



# 傲慢与偏见

Pride and Prejudice

【英】简·奥斯汀◎著 青闰 李丽枫◎选注



世界名著珍藏版

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### 导 读

简·奥斯汀(1775—1817),18世纪末、19世纪初英国著名的女作家,英国文学史上杰出的现实主义小说家。

她出生在英格兰南部汉普郡一个颇有文化教养的牧师家庭。她的 父亲是牛津大学毕业生,兼任两个教区的主管牧师。奥斯汀没有受过太 多的正规教育,但受到了较好的家庭教育,主要教材就是父亲的文学藏 书,所以她从小酷爱读书和写作,在父母亲的指导下阅读了大量文学作 品,16岁时对小说写作产生了浓厚兴趣。

简·奥斯汀生活和写作的年代,英国小说正处在一个青黄不接的时期。从18世纪70年代到19世纪前10年,没有产生任何重要作品。直至1811年,简·奥斯汀出版了她的第一部小说《理智与情感》,才打破了这种令人窒息的沉闷局面。接着,她继续以自己熟悉的乡间生活为素材,以那个时代的女性最关心的婚姻爱情为主题,相继创作发表了《傲慢与偏见》《曼斯菲尔德庄园》《爱玛》《诺桑觉寺》和《劝导》5部小说。因为居住在乡村小镇,接触到的是中小地主、牧师等人物及其恬静舒适的生活环境,所以她的作品里没有重大的社会矛盾。她以女性特有的细致人微的观察力,真实描绘了她周围的世界,尤其是绅士淑女间的婚姻和爱情风波。她的作品格调轻松诙谐,富有喜剧性冲突,深受读者欢迎。

此外,奥斯汀的小说明显区别于感伤派小说和哥特式小说,其文学价值和艺术魅力早就得到了文学界和评论界的认可和推崇,在女性作家备受关注的今天更是这样。经过一个多世纪的考验,奥斯汀的小说受到了一代又一代读者的欢迎。而最令读者喜爱的便是《傲慢与偏见》。令人遗憾的是,正当她声誉鹊起之时,健康状况突然恶化,1817年7月18日离别人世,终年41岁,终身未婚。

《傲慢与偏见》是奥斯汀发表的第二部小说。初稿写于1796年10 月至1797年8月,取名《初次印象》。遗憾的是,当时的出版商卡德尔 正热衷于出版拉德克利夫夫人的哥特小说,回绝了奥斯汀。大约在1811 年冬天到1812年秋天,简·奥斯汀将《初次印象》修改后,更名为《傲 慢与偏见》,才最终获得了出版商的认可,并于1813年发表。与作者的 其他5部小说一样,《傲慢与偏见》以男女青年的恋爱婚姻为题材。然 而,与其他作品不同的是,这部小说以男女主人公的爱情纠葛为主线, 共描写了4起姻缘,文笔辛辣滑稽、发人深省,是作者最富有喜剧色 彩,也最引人入胜的一部作品。

奥斯汀将这部小说的初稿取名《初次印象》,显然是受到拉德克利夫夫人的小说《尤多尔弗的奥秘》的启发。在这部小说最后一章的开头处,圣勃特告诫自己的女儿: "不要相信初次印象,只有养成沉稳端庄的心性,才能抵消强烈情感的作用。"这本来非常符合《傲慢与偏见》的道德说教意义,但有研究者指出:很可能是因为霍尔福德夫人1801年"抢先"使用了《初次印象》作她小说的名字,所以奥斯汀决定放弃这个书名。而她后来将书名改为《傲慢与偏见》,很可能是受范妮·勃尼的小说《西西丽亚》的启发,在小说的结尾处,"傲慢与偏见"被用大写字母在一段里重复了3次。在《西西丽亚》中,"傲慢与偏见"都集

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中在男主角身上,而女主角却无可指摘;但是,在奥斯汀的《傲慢与偏见》中,"傲慢"属于男主角达西,"偏见"则来自女主角伊丽莎白。著名的奥斯汀研究专家查普曼和麦金农爵士经过考察发现,作者使用1811~1812年的日历来构思《傲慢与偏见》的故事情节,因而一个个事件发生的时间,从几号到星期几,写得既精确,又前后一致。在创作《曼斯菲尔德庄园》时,奥斯汀采取了同样的方法。

爱情是文学永恒的主题。《傲慢与偏见》中,爱情故事也是小说的 主线。小说中共涉及了4桩婚姻,但各有各的特点。他们的故事成了英 国文学中的经典爱情故事。奥斯汀擅长人物刻画。一个个鲜明的人物形 象在她的笔下栩栩如生: 聪慧理性的伊丽莎白, 真诚执著的达西, 温柔 宽容的简,轻浮浅薄的莉迪亚,没有头脑的贝内特太太,相对无能的贝 内特先生,自私势利的宾利小姐,不可一世的凯瑟琳夫人,无聊透顶的 柯林斯等。他们当中,有的令人佩服,有的令人同情,有的令人鄙夷, 有的令人发笑。此外,小说中的人物对话也是小说的一大特色。伊丽莎 白的机智话语, 贝内特先生对太太的讽刺挖苦, 威克汉的花言巧语, 柯 林斯的饶舌措辞,无不让读者大饱眼福。从小说中还可以看出,英国摄 政时期,社会各阶层的界限泾渭分明。贝内特一家属于中产阶级,虽然 他们可以和上层社会的宾利一家与达西一家来往, 但和这些人在一起, 他们显然低人一等。上层社会的人看不起中产阶级,中产阶级又看不起 社会地位比他们更低下的人。小说中,大多数人对自己所处的社会地位 都很在意。达西出身上层社会,一开始便对出身中产阶级的伊丽莎白抱 有成见,对她经商的舅舅也颇含鄙夷之态,因为在那个年代,经商被认 为是非常下等的职业。宾利小姐虽说和可爱迷人的简交好,但也从骨子 里看不起她的出身。表现最露骨的就是凯瑟琳夫人了。她对所有社会地

位比她低的人都表示出一种恩主似的态度,总是居高临下地傲视众人。相反,社会地位比较低的人则想方设法巴结接近上层社会的人,希望自己也能成为他们中的一员。贝内特太太就是一个典型的例子。家财有限的她总是希望自己的女儿们能够寻到属于上层社会的富有女婿。当宾利一家出现在泥泽地别墅时,她马上把宾利看成了自己的某个女儿理想的结婚对象。当她看到宾利和自己的大女儿互相倾慕时,她得意极了,自以为这一对爱侣由相爱到结婚是水到渠成的事情。遗憾的是,宾利一家突然毫无来由就离开了。结婚的愿望似乎成了泡影。贝内特太太大肆谴责宾利的行为,为自己的大女儿失去了缔结一桩好姻缘的机会而深感遗憾。

在《傲慢与偏见》描述的社会中,女性的社会地位低下。她们没有工作的机会,不能靠自己的经济收入养活自己。有财产的还可以依靠财产聊以度日,没有财产的如果找不到合适的丈夫,那就极有可能陷入挨饿受冻的境地。所以,找一个有钱的男人出嫁,似乎成了没有财产的女性唯一的出路。贝内特太太虽然无知可笑,但从这个角度来说,她为5个女儿的婚事担忧也是合情合理的。夏洛特既无才又无貌,没有寻觅如意郎君的资本。为了避免沦为老处女的命运,只好嫁给无聊透顶的柯林斯。贝内特家的财产因为限定了继承权,自己家的5个女儿都不能继承,只能传给表侄柯林斯。这也是女性地位低下的一个证明。

总之,无论是故事内容,还是叙述技巧,《傲慢与偏见》都不失为一部经典作品。从18世纪末到19世纪初,"感伤小说"和"哥特小说"充斥英国文坛,而奥斯汀的小说破旧立新,一反常规地展现了当时尚未受到资本主义工业革命冲击的英国乡村中产阶级的日常生活和田园风光。她的作品往往通过喜剧性的场面嘲讽人们的愚蠢、自私、势利和

盲目自信等可鄙可笑的弱点。奥斯汀的小说出现在19世纪初叶,横扫风行一时的假浪漫主义潮流,继承和发展了英国18世纪优秀的现实主义传统,为19世纪现实主义小说的高潮作了准备。同时,《傲慢与偏见》也告诉我们,在追求爱情的道路上,一定要坚定自己的信念,不要因为金钱、名利或其他原因而草率决定,要坚持寻找真爱;如果对方的某些缺点自己无法容忍,而且自己也无法改变,那就应该果断选择放弃;当然也应该珍视彼此,不要因为别人的一些话就改变自己的决定,幸福需要自己去经营。

青闰 2013年8月

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### **Volume I**



#### Chapter 1

It is a truth universally **acknowledged**<sup>1</sup>, that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife.

Such a man may be on his first entering a neighbourhood that he is considered as the rightful property of some one or other of their daughters in the minds of the surrounding families.

"My dear Mr. Bennet," said his lady to him one day, "have you heard that Netherfield Park is let at last?"

Mr. Bennet replied that he had not.

"But it is," returned she, "for Mrs. Long has just been here, and she told me all about it."

Mr. Bennet made no answer.

"Do not you want to know who has taken it?" cried his wife impatiently.

"You want to tell me, and I have no objection to2 hearing it."

This was invitation enough.

"Why, my dear, you must know, Mrs. Long says that Netherfield is taken by a young man of large fortune."

"What is his name?"

"Bingley."

"Is he married or single?"

"Oh! single, four or five thousand a year. What a fine thing for our

<sup>1.</sup> acknowledged /ək'nɔlidʒid/ adj. 公认的

<sup>2.</sup> have no objection to 不反对

girls!"

"How can it affect them?"

His wife replied, "How can you be so **tiresome<sup>3</sup>!** You must know that I am thinking of his marrying one of them."

"Is that his **design<sup>4</sup>** in settling here?"

"Design! nonsense! But it is very likely that he may fall in love with one of them, and therefore you must visit him as soon as he comes."

"I see no occasion for that. You and the girls may go, or you may send them by themselves, which perhaps will be still better; for, as you are as handsome as any of them, Mr. Bingley might like you the best of the party."

"My dear, you flatter me. I certainly have had my share of beauty, but I do not pretend to be any thing **extraordinary**<sup>5</sup> now."

"In such cases, a woman has not often much beauty to think of."

"But, my dear, you must indeed go and see Mr. Bingley when he comes into the neighbourhood."

"It is more than I engage for, I assure you."

"But consider your daughters. You must go, for it will be impossible for us to visit him, if you do not."

"You are **over-scrupulous**<sup>6</sup>, surely. I dare say Mr. Bingley will be very glad to see you; and I will send a few lines by you to **assure**<sup>7</sup> him of my hearty consent to his marrying which ever he **chuses**<sup>8</sup> of the girls; though I must throw in a good word for my little Lizzy."

"I desire you will do no such thing. Lizzy is not a bit better than the others; and I am sure she is not half so handsome as Jane, nor

<sup>3.</sup> tiresome /'taiəsəm/ adj. 无聊的; 烦人的

<sup>4.</sup> design /di'zain/ n. 计划; 企图

<sup>5.</sup> extraordinary /iks'tro:dnri/ adj. 非常的;特别的

<sup>6.</sup> overscrupulous /ˈəuvəˈskruːpjuləs/ adj. 过于审慎的

<sup>7.</sup> assure /əˈʃuə/ vt. 保证;担保

<sup>8.</sup> chuse /t $\int$ u:z/  $\nu$ . ( 古 ) =choose

half so good humoured as Lydia. But you are always giving her the **preference**<sup>9</sup>."

"They have none of them much to **recommend**<sup>10</sup> them," replied he, "they are all silly and **ignorant**<sup>11</sup> like other girls; but Lizzy has something more of quickness than her sisters."

"Mr. Bennet, how can you abuse your own children in such way? You take delight in **vexing**<sup>12</sup> me. You have no **compassion**<sup>13</sup> on my poor nerves."

"My dear. I have a high respect for your nerves. I have heard you mention them with consideration these twenty years at least."

"Ah! you do not know what I suffer."

"But I hope you will get over it, and live to see many young men of four thousand a year come into the neighbourhood. When there are twenty I will visit them all."

Mr. Bennet was so odd a mixture of quick parts, that the experience of three and twenty years had been **insufficient**<sup>14</sup> to make his wife understand his character. Her mind was less difficult to develope. When she was **discontented**<sup>15</sup>, she fancied herself nervous. The business of her life was to get her daughters married; its **solace**<sup>16</sup> was visiting and news.

<sup>9.</sup> preference / preferens/ n. 偏爱;优先选择

<sup>10.</sup> recommend /rekə'mend/ vt. 介绍; 使受欢迎

<sup>11.</sup> ignorant /ignərənt/ adj. 无知的

<sup>12.</sup> vex /veks/ vt. 使烦恼; 恼怒

<sup>13.</sup> compassion /kəm'pæʃən/ n. 同情;怜悯

<sup>14.</sup> insufficient /ˌinsəˈfiʃənt/ adj. 不足的;不够的

<sup>15.</sup> discontented /'diskən'tentid/ adj. 不满意的

<sup>16.</sup> solace /ˈsɔləs/n. 安慰; 慰藉

#### Chapter 2

Mr. Bingley had always intended to visit him, though till the evening after the visit was paid, she had no knowledge of it. It was then **disclosed**<sup>1</sup> in the following manner.

Observing his second daughter employed in **trimming<sup>2</sup>** a hat, he suddenly addressed her with, "I hope Mr. Bingley will like it, Lizzy."

"We are not in a way to know what Mr. Bingley likes," said her mother **resentfully**<sup>3</sup>, "since we are not to visit."

"But you forget, mama," said Elizabeth, "that we shall meet him at the assemblies<sup>4</sup>, and that Mrs. Long has promised to introduce him."

"I do not believe Mrs. Long will do any such thing. She has two nieces of her own."

Mr. Bennet said, "I am glad to find that you do not depend on her serving you."

Mrs. Bennet **deigned<sup>5</sup>** not to make any reply; but unable to **contain<sup>6</sup>** herself, began scolding one of her daughters.

"Don't keep coughing so, Kitty, for heaven's sake! Have a little compassion on my nerves. You tear them to pieces."

"Kitty has no discretion" in her coughs," said her father, "she

<sup>1.</sup> disclose /dis'klauz/ vt. 透露

<sup>2.</sup> trim /trim/ vt. 修整;装饰

<sup>3.</sup> resentfully /ri'zəntfuli/ adv. 充满愤恨地

<sup>4.</sup> assembly /ə'sembli/ n. 集会

<sup>5.</sup> deign /dein/ vi. 屈尊; 垂顾

<sup>6.</sup> contain /kən'tein/ vt. 忍住;抑制

<sup>7.</sup> discretion /dis'kreʃən/n. 判断(力);慎重