

细读八大古典名著

CLOSE READING OF GREAT
CLASSICAL NOVELS

刘雪玲◎编著



CIP 中国电影出版社

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前言

魔鬼词典里给名著的定义是：没人去读，却希望别人说起时，自己可以宣称“我读过的”书。仔细考虑一下，不无道理。一则名著很多；二则很少有人静下心来读。但是，名著的影响却是普遍的，往往是一国文学的酵母，它会不断地自我更新，任凭各个时代各种人群各个领域做出各种取舍。从文字角度说，名著是典范，是语言优化使用的最佳体现，常常被节选，进入课堂教学；从美学角度说，名著是恣意汪洋的想象力的最复杂瑰丽的体现，它会像名画一样激发更多的想象；从翻译角度看，语言之间的互换在名著的翻译中攀升为最高形式的竞技，能流传下来并被广泛认可的译作一定是两种语言最完美的交融与结合。可想而知读名著的译本有一举多得的功效，除了“宣称”自己读过名著，最有意义的莫过于真正读读名著，因此也就催生了《细读八大古典名著》的诞生。

本书选取的八部名著都是古典小说。选取小说来细读是出于这种文学样式的以下两大特征：第一，小说有四大要素：人物，环境，情节，事件；人物总是在特定的自然和社会环境下，按照小说家设计好的情节进行特定的事项。小说的这些要素，使其能够塑造源于现实的人物，能够根据情节的推进有选择性的反映某些实际存在或者想象中的问题，能够旁征博引地把某个时代的突出问题引人入胜地呈现出来。第二，小说的篇幅。本书选取的都是长篇小说，往往是作者耗费了极大的精力甚至毕生心血才创造出来的传世佳作。四大要素在长篇小说里被发挥到了极致，在人物刻画方面，不仅主要人物的性格要鲜明丰满，次要人物甚至是一闪而过的人物也要令人过目不忘；情节的设计也要是动态的且更加令人信服；事件的描绘叠加并置，更加复杂；环境的变迁更加体现了历史感。这两大特征保证了小说阅读的趣味性，挑战性，传承性和知识性。

中国小说孕育于先秦两汉的古代神话传说和寓言故事，成形于魏晋南北朝时期的志人、志怪小说，成熟于唐代的传奇；宋代的话本和明代的拟话本，使古典小说的题材更加广泛，情节更加曲折，描写更加细腻；而明清章回体小说将古典小说逐渐推向了顶峰。本书节选的中国四大古典名著更是小说题材登峰造极的代表作。

英语小说也是一个逐渐成长的过程，一般认为丹尼尔·笛福的《鲁滨逊漂流记》(1719)是第一本比较成熟的小说，紧接着是斯威夫特的《格列夫游记》(1726)；司各特笔下的历史传奇是浪漫主义时期的一大特色，而简·奥斯丁作为第一个女性小说大家使小说的发展更加复杂细腻。古典英语小说在维多利亚时期(1837——1901)成了主流文学样式，各种题材各种风格的小说的出现，把英语文学推向了一个新高潮，其中女性作家的贡献功不可没。本书节选的英文四大名著《大

卫·科波菲尔》《名利场》《呼啸山庄》《米德尔马契》，有两部就出自女性作家之手。

2003年BBC在英国全境进行了公众最喜爱的小说调查(The Big Read)，超过75万人参加了投票，被称为是“到目前为止最大规模的对公众阅读口味的调查”。我们所选的英国四大古典小说都榜上有名，其中《呼啸山庄》第12名，《米德尔马契》第27名，《大卫·科波菲尔》第34名，《名利场》第122名。

从小说在两个国家的简史中，我们至少可以得出两个结论：中文小说比英文小说早熟（罗贯中和英国文学之父乔叟大致同时代）；英国有非常成功的女性小说家。除了这两个显而易见的特征，小说在两个不同国家的不同时代的呈现形式如何？两种文字各自激发了什么样的美的享受？为我们保留了什么样的历史情怀？相信在读完本书后读者会找到自己的答案。

语言障碍是欣赏外国文学的一大憾事，有幸的是，我们有辛勤的辗转于两种语言间的译者，他们使我们可以用同一种文字欣赏两种风情，跨越两个国度。文字是文学的载体，而载体本身就是一种携带着意义的象征符号，中国的四大古典名著在英文里有了哪些微妙的变化？英文的四大名著在转换成方块字后是否也产生了令人意想不到的效果？

翻译最有资格被称为遗憾的艺术，不管是直译还是意译，都会与原著出现差距。大家在买名著译作前习惯性地问：谁的译本最好？是张玲的还是杨必的？是杨宪益，戴乃迭的还是方平的？是朱生豪的还是张谷若的？是罗慕士(Moss Roberts)的还是邓罗(C. H. Brewitt-Taylor)的？真是不好回答。但是有一点是可以肯定的，好的译本应该最大限度地传递原意义，原风格，原美感。鉴于此，本书对八大古典名著的译本作了如下选择：

中文四大名著《红楼梦》、《西游记》、《三国演义》、《水浒传》：

A Dream of Red Mansions translated by Yang Xianyi and

Gladys Yang

Three Kingdoms translated by Moss Roberts

Outlaws of the Marsh translated by Sidney Shapiro

Journey to the West translated by W.J.F. Jenner

英语四大名著 *David Copperfield, Vanity Fair, Wuthering Heights, Middlemarch:*

《名利场》 杨 必 译

《大卫·科波菲尔》 张谷若 译

《呼啸山庄》 方 平 译

《米德尔马契》 项星耀 译

学术界里谈翻译，免不了要追究翻译理论，诸如中国的“信、达、雅”，忠实，通顺；西方的功能理论，交际理论，归化、异化等等。本书的目的是实践性的，普及性的和推广性的。首先，我们来“读”原著和译本，然后才能“悟”理论。但是切记，翻译是带着遗憾的创作，如果在对比阅读中你有更高明的见解，甚至跃跃欲试，想冒天下之大不韪，把某个译本推翻重来的话，说明你对其中的一种语言已经有了相当的敏感度，恭喜你。但是这样的发现通常是细读的结果。“细读”一词借用了文学理论新批评 (new criticism) 的用法。《文学术语汇编》中给“细读”(close reading) 的解释是：对作品中文字和修辞方面的模糊性和复杂的相互关系的仔细分析。“细读”用在这里主要是引起读者的注意，不能走马观花，中英对照看完学几个单词而已，而是要用研究生的眼光审视原作和译本，体会其选词的精到，修辞的巧妙，人物刻画的高超，以及字里行间渗透出来的文字美，意象美和其他许多只可意会的美。

为了减少阅读障碍，便于细读，本书在排版上采用中英

文对照的形式，并且把较长的段落都为分解为句子，好让读者一目了然。同时为了保持原文的版块结构，只有原段落才使用缩进的格式，以区别于便于阅读而分解出来的句子。另外，作为细读的一个手段，每个节选中都会挑选出一些或易或难的句子，用下划线的方式突出，让读者在阅读时细细揣摩，体会语言转换的微妙；对比阅读前，为了拓展思路而设置了一些思考题。总之，本书的宗旨就是要激发大家积极阅读，深度思考，品味文学经典的至纯至美。

以这八大名著为蓝本的影视作品比比皆是，老版新版搞笑版，恨不得穷尽名著的看点，但是影视所表现的只是文字表现中可以用影像演绎的部分，在广度和深度上远不及文字。尽管这八部名著都不停地被翻拍，真正的滋味却深深地埋藏在对文字的品味里。

精心挑选的这些译本，最大限度地缩小不同文字产生的阅读偏误，但是译文永远不是原文，除了遗憾之外，可以提醒自己：很幸运，我读了两部作品。好的译文本身就是创作，那么读了这本书就等于读了十六本古典小说的精华，何乐而不为呢！



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第一章

三国演义 *Three Kingdoms*

聊寄傲于琴书兮，以待天时。

背景介绍

成书于元末明初，全书一百二十回，是作者罗贯中（约1330——约1440）根据《三国志》、《后汉书》、《三国志平话》和一些民间传说写成。是中国文学史上“最有成就的历史小说”，描述了从东汉中平元年的黄巾起义，到西晋武帝司马炎太康元年统一中国的将近一个世纪中，魏、蜀、吴三国间的政治和军事斗争历史。

《三国演义》中最令人们津津乐道的莫过于桃园三结义的故事：春暖花开的时候，三个大男人焚香、磕头、跪拜，在桃花园里结为异姓兄弟。老大刘备，爱哭也会哭，他硬是把诸葛亮给哭出来了，有了这文武全才，三国之中的蜀国就有了着落。这么鲜活的故事还只是冰山的一个小角，一本《三国演义》把中国冷兵器时代的军事、外交、权谋写得是深入浅出，淋漓尽致。人物的刻画也是个个人物：自负的曹操、小气的周瑜、脾气大的张飞、神机妙算的诸葛亮、如花似玉的大小乔，哪一个不是栩栩如生，呼之欲出！

罗慕士（Moss Roberts）是纽约大学东亚研究的教授，对中国文化有深刻的认识。他翻译的《三国演义》（*Three*

Kingdoms) 的第一版于 1995 年由外研社出版, 已经再版了十几次。从再版的次数上可以推测, 这个译本相当成功。

细读节选

本书节选了“三顾茅庐”片段, 只有等诸葛亮出山了,《三国演义》才算正式开演。不管他是人是妖, 卧龙的名头可不是假的, 一旦腾空而起, 就掀动了整个三国的大棋盘。铺陈的手段在节选里被全面运用, 我们跟着刘备他们兄弟三人风里来雪里去, 求诸葛亮而不得, 但是卧龙岗的风土人情都让我们铁了心一定要找到他, 因为他的才思、智慧、谋略已经被他们一一渲染, 何止三顾, 刘备连四顾的心都有。

这个片段中还有一个令人不可思议的烈女, 她的悬梁自尽从一个侧面让我们看到了曹操的品行。

中国古典小说有一个特色, 这些写小说的人本身都是才情相当的诗人, 所以有时候情绪发散得无法收拾的时候, 就赋诗作曲, 把读者从琐碎的故事中提拔出来, 升华一下。《三国演义》的本次节选中就有 9 首诗歌, 有的叙事, 有的赞景, 有的抒情。不言而喻, 对这些诗作的翻译是一个难点, 也是语言转换中最难琢磨的部分, 我们一起来看看罗慕士是怎么处理的, 是否能传递原意的十之八九。

拓展思考:

1. 凭借记忆, 写出 3 句划线的原文与译文。

原文	译文

2. 刘备拜访时, 诸葛亮是碰巧不在吗?
3. 本节选中的诗歌翻译是否传递了原文的意思? 举例说明。
4. 罗贯中对卧龙岗的描述可谓充满深情, 这对诸葛亮出山有何寓意?

第三十七回

司马徽再荐名士

刘玄德三顾草庐

却说徐庶趲程赴许昌。曹操知徐庶已到，遂命荀彧、程昱等一班谋士往迎之。庶入相府拜见曹操。

操曰：“公乃高明之士，何故屈身而事刘备乎？”庶曰：“某幼逃难，流落江湖，偶至新野，遂与玄德交厚，老母在此，幸蒙慈念，不胜愧感。”操曰：“公今至此，正可晨昏侍奉令堂，吾亦得听清诲矣。”庶拜谢而出。

Chapter 37

*Still Water Recommends Another
Noted Scholar*

*Liu Xuande Pays Three Visits to
Zhege Liang*

Riding at breakneck speed, Shan Fu reached the capital. Informed of his arrival, Cao Cao had Xun Wenruo, Cheng Yu, and other advisers greet him at the city gate. From there Shan Fu went to the ministerial residence and paid his respects to Cao Cao.

Cao Cao said to him, “How could so noble and enlightened a scholar as you, sir, lower himself to serve Liu Bei?” “In my youth,” Shan Fu responded, “I fled my village and drifted through all sorts of places. Chance brought me to Xinye, where I formed a strong friendship with Xuande. But since my mother is here now in your care, I feel overcome with shame and gratitude.” “Now that you are here,” the prime minister said, “you will be able to tend and care for your honorable mother at dawn and at dusk as ritual prescribes. And I, too, perhaps may benefit from your supe-

(1) 急往见其母，泣拜于堂下。母大惊曰：“汝何故至此？”庶曰：“近于新野事刘豫州；因得母书，故星夜至此。”

徐母勃然大怒，拍案骂曰：“辱子飘荡江湖数年，吾以为汝学业有进，何其反不如初也！汝既读书，须知忠孝不能两全。岂不识曹操欺君罔上之贼？刘玄德仁义布于四海，况又汉室之胄，汝既事之，得其主矣，今凭一纸伪书，更不详察，遂弃明投暗，自取恶名，真愚夫也！吾有何面目与汝相见！汝玷辱祖宗，空生于天地间耳！”

rior learning.” Shan Fu expressed his thanks and withdrew to his mother’s chamber.

Shan Fu prostrated himself tearfully before his mother. “What brings you here?” she exclaimed in amazement. “I was in the service of Liu Xuande,” he explained, “When your letter came. I rushed here at once.”

Mother Xu exploded in fury, swearing as she struck the table. “You disgraceful son,” she shouted, “flitting hither and thither for so many years. I thought you were finally making progress with your studies. Now you’ve ended up worse than you started out! As a scholar, you should be aware that loyalty and filial devotion may conflict. How could you have failed to see Cao Cao for what he is—a traitor who has abused and ruined his sovereign—while Liu Xuande is widely known for humanity and righteousness? Moreover, he is a scion of the royal house. You had found yourself a proper master, but trusting a forged scrap of paper, which you never bothered to verify, you left the light for the dark and have earned yourself a name beneath contempt. Oh, you utter fool! With what kind

骂得徐庶拜伏于地，不敢仰视，母自转入屏风后去了。少顷，家人出报曰：“老夫人自缢于梁间。”徐庶慌入救时，母气已绝。

后人有《徐母赞》曰：

“贤哉徐母，
流芳千古：
守节无亏，
于家有补；
教子多方，
处身自苦；
气若丘山，
义出肺腑；
赞美豫州，
毁触魏武；
不畏鼎镬，
不惧刀斧；
唯恐后嗣，
玷辱先祖。

of self-respect am I supposed to welcome you, now that you have shamed the spirit of your ancestors and uselessly wasted your own life?”

During his mother's tirade Shan Fu cowered on the ground, hands clasped over his head, not daring to look up. Suddenly, she turned and vanished behind a screen. Moments later a house servant appeared and called out, "The lady has hanged herself from the beams!" Beside himself, Shan Fu rushed to her, but her breath had ceased. Later someone wrote "In Praise of Mother Xu":

*Mother Xu's integrity
Will savor for eternity.
She kept her honor free of stain,
A credit to her family's name.
A model lesson for her son,
No grief or hardship would she
shun.
An aura like a sacred hill,
Allegiance sprung from depth of
will.
For Xuande, words of approbation
For Cao Cao, utter condemnation,
Boiling oil or scalding water,
Knife or axe could not deter her.
Then, lest Shan Fu shame his fore-
bears*

伏剑同流，
断机堪伍；
生得其名，
死得其所：
贤哉徐母，
流芳千古！”

徐虑见母已死，哭绝于地，良久方苏。曹操使人赍礼吊问，又亲往祭奠。徐庶葬母柩于许昌之南原，居丧守墓。(2) 凡曹操所赐，庶俱不受。

时操欲商议南征。荀彧谏曰：“天寒未可用兵；姑待春暖，方可长驱大进。”操纵之，乃引漳河之水作一池，名玄武池，于内教练水军，准备南征。

却说玄德正安排礼物，欲往隆中谒诸葛亮，忽人报：“门外有一先生，峨冠博带，道貌非常，特来相

She joined the ranks of martyred mothers.

In life, her proper designation;

In death, her proper destination.

Mother Xu's integrity

Will savor for eternity.

Seeing his mother dead, Shan Fu lay broken on the ground. Much time passed before he recovered. Cao Cao sent him ritual gifts of condolence and personally attended the sacrificial ceremonies. The coffin was interred in the high ground south of the capital. Shan Fu fulfilled the mourning and guarded the grave site. Everything that Cao Cao proffered he declined.

At this time Cao Cao was considering a southern expedition. But Xun Wenruo warned, “Winter is no time for that. After the spring thaw we can make an all-out attack.” Cao Cao agreed. He then diverted water from the River Zhang to make a lake for naval training for the attack on the south. The lake was called the Pool of the Dark Tortoise.

As Liu Xuande was preparing his gifts for his visit to Kongming in Longzhong, the arrival was announced of an unusual-looking Taoist with a tall hat and broad

探。”玄德曰：“此莫非即孔明否？”遂整衣出迎。

视之，乃司马徽也。玄德大喜，请入后堂高坐，拜问曰：“各自别仙颜，因军务倥偬，有失拜访。今得光降，大慰仰慕之私。”徽曰：“闻徐元直在此，特来一会。”玄德曰：“近因曹操囚其母，似母遣人驰书，唤回许昌去矣。”

徽曰：“此中曹操之计矣！吾素闻徐母最贤，虽为操所囚，必不肯驰书召其子；此书必诈也。元直不去，其母尚存；今若去，母必死矣！”玄德惊问其故，徽曰：“徐母高义，必羞见其子也。”玄德曰：“元直临行，荐南阳诸葛亮，其人若何？”徽笑曰：“元直欲去，自去便了，何又惹他出来呕

sash. “Why, this must be Kongming himself!” Xuande said and attired himself formally to welcome him.

It turned out, however, to be still water. Delighted, Xuande took him into his private quarters and led him to the seat of honor. Xuande said, “Since leaving your saintly presence, I have been beset by military concerns and thus failed to pay a courtesy call. Now I am honored by this visit, which gratifies my deeply felt longing and admiration.” “I had heard,” Still Water replied, “that Shan Fu was here and came especially to see him.” “He went to the capital,” Xuande explained, “in response to an appeal from his mother, whom Cao Cao had jailed.”

“So he felt for the ruse!” Still Water said. “Mother Xu is known for her absolute integrity. Even if Cao imprisoned her, she would never agree to call for her son. The letter has got to be a forgery. By not going he could have saved her; his going dooms her.” Agitated, Xuande asked for an explanation. “She lived according to the highest ethic,” Still Water said, “and would be ashamed for her son.” “As he was leaving,” Xuande said, “he recommended

心血也？”玄德曰：“先生何出此言？”

徽曰：“孔明与博陵崔州平、颍川石广元、汝南孟公威与徐元直四人为密友。此四人务于精纯，惟孔明独观其大略。尝抱膝长吟，而指四人曰：“公等仕进可至刺史、郡守。众问孔明之志若何，孔明但笑而不答。(3) 每常自比管仲、乐毅，其才不可量也。”

玄德曰：“何颍川之多贤乎！”徽曰：“昔有殷馗善观天文，尝谓群星聚于颍分，其地必多贤士。”

Zhuge Kongming of Nanyang. What do you know about him?” “If Shan Fu had to leave, he had to leave,” Still Water replied. “But why did he have to drag Kongming into this to sweat out his heart’s blood?” “What do you mean by that, good master?” Xuande asked.

Still Water said, “Kongming befriended Shan Fu and three others: Cui Zhouping of Boling, Shi Guangyuan of Yingchuan, and Meng Gongwei of Ruan. These four dedicated themselves to esoteric rituals of spiritual refinement. Kongming, however, was the only one who contemplated the doctrine in its entirety. Once while sitting embracing his knees and chanting invocations he remarked to his three friends: “In official service any of you might advance to inspector or governor.’ But when they asked what ambitions he had, he only smiled. He was wont to liken himself to Guan Zhong and Yue Yi. His ability is beyond measuring.”

“I wonder,” Xuande commented, “why the Yingchuan area has produced so many great men.” “Long ago,” Still Water replied, “Yin Kui, a skilled observer of the constellations, remarked that with so many stars congregated in