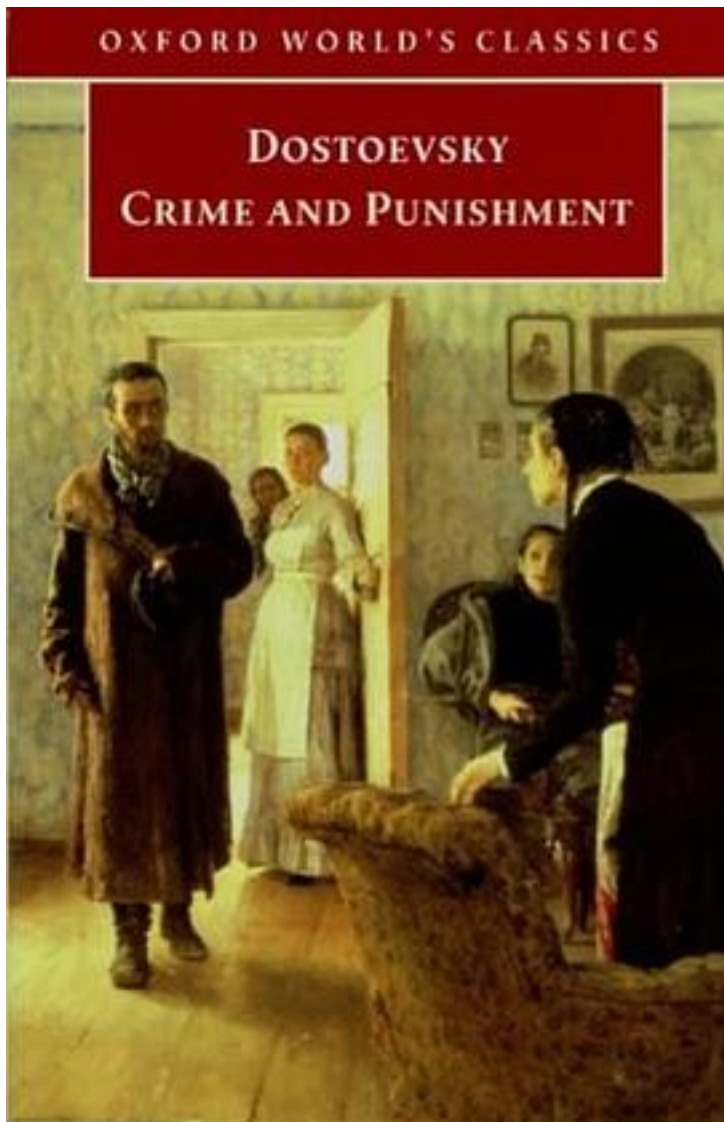


Crime and Punishment



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著者:Fyodor Dostoyevsky

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The novel portrays the murder of a miserly, aged pawnbroker and her younger sister by a destitute Saint Petersburg student named Raskolnikov, and the emotional, mental, and physical effects that follow.

After falling ill with fever and lying bedridden for days, Raskolnikov is overcome with paranoia and begins to imagine that everyone he meets suspects him of the murder; the knowledge of his crime eventually compromises his sanity. Prior to the crime he meets, in a tavern, a down-on-his-luck former civil servant — Marmeladov, who tells him of his own desperate circumstances — including the circumstances of his only daughter Sonya, who has been forced to become a prostitute to feed her stepbrother and sisters. Raskolnikov becomes the family's benefactor after the death of Marmeladov and becomes fascinated with Sonya. This relationship can be interpreted as an allegory of God's love for fallen humanity — and the redemptive power of that love — but only after Raskolnikov has confessed to the murder and been sent to imprisonment in Siberia. It is there that he realises that he is capable of love — and that he loves Sonya. Apart from Raskolnikov's fate, the novel, with its long and diverse list of characters, deals with themes including charity, family life, atheism, alcoholism, and revolutionary activity, with Dostoevsky highly critical of contemporary Russian society.

Raskolnikov theorized that there are two types of men, ordinary and extraordinary. He believed that since he was of the latter or a "super-human," that he could justifiably perform what society considered a despicable act — the killing of the pawn broker — if it led to his being able to do more good through the act. Throughout the book there are examples: he mentions Napoleon many times, thinking that for all the blood he spilled, he was not morally culpable, as he was "above" the conventions of society. Raskolnikov believed that he could transcend this moral boundary by killing the money lender, gaining her money, and using it to do good. He argued that had Isaac Newton or Johannes Kepler needed to kill one or even a hundred men in order to enlighten humanity with their laws and ideas, it would be worth it. Thus he is thrown into a depressed state over the death of the pawnbroker's sister. Never at any time in the novel is he repentant over the death of the pawnbroker.

Raskolnikov's real punishment is not the labour camp he is condemned to, but the torment he endures throughout the novel. This torment manifests itself in the aforementioned paranoia. He is unable to engage in 'normal' human relationships and it is only when imprisoned and away from the distraction of Petersburg that he is able to realise that he too is able to fully love another — Sonya and he is then able to engage with the world once more. It is the resolution of the inner battle within himself — between his inhuman philosophy and his distinctly human character — that allows his redemption.

作者介绍:

Fyodor Mikhaylovich Dostoyevsky (Russian: Фёдор Михайлович Достоевский), sometimes transliterated Dostoevsky, was a Russian novelist, journalist, and short-story writer whose psychological penetration into the human soul had a profound influence on the 20th century novel.

Dostoevsky was the second son of a former army doctor. He was educated at home and at a private school. Shortly after the death of his mother in 1837 he was sent to St. Petersburg, where he entered the Army Engineering College. Dostoevsky's father died

in 1839, most likely of apoplexy, but it was rumored that he was murdered by his own serfs. Dostoevsky graduated as a military engineer, but resigned in 1844 to devote himself to writing. His first novel, Poor Folk appeared in 1846.

That year he joined a group of utopian socialists. He was arrested in 1849 and sentenced to death, commuted to imprisonment in Siberia. Dostoevsky spent four years in hard labor and four years as a soldier in Semipalatinsk, a city in what it is today Kazakhstan.

Dostoevsky returned to St. Petersburg in 1854 as a writer with a religious mission and published three works that derive in different ways from his Siberia experiences: The House of the Dead , (1860) a fictional account of prison life, The Insulted and Injured, which reflects the author's refutation of naive Utopianism in the face of evil, and Winter Notes on Summer Impressions, his account of a trip to Western Europe.

In 1857 Dostoevsky married Maria Isaev, a 29-year old widow. He resigned from the army two years later. Between the years 1861 and 1863 he served as editor of the monthly periodical Time, which was later suppressed because of an article on the Polish uprising.

In 1864-65 his wife and brother died and he was burdened with debts. His situation was made even worse by his gambling addiction. From the turmoil of the 1860s emerged Notes from the Underground, a psychological study of an outsider, which marked a major advancement in Dostoevsky's artistic development.

In 1867 Dostoevsky married Anna Snitkin, his 22-year old stenographer. They traveled abroad and returned in 1871. By the time of The Brothers Karamazov (1879-80), Dostoevsky was recognized in his own country as one of its great writers.

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标签

陀思妥耶夫斯基

外文书

评论

书评

试图评论陀斯妥耶夫斯基的小说，无疑需要勇气与底气，我几乎不敢下笔。面对如此深刻丰富的主题、高超的情节安排、严密的逻辑构架、对人的心理活动的真切把握、透彻的现实洞见、长远卓越的见识，我的任何理解与评论都可能显得可笑与肤浅。我只有尝试着挑出这本小说的冰山一角， ...

在陀思妥耶夫斯基的巨著《罪与罚》中，辍学的法律系大学生拉斯科尔尼科夫，为了验证人是否有杀害其他人的权力，杀死了一个当铺老太婆和她妹妹。在极为复杂的内心煎熬中，他最终在妓女索菲娅的影响下，认识到了自己的罪孽，因此重获新生。看完以后，我产生了一个奇怪的想法：假...

一年半以前的一篇文章，俄罗斯文学课作业。课没去过几次，怀着游戏的心态写了这篇文章。拖拖斯基老师应该被雷到了吧。 -----
试分析《罪与罚》与《水浒传》中不同的“杀人”心态
摘要：《罪与罚》与《水浒传》这两部著作都就“杀人...

我们都还记得，在传统东正教思想里，人生来不是为了享福的。人只有通过受苦，做牺牲者，哪怕宁愿被压迫，被践踏，按照陀思妥耶夫斯基的术语——被侮辱与被损害者，也不许作恶，才能获得幸福。这样的价值观在中国的语境里，无疑是极其诡异的，因为在中国传统文化里，人是可以 ...

从在书架上拿到这本书起，我就开始好奇这个大部头会给我带来些什么。从网上搜集来

的资料看，绝对经典，但稍稍浮躁就读不下去。于是挑选了流畅的翻译版本，甚至也没有再借其他的书，只为专注欣赏。

然而第二天迫不及待的翻开书以后，却是气都舍不得喘的连看了200页，直看的我像...

陀思妥耶夫斯基协同拉斯科尔尼科夫共同抛出了一个又一个关于罪与罚的问题，与此同时我接连不断的把这些问题一个又一个的抛给陀思妥耶夫斯基和拉斯科尔尼科夫，因为作为19世纪最重要的发问大师之一的陀思妥耶夫斯基提出的问题的我喘息不得，而虚无主义者拉斯科尔尼科夫...

编后记

“文学纪念碑”中有相当一部分作品是关于陀思妥耶夫斯基的，且远未完成，有回忆录，有日记，有传记，还会有相关批评作品。陀氏本人的作品各大出版社一出再出，我也就没什么想法。加上这套丛书很少单收虚构作品，这也是与俄罗斯那套同名丛书分野所在。面前这本附带学术...

一开始，在焦躁的路上走过，沿途一幕幕，懒洋洋的，热带风情的这一段非常吸引人。在陀思妥耶夫斯基的书中，经常出现这样漫无目的、犹豫的、焦躁的漫步，但都不像《罪与罚》的开篇那样长，带有一种企图和引诱的快意。这是这本书看起来非常诱惑的第一点。在杀死老太婆之前，没...

《罪与罚》主要人物关系 A 阿玛莉娅·费奥多罗夫娜·莉佩韦泽。马美拉多夫的房东。阿廖娜·伊凡诺夫娜。放高利贷的，一个老太婆。阿凡纳西·伊凡诺维奇·瓦赫鲁申。借钱给主人公母亲的商人。 B 彼特·彼特罗维奇·卢任。杜尼娅的未婚夫，玛尔法·彼特罗夫娜的远亲。波琳卡，...

（一）暗战

读完一半后，才渐渐恍觉陀氏的《罪与罚》的价值所在：犯罪心理领域的“至尊宝典”和取之不尽常用常新的素材库。严肃周密的文学理论统统没搞明白，到最后完全是被波尔菲丽和拉斯柯尔尼科夫的“心理暗战”着迷得一塌糊涂。银河映像曾出品过类似这种两个男主人公...

为方便叙述，我把人的精神意识大致分成两个部分：

其一属于原始本能，是先天的，是生存、性交、权力的欲望，成为强者，征服世界，这是生命冲动和激情，是外向的、侵略性的，完全忠于个体，在不同物种身上表现得比较一致。其二属于伦理道德，是后天的、理性的结果，它服从于种...

“当他没有激情的时候，他是没有智慧的。”评论司汤达的这句评价同样能总括陀思妥耶夫斯基的最大显性特征，读他的作品，读者的很难不被其四溢的激情所感染。重温《罪与罚》仍能感受到身心涤荡、思绪狂潮的震撼。
煌煌50万字，故事情节顺着辍学大学生拉斯柯尔尼科夫杀死放高利贷...

很久以来，想写篇关于此书的读后感，不过出于对大师的敬畏与对自己浅薄的沮丧一直未敢动笔。直到今天看到了一则大学生杀害同学的新闻，觉得还是作为一个普通读者应该写点文字，就算是个人感想。知识究竟是在良心之上还是良心之下？教育所带来的果真是人的平等还是造成了更大...

先入为主的原因，我最喜欢的是人民文学出版的朱海观和王汶译本，但可惜图书馆里只有岳麟和非琴的，比较了一下，岳的版本字太小，看着眼痛便选了非琴，毕竟敢翻译陀思妥耶夫斯基作品的都差不到哪去。然而拉祖米欣出场时我一度感到很不爽，因为朱、王译本中的拉祖米欣一出场就很...

青年拉斯科尼科夫杀了两个人，一个是计划内的，一个是计划外的。事实上，在整个犯罪过程中充满了计划外因素，某种恐惧使他连大门没关这个严重的事实都忽略了。放下斧头那一刻起他就崩溃了：“难道是我杀死了老太婆吗？我杀死了我自己，而不是老太婆。”拉斯科尼科夫...

毛姆在读书随笔里评论陀氏不是一个天才小说家，他讲故事的能力只算一般。当然是这样，因为陀氏把十之八九的笔墨都用于心理独白。所以尼采才说“我从他那里获得了最有价值的心理学资料”。不过这本书，陀氏把整个剧情安排的还是比较紧凑，剧情+剧情之间精彩的内心独白，让可读性...

从人本主义到神本主义——读《罪与罚》作者：陈翰捷 提交日期：2007-7-4 9:06:00 | 分类：| 访问量：38

“在黑暗中行走的百姓看见了大光；住在死荫之地的人有光照耀他们。”（以赛亚书9章2节）冰冷而辽阔的俄罗斯大地，有着广袤的草原、蜿蜒的河流、铺天...

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