

本项目获杭州市2013年文化创意基金资助



越剧选语精选

Bilingual Selections of Yue Opera

主编译 谢屏 赵志义

**Bilingual Selections of
Yue Opera**

越剧双语精选

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杭州出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

越剧双语精选:汉英对照/谢屏, 赵志义编译. —杭州:杭州出版社,
2013.6

ISBN 978-7-80758-815-3

I. ①越… II. ①谢… ②赵… III. ①越剧-地方戏剧本-
作品集-中国-当代-汉、英 IV. ①I236.55

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2013)第152781号

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责任编辑 曾 熙
封面设计 祁睿一
出版发行 杭州出版社(杭州市西湖文化广场32号6楼)
电 话 0571-87997719 邮编:310014
排 版 杭州万方图书有限公司
印 刷 杭州嘉业印务有限公司
经 销 新华书店
开 本 710mm×1000mm 1/16
字 数 400千
印 张 26.25
版 印 次 2013年6月第1版 2013年6月第1次印刷
标准书号 ISBN 978-7-80758-815-3
定 价 48.00元

序 言

《越剧双语精选》一书出版了,这是一件好事、喜事。

当前,随着我国经济的快速发展,中华文化也以前所未有的规模和速度走向世界。党的十八大和全国人大十二届一次会议以来,党和国家非常重视文化创意事业的发展,要求文化创意在世界走进中国,中国走向世界的过程中发挥更大的作用。全世界越来越重视中国的声音,不同国家和地区的老百姓也越来越愿意欣赏中国人民的古代文化和当今时尚。《越剧双语精选》正是在这个时候编译出版了,这是“天时”。

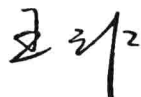
越剧是浙江杭州的文化金名片,她的翻译,就是为了向世界各国特别是有华人的地区更好地介绍这一中国江南的戏剧奇葩。浙江历来人文荟萃,是越剧艺术的发祥地和大本营;杭州作为浙江的省会城市更是越剧瑰宝成长发展的肥田沃土。位于西湖之畔、运河之滨的浙江大学城市学院从建立的第一天起就沐浴在宜教宜学、诗意栖居的文化氛围里,这里不愧为中外先进文化的学术殿堂,东西经典交流的理想圣地。《越剧双语精选》正是在这个地方编译出世了,这是“地利”。

《越剧双语精选》出自浙大城市学院外语分院的一支老、中、青结合的翻译精英队伍手中。他们既有敬畏中国传统文化的赤子情怀,又有尊重世界不同文化的宽阔胸怀。他们把编译这本书当作是文化创意的一种责任和向世界介绍中国的一项使命。主编译谢屏老师凭借几十年教学、研究的厚重积累,字斟句酌,一丝不苟,充分体现了一位老教师的学术风范。另一位主编译赵志义老师,承上启下,是名副其实的中坚力量。两位主编译正在而且将继续带领一批年轻有为的教师,在越剧翻译这个学术征途中不断探索,争取更大的成绩。这是“人和”。

《越剧双语精选》占尽了“天时、地利、人和”，所以她成功出版了。

作为此书自立意到出版全过程的见证人，我深深感到“译事之难”。文学翻译尤其是戏剧翻译的标准，国内外许多专家、教授已有不少系统研究，形成了不同的流派。《越剧双语精选》翻译团队认真钻研戏剧翻译的原理，并根据戏剧语言的舞台表现和接近口语的特殊性，探索剧本的译文如何做到既含意丰富又入耳易懂。他们流下的汗水、付出的辛劳足以证明《越剧双语精选》是翻译研究和翻译实践的双重成果。戏剧翻译方兴未艾，更是任重道远！

最后，我还得提到浙大城市学院传媒分院张梦新院长、浙大城市学院外语分院陈鏢副院长，以及杭州越剧院侯军院长和杭州出版社徐海荣社长，没有他们的热情关心和鼎力支持，《越剧双语精选》就不会如此顺利地与广大读者见面。



杭州市翻译协会会长
浙大城院外语分院院长

前 言

当今世界正处在大发展大变革大调整时期，文化在综合国力竞争中的地位和作用更加凸显。维护国家文化安全任务更加艰巨，增强国家文化软实力、提高中华文化国际影响力要求更加紧迫。我们既要让人民过上殷实富足的物质生活，又要让人民享有健康丰富的文化生活。

越剧是中国五大戏曲剧种之一，主要流行于浙江、上海、江苏、福建等地，在中国、海外都享有很高的声誉和广泛的群众基础。在100余年的发展历程中，她融汇了话剧、昆剧、绍剧等剧种的表演艺术，成为中国戏曲极具代表性的剧种之一。2006年5月20日经国务院批准，入选第一批国家级非物质文化遗产名录。

越剧起源于清朝末年，由浙江嵊州地区的民间唱曲发展而成，因该地属古代越国而得名。最早由贫苦农民作为生计，沿街卖唱以乞求施舍。后来，唱书进入城镇及茶楼、大户人家的厅堂，最后转为上台演出，这标志着越剧的诞生。20世纪20年代后，越剧从浙东山区走出，进入宁波、杭州、上海等城市。民间艺人不断创新，形成了越剧崭新而又独特的音乐风格，被广大观众所喜爱和接受。在当时的华东地区，越剧风靡一时。

越剧音乐曲调旋律委婉清丽，唱腔优美典雅，表演细腻朴实，剧目丰富多彩。她的特色是长于抒情，演唱俱佳；以唱为主，声腔清悠婉丽，优美动听；表演真切动人，极具江南灵秀之气。她经历了由男子越剧到女子越剧的演变，以“才子佳人”题材为主，艺术流派纷呈。

越剧是盛开在江南的一朵奇葩，她以细腻的表演，委婉的唱腔和优雅的风格，令人陶醉。越剧虽然从诞生到现在还不足百年，但已是继京剧之后的全国第二大剧种，也是中国有着广泛影响的重要戏曲剧种之一。

浙江省文化厅厅长杨建新在2010年9月19日举行的“第二届中国越剧艺术节新闻发布会”上说：“越剧是浙江文化的金名片，是浙江建设文化大省的重要内

容。可持续发展越剧是历史赋予的使命,如果不能担负这个历史使命,我们都将无颜见江东父老。”作为越剧艺术的发源地,传承和发展越剧艺术,浙江人责无旁贷。

杭州越剧院(即“杭越”)是杭州市重点艺术表演团体,有50多年的建团历史。创作演出了100多部优秀剧目。杭州越剧院常年活跃于北京、上海、南京、武汉、天津、长沙、广州、深圳及港、澳、台地区舞台,曾赴日本、韩国、挪威、法国、德国参加国际赛事,并多次出访美国、法国、加拿大、巴西、印度,获得多项国际大奖,得到许多外国观众和政要的高度评价。

杭越面向基层、服务群众,每年公益演出150场以上,受到了老百姓的热烈欢迎。杭越的快速崛起已引起高度关注,近年来《人民日报》、《光明日报》、《中国文化报》多次以“杭越现象”为主题进行深入报道。

中国文化部内部文件和中宣部的《新闻阅评》均以杭越的突出业绩为案例,号召全国院团向杭越学习;中国戏曲艺术研究院也以“杭越现象”为课题进行深入调查和理论剖析,希望为中国当代文艺院团的发展提供可借鉴的经验。

浙江大学城市学院外国语学院是杭州市翻译协会的会长单位和杭州市公共场所中文名称翻译专家委员会主任单位。本着“立足杭州,服务浙江”的办学宗旨,我们组织了外语骨干教师编辑和翻译了《越剧双语精选》一书,为越剧走向国门、宣扬中国优秀文化、让世界进一步了解中国,进行大胆的尝试,期望为杭州西湖文化的传承与推广做出贡献。

谢屏

2013年6月于浙江大学城市学院

(※该项目获杭州市2013年文化创意专项基金资助)

Preface

Today's world is undergoing dramatic changes and major adjustments, culture has played a bigger role in a country's comprehensive strength. Such a trend has made it harder, but more urgent, to maintain our national culture, to improve our cultural soft power, and to spread Chinese culture worldwide. Not only should people's material life be enriched, but also their cultural life.

Yue Opera (Shaoxing Opera), one of the five major Chinese operas, flourishes across China, especially in Shanghai, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Fujian, etc., enjoys a high reputation, and captivates wide audiences both in China and overseas. In its history of more than 100 years, it has learned the best from drama, Kun Opera, Shao Opera etc., and become one of the most representative operas in China. On May 20, 2006, Yue Opera was among the first Intangible Cultural Heritages approved by the State Council.

The origin of Yue Opera can be traced back to the folk songs local to Shengxian, Zhejiang province, known as Yue Kingdom in ancient times, hence the name, toward the end of the Qing Dynasty. To scrape out a living, folk singers from poor peasant families sang songs, ditties and ballads, door to door, begging for alms. Gradually they came to town, singing in teahouses for rich and influential families, and finally performing on the stage, which marked the birth of Yue Opera. During the 1920s, the opera left the mountainous area in the east Zhejiang province, and marched into such cities as Ningbo, Hangzhou, and Shanghai. Blessed with a novel and unique style of music, thanks to the innovations of generations of folk artists, the opera came

to be loved by huge audiences and, in time, became extremely popular in East China.

Yue Opera boasts graceful melodies, elegant vocal styles, exquisite acting, and a rich inventory of plays, particularly good at expressing subtle emotions and deep romance. It is devoted to singing of a soft style, beautifully slow in tone; vivid and moving in acting—a performing art characteristic of the regions south of the Yangtze River. Having evolved from man-only acting to female-only acting, Yue Opera traditionally focuses on “Romance between gifted scholars and beautiful ladies” and has developed diverse genres.

Yue Opera is a brilliant flower blooming in Southeast China: its exquisite performance, tactful singing and elegant style work together to draw large audiences. With a history of less than 100 years, Yue Opera is second only to Beijing Opera in its popularity and influence, flourishing across China.

At “The Press Conference of the Second National Yue Opera Art Festival”, held on September 19, 2010, Yang Jianxin, director of the Cultural Department of Zhejiang Province, said, “Yue Opera is a *Gold Name Card* of Zhejiang’s Culture, and is also an important key to the construction of a Culturally Grand Province. To guarantee a sustainable development of Yue Opera is a mission that history has set for us. If we failed in our task, we should be ashamed to see our predecessors.” As the cradle of Yue Opera, promoting this art form is the responsibility of all the people in Zhejiang.

As a key performing troupe with a history of more than 50 years, Hangzhou Yue Opera Troupe (HYOT) has produced and staged more than a hundred fine plays. The troupe has been perennially active in Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing, Wuhan, Tianjin, Changsha, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. It has also traveled to Japan, South Korea, Norway, France and Germany to participate in the international competitions, and won many international awards. Other countries it has visited more than once include the United States, France, Canada, Brazil, and India. Its acting

has been highly praised by many foreign audiences and VIPs.

Maintaining a close tie with the grassroots, HYOT insists on public performing more than 150 times each year, greatly to the joy of its audiences. The troupe's achievements and development has drawn growing attention in China. *People's Daily*, *Guangming Daily*, and *China Culture News* have all reported in depth the so-called "Phenomenon of HYOT".

The internal document of the General Office of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and the *News Comments* of the Publicity Department of CPC all focused on the outstanding achievements of HYOT as a case, encouraging nationwide art troupes to learn from HYOT. Chinese National Academy of Arts also probed into the studies of "Phenomenon of HYOT", in the hope of providing some valuable experiences for the development of contemporary Chinese opera troupes.

The School of Foreign Languages of Zhejiang University City College (ZUCC) has played a leading role in Hangzhou Translation Association (HTC) as well as the director unit of Name Translation of Public Places Expert Committee (NTPPEC) of Hangzhou. Living up to the motto of "Serving Hangzhou, Serving Zhejiang", a selected group of teachers have worked together to translate the contents of the book *Bilingual Selections of Yue Opera*. It has been a daunting task, and has been attempted as an effort to help the world know more about Yue Opera, about Chinese culture, about China, and to inherit and promote the fine culture of Hangzhou, of West Lake.

In Zhejiang University City College, June, 2013

(※The project won the Special Funds of Hangzhou Culture Creativity in 2013)

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大道行吟

编剧：余青峰

翻译：王 颖

年代：春秋

地点：列国

人 物 表

孔 子——名丘，字仲尼，出场时55岁，去世时72岁。

弟 子

颜 渊——即颜回。姓颜，名回，字子渊，出场时25岁。

子 路——姓仲，名由，字子路，出场时46岁。

冉 求——姓冉，名求，字子由，出场时26岁。

子 贡——姓端木，名赐，字子贡，出场时24岁。

Song of the Great Path

Playwright: Yu Qingfeng

Translator: Wang Ying

Setting: The Spring and Autumn Period B.C.

Location: Amongst the various kingdoms of the Spring and Autumn Period

Characters

Confucius—Personal name Qiu, courtesy name Zhongni, 55 years old and die at the age of 72.

Eight disciples of Confucius

Yan Yuan—Also named Yan Hui, family name Yan, personal name Hui, courtesy name Zi Yuan, 25 years old.

Zi Lu—Family name Zhong, personal name You, courtesy name Zi Lu, 46 years old.

Ran Qiu—Family name Ran, personal name Qiu, courtesy name Zi You, 26 years old.

Zi Gong—Family name Duanmu, personal name Ci, courtesy name Zi Gong,

子夏——姓卜,名商,字子夏,出场时11岁。

樊迟——姓樊,名须,字子迟,亦称樊迟,出场时19岁。

司马牛——姓司马,名耕,字子牛,出场时28岁。

宰予——姓宰,名予,字子我,出场时26岁。

(以上八人为孔子弟子,既是一路行吟的群像,又是性格各异的个体。)

卫灵公——卫国国君,出场70多岁。

南子——卫灵公夫人,25岁。

桑女——采桑女子,18岁。

丁柯——征夫,桑女的夫君,出场时20多岁。

隐士——溪边垂钓者,60多岁。

舞者——既是迁换布景的人群,又是匡人、宫人、士兵等龙套。

24 years old.

Zi Xia—Family name Bu, personal name Shang, courtesy name Zi Xia, 11 years old.

Fan Chi—Family name Fan, personal name Xu, courtesy name Zi Chi or Fan Chi, 19 years old.

Si Maniu—Family name Sima, personal name Geng, courtesy name Zi Niu, 28 years old.

Zai Yu—Family name Zai, personal name Yu, courtesy name Zi Wo, 26 years old.

(The above eight are the disciples of Confucius and the singers on the great path but individuals with different personalities.)

King Ling Gong—The king of Wei Kingdom, over 70 years old.

Nan Zi—King Ling Gong's concubine, 25 years old.

Sang Nv—A woman worker in the mulberry field, 18 years old.

Ding Ke—Sang Nv's husband, enlisted, over 20 years old.

Hermit—A fisherman by the stream, over 60 years old.

Dancers—Workers for the stage and acting as the people in Kuang City, in the palace and soldiers and so on.

《大道行吟》剧情简介

春秋。群雄争霸，天下无道。孔子，本为鲁国司寇，痴等鲁君一盘祭肉而不至，惆怅满怀，遂率众弟子出走，向天下推行仁政，深信“只要天下诸侯用我，一国之治，三年定然有成”。然各诸侯沉迷征伐，恃强凌弱。孔子师徒处处碰壁，屡不受用。一路上，十多年间饱经风霜，磨难重重，满目疮痍，感喟歌哭。

壮心渐老，步履蹒跚。遥对流

Synopsis

In Spring and Autumn Period, all the kingdoms are in conflict with and fighting against each other. The world lacks a sense of humanity. Confucius, who was the Minister of Justice of Kingdom Lu, leaves depressingly because a plate of sacred meat which he is waiting for has not been sent. Several disciples follow him. He wishes to carry out the policies of humanity in the world, in the belief that there would be improvements and achievements in the governance of a country within three years if he was hired and respected. However, all the leaders indulge themselves in wars and the weak are always the victims of the strong and under the suppression. Consequently, Confucius and the disciples have not been employed but faced numerous difficulties. On the path, they have suffered from hardships and bitterness for over ten years and witnessed the miserable lives of the people. They could do nothing but sing and cry.

As Confucius gets older, he even has difficulty in walking. Facing water flowing east, he sighs deeply, "Time has slipped

水东去,孔子一声叹嗟:逝者如斯
夫,不舍昼夜!垂垂老矣,遂返故
里,修成六书。

行路歌曰:

走啊走啊,四野茫茫,
走啊走啊,回首断肠。
不经风,不沐霜,
焉知大道在何方?

(剧情简介由译者王颖补写)

away as fast as the water, day and night
and ceaselessly." Ultimately he returns to
his hometown and devotes himself to writ-
ing.

"The Song on the Path" is as follows:

*Go. Go. Around it is boundless and
quiet.*

*Go. Go. Look back with a broken
heart.*

*Without enduring violent storms and
harsh frost,*

*How shall we ever find our great
path?*

**(The synopsis is written by the
translator Wang Ying)**

序 曲

【黑漆漆的舞台。】

【一盏微弱的烛光下，女人产
前痛苦的嚎叫声凌厉响起……】

歌声起：

烛光明覆灭，

礼坏乐崩裂。

天不生仲尼，

万古长如夜……

【歌声中，舞者摸索行进，如一个
个个痛苦呻吟的躯壳。】

【一记响亮的婴儿哭声穿透长
夜。随之，舞者手中的烛光轰然亮
了起来。】

【婴儿的哭声，转为编钟的清
脆、韶乐的美妙。】

【孔子从舞台深处，缓缓走了
出来。】

孔 子：【打量自身】我是谁？
圣人乎？非也非也！人生一世，唯见

Prelude

[Dark stage.]

[In the dim candlelight, a sharp howl
sounds like that of a woman in the parturi-
tion process...]

Chorus:

*Again the bright candlelight goes out,
And happiness no longer exists with-
out etiquette.*

*The world is in endless darkness
Until Confucius comes to it.*

[Along with the melody, the dancers
grope their way, groaning like soulless
bodies.]

[A loud baby cry breaks the silence
of the long night. Then, the candles sud-
denly light up in the dancers' hands.]

[The clear and melodious chime bells
and the beautiful Shao music totally cover
up the baby cry.]

[Confucius walks slowly onto the
stage.]

Confucius: [Looking at himself] *Who
am I? A saint? Surely not! In one's
whole life, each has the potential to be -
come a saint only through voicing his own*

仁见智, 坚守自我, 知其不可为而为之, 不畏千难万险以臻于理想境地, 人人均可成圣人也。我不过想做一个君子罢了! 【一捋须发】可是我这个君子, 怎这般儒雅? 我本鲁人, 生得五大三粗, 俨然山东大汉。呵呵, 我明白了, 我唱的是“越剧”, 戏中人个个唯美, 唯恐不美也! 其实我呀——

【唱】

长相有点怪,
脖颈有点歪。
头顶上, 四周高耸中间矮,
恰似屋顶倒过来。
吸纳天地甘露水,
调和晨曦成大才。
一腔情痴求仁道,
纵横阡陌洗尘埃!

【车轮辘辘声由远至近, 众弟子簇拥而至孔子身边。】

子 路: 夫子, 上路吧!

opinions and adhering to them. Also, he should be brave enough to overcome the impossible and surmount numerous risks and hardships to reach the ideal situation. For me, I just want to be a gentleman. [Stroking his beard and hair] However how should I have become such an elegant person? I was only a tall and strong man from the Kingdom Lu. Oh, I see. I am singing Yue Opera, the characters of which couldn't be more beautiful. In fact, I—

[Singing]

*Have a weird appearance,
And my neck is a little crooked.
The top of my head is like a reversed roof, the middle of which is much lower.
Thus, the morning dew could be collected and sparkle in the first rays of sunlight which helps me to become a learned man.*

*Wholeheartedly I've always been searching for the great path of humanity,
And clearing away the dust on the complicated and crisscrossed roads.*

[The sound of the wheels is coming from far to near. Confucius is surrounded by all his disciples.]

Zi Lu: *Master, let's start off!*