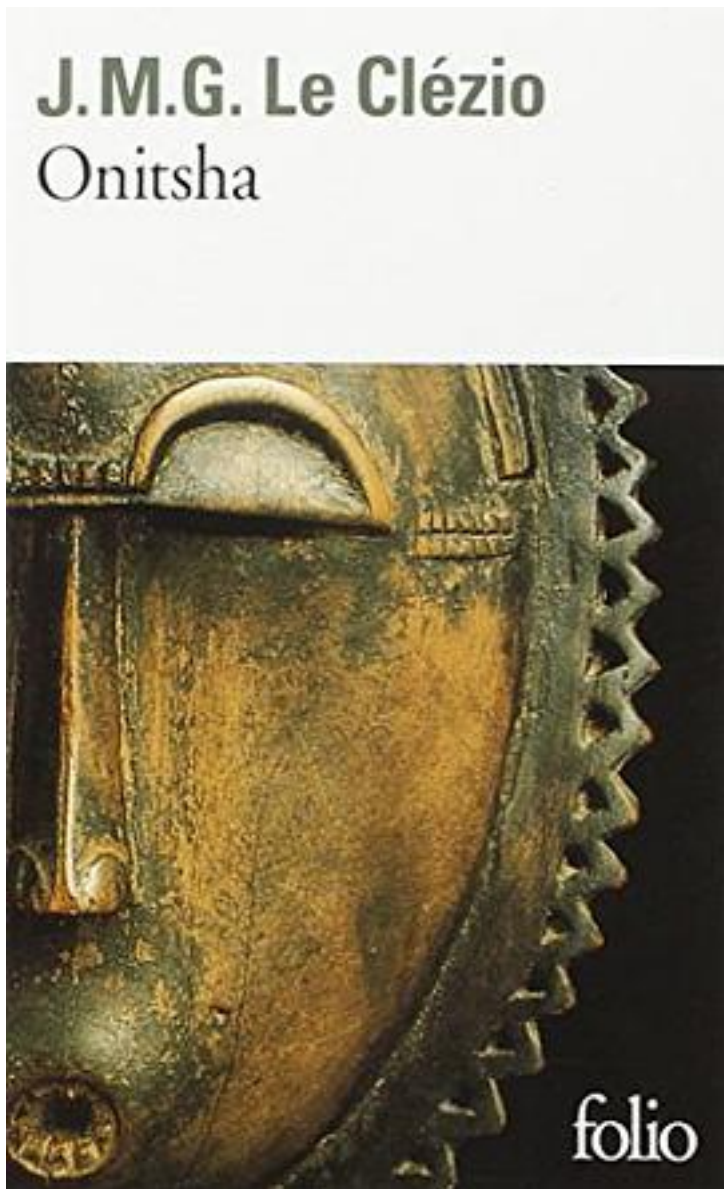


Onitsha



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著者:J.M.G. Le Clezio

出版者:University of Nebraska Press

出版时间:1997

装帧:Paperback

Onitsha tells the story of Fintan, a youth who travels to Africa in 1948 with his Italian mother to join the English father he has never met. Fintan is initially enchanted by the exotic world he discovers in Onitsha, a bustling city prominently situated on the eastern bank of the Niger River. But gradually he comes to recognize the intolerance and brutality of the colonial system. His youthful point of view provides the novel with a notably direct, horrified perspective on racism and colonialism. In the words of translator Alison Anderson, Onitsha is remarkable for its "almost mythological evocation of local history and beliefs." It is full of atmosphere--sights, sounds, smells --and at times the author's sentences seem to flow with the dreamy languor of the river itself. But J. M. G. Le Clezio "never lets us forget the harsh realities of life nor the subsequent tragedy of war." A startling account--and indictment--of colonialism, Onitsha is also a work of clear, forthright prose that ably portrays both colonial Nigeria and a young boy's growing outrage. J. M. G. Le Clezio, one of France's best-known contemporary writers, was born in Nice in 1940 and has published more than twenty novels and nonfiction works. In the course of the last three decades Le Clezio has won numerous prizes, including the Prix Renaudot for his first novel. His works have been translated into many languages. His most recent works translated into English include the novel *The Prospector* and a collection of essays, *The Mexican Dream*. Alison Anderson is the author of *Hidden Latitudes*. She has worked as a writer, translator, and teacher and currently lives in Mill Valley, California.

作者介绍:

Jean-Marie Gustave Le Clézio, better known as J. M. G. Le Clézio (born 13 April 1940) is a Franco-Mauritian novelist. The author of over forty works, he was awarded the 1963 Prix Renaudot for his novel *Le Procès-Verbal* and the 2008 Nobel Prize in Literature.

Le Clézio was born in the Riviera city of Nice^[3] to a Mauritian doctor with British citizenship^[1] and a Mauritian mother.^{[4][5]} His ancestors emigrated from Brittany to the île Maurice—french for Mauritius—in the 18th century. During World War II, the family was separated, his father being unable to join his wife and children in Nice.^[6] Le Clézio moved with his family at age 8 to Nigeria^[7] where his father served as a surgeon in the British army.^[8]

After studying at University of Bristol in England from 1958 to 1959, he finished his undergraduate degree at Nice's Institut d'études littéraires. After several years spent in London and Bristol, he moved to the United States to work as a teacher. He was assigned to Thailand in 1967 for his military service, but was quickly expelled for protesting against child prostitution and sent to Mexico to finish his military obligation. From 1970 to 1974, he lived with the Embera-Wounaan tribe in Panama.

Le Clézio earned a master's degree with a thesis on Henri Michaux from the University of Provence in 1964, and wrote a doctoral thesis in 1983 on Mexico's early history for the University of Perpignan (he is a specialist on Michoacán). He has been married since 1975 to Jémia, who is Moroccan, and has three daughters (one by a first marriage). Since the 1990s they have divided their residence between Albuquerque, New Mexico, Mauritius, and Nice.

He has taught at a number of universities around the world. A frequent visitor to South

Korea, he taught French language and literature at Ewha Womans University in Seoul for two semesters in 2007 and 2008.

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标签

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评论

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书评

“非洲像一个奥秘，像一场高烧，在灼烧。”
这是一部非洲文明与现代文明的斗争史。它是尼罗河上的一只阀，河里流淌的，是世界上最古老的记忆。发光的沙粒，绵延的海岸线，绿色的棕榈树，还有那令人迷醉的永恒的歌声……其特殊的自然景观让人无法抗拒。受神话幻象与远古神秘文明...

喜欢勒克莱齐奥，很大一部分是因为他细腻的笔触和骨子里透出的那种浪漫情怀。在读高二时，接触了法语和些许的法国文学，那时的我便对法国文化有种难以抑制的神往。08年是勒克莱齐奥获得诺奖的一年，也正是因此机缘巧合，我喜欢上了读他的作品。每每读他的作品，总是有种疑问...

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