

【了如指掌·人物馆】

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了如指掌

在咖啡馆遇见莎士比亚

【英】斯坦利·威尔斯 / 著 岳玉庆 / 译



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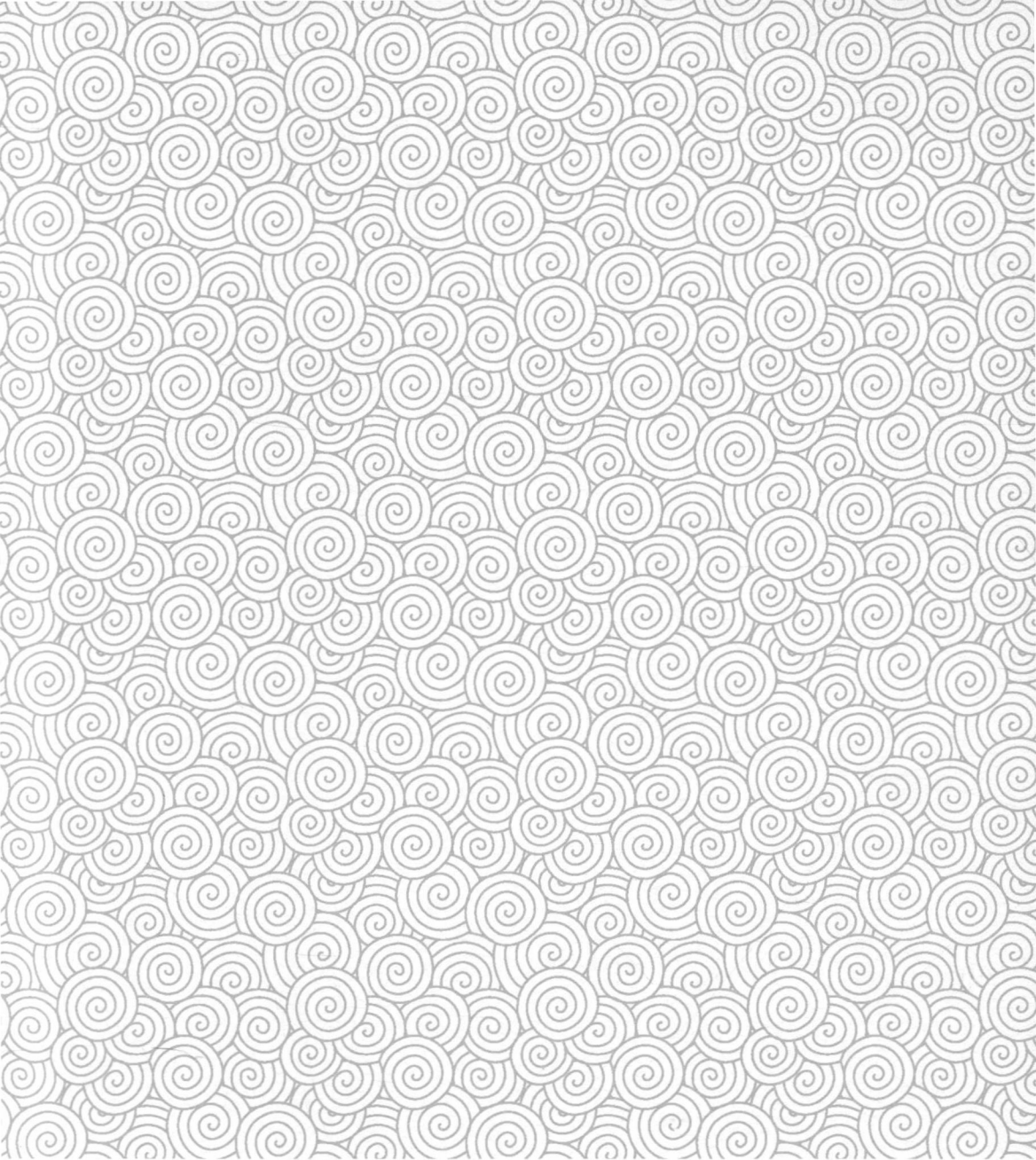
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了如指掌



COFFEE WITH
Shakespeare

STANLEY WELLS

FOREWORD BY JOSEPH FIENNES

【英】斯坦利·威尔斯 / 著 【英】约瑟夫·法因斯 / 序

岳玉庆 / 译



COFFEE WITH

Shakespeare

在 咖 啡 馆 遇 见 莎 士 比 亚

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Foreword

by JOSEPH FIENNES

Who was William Shakespeare? There are as many theories as there are academics, as many factions as there are experts. When I was preparing to play him in the film *Shakespeare in Love*, my starting point was that he was an incredible observer of the people around him, soaking up their characteristics like blotting paper. The key is that Will Shakespeare was Everyman: politically his views ranged across the board; in religious matters he was non-committal; sexually he was able to inhabit all points of view. He could deal with everyone from street urchins to monarchs, and he had the same problems as his characters. Being aware of his own doubts and contradictions made him intensely human.

One of my favourite speeches is “The Seven Ages of Man” from *As You Like It*, in which he describes the parts we all play through our lives—from mewling infant through lover, soldier and wise man to second childhood. Shakespeare’s canon seems to reflect the stages of his own life, from the brilliantly crisp verse of *Romeo and Juliet*, through the middle difficult period of *Measure for Measure* and the man suffering from depression in *Hamlet*, and then the ebullience and transcendence of *The Tempest*. His life is set out for us in his works, in the same way that a chronological exhibition of Rembrandt’s portraits, with their shimmering beauty and extraordinary vision of human frailty, would chart the progress of that

序言

威廉·莎士比亚是谁？有多少个学者，就有多少种推论；有多少个专家，就有多少个派别。当我准备在《莎翁情史》中扮演莎士比亚时，我最初的认识是：他对周围人的观察真是不可思议，就像吸墨纸一样吸收了他们的特点。关键的一点是，威廉·莎士比亚是个有代表性的普通人：在政治上，他的观点无所不包；在宗教上，他模棱两可；在性方面，他能够包容所有观点。他能够与每个人打交道，无论是街头顽童，还是显赫的君王。他和自己塑造的人物有同样的问题。他能够意识到自己的怀疑和矛盾，这表明他人性化十足。

我特别喜欢的一段话是《皆大欢喜》中的“人生的七个阶段”。他描述了我们一生中都要扮演的角色——从嘤嘤哭泣的婴儿到恋人、士兵和智者，最后是第二个童年。莎士比亚的剧作似乎反映了自己一生的不同阶段：从《罗密欧与朱丽叶》中的清新诗篇，中间经过《一报还一报》的艰难时期和《哈姆雷特》中王子的忧郁折磨，最后是《暴风雨》中的热情和超越。他把自己的一生通过作品展示给了我们，就像按时间顺序展示的伦勃朗的肖像画一样，这些画像用闪光的美和对人性脆弱的非凡洞察，记录了画家的人生历程。

artist's life.

Despite the huge thrust of technological advance since the Elizabethan era, the human condition Shakespeare wrote about remains timeless. We still fall in love and get angry and avaricious; we are materialistic or fanatical or seek spirituality. Here was a man who understood all the pain of being human, yet loved life and humour and fun. Put simply, he was one of the greatest-ever literary humanists.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. K. Rowling', is positioned in the upper right quadrant of the page. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping tail on the final letter.

自从伊丽莎白时代以来，科学技术突飞猛进，但是莎士比亚笔下人物的状况并未随着时间的推移而变化。我们仍然会坠入爱河、生气动怒、贪得无厌；我们还会贪图享乐、发狂发癫或者追求灵性。莎士比亚明白人类的所有痛苦，但是却热爱生命、幽默和快乐。简而言之，他是文学领域最伟大的人文主义者之一。

约瑟夫·法因斯

INTRODUCTION

Over the past four centuries, Shakespeare's iconic status as a poet and dramatist has come to represent what it means to be a genius, and his words have provided a language of self-expression for every human emotion. Shakespeare is cited as an authority in moral, political and cultural contexts that even he could never have dreamed of. His very name can stimulate approval, challenge, argument, lunacy, brilliance and, occasionally, especially among schoolchildren, boredom. Shakespeare's legacy represents more than the story of a life and its age: it has dominated artistic and cultural endeavour in every generation that has followed him.

What would it be like to meet Shakespeare? What kind of man was he? What would we most like to ask him? How would he reply? These are some of the questions that faced us in undertaking this project, and percolated through it as the coffee brewed.

First, what tone of voice would be appropriate for the world's greatest writer? Clearly he could not speak in blank verse, and we had no wish to invent a fustian pseudo-Shakespearian lingo full of arch archaisms. He should, we decided, speak in an informal, friendly, unobtrusively modern fashion, which might incorporate a few submerged allusions to his work. We wanted him to sound good-humoured and unpompous, and not to take himself too seriously, because this is how we imagine he really was. We wanted him to come across as a thorough-going professional,

导读

在过去的四个世纪中，莎士比亚作为诗人和剧作家的偶像地位足以表明什么是天才，他的文字形成了一种能够表达各种人类情感的语言。在道德、政治和文化领域，莎士比亚都被当做权威加以引用，这是他本人完全没有想到过的。他的名字可以带来赞同、挑战、争论、疯狂和卓越，甚至让小学生厌倦。莎士比亚的遗产代表的不只是他自己的一生和时代的故事，它引领着追随他的每一代人的艺术和文化追求。

遇到莎士比亚会是什么景象？他是什么样的人？我们最有可能问他什么问题？他会怎样回答？要进行这项研究，我们就要回答这些问题，需要泡上咖啡，仔细考虑。

首先，这位世界上最伟大的作家使用什么语气说话最合适？显然，他不能说无韵诗，我们也不希望发明一种夸张的伪莎士比亚体的语言——晦涩怪异，古话连篇。我们决定，他应该以一种随意、友好、略微现代的方式说话，也许偶尔会隐约提到他的作品。我们希望他的话听起来幽默、谦虚，不把自己太当回事，因为在我们的想象中，真实的他就是这样。我们希望他看起来是一个彻底的专业人士、一个好同事、一个脚踏实地的诗人，而且他也为自己的职业成就感到自豪。我们想象他在人生暮年理所当然地产生了一种