卡拉玛佐夫兄弟

The Brothers Karamazov

(俄) 陀思妥耶夫斯基著



辽宁人民出版社



THE BROTHERS KARAMAZOV

by Fyodor Dostoyevsky
Translated by Constance Garnett



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Fyodor Dostoyevsky

Fyodor Dostoyevsky (1821-1881) was a Russian novelist, short story writer, essayist, journalist and philosopher. Dostoyevsky's literary works explore human psychology in the troubled political, social, and spiritual atmosphere of 19th-century Russia, and engage with a variety of philosophical and religious themes.

His output consists of 11 novels, three novellas, 17 short novels and numerous other works including *The Brothers Karamazov* (1880). Many literary critics rate him as one of the greatest psychologists in world literature. His books have been translated into more than 170 languages. Dostoyevsky influenced a multitude of writers and philosophers, from Anton Chekhov and Ernest Hemingway to Friedrich Nietzsche and Jean-Paul Sartre.

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人生本无解,何事空嗟叹

——"最经典英语文库"第六辑之 《卡拉玛佐夫兄弟》导读

刘秀玉

费奥多尔·米哈伊洛维奇·陀思妥耶夫斯基 (1821—1881)是19世纪俄国文坛上一颗璀璨的明星,也是俄罗斯文学史上最复杂、最矛盾的作家之一,与列夫·托尔斯泰、屠格涅夫并称为俄罗斯文学"三巨头"。他是人类灵魂的伟大审问者,拥有无比宽广的精神世界,擅长刻画和揭示人的病态心理。他深切体验过苦难,最终又顽强地超越了苦难。如果说俄罗斯文学的广度体现在托尔斯泰的作品中,陀思妥耶夫斯基则当之无愧地代表了俄罗斯文学的深度。

陀思妥耶夫斯基1821年出生于俄罗斯一个并不富裕的医生家庭,父亲工作的医院在圣彼得堡郊外,那里有犯人公墓、精神病院和孤儿院,使陀思妥耶夫斯基很早就对贫困有了深刻认识。9岁时,他癫痫病首次发作,此后这种病痛间或发作,伴随他一生。1837年母亲去世后,他进入彼得堡军事工程学校,其间广泛涉猎莎士比亚、雨果等人的作品。1842年,陀思妥耶夫斯基成为中尉,1844年退伍,专事写作。1845年,年方

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24岁的陀思妥耶夫斯基发表了书信体短篇小说处女作《穷人》,在俄罗斯文坛崭露头角。

1849年,陀思妥耶夫斯基涉嫌参加反对沙皇的革命活动被捕,并被判处死刑。戏剧性的是,在行刑前最后一刻,他被改判流放西伯利亚。虽然1854年获释,但陀思妥耶夫斯基继续留在西伯利亚服役。流放期间,他的癫痫病频繁发作,思想也发生了深刻改变。也是在这里,他遇到了后来的妻子。这段经历成为陀思妥事夫斯基人生的重要转折点,他开始反省,还皈依了宗教。1860年,他回到圣彼得堡继续写作。1864年,妻子和兄长先后离世,加上沉重的经济压力,陀思妥耶夫斯基生活窘迫,甚至一度远到欧洲躲债。1866年,《罪与罚》的出版使他蜚声世界,他结识了第二任妻子安娜,生活逐渐安定下来。

1880年,陀思妥耶夫斯基发表了被称为人类有文明历史以来最为伟大的小说《卡拉玛佐夫兄弟》,在人类精神领域树起又一座丰碑。1881年2月9日,这位伟大的人类灵魂审问者意外去世,酝酿中的《卡拉玛佐夫兄弟》续篇就此成为绝唱。

《卡拉玛佐夫兄弟》堪称陀思妥耶夫斯基的代表 作。故事来源于一桩真实的弑父案,描写了两代人之间 的矛盾与冲突。主人公老卡拉玛佐夫有四个儿子:德米 特里、伊凡、阿廖沙及私生子斯麦尔加科夫。已至暮年 的老卡拉玛佐夫不改贪婪好色的本性,不仅霸占妻子留 给孩子们的遗产,还与长子德米特里为一个风流女子争 风吃醋,致使父子不睦。德米特里痛恨父亲,扬言要杀 死他。一天晚上,他怀疑父亲与自己的情人幽会,一怒 之下将父亲打成重伤,仓皇而逃。是夜,老卡拉玛佐夫 死了,德米特里被捕。可是,真正的凶手却是私生子斯 麦尔加科夫,为了发泄长期积怨,他在暗中残忍杀死受 重伤的父亲。这起扑朔迷离的血案引发一系列惊心动魄 的故事。小说的结局很悲惨:德米特里无辜入狱,斯麦 尔加科夫畏罪自杀,伊凡精神错乱,阿廖沙远走他乡。

小说是社会时代的忠实记录。表面上看,《卡拉玛佐夫兄弟》讲述的是一则弑父案,关于父亲与几个沙子之间纠缠不清的恩怨。实际上,这个家庭悲剧也是沙皇专制社会分崩离析的暗喻。小说探讨的主题是人的精神,是信仰、猜忌、理智与自由意志在道德层面前,是信仰、猜忌、理智与自由意志在道德层面前转量。公元10世纪起,基督教就成为俄罗斯人的精力,企业农奴制改革后,资本主义发展带来的物欲量专制统治、企业、资本主义发展带来的物欲量专制统治、资本主义发展带来的物验量专制统治、资本主义发展带来的物验量专制统治、经济、资本主义发展带来的物验量专制。这些传统价值体系,无神论者开始质疑上帝是不存在。这多时表的思想及创作。

同样,作家本人的生活经历也对小说创作产生了重要影响。流放西伯利亚期间,陀思妥耶夫斯基接触到了弑父案的原型——一个被误判谋财弑父的年轻人。为10年后,真正的凶手伏法,年轻人才被无罪释放。1878年,陀思妥耶夫斯基开始创作《卡拉玛佐夫兄弟》,这个故事成为小说情节的主线。同年5月,陀思妥耶夫斯基年仅三岁的儿子阿廖沙因为家族遗传的癫痫病不幸夭折,他精神遭受沉重打击,创作一度中断。重新拾笔,作家将丧子之痛糅进小说,创作出跟儿子同名的阿廖沙,使他成为信仰和美德的化身。在小说结尾,阿廖沙鼓励孩子们要友爱、善良、诚实,"我们一定会复活的",我们的精神将不朽。显然,阿廖沙寄予作

家的思子之情,以及更深沉的普世情怀。

诞生于19世纪的《卡拉玛佐夫兄弟》具有浓重的 批判现实主义色彩,同时又包含诸多现代元素。鸿篇巨 制中蕴含深刻的哲理,各种写作技巧,融于一体,全知 的讲述者与小说人物严丝合缝,语言风格特色鲜明,心 理刻画细致入微——凡此种种,构成一个光怪陆离、精 深博大的世界,影响了无数读者及后世很多文学流派和 作家。弗洛伊德盛赞该书是"史上最伟大的小说";卡 夫卡自认为与陀思妥耶夫斯基有"血缘关系";乔伊斯 则毫不隐晦地说,陀思妥耶夫斯基对他"产生了深刻的 影响"。

《卡拉玛佐夫兄弟》犹如一个精确的人性缩微图。此言不虚。虽然他不是心理叙事的开创者,却是将心理意识描写发扬光大的一代宗师。关于人性之深奥难解,陀思妥耶夫斯基没有给出一个标准答案,这需要每一位读者的洞察和领悟。用作家的话说,人生总会有雨天和晴天,但总会雨过天晴的。

总之,《卡拉玛佐夫兄弟》不是为少数人,而是 为所有人创作的一本书;我们读的也不是深刻玄妙的哲 学道理,而是赤裸裸的人生和人性。

General Preface

Millions of Chinese are learning English to acquire knowledge and skills for communication in a world where English has become the primary language for international discourse. Yet not many learners have come to realize that the command of the English language also enables them to have an easy access to the world literary classics such as Shakespeare's plays, Shelley's poems, mark Twain's novels and Nietzsche's works which are an important part of liberal-arts education. The most important goals of universities are not vocational, that is, not merely the giving of knowledge and the training of skills.

In a broad sense, education aims at broadening young people's mental horizon, cultivating virtues and shaping their character. Lincoln, Mao Zedong and many other great leaders and personages of distinction declared how they drew immense inspiration and strength from literary works. As a matter of fact, many of them had aspired to become writers in their young age. Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.) is said to take along with him two things, waking or sleeping: a book and a dagger, and the book is Iliad, a literary classic, by Homer. He would put these two much treasured things under his pillow when he went to bed.

Today, we face an unprecedented complex and changing world. To cope with this rapid changing world requires not only communication skills, but also adequate knowledge of cultures other than our own home culture. Among the most important developments in present-day global culture is the ever increasing cultural exchanges and understanding between different nations and peoples. And one of the best ways to know foreign cultures is to read their literary works, particularly their literary classics, the soul of a country's culture. They also give you the best language and the feeling of sublimity.

Liaoning People's Publishing House is to be congratulated for its foresight and courage in making a new series of world literary classics available to the reading public. It is hoped that people with an adequate command of the English language will read them, like them and keep them as their lifetime companions.

I am convinced that the series will make an important contribution to the literary education of the young people in China. At a time when the whole country is emphasizing "spiritual civilization", it is certainly a very timely venture to put out the series of literary classics for literary and cultural education.

Zhang Zhongzai Professor Beijing Foreign Studies University July, 2013 Beijing

总序

经典名著的语言无疑是最凝练、最优美、最有审美价值的。雪莱的那句"如冬已来临,春天还会远吗?"让多少陷于绝望的人重新燃起希望之火,鼓起勇气,迎接严冬过后的春天。徐志摩一句"悄悄的我走了,正如我悄悄的来;我挥一挥衣袖,不带走一片云彩"又让多少人陶醉。尼采的那句"上帝死了",又给多少人以振聋发聩的启迪作用。

读经典名著,尤其阅读原汁原味作品,可以怡情 养性,增长知识,加添才干,丰富情感,开阔视野。所 谓"经典",其实就是作者所属的那个民族的文化积 淀,是那个民族的灵魂缩影。英国戏剧泰斗莎士比亚的 《哈姆雷特》和《麦克白》等、"意大利语言之父" 的但丁的《神曲》之《地狱篇》《炼狱篇》及《天堂 篇》、爱尔兰世界一流作家詹姆斯·乔伊斯的《尤利西 斯》及《一个艺术家的肖像》等、美国风趣而笔法超一 流的著名小说家马克·吐温的《哈克历险记》以及《扬 姆索亚历险记》等,德国著名哲学家尼采的《查拉图斯 特拉如是说》及《快乐的科学》等等,都为塑造自己民 族的文化积淀,做出了永恒的贡献,也同时向世界展示 了他们所属的民族的优美剪影。

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很多著名领袖如林肯、毛泽东等伟大人物,也都曾从经典名著中汲取力量,甚至获得治国理念。耶鲁大学教授查尔斯·希尔曾在题为《经典与治国理念》的文章,阐述了读书与治国之间的绝妙关系。他这样写道: "在几乎所有经典名著中,都可以找到让人叹为观止、深藏其中的治国艺术原则。"

经典名著,不仅仅有治国理念,更具提升读者审美情趣的功能。世界上不同时代、不同地域的优秀经典作品,都存在一个共同属性:歌颂赞美人间的真善美,揭露抨击世间的假恶丑。

读欧美自但丁以来的经典名著,你会看到,西方无论是在漫长的黑暗时期,抑或进入现代进程时期,总有经典作品问世,对世间的负面,进行冷峻的批判。与此同时,也有更多的大家作品问世,热情讴歌人间的真诚与善良,使读者不由自主地沉浸于经典作品的审美情感之中。

英语经典名著,显然是除了汉语经典名著以外,人类整个进程中至关重要的文化遗产的一部分。从历史上看,英语是全世界经典阅读作品中,使用得最广泛的国际性语言。这一事实,没有产生根本性变化。本世纪相当长一段时间,这一事实也似乎不会发生任何变化。而要更深入地了解并切身感受英语经典名著的风采,阅读原汁原味的英语经典作品的过程,显然是必不可少的。

辽宁人民出版社及时并隆重推出"最经典英语文 库"系列丛书,是具有远见与卓识的出版行为。我相信,这套既可供阅读,同时也具收藏价值的英语原版经 典作品系列丛书,在帮助人们了解什么才是经典作品的 同时,也一定会成为广大英语爱好者、大中学生以及学 生家长们挚爱的"最经典英语文库"。

> 北京外国语大学英语学院 北外公共外交研究中心 欧美文学研究中心主任 全国英国文学学会名誉会长

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