

图书基本信息

书名：<<压抑的自我.异化的人生-多丽斯.莱辛非洲小说研究>>

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前言

2007年，多丽斯·莱辛（1919-）荣膺诺贝尔文学奖，评委会对莱辛及其作品的评价是“她用怀疑、热情、构想的力量来审视一个分裂的文明，其作品如同一部女性经验的史诗”。

莱辛于1919年出生在伊朗，1924年随父母迁居非洲南罗得西亚（今称津巴布韦），结过两次婚，育有三个孩子，1949年带着最小的孩子回英国伦敦定居。

莱辛是一位多产、勤奋的作家，创作了50多部文学作品。

文学样式有小说、短篇小说、非小说类作品（在莱辛作品中指诸如《追寻英国人》这样的非虚构作品）、诗歌、自传和戏剧。

作品多以女性为主体，涉及的题材广泛，几乎涵盖了人类生活的方方面面：个人和集体之间微妙复杂的关系、非洲殖民地生活、青少年的困惑和无奈、中年妇女的精神崩溃、老年妇女的孤独、第二次世界大战、战后颓败的伦敦、共产主义活动、核武器等问题。

可以说。

读者，特别是女性读者，都可以在她的作品中看到自己的精神世界：困惑、不安、冲动和希望。

内容概要

《压抑的自我，异化的人生：多丽斯·莱辛非洲小说研究》在后殖民主义、女性主义、心理学、叙事学等理论火照下，紧扣“个人和集体关系”的主题，全面系统地分析了2007年文学诺尔奖获得者英国小说家多丽斯·莱辛关于非洲的六部小说和一部短篇小说集，主要揭示了辛笔下的英属非洲殖民地土的人生异化问题：在这个世界里，一方面人们习惯于按照种族、民族、性别、政治信仰、年龄等划分人群和各种事物，自觉或不自觉地屈从于各种内化了的集体身份；另一方面人们却又渴望体现主体性的自我。

人们备受外部世界和内部世界不可调和的冲突的煎熬，感到与他人、社会疏离，最终人性扭曲，过着双重人格的生活。

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章节摘录

Lessing sets many of her stories in Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) , a place she calls Zambesia in Children of violence sequence , so a basic knowledge of Southern Rhodesia is a prerequisite for understanding her African writings. Southern Rhodesia is located between two rivers the Zambezi River and the Limpopo : the former in the north separates it from Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia) ; the latter serves as its southern border from South Africa. Known as central Africa , it is to the northeast of the state of Botswana and to the west of Mozambique. The northern and southern Rhodesia was named in 1895 after the British entrepreneur Cecil John Rhodes in memory of the great achievements Rhodes scored in establishing white settlement in the territory. From then till 1923 , Rhodes and the British South Africa Company were empowered to run the country. In 1923 , Rhodesia officially became a Crown Colony self-governing company. Ruled by the British , it was different from its neighbour , South Africa , and its government maintained its difference from the latter. It dreaded to be incorporated into the latter , which was ruled by Afrikaners , and this partly caused great antagonism between the colony and the Afrikaner country. Meanwhile , the colony needed South Africa rather than England to support its apartheid policy for “ from the forties onward it became increasingly clear that Britain would be less likely than South Africa to support perpetual domination of the country's blacks , a strategy regarded by the settlers as essential to their very survival. ” (Bertelsen 30) This particular situation made English settlers in the colony foster and harbour a complex feeling toward "home" and deepened their sense of homelessness.

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