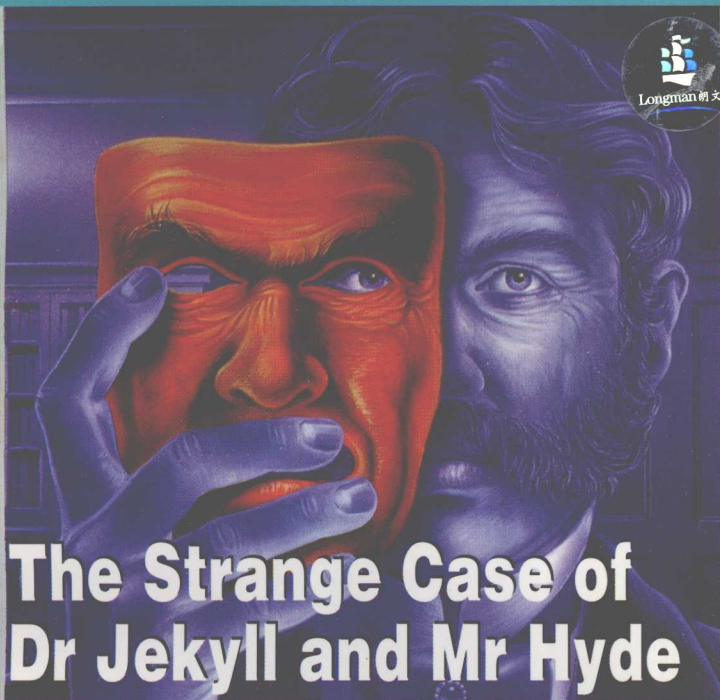


朗文英汉对照世界文学丛书



The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

化身博士

简写本

R.L. 斯蒂文森原著 C. 金斯利·威廉斯改写 沂 玲翻译

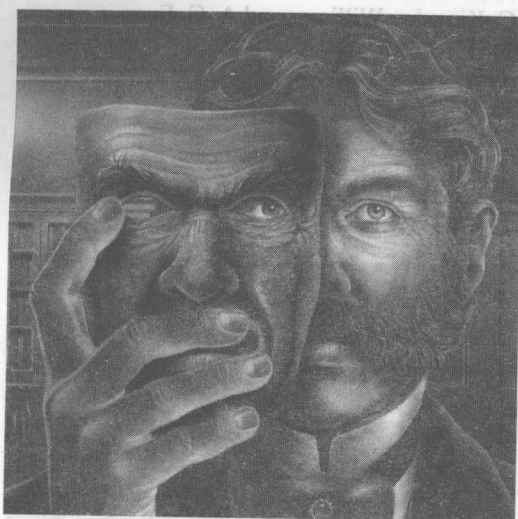


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Introduction

Just before he wrote *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* (published in 1886), Robert Louis Stevenson had an argument with another writer about who is the more evil: the person who lives an immoral private life or the public figure who intentionally brings misery to millions. For Stevenson, the greater importance was always in personal morality, and this is reflected in *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*: the crimes of Hyde that are described in detail (knocking over the child, killing the MP) are done to individuals. Some of the reasons for considering personal morality as very important can be seen in Stevenson's early life.

He was born in 1850 in Edinburgh, the only child of middle-class parents with strong Scottish traditions. His father and grandfather had both been engineers and lighthouse builders, and Stevenson disappointed his father by breaking the family tradition and becoming a writer instead. The religion of his family was very severe: Stevenson disappointed his father by breaking from this tradition also; but the religious teaching of his childhood stayed at the back of his mind for the rest of his life. Because of poor health, Stevenson left Scotland in 1888 to live somewhere warmer. He spent his last years living on the island of Samoa in the Pacific, where he died suddenly at the age of forty-four.

Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, his second novel, was the book which made him famous. It was written very quickly: from Stevenson's first idea for the story to the printing of the book took only ten weeks.

In one of his essays, Stevenson wrote that to be fully human we must find a way of bringing together the different parts of our characters to make a complete whole. *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* shows clearly what he means, since Jekyll's problem is less his evil tendencies than his failure to accept them as part of his character. In his confession, Jekyll makes it clear that his unnaturally high standards of behaviour made it easier for him to

前 言

就在罗伯特·路易斯·斯蒂文森（Robert Louis Stevenson）写《化身博士》（1886年出版）之前，他已与另一名作家展开争论：哪种人更可恶，是那种过着不道德的私生活的人还是那种故意给千百万人带来灾难的公众人物。对于斯蒂文森来说，个人道德总是更为重要的，这在《化身博士》中就有所反映。书中对海德的罪恶（打倒那个小孩，杀害了下院议员）有着详细的描叙，而这些罪恶都是针对个人的。斯蒂文森认为个人道德非常重要的理由，有些可以从他的早年生活中看出。

斯蒂文森1850年出生于爱丁堡，其父母属于有着浓郁苏格兰传统的中产阶级，他是独生子。他父亲和祖父都是工程师、建造灯塔的专家。斯蒂文森没有继承父业而却成了一位作家，这使他父亲很失望。再者，他家在宗教信仰上是非常严格的：斯蒂文森又在这方面打破了他家的传统，这也使他父亲失望。但他幼年所受的宗教教诲却在他的余生一直存留在他的脑海深处。由于健康原因，斯蒂文森于1888年离开苏格兰到比较暖和的地方去生活。他的最后几年是在太平洋的萨摩亚（Samoa）岛上度过的，44岁时在那里突然去世。

他的第二部小说《化身博士》是他的成名作。这部小说写得很快，从斯蒂文森开始构思到印刷出版只花了十个星期。

斯蒂文森在一篇文章中写道：为了充分显示人的本性，我们必须找到一种方法把我们性格中的不同部分集中起来，使之成为一个整体。《化身博士》清晰地表明了他的这种意思，因为杰基尔的问题，与其说是他的罪恶倾向，倒不如说是他没能把这种罪恶倾向看作是他性格的一个组成部分。在杰基尔的自白中，他明确地承认，他对行为的异常高标准使他（开始时）

put the responsibility for his small weaknesses (at the beginning) on to "another" character than to accept them as his own.

This belief that every human being has two sides, a "higher" and a "lower", and that the good instincts are always fighting the evil ones, was held by many Victorians. The story uses the language of religion to refer to the struggle between them, talking of "the soul", "the devil", "evil", "hell", and of "the irresistible temptation" Jekyll feels to turn into Hyde. Another way of talking about the "lower" side of someone's character was to refer to their "animal nature". Hyde looks and behaves in many ways like an animal: he is shorter than Jekyll, moves more quickly and lightly, is hairier and is three times compared to a monkey. Many Victorians also believed that too much study and knowledge was dangerous if it was not controlled by a strong moral sense, and Jekyll, we are told, was "a little too clever".

The contrast between the "higher" and "lower" parts of Jekyll's life is reflected also in the difference between the middle-class comfort in which Jekyll lives and the dirty neglected building with the laboratory which Hyde uses. The study has qualities of both: it has some of the comforts of a home, but also the signs of "dangerous" experiments, and when the outside world (represented by Utterson and Poole) breaks into this last safe place, Hyde kills himself. The contrast between the public respectable world of Jekyll's life and the secret "pleasures" of Hyde can also be seen as a picture of the public face of Victorian respectability and its darker hidden side.

This story is a male one: the women in the story are not important characters and are of a lower social class than the men. They either suffer Hyde's actions (the child he injures, the woman who tries to sell him matches) or observe them (the child's neighbours, Hyde's housekeeper) but they do not act themselves. Often their only response is to weep helplessly, like the servant girl who sees the MP's murder, and Jekyll's maid when his servants fear that something terrible has happened to their master. Poole describes "it" (Hyde) in Dr Jekyll's study as "weeping like a woman or a lost soul". The male characters are

能较容易地将自己小缺点的责任归咎于“另一种”性格，而不承认是自己的缺点。

许多维多利亚女王时代的人都认为，每个人都有两面性：“比较高尚的一面”和“比较卑劣的一面”；还认为和善的天性总是与邪恶的天性抗争着。本书运用宗教语言叙述了他们之间的斗争，谈及“灵魂”、“魔鬼”、“邪恶”、“地狱”，以及杰基尔感到要变成海德时的那种“无法抵御的诱惑”；表示某人性格卑劣一面的另一种说法是把他们说成是“兽性”。海德的外表以及他的所作所为在许多方面都像畜生：他比杰基尔矮小，动作更为轻巧、敏捷。他毛发较多，并有三次被比作猴子。许多维多利亚女王时代的人还认为，如果不用强烈的道德意识来控制的话，学识太多是危险的。据说，杰基尔是“稍为太聪明了一点”。

杰基尔生活中“高尚”与“卑劣”的对比也反映在杰基尔过着中产阶级的舒适生活，而海德则住在一所附有实验室的又脏又破的旧房子里。这间书房有着两种品味：它既具有家庭中某些舒适的东西，也具有“危险”实验的迹象。当外部世界（以阿特森和普勒为代表）闯进这个最后的安全场所，海德自杀了。杰基尔生活中公开的体面社交往来与海德暗中“乐趣”之间的对比也可以被看作是维多利亚女王时代体面人的道貌岸然与内心阴险的写照。

这本小说叙述的是男人的故事：故事中的女人都不是重要角色，而且她们的社会地位要比男人低下。她们或是遭受海德的伤害（他伤害的那个孩子，那个想要卖给他火柴的女人）或是旁观海德的恶行（那孩子的邻居，海德的女管家）。她们自己则是无所作为。她们的唯一反应常常是无望地哭泣，就像那个看到议员被害的女佣以及杰基尔的女佣在仆人们担心主人遭到某种可怕的事情时作出的反应一样。普勒把在杰基尔医生书房里的“它”（海德）描绘成像“女人即一个丢了灵魂的女人”。

not only of a higher social class than the female characters, but they also think more clearly and act more decisively. None of them has a wife or family, and their most important social ties are their friendships with other men of the same class, whom they will help even if this means possible trouble for themselves. For example, Lanyon is willing to get the chemicals in Jekyll's study drawer even though he thinks Jekyll must be mad to ask him, and Enfield deals with the matter of the child whom Hyde had injured without calling in the police.

Although these friendships are sometimes very close, the men find it very difficult to talk to each other about things that are important to them. Enfield's and Utterson's walks together are the highlight of each week for them, but they say nothing to each other while they are walking, and when Enfield says "I make it a rule: the more curious anything looks, the less I ask", Utterson agrees with him. (This is shown in action later: when they are talking to Jekyll through his open window, they see the expression on his face turn to one of terror and despair, but they leave without a word to him and do not discuss it between themselves later.) Jekyll refuses to talk to Utterson about Hyde in the same way that Lanyon refuses to talk about his quarrel with Jekyll. Although the main characters are shown as being close friends who are concerned about each other's health and happiness, they are also presented as being emotionally alone.

Perhaps because of this, on the few occasions when they want to tell each other something important about themselves, they write it rather than say it. Lanyon, for example, writes to Utterson about his own experience of Hyde turning into Jekyll, and includes Jekyll's letter to himself about the drawer of chemicals, which are both to be read only after his own death. Jekyll also writes his confession and adds a letter to Utterson to be read when he has "disappeared". Pieces of writing are very important throughout the story: the first reference to Jekyll is in relation to his will, which is in his own handwriting. This fact makes it possible later for the writing to be compared with a letter from Hyde. The note from Jekyll to Maw and Co. shows

一样哭泣”。小说中的男人不仅比女人有较高的社会地位，而且思路清晰，行动果断。他们中没有一个人有家室，他们最重要的社会纽带是与那些跟他们有着同样地位的人的友谊，他们给予这些人以帮助，即使这种帮助意味着可能给他们带来麻烦，他们也在所不惜。比如，兰扬愿意帮杰基尔到他书房抽屉里去取化学药品，即使他认为杰基尔要他去干这种事一定是疯了，他仍然照干不误。还有，恩菲尔德在处理海德伤害那个孩子事件时没有去叫警察。

虽然这种友谊有时是很亲密的，但他们仍然觉得要把自己的重要事情相互告知对方是很困难的。恩菲尔德和阿特森在一起散步，对他们来说，这是每个星期最重要的事情，但他们散步时彼此一句话也不说。当恩菲尔德说“我为自己订下一条规矩：任何事情看起来越是奇特，我越是少问”时，阿特森完全同意他的看法。（这在以后的行动中表现出来：当他们通过开启的窗户与杰基尔交谈时，他们看到杰基尔脸上的表情变得可怕和绝望，他们一言不发地离开了，后来在恩菲尔德和阿特森之间也未再说起此事。）杰基尔拒绝向阿特森谈论海德，同样，兰扬拒绝谈论他和杰基尔之间的争论。虽然小说中的主要角色表现为亲密的朋友，他们关心彼此的健康和幸福，但他们在情感上是孤独的。

可能由于这个原因，有几次，当他们想要告诉对方一些有关自己的重要事情时，他们宁愿动笔写信而不愿开口讲。比如，兰扬写信告诉阿特森他看到海德变成杰基尔的经历，还附上杰基尔写给他的关于抽屉里化学药品事情的信（这两封信都是要在兰扬去世后才能阅读）；杰基尔也写了他的自白书，还加上一封要阿特森在他“失踪”后看的信。出现在故事发展过程中的封封信件都是非常重要的：第一份与杰基尔有关的文件是他的遗嘱，而这份遗嘱是他自己的笔迹，这使得后来比较海德来信的笔迹成为可能。杰基尔给莫公司的纸条不仅表明先前供

not only that the drug supplied earlier was impure, but also Jekyll's desperation; Jekyll keeps notes of his experiments; and Hyde had written some "irreligious notes" in one of Jekyll's religious books. It is not surprising that the true moment of Jekyll's death is not when he lies in pain on the floor of the study after drinking deadly chemicals, but when he puts down his pen after writing his confession.

Most of the story is told through the "ordinary" eyes of Utterson. He observes and comments, is sometimes present at important events, but is not drawn into them until the end. In some ways he is presented as Hyde's opposite in the part he plays in the story ("If he is Mr Hyde, I shall be Mr Seek") as well as in his character of the calm English gentleman. By the end of the story, however, he acts decisively and with violence, as if it had become necessary for him to take on some of Hyde's qualities in order to discover him. It is interesting that Hyde not only shows fury and cruelty himself, but seems to bring them out in others. Enfield, for example, describes how he, the child's family and neighbours, and even the doctor "who showed no more feeling than a drum", wanted to kill Hyde for hurting the child.

Stevenson keeps the atmosphere of mystery and terror by (wisely) giving us very little description of the horror (of Hyde's appearance, of his crimes, of the feelings he arouses) but instead showing its effects on the other, very varied, characters. We are repeatedly told that Hyde's appearance is "unnatural", that his manner is "murderous", and that he makes even those who only see him briefly feel "sick", "ill", and "disgusted". This effect is made stronger by the fact that even when Poole knows that it is Hyde in Jekyll's study, he talks of "it" and "that thing", showing that he does not consider Hyde to be fully human.

It is interesting that in his confession, Jekyll begins by using "I" for himself as Jekyll and "he" for Hyde ("He' I say, I cannot say 'I'"), but later uses "I" for both parts of his character. By the end, the struggle between his two selves (the "higher" and the "lower") is shown by his using "he" for both Jekyll and Hyde at one moment, and referring to them as "us both" the next.

应的药品是不纯的，而且揭示了杰基尔的绝望心情；杰基尔做实验笔记；海德曾在杰基尔的一本宗教书里写过一些“亵渎神灵的话”。杰基尔死亡的真实时间不是在他喝了致命的化学药物之后痛苦地躺在书房地板上时，而是在他写了自白书后放下笔时，这是毫不奇怪的。

故事的大部分是通过阿特森的“平常的”眼睛讲述出来的。他进行观察和评论，有时还出现在重大的事件当中，但只是到了末尾，他才被拖了进来。在故事中，阿特森不仅表现出镇定的英国绅士的性格，而且在某些方面还扮演了海德的对立面的角色（“如果他是海德〔躲藏的谐音〕先生，那么我就是希克〔寻找的谐音〕先生”）。不过，到了故事的结尾，他行动果断、激烈，好像为了要找到海德，他必须得有海德的一些品质。有趣的是：海德不仅自己表现出狂怒和残暴，而且似乎还要使这种狂怒和残暴在他人身上显示出来。如，恩菲尔德描述他自己、那孩子的家庭成员、邻居、甚至那个“同鼓一样没有感情的”医生，是多么想要杀死伤害了那个孩子的海德。

斯蒂文森为了使故事具有神秘和恐怖的气氛，他用很少的笔墨（巧妙地）向我们描述（海德的外貌、他的罪行以及他所激起的感情上的）恐怖，而不是写出恐怖对其他各种不同人的影响。故事不断地告诉我们：海德的外貌是“反常的”，他的举止是“蓄意谋杀的”，即使那些只看了他一眼的人也会感到“不舒服”、“恶心”、以至“厌恶”。甚至当普勒知道海德就在杰基尔的书房时，他把海德说成“它”、“那个东西”，这表明他不把海德看作是真正的人。这件事使海德给人们的不良印象更为深刻。

有趣的是在杰基尔的自白书中，他开始用“我”来指杰基尔自己，用“他”指海德（“我说‘他’，不能说‘我’”），但是后来杰基尔用“我”来指他性格的两面。在结束时，他的两个自我（“高尚”和“卑劣”）之间的斗争表现在他一会儿用

For some readers, Hyde is an evil man and Jekyll essentially a good man. It is interesting, however, that Stevenson (in a letter written the year after the story was published) said that he felt that Jekyll was the worse man, because he was pretending to be something that he was not; and this pretending allowed the "lower", "animal" part of his character to escape and act freely. Early in the story, Jekyll tells Hyde that he has "had a lesson" (after the murder of the MP), but he does not learn from it, and "in an hour of moral weakness" he takes the magic drink and becomes Hyde again. In the severe morality of Stevenson's childhood, which never fully left him, the fact that Jekyll does not learn the moral lesson means that there is no hope for him.

“他”来代表杰基尔和海德，一会儿又用“我俩”来表示。

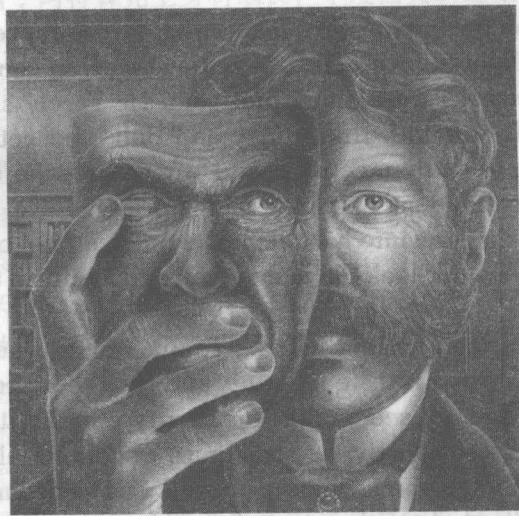
在一些读者看来，海德是个邪恶的人，而杰基尔基本上是个好人。然而，有趣的是斯蒂文森（在小说出版后一年的一封信中）说，他认为杰基尔是个较坏的人，因为他一直伪装他不是那种人，而这种伪装使得他性格中“卑劣”的“兽性”部分看不出来；因而可以逃脱并自由行动。在故事的开头部分，杰基尔对海德说，他（在谋杀议员以后）“已得到教训”，但是他并没有吸取教训，于是“在道德观念薄弱的时刻”，他喝了魔药又变成了海德。按照斯蒂文森童年时期所接受的严格道德观念（这种道德观念一直影响着他），杰基尔没有吸取道德上的教训，这就意味着他没有希望了。

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1

The Story of the Door

Mr Utterson the lawyer was a man with a severe expression that was never lighted by a smile. He felt awkward in conversation, and his remarks were short and cold. He rarely showed his feelings. He was tall, thin, dusty and dull, and yet somehow lovable. At friendly meetings, and when the wine was to his taste, a certain human kindness shone in his eye, though it never found its way into his talk; it showed itself not only in this silent after-dinner look but more often and loudly in the acts of his life.

He was strict with himself; he drank spirits when he was alone, to destroy his taste for wine, and though he enjoyed the theatre he had not seen a play for twenty years. But he never judged others so strictly; he sometimes wondered, almost with envy, at the high spirits shown in their misdeeds, and he was always readier to help them out of trouble than to blame them. "I favour Cain's wicked remark in the Bible, 'Am I my brother's keeper?'," he used to say in his strange way. "I let my fellow men go to the devil in their own way." So he was often the last respectable acquaintance, and the last good influence, in the lives of men who were on their way to ruin. To such men as these, when they came for his professional advice, he gave the same attention as to anyone else.

No doubt this was easy for Mr Utterson; good nature was the basis of all his ways, even of his friendships. It is the mark of a modest man to accept the circle of friends that chance makes for him, and that was the lawyer's way. His friends were men of his own blood, or those whom he had known the longest. No doubt this was the tie between him and Mr Richard Enfield, his distant