

大学英语课外阅读

A-4盒装 (内附教材一册)

英美小说欣赏指导

主编 庄恩平



Enjoy English Fiction

上海外语音像出版社

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前 言

新版《大学英语教学大纲》对非英语专业学生开阔视野,扩大知识面,加深对世界的了解,借鉴和吸收外国文化精华,提高文学修养等方面提出了新的要求。为了帮助学生达到《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,扩大阅读量和提高英语语言水平,根据非英语专业学生英语课程的教学安排及英语语言实际能力,我们精选了英国和美国文学作品,编写了《英美小说欣赏指导》一书,供非英语专业学生课外选读,以提高英美小说阅读欣赏能力。本书也可作为选修课程。

《英美小说欣赏指导》一书介绍了英国作家及经典作品,如:狄更斯的《奥列弗·退斯特》、夏洛特·勃朗蒂的《简爱》和简·奥斯汀的《傲慢与偏见》等,它们是我国读者非常熟悉而喜爱的作家,而且又是英国十九世纪代表作家的代表作。本书又介绍了现代派作家与作品,如:劳伦斯的《儿子与情人》、詹姆斯·乔伊斯的《一个青年艺术家的肖像》等。《英美小说欣赏指导》一书也介绍了美国作家及其短篇小说,如:获诺贝尔奖的海明威的《如白象般的群山》、黑人作家休斯的《在路上》、还有女性作家,如萧邦的《一小时的故事》和奥康诺的《好人难寻》,他们分别代表了不同时期及不同社会背景的作家及作品,反映了社会的方方面面。通过阅读《英美小说欣赏指导》一书,学生们可加深对英美社会和文化的了解。

《英美小说欣赏指导》一书体现以下新意：

1. 易读性。《英美小说欣赏指导》一书中选取的作品文字较为简单，语言较为规范，结构相对单纯，并对这些作品的选段作了较为详尽的注释，可以提高学生阅读英美原著的信心。
2. 多样性。本书所选作品以中国学生较为熟悉的人物、作品及时代为主，作品包括英美不同的文学流派、风格及时代背景，充分体现了题材的多样性。通过阅读《英美小说欣赏指导》一书，学生可以增强对英美国家不同时期的作家作品、语言文化及社会面貌的了解。
3. 注释详尽。考虑到非英语专业学生的英语能力，我们用汉语对生词、难句、文化与社会背景作了详尽的注释，这不仅能帮助学生理解语言表达，而且又能了解英美社会文化背景，扩大学生的知识面。
4. 阅读欣赏指导较为深入。我们通过预习提问，使学生带着问题去阅读，在欣赏指导中对文章结构，词的使用法，写作手法及思想主题都进行了提示，以提高学生的欣赏能力，从一个较高的层次上领略英美小说的独特魅力。

由于作者水平有限，书中自然会有疏漏和不足，恳请读者不吝赐教。本书出版得到上海外语音像出版社陈坚林总编大力支持，在此表示衷心感谢。

编者

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Pride and Prejudice

Jane Austen

作家与作品



简·奥斯汀(Jane Austen 1775—1817)虽然从未写过史诗般或传奇性的伟大作品,但仍然被广泛认为是英国卓有成就的小说家之一。简的一生,就象她的作品里所描写的生活那样风平浪静。她终身未嫁,除了偶尔去外地疗养或探亲外,一生大部分时间都是在汉普郡乡下家庭的小圈子中度过的。1817年,她

的健康恶化,被家人送往温切斯特就医,并在那里病逝,终年四十一岁。

短暂的生命和平淡的生活并没有能阻止她不断写出受人喜爱的小说。她的作品都是长篇小说,主要包括《理智与情感》(*Sense and Sensibility*, 1811)、《傲慢与偏见》(*Pride and Prejudice*, 1813)、《曼斯菲尔德庄园》(*Mansfield Park*, 1814)、《爱玛》(*Emma*, 1816)、《劝导》(*Persuasion*, 1818)和《诺桑觉寺》(*Northanger Abbey*, 1818)。其中《傲慢与偏见》和《爱玛》被认为是写得最成功的作品。

与其他十九世纪初期及中期的小说家相比,奥斯汀的作品似乎显得有些“家庭化”和“女性化”——她很少涉及当时的政治背景(如法国大革命等),而总是以几个乡村中上层家庭的日常生活为基础,着重描述一个或几个女孩子的交友、恋爱及婚姻等,构成一系列浪漫的乡村轻喜剧。她的语言风格很突出:笔调轻松,文字流畅,充满幽默的讽刺。但就是在这看似随意的“讲故事”中,作品的主题被鲜明地刻画了出来。作为一个女性,奥斯汀入木三分地批判了当时“淑女”们受到的错误教育,以及在婚姻市场上玩弄小花招,为了男人争风吃醋,弱不禁风又毫无主见等弱点。同时,奥斯汀本人在视野和经历上的局限也正体现了当时社会强加于妇女身上的局限:这些女人可以做的就是终日在起居室里绣花,偶尔坐马车去附近参加一个舞会或和女友聊聊天。由于男人们在遗产分配,社会地位和政治权利上都有绝对优势,由于她们生活的小环境和外部社会之间的巨大差异以及社会传统对妇女的歧视和偏见,妇女总是要努力得到男人们的认同和保护,从而获得婚姻,获得财产,并冲破家庭的藩篱。(即使大家熟知的《傲慢与偏见》和《爱玛》中个性较强的伊丽莎白和爱玛也不得不走同样的道路)。奥斯汀以敏感而细腻的笔触对当时妇女的价值观作了微妙的评判,对妇女日常的喜怒哀乐作了准确地刻画,“哀其不幸,怒其不争,叹其无奈”地描摹出一幅幅女子群像,同时毫不留情地讽刺了极端自私的教士,骄傲的贵族和粗俗的新贵等等角色。

她的作品当时即被广泛接受,直至今天我们读起来仍然会有所触动,甚至有评论家认为她的作品的艺术性

和思想性堪与莎士比亚相媲美。也许这样说有点过分,但是读读她的作品,读者会真切地感到在所谓的琐碎小事之中所隐藏的直指人心的思想和情感。

《傲慢与偏见》(*Pride and Prejudice*)是奥斯汀最著名的小说之一,讲述了班纳特夫妇家带有偏见的二女儿伊丽莎白和表面上极端傲慢的贵族青年达西由误解到理解到相爱并结合的过程,辅以大女儿简和达西的好朋友宾格莱的爱情发展以及其它几个年轻女子的恋爱和婚姻,生动地描绘了英国乡村中产阶层的日常生活,特别分析了年轻女子生活和情感的现状和由此反映出的社会问题。

预习提问

1. Try to describe the daily life of those middle-class families who lived in the countryside.
2. For whom did the author show her sympathy, Mr. or Mrs. Bennet? How do you know?
3. At the beginning of the story, the author says "It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife." What has this remark to do with the development of the plot of the story? Explain this sentence in your own words.

Pride and Prejudice

Chapter 1

It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife.

However little known the feelings or views of such a man may be on his first entering a neighbourhood, this truth is so well fixed in the minds of the surrounding families, that he is considered as the rightful property of some one or other of their daughters.

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

"You want to tell me, and I have no objection to 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 from the north of England; that he came down on Monday in a chaise and four to see the place, and was so much delighted with it that he agreed with Mr. Morris immediately; that he is to take possession before Michaelmas, and some of his servants are to be in the house by the end of next week."

"What is his name?"

"Bingley."

"Is he married or single?"

"Oh! Single, my dear, to be sure! A single man of large fortune; four or five thousand a year. What a fine thing for our girls!"

"How so? How can it affect them?"

"My dear Mr. Bennet," replied his wife, "how can you be so tiresome! You must know that I am thinking of his marrying one of them."

"Is that his design in settling here?"

"Design! nonsense, how can you talk so! 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 anything extraordinary now. When a woman has five grown-up daughters, she ought to give over thinking of her own beauty. ”

“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. Only think what an establishment it would be for one of them. Sir William and Lady Lucas are determined to go, merely on that account, for in general you know they visit no new comers. Indeed you must go, for it will be impossible for *us* to visit him if you do not. ”

“You are over-scrupulous surely. I dare say Mr. Bingley will be very glad to see you; and I will send a few lines by you to assure him of my hearty consent to his marrying whichever he chooses 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 half so good-humoured as

Lydia. But you are always giving *her* the preference."

"The have none of them much to recommend them," replied he; "they are all silly and ignorant like other girls; but Lizzy has something more of quickness than her sisters."

"Mr. Bennet, how can you abuse your own children in such a way? You take delight in vexing me. You have no compassion on my poor nerves."

"You mistake me, my dear. I have a high respect for your nerves. They are my old friends. 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."

"It will be no use to us if twenty such should come since you will not visit them."

"Depend upon it, my dear, that when there are twenty, I will visit them all."

Mr. Bennet was so odd a mixture of quick parts, sarcastic humour, reserve, and caprice, that the experience of three and twenty years had been insufficient to make his wife understand his character. *Her* mind was less difficult to develop. She was a woman of mean understanding, little information, and uncertain temper.

When she was discontented she fancied herself nervous.
The business of her life was to get her daughters married; its solace was visiting and news.

注释

1. It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife. 有钱的单身汉,都想找个太太,这是举世公认的真理。
2. his lady: his wife, 即班纳特夫人
3. let: 出租
4. Mrs. Long: 一个邻居
5. This was invitation enough. 这句话足以让她讲下去了。
6. a chaise and four: 一种轻型的四匹马拉的车
7. Mr. Morris: Netherfield Park 的主人
8. to take possession: 搬进去
9. Michaelmas: 米迦勒节
10. four or five thousand a year: 一年有 4, 5 千镑的收入
11. I see no occasion for that: 我没有必要去。“occasion” 暗示 “reason”
12. You flatter me: 你捧我呢。
13. It is more than I engage for: 这我可不敢保证。
“engage for”, 负责,担保
14. Sir William and Lady Lucas: 威廉姆爵士和夫人

15. merely on that account: 就是为了这个原因
16. over scrupulous: 过分小心
17. send a few lines: 写一封短信
18. throw in a good word for my little Lizzy: 为我的
小丽兹说几句好话。此处“丽兹”是“伊丽莎白”的昵称
19. nor half so good-humoured as Lydia: 脾气还不如
丽迪亚一半好。“good-humoured”, 好脾气的, 讨人
喜欢的
20. but Lizzy has something more of quickness than her
sisters: 但是丽兹比她的几个姐妹还伶俐一些。
21. You take delight in vexing me: 你让我生气, 这样
你就高兴了。
22. Mr. Bennet was so odd a mixture of quick parts,
sarcastic humour, reserve, and caprice, that the
experience of three and twenty years had been in-
sufficient to make his wife understand his charac-
ter: 班纳特先生跟别人可真不一样, 他足智多谋
又爱挖苦人, 不拘言笑又反复无常。他的太太跟他生
活了二十三年, 还是摸不透他。

阅读提示

小说的第一章基本由对话组成, 没有任何政治经济等时代背景的介绍, 就是一对有五个待嫁的女儿的老夫妇日常生活中的一段对话。但读过之后, 每个读者都会带着会心的微笑和无比的好奇, 迫不及待地去读下一章。

“有钱的单身汉，都想找个太太，这是举世公认的真理。”(It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife.) 开章明义的一句话，轻松幽默而又不失犀利，几乎已经成为奥斯汀的名言。这是当时人们的观点（当然是反语），所以用的是一般现在时，同时这也是作者对时世委婉的讽刺。“in possession of”和“in want of”这两个词组在这里很突出，作者对称使用了两个较为正式的名词词组来代替简单的动词（即 have 和 want），体现了一种看似严肃而客观的态度，这和后面充满讽刺的描述形成对照。正是由于对此“真理”坚信不疑，班纳特夫人迫不及待地要告诉班纳特先生，一个阔少爷要在附近租住，她希望班纳特先生能主动和他拉上关系，从而实现把一个女儿嫁给他的愿望，全书内容由此展开。看来，父母想方设法把女儿嫁给有钱人是当时社会的一个普遍现象。这不仅仅是简单的婚姻问题，更说明当时妇女的社会和经济地位低下，所以希望找个有钱的丈夫作依靠，这是当时社会强加给妇女的枷锁，也是妇女自身的弱点，而这一主题正是通过温和的讽刺和细腻的描写揭示出来的。

对话开始时，班纳特夫人急不可耐，而班纳特先生却不以为然，只是无奈地说，“你既然想告诉我，我也就不妨一听。(You want to tell me, and I have no objection to hearing it.)”急于传达好消息的太太却无法体会出先生的无奈和勉强，将这句略带讽刺的回答看成“invitation”，反倒受了鼓励，诉说起她刚打听到的消息。接下来的一大段叙述只有一个长句，用三个“that”和两

个“and”连接起来，非常生动地体现出班纳特夫人急切而激动的心情，读者甚至可以体会出一个个单词连续不断地从她嘴里吐出时那种滔滔不绝，令人喘不过气的感觉。而且，这个消息已经传遍了整个乡村，当时英国乡村中产阶级妇女们都是这样一副形象，以传播各种消息（特别是与婚嫁有关的消息）为乐事。班纳特先生的回答总是理智而冷静的，实在忍不住时，他就要讽刺两句，比如：“你的美貌比这几个女儿谁都不差，宾格莱先生可能就选中你呢（for as you are as handsome as any of them, Mr. Bingley might like you the best of the party）。”但头脑简单的班纳特夫人对这句恭维的尖刻浑然不觉，甚至还有点得意。一个可笑、可怜但还有一点可爱的乡村中产阶级妇女的形象跃然纸上。

尽管如此，班纳特先生对女儿们的婚事还是操心的。问题在于，他非常喜欢丽兹，忍不住偏向她一些。这时，他的语气严肃认真，没有半点开玩笑的意思，偏偏班纳特夫人对此无法理解，两人又出现了分歧。其实，这不仅是父母对子女看法的分歧，也反映了社会上对年轻妇女的不同看法。到底丽兹和其他人有什么不同，通过班纳特先生之口，奥斯汀透露了一点原因：她比她的几个漂亮或乖巧的姐妹们还伶俐一些。仿佛是不经意间，奥斯汀在此设置了悬念，并为以后故事的发展埋下了伏笔。

班纳特夫人搬出自己脆弱的神经做杀手锏，终于使班纳特先生偃旗息鼓。这段对话简单幽默、随意自然，很显然，它在这对老夫妇二十多年的生活中并不鲜见，甚至是习以为常的。太太总是这样饶舌、庸俗和神经质，而

先生也一直这样冷静、机敏而又尖刻。

第一章没有在语言方面故意摆任何噱头，而是家常的、平和的和客观的，但其中的讽刺，尽管温和，却十分明显而一针见血。事实上，在不长的篇幅内，奥斯汀的写作功力已可见一斑：在结构安排、遣词造句方面独具匠心，而且对生活的观察和人物的分析也入木三分。作者并没有尖锐地批判谁，即使对于班纳特夫人，作者也是充满同情的。她只是在生活小事中，描绘一种现实，并表达她对生活、妇女、婚姻和社会的理解和意见。这样的主题，虽然不能说伟大，但对于每个象她一样平凡的读者来说，仍然具有强烈的吸引力和震撼力，也许这正是她的作品之所以流传至今的原因吧。（白岸杨）