

# 劳伦斯的“解决之道”与 中国伦理思想

D. H. Lawrence's Solution and Traditional  
Chinese Ethics

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## [英文提要]

As a master of modernism, David Herbert Lawrence (1885 - 1930) expressed two themes in his works: the criticism of industrialization and the longing for harmonious human relationship. The themes are supplemented. On the one hand, he bitterly hated the suppression of human nature in modern society, and his works, therefore, profoundly reflected the historical feature and exposed the root of social evil. On the other hand, he positively explored and yearned for the free development of human nature. He made unique exploration for human relationship, especially relationship of sexes, he put forward his solution to various social problems as the establishment of equal, independent, harmonious relationship between sexes.

From the process of social development, the problems revealed in modernist works remain unsolved at the beginning of the new

century, and thus Lawrence's solution may still bring us ethical enlightenment.

The essential Chinese ethic of nature advocates heaven and man unite as one, man and nature harmoniously get along with each other. This is what Lawrence dreams and yearns for. In his works, human beings are constantly in the contradiction and conflict with one another, however, no matter how strong-willed and aggressive the characters are, they never fail to find comfort and relaxed when they are alone with nature.

The harmony of human relationship is regarded as the essential part of all moral ethics, of which harmony of men and women is most significant. Lawrence, on the basis of his own life experiences and his understanding of social problems, devoted himself to the seeking for ideal male and female images. In different periods of his creation, he explored various human relationships, including man and man, woman and woman, and man and woman as well, his exploration makes unique Lawrence in literary history.

The harmony between human and man is the external reflection of moral ethic, while the harmony of human relationship is the core of universal moral ethics. We can find distinct evidence in many of his works. From Lawrence's point of view, marriage is an idealistic solution to various problems, which can be proved in Lawrence's arrangement of the fate of his characters in the end of his novels. As far as traditional Chinese ethics is concerned, this is also true with the family concept and relation of husband and wife as essential. This should be regarded as an agreement between western and eastern ethics. However, Lawrence's emphasis on sexual love as the

source of restoring human nature reveals the disagreement with traditional Chinese ethics.

A literary perspective of ethics and social problems aims to open a new way to communication. It is accessible since the condition of human existence and harmonious relationship is the common concern of religion, philosophy, ethics and literature, and the solution to all social problems as well.

作为现代主义的代表作家，戴维·赫伯特·劳伦斯（1885—1930）在他的作品中明确地传达了两大主题：对现代工业社会的批判和对和谐两性关系的向往。这两大主题是相辅相成的。一方面，现代工业文明所带来的机器对人性的压榨和扭曲使他痛心疾首，他的作品因而也反映了深刻的时代特征和现代社会的根本弊病。另一方面，他积极探索并渴望人的自然属性的自由发展，尤其对人与人之间的关系作出了独到的探索，包括男人和女人之间、男人和男人之间以及女人与女人之间关系的探索，并将建立男人与女人之间和谐平等而又独立自主的关系作为现代社会诸多问题的“解决之道”。

309

从社会进程来看，现代主义文学所反映的诸多问题在新世纪的开端依然具有普遍的现实意义。劳伦斯的“解决之道”因而也能够给我们带来道德伦理上的启示。

天人合一，人与自然的和谐相处，这是中国传统自然伦理观的核心。“相看两不厌，惟有敬亭山”形象地表达了人置身于大自然中物我两忘的陶然心境。这也正是劳伦斯在作品中一再表达的愿望和向往。劳伦斯的故乡伊斯特伍德是一个矿工村。凌乱不堪的矿井和煤堆与宁静恬美的田园风光在劳伦斯的心目中形成了丑美鲜明的对比，加剧了他对工业文明和机器生产的厌恶。劳伦