

馬奎斯

(Gabriel Garcia Marquez, 1928-)

● 王壽來

小檔案

南美哥倫比亞重要小說家，拉丁美洲文學中所謂「魔幻寫實主義」的旗手。自哥倫比亞波哥大大學畢業後，成爲一名記者，後放棄新聞工作，專職於寫作。因批評政府，自我放逐到國外。1982年以《百年孤寂》榮獲諾貝爾文學獎，此書亦成爲馬奎斯奠定文壇地位的代表作。其他著作尚有《愛在瘟疫蔓延時》、《沒人寫信給上校》、《獨裁者的秋天》、《異鄉客》等。

* 對我來說，只要能夠寫作，我也就心滿意足了。若能寫作，活到一百歲，我還是有用的。我的主題就是人生，活得愈久，這個主題就愈爲寬廣。

For me it's sufficient to be able to write, I can be useful until I'm a hundred years old if I can write. My subject is life and the subject gets larger the longer I live.

* 第一段最爲困難，我經年累月的把時間花在第一段上，一旦完成首段，其餘部分就會順理成章的出現。在第一段中，你解決了書中大部分的問題。主題、風格、調性都獲得界定。

One of the most difficult things is the first paragraph. I have spent many months on a first paragraph, and once I get it, the rest just comes out very easily. In the first paragraph you solve most of the problems with your book. The theme is defined, the style, the tone.



* 不幸的是，不少年輕的作家念茲在茲的是名氣，而不是自己的作品……「寫」要遠比「被寫」來得更爲重要。

Unfortunately many young writers are more concerned with fame than with their own work.....It's much more important to write than to be written about.

* 我覺得最有趣的來信，是人們問我哪裡找到這一主題、那一段落，或某某角色。因爲，他們有一種似曾相識之感。他們會說：某人好像我的孀娘，或說我有一個叔叔像透他，以及那一段簡直就跟我村子裡發生的事一模一樣，你是怎麼知道的？拉丁美洲到處都有人在寫這類的東西，特別是在《百年孤寂》出版之後，他們覺得那就是自己人生的遭遇。

The letters I find most interesting are from people who ask me where I got this theme or that passage or such and such a character. Because they feel it is about something or someone they know. They will say: So and so is just like my aunt. Or: I have an uncle just like him. And: that episode happened exactly like that in my village. How did you know about it? People from all over Latin America wrote such things, especially after 'One Hundred Years of Solitude.' They felt it was part of their lives.

* 早起的男人是不錯的配偶，卻是差勁的丈夫。

An early-rising man is a good spouse but a bad husband.

西塞羅

(Marcus Tullius Cicero, 106 BC-43 BC)

小檔案

羅馬政治家、思想家、作家，被譽為是羅馬最偉大的演說家。西塞羅留下書信900多封，另有58篇演說辭，其中最著名的是《為米洛辯護》。重要著作有《論演說術》、《論共和國》、《論法律》等。其著名的《三論》（論老年、論友誼、論責任），被視為西方古典時代散文的代表作，至今仍為人們廣為傳誦。

* 你若對自己沒有信心，在人生的競賽中就被打敗了兩次；擁有信心，甚至在開跑前，你就已贏得勝利。

If you have no confidence in self, you are twice defeated in the race of life. With confidence, you have won even before you have started.

* 為別人的問題所流的眼淚，很快就乾。

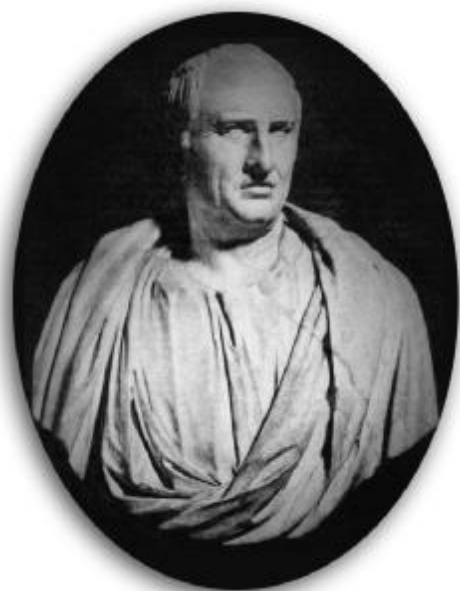
A tear dries quickly when it is shed for troubles of others.

* 智者跟著理智走，一般人跟著經驗走，笨蛋跟著需要走，畜生跟著直覺走。

The wise are instructed by reason, average minds by experience, the stupid by necessity and the brute by instinct.

* 沒有書籍的房間，就像沒有靈魂的軀體。

A room without books is like a body without a soul.



* 每個人都說得出自己有多少羊，但說不出自己有多少朋友。

Every man can tell how many goats or sheep he possesses, but not how many friends.

* 法律愈多，正義愈少。

The more laws, the less justice.

* 只要活著，就有希望。

While there's life, there's hope.

* 老年：人生的冠冕，我們戲中的最後一幕。

Old age: the crown of life, our play's last act.

* 絕不要傷害朋友，即使是在開玩笑。

Never injure a friend, even in jest.

* 極端的正義，就是極端的不義。

Extreme justice is extreme injustice.

* 我們會忘記自己的歡娛，只記得自己的苦難。

We forget our pleasures, we remember our sufferings.

* 簡短是一種出色的雄辯。

Brevity is a great charm of eloquence.

杜思妥耶夫斯基

(Fyodor Dostoevsky, 1821-1881)

小檔案

十九世紀俄國小說家。生於莫斯科，在聖彼得堡軍事工程學校畢業後，即開始其寫作生涯。處女作《窮人》，被譽為第一部俄國社會小說，《死屋手記》受到同代文學家屠格涅夫的喝采。小說《罪與罰》、《白癡》、《群魔》、《卡拉馬助夫兄弟們》等，備受推崇，也使他躋身世界文豪之林。

* 不是奇蹟帶來信心，而是信心帶來奇蹟。

It is not miracles that generate faith, but faith that generates miracles.

* 人生的秘訣，不僅是活著，而且要值得活下去。

The secret of man's being is not only to live but to have something to live for.

* 對擁有大智慧與深邃心靈的人而言，痛苦與磨難永難避免。我想，真正的偉人在人世間也必有大悲哀。

Pain and suffering are always inevitable for a large intelligence and a deep heart. The really great men must, I think, have great sadness on Earth.

* 人難免有不可告人之事，甚至自己都怕面對，每一個高尚的人都有一些這方面的問題深藏於心。

There are things which a man is afraid to tell even to himself, and every decent man has a number of such things stored away in his mind.



* 從笑容可以了解一個人，如果在對某人有所了解之前，就喜歡上他的笑容，你可以滿懷信心的說，他是好人。

One can know a man from his laugh, and if you like a man's laugh before you know anything of him, you may confidently say that he is a good man.

* 你若希望被尊敬，最要緊的就是要自重，唯有如此，也唯有透過自重，才能迫使他人尊敬你。

If you want to be respected by others the great thing is to respect yourself. Only by that, only by self-respect will you compel others to respect you.

* 沒有崇高的理念，不論個人或國家，都無法生存。

Neither man or nation can exist without a sublime idea.

* 一個社會文明的程度，進入其監獄，就可判斷。

The degree of civilization in a society can be judged by entering its prisons.

* 發明家與天才在其領域中，最初總不免被視為笨蛋，往往最終亦復如此。

Inventors and men of genius have almost always been regarded as fools at the beginning – and very often at the end – of their careers.

* 人們只喜歡去計算自己的苦惱，而不去計算自己的快樂。

Man only likes to count his troubles, but he does not count his joys.

高爾基

(Maxim Gorky, 1868-1936)

小檔案

俄國作家。出身中下階層，青少年時期在窮困中度過，具有豐富的生活閱歷。高氏來自社會底層，來自貧民窟，深知民間疾苦，被視為是無產階級藝術最偉大的代表者，也是社會主義國家「現實主義文學」的奠基人，著名的作品有長篇小說《母親》，和自傳性的三部曲《童年》、《在人間》、《我的大學》等。

* 快樂，握在手中時，總顯得渺小，一旦失去，你馬上知道它是何等巨大與珍貴。

Happiness always looks small while you hold it in your hands, but let it go, and you learn at once how big and precious it is.

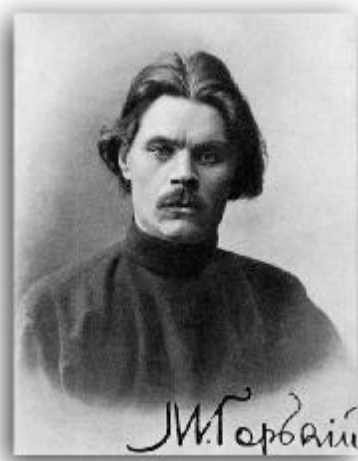
* 一個人戀愛起來，事事都了然於胸，人生何去何從，全都順理成章了，無須向任何人請益。

When one loves somebody everything is clear – where to go, what to do – it all takes care of itself and one doesn't have to ask anybody about anything.

* 工作若是樂趣，人生就過得快活；工作若是職責，人生變成奴役。

When work is a pleasure, life is joy! When work is a duty, life is slavery.

* 要是事事都輕而易舉，我們很快就會變笨。
When everything is easy one quickly gets stupid.



* 好人可以愚蠢，卻仍是好人，但做壞人就必須有點腦筋了。

A good man can be stupid and still be good. But a bad man must have brains.

* 你必須用為成人寫作的相同方式，來為兒童寫作，而且只能更好。

You must write for children in the same way as you do for adults, only better.

* 真理並不一定能治癒受傷的靈魂。

Truth doesn't always heal a wounded soul.

* 嚐到的苦頭愈多，就愈渴望人生的甜美。

The more a human creature has tasted of bitter things the more it hungers after the sweet things of life.

* 要善良、仁慈、有人情味，而且要慷慨；要愛你的同胞，撫慰受苦的人，原諒對不起你的人。

Be good, be kind, be humane, and charitable; love your fellows; console the afflicted; pardon those who have done you wrong.

* 坐在「過去」的馬車上，你會寸步難行。

In the carriages of the past you can't go anywhere.