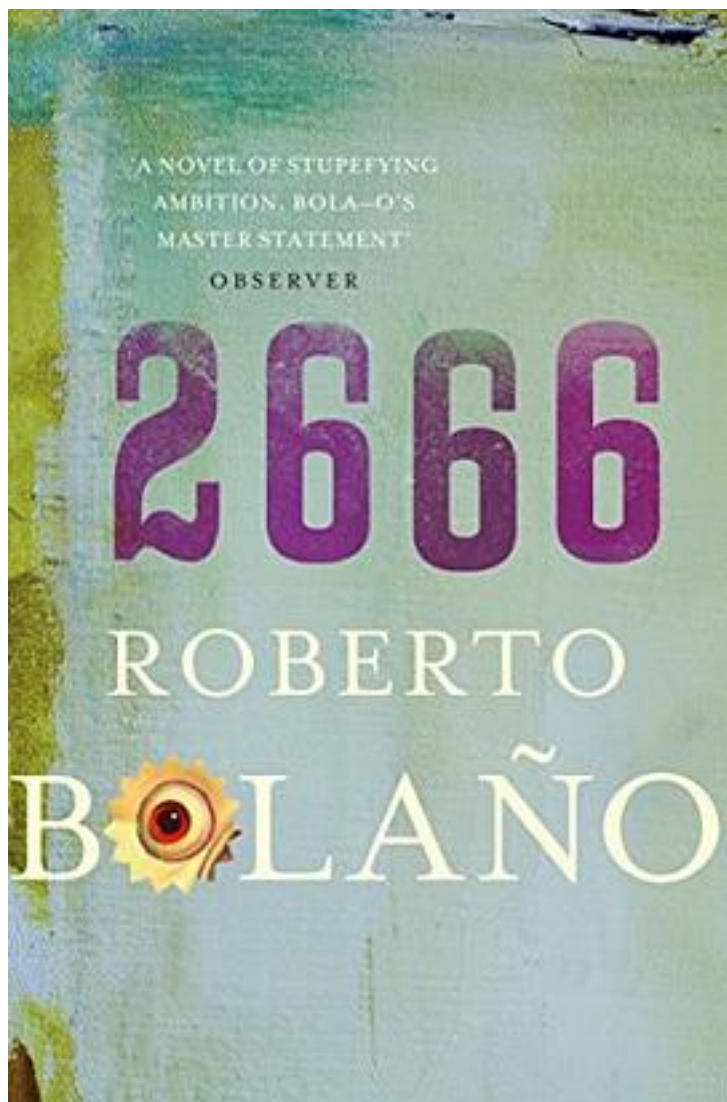


2666



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著者:Roberto Bolaño

出版者:Picador

出版时间:2009-9-1

装帧:Paperback

isbn:9780312429218

A NATIONAL BOOK CRITICS CIRCLE AWARD WINNER

New York Times Book Review 10 Best Books of 2008

Time Magazine's Best Book of 2008 Los Angeles Times Best Books of 2008

San Francisco Chronicle's 50 Best Fiction Books of 2008

Seattle Times Best Books of 2008

New York Magazine Top Ten Books of 2008

Three academics on the trail of a reclusive German author; a New York reporter on his first Mexican assignment; a widowed philosopher; a police detective in love with an elusive older woman -- these are among the searchers drawn to the border city of Santa Teresa, where over the course of a decade hundreds of women have disappeared.

In the words of The Washington Post , "With 2666 , Roberto Bolaño joins the ambitious overachievers of the twentieth-century novel, those like Proust, Musil, Joyce, Gaddis, Pynchon, Fuentes, and Vollmann, who push the novel far past its conventional size and scope to encompass an entire era, deploying encyclopedic knowledge and stylistic verve to offer a grand, if sometimes idiosyncratic, summation of their culture and the novelist's place in it. Bolaño has joined the immortals." Robert Bolaño was born in Santiago, Chile, in 1953. He spent much of his adult life in Mexico and in Spain, where he died at the age of fifty. His novel The Savage Detectives was named one of the best books of 2007 by The Washington Post, the Los Angeles Times, and The New York Times Book Review. Winner of the National Book Critics Circle Award Winner of the PEN Translation Prize A Los Angeles Times Favorite Book of the Year

One of The New York Times 10 Best Books of the Year

A New York Times Book Review Notable Book

Time Magazine's Best Book of the Year

One of The Washington Post 10 Best Books of the Year

A San Francisco Chronicle Best Book of the Year

A Seattle Times Best Book of the Year

A Village Voice Best Book of the Year

A Kirkus Reviews Best Book of the Year A Publishers Weekly Best Book of the Year

Three academics on the trail of a reclusive German author; a New York reporter on his first Mexican assignment; a widowed philosopher; a police detective in love with an elusive older woman—these are among the searchers drawn to the border city of Santa Teresa, where over the course of a decade hundreds of women have disappeared. Published posthumously, 2666 is, in the words of La Vanguardia, "not just the great Spanish-language novel of this decade, but one of the cornerstones that define an entire literature." "Bolaño was a difficult, angry, self-reflexive writer who lived an erratic and occasionally unpleasant life. And Americans, as the head of the Swedish

Academy has annoyingly but rightly pointed out, don't read much fiction in translation anyway. But when the first of Bolaño's major novels, *The Savage Detectives*, a massive, bizarre epic about a band of avant-garde Mexican poets, was published in the U.S. last year, it instantly became a cult hit among readers and practically a fetish object to critics. Bolaño's second (and last) major novel is titled *2666*, and if anything, it is even more massive and more bizarre. It is also a masterpiece, the electrifying literary event of the year."— Lev Grossman, *Time* "Well beyond his sometimes nomadic life, Roberto Bolaño was an exemplary literary rebel. To drag fiction toward the unknown he had to go there himself, and then invent a method with which to represent it. Since the unknown place was reality, the results of his work are multi-dimensional, in a way that runs ahead of a critic's one-at-a-time powers of description. Highlight Bolaño's conceptual play and you risk missing the sex and viscera in his work. Stress his ambition and his many references and you conjure up threats of exclusive high-modernist obscurity, or literature as a sterile game, when the truth is it's hard to think of a writer who is less of a snob, or—in the double sense of exposing us to unsavory things and carrying seeds for the future—less sterile . . . *2666* was published in Spanish in 2004, a year after Bolaño's death. It runs to 898 pages in English and was not quite finished—yet one doesn't really feel the lack of final revisions doing much to diminish its power . . . With his skill at letting small details and their implications work in our minds, Bolaño allows us to start to map out for ourselves the larger social pattern. From description, we could probably sketch the city of Santa Teresa, quadrant by quadrant, from upscale condos to sports fields to bus stops and shacks by a makeshift latrine. Factories beckon migrants from all over Mexico to work, but offer no transport home at night beyond long, solitary walks in the dark. A creepy German national—whose height and blond fairness give him, in the Mexican context, a rather monstrous aspect—is held on suspicion of murder. The worst police seem wired to power; the better police are under pressure to nab a suspect—and the crimes go on. Fascinatingly, the United States appears as a part of characters' remembered visits; a Mexican-American sheriff from Arizona crosses over to find out what happened to a blue collar woman from his town. But the United States's relationship to the drug trade and the history of the assembly plants are not explored directly or at length. Instead of belaboring the obvious, Bolaño seems to have chosen the challenge of representing something pervasive . . . Bolaño's vision is fierce . . . Near the end of the novel, we learn the reason Reiter is headed for Mexico. And then he is gone. Instead of completion we have the physical sense of being in the presence of a controlling object, which we are not yet done investigating. For a while yet, our brain feels rewired for multiplicity. This is not just a cultural or geographical question, though if *2666* contains a lesson it is that people are always from some confluence of factors more bizarre than a country. And it goes deeper than the question of multiple voices. We have eavesdropped on characters and then felt ourselves in the funny, sad, and dangerous process of needing and making meaning. Since there is no logical endpoint, we close with an image from the novel that is out of time. A world of 'endless shipwreck,' but met with the most radiant effort. It is as good a way as any to describe Bolaño and his overwhelming book."— Sarah Kerr, *The New York Review of Books*

"Shortly before he died of liver failure in July 2003, Roberto Bolaño remarked that he would have preferred to be a detective rather than a writer. Bolaño was 50 years old at the time, and by then he was widely considered to be the most important Latin American novelist since Gabriel García Márquez. But when Mexican *Playboy* interviewed him, Bolaño was unequivocal. 'I would have liked to be a homicide detective, much more than a writer,' he told the magazine. 'Of that I'm absolutely sure. A string of homicides. Someone who could go back alone, at night, to the scene of the crime, and not be afraid of ghosts.' Detective stories, and provocative remarks, were always passions of Bolaño's—he once d

作者介绍:

罗贝托·波拉尼奥（Roberto Bolaño, 1953—2003）出生于智利，父亲是卡车司机和业余拳击手，母亲在学校教授数学和统计学。1968年全家移居墨西哥。1973年波拉尼奥再次回到智利投身社会主义革命却遭到逮捕，差点被杀害。逃回墨西哥后他和好友推动了融合超现实主义、达达主义以及街头剧场的“现实以下主义”（Infrarrealism）运动，意图激发拉丁美洲年轻人对生活与文学的热爱。1977年他前往欧洲，最后在西班牙波拉瓦海岸结婚定居。2003年因为肝脏功能损坏，等不到器官移植而在巴塞罗那去世，年仅五十岁。

波拉尼奥四十岁才开始写小说，作品数量却十分惊人，身后留下十部小说、四部短篇小说集以及三部诗集。1998年出版的《荒野侦探》在拉美文坛引起的轰动，不亚于三十年前《百年孤独》出版时的盛况。而其身后出版的《2666》更是引发欧美舆论压倒性好评，均致以杰作、伟大、里程碑、天才等等赞誉。苏珊·桑塔格、约翰·班维尔、科尔姆·托宾、斯蒂芬·金等众多作家对波拉尼奥赞赏有加，更有评论认为此书的出版自此将作者带至塞万提斯，斯特恩，梅尔维尔，普鲁斯特，穆齐尔与品钦的同一队列。

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标签

波拉尼奥

RobertoBolaño

拉美文学

小说

RobertoBolano

Novel

当代文学

Fiction

评论

这么一部堪称小说中的小说的巨著，近1000页的英文版，不知道猴年马月能够看完了.....

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书评

《2666》：文学中的文学 胡续冬（原载《外滩画报》）
在很多国家和地区的文学史上，都会有一些风云际会、大师辈出的“巅峰世代”，比方说西班牙的二七一代、俄罗斯的白银时代等等，这些“巅峰世代”往往会过度透支一片土地上的文学元气，导致其文学后...

《2666》能够从西班牙文直接译到中文，令人欣慰。波拉尼奥是由英语世界介绍到中国的。他的《荒野侦探》首先由深谙西班牙语三味的娜塔莎·温默翻到英语世界，成名之后才被中国出版商看中。尽管在此之前，波拉尼奥的名字已经在西班牙语世界里被拿来与马尔克斯和博尔赫斯相比较...

（刊于《书城》2009年第11期）应该如何来形容罗贝托·波拉尼奥（Roberto Bolaño）的长篇小说《2666》呢？也许可以这样说：《2666》是一本极有分量的书。这本书的英文精装版（Farrar, Straus and Giroux出版社，2008年第一版）厚达898页，托在手中像捧着一块砖头。封面上...

【转】罗贝托·波拉尼奥 Natasha Wimmer（英文版译者） 杨向荣 译
1976年，一个留着凌乱的头发、戴着飞行员式眼镜的23岁的年轻人站在墨西哥城甘迪书店里，这是几家很不明智地免费让他看书的几家书店之一。这位年轻人在读一篇xuan，xuan，xuan号召他的诗友们为文学放弃一切， ...

2011.12.31 在机场买了这本书，消磨等候和飞行读2小时 临睡前读1小时 2012.1.1
临睡前读2小时 2012.1.2 在动车上读7小时 临睡前读2小时 2012.1.3 窝在床上读10小时
2012.1.4 花6小时读完全书 啃完这本70万字近900页的小说共计30小时
盛名之下，也许我依然会买它，但...

一开始你不相信一个作者可以想到什么说什么看到什么写什么，从小我们就知道写作文要有“中心思想”“不是？2666的情节，故事套着故事，枝枝丫丫的，无所不包，就是找不着中心思想。
我跑到鬼子的bolano论坛疯狂提问（因为国内没太多人看2666），阿根廷农场那个故事嘛意思？那个砍...

作者：骆以军
《2666》的第二部《阿玛尔菲塔诺》里，有个非常诡诞的女人形象，劳拉。在以这个哲学教授阿玛尔菲塔诺那“巡弋、回顾、哀伤漫游”一座彻底塌毁的内心宇宙的视角，她是离弃他（没有犯错）、造成他永远无法再找回爱之弥补的空洞躯壳的，那个“逃妻”。但这个遗弃和...

看到满篇满章都是这本书多么伟大，是本世纪最为绝决的著作，超越了所有的作品的宣传，我就真心觉得够够的了。
尤其讨厌看到说“某作品是某世纪最伟大的作品，超越了某某作品”的推荐语，就已经从心底生出几分厌恶之气。说超越某作品，请问有哪一种文学形式能够完全替代另一种么...

赵德明，1939年出生，北京大学西语系西班牙语教授和博士研究生导师，他是最早把秘鲁、西班牙双重国籍作家马里奥·巴尔加斯·略萨的作品译成中文介绍给中文读者的中国西班牙语文学研究者。译作有《城市与狗》《情爱笔记》、小说方法论《给青年小说家的信》(又译《中国套...

除了第四章之外，《2666》的语言像松软的奶油蛋糕，不甜不腻，很易读但也具有一定浓度，丢进水里会晕开深具层次的复杂味道。波拉尼奥行文里也有拉美作家一以贯之的平静，泰山崩于前而色不变，详细周到地描述坍塌的土石。梁文道在《开卷八分钟》里说第一章的笔调像轻喜剧，我倒...

大凡拉美当代作家都有过流亡的经历，比如胡里奥·科塔萨尔，比如罗贝托·波拉尼奥。地理的无根性与半生的漂泊是时代强加给他们的命运，他们对这心之念之的土地并无怨念，这土地上的一切早已融入其血脉，即使生命的终结也无法浇息胸中块垒，唯有借书写，才得以回望故国，直...

书名“2666”在书中从头到尾都没有提及。波拉尼奥没有说明，译者赵德明解释说：在波拉尼奥的另一部小说中曾提到2666年的坟墓。“‘2666’意味深长。人类灭亡的主要原因是什么——看完以后你不得不想这个问题——那就是，疯狂地发展，疯狂地消费，疯狂急躁地享受生活，这些最后...

能坚持读完《2666》，实在是一件值得炫耀的事，在速读时代，它实在是太浩大，也太突兀了。
这是5本小说组成的鸿篇巨制，每部小说主题不同、背景不同，甚至写法也不同。第一本是个多角恋爱的故事，像大多数现代小说那样沉闷，几个文青追寻共同喜爱的作家来到墨西哥边境小镇。...

来源：2011年11月16日 东方早报
http://epaper.dfdaily.com/dfzb/html/2011-11/16/content_553463.htm
罗贝托·波拉尼奥 Roberto Bolano
1953年生于智利，中学未读完便辍学，1977开始文学创作，写了10部长篇小说、4部短篇小说和3部诗集，代表作是《荒野侦探》和《2666》...

无法说清作者想表达的是什么，或许他只想把哀愁倾尽——「苹果夜里散发着香味。我一关灯，香味就像抒情诗一样散发出来。但是，最后一切都要下沉，下沉到痛苦之中。任何雄文都是痛苦的。」
第一部分和《荒野侦探》有不少相似之处，说的是文学寻找，或者说就是寻找，其实就书本身...

1、关于评论家的部分
我第一次读R.波拉尼奥是在2014年，初中毕业的夏天读完了《2666》。关于小说技法和

理念的固有思维再次被砸得粉碎（上一次是卡夫卡）。我陆续读完了R.波拉尼奥在中国出版的所有小说，搜集了满满一柜子的评论资料，将《地球上最后的夜晚》作为短篇小说教科书...

作者豆瓣地址 <http://www.douban.com/people/chorlazylife> 原刊於星期日明報

2012年4月15日

<http://premium.mingpao.com/pda/palm/HotNews2.cfm?cat=ja&File=vzg1.cfm&token=b218bc260b89c0&online=1> <http://lazylife.org/2012/04/17/2698> 文學巨著：閱讀，從 ...

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