

苏菲的世界

世界名著学习馆
哈佛双语导读本

Sophie's
World

双语导读

译者 [挪威] Jostein Gaarder

导读 Sparknotes
主译 张滨江

天津出版传媒集团

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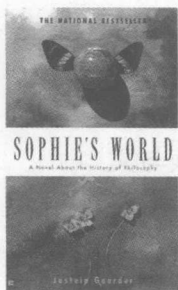
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CONTEXT



《苏菲的世界》
1996年英文版

Jostein Gaarder was born in Oslo, Norway, in 1952. His father was a headmaster and his mother was a teacher who also wrote children's books. Gaarder went to the University of Oslo, where he studied Scandinavian languages and theology. In 1974 he married and began to write. In 1981 Gaarder moved to Bergen and began to teach high school philosophy, a career that he continued for eleven years. Gaarder's early writings were contributions to philosophy and theology* textbooks and in 1986 he published his first book, *The Diagnosis and Other Stories*. He then wrote two books for children before publishing *The Solitaire Mystery*, which won the 1990 Norwegian Literary Critics' Award and the Ministry of Cultural and Scientific Affairs' Literary Prize. With the publication of *Sophie's World* in 1991, Gaarder gained international fame. *Sophie's World* spent three years as the best selling book in Norway. His first book to be translated into English, *Sophie's World* was also the top selling book

* theology n. 神学

致读者

亲爱的读者,在这个多元文化的世界里,渴望知识、钟情文学、热爱英语的你是否想过站在巨人的肩膀上摘星呢?

名著是经典传承的历史明珠,尽管岁月变迁,经典名著总是在各个时代给我们启迪和指引。哈佛双语名著导读丛书正是风行全美的经典名著导读笔记,是由哈佛学生们将名著阅读与文学学习融会贯通,编写而成的名著导读本,可谓"名著名导"。该系列精选了来自世界各国的杰出经典著作,以经典性和流行性并重的名著为素材,突出"导读"特色,以明晰的风格和地道的语言,解读名著精华和具有时代性的主题和思想。每一分册都包括著作的创作背景、人物分析、主题解析、篇章讲解、重要引文释义、作品档案,并且附有相关思考题及推荐阅读篇目。

这样的编排使你不仅仅停留在对名著内容上的了解,更可迅速、全面、深入地掌握经典名著的精华和内涵,同时也可对英语语言和文化做进一步的了解和研究。本丛书精辟、明晰的编写风格让"半天阅读一本名著"成为现实,帮你在有限的闲暇时间内享受文学,提高文学修养,同时在地道的语言环境中迅速提高英语水平,增强语言能力。

作品·溯源



乔斯坦·贾德是一位世界闻名的挪威作家，他的作品启发无数读者对于个体生命以及浩瀚宇宙的探讨。

乔斯坦·贾德 1952 年出生于挪威奥斯陆。他的父亲是位中学校长，母亲是位教师兼写儿童读物。贾德曾入奥斯陆大学学习斯堪的纳维亚语言及神学，于 1974 年结婚并开始写作。1981 年贾德迁居卑尔根，开始教授中学哲学，这一生涯持续了 11 年。贾德早期作品多为哲学及神学教科书，1986 年他出版了第一本书《贾德谈人生》。他后来写过两本儿童读物，随后又出版了《纸牌的秘密》，该书荣获 1990 年挪威文学评论家奖及文化与科学事务部文学奖。随着 1991 年《苏菲的世界》的出版，贾德赢得了国际声誉。《苏菲的世界》在挪威连续 3 年成为最畅销图书。作为作者首部译成英语的著作，《苏菲的世界》在德国、法国和英国也都成为最畅销图书。该书现已被译成 44 种语言出版，并成为 1995 年全球最畅销图书。贾德是当代最知名的斯堪的纳维亚作家之一。

in Germany, France, and Great Britain. It has been published in forty-four languages and in 1995 *Sophie's World* was the best selling book in the world. Gaarder is one of the best-known contemporary Scandinavian writers.

Sophie's World has spawned a movie, a musical, a board game, and a CD-ROM. Jostein Gaarder lives in Oslo with his wife Siri and their two sons and he now writes full-time.

Gaarder is well known for writing from children's perspectives and most of his books are for a young audience. *Sophie's World*, however, has bridged the gap between audiences of different ages. The hero of the story, Sophie, turns fifteen during the course of the novel. However, the book is subtitled "A Novel About the History of Philosophy," and in it Gaarder tackles 2000 years worth of western philosophical thought. Much of the book's popularity stems from the fact that it takes complicated ideas and presents them in language comprehensible to young adults. It has been used as a textbook in many freshman year introductory surveys to philosophy. Gaarder himself taught high school philosophy for eleven years, so he must have been extremely aware of both the pitfalls and the importance of teaching the subject. His book has received acclaim both as a novel and as a history. Gaarder's manner of treating the philosophers is extremely helpful because often each chapter focuses on a single thinker or a single line of thought. Therefore, the book can be to understand a particular philosopher. At the same time, the plot is intricately woven through the history of philosophy, and so reading the book as a novel is pleasing and gives the reader a solid grounding in the history of western intellectual thought. It is possible that Gaarder wanted to come up with a way of teaching philosophy that would not be very pedagogical*. *Sophie's World* has been popular with children and adults alike because it teaches philosophy clearly and in an entertaining manner.

* pedagogical *adj.* 适于教师的, 教学(法)的

《苏菲的世界》先后被改编为电影、音乐剧、棋类游戏,并以音像制品的形式上市。乔斯坦·贾德和妻子西瑞及两个儿子定居奥斯陆,目前专职写作。

贾德擅长以儿童的视角进行写作,其多数作品都是写给小读者的。然而,《苏菲的世界》却在不同年龄段读者之间架起了桥梁。故事的主角苏菲在小说中成长到了15岁。但是,该书副标题却为“一本有关哲学史的小说”,贾德在书中阐述了上下两千年的西方哲学思想。该书之所以广受欢迎,更多得益于它用青年人易于理解的语言诠释了复杂的思想。它被广泛用为大学一年级学生的哲学入门教材。贾德本人教授中学哲学11年,因此他一定非常清楚这门课程可能出现的问题及教授该课程的重要性。他的书无论作为小说抑或历史书皆备受推崇。贾德介绍哲学家的方式对读者帮助极大,因为他通常每一章都单独介绍一位哲学家或一种思想。因此,该书也可以用来了解某一位哲学家。同时,故事情节与哲学史紧密相连,作为小说阅读令人饶有兴致,并且还给读者提供了有关西方哲学思想史的扎实基础。贾德很有可能试图开辟一条不拘泥于条条框框的教授哲学的途径。《苏菲的世界》老少皆宜,因为它把哲学讲得清晰透彻,妙趣横生。

PLOT OVERVIEW

Sophie Amundsen is fourteen years old when the book begins, living in Norway. She begins a strange correspondence course in philosophy. Every day, a letter comes to her mailbox that contains a few questions and then later in the day a package comes with some typed pages describing the ideas of a philosopher who dealt with the issues raised by the questions. Although at first she does not know, later on Sophie learns that Alberto Knox is the name of the philosopher who is teaching her. He sends her packages via his dog Hermes. Alberto first tells Sophie that philosophy is extremely relevant to life and that if we do not question and ponder our very existence we are not really living. Then he proceeds to go through the history of western philosophy. Alberto teaches Sophie about the ancient myths that people had in the days before they tried to come up with natural explanations for the processes in the world. Then she learns about the natural philosophers who were concerned with change. Next Alberto describes Democritus and the theory of indivisible atoms underlying all of nature as well as the concept of fate.

情节·概览

在本书开篇时，苏菲·阿曼德森 14 岁，家住挪威。她开始了一门奇特的哲学函授课程。每天都会有一封信放入她的信箱，信中有几个问题；每天晚些时候，一个大信封又送过来，内装几张打好字的纸，纸上讲述的是某哲学家对先前所提问题的观点。尽管最初苏菲不知道，但后来她得知教她的那位哲学家名叫艾伯特·诺克斯。他通过其爱犬汉密士*将大信封送给苏菲。艾伯特先是告诉苏菲哲学和生活密切相关，如果我们不对我们的存在加以怀疑和思考，那我们就不算真正地活着。然后他继续讲解了西方哲学通史。艾伯特给苏菲讲了一些古代神话，那都是人类在没有得到有关世界进程的合理解释之前产生的。随后苏菲了解了关注变化的自然派哲学家。接下来艾伯特又讲到德谟克里特及构成自然界一切事物的原子论和命运的概念。

* 汉密士 原文为“hemes”，源于古希腊语，意为“了解”。

At the same time as she takes the philosophy course, Sophie receives a strange postcard sent to Hilde Moller Knag, care of Sophie. The postcard is from Hilde's father and wishes Hilde happy birthday. Sophie is confused, and moreso when she finds a scarf* with Hilde's name on it. She does not know what is happening but she is sure that Hilde and the philosophy course must somehow be connected. She learns about Socrates, who was wise enough to know that he knew nothing. Then Alberto sends her a video that shows him in present day Athens and somehow he seems to go back in time to ancient Athens. She learns about Plato and his world of ideas and then about Aristotle, who critiqued Plato, classified much of the natural world, and founded logic and our theory of concepts.

Then, as Sophie's education continues, the Hilde situation begins to get more complicated. She finds many more postcards to Hilde, and some of them are even dated on June 15, the day of Sophie will turn 15. The problem is that June 15 is still over a month away. She discovers some of this with her best friend Joanna, and one of the postcards tells Hilde that one day she will meet Sophie and also mentions Joanna. Strange things are happening that the girls cannot figure out. Sophie's relationship with her mother becomes somewhat strained as she tries both to cover up the correspondence with Alberto and to practice her philosophical thinking on her mom. Meanwhile, Alberto teaches Sophie about Jesus and the meeting of Indo-European and Semitic culture. She learns about St. Augustine, St. Aquinas, and the christianization* of Greek philosophy that occurred in the Middle Ages. By this time, Sophie has met Alberto and he begins hinting that

* scarf *n.* 围巾, 披巾

* christianization *n.* 基督教化

正当苏菲学习哲学课程的时候,她收到一张奇怪的明信片,是寄给席德·莫勒·纳格的,请苏菲转交。明信片来自席德的父亲,上面祝福席德生日快乐。苏菲困惑了,而且当她发现一条写有席德名字的丝巾后越发大惑不解。她虽然不知道发生了什么,但她确信席德和哲学课程肯定有某种联系。她了解了苏格拉底——那个聪明得能够认识到自己一无所知的人。后来,艾伯特送给她一盘录影带,录像中艾伯特到了现在的雅典,但不知怎么他好像又回到了古雅典时期。苏菲学到柏拉图及其理论体系,随后是亚里士多德——他对柏拉图进行了批判,将自然界大多数事物进行分类并建立了逻辑和我们的概念理论。

后来,随着苏菲学习的继续,关于席德的情形开始变得更加复杂。苏菲收到更多寄给席德的明信片,其中有几张日期甚至注明6月15日,即苏菲15岁生日那天。问题是6月15日要过一个多月才到。苏菲和她最好的朋友乔安一起发现了其中一些奥秘。其中一张明信片告诉席德总有一天她会遇到苏菲,并且还提到了乔安。两个女孩无法理解的奇怪事情接二连三地发生。苏菲试图掩盖与艾伯特的联系,并在妈妈身上实践她的哲学思考,这使得苏菲和妈妈的关系变得有些紧张。同时,艾伯特教苏菲有关耶稣的知识及印欧与闪米特文化的融合。苏菲学习了圣奥古斯丁、圣阿奎那以及中世纪出现有基督教文化倾向的希腊哲学。至此,苏菲已同艾伯特见了面,艾伯特开始暗示哲学和围绕她发生的一系列怪事有极为密切的联系。

the philosophy is about to get extremely relevant to the strange things that are happening to her.

Sophie learns about the focus on humanity in the Renaissance* and the extremes of the Baroque* and then Alberto focuses on some key philosophers. Urgently, he teaches her about Descartes, who doubted, and by doing so knew at least that he could doubt. They move on to Spinoza as it becomes clear that Hilde's father has some awesome power over them. Then Sophie learns about the empiricists*. Locke believed in natural rights and that everything we know is gained from experience. Hume, an important influence on Kant, showed that our actions are guided by feelings and warned against making laws based upon our experiences. But Berkeley is most important to Sophie because he suggested that perhaps our entire lives were inside the mind of God. And Alberto says that their lives are inside the mind of Albert Knag, Hilde's father.

At this point the story switches to Hilde's point of view. On June 15, the day she turns fifteen, Hilde receives a birthday gift from her father entitled *Sophie's World*. She begins to read and is enthralled*. We follow the rest of Sophie's story from Hilde's perspective. Hilde becomes certain that Sophie exists, that she is not just a character in a book. Alberto has a plan to escape Albert Knag's mind, and they must finish the philosophy course before that can happen. He teaches Sophie about the Enlightenment and its humane values and about Kant and his unification of empiricist and rationalist thought. Things in Sophie's life have become completely insane but she and Alberto

* Renaissance *n.* 文艺复兴

* Baroque *n.* 巴洛克艺术

* enthrall *v.* 迷住, 吸引住

苏菲还了解到文艺复兴时期以人性为中心以及巴洛克时期的极端做法,随后艾伯特重点介绍了一些重要的哲学家。他急切地给苏菲介绍笛卡尔,此人经常怀疑一切,这样做让他得知至少他可以怀疑。他们接下来又谈到斯宾诺莎,这时情况也明朗起来,席德的父亲有着某种能够支配他们的可怕力量。然后苏菲又接触到了经验主义者。洛克相信自然权利*并相信我们所知的一切皆从经验获得。休谟对康德影响重大,他揭示出我们的行为受感觉指引,警示人们不要依据经验制定规则。但柏克莱对苏菲来说最重要,因为他认为也许我们整个生命都在上帝的意志之中。艾伯特说他们的生命是在席德的父亲——艾勃特·纳格的意志里。

*自然权利
指天赋的、不可
转让的、不可剥
夺的理论上的权
利。

自此,故事转到席德的角度。6月15日,在席德15岁生日那天,她从父亲那里收到一本书作为生日礼物,书名是《苏菲的世界》。她开始阅读并被强烈吸引。我们从席德的角度继续苏菲的故事。席德坚信苏菲确有其人,而不仅仅是一本书中的一个角色。艾伯特计划逃离艾勃特·纳格的意志,要实现这一步骤他们必须先完成哲学课程。他给苏菲讲授了启蒙时期及其人文主义价值观,讲解了康德及其融合了经验主义和理性主义的思想。苏菲的生活彻底混乱了,但她和艾伯特很清楚他们必须想办法做点什么。要做还得等到6月15日那天晚上,席德的父亲那天回家。苏菲和艾伯特学习了浪漫主义的世界

know they must figure out a way to do something. It will have to occur on the night of June 15, when Hilde's father returns home. They learn about the world spirit of Romanticism, Hegel's dialectical view of history, and Kierkegaard's belief that the individual's existence is primary. Meanwhile, Hilde plans a surprise for her father on his return home. They rush through Marx, Darwin, Freud, and Sartre, desperate to come up with a plan to escape even though everything they do is known by Hilde's father. Then at the end of *Sophie's World*, the book that Hilde is reading, while at a party for Sophie on June 15, Alberto and Sophie disappear. Hilde's father comes home and they talk about the book, and Hilde is sure that Sophie exists somewhere. Meanwhile, Sophie and Alberto have a new existence as spirit—they have escaped from Albert Knag's mind but they are invisible to other people and can walk right through them. Sophie wants to try to interfere in the world of Hilde and her father, and at the end of the book she is learning how to do so.