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莎士比亚的 154 首十四行诗可能是他的全集中在评论界最有争议的作品。引发争议的原因之一就是因为莎士比亚的十四行诗于 1609 年首次出版时,出版商托马斯·索普(Thomas Thorpe)在书的扉页印上了"将此书献给 W. H. 先生"这句话。直到 1780 年,这句话似乎并没有引起过多的注意。但是,当评论家埃德蒙·马隆(Edmond Malone)试图发现其中的奥秘,并"以正视听"时,引发了评论界一个多世纪的争论。特别是在 19 世纪,文学评论界更关心的不是莎士比亚的十四行诗,是十四行诗的所谓"问题":即谁是 W. H. ? 谁是诗中的"友人"?谁是"面色幽暗的女士"?评论界一边倒的这种倾向在 19 世纪,特别是 19 世纪上半叶的浪漫主义主义时期——英国诗歌的黄金时代——不能不说是一种比较奇怪的现象。

这种现象直到 20 世纪才得到了一定的纠正:那位 W.H. 先生的真实身份,以及诗中提及的"友人"和"面色幽暗的女士"与诗人之间的关系不再成为评论界关注的焦点,人们更关心的是莎士比亚的十四行诗本身,诗中丰富的含义,或按照英国著名学者威廉·燕卜荪(William Empson) 在他的名作《七类晦涩》(Seven Types of Ambiguity)中所说的诗句的"多种释义"。

莎士比亚的十四行诗开始被译介给中国的读者是在 20 世纪 40 年代。1942 年,梁宗岱将他译出的 30 首十四行诗作为他的评论文章《莎士比亚的商籁》的一部分发表在《民族文学》杂志上。那个时期,柳无忌、戴馏龄等人也翻译过莎士比亚的十四行诗。屠岸的《莎士比亚十四行诗集》于 1950 年出版,到 20 世纪末,一直是在中国销量最好的莎士比亚十四行诗译本。进入 21 世纪,新的译本会不断出现,王改娣的这个全译本就是一个新的尝试。

王改娣的《莎士比亚十四行诗研究》是她在北京外国语大学博士 后流动站从事的研究课题的基础上完成的。和国内已经出版的莎士比

亚十四行诗译本不同,她的研究成果涵盖了对莎士比亚十四行诗英文版的版本研究、对十四行诗的赏析和对十四行诗译文的探讨。

对于每一首十四行诗的讨论又分为十四行诗英文文本、双语注释、赏析点评和中文译文四个部分。其中的注释和赏析是语言、文学研究中的基本功,也是硬功夫。从选择版本到解释语句、词语都需要扎扎实实的学术功底和认真、细致的劳动。

本书这部分内容的编排很接近 20 世纪 60 年代初王佐良、周珏良、李赋宁、刘承沛等几位老先生为商务印书馆编写的《英美文学活页文选》。《英美文学活页文选》的部分选篇于 80 年代被收入《英国文学名篇选注》,成为国内几代大学生和文学爱好者了解英国文学的一个重要窗口。和王佐良等几位老先生的思路一样,本书的作者也希望通过注释和赏析点评,来帮助中国的读者——大学生和外国文学爱好者——解决他们在阅读和欣赏莎士比亚十四行诗时的困难,以达到真正理解和欣赏莎士比亚十四行诗的目的。这也应该是我们外国文学评论界研究莎士比亚十四行诗的最终目标。

何其莘 2007年11月于北京

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*TO. THE. ONLIE. ¹ BEGETTER. ² OF. THESE. INSVING. ³ SONNETS. MR. VV. H. ⁴ ALL. HAPPINESSE. AND. THAT. ETERNITIE. ⁵ PROMISED.

BY.

OVR. EVER-LIVING. POET. 6
WISHETH. 7
THE. WELL-WISHING.
ADVENTVRER. 8 IN.

^{*} 这段献词出现在 1609 年出版的第一四开本(The First Quarto)的卷首,是发行人托马斯·索普(Thomas Thorpe)所加。献词采取的是碑碣体,使用大写,每个单词后均有句号。其用意非常明显,希望献词看起来就像刻在石碑上,预示着这些十四行诗如同石碑一样永存于世。

¹ ONLIE = only: incomparable 无与伦比的。

² BEGETTER: (1) procurer 获得者。指搜集十四行诗原稿或抄本,并提供给发行人或出版商的人。(2) inspirer 启发灵感的人。指启发诗人写作这些十四行诗的人。

³ INSVING = ensuing: following 下列的。

⁴ MR. VV. H. = Mr. W. H.: 有人认为 W. H. 是诗人 William Shakespeare 首字母缩写 W. SH,不过 S 印丢了。也有人认为 W. H. 是前 126 首十四行诗中提到的青年爱友,可能指 Henry Wriothesly (1573-1624),骚桑普敦公爵 (Earl of Southampton)或者 William Herbert (1580-1630),彭布鲁克公爵 (Earl of Pembroke)。但 Henry Wriothesly 首字母缩写顺序是 H.W.,和 W.H. 顺序相反。另外,在当时的英国,伯爵常称呼为 Lord, Mr. 则常用来称呼身份较低的男士。还有一种观点,认为 W.H. 是 William Himself 的首字母缩写,指莎士比亚自己,这样十四行诗的敬献者和接受敬献者就成了一个人。以上观点都属推测。至今为止,W.H. 的身份仍未定论。

⁵ THAT. ETERNITIE: that eternal fame. 指诗人在诗集中所预言的永恒。

⁶ OVR. EVER-LIVING. POET: Our immortal poet; i.e. Shakespeare.

⁷ WISHETH: 主语为 ADVENTVRER。

⁸ ADVENTVRER: 指 T. T.

SETTING.
FORTH. 1

T. T. ²

注释:

T.T.

¹ SETTING. FORTH: publishing.

² T. T.: Thomas Thorpe. 1609 年第一四开本的发行人。



1

The 1609 Quarto Version:

Rom faireft creatures we defire increase,
That thereby beauties *Rose* might neuer die,
But as the riper should by time decease,
His tender heire might beare his memory:
But thou contracted to thine owne bright eyes,
Feed'st thy lights flame with selfe substantials sewell,
Making a famine where aboundance lies,
Thy selfe thy foe, to thy sweet selfe too cruels:
Thou that art now the worlds fresh ornament,
And only herauld to the gaudy spring,
Within thine owne bud buriest thy content,
And tender chorle makst wast in niggarding:
Pitty the world, or else this glutton be,
To eate the worlds due, by the graue and thee.

- * From fairest creatures we desire increase,

 That thereby beauty's rose might never die,

 But as the riper should by time decease
- [4] His tender heir might bear his memory:
 But thou, contracted to thine own bright eyes,
 Feed'st thy light's flame with self-substantial fuel,

^{*} 现代英语译本引用 Booth, Stephen. *Shakespeare's Sonnets*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1977.

Making a famine where abundance lies—

- [8] Thyself thy foe, to thy sweet self too cruel.

 Thou that art now the world's fresh ornament

 And only herald to the gaudy spring

 Within thine own bud buriest thy content,
- [12] And, tender churl, mak'st waste in niggarding.

 Pity the world, or else this glutton be—

 To eat the world's due, by the grave and thee.

注释:

- 1. **fairest:** most beautiful 最美丽的。此处和接近新柏拉图派的意大利作家卡斯蒂利奥内 (Baldassarre Castiglione, 1478-1529)《朝臣记》(*The Book of the Courtier*)中"美丽的肉体蕴含着美丽的灵魂"这一关于美的观点暗合。**creatures:** (1) all living things (not just animals), all forms of life 所有的生物(不仅仅指动物)。(2) the human members of the living things 人类。**desire:** wish for 希望得到,渴望。**increase:** offspring (through propagation) 后代(通过繁殖)。**From fairest... increase** = We desire increase from fairest creatures: We wish for offspring from the most beautiful creatures.
- 2. That: So that 因此。thereby: in that way, by that means 那样,凭此。beauty's rose: (1) perfection or paragon of young manhood 青春韶华。rose 常被用来指青春之美。(2) the most perfect example of beauty 美的极致和典范。(3) the beauty of the rose 玫瑰的美。在 1609 年的第一四开本版本中,rose 在此被印作首字母大写并斜体的 Rofe,而在诗集的其他地方都是常见的拼写形式。有学者推测此词的特殊印刷形式可能具有某种特殊含义,可能指柏拉图精神之美,还有人猜测 Rofe 是某人的姓名,也许和诗集开头献词中的 W.H. 先生有关,但是也有人认为这不过是印刷过程中某个排字工人个人行为的结果。might: may 可能,也许。die: cease existing especially by degrees, fade 消失,消逝。That thereby...die: So that by means of increase



from fairest creatures the beauty's rose may continue to blossom for ever. 前两行诗句总领前十七首关于生殖繁衍后代的十四行诗。

- 3. **But:** So that 因此。But 使第三行诗句初看起来有种万物变老凋零的悲观情绪,其实不然,这行诗句和第四行紧密相连,是第四行诗句的必要前提。**as:** (1) in as much as, because 因为。(2) when 在……的时候。**riper:** ripening, growing older or more mature 成熟,变老。**should:** shall 将,会。**by time:** in course of time 随着时间(岁月)的推移,总有一天。**decease:** perish, die 毁灭,死亡。
- 4. **His...his:** Its...its 它的……它的。在莎士比亚时期,his 还常常被用作 it 的所有格形式,但是因为当时 its 也已经广泛使用,所以使用his 的时候就更倾向于"拟人化"(personification) 手法。**tender:** young, immature 年轻的,不成熟的。和上行的 riper 相对应。**heir:** inheritor 继承人,后继者。**bear:** carry on, preserve 负载,保持。**memory:** memorial, reminder 纪念物。**bear his memory:** preserve a living memorial of him (it), be a living reminder of the father 延续他(它)。
- 5. **thou:** you. 在莎士比亚时期,第二人称单数代词主格常用作 thee, 宾格为 thou, 物主代词为 thy 和 thine (元音或不发音的 h 前)。 **contracted:** betrothed, engaged to be married 订 婚 (不 过 此 处 含 有 "限制"的意思)。第五到八行表达的意思和奥维德《变形记》(*Metamorphoses*, Ovid, 43 BC-AD 17 or 18)中水仙的故事很相像:希腊神话中有个美少年那喀索斯(Narcissus)看到自己的水中倒影,迷恋不舍,最终消瘦憔悴而死,变为水仙花。后来那喀索斯就成为自恋的代名词。
- 6. **Feed'st** = Feedest: Provide 供给。Feed'st 的主语是上行的 thou。在 莎士比亚时期,第二人称动词后加 -est, -st 或 -t。**light:** i.e. eye 指眼睛。**thy light's flame:** the flame in your eyes 眼中的光焰。**with self-substantial fuel:** with fuel of your own substance (like a candle) 以自身作燃料(像蜡烛一样)。莎士比亚时期没有电,照明都用蜡烛、

油灯等。正如那喀索斯一样,迷恋水中自己的影子,最终自取灭亡。**self-substantial:** self consuming 自我消耗。**Feed'st thy...fuel:** You feed upon yourself, like a candle that consumes itself as it burns. 你像蜡烛一样以自身作燃料消耗自己。

- 7. **Making:** Causing 导致。**famine:** starvation, lack of provision 饥荒。**abundance:** affluence 富裕(指诗中青年的众多好品质)。abundance 和 famine 相对应。**lies:** exists 存在。
- 8. Thyself: Yourself. thy foe: your enemy 你的敌人。Thyself thy...cruel: Being an enemy to yourself, being too cruel to yourself by refusing to procreate, hence denying a future to yourself. 你拒绝繁衍后代,是自己的敌人,对己太过刻薄。
- 9. **that:** who. **art:** are. **the world's:** the society's, the time's 社会的,时代的。**fresh:** new, unsullied 清新的。**ornament:** a person considered as a source of pride, honour, or credit 增光添彩的人。**Thou that... ornament:** You who are now a fresh and youthful glory to the world. 你生机勃勃、青春逼人,给这个世界增光添彩。
- 10. **only:** principal, chief, peerless 首要的,无可匹敌的。**herald:** harbinger 先驱。**gaudy:** bright 明丽的。gaudy 一般用作贬义词,意思是"华而不实的",但此处却是褒义。gaudy-green 是一种黄绿色,是春天的主色调。**only herald to the gaudy spring:** the first bright flower of a new spring. 是新春明丽的先驱者。
- 11. **bud:** (1) unopened flower 花蕾。bud 用来暗示(你)可以开花结果(繁衍后代),并且和第二行中的 rose 相对应。(2) spermary 睾丸。用 bud 来比喻 spermary。**buriest:** bury 埋葬。和第十四行中的 grave 对 应。**thy content:** (1) that which you contain (potential fatherhood) 你 做 父 亲 的 可 能 性。(2) semen 精 液,精 子。(3) contentment, satisfaction 满意,满足。bud 和 content 在此都具有双重含义,是双 关语(pun)。
- 12. tender: (1) loving, gentle, kind, sweet 温柔的, 和善的。(2) generous