

SELECTED SHORT STORIES OF TCHEKHOV

With Translation and Annotations by

LEE WEI

契可夫短篇小說選

【英漢對照】



Lee Wei
李 葳 譯 註

CHENG FENG PUBLISHING CO.

正 風 出 版 社 印 行

Selected Short Stories
of Tchekhov

With Translation and Annotations

By

Shu Wei Nan

契可夫短篇小說選

(英漢對照)

徐蔚南譯註

Cheng Feng Publishing Co.

正風出版社印行

正風英漢對照叢書

Selected Short Stories
of Tchekhov

契可夫短篇小說選

版權所有・不准翻印

譯註者

上卷

薩威

行人

陳

汝

言

發行所

正風出版社有限公司

上海・南京・重慶

分發行所

各地聯營書店

經售處全國各大書店

基本定價國幣拾壹元・外埠酌加郵運等費

中華民國三十七年一月初版發行

關於契訶夫

凡是我們所做的一切最好的事情，都應該是
人民的事情。——契訶夫

安東·巴夫洛維契·契訶夫（Anton Pavlovich Chekhov）是俄國十九世紀最負盛名的短篇小說家兼劇作家。他以短篇小說的形式來刻畫俄國八十年代和九十年代的社會生活。他的作品不但對俄羅斯，就是對全世界的讀者，也有極大的影響的。

契訶夫於一八六〇年一月十七日（一說為一月二十九日），生在南俄的亞速夫海濱的達根洛哥城。他的祖父是農奴出身，父親是小商人。後來經商發財，才把賣身契贖回來了。

契訶夫幼時在達根洛哥高等學校讀書，於一八七八年畢業。一八七九年入莫斯科大學醫學院，一八八四年畢業。因為對文學發生了興趣。所以畢業後又是作家，又是醫生。

一八七九年，他在大學一年級的時候就開始以契洪特（Antosha Chekhonte）的筆名寫幽默的短篇小說，在日報和雜誌上發表。一八八八年他獲得普式庚文學獎金。在十九世紀的九十年代，契訶夫不僅是俄國的著名作家，並且在全歐洲亦

享有盛名了。當俄國慶祝他寫作二十五週年紀念時，他對一個新聞記者說過這樣的話：『……除英語外，我的著作已被譯成各種語言。德國人也把牠們譯成德文了。捷克人和塞爾維亞人也很贊許我。就是法國人也不驕傲到不與我友善。』同時他又被選為俄國科學院的名譽會員。在晚年，他又從事戲劇製作，他的劇作在舞台上也是成功的。一九〇四年七月二日，因患肺病死於德國巴登維勒療養地，享年四十有四。

契訶夫早期的幽默小說，如『一個小公務員之死』，『喜悅』，『消夏別墅』，『疏忽』和『男朋友』等都是精練之作。你讀這些作品，開始使你發笑，繼而使你陰悒，最後就使你流淚了。以後，他漸漸感到他周圍的醜惡，黑暗，粗俗，陰森；漸漸這種醜惡，黑暗，粗俗，陰森侵入了他的內心，使他憂鬱，悲傷，哀痛，所以幽默令人發笑的契洪特時代步入技巧純熟內容陰森的契訶夫時代了。他此後寫了比較長的『殼裏的人』，『親愛的』，『卡斯坦卜』和『賭』等。他的中篇如『第六號病室』，『憂鬱的故事』，『他的一生』和『山谷中』等可以說達到他的技巧的頂峯了。

契訶夫還有一個長篇小說，約廿萬字，叫『遊獵會』（The Shooting Party），和他的¹一個早期的劇作『無用人布拉坦諾夫』（The Worthless Fellow Platonov）一樣，是俄國文學史上不曾提到過的。

他的劇本都是異常成功的，『三姊妹』和『櫻桃園』等近年

在蘇聯藝術劇院還在上演。還有『海鷗』、『凡尼亞叔叔』，以及一些短劇。

契訶夫是一位偉大的現實主義作家。他對於人生現實有反抗，也有追求，因為對未來追求，所以對現在才有反抗。他是俄羅斯庸俗社會生活的揭發者。在他的作品中，他表現了當時俄羅斯知識份子思想與生活的空虛，市儈主義的勝利，貴族階級的沒落，小資產階級的興起，社會矛盾的增長和沙皇當局的黑暗與愚蠢。在他的創作初期，他是幽默的，借高爾基的話說，在他的每一篇幽默小說裏，我聽見了純潔的人底心之靜靜而深沉的嘆息，對於那些不曉得如何尊重自己的人的尊嚴，毫無抵抗地向暴力屈服，奴隸一樣地生活着，除了每天需要多喝濃重的油湯之外，不知道其它任何事，除了害怕什麼強暴者會來鞭打他們之外，沒有任何感覺到對人們之同情的絕望的嘆息。

然而漸漸契訶夫對人生看得太多了，對人生的醜惡，陰森與粗俗看得太多了，因為那些劣相不但不消失，反而越發增多，使契訶夫感到窒息了，於是他悲觀起來，他絕望起來了。雖然他的臉上和心裏漂浮着絕望的哀愁，但却帶着深深的斥責調子，他想要追求好的未來，所以他開始反抗。

高爾基說過：『在契訶夫之前，沒有一個作家能像他這樣無情地，真實地描繪出生活在市儈庸俗的混沌之中的人們的可恥而又可悲的情景。』正是如此，因為契訶夫看人的面孔，看

到心裏去了；聽人的聲音，也聽到心裏去了，所以他的描繪才能深刻而又逼真，而這是普通的作家所觀察不到的。

契訶夫作品的形式的完美，也達到了極致的地步。對形式，他追求兩樣東西：單純與樸實。他受一切單純的東西和樸實的東西，並且他還有方法達到單純與樸實的境地。

契訶夫已經逝世四十一年了。提起來，人們是覺得十分痛苦的。然而契訶夫的願望——『經過二三百年後，世界上的生活都要變得十分美麗，不可思議的美麗』並沒有落空，在今日的蘇聯確已實現了。

契訶夫是一位不背棄人民的偉大作家，身體雖已腐朽，但是他的精神却與全世界的人民同在着。

附註：本集除 Rothschild's Fiddle 爲 Walter J. Black 的英譯外，餘均爲 Constance Garnette 的英譯。

英 漢 對 照

契訶夫短篇小說選

CONTENTS

目 錄

Anto P. Chekhov 肖像

(1) The Bet	2
(一) 賭	3
(2) The Darling	28
(二) 親愛的	29
(3) The Chorus Girl	74
(三) 歌女	75
(4) Sleepyhead	96
(四) 瞌睡	97

(5) That wretched Boy	118
(五) 壞孩子.....	119
(6) Talent.....	126
(六) 天才.....	127
(7) Expensive lessons	142
(七) 昂貴的學課.....	143
(8) A story Without A Title	166
(八) 無題的故事.....	167
(9) Rothschild's Fiddle	182
(九) 羅斯柴爾德的提琴.....	183
(10) Kashtanka	218
(十) 卡斯坦卡.....	219



Tchekhov 肖像

THE BET

I

It was a dark autumn night. The old banker was pacing from corner to corner of his *study*¹ recalling to his mind the party he gave in the autumn fifteen years ago. There were many clever people at the party and much interesting conversation. They talked among other things of *capital punishment*.² The guests, among them not a few scholars and journalists, *for the most part*³ *disapproved of*⁴ capital punishment. They found it obsolete as a means of punishment, unfitted to a Christian State and immoral. Some of them thought that capital punishment should be replaced universally by *life-imprisonment*.⁵

“I don’t *agree with*⁶ you,” said the host. “I myself have experienced neither capital punishment nor a life-imprisonment, but if one may judge *a priori*,⁷ then in my opinion capital punishment is more moral and more humane than imprisonment. Execution kills

賭

那是一個黑暗的秋夜。老銀行家在他的書房裏從這個牆角踱到那個牆角，回憶着十五年前的秋天他所開的宴會。宴會上許多明智之士和很有趣的談論。除了許多別的事情外，他們還談到了死刑。客人們，其中是不乏學者和新聞記者的，大部分都反對死刑。他們認為那是一種陳腐的懲罰方法，不適於基督教國家，並且又是不道德的。他們之中有人以為死刑應該普遍地以無期徒刑來代替。

『我不同意你的意見，』主人說。『我本人既沒有嘗受過死刑，也沒有嘗受過無期徒刑，但是如果一個人自因至果地判斷，那末依我的意見，死刑是比無期徒刑更道德更仁慈的。死

-
1. study = 書房(在此當名詞用)。
 2. capital punishment (= execution) 死刑。
 3. for the most part (= mostly) 大半，大多數。
 4. disapprove of (= disfavour) 不贊成。
 5. life-imprisonment 無期徒刑。
 6. agree with 同意，表示同意某個人。agree 加上 to 或 on，表示同意某種事物。例：Does he agree with you? (他和你同意嗎?)；I agree to your suggestion. (我同意於你的提議)，We agreed on your plans (我們同意你的計劃)。
 7. a priori 自因至果。

instantly, life-imprisonment kills *by degrees*.⁸ Who is the more humane executioner, one who kills you in a few seconds or one who draws the life out of you incessantly, *for years*?⁹

"They're both equally immoral," remarked one of the guests, "because their purpose is the same, to take away life. The State is not God. It has no right to take away that which it cannot give back, if it should so desire."

Among the company was a lawyer, a young man of *about twenty-five*.¹⁰ On being asked his opinion, he said:

"Capital punishment and life imprisonment are equally immoral; but if I were offered the choice between them, I would certainly choose *the second*.¹¹ *It's better to live somehow than not to live at all.*"¹²

There *ensued*¹³ a lively discussion. The banker who was then younger and more nervous suddenly *lost his temper*,¹⁴ banged his fist on the table, and turning to the young lawyer, cried out:

"It's a lie. I bet you two millions you wouldn't stick in a *cell*¹⁵ even for five years."

"If that's serious," replied the lawyer, "then I bet I'll stay not five but fifteen."

"Fifteen! *Done!*"¹⁶ cried the banker. "Gentlemen, I stake two millions."

刑立即殺死人，無期徒刑漸漸地殺死人。誰是更仁慈的執刑者，一個幾秒中殺死你，一個經過多少年不停地拖去你的生命呢？』

『牠們兩者都是不道德的，』一個客人說，『因為他們的目的是同樣的，奪取生命。國家不是上帝，牠沒有權利奪取牠不能賜回的東西，即使牠這樣希望。』

在座的各位中間有一個律師，一個大約廿五歲的青年。在問到他的意見時，他說：

『死刑和無期徒刑是同樣不道德的；但是如果我在兩者中選擇，我一定選取第二項。活着總比死了強的。』

熱鬧的討論發生了。當時比較年青比較神經質的銀行家忽然發了脾氣，用拳頭重擊着桌子，轉向着年青的律師，喊着：

『謊言。我和你賭上二百萬，你在監房裏甚至連五年都不能堅持。』

『如果是真的，』律師回答，『那末我賭上我要住十五年，而不是五年。』

『十五年！賭麼！』銀行家喊着。『先生們，我以二百萬打賭。』

-
8. by degrees (= gradually) 漸漸地。
 9. for years (= for several years)
 10. about twenty-five 大約二十五歲。about 在此當副詞用，常把一個有定的數目變成無定，如：There are about ten left (大約剩有十個) about 不該和旁的有無定意義的字同用。說 there are about a few more, 是不對的。正：there are a few more.
 11. the second 指無期徒刑。
 12. It's better to live somehow than not to live at all. 活着終比不活着強。at all 全然，一點。——應該用在否定 (negative), 疑問 (interrogative), 和條件 (conditional) 等句中，如：This does not seem to interest you at all (這好像對你全然沒有興趣)；Has he done anything at all? (他曾經做一點事嗎?)；If you do at all, do it well. (如果你真做一點事，就好好地做)。
 13. ensued (= followed).
 14. lost his temper (= became angry).
 15. cell (= prison).
 16. Done! 賭麼，幹吧。(此 done 字用作接受提議或承諾賭賽之義)。

"Agreed. You stake two millions, *I my freedom*,"¹⁷ said the lawyer.

So this wild, ridiculous bet came to pass.¹⁸ The banker, who at that time had *too many millions to count*,¹⁹ spoiled and capricious, was *beside himself*²⁰ with rapture. During supper he said to the lawyer jokingly:

"*Come to your senses*,²¹ young man, before it's too late. Two millions are nothing to me, but you *stand to lose*²² three or four of the best years of your life. I say three or four, because you'll never stick it out any longer. Don't forget *either*,²³ you unhappy man, that voluntary is much heavier than enforced imprisonment. The idea that you have the right to free yourself at any moment will poison the whole of your life in the cell. I pity you."

And now the banker pacing from corner to corner, recalled all this and asked himself:

"Why did I make this bet? What's the good? The lawyer loses fifteen years of his life and I throw away two millions. Will it convince people that capital punishment is worse or better than imprisonment for life? No, No! *all stuff and rubbish*."²⁴ On my part, it was the caprice of a well-fed man; on the lawyer's, pure greed of gold."

He recollected further what happened after the

『同意了。你以二百萬打賭，我以我的自由打賭，』律師說。

所以這個瘋狂的，可笑的賭博便成功了。那時有不計其數的金錢的銀行家，腐化而又性情無常，樂得發狂。在晚餐時，他開玩笑地對律師說：

『青年人，神志清醒過來吧，否則就太晚了。二百萬對我是無所謂的，但是你必要失去你生命中的三四年最好的歲月。我說三四年，因為你永遠不會堅持再久一點。你這不幸的人，也不要忘記，自願的幽禁比強迫的更要苦痛的。你有權隨時恢復自由的觀念會在監房裏損壞了你的整個生命。我可憐你。』

可是現在銀行家從這個牆角踱到那個牆角，回憶着這一切，並且問着自己：

『為什麼我打這種賭呢？有什麼好處呢？律師失去了十五年的生命，我丟棄了二百萬的錢。那會使人們相信死刑比無期徒刑優或劣嗎？不，不！一切都是瑣細無意思的。在我這方面，那是一個養尊處優的人的性情不定；在律師那方面，純粹是貪婪金錢。』

他進一步回憶着晚宴後發生的事情。雙方決定律師一定

17. I my freedom (= I stake my freedom) 此子句內之動詞省略了。如：He took one side and I (took) the other (side).

18. came to pass (= happened, occurred) 發生。

19. too many millions to count 不計其數的錢。Too + adjective (or adverb) + infinitive = so + adjective (or adverb) + that + a negative clause of result.

如：He is too young to undertake such a heavy task.
He is so young that he cannot undertake such a heavy task.

20. beside himself (= to lose himself) 精神錯亂，昏迷。

21. come to your senses (= recover your self) 神志清醒。

22. stand to lose 處必輸之地位，必失。

23. either (= also).

24. stuff and rubbish 廢物與垃圾(意即胡鬧)。

evening party. It was decided that the lawyer must undergo his imprisonment *under the strictest observation*,²⁵ in a *garden-wing*²⁶ of the banker's house. It was agreed that during the period he would be *deprived of*²⁷ the right to cross the threshold, to see living people, to hear human voices, and to receive letters and newspapers. He was permitted to have a musical instrument, to read books, to write letters, to drink wine and smoke tobacco. By the agreement he could communicate, but only in silence, with the outside world through a little window specially constructed for this purpose. Everything necessary, books, music, wine, he could receive in any quantity by sending a note through the window. The agreement provided for all *minutest details*,²⁸ which made the confinement strictly solitary, and it obliged the lawyer to remain exactly fifteen years from twelve o'clock of November 14th 1870 to twelve o'clock of November 14th 1885. The least attempt on his part to violate the conditions, to escape if only for two minutes before the time freed the banker from the obligation to pay him the two millions.

During the first-year of imprisonment, the lawyer, *as far as*²⁹ it was possible to judge from his short notes, suffered terribly from loneliness and boredom. From his waking day and night came the sound of the piano. He rejected wine and tobacco. "Wine," he