

名人传记10元丛书

英汉对照



HELEN LEFROY

# 简·奥斯丁

写不完英格兰往昔社会风貌

道不尽幽雅缠绵的田园情趣

道不尽旷世才女终生未婚之谜

世界文学名著丛书

陕版出图字:25 - 1998 - 089

Copyright © Helen Lefroy, 1997

This edition of *Jane Austen* is published by arrangement with Sutton Publishing Limited. And the statement regarding the author's moral rights.

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

简·奥斯丁:英汉对照/莱夫罗伊著.刘秦明译.-西安:  
世界图书出版西安公司,2000.8

ISBN 7 - 5062 - 4809 - 3

I. 简… II. 刘…

III. 英语 - 对照读物, 传记 - 英、汉

IV. H319.4:K

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 43043 号

名人传记英汉对照丛书

## 简·奥斯丁

著者 海伦·莱夫罗伊  
译者 刘秦明  
责任编辑 郭静方戎

出版发行 世界图书出版西安公司  
地址 西安市南大街 17 号 邮编 710001  
电话 029 - 7279676 7233647(发行部)  
传真 029 - 7279675  
E-mail wmcxian@public.xa.sn.cn  
经销 各地新华书店  
印刷 西安 7226 厂印刷  
开本 787 × 1092 1/32  
印张 7.125  
字数 95 千字  
印数 00001 - 10000 册

版次 2001 年 2 月第 1 版 第 1 次印刷  
书号 ISBN 7 - 5062 - 4809 - 3/H·289  
定价 100 元(共 10 册,每册 10.00 元)

☆如有印装错误,请寄回本公司更换☆

在此我谨向简·奥斯丁的曾孙侄女，我的教母路易莎·兰格洛伊丝·莱夫罗伊以及她的妹妹我的表姐杰西和伊莎贝尔表示感谢，她们的回忆给了我很大的帮助。



## CHRONOLOGY

- 1764 The Revd George Austen and Cassandra Leigh married in Walcot Church, Bath
- 1765 James, their first child, born
- 1766 George, the handicapped son, born
- 1767 Edward born; he took the name Knight in 1812
- 1768 The Austens move into Steventon Rectory
- 1771 Henry Thomas born
- 1773 Cassandra Elizabeth born
- 1774 Francis (Frank) William born
- 1775 16 December, Jane born
- 1779 Charles John, the Austens' last child, born
- 1783 Cassandra, Jane and their cousin Jane Cooper go to Mrs Cawley in Oxford for lessons
- 1784-8 Amateur dramatics at Steventon Rectory
- 1785 Cassandra and Jane join Jane Cooper at the Abbey School, Reading, but return home at the end of 1786
- 1787-93 Jane busy writing stories and sketches
- 1791 Edward marries Elizabeth Bridges

## 年 表

- 1764 年 乔治·奥斯丁牧师和卡桑德拉·利在巴斯的  
华尔科特教堂举行婚礼
- 1765 年 他们的长子詹姆斯出生
- 1766 年 残疾儿子乔治出生
- 1767 年 爱德华出生；1812 年他改姓奈特
- 1768 年 奥斯丁一家搬进斯蒂文顿牧师住宅
- 1771 年 亨利·托马斯出生
- 1773 年 卡桑德拉·伊丽莎白出生
- 1774 年 弗朗西斯(弗兰克)·威廉出生
- 1775 年 12 月 16 日，简出生
- 1779 年 奥斯丁夫妇最小的儿子查尔斯·约翰出生
- 1783 年 卡桑德拉、简与表姐简·库帕一起去牛津，在  
考利夫人家学习
- 1784 ~ 1788 年 在斯蒂文顿牧师住宅上演业余剧目
- 1785 年 卡桑德拉和简与简·库帕一起在里丁的修道院  
学校就读，但于 1786 年底返回家中
- 1787 ~ 1793 年 简忙于创作短篇小说和随笔
- 1791 年 爱德华与伊丽莎白·布里奇斯结婚

- 1792** James marries Anne Mathew  
Cassandra becomes engaged to the  
Revd Tom Fowle
- 1795** James's wife Anne dies; his daughter  
Anna is taken to live at Steventon  
Rectory
- 1795–6** Tom Lefroy in Hampshire for Christmas  
and New Year.  
Jane begins writing 'First Impressions',  
the first draft of *Pride and Prejudice*
- 1797** Mr Austen writes to a London publisher  
offering to send the manuscript of 'First  
Impressions'; the offer is refused  
Tom Fowle dies of yellow fever in the  
West Indies
- 1799** Mrs Leigh Perrot (Mrs Austen's sister-  
in-law) charged with larceny and  
committed to gaol
- 1800** Mrs Leigh Perrot tried and acquitted
- 1801** Mr and Mrs Austen, Cassandra and Jane  
move to Bath
- 1802** In December Harris Bigg Wither  
proposes to Jane; he is accepted but  
turned down next morning
- 1803** Copyright of 'Susan' (*Northanger Abbey*)  
sold to publisher for £10.  
The Austens holiday in Lyme Regis
- 1804** Jane's friend Mrs Lefroy is killed after a  
fall from her horse
- 1805** Death of Mr Austen

- 1792 年 (詹姆斯与安妮·马太结婚;卡桑德拉与汤姆·福尔牧师订婚)
- 1795 年 (詹姆斯的妻子安妮去世;他的女儿安娜被带回斯蒂文顿牧师住宅居住)
- 1795 ~ 1796 年 汤姆·莱夫罗伊在汉普郡过圣诞节和新年。简开始创作“初次印象”,即《傲慢与偏见》的初稿
- 1797 年 奥斯丁先生给伦敦一家出版商写信,准备把“初次印象”手稿寄去,但他的请求遭到回绝。汤姆·福尔在西印度群岛死于黄热病
- 1799 年 利·帕洛特夫人(奥斯丁夫人的嫂子)因被指控犯有偷窃罪而入狱
- 1800 年 利·帕洛特夫人受审,被宣判无罪
- 1801 年 奥斯丁夫妇、卡桑德拉和简移居巴斯
- 1802 年 12 月,哈里斯·比格·韦勒向简求婚;简接受了求婚,但次日清晨又拒绝了他
- 1803 年 “苏珊”(《诺桑觉修道院》)的版权以 10 英镑的价格卖给出版商  
奥斯丁一家在莱默雷吉斯度假
- 1804 年 简的朋友莱夫罗伊夫人坠马身亡
- 1805 年 奥斯丁先生去世

- 1806 The Austens leave Bath, and after a round of visits join Frank and his bride in Southampton
- 1809 Mrs Austen, Cassandra, Jane and Martha Lloyd move to Chawton in Hampshire
- 1811 Jane at work on *Mansfield Park*  
*Sense and Sensibility* published
- 1813 *Pride and Prejudice* published
- 1814 Jane begins writing *Emma*  
*Mansfield Park* published
- 1815 Jane begins writing *Persuasion*  
Jane is invited to see round Carlton House, the Prince Regent's London house, and to dedicate to him her next novel – *Emma* – published in December
- 1816 Henry negotiates purchase of manuscript of 'Susan' from dilatory publisher; it is published posthumously as *Northanger Abbey*.
- 1817 Jane begins writing *Sanditon*, but manuscript remains uncompleted  
In May Cassandra takes Jane to Winchester for medical help  
18 July, Jane Austen dies; she is buried in Winchester Cathedral on 24 July  
December, *Northanger Abbey* and *Persuasion* published together in four volumes, with a 'Biographical Notice' of the author by Henry Austen



- 1806 年 奥斯丁一家离开巴斯。在访问一些亲属之后来到南安普顿,和弗兰克及他的新娘住在一起
- 1809 年 奥斯丁夫人、卡桑德拉、简和玛莎·劳埃德搬到汉普郡的乔顿居住
- 1811 年 简写作《曼斯菲尔德花园》  
《理智与情感》出版
- 1813 年 《傲慢与偏见》出版
- 1814 年 简开始创作《爱玛》  
《曼斯菲尔德花园》出版
- 1815 年 简开始创作《劝导》  
简应邀参观卡尔顿庄园,这是摄政王位于伦敦的居所,并将她 12 月份出版的小说《爱玛》献给他
- 1816 年 亨利通过谈判从拖延出版日期的出版商手中买回“苏珊”一书的手稿,该稿在简去世之后以《诺桑觉修道院》为名出版
- 1817 年 简开始创作《桑迪顿》,但未能完成。5 月份,卡桑德拉带简到温切斯特接受医疗。简·奥斯丁于 7 月 18 日去世;7 月 24 日葬于温切斯特教堂。12 月,《诺桑觉修道院》和《劝导》分四卷一起出版,附有亨利·奥斯丁写的作者“小传”

## I N T R O D U C T I O N

Jane Austen (1775–1817) wrote only six complete novels, two of which were published after her death. In these novels the life of the gentry, land-owners and clergy at the end of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries is shown in detail. They are peopled by an assembly of characters, men and women, old and young – some, but not many, children – who are unforgettable and can become as real to the reader as his or her own friends and family. Jane Austen did not step outside her own self-imposed limits. She does not write of titled people in grand houses – although she knew the aristocratic families living in the corner of North Hampshire where she lived with her parents for her first twenty-five years, and as a young and attractive girl was invited to the annual balls given by titled families.

Critics accuse Jane Austen of being obsessed with money and rich relations. But both were a necessity in the society to which she belonged. As the younger

daughter of a country parson she knew from an early age that without a dowry she would be unlikely to find a husband among her circle of friends. An eldest son would inherit the property and money to keep it together, or he might be lucky and marry a rich wife. What became of younger sons? They entered the church, the armed forces, and the law; not until later in the nineteenth century did they engage in trade. As benefices in the Church of England were largely privately owned or the property of university colleges, it was essential to know or be related to owners of advowsons and rectories. Twice Mr Austen sought to advance the careers of his two naval sons, both of them reliable, enthusiastic and thoroughly professional young officers, by invoking the help of friends in high places.

All Jane Austen's work shows a recognizable standard of values. Her father was a country vicar; his family remained faithful Christians throughout their lives, and went regularly to church. Jane took for granted that a person should be sincere, unselfish, disinterested and unworldly, and that virtue should be judged by good sense and good taste. These beliefs are fundamental to her work. In *Sense and Sensibility*, the first of her novels to be published, the impetuous

Marianne, who judges by the heart, is contrasted with her sister Elinor who believes that the heart should be disciplined by good sense and moral principle. Marianne is of course far more attractive a character than Elinor – and should not have been paired off at the end of the book with Colonel Brandon! *Pride and Prejudice* shows the foolishness of trusting to first impressions which are corrected by understanding and reflection. Emma (in *Emma*) is over-confident and tries to manage the lives of others without pausing to understand their characters, or even her own.

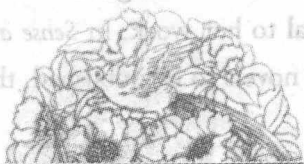
Jane and her elder sister Cassandra were inseparable friends from childhood. It is from Jane's letters to Cassandra, written whenever they were away from each other, that one learns the details of their everyday life: the price of muslin, the arrival of yet more nephews and nieces, and the state of their mother's health. All these details are interspersed with comments kind and cruel about friends, relations and strangers. Jane Austen's interest revolved around people – their eccentricities, appearance and dialogue. From them she created the characters which give her novels universal and lasting appeal.



## 导 言

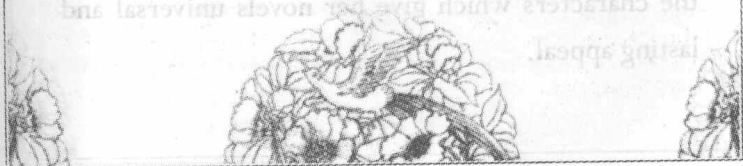
简·奥斯丁(1775~1817)只完成了六部小说的创作,其中两部是在她去世后发表的。在这几部作品中,她细致入微地描绘了18世纪末19世纪初英国绅士、地主和牧师的生活。书中的男女老少(儿童不多)让人难以忘怀,对读者来说,就像自己的亲朋好友一般真实。简·奥斯丁没有走出她作品描绘的社会圈子。她没有描写那些住宅华丽的贵族家庭,虽然在她早年与父母同住的25年里她也认识一些贵族人家,这些人就住在北汉普郡的一隅。那时,她还是一个年轻动人的女子,曾应邀参加这些有爵位人家举办的年度舞会。

评论家们谴责简·奥斯丁对金钱和富有的亲戚十分着迷。但这两者在她所处的社会里都是必不可少的。作为乡村牧师的小女儿,她从少年时代就知道,如果没有



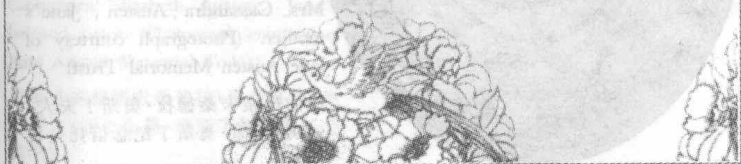
嫁妆，她就不可能在友人圈中找到丈夫。大儿子可以继承、管理家业，或有幸与一位富家小姐结婚。其余的儿子呢？他们可以当教士、可以参军、或从事律师业务；直到 19 世纪，他们才开始经商。因为圣公会牧师的薪俸主要出自私人资财以及大学各学院的产业，因此，结识或与能提供空余牧师职位的人有亲属关系至关重要。奥斯丁先生就曾两度恳请身居要职的朋友帮助，想通过他们提高他两个在海军工作的儿子的职位，两人都是极干练的年轻军官，为人热情可靠。

简·奥斯丁的每部作品都显示出一种公认的价值标准。简的父亲是个乡村教区牧师，她的每位亲人一生自始至终都是忠实的基督徒。她当然认为人应当真诚、无私、公平、不谙世故，而且美德应以良知美感为标准。这些信念对她的作品产生了至关重要的影响。在她日后出版的第一部作品《理智与情感》中，喜欢冲动、感情



用事的玛莉安与她的姐姐埃莉诺形成了鲜明的对比，埃莉诺认为应该由良知和道德原则来对感情进行约束。玛莉安当然比埃莉诺这个人物有趣多了——她真不该在小说结尾时与布莱顿上校结婚！《傲慢与偏见》表明，相信第一印象是愚蠢的，初次见面的印象要通过理解与反思才能得到纠正。在《爱玛》中，爱玛过于自信了，她在没有了解别人性格，甚至对自己都不了解的情况下就想驾驭别人的生活。

自童年起，简和姐姐卡桑德拉就是形影不离的好朋友。从她们每次分离时简写给卡桑德拉的信中，我们可以了解到当时日常生活的种种琐事：平纹布的价钱、还有更多的侄儿侄女将要造访、她们母亲的健康状况。其间还穿插着对朋友、亲属和陌生人褒贬不一的评点。简·奥斯丁的兴趣总是围绕着人这个话题：他们的古怪之处，他们的外貌、谈话。她根据这些人而创造出的人物形象赋予她的小说一种普遍与永恒感染力。





The Revd George Austen, Jane's father. (Photograph courtesy of Jane Austen Memorial Trust)

简的父亲乔治·奥斯丁牧师。(照片  
简·奥斯丁纪念信托会提供)



Mrs Cassandra Austen, Jane's mother. (Photograph courtesy of Jane Austen Memorial Trust)

简的母亲卡桑德拉·奥斯丁夫人。  
(照片由简·奥斯丁纪念信托会提供)





Jane Austen, drawn by her sister Cassandra, 1801. (National portrait Gallery)

简·奥斯丁，这幅肖像是简的姐姐卡桑德拉 1801 年所绘。（英国国家肖像美术馆收藏）



Cassandra Elizabeth Austen, Jane's beloved sister. (Photograph courtesy of Jane Austen Memorial Trust)

简钟爱的姐姐卡桑德拉·伊丽莎白·奥斯丁。（照片由简·奥斯丁纪念信托会提供）