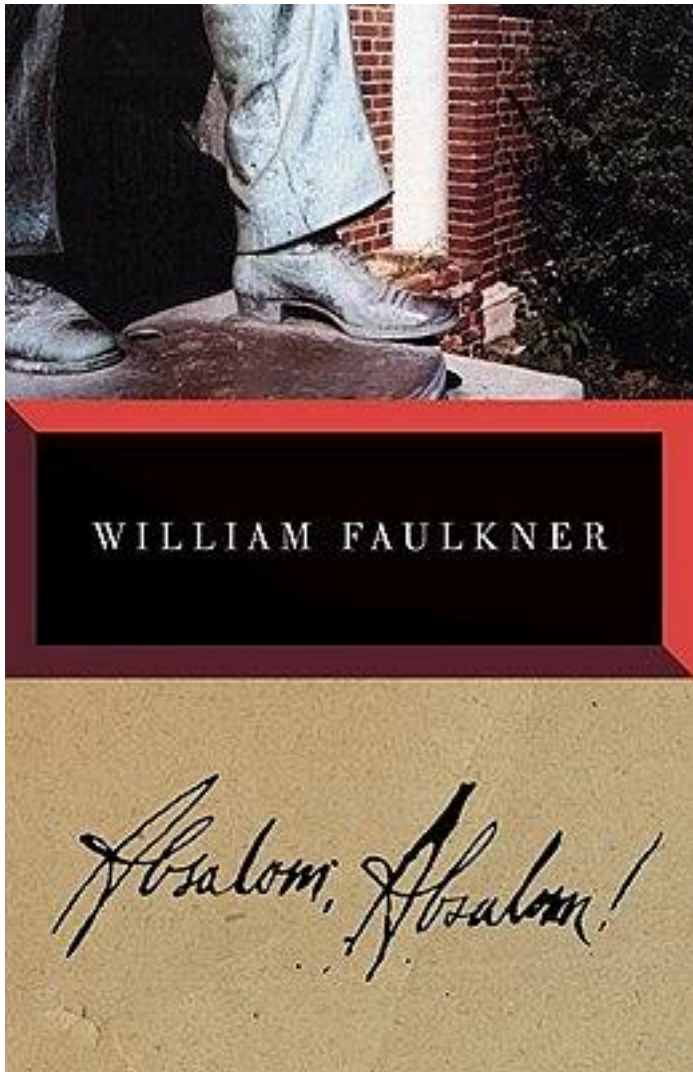


Absalom, Absalom!



[Absalom, Absalom! 下载链接1](#)

著者:William Faulkner

出版者:Modern Library

出版时间:1993-11-9

装帧:Hardcover

isbn:9780679600725

From the Modern Library's new set of beautifully repackaged hardcover classics by William Faulkner—also available are *Snopes*, *As I Lay Dying*, *The Sound and the Fury*, *Light in August*, and *Selected Short Stories*

First published in 1936, *Absalom, Absalom!* is William Faulkner's ninth novel and one of his most admired. It tells the story of Thomas Sutpen and his ruthless, single-minded attempt to forge a dynasty in Jefferson, Mississippi, in 1830. Although his grand design is ultimately destroyed by his own sons, a century later the figure of Sutpen continues to haunt young Quentin Compson, who is obsessed with his family legacy and that of the Old South. "Faulkner's novels have the quality of being lived, absorbed, remembered rather than merely observed," noted Malcolm Cowley.

"*Absalom, Absalom!* is structurally the soundest of all the novels in the Yoknapatawpha series—and it gains power in retrospect." This edition follows the text of *Absalom, Absalom!* as corrected in 1986 under the direction of Faulkner expert Noel Polk and features a new Foreword by John Jeremiah Sullivan.

作者介绍:

William Faulkner was born in New Albany, Mississippi, on September 25, 1897. He published his first book, *The Marble Faun* (a collection of poems), in 1924, and his first novel, *Soldier's Pay*, in 1926. In 1949, having written such works as *Absalom, Absalom!*, *As I Lay Dying*, *Light in August*, and *The Sound and the Fury*, Faulkner was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. He also received the Pulitzer Prize for two other novels, *A Fable* (1954) and *The Reivers* (1962). From 1957 to 1958 he was Writer-in-Residence at the University of Virginia. He died on July 6, 1962, in Byhalia, Mississippi.

Biography

William Faulkner was born in New Albany, Mississippi, on September 25, 1897. His family was rooted in local history: his great-grandfather, a Confederate colonel and state politician, was assassinated by a former partner in 1889, and his grandfather was a wealth lawyer who owned a railroad. When Faulkner was five his parents moved to Oxford, Mississippi, where he received a desultory education in local schools, dropping out of high school in 1915. Rejected for pilot training in the U.S. Army, he passed himself off as British and joined the Canadian Royal Air Force in 1918, but the war ended before he saw any service. After the war, he took some classes at the University of Mississippi and worked for a time at the university post office. Mostly, however, he educated himself by reading promiscuously.

Faulkner had begun writing poems when he was a schoolboy, and in 1924 he published a poetry collection, *The Marble Faun*, at his own expense. His literary aspirations were fueled by his close friendship with Sherwood Anderson, whom he met during a stay in New Orleans. Faulkner's first novel, *Soldier's Pay*, was published in 1926, followed a year later by *Mosquitoes*, a literary satire. His next book, *Flags in the Dust*, was heavily cut and rearranged at the publisher's insistence and appeared finally as *Sartoris* in 1929. In the meantime he had completed *The Sound and the Fury*, and when it appeared at the end of 1929 he had finished *Sanctuary* and was ready to begin writing *As I Lay Dying*. That same year he married Estelle Oldham, whom he had courted a decade earlier.

Although Faulkner gained literary acclaim from these and subsequent novels -- *Light in August* (1932), *Pylon* (1935), *Absalom, Absalom!* (1936), *The Unvanquished* (1938), *The Wild Palms* (1939), *The Hamlet* (1940), and *Go Down, Moses* (1942) -- and continued to

publish stories regularly in magazines, he was unable to support himself solely by writing fiction. he worked as a screenwriter for MGM, Twentieth Century-Fox, and Warner Brothers, forming a close relationship with director Howard Hawks, with whom he worked on *To Have and Have Not*, *The Big Sleep*, and *Land of the Pharaohs*, among other films. In 1944 all but one of Faulkner's novels were out of print, and his personal life was at low ebb due in part to his chronic heavy drinking. During the war he had been discovered by Sartre and Camus and others in the French literary world. In the postwar period his reputation rebounded, as Malcolm Cowley's anthology *The Portable Faulkner* brought him fresh attention in America, and the immense esteem in which he was held in Europe consolidated his worldwide stature.

Faulkner wrote seventeen books set in the mythical Yoknapatawpha County, home of the Compson family in *The Sound and the Fury*. "No land in all fiction lives more vividly in its physical presence than this county of Faulkner's imagination," Robert Penn Warren wrote in an essay on Cowley's anthology. "The descendants of the old families, the descendants of bushwhackers and carpetbaggers, the swamp rats, the Negro cooks and farm hands, the bootleggers and gangsters, tenant farmers, college boys, county-seat lawyers, country storekeepers, peddlers--all are here in their fullness of life and their complicated interrelations." In 1950, Faulkner traveled to Sweden to accept the 1949 Nobel Prize for Literature. In later books--*Intruder in the Dust* (1948), *Requiem for a Nun* (1951), *A Fable* (1954), *The Town* (1957), *The Mansion* (1959), and *The Reivers* (1962) -- he continued to explore what he had called "the problems of the human heart in conflict with itself," but did so in the context of Yoknapatawpha's increasing connection with the modern world. He died of a heart attack on July 6, 1962.

目录:

[Absalom, Absalom! 下载链接1](#)

标签

美国文学

美国

押沙龙，押沙龙

Faulkner

(English)

英语文学

英文原版

美国文学,福克纳

评论

万恶的意识流...

一个朋友非常喜欢的作品，是本全英文书原版，书名中没有“押沙龙、押沙龙”这两句，作品的主题我很喜欢，有点和《百年孤独》一样的感觉，又有点想《飘》的那种感觉。都给人一种历史感。

[Absalom, Absalom! 下载链接1](#)

书评

这是我读完的第10本福克纳小说，此时距离第一次看他的书已将近10年，依然记得当初读《喧哗与骚动》时的惊叹与着迷，这些年自己经历了风雨和成长，还有那已经挺过来不堪回首的至暗时刻，诚如马尔克斯所说“福克纳是我最忠实的守护神”。福克纳的悲悯不同于狄更斯式的温情脉脉， ...

暮色渐渐围困住我。此时的空气中飘拂着雨水带来的特殊味道：一点土香，些许腥气。可总的说来，那是令人愉悦的气息，仿佛是憋了一天的沉闷到底释放了那般。我总归是欢喜这种天的，雨淅淅沥沥的落着，叫人有了躲在居室，躲在暗处的理由。呼吸着潮湿的空气，屏气凝神的将自己拖...

看过得福克纳的第一本书。当年看乔伊斯的《尤利西斯》都没觉得这么拗口难懂= =。押沙龙是《圣经 旧约》里一闪而过的人物，出现在撒母耳记下篇。哥哥押沙龙与妹妹他玛是一个妈生的。哥哥暗嫩是另一个妈生的。三个娃的父亲都是大卫。暗嫩暗恋他玛，最终使计玷污了他玛。押...

《押沙龙，押沙龙》

这大概是我看过最复杂的小说，用了三天，难以想象的艰难。看的第三本福克纳，这是一个拒绝读者进入的作家，或者用莫言的话来说，这是一部伟大的小说，“伟大的长篇小说，没有必要像宠物一样遍地打滚，也没有必要像猎狗一样结群吠叫。它应该是鲸鱼，在深海里...

一 解构主义者从能指与所指的断裂出发，深入探讨了语言表意和交际功能的局限性，从而来否定和消解权威、中心及传统。笔者的兴趣并不在此，笔者关心的是，如果依照解构主义者所说，能指与所指之间的关系断裂，《押沙龙，押沙龙!》中的塞德潘这个“语言符号”怎样找到它的意义? ...

应该说，福克纳真的很能“放烟雾弹”了。这个烟雾弹包括从日常看得见听的着的言行中脱离出来的高度抽象表述、在长句中加入烧脑的主位隐藏和大量递进或并列甚至只是牵强联系的形容词、以及给一个实体对象（或者人事）多方面上帝视觉旁击似的勾勒，更别说有时候于一个对象真实喋...

同是作为关于美国南北战争的小说，玛格丽特米希尔的《飘》竟然和福克纳的《押沙龙，押沙龙!》同一年出版。前者将残酷的南北战争披上了一层浪漫化的滤镜，而后者除了展露战争的破坏性外，还更深一步解刨开人性的阴暗。福克纳，这是令我听到可敬又可畏的三个字。曾阅读过《喧...

最近读了一本美国威廉·福克纳的小说《押沙龙、押沙龙》，总得来说，一开始的阅读感受并不是太友好，太多的长句（连着几十上百字），还有很多不太相关的描述，让人感觉游走在浮动的水面，探不到文字背后的底，不知作者所云何物。直到后半部分，故事的真相，一步一步的揭露，前...

一个多月的马拉松般的阅读终于读完了这本据说历史地位比《喧哗与骚动》更高的巨著，长吁一口气。
比起《喧哗》，这本书的意识流与时空转换要少很多，更偏向传统叙事，情感累加的时间更长。但是大量晦涩的长句与双关语（主要是宗教神话故事与现实的对应）导致我的阅读速度一慢再...

———标题致敬《康拉德的黑暗和我的黑暗》
福克纳在现在和可以预见一段时间的将来都是我的“不用管为什么就是读就对了”列表中的作家了，在读完押沙龙押沙龙之后。
喧哗与躁动是躺着读的，我弥留之际是坐着读的，押沙龙押沙龙就得站着读。
———你问我为什么？拧巴感的...

寒假前看了一半，两个月以后回来，把剩下的一半看完。很多情节和细节已经忘掉，只有在后文不断解谜中回想。
这是托马斯·萨德本想要成为具有高上等级的人，而付诸努力的一辈子。在某一天，当他因为阶级低下而被黑人奴隶拒之门外，告知要从后门进入时，他仓皇失措与绝望。他终...

[Absalom, Absalom!_下载链接1](#)