

<<夜莺与玫瑰>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

王尔德一生创作了两部童话集：《快乐王子和其他故事》（The Happy Prince and Other Tales）与《石榴屋》（A House of Pomegranates），共9篇童话，全部收录在本书中。

《快乐王子和其他故事》出版于1888年，问世后立即引起轰动，可以说是王尔德事业起飞和创作风格形成的起点。

英国《典雅》杂志将他和安徒生相提并论，赞扬整本童话集是纯正英语的结晶。

《石榴屋》于1891年出版，与上一部作品不同，后者是逐渐地、特别是在作者去世后才变得家喻户晓。

这两部童话集均已载入英国儿童文学史册，至今仍受到孩子们乃至成年人的欢迎。

书中收录的9篇童话包括：《快乐王子》（The Happy Prince）、《夜莺与玫瑰》（The Nightingale and the Rose）、《自私的巨人》（The Selfish Giant）、《忠实的朋友》（The Devoted Friend）、《了不起的火箭》（The Remarkable Rocket）、《少年国王》（The Young King）、《西班牙公主的生日》（The Birthday of the Infanta）、《渔夫和他的灵魂》（The Fisherman and His Soul）、《星孩》（The Star-Child）。

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作者简介

奥斯卡·王尔德 (Oscar Wilde, 1854—1900)

爱尔兰作家、诗人、戏剧家，19世纪末英国唯美主义运动的主要代表。

王尔德出生于爱尔兰都柏林，毕业于都柏林圣三一学院和牛津大学马格达伦学院。

读书时即展露文学才华，屡获奖励。

19世纪80年代初定居伦敦，当时已在文坛小有名气。

1882年前往美国和加拿大讲学，颇受欢迎。

1884年与康斯坦丝·劳埃德结婚，后育有二子。

王尔德在多种文学体裁上均有成就，主要作品包括：童话集《快乐王子及其他故事》、《石榴屋》，小说《道林·格雷的画像》，戏剧《少奶奶的扇子》、《莎乐美》、《不可儿戏》，书信集《狱中记》，以及诗歌《里丁监狱之歌》等，其中戏剧在当时为他赢得了最多赞誉。

王尔德的创作辞藻炫丽、立意新颖、观点鲜明；他本人也衣着华美、谈吐机智，其文其人都体现着唯美主义风格。

难怪博尔赫斯评价他说：“千年文学产生了远比王尔德复杂或更有想象力的作者，但没有一个人比他更有魅力。”

1859年，王尔德因“有伤风化”被判入狱服劳役两年，获释后定居巴黎。

1900年因病在巴黎去世。

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书籍目录

The Happy PrinceThe Nightingale and the RoseThe Selfish GiantThe Devoted FriendThe Remarkable RocketThe Young KingThe Birthday of the InfantaThe Fisherman and His SoulThe Star-Child

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章节摘录

What is the use of a statue if it cannot keep the rain off ?
he said. I must look for a good chimney-pot, and he determined to fly away. But before he had opened his wings, a third drop fell, and he looked up, and saw Ah !
what did he see ?

The eyes of the Happy Prince were filled with tears, and tears were running down his golden cheeks. His face was so beautiful in the moonlight that the little swallow was filled with pity. Who are you ?

he said. I am the Happy Prince. Why are you weeping then ?
asked the swallow; you have quite drenched me. When I was alive and had a human heart, answered the statue, I did not know what tears were, for I lived in the Palace of Sans-Souci, where sorrow is not allowed to enter. In the daytime I played with my companions in the garden, and in the evening !
led the dance in the great hall. Round the garden ran a very lofty wall, but I never cared to ask what lay beyond it, everyth !

ng about me was so beautiful. My courtiers called me the Happy Prince, and happy indeed I was, if pleasure be happiness. So I lived, and so I died. And now that I am dead they have set me up here so high that I can see all the ugliness and all the misery of my city and though my heart is made of lead yet I cannot choose but weep. What !

is he not solid gold ?
said the swallow to himself. He was too polite to make any personal remarks out loud. Far away, continued the statue in a low musical voice, far away in a little street there is a poor house. One of the windows is open, and through it I can see a woman seated at a table. Her face is thin and worn and she has coarse, red hands, all pricked by the needle, for she is a seamstress. She is embroidering passion-flowers on a satin gown for the loveliest of the queens maids-of-honour to wear at the next court-ball. In a bed in the corner of the room her little boy is lying ill. He has a fever and is asking for oranges. His mother has nothing to give him but river water, so he is crying. Swallow, swallow, little swallow, will you not bring her the ruby out of my sword-hilt ?
My feet are fastened to this pedestal and I cannot move.

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媒体关注与评论

小夜莺让玫瑰花刺深深地刺入胸膛，直抵心脏，一阵剧痛将她击中。痛楚越来越强烈，而她的歌声却越来越嘹亮，因为她歌唱的是因牺牲而完美的爱情，这种爱情不会在坟墓中消亡。

——《夜莺与玫瑰》

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编辑推荐

智趣和戏剧性是王尔德童话中最吸引人的特性。
智趣源于华丽的笔法和生动的比喻；而戏剧性来自善良与美丽的形象所经历的变迁——心灵的磨砺与成长，这总能紧紧扣住读者的心弦。
王尔德将人性的美归于至爱，他作品中的角色无不体现着他追求理想艺术的初衷。
同时，他也追求语言的表达效果。
他的童话全部琅琅上口，韵律悠扬。
读他的童话，会觉得这位维多利亚时代的伟大作家至今仍然可以透过文字与我们娓娓交谈。

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