon it,⁴² my dear, that when there are twenty I will visit them all."

Mr. Bennet was so odd a mixture of quick parts, sarcastic humour, reserve, and caprice, that⁴³ the experience of three-and-twenty years had been insufficient to make his wife understand his character. *Her* mind was less difficult to develop.⁴⁴ She was a woman of mean understanding, little information, and uncertain temper⁴⁵. When she was discontented, she fancied herself nervous. The business of her life was to get her daughters married; its solace was visiting and news⁴⁶.

CHAPTER II.

Mr. Bennet was among the earliest of those who waited on¹ Mr. Bingley. He had always intended to visit him, though to the last always assuring his wife that he should not go; and till the evening after the visit

42. Depend upon it: 放心吧! 这是口语中常用的习惯用语, 作“毫无疑问”、“肯定”、“没错”解。

43. Mr. Bennet was so odd a mixture of quick parts, sarcastic humour, reserve, and caprice, that...: Bennet 先生的性格真是古怪, 他一方面随机应变, 冷嘲热讽, 一方面又欲言又止, 变幻莫测, 因此... parts (复数)作“才能”、“才华”解。

44. *Her* mind was less difficult to develop=It was easier to understand her mind: 她的性格倒是不难摸透的。develop 此处作“理解”解。

45. a woman of mean understanding, little information, and uncertain temper: 一位庸碌无能、才疏学浅、喜怒无常的女人。

46. news: 此处作“打听新闻”解, 与前面的 visiting 并列, 在意义上都具有由动宾结构表示的意义。

1. waited on=made a formal visit to: 作“拜访”、“晋谒”解。

was paid she had no knowledge of it². It was then disclosed in the following manner. Observing his second daughter employed in trimming a hat, he suddenly addressed her with, —

“I hope Mr. Bingley will like it, Lizzy.”

“We are not in a way to know *what* Mr. Bingley likes,³” said her mother resentfully, “since we are not to visit.”

“But you forget, mamma,” said Elizabeth, “that we shall meet him at the assemblies⁴, and that Mrs. Long has promised to introduce him.”

“I do not believe Mrs. Long will do any such thing. She has two nieces of her own. She is a selfish, hypocritical woman, and I have no opinion of⁵ her.”

“No more have I,⁶” said Mr. Bennet; “and I am glad to find that you do not depend on her serving you.”

Mrs. Bennet deigned not to make any reply⁷; but, unable to contain herself⁸, began scolding one of her daughters.

“Don’t keep coughing so, Kitty,⁹ for Heaven’s

2. till the evening ... she had no knowledge of it: 直到他去拜访了 Bingley 之后的那天晚上, 太太才知道此事。 3. We are not in a way to know *what* Mr. Bingley likes: 我们无从知道 Bingley 先生喜欢什么。 4. assemblies: 在英国的 Bath, Tunbridge Wells 等疗养地、娱乐胜地, 有一些人开办叫 “assembly” 或 “assembly-room” 的娱乐场所, 在那里可以举行社交集会、舞会等。 5. have no opinion of ... = think badly of ...: 看不起...。 6. No more have I=Neither do I. 7. deigned not to make any reply: 不屑作答。 8. unable to contain herself: 忍不住气, contain oneself 作“控制自己(的感情)”解。 9. Kitty: Catherine 的昵称, Bennet 的四女儿。 Kitty ['kiti], Catherine ['kæθərin].