

Hongloumeng and I: Living with Fiction (Recollections of a Translator) Oldřich Král

Main Discoveries from My Scholarly Research Connected with Translation of Cao Xuegin Honglou meng Marina Čarnogurská

The Red Chamber Dreams as Part of the Canon of World Literature and some Comparisons with Sorrows of the Young Werther Martin Woesler

英语世界红学研究的高潮: 二十世纪七十年代——二十一世纪初英语世界红学研究的历时性评述

干鹏飞

《红楼梦》"神仙"一词多重文化内涵在俄语复译中的体现

二十世纪以前《红楼梦》在越南传播的文化因素——兼比较《金云翘传》和《红楼梦》的传播

夏霞

浅谈《红楼梦》韩译本中的译者主体性

高旼喜

《红楼梦》波兰文翻译述略

Translation of Hongloumeng and Jin Ping Mei into Danish Vibeke Børdahl

斯洛伐克语版《红楼梦》章回目录与中文原版的对照比较

梁晨

红楼梦多义词痴情与风流的含义及解释问题

崔炳圭

海外红学性别研究中的贾宝玉 傅松洁

从中医情志角度立体解读林黛玉

张惠、肖婷

Honglou meng Topic in Popular Prints

Lucie Olivová

A Dream of Red Mansions (Hong lou meng) in the Eyes of Illustrator Dai Dunbang Daniela Zhang Cziráková

Ročník IV číslo 2

Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci

Olomouc 2014

Redakce

Vedoucí redaktor: Mgr. David Uher, Ph.D.

Členové redakční rady:

Prof. Zdeňka Švarcová, Dr., Doc. Lucie Olivová, Ph.D., DSc., Doc. Ing. Ludmila Mládková, Ph.D., Doc. Mgr. Roman Jašek, Ph.D., Doc. Ing. Miloslava Chovancová, Ph.D., Doc. Ing. Jan Sýkora, M.A., Ph.D., Doc. PhDr. Miriam Löwensteinová, Ph.D., Mgr. Ivona Barešová, Ph.D.

Adresa redakce:

Dálný východ Katedra asijských studií, Katedra aplikované ekonomie Filozofická fakulta Univerzity Palackého v Olomouci Křížkovského 10 771 80 Olomouc www.kas.upol.cz

Technická redakce a obálka: Jiřina Vaclová Odpovědná redaktorka: Mgr. Jana Kreiselová

Vydala a vytiskla: Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci, Křížkovského 8, 771 47 Olomouc www.upol.cz/vup email: vup@upol.cz

Zpracování a vydání publikace bylo umožněno díky finanční podpoře udělené roku 2013 Ministerstvem školství, mládeže a tělovýchovy ČR v rámci Institucionálního rozvojového plánu, programu V. Excelence, Filozofické fakultě Univerzity Palackého v Olomouci: Zlepšení publikačních možností akademických pedagogů ve filologických a humanitních oborech FF UP.

ISSN: 1805-1049 MK ČR E 20430

Olomouc 2014

CONTENTS

前言	
黄小明	5
Hongloumeng and I: Living with Fiction (Recollections of a Translator) Oldřich Král	6
Main Discoveries from My Scholarly Research Connected with Translation	
of Cao Xueqin Honglou meng	16
Marina Čarnogurská	16
The <i>Red Chamber Dreams</i> as Part of the Canon of World Literature and some Comparisons with <i>Sorrows of the Young Werther</i>	
Martin Woesler	31
英语世界红学研究的高潮:二十世纪七十年代——二十一世纪初英语世纪学研究的历时性评述	界
王鹏飞	45
《红楼梦》"神仙"一词多重文化内涵在俄语复译中的体现	
刘名扬	57
二十世纪以前《红楼梦》在越南传播的文化因素——兼比较《金云翘传和《红楼梦》的传播	>
夏露	70
浅谈《红楼梦》韩译本中的译者主体性	
高旼喜	79
《红楼梦》波兰文翻译述略	
唐均	96
Translation of <i>Hongloumeng</i> and <i>Jin Ping Mei</i> into Danish Vibeke Børdahl	103
斯洛伐克语版《红楼梦》章回目录与中文原版的对照比较 梁晨	114
红楼梦多义词痴情与风流的含义及解释问题	
崔炳圭	121
海外红学性别研究中的贾宝玉	

傅松洁	134	
从中医情志角度立体解读林黛玉		
张惠、肖婷	143	
Honglou meng Topic in Popular Prints		
Lucie Olivová	156	
A Dream of Red Mansions (Hong lou meng) in the Eyes of Illustrators		
Dai Dunbang		
Daniela Zhang Cziráková		
Supplementum:		
《红楼梦》第一回赏析		
孙玉明	191	

前言

黄小明

《红楼梦》是中国古典文学中的一部名著和巨著,自古至今,一直吸引着广大的中外读者去阅读和欣赏,也一直吸引着众多的中外学者去研究和探索,这其中,不乏辛勤劳作的欧洲各国汉学家们的身影。这些汉学家们凭着自己对《红楼梦》的喜爱和推崇,不惜花费几年或者几十年,将《红楼梦》翻译成自己国家的语言,再将《红楼梦》介绍给自己国家的读者,并由此带来海外红学研究的兴起和发展,仅此一点,就已经使我们非常感动。

在2014年9月,我们捷克帕拉茨基大学孔子学院借助于孔子学院总部 "孔子新汉学计划"项目(Confucius China Studies Program)的全力支持,与 捷克帕拉茨基大学亚洲语文系、中国艺术研究院红楼梦研究所和中国西南 交通大学外国语学院全力合作,在捷克共和国东部城市奥洛穆茨(Olomouc) 帕拉茨基大学成功举办了"欧洲《红楼梦》多语种译介与海外红学研究 研讨会" (The International Conference of Hongloumeng Translations in Europe)。 在时隔20多年后第二次在欧洲,第一次在捷克召开《红楼梦》多语种译介 与海外红学研究国际学术会,其目的一方面力求为欧洲相关红学专家的相 互交流提供一次难得的机会,另一方面,更希望由孔子学院给欧洲各国汉 学家们搭建一个全新的中国文化高端学术交流平台, 从而繁荣欧洲的汉学 研究, 也促进中国文化在世界范围内的有效传播和深度交融。我们非常 欣喜地看到来自中国、韩国、捷克、斯洛伐克、丹麦、瑞士、德国等7个 国家13所著名高校或研究机构的18名红学专家和研究者,大家齐聚一堂, 犹如文人雅士再聚大观园, 吟诗属对, 泼墨挥毫。参会的代表中, 包括 《红楼梦》的捷克文、斯洛伐克文、丹麦文和韩文译者,他们的首次相 聚、相识和相知为本次研讨会增添一笔斑斓的色彩。参会论文主题涉及 《红楼梦》的英、俄、韩、丹麦、波兰、捷克、斯洛伐克等7种语言译本, 完全突破了以往英译本为主的译介研究格局,对于以《红楼梦》为代表的 多种中国优秀古典小说在非通用语世界的译介和传播而言尤其具有重要意 义。

如今,欧洲《红楼梦》多语种译介与海外红学研究研讨会的论文即将在捷克帕拉茨基大学学术期刊《远东》(Dálný východ)上专辑发表,在此,感谢孔子学院总部对本论文专辑出版的资助,也十分感谢帕拉茨基大学亚洲语文系吴大伟博士(David Uher)作为主编所做的辛勤工作。

2015年3月3日 捷克奥洛穆茨

黄小明 教授 捷克帕拉茨基大学孔子学院 中方院长

HONGLOUMENG AND I: LIVING WITH FICTION

Recollections of a Translator

Oldřich Král

Annotation: This contribution provides a vivid recollection of the work and thought of one European translator of Hongloumeng; in Czech historically, onthologically, and theoretically particular rhetorical situation; as a unique experience of a distant reading of the wrecked writing of genius.

Key words: complete translation, implied reader, literariness, rhetorical situation, tongbian 通變, wrecked reading, melancholia, distant reading

"In scholarship what is crucial is knowing when to stop." (Qian Zhongshu, *Tan yi lu*; 1986)

I doubted whether my personal experience would imply any real value for others. I would not dare to conceive and entitle my contribution in this way without being reassured by a certain analogy in the recollections of our colleagues Burton Watson *The Shijing and I* (In: CLEAR, Vol. 37, 1995), and William Nienhauser *Sitting with Sima Qian* (Chinese University of Hong Kong International Conference, 2011).

1. It is true that any experience is an individual one, and every single translation is a unique and daring expedition, and as an open action full of doubts and questions it has its at least relative value.

While reading and interpreting an original text in its implied ontological, semantic and rhetorical situations we bring ourselves to the very experience of another world.

And it is only in the formula of "complete translation" that we enable our readers to enjoy a certain analogy of ontological experiences, semantic meanings, and rhetorical gestures of Chinese original through the manners and gestures of a target textual field, so that an "implied reader of mine" will enjoy it in a form that reads like a natural Czech idiom of literariness.

Of course to do it even slightly successfully means to be prepared to do it. And it looks that it has been a long way to the point at least in my case.

2. My first serious meeting and challenge with classic Chinese lyric narrative happened in the winter semester nineteen forty-nine of the second school year of my M. A. studies at Charles University in Prague. We were reading classic Chinese texts in the course of practical readings with Professor Jaroslav Průšek.

I remember we started with the Preface to Collected Poems from the Orchid Pavilion (Lanting xu 蘭亭序) from the memorable textual happening near Shaoxing on April 22, A. D. 353; and I remember that we continued reading Tao Qian's Song of the Return Home (Guiqilaici 歸去來辭, fall of the fourth century); I remember we concluded with Bai Xingjian's (白行簡ca. 775–826) short story "chuanqi傳奇" The Story of Li Wa (Li Wa zhuan 李娃傳, beginning of the ninth century).

In his reading course Prof. Průšek has been touching on the inward heights of Chinese new age lyrics. He excercised the key pieces of that lyrical metatext, pieces which were seeking the way to the new subjectivity and its intimate experience. After his return from the Far East on the eve of the Second World War Průšek joined the intellectual élite of the "Prague Linguistic Circle" the perspective of Prague structuralism and Russian formalism from which he was reading Chinese classic library with us, so reading traditional literature from the most actual perspective of the new age of Western – European literariness.

His special Prague close-readings at that time were quite unique in Sinology. I took it so – as an enthusiastic reader of Viktor Shklovskij's *Theory of Prose* and Jan Mukarovsky's *Chapters from Czech Poetics*. Frankly speaking only then, during these Průšek's readings, did I find true meaning in my Chinese studies at all, only then did I grasp what was going on, or at least what might be going on.

3. I was fascinated by *The Travels of Lao Can* (老殘游記) and much inspired by Průšek's complete translation of this "Last Chinese Fiction" into Czech (1947). And so, very early I was searching my subject of studies in this direction and from this perspective. And I have realized that among canonical works of Chinese classic fiction was one, *Rulin waishi*儒林外史, which unlike other great classic Chinese novels, up to my time, not only haven't any fuller European translation, even any abridged translation, or any other form of adaption. *Rulin waishi* lacked what according to Europeans makes a novel, lacked the main story into which frame even the most curious adopted narrative could be tucked away. And I caught it for a lagoon.

Professor Průšek accepted my proposal to write my doctoral thesis on *Rulin waishi*, and after my first presentation he accepted even the theoretical concept expressed by the subtitle "*The Formal Devices of the Classic Chinese Novel*" suggesting Shklovskij's definition of literature as a literariness, and literariness as "the sum total of all the stylistic devices employed in it".

It was a clear avowal to the theoretician , who at home – and in our country too – was well-known but slightly prohibited, and who outside his domestic intellectual area was not prohibited but totally unknown simply because of the absence of an English translation. See Hauny Saussy in *Comparative Literature in an Age of Globalization* (The Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, Baltimore 2006), p. 16: "Viktor Shklovskij unwittingly pioneered the genre in 1925 with his *Theory of Prose*, ... with the thesis of Art as Device ... Here the intellectual leanings of the Formalist critics and the object-hunger of comparative literature are in alignment, or would have been had Shklovskij's work not been lost in the fog of Russian modern history for forty years..."

Alas, while Prof. Hauny Saussy has been talking about a revealing translation of discovery from the American nineties, there existed in Prague an ingenious Czech translation of the quoted *Theory of Prose* published in the thirties (Prague 1933), and re-edited, so to say "for my generation" in 1948, translated by Bohumil Mathesius, critic, translator and poet, in addition a close friend of Průšek, and paradoxically most famous man of the Czech *Songs of Old China* (started 1925).

I was also more than anything else interested in a structure and the inner form of the fictive narrative, I was also more interested as to how the fictive narrative is done, and how it's made, and less what it's about.

At the same time the theoretical ambition of my project represented a specific return to the previous stage of narrative studies of my teacher Průšek at the end of the thirties, a specific return to his thesis *On the Structure of the Chinese Novel and Short story*, which he reported on at a special session of the Prague linguistic circle after his return to Prague from the Far East. Published in the Czech journal for linguistics and criticism *Slovo a slovesnost*, 5/1939; 4: 195–209; "O struktuře čínského románu a povídky"; transl. "On the Structure of the Chinese Novel and Short Story".)

I have to appreciate that my teacher shared my interest in spite of the fact that the domestic territory of this thinking and questioning, Prague Linguistic Circle, had been for ideological reasons half liquidated, or more precisely had been put to artificial sleep.

I have to appreciate too that my teacher also shared my conceptual idea of translation as a natural continuation and result of analytical reading, and so he accepted as a matter of course my idea of complete translation of the Wu Jingzi's novel as a natural outlet of my work.

I am sure that, doing it, he was intimately influenced by his Second World War and isolating German Occupation experience, during which the vast majority of his own translations came into being.

This is what I call a special rhetorical situation of our Czech readings and writings of Chinese literariness.

4. But from the other side, there was another, though negative but equally strong stimulation. My rather ambitious approach to Chinese fiction and to our reading and translating was just in time provoked and stimulated by John Bishop's sceptic essay *Some Limitations of Chinese Fiction* (In: *Far Eastern Quarterly* 15 (1956); 239–247.) In my youthful intolerance, I was outraged by what struck me as the extremely simplified and insensitive approach of a well-known scholar. Let me quote the opening of his article:

"One wonders what the general reading public has made of the translations of traditional Chinese fiction which have recently appeared in bookstores, in several instances in paper-bound series usually devoted to up-to-date novels of violence and vampires. Chinese colloquial fiction before the coming of Western influences certainly contains enough both of murder and adultery to give the average reader a sense of literary familiarity; but the thoughtful reader must be puzzled by an in-

definable inadequacy, by a feeling of literary promise unfulfilled, to which even the student of Chinese stories and novels must confess... Not for a century at least has the conviction prevailed in the West that a novel is a novel, as a pudding is a pudding, and that our only business with it could be to swallow it." (p. 239)

Professor Bishop continued to sum up (by him) discovered limitations with a conclusion, that these limitations in all disabled "a pudding to be the pudding"; with one curious hitch: John Bishop evidently did not know what to do with not so "retarded" HLM, according to Bishop "the one isolated specimen of psychological sophistication." (p. 247)

I had read Bishop's essay after my arrival in Peking University at the end of September 1956, in time of my other important stimulating meetings:

First, I met Professor Wu Zuxiang (1908–1998), thanks to the Dean who installed him to be my supervisor.

Second, I met Dr. Qian Zhongshu (1990–1999), thanks to J. Průšek (1906–1980) during his official visit to the Chinese Academy.

My talks with these two men and my readings and cultural travellings with their excellent student Fu Xuanzong, were my best sources of actual inner Chinese mental state and cultural experience. Though I was fully focused on *Rulin waishi* at the the very moment, especially Prof. Wu Zuxiang was the one who steadily recoured my attention to HLM too. Prof. Wu Zuxiang has taken these two novels, RLWS and HLM, in a certain existential way as complementary (Chinese) existential (one's life's) reading.

5. After my return from my China's Year of Hundred Flowers in the year 1957 I finished my thesis on *Rulin waishi*, and I have been planning a second volume of these theses, after a structural and formal analysis trying to describe the semantic gesture of that novel in its ironic formula. Průšek was of a different opinion; in his view my second doctorate thesis should be an independent work. And I came around to his view, led to the other conviction, that it is more than necessary to broaden mental backgrounds of our Chinese classic novel studies meaningfully.

Inspired by the new wave of general semiotic cultural studies including Jurij Lotman's Tartu's school with its thesis on poetry as a "centre of gravity" of "any literary production of a certain type of culture" I have started to read the "grammar of Chinese poetry", *Wenxin diaolong*. The very idea of that study was an analytic description of the classic Chinese idiom of aesthetic and poetic thought tracing it in that paradigmatic and emblematic form as Liu Xie in WXDL has given it. At Peking University I met the excellent Fan Wenlan's completely annotated edition of *Wenxin dialong* with perfect textology from the Chinese forties; and at the beginning of the sixties I experienced a perfect close-reading of the full text of all fifty chapters with Professor Lin, the Chinese lector at Charles University, Oriental Department.

All that resulted in my thesis *Wenxin diaolong: Contribution to the Description of Aesthetic Thought* in *China*, handed over to Průšek in 1968. In parallel I have been preparing an annotated translation of WXDL. Both, study and translation, with

a keynote motto from Ullman's *Semantics*: "An exact meaning of the word is found out by observing what we are doing up to it, and not by following what we are saying about it." (Stephen Ullman, *Semantics*. *An Introduction to the Science of Meaning*.)

6. A foreprint of my translation of the complete annotated *Wenxin diaolong* First Chapter had been published in the Czech literary Journal *Orientace* ("Orientation"). Belonging to a certain group of Czech intellectuals of the sixties I participated in the foundation of that Journal, that became for the next five years (1966–1970) the place of my personal program. The meaning of that program has been expressed by the title of my first article there, *Metamorphoses of values. Ideas for reflection.* (*Metamorfózy hodnot. Nápady k úvaze*, Orientace I, 1966, 3, 17–22), with the following motto in the heading of the article:

When Western people for the first time realized the existence of the Chinese novel Hong lou meng The Dream in Mansion, a certain Sir K. Gutzlaff anounced then that the novel Hung Lau Mung is a story of "a very opulent woman, the lady P'auyu, the fair damsel, the busy lady", and that this novel is nothing but "trifles,tittle tattles of the female chambre". (*Chinese Repository* 1842.) It was a pack of mistakes and nonsense among which the commutation of gender was one the pettiest. Nevertheless it would be a culpable error to believe that we, more than one century later, know much more. Only our mistakes and errors are less evident. As everything.

During the following five years I have given to my friends in *Orientace* the first chapter of an annotated *Wenxin diaolog*, some excerpts of *Master Zhuang* with an essay *Dark Light of the Very Freedom of Uncertainty*, (*Orientace*, 1967, 6); an essay on *Painting Symbol/Sign and the Measure of the World* (*Orientace*, 1970); a two-volume study on translating the Chinese poem *Poetic Translation*, *Category of Distance/Span*, and Classic Chinese Poem (*Orientace* 1967, 3–4), and so on.

My coherence and my co-living with Journal "Orientace" reminds me of David Hawkes' remark on the relation of young Arthur Waley, who – in David's opinion – "represented a junior, exotic branch of the now historical Bloomsbury Group", (From the Chinese, 1961). Reminded of David Hawkes I dare say that Orientace and its closest intellectual neighbourhood were my Prague "Bloomsbury Group"; this was my close reading circle at that time and in some ways even afterwards. I have always been seeking the true meaning of my going beyond the standard framework of Sinology with its academic "shortseeing and intricacy" (B. Watson). So everything that belonged to me belonged not only to the world of oriental studies but to the world of literature, to Czech literature, to its literary and critical thought, both its reading and writing. I have all the time been trying to involve my discourse into their discourses, to introduce my experience of Chinese literariness into their European literariness discourse. In order to get a more understanding reader, a more understanding partner in reading a new experience.

And that after all was the main idea of my *The Book of Silence* which I have been preparing at the same time. In the heading of the book I quoted Claude Roy: "The silence is not anything just simple. It is not given, it must be created." And my own

preface continued: "This book of mine is not any simple anthology of poetry, it is some sort of a text-appeal of that space, in which any Chinese poem is born and the poetry as such has its dwelling. The sum of texts gathered here is an attempt to mould a plastic map of that imaginary landscape, in which the Chinese poet stood while he was writing (or simply citing) his verse. For I have each time felt as an irreparable loss of both - European reader and Chinese verse, that at the moment of their meeting the verse does not carry on the characteristic landscape of its rise, which is otherwise unknown to our reader, because many Chinese poems are just a flash, in which for a very short while a cluster of ambiguous forms, shapes, ideas, images, meanings and feelings arise from the dusk of the subconscious and twilight of reason, without the poet's magic art being deeply sheathed. This book is thus a simple gathering of texts, in which a certain characteristic poetic attitude and philosophy of Chinese man have been created and recreated. Because it's true that even the art which is made of words – poetry – is borne from silence, and it needs silence as an air. As the silence is needed for life. If only the life has been temporarily desolated and the speech has discredited itself." (Book of Silence, Prague 1971, p. 5)

By then the new chapter of our Czech rhetorical situation of our Czech reading Chinese literature came into being. The last words of my *Preface* yet passed through censorship, the title *The Book of Silence* already didn't. Keep silence has been prohibited, and a silence has been in advance taken as an abusive allegory.

7. The Russian occupation and so-called political normalization implied my exit from University and prohibition of any publishing, including translations.

The translation of WXDL (revisited and revised) has been published after three decades (2000); a monograph has been published partly in the nineties (chapter on "Tradition and Change: *Tongbian*" (The Nature of Classicism in Wen Hsin Tiao Lung); In: *Archiv Orientální* 59/1991.

At least I have been allowed to work as a curator in the collection of Oriental arts in the Prague National Gallery. With two important effects: I have become acquainted with an "ink" aspect of Chinese lyricism on a level which was otherwise unimaginable. And what was even more important, they stripped me of all the academic, social and public rights and duties, and so they have given me the most precious things, both time and room! And I have given it all to HLM. What Professor David Hawkes had to fight within himself, I had been given as penalty. Good idea!

Including *The Book of Silence*, including *Zhuangzi Inner Chapters*, including *Shitao On Paiting* (Malířské rozpravy Mnicha Okurky, Kugua Lunhua), including *Heart Sútra, Sixth Patriarch*, which circulated among my readers in the form of the so-called "samizdat" (something as "self-print", "self-edition"). Including my studying and caring and exhibiting of the ink treasures in the Collection of Oriental Arts in Castle Zbraslav, Prague National Gallery. Even "readers of Chinese painting" need to know and live the mental framework of their "texts" in their very deep and rich relations and affinities. Cao Xueqin was a painter too.

The *Dream* became my daily reality. Everything was subordinated to it. And so it happened that my wife, my privileged editor and stylist, once remarked incidentally later on well-known words: "It's such a living with fiction." Take it literally!

8. Luckily enough our Golden Sixties had provided me with all necessities. First of all I had to solve and decide that well-known problem of that well-known variety of texts along the axis Cao – Gao, within quite rich a detailed variety of texts at my disposal at that time. There have been written countless pages which have written that and that, who has rewritten what and inserted what and why. And so it seems to be analogically legitimate to ask a translator what he has or has not translated, should or should not translate?

But what if the question just by its nature stands in another different manner because of the heart of the matter itself? What if the "uncertainty" and "unstableness" pertained to it, what if the resulting openness and incompleteness is a part of the game? The game not of the author, but of the text itself!

I wrote recently in an article about *Jin Ping Mei*, titled *Escape out of History: Details and Fragments*. In: Tradice a proměny: Mýtus, historie a fikce v Asii; David Labus, Miriam Löwensteinová, eds.; pp. 161 – 173; FF UK 2014, that JPM is a hybrid, linear causality is foreign to it, and from the very substance any linearity and causality breaks and interferes all the time.

Even David Hawkes, rather lost in thinking over that round-about of that textual studies finally concluded tolerantly: "... the incompleteness of Hongloumeng goes very much deeper than that. What we in fact have in these earlier chapters are the disecta membra of several different novels which no amount of editing can ever quite successfully reconcile one with another. To admit this is not in any way to derogate from Cao Xueqin's greatness as a writer. On the contrary, it is surely a proof of his greatness that even in its unfinished and imperfect state his novel has had the power to entrance generations of readers and hold them in lifelong thrall. Perhaps it was his very creativeness which prevented this remarkable man from completing his masterpiece; but in spite... – and so on and so on." (D. Hawkes, *Classical, Modern and Humane*, The Chinese University Press, Hongkong 1989; p. 179)

I would go over this David Hawkes' tolerance. On various occasions I have been writing on that specific, very important, exciting and inspiring aspect of Chinese lyricism, about its other concept of a form, form not as a universum and entity, but as a tensional continuum *tongbian* 通變 with an absence of firm steady border and with a moving, dynamic formula of perspective.

So I would plead for such a thesis: It is not so that HLM's writing for some known or unknown reason has not been finished, it is so that it never had to finish, it didn't need, and it even didn't want to finish or to be finished. HLM isn't great in spite of it, after all HLM is great because of it.

9. Because of this rawness we all make our way into that intimate continuum of the author and of the text, and the text never ceases to draw us into various and

everchanging intimate worlds, produced in their live heterogeneity, because another world was the intimate world of an author or authors, another world was the intimate world of his/their contemporaries, predecessors and successors... so without end.

Paraphrasing the last few words of Jurij Lotman during his last stay in Prague: "Sure, the text is ever changing, we readers don't know many facts and many realities, or we have forgotten them, but it is compensated for in a very rich way. Yes, (while reading HLM, o.k.) we do not know many details of that living style and that mentality which were the author's (Cao Xueqin's, o.k.) own and proper, or we have forgotten it as well, but on the other hand we know plenty of things and matters he never dreamt of. Yes, text is nothing dead, text is all the time changing and forever so, as with us, so long as it will stay among us.

HLM represents an infinite chain of acts of writing and reading, and through these omni-present living acts of writing and reading, re-writing and re-reading is permanently giving us insights into what is present as a duration of the passing. And of course any such insight is repeatedly associated with a certain kind of reading that which has been written. Any such insight stops the very act of writing. Any act of writing becomes a new speech due to reading only.

Translation is a way of reading after writing. Our translations give us further insights, insights into the world associated with another reading. What has been written once upon a time to become reading now becomes another writing, writing another being of the text, being continued with all its evidence of semantics, rhetoric, and situations observed from our present acute and forever unique perspective.

10. And it is the "story of this perspective of mine" that has been the very subject of my talk here, together with the story of a perspective of my readers.

Because I have noted my readers'responses to my writing, or better – perspectives of their reading:

- (a) a popular reader was curious to know further curves and folds of the narrative (our copy-typist lady urged me to send her the next amount of texts because she was curious to read anew);
- (b) some other readers in agreement repeatedly in various generations stated that HLM is something like an encyclopedia of the Chinese world for them;
- (c) and finally, there is a typical statement of a contemporary Czech critic and literary historie (of my generation) who by the occasion of the edition of first volume of my translation discovered HLM as a "Hidden Chapter of the World Novel", as an surprising and for the critic himself exciting proof of unlimited possibilities of this literary form still unknown to us, Center-Europeans, who so often indentify themselves with the very center of a world culture; there is a still another modernity unknown to us and we have to read it respectfully and attentively (Miloš Pohorský, Prague 1986)

Still, to my mind, HLM is first of all and forever a great melancholic allegory of the author's but not only of the author's intimate world. It is in that mirror of that

melancholia that time passes time. It is the allegory of passing, which is the constitutive category founding the identity of this novel.

Story of the Stone, the story of the useless and idle stone, carried into one of these many intimate worlds because of that (so ever human) desire to know, but it is – at the same time – the narrative on the illegibility of this world, of this our world, the further narrative as another story of the "wreck of reading" (Paul de Man), of which the chronic unfinished end is an emblematic aspect and expression.

It's rather curious that in the mainstream of HLM literature the concept of melancholia is not so used, though the very concept Melancholia in Western iconology has so much in common with reflection and self-reflection, with a mirror and mirroring, born in that "limpid trap" just in that place where the look into the mirror was meeting one's own self in the surface of the mirror.

11. Dear colleagues! Up to now that was my present past over. In conclusion to this talk – allow me a few words into the future of this past of mine, to my present re-visit of this past of mine, to my re-reading of my reading, re-translating of my translating.

In reality, my translation published in the late eighties had already been a revised translation, in-between reading of mine and reading of my wife Eva, in-between reading of mine and my editor Miloslav Žilina, an experienced translator himself.

The translation published in the late eighties has been a result of a multiple critical cooperation, a process in which original handwriting changed into copy-writing, text has twice been making changes on the basis of marks and remarks, comments and re-comments, contentions and accommodations, understandings and misunderstandings, agreements and disagreements.

It is this participation of a "distant view" that is needed as well as that primary close reading, the understanding of a distant reading released of the original structural thoughts and expression automatons.

And it is an another distant reading that I experience right now when I am reading and re-reading my distant translation from the perspective of the other of mine, that is – the present mine, taking heart to read it to pass it again!

It was a great experience even as a luster of a lesser one of that Great Beginning when the Brother Stone has made a heart and started writing. And why not, why not také heart once again, to read and write it again, and to pass it again.

To continue what is ever "to be continued ..."

Bibliography

BISHOP, John, *Some Limitations of Chinese Fiction*. In: Far Eastern Quaterly 15 (1956). Harvard-Yenching Institute Studies; Harvard University Press.

de MAN, Paul, *Allegories of Reading*. Stanford University Press, Stanford, Calif. 1979.

CCHAO Süe-čchin, *Sen v červeném domě I – III*. Transl. By O. Král. Odeon: Praha 1986–1988.

- Comparative Literature in an Age of Globalization, ed. by Haun Saussy. The John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore 2006.
- FAN Wen-lan, comm. *Wen-hsin tiao-lung*; 2 vols. Renmin wenxue chubanshe, Peking 1978.
- HAWKES, David, *Classical and Modern*. The Chinese University Press, Hong Kong 1989.
- LABUS, D. and Löwensteinová M. eds., *Tradice a proměny. Mýtus, historie a fikce v Asii.* FF UK Press, Praha 2014.
- NIENHAUSER, William, *Sitting with Sima Qian*. In: Translation as an Inter-cultural Action. International Conference. Chinese University of Hong Kong, Department of Translation, 2011.
- QIAN Zhongshu, *Tan yi lu* 談藝錄. Revised edition. Zhonghua shuju. Hong Kong 1986.
- SHKLOVSKY, Viktor, *Theory of Prose*, transl. by Benjamin Sher. Elmwood Park, Ill., Dalkey Archive 1991.
- WATSON, Burton, The Shijing and I. In: CLEAR, 37, 1995.

Contact address: Prof. Oldřich Král, Department of Czech and Comparative Literature, Faculty of Arts, Charles University, nám. J. Palacha 2, 116 38 Praha 1, Czech Republic; oldrich.kral@gmail.com.

MAIN DISCOVERIES FROM MY SCHOLARLY RESEARCH CONNECTED WITH TRANSLATION OF CAO XUEOIN HONGLOU MENG

Marina Čarnogurská

Annotation: Contrary to traditional Chinese narrative proses, which were written by their authors mainly for captivating amusement of their readers, Honglou meng is, (despite of its brilliant narrative), above all a very special literary formation of a wonderful kind of long story: - its author is not presenting it (to its readers) only as an interesting story, but by creating it as an especially sophisticated literary cryptogram, he tries to unravel in it, mainly for himself, the truth about his own life as well as about the life of his family in the reality of their existence in China at the end of the 17th and early 18th century. The main reason for it is seeking at once a timeless answer for why it all could happen to someone, who was thrown into the world's reality (like a stone) and is forced to survive there the life, and why it has happened just to him, an oversensitive artist and literary man, Cao Xueqin?! But his autobiographical portrait in this story is simultaneously expressed not only by one, but by a trinity of fates of its fictional heroes: by Jia Baovue's life is there created a cryptographic portrait of his own (Cao Xueqin's) carefree childhood and adolescence; in Zhen Shiyin's fate we can see his subsequent adult life in a cryptogram of the reality (after Cao's family was plunged into the emperor's disgrace) as the fate of a poor writer, who becomes because of it a great visionary and thanks to all of it he has changed spiritually into a much more valuable man; and in Jia Yucun's fate there is a portrait of his possible life which he could have lived, if those terrible matters have not happened and, therefore, if he could live his every days' life as a dignitary and a well-ranking representative of the class of high state officers of those times. However, HLM is altogether not only a special literary gem and an ingenious narrative prose, but it is intertwined with a strikingly large number of excellent poems with many different poetic forms and styles, plus its prose encompasses an enormous quantity of wisdom of the broad-minded intellectual and encyclopedic knowledge from the whole Chinese cultural heritage. It is like an amazing literary symphony of everything what an excellent literary work could accomplish and its artistic value is so much beyond the mastery of World's many other major literary works, and this brilliant literary symphony was composed only by one man, Master Cao Xueqin.

Keywords: autobiographical cryptogram, trinity of heroes, literary symphony, prose interwoven by perfect poetry, encyclopedia of Chinese cultural heritage.

In the history not only of Chinese but also of the World literature, *Honglou meng* represents a unique literary gem. However, it's a pity that the novel, though is greatly popular in China, (especially, thanks to a recent television production as well as the musical staging of the fatal love story of its protagonists Jia Baoyu and Lin Daiyu, is considered as a Chinese equivalent of Romeo and Juliet¹, albeit with a completely different outcome in comparison with that Shakespeare's one,) still has not been enough rightly noticed and considered by Western readers! Unfortunately, a main argument for such ignorance is that despite of many of its European translations, it is still not yet really sufficiently and in depth reviewed and evaluated by the World literary science in its literary-research, and even it was long time considered by Western literary criticism, (thanks to its first English translation), only as a kind of the traditional oriental narrative story, didn't even be of a kind of "soap opera"!

Till now this story is included from the point of view of a general literary analysis on the top of a complex of the traditional Chinese narrative novels, (mainly on the basis of the fact that in a comparison to other Chinese classic novels it was written as the latest one, thus only in the 18th century) and, therefore, it is automatically considered to be a climax of a process of creating classical Chinese narrative long stories. However, this is only a very general assessment, and as such one it would not yet be the sufficient scientific reason to be automatically considered as a Chinese or a World literary masterpiece. To be truly considered on a global scale as one of the top literary works of writers who are able, thanks to their literary and artistic genius, to create a real literary gem in the history of the world literature, it must meet, of course, also many other much more important criteria of its literary quality.

During my (with some breaks) over 30-year involvement with HLM: first at the time of its translation (1978–1990), then during the preparation for printing a repeated proofreading (1998–2003) and ultimately research work of a deep literary analysis (2000–2009) centered on its text, I had an opportunity to come to the cognition that it is an extremely original literary work which intensified not only my personal admiration towards its creator, but also resulted in growing a professional belief about the importance of this work for the overall world culture, and thus not only for the Chinese but also for the World literary heritage. Maybe we should finally

¹ For example, in 2011in Beijing I attended a currently best opera staging of the main story of this novel, presented there by a classical opera-ensemble from Changsha, to an audience which for this show even far exceeded the capacity of the Beijing theater hall of traditional Chinese opera, and thus for many seats in the hall tickets were not sold for the whole performance but only for a part of it. Therefore, ushers during the performance, after some sequences fetched some visitors and placed in their seats new ones, and the first ones without any protests left the hall. However, they then waited in the lobby and after the performance, when there started in the hall a standing ovation, they all re-entered to the hall and many of them chanted enthusiastically (even though the main hero, young boy Jia Baoyu, was played by a female actress-vocalist): "Baoyu, wo ai ni! Baoyu -u -u , wo ai ni-i-i-i!!!" (Baoyu, I love you!), in the almost unending ovations. And this was in Beijing, where I had previously experienced for many years the traditional Chinese opera performed always to a half-empty hall, where in addition to Japanese tourists and a few Europeans, there were only a few Chinese, mainly old visitors.

wise up that for the civilizing and cultural enhancement of our world is not enough just to appropriate from traditional Chinese heritage only Chinese porcelain, silk or gunpowder, etc., but it is much more necessary to expand our cultural horizon particularly still to the little known to us Chinese intellectual and literary values, and it is just this novel that offers to the reader such really ingenious literary contribution.

When I first took up this novel into my hands, I considered it just as the same kind of a narrative story as was typical in those times for China's entertainment talk and writing. However, the deeper I read into the text and hereby the better I got to know (thanks to my scholarly research) the details of Cao Xueqin's life and at last the tragic fate of his family, I understood that this whole story was not written for an entertainment or only to be an artificially made-up love story, but that it is a very brilliantly created literary cryptogram of some concrete human lives in which its writer is searching mainly for an answer of his own understanding why the fate of his family turned out in its real life so tragically?! Because of such discovery I am sure that it was not written primarily for readers but first of all really for the author's own orientation into what has just happened to his family². And moreover I read it, in its final analysis I understood that it is also furthermore a very important philosophical work in which are shrouded into an epic form some essence ideas that reveal with a timeless truthfulness about a man and his social life (not only in China but everywhere in the world). Therefore, it is not only a touching life settlement of Cao Xueqin's fate and the fate of his family transformed into the Jia family's story, but at the same time it is a beneficial textbook of human life for everybody, who is like Baoyu "to be a heavenly Stone snapped into the life, and changed by it into an acknowledgeable person", and hence also for the today's men. So even nowadays, the novel still has much to say to modern readers about the truth of human life regardless of where they live, and though in comparison to Cao Xueqin's life they live already in quite different social reality, or whether they have grown (in comparison to him) from quite alien cultural and social roots. It is a textbook of life-philosophy transformed into the long narrative story, mapping out the truth about a man, regardless of time and space, or the style of life in which anyone, just reading this book, lives.

Based on the knowledge, gained during the time of my translation and of my scholarly research of this novel, I want in this paper briefly describe all what I at least consider from the literary point of view to be really its exceptional value and thanks to what this work as only one of its kind can be for us not only a great literary and artistic surprise, but how it can even highly enrich our worldview as well as our spiritual quality:

1) Unlike traditional Chinese and global narrative prose by which their authors were amusing their listeners or readers, Cao Xueqin's *Honglou meng* is (despite its brilliantly captivating narrative) a very atypical kind of literary creation, and even at

² Master Cao Xueqin despite such magnificent work, did not write in his life anything else, and more over he did not use writing this work for the purpose to earn an everyday living, even not trying to find in his lifetime a publisher for this novel. All this confirms that he really did not write the novel because of the public but at the time of his work exclusively and principally mainly for his own life orientation and self-discovery.

the time of its writing it was already timelessly "modern"². Its author does not speak to his readers only a gripping narrative story, but he creates in his literary activity quite cleverly a special literary cryptogram, by which he tries - though in his time initially only for himself – to dissect the truth about his life and the life of his family lineage (cryptographically transformed into the fictional Jia family). Through that process he does not input the autobiographical features only into one main hero of the story, the young boy Jia Baoyu, but he reveals his whole autobiographical cryptogram into an ingenious autobiographical coexistence of a trinity of heroes: Jia Baoyu 賈寶玉(symbolically a miraculous heavenly jade) – Zhen Shiyin 甄士隱(this name homophones with meaning "The real facts are hidden in3 - Jia Yucun 賈雨村 (this name homophones with meaning: "a fictitious narration of a possible reality"), in which Jia Baoyu represents there a portrait of Cao Xuegin's early childhood and his youth; the literati Zhen Shiyin represents Cao's real adulthood (even though Zhen Shivin's life story is placed there at the beginning of the novel, it is a cryptographic portrait of the later part of Cao Xueqin's life, when he was already the prototype of a poor and unsuccessful literary man, who eventually lost everything in his life, even his only child³!); and Jia Yucun in this novel represents Cao Xuegin's potential adulthood, if the fate of his family would not turn into such tragedy!

But what about Jia Baoyue's final fate, because he is profiled in *Honglou meng* from Cao Xueqin's carefree and happy early youth, thus as soon as the Cao family had fallen into a hopeless poverty, the life of such a hero (just because the novel is autobiographical!) could not continue as the fate of a still rich and successful person. Thus this young hero is forced to disappear from the story! So in the last part of this novel remain functional in its reality only the two last heroes from that trinity: Zhen Shiyin and Jia Yucun! Baoyu is removed from the story really originally: – in a blizzard at a lonesome countryside, seeing it all by his father, he is *dragged off* from the novel by two mysterious monks somewhere into an unreal nothingness, (as otherwise Jia Baoyu, in accordance with Cao's life reality would have been forced to change his life there in the story into a completely different fate stemming from terrible existential problems of poverty and a complete loss of his high social status).

Another Cao's self-portrait, literati Zhen Shiyin, living in this story in the same time-space as Baoyu, though as a quite different person, (but both represent the dual fates of one and the same life prototype, the author himself) is also brilliantly used by Cao Xueqin for creating inside the introduction of this novel an original and very dramatic plot: – approximately fifty years old (thus as old as Cao Xueqin at the time of his writing <code>Honglou meng!</code>) and originally adequately educated and financially secured literati Zhen Shiyin, is accidentally acquainted with a young student Jia

³ Cao Xueqin in his real life lost his son only one year before his own death, so eventually could be presumed that the first chapter of the novel he wrote in the time of finishing the story of that novel, but as Honglou meng is a cryptographic literary fiction, in which everything must be a little different, his literary prototype Zhen Shiyin there did not lose an adult son (as he himself) but a very young little daughter, who in accordance with Cao's ingenious sense for a dramatic plot was transplanted in the story into an another personal identity with quite new name, specifically as a concubine of Jia Baoyu's cousin Xue Pan.

Yuchun (perfectly ideal prototype for an eventual Cao Xueqin's fate, if the social conditions of his family would not turn into a tragedy), enthusiastically donates all his savings to this young man so that Jia Yzcun is able to attend the state exams in the capital and to start his promising bureaucratic career. (Subsequently there will happen to Zhen Shiyin such things that completely change his life and from HLM's 2nd Chapter there it is no longer the story of Zhen Shiyin, thus the story of the author's present reality, but a story of a young boy named Bao yu實玉, and just before it Zhen Shivin dreams about the Heavenly stone (baoyu), (in our current term: "a Space meteorite), that it was transformed in Heavens, through Buddhist-Taoist mystical practices, into a real living entity, as a boy born into a wealthy family where he will later spend the whole his youth. But Zhen Shiyin in the meantime will run off from his home with a wandering monk and the storyline of the novel begins to take place somewhere in quite else story's reality, and from the next chapters it is no longer the story of Zhen Shiyin (thus a story of the author's manhood's reality, but as a story of a "heavenly stone", miraculously metamorphosed into that young boy, born in a rich Chinese family, similar like Cao's family in former times). The reader is at that moment yet unaware that this is actually still the life story of the same person, but now no longer in Zhen Shiyin's but already in Baoyu's version (Such turnover of storyline is typical only now for a modern screenplay!). So instead of the real continuation of a normal biographical narrative, the Zhen Shiyin's story radically fades out from his detail story's reality and continues at once only as a background image of the story of the fate of a carefree child and later the adult Baoyu, (because also Cao Xueqin in his youth lived his life in quite different living conditions than it was later at the time of his manhood). For the World literature in the 18th century it is a completely modern way to build the plot of the story, really resembling only a modern film script rather than a classic epic novel written in that century, and thus Honglou meng is also from this point of view an ingeniously excellent masterpiece of the World literature without any other similar analogy in its history!

And because in the life of Cao Xueqin there remained later only a plain room and the fate of an impoverished writer, the years of his possible prosperous manhood (if the fate of his clan did not turn so tragically) author cryptographically reincarnated into a fictional form of a state officer, called: Jia Yucun. Thus is a portrait of Cao Xueqin, how he would live in his real life, if his family and hence his living conditions were not destroyed by the former imperial power: – after passing the state examinations he would probably live a similar life as Jia Yuchun, sometimes in a position of a successful high state officer and at other times unsuccessfully accused by imperial power for bribery or embezzlement, and then once again pardoned by the same state power, just as at that time the majority of civil servants lived in China. But even though the real fate of Cao Xueqin, served him the poorer version of only a fate of an impoverished writer who was most of the time without an adequate subsistence, he became at last convicted (cryptographically through thinking of Zhen Shiyin) that wealth and material luxury may not lead to an actual happiness in life. Surely for that reason Cao Xueqin lets this one from his autobiographical trinity,

(the high officer Jia Yucun), in the last 120th Chapter of Honglou meng (on the way to his birthplace after a general amnesty!) to meet with seemingly desolate-looking Zhen Shiyjin and to evaluate at that occasion both these different alternatives of his fate. And here it suddenly appears that from his point of view there is more valuable not the Jia Yucun's life-perspectives but that one of Zhen Shiyin's way of life, which turned him into a spiritually much more valuable person. Moreover, commenting on Baoyu's life (and thus on his own youth) writer explains through the mouth of his, in other life circumstances potential alternate Jia Yucun, this memorable sentence: "... I would never have thought that this (pampered young) man will end up like this! 再不想此人寬有如是之决绝!" By this sentence Cao Xueqin expressed some considerable assessment about his own viability. The carefree and comfortable youth in the big circle of his highly honorable family has definitively ended and for him started a completely different life, for which he was not prepared before, but this very different life refused his own individuality into a much more valuable human personality! Though here definitively ended for him the possibility to live like Jia Yucun, and all what is actual in his life began to be similar to the fate of Zhen Shiyin, his "dream" is ending positively: - as not only fictive story about a comfortable human life, but mainly as a real autobiographical cryptogram which is able to help not only him to understand a lot about the real value of human life but maybe also as the story which is ready to enlighten its readers on this most important human truth! 2) Even from the point of its literary genre (in comparison with other world novels) is this Cao Xuegin's one quite unique. To its defense I wish to use just one comparison: an each one individual literary style or an art-form of the world of literature can be compared in music to playing a different musical instrument. Chopin was masterfully composing and playing sonatas and concerts on piano, Liszt or Paganini on violin, etc., similarly as many Chinese musicians are masters in playing on various Chinese musical instruments, but no musician is a brilliant master of all the instruments all together, (though both, the Europeans and the Chinese, can all be virtuosos in playing many sorts of various world musical instruments). The literary production in the Western cultural tradition can be described as a production of authors playing everyone mainly on one instrument: - in writing it means that someone in his or her specific creative area is a master mainly in prose, or mainly in poetry, or drama, or another kind of literary styles, but Cao Xueqin's Honglou meng is in comparison with their production a huge and masterful symphony composed for an orchestra of many different instruments. So in this case it is a literary masterpiece, sui generis in the world, which represents within itself a vast amount of perfect cohesion of many literary styles and arts of prose as well as an exceptionally perfect poetry, onally interwoven with a vast quantity of professional, technical and encyclopedic knowledge and information from all kinds of traditional Chinese life. It is an equivalent of an ingenious musical symphony, played by many important instruments, and at the same time a perfect encyclopedia of Chinese culture, all accomplished only by one author! In such case also its translator must be like the finest conductor at an interpretation of, for example, Beethoven's symphony: - in the translation wanting

perfectly interpret all its variety, he (or she) must be in the process of translation a master in all these literary styles, representing also a perfect alignment with the top wisdom of Chinese culture, to be able to interpret this literary "symphony" in a European language really marvelously. Because translation of Honglou meng could not be only a good sinological translation. It ought to be at the same time also an artistically perfect translation of the highest literary quality! It means that translator had not to be only a good sinologue but also an excellent prosaic, poet, philosopher and encyclopedist of Chinese culture, all in one. (Also for me it was not easy to rise into such expectations. From 1978 until the years 2001-3 I fought again and again with the text of my translation of Cao Xueqin's novel, and thus often "what I weaved through the day, at night I again and again unstitched (or ripped apart), of course not as "Penelope waiting for Odysseus" but in my case in that time waiting for creating it artistically still much better! All styles and literary art forms that are presented in Honglou meng ought to be reconstructed by European means in such translation, of course, not slavishly but by searching adequate literary accommodations for them, because the translator has to have not only the good artistic sense but also a strong patience to correct it again and again, till it is artistically really perfect and equal to the ingenious form of Cao Xueqin's Chinese original. In my case I transplanted all Cao Xueqin's Chinese styles and artistic forms into Slovak literary forms by so regardful way that my translation, I hope, is a perfect symphony played at the highest level of the Slovak words' orchestra, from which its listeners = (readers) would experience the same delight and joy as the Chinese readers = (listeners) at the concert of words and the literary forms of its Chinese original. It means that every translator has an obligation really masterfully to transform all the different Chinese styles and literary forms of its Chinese original into Slovak (or English, etc.) equivalents in such high level to become also in his translation a symphony of all kinds of literary styles, able to be a commensurably perfect mix of prose and poetry with its responsible philosophical charge and wise Chinese worldview, all truthfully decoded there into Slovak (or another European language).

The whole story is in its Chinese original stylistically and literary composed into (for that time) truly unusual literary form. Such style of composition would be more characteristic for a "modern film script" or "the script for a TV series", and not for the classic novel! No one of *Honglou meng*'s 120 chapters is a single sequel of a compact epical unit of the linear epical plot (so typical for chapters in European classic novels), but leaping ahead of his time and ahead of all literary works in the World created before right to the times when the modern filmography was developed (thanks to the Russian film genius Eisenstein, who was the first to develop an artistic expression called "the film language", in the West used thus in the past only in film!), Cao Xueqin created his story's reality by using different dissections of the plot sequences, and by an ingenious visualization of emotions (e.g., in the 87. Chapter when Baoyu and nun Miaoyu secretly observe and comment on Daiyu's strong emotional state, expressed by her singing and playing the zither in combination with the perfect poetry of her song!) as well as by many other excellent artistic

components⁴, similarly creating some dramatic expressions also by masterful use of a visual tangle of narrative, which was not known in the Western literature until the 20th century. At the same time there is every chapter intertwined into several completely different story lines running side by side (e.g., in the 1st Chapter with this form narrates a tangle of four different sequences; in the 2nd Chapter three; in the 3rd Chapter four; in the 4th Chapter also four; in the 5th Chapter three; in the 6th Chapter two; in the 7th Chapter four; in the 8th Chapter three; in the 9th Chapter three; etc., and it continues in all its 120 chapters in such original way of its knotty literary composition!). Such a method can be found in Western literature really only in modern literary works! Cao Xueqin even more, thanks to ingenious visual possibilities of Chinese ideographic fonts, creates his novel as if using with "camera" some visually-figurative expressions of vivid images running in front of the readers' eyes as in a (film's) moving reality. (By the way, it is interesting that in Eisenstein's estate there are some archival materials confirming that his special method of "film language" was inspired originally by Chinese ideographical scripts and their visual symbolism.)

3) Cao Xueqin's exciting and a thrillingly dramatic as well as masterfully cryptographic autobiographical story is composed (in its aggregate) into a unique literary form for which is typical its unique characteristic: into a long and very patulous epic novel are highly functionally incorporated many poems (not only single ones but also whole collections of poetry of the highest quality of many very different poetic styles, (thus after a wonderful introductory poem-song about the ghosts世人都晓 神仙好in the 1st Chapter, there is in the 5th Chapter a continuous composition of a collection of poems-opera arias under its title The Dream about a Red Pavillion (Honglou meng), predicated at the beginning of this chapter by a folk song about love春梦 (My spring love...) as well as by a long, highly melodically engraved poem about an apparition of a mythical fairy, after what follow short epigramsquatrains of a brilliant poetic abbreviation about the twelve Beauties, and later the above mentioned collection of poems - opera arias *Honglou meng*; in the 17th - 18th Chapters into a witty dramatic and meaningfully embedded epic text are filed poetic couplets as the names, as well as some short hymns, connected to the various places and buildings in the new "Garden of an Embracing Panorama大观 园" established in Jia family's residence; in the 22nd Chapter there is a collection of puzzles with funny punchline in each of them, framed into the perfect quatrains; the 28th Chapter includes an exuberant collection of songs, epigrammatic couplets and parallel quatrains on the themes: when is a woman the saddest, when is she the most weeping, when the happiest and when the most friskily, and all this varied poetry is masterfully embedded into a stylistically functional, brilliant prose; in the 37th -38th Chapters there is (after a letter-literary essay written in the parallel style) the collection of lyric poems, composed in honor of the first sakuras' flowering as well as also in honor of chrysanthemums. All these poems are composed within the frame of this chapter by various novel's heroes, therefore, are written also in clearly different

⁴ Written in its Chinese text by visually talkative ideographical scripts.

poetic quality, depending on the poetic endowment of a particular poetic ability of their composers, and so this must be taken also into account in their translations, i.e., Lin Daiyu's poems are of the highest poetical quality, and must be similarly perfectly composed also in their translations, while in all other poems some composing errors were incorporated into them, that must be visible also in their translations, as later in this chapter their makers assess and criticize each other for it; in the 45th Chapter there is the most beautiful poem of the novel *Honglou meng*, Lin Daiyu's magnificent poem On a rainy autumn night staying at the window秋窗风雨夕written by Cao Xueqin as a yin-yang poetic parallel to Zhang Zhishi's poem On a spring moony night near the river; in 50th and 51st Chapter there is a collection of some special octonary poems in honor of a blossoming plum's twig as well as ten puzzles - quatrains in honor of various Chinese historical heroes and events; in 64th Chapter is implanted into its prose a collection of five quatrains on a memory of five interesting Chinese historical heroines; in the 70th Chapter there is first of all a masterfully melodic song-poem celebrating peach flowers, and then, moreover, six other poems-songs composed for various in that time popular Chinese melodies; in the 76th Chapter there is a highly original long poem (made at the occasion of Jia family celebrating an autumn full moon night) folded in a corporate entertainment of many different makers of its poetical couplet, participating in it one after another; and then in the 78th Chapter is at first a long historical poem about a courageous woman – Colonel Lin Seniang林四娘, and subsequently the most supreme literary composition of this novel, the long Baoyu's hymn in honor of a goddess of all hibiscusses 芙蓉女儿 诔, a special literary composition, presenting many kinds of Chinese literary essay in parallel style, composed by a patchwork of several excellent literary forms of various literary structures of this genre; finally in the 87th Chapter there is a brilliant Lin Daiyu's song of mourning for her beloved 风萧萧兮……, consisting from four poetically highly ingenious octonaries.

For the majority of the World poets, each of them has a characteristic and particular type of poetical style of composing, while in Cao Xueqin's *Honglou meng* there is this large amount of very different kinds of the poetic collections as well as the individual poems or songs, written only by one single author composing them in all sorts of Chinese poetical styles, all of the highest quality (also in imitating poetical mistakes when composing them in the story by the very young novel's heros!) This author is thus a really ingenious composer of poetry as well as, of course, also of the prose! It's really wonderful, that whole this quantity of many various literary forms is composed by the same man, an original writer, Master Cao Xueqin!

Of course, all styles and literary arts that are presented in *Honglou meng* ought to be reconstructed for European apperception only by the means of its translation, but not slavishly! They must be transformed from Chinese original into its European translation by searching an adequate accommodation of them, because it ought to be, of course, also in the European language a literary gem. So their translator needs to have not only a good artistic sense for its text but also a strong patience to correct it again and again till it is artistically really perfect and equal to the ingenious form

of Cao Xueqin's original expression. (Thus I also struggled to transplant all the Cao Xueqin's Chinese artistic styles and literary forms into our Slovak literary forms in such a way my translation to become, as I hope, too a symphony of words played at the top level of Slovak language's orchestra, from which its listeners = (readers) will have a similar delight and joy as the Chinese readers = (listeners) at the literary concert of its Chinese original. For that reason I was forced perfectly to transcode all the different literary styles and forms in terms of its Chinese original into its best European equivalents! (In my opinion it is forced to do also any other translator, when he want to convey into English, German, and etc. European language this symphony of all kinds of literary art and styles of their top quality of the perfect mix of prose and poetry of many various Chinese kinds of literary forms, thereto having inside it also a responsible philosophical charge of the original Chinese worldview, correctly decoded into the terms of European thinking.

4) One of the most complicated problems, however, relating to scholarly research of Honglou meng, is the question of the authorship of several (especially of its forty last) chapters. Thus mainly the question, which parts of the text of the 120 chapters long novel had been or not had been written by Cao Xueqin? As the novel was not published during Cao Xueqin's lifetime and even long after his death (1763) in the year of 1793 there circulated among his relatives, friends and a few other enthusiastic readers only few different manuscripts of the novel, (some with only more than the first 27, other with at the most 80 chapters), thus Cao Xueqin's authorship of the last 40 chapters (which have been included at last into the first its book publication in 1793) has been for a long time strongly doubted and officially it was attributed to the Editor in Chief of the first book editions, literary Gao E. This view officially still persisted even in the 80's of the 20th century, thus around the time when I began to translate its text and to devote my attention to its research. In that time it was an open question, which compelled many experts on this novel to utilize also many various modern approaches to their searching for an answer. Even in 1986, Joint Publishing Co. in Hong Kong published a result of Bing C. Chan's linguistic and statistical-mathematical research, using that time's computer technology, by which he seeks to ascertain whether the texts of the 1st - 40th chapters (A), 41st - 80th chapters (B), and 81^{st} – 120^{th} chapters (C) highly differentiate in the number of occurrences of certain selected words, as he followed a theory that every literary creator has his own, in comparison with the others, different stylistically-expressive vocabulary, and thus if the texts were written by two different authors, this could be essentially distinguished on the basis of a statistically-linguistic comparison in their (typical for everybody) selection of words. Bing C. Chan searched (thanks to computer algorithms) whether the texts of these three groups respect each other on the lexical homogeneity or vice versa there can be found a mutual heterogeneity. Despite of maximum effort of his research Mr. Bing C. Chan was forced at the end to state that "throughout the three text groups (A, B, C.) of The Dream there has been found homogeneity of authorship" although he still hopes, "that perhaps in future a further study of this kind dividing the text of The Dream into smaller groups....

for statistical comparison would probably produce an even more convincing result than the present study has done." 5

In the meantime, (from the beginning of 90s of the 20th century) the conditions for collecting more copies of the original Honglou meng's text became to be in China still much and much better and thus its scholarly research has radically improved. It covered also the question of the authorship of the particular numbers of its chapters. In 1997 year, during my visit of the HLM Research Institute of Chinese Academy of Art, I was informed by its experts there, that only one right original of Cao Xueqin's work from his lifetime is available, but it contains only the first 60 chapters of the text and even that one is not in China but in Russia, (archived now in St. Petersburg)⁶. It is an engrossment, written by some different calligraphic styles of its copyists, therefore presumably it is not the manuscript of the really only Cao Xueqin's handwriting. Though in this copy there are made at some pages in its margins some textual insertions (maybe by the hand of Cao Xueqin himself), there is retraced from this copy (at least in the case of these 60 chapters) how looked the ultimate text of Cao Xueqin's manuscript of this novel in its original stage, (long before Gao E's later editoring). Meanwhile, however, there was found in China another manuscript of the novel from the time of author's life, titled: "A redly blushing notes of an Ink Stone from his solitary study room" (脂砚斋重评石头记甲戌本Zhiyan zhai zhong pingshi touji jia xu ben), which includes inside the black calligraphic handwriting many interesting notes as well as also many quite long remarks with some opinions on specific parts of that text and they all are written with red Chinese ink. (Of course, there are not only critical comments, but also some praises like "well done好句!", etc.) The author of these notes and commentaries is Cao Xueqin's younger brother Cao Tanchun 曹棠 村. It's a pity that this manuscript includes only the first twenty-eight chapters of the novel, nevertheless it is clear from it that the text of these commentaries and notes written in red ink is the handwriting of the author's younger brother Cao Tanchun, and thus the text written in black Chinese ink is most probably a fair copy of Cao Xueqin's first original form of novel, written by its author before making the text known to anybody in public. But when comparing that text written in the black Chinese ink with the same parts of the novel in today's copy, we see that that first version of its later official text is shorter and much stricter than its final version, published in 1793. Thus probably under an impression of these comments and remarks written there by his brother, Cao Xueqin later made yet in the text some later lexical, stylistic

⁵ See: Bing C. Chan: *The Authorship of The Dream of the Red Chamber*, based on a computerized statistical study of its vocabulary, Joint Publishing Co., Hongkong, 1986, 143 pages. (A similar analysis was made in more than ten years later, and thus by much more advanced computerized mathematically statistical techniques, by Albert Marenčin, a student of Mathematical department of the Faculty of Natural Sciences of Comenius University in Bratislava, and he reached a similar result, and thus concluding that in this Cao Xueqin's manuscript is not a fundamentally different lexical and stylistic choice of words in its last forty chapters in comparison with used words in the previous 80 chapters of the novel.

⁶ This copy is yet under the title *Story of Stone (Shitou ji* 石頭記), and in the past it was taken away from China by some Russian sinologists.

and literary changes and extensions. (However, it is interesting that all his brother's notes were addressed mainly to the text of his prose not of his poetry!) His poetry is also in this most original version of the creation of his novel (except for some small transformation of few ideographical changes in its characters) exactly the same! It creates in me an impression that Cao Xueqin was in his soul much more an ingenious poet than only a novelist. He wrote an interesting prose, but still he had a more masterful faculty for expressing his literary imaginations in a poetic short cut than in the stylistically longer epic sentences and their story-complexes. (Maybe, it was one from the other reasons which triggered in him a need to give the text for a review, and thus he let it to assess by his younger brother!)

But eventually a much more substantial extend and improvement of his prose was made thirty years after his death by its final editor, literati Gao E, as it is evident from another discovered copy of *Honglou meng*, titled乾隆抄本百廿回 红楼梦稿 (Ganlong ben chao bainian Honglou meng hui gao), with many Gao E's interventions⁷ implanted into the whole long text of Cao Xueqin's original prose!) These alterations are mainly in prose! In poetry they are absolutely minimal! Poetry also in this version (corrected by Gao E) remained the same, only with minimum Gao's changes written into some its ideographical forms! Thus Chinese scholars currently have available the original of *Honglou meng* made in the time of Gao E's final editorial work when preparing Cao Xueqin's novel into its print. (It has been copied now in China into 27 large workbooks of its xerox-copies, which contain the text of all 120 chapters of the novel. It is titled as Ganlong ben chao bainian Honglou meng hui gao, so "The fairest and most complete manuscript of the one hundred and twenty chapters of the Dream about the Red Pavilion". Although its handwriting is not very refined from the point of its calligraphic beauty and readability, already from the very first page of the text, and throughout the whole manuscript written by the same hand, there are many literary invasions into author's original text, inscribing into it new inserts of words as well as some parts or even many whole new sentences, and all of them are included in the published form of today's known manuscript of *Honglou meng*. Though it is not the very final form of today's known text of HLM, as before the final release of the novel Gao E probably yet made some additional small corrections of the text, especially regarding an exchange of certain ideographical characters or its components, but it is basically the main text of the Chinese version of *Honglou meng* as we know it today from all its Chinese later editions and publications. This text of the (above mentioned) copy of HLM is no longer by Cao Xueqin's hand shapely written manuscript, but probably Gao E's hand written working copy of the text, because it is a shorthand in difficult to read writing, not intended for readers but just only as the editor's working copy, ruthlessly corrected. (It is interesting that after Gao E's editorial operation on the first double page of the 1st chapter, subsequent pages of its eighteen chapters (and even 22 chapters) are almost without interferences, thus is possible that thanks to the observations of Cao Xueqin's younger brother, this section of final version of

⁷ One page of the copy of which on the first totle page there is an engram of the Gao E' seal.

the novel was rewritten already by Cao Xueqin himself, and so Gao E satisfying with it, let it in this his working copy already without any interventions.⁸

An argument that the last forty chapters of the novel (which during the life of the author were unknown by the public) are not Cao Xueqin's, and that they were written by Gao E, I reject not only because such claim was not confirmed by the statistically mathematical linguistic computer experiment, but especially because even the last 40 chapters had to be written only by such an author who himself survived the life in his family (literary transformed into the fictive family Jia) before and after its havoc on his own skin! But Gao E in this case absolutely wasn't familiar with the fate of Cao's family in that its concrete reality, and thus he couldn't by himself work up it into the text of an adequate literary value. So, why the text of these chapters didn't appear in public until this novel was published in 1793? The only explanation for it is the fact that the text of this last part of the novel had been, from the point of view of an actual imperial power, in the earlier times politically too touchy as it incriminated the imperial power from the cruel reprisals against the Cao's (alias Jia) family, that family which in the past maximally submissively served to the imperator of Qing dynasty! There was a possible apprehension that not only the author, but every Chinese reader who owned or spread the novel could be accused of subversion against the Manchurian imperial power! Thus the complete 120 chapters' version of the novel couldn't been spread in any earlier times with impunity, and thus the complete copy of the 120 chapters could survive from those earlier times, probably, only abroad9. But in Gao E's times the actual fate of Caos was already out of public mind and the story was understood, maybe, only as a mysterious story of a fictional Jia family, without any risk of understanding by its readers as an actual testimony of the cruel sanctions and confiscation of property of this concrete Chinese family. Therefore, a copy of the original of the last 40 chapters of the Cao Xueqin's 120-chapters long manuscript survived in China before Gao E discovered and published it, only in a strong concealment and security from the point of its free exposure.

My conclusion regarding the question of the authorship of *Honglou meng* is, that the concept of the basic text of the novel, (regardless of the fact that there were later made into it several lexical and stylistic interventions), is from the point of its authorship conceptually united in its epical building from the beginning to the end of its manuscript, and many episodes there correlate with a specific evidence of Cao

⁸ Thus, if the text only of these eighteen first chapters would be compared by the statistical mathematical computer method with the text of all the next chapters, presumably it could discover lexical differences between the text written in all its sentences exclusively only by Cao Xueqin himself and the further text mixed already with the later Gao E's extension made by him in coediting of the whole Cao Xueqin's original manuscript.

⁹ In China National Library (Guojia tushu guan) in Beijing there is archived an important copy of HLM, which was given to China between 1958–1960 by Mongolia, from the estate of one Mongol prince who lived in time of Cao Xueqin's life, and the copy is already a 120 chapters long copy of The Story of Stone, without Gao E's editorial changes. Thus by this historical evidence it is proven that also already before Gao E's publishing this novel, there existed the entire story consisting of 120 chapters as we know it now, only not in such stylistic smoothness that was made later by Gao E.

Xueqin's personal life and the life of his family as well as Cao's ancestors, which Gao E couldn't know. (Nor the reason why Jia Baoyu must have been removed from the reality of the novel and why there could remain only the two another survivors of the hero's trinity, state officer Jia Yucun and by life enlightening literary man Zhen Shiyin,) This important story affair could be envisioned by the author of this autobiographical cryptogram only inside his own mind! And thus literati Gao E couldn't understand and express it in the novel so authentically reasonable, as it was written only by its real author-surviver himself). Really only Cao Xueqin could envision all the particular descriptions of events of the life in the inner space of the Cao family and to describe them so ingeniously realistic. They, therefore, had to be conceived in the novel only by the author himself. After all, if it was invented and written by Gao E, there would not be found in it the obvious autobiographical parallels with the real facts from the times of Cao family, and of course, there was also no logical reason to remove the main hero, Jia Baoyu, from the story before its ending.

Thus to ascribe authorship of the last 40 chapters of the novel to Gao E is from my point of view absolutely wrong! The whole novel is based on the work of only one author, the writer, poet and the ingenious expert on human life – Master Cao Xueqin, and literati Gao E was only its masterful editor and a perfect literary and stylistic corrector of the whole original Cao Xueqin's text! Thanks to it even the most capable modern computer experts could not find in it any parts that would be written only by one or only by quite another author! Thus *Honglou meng* is the unique Chinese literary gem in the cultural heritage of Humankind mainly thanks to Cao Xueqin's ingenious authorship!

Bibliography

- BING, C. Chan: *The Authorship of the Dream of the Red Chamber*, based on a computerized statistical study of its vocabulary, Joint Publishing Co., Hong Kong 1986, 92 pages + Appendices;
- CAO, Xueqin: 红楼梦Honglou meng.(facsimile copy in 4 volumes, published by Guangzhi shuju, Yhi Mei book Co,. Hongkong, reprint 1965;
- CAO, Xueqin: 乾隆 抄本 百 廿 回 红楼梦 稿 (Ganlong ben chao bainian Honglou meng hui gao), the facsimile copy with Gao E's interventions in 127 workbooks, (its photocopy made in a present time in Beijing);
- CAO, Xueqin and Cao Tanchun: 脂砚斋重评石头记甲戌本Zhiyan zhai zhong pingshi touji jia xu ben, a fascimile copy in 4 workbooks, printed in 2004, Beijing ISBN 7-5013-2578-2;
- CCHAO, Süečchin: Sen o Červenom pavilóne in 4 volumes (in Slovak translation of Marina Čarnogurska), Petrus Publishers, Bratislava, 1st edition 2001–3; 2nd ed. 2006;
- (ed.) FENG, Qiyong and LI, Xifan: 红楼梦大辭典 Honglou meng da ci dian, Beijing 1991, 1503 pages, ISBN 7-5039-0463-1

PLANKS, Andrew H.: Archetype and Allegory in the Dream of the Red Chamber, Princeton UP, Princeton 1976, 269 pages.

Contact address: Čarnogurská, Marina, PhD. Senior Sinologue in the Institute of Oriental Studies of Sloval Academy of Sciences, Klemensova 19, 813 64 Bratislava, Slovak Republic; marina.carnogurska@gmail.com

THE RED CHAMBER DREAMS AS PART OF THE CANON OF WORLD LITERATURE AND SOME COMPARISONS WITH SORROWS OF THE YOUNG WERTHER

Martin Woesler

Annotation: Despite the extremely different historical and cultural setting, at the end of the 18th century, the Red Chambers Dreams stimulated a similar fever in China as Goethe's Sorrows of the Young Werther stimulated in Europe with manifestations in merchandising products and copy suicides. This study introduces the topic of arranged marriages vs. love matches as joint motiv in both, Europe and China at the end of the 18th century, most prominently with the Dreams and the Werther. This archetype ranges prominently among the first translations of literature between Europe and China. The study encourages further studies on a comparison of mechanisms and agents of canonization of the Dreams in China and other examples of world literature in other national literatures, with special attention to the role of the novel genre, which was still quite young in China. The study points out some connections between the Dreams and Western culture e.g. a few similarities to Christianity in the Dreams. It also refers to the reception of Chinese literature in the West with special attention to the problems of translation and language learning. Less than 30 years after its publication, the Dreams were already available in English and French excerpts, published in Europe. Although Goethe seemingly did not get to know the Dreams, Chinese novels in translation was one of the key components stimulating his invention of the concept of world literature.

Key words: early translations of the Dream of the Red Chamber, literature fever, Sorrows of the Young Werther, arranged marriages vs. love matches, canonization of literature, Goethe, world literature, national literature, novel genre, global connections, Western reception of Chinese literature, translation

Fever and copycat suicides of the Sorrows of the Young Werther and Red Chamber Dreams

At the age of 24 Goethe published in Germany the *Sorrows of the Young Werther* (1774) and stimulated a Werther fever, which quickly spread over all of Europe, translations were soon available in French (1776), ¹⁰ Danish (1776), ¹¹ English (1779),

One by Baron S. de Seckendorf (Erlangen), one by G. Deyverdun (Maastricht). The one by Aubrey in (Mannheim, 1777) was retranslated into English by Daniel Malthus (1779).

¹¹ This translation was not published because it was prohibited by the Lutheran Church.

Swedish (1783)¹² etc. Even Goethe did not expect such a reaction: "So my friends got confused by believing one needed to turn poetry into reality [...] and there was no other possibility than shooting themselves: and what started here among few, happened later among the large audience."¹³

Between 1770 to 1800, the number of literate readers raise from 15% to 25% and the share of religious texts among the reading sank from 24,5% to 13,5%, while belle lettre and science rose from 16,4% to 21,4%. This phenomenon was perceived from contemporaries 15 as "Reading craze" or "Reading mania".

The fever created a 2nd edition of the book in 1775, one year after its original, a fan culture with commercial libraries and reading societies, fans wearing the supposed clothes of Werther (blue swallow-tailed coat with yellow trousers) and Lotte (white blouse with pink bows at sleeves and hem), people buying cups, plates, vases, perfume "Eau de Werther", nippes with the counterfeit of the couple on it, silhouette, copper engraving, Lotte was displayed in the London Wax Works and finally there was a significant increase in suicides. The increase in suicides is a normal mass psychological effect, which appears after every public discussion of a prominent suicide. However, the validity of such statistics was questioned already during the early time of the Werther Fever itself, e.g. in 1778 the Leipzig lawyer Christian Gottlieb Hommel mentioned: "The whole world has read this book, but nobody has shot himself or herself because of it." ¹⁶

When Cao Xueqin's manuscript was published in China, it also created a Dream-Fever including copycat suicides, like it is said for the Ming dynasty play *The Peony Pavilion*, which was first performed in 1598. In 1900, Herbert Allen Giles describes the suicides of young Chinese female readers, which he saw as the reason for the

¹² Erik Wilhelm Weste, three further editions 1786, 1791, 1796

¹³ German original: "So verwirrten sich meine Freunde daran, indem sie glaubten, man müsse die Poesie in Wirklichkeit verwandeln [...] und sich allenfalls selbst erschießen: und was hier im Anfang unter Wenigen vorging, ereignete sich nachher im großen Publikum." from: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, *From my life. Facts and Fiction* (Aus meinem Leben. Dichtung und Wahrheit (Sämtliche Werke nach Epochen seines Schaffens, Münchner Ausgabe 16)), Peter Sprengel ed., München et al. 1985 pp. 621–622.

¹⁴ Erich Schön: Der Verlust der Sinnlichkeit oder Die Verwandlungen des Lesens. Mentalitätswandel um 1800. 1987, S. 45–46.

¹⁵ Among the first who mentioned this term was Rudolf Heinrich Zobel in 1773 in his Letters about the Education of Women (*Briefen über die Erziehung der Frauenzimmer*), and then after the publication of Werther especially applied to the Werther Fever.

¹⁶ German Original: "Alle Welt hat dieses Buch gelesen, aber sich noch niemand erschossen." Hommel, Carl F.: Kommentar zu Des Herren Marquis von Beccarias unsterbliches Werk von Verbrechen und Strafen, Breslau 1778, p. 172.

banning of the book and its continuing sale. ¹⁷ The Dream-Fever quickly spread over all of Asia, especially to those neighboring countries where people were able to read the Chinese original (Korea, Japan).

The antagonism of arranged marriages vs. love matches as a common archetype of Chinese and European 18th century fin-de-siècle novels

A main common topic of the two novels is the love of a couple, which is not sanctionized by the society. Both, in China and Europe, love marriage was the exception, marriage was arranged by the parents especially out of reasons of wealth and social status. That this topic was one of the most successful and border crossing of that time shows that the earliest translations we can find of Chinese novels dealt with this topic. Significantly, Goethe knew these early translations of Chinese novels:

Before the first edition of the *Red Chamber Dreams* was published in China in 1791, older Chinese novels like 好逑传 *Hao Qiu Zhuan*¹⁸, and *Two fair cousins* 玉娇梨¹⁹ had already been translated. In *Hao Qiu Zhuan*, first translated in 1719, a moral pair of lovers after some confusion ends in a love marriage by grace of the

¹⁷ The text reads: "HUNG-LOU-MENG: 紅樓夢 A famous Chinese novel in the Peking dialect, popularly known as the Dream of the Red Chamber, dealing chiefly with events of domestic life which are very graphically described, and attributed to Ts'ao Hsiieh-ch'in of the 17th cent. Many Chinese are said to have died for love of the heroine, Miss Lin, so exquisitely has that young lady been portrayed by the author; but the book being considered a dangerous one to fall into the hands of youth was accordingly placed in the *Index Expurgatorius* of China, though at present its sale is carried on much the same as that of any other work. It is generally issued in 24 vols, 8vo, containing about 4,000 pages, and the number of personages introduced to the reader runs to over 400. There is something distinctive in the delineation of each of these; in view however of the confusion likely to arise from such a bewildering maze of names, a small dictionary has been published in which each individual is more or less described. The title should properly be "The Dream of the Red-storeyed Mansion," the allusion being to the wealthy establishment at which the scene of the story is laid, and to the pomp and power of its inmates, destined by the inevitable turn of Fortune's wheel to lapse into poverty and decay." See: Herbert Allen Giles, A glossary of reference on subjects connected with the Far East, 1900, pp. 127-128.

¹⁸ Li Changxing李長興: *Hao Qiu Zhuan* 好逑傳. The novel was written at the end of the Ming dynasty and belongs to the genre of "talent and beauty" 才子佳人 novels, it was considered one of the four (in later countings more) canonized novels of this genre. 1719 the British merchant James Wilkinson (Chinese 魏金森), who lived in Macao and Canton, translated the novel partly into English (about 75%) and partly into Portuguese. In 1761 Thomas Percy 湯姆士・潘塞 translated the remaining Portuguese parts into English, reworked the whole and published it under the title *Hau Kiou Chean — The Pleasing History* (later: *The Fortunate Union*). In 1766 it was retranslated from the English into French by Eydous (using the pseudonym "M"), Lyon, 4 vols., and in 1766 by Murr 幕爾 into German as *Eisherz und Edeljaspis*, in 1767 a Dutch translation appeared.

¹⁹ Zhang Yun 张匀: Two fair cousins 玉娇梨, French translation 1826: Jean-Pierre Abel-Rémusat trans. IU-KIAO-LI, ou LES DEUX COUSINES, pdf: http://goo.gl/FxaQ2A; German translation Die beiden Cousinen, Stuttgart 1827, 4 vols., English translation from French 1827: Iu-kiao-li: or, the Two Fair Cousins, London: Hunt and Clarke. 1827, http://goo.gl/IY6BRl.

Emperor, and in *Two fair cousins* a gifted young writer and magistrate falls in love with two cousins.

Since 1813, from the Weimar Court Library, Goethe knew *Hao Qiu Zhuan* in the German translation, *An Heir in His Old Age*老生儿 in the English translation (by Davis 1815), *The two Cousins* 玉嬌梨 in the French translation (by Abel-Rémusat 1826), the Atlas of Martini, the China descriptions by du Halde, the travel report of Marco Polo, travel and embassy reports. His opinion, based on the reading *Hao Qiu Zhuan* and maybe already *Two fair cousins*, and not the *Red Chamber Dreams* he expressed by answering Johann Peter Eckermann's question in 1827 whether *Hao Qiu zhuan* appeared alien to him:

"Not so much as one might think. [...] These people think, act and feel almost like us, and you feel very soon as their equal, except that they behave themselves in everything clearer, cleaner and more morally appealing. With them, everything is sensible, bourgeois, without great passion and poetic verve and their behaviour thus has much in common with my *Hermann and Dorothea*." ²⁰

In January 1927, he told Eckermann: "I am more and more convinced that poetry is the universal possession of mankind, revealing itself everywhere and at all times in hundreds and hundreds of men...I therefore like to look about me in foreign nations, and advise everyone to do the same. National literature is now a rather unmeaning term; the epoch of world literature is at hand, and everyone must strive to hasten its approach." ²¹

Goethe's invention of the term world literature is directly connected with his reading of Chinese novels, although the *Dreams* were not available to him at that time.

Schiller even intended to retell $Hao\ qiu\ zhuan$ in a free way, but realized this plan only rudimentarily. ²²

²⁰ In German: "Nicht so sehr als man glauben sollte. [...] Die Menschen denken, handeln und empfinden fast ebenso wie wir, und man fühlt sich sehr bald als ihresgleichen, nur daß bei ihnen alles klarer, reinlicher und sittlicher zugeht. Es ist bei ihnen alles verständig, bürgerlich, ohne große Leidenschaft und poetischen Schwung und hat dadurch viele Ähnlichkeiten mit meinem *Hermann und Dorothea.*", in: Johann Peter Eckermann: *Gespräche mit Goethe*, hrsg. von Ernst Beutler, München, Zürich 1976, S. 227, 31.1.1827.

²¹ Johann Peter Eckermann, *Gespräche mit Goethe in den letzten Jahren seines Lebens*, trans. John Oxenford as J. W. von Goethe, *Conversations with Eckermann*, repr. North Point Press, 1994, here p. 132.

²² Vgl. Werner Lühmann: Konfuzius. Aufgeklärter Philosoph oder reaktionärer Moralapostel? Der Bruch in der Konfuzius-Rezeption der deutschen Philosophie des ausgehenden 18. und beginnenden 19. Jahrhunderts, Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz 2003 (Lun Wen. Studien zur Geistesgeschichte und Literatur in China 2), x, 236 pp., ISBN 3-447-04753-4, pp. 157–160.

In the German dictionary *Pierer's Universal-Lexikon* 1858 *The Two Cousins* is named as the first of nine representative Chinese bourgeois novels, including *Hao Qiu Zhuan*.²³

With the background of the Werther fever and the fact that fans dressed themselves like the protagonists, it is understandable why the first excerpts of the *Dream* translated and published in Great Britain and France were the description of the clothing of Jia Baoyu and Wang Xifeng.²⁴

The myth of an early Chinese reception of the Werther

The Werther Fever lasted from the appearance of the novel at the Leipzig Book Fair 1774 and the banning of the book (and the wearing of Werther costumes) in January 1775 by the Leipzig City Council until 1825, when the ban was lifted.²⁵

Interesting is, that Goethe (and others of his time) might have misinterpreted the report of a sight of a motiv of (supposedly) *Werther* (or *Dreams*?) painted by Chinese painters behind glass (perhaps contracted by European merchants) on an East Indian ship as a proof that the Werther fever and his fame already spread to China: Goethe writes in his "Venecian Epigrams" (1790) about his sovereign Karl August: "However what does it help, that even the Chinese / Paints, with reverential hand,

²³ The German original reads: "Bürgerliche Romane sind: *Yükiao-li* (franz. Les deux cousines, von Remusat, Par. 1826, 4 Bde., englisch Lond. 1827, deutsch: Die beiden Cousinen, Stuttg. 1827, 4 Bde.); *Hoa-thsian* (englisch: Chinese courtship. von Thoms, Macao 1824, deutsch von Kurz, St. Gall. 1836); *Hao-khien-tschuan* (übersetzt von Davis, Lond. 1829); ferner *Ping-schanleng-yan* (Geschichte zweier junger Gelehrten u. zweier junger Mädchen); *Ping-kuei-tschuan* (Besiegung der bösen Geister); *Pe-kuei-tschi, Hoa-thu-yuan, Kinping-mei, Schui-hiu-tschuan* u.a. Der glückliche Ausgang der Geschichte pflegt in diesen Romanen zu sein, daß der Held, überhaupt ein Ausbund von allen nur erdenkbaren Tugenden u. Höflichkeiten, die Reichsexamina glücklich besteht, vom Kaiser ein Belobungsschreiben erhält u. das Herz zweier Damen erobert. Übersetzt findet man mehrere in Cheinese noveles, von Davis, Lond. 1822, u. in *Contes chinois*, von Remusat, Par. 1827, 3 Bde, deutsch Lpz. 1827. Die erste deutsche Übersetzung eines chinesischen Romans war *Hao Kjö Tschwen* (Die angenehme Geschichte des Hao Kjö), Lpz. 1766, aus dem Englischen übersetzt von C. G. von Murr.", in: Pierer's Universal-Lexikon, Band 4. Altenburg 1858, S. 35–40, hier S. 37, pdf: http://www.zeno.org/nid/20009674829.

For a detailed description of these passages, I refer to my earlier studies: "俊男美女的调笑"—— 西方早期《红楼梦》接受研究 "To Amuse the Beaux and Belles. The Early Western Reception of the Hongloumeng", in: 中西文化交流学报 Journal of Sino-Western Communications, ISSN Online 1946–6188, Print 2153-0114, vol. 2 (2010.12) issue 2, pp. 81–107.

The City Council gave the following reason: "Here a book entitled The Sorrows of the Young Werther is sold. This book is a recommendation of suicide." (German original: "es wird hier ein Buch verkauft, welches den Titel führt Leiden des jungen Werthers. Diese Schrift ist eine Empfehlung des Selbst Mordes"). Indeed, the banning came as a reaction after the first suicides were reported.

Werthern and Lotten behind glass" ²⁶ In 1808, H. Jördens²⁷ quotes in a dictionary Mr. von Leonhardi, who claims to have seen on an "East Indian ship" (perhaps a ship of the East India Company) several large paintings of supposedly Chinese origin, displaying the Sorrows of the Young Werther. In 1854, Heinrich Heine wrote: "None of my compatriots won the laurel in such an early age than me, and if my colleague Wolfgang Goethe pleasingly sings, 'that the Chinese paints, with trembling hand, Werthern and Lotten on glass' so I can, to show myself off once, counter the Chinese fame with a far more fabulous one, namely a Japanese fame". ²⁸

Although many Chinese painters in Canton were painting European motivs as contract workers (like today when even more things are produced in China, not documenting at all any familiarity of the Chinese people with the product), the main misperception of Goethe and others is that his novel, simply because it was not yet translated,²⁹ was not known to a broader Chinese readership in China, especially not in the same way as it was known to Europeans and could not have caused a painting or a Werther fever and make people tremble reverentially. Since the mass production of fan products started shortly after the publication of the novel, simply out of economical logic it is natural that as part of the existing world economy system back then some merchants asked for production of Werther paintings in China (of course these productions also could have been ordered by Europeans living in China). The variety of illustrative products lead to later, richer illustrated editions of the novel.³⁰

²⁶ German original with context: " [...] Hat mich Europa gelobt, was hat mir Europa gegeben? / Nichts! Ich habe, wie schwer! meine Gedichte bezahlt. / Deutschland ahmte mich nach, und Frankreich mochte mich lesen. / England! freundlich empfingst du den zerrütteten Gast. / Doch, was fördert es mich, daß auch sogar der Chinese / Malet mit ängstlicher Hand Werthern und Lotten auf Glas? [...] ", in: *Goethes Werke* (Sophien-Ausgabe). vol. 1, Weimar 1887, p. 316.

²⁷ Karl Heinrich Jördens ed., Lexikon deutscher Dichter und Prosaisten, vol. 3, Leipzig 1808, "Vorrede", p. XXX, footnote.

²⁸ German original: "Keiner meiner Landsleute hat in so frühem Alter wie ich den Lorbeer errungen, und wenn mein Kollege Wolfgang Goethe wohlgefällig davon singt, 'daß der Chinese mit zitternder Hand Werthern und Lotten auf Glas male', so kann ich, soll doch einmal geprahlt werden, dem chinesischen Ruhm einen noch weit fabelhaftern, nämlich einen japanischen, entgegensetzen." *Heinrich Heines sämtliche Werke*. Ernst Elster, ed. vol. 6, Leipzig / Wien o.J., pp. 71 etc.; cf. *Sämtliche Werke*, Oskar Walzer ed., vol. X, p. 205.

²⁹ The first Werther extracts were published in China in 1914 by Ma Junwu 马君武.

³⁰ In this interpretation I oppose other scholars claiming that the fan culture products could only emerge much later, when illustrated editions of the novel became available: The fan culture immediately after the novel became a best seller and the illustrations outside the book might have influenced the later illustrated editions.

Chinese teachers pointed Western missionaries, translators and members of Embassies to China to the *Dreams*, which initiated the Western reception

At the very same time (early 1790s), the *Dream*, which spread in its printed versions quickly through China and its neighboring countries like todays Korea and Japan, where many readers were able to read it in Chinese,³¹ was immediately perceived by the Jesuits, since they had Chinese teachers which were intermediates to the Chinese culture, and was prominent to missionaries (e.g. Morrison) translators of the East India Company (e.g. Morrison, Davis) and members of Embassies to the Court (e.g. Davis, Barrow).

So, who pointed the first Western excerpt translators, like Macao Reverend Robert Morrison³² and John Francis Davis to the novel?

An answer can be found in Morrison's book of 1816 (Morrison 1816), in which he renders a conversation with one of his Chinese teachers as follows:

"Student: Master, I will thank you to sit down and read with me a little.

Tutor: I am at your service.

Student: Pray, what is the best book for beginners to read? Tutor: It is important to learn the Ta-hëo 大學 first. Student: I apprehend the Ta-heo is difficult, is it not?

Tutor: Next to it, to read the Hung-low-mung, will do very well. Student: I have not seen the Hung-low-mung, have you seen it?

Tutor: I have not brought it with me, but if you wish to see it, I will write to Canton, and present it to you.

Student: Very good, I will trouble you to write for it.

Tutor: I will do so.

Student: How many volumes are there in the Hung-low-mung?

Tutor: Twenty volumes in all. In this book the phraseology is entirely that of Peking." The *Dreams* are indeed mostly written in *guanhua*, but we find a lot of dialects in the book and especially indications of Southern (Nanjing) dialect.

It is interesting that Morrison is referring to the availability of the novel in Canton, where in 1813 the 18-year-old John Francis Davis was promoted author of the East India Company's factory.

Davis accompagnied the Amherst embassy 1816 to Beijing and he, as well as his predecessor Barrow, collected a lot of Chinese literature, and Davis translated excerpts. Davis was more interested in the poems in the novel and translated some

³¹ However, the (to my knowledge of 2014) first translation into Korean dates 113 years later, 乐善斋 (Nakseonjae, 낙선邓) — 『紅樓夢』 (120册, 现存117册),樂善齋原藏本(约1884),漢城:韓國學中央研究院现藏原本and the first into Japanese from 1948 (松枝茂夫 (Shigeo Matsueda,まつえだしげお) — 曹雪芹: 『红楼梦』 (14册),松枝茂夫[訳]; 東京: 岩波書店 (1948—1951、1985)、東京: 平凡社 (1955、1963)、東京: 講談社 (1967)). There might have been adaptions or excerpt translations in Japan from the 1920s on.

³² He lived from 1782-1834.

of it to illustrate their function in the novel. However, according to James St. André 2007,³³ he marginalized Chinese literature in comparison to English literature.

There is a phonetic Manchu translation probably dating 1800–1850. ³⁴ First extracts in Russian were published 1841–1843 by 德明(A. И. Кова́пко / А. І. Коvánko) ³⁵ in *Otečestvennye Zapiski* (Notes from Peking) in 1841–1843, which has been reprinted in German translation in *Das Ausland*. In 1846, Thom published excerpts in English translation. From the late 19th century we know that the Japanese Yoda Gakkai, who still read the Chinese original, found similarities between the *Stone* and the *Genji#*, and in 1884, the first Korean translation appeared. We have first longer translations in English (in 1868–69 eight chapters by Bowra, in 1885 by Wade, in 1892–93 56 chapters by Joly, in 1929 120 chapters in an abridged version by Wang Chi-chen) and in German (in 1932, abridged version with a total text of one third of the original, by Kuhn).

Regarding the distribution in China, we have a flood of editions and especially unauthorized editions, but translations appeared only late. Canton, which at that

³³ James St. André, "The Development of British Sinology and Changes in Translation Practice: The Case of Sir John Francis Davis (1795-1890)", in Translation and Interpreting Studies 2007; Abstract from the Conference website where he originally gave this lecture: "Lawrence Venuti has cogently argued that translation is a force that effects both the formation of domestic culture and the representation of a foreign one. In this paper I will outline what I see as broad developments and trends in translations from Chinese into English between 1810 and 1840, which I will tie in with changes in how knowledge of China was incorporated into society as a whole. This in turn is related to the establishment of Sinology as a profession (including the development of specialized journals), the quarrel in France between the 'fleuristes' and 'anti-fleuristes' in the 1820s, and ongoing debates regarding the translation of Greek and Latin classics as reflected in book reviews in critical journals. Basically, several changes occur more or less simultaneously over this period, with no clear order of precedence; rather, they represent a sea-change in attitude toward China. These changes in turn fostered the type of attitude among the British public that helped make the opium war possible and put an end to the oriental renaissance described by Raymond Schwab in his Renaissance Orientale (1950). The focus of this paper will be on how these changes are both reflected in and partially effected by translation practice, specifically, the work of Sir John Francis Davis, who was the most important of the first-generation translators working for the East India Company in Canton at this time. I will argue that Davis is representative of a tendency to 'split' translation practice into 'literal' translations in academic journals, which established the inferiority of Chinese culture, and 'smooth' translations in the general press, which protected British culture from being infected by the inferior Chinese culture that they themselves constituted through their literal translations." From: http://ealc.uchicago.edu/yusymposium/abstracts.html, last visited Dec 5, 2010.

³⁴ Gimm, Martin. "Manchu Translations of Chinese Novels and Short Stories: An Attempt at an Inventory", Asia Major, 3d ser., 1 (1988) 2:77–114, p. 70, n. 7 and p. 95. A good and complete translation into New Manchu (Xibe) is the 4 vols., Urumqi (1991), 5076 pp., available in the Berliner Staatsbibliothek (5 A 194669). Claudine Salmon, Paris, knows more about translations into other minority languages.

³⁵ (1808–1870) He was a young mountain engineer and was as participant of the Russian Religious Mission 1830–1836 in Peking, an experience he reported in the *Notes from Peking*. On Kovańko: *Von Ruβland über die Mongolei nach China*. Berichte aus dem frühen 19. Jh., Hartmut Walravens ed. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz 2002, pp. 125 and following, here pp. XII–XIV.

time was a motor for modernization and Westernization, seems to have played a key role in the availability of the novel. This is documented in the above quoted dialogue between Morrison and his Chinese teacher.

The role of early translations for the distribution of Dreams and Werther

Unlike Goethe's *Werther*, which was soon available in French (1776), Danish (1776), English (1779) and Swedish (1783, for references see the beginning of this paper), the translation of the *Dream* into different languages stayed the main obstacle to achieving fame outside China. For about a century, the novel was mentioned by many sinologists as worth translating, and many attempted it, but ended up in excerpt translations. Even famous sinologists like Herbert Allen Giles started translating.

While the *Werther* created a flood of translations and remakes, the *Dream* especially created a flood of sequels and only later a flood of translations.

Although the language barrier was the main obstacle, reading the novel in its Chinese original ironically was suggested as the best way to learn the Chinese language (by Morrison in 1816, Thom in 1846, Reverend Joseph Edkins in 1857, Anonymous (Italian) in 1882, Wade in 1885).

Unpublished excerpt translations were done already in 1812–1813 by Morrison (parts of chapter 4, handwriting, sent to the Jesuit Rev. S. W. Tracy of the London Missionary Society some time between December 1812 and February 1813), 36 who at least published the translated title of the novel in his dictionary in 1815 and excerpts in his language teaching textbook in 1816, which was widely used to teach Chinese.

In 1815 Morrison may have coined the Western translation of the novel title by mentioning it in his *Dictionary of the Chinese language* as "dreams of the red chamber".³⁷ He chose the plural, which was very reasonable, since there are a lot of dreams in the novel. Also Davis and Bruguière used the plural in *Red Chamber Dreams*. It appears today that 42 years later this was turned into singular. The singular sounds a little bit more general and therefore is also a reasonable translation. It is the most common translation in English and in its variations in all Western languages so far.

³⁶ This letter and the translation was discovered in 1997 by Ko Ka-ling and is quoted here following Chan Di Sum, Wumë, M. Phil.-Thesis, HK Polytechnic University 2001, pp. 17–26, here 17–18. Ko Ka-ling is referred to as "who is writing a thesis on Morrison as a pioneer in Chinese-English translation. She was looking through Morrison's correspondence in the Robert Morrison Project Room under the charge of Professor J. Barton Starr, Editor of the Papers of Robert Morrison, when she found it in South China, Incoming letters Box No. I, Folder No. 2, Jacket C, London Missionary Society/Council for World Mission Archives."

³⁷ He explained the character "妙" as in the novels character "妙玉 Meaou yǔh [Miao Yu]" as "the admirable gem, name of one of the female characters in the novel called 紅樓夢 the dreams of the red chamber", see Robert Morrison: A Dictionary of the Chinese language in three parts, Macao: East India Company Press 1815, vol. I., 930 pp., here p. 614, left column. 24 years after the print edition was published, this is to my current knowledge the first mentioning and translation of the novel title into a Western language. If no earlier occurrence will be found it means that Morrison+ created a translation which lasted until today almost unchanged.

In 1816 Rev. Robert Morrison published his textbook for studying Chinese, ³⁸ in which he recommended the *Dream* as beginner's readings, together with the novel *Hao qiu zhuan*, which was available mostly in English and partly in Portuguese for almost a century now, since 1719, and fully in English since half a century, 1761. Both were written in colloquial style. He claims, that the *Dreams* were written in Peking dialect. This does not hold true, since many people in the novel have Nanking dialect sprinkles, the highly artful and intended switch of dialects and socialects contributing to the later fame of the novel. The supposed author's family Cao also came from the South. This mistake developed its own tradition.³⁹

Shortly after Morrison, in 1819, John Barrow published first excerpts of chapter 3 in London, which had been translated by John Francis Davis. 40

Also in 1819, Antoine-André Bruguière translated these same excerpts of chapter 3 into French and published them in France. 41

It is really amazing that the first excerpts of the *Dream* were published in Macao in English already in 1816, 25 years after the publication of the Chinese original, and in Europe in English and French already in 1819, 28 years after the publication of the original in China.

However, it is still a desideratum to fill the gap between the 1st Chinese edition and early unpublished excerpt translations until the (as far as we know today) first published extracts in 1816 by Morrison. Many famous sinologists have started, but not finished or published, a translation.

Here is a part of Morrison's translation:

"At this moment there was a porter by the side of the table who gave a wink, not to issue the warrant. Yu-tsun suspected something, and was obliged to desist and return to a (private) secret apartment. Having ordered his attendants to withdraw he retained this Porter to wait upon him. The Porter hurried before him and giving the salutation of peace and repose, smiling said, 'During the last nine years your Lordship having obtained preferment and the emoluments of office has forgotten me.'

³⁸ Robert Morrison, Dialogues and Detached Sentences in the Chinese Language, with a free and verbal translation in English, collected from various sources, Macao: East India Company's Press, 1816; see also: Robert Morrison, A view of China for philological purposes: containing a sketch of Chinese Chronology, Geography, Government, Religion & Customs, designed for the use of persons who study the Chinese language, Macao: East Asia Company Press, 1817, 141 pp., here pp. 120–121.

³⁹ Even in 1995, you could read that the *Dreams* are Peking dialect, cf. Shu Changshan, Die Rezeption Thomas Manns in China, 1995, Frankfurt: Lang, 326 pp. At least Tong Yao, *Die Vielfältigkeit der Literatur*, 2006 mentions Peking and Nanking dialects.

⁴⁰ Barrow, John (1819): "Art. IV Narrative of a Journey in the Interior of China, and of a Voyage to and from that Country, in the Years 1816 and 1817; containing an Account of the most interesting Transactions of Lord Amherst's Embassy to the Court of Pekin, and Observations on the Countries which it visited. By Clarke Abel F.L.S. London 1818", in William Gifford ed., Quarterly Review 21:41 (January 1819) pp. 67–91.

⁴¹ Bruguière, Antoine-André (1819): "Avant-propos du traducteur francais", in John Francis Davis, Antoine-André Bruguière, Lao-seng-eul 1819, pp. 141–164 (French version of English publication by John Francis Davis Canton: East India Company Press 1815 / London 1817).

Yu-tsun said, 'Your face is very familiar to me, but at this moment I cannot recollect you.' The Porter laughing said, 'Noble men are very forgetful. They even forget the place they spring from. Don't you remember the occurrences of a former year in the Hoo-loo temple?' Yu-tsun was greatly surprised and immediately remembered past occurrences. [...] "Kea [Jia] is not Kea (i.e. the (the family of) Kea (?) is not false). His hall is built of white gems. His horses are gold; (There is another family whose domestics could not be) the palace of Afang a hundred miles in extent (would not contain his domestics). At Kin-ling [Jin ling] there is an officer – the King of the (village?) Kin-ling – the Neptune of the Eastern Ocean when in want of a bed of Gems applied to the King of Kinling for it. Another family is opulent as the fruitful field which has been covered with large flakes of snow. Pearls are common as the mire and gold (?) as iron.

Seih-jin, seeing that she vomited blood on the ground, became half cold. She recollected what she had formerly heard people say, that if a young person spit blood, their lives could not be ensured for a month or a year. Though life should be prolonged, a Person was rendered useless. When this occurred to her, she suddenly recollected her former thoughts of future grandour [grandeur]; and seeing them blasted, ere she was aware, the tears started from her eyes. Paou-yuh seeing weep, also felt himself very uneasy. He therefore said to her, What are you thinking of? Seih-jin forced a smile and said, that which is good, – What should I be thinking of! Paou-yuh wanted immediately to call a person to warm some wine, to get some goat's blood; and some Le-tung pills. Seih-jin shook her hand, and smiling said. What you are alarmed about, is not of much importance; if you call a number of People, they will feel indignant at my misconduct. It will not be well either for you or me, - the right way is to send a boy to Mr. Wang, the Surgeon, and make a request to him to prepare a little medicine to take, and I shall soon be well. No Person will mow, - no not the devil himself. Won't that be well? Paou-yuh seeing that it was reasonable, could not help being satisfied. He went towards the table to pour out some tea, to give Seih-jin to wash her mouth. Seih-jin, saw that Paou-yuh was uneasy, forebore telling him not to serve her, for he would not comply; and another thing, she would alarm other People, – it was better to let him go." (Morrison 1816:194-200)

This is one of the first reprints of this early translation in the 21st century, and it is a desideratum to collect all early translations, reveal the cultural and education background of the translators as well as their intentions and then present the reader with the original texts and all necessary information and analysis to enable them to compare different translations to be able to recognize both, pioneer work and early misperceptions and their consequences for the cultural exchange and growing together of Chinese and Western culture.

From the first excerpt translations of the *Dreams* to the full translations today

Of course there were special circumstances that lead to the quick flow of translations in 1815 and the following years. Still, the novel was said to be hard to translate

(as referred to e.g. by Isaac T. Headland in 1912, Kuhn etc.). It took very long until was translated in full. However, there are many more excerpts, full translations and published excerpts in Western languages than are known so far.

Also for the first full German translation published in 2007 to 2009, it is interesting to note that the translation was started by the two translators independently and only later, due to necessities and reasonability, the work was shared and the translation published in work share comparable to that of Hawkes and Minford. However, it will be interesting to see the translation of the full novel, as it was prepared by Martin Woesler since the 1990s, and which was not published in favor of the joint project.

References in the Werther to Chinese culture and in the Dreams to Western culture, especially to Christianity

Since Goethe's *Werther* is more restricted to the love theme than the Dreams, and since China was not an important topic to the young Goethe, it is not surprising that China does not appear in Goethe's *Werther*.

The *Dreams* are often described as showing the full picture of imperial Chinese society. In the $18^{\rm th}$ century, Western knowledge and Western influence was visible especially in Peking, and among the families in close relation to the court. However, the *Dreams* make few references to Westerners.

At least, it is interesting that we still can find a few references to Christianity. Since Kangxi tolerated Christianity in his edict of 1692 and he grew up with Jesuits, partly received their education, and in poems positively refers to this religion, Christianity was known at least among the officials at court, including the Cao family (e.g. Cao Yin). In the novel, we find references like the number 12 (e.g. of the 12 Beauties), the title "Story of the Stone" and the inscription of the novel on a stone (since Moses received God's commands inscribed on stone), the hill, at which the Grand View Garden was built, as well as the scene in the later 40 chapters, where Jia Baoyu meets his father in the boat and then disappears and only after his disappearance is recognized by his father, like Jesus after his death and before his ascension.

Bibliography

ABEL-RÉMUSAT, Jean-Pierre trans. *IU-KIAO-LI*, ou LES DEUX COUSINES

[French translation of玉娇梨] 1826, pdf: http://goo.gl/FxaQ2A.

André, James St., "The Development of British Sinology and Changes in Translation Practice: The Case of Sir John Francis Davis (1795–1890)", in *Translation and Interpreting Studies* 2007.

AUBREY [French translation of Sorrows of the Young Werther] Mannheim 1777.

BARROW, John (1819): "Art. IV Narrative of a Journey in the Interior of China, and of a Voyage to and from that Country, in the Years 1816 and 1817; containing an Account of the most interesting Transactions of Lord Amherst's Embassy to the Court of Pekin, and Observations on the Countries which it visited. By

- Clarke Abel F.L.S. London 1818", in William Gifford ed., Quarterly Review 21:41 (January 1819) pp. 67–91.
- Bruguière, Antoine-André: "Avant-propos du traducteur francais", in John Francis Davis, Antoine-André Bruguière, Lao-seng-eul 1819, pp. 141–164 (French version of English publication by John Francis Davis Canton: East India Company Press 1815 / London 1817).
- CHAN Di Sum, Wumë, M. Phil.-Thesis, HK Polytechnic University 2001.
- DEYVERDUN, G. [French translation of Sorrows of the Young Werther] Maastricht 1776.
- Die beiden Cousinen [German translation of玉娇梨] Stuttgart 1827, 4 vols.
- Eckermann, Johann Peter, Conversations with Eckermann (*Gespräche mit Goethe in den letzten Jahren seines Lebens*), trans. John Oxenford as J. W. von Goethe, *Conversations with Eckermann*, repr. North Point Press, 1994.
- ECKERMANN, Johann Peter: Conversations with Goethe (Gespräche mit Goethe), Ernst Beutler ed., München, Zürich 1976.
- GILES, Herbert Allen, A glossary of reference on subjects connected with the Far East. 1900
- GIMM, Martin. "Manchu Translations of Chinese Novels and Short Stories: An Attempt at an Inventory", Asia Major, 3d ser., 1 (1988) 2:77–114, p. 70, n. 7 and p. 95.
- GOETHE, Johann Wolfgang von, *From my life. Facts and Fiction* (Aus meinem Leben. Dichtung und Wahrheit. Sämtliche Werke nach Epochen seines Schaffens, Münchner Ausgabe 16), Peter Sprengel ed., München et al. 1985.
- GOETHE, Johann Wolfgang: Sorrows of the Young Werther 1774.
- Heine, Heinrich. *Heinrich Heines sämtliche Werke*, Elster, Ernst. ed., vol. 6, Leipzig / Wien [no year indicated].
- Heine, Heinrich. Sämtliche Werke, Oskar Walzer ed., vol. X.
- HOMMEL, Carl F.: Kommentar zu Des Herren Marquis von Beccarias unsterbliches Werk von Verbrechen und Strafen, Breslau 1778.
- JÖRDENS, Karl Heinrich. Lexikon deutscher Dichter und Prosaisten. vol. 3, Leipzig 1808.
- Li Changxing李長興: *Hao Qiu Zhuan* 好逑傳. trans. James Wilkinson (Chinese 魏金森) 1719 the British merchant, Thomas Percy 湯姆士 潘塞 retrans. *Hau Kiou Chean The Pleasing History* (later: *The Fortunate Union*) 1761.
- LÜHMANN, Werner: Konfuzius. Aufgeklärter Philosoph oder reaktionärer Moralapostel? Der Bruch in der Konfuzius-Rezeption der deutschen Philosophie des ausgehenden 18. und beginnenden 19. Jahrhunderts, Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz 2003.
- M (i.e. Eydous), [French translation of Hao Qiu Zhuan] Lyon 1766, 4 vols.
- Mathus, Daniel [English translation of Sorrows of the Young Werther from the French translation by Aubrey 1777] 1779.

- MORRISON, Robert, A view of China for philological purposes: containing a sketch of Chinese Chronology, Geography, Government, Religion & Customs, designed for the use of persons who study the Chinese language, Macao: East Asia Company Press, 1817.
- MORRISON, Robert, *Dialogues and Detached Sentences in the Chinese Language,* with a free and verbal translation in English, collected from various sources, Macao: East India Company's Press 1816.
- MORRISON, Robert: *A Dictionary of the Chinese language in three parts*, Macao: East India Company Press 1815.
- Murr 慕爾 Eisherz und Edeljaspis [German translaiton of Hao Qiu Zhuan] 1766.
- SCHÖN, Erich: Der Verlust der Sinnlichkeit oder Die Verwandlungen des Lesens. Mentalitätswandel um 1800. 1987.
- Seckendorf, Baron S. de, [French translation of Sorrows of the Young Werther] Erlangen 1776.
- Shu Changshan, Die Rezeption Thomas Manns in China, 1995, Frankfurt: Lang Tong Yao, *Die Vielfältigkeit der Literatur*, 2006.
- Walravens, Hartmut ed.: Von Rußland über die Mongolei nach China. Berichte aus dem frühen 19. Jh., Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz 2002.
- Weste, Erik Wilhelm [Swedish translation of Sorrows of the Young Werther] 1783, 1786, 1791, 1796.
- Woesler, Martin: "俊男美女的调笑"—— 西方早期《红楼梦》接受研究"To Amuse the Beaux and Belles. The Early Western Reception of the Hongloumeng", in: 中西文化交流学报 *Journal of Sino-Western Communications*, ISSN Online 1946-6188, Print 2153-0114, vol. 2 (2010.12) issue 2, pp. 81–107.
- ZHANG Yun 张匀: Two fair cousins 玉娇梨.
- ZOBEL, Rudolf Heinrich, Letters about the Education of Women (*Briefe über die Erziehung der Frauenzimmer*) 1773.
 - [Unknown] *Iu-kiao-li: or, the Two Fair Cousins* [English translation from French], London: Hunt and Clarke. 1827, http://goo.gl/IY6BRl.

Contact address: Dr. Martin Woesler, Professor of Sinology and Cultural Comparison, Università Roma Tre, Centre of Excellence Altiero Spinelli, Via Gabriello Chiabrera, 199, 00145 Roma, Italy, direct contact address: Im Westenfeld 18, 44801 Bochum, Germany, martin@woesler.de

英语世界红学研究的高潮:

二十世纪七十年代——二十一世纪初英语世界红学研究的历时 性评述

王鹏飞

摘要:随着《红楼梦》一书从19世纪30年代至20世纪六十年代各种英译本的问世,英语世界关于《红楼梦》的研究经历了从滥觞、发展以及高潮的几个阶段,尤其是二十世纪下半叶至今,英语世界关于"红学"的著述倍增,无论从數量与质量,都远远超过以前的研究成果。同时,在这一时期,红学研究队伍逐渐壮大,红学研究不仅仅局限于汉学家和少数的红学家,不少青年学者和大专院校比较文学专业、东方文学或相关专业的学子开始涉足红学,从研究的方法与视角来看,这一时期的研究更趋多元。从研究论著的历史性描述中不难看出,英语世界的红学研究格局的高潮已然形成。

关键词: 英语世界 红学研究 《红楼梦》

《红楼梦》海外传播史上具有划时代意义的两个全译本(不含帮索尔译本)于70年代相继问世,极大地推动了《红楼梦》在英语世界的传播与影响,促进了英语世界红学研究的极大发展。此前在英语世界流传的《红楼梦》译本均为摘译与节译,即使几个主要的英文节译本也是在二十世纪中期出现的,这些摘译、节译本在某些层面上来说,有改写的性质,且翻译质量也无法与全译本相提并论,尤其是早期的摘译更显粗糙。霍、闵与杨、戴两译本均为公认的上乘之作,英文地道流畅,忠实原著,能基本再现原著的完整故事情节、结构布局以及作者的语言特色与写作技巧。因此,全译本的问世,使英语世界的读者、学者能更为全面、更为客观地理解该部小说的原貌,欣赏小说的结构布局以及艺术手法。其次,经历了50、60年代的政治红学运动后,国内的红学研究开始回归正常的学术研究路径。其三,中国文革浩劫结束,改革开放的局面形成,中西文化交流的渠道更加通畅,这使得国内与英语世界红学研究的互动增多,英语世界的学者能更方便地查阅国内的红学研究资料和借鉴国内红学研究的成果。因此,笔者认为以上这些因素正是促成英语世界红学研究形成高潮的原因。

1971年,弗朗西斯·韦斯特布鲁克 (Francis A。Westbrook) 在《东西方文学》 (Literature Easte West. Vol. XV,No.3) 第十五卷第三期上撰文,题目是"论梦、圣徒与堕落天使:《红楼梦》和《白痴》中的现实与幻想" ((On Dreams,Saints,and Fallen Angels: Reality and Illusion in Dream of the Red Chamber and the Idiot)。该文将《红楼梦》与俄国陀思妥耶夫斯基的名作《白痴》进行比较研究。作者认为这两部小说有许多相似的地方,如这两部小说中所描写的主要人物、故事情节以及当时的社会背景都很相似:《红楼梦》

描写了18世纪中国北京的一个贵族大家庭二十多年的盛衰历程,而《白痴》 却讲述了同时期俄国一位充满幻想的青年梅什金七个月的生存经历以及该主 人公最后发了疯。此外,这两部小说都力图表明,人类生存的社会中,理想 和现实的不可把控,这二者之间具有不为人们所控制的危险关系。小说中所 描写的人物生存的现实,实质上是一个不为人们掌控存在。这两部小说中的 主人公贾宝玉和梅什金都因为不能把握当时的现实,不愿接受当时身处环境 的影响和改造,内心即使产生反抗但也明知是徒劳的,由于无法实现各自的 理想, 其结局是只好屈从于命运安排而放弃对理想的追求。在写作技法上, 这两部小说还有一个共同之处就是故事情节完全服从于人物冲突,作者追求 的不是一味地为读者铺陈离奇的情节,而是紧紧围绕人物相互关系的进一步 发展来安排情节。这两部小说都描述了小说中作者描述的现实和理想对主人 公的影响:《红楼梦》中的贾宝玉和《白痴》中的梅什金都在出现了心理紊 乱——贾宝玉在林黛玉死去时发了癫狂,而梅什金也在关键时刻犯了疯病。 这正是因为他们内心的理想和现实产生的巨大冲突而引发。两部小说都通过 描写梦境来表现人物的真实内心世界: 凤姐只是在梦境里才意识到自己种种 恶行,依彼里特梦也是在梦里见到拉多辛变成一只黑色的毒蜘蛛。曹雪芹和 陀氏采用了相同的叙事手法,均借助描写现实与理想之间的不确定性,来讲 述书中主人公的命运,推动故事情节发展的高潮。在《红楼梦》的一百零一 回中,凤姐吃了酒,在月夜里独自经过园门,走了不远,发现身后黑油油一 个东西在身后出现,吓得她魂不附体,结果却是一条大狗。由于受到惊吓, 此时凤姐已心跳神移,忽遇一人影却没吱声,凤姐更是惊吓得魂飞魄散。恍 惚间听得身后有人说到:"婶娘只管享荣华受富贵的心盛,把我那年说的立 万年永远之基都付于东洋大海了。"42凤姐此时哪能想的起这是谁的声音, 又听那人影冷笑道:"婶娘那时怎样疼我了,如今就忘在九霄云外了。"43 曹氏此时描写的情景,将现实与幻梦结合,当时的场景中,由于王熙凤被 黑狗所吓,恍惚间想到的是秦可卿的阴魂,分不清楚是梦是真。而通过另 一句话,又想到是贾蓉的先妻秦氏。另一梦幻与现实的描写出现在小说第 八十二回,林黛玉因白日间受到一老婆子话语刺激,入睡时千头万绪堆上心 头,又觉与宝玉婚姻无望, 寄人篱下, 于是哀怨间合衣倒下, 竞作一梦, 在 梦里要嫁给一鳏夫为续弦,宝玉因表心迹,拿刀划开胸膛,无心而死。黛玉 一翻身醒来,原来却是噩梦一场。这场梦之干鲎玉,却也映射了她的现实。

以上是韦斯特布鲁克对两部小说进行比较后得出的相似之处的分析。在韦氏看来,两部小说的不同之处在于两位作者采用了不同的叙事方法:曹雪芹笔下的人物主要通过描写人物的周遭环境、外貌形态和衣着打扮,并通过自己的评价来说明描写的人物情况,而陀斯妥耶夫斯基则通过对笔下人物一系列行动的描写并进行大量分析来进行体现。**** 韦氏一文的可贵之处在于,他通过比较文学的方法将《红楼梦》与《白痴》从多角度进行了比较分析,从而论述这两部小说所表现的社会生活中现实和幻想之间的冲突这一主题。从研究方法上来,该文具有一定的创新意义。

⁴² 曹雪芹著,无名氏续,《红楼梦》(下),人民文学出版社,1982年,第1378页。

⁴³ 曹雪芹著,无名氏续,《红楼梦》(下),人民文学出版社,1982年,第1378页。

⁴⁴ Westbrook, T. A. "On Dreams, Saints, and Fallen Angels: Reality and Illusion in Dream of the Red Chamber and the Idiot". *Literature East & West.* Vol. XV, No. 3, pp. 371–390.

1972年,又一部红学研究专著在英语世界诞生,书名为《红楼梦评介》(The Dream of the Red Chamber: A Critical Study),作者是珍尼·诺尔勒(Jeanne Knoerle),该书共160页,12万字,共5章并附有序言、导言和后记三部分,1972年由印第安那大学出版社出版。该书主要论述了《红楼梦》的叙事风格、主题思想、人物形象、小说的时空关系以及作为控制力的道德等五部分内容。作者在序言说:此书主要是探讨《红楼梦》中的叙事结构和写作技巧,该小说的主题思想却并不是作者要关注的中心。通过解构小说的叙事结构将其进行分离并重置到原小说中,进而探讨作者的创作技巧和叙事风格。这与此前中国学者分析该部小说的方法不同,他们所作的分析方法不是文学性质的、非美学的,他们只探讨小说中历史、社会和政治,注意的是对作者的生活背景进行探源。这一研究方法没有太大的价值,通过对作者身世的研究也不可能对作品增加多少美学意义和艺术价值,这根本不是一种主要的文学研究涂径。

在本书的引言中, 诺尔勒说明了《红楼梦》的成书过程以及当时的时代 背景,并提到小说批评的标准。作者认为,评价一部小说主要是评价小说 的主题、故事本身、情节安排和主要人物,只有将这些作为评价对象方可 对《红楼梦》进行评论。在叙事风格一章,作者通过介绍小说中故事情节 并加以评论。作者分析了小说中的故事发展高潮如宝、黛的前世、宝玉初 梦、秦可卿之死等。同时作者也分析了该小说叙事风格的三种模式,即: 宝、黛、钗三角恋爱关系的产生、发展及至终结; 王熙凤的权威的形成及 至消失; 贾氏家族的盛衰。在小说人物一章, 作者的分析以贾宝玉为中 心,并分析了黛、宝、钗、王熙凤、贾政、贾母以及刘姥姥等主次人物。 作者认为, 贾宝玉是全书的中心, 由贪恋尘世到离家寻道反映了贾宝玉道 德和魂灵的转化: 贾政和宝钗属于理性克制并负有责任意识: 黛玉和凤姐 则刚好相反属于非理性并缺少责任感: 贾母则是中国典型的祖母形象, 和 善宽厚、宠爱子孙但对家族的管理却很专制; 刘姥姥则富于同情心却也是 一个实用主义者。在论述小说的时空结构一部分中,作者认为书中的空间 因素不占主导地位,因为地点比较固定,故事的发生主要集中在大观园和 荣宁二府。在最后一章关于该书的道德观,作者分析了中国传统文化中的 儒、佛、道三种思想,认为这三种思想体现在中国社会生活的各个方面。 而曹氏所作《红楼梦》一书也体现出这三种思想。不仅如此,这三种思想 还集中反映在书中主人公贾宝玉身上。根据作者的解释,儒家传统习俗往 往是世人产生悲剧的主因。佛、道思想虽然也贯穿在小说中,但与儒家思 想相比,后者明显占据支配地位。45

同年,詹姆士•傅(James S。Fu)在《东西方文学》第17卷上发表了"刘姥姥和大观园"(Liu Lao—lao and the Garden Takuanyuan)一文,从小说中一个次要但又关联全局人物的角度,探讨了刘姥姥的形象。在该文中,作者通过对刘姥姥五进贾府的线索进行分析,得出该人物的喜剧形象。刘姥姥第一次进贾府,作为穷亲戚,是替女婿狗儿去寻求救济,获得20两银子欢喜而归;第二次带着土特产进贾府,为了报恩,因为她的幽默风趣,乐观开朗深受贾府上下喜欢,并得到史老太太的垂青,结果同样是满载而归;第三次进贾府,

⁴⁵ Knoerle, Jeanne. *The Dream of the Red Chamber: A Critical Study*. Indiana University Press 1972; 另见,姜其煌,《欧美红学》,大象出版社,2005年,第80–81页。

刘姥姥是为了为史老太君奔丧而去,看着贾府因被抄家而一败涂地;紧接着第四、五次进贾府,刘姥姥做了一件对贾府来说的大好事,她与平儿一道巧设谜局,救了差点被奸人所害的巧姐。作者通过分析刘姥姥的喜剧形象,论述了刘姥姥的风趣幽默、淳朴善良对贾府上下的影响,她的出现缓解了宝黛钗的三角恋情,他的风趣欢笑为大观园注入了活力。作者同时分析了大观园中众人喜欢刘姥姥的原因,认为她们同刘姥姥的生活观一致。46

曹雪芹在小说中虽对刘姥姥这一人物着墨不多,但对她的刻画却生动形象下,几百年来,刘姥姥始终是读者心中一个鲜活的形象。以上这篇文章的主要观点是通过分析刘姥姥和大观园之间的关系来衬托刘姥姥虽然生活在贫穷的乡下,但却简单、快乐而幸福,然而,大观园众人虽过着锦衣玉食的奢侈生活,却没有真正的欢乐和幸福。该文着笔分析《红楼梦》中的次要人物来揭示生活在两种处境下的人物生活状态可谓立意新颖。但著名红学家姜其煌也认为该文虽立意新颖,但言论毕竟似嫌浅显,没有触及社会的本质。47

1975年,卢先·米勒(Lucien Miller)发表了红学研究专著《〈红楼梦〉中小说的面具:神话,模仿和人物》(Masks of Fiction in Dream of the Red Chamber: Myth, Mimesis, and Persona)。该书共计345页,1975年由亚利桑那大学出版。米勒在该书中介绍了红学家胡适、俞平伯等学者对《红楼梦》所采用的传统寓意解读方式并加以批判,并从模仿说、人物叙事和神话寓言三方面论证了无论从风格还是结构上,《红楼梦》为一部经典之作。

在该书的一开始,米勒就叙述了中国关于女娲的神话与曹氏在开篇描写石头的关系。认为《红楼梦》的故事情节由此展开,咋一看令人困惑,实质上很清楚,作者在交代整个故事的框架,小说正式围绕着神话与现实、仙境于与尘世、梦幻与清醒而展开。(As the Stone Record unfold in chapter 1, admittedly our impression is one of dazzled bewilderment. Initially, the lines are clearly drawn between the heacenly and the earthly realms, between the dream state and consciousness, and between mythic beauty and mundane reality...) ⁴⁸ 关于小说模仿的论述,米勒认为首先体现在小说甄士隐与贾雨村的对话中。这两个人物在书中一百二十回的七回⁴⁹中起着自关重要的作用。曹氏通过这两个人物相反的性格特征来展开小说中"真"与"假"的两相对照的主题以及小说的象征意义。

在关于人物叙事方面,米勒认为,曹氏采用了多重叙事手法来表达作者的诸多思想,其中不少是相互矛盾的。作者表达出了说教劝世的儒家思想,也表现了出世无为的道家思想;既描写了客观的创建者如石头,也忠实描写了作者自身的内省与忏悔;要深入理解原作的思想,必须要揭开多重叙事的面罩,才能真正理解作品的原意。

 $^{^{46}\,}$ Fu, James. "Liu Laolao and the Garden Takuanyuan". Literature East & West. Vol. XVII, p. 305–314.

⁴⁷ 姜其煌, 《欧美红学》, 大象出版社, 2005年, 第84页。

⁴⁸ Miller, Lucien. Masks of Fiction in Dream of the Red Chamber: Myth, Mimesis, and Persona. University of Arizona Press 1975, p. 35.

⁴⁹ 这两个人物在小说前四回以及一百零三、一百零四回中多次出现(笔者注)

70年代英语世界另一部具有重要价值的红学研究专著:《〈红楼梦〉》中的 原型与寓意》(Archetype and Allegory in the Dream of the Red Chamber)。该书 共270页,于1976年由普林斯顿大学出版社出版,作者为美国著名学者浦安迪 (Andrew Henry Plaks),又名安德鲁·普拉克斯,美国普林斯顿大学教授。浦 安迪先生专事中国文学、尤其是明清文学研究,被钱钟书先生称为"公推为 同辈中最卓越的学者"50,著有《红楼梦的典型与寓言》(Archetype and Allegory in the Dream of the Red Chamber)、《中国叙事学》(Chinese Narrative)、 《明代小说四大奇书》(The Four Masterworks of the Ming Novel)、《文化的力 量: 中国文化史研究》(The Power of Culture: studies in Chinese cultural history) 以及中文著作《红楼梦批语偏全》等。下面重点介绍浦先生1975年所出版的 关于《红楼梦》研究的著作。该书共270页,分为11部分:前言、导言以及9 个章节,1-4章论述了《红楼梦》一书的原型,5-8章论小说的寓意,最后 一章为结论。该书最引人注目的地方在于作者运用了当时西方一种新的文学 批评理论——"原型批评方法"来解构《红楼梦》。原型批评是20世纪五六 十年代流行于西方的一个十分重要的文学批评理论。原型理论认为: "文学 起源于神话,正是这一原理才赋予文学以千百年来虽经意识形态一切变化, 仍具有其传播的力量。这种结构原理当然受社会和历史因素制约,并且不会 超越它们,但是结构原理始终保持一种足以说明文学总体本质的形式持续 性,这一形式持续性有别于它为适应社会环境而产生的变化"51。根据原型 理论的观点,一个原型就是一个象征,通常代表一个意向,它常常在文学 作品中出现。"一部文学作品可以被解构成一个由意向组成的叙述表层结 构和一个由原型组成的深层结构,通过原型的零乱的提示,可以发掘出文 学作品的真正含义"52。根据这一理论,浦安迪将《红楼梦》置于中国历史 文化传统中, 通过分析中国文学的原型与神话以及中国文化中的阴阳五行来 探讨《红楼梦》书中的原型与寓意。在前三章中,浦安迪论述了中国文学的 原型与神话, 作者旁征博引, 借助中国古代的经文子集再到西方寓言, 论述 中国的文化根源是建立在"阴"与"阳"和"五行"的字宙学说基础之上: 前者代表两个对立事物的互相补充、替代,而后者表示多种相关因素相生相 克、循环往返、反复无穷。作者为了说明这两个现象,自创两个术语及"双 极互补"(Complementary Bipolarity)以及"循环往复"(Multiple Periodicity)。 而此两者中国文化的根源为中国文学提供了一个复杂的文学叙事结构和原 型。浦安迪认为《红楼梦》是中国文化的一部百科全书,关于原型的例子 在书中随处可见。故事一开端作者就讲述了关于女娲的神话,而女娲与伏羲 在中国的传说中既是兄妹又是夫妻、《红楼梦》中贾宝玉与黛、钗的关系在 开始为兄妹、兄姊、后来则为夫妇,这犹如女娲与伏羲之间的关系,因而, 《红楼梦》一书的神话原型正源于女娲之神话传说。

关于双极互补的例子也有很多,作者举出了原著中第二回贾雨村与冷子兴高谈正与邪二气的例子以及第三十一回史湘云与其婢女翠娄解释天地间的阴与阳两极的例子来证明作者意识中的两极观念;"动与静"也是双极互补原理,作者以刘姥姥为例,说明曹氏通过描写刘姥姥游大观园

⁵⁰ 钱钟书, 《钱钟书集》, 北京: 三联书店, 2002年版, 第183页。

⁵¹ 朱立元,《当代西方文艺理论》,华东师范大学出版社,1998年,第171页。

⁵² 朱立元,《当代西方文艺理论》,华东师范大学出版社,1998年,第171页。

的过程体现出了的动与静两极:刘姥姥在大观园中吃喝游乐是动,在妙玉 处喝茶则是静,如此等等,这都体现出了中国传统文化中的两极互补,即 "阴阳"学说,而这些便是以上例子的原型。关于五行作为小说中的原型 的例子,作者以林黛玉为例——根据林黛玉姓林,"林"由木生,因此林 黛玉在五行中属木,而林黛玉的父亲叫林如海,因此,木因水而生;她所 以是林如海的女儿。又因林黛玉为绛珠仙草,草于春生,在四季中属春, 春去秋来, 所以火把木烧成灰, 她才会年少夭折, 这恰恰体现了生与死的 循环往复。此外,宝钗的结婚与黛玉以及元春的死等都体现了中国传统文 化中的五行学说,这样的例子在《红楼梦》中俯拾即是。该书第五章到第 八章论述《红楼梦》中的寓意。作者通过分析中西方的花园的取名、建筑 特色、结构等入手,分析花园的寓意象征。在该书的第五、六章中,作者 分析了西方文学名著中对花园的描写,认为西方文学作品中的花园总是与 伊甸园有着某种的联系,这些花园大多有着"乐园"、"安乐之所"的寓 意。在第七章中,作者论述了出现在中国文学作品中的各种各样的花园, 作者认为,中国的花园注重宇宙和个体的的融合,含有"天人合一"的寓 意。在第八章中,作者通过分析《红楼梦》中大观园的结构、朝向以及名 称等诸因素,探讨了大观园所代表的寓意和象征。"大观"代表了"广 阔"、"无穷",如洋洋大观等恢弘与富足。在曹氏的心中,之所以取名 大观园就是意味着此处是一个自给自足之所。同时,大观园中的人物来来 去去、分分合合、因此、它也代表了此处的主人公命运多舛、人生无常。

因此《红楼梦》里的大观园洋洋大观,包罗万象,富足欢乐,但也暗含了人物命运的变化无常。这里既有对立也有中庸,这才是大观园真正寓意所在。

在该书中,作者将古今历史、中西文化融为一体,分析了中国传统文化中的神话原型和阴阳五行的宇宙观。从《红楼梦》的宏观章回布局结构到微观故事情节进行分析,作者把书中大观园发生的故事和各种表现形态的人物纳入到中国宏大的文化历史传统中去,从而探索《红楼梦》一书的基本原型与寓意。浦安迪这部红学著作,开启了红学研究的新视角,无论在中国还是西方的红学研究领域引起了学者的极大关注,具有较大的影响和研究价值。53

七十年代末期,普林斯顿大学又出版了一部《中国叙事学》(Chinese Narrative: Critical and Theoretical Essays),由浦安迪主编。该书是收录了1974年普林斯顿大学举行的一次研讨会与会学者的会议论文,该书主要是关于中国传统小说研究的论文集。该论集中收录了三篇关于红学研究的论文:第一篇是关于《红楼梦》和《西游记》中寓言的使用情况的比较研究;第二篇是关于《红楼梦》与《儒林外史》中诗词的意象研究;第三篇是红学家王康明(Wong Kam-ming)所写的关于《红楼梦》中的多种叙事视角研究。第一篇文章由浦安迪本人所写,在该文中,作者认为,《红楼梦》一书通过"梦"与"幻"等情节的描写具有深刻的寓意,其中一种主要的寓意就是

⁵³ Plaks, Andrew H. Archetype and Allegory in the Dream of the Red Chamber. Princeton University Press 1976. 另见,张慧,"平议浦安迪'刺猬型'红学研究",《红楼梦学刊》,2011年第6辑。第312-324页。

"真与假"、"色与空",这两种相互对立的观念不是绝对排斥的,是相互弥补、相辅相成的关系。54

二十世纪八、九十年代是红学研究的最高潮,如将90年代与80年代和21世纪前十年相比,90年代红学研究成果达到最高峰,红学研究论著达到100篇本,而80年代和2001-2010这二十年基本持平。尤其是在美国,更多的关于亚洲研究的著名刊物开始刊登关于红学研究的文章,如《哈佛亚洲研究学刊》(The Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies)、《亚洲研究》(Journal of Asian Studies)、《晚清研究》(Late Imperial China)等。一些研究亚洲和中国文学的参考书籍也开始大量收录红学资料。比如,1986年出版的综述性质的著作《印第安那中国传统文学指南》(The Indiana Companion to Traditional Chinese Literature)中关于《红楼梦》和曹雪芹的论述长达九页。此外,一些关于亚洲研究的学术会议上也开始出现红学研究的议题。

80年代另一部值得一提的是1986年由美国华裔学者陈炳章 (Bing C. Chan) 在香港出版的《从词汇上的统计论〈红楼梦〉的作者问题》(The Authorship of the Dream of the Red Chamber: Based upon a Computerized Statistical Study of Its Vocabulary)一书,该书是作者在威斯康辛大学所作的博士论文。1980年6月,第一届国际《红楼梦》研讨会在威斯康星大学召开,陈炳章先生在会上宣读了该论文,并引起了巨大的轰动。陈炳章借助计算机对《红楼梦》前八十回与后四十回文本中相同词汇出现的频率进行了统计,运用数理统计学的原理,研究《红楼梦》前八十回与后四十回词汇出现的关联。陈炳章先生通过比较《红楼梦》和中国小说《儿女英雄传》的词汇使用情况。他通过对两部小说中的词汇进行编组,分别挑出不同词性的词汇用计算机进行数理统计,然后对统计结构进行分析。在他的实验中,《红楼梦》前八十回与后四十回词汇使用的相似程度高达近百分之八十,而前八十回与取自《儿女英雄传》词汇的统计的结构,其关联程度却不到百分之三十左右。55

于是,本书作者因此大胆得出结论,《红楼梦》前八十回与后四十回均 为同一人所著。这一观点引起极大轰动,所得出的结论几乎颠覆了此前学 界共同的认识。

如果以十年计,90年代是英语世界迄今为止出现红学研究成果最多的年代,其中有专著8部、论文75篇,博士论文12篇,90年代的研究成果几乎是其它年代的总和。这些研究成果为: 1992年,麻省理工学院中国传媒与文化研究教授王瑾女士(Jing Wang)所著的《石头的故事: 互文性,中国古代石头的传说,以及〈红楼梦〉、〈水浒传〉、〈西游记〉中石头的意象》(The Story of Stone: Intertextuality, Ancient Chinese Stone Lore, and the Stone Symbolism of Dream of the Red Chamber, Water Margin, and The Journey to the West)由杜克大学出版社出版,该书曾获得美国亚洲协会最佳学术著作奖。该书全面而系统地探讨了在中国家喻户晓的三部名著《红楼梦》、《水浒传》和《西游记》中的石头意象。在这三部小说中,均有石头的出现,而且均被赋予神奇的魔力。由此,作者对中国传统中的石头意象进行了分析,并对这三

⁵⁴ Plaks, Andrew H. Chinese Narrative: Critical and Theoretical Essays. Princeton University Press 1977, pp. 163–202.

⁵⁵ Chan, Bing C. The Authorship of "The Dream of the Red Chamber": Based on a Computerized Statistical Study of Its Vocabulary. Hong Kong: Joint Publishing 1986.

部小说中的石头意象进行了互文性解读。56需要特别提到的是,在过去的20 多年来最具影响力的英文红学著作是美国芝加哥大学余国藩(Anthony C. Yu) 教授发表的《重读石头记:〈红楼梦〉里的情欲与虚构》(Rereading the Stone: Desireand the Making of Fiction in Dream of the Red Chamber) 该书2001年由普林 斯顿大学出版社出版。作者余国藩为美国芝加哥大学巴克人文学讲座教授, 并为该校神学院、比较文学系、英文系、东亚系以及社会思想中心共同所聘 的讲座教授, 同时也是台湾中央研究院及美国国家人文科学院院士。余氏曾 将《西游记》(Journey to the West),译成英文四册出版,并因此饮誉学界。 在《重读石头记》书中、余氏认为、以往《红楼梦》的总体认识均局限于评 价该小说采用了高度的现实主义手法反映晚清文化、历史和社会机构,并认 为这是小说的伟大之处。其实,这是一个认识误区。他认为,国内的红学研 究其实是一种"错置的历史主义美学" (aesthetics of misplaced historicsm) 即 以一种错误的视角对,《红楼梦》进行解读。他们仅从这部小说忠实地反 映和再现了历史的和社会的真实这一点就将其看成是一件艺术珍品。作者 认为,国内过去和现在的历史主义者都误读了这本小说,因为他们从文本 中寻找一种事实上不存在的信息,把小说与历史混为一谈,仅看到了《红 楼梦》伟大艺术的一部分。

余氏的主要论点是,《红楼梦》最大的特点是它在叙述过程中一直是一部虚构作品。《红楼梦》作为一件对话艺术作品,其叙事优点在于:文本中多处内容和安排都在对小说艺术本身进行审视、探索和创新。换言之,《红楼梦》既是一部关于世事人生的作品,也是一部关于小说创作的作品。《红楼梦》是一部强调自身特点与存在价值的作品,这使该小说更富戏剧性,也令学者们对其虚构性的特点进行不断地探究。这一特点由作者对故事的由来、开端、形成和阅读接受进行艺术加工与构思来体现。余教授举例说,小说中青埂峰上这个顽石是全书象征结构的总纲,小说中的情欲纠葛和其中隐含的诸多问题便是由此展开。青峰埂上的顽石既是神话中的补天之石,也是故事中的神瑛侍者与后来红尘中的贾宝玉,他们是三位一体的。这块石头既是故事的来源,又是故事的主角,更是故事本身。

1993年,美国哈佛大学东亚语言及文明系教授李惠仪(Wai-yee Li)所著《迷幻与清醒:中国文学中的爱情与幻想》(Enchantment and Disenchantment: Love and Illusion in Chinese Literature)一书由普林斯顿大学出版。作者认为,超凡脱俗的幻想是中国传统文学作品的经久主题。李教授认为,中国文学作品中之所以常常出现超凡脱俗的幻想这一主题,其实是因为作者希望借此来表达人类对超越现实、摆脱现实束缚的渴望。然而,这种渴望总是被清醒的意识投上不真实、无法实现的阴影,最终沦为一种错觉或幻觉。根据作者的观点,传统的观念是,迷幻与清醒是互不相容的,它们代表了两个极端。但在李教授的眼里,这两者并不是不可调和,并非是一个建构和摧毁的关系,因此,它们也并不代表文学理念的两个极端。李教授感兴趣的是,小说家在不同时期创作文学作品的过程中是如何来处理这两者的相互关系的。在这本

⁵⁶ Wang Jing. The Story of Stone: Intertextuality, Ancient Chinese Stone Lore, and the Stone Symbolism of Dream of the Red Chamber, Water Margin, and The Journey to the West. Duke University Press 1992.

著作中,李教授用了三个章节的篇幅论述了《红楼梦》里情与悟、幻与真、 迷幻与清醒这三个话题。⁵⁷

1994年,路易丝•爱德华兹(Louise H. Edwards) 所著《中国清代的男女:〈红楼梦〉中的社会性别》(Men and Women in Qing China: Gender in The Red Chamber Dream) 一书在美国出版。这是红学研究著作中首次将西方女性主义批评理论运用到小说的批评中。作者通过分析《红楼梦》中的性别角色,探讨了清朝社会中男女性别的社会角色、性别与权力,同时也探讨了中国社会对男女性别的传统观念。58此外,布朗大学汉学家多尔•利维(Dore J. Levy)于1999年发表了《〈石头记〉中的理想与现实》(Ideal and Actual in The Story of the Stone)。该书是一本跨学科、多元视角的《红楼梦》论著,作者运用了文学、社会学、宗教以及医学理论,通过分析《红楼梦》里的诗歌、家庭结构、因果报应等来探索这部小说如何来面对社会、感情、精神理想和人们日常生活现实所产生的鸿沟。59

进入21世纪第一个十年,从笔者的统计来看,英语世界的红学论著并没 遵循20世纪每十年递增这一趋势。从2000年到2009年,据不完全统计,英 语世界的红学论著共计45篇本,其中与《红楼梦》有关但不是专门的红学 研究著作3部,论文35篇,博士论文1篇,工具书2本。

在这三部涉及到《红楼梦》的书中,艾梅兰(Maram Epstein)的《竞争的 话语:明清小说中的正统性、本真性及所生成之意义》(Competing Discourses: Orthodoxy, Authenticity and Engendered Meanings in Late Imperial Fiction) 有一 章研究《红楼梦》中有关"情"的诗歌。⁶⁰ 第二本是萧驰(Chi Xiao)的《花 园,诗情画意的乐土:从一个侧面研究〈石头记〉》(The Chinese Garden as Lyric Enclave: A Generic Study of The Story of the Stone)。该书研究了清朝繁荣 昌盛时期的文人对花园审美情趣的转变。61 第三本是加州大学黄马丁(Martin W. Huang)的《"欲"和晚清小说叙事》(Desire and Fictional Narrative in Late Imperial China),介绍了明清文学中的"情"史,其中第十章题为《红 楼梦》中的"情"与"拒绝成长"》(Qing and the Reluctance to Grow Up in Honglou meng),在该章中,作者通过分析《红楼梦》主人公贾宝玉的言与 行,以及小说的情节安排,来论述小说中贾宝玉和小说的作者均在一直在 拒绝成长这一主题。比如,贾宝玉不愿众姐妹出嫁、宝玉对婚姻的恐惧与 排斥等,因为在宝玉的心目中,出嫁、结婚就等于是长大和成人。作者同 时也也通过分析曹雪芹在全书中的情节安排来揭示作者的拒绝成长,如前 八十回中,所描写的贾宝玉仅在15岁以内,还没有成人,小说十八回至五 十二回,共三十五回的内容均叙述的是贾宝玉13岁的情况,而曹雪芹如果

⁵⁷ Li Wai-yee. *Enchantment and Disenchantment: Love and Illusion in Chinese Literature.* Princeton University Press 1993.

⁵⁸ Edwards, Louise H. *Men and Women in Qing China: Gender in 'the Red Chamber Dream.* Brill Academic Publishers 1994.

⁵⁹ Levy, Dore J. *Ideal and Actual in The Story of the Stone*. Columbia University Press 1999.

⁶⁰ Epstein, Maram. Competing Discourses: Orthodoxy, Authenticity and Engendered Meanings in Late Imperial Fiction. Harvard University Press 2001.

⁶¹ Xiao Chi. The Chinese Garden as Lyric Enclave: A Generic Study of The Story of the Stone. University of Michigan Press 2001.

生于1715年,那么朝廷抄家是他也正好13岁。因此,作者认为,这样的描写和情节布局实际上也是作者拒绝成长的一种表现方式。而在该章中黄先生要论述的另一主题就是"欲",作者主要通过分析薛宝钗的表现行为来揭示《红楼梦》中对"欲望"的压抑。作者认为,薛宝钗一直饱受一种难以启齿,称之为热毒的疾病的折磨,但有一种药名为"冷香丸"却可以控制这种疾病。也就是说,薛宝钗其实内心炙热而外在表现出来的却是冷艳,所以称为冷美人。宝钗的热毒从生来就有的,这象征了她本身的原始欲望,而她所受的折磨却需要冷香丸这种药来消解或压制,而不能永久性的消除。宝钗之所以平日里表现的控制、理性、中规中矩,她是通过这些表现来压抑自己内心的热烈和欲念。⁶²

2004年,Qiancheng Li发表的《启蒙小说:〈西游记〉、〈西游补〉和〈红楼梦〉》(Fictions of Enlightenment: Journey to the West, Tower of Myriad Mirrors, and Dream of the Red Chamber)。在该作中,作者首先批评了以往的红学研究忽略了佛教在小说分析结构主题中的影响。作者通过分析这三部小说的结构和叙事,认为这三部小说都受到佛教思想的影响,而小说的主题也同样具有弘扬佛教精神教化社会的性质。⁶³

同年,裔锦声(Jeannie Jinsheng Yi) 出版了《红楼梦:爱的寓言》(The Dream of the Red Chamber: An Allegory of Love)—书。该书是90年代初作者在美国华盛顿大学攻读比较文学博士学位时所目写的博士论文。该博士论文在完成后其电子版在华盛顿大学在线图书馆曾是被引用参考最多的材料之一。该书共为四章节,第一章主要论述了小说中一系列梦作为小说的框架结构:四个梦作为外框架,首尾相接,另外十个梦作为内框架表现儿女情长;第二章分析了梦与现实的共存:由色到情,以色悟空;第三章是关于大观园以及它的文学渊源:《红楼梦》与它的文学渊源,《西厢记》与《牡丹亭》中的花园与性爱,曹雪芹对《西厢记》与《牡丹亭》的改写以及《红楼梦》与《金瓶梅》中的花园;第四章是写的是爱的寓言:西方中世纪寓言与《红楼梦》,《神曲》、《仙后》与《红楼梦》:两种世界观,两种爱情观,梦的寓言——《玫瑰传奇》与《红楼梦》以及梦的类型区别:《玫瑰传奇》与《红楼梦》。64

2005年,国际性比较文学期刊《淡江评论》发行了一期红学论文特辑。多位著名的西方红学学者包括蒲安迪、多尔·利维、苏源熙(Haun Saussy)、路易丝·爱德华兹、卢先·米勒、Li Qiancheng、王康明(Kam-ming Wong)以及中国著名学者周汝昌都在该期杂志中发表文章。论题涉及很广,包括《红楼梦》人物、医药、童年、儒、释、道等,另有两篇论文研究《红楼梦》的评点,一篇探讨《红楼梦》故事背后的"密码"。2006年,顾明栋发表《中国小说理论:一种非西式的叙事体系》(Chinese Theory of Fiction: A Non-Western Narrative System),书里有一章题为"红楼梦的艺术"(The Art

 $^{^{62}\,}$ Huang, Martin H. Desire and Fictional Narrative in Late Imperial China. Harvard University Asia Center 2001, pp.281–314.

 $^{^{63}}$ Li Qianchen. Fictions of Enlightenment: Journey to the West, Tower of Myriadv Mirrors, and Dream of the Red Chamber. University of Hawaii Press 2004.

 $^{^{64}}$ Yi, Jeannie Jinsheng. The Dream of the Red Chamber: An Allegory of Love. Homa & Sekey Books 2004.

of Honglou meng),概括论述了中国独特的叙事理论,并把《红楼梦》放到世界小说理论研究的框架内加以探讨。

近年来,又有一些英文红学论著陆续发表出来。2008年,著名学者刘再 复的《红楼梦悟》英文版(Reflections on Dream of the Red Chamber)于纽约出 版,该书英文版共301页,除作者自序、导言和附录外,共三部分内容。这 三部分分别为:《红楼梦》悟、《红楼梦》论以及《红楼梦》议。在第一部 分,作者介绍了读《红楼梦》的心得,他认为,阅读《红楼梦》完全是出自 心灵生活的需要,阅读小说的过程也是把《红楼梦》作为审美对象,特别是 作为生命感悟和精神开掘的对象的过程。作者认为中国文学乃至文化最大的 宝藏就在《红楼梦》中,这里不仅有最丰富的人性宝藏、艺术宝藏、还有最 丰富的思想宝藏。所以,作者认为之所以取名"悟",因为"悟"其实就是 第三种阅读形态。第二部分为全书的主体,在部分中,作者首先通过分析小 说的宇宙境界、悲剧与荒诞并存的双重意蕴、诗意生命系列的创造以及高视 角低姿态的艺术和谐,从而论述《红楼梦》是一部呈现内在视野的东方史诗 并具有永恒的价值: 其次, 作者从小说的悲剧结构、忏悔者的性格与心灵文 学的超越视角等论述了《红楼梦》表现出的忏悔意识; 最后, 作者基于小说 中的哲学视角与哲学问题和哲学境界探讨了《红楼梦》一书的哲学内涵。在 第三部分,作者主要讨论了小说中的几个次要人物,如贾政的执政、贾雨村 的心态、贾环对妙语的无端恨意以及贾府的断后现象。65

同年,英语世界第一部关于曹雪芹的著作在美国皮特朗公司出版发行,书名为《高贵与卑贱之间:曹雪芹与〈红楼梦〉》(Between Noble and Humble: Cao Xueqin and the Dream of the Red Chamber)。该书是根据我国著名红学泰斗周汝昌先生所著《曹雪芹新传》的英文译本,译者为美国红学家罗纳德·葛瑞和纽约州立大学教授马克·费拉拉历时5年时间翻译而成。英文名"高贵与卑贱之间"是取自周氏原作的第一章标题。全书237页,除作者前言、译者序言和附录外,全书共三十四章。为了英语世界读者更好地了解曹氏家族牵涉的复杂人际关系以及曹氏生活的那个时代背景,编者在文中采用了216项脚注。该书作为美国的学术著作,首次出版了300本出版,并引起学者的高度关注。

该书对曹雪芹本人进行了系统而深入的分析研究,以曹雪芹为中心向外辐射、延伸到曹雪芹的整个家族以及他所生存的整个时代背景,进而探讨这些综合因素对曹雪芹思想、人格和艺术追求的影响。全书由两大主线构成:一是曹氏家政史,一是曹雪芹的心灵史,两大线索互为交织又相对独立,读者在两条线索的引导下,走入曹雪芹生活的时代并接触和了解其心灵。66

然而,该书的一些观点也受到学者的质疑。在英译本的序言中,译者葛瑞说道: "与主流意见相反,周汝昌认为曹雪芹的小说遭到了严重的歪曲,后40回是在乾隆的授意下编造的。周汝昌认为曹雪芹写了108回,并且小说中有108个女主人公,这与另一部文学巨著《水浒传》的一百单八将是相对

⁶⁵ Liu Zaifu. Reflections on Dream of the Red Chamber. Trans. by She Yunzhong. Cambriage Press, N. Y. 2008; 另见,刘再复,《红楼梦悟》,三联书社,2009年。

⁶⁶ Zhou Ruchang. Between Noble and Humble: Cao Xueqin and the Dream of the Red Chamber. Edited by Ronald R. Gray & Mark S. Ferrara. Trans. by Liang Meibao and Kyongsook Park. Peter Lang Publishing Inc. 2009.

应的。让他更有争议的是,周汝昌说脂砚斋是曹雪芹的表妹和第二任妻子。 虽然大多数人都相信贾宝玉爱的是林黛玉,但是周汝昌说史湘云才是贾宝玉 的真爱,史湘云即是脂砚斋,曹雪芹真正的妻子。"

该书是英语世界第一部关于《红楼梦》作者的曹雪芹的一部专著,它不仅仅介绍了作者的家世生平,同时也为读者展开了作者生存背景的一幅生动历史画面,更为重要的是,它更是一部描写曹雪芹的心灵史,带领读者走进曹雪芹的内心世界。这对英语世界的红学研究提供了丰富的参考材料和学术启迪。

综上所述,如果说20世纪初英语世界红学研究的滥觞,那么二十世纪七十年代到二十世纪末期则是英语世界红学研究的高潮时期。这一时期,英语世界红学研究论著倍增,根据笔者统计,60年代英语世界红学论著为20余篇本,到七十年代却达到40多篇本,80年代近60篇本,90年代达到九十余篇本,从各年代数据增幅看,几近倍数增长。这一时期,红学研究专著及工具书为近20部,论文达到130余篇,博士论文26篇。无论从量与质,都远远超过在此以前的研究成果。同时,在这一时期,红学研究队伍逐渐壮大,红学研究不仅仅局限于汉学家和少数的红学家,不少青年学者和大专院校比较文学专业、东方文学或相关专业的学子开始涉足红学。从研究的方法与视角来看,这一时期的研究更趋多元,从研究论著不难看出,红学研究已完全走上了文学研究的正轨,《红楼梦》已被置身于世界文学的大格局中,更多从西方文艺理论的视角下进行阐释、解读。可以说,英语世界的红学研究格局的高潮已然形成。

作者联系方式: 王鹏飞,中国,西南交通大学外国语学院,中国四川省成都市二环路北一段111号,610031;文学博士,副院长;研究方向:译介学、中西比较诗学、华裔美国文学;邮件地址: absalom@163.com;本位为四川省哲学社会科学"十二五"规划课题:项目编号: SC13H11,作者为该课题主持人。

《红楼梦》"神仙"一词多重文化内涵在俄语复译中的体现

刘名扬

内容提要: "神仙"一词自古有之,后来被道家采用,在中国文化体系中具有丰富的内涵,反映了中国人心目中的一种追求境界。《红楼梦》作为荟萃中国古典文化元素的百科作品,里面出现了"神仙"一词的丰富用法。两个俄文全译本在处理这个术语时变化多端,从多个层面充分展现了"神仙"一词的文化内涵在迥异于中国文化的俄罗斯文化语境中的表现。借此,无论是中国读者还是西方读者,都能获得很多对"神仙"的全新认识。

关键词: 红楼梦 俄译 神仙 复译

著名的俄国学者李福清曾指出,在1843年俄国读者就得知《红楼梦》了,科万科在那一年的《祖国纪事》杂志刊载了《红楼梦》第一回开头部分的译文。后来又相继出现了几个译文,直到1958年帕纳休克(В. А. Панасюк)以程乙本的校注本为底本、诗词部分由孟列夫(Л. Н. Меньшиков)负责翻译的120回的《红楼梦》俄译本以西方第一个全译本的姿态出版问世,可算是《红楼梦》西方翻译史上的一座里程碑。时隔近四十年,苏联解体,时代变化,读者的价值观及欣赏趣味都发生了不同于前朝的变化,于是为了再现这部东方巨著,满足读者的要求,1995年帕纳休克重新校定译本,对译著作了改动,但诗词部分改由戈卢别夫(И. В. Голубев)负责重译并付梓出版,其文学价值也是可圈可点的。

一、"神仙"一词的文化内涵

"神仙"是中国文化一个特有的词汇,自古有之,而后老子特别是庄子肇始的道家学说开始拿来所用,将其衍生为道教中的终极尊崇对象,也是道教中的重要术语。根据传统文化的释义,神仙是具有超自然能力的人物,可超脱尘世,长生不老,而其特征是逍遥自在、毫无拘束和牵挂,来去自由洒脱,不受凡间世俗的羁绊。根据道家的思想,人也可通过不断修炼,不断领悟,使心灵达到超脱的境界,使肉体得到升华,从而获得神通而成仙。可以说,神仙是中国古人理想中对做人最高境界的文学或宗教描述,是中国独有的一种文化负载词。

由此可见神仙有多层的含义,是长生不老的,是不会死的,是神圣的、至高无上的······汉语中"神仙"一词的多层次的语义指向在俄语中有不少词汇可以大致对应,如比较常见的6ог(上帝),бессмертный (不死的),небожитель (天上生活的人),чудотворец (创世主),святой дух (圣灵)等,《红楼梦》俄译本译者基于不同的语境,很好地综合了这几层意义,加其排列组合,得出了多种不同的翻译结果。但是在俄国本土的文化里,是没有特定的

一个词能与中国多层含义的"神仙"相对应,用以侧重强调在不同语境下的不同层面的不同意义。因此在翻译过程中只能就上下文的语境翻译其中的某一层意义,因此这也造就了"神仙"在俄译《红楼梦》里呈现出的多样性。

二、"神仙"的俄语复译

俄译本中的"神仙"指向在散文部分和韵文部分都有所应用,翻译的方法千变万化,表达也是多种多样。

例一: 第一回: 甄士隐梦幻识通灵 贾雨村风尘怀闺秀

因这甄士隐禀性恬淡,不以功名为念,每日只以观花修竹,酌酒吟诗为 乐,倒是**神仙**一流人品。

58版: Сам Чжэнь Ши-инь был человек тихий и флегматичный.Он не стремился ни к подвигам, ни к славе, вел жизнь <u>праведника</u> и находил удовольствие лишь в том, что ухаживал за цветами. (P&M 1958: I-26)

95版: Чжэнь Шиинь был человеком тихим и смирным, ни к славе, ни к подвигам не стремился. Любовался цветами, сажал бамбук, пил вино и читал стихи, – словом, вел жизнь праведника. (Р&G1995: 1·11)

在这里, "神仙"被译成了праведник (遵守教规者), 这是非常典型的归化式翻译。中国有道教、佛教但没有西方式全民信仰的举国宗教, 在经历了图腾崇拜和神话时代后, 中国开始了血缘维系的君主专制政体, 再有关注家庭、社会、国家纲常伦理的孔孟思想逐渐统治了中国, 开始注重务实和个人修养, 使人们的信仰从抽象的神变成了实际的人。

праведник在东正教文化里是指严格遵守教规、清心寡欲的教徒,像清教徒、修士、修女等。而第一回的甄士隐在家中还毫无变卦的情况下,每天"观花修竹,酌酒吟诗"的自由恬淡的生活不可能会是清教徒一样清心寡欲的生活。所以在这里这样的翻译有失偏颇,显然和原文意趣大相径庭。

例二:第一回:甄士隐梦幻识通灵 贾雨村风尘怀闺秀

世人都晓<u>神仙</u>好,唯有功名忘不了。

58版: Понятна любому отшельника святость,

любого отшельник влечет.

Однако мечта о почете и славе

никак у людей не пройдет. (Р&М 1958: І-34-35)

95版: Про монашью святость в мире этом

знаем толки все наперечет,----

Все равно к большим чинам и славе

грешного земляника влечет! (P&G1995: I-19-20)

《好了歌》作为《红楼梦》一书的题旨,验证了《红楼梦》"曲终人散"、"天下没有不散的筵席"的谶语。跛足道士看似疯颠的话语,却一语道破凡人追求的俗物都是过眼云烟,昙花一现,只有最终"了"了一切才能实现人生意义上真正的"好"。原文四节诗中都有"神仙"一词,是指神仙超凡脱俗、来去自由、毫无牵挂、不受世俗羁绊的一种神性。全诗四段,四处出现"神仙"二字,本文以首段的情形为例加以考察。

58版独用了отшельник, 此词是古俄语词汇, 本义是指"独居的修道士, 苦行僧", 转义为"隐居者, 隐士, 离群索居的人", 主要泛指基督教的教

徒。而95版的MOHAX,源于古希腊语μοναχός,"是僧侣、和尚的意思,侧重于佛教的信徒。两者虽然词义侧重点不同,但都是指宗教里的人士,都暗含宗教意味。教徒们往往生活清淡,远离尘世,这样的翻译会在读者面前呈现一个缥缈隽逸、超脱出世的艺术表象,这种翻译处理有一定的合理性,但背后文化内涵则完全改变。缥缈的神性并未得以体现,只是宗教意味更加浓厚了。这样的译文在俄语读者心目中留下的是与尘世隔绝的形象,同中文原文中超逸脱俗的形象有相通之处。但更多的是体现两种文化之间的差别,尤其没有体现出中文"神仙"超脱生死的意蕴来。

例三: 第二回 贾夫人仙逝扬州城 冷子兴演说荣国府

幸而早年留下一子,名唤贾珍,因他父亲一心想作<u>神仙</u>,把官倒让他袭了。

58版: Счастье еще, что у него в молодости родился сын – Цзя Чжэнь, и Цзя Цзин, которым овладела единственная мечта – сделаться <u>бессмертным</u>, передал ему свою должность, а сам свел знакомства с какими даосами,не желает жить дома и все время проводит за городом. (P&M 1958: $I\cdot 43-44$)

95版: Счастье еще, что в бытность его молодым у него родился сын – Цзя Чжэнь, и Цзя Цзин, которым владела единственная мечта – стать <u>бессмертным</u>, передал ему свою должность, а сам свел знакомство с даосами и все время проводит с ними за пределами города. (Р&G1995: I-27)

这里涉及的贾珍之父贾敬,在全书里着墨不多,但给人的全部印象就是围绕成仙,长生不老而展开的。他因为离开修道,经常炼制并服食丹药,"一心想作神仙",以至于不闻不问家中之事。这里的"神仙"主要层面的意义指向就是长生不老,与之类似的情形还有附表中的例21、例25和例29,将其翻译成бессмертный (不死的),也是贴切的。

例四:第五回 贾宝玉伸游太虚境 梦幻仙曲演红楼梦 秦氏笑道:"我这屋子大约神仙也可以住得了。

58 В моей комнате, наверное, не отказались бы жить даже <u>бессмертные духи!</u> – рассмеялась в ответ госпожа Цинь. (Р&M 1958: I-80)

95版: В моей комнате, пожалуй, не отказались бы жить даже <u>бессмертные духи!</u> – рассмеялась в ответ госпожа Цинь. (P&G1995: I-56)

第五回贾宝玉梦游太虚幻境,在秦可卿的屋子里小睡,因看到秦氏屋子里摆设奢华而赞叹不已,秦氏故而自夸"神仙也可以住得了"。在这里的"神仙"侧重于指拥有奢华和精致生活的天上仙人,而不是指向бессмертные духи (不死的灵魂),突出的重点并非长生不老,所以这和原文的意义就有点大相径庭了。如果改译成божественный небожитель (天上生活的神人),或许更能符合原义。божественный源于бог,бог本义是上帝、神、造物主,此词源于古波斯语"baga",68本义是"主人"。这里的божественная дева是指神性的女子,或者译成"仙女"也可。当然,不加божественный这个修饰语,此处翻译也还是比较贴切的。

⁶⁷ http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Монах.

⁶⁸ http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Бог.

例五: 第五回 贾宝玉神游太虚境 梦幻仙曲演红楼梦

宝玉见是一个<u>仙姑</u>,喜的忙来作揖问道: "<u>神仙</u>姐姐不知从那里来,如 今要往那里去?也不知这是何处,望乞携带携带。

- 58版: Увидев, что это бессмертная фея, Бао-юй бросился ей навстречу, низко поклонился и с улыбкой спросил:
- <u>Божественная дева</u>, откуда вы пришли и куда направляетесь? Я не знаю, куда я попал, умоляю вас-- возьмите же меня с собой! (P&M 1958: I-82)
- 95版: Баоюй бросился ей навстречу, низко поклонился и с улыбкой спросил:
- Откуда вы, <u>божественная дева</u>, и куда путь держите? Места эти мне совсем незнакомы, возьмите же меня с собой, умоляю вас! (Р&G1995: І-59)

第一一六回: 得通灵幻境悟仙缘 送慈柩故乡全孝道

宝玉听了,吃了一惊,回头看时,却是一位<u>仙女</u>,便施礼道: "我找鸳鸯姐姐,误入仙境,恕我冒昧之罪。请问神仙姐姐,这里是何地方?……

宝玉欲待要出来,又舍不得,只得央告道: "<u>神仙</u>姐姐既是那管理仙草的……管这草的是<u>神仙</u>姐姐了。还有无数名花必有专管的,我也不敢烦问,只有看管芙蓉花的是那位神仙?"

- 58版: Баоюй испуганно обернулся и, увидев перед собой фею, поспешно совершил приветственные церемонии и сказал:
- Я искал сестру Юань-ян и случайно забрел в обитель бессмертных. Простите мне мое невежество, <u>святая сестра</u>, и позвольте спросить у вас, что это за место?

Бао-юй хотел поскорее уйти, но никак не мог оторваться от травки, и стал упрашивать фею:

- <u>Святая сестра!</u> Если ты присматриваешь за травкой бессмертия, значит ты непременно покровительница цветов
- <u>Святая сестра</u>, вы присматриваете только за этой травкой? Но ведь есть ещё множество цветов, за которыми присматривают другие? (Р&M 1958: I-780 -781)
- 95版: Баоюй испуганно обернулся и, увидев перед собой фею, поспешно совершил приветственную церемонию и сказал:
- Я искал сестру Юаньян и вот забрел в обитель бессмертных. Простите мне мое невежество, <u>святая сестра</u>, и позвольте спросить, что это за место?Баоюй хотел уйти, но никак не мог оторваться от травки и стал упрашивать фею:
- <u>Святая сестра!</u> Присматривать за травкой бессмертия может только покровительница цветов
- <u>Святая сестра</u>, а кто присматривает за другими цветами? Их ведь много! Не посмею вам докучать, но умоляю, скажите, кто присматривает за лотосами? (P&G 1995: $I\cdot344-345$)

前者58版出现了两个与"神仙"相关的词汇,一个是宝玉看见的"仙姑",一个是"望乞携带的神仙姐姐",两者前后的翻译也非常灵活。"仙姑"对译为 бессмертная фея (不死的仙女),其中"仙"对应бессмертный,"姑"

对应фея, фея是指具有神性的仙子或仙女,总体翻译能做到字面对等及功能对等,比较接近原文的意蕴,与之类似的情形还有附表中的例24。"神仙姐姐"译为6ожественная дева(神性的女子),跟上一例不同,由于此处原文对"神仙"的凸显,这个修饰语应该是不可缺少的。

后者的仙女与前者仙姑的意义是相通的,所以统译为фея,这样的处理无可非议。而"神仙姐姐"却与第五回前者宝玉梦游太虚幻境时所见的"神仙姐姐"的称呼有所出入,将其翻译为святая сестра (神圣的姐姐),如果这几处都同前者响应统一翻译为божественная дева,似乎更为准确。

例六: 第十一回 庆寿辰宁府排家宴 见熙凤贾瑞起淫心

凤姐儿说道: "大老爷原是好养静的,已经修炼成了,也算得是<u>神仙</u>了。"

58版: - Старый господин всегда любил отшельническую жизнь, - поспешила вставить Фэн-цэе. - Он уже достиг совершенства и может считаться святым. (Р&M 1958: I-159)

95版: – Старый господин всегда любил отшельническую жизнь, – поспешила сказать Фэнцзе. – Он уже достиг совершенства и может считаться святым. (P&G1995: $I\cdot125$)

凤姐嘴里的"大老爷"就是想做不死神仙的贾敬,第二回关于他想做神仙的翻译也证明了这一点,所以这里的"神仙"也是突出其"不死的"这层含义,而译者在这里将其译为святой(圣者、圣徒),这样的翻译效果就突显了宗教意味,从而背离了原文对人物形象的性格刻画。如果遵循第二回的译法,译成бессмертный (不死的)或者бессмертный дух (不死的灵魂),其实是可以做到既前后一致又符合原文的。与之类似的情形还有附表中的例10、11、12、13和例27。

例七:第十一回 庆寿辰宁府排家宴 见熙凤贾瑞起淫心秦氏笑道:"任凭神仙也罢,治得病治不得命。

58版: Пусть он будет хоть <u>чудотворцем</u>, он может только лечить болезни, а предопределения судьбы изменить не в его силах! – воскликнула госпожа Цинь. (P&M 1958: $I\cdot162$)

951: - <u>Самый лучший доктор</u> может только лечить, а судьбу изменить не в его силах! - воскликнула госпожа Цинь. (P&G 1995: I-126)

这里的"神仙"是一个特殊的用法。因为中国文化语境中常常认为神仙具有非凡的能力,是无所不能的,能够解决凡人不能解决的问题,具体落实到此处的文本里,就是指妙手回春、能治百病的神医。在文中秦氏已经病了许久,就是无所不能的神仙或妙手回春的神医对此也无能为力,将"神仙"译成чудотворец(神奇的创造者,创世主)只是做到了字面意义上的对等,但俄罗斯文化语境下的读者无法体会到其隐含的包治百病这一功能意义。95版则将此词译成самый лучший доктор(最好的医生),显然就是避开了神仙的简单对译,做到了功能意义上的对等,但字面意义却又未得到体现。后面的не в его силах (不在掌控中)来暗指秦氏命殒乃是天意,与这个"神仙"的意译就构成了呼应关系,从侧面展示了"神仙"一词在这个语境下的基本语义特征。

例八:第十八回 皇恩重元妃省父母 天伦乐宝玉呈才藻 金门玉户<u>神仙</u>府,桂殿兰宫妃子家。

58版: Из золота двери, из яшмы ворота—

жилище святых и богов

Резные покои, богатые залы—

гаремной красавицы дом (Р&М 1958: І-247)

95版: Нефритовый дом с золотыми дверями -

небесных святых чертоги;

Хоромы Корицы, дворец Орхидеи -

покои прелестной феи! (Р&G1995: І-190)

贵妃省亲,大堂正殿对联称赞后面的园子为"神仙府",是指后面的楼宇建筑恢弘气派,富丽堂皇,凡间鲜见,仿佛神仙府第令人艳羡。58版的翻译将其译成святой и бог (圣徒和上帝),95版是небесный святой (天上的圣人),两个版本的翻译从字面意义来理解都比较得体,但相对照之下,95版更侧重凡间没有只天上的神仙才能住在这样的房子里的一种性质,所以更切合文本原义。如果就译成简洁明晰的небесные жилище (天上的府第),更加暗合原文的语言美学意蕴,或许还能打造出更为优化的传播效果。

例九: 第二十九回 享福人福深还祷福 多情女情重愈斟情

贾珍知道这张道士虽然是当日荣国公的替身,曾经先皇御口亲呼为"大幻仙人",如今现掌"道录司"印,又是当今封为"终了真人",现今王公、藩镇都称他为"<u>神仙</u>",所以不敢轻慢……贾母笑道:"老<u>神仙</u>,你好?"

58版: Когда-то даос Чжан был одним из доверенных лиц Жунго-гуна,однако Цзя Чжэнь знал, что даже покойный император сам называл его « Бессмертным из великого царства грез » и пожаловал ему должность главы «даосского управления». А нынешний государь возвел его в звание «Праведника, достигшего совершенства», за что ваны, гуны и правители отдаленных провинций величали его святым. Позтому и Цзя Чжэнь относился к даосу с уважанием...... — А как вы себя чувствуете, святой отец? — с улыбкой осведомилась матушка Цзя. (Р&М 1958: I-405–406)

95版: Когда-то даос Чжан был одним из доверенных лиц Жунго-гуна, но Цзя Чжэнь знал, что сам покойный император называл его «Бессмертным из великого царства грез» и пожаловал ему должность главы «даосского управления». А нынешний государь возвел его в сан «Праведника, достигшего совершенства», потому ваны, гуны и правители отдаленных провинций величали его святым. Разумеется, и Цзя Чжэнь относился к даосу с почтением..... — А ты как себя чувствуешь, святой отец? — с улыбкой осведомилась матушка. (Р&G 1995: I·320)

这里张道士被王公、藩镇尊称为"神仙",与后文贾母称他为"老神仙"前后意义一致,都是表示一种尊敬之意,暗含他长寿多福,人人敬仰。前者统一处理为святой,而后者贾母称其为"老神仙"虽然意义相同但翻译却又截然不同,用了святой отец(神父、神甫、教父)这样宗教文化味非常浓重的词。святой是神圣的,在"神仙"众多层面的含义里,选定这个词是极恰当的,再加上отец(父亲)合成这样的尊称,无论从内涵意义还是上下文的语境

来分析都是极贴切的,只是神父是基督教堂里神祗人员的最高首领,这样宗教意味明显的归化翻译,会让异域读者产生一种错觉。如果以仿拟的模式翻译成даосский отец(道教的神父),或许更加符合原文文本的特色。

例十: 第三十七回 秋爽斋偶结海棠社 蘅芜苑夜拟菊花题

<u>神仙</u>昨日降都门,种得蓝田玉一盆。 自是霜娥偏爱冷,非关倩女亦离魂。

58版: Спустились святые и духи вчера

у самых столицы дворей.

Они тебея сеют на склонах Ланьтянь

чтоб яшмой была ты полней

Ты будто бы инея дух Шуан-э

влюбилась в осенние дни,

Забыв, что тебя заставляет Цйн-нюй

с душой расставаться своей. (Р&М 1958: І-516)

95版: Все небожители святые

к столичным снизошли вратам;

Нефритом наполняя вазу,

полям ланьтяньским честь отдам!

Ты – Шуанъэ, а этой фее

Прохладу суждено любить,

И все ж Циннюй тебе не пара,

твой дух стремится вольным быть! (Р&G 1995: І-400)

香菱苦呤诗歌,只为作出一首好诗,这里取原文诗的前两句用以分析。此处的神仙是指天上的仙人,能够腾云驾雾,有非凡的超能力。58版将其译成святые и духи(圣灵们),95版是все небожители святые(所有天上生活的圣者仙人)。небожители中的词根небо—与英文的heaven—词有类似的文化意蕴,都是指神仙的神性,58版宗教意味浓厚,95版尤其是考虑到原文中与"神仙"搭配出现的"降都门",那么译文就必须体现神仙降临凡尘的特征来,相较之下更贴近原文。

例十一: 第四十回 史太君两宴大观园 金鸳鸯三宣牙牌令

刘姥姥听了,喜的忙跑过来,拉着惜春说道:"我的姑娘。你这么大年纪儿,又这么个好模样,还有这个能干,别是神仙托生的罢。"

58版: Обрадованная бабушка Лю подбежала к Си-чунь, схватила ее за руку и воскликнула: – Барышня ты моя! Ты такая большая и такая красивая, и еще умеешь рисовать! Наварное, В тебя воплотилась фед! (P&M 1958: I-550)

95版: Вне себя от радости старуха Лю подбежала к Сичунь, схватила ее за руку и воскликнула: – Барышня ты моя! Ты такая большая да красивая и еще умеешь рисовать! В тебя наверняка воплотилась фея! (Р&G1995: I-432)

这里的翻译非常有趣。фeя一词源于古希腊语,原文是Θεία(theia),⁶⁹字面 意思是"女神",是希腊神话中的一个女提坦,是创造日月的仙子。在这里 刘姥姥因看到才华横溢的惜春,喜爱得不得了,故而称她为神仙托生的,意 思就是指神仙才具有的才气和能力,是美丽、才艺的代名词。俄译本将其

- 63 -

⁶⁹ http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Фея.

译成了源自古希腊词汇的фея,就显得颇有深意。不仅突出了惜春颇富创造力的才气,还是美丽仙子一般的女子。

由此也可以看出,前面涉及的"神仙姐姐"的俄译,表示6ожественный (神性的)这个修饰语实在是不可缺少,由于这个修饰语的存在,就可以将惜春和警幻仙子的人神之殊加以明确区分。

例十二:第四十回 史太君两宴大观园 金鸳鸯三宣牙牌令 鸳鸯道:"凑成`二郎游五岳'。"薛姨妈道:"世人不及<u>神仙</u>乐。" 58版:

- Вместе все: Эр-лан гуляет по Пяти вершинам, продолжала Юань-ян.
- Радостей <u>святых и духов</u> в мире не найти нам, мгновенно нашлась тетушка Сюэ. (Р&M 1958: I-564)

95版:

- Вместе все: Эр-лан гуляет по Пяти вершинам, продолжала Юань-ян.
- Радостей <u>святых и духов</u> в мире не найти нам, мгновенно нашлась тетушка Сюэ. (P&G1995: I-443)

这里的"神仙"是指逍遥自在,无拘无束,不受世俗的羁绊而神游天上人间的自由洒脱的意思,俄译本将其简单译成了宗教里三位一体的"святой и дух"(圣灵),完全忽略了这一层面的文化意义,因此,虽然字面意义差强人意,但内涵却完全不同。当然就俄译本的综合处理加以考虑,原文诗句中与"神仙"相对照的"世人"已经译出,那么这样的归化式俄译也不妨认可。

例十三: 第五十一回 薛小妹新编怀古诗 胡庸医乱用虎狼药

宝玉道: "药气比一切的花香果子香都雅。<u>神仙</u>采药烧药,再者高人逸 士采药治药,最妙的一件东西。这屋里我正想各色都齐了,就只少药香, 如今恰好全了。"

58版: — А мне запах лекарства кажется лучше запаха любых цветов! — воскликнул Бао-юй. — Ведь <u>бессмертные и небожители</u> только тем и занимаются, что собирают целебные травы и варят из них лекарства! Да и прославленные люди, отшельники,живущие в горах,и ученые посвящали почти все свое время собиранию целебных трав и изготовлению лекарств! Моя комната наполнена всевозможными ароматами, не хватает только запаха лекарства! Настаивайте его здесь, чтобы была полная гармония ароматов! (Р&М 1958: I-722)

这里宝玉说的"神仙"是最具有道教特征的崇拜对象,所以凸显道教特色的表达形式应该必不可少。俄译本将其简单译成бессмертные и небожители (不死的人和天上生活的人),也只是契合了神仙采药烧药就是要救死扶伤,妙手回春,成就非凡的仙家业绩来,如果译成даосский чудотворец(道教的神奇创造者,创世主),也许上述层面的语义内涵就得以突出来了。

三、翻译的对比分析

在面对一个具有多层含义的词汇翻译时,译者往往会感到不好取舍,因为简单的达意是容易做到的,但是如何翻译出词汇背后的文化意韵对译者来说却是个挑战,因为每一种选择在保留了某个层次意义的同时,都会有失去其他层次意义的风险。¹⁰下面将全书几十个例子做表以对照两个译文的翻译,并引用权重来计算词汇的出现次数,一个单独对译"神仙"的俄语词汇计1分,如果由两个词汇组成,一个俄语词汇同在讨论范围内的其他语词联合起来对译"神仙"的俄语词汇则计为0.5分,这些词汇的重复出现则以各自的权重分乘以其出现的频率:

词根类别 (58权重 95 权重)	58版译文	单词权重	95版译文	单词权重
Бессмертный (7 6)	бессмертный 不死的	4	бессмертный 不死的	4
	бессмертные духи 不死的灵魂	1	бессмертные духи 不死的灵魂	1
	бессмертные и небожители 不死的和天上生活的人	0.5	бессмертные и небожители 不死的和天上生活的人	0.5
	бессмертная фея 不死的仙子	1	бессмертная фея 不死的仙子	0.5
	святой и бессмертный 圣者和不会死的人	0.5		0
Бог (1.5 1)	божественный 神性的	1	божественный 神性的	1
	святой и бог 圣者和上帝	0.5		0
Монах (0 1)		0	монах 修道士,僧侣,和尚	1

 $^{^{70}}$ 华少庠《论〈红楼梦〉德译本〈好了歌〉中"神仙"一词的翻译》 [J] ,红楼梦学刊,2010年第6辑,216页。

Небо (3.5 5.5)	бессмертные и	0.5	бессмертные и	0.5
	небожители 不死的和天上生活的人		небожители 不死的和天上生活的人	
		0	небожитель святой 天上生活的圣人	0.5
	небесный дух 天上的圣灵	2	небесный дух 天上的圣灵	2
	небожитель 天上生活的人	1	небожитель 天上生活的人	1
		0	небесный святой 天上的圣人	1.5
Отшельник (1 0)	отшельник 独居的修行者	1		0
Праведник (1 1)	праведник 遵守教规者	1	праведник 遵守教规者	1
Святой (13 12)	святой 神圣的,圣者	6	святой 神圣的,圣者	5
	святой и дух 圣灵	2	святой и дух 圣灵	1
	святой и бессмерный 天上的圣人	0.5	небожитель святой 天上的圣人	0.5
	святая сестра 神圣的 姐姐	3	святая сестра 神圣的 姐姐	3
	святой и бог 圣者和上帝	0.5	небесный святой 天上的圣人	1.5
	святой отец 神父、神 甫、教父	1	святой отец 神父、神 甫、教父	1
Фея	фея仙子	2	фея仙子	2
(3 2.5)	бессмертная фея 不死的仙子	1	бессмертная фея 不死的仙子	0.5
Чудо (1 0)	чудотворец 神奇的创造者,创世主	1		0

关于神仙的众多词汇可根据上下文的语义较为灵活地选词搭配组合。根据表格的权重分数可以看出,58版俄译的神仙里多是святой (神圣的),6ессмертный (不死的)等特征的含义,其次才是небожитель (天上生活的人),6ожественный (神仙的,神性的),фея (仙子)的特征。可见在俄国人的印象当中,"神仙"的概念特征首先是有着大智慧的、不会死的圣人,而能在天上生活、具有凡人没有的神性等特征则居次。而95版除个别词汇变更以外基本遵循了58版的翻译,也是侧重于святой (神圣的),6ессмертный (不死的)等层面的含义。

两个俄译本中,像вольный (洒脱的、自由自在的),даосский (道教的,道士的) 这样的修饰特征词汇却没有在文中得以表现,特别是даосский (道教的,道士的) 这样的文化特征词汇在俄译文有关"神仙"之处从未出现,这就在很大程度上抹煞掉原文的很多道教的内在意蕴。当然,由于两个俄译本都使用了不少颇具东正教文化特色的词汇来代替原文中明显涉及道教的情形,译者避免даосский干扰的全局策略也可以理解。

四、结语

中俄两国文化不同,彼此能够相对应的文化词汇也非常有限,作为中国传统文化的"神仙"亦是如此,但每一种翻译都表现了中俄两国不同的文化内涵。总的来看,58版的归化翻译有点偏离原文的意蕴,使原文充满的佛道意味变成了颇为浓厚的基督教风味,这样容易给俄语读者造成错误的导向。而95版多翻译为"圣者","不死的人",淡化了这种宗教色彩,更贴近文本的意蕴。值得商榷的是,俄语中有音译的paoc(道士)一词,可以和不同的功能词汇组合用来指示"神仙"在不同语境下的不同层面意义,但目前尚无完整详实的资料成为译者为何弃之不用的证据。也许是政治的原因,也许是有意忽略佛道层面上的文化翻译,也许是考虑到西方读者缺少中国文化的霸译来尽可能地做到字面对等和功能对等。但俄译本作为介绍到西方去的一个全译本,还是忠实地再现了《红楼梦》中源远流长的中国文化,使得广大的俄国读者能有深入了解中国文学与传统文化的机会,俄国的红学也就此掀开了新的一页,这是俄译本《红楼梦》对世界红学的贡献。

附:《红楼梦》俄译本里还有许多"神仙"的翻译处理,有的将之忽略 不译,有的又与上文例举的翻译重复,用法也大体一致,考虑到篇幅有限, 故而在文后附上文本里所有的例子来补全正文。

序号	回目	原文	58版(页码)	95版(页码)
1	第1回	因这甄士隐禀性恬淡,不以功名为 念,每日只以观花修竹,酌酒吟诗 为乐,倒是 <u>神仙</u> 一流人品。	праведник (I-26)	праведник (І-11)
2	第1回	世人都晓 <u>神仙</u> 好,唯有功名忘不了。	отшельник (I-34-35)	монах (I·19–20)
3	第2回	因他父亲一心想作 <u>神仙</u> ,把官倒让 他袭了。	бессмертный (І-43-44)	бессмертный (І-27)
4	第3回	宝玉满面泪痕哭道: "家里姐姐妹妹都无有,单我有,我说无趣;如今来了一个 <u>神仙似的妹妹</u> ,也无有,可知这不是个好东西。	忽略不译	忽略不译
5	第5回	秦氏笑道:"我这屋子大约 <u>神仙</u> 也可以住得了。	бессмертные духи (I-80)	бессмертные духи (I-56)

6	第5回	宝玉见是一个 <u>仙姑</u> ,喜的忙来作揖问道: " <u>神仙</u> 姐姐不知从那里来。"	бессмертная фея божественная дева (I-82)	未译, божественная дева (I·59)
7	第11回	凤姐儿说道: "大老爷原是好养静的,已经修炼成了,也算得是 <u>神</u> 仙了。"	святой (I-159)	святой (I·125)
8	第11回	秦氏笑道: "任凭 <u>神仙</u> 也罢,治得 病治不得命。"	чудотворец(І·162)	самый лучший доктор (I·126)
9	第18回	金门玉户 <u>神仙</u> 府,桂殿兰宫妃子 家。	святой и бог (I-247)	небесный святой (І·190)
10	第18回	珠玉自应传盛世, <u>神仙</u> 何幸下瑶 台。	святой (I-252)	святой (I·194)
11	第28回	说毕,端起酒来,唱道: 你是个可 人,你是个多情,你是个刁钻古怪 鬼灵精,你是个 <u>神仙</u> 也不灵。	святой (I-392)	святой (I-309)
12	第28回	说毕,唱道:可喜你天生成百媚 娇,恰便似活 <u>神仙</u> 离碧霄。	святой (I-395)	небесный святой(I·312)
13	第29回	现今王公、藩镇都称他为" <u>神仙</u> " ,所以不敢轻慢。	святой (I-405)	святой (I·320)
14	第29回	贾母笑道: "老神仙,你好?"	святой отец (I-405–406)	святой отец (I-320)
15	第37回	<u>神仙</u> 昨日降都门,种得蓝田玉一盆	святые и духи (I-516)	небожители святые (І·400)
16	第40回	刘姥姥听了,喜的忙跑过来,拉着 惜春说道:"我的姑娘······别是 <u>神</u> <u>仙</u> 托生的罢。"	фея (I-550)	фея (I-432)
17	第40回	薛姨妈道:"世人不及 <u>神仙</u> 乐。"	святой и дух (I-564)	святой и дух (I-443)
18	第51回	宝玉道: "神仙采药烧药"	бессмертные и небожители (I-722)	бессмертные и небожители (II-126)
19	第75回	两个娈童都是演就的局套,忙都跪下奉酒,说:"我们这行人,师父教的不论远近厚薄,只看一时有钱势就亲敬:便是活佛神仙,一时没了钱势了,也不许理他。	忽略不译	忽略不译
20	第78回	我这如今是天上的 <u>神仙</u> 来请,那里 捱得时刻呢。	небесные духи (II ·273)	небесные духи (II-419)
21	第80回	我有真药,我还吃了作 <u>神仙</u> 去呢。	бессмертный (Ⅱ ·307)	бессмертный (II ·452)
22	第86回	薛蝌急道:"且不要管人家的事, 既有这样个 <u>神仙</u> 算命的"	忽略未译 (Ⅱ·392)	忽略未译 (II·59)
23	第94回	众人听了,夸赞道:真是神仙!	дух небесный (II ·500)	дух небесный (Ⅲ·143)

24	第116 回	宝玉心里想道:"这样旷野地方,那得有如此的丽人,必是 <u>神仙</u> 下界了。"	бессмертная фея (II-777)	бессмертная фея (III-341)
25	第116 回	宝玉一想,道:他既能带我到天仙福地,自然也是 <u>神仙</u> 了,如何瞒得他?	бессмертный (II ·784)	бессмертный (Ⅲ·347)
26	第116 回	宝玉回头看时,却是一位 <u>仙女</u> ,便 施礼道: "请问 <u>神仙</u> 姐姐,这 里是何地方? " <u>神仙</u> 姐姐既 是那管理仙草的管这草的是 <u>神</u> 仙姐姐了	фея святая сестра святая сестра святая сестра (I-780—781)	фея святая сестра святая сестра святая сестра (I-344—345)
27	第116 回	莫非是 <u>神仙</u> 不成?	святой (∏ ·785)	святой (Ш-348)
28	第118 回	至于 <u>神仙</u> 那一层,更是谎话,谁见 过有走到凡间来的神仙呢?	святой и бессмертный (П⋅813)	небесный и святой (Ⅲ·368)
29	第119 回	李纨道: "古来成佛作祖成 <u>神仙</u> 的,果然把爵位富贵都抛了,也多 得很。"	бессмертный (II ·829)	бессмертный (Ⅲ·380)
30	第119 回	谁不来瞧,都道是天上 <u>神仙</u> 。	небожительница (II ·831)	небожительница (Ш·382)

作者联系方式: 刘名扬,中国,西南交通大学,四川省成都市西南交通大学(九里)外国语学院,610031; 讲师,教师,研究方向:主要研究《红楼梦》俄译本,俄国诗学; e-mail: mingyangliu@126.com

二十世纪以前《红楼梦》在越南传播的文化因素 ——兼比较《金云翘传》和《红楼梦》的传播

夏露

摘要:中越古代历史曾经融为一体,文化关系源远流长,中国古典文学的各类体裁和作品都曾在越南广泛传播和接受,明清小说也不例外。然而例外的是,像《金云翘传》这样的二三流才子佳人小说经过文豪阮攸改编后被誉为"越南的《红楼梦》";还有像《三国演义》、《西游记》、《水浒》、《花笺记》、《二度梅》、《玉娇梨》、《聊斋志异》等等几百年来也在越南被传抄、节选、改编、移植,越南志怪传奇的兴起,戏曲的发展、喃传的繁荣、章回体汉文小说尤其是历史演义类小说的出现,乃至越南的民间文学,宗教信仰,近代民主思想的产生等等都与明清小说的传播有着重要的关系。然而令人大为困惑的是《红楼梦》这样的名著虽然在二十世纪以前就流入越南,且当地官方文字长期为汉文,一般读书人不存在文字障碍。然而这部杰作在越南的命运却十分尴尬,甚至有失传的倾向,直到后来全译本的出版以及影视剧的推动才在越南变得家喻户晓。本文以通过比较《金云翘传》和《红楼梦》在越南的传播来初步探讨二十世纪以前《红楼梦》在越南传播的文化因素。

关键词: 二十世纪 红楼梦 金云翘传 越南 传播 文化

《红楼梦》在当代越南几乎与中国一样,是家喻户晓的名著。这首先得益于1959年北越成立文学院以后即组织翻译《红楼梦》并于1962-1963年在河内出版全译本,此译本是根据1957年人民文学出版社出版的一百二十回本的《红楼梦》为底本的,译本问世后,曾一度引起越南"红楼梦热"。"其次是中国1987版《红楼梦》电视连续剧于1992年在越南热播,以视觉的冲击将这部经典杰作带入越南寻常百姓家,播出期间,尽管越南并无配音演员,所有台词及旁白均只由一人根据译文念出,但依然是万人空巷,并引起广泛的讨论和研究。值得一提的是河内师范大学语文系阮克披教授于1993年结集出版《你对〈红楼梦〉小说与电视剧了解多少》一书,对原著进行了深入浅出的介绍,其中也有不少有价值的学术文章。同年,他还在《河内人》周报上发表《〈红楼梦〉后四十回:充满才华的续写》高度赞扬高鹗的续书,认为"无

⁷¹ 早在开译期间,越南著名汉学家裴杞于1959年4月28日就写好序言,对《红楼梦》的内容、艺术、价值进行了概括介绍,并从人物、事件、语言方面对《红楼梦》的艺术特色加以评价。参见Bùi Kỳ. Lời giới thiệu, Hồng lâu mộng Tập 1. Nhà xuất bản Văn hóa. Hà Nội。该文中文版见[越]裴杞。越南文《红楼梦》序[J],王金地[译],《红楼梦学刊》,1991(1)第337-342页。越南文学院还在创刊不久的《文学杂志》(Tāp chí văn học)上辟出中国文学研究专号,隆重介绍《红楼梦》。全译本出现不久,《红楼梦》甚至很快进入越南的中学和大学教材。

论怎样,高鹗的功劳是巨大的。《红楼梦》如果没有后四十回就是一块不完整的玉,能否登上中国古典小说的顶峰就是一个疑问。""由于知名学者的提倡和身体力行,《红楼梦》译本不但得到再版,而且相关研究很快在越南盛行开来。近年来,也不断有学者撰写相关论文和专著。今天,走进越南的任何一家综合书店,都会看到《红楼梦》译本在销售中。一些简写本、绘画本也在越南开始盛行。在越南的网上书馆,有电子版全文可免费阅读,点击量也很惊人。"许多网络论坛对《红楼梦》人物形象、故事情节乃至诗词特点进行讨论。前几年中国对于1987版林黛玉扮演者"陈晓旭"事件的讨论,李少红新版《红楼梦》的选秀,以及新版电视剧播出情况,乃至朝鲜歌剧《红楼梦》在中国的演出,等等,越南各类媒体都有报道。

《红楼梦》在当代越南这样受欢迎恐怕是中国本土学者很难想见的。因为在莫言获得诺贝尔文学奖之前,很长一段时间里,中国作家总是哀叹自己的好作品由于翻译原因不能走向世界,进而也认为像《红楼梦》这样的杰作在国外尤其是西方不"红",正是因为没有可靠的译本。如果说翻译确实重要,那么在二十世纪以前,在越南官方文字为汉文的时期,为何《红楼梦》也长久湮没不闻呢?74

中越古代历史曾经融为一体,文化关系源远流长,具体到文学方面,也有着悠久而密切的关系。自秦汉到清末,中国古典文学的各类体裁和作品都曾在越南广泛传播和接受,古典小说也不例外,甚至有一些特殊的渊源。著名红学家胡文彬先生在其《红楼梦在越南》的文章中曾提到甲戌本《红楼梦》第15回回前有脂砚斋批语:"昔安南国使有题《一丈红》句云:'五尺墙头遮不得,留将一半与人看。'"他指出这"是中越两国文化交流史上的一段佳话,说明早在二百年前,《红楼梦》就与越南人民结下了文字因缘了。"5然而,虽然这么早就有如此因缘,二十世纪以前《红楼梦》在越南的传播情况却令研究者感到十分尴尬,因为缺乏相关资料,就连胡文彬先生的这篇文章的大量篇幅都是在谈两千年的中越文化交流以及《三国演义》、《西游记》、《水浒传》、《聊斋志异》、《儒林外史》、《金瓶梅》等中国六部古典名著在越南的流传,最后才略谈了一点《红楼梦》在当代越南的翻译与评介,对二十世纪以前的传播情形几乎未著一字。

最近,研究小说文献且持续研究越南汉籍20多年的台湾学者陈益源教授 撰有一篇《越南阮朝图书馆所藏的〈红楼梦〉及其续书》,76从文中看,他 对阮朝(1802-1945)《聚奎书院总目》、《内阁书目》、《新书院守册》、 《古学院书籍守册》等越南书目的著录以及相关其他文献不遗余力地进行

 $^{^{72}}$ 参见 [越] 阮克披《中国古典诗文: 一块熟悉而陌生的土地》 [M],河内: 教育出版社,1998年,第410页。

 $^{^{73}}$ 参见夏露《红楼梦在越南的传播述略》 [J] ,《红楼梦学刊》,2008(4),第46-67页。

⁷⁴ 越南于1917年在法国统治下最后废除科举制度,此前越南一直以汉文为官方文字,此后越南广泛推行字母文字,但直到1945年以前依然有不少人精通汉文并用汉文撰写著作。

 $^{^{75}}$ 该文收入胡文彬著《红楼梦在国外》 [M] , 北京: 中华书局,1993年,第42-54 页。

⁷⁶ 参见[台]陈益源《越南阮朝图书馆所藏的〈红楼梦〉及其续书》[J],《明清小说研究》2014(1),第226-240页

了考察,详细列举了《红楼梦》及其续书《红楼幻梦》、《补红楼梦》、《红楼圆梦》等在越南阮朝的留存情况,指出曾经流传到越南阮朝内阁等处的《红楼梦》原著应是程甲本系统的一百二十回本。最后说"整体看来,二十世纪初以前《红楼梦》及其续书传入越南者不多也不少,但呈现出逐渐失传的倾向",而且《红楼梦》及其续书"早期传播到越南之后,并未有重刊、翻译的记录,直到1963年才有越南文译本问世,而这个越南文译本跟早期传入的版本也没有关系。比起其他国家,尤其是韩国(《红楼梦》及其续书一传入朝鲜之后就不断被广泛传抄、翻译、出版与研究),越南对《红楼梦》及其续书的热情是略逊一筹的。""其实,何止是"略逊一筹"于其他国家,就是比起二十世纪以前中国其他古典小说在越南的传播,《红楼梦》也简直是格格不入的。

考察越南文学发展史, 几百年来, 以《三国演义》为代表的历史演义小 说、以《剪灯新话》和《聊斋志异》为代表的志怿传奇以及以《金云翘传》 为代表的才子佳人小说在越南影响十分巨大,使得越南文学史上出现了一些 熠熠生辉的杰作。例如越南历史小说《皇黎一统志》、《皇越春秋》、《皇 越龙兴志》、《越南开国志传》等都是深受《三国演义》影响的,其中《皇 黎一统志》成就最高,影响最大,也被称为越南中世纪文学的杰出代表:而 其所受《三国演义》的影响早已为学界公认: "吴时志的《安南一统志》或 曰《皇黎一统志》不是一本地方志,而是模仿中国《三国演义》写成的历史 小说。"78 它是"仿照中国的章回小说尤其是明朝罗贯中的《三国演义》写 成的。"79 而越南传奇文学的典范之作《传奇漫录》从形式和内容上来看都 对《剪灯新话》存在明显的模仿,两书都为短篇文言小说集,都分四卷,都 为20篇:从标题上看都是以"记"、"录"、"传"的形式命名。最为神奇 的是,《金云翘传》这样的二三流才子佳人小说经过文豪阮攸(1765-1820) 改编后被誉为"越南的《红楼梦》"。其他还有像《西游记》、《水浒》、 《花笺记》、《二度梅》、《玉娇梨》、《聊斋志异》等等几百年来也在 越南被传抄、节选、改编、移植,越南志怿传奇的兴起,戏曲的发展、喃 传的繁荣、章同体汉文小说尤其是历史演义类小说的出现, 乃至越南的民间 文学, 宗教信仰, 近代民主思想的产生等等都与明清小说的传播有着重要的 关系。然而,与此同时,像《红楼梦》这样的一流作品在越南却曾经长期湮 没无闻, 令人深思。

笔者以为,文学的传播离不开文化背景。明清小说在越南的传播有很特殊的文化背景。诸多背景常常彼此叠加,使得貌似偶然的传播实际上包含着深刻的文化内容。我们可以通过比较《金云翘传》和《红楼梦》在越南的传播来理解为何被我们忽视,长久以来被认为二三流的小说《金云翘传》在越南经过再创作之后被誉为古典文学的第一杰作;而中国本土真正一流的小说作品《红楼梦》传入越南后被忽视的文化因素。

⁷⁷ 同上。

⁷⁸ [越] 杨广瀚《越南文学史略》 [M], 胡志明市: 胡志明市出版社, 2001年, 第 291页。

⁷⁹ [越] 陈义《越南汉喃小说与区域内各国古小说关系略图》[J],载《汉喃杂志100篇文选》[M],河内:社会科学出版社,第596页。原载《汉喃杂志》1998(2)。

《金云翘传》是明末清初的一部才子佳人小说,它因描写风尘女子王翠翘十六年人生沉浮及其与痴情才子金重、商人束生以及海盗徐海等人的悲欢离合的故事而名噪一时,甚至远传韩国、越南、日本;但站在整个中国文学史的角度来看,它的地位并不重要。然而,根据它改编或再创作的越南作品不计其数,其中几乎完全吸收原著人物和故事情节的喃传《翘传》(即《断肠新声》)素为越南人所推崇,被视为越南的《红楼梦》。80近代以来,《翘传》一直是越南经久不衰的研究课题,学者们从文体学、类型学、比较文学、语言学、民俗学等等角度对之进行了大量研究,大有中国"红学"之风。最有趣的是,这股《翘传》研究之风又吹回中国,令学界开始重新审视《金云翘传》在中国小说史上的地位和影响,并有不少相关成果问世。

《红楼梦》在第一回中就借人物之口以"千人一面,千部一腔"来批评才子佳人小说,也成为日后才子佳人小说饱受诟病的源头。但其实"恰恰是这些才子佳人小说,与《红楼梦》存在着解脱不开的渊源关系;又恰恰是这些才子佳人小说,对于《红楼梦》的诞生,有着不容否定的影响。"。则如《金云翘传》里的人物宦氏"简直就是一个活脱脱的王熙凤",而以桃花喻红颜薄命和人物命名有寓意这两点在《红楼梦》中得到继承和发展。而且,"读过《翘传》的人,都会自然地想到:《翘传》中的断肠教主和《红楼梦》里的警幻仙姑;《翘传》中的十首《断肠新声》曲和《红楼梦》里的《红楼梦曲》,何其相似也!这当然不可能是清初作家模拟乾隆时期的作品,而是曹雪芹对前人的继承和发扬。尤其是《翘传》中的那个宦氏,她那笑里藏刀的奸险、阴损、狠毒,无疑是《红楼梦》里那个王熙凤的身影。"邓元从"《红楼梦》对古代悲剧艺术的贡献来看,不能不溯源到青心才人朴素的悲剧美学对曹雪芹创作思想的影响。"也许人们难以置信:83历来不被中国文学史家和小说史家提起的《金云翘传》,居然与《红楼梦》之间存在一种鲜为人知的师承之缘。

尽管如此,《红楼梦》在中国文学史上的地位依然是《金云翘传》难以 企及的。阮攸(1765-1820)作为一名士大夫文人何以会接受这一部中国小说 而却忽视当时已在中国盛行的《红楼梦》?这自然与他本人的文化修养、知识水平、欣赏趣味及个人经历都有相当的关系,同时也折射出越南士大夫文人在接受外来文学作品时所受的文化制约。阮攸为越南一代诗豪,在创作《翘传》这部长达3254句六八体诗歌形式的喃传之前,他创作了不少汉文诗,结集成《清轩诗集》、《南中杂吟》和《北行杂录》三部诗集。在他生活的时代,越南与中国一样实行科举制度,知识分子阅读四书五经、吟诗作赋是正途,小说创作是末流。与曹雪芹一样,阮攸出身于名门望族,仙田阮氏在黎朝时期(1428-1788年)几乎历代都有人在朝为官,其父亲阮俨就曾在黎宪宗(1740-1786年在位)时期任职工部尚书,阮氏家族还有不少人雄踞文坛,

⁸⁰ 此一说法由来已久,且见诸于有关《翘传》的种种研究中,但具体何人首先于何时提出,尚无定论。

⁸¹ 参见苗壮《〈红楼梦〉与才子佳人小说》 [J], 载《明清小说论丛》(I) [M]第一辑, 沈阳:春风文艺出版社出版, 1984年。

⁸² 同上。

 $^{^{83}}$ 参见董文成《论〈金云翘传〉对〈红楼梦〉创新的多重影响》(上) [J], 《红楼梦学刊》1999(4),第178-195页。

其中,阮俨、阮侃、阮缮等都有许多汉字作品和国语作品行世,形成了闻名 遐迩的"鸿山文派"。当时歌谣云"鸿山兰水有时尽,阮氏科名永不穷", 就是这一家族的真实写照。但是阮攸生逢乱时,他曾经亲历越南历史上最大 的农民起义——西山起义。出于对黎王朝的无比忠贞,他曾与妻兄组织了三 次对西山军的谋反,但均未遂。从1789年到1802年这13年间,诗人从旖旎豪 华的大家族一变而为国破家亡的亡命客。1802年西山起义失败,阮福映统一 全国,建立了阮朝。不久,阮攸不得不应召在阮朝做官。1813年,升为勤正 殿学士,被派出使中国一年。他由谅山入镇南关,经广西、两湖、河南、河 北,再由燕京南下山东、淮扬、江浙、江西、广东、琼崖而返回顺化。他将 沿途所见风光美景,加以历史情怀和个人心志,化为佳咏,乃《北行杂录》 诗集,回国后则有《翘传》行世。在他1813-1814年出使中国期间,彼时《红 楼梦》在中国已经盛行,他又途径那么多省份、接触中国不少上层文人、他 极有可能读过《红楼梦》,我们研究他对《金云翘传》再创作中对主人公翠 翘形象的美化以及他的其他诗文创作,可见其对女性命运的关注也非常类似 曹雪芹,不过,不同于曹氏多着笔写繁华家族内外的女性,阮攸更多关注底 层歌女生活。他有不少汉文诗文写到歌女,如《吊罗城歌者》:

> 一枝浓艳下蓬瀛,春色嫣然动六城。 天下何人怜薄命,冢中应自悔浮生。 胭脂不洗生前障,风月空留死后名。 想是人间无识趣,九泉去伴柳耆卿。

这里的"罗城"正是作者的故乡义静省的义安城,相传明将张辅曾在当地的罗江和兰江筑城,因此称为"罗城"。在诗人的想象中,"罗城歌者"在人间感受不到乐趣,只好到九泉与同情歌妓命运的柳永作伴。这样的诗句使我们感受到诗人对歌女的理解和深切同情。再如《遇家弟旧歌姬》对歌姬命运的同情也是跃然纸上:

繁华人物乱来非,玄鹤归来几个知。 红袖曾问歌婉转,白头相见哭流离。 覆盆已矣难收水,断藕伤哉未绝丝。 见说嫁人已三子,可怜犹着去时衣。

还有一首《龙城琴者歌》,把歌姬的命运置于西山起义的大背景下,其 诗前小引云:

龙城琴者,不知姓氏。问其幼年从学拨阮琴于黎宫花嫔部中,西山兵起,其人流落市尘,挟技以邀,属散部,所弹皆御前供奉曲,非外人所闻,遂称一时绝技。余少时,探兄抵京,旅宿鉴湖店,其傍西山诸臣大集女乐,名姬不下数十,其人独以阮琴声擅场,颇能歌,作俳谐语,一坐尽颠倒。数赏以大白,辄尽,缠头无算,金帛委积满地。余时匿身暗中,不甚明白。后见之兄处,短身阔脸,额凸面凹,不甚丽,肌白而体丰,善修饰,淡眉浓粉,衣以红翠绡裳,绰绰然有余韵。性善饮,喜浪谑,眼目瞿目瞿,眶中无一人。在兄家每饮辄醉,呕吐狼藉。卧地上,同辈非之,不恤也。后数载,余徙家南归。不到龙城若干年矣。今春将奉命北使,道经龙城。诸公辱饯御宣抚衙。毕,召在城女乐,少姬数十,并不识名面,迭起歌舞。继闻琴声清越,迥异时曲。心异之,视其人,颜瘦形枯,面黑,色如鬼,衣服并粗布,败灰色,多白补,默坐席末,不言亦不笑,其状殆

不堪者,不复知为谁何,惟余琴声中似曾相识。侧然于心。席散,质之乐人,即其人也。嗟乎!是人何至此耶?俯仰徘徊,不胜今惜之感。人生百年,荣辱爱乐其可量耶?别后,一路上深有感焉,因歌以托兴。

龙城,即升龙城,乃河内旧称。《龙城琴者歌》中歌女形象塑造颇为感人,歌女处于花样年华时,也曾经"历乱五声随手变,缓如疏风渡松林。清如双鹤鸣在阴,……听者靡靡不知倦,便是中和大内音。西山诸臣满座尽倾倒,彻夜追欢不知饱。左抛右掷争缠头……五陵少年不足道,并将三十六宫春……"二十多年后,西山起义失败,歌女也年长色衰,"席中歌妓皆年少,席末一人发半花……西山基业尽消亡,歌舞空遗一人在。瞬息百年能几时,伤心往事泪沾衣。南河归来头尽白,怪底佳人颜色衰……"这首诗明显学步《琵琶行》,不过,阮攸在接受白居易的同时又有所创新,以琴者的身世来见证西山起义前后的历史,增添了时代的悲剧感。

阮攸对于女子琴技的关注也与其对历史人物的感佩有关,他的《北行杂录》中有两首写到嵇康的,其一《嵇康琴台》:

琴台古迹记嵇康,人死琴亡台亦荒。 文武七弦终寂寂,东西两晋亦茫茫。 至今不朽惟童性,此后何人到醉乡。 叹息广陵弦绝后,琵琶新谱半胡羌。

还有一首《嵇侍中祠》后四句为"瓦古未干流血地,奇忠能破问蟆愚。可怜江左多名士,空对江山泣楚囚。"他出使中国途中还写过一首长诗《太平卖歌者》,有这样的描写:"手挽弦索口作声,且弹且歌无暂停。声音殊异不得辩,但觉嘹亮殊可听。舟子写字为余道,此曲世民兴建成。观者十数并无语,但见江风萧萧江月明。"后面发表了感慨"我乍见之悲且辛,凡人愿死不愿贫。只道中华尽温饱,中华亦有如此人。"而他在出使中国期间写的《读小青记》其汉文诗歌的经典,传说阮攸临终前还念明着此诗的最后两句"不知三百余年后,天下何人哭素如?"可见福薄才女冯小青的命运对阮攸所产生的影响。阮攸的生活经历及其所处的时代使得他对女性尤其是那些沦落风尘的女子的命运格外关注,也使得他在青心才人的书中找到了越来越多的共鸣点,他结合越南社会现实,倾注了心血和才华,写成了被称为"越南的《红楼梦》"的传世长诗《翘传》,而其中的主人公王翠翘恰恰是一个由小康堕入风尘的歌女,她才貌双绝,尤精胡琴。

然而说来说去,为何阮攸并未选择《红楼梦》,反而选择一部不见经传的《金云翘传》作为蓝本创作呢?这与《红楼梦》自身的思想艺术特点和越南的传播土壤有极大的关系。

首先,《红楼梦》无情抨击科举制度的种种弊端,揭露封建文人为猎取功名而不顾廉耻的丑行。这一点很难被二十世纪以前的越南知识分子接受。在封建时代的越南,能够接受系统教育的毕竟是少数人,且主要是王公贵族子弟。因而,读书并参加科举在越南历代都是相当神圣的事情,越南文学中对于科举的描写多以正面描写为主。84更由于历史上战争频繁及十六世纪末到十九世纪初越南南北长期分裂对峙,其实行科举取士的频率远

⁸⁴ 例如,越南汉文小说《南翁梦录》、《南天忠义实录》、《科榜标奇》、《南天 珍异集》等许多作品都正面描写科举及科举获得功名的人士的嘉言美事。

远低于中国。科举应试的机会对于越南知识分子弥足珍贵,金榜题名自然相当荣耀;而名落孙山,却也并不像中国文人那么有羞耻感。只要接受了一定的汉学教育,越南读书人都可以开设私塾教授"圣贤字"(古代越南人对汉字的敬称,也称"儒字"),等得到社会的尊敬。而《红楼梦》里对科举和读书人的描写尤其是对宝玉这个叛逆读书人形象的塑造,很难被当时的上层知识分子接受。他们站在统治阶级的立场,自然也要维护自身的形象,即使是他们认同其中的一些观点,也不会轻易亲自去破坏知识分子形象。

其次,尽管中越文化高度相似,但毕竟是不同的国家,我们认为优秀的 作品,在当时越南的社会经济文化条件下,未必会被很快接纳。考察中国的 许多文学作品在越南的影响,我们发现仿作或改编之作往往与原作相差上百 年甚至几百年。例如《传奇漫录》虽然是在《剪灯新话》影响下的仿作,但 《剪灯新话》是明初的作品,而《传奇漫录》是十六世纪的作品,相差两百 年。《金云翘传》是清初的作品,而以之为蓝本的越南《翘传》则是十九世 纪初的作品。而《红楼梦》迟至二十世纪下半叶尤其是越南革新开放之后才 受欢迎,与社会环境也是有很大关联的。《红楼梦》里描写的大家族,乃至 对服饰、饮食叠床架屋的描绘,对越南人来说就像一个不可触及的梦一样遥 远。 尽管中越文学文化关系密切, 越南人比其它国家的人理解《红楼梦》 相对容易,但由于两国物候的差异,依然存在不少文化空白。例如,越南由 干地处热带,境内除了西北部的黄连山的潘士朋峰等高山冬天偶尔有小雪之 外,其他地方基本不曾下雪,因而,雪的意象在越南诗文中很罕见。直到今 天,我们说电视屏幕花了会说雪花,他们则是说电视屏幕上出现很多蚊子。85 还有,越南四季鲜花盛开,对于林黛玉葬花行为以及《葬花吟》的内涵未必 了解。再如中国古典诗词爱用"东风"表示春风,《红楼梦》也不例外,第 七十回中《桃花行》一诗中开头就说"桃花帘外东风软",接下来还有"东 风有意揭帘栊"等诗句。但在越南东风是冬季和夏季才有,春天一般是刮西 风。这些都会造成接受上的隔膜。只有革新开放之后,越南走向世界,更多 地了解其他国家的文化之后,才能很好地理解和接受。

其三,《红楼梦》塑造了很多美好的女子形象,在当时的中国文学作品中是不同凡响的,也超越其他名著中对女性描写的尊重。但这一点在越南知识分子看来却并不独特。原因是越南女性地位在古近代社会中较中国高,在家庭和社会中的作用不可忽视。封建时代,越南虽受儒家三纲五常观念的影响,但比及中国妇女,则无论从法律上还是从日常生活中,越南妇女地位都略高些,越南文学的经典作品中不少是以妇女为着重描写见象的,而且其形象一般都与聪明、温柔、美丽、坚韧、能干等相关,可见有恶妇、淫妇的形象;就连越南的民间故事,其中谴责女子的都甚少。古代越南女子的依附性不似中国那么严重,像十八世纪著名女作家段氏点和"喃字女诗圣"胡春香都曾亲自开学授徒、养家糊口的。在这样的文化熏陶下,越南人很难接受林黛玉寄人篱下、敏感多疑的形象。此外,越南的点洁观念比中国也要开明许多。不过,贞洁观的开明,并不意味着对涉到情况的宽容;恰恰相反,越南文人耻于在书中描写有关情欲方面的情节或内容,对于中国作品中涉及所谓"诲淫诲盗"的,他们也不愿意接受。越

⁸⁵ 参见夏露《红楼梦诗词翻译与中越文学交流》[J],《华西语文学刊》(2010),第154-167页。

南十八世纪著名女诗人胡春香现象就很典型地体现了这种文化,一方面因为其喃字文学艺术成就封之为"喃字女诗圣"。另一方面因其诗歌中有许多关于性的隐喻而使其作品如一团浑水,一般人不敢去碰触、去研究。

还有,越南古代小说繁荣发展的情形与中国不同。明清时期中国小说繁荣发展的一大背景是工商业的发展,主要创作群体是中下层知识分子,主要阅读对象为城市市民,小说尤其是人情小说颇多关于人物情欲的描写,不少小说甚至以迎合市场需求为主,因而出现了大量像《如意君传》、《肉蒲团》等艳情小说;《红楼梦》等一些相对高雅的文学作品也受到这种风气的影响,注重描写人物的情色生活。越南小说则不然,无论汉文小说还是喃传,其创作的主体都是上层知识分子。越南工商业不发达,城市发展缓慢,汉文小说的主要阅读群体是知识分子;而喃传是韵文形式,主要通过口口相传来普及,其受众主体是农民。在这样的背景下,越南汉喃小说常常尽可能地避免赤裸裸地谈及人物性欲,最多只是用绮丽的词藻隐约暗示。这样的情形决定了他们在接受中国小说时有所选择。这样,我们就可以理解"除了两个石头狮子是干净"的《红楼梦》人物形象是很难被早期越南士大夫接受。《金云翘传》原著里面虽然也涉及到翠翘在妓院被教授"七情八艺"的描写,但整体而言,涉及淫秽很少,而且即使是这一点,阮攸改编时为美化王翠翘形象也毫不留情地删除了。

最后,我们考察中越文学关系会发现:凡是在越南影响巨大的中国小说, 必然都有士大夫参与改编、模仿或再创作。而仿作或再创作的作品要在文学 史上占据一席之地,则必须具有相当的民族特色,《传奇漫录》深受《剪灯 新话》的影响, 但它也深受越南民间文学影响, 其间包含着深厚的民族独立 意识和民族主义情绪:《翘传》的人物形象、故事情节取自《金云翘传》, 但作者用越南喃文六八体诗歌进行了异常民族化的处理,与越南十八世纪末 十九世纪初的社会现实达到了惊人的吻合, 其民族语言艺术也十分高超。而 像《红楼梦》这样一部叙事庞大、情节复杂、语言精妙的巨著很难改编成具 有越南民族特色的作品。诚然, 六八体诗歌形式有较强的叙事功能, 因其除 了尾韵之外还有腰韵,中途可以换韵,从而使得越南诗人能洋洋洒洒写出几 千句的诗行。用之改编象《金云翘传》这类结构相对为单一的才子佳人小说 还可以保留故事情节的完整: 但毕竟诗歌叙事功能不及散文, 改编时必然会 舍弃一些叙事上生动有趣的地方。我们无法想象它用来改编《红楼梦》会是 怎样的情形, 就算是在中国, 那么多的续书都没有一部可以超越原著, 即使 是像高鄂这么有才华的续书者都遭到批评,何况越南人?要完整地改编成叙 事诗绝非易事。这估计也是阮攸之类的文人对《红楼梦》敬而远之,但却把 《红楼梦》的一些艺术手段倾注在《金云翘传》的改编中的原因。而既然没 有人改编,那么原著即使传播到越南,也很快会湮没不闻。这主要是对于越 南人来说,阅读和保存汉文小说主要集中在少数知识分子群体中,加上气候 炎热、战争频仍、文献保存也相当不易。尽管汉文在越南作为官方文字使用 近千年,但即使是知识分子,在阅读汉文小说时也都要经历一个"逆境"。 如前所述, 越南传统知识分子虽然接受与中国知识分子大致类似的教育, 但 无论他们的汉文诗歌创作还是汉文小说创作基本采用文言文,白话小说带有 口语色彩,越南人对于他们,接受起来并不容易,"先前我们的祖辈学了汉 字就能阅读中国书籍, 但中国小说在越南却很难兴盛: 民间很少有人能看,

不经过学习很难看懂。"**在中国初通文墨者即能阅读小说,但在越南则要经过学习才行。而对于不能阅读汉文的人来说,也只有通过口口相传的喃文叙事诗歌的改编之作才能了解。再者,越南士大夫阶层虽然喜读中国小说,但同时与中国知识分子一样认为读四书五经等与科举相关的儒家经书才是正道,小说是旁门左道。陈文玾谈到中国小说对越南的影响时说"我们的先人以前专于孔学,之后转向科举;学习的时候,除了四书五经,史书,其他的书都被视为外书,禁止阅读。禁止阅读,其学生们就得遵循,自己也会认为那是闲书,是旁门左道,对道理伦常有害。只有一些家教不严的人才敢看。"**这就是说,中国小说在越南传播虽广,但并不受到提倡,甚至十分压抑。直到二十世纪初,法国殖民者还谣传中国的小说之"害",认为是社会不稳定的因素。法国殖民总督米歇尔也说"人们变得愚昧、迷信,只因南地有许多中国小说被翻译成了国语。"**这番论罪的话被黎成麟等人加以发挥,认为"总而言之,万恶都是中国小说的造因。"评价不高,甚至禁毁小说,视之为社会变乱的原因,这种观念存在了很多年。这也是《红楼梦》等中国小说在曾经越南被遗忘的一个原因。

总之,二十世纪以前《红楼梦》在越南比起许多明清小说尤其是《金云 翘传》来说,其所受的忽视相当匪夷所思,但是当我们仔细去探究其中的文 化原因时便可释然。丹纳在其《艺术哲学》中提出种族、环境与时代是艺 术的三种基本动因。在丹纳看来,种族是艺术的"内部主源",环境则是 艺术的"外部压力",而"时代"则是"内部主源"在下"外部压力"下 发生作用的"倾向"。89就人文环境而言,越南历史上属于东亚汉文化圈, 与中国有着共同的区域人文因素,这种区域文化就犹如精神气候对文学产 生了影响,因而使得大量中国文学作品在越南的传播俨然如本土传播的延 伸。但与此同时,也让我们看到,即使是在东亚汉文化圈内部,各国文化 之间也是存在相当的差异,因而各类小说的接受态度和结果很不一样。在 域外的传播情况有时候是我们认识中国小说的一面镜子:汉文学传播至域 外,在新土壤中必然有变化和调整。对汉文学域外传播的研究,可从一个 重要的侧面了解各汉文学之间的关系以及各自的特色,这对于汉文学的整 体研究大有裨益。而二十世纪以前《红楼梦》在越南的传播也与历史上不 少明清小说类似,受到经济文化发展以及文学观念和接受方式及接受群体 的制约, 会有一定的时空距离。而等到越南全面革新开放, 所有那些曾经 制约这部杰作传播的因素都不复存在的时候,它就在异域他乡的越南熠熠 生辉,成为家喻户晓的名著。

作者联系方式:夏露,副教授,中国北京大学外语学院东南亚系,北京市海淀区颐和园路5号北京大学外语学院东南亚系100871电子邮箱:halo@pku.edu.cn.

⁸⁶ 参见 [越] 陈文玾《中国小说略考》 [J], 《青议》1942 (11), 第14页。

⁸⁷ 参见[越]平江《1865-1930年南圻文学》[M], 胡志明市: 胡志明市出版 社, 2003年, 第229页。

⁸⁸ 参见[越]黎成麟《中国小说之害》[J],《六省新闻》报,1916年3月23日。

⁸⁹ 参见[法]丹纳著 傅雷译《艺术哲学》[M]第二章相关阐述。合肥:安徽文艺出版社,1998年。

浅谈《红楼梦》韩译本中的译者主体性

高旼喜

内容提要:本文是身为韩文版《红楼梦》译者的笔者对译者主体性的体会和探讨。《红楼梦》韩文全译本(2009年)是由崔溶澈和笔者分工合作翻译的。崔溶澈翻译了前八十回,笔者翻译了后四十回。在传统的翻译理论研究中,往往忽视了译者这个翻译过程中的重大因素,随之译者的翻译动机、翻译目的、翻译策略也未得到应有的重视。近年来随着翻译的跨文化交流的作用开始受重视,译者主体性问题也渐受关注。至今《红楼梦》翻译学界已出现很多对霍克斯本和杨宪益本的译者主体性的评议,然而对其他语言译本的译者主体性几无涉及。在此情形下,身为译者的笔者就韩译本的译者主体性自行分析整理,希望为《红楼梦》译本相关的译者主体性讨论的积淀。本文通过翻译目的、翻译策略、翻译实例三个层面对《红楼梦》韩译本译者主体性做了探讨。作为有别于英译本为首的其他语言译本的韩译本,其独有的特性,通过本文摘取的译例可有较具体清晰的考察。

关键词: 《红楼梦》韩译本 译者主体性 翻译目的 翻译策略 翻译实例

1、引言

被誉为中国古典小说最高峰及中国封建社会百科全书的《红楼梦》,已超越了中国古典范畴,跻身于世界古典名著之列。仅就翻译本而言,据不完全统计,到目前为止《红楼梦》已译成28种语言,共有104个译本。⁹⁰其中一百二十回全译本有二十一种文字,三十来种译本。⁹¹《红楼梦》的优秀性通过翻译在全世界得以介绍传播,在不同文化圈之间相互交流方面,《红楼梦》翻译本的作用不容小视。

"翻译是人类跨语言跨文化的交流活动,是推动人类社会进步的最重要的手段和途径之一", ⁹² 作为翻译主体的译者在翻译过程中当仁不让地在起着无可替代的作用。但是,传统的翻译观中译者的地位是很低的。"二千

⁹⁰ 唐均在〈《红楼梦大辞典·红楼梦译本》词条匡谬赓补〉(《华西语文学刊》第三辑,2010年)中称"目前已知《红楼梦》有过分布于28种语言的104个译本,本文的考察新增44个译本,占已知译本数量的三分之一强。"该论文的统计是迄今最为完备详尽的译本统计,匡谬赓补了冯其庸所编辞典的译本统计。

⁹¹ 依据唐均的调查,一百二十回全译本的语种有朝鲜文、藏文、蒙古文、哈萨克文、维吾尔文、锡伯文、满文、越南文、捷克文、俄文、意大利文、西班牙文、世界语、阿拉伯文、日文、缅甸文、英文、法文、斯洛伐克文,德文、韩文、马来文,其中满文本目前己不可得见,意大利文本虽然译出一百二十回,但很多章回下面略有删减,世界语本是八十回本,马来文本尚未完全译成,不能视作完全意义上的一百二十回全译本。唐均〈《红楼梦大辞典·红楼梦译本》词条匡谬磨补〉,第187-207页。

⁹² 冯庆华主编《红译艺坛一〈红楼梦〉翻译艺术研究》,上海:上海外语教育出版社,2004年版,总序第3页。

多年来,中外出现了诸多关于译者的比喻说法,诸如'舌人'、'媒婆'、'译匠'、'一仆二主'之'仆人'、'叛逆者'、'戴着镣铐的舞者'、'文化搬用工'、'翻译机器'等等,构成了丰富的译者形象谱系。这些关于译者形象的比喻,既在一定程度上喻指了翻译的特点和困难,同时也隐含了对翻译和译者的价值评判。"⁹³

这些评判包含了传统翻译理论中所谓的'作者中心论'、'原著中心论'的视角和观点,由此印证了作为翻译主体的译者地位的相对低下和只能如是的事实。这样的情形进入2000年以来有了转变,中国翻译学界开始重新认识译者的地位,由此,译者的主体性作为一个重要课题浮现出来。

译者的主体性在翻译学界得到重视的现象,令身为《红楼梦》译者中一员的笔者深受鼓舞。《红楼梦》是"优美、含蓄、隐深的语言与文化的融合体,要用另外一种语言充分表达出来,还要表达得惟妙惟肖,的确不是一件轻而易举的事情",⁹⁴所以译者主体性受到重视,似无形中赋予了《红楼梦》的译者更多的摸索翻译策略和发挥主观判断的空间。

有关《红楼梦》翻译的译者主体性的研究,迄今为止大部分是针对David Hawkes和John Minford共译的THE STORY OF THE STONE (1973–1986)以及杨宪益和戴乃迭共译的A DREAM OF RED MANSIONS (1978)这两部英译本的解析。本文是《红楼梦》韩译本55译者之一的笔者对韩译本译者主体性的梳理。本文与评论家们批评两英译本的译者主体性不同,可以说是译者自觉地对自译作品进行的'自家诊断'。

很遗憾,笔者在着手《红楼梦》韩译之前,对以往的有关译者主体性的 观点议论并不了解,对两英译本相关的译者主体性方面的论文也未做过深入 研究。然而,完成翻译后看到多位学者对英译本的译者主体性的批评,由他 们提出的观点再结合笔者《红楼梦》翻译过程中所遇到的问题,感觉很有必 要重新审视韩译本的译者主体性。

本文是译者本人对韩译本的译者主体性的探讨,可算是提交给《红楼梦》 翻译学界的一份报告书吧。希望藉此将有别于英译本为首的其他语种的韩译 本的特点更鲜明地揭示出来,同时成为今后修订再版反思的契机。

2、关于译者主体性

在传统的翻译观念中,译者的身份被定位为'仆人'。翻译标准强调忠于原文或原文的某些方面,而忽略了影响译文面貌的其他因素,尤其是译

⁹³ 查明建·田雨〈论译者主体性一从译者文化地位的边缘化谈起〉, 《中国翻译》第24 卷 第1期, 2003年 1月, 第20页。

⁹⁴ 李绍年〈红楼梦翻译学概说〉, 《语言与翻译》1995年 第2期, 第64页。

⁹⁵ 这里所指《红楼梦》韩文全译本系由NANAM出版社于2009年7月出版。由崔溶澈和高旼喜分工合作完成。崔溶澈翻译前八十回,高旼喜翻译后四十回。翻译底本为中国艺术研究院红楼梦研究所校勘、人民文学出版社出版的《红楼梦》(1996)。崔溶澈和高旼喜的韩译本共分为6册,每册20回。每册冠加副题,以引导读者的阅读。每册的前面都有12张作家出版社出版的《清·孙温绘全本红楼梦》(2004)的彩色图画,每回又有1张杜春耕先生收藏的《绣像全图金玉缘》(光绪二十四,戊戌,1898)的黑白图画,既有助于读者的理解,又增加了趣味性。并且,每册的最后都有'登场人物索引'、'《红楼梦》四大家族人物关系表'和'大观园平面图'的附录。

者的翻译动机、翻译目的、翻译策略等。**20世纪八九十年代,翻译研究出现后现代转向、后结构主义、新马克思主义、女性主义、后殖民主义等翻译研究的兴起与发展打破了文本中心论,瓦解了作者的权威,在传统翻译观下被误解了或被搁置了的译者主体重新登场。\$''

译者的翻译主体性正式被作为议题讨论始于《中国翻译》第24卷第1期(2003年1月)中的查明建·田雨的〈论译者主体性一从译者文化地位的边缘化谈起〉和许钧的〈"创造性叛逆"和译者主体性的确立〉,这样两篇论文的同时刊载。之后,陆续又有多位学者发表了译者主体性相关的论文。但是关于译者主体性定义的现状是至今翻译学界仍未形成统一的认识。

对于译者主体性概念,查明建与田雨认为"译者主体性是指作为翻译主体的译者在尊重翻译对象的前提下,为实现翻译目的而在翻译活动中表现出的主观能动性,其基本特征是翻译主体自觉的文化意识、人文品格和文化、审美创造性。译者主体性贯穿于翻译活动的全过程,具体地说,译者主体性不仅体现在译者对作品的理解、阐释和语言层面上的艺术再创造,也体现在对翻译文本的选择、翻译的文化目的、翻译策略和在译本序跋中对译作预期文化效应的操纵等方面。",等许钧认为"所谓'译者主体性'…… 就我们的理解,应该是指翻译的主体及其体现在译作中的艺术人格自觉,其核心是翻译主体的审美要求和审美创造力。",等刘军平则认为"所谓的译者主体性的含义是,译者在翻译活动中创造性地发挥自己的主体意识,在翻译策略和翻译方法上凸显译者的独特性的过程。"100

综上所述,若要阐明译者主体性,前提是要讨论译者的翻译目的与为达 成该目的所采取的翻译策略。具体的翻译策略可以说是以主观能动性、自 觉的文化意识、审美创造力、独特性等为基础的。

3、《红楼梦》韩译本译者主体性的基本内涵

3.1 翻译目的

3.1.1 以介绍传播《红楼梦》为目的

《红楼梦》韩译的最主要的目的无疑就是要向韩国读者介绍和传播《红楼梦》。韩国从很久以前就与中国在社会和文化上有着密切的关系,可以说我们对中国文化比较熟悉,因此像《红楼梦》这样伟大的作品也理应在韩国被广为传播并且深受韩国读者的喜爱。但事实并非如此。从朝鲜时代直至今日,世界上没有任何一个国家的读者像韩国读者那样接近中国古典小说。仅以小说中的主人公为例,韩国的读者对《三国演义》中的刘备、关羽、张飞、诸葛孔明、曹操等和《西游记》中的唐僧、孙悟空、猪八

[%] 游洁〈译者主体性在霍克斯英译《红楼梦》中的体现〉,《河北理工大学学报(社会科学版)》第10卷 第3期,2010年5月,第151页。

 $^{^{97}}$ 刘迎姣〈《红楼梦》英全译本译者主体性对比研究〉,《外国语文(双月刊)》第 28卷 第1期,2012年,2月第111页。

⁹⁸ 查明建·田雨〈论译者主体性一从译者文化地位的边缘化谈起〉,第22页。

⁹⁹ 许钧<"创造性叛逆"和翻译主体性的确立>, 《中国翻译》第24卷 第1期,2003年1月,第9页。

 $^{^{100}}$ 刘军平<从跨学科角度看译者主体性的四个维度及难点>,《外语与外语教学》2008 年 第8期,第53页。

戒、沙僧等都耳熟能详,并且在对话中经常提到他们的名字。但是由于各种原因,韩国的读者们对《红楼梦》却非常陌生,甚至连书名都少闻,知道贾宝玉、林黛玉和薛宝钗的人更是寥寥。因此可以说韩国读者对《红楼梦》的认识比起其他中国古典小说来,相对要生疏得多。

因此,笔者认为在韩国将中国古典小说的翘楚,同时为全世界所关注的《红楼梦》介绍并传播出去,的确是迫在眉睫的。

3.1.2 以文学翻译、文化翻译为目的

在《红楼梦》的韩文翻译中,笔者始终铭记这是一部无可比拟的伟大的文学作品,将这样思想性、艺术性出色的艺术作品通过翻译原原本本地呈现、传达树为具体的目标。刘士聪在《红楼译评一〈红楼梦〉翻译研究论文集》的序文中谈到"《红楼梦》的译者以及未来的《红楼梦》译者们肩负着一个伟大而艰难的使命,即,通过译文让(英语)读者也能认识到'《红楼梦》是一部'前不见古人,后不见来者'的千古绝唱',是一部'在世界任何别的地方均不存在'的作品。如果我们的译文不能达到这样的境界,那就辜负了这部伟大的作品。"101作为译者之一的笔者,对此深有同感。

笔者将《红楼梦》韩译的目的不仅局限于文学翻译,同时也着眼文化翻译。最近,有学者主张"翻译是属于文化范畴的",102"翻译应该将它的功能从文字层面的转述向文化层面的阐释"。103尤其是像《红楼梦》这类著作的翻译,不能局限于"从文字层面的转述",而要求包括"文化层面的阐释"在内的多方面的、有深度的"阐释"。

就这部充满了文化成分的小说《红楼梦》,周汝昌曾言"《红楼梦》是我们中华民族的一部古往今来、绝无仅有的'文化小说'。",¹⁰⁴刘梦溪也对《红楼梦》中的文化内容说过"古代文学作品中,没有哪一部有《红楼梦》这样丰盈的文化包容量。我们从《红楼梦》里几乎看到了整个中国文化。特别是我们民族的人文意识和人文传统,可以说尽在其中了。换言之,《红楼梦》作为一种文化现象,它所流露的文化精神,很可以称为整个中华民族的历史文化精神,这方面的内容,今天当然可以而且应该传播。"¹⁰⁵

在此意味上,笔者通过对《红楼梦》"文化层面的阐释", 欲担当向韩国读者介绍传达《红楼梦》中所包含的中国文化精髓的'文化使者'的大任。

3.1.3 以全译、佳译为目标

《红楼梦》韩译本另一重要的翻译目标是全译与佳译。进入21世纪以后,谈到翻译《红楼梦》,进行全译是理所应当的。但对于韩国人来说,《红楼梦》全译本的问世意义重大。《红楼梦》传入韩国的时间大致可以推断为19世纪30年代之前。其最早的翻译本是朝鲜末期高宗年间由朝廷组织翻译的乐善斋本《红楼梦》,出现于1884年前后。这乐善斋本《红楼梦》是世界上最

¹⁰¹ 刘士聪主编《红楼译评一〈红楼梦〉翻译研究论文集》,天津: 南开大学出版社,2004年版,序第4页。

¹⁰² 王宁《文化翻译与经典阐释》,北京:中华书局,2006年,第40页。

¹⁰³ 同上, 第36页

¹⁰⁴ 周汝昌《红楼梦与中华文化》,北京:华艺出版社,1998年版,第4页。

¹⁰⁵ 刘梦溪《传统的误读》,石家庄:河北教育出版社,1996年版,第298页。

早的全译本,从这一点看是有重大意义的。但由于采用古代韩语翻译,所以当今的读者很难看懂。后来相继出现过根据日文本进行重译的全译本(1969)和由中国的朝鲜族翻译的全译本(1980, 1982),106但遗憾的是由韩国学者翻译的全译本截至笔者着手翻译之时都未出现,连向韩国读者介绍了《红楼梦》的日语版重译本与朝鲜族翻译家翻译版,在书店里也难觅踪影。相比世界最早的全译本于朝鲜时代问世的事实,这不能不说是一大憾事。因此,在韩国出版全译本显得尤为迫切,于笔者则成为一种油然而生的使命感。

全译的同时,笔者将佳译也确立为重要的目标。无论谁做译者,都会为了译佳竭尽全力。然而就佳译的概念,每个译者或评论者多少会持不同见解。对于佳译是什么的问题,有的说"好的翻译是把原作的优点完全移注到另一种语言中去,使得译文语言所属国家的人们能够清晰地领悟、强烈地感受,正像使用原作语言的人们所领悟、所感受的一样。",¹⁰⁷也有说"同原文对读又可看出并不失原意,确是佳译。"¹⁰⁸

笔者认同上面的说法,将接近直译且忠实原文的转达确定为佳译的目标。由于这次出版的韩译本是初次在韩国以现代语全译出来的,因此笔者认为最为需要的是忠实于原作者与原文的翻译。笔者特别注意不要"将原文的文化特质过滤",109 连一个标点也尽可能地与原文一致,文体也力争一样。因为越是《红楼梦》这样的古典名著,随意增删会毁损原作的面貌,过分地变通则蕴含了改译的风险。

接近直译且忠实于原著的翻译理念的形成与笔者的身份也有密切的关系。笔者身份为大学教授,站在传授学生中国文学的角度,考虑到韩国有些大学的中文系设立了《红楼梦》原文讲读的课目,需要有助于理解的参考书,故韩译本应成为《红楼梦》读解的参鉴。换言之即考虑到了可"同原文对读"的直译的必要性。

3.2 翻译策略

3.2.1 异化为主、归化为辅

在《红楼梦》韩译的过程当中,需要考虑的基本问题之一就是'异化'与'归化'问题。异化,在英语中可称作 alienation 或 foreignization,是以原语文化为归宿的一种翻译理论。与异化相反的理论是归化,即 domestication。归化是以目的语文化为归宿的翻译理论。

至今《红楼梦》翻译学界大部分都是以霍克斯本与杨宪益本的异化与归 化问题为主展开研究。通过分析1980年到现在发表的有关《红楼梦》翻译 的论文,可以看到对霍克斯本与杨宪益本综合评价结论大体一致。对杨宪

¹⁰⁶ 拙文〈《红楼梦》韩译的翻译思路及难点〉,《中国古代小说研究》第四辑,2011年2月,第330页。

¹⁰⁷ 王涛〈从《红楼梦》的两个英译本中对话片断看小说翻译中对话美的再现〉, 《中国翻译》1997年 第4期,第24页。

¹⁰⁸ 张曼〈杨宪益与霍克斯的译者主体性在英译本《红楼梦》中的体现〉, 《四川外国语学院学报》第22卷 第4期,2006年7月,第111页。

¹⁰⁹ 洪涛<从语言学看《红楼梦》英译本的文化过滤问题>, 《红楼梦学刊》一九九六年 第二辑, 第306页。

益本的评价是"典雅、庄重,以异化为主",霍克斯本则是获评"简洁、朴实,以归化为主"。¹¹⁰

霍克斯侧重于潜在读者的期待心理,当《红楼梦》中出现了与西方意识形态相左或矛盾的文化信息时,就会下意识地把这部分内容用符合译入语读者的审美口味来表达或代替,或完全放弃对这部分文化信息的翻译。霍克斯为了实现他的翻译目的,让译文读者感受译者读原文时的快乐,便在翻译策略的选择上更多地采用归化的意译方法。"杨宪益则本着向外国介绍传播中国文化的目的"重视原文,比较强调'信'…… 所谓'信',就是不能(和原文)走得太远。""基本不留意译的余地,采取了直译,异化的翻译策略。

韩译本的情况与两英译本的情况多少有些不同。韩国处在汉字文化圈内,长期与中国有文化交流,对汉字的意思及中国文化的理解的程度相对高些。因此,不选择霍克斯本式的归化的翻译策略,仍可以转达原文的意思。另一方面也未采取杨宪益本式的"相当客观地反映了原文",¹¹³而会降低可读性的硬直式异化的翻译策略。

如上所述,韩译本是以接近直译且忠实于原文的转达作为翻译目标的。 基本上采用了类似杨宪益本的异化方式,同时根据需要也运用霍克斯本式的 归化策略,即异化方式为主,归化方式为辅,但很显然韩译本的运用异化与 归化程度,较杨宪益本和霍克斯本都更低。

3.2.2 为弥补不可译性而采取的补偿策略

译者在翻译中以最大限度地不损伤原文内容为使命。然而要翻译如《红楼梦》般中国封建社会的百科全书式的作品,终究不是件容易的事。由于社会与文化上的差异,用其他语言无论如何也不可译的因素太多。

在译入语中无法找到等值成分的不可译性分为'语言的不可译性'(linguistic untranslatability)和'文化上的不可译性'(cultural untranslatability),¹¹⁴这样的不可译性也被称为'文化空白(Cultural Blanks)'。¹¹⁵

为了克服这些'不可译性'与'文化空白',韩译本中采取了最有效的补偿策略一注释来解决。"不要说外国读者,就是中国读者要想读懂《红楼梦》没有注释也不行。……翻译《红楼梦》不论是采取'语义翻译法'还是'交际翻译法',不加注释很难作到忠实于原著,也很难向读者再现这部具有'高度思想性'和'高度艺术性'的不朽著作。"¹¹⁶

 $^{^{110}}$ 刘迎姣<《红楼梦》英全译本译者主体性对比研究>,《外国语文(双月刊)》第 28卷,第1期,2012年 2月,第112页。

¹¹¹ 谭淳<翻译目的对《红楼梦》翻译的影响一以《红楼梦》中的文化词翻译为例>,《长沙铁道学院学报(社会科学版)》第9卷 第4期,2008年12月,第220页。

¹¹² 张曼<杨宪益与霍克斯的译者主体性在英译本《红楼梦》中的体现〉,第111页。

¹¹³ 同上注。

¹¹⁴ 洪涛〈从语言学看《红楼梦》英译本的文化过滤问题〉,第291页。

¹¹⁵ 参拙文〈《红楼梦》韩译时面临的难题一以"文化空白"为中心〉,《红楼梦学刊》二零一零年,第六辑,第287-288页。

 $^{^{116}}$ 刘士聪・谷启楠<论《红楼梦》文化内容的翻译>,《中国翻译》1997年 第1期,第 18页。

韩译本的注释方式采取了脚注与文内注的形式。根据译者自我判断,如 果遇到一定要加以说明的段落和用语的时候,就采取脚注的形式,而较为简 单处理即可的用语等则不用脚注,采用文内注的方式,在译文中间加上括号 进行简要说明。为了不妨碍那些更重视故事情节,而不在意解释的读者的阅 读,文内注字号比译文原文要小一些。采用文内注的优点是,可避免留下脚 注过多的印象,虽难以充分说明,但对基本知识转达无碍,最为有效率的莫 过于在读书的字里行间即捕捉到必要的注释信息。

韩译本没有采取有些译文采用的相当于尾注的回末注与卷末注的形式。 其原因是为了防止译者提供的注释内容妨碍读者读书的节奏,便于读者在当 页即刻见到注释理解内容。这是因为查看回末注或卷末注,就要翻篇到回末 或卷末,颇为麻烦,这样容易打乱读书的连贯性。

这种方式不同于有意不加注释的霍克斯本,也有别于虽将加注释作为重要的翻译策略,但被评论为注释数量不足的杨宪益本。117韩译本的注释方式,与注释分量大且多采用回末注方式的日译本也不一样。日译本虽然也有文内注,但数量不多,字体大小也与原文相同。这一点也是韩译本与日译本的差异。

韩译本中为弥补不可译性采取的补偿策略之一,是插入了较注释方式更易懂的图画,是为了向韩国读者介绍文化上大不同的清代中国贵族大家庭的服饰、建筑、日常生活的本来面貌,哪怕只有一部分。因为仅靠译文理解上是有难度的。韩译本共分为6册,每册20回。每册的前面都有12张作家出版社出版的《清·孙温绘全本红楼梦》(2004)的彩色图画,每回又有1张杜春耕先生收藏的《绣像全图金玉缘》(光绪二十四,戊戌,1898)的黑白图画。笔者原意在每回的开始插入孙温的彩色图画,因制版困难未能实现,也曾想通过各种文物的图画插入相应的页面中,希望将文字上不可译性用图画做视觉上的弥补,这一愿望也因伴随着的制作上的更大的困难只能作罢。

3.2.3 重视可读性与接受性

在最大限度地还原原文的含义的目标以外,韩译本对可读性与接受性给予了格外的重视。为了确保可读性,首要考虑的是尽可能祛除文化距离感引致的生硬的表达,祛除翻译的痕迹,同时力求文笔生动。与此同时为了不妨碍小说的阅读,大量删减了注释的内容与数量。怕注释一多,让读者感觉不是读小说,更象是在读硬邦邦的学术书籍。

另外韩国潜在读者里既包含了不熟悉汉字的年轻一代,也包含了熟悉汉字的中老年层,对于不熟悉汉字的年轻一代,译本中汉字过多会降低可读性,相反对于熟悉汉字的中老年层读者,不标汉字仅用韩文表达的话,无法立刻体会文字含意,反而降低了可读性与接受性。这两种情况都做考虑后,译者作出判断,在认为有必要表明汉字的译文旁边添加了汉字。但是,考虑到《红楼梦》本身是小说作品,汉字的字号比译文原文要小得多。

为确保接受性,应用了脚注与文内注。因为文化差异,对韩国读者完全理解不了的部分不做说明的话,会令韩国读者因无法掌握文章脉络而感莫名其妙,原著的面貌也就无法正确传达。若是如此,则出现译者未尽全

^{117 &}quot;杨译本里有一些注释是好的,但也寥寥可数。",同上注。

责,翻译的品质显著降低的局面。若说翻译的成败取决于可读性与接受性 也不为过。

- 4、通过译例来看《红楼梦》韩译本的译者主体性
- 4.1 为了文学翻译与文化翻译体现出的译者主体性

4.1.1 文学翻译

小说创作的最终目的是要表现一定的主题思想,118翻译小说的目的也是要向译入语读者正确传达作品的主题思想。与其他小说不同,《红楼梦》的作者曹雪芹在作品的第一回中明确地阐明了自己的创作意图。但是,生活在大兴文字狱时代的作者,不能明确地表示自己的创作意图,而是采取各种巧妙的方式,给人以各种各样的解析空间。119

虽然《红楼梦》的主题思想需要通过贯穿全篇的理解最终提炼形成,但很特别的是,作家曹雪芹恐怕自己的创作意图无法被读者正确理解,在前五回通过多种方式埋下了传达自己创作意图的伏笔。这些手段主要是以暗示、比喻、隐讳等方式体现,读者能够体察出这点绝非易事。对中国读者来说都是极难的事儿,更何况是对语言文化都不同的译入语读者而言。

因此笔者在觉得需要对韩文读者进行引导说明的部分,以脚注的方式做了积极介入,这样的介入并非仅限前五回,而是贯穿全书的,但在前五回出现得稍为集中一些,下面将就这部分举例说明。

作者曹雪芹以人名等谐音方式间接地将自己的创作意图和作品的悲剧性作出了暗示。然而不懂中文的韩国读者是不会知道那是谐音,也不会知道那里隐藏着作者的意图,那样的话,韩国读者就无法了解《红楼梦》的主题思想的线索。因此笔者在认为有必要的部分借助脚注的形式向韩文读者做了说明,便于读者在相当于全书序曲的前五回,对作品的氛围与主题思想有所察觉和理解。

先说人名,对第一回中出场的甄士隐是"真事隐"的谐音,贾雨村是"假语存"的谐音做了说明,□第二回中介绍贾府的四姐妹元春、迎春、探春、惜春的场面,脚注说明了四姐妹名中的头一个字"元、迎、探、惜"是"原应叹息"的谐音。□□虽然运用人名谐音的情况在前五回之后也能见到很多,但在直接揭示作品的主题思想的这一点上,前五回的谐音有特别的意义。

此外关系到作品主题思想的谐音,有主人公贾宝玉在前五回神游太虚幻境时,警幻仙姑给他喝了"千红一窟"茶和"万艳同杯"酒,对此译者对"窟"与"哭"谐音,"杯"与"悲"谐音做了说明,同时向读者交待了

¹¹⁸ 王涛〈从《红楼梦》的两个英译本中对话片断看小说翻译中对话美的再现〉,第24页。

¹¹⁹ 近代中国的思想家、大文豪鲁迅先生认为,《红楼梦》的内容极其庞大和丰富,不同的人能有不同角度的解析。他说"(读《红楼梦》)经学家看见《易》,道学家看见淫,才子看见缠绵,革命家看见排满,流言家看见宫闱秘事"鲁迅《集外集拾遗补编•《绛洞花主》小引》》,《鲁迅全集》(北京:人民文学出版社,2005)第8卷,第179页。

¹²⁰ 崔溶澈·高旼喜共译《홍亭몽(红楼梦)》第一卷,首尔: NANAM出版社,2009年,第25-26页。其余引文皆出此本,不另注。

¹²¹ 同上, 第67页。

"千红"与"万艳"是隐喻众多的年轻女性,在这里暗示了这些女人的悲剧命运。¹²²

在作为翻译底本的中国艺术研究院红楼梦研究所校注本《红楼梦》(1996) 中,有相当分量的脚注,但对上述的谐音现象并未加注。因此觉得,对谐音 加注或许仅在译本中是必需的。

作为与主题思想的传达相关的一个译者主体性,韩译本在第五回太虚幻境中,对贾宝玉读到的"金陵十二钗册子"与听到的"《红楼梦》十二支曲"也一一添加了注释和说明。通过"金陵十二钗册子"与"《红楼梦》十二支曲",作家暗示了金陵十二钗及其故事展开中颇着笔墨的丫鬟们的悲剧命运,情节设定上连贾宝玉也搞不明白是什么含义,译者却欲将这含义预告给读者。预告结局,与一般的随着故事情节发展获知结局的读小说的方式不同,从某种意义上说有可能会令读者失去兴趣继续读下去。然而对《红楼梦》来说,由前五回设定为序曲,由作者坚持让主人公看到"金陵十二钗册子"与听到"《红楼梦》十二支曲"的情节设定来推测,曹雪芹是希望令读者从一开始就是预见着悲剧结局来读《红楼梦》的。因此译者对"金陵十二钗册子"与"《红楼梦》十二支曲"添加了较为详细的注释,便是为了积极介入,向读者传达主题思想和悲剧氛围。

4.1.2 文化翻译

众所周知,《红楼梦》所包含的文化信息很丰富,强调"《红楼梦》的翻译是文化翻译。"¹²³的同时,指出"试看我们《红楼梦》的翻译,这本中国瑰宝《红楼梦》的译文,只要认真研究一下,难道我们不会发现译文中中国文化的损失的确是太多了一些吗?"¹²⁴的中国学者担忧正是源于对文化信息无法完全传达。可以说翻译工作中,最大的难题正是文化信息的传达了。

《红楼梦》的文化翻译大部分是通过文化负载词(culturally-loaded-words)的翻译实现的。文化负载词"指那些在其原始意义或概念意义之上,蕴含丰富的社会文化意义的词语。",¹²⁵《红楼梦》的文化负载词即蕴含中国民族固有的社会文化意义的所有词汇。

笔者在以前发表过的〈《红楼梦》韩译时面临的难题一以"文化空白"为中心〉为题的论文中,曾将文化负载词分为'承载了中国文化精髓的文化负载词'与'汉语特有的文化负载词'分别论述。¹²⁶其中'汉语特有的文化负载词'因与读者的可读性和接受性有更深的关系,将在下一章节中论述,此节则只谈'承载了中国文化精髓的文化负载词'。

¹²² 同上, 第133-134页。

¹²³ 左飚<文化翻译的策略及其制约因素以《红楼梦》两个全译本对原文本文化信息的处理方式为例>,《上海翻译》2009年 第1期,第39页。

¹²⁴ 崔永禄〈霍克斯译《红楼梦》中倾向性问题的思考〉,刘士聪主编《红楼译评—〈红楼梦〉翻译研究论文集》,第90页。

 $^{^{125}}$ 张红艳〈试评《红楼梦》汉语化负载词的翻译〉,《安徽大学学报(哲学社会科学版)》第24卷 第4期。

¹²⁶ 参拙文〈《红楼梦》韩译时面临的难题一以"文化空白"为中心〉,第289-297页。

翻译《红楼梦》时,笔者希望担当向导,令不同文化背景的韩国读者对明清文化,进而对中国文化有所了解,因此以注释的形式添加了对文化负载词说明,由于文化背景有很大的不同,注释的分量着实不少。

在韩译本《红楼梦》中,对文化负载词添加注释时,遵循了以下几个原则。首先,对韩国读者熟悉的文化负载词不添加注释。韩国读者比起西洋文化圈的读者对中国文化及汉字有更高的理解。当受过教育,或在生活中学过,接触过的词汇成为《红楼梦》中的文化负载词时,理解起来并不难。无需添加注释的文化负载词有以下这些词汇,例如"尧"、"舜"、"孔子"、"孟子"、"杨贵妃"等文史人物,如"不肖"、"口碑"、"云雨"等词语典故,如"因果"、"阿弥陀佛"、"神仙"、"地狱"、"观音菩萨"等宗教用语,如《四书》、《中庸》、《大学》等古籍,如"百发百中"、"同病相怜"、"人之常情"、"神出鬼没"等成语。

第二,对诸如词语典故、服饰、器用、建筑、园林、饮食、医药、称谓、职官、典制、礼俗、岁时、宗教哲理、诗词韵文、戏曲、音乐、游艺、文史人物、地理等¹²⁷《红楼梦》里蕴含的中国文化精髓的文化负载词,尽可能一一以脚注简略说明。因为不加以说明仅就字面翻译,就无法将《红楼梦》里蕴含的中国文化的精髓表现出来。虽知注释不厌其详才有助于译入语读者理解,却尽可能简略脚注文字,唯恐造成小说阅读的妨碍,仅就基本信息做了传达。

第三,尽管韩译本的基本方向是缩减脚注的分量,内容从简,但也有根据需要对某些重要的部分添加相对详尽的脚注,或是集中加注的情况。例如第五十一回中宝琴以各省内的古迹为题赋诗怀古绝句十首这一场景,对各省的古迹添加详尽的脚注,就显得很有必要。第九十二回,宝玉给巧姐讲述《烈女传》的场景中,也是认为对历代出名的女子的脚注尽量详细很有必要。

此外第六十四回出现的黛玉的〈五美吟〉,第七十八回出现的宝玉的〈芙蓉女儿诔〉,第八十六回出现的元春的四柱解释等属于这种情况,特别是穿插有典故频现的诗词或戏曲等章节中,及占卜(第一〇二回),宗教仪式(第一〇二回)等出现很多专门用语的场景中,则需要添加大量的脚注。

第四,用比脚注短的文字可说清楚的文化负载词就以文内注的方式解决,希冀达到减少脚注的比重同时将必要的信息立刻传达的效果。哪些文化负载词以脚注说明,哪些文化负载词以文内注来处理,取决于译者的主观判断,从数量上看,文内注比脚注要少。

4.2 为确保可读性与接受性体现出的译者主体性

4.2.1 可读性

要翻译《红楼梦》这样的小说作品,可读性比什么都重要。因此韩译本为了确保可读性最大限度地回避生硬的表达,为生动地翻译作了多种途径的摸索。不令读者感觉生硬的情形以人名与习语的翻译为主举例说明,表现生动感的实例以对话翻译为主举例。

就人名的翻译,韩译本大部分都采取了音译,每册中人物初次登场时都同时标注汉字,以便向读者传达人名汉字的含义。韩译本的人名翻译并不象

¹²⁷ 冯其庸先生和李希凡先生主编的《红楼梦大辞典》(北京:文化艺术出版社,1991年版)将《红楼梦》里蕴含的中国文化的精髓如此分类并说明。

英译本那么难。128然而下面的几种情况下音译容易令读者感觉生硬,因此译者采取变诵的手法力求不生硬。

首先以"薛姨妈"为例,"薛姨妈"是'嫁到薛家的宝玉的姨妈',音译的话虽能含蓄地传达这层意思,但对韩国读者来说是相当生硬的人名,因为韩国人姨妈的称呼前不加姓。因此,韩译本里与"王夫人"、"刑夫人"一样,换作"薛夫人"音译出来。霍克斯本里保留了姨妈的意思,译为"Aunt Xue",杨宪益本也译作"Aunt Hsueh",伊藤漱平的日译本中与韩译本一样人名里不便保留姨妈的含义,因此译作"薛未亡人"。

刘姥姥也是同样的例子,音译的话会令读者感觉生硬。刘姥姥是以刘氏为妻的王狗儿的岳母,他们的孩子板儿与青儿的姥姥。因此,人称刘姥姥,但韩国不习惯在姓后加姥姥做称谓,因此韩译本中在刘姓后面加了'老婆儿'、'老婆子'之意的称谓,改译为"유노과('刘老婆'之意)",韩国语'老婆'的含义与汉语'老婆儿'、'老婆子'类似。霍克斯与杨宪益各自将刘姥姥译为"Grannie Liu"和"Granny Liu",保留了'姥姥'的意思,伊藤漱平本与韩译本一样,没能保留'姥姥'的意思,而译为"刘婆さん"。

宝玉的奶妈李嬷嬷和黛玉的奶妈王嬷嬷也是一例,韩国人不习惯姓后加奶妈做称谓,因此不宜直接音译,译为"유모이씨('奶妈李氏'之意)","유모왕씨('奶妈王氏'之意)"。

下面是习语翻译举例。"习语是一个民族或国家的特殊的语言,具有生动活泼、短小精悍、表现力强等特点,在漫长的使用过程中经过千锤百炼,成为语言中的核心与精华。汉语中的习语极为丰富,包括了大量的成语、谚语、俗语、歇后语等。……《红楼梦》在语言艺术上获得巨大成功的原因之一,就是它使用了丰富多彩的习语。如果离开了这些习语,那将是不可想象的。因此,要译好《红楼梦》就必须译好书中比比皆是的习语。"129习语最能够反映出一个国家或民族的文化内涵,"在翻译时,那些为一种语言的习语所特有的,而为另一种语言所不具备的不同表达手段和形式往往是造成困难的主要原因。"130 因此将这样的习语翻译得令译入语读者易于理解则变得尤为重要。越是反映了语言的特色,越是容易翻译得生硬。

《红楼梦》中穿插的习语,大部分译为韩语的难度不大,可以传达习语的含义。因为韩国很早以前开始就与中国展开了文化交流,即便是中国特有的习语,韩国读者的理解程度也是相当高的。然而有些习语的翻译,若不能符合韩国读者的文化背景,就会感觉生硬,这时译者就需要考虑可读性,采用变通的手法来翻译。

下面举两个例子来说明。其一是第八十四回贾环去看望巧姐,弄倒了 药铞子,赵姨娘骂贾环时候的一段内容中插入的习语:"赵姨娘便骂道: '你这个下作种子!你为什么弄洒了人家的药,招的人家咒骂。我原叫你去

¹²⁹ 袁翠〈对《红楼梦》英译本中某些习语翻译的再思考〉,《红楼梦学刊》二〇〇一年,第一辑,第133页。

¹³⁰ 肖菲<浅谈《红楼梦》两个英译本对文化词语的翻译〉,《华中师范大学学报(人文社会科学版)》2002年 第3期,第141页。

问一声,不用进去,你偏进去,又不就走,还要虎头上捉虱子。你看我回了老爷,打你不打!""¹³¹这里的"虎头上捉虱子"是"不明利害关系,胆大妄为,干危险的事儿"¹²²的意思。但是如果按照字面意思直译的话,韩国的读者就会感觉生硬,这生硬感觉势必会妨碍沉浸在情节中。在韩国也有很多俗语是和老虎有关的,却没有"虎头上捉虱子"这样的俗语,有一些俗语虽然不完全相同,但也有"胆大妄为,干危险的事儿"的意思,比如,'捅睡觉老虎的鼻子'或者'碰睡觉老虎的鼻毛'这样的俗语。因此,翻成"旮斗는 호랑이의 코털을 건드리다。('碰睡觉老虎的鼻毛'之意)",比起有"虎头"和"虱子"这些词的俗语来说,还是替换成有"睡觉的老虎"和"鼻毛"这些词的俗语来翻译更有便于韩国读者的理解。

另外一个例子是第九十一回里,金桂和宝蟾谋划诱惑薛蝌的内容中出现的俗语: "宝蟾道: '只是奶奶那么想罢了,我倒是替奶奶难受,奶奶要真瞧二爷好,我倒有个主意,奶奶想,那个耗子不偷油呢,他也不过怕事情不密,大家闹出乱子来不好看, ……'" "33这里的"那个耗子不偷油"的意思是"比喻男子免不了会偷情"。 "34若是对韩国的读者用"老鼠"和"油"的俗语来按字面意思翻译的话,跟上面的例子一样会倍感生硬。因为在韩国没有这样的俗语,所以在翻译这句俗语的时候,根据含义就替换成类似而自然的韩国俗语,译为"열 계집 마다하는 사내 없다。('没有男人不好色'之意)"。 135

生动的对话翻译可倍加提高译文的可读性,因而韩译本中在对话翻译上 投注了特别心力。对话在小说研究中是必不可少的要素,且小说中对话翻译 的重要性被强调为"一部译作的成功与否,往往就在于原文的对话美在译文 中是否得到了再现,也就是说,译文中的对话是不是做到了达意传神。"¹³⁶

《红楼梦》中对话不仅占据了大量的篇幅,而且因其多重的功能,被综合性、艺术性地表现出来而获得了高度的评价。甚至有人说"它(对话)可称得上《红楼梦》的灵魂。"¹³⁷因此对充分体现了曹雪芹创造功力的《红楼梦》的对话,在翻译中,更需要译者特别而细心的考量。

充盈灵动的对话翻译确是能给译文注入活力。笔者的英文和日文水平有限,在着手翻译之前,曾研究比较过中国朝鲜族翻译家翻译的《红楼梦》全译本。当时在两个译本之中,以读者角度看翻译得比较好的,正是人物对话翻译得生动的译本。可见对话翻译会对译本的可读性产生那么大的影响。

¹³¹ 曹雪芹·高鹗著,中国艺术研究院《红楼梦》研究所校注,《红楼梦》(北京:人民文学出版社,1996年版)下册,第1192页。其余引文皆出此本,不另注。

¹³² 桂廷芳编著《红楼梦汉英习语词典》,杭州:杭州出版社,2003年,第194页。

^{133 《}红楼梦》下册, 第1264-1265页。

¹³⁴ 桂廷芳编著《红楼梦汉英习语词典》,第325页。

¹³⁵ 拙文〈《红楼梦》韩文翻译本后四十回中的几个问题〉,《红楼梦学刊》二零零九年 第一辑,第189-191页。

¹³⁶ 张志远·盖梦丽〈从《红楼梦》的翻译看小说人物对话翻译的达意传神〉, 《北京第二外国语学院学报》2006年,第4期,第6页。

¹³⁷ 钟鸣〈常见文化翻译方式在杨版《红楼梦》的对话翻译中的应用〉, 《西南民族大学学报(人文社科版)》2009年, 外国语言文学与文化。

因此,笔者在对话翻译上,尽可能地贴近韩国读者的体感,力求译文生动。为此,首先是正确地理解原文的语境和语感,在此基础上用最生动的韩国语翻译出来。这样的对话翻译在文学作品的翻译中是最能看出译者功力的部分。因此也是译者最感觉吃力的部分。

《红楼梦》中穿插的各种对话中,最能表现生动感的对话场面,莫过于一场骚乱、纷争燃起的场景,这种情况下,多有'骂语'登场,翻译此等场面时,与其直译字面意思,不如将译入语里骂人的话、粗俗的语言等词汇都动用上,用和原文类似对等的翻译,让读者感觉栩栩如生。

笔者对骚乱、纷争燃起的场景对话中的'骂语',以最接近的韩国语'骂语'代替,有时还添加原文没有的表现,以类似对等的翻译确保生动感和可读性。属于这种情况的译例有第七回的"焦大骂人",第九回的"玩童闹学堂",还有贯穿第五十八回到第六十一回之间的在大观园里,丫鬟和老婆子之间的矛盾,第七十四回的"抄检大观园",第一一一回的道婆与包勇的斗嘴等。

此外,我认为对各阶层出场的人物,翻译中语气契合其身份并具实感, 尤为重要。特别是为了生动表现对故事展开上起着重要作用的刘姥姥的语 气,颇费心思,但因语言差异,结果差强人意,实属遗憾。

4.2.2 接受性

与译文的可读性一样需重点考虑的事项之一是接受性。接受性是为了帮助消除因语言的差异造成的理解文脉的困难,必须得到优先的重视。

"《红楼梦》是一部中国语言的百科全书。中国语言的各种成分都能在 《红楼梦》里找到。"¹³⁸事实上要将《红楼梦》中运用的中国语言的各种成 分,以及其中包含的全部文化含义正确地翻译出来并非易事,这是由于两国 语言差异导致的。特别是有别于其他语言的汉语特有的文化负载词中有些成 分是译入语的语言怎么都无法表达的。

用译入语无论如何都无法表达的语言现象中最明显的是双关语和谐音。关于谐音在前面已有提及,这里将主要论述双关语。双关语的运用对韩国读者来说是既陌生又不易理解的表达方式。"双关语是一种文字游戏,通过语言中的同音异义或一词多义的现象来制造诙谐的效果。在《红楼梦》的人物对话中,妙趣横生的双关语常常出现,这给译者带来了翻译上的难题,……原文能够引起读者会心一笑的地方,对于其他文化背景中读者来说很可能莫名其妙。"¹³⁹

韩译本中对这样的读者理解有困难的双关语,即使未见得充分,也必加脚注简单说明,以助理解文章的脉络。若不加这样的脚注说明的话,读者则会"莫名其妙",无法把握文章脉络,大量损失原文的意思,同时会陷入令读者难以接受的境地。这里取几个相关的例子说明。

第十九回中宝玉与黛玉开玩笑,在所编的玩笑故事里有一幕耗子们为迎接腊八节,要偷些果品来煮腊八粥。要偷来各种果品当中负责偷香芋的小耗子说的话中有一句:"我说你们没见过世面,只认得这果子是香芋,却不

¹³⁸ 冯庆华主编《红译艺坛一〈红楼梦〉翻译艺术研究》,第480页。

¹³⁹ 魏芳<翻译策略:译者在特定翻译情景下的选择—《红楼梦》两种译本文化内容的翻译策略比较〉,刘士聪主编《红楼译评—〈红楼梦〉翻译研究论文集》,第112页。

知盐课林老爷的小姐才是真正的香玉。"140如这里所看到的,中国读者对"香芋"和"香玉"的同音,很自然地就能联想到宝玉和黛玉玩笑的情形而作笑。但是实际上"香芋"与"香玉"的韩国语发音并不同,所以翻译时无法达到与中文相同的效果。因此以文内注加以说明:"香芋"和"香玉"同音,含有宝玉与黛玉开玩笑之意。

与此相同的例子还有第一〇一回中,贾琏对王熙凤的哥哥王仁称其是 "忘了仁义礼智信"的"忘仁",在用他名字的谐音指责他"忘仁"的场景 中可以找见。¹⁴¹韩国读者不知道"王仁"与"忘仁"是同音,若不加脚注说 明则很难理解。

还有第三十八回中,在藕香射吃螃蟹时,琥珀与平儿开玩笑: "鸳丫头要去了,平丫头还饶他?你们看看他,没有吃了两个螃蟹,倒喝了一碟子醋,他也算不会揽酸了。"¹⁴²这里若不明白"醋"的意思,则完全不能掌握文章脉络。中国人知道这里"醋"的含义,不懂中文的韩国读者则不了解"醋"除了是"调味用的酸的液体"意外,还有"比喻嫉妒"的含义。因此通过脚注说明,以助读者理解文脉。

虽非原文中直接出现的双关语,若没有对双关语的理解则完全无法了解脉络的情况,也加了脚注说明。如第七回中的一幕场景:醉酒的焦大挑事儿,对着贾蓉和贾珍乱嚷乱叫:"我要往祠堂里哭太爷去。那里承望到如今生下这些畜牲来!每日家偷狗戏鸡,爬灰的爬灰,养小叔子的养小叔子,我什么不知道?……"¹⁴³这里的"爬灰"的意思,即便懂中文的人也鲜有知道,故中国艺术研究院《红楼梦》研究所校注本《红楼梦》里脚注说明"公公与儿媳妇私通"之意。然而"爬灰"为何是"公公与儿媳妇私通"之意仍不得而知。因此韩译本的脚注中做了进一步的说明"邓 위를 기면 무릎을더립힌다는 뜻(污膝)에서 시아버지가 며느리를 욕보인다는 뜻(污媳)으로 연계되는 同音异义语임。"('爬到灰上面会弄脏膝盖(污膝),引申出公公玷污儿媳(污媳)的同音异义语'之意)"。¹⁴⁴

双关语之外为提高读者的接受性,费思量的问题之一是关于版本的。版本问题非常复杂而且专业,译者如果要将所有的版本问题都反映在译文中是很难的,因此大部分内容还是依据底本进行翻译的。但是对问题比较明显的部分,译者积极介入加以解释说明。因为版本中的问题会导致读者对文脉理解上的障碍。

第二十七回中有"且说宝钗、迎春、探春、惜春、李纨、凤姐并巧姐、大姐、香菱与众丫鬟们在园内玩耍,独不见林黛玉。"¹⁵的场景,这里凤姐女儿巧姐和大姐看似二人,易给读者造成误解。因此参照原书中"凤姐只有一个女儿,小名叫'大姐','巧姐'乃刘姥姥给他取的名字。此处从底本

^{140 《}红楼梦》上册,第267页。

^{141 《}红楼梦》下册,第1382页。

^{142 《}红楼梦》上册, 第506页。

^{143 《}红楼梦》上册, 第114页。

¹⁴⁴ 崔溶澈・高旼喜共译、《홍亭몽(红楼梦)》第一卷,第190页。

^{145 《}红楼梦》上册,第362页。

原文,供研究。"¹⁴⁶的校记,加脚注予以说明。在第二十九回中也可见"奶子抱着大姐儿带着巧姐儿另在一车"¹⁴⁷的描述,在这里也需要加脚注说明。

又一版本相关的问题可见于第九十二回。第九十二回的回目是"评女传巧姐慕贤良,玩母珠贾政参聚散",作为翻译底本的红楼梦研究所的1996年校注本里在谈到"母珠"的故事里没有顿悟"聚散"的一部分内容。148没有顿悟"聚散"的内容,就与回目的"玩母珠贾政参聚散"不相符,因此必须借脚注把这部分说明一下。幸好翻译底本的校记中有这部分内容可以作为参考,便翻译校记所涉程乙本的内容加入脚注,以消除读者的疑义。149可以说这些判断全部源于译者主体性,每部译本由于各位译者的主体意识所致,相应的处理方式各有不同。

5、结语

《红楼梦》未止步于中国的古典名篇,而能傲立世界的古典,可以说多种语言译本的作用功不可没。各译本的译者怀着各自的主体性投入了翻译,由此各译本全部呈现出不同的样相。特别是相异语种的译本因着语言与文化上的不同,差异更为明显。这样的差异基本上以译者主体性为基础,因此可以说译者主体性问题是值得探讨的。

传统的翻译理论中被忽视的译者地位与译者主体性的重要性,近些年开始 被重新认识,这对于将《红楼梦》翻译成韩国语的笔者实为一大幸事。因为 感觉某种程度上被赋予了发挥主体性并运用多种翻译策略的权限。

至今《红楼梦》翻译学界已有不少对霍克斯本和杨宪益本的译者主体性相关的研究,而对其他语言译本的译者主体性的研究则几近空白。在此情形下,笔者作为《红楼梦》韩译本的译者,自觉地将韩译本的译者主体性整理报告出来,希望为《红楼梦》译本的译者主体性讨论的积淀做些许补充。

本文通过翻译目的、翻译策略、翻译实例三个层面对《红楼梦》韩译本译者主体性做了探讨。在翻译目的与翻译策略上,主要涉及的是韩译本的基本方向,接着在此基础上具体地摘示了一些翻译实例。限于篇幅,翻译实例的摘示不够充分,不无遗憾。

韩译本的译者主体性的特点可分为如下三点。第一,在韩国初次以现代语翻译出来,因而采取了接近直译的方式翻译,以便可同原文对读。可以说基本上采取了异化为主,归化为辅的方式。第二,重视文学翻译与文化翻译,适当地加入了注释。特别是为了忠实地反映作者意图,译者通过注释做了积极的介入。第三,为确保符合韩国读者审美取向的可读性与接受性,采取了变通的方式。这样的变通方式可以说是韩译本特有的应对策略。

¹⁴⁶ 同上, 第371页。

¹⁴⁷ 同上, 第392页。

^{148 《}红楼梦》下册, 第1283页。

¹⁴⁹ 韩译本的脚注依据了翻译底本的校记中出现的如下内容: "贾政道:'像雨村算便宜的了。……'", "像雨村……"之前,程乙本有以下一段文字: "天下事都是一个样的理哟。比如方才那珠子,那颗大的,就像有福气的人似的,那些小的都托赖着他的灵气护庇着。要是那大的没有了,那些小的也就没有收揽了。就像人家儿,当头人有了事,骨肉也都分离了,亲戚也都零落了,就是好朋友也都散了。转瞬荣枯,真似春云秋叶一般。你想做官有什么趣儿呢?"《红楼梦》下册,第1285页。

原文与译文做比较时,即使译者翻译得再好,译文比原文贫乏也是毋庸置疑的事实。如《红楼梦》这般伟大的文学作品,更会突显译文的贫乏。从这个层面看,译者主体性的意义尤其重大。译者怀着坚定的主体意识,虽不能尽善尽美,也会为了呈现最好的翻译竭尽全力。若说翻译的成败取决于译者主体性如何适当地发挥出来也不为过。

参考文献:

- 唐均。〈《红楼梦大辞典·红楼梦译本》词条匡谬赓补〉[J]。《华西语文学刊》第三辑,2010。
- 冯庆华主编。《红译艺坛一〈红楼梦〉翻译艺术研究》 [M]。上海:上海 外语教育出版社,2004。
- 查明建·田雨。〈论译者主体性一从译者文化地位的边缘化谈起〉[J]。 《中国翻译》,第24卷 第1期 2003年 1月。
- 李绍年。〈红楼梦翻译学概说〉「」」。《语言与翻译》,1995年 第2期。
- 游洁。〈译者主体性在霍克斯英译《红楼梦》中的体现〉[J]。《河北理工大学学报(社会科学版)》,第10卷 第3期 2010年 5月。
- 刘迎姣。〈《红楼梦》英全译本译者主体性对比研究〉[J]。《外国语文(双月刊)》,第28卷 第1期 2012年 2月。
- 许钧。〈"创造性叛逆"和翻译主体性的确立〉[J]。《中国翻译》,第24卷 第1期 2003年 1月。
- 刘军平。〈从跨学科角度看译者主体性的四个维度及其难点〉[J]。《外语与外语教学》,2008年 第8期。
- 刘士聪主编。《红楼译评一〈红楼梦〉翻译研究论文集》 [M]。天津:南开大学出版社,2004。
- 王宁。《文化翻译与经典阐释》 [M]。北京:中华书局,2006。
- 周汝昌。《红楼梦与中华文化》[M]。北京:华艺出版社,1998。
- 刘梦溪。《传统的误读》「M]。石家庄:河北教育出版社,1996。
- 高旼喜。〈《红楼梦》韩译的翻译思路及难点〉[J]。《中国古代小说研究》第四辑,2011年2月。
- 王涛。〈从《红楼梦》的两个英译本中对话片断看小说翻译中对话美的再现〉 「」」。《中国翻译》,1997年第4期。
- 张曼。〈杨宪益与霍克斯的译者主体性在英译本《红楼梦》中的体现〉[J]。 《四川外国语学院学报》,第22卷 第4期 2006年 7月。
- 洪涛。〈从语言学看《红楼梦》英译本的文化过滤问题〉[J]。《红楼梦学刊》一九九六年 第二辑。
- 谭淳。<翻译目的对《红楼梦》翻译的影响一以《红楼梦》中的文化词翻译为例>[J]。《长沙铁道学院学报(社会科学版)》,第9卷 第4期 2008 年 12月。
- 高旼喜。〈《红楼梦》韩译时面临的难题一以"文化空白"为中心〉[J]。 《红楼梦学刊》二零一零年 第六辑。

- 刘士聪·谷启楠。〈论《红楼梦》文化内容的翻译〉[J]。《中国翻译》, 1997年,第1期。
- 鲁迅。《集外集拾遗补编·《绛洞花主》小引》》。《鲁迅全集》第8卷 「M」。北京:人民文学出版社,2005。
- 崔溶澈·高旼喜共译。《홍亭몽(红楼梦)》 [M]。首尔: NANAM出版 社,2009。
- 左飚。〈文化翻译的策略及其制约因素以《红楼梦》两个全译本对原文本文 化信息的处理方式为例〉[1]。《上海翻译》2009年第1期。
- 崔永禄。〈霍克斯译《红楼梦》中倾向性问题的思考〉[J]。刘士聪主编《红楼译评一〈红楼梦〉翻译研究论文集》「M]。
- 张红艳。〈试评《红楼梦》汉语化负载词的翻译〉[J]。《安徽大学学报 (哲学社会科学版)》,第24卷第4期。
- 冯其庸·李希凡主编。《红楼梦大辞典》[M]。北京:文化艺术出版 社,1991。
- 袁翠。〈对《红楼梦》英译本中某些习语翻译的再思考〉[J]。《红楼梦学刊》二〇〇一年 第一辑。
- 肖菲。〈浅谈《红楼梦》 两个英译本对文化词语的翻译〉[J]。《华中师范大学学报(人文社会科 学版)》2002年 第3期。
- 曹雪芹·高鹗著。中国艺术研究院《红楼梦》研究所校注。《红楼梦》 [M]。北京:人民文学出版社,1996。
- 桂廷芳编著。《红楼梦汉英习语词典》 [M]。杭州:杭州出版社,2003。高旼喜。〈《红楼梦》韩文翻译本后四十回中的几个问题〉 [J]。《红楼梦学刊》二零零九年 第一辑。
- 张志远·盖梦丽。〈从《红楼梦》的翻译看小说人物对话翻译的达意传神〉 [J]。《北京第二外国语学院学报》,2006年 第4期。
- 钟鸣。<常见文化翻译方式在杨版《红楼梦》的对话翻译中的应用>[J], 《西南民族大学学报(人文社科版)》,2009年 外国语言文学与文化。
- 魏芳。〈翻译策略:译者在特定翻译情景下的选择 《红楼梦》两种译本文化内容的翻译策略 比较〉[J]。刘士聪主编。《红楼译评—〈红楼梦〉翻译研究论文集》[M]。
- 作者联系方式:高旼喜,教授,翰林大学校中国学科,韩国江原道春川市翰林大学路1翰林大学校中国学科,邮编;200-702,电子邮箱地址;miniko@hallym.ac.kr

《红楼梦》波兰文翻译述略

唐均

摘要:本文首次对《红楼梦》的波兰文翻译进行披露,从译者、底本、译文本身等多个角度初步介绍了《红楼梦》波兰语译文的特征,主要出于比较的视野,研讨译文在书名、回目、首句、韵文等方面的逐译特色和技巧,着重指出了极富中国文化特色的"神仙"一词的不同译法及其内涵传递效果,最后在红学国际化的大背景下,指出其重要意义和价值。

关键词:《红楼梦》、波兰语、沙宁、神仙

一、引言

《红楼梦》在欧洲的迻译,历经两百年而呈现出丰富多彩的面貌。在现代欧洲版图三大语言族系之中,日耳曼语族(Germanic)和罗曼语族(Romance)因为英、德、法、西等世界性语种的广泛分布而覆盖了众多译本;相比之下,斯拉夫语族(Slavic)仅有俄语这一个大语种,其中的《红楼梦》译本数量就少得多——目前已经见诸正式报道的,似乎只有俄文、捷克文和斯洛伐克文三种语言的不到10个译本。但是,这三种斯拉夫语的《红楼梦》译本却体现出了如下的特点:一)几乎都是直接译自中文原文;二)全译本所占比例极高;三)转译(re-translation)很少,在斯拉夫语世界以外的影响相对较小;四)复译(repeated translation)不多,而对译本本身的研究也几乎没有怎么开展。这些特点的形成,无疑应该归于斯拉夫民族在整个欧洲处于"东方世界",而其汉学的普及面又因为昔日与中国共处社会主义阵营而得以加深。然而,下面我们披露的《红楼梦》波兰文译本,却是在很多层面都突破了上述特征"局限"的。

笔者2013年在斯洛伐克担任访问学者期间,应捷克帕拉茨基大学包捷(Lucie Olivová)博士邀请前往讲学,其间无意中得悉,有一位波兰学者似乎正在翻译《红楼梦》。其后几经辗转,在网上同这位波兰学者取得联系,了解到他确实对《红楼梦》进行了波兰文的摘译,从小说开头翻译至第一回"梦幻识通灵"为止,另有几段韵文的翻译;这些译文都尚未正式出版,但可以网络浏览。150

译者沙宁(Jarek Zawadzki), 1999—2000年为中国台湾台北师范大学留学生, 1996年9月—2002年1月为波兰华沙大学汉语言文学硕士, 2002年7月—2004年3月出任Deante驻中国首席代表, 2004年3月至今为自由职业的波兰语翻译(主要从事中、英、世界语文学的波兰语翻译工作), 2012年10月至今在波兰卢布林市约翰保罗二世天主教大学汉学系担任助教。

¹⁵⁰ 网址: <http://tlumacz-literatury.pl/index.php?page=tekst/hongloumeng&lista =chinskiego_proza>。然而,网络文字并未经过全面校对,恐怕会有一些标点符号、拼法方面的小问题。

沙宁的主要汉籍译著有《道德经》(Wielka księga Tao Lao-tsy)、《论语》(Rozważania (Dialogi konfucjańskie))、《孙子兵法》(Sztuka Wojny Sun Tzu i inni)、《陶渊明诗选》(Pijany pustelnik (wiersze) Tao Yuanming)、《唐诗七十首》(70 wierszy chińskich antologia)等。另外还撰写过研究道家思想的专文 151和《淮南子》的词条。152

根据译者的资料提供,该波兰文翻译所采用的版本是荣宪宾、孙艾琳校注《红楼梦》,北京:金盾出版社,2003年,ISBN7-5082-2295-4。目前网络上与波兰文翻译对应的中文原文是网络下载的而不是引自这个版本的——下文的具体分析皆采用这里网络提供的中文原文和波兰文译文,其间若有分歧再另外给出解析。

承蒙译者授权,笔者在下文对这一重要的《红楼梦》译本进行介绍,其中可以自由使用该译者已经刊布于网上的《红楼梦》波兰语译文材料进行研究,¹⁵³谨此致谢。

二、书名翻译

首先,根据译者的介绍,《红楼梦》的这个波兰语译文使用的题名本来是Zapiski na kamyku "石头记",后来改成Sen o czerwonym pawilonie "红楼梦"。这后一个书名回译成汉语,即是"有关红色的楼阁的梦"或者曰"梦见红阁":将其同另外三种斯拉夫语已有的译名进行对照,如下表所示:

文种	译名	中文回译
俄文	Сон в красном тереме	红楼中的梦
捷克文	Sen v červeném domě	红宅中的梦
斯洛伐克文	Sen o červenom pavilóne	关于红阁的梦
波兰文	Sen o czerwonym pawilonie	关于红阁的梦

在"红楼梦"这个题名中,极富中国文化内涵的"楼"字在向欧美文化圈 逐译时都会遇到这个问题;英语世界习焉已久的对译chamber一词侧重意指"女性居住的闺阁",而中国文革后官方推出的杨宪益夫妇英译则首创以mansions来对译之,重点在于突出"豪门宅邸"之中蕴含的阶级斗争意蕴。以此观之,俄文repeme大致对应"闺阁"的意象,捷克文domě可以认为具有"豪宅"的意象,而源自罗曼语的斯洛伐克文pavilóne和波兰文pawilonie都意指"亭台楼阁",既冲淡了阶级斗争的强加意蕴,也体现出某些异域色彩来。

而此题名中"红楼"与"梦"的关系,转换成欧洲语言时多半要借助介词来表达。现有的四种斯拉夫语译名,在这里介词的使用上恰好分成两派:俄文和捷克文使用表示"在内"的介词,就是侧重指居于楼内的人的梦幻;而

¹⁵¹ Kreatywność Tao jako model zniewolenia podmiotu, [w:] O. Łuczyszyna i M. St. Zięba (red.), Purusza, atman, tao, sin, Łódź: Wydawnictwo AHE, 2011, str. 157–170.

¹⁵² Jarosław Zawadzki, Maciej St. Zięba: Liú Ān (Huáinánzĭ), [w:] Andrzej Maryniarczyk i in. (red.), Powszechna Encyklopedia Filozofii, Tom 6: Kr-Mc, Lublin: Polskie Towarzystwo Tomasza z Akwinu, 2005, str. 450b–454a.

¹⁵³ 全文中, 引文内的下划线为相关研究的焦点, 乃笔者自行添加的。

斯洛伐克文和波兰文使用表示"关于"的介词,则倾向于概括以"红楼"为 代表的整个家族的梦幻。两者的语义指向呈现出迥然的分野来。

另外我们还注意到,如下一段文字中,包含了这部小说曾有过的多个书 名的波兰文迻译——

中文原文: 从此空空道人因空见色,由色生情,传情入色,自色悟空,遂易名为情僧,改《<u>石头记</u>》为《<u>情僧录</u>》。东鲁孔梅溪则题曰《<u>风月宝</u>鉴》。后因曹雪芹于悼红轩中披阅十载,增删五次,纂成目录,分出章回,则题曰《金陵十二钗》。

波兰译文: Ponieważ z pustki powstaje forma, a z formy rodzą się pragnienia, Kongkong przekazując pragnienia wkroczył w formę, a poprzez formę pojął pustkę. Dlatego też zmienił swoje imię na Mnich Pragnienia a tytuł książki z <u>Opowieść Kamienia</u> przemianował na <u>Zapiski Mnicha Pragnienia</u>. Pochodzący ze wschodnich rubieży państwa Lu, pan Kong Meixi zasugerował tytuł <u>Podręcznik uwodzenia</u>. W późniejszym okresie Cao Xueqin przeczytał ów tekst dziesięć razy i pięć razy go zredagował. Dodał spis treści i podzielił tekst na rozdziały, poczym nadał mu tytuł <u>Dwanaście panien z Jinlingu</u>.

将其中的四个书名对应拣出,列表如下:

中文原文	波兰文译名	中文回译
石头记	Opowieść Kamienia	石头的故事
情僧录	Zapiski Mnicha Pragnienia	欲望僧侣传
风月宝鉴	Podręcznik uwodzenia	诱惑手册
金陵十二钗	Dwanaście panien z Jinlingu	出自金陵城的十二个女郎

通过回译和原文的比较,可以看出这里的波兰文翻译扣住了中文原名的 基本内涵,不失为传神体现《红楼梦》书名辗转流变的佳构。

二、回目及首句翻译

《红楼梦》回目的波兰文迻译,目前仅见第一回——

中文原文: 甄士隐梦幻识通灵 贾雨村风尘怀闺秀

波兰译文: Zhen Shiyin we śnie łączy się z duchami, / Jia Yucun w trudach życia rozmyśla o pieknej dziewczynie

中文回译:甄士隐在梦中遇见了鬼怪,贾雨村在生活中想着一个美丽女孩的艰辛。

比较同一同目的另外两种斯拉夫语译法——

捷克译文: Čen Š'-jin se ve snu seznámí s magíckým kamenem, Ťia Jü-cchun ani ve zvířeném prachu nezapomene na mladou ženu.

中文回译:甄士隐在梦中熟识魔法石,贾雨村即使在尘土飞扬间也没忘记年轻女子。

斯洛伐克译文: Čen Š'jin vypočuje tajomstvo nesmrteľných a Ťia Jücchun pod tarchou životných skúšok pochová svoje rojčivé predstavy o živote.

中文回译: 甄士隐听到了不朽的谜团, 而贾雨村在生活重压下测试埋葬自己对生活的曼妙想法。

三者对照, 斯洛伐克译文与中文原文距离较远, 明显是以"译述"的方 式进行处理的;捷克译文和波兰译文格局大体类似,但前半段捷克译文以 "魔法石"对译原文的"通灵",明显优于波兰译文的"鬼怪",而后半段 捷克译文则不如波兰译文的表达具体。

《红楼梦》正文的首句, 原文简单之极。其波兰译文以及可资比较的捷 克文、斯洛伐克文译文如下所列——

中文原文:此开卷第一回也。

波兰译文: Oto i pierwszy rozdział, którym się książka ta zaczyna.

中文回译:这里是第一章,是为本书的开端。

捷克译文: Tato první kapitola utvírá celé dílo.

中文回译: 这第一章是全书的开端。

斯洛伐克译文: Tu sa začína môi príbeh.

中文同译: 这里就是我的故事的开端。

我们看到了波兰译者将此句处理成为一个带有定语从句的复句,用从句 来表现"开卷"的内涵,较之捷克译文"全书"这样一个表达,语义指向 更为具体。至于斯洛伐克文的译法,体现了斯洛伐克译者的学术见解,即 她(Marina Čarnogurská)是将这部小说视若作者曹雪芹的自传来对待的,因 而才有如此译法的。

这个小小的细节处理, 充分反映出波兰译者对《红楼梦》原文的准确理 解和对波兰语多译的准确运用。

三、韵文翻译

由于波兰译文的局限和本文篇幅的限制,这里讨论的韵文仅限于第一同 出现的两首短诗。

先看第一回中顽石历世后又幻化成为大石上所刻的偈颂:

无材可去补苍天, 枉入红尘若许年。此系身前身后事, 倩谁记去作奇传? 以下开列其波兰译文与相应的中文回译一

Nie dla mnie było w niebie łatać dziury,

不是为我做了修补天空的窟窿

Ziemski mi padół więc przypadł w udziale, 坠入凡尘因而纠缠不清

生死发生在这里

Życia i śmierci tu spisano dzieje, Któż je spamieta i przekaże dalej?

依靠谁来将他们传承

通过回译, 可以管窥波兰译文跟中文原诗相比意义并未走样。而就形式 来说,原文的aaba式韵脚在译文中表现为abbã,¹⁵⁴亦可接受;特别需要留意 的是,这里的波兰译文看似前两句和后两句长短不齐,但实际上四句诗每 句都是11个音节,译者寓整齐于紊乱,以表面的不同暗合原文的"相同", 是为颇具匠心之作。

接下来是第一回中即将进入小说故事正文的题首绝句:

满纸荒唐言,一把辛酸泪!都云作者痴,谁解其中味?

以下为其波兰译文与相应的中文回译—

Stek bzdur i kilka łez słonych i gorzkich 废话连篇以及几滴又咸又苦的 眼泪

¹⁵⁴ 这里,ã表示勉强与a押韵,至少二者可视为"眼韵(eye rhyme)"。下文类似的情形 与之同理, 不赘。

Na tę historię złożyło się w sumie. 在这个故事中做了一个 Ludzie powiedzą, że autor idiota, 人们会说作者是个白痴 Nikt głębokiego sensu nie zrozumie. 没有人会理解深刻含义

同样,回译告诉我们波兰译文和中文原文意义基本对等。只是需要讨论的一个细节是:原文中的"痴",波兰译者处理为"白痴",但我们从"一把辛酸泪"中似乎可以体会这个"痴"更倾向于"执着"之意吧——如果真是如此,那么这里的波兰文翻译可能就出现了语义上的一个小小偏差;不过这样的瑕疵完全不必苛求于译者,我们中国人读《红楼梦》又有几人能做到字字通顺的?

而在形式上,原文的abcb韵式在译文中得到了重现,这就和前一首诗在翻译有所区别了——于此也见译者刻意求工的匠心。

四、"神仙"译解

在《红楼梦》波兰文翻译的韵文选译部分,号称小说题旨的《好了歌》 是译出来了的。以下是《好了歌》原文与其波兰文翻译的对照——

世人都晓<u>神仙</u>好, <u>Nieśmiertelnym</u> dobrze być, każdy o tym wie, 只有功名忘不了! Lecz posad i tytułów któż wyrzeknie się? 古今将相在何方? Ministrowie, generały – gdzież ci dzisiaj są? 荒冢一堆草没了! Gdzieś tam w dzikich trawach pogrzebani śpią.

世人都晓<u>神仙</u>好, <u>Nieśmiertelnym</u> dobrze być, każdy o tym wie, 只有金银忘不了! Lecz złota i pieniędzy któż wyrzeknie się? 终朝只恨聚无多, Od rana do wieczora tylko brać, brać; brać; A kiedy już uzbiera, przyjdzie pora spać.

世人都晓<u>神仙</u>好, <u>Nieśmiertelnym</u> dobrze być, każdy o tym wie, 只有姣妻忘不了! Lecz urodziwej żony któż wyrzeknie się? 君生日日说恩情, Choć czułe słówka co dzień mówią sobie wciąż 君死又随人去了! Już śmierci czeka druga żona albo mąż.

世人都晓<u>神</u>仙好, 只有儿孙忘不了! 痴心父母古来多, 孝顺儿孙谁见了?

在语言形式上,《好了歌》语言俚俗,反复吟唱; "好"和"了"回环往复,并兼押韵; "神仙"和"了"是反映出世思想的关键词,重复出现加深读者印象。中文原文的这些格律特点,在译文中都要通过或明或暗的手段加以体现才臻完美。这里的波兰译文用词并不复杂,每节押韵模式均为aābb,同样有对译"神仙"的Nieśmiertelnym一词和作为韵脚的wie、się多次反复出现,这些基本特点也同原文甚为吻合。

需要注意的是这里对译"神仙"的Nieśmiertelnym"不死(第四格)",其与下文中对译"仙"的波兰语词nieśmiertelnych一样,都是"不死(第六格)"之意而仅有格位的区别——

中文原文:后来,又不知过了几世几劫,因有个空空道人访道求<u>仙</u>,忽 从这大荒山无稽崖青埂峰下经过,忽见一大块石上字迹分明,编述历历。

波兰译文: Potem, nie wiadomo ile minęło pokoleń, ile kalp upłynęło, kiedy to pewien taoista o imieniu Kongkong (co znaczy "zupełnie pusty") podróżując w poszukiwaniu <u>nieśmiertelnych</u> nagle znalazł się na Szczycie Absurdu w paśmie Gór Nonsensu gdzie zobaczył wielki głaz z wyraźnie wyrytym tekstem.

而在如下的引文中,"神仙"译成istotach nieśmiertelnych"众生不死 (第六格)",可以视为简单形式"不死"的繁化衍生——

中文原文: 一日,正当嗟悼之际,俄见一僧一道远远而来,生得骨骼不凡,丰神迥异,说说笑笑来至峰下,坐于石边高谈快论。先是说些云山雾海神仙玄幻之事,后便说到红尘中荣华富贵。

波兰译文: Pewnego dnia, kiedy był już na skraju rozpaczy, ujrzał nagle jak z oddali zbliżają się ku niemu mnich buddyjski i taoista, obaj o niespotykanej budowie ciała, znacznie innej niż zazwyczaj u ludzi. Rozmawiając i śmiejąc się weszli na szczyt i zaczęli wzniosłą dyskusję. Najpierw rozprawiali o górskich obłokach, morskiej mgle, <u>istotach nieśmiertelnych</u>, duchach, oraz innych sprawach mistycznych. Później przeszli do zagadnień bogactwa i zaszczytów na ziemskim padole.

总的来看,欧洲语言中以"不死"来对译中文的"神仙"比比皆是,例如英文immortal(王际真译本、彭寿译本、杨宪益夫妇译本、黄新渠编译本)、法文immortal(李治华夫妇译本)、西班牙文immortalidad(拉乌埃尔译本、赵振江译本)、¹⁵⁵德文unsterblich(史华慈译本)、捷克文nesmrtelný(王和达译本)、希腊文ὰθάνατους(兰普丽提译本)、¹⁵⁶等等,几乎成为一个固定对等词了。波兰译文承袭了这一系列译法,波兰语词nieśmiertelnym / nieśmiertelnych的词干nieśmiertelny尤其跟上述捷克语词十分近似,甚至可以据此大胆推测波兰文翻译受到了捷克文译本的直接影响了。

而在这个波兰译文中,尚有不同于上述译法的情形,参见下面这一引 文——

中文原文:因这甄士隐禀性恬淡,不以功名为念,每日只以观花修竹, 酌酒吟诗为乐,<u>倒是神仙一流人品</u>。

波兰译文: Zhen Shiyin z natury swojej nie przywiązywał wagi do wielkich pieniędzy czy sławy, nie zabiegał o wysokie urzędy, każdego dnia za to doglądał swoje kwiaty i pielęgnował bambusy w ogrodzie, raczył się wódką i śpiewał ku własnej radości. Żył beztrosko niczym w raju.

其中,"倒是神仙一流人品"一句,波兰文译作Zył beztrosko niczym w raju"他漫不经心地生活像在天堂"。此处原文"神仙"一词的运用仅限于以其风雅超脱的形式特点比拟甄士隐彼时的生活状态,波兰译文抓住了这一特点加以意译,并不顾及"神仙"一词在这里未曾加以体现的其他文化内

¹⁵⁵ 有关详情参见程弋洋〈《红楼梦》在西班牙语世界的翻译与评介〉,《红楼梦学刊》2011年第六辑:第146-155页。

¹⁵⁶ 有关详情参见唐均〈《红楼梦》希腊文译本述略〉、《明清小说研究》2012年第二期:第88-100页。

涵,既为佳译,也反映出译者对《红楼梦》原文的透彻理解,从而并不囿于 中西文化之间某些固定对等词的局限。

中文"神仙"的核心内涵既包括"长生不老"的不死追求,也包括出脱尘世的超然意象;现有的《红楼梦》波兰译文恰好都有涉及。波兰译者并未局限于几乎固定化的文化对等词"不死"的运用,而是根据语境的不同适时表现出了"神仙"较易收到忽略的"超脱"一面。仅此而言,我们读者似乎看到了这个波兰译文在珍译《红楼梦》方面体现出来的"信"和"达"。

五、结语

这个《红楼梦》波兰文翻译虽然篇幅不足一回,但上文的分析表明其优质已经初步得以展现,波兰译文的艺术性大致可以跻身波兰文学之林吧。

如果从红学的国际化视野看来,其价值更体现在如下几个方面——

- 一、增添了一个新的《红楼梦》斯拉夫语译本,体现出《红楼梦》在欧洲乃至世界传播过程中新的步伐;
- 二、在中文诗歌的波兰文迻译中做出了可贵的尝试,体现出了中波文学 互动的部分特色;
- 三、对于中国文化中某些基本概念的欧洲语言迻译,做出了新的尝试;
- 四、三种西部斯拉夫语官方语言的《红楼梦》译文业已出现,相关的比较研究应该对中国文化在小语种世界深入传播提供一些启迪。

据此,我们期待着这位译者能够秉承他业已展示的既有翻译策略,将《红楼梦》的波兰文译本完整展现在世人面前。

作者联系方式: 唐均, 副教授, 中国西南交通大学外国语学院, 四川省成都市二环路北一段111号610031 e-mail: hooglecn@gmail.com。

TRANSLATION OF HONGLOUMENG AND JIN PING MEI INTO DANISH

Vibeke Børdahl

Abstract: From Hongloumeng only Chapter 6: Bedstemor Liu besøger for første gang Rongguo Palæ [Liu laolao yi jin Rongguofu] has been translated into Danish (in: Vibeke Børdahl: Tigerdræberen Wu Song og andre fortællinger fra de store kinesiske romaner, Solum Forlag, Oslo, and Nansengade Antikvariat og Forlag, Copenhagen, 1989). This edition contains selected chapters from Sanguo yanyi, Shuihu zhuan, Xiyou ji, Jin Ping Mei, Rulin waishi, and Hongloumeng. From Jin Ping Mei Chapter 3 and an extract from Chapter 29 was translated into Danish for the same volume (cf. Tigerdræberen above).

Recently I have engaged in a complete translation of Jin Ping Mei, based on the original edition of 1617, the so-called Jin Ping Mei cihua. The translation strives to be true to the original and does not exclude any passages. At present two volumes have been published, and the third is in print. (Jin Ping Mei i vers og prosa, Første Bog, Chapters 1–10, Anden Bog, Chapters 11–20, Tredje Bog, Chapters 21–30, with introduction, presentation and translation by Vibeke Børdahl, Forlaget Vandkunsten, Copenhagen 2011, 2013, 2014 [in print]. According to the working tempo of the translator, the publisher is prepared to publish the whole work in ten volumes within the coming years. In this paper, I will explain my reasons for translating from Hong Lou Meng, Jin Ping Mei and the other great Chinese novels in the 1980s and for presently translating the Jin Ping Mei into a complete Danish version.

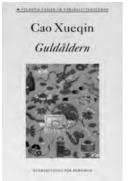
Keywords: Chinese novels from Ming and Qing, Danish, Hongloumeng, Jin Ping Mei, translation.

The Ming and Qing novels in the Scandinavian Countries

The great Chinese novels from the Ming and Qing dynasties – *Three Kingdoms* (Sanguo yanyi), Water Margin (Shuihu zhuan), Journey to the West (Xiyou ji), Jin Ping Mei (Jin Ping Mei cihua), The Scholars (Rulin waishi) and The Dream of the Red Chamber (Honglou meng) – have so far had little impact in Denmark and Norway. The situation in Sweden is very different, mainly because of the excellent translations from Chinese into Swedish provided by professor emeritus Gøran Malmqvist, University of Stockholm, who undertook the work of translating two of these novels during the 1970s and 1990s (Shuihu zhuan, four vols., published 1976–1979, and (Xiyou ji, five vols. 1995–1996, reprint 2012).

Inspired by Malmqvist's work and by the translation into English by David Hawkes and John Minford (1973–1986), the Swedish scholar of literature, Pär

Bergman, translated *Honglou meng* from Chinese into Swedish, *Drömmar om röda gemak* (five volumes 2005–11), a feat of beautiful translation work coupled with exquisite bookmaking.







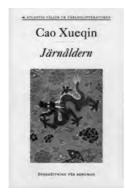




Figure 1. Honglou meng in Swedish translation by Pär Bergman, 2005–2011.

Before these serious and complete translations saw the day of light, there existed only some shortened editions of *Xiyou ji* and *Jin Ping Mei* in Scandinavian languages, based on German, English and French editions.¹⁵⁷ These books were not

Many Scandinavian readers are capable of reading the three Scandinavian languages Danish, Norwegian and Swedish, but most people seldom do nowadays, and they seem to prefer English as their second language. Well-educated people, who are the main target readership for the great Chinese novels, are generally comfortable with the three Scandinavian languages, even though they likewise seem to prefer to read in their own mother tongue, alternatively in English. Among the languages of the Nordic countries, the Scandinavians do, generally not understand Icelandic and Finnish. Therefore, I only treat translations into these latter languages sporadically in the present study.

translations from the Chinese original works. They were adapted from the European main languages by translators who did not know Chinese: Arthur Waley's *Monkey*, 1942 (a short version of *Xiyou ji*) was translated into Swedish by Einar Thermænius as *Kung Markatta*, 1949, and into Danish by Sven Damsholt as *Det store kinesiske eventyr om Abekongen*, 1983. *Chin Ping Mei. Romanen om Hsimen och hans sex fruar*, 1950, Swedish edition of Franz Kuhn's *Kin Ping Meh oder die abenteuerliche Geschichte von His Men und seinen sechs Frauen*, 1930 (a shortened and expurgated version of *Jin Ping Mei*). ¹⁵⁸

In Norway the sinologist, Harald Bøckman edited an anthology of Chinese literature, *Kina forteller* [Stories from China], 1984. Almost all translations were prepared by a new generation of Norwegian sinologists, who were able to translate from the Chinese originals. The book included 37 extracts from philosophy, history, short stories, and novels. Twenty-three extracts were from the modern period (20th century), and the rest from the 3rd century BC to the 17th century AD. The anthology mainly represented short stories, but short extracts from the Ming novels *Shuihu zhuan, Xiyou ji* and *Jin Ping Mei* were also included in translations by Else-Marie Reed, Harald Bøckman and Ingrid Glad Frederiksen with Sissel Margrethe Hannaas.

In Denmark, there appeared a so-called "sex-document" of *Jin Ping Mei* under the title *Glædeshuse* [Houses of joy], 1966, translated into Danish by Georg Gjedde-Simonsen (pseudonym: georgjedde) from an obscure English edition authored by the pseudonym Wu Wu Meng under the title *Houses of Joy*, 1958. This was a rewriting of the first 20 chapters of *Jin Ping Mei* with an addition of the deaths of Ximen Qing and, before that, of his son. The author of *Houses of Joy* delivers a work of disgusting pornography that has borrowed some content from *Jin Ping Mei*, but does not in any way share its masterly narrative art.

¹⁵⁸ A translation into Finnish by Jorma Partanen was published in 1955 (1966), based on the same German translation by Kuhn, but also with the help of an English and Swedish edition of the Kuhn translation. The Finnish edition had five printings and a total of 24.000 copies, which is a very high number in the Nordic perspective.

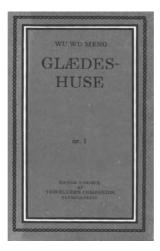


Figure 2. Houses of Joy in Danish translation by Georgjedde, 1966.

Another Ming novel, *The Carnal Prayer Mat (Rou putuan)* by Li Yu (1610–1680), was adapted from Franz Kuhn's German version *Jou-pu-tuan: Andachtsmatten aus Fleisch*, 1959, into Danish by Kay Nielsen and published under the title *Vind og måne* [Wind and moon] in 1964. Obviously, there was an interest in Denmark during the 1960s for Chinese erotica, but never the less nobody embarked on a full translation of neither *Jin Ping Mei*, nor *Honglou meng*. One other Chinese novel from the pre-modern period appeared in Danish, namely Shen Fu's *Fu sheng liu ji*, translated from Chinese into Danish by Vibeke Børdahl and Søren Egerod under the title *Kapitler af et flygtigt liv* [Chapters of a floating life], 1986.

Chinese traditional short stories in Danish translation

While the enormous *romans-fleuves* of the Ming and Qing were still lacking in Danish, some short stories from this period actually appeared in Denmark. The first Danish linguist and sinologist with solid competence in Chinese, Kurt Wulff (1881–1939), lecturer (docent) of East Asian languages at the University of Copenhagen 1928–1939, during his later years translated a small collection of stories from the Qing anthology by Pu Songling (b.1620), *Liaozhai zhiyi* [Strange stories from Liaozhai studio].



Tyve sælsomme Fortællinger af Pu Sung-Ling oversat fra Kinesisk af Kurt Wulff

Bianco Lunos Bogtrykkeri A.S. København 1937

Figure 3. Pu Songling Liaozhai zhiyi in Danish translation 1937.

His book was published in 750 copies as a 'feinsmecker' edition under the title *Tyve sælsomme Fortællinger af Pu Sung-Ling oversat fra Kinesisk af Kurt Wulff* [Twenty strange stories by Pu Songling translated from Chinese by Kurt Wulff], 1937. The translator was here given much prominence on the title page, and the fact that this book – the first book of Chinese literature published in Denmark – was actually translated from *Chinese*, is certainly emphasized by including the information in the *title* of the book. In later books of Chinese literature, adapted from European languages, the translator/adapter was mostly almost invisible in the books' layout.

About two decades later another collection of traditional Chinese short stories was published in Danish, namely Lin Yutang's *Famous Chinese Short Stories*, published as *Lin Yutang: Fortællinger fra det gamle Kina* [Lin Yutang: Tales from China of the good old days], translated from English by Sven Kragh-Jakobsen, 1953. Apart from this, what came out in Denmark during the 1950s to the 1980s was, on one hand, philosophy and essays from the classical period, on the other hand, modern Chinese short stories and a few novels from the 20th century. 159

 $^{^{159}}$ Chinese literature from the May-Fourth period and from the People's Republic was much more prevalent in Scandinavian editions, mostly adapted from other European languages, but from the 1980s also in translations directly from Chinese.

1989: An introduction to the great Chinese novels for Danish readers

In the early 1980s I started a project about introducing the Chinese Ming and Qing novels for readers in my country. In Danish language there was indeed very little literature available about these masterpieces. It was, however, at this time not easy to find a publisher in Scandinavia who was willing to publish an anthology of the Chinese novels. Finally, the project was published as *Tigerdræberen Wu Song og andre fortællinger fra de store kinesiske romaner* [The Tiger-killer Wu Song and other tales from the great Chinese novels], Oslo and Copenhagen, 1989. This edition contains selected chapters from the six most famous masterworks of the traditional novel: *Sanguo yanyi, Shuihu zhuan, Xiyou ji, Jin Ping Mei, Rulin waishi*, and *Hongloumeng*. The book has a general introduction and special introductions to each novel, as well as illustrations, bibliography and other lists.

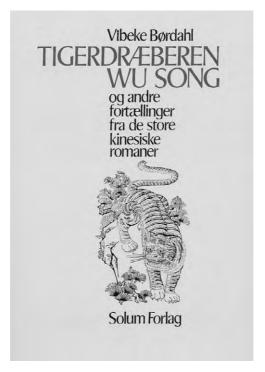


Figure 4. Vibeke Børdahl: Tigerdræberen Wu Song og andre fortællinger fra de store kinesiske romaner. 1989.

 $^{^{160}}$ I am grateful to Knut Solum, Solum Press, and to Nansensgade Antikvariat & forlag for supporting the publication of this work.

From *Hongloumeng* was selected Chapter 6: Bedstemor Liu besøger for første gang Rongguo Palæ [Liu laolao yi jin Rongguofu] . From *Jin Ping Mei* Chapter 3: Madam Wang lægger en ti-trins plan for utroskab, og Ximen Qing kurtiserer Gyldne Lotus i thehuset [Wang Po ding shijian aiguangji, Ximen Qing chafang xi Jinlian] , and an extract from Chapter 29: Gyldne Lotus i elskovsdyst i badet ved højlys dag [Pan Jinlian lantang wu zhan] .

The reason for selecting these chapters from *Honglou meng* and *Jin Ping Mei* was that they had a certain individual status inside the novels: both Chapter 6 of HLM and Chapter 3 of JPM were readable as stories in their own right. Chapter 3 of JPM looks very much like a storyteller's set piece or *shuwai shu* [story outside the real story], a tale one can insert into any repertoire (*shu*) with great success. Chapter 6 of HLM has many of the same qualities, even though the author has taken a big step away from the tradition of oral storytelling.

This anthology became the standard reader for courses on Chinese literature at the University of Oslo, and had a reprinting in 2008. The book was also the subject of several radio programs on the Danish Radio with the esteemed radio-interviewer Vagn Steen. During the work on this book, I was much intrigued by the connection between the novels and the oral traditions of storytelling in China, and from 1986 I started a life-time project on Yangzhou storytelling.

Yangzhou storytelling and the novel in China

The relationship between the Chinese novels and oral storytelling is one of the themes of my research on Chinese storytelling. ¹⁶¹ In Danish I published a small book on the subject of storytelling and novel with the story about 'Wu Song Fights the tiger' from the novel *Shuihu zhuan* and from the Yangzhou storyteller's repertoire of Shuihu [Water Margin] as the central theme. The book was published as Vibeke Børdahl: *Tiger, tiger – Wu Song og tigeren i kinesisk historiefortælling,* 2004. Also for the *Jin Ping Mei* this story is essential, since it was borrowed and inserted into the first chapter of this work, as is well known.

¹⁶¹ Here I only want to refer to the bibliography in my latest work, Vibeke Børdahl: Wu Song Fights the Tiger. The Interaction of Oral and Written Traditions in the Chinese Novel, Drama and Storytelling, NIAS Press, Copenhagen, 2013: 515–516.



Figure 5. Vibeke Børdahl: Tiger, tiger – Wu Song og tigeren i kinesisk historiefortælling, 2004.

A complete translation into Danish of Jin Ping Mei cihua, 2011-2018

In the recent years, I began work on a complete translation of *Jin Ping Mei*, based on the original edition of 1617, the so-called *Jin Ping Mei cihua*. ¹⁶²The translation strives to be true to the original and does not exclude any passages. At present two volumes have been published, and the third is in print: *Jin Ping Mei i vers og prosa*, *Første Bog* [*Jin Ping Mei in verse and prose*, *Book One*] Chapters 1–10, 2011; *Anden Bog* [*Book Two*], Chapters 11–20, 2013; *Tredje Bog* [*Book Three*], Chapters 21–30, 2015.

The publisher, Forlaget Vandkunsten, Copenhagen, plans to publish the whole work in ten volumes within the coming years. This work will then become the first of the great Chinese novels in a complete translation from Chinese into Danish.

There are several reasons for my choice of this work among the great novels. First, the form of *Jin Ping Mei cihua* is particular fascinating to me, because the author is anonymous and the relationship to oral storytelling and story singing is obvious in many ways. I hope that my study of the storytelling traditions from Yangzhou will allow me to look with fresh eyes on the problem of authorship for *Jin*

¹⁶² With illustrations from the Chong Zhen edition 1628–44.

Ping Mei. In my translation into Danish, I try to bring out the storytelling features instead of hiding or omitting them.



Figure 6. Jin Ping Mei cihua in Danish translation, Book One, 2011.

Next, I think that the Scandinavian languages are so close, that when complete translations of *Shuihu zhuan*, *Xiyou ji* and *Honglou meng* from Chinese into Swedish already exist, these works should be reasonably accessible to the Nordic readers with the reservations previously given. I would prefer to translate one of the novels not previously translated in a complete version into any of the Scandinavian languages.

Third, it is a wonderful experience to translate *Jin Ping Mei cihua* into Danish in our time. We live in a period and in a country where readers are able to appreciate the story of Ximen Qing and his wives without the Victorian bigotry of the early 20th century. The psychological and social insights of this masterwork, as well as the beauty and freshness of its erotic passages can be transmitted directly, without a rewriting of so-called 'harmful' passages or a heavy apparatus of notes. In a modern translation into Danish *Jin Ping Mei cihua* does not need any excuses.

References

Anonymous (translator anonymous, from German into English, with an introduction by Arthur Waley): *Chin P'ing Mei. The Adventurous History of Hsi Men and his Six Wives*, G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1940 (1947). (From Franz Kuhn: *Kin Ping Meh*: *oder, Die abenteuerliche Geschichte von Hsi Men und seinen sechs Frauen*, Insel-Verlag, Leipzig, 1930).

- Bergman, Pär (presentation and translation from Chinese into Swedish): Cao Xueqin: <u>Drömmar om röda gemak</u>, Vols. 1–5, Bokförlaget Atlantis, Stockholm, 2005–2011.
- Børdahl, Vibeke and Søren Egerod (presentation and translation from Chinese into Danish): Shen Fu: *Kapitler af et flygtigt liv* [Chapters from a floating life], Forlaget Rhodos, Copenhagen 1986.
- BØRDAHL, Vibeke (presentation and translation from Chinese into Danish): *Tiger-dræberen Wu Song og andre fortællinger fra de store kinesiske romancer* [The Tiger-killer Wu Song and other tales from the great Chinese novels], Solum Forlag, Oslo, and Nansengade Antikvariat og Forlag, Copenhagen, 1989.
- Børdahl, Vibeke: *Tiger, tiger Wu Song og tigeren i kinesisk historiefortælling* [Tiger, tiger. Wu Song and the tiger in Chinese storytelling], Forlaget Vandkunsten, Copenhagen, 2004.
- BØRDAHL, Vibeke (presentation and translation from Chinese into Danish): *Jin Ping Mei i vers og prosa* [Jin Ping Mei in verse and prose], 3 Vols, Forlaget Vandkunsten, Copenhagen 2011, 2013, 2014 (volumes 4–10 in progress)
- Børdahl, Vibeke: Wu Song Fights the Tiger. The Interaction of Oral and Written Traditions in the Chinese Novel, Drama and Storytelling, NIAS Press, Copenhagen, 2013.
- Damsholt, Sven (translation from English into Danish): Wu Cheng-en: *Abekongen* [King Monkey], Sankt Ansgars Forlag, Copenhagen, 1983 (from Arthur Waley's translation *Monkey*).
- GJEDDE-SIMONSEN, Georg (georgjedde) (translator from English into Danish): *Glædeshuse* [Houses of Joy], Danish edition of *Houses of Joy*, Traveller's Companion, Olympia Press, Obelisk, 1966 (from Wu Wu Meng (pseudonym/author?): *Houses of Joy*, Traveller's Companion, Olympia press, 1958, and 1965).
- Kragh-Jakobsen, Svend (translator from English into Danish): Lin Yutang: Fortællinger fra det gamle Kina [Tales from traditional China], Hirschsprungs Forlag, Copenhagen, 1953. (From Lin Yutang: Famous Chinese Short Stories).
- Kuhn, Franz: Kin Ping Meh: oder, Die abenteuerliche Geschichte von Hsi Men und seinen sechs Frauen, Insel-Verlag, Leipzig, 1930.
- MALMQVIST, Göran (presentation and translation from Chinese into Swedish): Färden till Västern [Journey to the West], Vols. 1–5, Bra Böcker, printed in Denmark, 1995–1996.
- Malmovist, Göran (presentation and translation from Chinese into Swedish): *Berättelser från träskmarkerna* [Stories from the marshlands], Vols. 1–4, Forum, Lund and Borås, 1976–1979.
- NIELSEN, Kay (translator from German into Danish): Li Yü: *Vind og måne Rou pu tuan*, Thaning og Appels Forlag, Copenhagen, 1964. (From Franz Kuhn:

- Jou pu tuan, Ein erotischer Roman aus der Ming-Zeit, Verlag Die Waage, Zürich, 1959.)
- Partanen, Jorma (translator from English, Swedish and German into Finnish): Chin Ping Mei: Hsi Menin ja hänen kuuden vaimonsa elämäntarina, K.J. Gummerus Oy, Jyväskylä, 1955 (1966). (From Franz Kuhn: Kin Ping Meh: oder, Die abenteuerliche Geschichte von Hsi Men und seinen sechs Frauen, Insel-Verlag, Leipzig, 1930; also based on the English edition with introduction by Arthur Waley, 1940, and the Swedish edition 1950).
- THERMÆNIUS, Einar (translation from English into Swedish): *Kung Markatta*, Ljus, Stockholm, 1949, 1977 (from Waley, Arthur, translation from Chinese into English: Wu Cheng-en: *Monkey*, Allen & Unwin 1942, Penguin Books, 1961 (a shortened version of *Xiyou ji*)
- Tollet, Elsie and Håkan (translation probably from English and German into Swedish): Wang Shih-cheng: Romanen om Hsimen och hans sex fruar, Fahlcrantz & Gumaelius, Stockholm, 1950. (Apparently based on the anonymously translated English edition 1940 and Franz Kuhn 1930, with notes by Anders Byttner).
- Tollet, Elsie and Håkan (translation probably from English and German into Swedish): *Chin Ping Mei: romanen om Hsimen och hans sex fruar*, Söderström & C:o Förlagsaktiebolag, Helsingfors, 1950. (Apparently based on the anonymously translated English edition 1940 and Franz Kuhn 1930, with notes by Anders Byttner).

Contact address: Vibeke Børdahl, Ph.D., Dr. Phil., Senior Researcher, NIAS (Nordic Institute of Asian Studies), University of Copenhagen, work address: Ramstadåsveien 19, 1363 Høvik, Norway, e-mail: vibeke.bordahl@gmail.com.

斯洛伐克语版《红楼梦》章回目录与中文原版的对照比较

梁晨

摘要: 笔者于2007年毕业于北京外国语大学欧语系斯洛伐克语专业(本科),同年公派赴考门斯基大学哲学系攻读斯洛伐克语言和文学专业,于2010年获得硕士学位,同年考取斯洛伐克教育部奖学金继续在考门斯基大学哲学系斯洛伐克语专业攻读博士至今。

笔者就读的考门斯基大学哲学院也是斯洛伐克著名汉学家黑山女士(dr. Čarnogurská) 曾经执教过的地方,由于学业上的关系笔者同黑山女士相识八 年有余,她对汉学孜孜不倦的钻研,以及对中国文化的深入了解和对中国人 民发自内心的友好感情让笔者甚为感动,同时黑山女士在经历过几十年由于 政治压迫导致学术中断的情况下依然不放弃对中国古代哲学典籍的研究,对 曾经在自己学术研究道路上干涉阻挠的学者的宽容和理解,无不展示了这位 古稀之年的汉学家博大的胸怀和人格魅力。令人无比钦佩的是,正是在她学 术被迫中断做图书馆管理员的工作的那十几年间,黑山女士每日凌晨三点至 七点翻译《红楼梦》这部巨著,每天毫不间断,这样以水滴石穿的毅力完成 了斯洛伐克语版的《红楼梦》的翻译工作。2014年正值黑山女士75岁大寿, 笔者谨以此文献给尊敬的黑山女士,同时也把斯洛伐克语版的《红楼梦》向 中国《红楼梦》爱好者做一下简单介绍。众所周知《红楼梦》是一部伟大的 文学巨著,笔者只选取《红楼梦》一百二十回的章回目录中的前三十回作为 切入点,将斯洛伐克语版《红楼梦》的章回标题反译回中文,同时与黑山女 十当年采用的香港广智书局出版的《红楼梦》做对照比较。从比较中我们可 以注意到斯洛伐克语版的章回标题不完全是直接翻译中文原文标题,而是为 了使译文更好地被斯洛伐克读者接受灵活地编译原文。从学术严谨的角度我 们也要客观地看待这一点,就是对于一个不是在中国文化重陶成长起来的母 语非中文的外国人,即使他的中文功底再厚实,对中国文化了解得再透彻, 也不可能处处精准地把握和理解所有来自文学巨著中带有丰富潜台词和中国 文化特色内涵的句子。例如人名甄士隐和贾雨村,斯洛伐克语译文中出现的 就是语音上的转换,其"真事隐"和"假语村言"的涵义理所当然也就不为 外国读者所知,但绝对不能因此否定《红楼梦》的翻译工作。笔者认为,世 界上各种《红楼梦》不同语种的翻译版本或多或少都存在语言涵义通过翻译 消失的情况,这很正常。翻译的质量要看其译本的整体故事,是否忠于原作 者。例如斯洛伐克语版本的《红楼梦》里面所有诗词的翻译都非常精彩,这 要归功于黑山女士自身非常厚实的文学基础。

笔者所选用的斯洛伐克语版《红楼梦》于2006年在斯洛伐克首都布拉迪斯拉法由Petrus出版社出版,对照的中文原文是西南交通大学的唐均教授为我提供的现今难得一见的香港广智书局出版的《红楼梦》,当年黑山女士就是以此作为范本进行翻译工作的,非常感谢黑山女士和唐教授对本文思路的指点。

关键词:《红楼梦》,斯洛伐克语译本,汉学家黑山,对比。

一、《红楼梦》中文版与斯洛伐克语版《红楼梦》前三十回章回标题的对 比

在对比中文、斯洛伐克语两种版本的《红楼梦》中的章回标题,作者试图以最忠实原译本的基础上反译到中文,不加任何文学色彩的修饰,采取直译的方法来向中国《红楼梦》痴迷研究者展示斯洛伐克语版本的《红楼梦》,它除了表现曹雪芹隐藏在著说中的"一把辛酸泪",更向人们展示另一种语言娓娓道来《红楼梦》故事的艺术魅力。

- 第一回、甄士隐梦幻识通灵、贾雨村风尘怀闺秀Prvá kapitola Čen Š'jin vypočuje tajomstvo nesmrteľných a Ťia Jücchun pod ťarchou životných skúšok pochová svoje rojčivé predstavy o živote. 反译: 甄士隐仔细倾听神仙的秘 密,贾雨村生活重压之下埋葬对生活的梦幻想象
- 第二回、贾夫人仙逝扬州城、冷子兴演说荣国府Druhá kapitola V meste Jangčou zomrie manželka soľného komisára Lin Žuchaja a starožitník Leng C'sing rozpovie Ťia Jücchunovi históriu žungskej rodiny Ťia. 反译: 在扬州城盐政 官林如海的夫人去世,古董生意人冷子兴告知贾雨村关于荣国府贾家的 历史
- 第三回、托内兄如海荐西宾、接外孙贾母惜孤女Tretia kapitola Soľný komisár Lin Žuchaj odporučí Ťia Jücchuna svojmu švagrovi licenciátovi Ťia Čengovi a vojvodkyňa Ťia prijme do jamenu Žung svoju vnučku Tajjü. 反译: 盐政 官林如海向自己的内兄贾政推荐贾雨村,贾母接自己的孙女黛玉到荣府
- 第四回、薄命女偏逢薄命郎、葫芦僧判断葫芦案Štvrtá kapitola Dievčina s nešťastným osudom sa stane nešťastím literáta Feng Jüana a bývalý buddhistický novic z tekvicového hrdla odhalí pozadie súdneho sporu v Jingtchien. 反译: 命运不幸的女孩导致文人冯渊的不幸,过去葫芦庙的沙弥揭开应天案的背景
- 第五回、贾宝玉神游太虚境、警幻仙曲演红楼梦Piata kapitola Ťia Paojü vstúpi do Riše snov a čarodejnica Ťingchuan ho pozve na predstavenie spevohry "sen o červenom pavilóne". 反译: 贾宝玉走入梦境,警幻仙女邀他欣赏"红楼梦"演唱表演
- 第六回、贾宝玉初试云雨情、刘姥姥一进荣国府Šiesta kapitola Ťia Paojü získa prvé skúsenosti v láske a babička Liouová príde na návštevu do jamenu Žung. 反译: 贾宝玉获得爱情中最初的经验,刘姥姥来到荣国府拜访
- 第七回、送宫花贾琏戏熙凤、宴宁府宝玉会秦钟Siedma kapitola Páni Čouová pri roznášaní kvetov vyruší milostivú páni Wang sifeng v dôvernostiach a na návšteve v Jamene Ning sa Paojü spriatelí s Čchin Š'iným mladším bratom. 反译:周夫人各处送花途中打扰慈善王熙凤夫人的隐私,拜访宁国府时贾宝玉与秦氏的弟弟结识
- 第八回、贾宝玉奇缘识金锁、薛宝钗巧合识通灵Ôsma kapitola Osudom predurčená dievčina si prezrie Paojüov nefrit a rozlúšti na ňom všetky znaky. 反译:命中注定的女孩细看宝玉之玉,认读出玉上所有的内容

- 第九回、训劣子李贵承申饬、嗔顽童茗烟闹书房Deviata kapitola Licenciát Ťia Čeng sklamaný synovými vedomosťami, udelí Li Kuejovi prísne pokarhanie a Paojüovo páža Tuhý čaj vyprovokuje bitku, pri ktorej chlapci zdemolujú školu. 反译: 贾政对儿子的学识深感失望并严厉斥责警告李贵,宝玉学 童茗烟引发争斗,男孩子们毁了学校
- 第十回、金寡妇贪利权受辱、张太医论病细穹源Desiata kapitola Vdova Ťinová prehovorí svojho syna, aby sa radšej pokoril, než by mal prísť o výhody, čo mu škola dáva, a doktor Čang príde vyšetriť chorú Čchin Š' a zistí príčinu jej choroby. 反译:金寡妇劝说自己的儿子,宁愿自己受委屈,也比失去学校给的好处强。张医生前来诊断病中秦氏并找出病源
- 第十一回、庆寿辰宁府排家宴、见熙凤贾瑞起淫心Jedenásta kapitola Narodeniny starého octa oslávia v jamene Ning bez neho a pomocný učiteľ Ťia Žuej zahorí nevyliečiteľnou vášňou. 反译: 众人在宁国府为不在场的太爷庆祝生日,助教贾瑞燃起不可救治的相思激情
- 第十二回、 王熙凤杜设相思局、贾天祥正照风月鉴Dvanásta kapitola Wang Sifeng nemilosrdne potrestá vášeň svojho obdivovateľa a slabošský Ťia Žuej sa zbabelo pozrei z lícnej strany do osudného zrkadla. 反译: 王熙凤残忍地惩罚自己倾慕者的激情,心智不坚的贾瑞懦弱地窥视了命运镜的反面
- 第十三回、秦可卿死封龙禁卫、王熙凤协理宁国府Trinásta kapitola Čchin Š' posmrtne povýšia na manželku vojenského veliteľa a Wang Sifeng počas smútočného obdobia prevezme do svojich rúk spravovanie Jamenu Ning. 反译:秦氏死后被提升为军官夫人,王熙凤在治丧期间接受管理宁国府
- 第十四回、林如海灵返苏州郡、贾宝玉路谒北静王Štrnásta kapitola Soľný komisár Lin Žuchaj sa po smrti vráti do rodného mesta Sučou a princ z Pejfingu vysloví túžbu zoznámiť sa s Paojüom. 反译: 盐政官林如海死后回归苏州老家,北静王子表现出愿意结识宝玉的愿望
- 第十五回、王凤姐弄权铁槛寺、秦鲸卿得趣馒头庵Pätnásta kapitola Wang Sifeng využije svoje vplyvné postavenie a predĺži si svoj pobyt v kláštore pšeničných posúchov a Čchin Čung sa dá počas smútku na zakázané chodníčky. 反译: 王熙凤利用自己有影响力的地位并延长了在小麦馒头庙的停留,秦钟在治丧期间走上禁路
- 第十六回、贾元春才选凤藻宫、秦鲸卿夭逝黄泉路Šestnásta kapitola Slečna Ťia Jüančchun sa stane ozdobou cisárskeho paláca a Čchin Čunga zavlečú démoni do hlbín podsvetia. 反译:贾元春小姐成为皇宫的装饰,魔鬼把秦钟 拉入地狱深渊
- 第十七回、大观园试才题对额、荣国府归省庆元宵Sedemnásta kapitola Licenciát Ťia Čeng pozve všetkých svojich priateľov na prechádzku do záhrady všeobsiahlej panorámy a v jamene Žung dokončia prípravy na nesmierne vzácnu návštevu z cisárskeho paláca. 反译: 贾政邀请所有好友来大观园散步,荣国府结束了为迎接从皇宫来尊贵来访的准备工作
- 第十八回、隔珠帘父女勉忠勤、搦湘管姊弟裁题咏Osemnásta kapitola Jeho cisárska výsosť vládca ríše stredu dovolí svojej najobľúbenejšej konkubíne Ťia Jüančchun, aby navštívila sovjich rodičov, a Paojü svoju vznešenú sestru ne-

- smierne poteší svojimi literárnymi úspechmi. 反译: 尊贵的中国国王允许自己最喜爱的妃子贾元春回家探亲,宝玉的文学才华深深赢得自己姐姐的赞赏
- 第十九回、情切切良宵花解语、意绵绵静日玉生香Devätnásta kapitola V noci Omamnosť nedá spať Paojüovi, trápiac ho svojimi obavami, a cez deň Paojü nedá spať Tajjü, trápiac ju svojimi rozmarmi. 反译:深夜袭人以自己的担忧使宝玉辗转难眠,白天宝玉的爱怜叨扰不让黛玉得以入睡
- 第二十回、王熙凤正言弹妒意、林黛玉俏语谑娇音Dvadsiata kapitola Milostivá pani Wang Sifeng náležite pokarhá žiarlivú konkubínu a milostivá slečna Lin Tajjü sa verejne prizná, že je žiarlivá. 反译:慈悲的王熙凤夫人郑重警告妒忌的姨娘,善良的林黛玉小姐公开承认自己的嫉妒
- 第二十一回、贤袭人娇嗔箴宝玉、俏平儿软语救贾琏Dvadsiata prvá kapitola Omamnosť svojou prefíkanosťou podráždi Paojüa a Tíšina svojím dôvtipom vydráždi Ťia Liena. 反译:袭人的狡猾使宝玉不振,平儿以自己的猜想挑逗贾琏
- 第二十二回、听曲文宝玉悟禅机、制灯迷贾政悲谶语Dvadsiata druhá kapitola Paojü pod dojmom jednej árie začne uvažovať o svojom vzťahu k ľuďom a licenciát Ťia Čeng pod vplyvom hry s hádankovým lampiónom začne tušiť smutnú predzvesť osudu. 反译:宝玉听曲有感自己和人们的关系,贾政在猜灯谜时预感悲惨命运
- 第二十三回、西厢记妙词通戏语、牡丹亭艳曲警芳心Dvadsiata tretia kapitola Precitlivelú Tajjü rozľútostia verše z príbehu o západnej komnate a ária z opery pivonková besiedka ju dojme až k slzám. 反译: 西厢记中的戏文惹起黛玉的多愁善感,牡丹亭的唱曲使她潸然泪下
- 第二十四回、醉金刚轻财尚义侠、痴女儿遗帕惹相思Dvadsiata štvrtá kapitola Opilec buzogáň sa prejaví ako šľachetný človek, darujúc Ťia Jünovi peniaze, a vynaliezavá Červenka sa pokúsi dosiahnuť svoj cieľ pohodením ručníčka. 反译:醉汉大棒槌像高贵的人一样借钱给贾芸,会钻营有头脑的小红试图扔手绢来达到自己的目的
- 第二十五回、魔魔法姊弟逢五鬼、红楼梦通灵遇双真Dvadsiata piata kapitola Sifeng a Paojü sa stanú zásluhou pobosorovania vedmou Ma obeťami démonov a až tajuplný mních prinavráti Paojüovmu nefritu opäť jeho bývalú zázračnú moc. 反译: 马道婆装神弄鬼熙凤和宝玉成了魔鬼的牺牲品,直至神秘和尚归还宝玉之玉以往的神奇力量
- 第二十六回、蜂腰桥设言传心事、潇湘馆春困发幽情Dvadsiata šiesta kapitola Rozhovor na osom moste pomôže zámilovaným a v Pavilóne Roztúženia sa postupne začne rodiť osudná túžba. 反译: 黄蜂桥上的对话帮助有情人,情思亭内开始萌生命中注定的情思
- 第二十七回、滴翠亭杨妃戏彩蝶、埋香冢飞燕泣残红Dvadsiata siedma kapitola Pri besiedke rybárikov sa Paočchaj pohrá s pestrofarebnými motýľmi a na cintoríne kvetov Tajjü oplače odchádzajúcu jar. 反译: 水鸟亭旁宝钗与彩蝶嬉戏,花塚边黛玉为正要离去的春天哭泣

- 第二十八回、蒋玉菡情赠茜香罗、薛宝钗羞笼红麝串Dvadsiata ôsma kapitola Na dôkaz priateľstva Vzácny klenot daruje Paojüovi ťiensiangskú spodnú šatku a Paočchaj sa dostane do pomykova pre vrecúško voňavky. 反译: 为了见证友谊珍贵的蒋玉菡送给宝玉茜香国汗巾,宝钗由于香包失了主意。翻译差异:原文为红麝串,手串,译文为香包
- 第二十九回、享福人福深还祷福、痴情女情重愈斟情Dvadsiata deviata kapitola Miláčik šťasteny si získa ešte väčšiu priazeň osudu a precitlivelá dievčina podľáhne svojim citom. 反译:幸运儿能得到命运格外的垂青,多愁善感的女孩为自己的情感而受挫沮丧
- 第三十回、宝钗借扇机带双敲、龄官划蔷痴及局外Tridsiata kapitola Stratený vejár sa stane dôvodom Paočchajinej rozmrzenosti a čudné správanie neznámej dievčiny sa stane príčinou Paojüovho vzrušenia. 反译: 丢失的扇子成为宝钗冷冰冰的理由,不知名的女孩奇怪的行为成为宝玉心中不安的原因

二、《红楼梦》前三十回标题中出现的人名翻译比较

前三十回的章回标题中一共出现了二十八个人名,在斯洛伐克语译文里有的名字是完全音译,有的名字则是意译,还有的名字是译者根据故事情境重新赋予新含义创造出来的。对此译者黑山女士是这样解释的:"贾家以及其他大家族的家庭成员、当时的中国封建统治贵族和知识分子的姓名我都音译了他们的名字。在地位比较高的仆人佣人和地位不高的官员的姓名前面我加了适当的头衔和官衔,(例如周瑞家的翻译为周夫人,作者注)。各个主子的贴身丫鬟或随从由于在小说中有他们性格的描写,因此我意译了他们的名字,为的是不但是使斯洛伐克读者更好地领会姓名中的含义,另一方面也是为了更加符合我们的语言习惯,使读者更容易记住这些名字。"

不得不提的是,直接音译的人名在斯洛伐克语中几乎完全丧失了原文中各种隐喻的涵义或者美好诗意的象征。中文姓名的外译在各种语言中都会碰到这个问题,这不在我们研究斯洛伐克语版《红楼梦》的话题范围之内。

- 1、贾雨村: Ťia Jücchun
- 2、甄士隐: Čen Š'jin
- 3、林如海: Lin Žuchaj
- 4、冷子兴: Leng C'sing
- 5、贾政: Ťia Čeng
- 6、贾母: vojvodkyňa Ťia(贵妇人贾)
- 7、黛玉: Tajjü
- 8、冯渊: Feng Jüan
- 9、贾宝玉: Ťia Paojü
- 10、刘姥姥: babička Liouová
- 11、周瑞家的: Páni Čouová(周夫人)
- 12、王熙凤: Wang Sifeng
- 13、李贵: Li Kuej
- 14、茗烟: Tuhý čaj (酽茶)

- 15、金寡妇: Vdova Ťinová
- 16、张太医: doktor Čang(张医生)
- 17、秦氏: Čchin Š'
- 18、贾瑞: Ťia Žuej
- 19、秦钟: Čchin Čung
- 20、贾元春: Ťia Jüančchun
- 21、袭人: Omamnosť (像毒药或花能发出的浓郁的气味)
- 22、平儿: Tíšina(平静、寂静)
- 23、贾琏: Ťia Lien
- 24、贾芸: Ťia Jün
- 25、小红: Červenka(红女孩儿)
- 26、马道婆: vedma Ma(马巫婆)
- 27、宝钗: Paočchaj

蒋玉菡: Vzácny klenot(珍贵的珠宝)

三、《红楼梦》前三十回标题中出现的地名翻译比较

由于中国文化的特殊性,很多对于中国人耳熟能详的或是富含意境的地名对外国人来说是虚幻莫测,令人不知所云。因此我们对黑山女士如何处理这些翻译的难处抱有极大好奇。以下是前三十回标题中出现过的地名,对比中文原文可以看出中斯不同的语言风俗。

- 1、太虚境: Riša snov(梦幻帝国)
- 2、铁槛寺: Kláštor Tchiesien (第15章, 249页) (音译)/ Kláštor Železná Obruč (第16章, 262页) (意译)
- 3、馒头庵: Kláštor pšeničných posúchov(小麦馒头庙)
- 4、凤藻宫:没有译文,在书中只提及皇宫,原文这样写道: "后来夏太监出来道喜,说咱们家的大姑奶奶封为凤藻宫尚书,加封贤德妃。"译文为: "皇帝陛下已选贤惠善良的贾元春小姐为第一嫔妃和最受宠爱的(嫔妃)。(Jeho Veličenstvo si vybralo milostivú slečnu Ťia Jüančchun za svoju Prvú konkubínu a tú najobľúbenejšiu favoritku. 第16章, 264页)
- 5、黄泉路: Hlbina podsvetia (直译: 死人世界的深渊)
- 大观园: Záhrada Všeobsiahlej Panorámy(直译: 全面俱到的全景公园)
- 6、蜂腰桥: Osí most(直译: 黄蜂桥),原文蜂腰桥,令母语为中文的人的 眼前马上出现桥身的样子,像蜂腰那样的形状。译文黄蜂桥,原来表达 桥身形状的含义已经没有了。
- 7、潇湘馆: Pavilón Roztúženia (直译: 情思亭或心意亭)
- 8、滴翠亭: Besiedka rybárikov(直译: 水鸟亭)原文滴翠,取义层林叠翠,绿意简直青翠欲滴之意。可以想象一个小亭子坐落在一片浓郁的绿树环抱之中的意境。斯洛伐克语译文变化了原文,改为水鸟亭,笔者认为这种译法表现出来的意味在斯洛伐克语文化中也是很有诗情画意的。Rybárik是一种生活在水边靠捕鱼为生的鸟,亭子以此取名,感觉眼前的画面静中有动,动中有静,很有情趣。

结语:

由于篇幅所限,本文仅对比《红楼梦》前三十回的标题。如果仅仅以挑剔的眼光来审视斯洛伐克语版的《红楼梦》,那会在译本中找到大量的与原文不甚相符的地方,原文作者曹雪芹的很多隐喻和隐含的含义在译本中已经很难体会,原文中大量的经典诗词歌赋,也不再是原来中文所包含的韵味。但是如果从艺术角度和中华文化的博大胸怀来阅读斯洛伐克语的《红楼梦》,不得不敬佩译者深厚的文学功底,其译本所用词汇都是经过一一斟酌而筛选的结晶,在斯洛伐克语言环境中能极大引起读者的艺术共鸣,文字优雅而富有诗意,文笔流畅而又脉络清晰。例如原文中很多工整对仗的诗句,黑山女士也尽量使用押韵对仗的手法使斯洛伐克语译文朗朗上口而又饱含深意,这实在是非常难得的。

《红楼梦》中描写的是封建社会的大家庭,其衣食住行中无不体现奢侈之风,例如对于很多珍馐佳肴、琼浆玉液以及绫罗绸缎的名称,当今中国人都未必全部知晓,但译者却最大程度上忠于原文,适当添加自己的解释,以便读者领会作者的描写意图,这也使得整部译作有很重的含金量。

再回想,当年斯洛伐克汉学家黑山女士是在如何的工作环境下十几年如一日地辛勤翻译,笔耕不辍,我们更要钦佩并且感谢她对《红楼梦》翻译付出的巨大心血和智慧,正是由于黑山女士对这部书倾注了自己的感情,全身心投入到翻译工作之中,才使得在2006年斯洛伐克语版《红楼梦》的面世。在此值得一提的是,在捷克和斯洛伐克解体之前,走出国门的中国名著十有八九都被译成了捷克语,因此斯洛伐克语版《红楼梦》的面世有极为重大的历史意义。斯洛伐克语在全球只有约500万人使用,尽管如此,能把《红楼梦》这部不朽的文学著作介绍给斯洛伐克读者,并使他们用自己的母语就可以跟伟大的中国文学家曹雪芹在精神上对话,试问,还有比这更让中国人人心鼓舞,骄傲自豪并心怀感激的事吗?

正文(中文)内容控制在20页以内,字体仿宋GB2312,字号小四;对齐方式两端对齐,单倍行距,段落缩进设置为首行缩进2字符。不带编号的段落标题需加粗。引用文献时,建议使用WORD脚注功能,采用顺序编码制对所引的内容先进行标注并按引用顺序列入正文后的参考文献列表。

参考文献:

Čarnogurská, Marina: Sen o červenom pavilóne. Petrus, Bratislava, 2006. 曹雪芹: 《红楼梦》,香港广智书局,香港, 1971

作者联系方式: 梁晨 (Chen Liang Podstavek) Katedra slovenského jazyka a literatúry FF UK Bratislava, Gondova 2, 811 02, Bratislava, Slovensko, e-mail: liangchenyy@gmail.com.

红楼梦多义词痴情与风流的含义及解释问题

崔炳圭

摘要: 红楼梦中最常见的词汇兼多义词,就是痴情与风流。如元老红学家周汝昌先生在〈红楼梦与中华文化〉一书中早已说过,痴就是理解红楼梦与中华文化的一个很重要的词语,也是含义非常丰富的一个多义词。因此在解释及飜译这词语时,难免会遇到些困难。此外,风流也是红楼梦最常见词汇兼多义词之一,也是俱有古今不同含义的意义非常豊富的词汇。本论文首先说明痴与风流的豊富内涵,然后再说明这些词语在红楼梦中的独特意义以及解释上的一些问题。

关键词: 红楼梦, 痴情, 风流, 多义词, 中华文化

1. 引言

作为明清时期最具代表性的小说,红楼梦受到当时时代潮流的影响,在书中经常提及'痴情'与'风流'两个词语,表示了这部小说中这两个词语的重要性。红楼梦作者在此小说第2回中提到许多所谓"正邪两赋而来一路之人"历史人物,其中最受红楼梦作者的嘱目的人群也是"情痴情神"类人物。作为一部'情书'的红楼梦一书中,'痴情'可以说是此书最有关键性的词汇。不过,学术界对痴情的理解似乎不够透彻。红楼梦中的多义词'痴情',有着特殊的含意,值得我们细心推敲。跟'痴情'一样,'风流'也是红楼梦中经常出现的作者非常喜欢使用的词语。我们都知道红楼梦主人公贾宝玉锺爱这些风流人物如林黛玉、秦可卿、秦鐘、水溶、晴雯等,而且红楼梦作者在第2回中发"正邪两赋"议论时,提到诸多耳熟能详的'风流'才子人物,充分表示了红楼梦这部小说中'风流'含意及特殊用法。本论文先讲'痴情'与'风流'的一般和原来的含意,然后逐一分析红楼梦中这两个词语的含意与解释问题。

2. 痴情的含意

2.1 痴、痴情的内涵

中国传统中痴的含意俱有否定的意思,譬如,『说文解字』说,"痴,不慧也",段玉裁的『说文解字注』也说,"痴者,遅钝之意。故与慧正相反。此非疾病也。而亦疾病之类也。"「為徐锴『说文解字系传』也说,"痴者,神思不足,亦病也。"不过,到了'人的觉醒'时代的魏晋时期,痴字的字面上的含意,虽然保持着其原来否定的意思,但痴字的内在含意裏就隐藏了一些肯定人的个性的积极意义。这种现象我们在魏晋志人小说的代表世说新语中可以找到印证。世说新语中出现的'痴'字的

¹⁶³ 段玉裁, 《说文解字注》, 台湾: 蘭臺书局, 1983, p. 356.

次数大概有十多次,其中有些'痴'字的背面就隐含着不同的内涵意义。 舉例说,

*王长史求东阳,抚军(指会稽王简文帝)不用。后疾笃,临终,抚军哀叹曰:「吾将负仲祖于此,命用之。」长史曰:「人言会稽王痴,真<u>痴</u>。」——《世说新语·品藻第九》

*王汝南既除所生服,遂停墓所。兄子济每来拜墓,略不过叔,叔亦不候。济脱时过,止寒温而已。后聊试问近事,答对甚有音辞,出济意外,济极惋愕。仍与语,转造清微。济先略无子侄之敬,既闻其言,不觉懔然,心形俱肃。遂留共语,弥日累夜。济虽隽爽,自视缺然,乃喟然叹曰: "家有名士,叁十年而不知!"济去,叔送至门。济从骑有一马,绝难乘,少能骑者。济聊问叔: "好骑乘不?"曰"亦好尔。"济又使骑难乘马,叔姿形既妙,回策如萦,名骑无以过之。济益叹其难测,非复一事。既还,浑问济: "何以暂行累日?"济曰: "始得一叔。"浑问其故,济具叹述如此。浑曰: "何如我?"济曰: "济以上人。"武帝每济,辄以湛调之曰: "卿家<u>痴</u>叔死未?"济常无以答。既而得叔,后武帝又问如前,济曰: "臣叔不<u>痴</u>。"称其实美。帝曰: "谁比?"济曰: "山涛以下,魏舒以上。"于是显名。年二十八,始宦。——《世说新语·赏誉》

*王蓝田为人晚成,时人乃谓之<u>痴</u>。——《世说新语·赏誉》

第一引文讲简文帝开始时不重用王长史,不过后来王长史得了重病时,他才开始同情而任用他了。这段引文中简文帝痴的主要内容就是他的多情。当然他的多情难免有些多情到糊涂的地步,所以说'痴'了。据史书记载,简文帝就是清净寡慾,爱好玄言的贤君,尤其他是多情的人。那麽我们在这儿所指的痴的背面含意,就是这位皇帝的一般人难以理解的不切实际、带些糊涂的多情。

第二引文敍述王湛(汝南)平时被世人误以为'痴'背后的真实面貌,如邓粲的『晋纪』所说,¹⁶⁴他其实是不善交际、不爱出风头的黙黙无闻的才子。在这儿所指的痴意的背面也就隐含着不为世人所知的隐遁型奇人的形象。

第三引文中的王蓝田也被人看做痴,但是根据晋阳秋的记录,¹⁶⁵其实他也是充满独特个性的高傲的魏晋名士。

综上所述,这些被世人视为'痴'人的形象,其实只是他们不合世俗、不切实际、不善交际、沈黙寡言等个性特点所使然。魏晋时代被世人看做'痴人'的名士,不只限于这些人。最俱有代表性的人物就是阮籍与顾恺之等人。史书上的有关记载如下。

*籍容貌瑰杰,志气宏放,<u>傲然独得,任性不羁</u>,而喜怒不形于色。或闭户视书,累月不出;或登临山水,经日忘归。博览群籍,尤好《庄》、《老》。嗜酒能啸,善弹琴。当其得意,忽忘形骸。时人多谓之<u>宛</u>,惟族兄文业每叹服之,以为胜己,由是咸共称异。

^{164 &}quot;王湛,字虚冲,太塬人,隐德,人莫之知。虽兄弟宗族,亦以为痴,唯父昶异焉。……"徐震堮,《世说新语校笺》,台湾,文史哲出版社,p. 234.

¹⁶⁵ 《晋阳秋》曰: 述体道清粹,简贵静正,怡然自足,不交非类。虽群英纷纷,俊又交驰,述独蔑然,曾不慕羡,由是名誉久蕴。

*籍本有济世志,属魏、晋之际,天下多故,名士少有全者,籍由是丕与世事,遂酣饮为常。文帝初欲为武帝求婚于籍,籍醉六十日,不得言而止。钟会数以时事问之,欲因其可否而致之罪,皆以酣醉获免。

*有司言有子杀母者,籍曰:"嘻!杀父乃可,至杀母乎!"坐者怪其 失言。帝曰:"杀父,天下之极恶,而以为可乎?"籍曰:"禽兽知母而 不知父,杀父,禽兽之类也。杀母,禽兽之不若。"众乃悦服。

*籍闻步兵厨营人善酿,有贮酒叁百斛,乃求为步兵校尉。

*会帝让九锡,公卿将劝进,使籍为其辞。籍沈醉忘作,临诣府,使取之,见籍方据案醉眠。使者以告,籍便书案,使写之,无所改窜。辞甚清壮,为时所重。

*籍虽不拘礼教,然发言玄远,口不臧否人物。性至孝,母终,正与人围棋,对者求止,籍留与决赌。既而饮酒二斗,举声一号,吐血数升。及将葬,食一蒸肫,饮二斗酒,然后临诀,直言穷矣,举声一号,因又吐血数升,毁瘠骨立,殆致灭性。裴楷往吊之,籍散发箕踞,醉而直视,楷吊唁毕便去。或问楷: "凡吊者,主哭,客乃为礼。籍既不哭,君何为哭?"楷曰: "阮籍既方外之士,故不崇礼典。我俗中之士,故以轨仪自居。"时人叹为两得。

*籍又能为青白眼,见礼俗之士,以白眼对之。及嵇喜来吊,籍作白眼,喜不怿而退。喜弟康闻之,乃赍酒挟琴造焉,籍大悦,乃见青眼。由是礼法之士疾之若仇,而帝每保护之。

*籍嫂尝归宁,籍相见与别。或讥之,籍曰: <u>"礼岂为我设邪!"</u>邻家少<u>妇有美色</u>,当垆沽酒。籍尝诣饮,醉,便卧其侧。籍既不自嫌,其夫察之,亦不疑也。

*兵家<u>女有才色</u>,未嫁而死。籍不识其父兄,径往哭之,尽哀而还。——以上阮籍《晋书·阮籍传》

*顾恺之,字长康,晋陵无锡人也,博学有才气。人问以会稽山川之 状,恺之云:"千岩竞秀,万壑争流。草木蒙笼,若云兴霞蔚。"

*恺之每食甘蔗,恒自梢至根。人或怪之,云:"渐入佳境。"

*尤善丹青,图写特妙,谢安深重之,以为有苍生以来未之有也。每图起人形,妙绝于时。尝图裴楷象,颊上加叁毛,观者觉神明殊胜。

*尤信小术,以为求之必得。人尝以一柳叶绐之,曰:"此蝉所翳叶也,取以自蔽,人不见己。"恺之喜,引叶自蔽,信其不见己也,甚以珍之。故俗传恺之有叁绝:才绝,画绝,痴绝。

*恺之尝以一厨画煳题其前,寄桓玄,皆其深所珍惜者。玄乃发其厨后,窃取画,而缄闭如旧以还之,绐云未开。恺之见封题如初,但失其画,直云妙画通灵,变化而去,亦犹人之登仙,了无怪色。——以上顾恺之《晋书•列传第六十二•文苑》

从以上两个'痴'人的例子来看,他们并不是'不慧'或'遅钝',而是非常有才气的人。这两人之所以得'痴'名的原因,就是因为他们有与衆不同的独特的气质。他们两人虽然有不同的气质与个性,但是其共同点就是。不拘世俗观念与礼法而任性不羁、我行我素、天真善良、行为怪异等。所以虽然这些人因他们表面上古怪的行为个性而取'痴'名,但是事实上他们跟前面提到的三位名士一样都是充满才气、富于个性的才子。说

到这儿,我们就可以判断魏晋人所说的'痴'人的背面,就含有他们与衆不同的可爱的个性与气质。

痴情是痴与情的组合语。《世说新语·纰漏》中有有关痴情的记载。

*任育长年少时,甚有令名。武帝崩,选百二十挽郎,一时之秀彦,育长亦在其中。王安丰选女婿,从挽郎搜其胜者,且择取四人,任犹在其中。童少时,神明可爱,时人谓育长影亦好。自过江,便失志。王丞相请先度时贤共至石头迎之,犹作畴日相待,一见便觉有异。坐席竟,下饮,便问人云:"此为茶,为茗?"觉有异色,乃自申明云:"向问饮为热为冷耳。"尝行从棺邸下度,流涕悲哀。王丞相闻之,曰:"此是有情痴。"——《世说新语•纰漏》

'情痴'或'痴情'一词,可以说是从此开始的。虽然在这儿世说新语的作者没有具体地说明'情痴'的含意及任育长的为人,但是我们从任育长的经歷与处境可以知道所谓'情痴'就指任育长多愁善感的深情。那麽我们可以说'情痴'或'痴情',就是魏晋人基于真挚的深情进一步发展的一种情之极点,并不只指男女间的情而言。魏晋名士裏面有不少有'情痴'的人。譬如,为妇殉身的荀粲的故事也是一种痴情(或情痴)行为。世说新语有一段荀粲的记录。

*荀奉倩与妇至笃,冬月妇病热,乃出中庭自取冷,还以身熨之。妇亡,奉倩后少时亦卒。以是获讥于世。——《世说新语•惑溺》

在这儿所表现的荀粲对妻子的情,已经达到常人不可理解的非理智、非正常的地步。但是我们不可否认的是,他对太太的这种行为是他对她情真意挚的深情的表现。除了这些以外,在前面引文中所提到的世说新语中阮籍对有才色女人付出的异常的情感,也是一种痴情的表现。阮籍对她们的喜好与怜悯之情,就是纯粹爱好或审美情感的表现,絶非世俗男女自私、肉煞的情欲。166

2.2 红楼梦中的痴、痴情的含意与解释

如前所述,痴与痴情尽管有如此肯定的含意,现在的一般人仍然把它们只看做消极否定的词汇。红楼梦就继承了魏晋人所说的痴意,大幅度地发扬光大了痴与痴情的含意与其价值。红楼梦一书一开始就点到'梦'、'幻'二字,然后出现最多次数的词汇就是'痴'字。红楼梦可以说是把魏晋以来中国人所注意到的'痴'字运用得最广范、最有意思的一部小说。如著名红学家周汝昌先生在〈红楼梦与中华文化〉一书中早就调查,红楼梦一书

¹⁶⁶ 中国和韩日兩国之间对痴与痴情的解释不尽相同。值得注意的是,韩日兩国痴义的主要含意裏面就有'色情'的意思。所以,他们所说的'痴汉'就指'欺负女人的色男(或色狼)',尤其日本人把'色女'叫做'痴女子'。因此,他们不约而同地把'痴情'或'情痴'看做非正常、变态的色情行为。把'痴情文学'解释为'色情文学'。这种例子非常多,他们通常所说的'痴情关係'、'痴情事件'、'痴情事件'、'痴情事件'、'痴情事件'、'痴情事件'、'痴情事件'、'痴情事件'、'痴情事件'、'痴情不正常的兩性关係及它所惹的祸。这与中国的情形相差太大。痴情一词可以说是中国与邻国之间'同一词汇而概念不同'的汉字语之一。对于痴情一词在中国和邻国之间穷意为何有如此不同的含意的问题,尚待我们进一步研究。明代中期中国有一部深移小说叫《痴婆子传》,内容大概就是一个乱伦淫荡妇人的风流故事。日本内有不少收藏这书的各种板本。日本人也许受到明代这类淫书的影响,所以有可能把'痴'解释为'色情'。

中痴字的用例非常多,每处都有不同的用法与意思。107其中有红楼梦作者沿袭汉代传统的痴义而用之处,也有他继承魏晋时代新起的痴义而使用的地方。所以痴有否定的消极意义和肯定的积极意义。否定意义就是『说文解字』所说的"不慧"、"迟钝"和由此引伸的"愚昧无知"等意思。不过,肯定意义就指世说新语和晋书中所使用的不拘世俗观念与礼法、任性不羁、我行我素等怪异行为而言。如周汝昌先生所提,红楼梦第3回中初出贾宝玉时所加的那首西江月168就是给这'痴'字作了最透彻的註脚。169那麽红楼梦贾宝玉的这种痴意中完全可以看到魏晋人"不拘世俗观念与礼法、任性不羁、我行我素等怪异行为"的痴的特性。只是红楼梦作者使用反面春秋之笔,把贾宝玉故意描写成无用之人而已。

'情痴'或'痴情'就指痴性的情。所以其含意也不能脱离'痴'义。 北宋文人欧阳脩在〈玉楼春〉诗中也说"人生自是有情痴,此恨不关风与 月",可见'情痴'这含意不只局限于男女情爱之事。关于红楼梦作者对 痴情的看法及解释,我们在此小说第5回中警幻仙姑和贾宝玉的对话当中可 以找出端倪。

宝玉听了,唬的忙答道:"仙姑差了。我因懒于读书,家父母尚每垂训饬,岂敢再冒'淫'字。况且年纪尚小,不知'淫'字为何物。警幻道:非也。淫虽一理,意则有别。如世之好淫者,不过悦容貌,喜歌舞,调笑无厌,云雨无时,恨不能尽天下之美女供我片时之趣兴,此皆皮肤淫滥之蠢物耳。如尔则天分中生成一段<u>痴情</u>,吾辈推之为意淫。'意淫'二字,惟心会而不可口传,可神通而不可语达。汝今独得此二字,<u>在闺阁中,固可为良友,然于世道中未免迂阔怪诡,百口嘲谤,万目睚眦</u>。——『红楼梦』第5回

我们在这一段警幻仙姑对'痴情'的解释当中,可以初步地看出'痴情'是跟世俗男女间的情欲完全不同的一种非肉慾、非自私的情。不过它即使很能受到闺阁的欢迎也不会是一般世俗人所容纳、所理解的,所以难免会遇到世人的指责与批评,由此可见红楼梦作者所说的贾宝玉痴情的含意,也非常接近魏晋人特别是阮籍的痴与痴情之意。为了进一步了解红楼梦痴情的含意,请看下面引文。

使男女偶秉此气而生者,在上则<u>不能成仁人君子</u>,下亦<u>不能为大凶大</u>恶。置之于万万人中,<u>其聪俊灵秀之气</u>,则在万万人之上;<u>其乖僻邪谬不近人情之态</u>,又在万万人之下。若生于公侯富贵之家,则为<u>情痴情种</u>;若生于诗书清贫之族,则为<u>逸士高人</u>,纵再偶生于薄祚寒门,断不能为走卒健仆,甘遭庸人驱制驾驭,必为<u>奇优名倡</u>。如前代之许由、陶潜、阮籍、嵇康、刘伶、王谢二族、顾虎头、陈后主、唐明皇、宋徽宗、刘庭芝、温飞卿、米南宫、石曼卿、柳耆卿、秦少游,近日之倪云林、唐伯虎、祝枝山,再如李龟年,黄幡绰,敬新磨,卓文君,红拂,薛涛,崔莺,朝云之流,此皆易地则同之人也。-『红楼梦』第2回

上引一段文来自红楼梦第2回贾雨村所发的人性论。在这番大议论中,

 ¹⁶⁷ 参看 周汝昌,《红楼梦与中华文化》,臺湾:东大图书公司,1989,pp. 152-172.
 168 无故寻愁觅恨,有时似傻如狂。纵然生得好皮囊,腹内塬来草莽。潦倒不通世务,愚顽怕读文章。行为偏僻性乖张,那管世人诽谤。《红楼梦》第3回。

¹⁶⁹ 周汝昌 上同书, p. 153.

红楼梦作者通过'假语村'言大略说破了正邪两赋而来一路之人的个性 特点。他们分别是情痴情种、逸士高人、奇优名倡等三种人。这些人虽 然因不同的出生背景而归不同的身分和类型,但他们其实"易地则同之 人",都有共同的来历(正邪两赋)和共同的特点。他们的共同点就是, "上则不能成仁人君子,下亦不能为大凶大恶,其聪俊灵秀之气则在万万 人之上,其乖僻邪谬不近人情之态,又在万万人之下。"那麽,我们可以 知道,红楼梦作者所说的'正邪两赋而来一路之人'很接近我们在前面所 探讨的'痴'人,因为他们都有聪明过人、行为怪异等共性,其中'情痴 情种'类人物尤其接近'痴情'人。虽然作者在书中提到的许多历史人物 名单中,很难清楚地划分某个人是专属那一类型的,但是,据作者原意, 所谓'生于公侯富贵之家'的'情痴情种'人,大概可以包括阮籍、嵇 康、刘伶、王谢二族、顾虎头、陈后主、唐明皇、宋徽宗、刘庭芝、温飞 卿、米南宫、石曼卿、柳耆卿、秦少游,倪云林、唐伯虎、祝枝山等,在 三种类型人当中所舉最多。那麽这些'情痴情种'类人物的个性特点所包 含的意味,就是红楼梦作者所指的痴情的含意了。对于'正邪两赋而来一 路之人'的共同点就是如周汝昌先生所说。薄利名、鄙流俗、重性情、爱 艺术、不务正业、落拓不羇、敢触礼教、风流脱尘、佯狂避世170等。而这 些'情痴情种'类人物的个性特点,就是基于上述的共性上可以加。重 <u>真情、尚天真、爱自由、爱风月、爱美人、怪异、癖好、呆气、任性、任</u> 情放达等等各有的特性。红楼梦作者笔下的痴情人物贾宝玉,显然与上述 '情痴情种'类人物有着不可分离的关係。他反对科舉等一切世俗规矩与 礼法,颇似阮籍嵇康刘伶等人违世抗俗行为。他那西江月二词中所说的行 为偏僻性乖张,正像世说新语中的王徽之、顾恺之等人的怪异法。贾宝玉 在内挂着一轴美人图的东府小书房前,听到房内出来的呻吟时的反映。 "倒唬了一跳,敢是美人活了不成",就是顾恺之所说"妙畵通灵,变化 而去,亦犹人之登仙"时的天真、呆气。贾宝玉在第31回"撕扇子作千金 一笑"时的随意任性、重视个人自由,与世说新语中王子犹"乘兴而行, 兴尽而返"、"何可一日无此君"的行为十分相似。红楼梦作者塑造贾宝 玉的多情形象,尤其为漂亮女孩儿付出怜惜之情,特别是他为茗玉(刘老老 故事裏的抽柴女孩儿)与金钏儿的灵魂烧香拜祭的行为,颇像阮籍对"未嫁 而卒"的邻居姑娘的行为。

除了贾宝玉的痴义之外,红楼梦还有各色各样人物百态中不同含意的痴义用例,给痴义赋予了各种不同的用法,所以读者在解释时非用心辨别不可。下面就是红楼梦一书中出现的痴字的主要用例。

- 1、其中只不过几个异样女子,或<u>情或</u>痴,或小才微善,亦无班姑蔡女之德能。(第1回)——富于痴情(勉强可以说,痴迷于爱情)
 - 2、我师何太痴耶! (第1回) ——愚蠢
- 3、满纸荒唐言,一把辛酸淚。都云作者<u>宛</u>,谁解其中味。(第1回)——疯
- 4、<u>施心</u>父母古来多,孝顺儿孙谁见了。(第1回)——<u>施迷于对儿子的爱情(对儿子盲目地付出爱情, 痴爱)</u>
 - 5、若生于公侯富贵之家,则为<u>情痴</u>情种(第2回)——<u>充满痴情的人</u>

¹⁷⁰ 上同书, p. 131.

- 6、这袭人亦有些<u>痴处</u>,伏侍贾母时,心中眼中只有一个贾母,如今服侍宝玉,心中眼中又只有一个宝玉。(第3回)——固执,憨直,性格板直
- 7、弟子愚浊,不能洞悉明白,若蒙大开<u>痴顽</u>,备细一闻,弟子则洗耳谛听。(第1回),幸仙姑偶来,万望先以情欲声色等事警其<u>痴顽</u>,或能使彼跳出迷人圈子,然后入于正路,亦吾兄弟之幸矣。(第5回)—— <u>愚昧无</u>知,愚蠢顽劣
- 8、厚地高天,堪叹古今情不尽,<u>痴男怨女</u>,可怜风月债难偿。(第5回)——富于痴情(勉强可以说,痴迷于爱情)
- 9、一名<u>痴梦</u>仙姑,一名锺情大士,一名引愁金女,一名度恨菩提,各 各道号不一。(第5回)——迷惑于梦
 - 10、众人见宝玉牛心,都怪他呆痴不改。(第17回)——固执
 - 11、<u>痴女儿</u>遗帕惹相思(第24回)——天真, 单纯
- 12、如今且说林黛玉因夜间失寐,次日起来迟了,闻得众姊妹都在园中 作饯花会,恐人笑他痴懒,连忙梳洗了出来。(第27回)——懶惰
 - 13、侬今葬花人笑痴,他年葬侬知是谁。(第27回)——傻,愚蠢,疯
- 14、塬来那宝玉自幼生成有一种下流<u>痴病</u>,况从幼时和黛玉耳鬓厮磨,心情相对,及如今稍明时事,又看了那些邪书僻传,凡远亲近友之家所见的那些闺英闱秀,皆未有稍及林黛玉者,所以早存了一段心事,只不好说出来,故每每或喜或怒,变尽法子暗中试探。(第29回)——<u>痴情(病)</u>
 - 15、龄官畫蔷痴及局外(第30回)——痴情
 - 16、慈姨妈爱语慰痴颦(第57回)——有痴情的
 - 17、痴丫头误拾绣春囊(第73回)——傻
 - 18、不料<u>痴心傻意</u>,只说大家横竪是在一处。(第77回)——<u>憨直</u>
 - 19、痴公子杜撰芙蓉诔(第78回)——有痴情的

从以上红楼梦痴字的主要用例看, 痴义大体上可以分为肯定与否定兩 种。肯定之义大概为'痴情'的意思。而否定之义大概是愚蠢、疯、固 执、憨直、性格板直、愚昧无知、傻等义。所以,否定之义的痴字比较容 易解释,不过,肯定之义的痴字,很难找一两个词汇来能说明它,只能 用原来的词'痴情'来代替。那是因为红楼梦中肯定之义的'痴'字并 不专指男女爱情的缘故。譬如说,上述"痴公子杜撰芙蓉诔"中指贾宝玉 的"痴公子",我们不能把它解释成"痴迷于爱情的公子",所以只能 解释为"有(或充满)痴情的公子"。日韩两国都使用汉字,所以翻译这 种'痴情'时就可以直接用它,不会造成太大的问题。不过,问题是欧美 等非汉字圈国家不能直接使用它, 非把它飜译成自国语言不可。因此难 免会遇到问题。舉例说, 1973年美国 New York Penguin Books 出版 David Hawkes(Professor of Chinese at Oxford University from 1959 to 1971) THE STORY OF THE STONE] 一书把《红楼梦》第2回"若生于公侯富贵之家, 则为<u>情痴</u>情种" 飜译成: "Born into a rich or noble household they are likely to become great lovers or the occasion of great love in others.", ¹⁷¹就把'<u>情痴</u>' 飜成 "great lovers" 之前, Chi-Chen Wang (Professor of Chinese at Columbia University since 1929)在1958年新飜译的『DREAM OF THE RED CHAMBER』 (DOUBLEDAY ANCHOR BOOKS, NEW YORK) 也把这地方飜译成: "they

¹⁷¹ p. 78.

become <u>romantic figures</u> if born to position and wealth" ¹⁷²这样就没有十分清楚 地传达了红楼梦作者的原义。

3. 风流的含意

3.1 风流的内涵

风流一词本来就有很多含意,有高尚的含意,也有贬低的含意。现代中国语中的风流多含通俗且贬抑之意,也多使用于男女情爱之事。譬如,他很风流、一夜风流、风流艶遇、风流小说等等,这是因为风流的含意中本来就有'男女私情事'。所以,唐代人把妓女所居之地平康坊指称'风流薮泽'。17这种例子很多。譬如,宋陈师道《踏莎行》词:"重门深院帘帷静,还日日唤愁生,到谁准拟风流病。",又如《二刻拍案惊奇》卷十:"莫翁少年时节,便有娶妾买婢好些风流快活的念头。"等。

不过,风流的原来的意思并非如此。譬如,"吏安其官,民樂其业,蓄积岁增,户口寝息,风流笃厚,禁罔疏阔。(《汉书·形法志》)"中的风流指风俗教化及风尚习俗的概念,又司空图"不着一字,尽得风流。(《诗品·含蓄》)"的风流指文学作品的超逸美妙的境界而言。而且,风流也指有风度仪表、不拘世俗礼法的杰出人物,譬如,"摇落深知宋玉悲,风流儒雅亦吾师。(杜甫《咏怀古迹》)",又"大江东去,浪淘尽千古风流人物……(苏轼《念奴娇·亦壁怀古》)"。

考察中国历代文献中记载的风流的含意,我们可以发见,它开始时主要是风行、流传、风尚习俗、遗风、风格、流派等无褒贬之义的中性词,174后来到了魏晋时代它就主要发展成形容人品杰出不凡的'风度'、'潇洒'之义的词汇,175这种含意一直影响后代并引伸为文学作品上超逸美妙的境界。176不过,到了唐朝它又增添了'男女情事之义',177然后此种含意一直流传到现在,成为它的最主要含意了。风流一词的主要含意,从'风度'、'潇洒'等高雅的含意转为通俗的男女私情之义。其原因大概与中国青楼文化的变质不无关係。作为中国风流文化的主要内容的中国青

¹⁷² p. 23.

¹⁷³ 王仁裕《开元天宝遗事·风流薮泽》:长安有平康坊,妓女所居之地。京都侠少,萃集于此,兼每年新进士以红笺名纸游谒其中,时人谓此坊为'风流薮泽'。

^{174 《}汉书·刑法志》》: 风流笃厚,禁罔疏阔。,汉 苏顺《和帝诔》: 陶元二化,风流万国,《汉书·赵充国辛庆忌等传赞》: 其风声气俗自古而然,今之歌谣慷慨,风流犹存耳。

^{175 《}后汉书·方术传论》:"汉世之所谓名士者,其风流可知矣。",《晋书·刘毅传》:"六国多雄士,正始出风流。",。《晋书·谢混传》:"谢晦谓刘裕曰:'陛下应天受命,登坛日恨不得谢益寿奉玺绂。'裕亦叹曰:'吾甚恨之,使后生不得见其风流!'",《魏书·元彧传》:"临淮虽风流可观,而无骨鲠之操。",《隋书·高祖纪上》:"爰初入仕,风流映世,公卿仰其轨物,搢绅谓为师表。"

¹⁷⁶ 唐 司空图《诗品·含蓄》:"不着一字,尽得风流。",《红楼梦》第三七回: "若论风流别致,自是这首;若论含蓄浑厚,终让蘅君稿。"

^{177 《}开元天宝遗事·风流薮泽》:"长安有平康坊,妓女所居之地。京都侠少,萃集于此,兼每年新进士以红笺名纸游谒其中,时人谓此坊为风流薮泽。"。如陶慕宁在《青楼文学与中国文化》(北京,东方出版社,1993)一书也认为,中国的青楼文学开始于唐代,那麽我们可以说,中国'男女情事之义'的风流也正式开始于唐代。

楼文化,经唐朝高峯期到了明清时代,随着市民阶层的发展以及文人的通俗化,失去了它原有的士大夫文人与艺妓之间高格调的浪漫与韵致,致使中国的风流文化也跟着走通俗、低俗化的路缐。

3.2 红楼梦中的风流的含意与解释

红楼梦作者在书中提风流一词,非常频繁,几乎在每个正面人物登场时都提及此语。作者在小说第2回通过贾雨村的口谈论正邪两赋之人时,也提到"刘庭之、温飞卿、柳耆卿、唐伯虎"等中国文学史上典型的风流才子,表示了对他们的重视。红楼梦裏的风流一词所包含的意义,当然跟现代人常用的男人好色的'拈花惹草'之义大有不同。依周汝昌主编的《红楼梦辞典》(广东人民出版社,1987),风流有以下3种含意。

1、有名,吸引力

例) 这东南一隅有处曰姑苏,有城曰阊门者,最是红尘中一二等富贵<u>风</u>流之地。(第1回)

2、有才学、有仪表和风度而不拘礼法

- 例1)身体面庞虽怯弱不胜,却有一段自然的风流态度。(第3回)
- 例2)必定是龙王爷也爱上你<u>风流</u>,要你招驸马去,你就碰到龙犄角上了。(第47回)

3、指男女间相恋的事

- 例1) 待这一干风流蘖鬼下世已完, 你我再去。(第1回)
- 例2) 那王善保家的素日并不知道他姑表姐弟有这一节<u>风流</u>故事。(第74回)

以上对风流的叁种含意,其实都是在一般书中常见的'风流'之义,其中第2种含意最普遍使用于中国古典文学,红楼梦中风流的意思也使用第2种含意居多,不过这并不完全涵盖红楼梦中'风流'一词的特殊含意。

红楼梦作者使用这'风流'字来形容的主要人物,有林黛玉、冯渊、秦可卿、秦锺、水溶、薛宝钗、晴雯、尤三姐等人。其中,红楼作者笔下的"生得才貌双全,风流潇洒,每不以官俗国体所缚"的贤王水溶,还可以用上引红楼梦辞典中"有才学、有仪表和风度而不拘礼法"的含意去解释他的风流法,其馀人物的所谓'风流',无法用上引红楼梦辞典中的3种概念去註解它真正的含意。

红楼梦作者在书中使用的风流含意,范围非常广,有着创新的意义。首先,他把这风流一词普遍使用于某些特殊的女孩儿上,这时候的它的用义与红楼梦辞典中风流的第二含意,并不尽相同。下面我们看红楼梦作者对林黛玉、秦可卿、晴雯、尤三姐等女孩儿的有关风流的文字。

林黛玉

- 1、衆人见黛玉年貌虽小,其擧止言谈不俗,身体面庞虽怯弱不胜,却 有一段自然的<u>风流</u>态度, ……(第3回)
- 2、若论<u>风流</u>别致,自是这首(指黛玉的海棠诗);若论含蓄浑厚,终让 蘅稿。(第37回)

秦可卿

1、早有一位女子在内,其鲜艶妩媚,有似乎宝钗,<u>风流</u>袅娜,则又如黛玉。(第5回)

- 2、小名唤可儿,长大时,生得形容裊娜,性格 $\underline{风流}$ 。(第8回) 晴雯
- 1、霁月难逢,彩云易散。心比天高,身为下贱,<u>风流</u>灵巧招人怨。寿 夭多因毁谤生,多情公子空牵念。(第5回)
 - 2、俏丫鬟抱屈夭风流(第77回)

尤三姐

这尤三姐松松挽着头发,大红袄子半掩半开,露着葱绿抹胸,一痕雪脯。底下绿裤红鞋,一对金莲或翘或并,没半刻斯文。两个坠子却似打秋千一般,灯光之下,越显得柳眉笼翠雾,檀口点丹砂。本是一双秋水眼,再吃了酒,又添了饧涩淫浪,不独将他二姊压倒,据珍琏评去,所见过的上下贵贱若干女子,皆未有此绰约风流者。二人已酥麻如醉,不禁去招他一招,他那淫态风情,反将二人禁住。那尤三姐放出手眼来略试了一试,他弟兄两个竟全然无一点别识别见,连口中一句响亮话都没了,不过是酒色二字而已。自己高谈阔论,任意挥霍撒落一阵,拿他弟兄二人嘲笑取乐,竟真是他嫖了男人,并非男人淫了他。一时他的酒足兴尽,也不容他弟兄多坐,撵了出去,自己关门睡去了。(第65回)

从以上红楼梦作者所用'风流'之义看,除了黛玉"风流态度"的用处勉强可以红楼梦辞典的释义"有才学、有仪表和风度而不拘礼法"做註脚之外,其馀诸人的风流含意并不尽相同。可卿风流嬝娜的风流是指从女人的姿态及气质散发的潇洒自如、优美的一种韵味,它与才学无关,偏重于神态气韵上。她的所谓性格风流的风流含意,是指她善风情、178多情而不拘礼教的特点。晴雯判词中"风流灵巧招人怨"的风流,是指她与衆人不同极标緻的美貌以及心比天高的高傲气质与独特个性。她的风流虽然没有黛玉般的学识与才气,但她灵魂的纯洁并不亚于她。到了尤三姐,其风流含意,更是与一般传统风流之含意,大有异趣。它带点'淫态风情'但有充满自信心的女人独立自主的形象。

冯渊、秦鐘等男孩儿上所用的风流含意,也有与上引辞典上之义大有不 同之处。

冯渊

乃是本地一个小乡绅之子,名唤冯冤,自幼父母早亡,又无兄弟,只他一个人守着些薄产过日子。长到十八九岁上,酷爱男风,最厌女子。这也是前生冤孽,可巧遇见这偷儿卖黄瓜,他便一眼看上了这根黄瓜,立意买来自慰取用,立誓再不交结男子,也不再找第二个了,所以叁日后方过门。……况他是个绝风流人品,家里颇过得,素习又最厌恶堂客,今竟破价买你,后事不言可知。(第4回)

秦鐘

说着,果然出去带进一个小后生来,较宝玉略瘦巧些,清眉秀目,粉面朱唇,身材俊俏,举止<u>风流</u>,似在宝玉之上,只是怯怯羞羞,有女儿之态。腼腆含煳,慢向凤姐作揖问好。(第7回)

那智能儿自幼在荣府走动,无人不识,因常与宝玉秦钟顽笑。他如今大了,渐知风月,便看上了秦钟人物<u>风流</u>,那秦钟也极爱她妍媚,二人虽未上手,却已情投意合了。(第15回)

¹⁷⁸ 秦可卿 判词 擅风情, 秉月貌。(第5回)

我们从冯渊、秦鐘的人品行为可知他们所谓'风流',除了有一个人行 为外貌上美丽潇洒、有洗鍊的气派之义以外,主要指一个人爱戯弄生活、 懂情趣、善风月(指男女戀爱之事)的与衆不同的一种个人魅力。

红楼梦中风流一词除了有以上作者所赋予的各种含意以外,它有时被作者引伸为习惯性接尾辞。此时它并无原来之义。例如,

更又有两个多情的小学生,亦不知是那一房的亲眷,亦未考真名姓,只因生得妩媚风流,满学中都送了他两个外号,一号"香怜",一号"玉爱"。虽都有窃慕之意,将不利于孺子之心,只是都惧薜蟠的威势,不敢来沾惹。如今宝,秦二人一来,见了他两个,也不免绻缱羡慕,亦因知系薜蟠相知,故未敢轻举妄动。香,玉二人心中,也一般的留情与宝,秦。(第9回)

再看看宝钗形容,只见脸若银盆,眼似水杏,脣不点而红,眉不畵而翠,比林黛玉另具一种<u>妩媚风流</u>,不觉就呆了。(第28回)

这时的风流一词,只能解释为"通身的气派"或姿态。

除了这些形容人的风流之义以外,红楼梦风流的含意还指文学作品的超逸美妙的境界,这就沿用了前述司空图《诗品·含蓄》"不着一字,尽得风流。"的用法。例如,

若论风流别致, 自是这首; 若论含蓄浑厚, 终让蘅君稿。(第37回)

从以上红楼梦诸人风流的含意中,我们可以知道红楼梦作者所推崇的风流人物形象,与中国传统观念中的所谓'风流'大有异趣。尤其是红楼梦作者对女性赋予那麽多含意的风流意义,是有创新的表现。此外,红楼作者对男性给予的风流含意中特别重视他们的外形美,也是值得我们注意的。他重视的男人的美貌,并不是魁梧壮硕或鬍鬚鬑鬑的大男人形象,而是面白如玉式的女儿样子。红楼作者笔下比宝玉更具风流特点的秦鐘的外形描写文字中有他"较宝玉略瘦巧些,清眉秀目,粉面朱唇,身材俊俏"的女性般相貌特徵,就是明证。179

红楼梦作者所说的风流,也是一种不拘世俗观念与礼节尽情发挥自己的性情、享受且追求自己独创的生活情趣的潇洒优雅的生活境界。它那种从审美的、非功利的立场看待人生,把个人的感性生活置于社会的理性规范之上,把人情及爱情放在功名富贵等一切世俗价值观之上,就是一种对儒家世俗、功利主义的反抗意识,也就是红楼梦所说风流的真正含意。那麽红楼梦第31回"撕扇子作千金一笑"中贾宝玉为晴雯尽情撕扇子博得一笑的文章180与第36回中贾宝玉把文人冒死进谏与武人效命沙场的志气看成

¹⁷⁹ 此外,宝玉心目中的风流才子偶像北静王水溶的外形,也是如此。我们看红楼梦裏宝玉在路上谒见水溶的一段文字……"那宝玉素日就曾听得父兄亲友人等说闲话时,赞水溶是个贤王,且生得才貌双全,风流潇洒,每不以官俗国体所缚。每思相会,只是父亲拘束严密,无由得会,今见反来叫他,自是欢喜。一面走,一面早瞥见那水溶坐在轿内,好个仪表人材……面如美玉,目似明星,真好秀丽人物。"(第14-15回)从这段北静王水溶的外形"面如美玉,目似明星"的"秀丽"特点看,他也是属于宝玉、秦鐘型有女性味的美貌。

¹⁸⁰ 宝玉笑道: "你爱打就打,这些东西塬不过是借人所用,你爱这样,我爱那样,各自性情不同。比如那扇子塬是扇的,你要撕着玩也可以使得,只是不可生气时拿他出气。就如杯盘,原是盛东西的。你喜听那一声响,就故意的碎了也可以使得。只是别在生气时拿他出气。这就是爱物了。"(第31回)

'钓名沽誉'的愚蠢行为¹⁸¹的看法,都能说明以上所说的红楼梦的风流。不仅如此,红楼梦通过贾宝玉所反映的风流精神,也在此书第78回晴雯死后贾宝玉看到花园裏盛开的莲花时想到她的一段文字中,表现得淋漓尽致。

众人皆无别话,不过至晚安歇而已。独有宝玉一心凄楚,回至园中, 动然见池上芙蓉,想起小丫鬟说晴雯作了芙蓉之神,不觉又喜欢起来,乃 看着芙蓉嗟叹了一会。忽又想起死后并未到灵前一祭,如今何不在芙蓉前 一祭,岂不尽了礼,比俗人去灵前祭吊又更觉别致。想毕,便欲行礼。忽 又止住道:"虽如此,亦不可太草率,也须得衣冠整齐,奠仪周备,方为 诚敬。"想了一想,"如今若学那世俗之奠礼,断然不可;竟也还别开生 面,另立排场,风流奇异,于世无涉,方不负我二人之为人。"(第78回)

在这儿贾宝玉所说的"如今若学那世俗之奠礼,断然不可;竟也还别开生面,另立排场,风流奇异,于世无涉,方不负我二人之为人。",就明显地说出了红楼梦所推崇不流俗及反俗的风流精神,尤其是他所说的"风流奇异,于世无涉",不仅是红楼梦所重视的人生境界,也反映了贾宝玉和晴雯等此小说主要人物所追求的风流精神。

4. 结语

痴情与风流这些词语,本来就有豊富的文化内涵,所以词汇的含意范围 非常广泛,不是一两句词语能够解释清的。红楼梦一书不但继承中国文化 传统中这些词语的豊富含意,同时也更豊富地发展了这些词语的用法与含 意。

至于痴情,现代的中国人对它的观念只局限于男女间爱情的层面。甚至离中国最近的邻国日本和韩国把它看做色情变态的词语。如前所述,痴情本来不是专指男女爱情的词语,更不是带变态色情性质的含意。这点我们从痴情(或情痴)一词最初出现的世说新语等书的例子可找出印证。当然这痴情的主要含意随着时代的推移有所改变,也就是说,从魏晋'多情'的含意转变为专指男女'爱情'的概念。这与明清时代高喊至情人性、痴情的社会风气和文学思想的影响很有关係。那时痴情的含意偏重于男女间的情欲。红楼梦一书也难免受到这种时代潮流的影响,但是红楼梦作者所使用的痴情的含意与当时的一般含意,有着很大的差异。如笔者在前所提,红楼梦中的痴、痴情的含意继承魏晋时代痴情的原义,更豊富发展了它引伸之义。这就是我们阅读此小说时更加斟酌推敲此语的原因。

风流也是跟痴情一样古今含意不同的多义词。正如痴情的情况一样,风流的含意也通常被现代人视为专指男女情爱的事情。红楼梦也有这种俗义俗用的范例,但是红楼梦作者把风流之义提升到他所向往的人生格调的地步,是我们在解释红楼梦的风流时应该要注意的地方。红楼梦作者在书中攀出"正邪两赋而来一路之人"中的许多人物,就是贾宝玉的先河及远

¹⁸¹ 那武将不过仗血气之勇,疏谋少略,他自己无能,送了性命。这难道也是不得已!那文官更不可比武官了。他念两句书在心里,若朝廷少有疵瑕,他就胡谈乱劝,只顾他邀忠烈之名,浊气一涌。即时拚死,这难道也是不得已!还要知道那朝廷是受命于天,他不圣不仁那天地断不把这万几重任与他了。可知那些死的都是沽名并不知大义。比如我此时若果有造化,该死于此时的,趁你们在,我就死了。再能够你们哭我的眼泪流成大河,把我的尸漂起来。送到那鸦雀不到的幽僻之处,随风化了,自此再不要托生为人,就是我死的得时了。(第36回)

影,也都是典型的风流才子。如叶嘉茔所强调他们"真性情真理想"以及"真淳自然的天性"¹⁸²的共性,就是万晴川在〈自然人格与社会人格的衝突〉一文中所说"多情善感而有着充分的喜悦与悲伤能力"、"强调个体的本色价值和天性自由"、"有赤子之心"及"淡化或缺乏社会参与意识"¹⁸³等自然人格的个性特点,也就是红楼梦作者所推出的'风流'的人格形象。而且,红楼梦作者通过诸多风流人物之冠的贾宝玉之口所透露"风流奇异,于世无涉"的风流精神,就是红楼梦所景仰的一种生活的境界。

此外,红楼梦风流含意中的不可忽视的重点,在于它对女儿赋予的各种 含意上。红楼梦中以风流见称的女儿们都有与衆不同、他人不能代替的自己独特的风流法。这就使得红楼梦风流的含意更显得多彩多姿,也就反映 了红楼梦作者很能欣赏与捕捉女性气质美的卓越本领。

参考文献

段玉裁, 《说文解字注》, 台湾: 兰臺书局, 1983。

徐震堮, 《世说新语校笺》, 台湾: 文史哲出版社, 1992。

周汝昌,《红楼梦与中华文化》,台湾,东大图书公司,1989。

冯其庸校注, 《红楼梦》, 台湾: 里仁书局, 1989。

叶嘉茔等,《曹雪芹与红楼梦》,台湾:里仁书局,1985。

陶慕宁, 《青楼文学与中国文化》, 北京: 东方出版社, 1993。

万晴川 〈自然人格与社会人格的衝突〉 西北师大学报,社科版,1992年2月。

作者联系方式:崔炳圭,教授,国立安东大学中文系,韩国庆尚北道安东市松川洞388 国立安东大学中文系760-749, e-mail: bgchoi@andong.ac.kr。

¹⁸² 叶嘉茔〈从王国维红楼梦评论之得失谈到红楼梦之文学成就及贾宝玉之感情心态〉,见于《曹雪芹与红楼梦》(台北,里仁书局,1985), pp. 73-74.

¹⁸³ 万晴川 (自然人格与社会人格的衝突) 西北师大学报,社科版,1992年2月。

海外红学性别研究中的贾宝玉

傅松洁

摘要:海外学者对《红楼梦》的女性主义研究大兴于上个世纪九十年代。贾宝玉作为小说主人公和女儿国中的核心人物成为研究的重点。在李木兰、余珍珠、李惠仪、李海燕、艾梅兰这些女性学者的研究中,或将其视为加强"阴茎中心主义"的力量,或把他视作自己性别的背叛者,同"女儿们"结成反抗父权秩序的情感同盟。通过这些研究的交叠推进、辩难引申,最终形成了性别研究视域内完整的"贾宝玉"。

关键词:海外红学 性别研究 贾宝玉

在中西方许多学者看来,《红楼梦》首先是一部关于女性生活的作品。这使得性别研究成为红学研究中无可避免的维度之一。如张惠所说: "20世纪90年代美国红学研究取得较大成绩的是以女性主义与后现代叙事学研究《红楼梦》",然而,她也指出: 《红楼梦》研究中的女性主义批评方法"不可避免地存在一定的局限性"。而实际上,无论是早期余英时、浦安迪等人的研究中早已把"男/女"作为二元对立的一部分,还是90年代余国藩、李惠仪广受赞誉的著作中亦不乏对性别研究者某些理论向度的呼应,甚至近些年出现的一些对《红楼梦》进行文本分析的著作中,也都渗透着对《红楼梦》中两性关系的思考。

跟中国本土的红学研究相对复杂的局面相比,海外红学有着重文本、 立足文学本体论的特点,形成了自成一体的红学传统,从六十年代起,几 乎每一历史阶段都出现了标志性的红学著作, 其研究成果不断为后人继承 和超越,在性别研究维度上也是如此。围绕《红楼梦》的性别研究有广义 和狭义之分,狭义的性别研究以澳大利亚红学家李木兰(Louise P. Edwards) 为代表,其侧重"性别政治"、以德里达和法国女性主义哲学家的理论为 框架的研究方式在红学界颇受诟病,而她在专著《清代中国的男女——红 楼梦中的性别》(1994, Men and Women in Oing China-Gender in The Red Dream)中,也承认她"更关心《红楼梦》所反映的清代中国的 性别问题, 即性别不平等是如何被合理化、如何被接受并成为一种常态 的。"184李木兰的研究方法跟中国大陆90年代以前意识形态化研究《红楼 梦》的倾向有之处,在她的著作中,她也的确时常与80年代的大陆学者展 开辩论。 泛政治化的视角与应用理论方法的生硬, 使得李木兰的狭义性别 批评走入困境。而广义的性别研究认为大观园中的宝玉处于"延长的前俄 狄浦斯阶段中的无性状态"的观点为不少研究者接受,以此为基点展开对 《红楼梦》中的女性形象、宝玉的超越之旅、曹雪芹的写作、《红楼梦》 的启蒙主题等问题的研究。

¹⁸⁴ Louise P. Edwards, Men and Women in Qing China, p. 2.

1968年荣之颖(Angela Jung Palandri)发表于《中西文学》上的文章《红楼梦中的女性》(Women in Dream of the Red Chamber)将《红楼梦》中的女性比作珠子,将宝玉比作将她们串起来的线。而在《红楼梦》性别研究中,我们发现,宝玉也同样充当了这样一位"穿针引线"的角色。无论是广义还是狭义的性别研究,都将宝玉置于研究的核心位置,一千个研究者眼中有一千个贾宝玉,而宝玉究竟代表了男性的统治秩序,还是充当了女性世界的同谋者,亦成为性别研究中被反复争论的问题。

贾宝玉的"性别"

从浦安迪"二元补衬"(complementary bipolarity)理论出发,李木兰认为贾宝玉的"性别"问题,即在贾宝玉身上"男/女"两种性别的交互关系是《红楼梦》研究的主题之一。此处的"性别"并非原始的生理概念,而是"在历史中产生作用的力的神话",¹⁸⁵即围绕宝玉的性别规定(gender imperative)对他的肉身和人生造成的冲撞。经由社会构造、意识、潜意识的塑造,将人嵌入"男"或"女"的性别模式,而在这个过程中,李木兰指出,早在抓周时,由于错误地选择了女性的化妆品,"政老爷便大怒了","因此便不大喜悦",社会的"性别规定"已经对宝玉造成了心理创伤。不是"男"便是"女"的社会规定对"双性"的性别倾向是否定的。

贾宝玉的"性别"特点,李木兰认为,恰恰是"双性"(bisexuality)的。尤三姐说:"他行事、言谈、吃喝,原有些女儿气"(第六十六回),他替平儿洗手帕、熨衣服(第四十四回),吃胭脂,茗烟说"保佑二爷来生也变个女孩儿"(第四十三回),贾母说"想必原是个丫头,错投了胎不成?"(第七十八回),他的屋子,被王太医、刘姥姥认作小姐的绣房(第五十一、四十一回)等,都说明了他女性化的人格特征。而宝玉的男女关系,"与书中其他主流男性如此不同",在被晴雯之嫂灯姑娘引诱(第七十七回)这一情节中体现得尤为明显,他充当了性感的"他者"而非欲望的"主体"。作为贾家的长男,宝玉承载了在帝国官僚系统中维持家族地位的责任,而他却耽于写诗等无用的技艺,李木兰认为宝玉"置身于'创造女性-他者'与'事业-男性-主体'的二元矛盾中"。

然而,李木兰认为,尽管宝玉拥有"双性"倾向,小说也的确质疑了性别规定,《红楼梦》的主旨却是强化将"他者"身份加诸女性的传统男性秩序的。她使用了"阴茎中心主义"(Phallogocentrism)这样一个由德里达创造的、表示"哲学和弗洛伊德范式的双重规定:男性和他的性欲是常态,女性与她的性欲是变态"的词汇,来框架《红楼梦》中的性别迷局:在道家看来,宝玉的女性化是其作为单一男性解决阴阳失衡问题的途径;而在儒家如贾政看来,女性化是其成为"酒色之徒"、"淫魔色鬼"的方便法门,二者都为了达到男性的目的。而宝玉最终的出家,即寓意上的"阉割",也诉说着对女性的"阴茎中心主义"式(phallogocentric)的看法:性感的"他者"是男性达到精神自由的障碍。

¹⁸⁵ Men and Women in Qing China, p. 33.

"雅克·德里达描述过他自己的乌托邦想象,在那个社会里,像贾宝玉这样的个体不再会被认为是古怪或不道德的。"¹⁸⁶这样的表述方式透露了价值判断,即对《红楼梦》的写作者和整个《红楼梦》世界有着政治正确方面的诉求,而这类诉求无疑是反文学的。余珍珠在她《〈红楼梦〉的自我,性别与写作》(1995)一文中,也同样使用了"自我"(self)、"他者"(other)这样的词汇,探询了《红楼梦》文本中折射出的作者曹雪芹的自我却不含政治批判,她对贾宝玉的性别提出了迥异于李木兰的主张。

《红楼梦》英文版The Story of the Stone的译者David Hawkes早已指出,宝玉之"玉"独他有而"姐姐妹妹都没有",因此是阴茎欲望的象征。余珍珠继承了这一观点,"即使我们回避弗洛伊德心理分析的术语,我们也不能不想到有关玉的隐喻:色情文学中的'玉茎'、'玉廛'、'玉箫',《红楼梦》无疑是源于这些文学的",187因此宝玉初见黛玉时,"摔玉"的行为即其对自己男性特征的弃绝,而贾母把玉称作"命根"也证明了这点。宝玉对"玉"的弃绝是为了达到自我超越,即佛教的"弃欲",通过"弃玉",他否弃了社会规定男性必须承担的义务——这是"无才可去补苍天"另一种表述,——而选择了女性化的创造性写作这一途径来实现"自我"。

尽管到此为止,余珍珠对宝玉处于"二元矛盾"的认识跟李木兰并无 不同,她同样认为宝玉有双性性格(androgyny),对宝玉"性别"的界定, 她却选择了将他定义为"无性"而非"双性"。"宝玉置身于女性环绕的 保护的天堂里,他纵容他自己处在延长的、前俄狄浦斯阶段的无性状态, 幸免于来自阴茎规则的逻辑困扰":"他在大观园中崇尚未婚的女子而鄙 视男人,把男性世界和女性世界分开,只是为了人工地延长他无性差别的 童年"。188其实,认为大观园中的宝玉"无性"是更广为接受、因而影响 更为深巨的观点。早在1993年李惠仪出版的专著《迷与悟:中国文学中的 爱与幻》一书中,许多观点皆可看作余珍珠这一论调的先声。李惠仪认为 宝玉的"不分人我"即"缺乏界限感或把自我与他者分开来的意识",如 第五十八回,看到大杏树,"宝玉因想到:'能病了几天?竟把杏花辜负 了。不觉到绿叶成阴子满枝了。'"看到雀儿,也发呆性,"情不情,体 现在传统审美理想'对主体与客体的融合(物我合一)'中的移情作用,同 时,相当吊诡地,又是无限的自私和无限扩张的自我。自我和他者之间的 界限在忘我的瞬间被抹煞了。"189而容忍了宝玉生活在他的无性宇宙中的, 正是"美、清净、自在、自由,以少女和自然界为象征物"190的大观园。

宝玉的"无性"与大观园的存在是息息相关的,未入园之前,和出园之后,这种"无性"状态皆不能成立。李惠仪用"清净"(innocence)形容宝玉的大观园状态,而用"经验"(experience)形容他在其他人生阶段的历程。受其影响,在后来的研究中,吴益贤(音,I-Hsien Wu)把宝玉的历程分为三个阶段:入园前的肉欲阶段(carnal pre-Garden phase),出园后的社会

¹⁸⁶ Men and Women in Qing China, p. 48.

¹⁸⁷ Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies, Vol. 55, No. 2 (Dec., 1995), pp.393-394.

¹⁸⁸ Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies, Vol. 55, No. 2 (Dec., 1995), p. 393.

¹⁸⁹ Enchantment and Disenchantment, p. 207.

¹⁹⁰ Enchantment and Disenchantment, p. 206.

阶段(social post-Garden phase),中间的是一段暧昧的时期: "在无何有之 乡无事忙"(he does nothing in nowhere)。¹⁹¹倘若从性别角度来看宝玉的这 三段历程,我们很容易得出结论:入园前和出园后,宝玉皆拥有正常的男性性别,只有在大观园中,他的性别被刻意地、暂时地弃绝了。

贾宝玉与钗、黛

"在她们与宝玉激荡的关系中,黛玉唤起更为女性化的价值,而宝钗是更男性化的。因此,当小说创造了一位处在选择迷局中的男性主人公,游离于男性和女性社会结构中间时,两位女主人公只是充当了他作为男性主体的价值选择的一面镜子。"192李木兰泛政治化的性别批评令她得出了如上结论,她对曹雪芹构造人物的方式的批判主要在于:"读者读到的多是'女儿世界'的生活,然而真正的事实在于小说'从根本上'是宝玉的挣扎史,女性角色存在的价值仅在于她们帮助男性展开他的挣扎。"193

正如李木兰的其他结论也不乏合理性的成分,倘若剔除其中的价值判断和政治诉求,宝玉与钗、黛之间中的确存在"镜子"式的映照关系。在余珍珠的分析中,黛玉所代表的女性化的价值体现在她的诗歌创作(poetrywriting),跟八股文等官样写作不同,这种写作并不指向道德和社会目标,而指向艺术和闲暇。在"石头"的追悔中,"满纸荒唐言,一把辛酸泪",分明是以"泪"为"墨"书写《红楼梦》的,所以黛玉这以"还泪"为使命的绛珠仙草在"石头"的肉身旅程中,屡屡为宝玉写诗,或完成他未成的篇章。如第十八回替宝玉完成贾妃规定的四律中的一律;第七十回替宝玉临楷书;第七十六回提到的替宝玉拟大观园房屋名色;第七十九回同他推敲修改晴雯诔文中的字句。"石头之书与绛珠仙草之间的相互依赖为宝玉与黛玉的关系戏剧化:她通过写作寻求精神交通,而他通过对一个女人一一以及诗和文学——的复杂移情作用补偿他的'无用'。"194以黛玉为其中最卓越代表的"通过她们写诗的才能补偿"195的机制,构成了作者通过写作实现的自我价值。

"创造更多角度反观他自己" 196既然是作者塑造人物的动机,"表达他自己最深刻的途径,是通过宝、黛、钗之间交织的三角关系",黛玉是作者自我认知的产物,是作者创造出来的代表他自己最重要的一部分的女性价值,正是通过黛玉的眼睛,宝玉第一次在读者面前登场,才完成了他所认可的"自我"的理想版本。林黛玉的泪水是构成所有"女儿"的水,她是女性的精粹,她通过命名大观园的景物而跟宝玉一起成为梦的花园的缔造者,她是女性诗社的桂冠诗人,诗社因她的一首诗而改名,她的葬花被脂砚斋读作"情文",她以"情"站在了儒家主流价值的反面。而宝钗,即使是读《西厢记》这样的"艳曲",也还是要埋起感情——她的女性

¹⁹¹ The Journey of The Stone: Experience, Writing, and Enlightment, p. 91.

¹⁹² Men and Women in Qing China, p. 45.

¹⁹³ Men and Women in Qing China, p. 45.

¹⁹⁴ Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies, Vol. 55, No. 2 (Dec., 1995), p. 386.

¹⁹⁵ Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies, Vol. 55, No. 2 (Dec., 1995), p. 388.

¹⁹⁶ Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies, Vol. 55, No. 2 (Dec., 1995), p. 389.

化——如"金簪雪里埋"。"蘅芜君"即"恒无君",她"任是无情也动人",是林黛玉的反面。

李海燕的《情还是淫? 红楼梦中的情感主体》(Love or Lust?-The Sentimental Self in Honglou meng, 1997)一文基本上是李惠仪、余珍珠、李 木兰三者观点的拼凑,沿三人理论方向的纵深展开了二度论述,如在余 珍珠视宝玉为"情的核心代表"(central sentimental agent)、以"情"解 《红楼梦》的向度上,李海燕引入了明末"情教"的背景,并进一步发 挥道:"小说的'情'本体论预设那些受着相思之苦的生灵作为特别的 人来到这个世界,他们的'情根'把他们同普通人分开,无论其出生的 境遇如何。"197因为有"情榜"的存在,《红楼梦》实际上是以"情"定 人物的高下的。198"《红楼梦》中的女性分两种:肉身欲望的客体和情 感欲望的客体。一个显著的特例自然是黛玉,她的内在存在如此充满了 情的细节,以至于她不能仅被看做宝玉的情感客体。"199视黛玉为"情感 理想"(sentimental ideal),又是宝玉唯一的情感对手,无疑沿袭自余珍珠 "镜子"说、李惠仪视宝玉为"抒情理想"(lyrical ideal)说。继续着余珍 珠对宝玉"缺失"(lack)的判断,她认为: "这块玉,缺失/欲望/情感的 标志,在文化上变形为阴茎的象征物,这就使得权力、名望,和通过官僚 体系与异性婚姻(与金锁的所有者薛宝钗)而实现的满足有可能成为他的道 路。"宝钗再一次被视作父权社会"仕途经济"的化身,我们发现,在以 性别观念解读《红楼梦》的女性学者中,"抑钗扬黛"是一种相当普遍的 现象。

余国藩曾提醒我们,《红楼梦》的结局是"主人公离开他的家庭当了和尚",200因此需要重视那些跟宗教有关的段落,研究它们与小说的关系。无论宝玉在大观园内,还是在园外,都处在他从凡俗到超越的旅程中间。李惠仪分析宝玉"因情悟道",特地提出第二十一到二十二回的"宝玉悟禅机"一节是宝玉对获得终极智慧的一次有意的尝试。当宝玉"立占一偈",又填了《寄生草》后,黛玉、宝钗、湘云三人一起反对他。"在女孩们指出他对道和对禅的理解不足的合力面前,他因情而生出的斗争自动消解了。青春和清净令他们四人处在同一个世界中,这个世界被大观园的产生而证实存在并被赋予永恒的梦幻色彩。"201平时严肃而冷淡的宝钗因自己对宝玉念了《寄生草》而自觉要承担责任;黛玉续了偈子的最后一句,而宝钗从《传灯录》里引出黛玉那句的原型,"通过女主人公们的干预而中断解悟是非常适宜的。女孩们的立场明显是被作者认可的。她们也不能超越其知觉的涯涘。在宝玉最后的感想中,'知觉'与'解悟'是有

¹⁹⁷ Chinese Literature: Essays, Articles, Reviews (CLEAR), Vol. 19 (Dec., 1997), pp. 89-90.

¹⁹⁸ 此处李海燕论述中以"情榜"体例与科举考试"榜"并举,以科举"榜"按成绩 优劣定名次,推测"情榜"以"情"定人物高下,其结论颇有可商権之处。

¹⁹⁹ Chinese Literature: Essays, Articles, Reviews (CLEAR), Vol. 19 (Dec., 1997), p. 96.

²⁰⁰ Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies, Vol. 49, No. 1 (Jun., 1989), p. 57.

²⁰¹ Enchantment and Disenchantment, p. 217.

区别的。"202此处与脂砚斋的评论虽分别钗黛却不作价值判断相同,203在李惠仪眼中,虽然钗、黛在宝玉的"因情悟道"中发挥了不同的作用,但她们与大观园是一个浑成的整体。就在下一回,元春命宝玉与姊妹们搬入大观园居住,在大观园无差别的清净世界中,宝玉的"抒情时间"(lyrical moment)分为两种:第一种,清净、纯知觉、自发的创造力,第二种,抒情主体被他努力克服的丧失感困扰。以"黛玉葬花"为标识,"当园中的日子仍然喜悦醉人时,宝玉便被无法留住一切的无用感淹没,并渴望回到视爱与生命为空无的状态",204而晴雯死后,他回到大观园,看到宝钗已经搬走,真正的"失去"终于来临了。李惠仪定义宝玉为"不分人我"的,在他眼中自己与"姐妹们"之间的性别差异算不得一回事,这使得"性别斗争"在贾府的社会生活中造成的尖锐张力在抒情主人公的超越之旅中暂时失效,大观园中,不仅钗、黛合一,连宝玉和湘云都和她们分享着同一世界。大观园的抒情时间取消了贾宝玉的"性别","无立足境,方是干净",既无"象征女性的黛玉",也无"象征男权的宝钗"。

贾宝玉的女性观

论及中国大陆1949年以后的红学研究,李木兰的着眼点在那些视《红 楼梦》为"关注女性在封建社会面临的问题"、"关注男女平等"的"伟 大的人情小说"205的论述,如赵荣、赵嘉麒等人的文章,并与他们展开了 针锋相对的辩驳。李木兰重点提及的研究论著多是大陆八十年代的学术成 果, 四九年至文革结束的这段时间, 红学研究已为《在延安文艺座谈会上 的讲话》定调,而"1980至1990年的研究在'正确'与'自由'间寻找平 衡,关于男女平等的论述被证明是极有用的文学工具。"206这一阶段的研 究虽然没有摆脱意识形态的困扰, 却开始探讨文本本身而不再将其视为阶 级论的证明。不仅由于李木兰的著作完成时间在90年代初,事实上,她选 择八十年代的论著作为构成潜对话的对象是有其深层原因的,尽管她似乎 不赞成意识形态化的红学研究,"女性主义"又何尝不是一种意识形态? 李木兰将她的批评建立在Hélène Cixous、Luce Irigaray、Julia Kristeva等法 国女性理论家的理论背景上,旗帜鲜明地确认其研究路径是"男/女二元论", 即黑格尔在其《历史哲学演讲录》里提出的"毕达哥拉斯对立": 男与 女、白与黑、善与恶。Cixous认为"一切符号系统"——包括文学、艺 术、宗教、家庭、语言等, ——都是围绕"等级对立"被组织起来的, 而 且最终必将回到"男/女对立"的问题上。

赵荣认为红楼梦的主题是"妇女问题",并举出贾宝玉"女人是水做的骨肉"、"天地之间灵淑之气只钟于女子"等言论为证;赵嘉麒认为贾

²⁰² Enchantment and Disenchantment, p. 221.

²⁰³ 第二十二回脂评中,宝玉所填《寄生草》"出自宝钗目中正是大关键处",黛玉说"无关系"处"盖宝玉一生行为,颦知最确,故余闻颦语则信而又信",以及"宝卿博学宏览,胜诸才人;颦儿却聪慧灵智,非学力所致"等,把二人在断宝玉之悟中起的作用分别看待。

²⁰⁴ Enchantment and Disenchantment, p. 223.

²⁰⁵ Men and Women in Qing China, p. 142.

²⁰⁶ Men and Women in Qing China, p. 147.

宝玉的思想和言论是可以代表作者的,"通过这个人物,直接地表达了曹雪芹的妇女观",认为他的"一生事业"是"护法裙钗"、"作养脂粉",体现了曹雪芹"反对男尊女卑"的思想。虽然缺乏理论性,这类研究已经触及到性别问题,可被称之为"自发女性主义"的表述(proto-feminist discourse)。李木兰与他们应用了同样的材料,做出了同样意识形态化的判断,只是结论不同。她认为宝玉认为女儿"清净",是与清代社会风气格外注重女性的贞洁有关的,宝玉的"少女崇拜"与封建伦理并不矛盾,《红楼梦》中,太多女性自尽而亡:金钏、司棋、尤三姐、秦可卿、鸳鸯……她们结束自己生命的原因都跟"贞洁"有关(鸳鸯在李木兰看来主要是因不愿意做贾赦的妾而死的),而宝玉因鸳鸯之死发出"实在天地间的灵气独钟在这些女子身上了。她算得了死所,我们究竟是一件浊物,还是老太太的儿孙,谁能赶得上他"的感慨,"支持她们宁可自杀也不在贞洁问题上做些妥协"。207

而宝玉把女性分为"女儿"和"女人",秉持二元论的女性观,在 性别研究中被投以特别的重视。如第七十七回宝玉看见周瑞家的拉着司 棋走了,说"奇怪!奇怪!怎么这些人只一嫁了汉子,染了男人的气 味,就这样混账起来。比男人更可杀了!"被"守园门的婆子"总结为 "凡女儿各各是好的,女人各各是坏的"。李木兰指出赵荣文中"无意 中"(unwittingly)透露出来的事实:年轻女性婚后将获得权力和家庭影响 力,从而陷入男性世界的泥沼。大观园中清净的"女儿"其实分两种:未 嫁的女孩、守寡的妇女。李纨很显然是属于这个清净世界的,"赵荣的表 述清楚地揭示了男性对未婚和守寡的女性的'保护',令她们远离男性污 染,也就是说,将她们与社会生活隔绝。看来在清代的象征系统中,权力 是玷染女性的最大物质。"208而那些获得权力的女性,以王熙凤为代表, 小说描述了她由于不愿意放弃掌家的权力而流产了一个男胎, "由于恐惧 失去权力她一直过度工作, 在小说的后半部, 她持续地流血不止。王熙 凤作为已婚妇女的不洁清晰地反映在她不受控制的经血中, ……熙凤的权 力不受控制如她的血不能被一颗男性的种子止住,从而不停流淌。"209贾 母, 虽然处于守寡状态, 却并不被列于清净世界中, 作为贾府辈分最高的 妇女,她拥有女家长的权力,因此不再"洁净"。

贾母"不洁"的根源,在李海燕文中,被给出贴切的定义:"母系父权制"(maternal patriarchy)。李海燕在李木兰未曾完成的逻辑下更进了一步,从而走到了她的反面:李木兰的著作继承了大陆八十年代红学研究中把"宝玉"与"曹雪芹"混为一谈的观点,过分执着于与其唱反调,以至于从《红楼梦》女儿和妇女们的命运中看到"曹雪芹/贾宝玉"这一男性主体的合体"反女性"的"阴茎中心主义"倾向;而在李海燕文中,"曹雪芹"这一《红楼梦》世界的缔造者明显走到了幕后,属于另一层面的论述,而"贾宝玉"的女性观则以"反抗父权制"为其要旨。"特别的是,在小说中,洁净与污染之间的分界不体现在男性亲属系统与其'他者'-女性之间,而是存在于未婚和已婚女性之间,或曰不受束缚的个人与其'他

²⁰⁷ Men and Women in Qing China, p. 57.

²⁰⁸ Men and Women in Qing China, p. 61.

²⁰⁹ Men and Women in Qing China, p. 62.

者'-亲属系统之间。"²¹⁰"在宝玉直接的环境中,父权制是为已婚的女人贯彻和代表的。"²¹¹

在认同David Hawkes以来视"玉"为"阴茎象征"的前提下,李海燕又 对"从石到玉"的变形进行了新的挖掘:从青梗峰下的蠢物石头到婴儿口 中无瑕的美玉, "石/玉"的二元象征是宝玉身份的基本矛盾的表征: 他情 感化的内在本质,与其对父权秩序的意识形态的质询(宝玉是贾氏家族的继 承人)。²¹²她同样接受了艾梅兰(Maram Epstein)的观点:宝玉"把他的存在 植根于一系列女性关系中", 其根源在于女儿们是"儒家社会中完美的无 政治化生物(the perfect apolitical being)"。于是,女儿们与宝玉结成了情感 的同盟, "已婚的女人们通过婚姻获得权力, 与父权制同谋, 便反对起他 的情感世界"。213而王熙凤,这个贾氏家族的掌权派,未来可能的贾母接 班人,不仅代表着世俗人间的功利主义,而且来自于"风月宝鉴"的那个 乱伦、堕落和阴谋的世界,也背叛了她的性别,成为"男性"的化身。到 此,李海燕得到了李木兰本应得出的结论: "再次地,小说通过估价宝玉 对男权意识形态的挑战和熙凤对性别规范的僭越而背叛了其'阴茎中心主 义'偏见"。214她并不否认曹雪芹有"阴茎中心主义"偏向,然而贾宝玉 的反男权立场是从生到死一以贯之的,这就使得《红楼梦》的世界难以用 一种意识形态囊括殆尽。而事实上,性别研究也的确只是红学研究的若干 种途径中的一途,而且是辅助性的途径,尽管有助于我们深入人物心理结 构、人物之间的政治关系与其与更广阔的社会背景的关系,然而对于贾宝 玉这样一个复杂的人物、《红楼梦》这样一部百科全书式的作品来说,性 别研究在任何一个主题下都不可能得出充分的结论。

宝玉具备双性人格特征,大观园中梦一般的流年令其返回童年的清净,钗、黛皆是宝玉的镜子,"弃欲"的宝玉同女儿们构成了自由、感性的同盟,对抗整个父权社会的男男女女。透过这些女性学者的表述,一个为女性深深理解的"贾宝玉"拥有了其在性别政治中清晰的定位。而在这些研究中,贾宝玉的男性身份——无论这个人物曾经何等的女性化,——都如他欲弃而不得的"玉"一样,构成女性学者研究他的障碍。直到王熙凤这个人物被参破其"似女实男"的本质,围绕宝玉的吊诡局面才迎刃而解。至此,他终于被"女儿国"接纳,他充满幻灭和不停斗争的超越之旅,也被启蒙的光辉覆盖。

参考文献

EDWARD, Louise P: Men and Women in Qing China: Gender in "The Red Chamber Dream." Honolulu: University of Hawai'I Press 2001.

²¹⁰ Chinese Literature: Essays, Articles, Reviews (CLEAR), Vol. 19 (Dec., 1997), p. 97.

²¹¹ Chinese Literature: Essays, Articles, Reviews (CLEAR), Vol. 19 (Dec., 1997), p. 99.

²¹² 李海燕在此处接受和引用了王静(音, Jing Wang) The story of Stone: Intertextuality, Ancient Chinese Stone Lore, and the Stone Symbolism in "Dream of the Red Chamber," Water Margin," and "The Journey to the West" (Durham: Duke University Press, 1992) 一书的观点。

²¹³ Chinese Literature: Essays, Articles, Reviews (CLEAR), Vol. 19 (Dec., 1997), p. 99.

²¹⁴ Chinese Literature: Essays, Articles, Reviews (CLEAR), Vol. 19 (Dec., 1997), p. 101.

- HAWKES, David: *Introduction*. In: The Story of Stone, Vol. 1: The Golden Days. By Cao Xueqin, trans. David Hawkes. Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1978, p. 15–46.
- Lee, Haiyan: Love or Lust? The Sentimental Self in Honglou meng, Chinese Literature: Essays, Articles, Reviews(CLEAR), Vol. 19, 1997, p. 85–111.
- LI, Wai-yee: Enchantment and Disenchantment: Love and Illusion in Chinese Literature. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1993.
- PLAKS, Andrew: Archetype and Allegory in the "Dream of the Red Chamber". Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1976.
- Wu, I-Hsien: *The Journey of The Stone: Experience, Writing, and Enlightenment.* PHD dissertation of Columbia university, 2006.
- Yu, Anthony C: *The Quest of Brother Amor: Buddhist Intimations in The Story of the Stone*. Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies, Vol. 49, No. 1, 1989, p.55–92.
- 赵荣:婚姻自由的吶喊 男女平等的讴歌——论《红楼梦》的主题思想兼评红学"四论",《贵阳师院学报(社会科学版)》1982年01期,第58-69页。
- 赵嘉麒: 妇女悲剧命运的形象历史——试谈《红楼梦》的主要思想倾向, 《新疆师范大学学报(哲学社会科学版)》1985年01期,第99-104页。
- 曹雪芹、脂砚斋: 《脂砚斋批评本红楼梦》,岳麓书社,2006。
- 张惠: 《红楼梦研究在美国》,中国社会科学出版社,2013。

从中医情志角度立体解读林黛玉

张惠、肖婷

内容摘要:本文试从林黛玉的种种情志表现及程度,论述其情志的表达、发展,外在言行和内在性格的变化,立体化解读人物形象及意义。

在社会节奏加速、生存压力骤增的当今社会,因情志异常引起的情志病业已成为多发病。而且,情志不仅由外物对个体的影响所引起或转换,亦可由体内变化所产生。大多数研究只关注到心理对身体的影响,很少考虑到身体反过来所引起的心理变化。

林黛玉在中国是"体弱多病、多愁善感"的代名词,将现实生活中与个人心身健康密切相关的情志问题,通过典型人物林黛玉,加以探讨,不但有加强现代人对自身疾病防护的反思可能;也可能更客观、更真实地把握林黛玉言行举止背后的因由,有可能开启、加深对人物形象的新认识。

关键词: 林黛玉; 中医; 情志

林黛玉是《红楼梦》的中心人物之一,在对其人物形象的认识上,尽管前贤的探讨至今未有定论,却一直在步步发展,这些不同的视角,各异的观点,均为后来者提供了很好的参考,不断启发、指导着新的研究。

进入21世纪以后,有关林黛玉形象心理学角度的研究可谓异彩纷呈。例如,肖君和将林黛玉划分到抑郁质气质类型中,指出在此基础上受到外界环境影响,其性格中形成了心窄-过敏-多愁善感的病态部份,也就是悲剧部份,而从医学心理学的角度来看,消极情绪损害机体健康,意即性格悲剧导致了黛玉夭亡。215王蒙在〈钗黛合一新论——兼论文学人物的评析角度〉一文中,用"钟情、忌妒、多疑、纠缠、惧怕"等词来凸显林黛玉的病态。216另外,李征简单归纳了林黛玉"高度的情绪易感性",从侧面佐证了情志角度解读的意义,遗憾的是分析较为浅表,对情绪问题没有进一步挖掘。217邱江宁则从"原始焦虑"的概念提笔,深入挖掘造成林黛玉被焦虑所困扰的一系列原因,并透过她主动退缩、自我反省的消除焦虑方式的选择,分析了她的性格特质。难能可贵的是,作者注意到心理对身体健康的影响,文中提到:

²¹⁵ 肖君和。试论黛玉悲剧的成因——兼论林黛玉悲剧构成的心理内涵[J]。红楼梦学刊,1986年,第3辑,页69-78。

 $^{^{216}}$ 王蒙。钗黛合一新论——兼论文学人物的评析角度 [J] 。上海文学,1992年,第 2期,页72-75。

²¹⁷ 李征。还泪绛珠,葬花情种——林黛玉人格浅析 [J] 。神州文学,2011年,第14期,页5。

"林黛玉焦虑以及消除焦虑的过程中,她流的泪越多,她的健康和生命 也就被摧残和损耗得越快。"²¹⁸

综观前贤的研究后可以看出,不论哪个角度的解读,对于林黛玉性格缺陷、心理病态的认识已趋于一致,但大多数论述往往只关注到心理对身体的影响,而事实上,心理的病态能导致身体的损耗,身体的病变也会引发心理的问题,身体对心理的影响是不容小觑的,二者常互为因果,互相深入。

至于中医临床角度的尝试,也不在少数:段振离的《医说红楼》论及林黛玉的主要疾病及用药情况,对相关疾病和药物的常识给予了较为详细的解释。²¹⁹胡献国等人所著的《看红楼说中医》一书谈到黛玉多忧多思是思虑过度的表现。²²⁰《红楼梦人物医事考》由宋淇、陈存仁共同执笔,分别从文学、医学两方面加以研析。其中,著名医师陈存仁认定黛玉没有"把许多坏的心理因素抛弃一空",所以"身弱病多"。²²¹这些探讨从专业角度为本文开阔思路提供了帮助,但总体来看分析较流于空泛,情志讨论基本局限于人物郁证一病,表述常有雷同,新意不足,故不再赘述。

目前,涉及到解读《红楼梦》人物情志病的正规论文只有1篇。作者李姝淳从秦可卿的羞郁交缠,林黛玉的悲郁自怜,贾宝玉的情迷意痴,妙玉的凡心妄动,凤姐的机关算尽5个方面来浅析人物的情志病。²²²此篇联系文本,严谨论证,对本文运用情志理论做人物研究有一定借鉴意义。然欠缺之处也较明显,首先,就病论病,缺乏思辨深度;其次,作者将中医情志理论局限在了七情五志范围内,等于将问题简单化了。

本文期望在人物形象研究成果的基础上,通过鲜见的中医情志角度,以及对心身问题的重新审视,更客观、真实地把握人物言语举止背后的因由,从而更好地解读作品和人物的固有内涵。讨论将具体结合文学和医学理论以及临床实例展开,运用情志良、劣、常、异对比分析法,进行一定程度的跨学科交叉研究。

家喻户晓、经久不衰的《红楼梦》在极具文学价值的同时,无论在人物 塑造还是情节设计方面,都巧妙融入了相当丰富和堪称专业的医学内容, 故问世二百余年来,医学范围尤其西医角度的探讨不乏其人。然而,《红 楼梦》最早的抄本出现在清乾隆甲戌年(1754年),其时,西医尚未大规模 涌入,中医仍在中国人的日常医疗中占据着不可或缺的位置。一如解读必 须尽量以成书时代的礼仪规范、价值取向,人物所处阶级身份为考量基 础,面对与当代医疗环境明显有别的文本事实,借助中医理论知识去分析 阐述,明显更加贴合小说背景及人物特点。

²¹⁸ 邱江宁。从焦虑角度比较分析潘金莲与林黛玉两个艺术形象[J]。红楼梦学刊,2005年,第5期,页132-151。

²¹⁹ 段振离。医说红楼「M」。北京:新世界出版社,2003年。

²²⁰ 胡献国,胡爱萍,孙志海。看红楼说中医[M]。济南:山东画报出版社,2006年,页234。

²²¹ 陈存仁,宋淇。红楼梦人物医事考 [M]。桂林:广西师范大学出版社,2006年,页158。

²²² 李姝淳。"红楼梦"人物的情志病解读[J]。辽宁中医学院学报,2003年8月,第5卷第3期,页294-295。

与此同时,毋庸置疑的是,中医理论根植于中国传统文化,很多概念发源于中国古代人文哲学。例如,中医普遍遵循由南宋医家陈无择在《三因极一病证方论》中所归纳的"喜、怒、忧、思、悲、恐、惊"之"七情"说,223明代张景岳在《类经》中提及"情志九气"和"情志病",224"情志"自此明确载入中医文献并开始相合而用。事实上,"情志"一词最初见于东汉诗句"荡涤放情志,何为自结束",225取"感情志趣"之意。所谓"情",早期多以"人之欲"来解释,最初也常以"志"为"情",像《左传》称"好乐喜怒哀恶"为"六志"。但在漫长的时间推移中,"情"、"志"的含义逐渐深化,《礼记》中出现"喜怒哀惧爱恶欲","'七情'之说已然定调,后世沿用至今",226迨至清代,"情"已转意为"心之动","志"与"情"相关的义项是"标志、旗帜",用以表达"情"的外显。

人文概念应用于中医领域后不可避免会加入更多的医学内涵: "情"被 指为内心体验,主要发生在机体生理需要得到满足或因外物影响而致心动 时,系主观感受到、意识到的情绪状态:"志"仍表示外显反应,体现在 心有所动,情绪发生内心体验时,即"情"之表,包括面部、语声及姿态 的表情:"情志"归属有关"情绪"的心理活动。227概括来说,"情志" 即"内情外志",表示人对外在环境变化及内在生理需求所产生的内心体 验及相应的外显表现,是中医学对现代心理学情绪包括情感的特指。这与 余国藩所论证的"情志双方都同意所指乃主体性及其外现的情况"228相一 致。"情"在明清时期已成为世俗文学的一大主题,《红楼梦》更达到 论"情"的巅峰。若从医学角度切入,会发现书中出现的疾病,大到痘疹 229小月,230小至风寒231腹泻,232极为多种多样,但是,这些病症很多都具一 个共通性, 那就是与情志相关。举例言之, 贾宝玉经大惊大恐而发癫狂, 王熙凤因思虑多怒而生崩漏, 贾瑞由于思念太过, 所欲不得出现遗精, 香菱则因恼怒怨恨,肝气郁滞导致闭经,如此等等,不一而足。这么多情 志问题齐聚文本,无疑是作者在通过医学书写的方式验证开篇的"大旨谈 情"233并非虚言。

²²³ [宋] 陈言(无择)。三因极一病证方论[M]。北京:人民卫生出版社,1983年,页19。

²²⁴ 「明]张介宾。类经「M]。北京:中国中医药出版社,1997年。

²²⁵ 隋树森。古诗十九首集释 [M]。香港:中华书局香港分局,1975年,页18。

 $^{^{226}}$ 余国藩著,李奭学译。重读石头记:〈红楼梦〉里的情欲与虚构 [M] 。台北:城邦文化事业股份有限公司,2004年,页112。

²²⁷ 乔明琦, 张惠云。中医情志学「M」。北京: 人民卫生出版社, 2009年, 页26-28。

²²⁸ 余国藩著,李奭学译。重读石头记:〈红楼梦〉里的情欲与虚构 [M]。台北:城邦文化事业股份有限公司,2004年,页121。

²²⁹ 曹雪芹, 高鹗。红楼梦「M」。北京: 人民文学出版社, 2005年, 页285。

²³⁰ 同上, 页749。

²³¹ 同上,页1322。

²³² 同上, 页1474。

²³³ 同上、页6。

林黛玉的体弱多病、多愁善感与生俱来是无需多言的共识。《红楼梦》第一回告诉读者,黛玉前世是"西方灵河岸上三生石畔"的一株"绛珠草",²³⁴诚如脂批所言,"草胎卉质,岂能胜物耶",²³⁵既是草木之体化身的"草木之人",²³⁶自幼姣怯纤细,孱弱单薄,何况"脱却草胎木质"却"仅修成个女体",²³⁷更注定先天不足之质。而且,下世为人就是要以"一生所有的眼泪"偿神瑛侍者灌溉之情,恩情未报的黛玉难免天生"五内便郁结着一段缠绵不尽之意"。²³⁸同时,根据"人性虽同,禀气不能无偏重。有得木气重者,则恻隐之心常多,而羞恶、辞逊、是非之心,为其所塞而不发"²³⁹的理论,可以进一步推断黛玉确实还具有"孤高自许,目无下尘"²⁴⁰的禀气偏颇。这样看来,作者藉由一则看似邈远虚幻实则精心安排的前世神话,不仅勾勒了林黛玉"草胎木质"²⁴¹的天性与气质,暗示着泪水承载的本质,而且预示出她以泪偿情、为情所困的今生。

此生的起初,林黛玉也曾被父母"爱如珍宝",且因"聪明清秀"得以"假充养子",能够读书识字,²⁴²但很快就"上无亲母教养,下无姊妹兄弟扶持",²⁴³只得早早离家,依亲度日,过不多久连父亲也撒手人寰,从而成为真正孤女。即使日后得到贾母疼宠及宝玉爱护,毕竟经历幼失恃怙、背井离乡的家庭变故和骤变境遇,所受的精神创伤必将化为难解哀愁深植黛玉内心。以致宝玉初见黛玉就察觉她"眉尖若蹙",从而送字"'颦颦'",²⁴⁴这似乎喻示忧苦感伤的愁绪会烙印般伴随黛玉一生。后文宝玉看到《桃花行》一篇,笃定"林妹妹曾经离丧,作此哀音",²⁴⁵可为验证。因此,余国藩在〈孤女的奋斗〉中说:"小说显然肯定黛玉幼失爹娘,游丝独飏,才是她诸绪烦心、忧戚郁结、苦难不曾或离的原因。"²⁴⁶

当然,林黛玉绝不是《红楼梦》中唯一的孤女,比如,秦可卿由秦 业抱自养生堂,史湘云自幼父母双亡,可是她们一个"形容袅娜,性格 风流",²⁴⁷另一个直爽豁达,为人慷慨。这都表明,在先天气质的主导

²³⁴ 同上、页9。

²³⁵ 曹雪芹着, 脂砚斋评。脂砚斋重评石头记甲戌校本 [M]。北京: 作家出版社, 2008年, 修订五版, 页116。

²³⁶ 曹雪芹, 高鹗。红楼梦「M」。北京: 人民文学出版社, 2005年, 页389。

²³⁷ 同上、页8。

²³⁸ 同上。

²³⁹ [宋] 朱熹。朱子语类 [M] 。卷四,收入《朱子全书》第十四册。上海:上海古籍出版社,2010年,页205。

²⁴⁰ 曹雪芹, 高鹗。红楼梦「M]。北京: 人民文学出版社, 2005年, 页68。

²⁴¹ 同上, 页8。

²⁴² 同上, 页23。

²⁴³ 同上, 页36。

²⁴⁴ 同上, 页50。

²⁴⁵ 同上, 页967。

²⁴⁶ 余国藩著,李奭学译。重读石头记:〈红楼梦〉里的情欲与虚构 [M]。台北:城邦文化事业股份有限公司,2004年,页318。

²⁴⁷ 曹雪芹, 高鹗。红楼梦「M」。北京: 人民文学出版社, 2005年, 页128。

下, 在生活意外和境遇骤变的原因之外, 必然还有其他因素在作祟, 使得 林黛玉情志异常。显而易见的一方面是黛玉人际关系的不良。举例来说, 红玉在宝钗的诱导下误以为黛玉听去了自己议论贾芸的话,立刻认准她 嘴尖心细,有走露风声的可能,这时,简单一句"若是宝姑娘听见,还倒 罢了", 248将宝黛二人推向人际印象的对立面。事实上, "林黛玉自在荣 府以来, 贾母万般怜爱", 与宝玉之间也"言和意顺, 略无参商", 直到 突然来了个薛宝钗,立即凸显她的不得人心——"人多谓黛玉所不及", "比黛玉大得下人之心", "便是那些小丫头子们,亦多喜与宝钗去顽" "因此黛玉心中便有些悒郁不忿之意"。249不仅如此,黛玉与众姐妹的关 系也不那么亲厚。一开始,湘云每到贾府时应该是与黛玉同住的,因为 第二十一回明明白白写到,湘云"往黛玉房中安歇",并用了一个"仍" 字,250不难推测并非偶尔为之,可是到第三十七回结了诗社时, 湘云邀往蘅芜苑安歇去"251了,自此湘云便一直与宝钗同住。黛玉和从小 一处长大,照理应该比较亲密的湘云,都在相处中逐渐疏远,更不消说与 他人的互动了。小说中一再强调黛玉"本性懒与人共,原不肯多语",252 当她养病烦闷时,内心"盼个姊妹来说些闲话排遣",但"说不得三五句话又 厌烦了", 253第七十六回甚至自忖: "虽有迎春惜春二人,偏又素日不大 甚合", ²⁵⁴其与众姐妹的关系据此可见一斑。情志理论认为: "人际关系 紧张、欠协调常使人缺乏安全感、轻松感,易产生自责、愤恨、嫉妒、抑 郁、焦虑等不良情志状态。"255以此为依据,便能够解释为什么黛玉虽受 尽宠爱, 却动辄垂泪自怜, 自觉孤苦无依, 要发出"一年三百六十日, 风 刀霜剑严相逼"256的感慨了。

正如前文所述,黛玉禀情而生,在对"情"孜孜不倦的追求路上她倍尝艰辛,不免因而烦恼丛生,换言之,这种对"情"的求而不得,欲求不遂,正是导致她情志异常的另一方面因素。初入贾府时黛玉年纪尚幼,却知道"步步留心,时时在意,不肯轻易多说一句话,多行一步路,惟恐被人耻笑了他去。"²⁵⁷亦懂得迅速依贾府之式将家中习惯一一改过。这表面"写黛玉自幼之心机"²⁵⁸是不错,实则挑明"黛玉平生之心思过人"。²⁵⁹试想一个人不够聪明敏感,是无法及时、准确洞察人情世故的。中医心身医学认识到,"精神心理方面存在着个体差异","个体的心理特性也影

²⁴⁸ 同上, 页364。

²⁴⁹ 同上, 页68。

²⁵⁰ 同上, 页279。

²⁵¹ 同上, 页500。

²⁵² 同上, 页302。

²⁵³ 同上, 页606。

²⁵⁴ 同上, 页1061。

²⁵⁵ 何裕民。中医心理学临床研究[M]。北京:人民卫生出版社,2010年,页90。

²⁵⁶ 曹雪芹, 高鹗。红楼梦「M」。北京, 人民文学出版社, 2005年, 页370。

²⁵⁷ 同上、 页37.

²⁵⁸ 曹雪芹着, 脂砚斋评。脂砚斋重评石头记甲戌校本 [M]。北京: 作家出版社, 2008年, 修订五版, 页115。

²⁵⁹ 同上, 页123。

响着身心健康"。²⁶⁰林黛玉越过度敏感,越多疑多虑,最终情志失常影响了健康。这一症结,张爱玲早就一语道破,"黛玉太聪明了,过于敏感,自己伤身体",²⁶¹脂批也感叹:"代(黛)玉一生是聪明所悞(误)"。²⁶²

具体而言,首先,对于亲情的缺失,黛玉一直未能释怀,日常有意无意总是感触良多。例如,自觉受了委屈,却马上回思"到底是客边。如今父母双亡,无依无靠","认真淘气,也觉没趣……一面又滚下泪珠来"。²⁶³ 看到大家去探望挨打的宝玉,又"想起有父母的人的好处来,早又泪珠满面",紫鹃好心催着吃药,她倒要反问句"只是催,我吃不吃,管你什么相干",如此不够,更要自怜薄命胜于崔莺莺:"今日林黛玉之命薄,一并连孀母弱弟俱无",自寻烦闷。²⁶⁴宝钗送给众姐妹土物,也唯有黛玉"反自触物伤情",想到"父母双亡,又无兄弟,寄居亲戚家中","不觉的又伤起心来了"。²⁶⁵这种黯然神伤,"哭哭啼啼",结果都是正中紫鹃的提醒,"遭踏了自己身子",²⁶⁶长此以往,本就单薄孱弱的身体怎么可能好呢?

其次,对于爱情,黛玉的敏感表现得更为强烈。金锁和金麒麟的存在,使得宝钗、湘云一度成为黛玉感情的假想敌,使得黛玉心中长期横亘"金玉良姻"²⁶⁷心结,每每患得患失。她经常忍不住伶牙俐齿讥讽,"亏在那里绊住,不然早就飞了来了",²⁶⁸"他在别的上还有限,惟有这些人带的东西上越发留心",²⁶⁹"他不会说话,他的金麒麟会说话"。²⁷⁰她嫉妒宝玉"只是见了'姐姐',就把'妹妹'忘了",²⁷¹也气恼宝玉"又拿我作情,倒说我小性儿"。²⁷²这其中固然有宝玉"情不情"²⁷³的不是,结果却终归是黛玉自食苦果,难过动气,耗神伤身。

〈张太医论病细穷源〉中,对秦可卿的病有过一番论述: "大奶奶是个心性高强聪明不过的人;聪明忒过,则不如意事常有;不如意事常有,则思虑太过。此病是忧虑伤脾,肝木忒旺……" 274秦可卿圆融世故,备受疼惜,虽现存于书中的笔墨不多,但仅从其死后托梦凤姐,告诫"登高必

²⁶⁰ 何裕民。中医心理学临床研究[M]。北京:人民卫生出版社,2010年,页71。

 $^{^{261}}$ 张爱玲。红楼梦魇 [M] 。香港:皇冠出版社(香港)有限公司,1992年,页329。

²⁶² 曹雪芹。脂砚斋重评石头记[M]。香港:中华书局香港分局,1977年,第二册,页495。

²⁶³ 曹雪芹, 高鹗。红楼梦「M」。北京: 人民文学出版社, 2005年, 页359。

²⁶⁴ 同上, 页462。

²⁶⁵ 同上, 页928。

²⁶⁶ 同上。

²⁶⁷ 同上, 页82。

²⁶⁸ 同上, 页275。

²⁶⁹ 同上, 页399。

²⁷⁰ 同上, 页425。

²⁷¹ 同上, 页389。

²⁷² 同上, 页296。

²⁷³ 曹雪芹。脂砚斋重评石头记 [M]。香港:中华书局香港分局,1977年,第一册,页417。

²⁷⁴ 曹雪芹, 高鹗。红楼梦「M」。北京: 人民文学出版社, 2005年, 页148。

跌重", 275并提出对策来看,已知其有过人之处。当时她的主要病证是闭经、不寐,兼有眩晕、自汗、倦怠、纳呆等症,除了张太医的明确诊断外,作者还借尤氏之口说明:"他可心细,心又重", "今儿听见有人欺负了他兄弟,又是恼,又是气", 276道出了秦可卿思虑、愤怒过极的情志异常。情志有良劣常异之分,这里的思虑、愤怒都属劣性情志,具体言之,指:"社会生活事件忤其意向,个体出现了愤怒、焦虑、忧伤、恐惧等情志反应者为劣性。劣性情志反应易导致情绪障碍而促发疾病。"277而情志所谓"异",持续时间太久为其一,反应强度太过为其二。很明显,秦可卿思虑过久,愤怒过极,均为异性情志反应。

张太医的这席话其实同样完全适用于林黛玉。黛玉思乡念亲,步步为营,以致愁肠百转,思虑悲伤,偏又情愫暗生,外加诸事不遂,百无着落,于是郁结于心,闲来无事她还喜欢作诗抚琴,常常思考过度。思本伤脾,脾为生化之源,脾弱则运化无能,气血乏源,故而不思饮食,头晕乏力。思虑过度,令气结而停滞不行,气机不畅,故善太息。同时,怒伤肝,亦可导致肝气郁滞,肝失疏泄,甚至咯血。悲、忧则伤肺,肺气耗散,易发咳嗽,又肺主皮毛,常生皮肤诸疾,是以黛玉常犯"杏斑癣"。²⁷⁸过度悲哀,使心身沮丧、肺气耗散,哀叹愁苦,泪涌抽泣自不必多言,久则体弱懒言,易于伤风。过分忧愁,更使气聚而不行。清沈金鳌在《杂病源流犀烛》中即指出:"怒本情之正,惟发不中节则肝胆之气横逆",²⁷⁹发而为病。

这里"发不中节"²⁸⁰有一层含义就是劣性情感持续过久,联系起来看,黛玉复杂的病情正与她经年累月的情志不佳大为相关。王太医开出的黑逍遥散方也明确了这一点:"六脉弦迟,素由积郁。左寸无力,心气已衰。关脉独洪,肝邪偏旺。木气不能疏达,势必上侵脾土,饮食无味;甚至胜所不胜,肺金定受其殃。气不流精,凝而为痰;血随气涌,自然咳吐。理宜疏肝保肺,涵养心脾。虽有补剂,未可骤施。姑拟"黑逍遥"以开其先,后用"归肺固金"以继其后。不揣固陋,候高明裁服。"²⁸¹

与此同时,欧丽娟指出: "林黛玉是一个被读者充分理想化而受到极度怜悯与包容的角色,因此在阅读与诠释上所呈现的"扁平化"倾向尤其明显。"²⁸²她同时引用夏志清的话说明: "这样一种形象是对一个复杂性格的明显的简单化。"²⁸³

的确,林黛玉的相关讨论经久不衰,且新意层出,不断深入,足以说明 其人物形象的复杂和深刻。无论是遵循传统观念将林黛玉看作"令人荡魂

²⁷⁵ 同上, 页169。

²⁷⁶ 同上, 页143。

²⁷⁷ 何裕民。中医心理学临床研究[M]。北京:人民卫生出版社,2010年,页88。

²⁷⁸ 曹雪芹, 高鹗。红楼梦「M」。北京: 人民文学出版社, 2005年, 页810。

²⁷⁹ 何裕民。中医心理学临床研究「M」。北京:人民卫生出版社,2010年,页88。

²⁸⁰ 同 上

²⁸¹ 曹雪芹, 高鹗。红楼梦「M]。北京: 人民文学出版社, 2005年, 页1170。

²⁸² 欧丽娟。红楼梦人物立体论「M]。台北:里仁书局,2006年,页51。

²⁸³ 夏志清著,胡益民、石晓林、单坤琴译。中国古典小说史论 [M]。 南昌: 江西人民出版社,2001年,页287。

摄魄的天仙"、"优雅娇弱的美女"、"才情横溢的诗人", 284还是依从情志角度看到她的"心较比干多一窍,病如西子胜三分", 285只要是流于单一刻板的研究,纵使换了新的角度也难免片面。

换句话说,如果只看到前期的林黛玉因为人格气质的先天倾向及少失怙恃的孤独,寄人篱下的压力,感情无着的恐惧等诸多原因致使自身多有劣性情志反应的话,而看不到后期伴随打开心扉到来的更多是欢乐、喜悦的良性情志的话,那么对人物的认知一定也有失偏颇。其实,第四十五回的〈金兰契互剖金兰语〉后,钗黛冰释前嫌,"竟更比他人好十倍",²⁸⁶黛玉藉由此番握手言和破除自我孤绝,将友好善意扩充到更广范围。于是,"天性喜散不喜聚"²⁸⁷的林黛玉,终于逐渐开阔心胸,广泛接纳,几乎丢弃旧我,与前判若两人:比如黛玉待宝琴"直是亲姊妹一般",也因此得到宝琴"亲敬异常"回报,²⁸⁸而从宝钗的话"他喜欢的比我还疼呢,那里还恼"²⁸⁹里,不难看出黛玉不再是随意气恼的促狭小姐,而是心境逐渐平静、和谐的贵族千金。

王太医在拟黑逍遥散方时,与紫鹃有过这样一段对话:

"这病时常应得头晕,减饮食,多梦。每到五更,必醒个几次;即日间 听见不干自己的事,也必要动气,且多疑多惧。不知者疑为性情乖诞,其 实因肝阴亏损,心气衰耗,都是这个病在那里作怪。不知是否?"紫鹃点 点头儿,向贾琏道: '说的很是。'"²⁹⁰

这段话透露出一条重要讯息,情志不仅由客观事物对个体的影响所引起或转换,而且尚可由体内变化所产生。²⁹¹

这就是前面谈到的屡被忽视的一点: "身体问题会反过来引起心理变化"。外在表达的根本属性,以及情志反应伴随的生理和行为的变化,决定了情志必然涉及到生理系统,也就是说,生理和心理是不可二分的。从情志的观点出发,身体的疾病严重到一定程度或者某些与情志密切相关的脏腑,例如肝脏发生病变时,个人的情志会发生异常改变,而不由个人所控制,所以"不知者疑为性情乖诞",其实"都是这个病在那里作怪"。²⁹²

就在王太医诊病之前,黛玉正遭遇了这么回事。探春、湘云前来探病,刚要走时,忽听外面一个婆子管教外孙女,黛玉听了"竟像专骂着自己的",委屈莫名,"肝肠崩裂,哭的过去了"。²⁹³探春就笑问:"想是听

²⁸⁴ 同上。

²⁸⁵ 曹雪芹, 高鹗。红楼梦「M」。北京: 人民文学出版社, 2005年, 页49。

²⁸⁶ 同上, 页659。

²⁸⁷ 同上, 页418。

²⁸⁸ 同上, 页659。

²⁸⁹ 同上, 页658。

²⁹⁰ 同上, 页1170。

²⁹¹ 乔明琦,张惠云。中医情志学「M」。北京:人民卫生出版社,2009年,页37。

²⁹² 曹雪芹, 高鹗。红楼梦「M]。北京: 人民文学出版社, 2005年, 页1170。

²⁹³ 同上, 页1166。

见老婆子的话,你疑了心了么?"294这在旁人贴不上也犯不着的区区一件平常小事上,黛玉表现得如此失常失态,并非心窄多疑那样简单,如果结合前面所述,黛玉已经成长转变,虽然本性难以全改,也断不至于小性儿到这种地步,所以这种情志异常也是由她当时"肝阴亏损,心气衰耗"295的病态所致。

湘云曾经告诉翠缕,"花草也是同人一样,气脉充足,长的就好"。296 这话看似朴素,其实非常有道理。试想一个人血脉不通,必然一样会"长得不好",这"不好"包括身体疾病的外在表征,但这表征中其实也包含同样显诸于外却容易为人所忽略的情志变化。人的异常的情志反应本身就是一种病态,当情志的病态波及到身体,久而久之,造成身体的疾病时,疾病就会反过来束缚情志的表达。鉴于此,我们再回看上述探病情节中,黛玉心中暗想的居然是"况且我不请他们,他们还不来呢"297时,才能体会到此番不可理喻的心理活动亦源于其身体的变化,从而才可能更加公正、深入的解读林黛玉,而不至于凭此抹杀人物的成长,误读人物的性格。

《儒林外史》中最为世人熟知的〈范进中举〉故事,实际暗合简朴、多重的情志原则。范进潦倒半生,突然高中,随即言行失常,"'原来新贵人欢喜疯了'"。²⁹⁸这是情志过极而致病的案例中典型的"喜伤心"类型,由于喜在志为心,心本藏神,大喜过望令心气过度耗损,以致心神涣散,功能失调,故而小说中说"他只因欢喜狠了,痰涌上来,迷了心窍"。²⁹⁹ 胡屠户这时的一巴掌就是"以情胜情"——范进素来对胡屠户的惧怕为恐之一,忽如其来的巴掌为恐之二,"该死的畜生!你中了甚么?"³⁰⁰的恐吓为恐之三,三管齐下,以恐胜喜,范进果然"眼睛明亮,不疯了"。³⁰¹ 在〈蛇影杯弓颦卿绝粒〉一回,也有同样值得一探究竟的以情胜情事件。

雪雁将宝玉定亲之事,偷偷说与紫鹃,却被"一腔心事"的黛玉"窃听"到。黛玉立即"如同将身撂在大海里一般",一时"思前想后","千愁万恨",无从开解,于是执意自戕,"被也不盖,衣也不添","饭都不吃",以泪洗面,很快"肠胃日薄",疑心愈增,"恹恹一息,垂毙殆尽"。302"残喘微延"之际,听得定亲"议而未成",303又听见"'宝玉的事,老太太总是要亲上作亲的'",304顿时"阴极阳生,心神顿觉清爽许多",居然慢慢"病渐减退"了。雪雁不知就里,以为"病

²⁹⁴ 同上, 页1167。

²⁹⁵ 同上,页1170。

²⁹⁶ 同上, 页426。

²⁹⁷ 同上, 页1165。

²⁹⁸ 「清] 吴敬梓。儒林外史「M]。北京: 人民文学出版社,1981年,页33。

²⁹⁹ 同上。

³⁰⁰ 同上, 页34。

³⁰¹ 同上。

³⁰² 曹雪芹, 高鹗。红楼梦「M]。北京: 人民文学出版社, 2005年, 页1251。

³⁰³ 同上, 页1254。

³⁰⁴ 同上, 页1253。

的奇怪,好的也奇怪",紫鹃知晓病因,故道"病的倒不怪,就只好的奇怪"。 305

其实,病得不怪,好得也不怪。前文已述情志异常,发不中节,其一是持续过久,其二是情志反应过于强烈。³⁰⁶《灵枢·口问》篇云:"大惊卒恐,则气血分离,阴阳破败,经络厥绝,脉道不通。"³⁰⁷

此处黛玉听到结亲传闻,惊恐怒等劣性情志掺杂并激情爆发,所以立刻感觉"如同将身撂在大海里一般"308。随即"思前想后","千愁万恨",300 是忧怒悲思合而发之,致使疾病甚笃。黛玉先前经王太医诊断为素有积郁,现在越发"满腔心事,只是说不出来",310由于情志的过激加速了疾病的进程,宿疾又反过来加重情志的反应,在情志爆发消散之后,长久的悲忧刺激存留下来,于是过度的悲忧令正气消散而生诸病,更致意冷心灰,甚至使人悲观厌世,所以黛玉一时之间求死心切。紫鹃所不解的"好的奇怪"311就转折在喜胜悲忧的情志反应上,将它看作无意的"冲喜"也不为过,因为正是"议而未成"312与"非自己而谁"313的精神喜悦使黛玉解脱了悲伤。

这次离奇的疾病突发与痊愈,引起了众人猜疑,尤其"贾母略猜着了八九",³¹⁴于是她决意果断主张二玉各自的婚事,以永绝后患。所以黛玉在身体渐愈,完全没到膏肓之境的情况下,突然从傻大姐嘴中得知"宝二爷娶宝姑娘",立即"如同一个疾雷",被劈得"心头乱跳",这显然是再一次突如其来的强烈情志刺激。³¹⁵但有了不久前的经验,说话的又是个"蠢货",黛玉故而还可暂时镇定,"略定了定神"问个详细。³¹⁶待清楚原委,她"已经听呆了",³¹⁷首先感受到的是惊,惊则气乱,心无所依,身无所附,不知所措,所以她在心中体验到真正的五味杂陈:"竟是油儿、酱儿、糖儿、醋儿倒在一处的一般,甜、苦、酸、咸,竟说不上什么味儿来了。"³¹⁸

马上黛玉又感到了恐惧,由于恐则气下,是以"身子竟有千百斤重的,两只脚却像踩着棉花一般,早已软了",惊恐交加之下,连心也"迷迷痴

³⁰⁵ 同上, 页1254。

³⁰⁶ 何裕民。中医心理学临床研究「M」。北京:人民卫生出版社,2010年,页88。

³⁰⁷ 「战国〕佚名。黄帝内经灵枢「M」。北京:中华书局,1991年页167。

³⁰⁸ 曹雪芹, 高鹗。红楼梦「M]。北京: 人民文学出版社, 2005年, 页1248。

³⁰⁹ 同上。

³¹⁰ 同上, 页1251。

³¹¹ 同上, 页1254。

³¹² 同上。

³¹³ 同上。

³¹⁴ 同上,页1255。

³¹⁵ 同上, 页1329。

³¹⁶ 同上。

³¹⁷ 同上。

³¹⁸ 同上。

痴",耳朵"也只模糊听见"。³¹⁹到了宝玉处,黛玉是怒气丛生,故凡事不理,只管与宝玉"对着脸傻笑",出门时都"不用丫头们搀扶,自己却走得比往常飞快"了。³²⁰直到离潇湘馆门不远,一直凭借怒气勉强支撑的黛玉已然肝气上逆,并且血随气上,终于薄厥咯血,"身子往前一栽,'哇'的一声,一口血直吐出来",不省人事了。³²¹

待黛玉甦醒,她终于醒悟,此前的一场噩梦,阴森诡异,荒诞离奇,却是深藏自己内心深处的潜意识,是以谶语方式提早做出的预告。她已孤绝无援,万念俱灰,于是自我放弃,"焚稿断痴情"。³²²以情胜情在无意中减缓了她的灭亡,却没有办法阻止她最终的香消玉殒。林黛玉在完成了自我成长的转变之后,仍然没有走出情感困境,反而在内外交困中,扮演着自我沉沦的角色,深陷其中不自拔,最终走投无路,成全了文学中"情情"³²³的定格。

在社会节奏加速、生存压力骤增的当今世界,因情志异常引起的情志病业已成为多发病。以世人最为熟知的抑郁症举例,据世界卫生组织报告表明:典型的以情绪异常为主的抑郁症已跃居心脑血管疾病与肿瘤之前,成为全球第一位疾病。国内研究报告也显示抑郁症及心身疾病的发病率逐年上升。324而且,显然并不只有郁证才属于情志疾病,情志问题是广泛渗透到各种病变之中的,比如有研究表明,导致胃脘痛的首要因素是恼怒,与肝有关的证型在胃脘痛的常见证型中占90.88%。325中医理论认为,情志不遂,气郁化火,可致肝失疏泄,肝气犯胃则胃脘胀痛。

《红楼梦》中,黛玉在回答"如何不急为疗治"326这个问题时还原了"癞头和尚"327的话:"既舍不得他,只怕他的病一生也不能好的了。若要好时,除非从此以后总不许见哭声,除父母之外,凡有外姓亲友之人,一概不见,方可平安了此一世。"328

多方延医,"修方配药,皆不见效",³²⁹这表明非得以出家的方式才可 化解黛玉的疾病,出家等同于了却情缘,通过斩断情根来治疗的先天不足 显然并非身体之疾,而是内心之情。据此可以推测,黛玉的先天不足在身 体上表现为气血衰弱,正气不足,其内在根由却应归于情志,她非不能而 不愿逃脱疾病早夭的命运,她清醒着沉沦于愁海情天。世人在感叹黛玉痴

³¹⁹ 同上。

³²⁰ 同上, 页1330。

³²¹ 同上, 页1331。

³²² 同上, 页1332。

³²³ 曹雪芹。脂砚斋重评石头记[M]。香港:中华书局香港分局,1977年,第一册,页417。

³²⁴ 乔明琦, 张惠云。中医情志学「M」。北京: 人民卫生出版社, 2009年, 页3。

 $^{^{325}}$ 何文彬。"内经"情志致病理论及对后世的影响 [J]。浙江中医学院学报,2000年10月,第24卷第5期,页18。

³²⁶ 曹雪芹, 高鹗。红楼梦「M]。北京: 人民文学出版社, 2005年, 页39。

³²⁷ 同上。

³²⁸ 同上。

³²⁹ 同上。

情的同时,并没有个个潇洒跳脱尘网,这正如黛玉的"父母固是不从"³³⁰一样。对于普通人来说,贪恋红尘或尘缘难了,本无可厚非,出世也决非绝对意义上简单可行的解决之道。所以,在不得不承认感情的精神困境是人类永恒困境的同时,我们也不得不思考面对它究竟该如何自处。

《红楼梦》给出的解答中最贴合实际的莫过于以情胜情。尽管在实际应用中,因为病情的复杂性,情志相胜疗法很多时候或许没有办法达到文学作品中所描述的神乎其神地步,但是这种以情胜情的思想无疑存在着很大的启迪意义。笔者临床中印象深刻的一位女病人,前来就诊时语声低微,舌苔发黑,情况看似危重,通过详细问诊,得知患者的丈夫不久前遭遇车祸意外身亡,患者受到严重情志刺激而病发。这是典型的情志致病案例,必须从调整情志入手,配合以情胜情疗法来治疗。劣性情志剧烈或长期的刺激,会导致一系列身体状况的出现,但只要及时调整,便可釜底抽薪,出现的身体症状也将随之不药而愈。反之,如果对情志问题丝毫不关心,则很有可能错过最佳治疗时机与方式,导致疾病缠绵不愈。聚焦于此,我们体悟到,这部数伟大的古典文学作品对于现实生活的意义原来远不止于文学范畴。

林黛玉拥有以孤傲疏离、感伤自怜为基调的人格气质,又受到境遇骤变、生活意外、人际失衡、欲求不遂等不可避免的主客观因素影响,根本长期饱受劣性和异性情志的困扰,自身身体疾病的发生、发展、转归也长期受控于此。然而,作为一个跃然纸上的人物,如同真实存在般,她也一路成长,在这样的转变过程里,她的情志问题也因心境的改变而出现过若干转向,甚至呈现峰回路转的趋势。可惜,以情胜情也没能治愈她,当身体的疾病严重到一定程度时,我们清晰看到疾病对于情志的反操纵。在有情人生的苦海中,她终究因生无可恋而选择自戕,义无反顾为情而亡。

之所以选择以"情志"的眼光去看林黛玉,正因为情志不仅塑造了她忧郁、感伤的人格基调,也贯穿了她的整个人生,更左右着她的性格、命运以及结局。《红楼梦》所体现出的不可低估的医学性,为人物塑造、情节设置平添许多丰富和真实,以情为本的文学性则强化了人物的个性与命运。这种文学和医学的水乳交融,使《红楼梦》魅力长存,使林黛玉这样基于人性真实和复杂而写就的古典文学人物,不仅拥有强大的生命力,更对当代现实生活有所启悟。

参考文献

(期刊)

肖君和。试论黛玉悲剧的成因——兼论林黛玉悲剧构成的心理内涵 [J]。 红楼梦学刊,1986年,第3辑,页69-78。

王蒙。钗黛合一新论——兼论文学人物的评析角度[J]。上海文学,1992年,第2期,页72-75。

李征。还泪绛珠,葬花情种——林黛玉人格浅析[J]。神州文学,2011年,第14期,页5。邱江宁。从焦虑角度比较分析潘金莲与林黛玉两个艺术形象[J]。红楼梦学刊,2005年,第5期,页132-151。

³³⁰ 同上。

李姝淳。"红楼梦"人物的情志病解读[J]。辽宁中医学院学报,2003年8月,第5卷第3期,页294-295。

何文彬。"内经"情志致病理论及对后世的影响[J]。浙江中医学院学报,2000年10月,第24卷第5期,页18。

君玉。从妙玉的入魔走火谈起[J]。红楼梦学刊,1981年,04期,页327。(专著)

段振离。医说红楼 [M]。北京:新世界出版社,2003年。

胡献国,胡爱萍,孙志海。看红楼说中医[M]。济南:山东画报出版社,2006年。

陈存仁,宋淇。红楼梦人物医事考[M]。桂林:广西师范大学出版 社,2006年。

[宋] 陈言(无择)。三因极一病证方论[M]。北京:人民卫生出版 社,1983年。

[明]张介宾。类经[M]。北京:中国中医药出版社,1997年。

隋树森。古诗十九首集释 [M]。香港:中华书局香港分局,1975年。

余国藩著,李奭学译。重读石头记:〈红楼梦〉里的情欲与虚构[M]。 台北:城邦文化事业股份有限公司,2004年。

乔明琦,张惠云。中医情志学 [M]。北京:人民卫生出版社,2009年。曹雪芹,高鹗。红楼梦 [M]。北京:人民文学出版社,2005年。

曹雪芹着,脂砚斋评。脂砚斋重评石头记甲戌校本[M]。北京:作家出版社,2008年。

[宋]朱熹。朱子语类[M]。卷四,收入《朱子全书》第十四册。上海:上海古籍出版社,2010年。

何裕民。中医心理学临床研究 [M]。北京:人民卫生出版社,2010年。 张爱玲。红楼梦魇 [M]。香港:皇冠出版社(香港)有限公司,1992年。

曹雪芹。脂砚斋重评石头记[M]。香港:中华书局香港分局,1977年。欧丽娟。红楼梦人物立体论「M]。台北:里仁书局,2006年。

夏志清著,胡益民、石晓林、单坤琴译。中国古典小说史论 [M]。南昌:江西人民出版社,2001年。

[清] 吴敬梓。儒林外史[M]。北京:人民文学出版社,1981年。

[战国] 佚名。黄帝内经灵枢 [M]。北京:中华书局,1991年。

作者联系方式

张惠,中国香港,香港珠海学院。香港新界荃湾海滨花园怡乐街。北京大学与美国哥伦比亚大学联合培养博士。中国社科院博士后。助理教授。研究方向:中美红学、中国古典小说与戏曲、中国近代译学。邮件地址:pku.zhanghui@gmail.com

肖婷,中国香港,香港漫全大学文学硕士

HONGLOU MENG TOPIC IN POPULAR PRINTS

Lucie Olivová

Abstract: Woodblock prints and even paintings which used to be displayed in interiors as decorations did occasionally depict scenes from the novel Honglou meng. In this paper, a few examples are presented and commented on. It is apparent that in popular printing, Honglou meng topic was not very common. Most prints date from the late 19th century or later, and were made at Yangliuqing workshops. Some also originate from other few localities in the North, and from Suzhou. The low number of findings seems to indicate that Honglou meng topic was not as popular among the lower social strata as usually claimed, and was restricted to a few urban regions only.

Keywords: Honglou meng, woodblock prints, Yangliuqing, Czech collections, popular entertainment, decorative painting

In chapter 40 of the *Honglou meng* 紅樓夢, Grannie Liu is entertained in the Daguan yuan大觀園 garden. Upon entering it, she says:

"Holy Name! You know, we country folk like to get a picture at the New Year that we can stick up on the wall. Every year just before New Year the farmers come into town to buy one. Many's the time of an evening when the day's work was done we've sat and looked at the picture on our wall and wished we could get inside it and walk around, never imagining that such beautiful places could really be. Yet now I look at this Garden here, and it's ten times better than any picture I ever saw."331

The pictures she refers to are called *nianhua*, because they are displayed during the New Year's festival in order to bring luck to the household. They usually depict a deity, but may also depict a scene symbolizing fortune. As time went on, their subject matter widened and many depicted scenes from dramas and tales. Their formal loveliness often took over the original ritual function and they were displayed as decorations. Among the illiterate common folk, popular novels such as *Sanguo yanyi* 三國演義, *Shuihu zhuan* 水滸傳, and others, were transmitted through these printed pictures.

The aim of this study is to look at the prints which have *Honglou meng* as their topic.

³³¹ Cao Xueqin. The Story of the Stone. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books Ltd., 1973, vol. 2, p. 280. Translated by David Hawkes.

Relevant scholarship

Not much has been written specifically on the topic of *Honglou meng* rendered through popular woodblock prints. There is an article by A Ying 阿英, titled *Honglou meng banhua ji* 紅樓夢版畫, from the 1960s, which I was unable to reach. 332 Wang Shucun 王樹村 (1923–2009), the leading authority on popular prints in China who actually originated from Yangliuqing 楊柳青, devoted a short chapter to *Honglou meng* in his *History of Chinese New Year Prints* (*Zhongguo nianhua shi* 中國年畫史, 2002). 333 He notes that the readership of *Honglou meng* quickly spread once the novel had become available in print. Its popularity is further confirmed by Beijing "bamboo-branch ballads" (*zhuzhici*竹枝詞), and also by folk prints. It goes without saying that there were many more media and techniques used. Wang Shucun sees a direct link between the prints and the other examples of applied arts, e.g. papercuts, lanterns, embroidery, furniture, and kites, saying that the *Honglou meng* topic was passed from the prints which had introduced the novel to the masses, and to folk art as such. 334

Honglou meng prints were made by workshops at Yangliuqing, a well-known printing centre located west of Tianjin, or at Taohuawu 桃花塢, a district in Suzhou蘇州 (Jiangsu province). In the latter workshops, they often had the distinct composition of panoramas with Western perspectives (yangpian 洋片). Later on, the Honglou meng topic was also produced in Wuqiang 武強 (Hebei province), Jiujiaochang 舊校場 (a district in Shanghai), and in Weixian 潍縣 (Shandong province). This shows that the production was limited to one region in the North, and to another in Suzhou-Shanghai.

According to Wang Shucun's accounts, more than 70 colour prints with the *Honglou meng* topic have survived in Chinese and overseas collections. Almost all of these were printed in Yangliuqing. They are very fine and probably were quite expensive at the time, intended for decoration of noblemen's and rich merchants' houses. One may assume that there also existed the plain and quickly made productions (*cuhuo* 粗活) with the *Honglou meng* topic, which have not survived. Besides this, he also mentioned seeing 21 black-and-white outline prints. ³³⁶ His statistics have now been augmented by the three prints from Prague museums which Wang Shucun would not have known about.

³³² A Ying (Qian Defu 錢德富, 1900–1977). The article is among his Collected writings (A Ying wenji 《阿英文集》) published by Hong Kong: Sanlian 三聯, in 1979. He also wrote Zhongguo nianhua fazhan shi 《中國年畫發展史略》(published by Beijing, Chaohua meishu 北京朝花美術出版社in 1954), and Zhongguo lianhuan tuhua shihua 《中國連環圖畫史話》(published by Beijing, Zhongguo gudian yishu 北京中國古典藝術出版社in 1957), which are of relevance here.

³³³ See the attached bibliography.

³³⁴ Wang Shucun 2002, p. 132.

³³⁵ Wang Shucun 2002, p. 130–131.

³³⁶ Wang Shucun 2002, p. 131.

Honglou meng prints in the Czech collections

In the Czech Republic, there are two major collections of Chinese art: the National Gallery in Prague, and the National Museum – Náprstek Museum. Both institutions acquired a substantial collection of popular prints from the North (Beijing and its vicinity). Contrary to my expectations, a complete search revealed not more than three prints with the *Honglou meng* topic.

First, the print kept at the National Gallery under the inventory number Vm 2813. Its measurements are 35.1 × 58.7 cm, and it was made entirely by the block printing technique. It shows an elegant interior scene with five figures. They all have small labels attached, and so it is easy to identify Xue Baochai 薛寶釵 and Xichun 惜春, seated on a *kang* under a canopy, and Jia Baoyu 賈寶玉 with Lin Daiyu 林黛玉 just entering through the carved door opening, inscribed above "Ouxiang xie" 藕香榭 – Lotus Pavilion in Hawkes' English rendering. In the middle of the room, in front of an impressive bookshelf, stands a little maid holding two scrolls. The figures are graceful and evoke sweet nature. Judging by its style, this print was produced at Yangliuqing, and can be dated to the first half of the 19th century. It is exquisite in terms of its artistic execution.

The other print, kept at the National Gallery under the inventory number Vm 2497, is almost twice as big, measuring 61×105.5 cm. The edges on all fours sides are torn.

It combines the techniques of printing and hand colouring (banyan banhui 半 印半繪). It shows a water pavilion with twelve standing figures, all having small labels with their names attached. Above, there is an inscription "Honglou meng Yihongyuan" 紅樓夢怡紅院. In the left lower corner, there is the name of the workshop: Aizhu huadian 愛竹畫店, also of Yangliuqing.

"Yihong yuan" – House of Green Delights in Hawkes' rendering – was the domicile of Jia Baoyu, built on the eastern axis inside the Daguan yuan garden. The architecture in the picture, however, does not correspond with Yihong yuan as described in the novel.³³⁷ On the print, there is an elaborate water pavilion with two sides and one central section, under a protruding helmet shaped roof. It is set on a lake partly covered with water lilies; trees emerge from both sides and frame the scene; in the background, a horizontal strip of blue hills is visible. This kind of setting can be encountered in many Yangliuqing prints, regardless of their topic. Inside the pavilion, the twelve figures, depicted in a three-quarter angle view, form small groups and seem engaged in conversation, only the lonesome Daiyu looks frontally at the viewer.

The image obviously does not refer to a particular narrative, but is a group portrait of the main characters, whose identities are indicated on the white vertical labels. It is therefore quite possible that the print had been designed by someone who had not known the novel well, and, vice-versa, for buyers to whom the correspondence between the picture and the novel did not play much importance.

The lines on this print were finely cut, however, the overall composition seems flat, although behind the pavilion, there is an additional plane of water surface.

³³⁷ Honglou meng da cidian 2012, p. 91-92.

The figures, gentle as they appear, are a little rigid. Judging on the architecture and characters' garments, this print was produced in the late 19th century.

Figure 1 shows the print from the Náprstek Museum collection, inventory number A29 115. It measures 59.5×33.5 cm, and shows Lin Daiyu with a small maid, against an empty background. The inscriptions goes: "Skilfully, Lin Daiyu composes a poem about crabapple [flowers]" – Lin Daiyu qiao zuo haitang shi 林黛玉巧作海棠詩. The technique is clearly crude in comparison with the previous two prints. The robust outlines are printed, while colours are painted with a brush. Although viewers may find this particular portrait of Lin Daiyu awkward if not comical, and certainly not too attractive, it nevertheless represents the iconic type of a beautiful woman, usually produced in a set of two prints, made in Dongfengtai or Yangliuqing. 338 Its dating would correspond to the early Republican period, or slightly earlier.



Figure 1. Lin Daiyu with a maid-servant. Dongfengtai 東豐臺 print and with hand colouring on paper, National Museum – Náprstek Museum of African, American and Asian Cultures, Prague. Inv. No. A29 115.

 $^{^{338}}$ Another such print of Xue Baoqin, from the Pushkin Arts Museum in Moscow, is reproduced in Feng Jicai 2009, p. 176.

My search for the *Honglou meng* topic in popular prints later took me to the SOAS (School of Oriental and African Studies) Library collection in London, which is mainly built on Suzhou and Shanghai prints, and the Waseda 和稻田 University Library in Tokyo, built on Yangliuqing prints. In both collections, there was not a single print of *Honglou meng*.

The availability of *Honglou meng* prints in published sources

For more material, I had to rely on the published catalogues of Chinese and overseas collections. Fine and voluminous as most of them are, they very seldom include reproductions of the *Honglou meng* topic. One may as well call an exception the books which include it. Thus, the catalogue of Yangliuqing New Year Pictures (1984) with 119 images includes two examples of *Honglou meng* prints, both dating from the Guangxu reign (1875–1908). Wang Shucun's *History of Chinese New Year Prints*, mentioned above, includes six examples. Finally, there are eleven examples, all made at Yangliuqing, in Feng Jicai's 馮驥才 colossal series of Chinese woodblock prints (*Zhongguo muban nianhua jicheng* 中國国木板年畫集成), 23 volumes up to date. Interestingly enough, these examples do not come from the Chinese sources. Seven are from the former Soviet collections, compiled as the 21st volume of the series by Boris L. Riftin (Li Fuqing 李福清), and four from Japanese collections, compiled as the 22nd volume of the series by Miyama Ryō 三山陵.

Next, there is a black and white print with the *Honglou meng* topic reproduced by Higuchi Hiroshi in his *Historical Sketch of Chinese Woodblock Prints*.³⁴¹ Also, a large hand coloured print originating from Yangliuqing was reproduced in Josef Hejzlar's book on Chinese graphic art.³⁴²

However, the catalogues and books on popular prints by Prunner (1973), Eliasberg (1976), Rudova (1988), Po Sung-nien 薄松年 & Johnson (1992), [Shandong] Weifang minjian guben nianhua 潍坊民间孤本年画 (1999), Laing (2002 and 2011), Flath (2004), Miyama (2013), etc., do not reproduce any. In sum, in most of the above publications, prints with scenes from Honglou meng were not included, would it not be for the four publications in which seventeen examples were reproduced. It can therefore be assumed that such prints are scarce now, either because they have not survived, or, because they had never been common.

From the prints available, one can nevertheless attempt a survey of the iconographic types. The most frequent type is the image of several main characters gath-

³³⁹ Yangliuqing nianhua 1984, figures 66, 67.

³⁴⁰ Riftin had reproduced 1 set of pictures from the museums in Kazakhstan and Khabarovsk respectively, plus 1 single sheet from Irkutsk, 1 from Saratov, 1 from Pushkin Museum at Moscow, and 2 from his private collection (Feng Jicai 2009, p. 172–179). Miyama had reproduced 2 pictures from Umimori 海杜 Gallery, and 2 pictures from Kobe Municipal Museum (Feng Jicai 2011, p. 270, 271, 303, 304).

³⁴¹ Unfortunately, Higuchi did not indicate the collection. I am grateful to Christer van der Burg for pointing out this image.

³⁴² Hejzlar 1972, illustration 53.

ered in a garden pavilion, followed by the image of a few main characters indoors (as in the National Gallery at Prague). Also, series of images (tiaoping~gushi) 條屏故事), each made up from different narratives, were quite common in folk prints: they could be cut into single pictures and sold individually. For example, there is a single screen ($106 \times 28~cm$) showing three different scenes: from Honglou~meng on the top, from the play Erdumei~ 三度梅 in the middle, and from the folk tale Dinglang~ren~ fu~ 丁郎認父 on the bottom. 343

Honglou meng on stage

One of the less usual prints shows a round platform with thirteen pairs of dressed up performers, singing different songs as indicated by inscriptions, including one based on a *Honglou meng* episode (figure 2). It was made in the late 19th century in Yangliuqing.³⁴⁴ The topic of this print is unusual for multiple reasons. First, for touching upon *Honglou meng*, second, for presenting *Honglou meng* transmitted through a song. Thirdly, for depicting the performance of story-tellers/story-singers, which alone was "extremely rare" for popular prints in general.³⁴⁵



Figure 2. Popular songs on the twelve months, as "flower-drums" performance (*huagu* 花鼓). Yangliuqing print and with hand colouring on paper, collection of B. L. Riftin.

³⁴³ From a set of 4 screens in Khabarovsk Regional Museum, see Feng Jicai 2009, p. 172–173.

³⁴⁴ Reproduced in Riftin 2010, p. 209, figure 6.12. The print was originally published in Wang Shucun & Li Fuqing, *Sulian cang Zhongguo minjian nianhua zhenpin ji*. Beijing, Zhongguo renmin meishu cbs, 1989; not available to me.

³⁴⁵ Riftin 2010, p. 220.

How common, then, was *Honglou meng* in the repertoire of performing arts? They can certainly serve as a parallel to printed pictures, being the other important vein of popular entertainment and culture. Prints illustrating episodes or characters from *Honglou meng* never present them as theatrical scenes, although theatre was favoured by print producers, especially in Yangliuqing. It is true that episodes from *Honglou meng* were rewritten for theatre and put on stage. For example Ouyang Yuqian 歐陽子倩 adapted a play *Mantou an* 饅頭庵, Qi Rushan 齊如山 a play titled *Jun Xiren* 俊襲人, and another titled *Daiyu zang hua* 黛玉葬花 (both casting Mei Lanfang 梅蘭芳); Su Xuean 蘇雪安 wrote the play *Qingwen* 晴雯, Chen Xiting 陳西汀 wrote plays such as *You Sanjie* 尤三姐 and *Wang Xifeng danao Ningguofu* 王熙鳳大腦寧國府.³⁴⁶ These successful plays, however, were staged in Shanghai in around the May Movement, where and when traditional prints were quickly losing ground and yielding to posters, produced by modern graphic techniques. The fact that these plays appeared as late as 1915/1916 supports my observation that the general appreciation of the novel became rooted quite late.

As for storytelling, *Honglou meng* is found in the form of "scion's tales" (*zidishu* 子弟書) and in "wooden fish telling" (*muyushu* 木魚書) since the Jiaqing reign (1796–1820).³⁴⁷ Some other studies on *zidishu* or Beijing drum-singing do not mention any. In the Suzhou tradition, "lute ballads" (*tanci* 彈詞) on *Honglou meng* topics are not recorded, nevertheless, thirty introductory pieces (*tanci kaipian* 彈詞開篇), including six from the Qing dynasty, are known.³⁴⁸ According to these finds, *Honglou meng* did exist in popular oral arts, but it was apparently a sporadic topic.

Honglou meng in paintings

In the above mentioned collections in Prague, there are also paintings with *Honglou meng* motifs. For example, Náprstek Museum has the complete set of four paintings of an oblong format (98 \times 45 cm), each fixed into a beautifully carved frame. On each, there are one or two main characters in a situation which is indicative of a particular episode from the novel (figure 3). The set was presumably acquired by the Austrian diplomat count Heinrich Coudenhove-Kalergi (1859–1906) when he visited Beijing. Náprstek Museum acquired it in 1953, from the confiscated Kunštát estate, which the Coudenhove family owned between 1901–1945.

³⁴⁶ Jingju wenhua cidian 2001, p. 424–426, 456.

³⁴⁷ Wu Zongxi et al. 1996, passim.

 $^{^{348}}$ Jiang Kun & Ni Zhongzhi 2005, passim.

 $^{^{349}\,}$ I am grateful to the curator Helena Heroldová for pointing out the set of images.



Figure 3. Anonymous painter, Scene from the novel *Honglou meng*. Ink and colours on silk, National Museum – Náprstek Museum of African, American and Asian Cultures, Prague. Inv. No. 19 316.

In the National Gallery collection, there is the hanging scroll, inventory number Vm 5240, painted in ink and colours on paper measuring 94×30 cm. It shows the Fairy Disenchantment leading Baoyu into the Land of Illusions. The author of this painting is also unknown, there is no inscription nor seals. It probably was one of a set of four or even twelve pieces, which easily accommodate the twelve beauties of Jinling 金陵. It is executed in very fine brush, and has the air of elegance and lightness, however, it is badly damaged.

It goes without saying that a painting is considerably more expensive than a print, therefore, only rich households were ready to display paintings to decorate their houses. It is also understood that rich people were able to read and write, more than the lower masses. For this reason, on paintings there are scenes illustrating particular episodes from the novel, because the viewer and reader in the one person could recognize them without difficulty. On the prints, on the other hand, there rather were portraits of main characters, because the viewer was not familiar with the story.

Finally, there is the well-known example of ten wall-paintings along the eastern ambit in the residential Palace of Eternal Spring (Changchun gong 長春宮), open to the public, on the western grounds of the former Imperial Palace in Beijing. They are of much interest to art-historians, since they use a Western perspective. 350 It is

³⁵⁰ Wan Yi 1996, p. 67-68.

known that they were painted after 1884, when Empress Cixi 慈禧 moved away to another palace, but presumably with her permission.³⁵¹

In this respect, it needs to be remembered that *Honglou meng* was – rightly so regarded as an "erotic book" (*yinshu* 淫書)³⁵² and was three times prohibited under the Jiaqing reign. In a residence of imperial concubines, one would rather expect portraits of moral examples. However, anything was possible among the highest social strata, even the enjoyment of banned novels. Not only *Honglou meng*, but also the notorious erotic novel *Jin Ping Mei* 金瓶梅 was being read at the court, and was relatively early on translated into Manchu and Mongolian, the other two languages of bannermen (*qiren* 旗人).³⁵³ *Honglou meng* scenes decorating the living quarters of Manchu ladies were therefore quite in place.

Conclusion

The author is acutely aware that the research which has been carried out so far is at a starting point, materials consulted were not as many as the topic requires, and that the following conclusions are therefore tentative.

It is evident that the novel *Honglou meng*, represented foremost through its main characters, also became the subject of popular woodblock prints mostly produced in Yangliuqing during the Guangxu era. Contrary to the presumptions of the author, such prints were probably not many – certainly only a few dozen are known to have survived. Among them, 3 prints are in the Prague collections.

The search for popular prints depicting the *Honglou meng* topic can help us better understand the popularity and spread of the novel among the lower social strata. The low number of findings reveals that the *Honglou meng* topic may not have been as immediate and as common as anticipated. The overwhelming majority of findings date from the late 19th century, when the interest in vernacular novels was on the rise, and with the printing of the novel. By the time the novel was widely accepted and read, folk prints became out-dated, and were gradually being replaced by posters.

Also, the majority of findings were produced in Yangliuqing, and in a few other localities in the North; a small number originated from Suzhou. This seems to indicate that the knowledge of *Honglou meng* was restricted to a few urban regions, and – as a Manchu novel of manners – prevailed among the bannermen.

References

FENG Jicai 冯骥才 (ed). Zhongguo muban nianhua jicheng. Eluosi cangpin juan 中国木板年画集成俄罗斯藏品卷. Beijing, 2009.

³⁵¹ Sabattini & Celli 2008, p. 138.

³⁵² See, for example, Chen Qiyuan's 陳其元 Yongxianzhai biji 庸閑齋筆記, where it is stated, "Honglou meng is the prime among erotic books" (淫書以《紅樓夢》為最). Quoted from Wang Shucun 2002, p 129.

³⁵³ Wang Yizhou 汪一舟, University of Glasgow, lecture given at the Twentieth EACS Conference in Braga, Portugal, July 2014.

FENG Jicai 冯骥才 (ed). Zhongguo muban nianhua jicheng. Riben cangpin juan 中 国木板年画集成日本藏品卷. Beijing, 2011.

HAWKES, David. *Introduction*. In: Cao Xueqin. The Story of the Stone. Vol. 1, The Golden Days. Harmondsworth, 1973, vol. 1, p. 15–46.

HEJZLAR, Josef. Alte chinesische Graphik. Praha: Artia, 1972.

HIGUCHI, Hiroshi 樋口弘. Chūgoku hanga shūsei 中國版畫集成. Tōkyō, 1967.

Hongloumeng da cidian 红楼梦大辞典. Edited by Feng Qiyong 冯其庸 and Li Xifan 李希凡. Beijing, 2010.

JIANG Kun 姜昆and Ni Zhongzhi 倪锺之, eds. *Zhongguo quyi tongshi* 中国曲艺通史. Beijing, 2005.

Jingju wenhua cidian 京剧文化词典. Edited by Huang Jun 黄钧 and Xu Xibo 徐希博. Shanghai: Hanyu da cidian cbs 汉语大词典出版社, 2001.

RIFTIN, Boris. *Chinese Performing Arts and Popular Prints*. In: V. Bordahl & M. B. Wan, eds. The Interplay of the Oral and the Written Chinese Popular Literature. Copenhagen: NIAS Press, 2010, p. 187–221.

SABATTINI, Mario & Nicoletta Celli. Poklady Pekingu. Praha, 2008.

WAN Yi 万依, ed. Gugong cidian 故宫辞典. Shanghai, 1996.

WANG Shucun 王树村. Zhongguo nianhua shi 中国年画史. Beijing, 2002.

Weifang minjian guben nianhua 潍坊民间孤本年画. Edited by Weifang Hanting. Cultural Relics Bureau 潍坊市寒亭區文化局. Jinan, 1999.

Pingtan wenhua cidian 評彈文化詞典. Edited by Wu Zongxi 吴宗锡. Shanghai, 1996.

Yangliuqing nianhua 杨柳青年画. Edited by Tianjin Arts Museum 天津市艺术博物馆. Beijing, 1984.

Contact address: Lucie Olivová, PhD DSc, Seminar of Chinese Studies – Center of Asian Studies, Masaryk University, Arna Nováka 1, Brno, e-mail: lucieolivova@volny.cz

A DREAM OF RED MANSIONS (HONG LOU MENG) IN THE EYES OF ILLUSTRATOR DAI DUNBANG

Daniela Zhang Cziráková

Abstract: This study is comparing illustrations of three books, from the earliest English translation of A Dream of Red Mansions by Yang Xianyi and Gladys Yang, published in 1978, One Hundred Pictures of the Personalities of A Dream of Red Mansions (红楼 梦人物百图), New Paintings of A Dream of Red Mansions by Dai Dunbang (戴敦邦新绘"红楼梦") made by the same illustrator, Dai Dunbang. While in illustrations the first book mentioned here he had some restrictions by publishing house, two later books are Dai Dunbang's artistic creation, his return to this book which had determined all his artistic life. In these three publications he uses different styles of painting, but it can be observed some common features typical for him as well as the forming of his own artistic language.

Keywords: a Dream of Red Mansions, 红楼梦, Chinese painting, Dai Dunbang, illustration

A Dream of Red Mansions (Hong lou meng红楼梦), masterwork of Cao Xueqin (曹雪芹), has been attracting attention of artists and illustrators maybe from its first publishing in the 1791, when it was published under the name A Dream of Red Mansions and not under an earlier name, A Recording of the Stone (Shitou ji 石头记). This early publication has been illustrated in twenty-four illustrations. Since then, there are number of versions of the illustrations or visualisations of this Chinese masterpiece. Except from illustrations, great numbers of painted versions of the book exist (lianhuanhua连环画, which is an art gender standing somewhere between literature and visual arts, is retelling the story by using pictures. An ancestor of the famous anime that has been appearing since the second half of the 20th century in several Far Eastern cultures), or just some of the personalities of the Dream of Red Mansions presented by different artists. One of the most famous renderings of A Dream of Red Mansions is the Pictures and Poetry of A Dream of Red Mansions (Hong lou meng tu yong红楼梦图咏) by Gai Qi改琦(1773–1828) from the Qing dynasty.

As far as I know, there are not many researches on the topic of illustrations of A Dream of Red Mansions in the Western sinology. One of the researches is by Kristina Janotova, studying at the Zurich University, who is about to finish her Pd.D. thesis on the visualisation of the Dream of Red Mansions³⁵⁴. I am devoting my study

³⁵⁴ Exact title of the doctoral thesis is Visualizations of A Dream of Red Mansions as a Case for Image-text Relationships and the Illustrated Book in Early Modern China.

to the comparison of three different versions of illustrations and visualizations of A Dream of Red Mansions made by the same author - traditional folk artist Dai Dunbang. Special attention will be paid to the illustrations of English translation of the book published by Foreign Language Press in 1978, which is a Chinese presentation of this book to the Western countries. Here we can find strong features of Western-style painting, combined with traditional Chinese modelling of characters, using brushwork for painting the details of characters. As there is impossible in the short study to present and compare all the paintings from selected publications, I am focusing on few examples from each book, which I am analysing and comparing, mostly from an artistic point of view. In the time of collecting materials I occasionally came across the reprint of the *Pictures and Poetry of A Dream of Red Mansions* (Hong lou meng tu yong红楼梦图咏) by Gai Qi改琦, here I had noticed that one of my pictures³⁵⁵ selected for analysis is Dai Dunbang's remake of one of the pictures. The time pressure did not allow me to do more research on this topic now, but I felt, that there is a need to do a short remark on this picture in the time of analysing with almost the same components. As is well-known, in Chinese art copying and especially this kind of free rendering is not regarded as a lack of originality; it is often meant as homage to an earlier master, in order to praising his mastery.

Dai Dunbang戴敦邦(1938–) was born in Zhenjiang, Jiangsu province. In 1956, he graduated from the Pedagogical school in Shanghai, worked as an art editor in the Chinese Children Newspaper (*Zhongguo shaonian bao*中国少年报) and in the Children's Époque (*Ertong shidai*儿童时代). In 1976 he started to work at the Shanghai Research Institute of Chinese Arts and Crafts, in the 1981 he became a professor at the Institute of Humanities at Shanghai Jiao Tong University.

He is devoted to traditional figural painting, using ink and mineral colours on Chinese paper and in his works figures wearing traditional Chinese clothing are often appearing. The style of his painting is powerful, bold and unconstrained. He mastered both the *gongbi*工笔style, (traditional Chinese painting method characterized by the meticulous brush technique and detailed description, often in combination with mineral colours) and the xievi写意style (bold, spontaneous expressive style, it literary means writing ideas. It is characterised by ink lines and it often uses only the colours of ink – grey shades). He illustrated plenty of famous books. To the most important ones belongs, for example, 108 pictures of the characters of the Edge of Water (水浒人物一百零八图), One Hundred Pictures of the Personalities of A Dream of Red Mansions (红楼梦人物百图), New Paintings of A Dream of Red Mansions by Dai Dunbang (戴敦邦新绘"红楼梦"), Famous personalities from Ancient literature by Dai Dunbang (戴敦邦古典文学名著画集) and many other works. He made plenty of visualisations, or so called graphic novels (连环画), for what he was in 1980 awarded with the second national prize. From modern literature it can be mentioned that he illustrated, for example, a famous Lu Xun's novel The True Story of A. Q. (阿Q正传) His style can be enjoyed as well by scholars as by the ordinary people.

 $^{^{355}}$ It is the Picture of Yingchun in baimiao version, which will be described in more detail later.

The first experience of Dai Dunbang in illustrating A Dream of Red Mansions was an English translation of this book made by Yang Xianyi and Gladys Yang, which was published in 1978 by Foreign Languages Press in Beijing. Later he had returned several times to the topic of A Dream of Red Mansions in his graphical lists, where he presented the characters of this novel, like in One Hundred Pictures of the Personalities of A Dream of Red Mansions (Hong lou meng renwu bai tu红楼梦人物百图), New Paintings of A Dream of Red Mansions by Dai Dunbang (Dai Dunbang xin hui hong lou meng 戴敦邦新绘红楼梦), Album of all Beauties of A Dream of Red Mansions (Hong lou meng qunfang tu红楼梦群芳图谱), New Paintings of whole A Dream of Red Mansions by Dai Dunbang (Dai Dunbang xin hui quanti hong lou meng 戴敦邦新绘全本红楼梦). One of his returns to the topic of A Dream of Red Mansions is Graphic novel on A Dream of Red Mansions (Hong lou meng gushi lianhuanhua红楼梦故事连环画). Dai Dunbang's interest in this topic can be observed also from the fact that he is a member of the Chinese Society of A Dream of Red Mansions (Zhongguo hong lou men gxue hui中国红楼梦学会).

In my study, I am analysing four illustrations of the English translation, five of the graphic lists from One Hundred Pictures of the Personalities of A Dream of Red Mansions (Hong lou meng renwu bai tu红楼梦人物百图) and four paintings from New Paintings of whole A Dream of Red Mansions by Dai Dunbang (Dai Dunbang xin hui quanti hong lou meng戴敦邦新绘全本红楼梦). My selection of pictures and the analysis is focused especially to illustrations showing the strong feelings of the personalities, as capturing the feelings is the strength of this author and distinguishes him form earlier illustrators.

Analysis examples of the illustrations of English translation

The publication of English translation of A dream of Red Mansions, published in 1978 in Beijing, was specific, as it was supposed to be representative publication of this important novel for the Western countries. It was published early after the end of the Cultural Revolution, in a very specific period of Chinese history, when China, after almost 20 years of political events, started to open its eyes to the foreign world, not only from the economic point of view, but also in the field of culture, which was maybe even more important for the development of the whole Chinese society in this period. Changes could be seen in the acceptance of some features of the Western culture and on the other side, in presenting its own cultural heritage to the West. After a cultural pressure caused by the Cultural Revolution, where visual arts were under a strong political censorship and many of the artists were persecuted also many cultural monuments were destroyed or damaged. Chinese artists, enjoyed relative freedom, and although many of the connections with ancient tradition seemed to be broken, they started to return towards their earlier cultural values. In the light of the historical conveniences, the publication of A Dream of Red Mansions was important from many points of view. It was not only the way to show a part of an outstanding cultural tradition to the rest of the world, in the same extent it might be for some people within Mainland China a way to reminding and

reviewing this literary masterwork by presenting it in English, accompanied by the illustrations of an author, who used to call himself a folk artist (minjian yiren民间之人). The style of illustrations shows us the fragile atmosphere of the particular time after the Cultural Revolution. We can find some traces of traditional painting with strong influence of colourful folk visual tradition. But on the other hand, we can see how important the publisher felt about the acceptance by foreign readers. English translation is illustrated in the Western style, which means that the illustrations are not at the beginning of each chapter, as is often seen in the traditional Chinese style of illustrations, like in the older illustrated manuscript of the book from the Qing dynasty, and which announces the storyline of the chapter.

In the eyes of Dai Dunbang, illustrating A Dream of Red Mansions was a great opportunity to paint something more representative. He felt it as an opportunity to paint something important, but, when painting his first illustrations he had not a lot of freedom. There were strict restrictions from the publisher concerning the style and the content of the illustrations as well. He felt a great responsibility to illustrate such an important literary masterwork. Because of this, according to Dai Dunbang's words, he decided to visit Xiang Qigong像启功and Zhou Ruchang周汝昌, both experts to honology and had consultations concerning illustrations.³⁵⁶

The style of those illustrations of A Dream of Red Mansions is specific, different from the most of his later versions. From one point of view a certain influence of Western painting can be observed. Especially in the composition of pictures, which is far more western than traditional Chinese, but the way of capturing the characters, their clothing, is bearing the features of Chinese tradition. According to words of the author, before this work, he was hardly thinking about his own personal style of painting ³⁵⁷.

³⁵⁶ in戴敦邦: 我很满足于做一个民间艺人[DaiDunbang: I am satisfied to be a folk artist](An interview withDaiDunbang), in: Nanfangdushibao, 24. 7. 2014, http://epaper.oeeee.com/C/html/2014-07/24/content_2133421.htm

³⁵⁷ 到"文革"结束后,我到北京去画《红楼梦》,这时才一点点想到我要有自己的风格,以前没有,也不可能有。 [After the end of the Cultural Revolution I came to Beijing to paint A Dream of Red Mansions, only in that time I started to thinking about my personal style, not before, it was not possible before.] Dai Dunbang: Wo hen manzu yu zuu yige minjian yiren戴敦邦: 我很满足于做一个民间艺人 [Dai Dunbang: I am satisfied to be a folk artist] (An interview with Dai Dunbang), in: Nanfang dushi bao, 24. 7. 2014, http://epaper.oeeee.com/C/html/2014-07/24/content_2133421.htm



Figure 1. Dai Dunbang, an illustration of English publication, Chapter 62.

The first illustration presented here, is a picture from the Chapter 62, presenting Shi Xiangjun sleeping in the Grand View garden on a stone bench after she drank too much vine. She is painted embosomed with flowers; tiny petals of the flowers are lying on her body, on the bench and at the earth. We can see her hands placed on her head, silk fan, which often symbolize the transience of summer and the transience of the human life. Behind her, we can see artificial mountains, traditionally appearing in Chinese gardens. The mood of the picture is slightly melancholic. The style of painting girl's hands and her fingers, reminds us to the Chinese figural painting, but the composition is much more in the Western style. There is also no emptiness, whole paper is covered with colours. An unclear Chinese "seal" is visible in the left upper part of the picture, and another one, at the

right bottom, is the signature "seal" of an author (bang邦). Although they look like seals, we can see that they were drawn in red colour in seal-like style, which is another often-seen feature of some Chinese authors when handling Western techniques. By close observance of the brushstrokes, the way of painting leaves, stone, flowers, or even the slight strokes of bamboos on the fan, we can find traditional capturing of these details. As was mentioned, the colours of this illustration, as well as others, are strong, appealing more to folk tradition or to *gongbi* style than to *xieyi*, or monochromatic ink painting.



Figure 2. Dai Dunbang, an illustration of English publication, Chapter 70.

The second one presents an episode from Chapter 70, kite-flying, an autumn scene, where Jia Baoyu, his sisters and cousins went to countryside to fly kites and

from the flight of the kites they foretell the destiny of the person to whom the kite belongs. The composition of this illustration is also inspired by Western painting, which is visible in observing how the author captured the sky with the flying kites. A hint of sunshine reminds us of the passing summer, blue sky covered in blue can be hardly seen in traditional Chinese landscape, though the motif of going to countryside and observing scenery is a topic very often used in Chinese painting. The small building in the mountain is also an allusion to traditional landscape, which is hardly sketched without building and people observing natural scenery, which can give us a feeling of entry to the painting. But, in comparison to the traditional proportions of Chinese painting, figures of Jia Baoyu's family are too big in the proportion to mountains. In this illustration, small group of people is not only in the centre of attention, but also in the centre of the composition. Here we can find brushstrokes similar to Western watercolour painting, especially in painting hills and sky, although there is a technique in Chinese painting (boneless painting) using similar brushstrokes. Another typical feature of Western painting is shadowing. Shadowing is not typical for Chinese painting and here we can find only small hint of the shadowing in some clothing (girl in white clothes), but there is a small shadow of one figure, which is closest to the viewer. Again, the capturing of characters and their gesticulation, details in painting bamboo and stones, in adding seal-like signature, are presenting the Chinese features of this painting.



Figure 3. Dai Dunbang, an illustration of English publication, Chapter 76.

The third illustration is showing Xiangyun and Daiyu in the pavilion of the Grand View garden in composing poem on loneliness (Chapter 76), just in the moment of seeing white stork, frighten by the throwing stones into tranquil lake in moony night. The picture is sketched in the Western-style composition, two girls are starring at the confused flying bird, water stirred by thrown stones, back of Miaoyu, who had found them in the process of composing a poem. Although the composition is not typical Chinese, the movement and gestures of painted personalities, especially their hands, are typical for Chinese paintings, as well the way of painting of stones and the plants. Palette of picture is in dark and blue colours as is typical for night view. It seems to be enlightened by the moonlight; we can see a full moon in the upper left edge of the painting. Red seal-like signature of the author in the lower left corner is unclear.

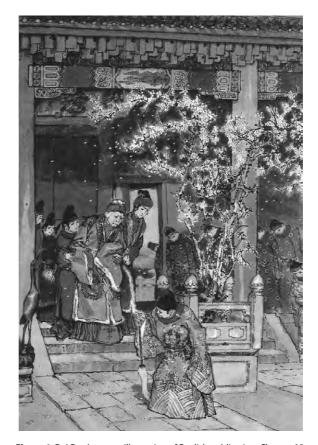


Figure 4. Dai Dunbang, an illustration of English publication, Chapter 95.

The last picture selected is an illustration of the Chapter 95, showing an old lady Jia, who is going, accompanied by eunuch, to the Phoenix Palace in order to see ill Yuanchun, before her death. As all illustrations in this book, the style of painting is much more assessable to illustrations of Western books, the characters are painted realistic, composition shows us one angle perspective, visible especially on the pavement, stairs and other details of typical Chinese architecture, which is creating a kind of Chinese feeling, complemented by blossoming tree, figures of grandmother Jia and other people, mostly servants. Eunuch in the front of the picture is brocaded in embroidered yellow clothing similar to the wardrobe of Peking opera. As in previous illustrations, the composition is using the Western style of one-angle perspective, but the figures, way of painting blossoming tree is more similar to Chinese style of painting.

In comparison with his later One Hundred Pictures of the Personalities of A Dream of Red Mansions (红楼梦人物百图), published in 1983, New Paintings of A Dream of Red Mansions by Dai Dunbang (戴敦邦新绘红楼梦), Album of all Beauties of A Dream of Red Mansions (红楼梦群芳图谱) and New painting of Whole Dream of Red Mansions by Dai Dunbang (戴敦邦新绘全本红楼梦) we can see some traces of Western influence more clearly, which may be author's intention in order to let the characters of the book be more pleasing for Western readers. We cannot forget that, in this publication the aim to present a treasure of a Chinese literature to the West is visible, not only through the words, but also through the usage of the visualisations of the characters. The illustrations are colourful and in heavy colours; the composition is oscillating between traditional Chinese composition and typical composition of Western painting. In closer look it can be observed, that they are not painted on traditional Chinese paper, but on canvas, probably using oil colours. The way of laying colours and brushwork is certainly Chinese; there are visible lines of Chinese brush that can be painted after using colours. Using of the Chinese brush in oil painting is quite often in China, especially in doing illustrations or works requiring subtle lines. All the illustrations I have chosen are bearing stronger features of Western style painting, it has to be mentioned, that some of illustrations are more in typical Chinese style. My intention of choosing Western-like pictures is to show that even if the whole composition is not typical Chinese; we can still find obvious traces of traditional painting, that all illustrations, even the most "westernised" pictures are tightly connected with earlier tradition of ink painting. Although there is a high possibility that all illustrations were painted by oil on canvas, they are different from the Western painting painted by Western illustrators. Parts where the true Chinese style of painting can be found still exist.

Analysis of few illustrations of monochromatic One Hundred Pictures of the Personalities of A Dream of Red Mansions (红楼梦人物百图)

Strictly speaking, these other two books cannot be called illustrations in the very literal sense. Instead of making the illustrations of A Dream of Red Mansions, a literary text written Chinese, Dai Dunbang continues with creating albums, in whose he is describing personalities of a book, or in the case of last publication, he is doing illustrations without text, just using the numbers and the names of each chapter. This kind of books lying between literature and painting are often in Chinese literary tradition, as I had mentioned, my colleague's research includes earlier visualisations of the book and the relationship between the text and illustrations. As we can see, Dai Dunbang's interest on A Dream of Red Mansions includes a huge range of genders of visualisations, including illustrations, describing characters and personalities and also a graphic novel describing simplified content of the book.

One Hundred Pictures of the Personalities of A Dream of Red Mansions was painted soon after an English translation had been published. In the preface of this publication by Dai Dunbang a word *baimiao* is mentioned. It stands for a line drawing, which is a style of Chinese painting based on contouring. There is no sha-

dowing, no washes, all the means of expression are based on the monochromatic calligraphic lines. This is a traditional technique requiring high skill in using brush, as there is impossible to correct wrong brushstroke. This album of Dai Dunbang, published in 1983, is a visualisation of A Dream of Red Mansions; the whole album consists from the personalities of A Dream of Red Mansions, masterly captured by author.

According to the author's words in the postscript, this book, unlike the previous, is much more connected with tradition of Chinese of literati painting. He said that it is his third meeting with the book, which it feels to be fatefully linked since as illustrated by its English edition. After publishing English edition he continued to devote the topic of A Dream of Red Mansions by painting plenty of *lianhuanha*. He decided to publish it after being finished 108 personalities of the story from lakeside (*Shuihu zhuan*水浒传), and as he intentionally avoided colours, that previously characterized his work, he painted it using only the ink, *baimiao* method. 358

I have chosen five pictures for analysis and for comparison with the illustrations of English translation. I have selected the third representative album painted by Dai Dunbang. This album is a traditional revival.

³⁵⁸ According to红楼梦人物百图,白描人物绣像, pp. 2-6 (shortened).



Figure 5. Dai Dunbang, One Hundred Pictures of the Personalities of A Dream of Red Mansions, Wang Xifeng.

In the first picture selected we can see Wang Xifeng, cousin of Jia Baoyu, standing by the armchair. She is holding a pipe in right hand and some documents in the left hand. Her smile is malicious and cunning. Here, Dai Dunbang's sense of traditional painting is shown – the modern feeling from the first series of illustrations disappeared. The proportions of figure is not important; by playing with the lines he does not care about physical appearance of human body covered by clothing – all attention is paid to express a character of painted object. While the upper part of painting is more or less controlled, it is possible to see clearly the woman's face, hair, flowers in her hair and her necklace. In painting hands author begins to be more and more unrestrained in style of painting at the bottom of the picture – structures of

lines indicate long clothing, an armchair's feet are indicated by calligraphic brushstrokes. An inscription on the painting is the whole name of the character: Wang Xifeng. There is a steel of author, the same word of his name like he putted on most of English illustrations – the last character of his name, bang.



Figure 6. Dai Dunbang, One Hundred Pictures of the Personalities of A Dream of Red Mansions, Daiyu.

The second picture is presenting Lin Daiyu, cousin of Baoyu, in the moment, when she is sitting on her bed and she is burning the poems after getting information about Baoyu's plans for a wedding. The composition is situated more on the bottom of the picture; it is a triangle-like composition, stressing the small stove with burning sheets of paper. An appearance of the figure is very different from the picture above; author stresses an inner world, or better said a personality of the character, much more than the shape of the body, anatomical realism. Weak, fragile and ill Daiyu seems to be just a shadow of her former self; we can see a lot of sadness and suffering in her big eyes. The feeling of this portrait is very expressive. We can almost see her tiny body shivering from high fever or under the pressure of strong and painful emotions.



Figure 7. Dai Dunbang, One Hundred Pictures of the Personalities of A Dream of Red Mansions, Yingchun.

The third picture is a portrait of Yingchun. As I had mentioned, there is very similar painting of Yingchun in the *Pictures and Poetry of A Dream of Red Mansions*红楼梦图咏 by Gai Qi改琦, which is attached here. Both of these paintings are made by *baimiao*. The composition of pictures is very similar, as we can see; the figure of Yingchun sitting in hidden part of a garden and engrossed in reading is pictured through a round window. The differences are caused by specific style of each author and because the new period, more realism and much more emotions are brought to the Yingchun's face as well. In comparison with the earlier picture, lines of the clothing are different too; Gai Qi is typical for using very thin lines, while Dai Dunbang's style is in this series of pictures slightly inclining to the bold and unrestrained *xieyi* style,

this is visible on the lines of a chair, on which is Yingchun sitting. On Gai Qi's pictures we can notice a part of another figure, partly covered by the wall. In Dai Dunbang's painting Yingchun is reading lonely, concentrated on her book that she is reading. Books are more highlighted, beside the book she is reading, there are other books on the table, cup of tea is complementing the atmosphere of the part of her room that we can see from the window. In regard to the painting from the 19th century's author, there is an obvious difference in displaying of emotions. While we can only guess the mood of Gai Qi's Yingchun, the face of Dai Dunbang's personality is full of tranquil concentration – she is covering ears in order to not to be disturbed from reading by noise from the garden nor by voices of servant girls.



Figure 8. Gai Qi, Pictures and Poetry of A Dream of Red Mansions, Yingchun.

Forth picture is showing Second sister You in the moment of her suicide by swallowing gold in despair. Her sad fate is expressed in the way of painting. Second sister You is sitting on the bed, next to her is visible the chest with coins she is swallowing. We can see her sadness, her resignation in the moment when she decided to abandon her life. Her heir has dissolved, she is bending backward, and her tiny silhouette is outlined by several brush strokes, while the bed cover is painted precisely. As shown in previous demonstrations, Dai in his paintings expresses the feelings of the characters. As far is known, expressing of feeling of the painted personalities in Chinese traditional figural painting is not as frequent as in Japanese painting. From this picture is visible that Dai Dunbang in searching traditional way of painting, he is in some way leaving the traditions, but he continues with expressing the feelings of painted personalities, as we can notice in his illustrations of English edition. As we can see, his style of painting is forming to be more and more expressive.



Figure 9. Dai Dunbang, One Hundred Pictures of the Personalities of A Dream of Red Mansions, Second sister You (You Erjie).

Fifth and the last selected picture from this book is a portrait of grandmother Jia sitting on the chair, with fruits of flowers on the furniture in background. Imposing figure of grandmother is captured with skilful brush lines; while the décor of clothing is captured *baimiao* style, the way of painting draperies on her sleeves is inclining more to *xieyi*. Although the feeling of this painting is not so expressive, there is a face of grandmother, full of life experiences, looking at viewer with a king of warmth and dignity, unlike the traditional illustration, showing more the attributes of each hero than catching its personality.



Figure 10. Dai Dunbang, One Hundred Pictures of the Personalities of A Dream of Red Mansions, Grandmother Jia.

Although these visualisations of personalities of A Dream of Red Mansions seem to be much more traditional, Dai Dunbang is stressing all relevant factors in order to make the personalities recognizable. Much attention is paid to the facial expression of each character, which made it recognizable for readers of the book even without

looking at their names. When comparing with colourful illustrations of the English publication we can see inclination to a more scholar style instead of the bright colours that are typical for Chinese folk painting or for painting in the *gongbi* style. Although this artist approaches to literati style of painting was quite successful and it can prove the skills of Dai Dunbang in using *baimiao* technique, in comparing with his other artworks, it can be observed that he feels much better in using colors. Maybe this is one of the reasons why he is calling himself "folk artist", which points us that he needs to be connected in some way with bright colors typical for Chinese folk art and crafts.

Analysis of some examples from the publication New paintings of Whole Dream of Red Mansions by Dai Dunbang (戴敦邦新绘全本红楼梦)

The last examples of the variability in Dai Dunbang's rendering of A Dream of Red Mansionscan be seen in four pictures from his publication *New paintings of Whole Dream of Red Mansions by Dai Dunbang* (戴敦邦新绘全本红楼梦). In this album, as is betokened in its name, Dai Dunbang has painted the whole content of A Dream of Red Mansions, or, better said, he captured one episode from each chapter of the book. Each picture is headed by an inscription in the right part. Here, the name of the album (*New paintings of Whole Dream of Red Mansions by Dai Dunbang* (戴敦邦新绘全本红楼梦), the number and the name of chapter is written. I have chosen four pictures from this album; however I believe that it gave a hint of the painting style, which differs from the works mentioned above.

The first picture is from Chapter 12, with an inscription bearing the name of the book, number and the name of the chapter³⁵⁹. The number and the name of chapter are written also by author's hand, in the right side of the picture, his round seal: bang is placed under the chapter's name. I have chosen this picture for its expressivity. It is far more psychedelic than all the paintings mentioned here. It is showing us scary visions of death, skeletons, burning, naked female body and febrific visions of Jia Tian, who had suffered from his desire for Wang Xifeng and also from inability to face the reality in magic mirror. Instead, he was taken by sweet falsely illusions of oestrus with Wang Xifeng who abased him, which led to his illness. The body of Jia Tian, lying on a bed with a magic mirror fallen on the floor, is visible in the front of the painting. Rest of the painting is established upon his visions: flames burning his body as a deadly desire have burned his soul; also there is a skeleton that he had seen in the mirror before he had turned from the illusion side of the mirror. His illusions are represented by naked

³⁵⁹ The full inscription on the picture: 戴敦邦新绘全本红楼梦第十二回王熙风毒设相思局贾天祥正照风月鉴/New paintings of Whole Dream of Red Mansions by Dai Dunbang Chapter 12 "Hsi-feng (Wang Xifeng) Sets a Vicious Trap for a Lover Chia Jui (Jia Tian) Looks into the Wrong Side of Precious Mirror of Love". An inscription written by author's hand is shorter: 第十二回贾天祥正照风月鉴/ Chapter 12 Chia Jui (Jia Tian) Looks into the Wrong Side of Precious Mirror of Love. As I am concentrating on artistic part of the painting, not on the linguistic translations of A Dream of Red Mansions, I am using English version of translation, the name of chapter used in a book published by Foreign Language Press, Beijing, 1978, conscious of some differences in words caused by translation.

body of a beautiful woman (Wang Xifeng), by his soul jumping into the mirror after an illusion of making love with her, and by a Taoist priest holding the mirror. The composition is almost fully covering the whole surface, with only a little empty space in the left upper edge and right bottom of the paper. There are very few images of naked woman's body in traditional Chinese painting, unlike in the Western painting, where the human body is in the centre of attention in many periods in the history of art. Even though there is a typical Chinese pose of a woman looking back with a charming smile in the picture, we can see in the way of painting the female figure of Wang Xifeng, that the lines and proportions of her body are much more inspired by Western art tradition than by ancient Chinese paintings. An image of a skeleton is often used in China, especially in religious paintings, as an image of the hell. Skinny man's figures are also often used, but in a very different context, usually they are represented by monks and hermits, and their skinny bodies are used as symbols of asceticism.

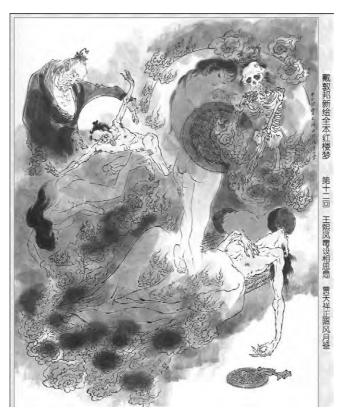


Figure 11. Dai Dunbang, New paintings of Whole Dream of Red Mansions by Dai Dunbang, Chapter 12.



Figure 12. Dai Dunbang, New paintings of Whole Dream of Red Mansions by Dai Dunbang, Chapter 28.

On the second painting shown here from the Chapter 28³⁶⁰ we can see Baoyu with his concubine Xiren. While Xiren is sleeping, Baoyu is giving her the perfumed sash, which he had obtained from Yuhan. The bad is sketched skilfully, just in outlines completed by orange colour of baldachin. Orange colour appears in the whole picture, together with red details creating the playful atmosphere of the scene, which his stressed by two pairs of shoes lying in front of the bed. The taupe frame of bed is contrasting with colourful draperies, framing the scene of changing sash. Here again is visible Dai Dunbang's passion of colours and his mastery in using delicate shadows

³⁶⁰ The full inscription: 戴敦邦新绘全本红楼梦第二十八回 蒋玉函情赠茜香罗 薛宝钗 羞笼红麝串/ Chapter 28 "Chiang Yu-han Gives a New Friend a Scarlet perfumed Sash Pao-chai Bashfully Shows Her Red Bracelet Scented with Musk" *An inscription* written by author's hand on the picture: 第二十八回 蒋玉函情赠茜香罗/ Chapter 28 Chiang Yu-han Gives a New Friend a Scarlet perfumed Sash.

of colours in building his paintings. There are some white parts of picture whose author had left without colouring, which is typical for Chinese *xieyi* painting. Here we can see a contrast between precise brushwork in painting figures and more relaxed brushstrokes in finishing the picture by painting bed and sheer draperies.

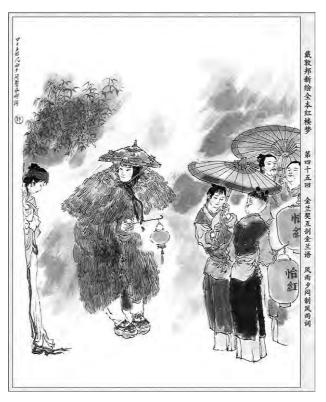


Figure 13. Dai Dunbang, New paintings of Whole Dream of Red Mansions by Dai Dunbang, Chapter 45.

The third painting is an episode from the Chapter 45³⁶¹. Also in this painting, we can find the number and the name of chapter written by author's hand, in the left upper side of the picture, complemented by his often-used round seal: bang under an inscription. Here is presented a scene, where Baoyu, wearing a raincoat, the gift from the Prince of Beijing, is visiting ill and sad Daiyu, who is sitting alone after her friend Baochai left her. Daiyu just finished writing a melancholic poem *A Windy, Rainy Evening by the Autumn Window*,

 $^{^{361}}$ The title of the poem in English is a citation from Cao Xueqin (Tsao Hsueh-chin), A Dream of Red Mansions, Vol. 2., p. 71.

her loneliness was interrupted by Baoyu's arrival, who accompanied by several servants, unexpectedly came to visit her, despite the heavy rain. In the central part of the picture we can see Baoyu wearing a raincoat, with a small red lantern in his hand, facing Daiyu, who is visible only partially, her head with a scarf tied up on her forehead and a part of her long dress. All her silhouette is painted with light brushstrokes, almost colourless, which is stressing her paleness. In the right part of the picture, there is a small group of people breaking the atmosphere of melancholy. They are the servants accompanying Baoyu in the rain, with big red lampions and umbrellas in their hands. Heavy rain is sketched by brushstrokes full of water and the dark parts are indicating the coming twilight. The composition of the painting is accomplished by bamboos and by leaves on the left upper side, they seem like they had just emerged from the fog, creating an earlier atmosphere of sadness interrupted by Baoyu and his servants. In this painting we can see the meeting of loneliness with friendship, which had let the sadness to fly away.



Figure 14. Dai Dunbang, New paintings of Whole Dream of Red Mansions by Dai Dunbang, Chapter 57.

In the fourth and the last painting presented here from Chapter 57³⁶² we can see Baoyu sitting in the Grand View garden with Zijuan, a maid-servant of Daiyu. Baoyu is wearing red clothes, Zijuan's clothing are modest and inconspicuous. Baoyu feels ashamed and he is listening attentively Zijuan's speech. The composition remind us a composition of traditional Chinese landscape, is a king of half-round or serpent line, starting with rocks near to Baoyu, continues with two figures diverting from each other, blossoming tree, rocks and grass and which ends by bare tree and a little pavilion on the top of the picture. Baovu sustains a head by one hand; other hand is covered by his clothing. Zijuan is looking at Baoyu vividly gesturing with one hand. Blossoming tree is similar that was shown in illustration of the Chapter 95 from English version mentioned above, but in comparing with that tree, the tree shown here is not just a complement to the scene, here it is creating the whole atmosphere of the painting, the falling petals under Baoyu and Zijuan's feet is strongly indicating the volatility of spring and therewithal is a metaphor of the ephemerality of passing time, disappearing youth and beauty, often mentioned in Chinese poems. While the blossoming tree at the illustration of Chapter 95 mentioned earlier can be understood as a symbol of friend surviving in bad times, this tree is a celebration of the spring, youth and evanescence. As we can notice, not all surface of the paper is covered by colours; there is an empty space, another typical feature of traditional Chinese painting, where emptiness is also one of the means of expression. Colours are delicate; the only one of them breaking the pastel harmony is Baoyu's clothing in bright red, attracting attention to him, let the observers notice, that his face is red of his feeling ashamed.

Conclusion

Although there were only a few paintings from the three books by Dai Dunbang concerning A Dream of Red Mansions mentioned and analysed, we can see great variability of his style. From his first capturing of this masterpiece in the western-like illustrations made for Foreign Languages Press, through searching for his style and rendering of ancient *baimiao* in his album *One Hundred Pictures of the Personalities of A Dream of Red Mansions*, in which we can enjoy the creation of his own style, in one case when comparing to an earlier *baimiao* painting by Gai Qi, we can see and relish his mature style in the last album mentioned here, *New paintings of Whole Dream of Red Mansions by Dai Dunbang*. After having seen more paintings by Dai Dunbang, it is possible to conclude, that his style of painting is closer to the last album promoted here.

In comparing these three books from the style of painting, we can see a surprising fact. Although the illustration of English translation and *baimiao* version are

³⁶² The full inscription written on the picture: 戴敦邦新绘全本红楼梦第五十七回 慧紫鹃情辞试莽玉 慈姨妈爱语慰痴颦/ New paintings of Whole Dream of Red Mansions by Dai Dunbang Chapter 57 "Artful Tzu-chuan Tests Pao-yu's Feelings Kindly Aunt Hsueh Conforts Tai-yu". An inscription written by author's hand on the picture: 第五十七回 慧紫鹃情辞试莽玉.

painted in different medias, using different style, they are quite close to each other in the way of stylisation of the figures, capturing of the emotions and the type of stylisation, while the last album is more matured, the stylisation of personalities is stronger, it is far from the realism of the first illustrations. Although mastering of brushworks, better visible in baimiao, the technique of painting personalities, is still more realistic that we can see in last examples. But there is possible to see a process of forming artist's style, which is slowly abandoning realism, as can be noticed in his expressivity when capturing the Second sister You (One Hundred Pictures of the Presonalities of A Dream of Red Mansions) in the moment of her suicide. As we can see, in his artistic path, Dai Dunbang is going toward da xieyi style with the exaggeration and strong expression typical for this later style. He continues to stressing the feelings of the heroes presented in his paintings, capturing not only form the realistic point of view, but also retaining their dreams, visions, as can be seen in the picture from the Chapter 12. This feature made him more similar to earlier Japanese style of painting than to traditional Chinese illustrations. From more or less realistic illustrations of the first book he started to build his personal style, leading him toward expressionist style of stylisation, which we can see in Chinese painting tradition mostly in Chan Buddhist paintings.

Here we can see how A Dream of Red Mansions from one point of view determined an artistic life of one outstanding painter, which has accomplished the occasion given to him in the end of the 70ties of the 20th century in his later works. Not only A Dream of Red Mansions entered into his art and in the certain degree determined the development of his own style, the topic of this book became his lifelong passion. As it was mentioned, he became a member of the society of A Dream of Red Mansions; he made a number of albums and paintings connected with this topic. We can summarize that the success of his first illustrations gave him the opportunity to illustrate more and more ancient and modern works of Chinese literature.

In conclusion it is necessary to admit that this topic requires much more space and after finishing this small study I started to consider engaging more into studying the paintings of A Dream of Red Mansions made by Dai Dunbang, maybe it would be fruitful to try to find more relations to elder albums devoted to this book or to analyse more of his rendering of A Dream of Red Mansions. Anyway I started to have a feeling that attractiveness of this masterpiece began to absorb me, as well as mentioned artist. 363

Bibliography

Cao Xueqin (Tsao Hsueh-chin and Kao Ngo), *A Dream of Red Mansions*, transl. Yang Xianyi, Yang, Gladys, Foreign Languages Press, Beijing, 1978, Vol 1–3, ISBN: 10050-863 00540 10-E–1424B

 $^{^{363}\,}$ This study si published within the VEGA 2/107/2015 grant project.

- Dai Dunbang戴敦邦, *Hong lou meng renwu baitu* 红楼梦人物百图[One Hundred Pictures of the Personalities of A Dream of Red Mansions], Shanghai renmin meishu chubanshe, 1983, ISBN: 8081–13494
- Dai Dunbang戴敦邦, Hong lou meng qun fang tu pu红楼梦群芳图谱Album of all Beauties of A Dream of Red Mansions, Tianjin Yangliu qing hua she, 2004, ISBN: 9787805030081, 64 pp.
- DAI DUNBANG: Wo hen manzu yu zuo yige minjian yiren戴敦邦: 我很满足于做一个民间艺人 [Dai Dunbang: I am satisfied to be a folk artist] (An interview with Dai Dunbang), in: Nanfangdushibao, 24. 7. 2014, http://epaper.oeeee.com/C/html/2014-07/24/content_2133421.htm
- Dai Dunbang xin hui quanti hongloumeng戴敦邦新绘全本红楼梦New paintings of Whole Dream of Red Mansions by Dai Dunbang, Shanghai guji chubanshe, 2000, ISBN: 9787532528349, 240 colourful paintings
- JING Xuan静轩, Hong lou meng de chatu yishu,红楼梦的艺术, [Art of illustrations of a Dream of Red Mansions], in: A Dream of Red Mansions/Hong loumeng xue gang, 1997, Vol. 2, ISSN 1001-7917, http://hlm.literature.org.cn/Article.aspx?id=33247
- GAI Qi改琦, Hong lou meng tu yong红楼梦图咏Pictures and Poetry of A Dream of Red Mansions, Beijing tuhua guan chubanshe, 2004. ISBN: 7-5013-2196-5/K
 .693

《红楼梦》第一回赏析

孙玉明

大概在2002年秋,日本"老舍读书会"会员一行三十六人,前往 摘要: 山西参观考察时途经北京。某日晚在全聚德用餐,通过好友贺兰女士邀我 参加。交谈时,会长谈到:"老舍读书会"成立于1956年,至今坚持每周 相会读书 两 次,活动经费都由会员们自愿认捐。日本著名红学家伊藤漱 平先生退休后,该读书会邀请他为导师。伊藤漱平先生建议,他们不仅要 读老舍作品,更应该读《红楼梦》。于是,"老舍读书会"便聘请中国的 贺兰女士作为他们的精读老师,带领他们细读《红楼梦》,时间也是每周 两次、每次三个小时。由于韵文难以理解、所以他们只读白话部分。如此 坚持了五年,才刚刚读到第五十回。我听后深受感动,回单位后便组织红 楼梦研究所的在职人员及《红楼梦》专业的研究生们,每周细读一次《红 楼梦》、采取一人边读边讲其他人随时提问的形式。大家都认为如此收获 颇多。然而由于研究生课程很多,研究人员也很难聚齐,读到第五回便再 也没有坚持下来。2006年春, 高等教育出版社的龙杰副总编带队来到红楼 梦研究所,希望我们能够给高教出版社做一个与《红楼梦》有关的选题。 当时我屈指算来,有关《红楼梦》的著作虽然浩如烟海,但却没有一部赏 析、讲解性普及性著作。当时我们一谈即合,决定出版一部这样的著作。 干是,我便和卜喜逢承扣了细读《红楼梦》这一仟条。具体分工是:卜喜 逢负责版本的校勘核对,宗旨是以"庚辰本"为底本,参校其他现存手抄 本及程高本。孙玉明负责赏析讲解并。然而,任何事情都是想起来容易做 起来难! 答应这项任务三年多时间,我们才刚刚做到《红楼梦》第三回的 前半部分。再加其他种种原因, 无奈只好将这项工作半途而废。但许多朋 友在看了我们的稿件后认为很有必要如此细读《红楼梦》。今年年初,江 苏省红学会王宝林会长数次向我们为其内部刊物《红楼文苑》约稿,由于 琐事繁忙,一直未能成稿。后来我便将这第一回在《红楼文苑》上公开发 表了出来。今年春天,《红楼梦学刊》创办微信公众号以后,因为缺稿, 我们又把我们赏析的第一回和第二回陆续发表,没想到其受欢迎的程度远 远超过了 其他文章。今年夏天,我们又和高等教育出版社签订了合同,决 定继续出版文部常析性著作。因思文类著作对于翻译者、翻译研究者及从 事国际文化交流的学者都会价值, 所以特意将修改成型第一回带到这次国 际会议上来,希望各位提出宝贵意见。

原文:第一回 甄士隐梦幻识通灵 贾雨村风尘怀闺秀 注释:

- 1、梦幻: 梦境与幻觉。亦指梦中幻境。用以比喻虚无与空妄。此处特指梦中幻境。
- 2、通灵:即通灵宝玉。

- 3、风尘:本意为被风扬起的尘土。后引申出多重含义。此处借指旅途中辛苦劳顿。
- 4、闺秀: 指大户人家的女儿。也指未出嫁的女孩儿。
- 赏析: 甄士隐与贾雨村,是《红楼梦》中两个相互对应的人物。在小说结构及哲理寓意方面都起着比较重要的作用。根据脂评可知: 甄士隐谐音"真事隐",即"托言将真事隐去"。姓甄名费,谐音"真废";贾雨村意即"假语村"言,亦即村俗不雅之言。姓贾名化,谐音"假话"。表字时飞,谐音"实非"。也有人认为,贾雨村谐音"假语存",与"真事隐"相对应,便是"真事隐去,假语存焉"的意思。总之,"真假"、"有无"的哲学观念,对作者及其作品都影响巨大。小说开卷第一回即将"真"、"假"这一对立的哲学观念提出,可见它在作品中的重要性。其他诸如甄家与贾府、甄宝玉与贾宝玉等等,也都寄寓着"假作真时真亦假,无为有处有还无"的哲理。
- 开卷第一回的回目,便十分工整对仗。"甄"与"贾"乃姓氏相对,又谐音并寓含着"真"与"假"的意思;"士隐"与"雨村"是字与别号相对,且亦谐音"事隐"与"语村"或"语存"。"真"者在梦幻之中"识通灵","假"者在困顿旅途"怀闺秀"。而以"通灵"对"闺秀",不仅显示出曹雪芹深厚的语言功底和对整部作品的驾驭能力,也直接点出了《红楼梦》这部小说的本质特点。神瑛侍者带着通灵宝玉来到人世间的那段经历,主要就是他们在闺秀们居住的内闱"受享"了一番。
- 原文:此开卷第一回也。作者自云:因曾历过一番梦幻之后,故将真事隐去,而借"通灵"之说,撰此《石头记》一书也,故曰"甄士隐"云云。但书中所记何事何人?自又云:"今风尘碌碌,一事无成,忽念及当日所有之女子,一一细考较去,觉其行止见识,皆出于我之上。何我堂堂须眉,诚不若彼裙钗哉?实愧则有馀,悔又无益之大无可如何之日也!当此,则自欲将已往所赖天恩祖德,锦衣纨绔之时,饫甘餍肥之日,背父兄教育之恩,负师友规训之德,以至今日一技无成、半生潦倒之罪,编述一集,以告天下人:我之罪固不免,然闺阁中本自历历有人,万不可因我之不肖,自护己短,一并使其泯灭也。虽今日之茅椽蓬牖、瓦灶绳床,其晨夕风露、阶柳庭花,亦未有妨我之襟怀笔墨者。虽我未学,下笔无文,又何妨用假语村言,敷演出一段故事来,亦可使闺阁昭传,复可悦世之目,破人愁闷,不亦宜乎?故曰"贾雨村"云云。此回中凡用"梦"用"幻"等字,是提醒阅者眼目,亦是此书立意本旨。

- 1、"天恩":上天的恩赐或皇帝的恩赐。
- 2、"相德", 相先的功德。
- 3、锦衣纨绔:锦,有彩色花纹的丝织品;纨(wán),丝线很细的丝织品,即细绢。绔(kù),同"裤"。一般"纨"、"绔"连用。锦、纨都是很名贵的丝织品,旧时只有富贵人家才能穿得起,所以也用以代指富家子弟。如纨绔子弟。
- 4、饫甘餍肥: 指吃饱吃腻了香甜肥美的食物。饫(yù),饱。餍(yàn),吃饱,满足。

- 5、教育: 教导培育。
- 6、规训: 劝告教导。亦作"规谈", 意思相近。
- 7、潦倒: 颓丧, 失意。
- 8、 闺阁: 闺房。旧时指女子居住的内室。
- 9、不肖:不像,不似。往往指子孙后代失去了祖先的优良品德和才能。引申为品行不好。
- 10、泯(mǐn)灭: 消灭, 消失。
- 11、茅椽蓬牖: 贫穷人居住的简陋草房。茅,茅草。蓬,蓬草,野草。椽 (chuán),椽子。放在檩子上面支撑屋面板和瓦或茅草的条木。牖(yǒu), 窗户。
- 12、瓦灶绳床:代指贫穷人使用的简易家具。瓦灶,用泥土作的锅灶。绳床,用绳索编织的简易的床铺或坐具。以上两句,是形容作者过着贫困的生活。
- 13、襟怀:胸怀,胸襟。
- 14、敷衍: 演绎, 叙述并发挥。
- 15、"须眉":胡须和眉毛。用以代指男子。
- 赏析: 庚辰本、甲辰本、蒙府本、列藏本、戚序本、梦稿本、舒序本的正文,都是从这段文字开篇的。甲戌本则作为《凡例》的第五条,文字也与各本间略有差异。一些专家学者早己指出:这段文字属于脂批,亦即脂砚斋等人的批语。小说正文,应从下一段的"列位看官"开始。从"此开卷第一回也"等语以及行文特点和内容来看,这些专家学者的判断是正确的。中国艺术研究院红楼梦研究所校注、人民文学出版社出版的"新校本",将这段文字作特殊处理,在排字时缩二格,以示与正文的区别,这也是很恰当的。

甲戌本的前四条《凡例》是: "一、红楼梦旨义。是书题名极多,《红楼梦》是总其全部之名也。又曰《风月宝鉴》,是戒妄动风月之情。又曰《石头记》,是自譬石头所记之事也。此三名则书中曾已点睛矣。如宝玉做梦,梦中有曲名曰《红楼梦十二支》,此则《红楼梦》之点睛。又如贾瑞病,跛道人持一镜来,上面即錾'风月宝鉴'四字,此则《风月宝鉴》之点睛。又如道人亲眼见石上大书一篇故事,则系石头所记之往来,此则《石头记》之点睛处。然此书又名曰《金陵十二钗》,审其名则必系金陵十二女子也。然通部细搜检去,上中下女子岂止十二人哉?若云其中自有十二个,则又未尝指明白系某某,及至"红楼梦"一回中,亦曾翻出金陵十二钗之簿籍,又有十二支曲可考。又、书中凡写长安,在文人笔墨之间则从古之称,凡愚夫妇儿女子家常口角则曰"中京",是不欲着迹于方向也。盖天子之邦,亦当以中为尊,特避其'东南西北'四字样也。又、此书不敢干涉朝廷,凡有不得不用朝政者,只略用一笔带出,盖实不敢以写儿女之笔墨唐突朝廷之上也。又不得谓其不备。"

甲戌本所特有的这数则《凡例》,恰似现代图书前面的《校注凡例》或《出版说明》。当然,也不排除出于脂砚斋等评者之手的可能性。因为《红楼梦》问世之时,不仅对小说、戏曲的评点达到了顶峰,出版业也出现了空前繁荣的局面。脂砚斋等人在"抄阅再评"《红楼梦》的过程中,

也有可能会考虑到此书的出版。但前四条《凡例》,出于出版商之手的可能性更大。有可能是他们在整理出版底本时,将脂砚斋等人写在第一回回前的评语,直接变成了《凡例》的最后一条。

这一段文字虽然不是小说正文,但却历来受到研究者的重视。所谓"作者自云",也就是作者自己所说的话。既然作者自己都说"因曾经历过一番梦幻之后,故将真事隐去",再"用假语村言敷衍出一段故事"来,而小说中的甄士隐与贾雨村、甄府与贾府、甄宝玉与贾宝玉,又确实具有"真"与"假"的象征意义。尤其是"今风尘碌碌,一事无成……万不可因我之不肖,自护己短,一并使其泯灭也"这一段带有忏悔意味的话语,更像是作者在虔诚地回忆自己的往事。因此,循着"作者自云"所提供的这条"线索",利用汉人解经的猜谜、附会方式,来索解《红楼梦》一书所隐去的"真事"究竟是什么,便形成了索隐派红学的鼎盛局面。什么"明珠家事说"、"顺治皇帝与秦淮名妓董小宛的爱情故事说"等等,都是由此生发而来的。胡适、周汝昌等人所谓的"自叙传说"或"自传说",也都基因于此。

"作者自云"中的"梦幻"一词,与回目中的"梦幻"寓意不同。此处是指作者曾经经历了由富贵至贫穷的巨大变故,因而产生了人生如梦的感慨。但在这里,作者的言行是自相矛盾的。倘若他真的产生了这种人生虚无的感觉,那么他就不会"披阅十载,增删五次",费尽毕生心血来撰写《红楼梦》了!

"彼裙钗":底本作"此",其余各本均作"彼"。"裙钗":裙为女子衣物;钗为女子头饰。二字连用,用以代指女子。此处作者是说,自己身为堂堂男子汉,竟然不如一帮女子。忏悔之余,才产生了撰写《红楼梦》的冲动。明确道出了自己的创作动机。

"亦可使闺阁昭传,复可悦世之目,破人愁闷,不亦宜乎?故曰'贾雨村'云云"。列藏本与庚辰本、戚序本基本相同。甲戌本无此句,另有"以悦人之耳目哉,故曰'风尘怀闺秀',则知作者本意原为记述当日闺友闺情,并非怨世骂时之书矣。虽一时有涉于世态,然亦不得不叙者,但非其本旨耳,阅者切记之!诗曰:浮生着甚苦奔忙,盛席华筵终散场。悲喜千般同幻渺,古今一梦尽荒唐。谩言红袖啼痕重,更有情痴抱恨长。字字看来皆是血,十年辛苦不寻常。"浮生:人生。因人生在世,虚浮不定,故以浮生代称人生。红袖:女子的红色衣袖,引申为女子,美女。

"此回中凡用'梦'用'幻'等字,是提醒阅者眼目,亦是此书立意本旨。" 甲戌本、戚序本、蒙府本、列藏本无此句,其余各本与庚辰本同。此回回目中虽有"梦幻"一词,但那是指梦中幻境。而这段评语却一再强调"曾经历过一番梦幻之后","梦""幻"等字"是提醒阅者眼目,亦是此书立意本旨",渲染了人生如梦的虚无感。这是否符合小说作者的原意?需深思之。

原文:列位看官:你道此书从何而来?说起根由虽近荒唐,细按则深有趣味。待在下将此来历注明,方使阅者了然不惑。

注释:

- 1、根由:来历,缘故。
- 2、荒唐: 错谬到使人觉得奇怪的程度。
- 3、在下:此处是作者对自己的歉称。
- 赏析: 甲戌本小说正文从"列位看官"开始,这是对的。看官: 亦作"看信"。中国古代说书艺人对听众的尊称。由于中国古代的白话小说主要是由"说话"艺术演化而来的,所以话本、拟话本及白话小说的作者们也都继承了这一传统,在小说中尊称读者为"看官"或"看信"。说话: 即说书,讲故事。话本: 说书艺人讲故事所用的底本或故事大纲。拟话本: 文人模仿"话本"所创作的白话小说。如"三言"、"二拍"中的许多篇章。
- 原文:原来女娲氏炼石补天之时,于大荒山无稽崖练成高经十二丈,方经二十四丈顽石三万六千五百零一块。娲皇氏只用了三万六千五百块,只单单剩了一块未用,便弃在此山青埂峰下。谁知此石自经煅炼之后,灵性已通,因见众石俱得补天,独自己无材不堪入选,遂自怨自叹,日夜悲号惭愧。

注释:

- 1、女娲(wā)氏:中国古代神话中的女神。一说为人类的始祖。
- 2、无稽:没有根据。
- 3、经: "径"的通假字,直径。
- 4、青埂: 作者虚构的名字,谐音"情根"。亦可谐音"情梗",意为感情受到梗阻。
- 赏析:有关女娲的故事最主要的有"抟土造人"及"炼石补天"等。《淮南子。览冥训》中记载女娲"炼五色石补天"的故事大意如下:远古之时,支撑着天的四根柱子毁坏了,中国古代的九州也崩裂了。天不能覆盖地面,地也不能承载万物。大火熊熊而不熄灭,洪水泛滥而不止息。猛兽吃平民,凶鸟捉老幼。于是女娲炼五色石以补青天,斩断鳖足用作支撑天的四根柱子。杀死黑龙以救九州,积聚芦灰以止洪水。最终补好了苍天,立正了四根柱子,洪水干涸,天下太平。凶猛的禽兽被杀死,平民百姓得以安生。曹雪芹借用这个神话传说作为小说的开篇,应该也反映了他对女性的崇拜之情。

大荒山是借用《山海经》中"大荒之中有山,名曰大荒之山"的说法,在这里暗喻"非常荒唐"之意。甲戌本侧评即注为: "荒唐也。":十二丈:甲戌本侧评认为是"总应十二钗"。清代的某些评点家却认为是照应一年中的十二个月;也有人认为是照应一天中的十二个时辰。二十四丈:甲戌本侧评认为这是"照应副十二钗"。清代评点家则认为是照应一年中的二十四节气。三万六千五百零一块:甲戌本侧评认为是"合周天之数"。清代某些评点家也这样看,并且注明"周天度数为三百六十五","积百年则三万六千五百有奇"。

原文:一日,正当嗟悼之际,俄见一僧一道远远而来,生得骨骼不凡,丰神迥异,来至石下,席地而坐长谈,见(说说笑笑来至峰下,坐于石边

高谈快论。先是说些云山雾海神仙玄幻之事,后便说到红尘中荣华富 贵。此石听了,不觉打动凡心,也想要到人间去享一享这荣华富贵,但 自恨粗蠢,不得已,便口吐人言,向那僧道说道:"大师,弟子蠢物, 不能见礼了。适闻二位谈那人世间荣耀繁华,心切慕之。弟子质虽粗 蠢,性却稍通,况见二师仙形道体,定非凡品,必有补天济世之材,利 物济人之德。如蒙发一点慈心,携带弟子得入红尘,在那富贵场中、温 柔乡里受享几年,自当永佩洪恩,万劫不忘也。"二仙师听毕,齐憨 笑道: "善哉,善哉!那红尘中有却有些乐事,但不能永远依恃,况又 有'美中不足,好事多魔'八个字紧相连属,瞬息间则又乐极悲生,人 非物换, 究竟是到头一梦, 万境归空, 倒不如不去的好。"这石凡心已 炽,那里听得进这话去,乃复苦求再四。二仙知不可强制,乃叹道: "此亦静极思动, 无中生有之数也。既如此, 我们便携你去受享受享, 只是到不得意时,切莫后悔。"石道:"自然,自然。"那僧又道: "若说你性灵,却又如此质蠢,并更无奇贵之处。如此也只好踮脚而 已。也罢,我如今大施佛法助你助,待劫终之日,复还本质,以了此 案。你道好否?"石头听了,感谢不尽。那僧便念咒书符,大展幻术, 将一块大石登时变成)一块鲜明莹洁的美玉, 且又缩成扇坠大小的可佩 可拿。那僧托于掌上,笑道: "形体倒也是个宝物了!还只没有实在的 好处,须得再镌上数字,使人一见便知是奇物方妙。然后携你到那昌明 隆盛之邦, 诗礼簪缨之族, 花柳繁华地, 温柔富贵乡去安身乐业。"石 头听了, 喜不能尽, 乃问: "不知赐了弟子那几件奇处, 又不知携了弟 子到何地方?望乞明示,使弟子不惑。"那僧笑道:"你且莫问,日后 自然明白的。"说着,便袖了这石,同那道人飘然而去,竟不知投奔何 方何舍。

- 1、嗟悼: 叹息伤感。
- 2、俄:突然间。
- 3、红尘:泛指人世间。
- 4、万劫:喻指时间之长久。劫,亦作"刦"、"刼"、"刼"等。佛教用语。Kalpa之音译"劫波"的略称。佛教认为,世界经历若干万年便毁灭一次,然后再重新开始,这一由毁灭至再生的过程为一劫。
- 5、依恃: 倚仗, 依靠。
- 6、诗礼簪缨之族:知书识礼的贵族之家。簪(zān)缨,中国古代官吏的冠饰。比喻显贵。
- 赏析:此段文字,各版本混杂不一,大概是因缺少甲戌本所独有的一段文字造成的。甲戌本开篇一段文字为: "一日,正当嗟悼之际,俄见一僧一道远远而来,骨格不凡,风神迥异,说说笑笑来至峰下",后接"坐于石边高谈快论"句。其余各本大致都为"来至石下,席地而坐长谈,见一块鲜明莹洁的美玉"。也就是说,自"说说笑笑"至"登时变成"这一段文字,共429个字,为甲戌本所独有。由于其他版本缺少了这段文字,与甲戌本之间便出现了以下差异:首先,在甲戌本中,女娲补天未用丢弃在青埂峰下的那块顽石,本来是在听到一僧一道的谈话后打动凡心,也想要到人间去享一享荣华富贵,便主动请求茫茫大士与渺渺真

人携带自己到那富贵场中、温柔乡里受享几年。而其他版本则变成了茫茫大士主动要带顽石到人世间去走一遭;其次,在甲戌本中,本来是茫茫大士"念咒书符,大展幻术,将一块大石登时变成一块鲜明莹洁的美玉,且又缩成扇坠大小的可佩可拿"。在其他版本中,当茫茫大士与渺渺真人见到顽石时,顽石早已变成了"一块鲜明莹洁的美玉,且已缩成扇坠大小的可佩可拿"。不知道是顽石已经神通广大,自己把自己的交关主呢?还是哪路神仙做了这桩善事!第三,在甲戌本所独有的的天空中,寄寓着作者很重要的人生哲理,也可以说是《红楼梦》的主题之一。用茫茫大士、渺渺真人的话来说,就是"那红尘中有却有些乐事,但不能永远依恃"。首先承认人生是美好的,人世间"有却有些乐事",但却"不能永远依恃",亦即人世间的美好之事并不是永恒的美好,但只是"美中不足,好事多魔"八个字紧相连属",再次强调人世物换,究竟是到头一梦,万境归空"。强调了人生天地间,如白驹之过隙的哲理。甲戌本侧评即认为,这一段话就是《红楼梦》的"总纲"。

原文:后来,又不知过了几世几劫,因有个空空道人访道求仙,从这大荒山无稽崖青埂峰下经过,忽见一大块石上字迹分明,编述历历。空空道人乃从头一看,原来就是无材补天,幻形入世,蒙茫茫大士,渺渺真人携入红尘,历尽离合悲欢炎凉世态的一段故事。后面又有一首偈云:无材可去补苍天,枉入红尘若许年。

此系身前身后事, 倩谁记去作奇传?

诗后便是此石坠落之乡,投胎之处,亲自经历的一段陈迹故事。其中家 庭闺阁琐事,以及闲情诗词倒还全备,或可适趣解闷,然朝代年纪,地舆 邦国,却反失落无考。

- 1、偈(iì): 佛经中的唱词。
- 2、无材可去补苍天: 顽石原本是被女娲丢弃未用,在此却说自己无才。无材,即无才。补苍天,本意指女娲补天。此处转指去做治国安邦平天下的大事业。
- 3、枉入红尘若许年:白白地在人世间经历了若干年。若许:若干,许多。
- 4、倩(qìn): 请, 恳求。
- 5、地舆: 地域, 地方。因以地比车, 车能承载万物之意演化而来。舆, 车。
- 6、陈迹:过去的事情。
- 赏析:空间未变,仍然是在"大荒山无稽崖青埂峰下",但时间却已经历了"几世几劫",顽石上也出现了一篇文字,增强了"人非物换"的感觉。作者以凝练的语言,利用"画家烟云模糊法",道出了这部小说的来历。在红学史上,否定曹雪芹《红楼梦》著作权的一些人,往往以这段文字作为重要依据加以论证。然而谁又能够相信,一块石头能写出一部洋洋近百万言的小说来!

原文: 空空道人遂向石头说道: "石兄, 你这一段故事, 据你自己说有些 趣味,故编写在此,意欲问世传奇。据我看来,第一件,无朝代年纪可 考, 第二件, 并无大贤大忠理朝廷治风俗的善政, 其中只不过几个异样 女子,或情或痴,或小才微善,亦无班姑、蔡女之德能。我纵抄去, 恐世人不爱看呢。"石头笑答道:"我师何太痴耶!若云无朝代可考, 今我师竟假借汉唐等年纪添缀,又有何难?但我想,历来野史,皆蹈一 辙, 莫如我这不借此套者, 反倒新奇别致, 不过只取其事体情理罢了, 又何必拘拘于朝代年纪哉! 再者, 市井俗人喜看理治之书者甚少, 爱适 趣闲文者特多。 历来野史, 或讪谤君相, 或贬人妻女, 奸淫凶恶, 不可 胜数。更有一种风月笔墨, 其淫秽污臭, 屠毒笔墨, 坏人子弟, 又不可 胜数。至若佳人才子等书,则又千部共出一套,且其中终不能不涉于淫 滥,以致满纸潘安、子建、西子、文君。不讨作者要写出自己的那两首 情诗艳赋来, 故假拟出男女二人名姓, 又必傍出一小人其间拨乱, 亦如 剧中之小丑然。且鬘婢开口即者也之乎,非文即理。故逐一看去,悉皆 自相矛盾,大不近情理之话,竟不如我半世亲睹亲闻的这几个女子,虽 不敢说强似前代书中所有之人,但事迹原委,亦可以消愁破闷,也有几 首歪诗熟话,可以喷饭供酒。至若离合悲欢,兴衰际遇,则又追踪蹑 迹,不敢稍加穿凿,徒为供人之目而反失其真传者。今之人,贫者日为 衣食所累,富者又怀不足之心,纵然一时稍闲,又有贪淫恋色,好货寻 愁之事,那里去有工夫看那理治之书?所以我这一段故事,也不愿世人 称奇道妙, 也不定要世人喜悦检读, 只愿他们当那醉浮饱卧之时, 或避 世去愁之际, 把此一玩, 岂不省了些寿命筋力? 就比那谋虚逐妄, 却也 省了口舌是非之害, 腿脚奔忙之苦。再者, 亦令世人换新眼目, 不比那 些胡牵乱扯, 忽离忽遇, 满纸才人淑女、子建文君、红娘小玉等通共熟 套之旧稿。我师意为何如?"

- 1、班姑:即东汉才女班昭。博学多才,曾参与续修《汉书》。担任宫廷后 妃女教师时,被人尊称为"班大家(gū)",编著有《女诫》等书。
- 2、蔡女:即东汉女诗人蔡文姬,名琰。文学家蔡邕之女。作有《悲愤诗》等。有人认为《胡笳十八拍》也是她的作品。
- 3、野史:旧时对私人编著的史书的称呼,与正史相对。后亦用作小说的别称。亦称"稗官野史"。此处即指小说。
- 4、理治之书:治国家理朝政的书籍。
- 5、风月:风和月亮,代指景色。后常借以代指男女恋情或色情淫秽之事。
- 6、屠毒:甲戌本作"涂毒"。祸害,糟蹋。
- 7、潘安: 即西晋文人潘岳, 字安仁。是当时著名的美男子。
- 8、子建:即曹植,字子建。三国时期著名文人。以才思敏捷著称。与其父曹操、其兄曹丕合称"三曹"。
- 9、西子: 即西施,春秋时期越国美女。曾用美人计助越灭吴。
- 10、文君:即卓文君。西汉富豪卓王孙的女儿,新寡后私奔文人司马相如。以上四人,在此处代指才子佳人。
- 11、 鬃婢: 丫鬟, 婢女。
- 12、非文即理: (说话时)不是文绉绉的, 便是道学腔十足。理, 道学, 理学。

- 13、红娘:唐代元稹小说《莺莺传》(亦称《会真记》)、元代董解元《西厢记诸宫调》及元代王实甫杂剧《西厢记》中的人物形象,崔莺莺的丫鬟。因热心促成了张生和莺莺的婚事,后世遂以"红娘"代指媒人。
- 14、小玉: 唐代蒋防小说《霍小玉传》中的女主人公。
- 赏析:空空道人与石头的这一段对话,既反映了曹雪芹对以往小说的看法,也反映出他进步的文学创作理念。尤其是对"千部共出一套"的才子佳人小说的批评,历来受到研究者的称赏。明末清初,出现了大量才子佳人小说和戏曲,而且基本上都是一个套路。所谓才子,往往都是貌若潘安才比子建。而佳人也都是貌若天仙才华横溢。才子大都是出身于家道中落的书香门第,佳人也都是大家闺秀。才子非佳人不娶,佳人非才子不嫁。甚至有些才子还要云游天下寻觅佳人,佳人们也要"比文招亲"。然而,权豪势要之门的子弟们也是非佳人不娶,于是他们便不择手段地迫害才子。这便是《红楼梦》中所说的"其间拨乱"的"小人"。才子惧祸避走他乡,参加科举考试金榜题名,奉皇帝圣旨与佳人完婚,有情人终成眷属。后世学者将才子佳人类作品的这种模式总结为:"私订终身后花园,落难才子中状元,奉旨成婚大团圆。"正因为曹雪芹看到了这些小说所存在的弊端,所以他才下定决心打破陈腐旧套,写出了《红楼梦》这部光耀千古的文学巨著。
- 原文:空空道人听如此说,思忖半晌,将《石头记》再检阅一遍,因见上面虽有些指奸责佞贬恶诛邪之语,亦非伤时骂世之旨,及至君仁臣良父慈子孝,凡伦常所关之处,皆是称功颂德,眷眷无穷,实非别书之可比。虽其中大旨谈情,亦不过实录其事,又非假拟妄称,一味淫邀艳约,私订偷盟之可比。因毫不干涉时世,方从头至尾抄录回来,问世传奇。从此空空道人因空见色,由色生情,传情入色,自色悟空,遂易名为情僧,改《石头记》为《情僧录》。("至吴玉峰题曰《红楼梦》")。东鲁孔梅溪则题曰《风月宝鉴》。后因曹雪芹于悼红轩中披阅十载,增删五次,纂成目录,分出章回,则题曰《金陵十二钗》。并题一绝云:满纸荒唐言,一把辛酸泪!

都云作者痴, 谁解其中味?

至脂砚斋甲戌抄阅再评, 仍用《石头记》。

- 1、思忖:思考,思量。
- 2、检阅: 翻检阅读。
- 3、佞(nìng)惯于用花言巧语献媚讨好之人。
- 4、伦常:中国古代把君臣、父子、夫妇、兄弟、朋友这五种关系称为五 伦,并认为这种尊卑长幼关系是不可改变的常道。伦,人伦,伦理。
- 5、空:此处乃佛教用语。佛教认为,万物从因缘生,没有固定,虚幻不 。
- 6、色:此处乃佛教用语。指万物本体瞬息生灭的假象。
- 7、情:此处乃佛教用语。指对万物本体瞬息生灭之假象所产生的种种情感。
- 8、鉴: 镜子。

- 9、金陵:中国古代南京的别称之一。
- 10、云:说。
- 11、痴:傻,愚笨,痴迷。
- 12、解: 理解, 懂得。

赏析: 《石头记》: 《红楼梦》的原名。《红楼梦》的早期抄本,绝大多数都题为《脂砚斋重评石头记》。甲戌本《凡例》中也说: "又曰《石头记》,是自譬石头所记之事也。"因为小说正文中说,是石头将自己在人世间所经历的事情"不敢稍加穿凿"地记录了下来,故有此称。

庚辰本及其他脂评本均无"从此空空道人"六字,据程甲本改。列藏本在"遂易名为情僧"前面有"空空道人"四字,庚辰本、甲戌本、戚序本、蒙府本、舒序本、梦稿本均无,此处不按列藏本处理。

《情僧录》: 《红楼梦》的别名。因空空道人改名为情僧,又把《石头记》"从头至尾抄录回来,问世传奇",故而他便"改《石头记》为《情僧录》"。

《红楼梦》:本书最有影响的一个名字。甲戌本原文在"改《石头记》为《情僧录》"句后有"至吴玉峰题曰《红楼梦》"句。该抄本在《凡例》中也说:"是书题名极多,《红楼梦》是总其全部之名也"。"如宝玉做梦,梦中有曲名曰《红楼梦十二支》,此则《红楼梦》之点睛"。在早期手抄本中,最早以《红楼梦》命名的是甲辰本。直到程伟元、高鹗的百二十回刻本问世后,《红楼梦》一名便取代了《石头记》,成为最为人所知的一个名字。

《风月宝鉴》:《红楼梦》的又一别名,亦为曹雪芹创作的另一部小说。甲戌本《凡例》中说:"又如贾瑞病,跛道人持一镜来,上面即錾'风月宝鉴'四字,此则《风月宝鉴》之点睛。"该抄本在小说正文"东鲁孔梅溪则题曰《风月宝鉴》"处,也有一朱笔眉批说:"雪芹旧有《风月宝鉴》之书,乃其弟棠村序也。今棠村已逝,余睹新怀旧,故仍因之。"由这条批语我们得知:曹雪芹曾经有一部名叫《风月宝鉴》的书,他的弟弟棠村曾经为这部书作序。棠村去世以后,这位"东鲁孔梅溪"为了纪念棠村,便仍然将《红楼梦》(或称《石头记》)题名为《风月宝鉴》。由于这条批语的存在,以及小说中遗留下的种种文本矛盾,学术界对于《红楼梦》的成书问题,遂生发出以下种种观点:一、"一稿多改说"。这一派学者认为,曹雪芹首先创作了《风月宝鉴》,后又在此基础上一改再改,"披阅十载,增删五次",最终写成了我们现在所看到的《红楼梦》或称《石头记》(前八十回);二、"二书合并说"。亦即《红楼梦》是由《风月宝鉴》和《石头记》合并而成的。该说又分两派。1、曹雪芹的父辈中有人创作了《风月宝鉴》,曹雪芹或脂砚斋等又创作了《石头记》,

后来曹雪芹将这两部小说合并在一起,便形成了我们现在所看到的《红楼梦》或称《石头记》(前八十回)。2、曹雪芹先创作了《风月宝鉴》,后又创作了《石头记》,后来再把两部书合并在一起,便形成了我们现在能够看到的《红楼梦》或称《石头记》(前八十回)。"二书合并说"的主要分歧之一,在于他们对"雪芹旧有《风月宝鉴》之书"这句话中"有"字的理解。前者认为"有"乃"拥有"之意。后者认为"有"乃"著有"之意。三、"剪接说"或"剪贴说"。有人认为,曹雪芹在创作《石头

记》时,将从前所著《风月宝鉴》中的一些故事情节"剪接"了过来。在此基础上,又有人借助电脑名词,提出了"剪贴说"。也就是说,曹雪芹首先创作了一部《风月宝鉴》,并请他的弟弟棠村作了序。后来,当他另起炉灶创作《石头记》时,便把《风月宝鉴》中的一些故事情节"剪贴"过来,并在润色修改后有机地溶入了新作品中。以上几说,虽然在某些方面有分歧,但却都承认一个事实,那就是《红楼梦》中确实留存了很多《风月宝鉴》中的故事。比如贾瑞和王熙凤的故事,秦可卿、秦钟姐弟的故事,尤二姐和尤三姐的故事等等。

《金陵十二钗》:《红楼梦》的又一别名。小说第一回中说: "后因曹雪芹于悼红轩中披阅十载,增删五次,纂成目录,分出章回,则题曰《金陵十二钗》"。甲戌本《凡例》中也说: "此书又名曰《金陵十二钗》,审其名则必系金陵十二女子也……及至'红楼梦'一回中,亦曾翻出金陵十二钗之簿籍,又有十二支曲可考。"

由于小说中明确说曹雪芹将《红楼梦》"披阅十载,增删五次",所以后世便不断有人提出曹雪芹不是《红楼梦》的作者,而只是一个"批阅""增删"者。然而,在甲戌本正文"并题一绝云"处,有眉批早已明确指出:"若云雪芹批阅增删,然则开篇至此这一篇楔子又系谁撰?足见作者之笔,狡猾之甚。后文如此处者不少。这正是作者用画家烟云模糊处,观者万不可被作者瞒蔽了去,方是巨眼。"明确肯定曹雪芹就是《红楼梦》的作者。

对于《石头记》、《红楼梦》、《情僧录》、《风月宝鉴》、《金陵十二钗》这五个名称,鲁迅认为是作者"多立异名,摇曳见姿"。也有人认为这是曹雪芹在不同的创作时段给小说取的不同的名字,亦即在"增删五次"的过程中,每一次都另起一个名字。但我们也没必要这样机械地理解。

"满纸荒唐言"这首绝句,明确道出了作者的心声:《红楼梦》这部小说表面看来都是荒诞不经之言,但却是作者用辛酸的泪水凝结而成的。人人都说作者愚蠢,然而谁又能理解其中的真实含义呢?

在这首绝句处,甲戌本有一条眉批说: "能解者方有辛酸之泪,哭成此书。壬午除夕,书未成,芹为泪尽而逝。余尝哭芹,泪亦待尽。每意觅青埂峰再问石兄,奈不遇癞头和尚何? 怅怅!"根据这条批语,再加其他史料相互印证,有人便提出曹雪芹逝世于"壬午除夕"。此处的"壬午",乃乾隆二十七年,即公元1763年。但也有人认为,这条批语是一条复合批,不是同时写成的。"壬午除夕"是"能解者方有辛酸之泪,哭成此书"这条批语的署年,亦即作这条批语的具体时间,其后应该是个句号。而自"书未成"以下,乃是另外一条批语。如此断句,虽有一定道理,但却忽略了一个基本的生活常识。春节是中国人最为注重的一个节日,尤其是在脂砚斋作批语的清代乾隆年间,即使是再无聊的人,也不会在大年除夕这天抄阅评批小说吧?

"至脂砚斋甲戌抄阅再评,仍用《石头记》"一句,为甲戌本所独有。 甲戌:此处乃指清乾隆十九年,公元1754年。 原文: 出则既明, 且看石上是何故事。按那石上书云:

当日地陷东南,这东南一隅有处曰姑苏,有城曰阊门者,最是红尘中一二等富贵风流之地。这阊门外有个十里街,街内有个仁清巷,巷内有个古庙,因地方窄狭,人皆呼作葫芦庙。庙旁住着一家乡宦,姓甄,名费,字士隐。嫡妻封氏,情性贤淑,深明礼义。家中虽不甚富贵,然本地便也推他为望族了。因这甄士隐禀性恬淡,不以功名为念,每日只以观花修竹、酌酒吟诗为乐,倒是神仙一流人品。只是一件不足:如今年已半百,膝下无儿,只有一女,乳名唤作英莲,年方三岁。

注释:

- 1、姑苏: 苏州吴县的别称。因其地有姑苏山而得名。又因吴县隶属于苏州府,故后来也以姑苏代指苏州。姑苏山,又名姑胥山。
- 2、阊门: 苏州古城的西门。
- 3、乡宦:退休居住乡里的官宦。
- 4、嫡妻:正妻,与"妾"相对。嫡,宗法制度下家庭的正支,与"庶"相对。
- 5、望族:有名望的家族。
- 6、禀性: 本性。
- 7、恬淡:淡泊,不追求名利。
- 赏析: 先以"女娲补天"的神话故事开篇,叙述石头亦即"通灵宝玉"的来历。让石头在人世间"受享"一番之后,复归大荒山青埂峰无稽崖下。过了"几世几劫"后,又让空空道人看到石头上所记之文,如此便将著作权归于石头,作者自己则只是一个披阅增删者。接下来又通过石头与空空道人的对话,阐述了对"历来野史"的看法以及自己的创作理念。好容易写到现实世界,却又不从贾府说起,而偏偏从甄家进入故事。小说如此开篇,一般很难引起读者的兴趣。许多专家学者认为:作者如此布局,是要先通过甄家的"小荣枯",预示贾府的"大荣枯"。甲戌本在此处有侧批也说:"不出荣国大族,先写乡宦小家,从小至大,是此书章法。"

地陷东南:中国古代神话故事。《淮南子。天文训》记载:当日共工与 颛顼争为帝王,共工怒而撞不周山,结果导致支撑天的柱子折了,维系地 的绳子断了。于是天向西北方向倾斜,所以日月星辰都移向了西北方。地 的东南部低陷了,所以流水尘埃都归向了东南方。

古代阊门一带非常繁华,是地方官吏宴请迎送宾客的地方,因而《红楼梦》中也说这里"最是红尘中一二等富贵风流之地"。此外,扬州古城的西门也称"阊门"。据甲戌本评语可知:此处十里街谐音"势力街";仁清巷谐音"人情巷";葫芦庙谐音"糊涂庙"。请注意,《红楼梦》中有许多地方使用了汉字的谐音、寓意法,尤其是一些人名、地名方面,表现得更为突出。但有时候使用这种方法,并不等于在整部作品中时时处处都在使用这种方法。打个不太恰当的比喻:有些沙子里面有金子,但不等于所有的沙子都是金子。

在这里作者特意点出"甄士隐禀性恬淡,不以功名为念",其妻"封 氏,情性贤淑,深明礼义"。这都为英莲的憨厚性情作了映衬。英莲:后 改名香菱、秋菱。是小说中第一个出场的"薄命女"。甲戌本评语谓"英

莲"谐音"应怜"。但庚辰、己卯本中, "英莲"皆写作"英菊",而失"应怜"之意,故据其他抄本改为"英莲"。请记住:此时英莲"年方三岁",而通灵宝玉却还没有随神瑛侍者降生到人世间,那么英莲起码比贾宝玉大三岁以上。

原文:一日,炎夏永昼,士隐于书房闲坐,至手倦抛书,伏几少憩,不觉 朦胧睡去。梦至一处,不辨是何地方。忽见那厢来了一僧一道,且行 目谈。只听道人问道: "你携了这蠢物, 意欲何往?"那僧笑道: " 你放心,如今现有一段风流公案正该了结,这一干风流冤家,尚未投 胎入世。趁此机会,就将此蠢物夹带于中,使他去经历经历。"那道 人道: "原来近日风流冤孽又将造劫历世去不成?但不知落于何方何 外?"那僧笑道:"此事说来好笑,竟是千古未闻的罕事。只因西方灵 河岸上三牛石畔, 有绛珠草一株, 时有赤瑕宫神瑛侍者, 日以甘露灌 溉,这绛珠草始得久延岁月。后来既受天地精华,复得雨露滋养,遂得 脱却草胎木质, 得换人形, 仅修成个女体, 终日游于离恨天外, 饥则食 蜜青果为膳, 渴则饮灌愁海水为汤。只因尚未酬报灌溉之德, 故其五内 便郁结着一段缠绵不尽之意。恰近日这神瑛侍者凡心偶炽, 乘此昌明 太平朝世,意欲下凡造历幻缘,已在警幻仙子案前挂了号。警幻亦曾问 及,灌溉之情未偿,趁此倒可了结的。那绛珠仙子道:'他是甘露之 惠,我并无此水可还。他既下世为人,我也去下世为人,但把我一生所 有的眼泪还他,也偿还得过他了。'因此一事,就勾出多少风流冤家 来, 陪他们去了结此案。"

- 1、憩(qì): 休息。
- 2、那厢:那边。厢,旁,边。
- 3、一僧一道:即在大荒山无稽崖青埂峰下出现的茫茫大士与渺渺真人。
- 4、蠢物:即青埂峰下顽石所幻化的那块通灵宝玉。
- 5、风流冤家:指相互爱恋的男女。风流,此处指男女恋情。冤家,仇人,对头。此处指在情场中相互爱恋的男男女女们。文中的"风流冤孽",意思相同。
- 6、罕事: 少见的稀奇之事。
- 7、西方灵河:即古印度的恒河。佛教将恒河称为圣河或圣水。
- 8、三生: 亦称"三世"。即佛教所说的前生、今生和来生。
- 9、绛珠草:作者虚构的一种仙草,后变为绛珠仙子,亦即林黛玉的前身。 也有人认为是灵芝草。绛,深红色,大红色。
- 10、赤瑕宫: 此名为作者虚构。甲戌本有侧评认为: "赤"乃点"红"字: "瑕"则点"玉"字。并有眉批注云: "按'瑕'字本注: '玉小赤也,又玉有病也。'以此命名恰极。"
- 11、神瑛侍者: 贾宝玉的前身。瑛,美玉。侍者,侍奉人的人。佛教中为侍奉尊长的神。
- 12、离恨天:中国古人认为,天有三十三重,最高的一层便是离恨天。后用以比喻男女生离死别、抱恨终身的境地。所谓"三十三重天离恨天最高,四百四种病相思病最苦。"

- 13、蜜青果:作者虚构的名字。程甲本改作"秘情果"。
- 14、五内: 五脏。也用以代指内心。
- **赏析:** 上段先由作者以全知全能的叙述者身份,将人物和故事发生的地点略作介绍,这里再用"炎夏永昼"四字,点出故事发生的时间是在天长夜短的炎热夏季。然后通过甄士隐的一个白日梦,扣紧"梦幻识通灵"的回目展开叙述。叙事者也由作者巧妙地转换为一僧一道,讲述了神瑛侍者与绛珠仙草的神话故事。

关于神瑛侍者与绛珠仙草的这个故事,在"有绛珠草一株"至"日以甘 露灌溉"之间,程甲本增补了这样一段文字:"那时,这个石头因娲皇未 用,却也落得逍遥自在,各处去游玩。一日,来到警幻仙子处,那仙子知 他有些来历, 因留他在赤瑕宫居住, 就名他为赤瑕宫神瑛侍者。他却常在 灵河岸上行走,看见这株仙草可爱,遂"。按照这段增补文字,青埂峰顽 石、通灵宝玉、神瑛侍者、贾宝玉四者,便成了一个同一体。其演化轨迹 为: 青埂峰顽石缩成了"扇坠一般大小"的通灵宝玉,通灵宝玉到太虚幻 境后,被警幻仙姑留住在赤瑕宫,并被命名为赤瑕宫神瑛侍者。神瑛侍者 投胎转世后又托生为贾宝玉,而贾宝玉出生时口中却又衔着通灵宝玉。如 此以来,神瑛侍者亦即贾宝玉便自己衔着自己降生到了人世间。这从逻辑 上来说,是极不合理的。按照甲戌本的描写,其间的关系应该是这样的: 青埂峰顽石被茫茫大士"大展幻术""缩成扇坠一般大小",后因太虚幻 境的神瑛侍者"凡心偶炽","意欲下凡造历幻缘"。绛珠仙草也欲"下 世为人",用眼泪偿还神瑛侍者的"灌溉之情"。所以茫茫大士便要趁此 机会将通灵宝玉"夹带于中,使他去经历经历"。在这里,通灵宝玉和神 瑛侍者并不是一码事。由于通灵宝玉是随神瑛侍者一起来到人世间的,后 来又总是挂在贾宝玉的脖子上, 所以它便把自己在人世间的见闻记录了下 来。从某种意义上来说,它只是故事的见证者和记录者,相当于一个"随 行记者"的身份。而神瑛侍者转世托生的贾宝玉,才是这部小说的主人 公。当然,通灵宝玉的"玉"字,贾宝玉的"玉"字,神瑛侍者的"瑛" 字,都和玉有关,而从本质上来说,玉也是石头的一个种类。更何况后文 中屡屡以"木石前盟"对"金玉良缘",所以,作者在为这四者命名时, 也应该考虑到了其内在的相互联系。

原文:那道人道: "果是罕闻。实未闻有还泪之说。想来这一段故事,比历来风月事故更加琐碎细腻了。"那僧道: "历来几个风流人物,不过传其大概以及诗词篇章而已,至家庭闺阁中一饮一食,总未述记。再者,大半风月故事,不过偷香窃玉,暗约私奔而已,并不曾将儿女之真情发泄一二。想这一干人入世,其情痴色鬼,贤愚不肖者,悉与前人传述不同矣。"那道人道: "趁此何不你我也去下世度脱几个,岂不是一场功德?"那僧道: "正合吾意,你且同我到警幻仙子宫中,将蠢物交割清楚,待这一干风流孽鬼下世已完,你我再去。如今虽已有一半落尘,然犹未全集。"道人道: "既如此,便随你去来。"

- 1、罕闻:难得听到。很少听到。罕,稀少。闻,听。
- 2、偷香窃玉:喻指男女偷情或私通的风流事。偷香,据《晋书。贾充传》

记载:西域给朝廷进贡奇香,晋武帝赐给宠臣贾充。贾充之女贾午因与贾充幕僚韩寿有私情,遂将奇香偷赠韩寿。被人发觉后,贾充便将贾午嫁给了韩寿。窃玉,出处不详。古人常以"窃玉"与"偷香"连用,以喻指男女私情。《汉语大辞典》和《红楼梦大辞典》,均根据《雍熙乐府》中的"郑生玉窃,韩寿香拈"、"我有那郑生窃玉权术,韩寿偷香见识"等语,认为窃玉之事的主人公是郑生。

- 3、发泄:舒发,充分表现。
- 4、度脱:解救,超度解脱。
- 赏析:前面先借空空道人与石头的对话,将历来野史批评一番。此处又通过茫茫大士之口,将历来"风流人物"加以褒贬,认为他们"并不曾将儿女之真情发泄一二",并明确表示自己所述的故事"悉与前人传述不同"。

此处茫茫大士所谓"你且同我到警幻仙子宫中,将蠢物交割清楚"一语,就是要把青埂峰顽石所幻化的通灵宝玉交给警幻仙子,以便在神瑛侍者、绛珠仙草等"一干风流冤家""下凡造历幻缘"时,"将此蠢物夹带于中,使他去经历经历"。

原文:却说甄士隐俱听得明白,但不知所云"蠢物"系何东西。遂不禁上前施礼,笑问道: "二仙师请了。"那僧道也忙答礼相问。士隐因说道: "适闻仙师所谈因果,实人世罕闻者。但弟子愚浊,不能洞悉明白,若能大开痴顽,备细一闻,弟子则洗耳谛听,稍能警省,亦可免沉沦之苦。"二仙笑道: "此乃玄机不可预泄者。到那时不要忘我二人,便可跳出火坑矣。"士隐听了,不便再问。因笑道: "玄机不可预泄,但适云'蠢物',不知为何,或可一见否?"那僧道: "若问此物,倒有一面之缘。"说着,取出递与士隐。士隐接了看时,原来是块鲜明美玉,上面字迹分明,镌着"通灵宝玉"四字,后面还有几行小字。正欲细看时,那僧便说已到幻境,便强从手中夺了去,与道人竟过一大石牌坊,上书四个大字,乃是"太虚幻境"。两边又有一幅对联,道是:假作真时真亦假,无为有处有还无。

- 1、因果:原因和结果。佛教认为,人在今生种什么因,来世便会结什么果。善有善报,恶有恶报。
- 2、警省(xǐng):亦作"警醒",佛教用语。警戒醒悟之意。
- 3、沉沦: 佛教用语。不得轮回解脱。后引申为陷入罪恶、痛苦的境界。
- 4、玄机: 道教用语。指深奥玄妙的道理。此处意同"天机",指神秘的天意。
- 5、火坑: 本来用以比喻极为悲惨的生活环境。后佛教借以喻指人世间。
- 6、太虚幻境: 作者虚构的一处仙境。意为极端虚幻之处。
- 赏析:在大荒山无稽崖青埂峰下,茫茫大士曾说通灵宝玉"形体倒也是个宝物了!还只没有实在的好处,须得再镌上数字,使人一见便知是奇物方妙"。但他到底在通灵宝玉上镌上了什么字,当时却没有交代。直到此时,方才通过甄士隐的眼睛,看见通灵宝玉"原来是块鲜明美玉,上面字迹分明,镌着'通灵宝玉'四字"。而后面的"几行小字"到底是

什么,却又没有交代。甲戌本在此有批语说: "凡三四次始出美玉形,隐屈之至!"作者如此遮遮掩掩,当然不是在故弄玄虚。曹雪芹在刻画人物等方面,也经常使用这种手法,往往通过各种不同的视角,反复多次之后,方能将一个人物立体地展现在读者面前。如后文对林黛玉的刻画,便是一个很典型的例子。

"假作真时真亦假,无为有处有还无"这副对联,各版本之间略有差异。上联中的"真亦假",在己卯本、庚辰本、梦稿本中为"真作假",其余除舒序本外均为"真亦假"。下联中的"有还无",庚辰本作"有为无"。甲戌本、威序本、梦稿本、己卯本、列藏本、蒙府本为"有还无"。舒序本的这副对联则为"色色空空地,真真假假天"。从这些地方亦可看出,曹雪芹在"披阅十载,增删五次"的过程中,对许多地方都作过多次修改。其创作态度之认真,真可谓"语不惊人死不休"了!

原文:士隐意欲也跟了过去,方举步时,忽听一声霹雳,有若山崩地陷。士隐大叫一声,定睛一看,只见烈日炎炎,芭蕉冉冉,所梦之事便忘了大半。又见奶母正抱了英莲走来。士隐见女儿越发生得粉妆玉琢,甚觉可喜,便伸手接来,抱在怀内,逗他顽耍一回,又带至街前,看那过会的热闹。

注释:

- 1、过会: 旧时遇节庆或迎神赛会时, 随地扮演百戏杂耍、声乐鼓吹等。
- 赏析:甄士隐大叫一声从梦中惊醒,眼前所见却是"烈日炎炎,芭蕉冉冉"。这不仅以凝练之笔描写了南方的夏日景色,也再次衬托出甄士隐是在白日做梦。至于他是否还记得所梦之事已无关紧要,因为读者已经知道了故事的内容。甲戌本有侧评即认为:此处若说甄士隐还记得"所梦之事","便是俗笔了"。"甚觉可喜"一语,己卯本、梦稿本与庚辰本相同。甲戌本、甲辰本、舒序本、蒙府本、戚序本、列藏本均为"乖觉可喜"。
- 原文:方欲进来时,只见从那边来了一僧一道:那僧则癞头跣脚,那道则跛足蓬头,疯疯癫癫,挥霍谈笑而至。及至到了他门前,看见士隐抱着英莲,那僧便大哭起来,又向士隐道:"施主,你把这有命无运,累及爹娘之物,抱在怀内作甚?"士隐听了,知是疯话,也不去睬他。那僧还说:"舍我罢,舍我罢!"士隐不耐烦,便抱女儿撤身要进去,那僧乃指着他大笑,口内念了四句言词道:

惯养娇生笑你痴,菱花空对雪澌澌。

好防佳节元宵后, 便是烟消火灭时。

- 1、癞头: 满头癞疮。
- 2、跣(xiǎn)足: 光着脚。
- 3、跛(bǒ)足: 腿或脚有毛病,瘸子。
- 赏析: 在大荒山无稽崖青埂峰等仙境或者甄士隐的梦境中,这一僧一道都是"生得骨格不凡,丰神迥异"。但到了人世间,却一个是"癞头跣足",另一个则是"跛足蓬头",且在甄士隐眼中两人都是"疯疯癫

癫"。甲戌本、戚序本在此都有批语说:"此是幻像。"这就让人觉得很有意思:一僧一道都是仙人,他们在幻境、梦境中都会露出真容;在现实世界中却显幻像。

甲戌本的评批者特别注重"有命无运,累及爹娘"这八个字,并以一连串的排比句反问道: "八个字屈死多少英雄?屈死多少忠臣孝子?屈死多少仁人志士?屈死多少词客骚人?今又被作者将此一把眼泪洒与闺阁之中,见得裙钗尚遭逢此数,况天下之男子乎?"并认为作者"所写开卷第一个女子便用此二语以订(定)终身,则知托言寓意之旨,谁谓独寄兴于一'情'字耶?"

癞头和尚所念四句言词,预示了甄士隐及英莲的不幸。第一句是说痴心的甄士隐对英莲宠爱有加。第二句则隐喻英莲将来被呆霸王薛蟠霸占为妾并惨遭迫害的悲惨命运。菱花,喻指英莲。因英莲被薛蟠抢走后改名香菱。雪:谐音"薛",指薛蟠。澌澌:拟声词,形容下雪的声音。菱花本应开在夏天,不幸却遇到了大雪,其将来横遭摧残,自不待言。用脂评来说,就是喻指英莲"生不遇时。遇又非偶"。三、四两句亦为预示。后文写道,正月十五甄士隐家仆人霍启抱英莲去看社火花灯,被人拐走。三月十五甄家又遭火灾,被烧成了一片瓦砾场。此后甄士隐迭遭打击,最终看破红尘离家出走。

原文:士隐听得明白,心下犹豫,意欲问他们来历。只听道人说道:"你我不必同行,就此分手,各干营生去罢。三劫后,我在北邙山等你,会齐了同往太虚幻境销号。"那僧道:"最妙,最妙!"说毕,二人一去,再不见个踪影了。士隐心中此时自忖:这两个人必有来历,该试一问,如今悔却晚也。

注释:

- 1、北邙(máng)山:山名,即邙山,又称芒山、北山、北芒等。在今河南省 洛阳市东北。汉魏以后,许多王侯公卿多归葬于此,故后世常以邙山代 指墓地。
- 赏析:读小说,有时该认真,有时又不必太认真。此处英莲年方三岁,而渺渺真人与茫茫大士却相约三劫后在北邙山会齐。前面我们已经知道,一"劫"即是若干万年,那么"三劫"又该是多少年?如此计算,当一僧一道在后文中出现时,比如他们为贾宝玉和王熙凤治病时,英莲又该多大年纪?针对这一句话,甲戌本有眉批解释说:"佛以世谓劫。凡三十年为一世。三劫者,想以九十春光寓言也。"即使按照这种说法,那么,当一僧一道在贾府出现时,英莲等人也已经九十多岁了,还是不合逻辑。
- 原文:这士隐正痴想,忽见隔壁葫芦庙内寄居的一个穷儒,姓贾名化,表字时飞,别号雨村者走了出来。这贾雨村原系胡州人氏,也是诗书仕宦之族,因他生于末世,父母祖宗根基已尽,人口衰丧,只剩得他一身一口,在家乡无益,因进京求取功名,再整基业。自前岁来此,又淹蹇住了,暂寄庙中安身,每日卖字作文为生,故士隐常与他交接。

注释:

1、胡州: 庚辰本、甲戌本、己卯本第二回均作"胡州"。己卯本第一回、

蒙府本、戚序本、甲辰本、舒序本、列藏本则作"湖州"。"湖州"乃真实地名,即今浙江省湖州市。"胡州"则是作者假造的地名。甲戌本在此处有侧评说:湖州(胡州)谐音"胡诌也"。

- 2、淹蹇(Jiǎn):淹留羁绊。交接:交往接触。
- 赏析:以"忽见"二字,在表明自甄士隐眼中看到了贾雨村之后,接着便顺理成章地介绍了贾雨村的姓名字号及籍贯等。从小说发展史的角度来看,此处并无任何创新,即使人名的谐音寓意手法,如"贾化"谐音"假话"等,也并无任何新奇之处。当然,一部洋洋百万余言的小说,作者又没有最后修改完成,我们当然不能要求他时时突破处处创新。不过,在这里,作者并没有介绍贾雨村的容貌气质,直到后文写到娇杏看到贾雨村时,才从她的视角描述出来。
- 原文: 当下雨村见了士隐, 忙施礼陪笑道: "老先生倚门伫望, 敢街市上有甚新闻否?"士隐笑道: "非也。适因小女啼哭, 引他出来作耍, 正是无聊之甚, 兄来得正妙, 请入小斋一谈, 彼此皆可消此永昼。"说着, 便令人送女儿进去, 自与雨村携手来至书房中。小童献茶。方谈得三五句话, 忽家人飞报: "严老爷来拜。"士隐慌的忙起身谢罪道: "恕诳驾之罪, 略坐, 弟即来陪。"雨村忙起身亦让道: "老先生请便。晚生乃常造之客, 稍候何妨。"说着, 士隐已出前厅去了。

注释:

- 1、敢:敢情,莫非。
- 2、适:适才,刚才。
- 3、谢罪: 道歉。
- 4、诳驾: 致歉语。意谓把客人请到了家中,却又不能相陪。
- 5、常造之客:经常前来拜访的客人。造:到,拜访。
- 赏析: 甄士隐邀请贾雨村来到自己书房中, "方谈得三五句话", 便因 "严老爷来拜"而离去。严老爷: 甲戌本此处有侧评说, 谐音 "炎", 并认为"炎既来, 大火将至矣"。预伏后文甄士隐家遭火灾之事。实际上, 这一情节的设计, 就是为了给贾雨村和娇杏的单独会面搭建一个合理的平台。此处严老爷来不来倒无关紧要, 但甄士隐却必须有充分的理由走开。不然的话, 后文贾雨村便无法仔细观察娇杏, 娇杏也不能屡屡回顾贾雨村。作者对情节的转换驾驭, 非常巧妙而又合情合理。
- 原文: 这里雨村且翻弄书籍解闷。忽听得窗外有女子嗽声,雨村遂起身往窗外一看,原来是一个丫鬟,在那里撷花,生得仪容不俗,眉目清明,虽无十分姿色,却亦有动人之处。雨村不觉看的呆了。

- 1、撷(xié): 采摘。
- 赏析:前文介绍贾雨村时,曾说他家"只剩得他一身一口",说明贾雨村是一个还没有结婚的年轻人。而旅途困顿的年轻男人,必然会有对异性的向往,也会产生孤独寂寞之感与生不逢时之叹,更会梦想着有朝一日通过科举考试的道路博取高官厚禄娇妻美妾。今日贾雨村被甄士隐邀请到书斋,本想尽情倾诉自己的苦闷之情,说不定还会蹭到一顿酒饭一饱

口福,不料因为严老爷的到来而被晾在了书斋,只好"翻弄书籍"暂且"解闷"。此时"忽听得窗外有女子"的咳嗽声,自然也会站起身来向窗外观看。接下来,便又通过贾雨村的眼睛,对娇杏的容貌作了简略描写。即使她"无十分姿色",贾雨村却也"不觉看的呆了"。试想如果此时甄士隐在场,贾雨村不仅不能站起身来往窗外看,更不可能看的呆了。此处甲戌本有眉批说:"这便是真正情理之文。可笑近之小说中满纸羞花闭月等字。这是雨村目中,又不与后之人相似。"既肯定《红楼梦》乃"真正情理之文",又批评了当时其他小说一写美人便"满纸羞花闭月"的俗套,更特意点出对于娇杏容貌的描写乃是通过贾雨村的视角。

原文:那甄家丫鬟撷了花,方欲走时,猛抬头见窗内有人,敝巾旧服,虽是贫窘,然生得腰圆背厚,面阔口方,更兼剑眉星眼,直鼻权腮。这丫鬟忙转身回避,心下乃想:"这人生的这样雄壮,却又这样褴褛,想他定是我家主人常说的什么贾雨村了,每有意帮助周济,只是没甚机会。我家并无这样贫窘亲友,想定是此人无疑了。怪道又说他必非久困之人。"如此想来,不免又回头两次。

注释:

- 1、权腮:即民间所说的高颧骨。在男子为贵相,女子则为克夫相。
- 2、贫窘(jiǒng): 贫困窘迫。
- 赏析:直到此时,方才通过娇杏的眼睛描写贾雨村的容貌。叙述视角的转换,恰如行云流水一般自然。此处对于贾雨村容貌的描写,甲戌本有侧批认为"是莽、操遗容",即认为贾雨村的长相是王莽、曹操之流的奸臣相。而红楼梦研究所新校本对于"权腮"的注释却是这样的:"权腮——俗称颧骨腮,指人颧骨长得很高,相法认为是一种贵相。沈括《梦溪笔谈。人事》:'公满面颧骨,不十年必总枢柄。'"

娇杏看见窗内有人,便"忙转身回避",乃是当时的礼教使然。一个未出闺阁的少女,见到陌生男人而不回避,那当然是不应该的。如果此时甄士隐在场,娇杏自然也不敢"又回头两次"观看贾雨村。后面通过娇杏的内心活动,追述出甄士隐在家人面前经常提到贾雨村,并对他赞赏有加。这也为后文甄士隐为贾雨村提供帮助作了铺垫。

原文: 雨村见他回了头,便自为这女子心中有意于他,便狂喜不尽,自为此女子必是个巨眼英雄,风尘中之知己也。一时小童进来,雨村打听得前面留饭,不可久待,遂从夹道中自便出门去了。士隐待客既散,知雨村自便,也不去再邀。

- 1、巨眼英雄: 独具慧眼识英雄之人。
- 赏析:落花虽有意,流水却无情。娇杏之所以"又回头两次"观看贾雨村,乃是因为此前甄士隐经常在家人面前提到他,因而对他有好奇之心,却并非对他有什么爱情。但寄居葫芦庙中孤独落魄的贾雨村,却误以为娇杏"必是个巨眼英雄,风尘中之知己"。甲戌本在此有侧批说:"今古穷酸皆会替女妇心中取中自己。"贾雨村在落难时对娇杏的

误解, 也为他后来娶娇杏为侧室并最终扶正作了铺垫。

- 贾雨村打听得甄士隐要留严老爷吃饭,便不告而退。甄士隐得知贾雨村去 后也不再去邀,证明二人以前交往非常密切且十分随意。确实如贾雨村 自己所说的那样,他是甄家的"常造之客"。
- 原文: 一日,早又中秋佳节。士隐家宴已毕,乃又另具一席于书房,却自己步月至庙中来邀雨村。原来雨村自那日见了甄家之婢曾回顾他两次,自为是个知己,便时刻放在心上。今又正值中秋,不免对月有怀,因而口占五言一律云:

未卜三生愿, 频添一段愁。

闷来时敛额, 行夫几回头。

顾风前影, 谁堪月下俦?

蟾光如有意, 先上玉人楼。

雨村吟罢,因又思及平生抱负,苦未逢时,乃又搔首对天长叹,复高吟一 联曰:

玉在匵中求善价, 钗于奁内待时飞。

恰值士隐走来听见,笑道: "雨村兄真抱负不浅也!"雨村忙笑道: "此不过偶吟前人之句,何敢狂诞至此。"因问: "老先生何兴至此?" 士隐笑道: "今夜中秋,俗谓'团圆之节',想尊兄旅寄僧房,不无寂寥 之感,故特具小酌,邀兄到敝斋一饮,不知可纳芹意否?"雨村听了,并 不推辞,便笑道: "既蒙厚爱,何敢拂此盛情。"说着,便同士隐复过这 边书院中来。

- 1、 匵(dú): 亦作"椟"。木匣, 木盒。
- 3、芹意:《列子。杨朱篇》中有一典故说,古时候有人觉得芹菜的味道很美,便向富贵之人推荐。但富人品尝之后,却觉得很难吃。故后世常以"献芹"或"芹意"作为送礼或请客的歉词。
- 赏析:中秋佳节,乃是中国传统中亲人团聚的日子。甄士隐有家有口,自然要在家与家人一起吃顿团圆饭。但他在家宴结束后又在书房另设一席邀请贾雨村,在反映了他爱才好客的同时,也说明他是一个善良厚道之人。"步月"二字,语言简练却甚有意境。合目思之,甄士隐在明亮的月光下步行至葫芦庙中邀请贾雨村的情景,历历如在目前。
- 贾雨村自从见到娇杏并将她视为知己之后,已然对她念念不忘,实际上已 经得了相思病。值此中秋佳节,"独在异乡为异客"的这位落魄才子, 此时自然而然地会想起娇杏。虽然还没有到临风洒泪的程度,但却也 难免对月伤怀。一个穷酸书生,此时最好的发泄方式当然就是吟诗作 对。
- 这一首五言律诗,充分表达了贾雨村的忧愁苦闷及对娇杏的透骨相思之情。
- 在甲戌本中此处有一条侧批说: "这是第一首诗。后文香奁闺情皆不落空。余谓雪芹撰此书中,亦为传诗之意。"甲辰本基本相同,无"中"字。说"这是第一首诗",令人不解,因为前面已经出现了几首诗。有

人认为,这是曹雪芹反复修改和脂砚斋等人数次批阅留下的痕迹。吴恩裕在《有关曹雪芹十种》一书中认为,这条批语中的"为"字当系行书"有"字之误。并且这句话应该这样断句: "余谓雪芹撰此书,中亦有传诗之意。"但无论如何,这条评语,都是曹雪芹乃《红楼梦》作者的一条铁证。

"玉在匵中求善价,钗于奁内待时飞":《论语。子罕》中子贡与孔子有这样一段对话:"子贡曰:'有美玉于斯,韫椟而藏诸?求善贾而沽诸?'子曰:'沽之哉!沽之哉!我待贾者也。'"这副对联的上联即化用孔子与子贡的这段对话,意谓美玉放在匣子里期求卖个好价钱,亦即暗喻等待赏识自己的人。托名郭宪的《洞冥记》中说:传说汉武帝时,有神女留下一枚玉钗,封存匣中。至汉昭帝时,有人偷偷打开匣子,却见玉钗化作白燕升空而去。下联化用这一传说,意谓自己可以飞黄腾达,一飞冲天。这一副对联,反映了贾雨村的自命不凡和远大抱负。

在甲戌本中,此处有两条侧批说: "表过黛玉则紧接上宝钗。""前用二玉合传,今用二宝合传,自是书中正眼。"有人根据这两条批语及这副对联的下联,生发出薛宝钗最终改嫁给了贾雨村的故事情节。理由是:贾雨村姓贾名化,字表时飞。对联中的"时飞",就是贾雨村自况,而"钗"字则是指薛宝钗。如此引申,似有求深反惑之嫌。这里的"待时飞",是指贾雨村要等待时机成熟时飞黄腾达。而所谓"钗"字,既可看作对钗化白燕升空而去典故的化用,亦可视作对闺阁女儿的统称。若非要坐实为薛宝钗,不但宝钗此时尚是一个幼童,而且贾雨村也根本不知道她的存在。

"此不过偶吟前人之句",甲戌本、梦稿本、己卯本、列藏本、蒙府本、戚序本无"此"字,为:"岂敢,不过偶吟前人之句。"舒序本为:"这不过偶吟前人之句。"甲辰本为:"不敢,不过偶吟前人之句。"

贾雨村高吟对联,恰被步月而来的甄士隐听见,这使他更加相信贾雨村必非久居人下之人。而当甄士隐邀请到家中喝酒时,贾雨村也"并不推辞"。他之所以如此,并不仅仅因为他"旅寄僧房,不无寂寥之感",更重要的是为了刻划贾雨村不拘小节的率直性格。甲戌本、甲辰本在此处均有侧批说: "写贾雨村豁达气象不俗。"实际上,贾雨村从出场直到此时,还应该算是一个正直可爱的年轻读书人。他的蜕化变质,是在他步入官场之后才开始的。

原文:须臾茶毕,早已设下杯盘,那美酒佳肴自不必说。二人归坐,先是款斟漫饮,次渐谈至兴浓,不觉飞觥限斝起来。当时街坊上家家箫管,户户弦歌,当头一轮明月,飞彩凝辉。二人愈添豪兴,酒到杯干。雨村此时已有七八分酒意,狂兴不禁,乃对月寓怀,口号一绝云:

时逢三五便团圆,满把晴光护玉栏。

天上一轮才捧出,人间万姓仰头看。

士隐听了,大叫: "妙哉!吾每谓兄必非久居人下者,今所吟之句,飞腾之兆已见,不日可接履于云霓之上矣。可贺,可贺!"乃亲斟一斗为贺。雨村因于过,叹道:"非晚生酒后狂言,若论时尚之学,晚生也或

可去充数洁名,只是目今行囊路费一概无措,神京路远,非赖卖字撰文即能到者。"士隐不待说完,便道:"兄何不早言。愚每有此心,但每遇兄时,兄并未谈及,愚故未敢唐突。今既及此,愚虽不才,'义利'二字却还识得。且喜明岁正当大比,兄宜作速入都,春闱一战,方不负兄之所学也。其盘费余事,弟自代为处置,亦不枉兄之谬识矣!"当下即命小童进去,速封五十两白银并两套冬衣。又云:"十九日乃黄道之期,兄可即买舟西上,待雄飞高举,明冬再晤,岂非大快之事耶!"雨村收了银衣,不过略谢一语,并不介意,仍是吃酒谈笑。那天已交了三更,二人方散。

注释:

- 1、须臾(yú):片刻,一会儿。形容时间极短。
- 2、飞觥(gōng):举杯,碰杯,意即觥筹交错。觥:古代饮酒器的一种,一般用兽角制成。
- 3、限斝(jiǎ):行酒令时约定喝多少杯酒。斝:中国古代的一种饮酒器,圆口,三足。
- 4、口号:口头吟诵。
- 5、三五: 阴历每个月的十五日。这个日子的月亮又圆又亮。
- 6、接履:亦云"接屐",意谓一步紧接一步。
- 7、云霓:云霞和彩虹。这句话是说贾雨村即将平步青云。
- 8、时尚之学:时人所崇尚的学问或文章。此处指用于科举考试的八股文等。
- 9、神京: 首都, 京城。
- 10、大比:明清两代的科举考试分为三级:第一级称作"院试",选拔出来的读书人称为"秀才"或"生员";第二级称"乡试",应试者为全省的秀才,考中者称"举人";第三级称"会试",应考者为全国的举人,考中者称"贡士"。乡试、会试都是三年一次,所以人们将考试之年称作"大比"。春闱:会试在春天举行,故称春闱。而乡试在秋天举行,故称"秋闱"。
- 赏析: 先喝茶再饮酒,乃是中国人的待客之道。饮酒时先是"款斟漫饮",酒兴大发时便豪饮,也是大多数饮酒之人的常态。作者以凝练之笔,由小及大,从甄士隐、贾雨村二人的畅饮而至千家万户,用"家家箫管,户户弦歌"一语,烘托出团圆佳节时的欢乐气氛,然后又从人间写到天上,"当头一轮明月,飞彩凝辉",则又以简笔描写出中秋月圆之夜的景象。当此情境之下,才会使二人"愈添酒兴",落魄的贾雨村也会在"己有七八分酒意"后"狂兴不禁",所以才有了"对月寓怀"的举动。

满把清光护玉栏:皎洁的月光撒在玉石栏杆上。这里以拟人化的手法,说月亮用月光护着玉石作成的栏杆。"天上一轮才捧出,人间万姓仰头看":天上一轮明月刚刚升起,人间的千家万户便仰头赏月。许多专家都认为,这两句乃是化用了宋太祖赵匡胤的诗句。据宋。陈师道《后山诗话》记载,赵匡胤未当皇帝时,曾经拿出自己写的《咏月》诗念给徐铉听,当他念到"未离海底千山黑,才到中天万国明"时,徐铉大为赞赏,认为帝王之兆已显。所以此处当贾雨村吟诵这首绝句时,甄士隐便认为他"飞腾之兆已见,不日可接履于云霓之上矣"。

甄士隐得知贾雨村的苦衷后,便毫不犹豫地让小童进去,"速封五十两白银并两套冬衣"赠与贾雨村,再次显示了甄士隐的人品及其对贾雨村的器重。在此甲戌本有眉批说:"写士隐如此豪爽,又全无一些粘皮带骨之气相,愧杀近之读书假道学矣。"而贾雨村在接受了甄士隐的资助后,"不过略谢一语,并不介意",一方面说明他性格的豪放,另一方面也可能他心中早已打定主意,将来要以实际行动报答甄士隐的大恩大德,因为中国古人有一句名言是:"小惠言谢,大恩思报。"只可惜世事的变化令人难以预料,后来贾雨村最终还是辜负了甄士隐的赏识与恩德,成为一个令人诟病的忘恩负义之徒。然而,贾雨村的由好变坏并非个例,而是专制体制下所有贪官污吏的一个缩影。

原文:士隐送雨村去后,回房一觉,直至红日三竿方醒。因思昨夜之事, 意欲再写两封荐书与雨村带至神都,使雨村投谒个仕宦之家为寄足之 地。因使人过去请时,那家人去了回来说:"和尚说,贾爷今日五鼓已 进京去了,他曾留下话与和尚转达老爷,说'读书人不在黄道黑道,总 以事理为要,不及面辞了。'"士隐听了,也只得罢了。

注释:

- 1、投谒: 投递名帖求见, 引申为"投奔, 投靠"之意。
- 2、黄道黑道:本为中国古代天文学的专用名词,黄道指日,黑道指月。后星象占卜者借用为迷信的说法,黄道主吉,黑道主凶。如要办理出行盖房婚丧嫁娶等事情,必须选择黄道日,称为黄道吉日。
- 赏析: 甄士隐与贾雨村"吃酒谈笑"直至"交了三更"方散,一般次日自然都要睡到"红日三杆方醒"。但他醒来之后首先便想到了贾雨村的事情,并"意欲再写两封荐书与雨村带至神都,使雨村投谒个仕宦之家为寄足之地",说明甄士隐对贾雨村的关怀照顾不仅十分周到而且是诚心诚意的。而贾雨村的不辞而别以及并不相信什么"黄道黑道",也说明他是一个豪放达观之人。从艺术创作的角度来说,作者这样处理,也省却了许多不必要的笔墨。去贾(假)留甄(真),以便集中笔墨描写甄家之事。
- 原文: 真是闲处光阴易过,倏忽又是元霄佳节矣。士隐命家人霍启抱了英莲去看社火花灯,半夜中,霍启因要小解,便将英莲放在一家门槛上坐着。待他小解完了来抱时,那有英莲的踪影?急得霍启直寻了半夜,至天明不见,那霍启也就不敢回来见主人,便逃往他乡去了。那士隐夫妇,见女儿一夜不归,便知有些不妥,再使几人去寻找,回来皆云连音响皆无。夫妻二人,半世只生此女,一旦失落,岂不思想?因此昼夜啼哭,几乎不曾寻死。看看的一月,士隐先就得了一病,当时封氏孺人也因思女构疾,日日请医疗治。

- 1、社火花灯:这里是指元宵节之夜的焰火花灯及各种娱乐活动。社火:祭 祀土神之日所举办的各种娱乐活动。花灯:元宵节又称灯节,在这个日 子有放花灯的习俗。
- 2、孺人: 原本指大夫之妻, 后转为对妇人的尊称。

- 赏析: 自头一年的中秋节至第二年的元宵节,已过了整整五个月时间。因此间无事可述,作者便用一语带过。按照中国传统的年龄计算方法,过了一个年头,此时英莲应是四岁。自这个元宵节之夜起,种种灾难便接二连三地降临到了甄士隐头上。此处以简练的语言,合情合理地叙述了英莲的丢失过程。元宵之夜,禀性恬淡的甄士隐让家人霍启带着爱女到外面看热闹,霍启却因粗心大意而把英莲丢失了。此处甲戌本有侧批阐释"霍启"之名说:"妙!祸起也。此因事而命名。"而无意中闯了大祸的霍启,也最终因惧怕而避走他乡。甄士隐夫妇半辈子只有这么一个女儿,一旦丢失,自然痛不欲生,并因此而 得病。前面癞头和尚说英莲是"有命无运、累及爹娘"之物,此处已经完全体现了出来。
- 原文:不想这日三月十五,葫芦庙中炸供,那些和尚不加小心,致使油锅火逸,便烧着窗纸。此方人家多用竹篱木壁者,大抵也因劫数,于是接二连三,牵五挂四,将一条街烧得如火焰山一般。彼时虽有军民来救,那火已成了势,如何救得下?直烧了一夜,方渐渐的熄去,也不知烧了几家。只可怜甄家在隔壁,早已烧成一片瓦砾场了。只有他夫妇并几个家人的性命不曾伤了。急得士隐惟跌足长叹而已。只得与妻子商议,且到田庄上去安身。偏值近年水旱不收,鼠盗蜂起,无非抢田夺地,鼠窃狗偷,民不安生,因此官兵剿捕,难以安身。士隐只得将田庄都折变了,便携了妻子与两个丫鬟投他岳丈家去。

注释:

- 1、炸供:用油炸制祭祀用的供品。
- 赏析:所谓"福无双至,祸不单行"。英莲的丢失,是因为仆人霍起的粗 心甄士隐夫妇双双得病,则是因为痛失爱女之后的痛心;遭受火灾,又 是因为隔壁葫芦庙中那些和尚们的"不加小心"。自正月十五至三月十 五这短短的两个月内, 甄士隐夫妇就遭受了一系列毁灭性的打击。这 对于一般人来说,都是难以承受的。作者用"接二连三,牵五挂四,将 一条街烧得如火焰山一般"这句话来形容阊门外十里街上的那场火灾, 虽然语言通俗简练,但却非常生动传神。在此甲戌本有眉批说: "写出 南直召祸之实病。"对于这句评语,学者们也有不同的看法。冯其庸、 李希凡主编的《红楼梦大辞典》这样解释说: "'南直'即南直隶简 称,沿自明代,明成祖后制两京(京师、南京),直隶于南京的地区称南 直隶,亦称南京。清代南京亦称江宁。'南直召祸'指曹家被抄。雍正 元年, 苏州织造李煦被抄家治罪; 雍正四年五月, 傅鼐被革职抵罪发往 黑龙江: 同年七月, 平郡王讷尔苏被革爵圈禁: 雍正五年二月, 李煦又 被流放打牲乌拉; 同年底, 曹家被抄, 杭州织造孙文成也被革职。五年 间,曹家及其几门亲戚'接二连三,牵五挂四'地相继败落,正如《红 楼梦》第四回所说'这四家皆连络有亲,一损皆损,一荣皆荣'。脂评 借葫芦庙失火事点曹家招祸之'实病'。

对于"偏值近年水旱不收,鼠盗蜂起"等语,曾经有人上纲上线,认为这是作者站在封建地主阶级的立场上,污蔑农民起义。其实,这样的阐释,让一般人很难接受。在人类历史上,无论任何国度任何时代,若遇灾荒之年,再加统治者赈灾不利,必然就会出现治安混乱的局面,甚至会引

起社会的动荡不安。作者在此这样叙述,也只是要写出甄士隐夫妇最终被 迫投奔封肃的客观原因而已。

原文:他岳丈名唤封肃,本贯大如州人氏。虽是务农,家中都还殷实。今见女婿这等狼狈而来,心中便有些不乐。幸而士隐还有折变田地的银子未曾用完,拿出来托他随分就价薄置些须房地,为后日衣食之计。那封肃便半哄半赚,些须与他些薄田朽屋。士隐乃读书之人,不惯生理稼穑等事,勉强支持了一二年,越觉穷了下去。封肃每见面时,便说些现成话,且人前人后又怨他们不善过活,只一味好吃懒作等语。士隐知投人不着,心中未免悔恨,再兼上年惊唬,急忿怨痛,已有积伤,暮年之人,贫病交攻,竟渐渐的露出那下世的光景来。

注释:

- 1、下世: 即将离开人世,即死亡。
- 赏析: 甄士隐夫妇在迭遭变故之后,又因田庄上难以安身,便前来投奔自己的岳父。岂料其岳父封肃却是一个重利轻义之人。不仅蒙骗自己的女儿女婿,而且还抱怨连连怪话不断。这自然让甄士隐这位禀性恬淡却又迭遇灾难的善良人难以承受,因而也自然会在"急愤怨痛"中"渐渐地露出那下世的光景来"。此处戚序本、甲辰本等有批语认为"封肃"这个名字既谐音又寓意,亦即"风俗"二字。甲戌本在"本贯大如州人氏"处有眉批说:"托言大概如此之风俗也。"曹雪芹利用封肃这一人物形象,暗寓着对人情世态的讽刺与批判。

"己有积伤": 庚辰本作"己伤"。列藏本、甲辰本、梦稿本、甲戌本、己卯本、蒙府本、舒序本同。戚序本为"己有积伤"。此处从戚序本。

原文:可巧这日拄了拐杖挣挫到街前散散心时,忽见那边来了一个跛足道人,疯癫落脱,麻屣鹑衣,口内念着几句言词,道是:

世人都晓神仙好,惟有功名忘不了!

古今将相在何方? 荒冢一堆草没了。

世人都晓神仙好, 只有金银忘不了!

终朝只恨聚无多,及到多时眼闭了。

世人都晓神仙好,只有姣妻忘不了!

君生日日说恩情, 君死又随人去了。

世人都晓神仙好,只有儿孙忘不了!

痴心父母古来多,孝顺儿孙谁见了?

- 1、屣(xǐ): 鞋。
- 2、鹑(chún)衣:补丁很多的破烂衣服,犹如鹌鹑鸟的羽毛一般。
- 3、了:此处虽是助词,但为了押韵,应读liǎo而不读le。
- 4、荒冢(zhǒng):杂草丛生的坟墓。冢:坟墓。
- 5、姣妻: 年轻貌美的妻子。姣: 相貌美。
- 赏析:关注"功名"、"金银"、"姣妻"、"儿孙"等等,乃是自古以来世人所共有的常态,但关注的结果,却往往与自己的初衷背道而驰。 跛足道人在此更通俗易懂的言词,道出了世间存在的这种矛盾现象。既

富含深刻的人生哲理,又具有浓重的宗教色彩。因每一段第一句的最后一个字都是"好"字,二、四句的最后一个字都是"了"字。故跛足道人将之命名为《好了歌》。

原文:士隐听了,便迎上来道:"你满口说些什么?只听见些'好''了''好''了'。那道人笑道:"你若果听见'好''了'二字,还算你明白。可知世上万般,好便是了,了便是好。若不了,便不好,若要好,须是了。我这歌儿,便名《好了歌》。"士隐本是有宿慧的,一闻此言,心中早已彻悟。因笑道:"且住!待我将你这《好了歌》解注出来何如?"道人笑道:"你解,你解。"

注释:

- 1、宿慧:佛教用语。指超越常人的智慧,而这种智慧是从前世带来的。 宿:通"夙",旧有的,一向就有的。
- 赏析: 饱经苦难即将不久于人世的甄士隐,在听到跛足道人所念言词后,自然会颇感兴趣。而跛足道人所说"可知世上万般,好便是了,了便是好。不了,便不好,若要好,须是了"这几句话,依然饱含着深刻的人生哲理和浓重的宗教色彩。此处的"了"字,仍然读liǎo,但却已经不是助词,而应解作"完毕、结束"之意,与我们常用的"一了百了"一词意同。
- 原文: 士隐乃说道: "陋室空堂,当年笏满床,衰草枯杨,曾为歌舞场。 蛛丝儿结满雕梁,绿纱今又糊在蓬窗上。说什么脂正浓,粉正香,如何 两鬟又成霜?昨日黄土陇头送白骨,今宵红灯帐底卧鸳鸯。金满箱,银 满箱,展眼乞丐人皆谤。正叹他人命不长,那知自己归来丧!训有方, 保不定日后作强梁。择膏粱,谁承望流落在烟花巷!因嫌纱帽小,致使 锁枷杠,昨怜破袄寒,今嫌紫蟒长:乱烘烘你方唱罢我登场,反认他乡 是故乡。甚荒唐,到头来都是为他人作嫁衣裳!"

- 1、 陋(lòu): 简陋。
- 2、笏(hù):又名"手板"。中国古代大臣上朝时手中拿的细长的板子。用以临时记事。一般用象牙或竹片制成。
- 3、择膏粱:女子挑选富贵之家的子弟做女婿。膏:油脂,脂肪,肥肉。粱:精米,细粮。"膏粱"连用,本意是指精美的饭菜。此处代指人,也就是"膏粱子弟"的略称。
- 4、烟花巷:中国古代指妓院聚集的地方,也就是现代所说的"红灯区"。烟花:歌妓,娼妓。
- 赏析: "陋室空堂"一句的意思是说:如今简陋破旧的房子,当年曾经是达官贵人们将笏板摆满床的地方。意思就是家中当大官的人很多。甲戌本在这句话旁有侧批说:"宁、荣未有之先。""陋室空堂":庚辰本为"陋室空空"。列藏本、梦稿本为"陋室空",明显少一字。其余各本同。
 - "衰草枯杨"句:如今满是衰草枯树的荒凉之地,当年曾是轻歌曼舞的热闹繁华场所。对此甲戌本有侧批说:"宁、荣既败之后。"

- "蛛丝儿"句:雕梁画栋上如今布满了蜘蛛丝儿。此句仍在形容衰败了的贵族之家。此处甲戌本有侧批说:"潇湘馆、紫云轩等处。"
- "绿纱"句: 贫穷之人如今又成了显贵。绿纱: 中国古代贵族之家常用绿纱糊窗。所以此处用"绿纱"代指贵族。蓬窗: 穷人家的破窗子。此处代指穷人。甲戌本在此有侧批说,此句是指"雨村等一干新荣暴发之家"。
- "说什么"句:指女性正处于一生中最美好的青春年华。甲戌本有侧批说,这是指"宝钗、湘云一干人"。
- "如何"句:形容人已经老了,鬓发都象霜雪一样白了。甲戌本有侧批说:这是指"黛玉、晴雯一干人"。众所周知,在《红楼梦》中,黛玉、晴雯都是寿夭短命之人,连晴雯的判词都是"寿夭多因毁谤生",她们怎么会长寿呢?其实早有学者指出,这句批语是抄错了位置,它所对应的,应该是下面的"昨日黄土垄头埋白骨"一句。黄土陇头:此处指坟墓。陇,通"垄",田埂。
 - "金满箱"句: 甲戌本侧批认为这是指甄宝玉、贾宝玉等人。
- "训有方"句:即使父母教子有方,也保不住他们日后去当强盗。甲戌本侧批认为这是指"柳湘莲一干人"。强梁:强盗。
- "因嫌"句:因为嫌自己的官不够大,所以一味投机钻营,结果最终落得个披枷带锁被判刑的下场。甲戌本此处有侧批说,这句话是指"贾赦、雨村一干人"。
- "昨怜"句:昨天还可怜自己身穿破旧的棉袄显得寒酸,今天就嫌自己官高位显不得清闲了。紫蟒:中国古代高官所穿的紫色蟒袍。唐代三品以上官员才能穿紫衣。甲戌本认为此句是指"贾兰、贾菌一干人"。
- "乱烘烘"句:将人生比作一个纷乱热闹的大舞台,你这里刚刚唱完,我那里又登场演出了。
- "反认他乡"句:按照佛教的说法,现实人生都是暂时寄居的他乡,而虚幻世界才是人生本源的故乡。所以芸芸众生对于功名利禄、姣妻美妾及子孙后代的关注与追求,实际上是错认了人生的本源。
- "为他人"句:唐代秦韬玉《贫女》诗中有句云:"苦恨年年压金线,为他人作嫁衣裳。"此处借用此句,喻指世间之人都是在替别人白忙乎。
- 甲戌本的评批者这样一一坐实哪句话是指哪些人,对于我们理解《红楼梦》的故事情节会有一定的帮助。尤其是在曹雪芹所著后四十回丢失以后,有些探佚者便根据这里的批语,猜测后四十回的情节应该如何如何。但实际上,这样做也有胶柱鼓瑟之嫌。甄士隐的《好了歌注》,应该是对人类社会中的许多普遍现象所进行的高度概括和总结,其中也蕴含着十分深刻的人生哲理。
- 原文:那疯跛道人听了,拍掌笑道: "解得切,解得切!"士隐便说一声"走罢!"将道人肩上褡裢抢了过来背着,竟不回家,同了疯道人飘飘而去。当下烘动街坊,众人当作一件新闻传说。封氏闻得此信,哭个死去活来,只得与父亲商议,遣人各处访寻,那讨音信?无奈何,少不得依靠着他父母度日。幸而身边还有两个旧日的丫鬟伏侍,主仆三人,日夜作些针线发卖,帮着父亲用度。那封肃虽然日日抱怨,也无奈何了。

注释:

- 1、褡裢: 一种中间开口的口袋, 因搭在肩膀上, 前后各一, 所以称作"褡裢"。
- **赏析**: 历经大灾大难并将不久于人世的甄士隐,在得到跛足道人的点化后大彻大悟,当即随着跛足道人飘然而去。从某一方面来说,这也就是所谓的解脱。但相比而言,其妻封氏比他承受的痛苦还要多。她不仅与甄士隐共同经历了丢失爱女、因痛致病、家遭火灾、投人不着等灾难,而且还需单独承受丈夫失踪之痛。一个弱女子,在迭遭打击后居然还能在父亲的抱怨声中顽强地生活下去,其生命力之顽强,确实令人感佩。
- 原文:这日,那甄家大丫鬟在门前买线,忽听街上喝道之声,众人都说新 太爷到任。丫鬟于是隐在门内看时,只见军牢快手,一对一对的过去, 俄而大轿抬着一个乌帽猩袍的官府过去。丫鬟倒发了个怔,自思这官好 面善,倒象在那里见过的。于是进入房中,也就丢过不在心上。至晚 间,正待歇息之时,忽听一片声打的门响,许多人乱嚷,说: "本府太 爷的差人来传人问话。"封肃听了,唬得目瞪口呆,不知有何祸事,且 听下回分解。

注释:

- 1、乌帽:乌纱帽。
- 赏析: "真"(甄士隐)的才去, "假"(贾雨村)的又来,所谓"乱烘烘你方唱罢我登场"。读至后文,我们方才知道坐在轿中的官员就是贾雨村,所以甄家的大丫鬟娇杏才会觉得"这官好面善,倒象在那里见过的"。但在这里,作者却没有明确点出此人便是贾雨村,这一方面可以为故事情节的发展留下悬念,另一方面也说明娇杏对贾雨村的印象并不很深。当然,当年娇杏看见的贾雨村是穿着破袄的寒士,今天她看见的贾雨村却是"乌帽猩袍"的官员。娇杏认不出来,也在情理之中。
- "目瞪口呆":。甲戌本、戚序本、梦稿本、舒序本、蒙府本、甲辰本、己卯本为"目瞪口呆"。列藏本与庚辰同作"目瞪痴呆"。

梦稿本、甲辰本、舒序本、蒙府本在"不知有何祸事"句后有"且听下回分解"一句。

作者联系方式: 孙玉明,中国艺术研究院,北京市朝阳区惠新北里甲1号,邮编100029; 电子邮箱: 13911217246@163.com。

