祈祷的效力和天国的龟网

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[摘 要]希尼是一个毕生致力于"铸造一个民族尚未诞生的良心"的爱尔兰诗人,他具有强烈的社会责任感,在精 神上与叶芝相通。他的文化精神和内心痛苦与他的天主教信仰密切相关,他坚信宗教的道德劝诫会使人"做得更 好",他的诗就是一种祈祷。

[关键词]希尼 叶芝 天主教 鱼网

希尼是爱尔兰诗人, 1995 年获得诺贝尔文学奖,瑞典文学院称他为爱尔兰"当代最伟大的诗人", 称赞他的作品具有"一种抒情美和理论深度, 使日常生活中的奇迹和鲜活的往事得以升华"。他用诗歌反对战争, 呼唤和平, 当北爱尔兰各敌对武 以开罕。他们将成区对战争,所唤和于,当北发小三合敌对战 装力量相继宣布停火,北爱人民享受到和平带来的安宁时,希 尼欢喜若狂地说:"我不会忘记听到宣布停火那天的感觉:犹 如黑暗的屋顶被打开,灿烂的阳光射进来。" 叶芝是爱尔兰民族文化精神先行的觉醒者,与其后来者

7.70年,7.70年 在工品-蛋, 定居, 流景。 开文感觉到鸟蛋的温暖, 那小小的胸, 缩进翅膀, 伶俐的头和爪, 他发现自己 被联进了永恒的生命之网, 他感动得满心怜悯:现在他必需举着手像一根树枝在日晒雨淋下好儿个星期 直到小鸟孵出,直到它们被喂养到羽毛丰满学会飞翔。 不管整个故事是怎么想象出来的, 想象你自己就是开文。哪一个他? 是忘了自己的他,还是从脖子到刺痛的手指 一直处于痛苦中的他? 他的手指麻木了吗?他仍然到感觉到他的膝盖吗? 或者地下没有生命的虚无 蔓延上来穿过他?他的灵魂是否出了窍? 孤独而清晰地映在深深的爱河上, "吃苦而不寻求报偿,"他祈祷着,

他以他的整个身子在祈祷 因为他忘掉了自己,忘掉了乌鸫 并且在河边忘掉了河的名字。

(吴德安译)

之所以将这首诗完整录下来,是因为这是希尼为数不多的注重分析的诗,从中我们可以看到起因、过程、变化、结果。

你们求,我必将给你们; 你们寻,必将找到;__ 你们敲,必将给你们开。 因为 因为, 凡祈求的,就得到; 凡寻的,就找到; 凡敲门的,就给他开。 你们中有谁,儿子要饼吃,会给他石头? 要鱼吃,会给他们蛇呢?

《新约全书》 "被联进了永恒的生命之网"这行诗中"网"的比喻,还使我想起了天主教关于"鱼网"的比喻:"天国好比撒在海中的网","闷满后,渔夫会把它拉上岸来,……,从网中挑选好的扔进鱼筐内,把坏的都扔在外面"。希尼也有一首名为《鱼网》的

任何明净的东西使我们惊讶得目**眩,** 你的静默的远航和明亮的捕捞。 游形放开了,去提一闪而过的鱼…… 说得太少,后来又太多。 诗人们青春死去,但韵律护住了他们的躯体; 原型的嗓子叫明走了调; 老演员念不出朋友们的作品, 只大声念着他自己, 天才低哼着,直到礼堂死寂。 像块字迹模糊的铜牌,钉在无未来的未来之上。

(黄灿然译) 间的东西成为关注的对象,那么,必然由此 (下转第142页)

(Yacht)

These verbs are most useful and clearest meaning in English advertising. They have different meaning, but they are all used to show the relation between advertising and consumer, such as have, get, give, buy keep mainly express possession of certain product; see, take, taste, use express action and process of using certain product; and like, love express favorable degree of consumer to certain product.

2.3 pronoun

Pronoun is divided into personal pronoun and indefinite pronoun. Here, I'd like to talk about their special function in advertisement.

Firstly, personal pronoun. "You, I, we" are used in advertising to show loving care for customers, shorten the distance between each other, change advertisement into talk and avoid customer's opposing psychology, for example:

①You cannot come closer to First Class on an Economy Class tick-

et, SAS First Business class.

2) We cannot make people think alike, but we can help them think together.

In order to strengthen consumer's sense of participation, English advertising uses personal pronoun constantly. Usually, first person indicates advertiser; second person indicates consumer; third person indicates some familiar persons to reader, for example:

(1) We made this watch for you-to be part of your life-simply because this is the way. We always made watch. And if we may draw a conclusion, it will be this; choose once and choose well. (Watch)

2 She usually complains about my anniversary gifts, but this year

she is going to smile. (Perfume)

Advertisement should often call customer stress customer is the first one. There are "YOU" everywhere in English advertising, for example:

The service, to your standard, when you are used to having it all... The sea, from your room. The city, at your feet. The garden, In your midst.

···(Bayview Hotel of Malaysia)
Second person "YOU" is almost seen in all of English advertising (except few of famous brand remindful ones and first person "quotation advertising).

Second person "YOU" is so popular because it make advertising face customer directly. Its strong focalization is favorable to emotional interchange. Secondly, it can show honor to customer. Its tone is so kind as to satisfy reader's self-respect. At the same time, it benefits style of advertising, according with expression habit of English advertising.

In English advertising few of consumer lexicogrammatical units also

can be realized to other personal pronoun, for example:

That's why I use Rain Tree. It's more than just an ordinary mois-

turizer. Coes on silky-then sinks right in ...

From the example, we can find out when tenor are realized to "I", advertising always appears in form of direct speech. However, when it turns up in form of indirect speech, consumers are changed into third personal pronoun, such as advertisement of Reebok sports shoes:

He's passed on tickets to playoffs, missed championship series on TV. Even gone days without checking the sports page. But he never misses the really important games and sneakers. Reebok Classic.

Secondly, indefinite pronoun. Advertisers sometimes choose indefinite pronouns, which express "whole" category in order to cater to consumer's psychology of following popularity. The way embodies that some products have unordinary feature and have be accepted by most of people, for example:

①Give a Timex to all, to all a good time. (Watch) ②None is more amazing than Alba Quartz. (Watch)

2.4 Compound word

Compound words are compendious, whose word building is flexible. They are extensively used not only in news English and technology English but also in advertising English, for example:

1 Do you know when you can save 35% or even 60% on out-of-state phone calls? (Long distance call)

② If you were designing a state-of-the-art cell sorter, which features would you need? (Medical instrument)

In advertising text, compound adjectives can be used to describe feature of products. As we know, advertising need to pay and layout of printed sheet is limited. How to enrich more advertising information in limited layout? Advertisers usually think about compound adjectives, as attribute of noun is equal to short attributive clause. Comparing following

①Four power-assisted disc brakes are, we are happy to say, stan-

dard equipment.

②Four disc brakes that are assisted by power, we are happy to say, standard equipment.

The first sentence is shorter than the second one; the first sentence is simple sentence, the second one is a compound sentence containing an attributive clause.

Advertising not only uses but also creates compound, such as:

Once-in-a-life-time moment.

Oh-so-good-to-be-alive feeling

You can keep born-beautiful look with Dark-eyes.

2.5 Coinages

Some advertisers misspell some familiar words intentionally or add prefix and suffix to appeal to consumers and give advertising enormous enchantment. Coinages are different from initial words, but meanings still exist, which can get destination of interest and conspicuousness to propagate products.

① The Orangemostest Drink in the world.

(1) The Orangemostest Drink in the world.

This is an advertising of beverage. In fact, "Orangemostest" is equal to "Orange+most+est", both "most" and "est" show superlative degree, which are used with "Orange" to hint high quality, high purity, high ...

From it, people can imagine the following content.

(2) Give a Timex to all, to all a good Time.

In the advertisement, Timex= (Time+Excellent), so characteristic of

accurate time of the watch is strongly emphasized.

1 We know Eggsactly How to Sell Eggs.

Eggsactly=Egg+Exactly.

2 Come to our Fruice.

Fruice=Fruit Juice

2.6 Connotative words

Connotation of words refers to all kinds of imaginative meanings except literal ones. These meanings, of course, are glamorous. For example:

Sea, sun, sand, seclusion-and Spain!

Advantage of seashore's position is summarized ingeniously with application of alliteration in the advertising. Especially, "Spain" applies

much color to the advantage. Another advertisement of sunglass: Yellow daisies if I'm buying. Yellow daisies if he is. "daisies" makes people think of the feeling when wearing sunglass, chrysanthemum, village folk and country flavor. Obviously, connotative words are applied to portray image.

3 Conclusions

Advertising English, which is a part of English, has particularity in vague generalization. As a kind of variant, formalization and development of it are controlled by some condition. For this reason, it has its own law and character. Studying them will play an important role to explore effect of language to society and society to language.

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Practical Handbook. 天津科技新泽出版公司,1995. [2]谢文怡,刘文腾编. 英语广告英语. 上海交通大学出版社,1997. [3]魏玉杰. 英语广告手册. 北京:机械工业出版社,1995.

人仍旧担心未来是"无未来",担心鱼被"吃光了",网被挂在墙上,"字迹模糊",但他还是认为自己"欢快地过了一生",诗歌之网结实得像块"铜牌"。这是充满痛苦的自信,这是自己对"未来"的挑选、评判。

"未来"的挑选、评判。 希尼这首诗的结构方式,明显得自于"鱼网的比喻"。宗教的道德劝诫变异成了希尼诗歌中的评判标准("死寂"、"铜牌"),所揭示的心理结构是一样的。从侧面也表明,在希尼如心中,确实存在一张"鱼网"。这种纵深的"末日观念"和历史观念,势必使作者自觉地把自己置身于漫长的时间中,深刻的警醒成为他激励自己"做得更好"的镜子。 要"做得更好",尚希尼在编织诗歌的"鱼网"时,他的诗歌

实际上也是一种祈祷,并具有雕塑的性质。

①于凤川:爱尔兰诗人希尼获 1995 年诺贝尔文学奖,中华 读书报 2005-12-9。

祈祷的效力和天国的鱼网



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英文刊名: SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION

年, 卷(期): 2008, ""(27)

被引用次数: 0次

参考文献(1条)

1. 于风川 爱尔兰诗人希尼获1995年诺贝尔文学奖 2005

相似文献(5条)

1. 期刊论文 何宁. He Ning 希尼与叶芝 - 当代外国文学2010, 31(1)

作为现当代爱尔兰文学的两位灵魂人物, 希尼与叶芝在当代文坛具有极大的影响力. 作为现代爱尔兰文学的奠基人, 叶芝完成了爱尔兰文学的现代化, 使它得以逐步脱离英国文学而独立; 而作为当代爱尔兰文学最出色的代表, 希尼引领爱尔兰文学国际化的风潮, 使得爱尔兰文学卓立于世界文学之林. 论文从希尼与叶芝在爱尔兰文学文化中的独特地位切入, 观照两位大师艺术创作的异同, 分析希尼对叶芝建立的爱尔兰文学传统的承继与突破, 指出希尼突破了爱尔兰民族文学的局限, 是当代最出色的英语诗人.

2. 学位论文 胡步芬 走出夹缝,超越自我——论谢默斯•希尼的身份寻求 2007

谢默斯·希尼是继叶芝之后爱尔兰最重要的诗人。从20世纪六十年代开始诗歌创作以来,他已经出版了十多本诗集、散文集,以及其它的一些译著。他的诗歌,因其简洁的风格,精辟的语言,自问世以来,一直受到人们的关注和喜爱。由于诗人生活在北爱尔兰,经历了北爱局势最为严峻的时期,其诗歌强烈地体现出一种时代色彩以及因民族、宗教问题而带来的身份寻求愿望。

本篇论文试图从文化分析角度来架构希尼寻求自身身份的过程。关于身份,以斯图亚特·霍尔(Stuan Hall)为代表的文化主义者认为现代个体的身份是多元的、易变的。人们通常从文化认同、文化延续或文化断层中获取某种身份。复杂的北爱尔兰局势使得希尼的身份寻求过程充满不确定性。诗人将自己的成长经历、亲眼目睹或经历过的种种文化、宗教冲突揉合进了自己的艺术创作中,使其作品充满了自传性。可以说,希尼的艺术创作过程就是诗人的身份寻求过程。宗教文化的冲突、诗人自身的艺术追求和社会责任的冲突让诗人感觉到自己生活在种种"夹缝"之中。通过对诗人具有代表性的诗歌的分析,本文希图指出,希尼的身份寻求之旅就是诗人超越各种界限,走出"夹缝"之旅。

根据希尼的三个不同创作阶段,论文的主体部分分成三章来进行分析。第二章主要分析希尼的早期创作。在这一时期诗人主要是将自己的童年和青少年生活作为诗歌题材,并以生动的文字子以记录。在背离了祖辈农耕传统的前提下,希尼作为一个受到良好英国教育的天主教徒,诗人,开始感受到因文化等差异而带来的生活中的"夹缝"感。第三章围绕诗人的第二个创作阶段展开。随者比爱局势的日益严峻,希尼的创作也面临更大的压力。想要自由创作的愿望和社会上要求其为"部落"说话的呼声之间的冲突充分体现在了这一时期的作品中。体现最为明显的是沼泽组诗,它们给诗人带来声誉的同时,也招致了巨大的争议。压力之下,希尼想象中的"站地岛"朝圣之旅最终为其找到了一扇"通向光明之门"。第四章分析诗人在经历朝圣之旅、因父母去世而对人生的重新思考之后,最终走出"夹缝",其诗歌也由个人化升华为全人类化,其身份也超越北爱尔兰而成为世界公民。

3. 期刊论文 杜心源. 徐胜君. DU Xin-yuan. XU Sheng-jun 乡土与反乡土——论谢默斯·希尼的诗歌对"原乡神话"的

超越 -思想战线2008, ""(6)

爱尔兰文学对"原乡神话"的追逐起源于叶芝,然而希尼却看到了它的局限性.通过对历史经验的怀疑和反思,希尼有意识地创造出一系列日常生活化的 乡土意象来摆脱对"原乡神话"的乌托邦式寄托,并将这些意象与文化价值的相互指涉和冲击相关联.这一极具个人气质的表达方式使得北爱尔兰的乡土经验最终达到了普泛化.

4. 期刊论文 丁理. 方毓强. 陈立勤 来自一个创造故事的国度——访爱尔兰驻上海总领事欧博仁 -上海采风

2007, 17(11)

爱尔兰, 面积7万多平方公里, 和重庆市差不多大; 人口404万, 不到上海的五分之一. 而在这里却诞生了4位诺贝尔奖获得者, 叶芝、萧伯纳、贝克特和希尼, 其中3位为文学奖.

5. 学位论文 刘晓春 卡文纳长诗《大饥荒》中的反田园 2006

叶芝、卡文纳与希尼被公认为爱尔兰二十世纪的三位大诗人。然而,对卡文纳的长诗兼代表作《大饥荒》的研究迄今为止并不多见,尤其是在中国 几乎没有对于该诗人及其作品的任何评论文章。中国学者对卡文纳多年来的忽略是一种巨大的遗憾。此篇论文就是努力去弥补中国对于这一诗人的研究 空白。它致力于探讨卡文纳长诗《大饥荒》中的反田园,主要由五个部分组成。第一章为前言,给出了这篇论文的文献综述、研究价值和研究方法。第 二章简单介绍了诗人帕特里克・卡文纳以及《大饥荒》诗篇本身,并联系爱尔兰历史上著名的大饥荒分析了它与本诗标题及主题之间的关系。第三章简单介绍了诗人帕特里克・卡文纳以及《大饥荒》诗篇本身,并联系爱尔兰历史上著名的大饥荒分析了它与本诗标题及主题之间的关系。第三章简单追溯了田园和反田园的历史传统并给出了田园和反田园的栖寒。第四章探讨了《大饥荒》中的反田园。其反田园表现在如下三个方面:粗糙且陋的乡村风景,贫穷悲凄的农民生活,以及诗歌本身的结构和语言。这篇论文还集中从以下五个方面削明了农民生活的反田园。社会和家庭的破碎,婚姻问题、单身和性的压抑,主人公的女性化。对女性的丑陋描写,反爱尔兰罗马天主教。第五章得出了《大饥荒》中的反田园实质上是具有强烈现代性的现实主义的结论,并指出正是这种反田园使得诗人在爱尔兰现代文学上显得独特而重要以及诗人对后来的爱尔兰作家谢默斯・希尼等人产生的巨大影响。

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