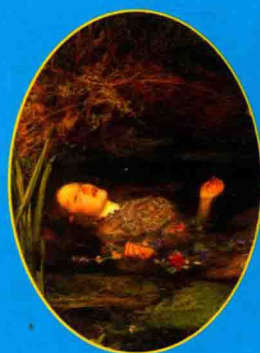




Tragic Tales From Shakespeare

莎士比亚悲剧故事

[英] 莎士比亚 著
吴山 洪梅 译



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（英）莎士比亚（著）

吴山 译

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Tragic from Shakespeare

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出版说明

为给广大英语爱好者提供一套便捷、有效地学习英语的理想读本,我们编辑出版了这套《英汉对照世界名著文库》系列丛书。其中收录了世界文学史上影响最大、价值最高、流传最广的经典名著,采用英汉对照的方式,旨在帮助广大英语爱好者通过读名著来学习英文。该丛书具有以下四个特点:

一、权威主编 质量一流

本丛书由著名翻译家宋兆霖先生担任主编,所选经典名著无论英文还是译文,都具有很高的文学艺术价值。我们试图通过这一努力,改变国内英汉对照名著良莠杂陈、令读者无所适从的现状。

二、一书两用 物超所值

名著是人类智慧的结晶,文辞优美,结构严谨,具有巨大的思想和艺术魅力。本丛书采用左英右汉的对照形式,帮助读者对照学习。使读者既可以阅读世界名著、陶冶情操、提高修养,又可以培养学习兴趣、提高英语读写能力,双重收获,效率倍增。

三、原汁英语 经典名著

本丛书除收录部分英、美等国作家的原著,对于非英语语言的名著,则由国内外知名的英语专家、学者以精准、流畅的英语重新编写,既保留了原著的精华,又使作品变得浅显易懂,从而避免了长篇名著的晦涩难懂。结合通俗、生动的译文,使读者能够准确地把握名著的精髓。

四、精编精释 理想读本

本丛书依照词汇量的多少及语法结构的难易程度,分为易、中、难三大部分,不同的读者既可以按不同的需求选择阅读,也可以由易到难,系统地学习。结合译作者精当的注释,以及相应的词汇表,帮助读者扫除阅读中的障碍,全面、深入、高效地阅读世界名著。

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Shakespeare, William (1564–1616), English playwright and poet, is recognized in much of the world as the greatest of all dramatists. Shakespeare's plays communicate a profound knowledge of the wellsprings of human behaviour, revealed through portrayals of a wide variety of characters. His use of poetic and dramatic means to create a unified aesthetic effect out of a multiplicity of vocal expressions and actions is recognized as a singular achievement, and his use of poetry within his plays to express the deepest levels of human motivation in individual, social, and universal situations is considered one of the greatest accomplishments in literary history.

A complete, authoritative account of Shakespeare's life is lacking, and thus much supposition surrounds relatively few facts. It is commonly accepted that he was born in 1564, and it is known that he was baptized in Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire. The third of eight children, he was probably educated at the local grammar school. As the eldest son, Shakespeare ordinarily would have been apprenticed to his

关于作者

威廉·莎士比亚 (1564~1616)，英国剧作家和诗人，被举世公认为世界上最伟大的剧作家之一。通过对大量形形色色人物角色的描画，莎士比亚的戏剧传达了对人类行为之本的深刻认识。莎士比亚以诗歌和戏剧为媒介，通过多样的口头表达和行为表演创造出一种统一的美学效果，成就非凡。他在戏剧中通过诗歌来表达在个体、社会和宇宙的情景下人类最深层的动机，这亦被视为是文学史上最伟大的成就之一。

因为缺少莎士比亚完整而权威的生平记录，相对为数不多的史实，倒是有不少假设。人们通常认为，莎士比亚出生于1564年，受洗于沃里克郡的埃文河畔斯特拉特福德。作为家中八个孩子的老三，他可能在当地的文法学校读了几年书。身为长子，莎士比亚理应在父亲的店里当学徒见习以便日后继承家业，但根据一项

father's shop so that he could learn and eventually take over the business, but according to one account he was apprenticed to a butcher because of declines in his father's financial situation. According to another account, he became a schoolmaster. In 1582 Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway, the daughter of a farmer. He is supposed to have left Stratford after he was caught poaching in the deer park of Sir Thomas Lucy, a local justice of the peace. Shakespeare and Anne Hathaway had a daughter, Susanna, in 1583 and twins — Hamnet and Judith — in 1585. Hamnet did not survive childhood.

Shakespeare apparently arrived in London about 1588 and by 1592 had attained success as an actor and a playwright. Shortly thereafter he secured the patronage of Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of Southampton. The publication of Shakespeare's two fashionably erotic narrative poems *Venus and Adonis* (1593) and *The Rape of Lucrece* (1594) and of his Sonnets (published 1609, but circulated previously in manuscript form) established his reputation as a gifted and popular poet of the Renaissance (14th century to 17th century).

Shakespeare's modern reputation, however, is based primarily on the 38 plays that he apparently wrote, modified, or collaborated on. Although generally popular in his time, these plays were frequently little esteemed by his educated contemporaries, who considered English plays of their own

记载，莎士比亚因为父亲日益窘迫的经济状况，在一家肉店当了学徒。根据另一项记载，他当过学校的教员。1582年，莎士比亚和农家女安妮·哈瑟维结婚。据说，莎士比亚在当地治安官托马斯·鲁斯的鹿苑偷猎被捕，之后就离开了斯特拉特福德。1583年，莎士比亚和安妮·哈瑟维的长女苏珊娜出生，1585年，他们有了双胞胎哈姆奈特和朱蒂丝。哈姆奈特幼年夭折。

莎士比亚显然于1588年左右到达伦敦。及至1592年，他已经以演员和编剧的身份获得了成功。随后，他得到了南安普敦伯爵三世亨利·里兹利的庇护。莎士比亚的两首风靡一时的抒情叙事诗《维纳斯与阿都尼》(1593)和《鲁克丽丝受辱记》(1594)以及他的十四行诗(1609年出版，先前以手抄本形式流传)的出版奠定了他作为文艺复兴时期(14至15世纪)深受欢迎的天才诗人的地位。

莎士比亚的近代声誉建立在他创作、修改或者共同合作完成的38个戏剧上。尽管那些戏剧在当时广受民众的欢迎，却并不受到莎士比亚同时期受过教育的同行们的尊重。他们认为那时的英

day to be only vulgar entertainment. Shakespeare's professional life in London was marked by a number of financially advantageous arrangements that permitted him to share in the profits of his acting company, the Chamberlain's Men, later called the King's Men, and its two theaters, the Globe Theatre and the Blackfriars. His plays were given special presentation at the courts of Queen Elizabeth I and King James I more frequently than those of any other contemporary dramatist. It is known that he risked losing royal favor only once, in 1599, when his company performed "the play of the deposing and killing of King Richard II" at the request of a group of conspirators against Elizabeth. In the subsequent inquiry, Shakespeare's company was absolved of complicity in the conspiracy.

After about 1608, Shakespeare's dramatic production lessened and it seems that he spent more time in Stratford, where he had established his family in an imposing house called New Place and had become a leading local citizen. He died in 1616, and was buried in the Stratford church.

国戏剧不过是低俗的娱乐而已。莎士比亚在剧团和剧院的利润分成中获得经济上有利的安排标志了他在伦敦职业生涯的开始。他参加的剧团有张伯伦勋爵剧团，后来被称为国王剧团，参与合伙的剧院有环球剧院和黑僧剧院。相比同时代的其他剧作家，莎士比亚的戏剧在伊丽莎白一世和亨利一世的王宫得到更多的特别上演。只有一次，他差点丧失了王族的青睐。那是1599年，他的剧团应一伙反对伊丽莎白的叛乱分子的要求，上演了一场讲述废黜并杀死理查二世的戏剧。在随后的问讯中，莎士比亚的剧团被赦免共谋的罪行。

大约1608年之后，莎士比亚的戏剧创作有所减少，他似乎花了更多的时间在斯特拉特福德。他和家人常住在那里一处富丽堂皇的叫新官的房子里，并成为当地有声望的市民。莎士比亚于1616年去世，葬于斯特拉特福德教堂。