

THE CAMBRIDGE COMPANION TO



BECKETT

贝克特

JOHN PILLING 编



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出版前言

《剑桥文学指南》是上海外语教育出版社从海外引进的一套研究、介绍外国文学的丛书，内容涉及作家、作品、文学流派、文学史等诸多方面。作者均为在该领域有着较深造诣的专家、学者。

《贝克特》是该丛书中的一本。

塞缪尔·贝克特是 20 世纪著名剧作家、诗人、小说家，荒诞派戏剧的杰出代表。他于 1906 年出生在爱尔兰，自 1838 年被都柏林三一学院派到法国巴黎高等师范学院任教后，即长期旅居法国，并在那里从事他的文学生涯。由于上述原因以及他擅长英法双语写作，因而他在英国文学史中被称作英国作家而在法国文学史中又常常被称作法国作家。贝克特的成名作《等待戈多》不仅奠定了荒诞派戏剧的基础，而且影响了包括品特、斯托帕德、阿尔比在内的 20 世纪以来世界各国的几代剧作家。他的作品以其深邃的哲理和对于人生意义的终极关怀而著称。除了《等待戈多》以外他还创作了《结局》、《克莱普的最后一盘磁带》、《美好的日子》等影响深远的作品。同时，他还发表了《墨菲》、《瓦特》、《无以名状的人》等卡夫卡式带有寓言性的小说。由于他对于 20 世纪文学的杰出贡献，贝克特于 1969 年被授予诺贝尔文学奖。

本书收集了欧美当代著名学者的 13 篇论文，分别从不同的角度，对贝克特各种体裁的作品及其特色展开了精辟的评析。本书涉及的范围相当广泛，包括贝克特小说的风格，他对小说技巧的创新，他在戏剧中如何表现“死亡”这一主题，他对自己的剧作的导演构想，他的诗歌创作和诗歌翻译，他的哲学思想的来源，他采用英法双语写作的特色，以及他的影视广播剧的创作等等。

本书的读者对象为大学外语教师，外国文学研究人员，外国文学专业的研究生、博士生，以及具备了较高英语阅读能力的外国文学爱好者。

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Jonathan Kalb is Assistant Professor of Theater at Hunter College, City University of New York and a regular theatre critic for *The village voice*. His book *Beckett in performance* (Cambridge University Press, 1989) was the 1991 winner of the George Jean Nathan award for Dramatic Criticism, and Limelight Editions have published *Free admissions: collected theater writings*.

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and the *Journal of Beckett Studies* and have often been reprinted in collections.

Roger Little occupies the oldest chair of French in the world in the department at Trinity College, Dublin where Beckett was successively a student and an assistant lecturer. He has written books on Rimbaud, Apollinaire, Saint-John Perse and André Frénaud and edited several selections from the modern French poets.

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John Pilling is Professor of English and European Literature and Director of the Beckett International Foundation at the University of Reading. He edited the *Journal of Beckett Studies* from 1979 to 1985. His books include: *Samuel Beckett* (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1976), *Frescoes of the skull: the later prose and drama of Samuel Beckett* (with James Knowlson; John Calder, 1979) and *Fifty modern European poets* (Heinemann, 1982). He co-edited (with Mary Bryden) *The ideal core of the onion: reading Beckett archives* (Beckett International Foundation, 1992).

Andrew Renton teaches Fine Art and History of Art at Camberwell College of Art, The London Institute and Goldsmith's College, London University. He has curated numerous exhibitions of contemporary art throughout Europe. He co-edited (with Liam Gillick) *Technique anglaise: current trends in British art* (Thames and Hudson, 1991) and has published essays on Beckett in *Performance* and *The ideal core of the onion: reading Beckett archives*, ed. John Pilling and Mary Bryden (Beckett International Foundation, 1992).

Rupert Wood is Lecturer in French at St John's College, Cambridge. He is currently writing a book on the decay and implosion of philosophical and critical language in Beckett's writing and the development of the ways in

CONTRIBUTORS

which his prose and drama present world-pictures, which grows out of a 1990 Ph.D. thesis, 'Aesthetics and ascesis: Schopenhauerian structures in the later prose of Samuel Beckett'.

Michael Worton is Professor of French at University College, London and is co-editor of the Bloodaxe French Poets series. He has co-edited (with Judith Still) *Intertextuality: theories and practice* (Manchester University Press, 1990) and *Textuality and sexuality: reading theories and practices* (Manchester University Press, 1993) and is currently writing a study of the novels of Michel Tournier.

PREFACE

By the time of his death in 1989 Samuel Beckett had emulated the fame of his sometime mentor and lifelong model of excellence as a writer, James Joyce. Beckett had, indeed, gone one better in terms of public recognition and the visible signs of its rewards, and been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1969. Yet, much like Joyce, Beckett had remained a writer working at the limits of the possible, always experimenting beyond his audience's expectations, indifferent to the imperatives of the market-place. Beckett's adamant refusal to become a commodity – he never willingly gave interviews, and shunned publicity to the point where it became inevitable he would attract it – created misconceptions about the man, and an aura of 'difficulty' and 'unapproachability' attached itself to his writings. Thirty years of expert commentary have seen the creation of an enormous secondary literature with almost a life of its own – so much so that interested parties may find themselves sufficiently hard-pressed on the way to Beckett never to encounter him directly, in the way Beckett himself (above and beyond his self-punishing disaffection at being a focus for debate at all) would have wished. A reader could be forgiven for feeling that there is just not enough shelf space for much more interpretation of a figure intent upon eluding definition, whose profound pull towards, if not into, silence has nevertheless been the occasion for millions of words in addition to his own.

But it is not so. For as the critical literature has grown, it has naturally become more specialized and stratified, an outcome in part provoked by Beckett having written in both English and French, and for both the page and the stage. The very possibility of an overview seems to have been imperilled by the expansion of critical perspectives, which paradoxically has also led to narrower views and a tendency to tunnel vision. Hence this *Companion*, an 'addition to company'¹ of a distinctive kind, designed to supply what is perhaps no longer within the compass of a single commentator, if it ever was. It is in the very nature of such an enterprise that we should hear voices of different timbres, occasionally discordant one with another, gener-

ating material not meant to facilitate what Beckett dismissed as mere 'book-keeping',² but rather to supply a general reader's needs. The multiplicity of aspects reflects and respects a multiplicity originating in Beckett himself, and in texts that are cunningly designed to mobilize as much expressive power as possible, even as the means to do so seems (either because of intrinsic shortcomings in a given medium or because past precedents operated actively against Beckett repeating himself) to dwindle almost to nothing.

The topics within these essays suggest themselves as areas worthy of focus, which is not to say that thirteen other frames of reference could not have been brought to bear upon an exceptionally rich body of work, for all its author's insistence on poverty and 'indigence'.³ The corporate aim is in no way to limit discussion by presupposing that these readings might be definitive and 'proof against enduring tumult',⁴ but rather to provoke it, as posterity proceeds to decide for itself where the best of Beckett is to be found. As seems proper in the circumstances, these essays are offered in a companionable spirit, but not a complacent one. In rising to a challenge they seek also to perpetuate it, without foreclosing upon readers discovering the work of Beckett for themselves.

NOTES

- 1 *Nohow on (Company, Ill seen ill said, Worstward Ho)* (London: John Calder, 1965), 22.
- 2 Ruby Cohn (ed.), *Disjecta: miscellaneous writings and a dramatic fragment* (London: John Calder, 1983), 19.
- 3 *Ibid.*, 141.
- 4 *Collected shorter prose 1930-1980* (London: John Calder, 1984), 146.

CHRONOLOGY OF BECKETT'S LIFE

This chronology has benefited greatly from the expert attentions of Beckett's official biographer, James Knowlson, whose willingness to help is very much appreciated.

- 1906 (13 April) Samuel Barclay Beckett born at Cooldrinagh, his parents' house in Foxrock, south of Dublin, on Good Friday.
- 1911 Attends Ida Elsner's private academy (cf. Moran on the Elsner sisters in *Molloy*) and Earlsfort House School in Dublin, with his elder brother Frank.
- 1920 Follows Frank to the distinguished Portora Royal boarding school at Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Northern Ireland, where he throws himself vigorously into the life of the school, excelling at cricket and showing signs of considerable scholastic potential.
- 1923 (October) Enters Trinity College, Dublin, where he studies Modern Languages (French and Italian) and in his leisure hours goes to plays at the Abbey Theatre.
- 1926 (June) Awarded a Foundation Scholarship on the basis of exceptional academic performance. First visit to France, a month cycling in and around Tours.
- 1927 Vacation trip to Florence, visiting churches and museums.
- (December) Graduates B.A., first in the First Class. Awarded the Gold Medal.
- 1928 (January–September) Takes up post as teacher of French and English at Campbell College, Belfast.
First visit to Germany, to stay with his cousin Peggy Sinclair and her family in Kassel.

- 1928 (October) Installed as *lecteur* at the Ecole Normale Supérieure in Paris, as successor to Thomas MacGreevy. MacGreevy becomes a close personal friend and introduces Beckett to James Joyce and the Joyce circle.
- 1929 (June) Publishes his first essay ('Dante...Bruno.Vico..Joyce') and his first short story ('Assumption') in the *émigré* magazine *transition*.
- 1930 (Summer) Composes *Whoroscope*, his first separately published creative work (Hours Press). Reads Proust's *A la recherche du temps perdu*. Translates Rimbaud's *Le bateau ivre*.
- (September) Returns to Trinity to a post as lecturer in French.
- 1931 (February) *Le Kid* (a parody of Corneille's *Le Cid* co-written with his friend Georges Pelorson) performed by the Modern Language Society.
- (March) *Proust* published (London: Chatto and Windus) to largely favourable reviews.
- (September) First Dublin publication, the poem 'Alba'.
- (December) Christmas in Kassel (as also in 1928, 1929, 1930). Resigns his lectureship.
- 1932 (February) First serious attempt at a novel, *Dream of fair to middling women*, written in Paris on returning from Germany.
- (December) Publication of the story 'Dante and the lobster' in *This Quarter* (Paris).
- 1933 (May) Death of Peggy Sinclair from tuberculosis.
- (26 June) Death of Beckett's father after a heart attack.
- 1934 (January) Takes up residence in London, seeking medical advice to temper mourning and melancholia.
- (24 May) *More pricks than kicks* published (London: Chatto and Windus).
- (Summer) Working on poems later published as *Echo's bones and other precipitates* (Paris: Europa Press, 1935). Reviews in London literary magazines.
- 1935 (Summer) *Murphy* begun.
- (Autumn) Attends one of C. G. Jung's Tavistock lectures (cf. *All that fall*).
- 1936 (26 June) *Murphy* completed in typescript.
- (29 September) Leaves Ireland for Germany.
- 1937 First serious attempt at a play based on Dr Johnson and his circle (*Human wishes*). *Murphy* turned down

- by a succession of London publishers. Beckett becomes 'the bawd and blasphemer from Paris' in the *Irish Times* after being cross-examined during a Dublin libel action. Brief love affair with the American heiress and 'art addict' Peggy Guggenheim.
- 1938 (7 January) Stabbed by a pimp in Montparnasse. Visited in hospital by Suzanne Deschevaux-Dumesnil, later his companion for life.
- (March) *Murphy* published (London: Routledge). Working with Alfred Péron on a French translation of *Murphy*. Writing poems directly in French.
- 1939 Joyce's *Finnegans wake* published.
- (3 September) England declares war on Germany.
- 1940 Fall of France. Beckett travels south as part of the exodus from Paris (June). Returns to his apartment (October) and a year later, joins the Resistance.
- 1941 (January) Death of James Joyce in Zurich.
- (February) *Watt* begun.
- 1942 (16 August) Alfred Péron arrested. Beckett and Suzanne go into hiding.
- (6 October) Arrival at Roussillon, after crossing clandestinely into Vichy France.
- 1944 (24 August) Liberation of Roussillon.
- 1945 (March) Awarded the Croix de Guerre for his Resistance work.
- Watt* finished in manuscript after three years of intense but spasmodic writing 'to get away from war and occupation'.
- (August) Arrives at devastated St-Lô in Normandy to take up his duties as storekeeper-interpreter at the Irish Red Cross Hospital, a job for which he had volunteered.
- 1946 (July) First publication of short fiction in French. First novel in French (*Mercier et Camier*) begun.
- (Autumn–Winter) Writing the four *nouvelles*.
- 1947 (January) First play in French, *Eleuthéria*, begun.
- (2 May) *Molloy* begun.
- (27 November) *Malone meurt* begun.
- 1948 (9 October) *En attendant Godot* begun.

- 1949 (29 March) *L'Innommable* begun.
- 1950 (Spring) Completes translations from the Spanish for *Anthology of Mexican poetry* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1958). Translates Apollinaire's *Zone*.
- (25 August) Death of Beckett's mother.
- (24 December) *Textes pour rien* begun.
- 1951 (March) *Molloy* published (Paris: Editions de Minuit).
- (October) *Malone meurt* published (Paris: Editions de Minuit).
- (December) *Textes pour rien* completed in manuscript.
- 1952 Buys land at Ussy-sur-Marne with the legacy from his mother's estate. Ussy subsequently becomes Beckett's preferred location for writing.
- (October) *En attendant Godot* published (Paris: Editions de Minuit).
- 1953 (19 January) First performance of *Godot* under Roger Blin's direction at the Théâtre de Babylone in Montparnasse.
- Watt* published in Paris (Olympia Press).
- Translation of *Godot* into English begun.
- 1954 (September) Death of Beckett's brother Frank.
- 1955 (March) *Molloy* (in English) published in Paris (Olympia Press).
- (April) Best man at Joyce's son Stephen's wedding.
- (Summer) First version of *Fin de partie* finished.
- (3 August) First English production of *Godot* opens.
- (November) *Nouvelles et textes pour rien* published (Paris: Editions de Minuit).
- 1956 (3 January) First American production of *Godot* in Miami.
- (February) First British publication of *Waiting for Godot* (London: Faber and Faber).
- (June) One-act version of *Fin de partie* finished.
- (July–September) *All that fall* written.
- 1957 (3 January) First radio play (*All that fall*) broadcast on the BBC Third Programme.
- (March) Death of Jack B. Yeats.
- (May–August) Translates *Fin de partie* into English.

CHRONOLOGY

- 1958 (February) *Krapp's last tape* begun.
 (October) First performance of *Endgame* at the Royal Court Theatre.
 (December) *Comment c'est* begun.
- 1959 (June) Honorary D. Litt. degree ceremony at Trinity.
- 1960 (Summer) *Comment c'est* finished.
 (Winter) Moves to new apartment on the Boulevard St Jacques, Montparnasse, his Paris address for the rest of his life.
- 1961 (March) Solemnization of marriage to Suzanne at Folkestone, Kent.
 (May) Shares Prix International des Editeurs with Jorge Luis Borges. *Happy days* finished.
 (December) First radio play in French (*Cascando*) written.
- 1962 (July) *Play* begun.
 Translating *How it is*.
- 1963 (May) *Film* and *Play* finished. Beckett assists with the German production of the latter, and from this point onward is invariably closely involved with the major productions of his plays.
- 1964 (Summer) First and only visit to the United States, to assist with the realization of *Film*.
- 1965 (Spring) *Imagination morte imaginez* and *Eh Joe* written, the latter his first television play (first broadcast BBC2, July 1966).
 (Autumn) *Assez* written; *Le dépeupleur* begun.
- 1966 Translation of *Textes pour rien* into English. Helps with the translation of *Watt* into French.
- 1967 (Spring) Glaucoma diagnosed. Death of Thomas MacGreevy.
 1969 Writes *Sans* and translates it as *Lessness*.
 (23 October) Awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. Beckett in Tunisia in flight from the world's press.
- 1970 (October) First of two successful eye operations (second operation, February 1971).
 Consents to the long-delayed publication of *Mercier et Camier* and *Premier amour*, both written in 1946.
- 1972 (Spring) *Not I* written, after a trip to Morocco in February.
 (April-May) Translating *Premier amour*.
 (June-July) *Still* trilogy begun.
- 1973 (January) Successful London production of *Not I*, with Billie Whitelaw as *Mouth*. Translating *Not I* into French.