## <<查泰来夫人的情人>>

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#### 内容概要

一战结束后,出身贵族的克利福德爵士带着伤残的身体回到庄园;妻子康妮是个健康貌美的知识 女性,然而在长久的无性的沉闷生活中几乎无法忍受。

就在这时,身材健壮然向^却有着"土包子"那种粗俗、鄙陋的外表的看林人却吸引了她。

一股被压抑了太久的最原始的生命力开始萌动,她一次次到林中小屋与之幽会,在此期间体会到爱情的美好,终于跨越世俗的陋见与隔阂,从而踏上新的人生旅途。

作为劳伦斯最后·部长篇小说,《查泰莱夫人的情人》包含了作者一生对性与情爱这一永恒母题的探索和总结,正如评论者所指出的,将身体视为人性良知的基本内核,仅仅是现代社会中的人们。

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#### 作者简介

D.H. LAWRFNCF , (1885-1930) , one of the greatest figures in 20th-century English literature. Lawrence saw sex and intuition asways to undistorted perception of reality and means to respond to the inhumanity of the industrial culture. From Lawrence's doctrines of sexual freedom arose obscenity trials , which had a deepeffect on the relationship between literature and society.

In 1912 he wrote: "What theblood feels, and believes, and says, is always true." Lawrence's lifeafter World War I was markedwith continuous and restlesswandering.

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#### 章节摘录

As Peter Gay states in the Introduction to his Freud Reader, "Freud is inescapable". This also holds true with D.H. Lawrence, who, although never fully accepted Freud, made use of Lus theories in order to work out his outlookon sexuality and his own "Exated, mystical irrationalism" (Gay, xxiii). More has been said about , against or in favorof Freud's theories than about any other 20th century topic, and to some extent, "it may be a commonplace by now thatwe all speak Freud whether we know it or not" (Gay, xiii). and this is what we attempted to show in his subchapter, popular readings and renderings of Freudhave somewhat diminished his importance as a scientistand stylist. The important thing is to avoid the imprecised iscourse deriving from this popularity and to expose one self fully and honestly to the body of his ideas, which canbe disconcerting and "sobering" (Gay, xiii) in the extreme. The original part of this section consists in our simultaneoustreatment of Freud as initial social and professional outsider, as pioneer, scientist and philosopher. Thereby we have tried to determine what exactly the basis of Freud's unprecedented social and cultural impact was, and to lay the foundation of our discussion of Lawrence's lughly personalized perception of The present section deals with D.H. Lawrence's highlyindividualized perception of the psychoanalysis. psychoanalytic doctrine, plaang special emphasis on the author's understanding of the unconscious as mirrored in his major essays. Anydiscussion of Lawrence's perception of the unconscioushas to start by drawing a clear dividing line'betweenFreud's understanding of the term and the view reflectedin Lawrence's works of fiction and non-fiction. Wlule Freudlocates the unconscious in the mind, Lawrence refuses todo so and places it in the body , mores specifically in theplexes and ganglia, which he considers to be the superiorseat of consaousness. Actually, Lawrence associates neitherthe unconscious nor consaousness with the mind, as themind is corrupt and and can breed only repression andunfulfillment. Moreover, he comes up with a personal termto subst: itute Freud's unconsaous: he calls it the Holy Ghostand views it as the vital connection between the individualand the universal consciousness. For Lawrence, as for Freud, consciousness is not and cannot be unitary. Lawrence holdsthat man carries the divine spark of creation within him, and it is this spark that establishes the connection betweenindividual and universe. Whenever the mind comes in, however, the equilibrium is thwarted, personal and social conflict being the result.

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#### 编辑推荐

LADY CHATTERIJEY'S LOVER is a novel by D. H. Lawrencc , first published in 1928. Thefirst edition was printed in Florence , Italy; it could not be published openly in the UnitcdKingdom until 1960. (A private edition was issued by Inky Stephensen's Mandrake Pressin 1929). The story is said to have originated from events in Lawrence's own unhappy domesticlife , and he took inspiration for the settings of the book from Eastwood in Nottinghamshirewhere he lived for a while. According to some critics , the fling of Lady Ottoline Morrell with "Tiger", a young stone mason who came to carve plinths for her garden statues, also influenced the story.

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