

汉语听说教材系列

中国电影欣赏

WATCHING THE MOVIE
AND LEARNING CHINESE

王向晖 余文青 编著

FAREWELL MY CONCUBINE



霸王别姬



北京语言大学出版社
BEIJING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
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编写说明

从外语学习和教学的角度来看，电影不仅语言真实自然，而且剧情引人入胜，反映社会现象，体现文化内涵，因此，电影视听教学是深受欢迎的一种课型。对外汉语教学界也普遍使用中国电影进行汉语视听教学，但是，由于种种原因，目前根据中国电影编写出版的视听教材却是凤毛麟角，各个学校大都是使用为中国人出版的光盘进行电影视听教学，学习材料简单，教学也不够规范。为了适应教学需求，北京语言大学对外汉语教材研发中心选择汉语教师广泛使用、外国学生普遍欢迎的一些中国电影，组织编写出版这套中国电影视听教材。

这套中国电影视听教材采取一部电影一本教材的模式编写，目的是让教师有充分的选择和组合的自由。由于一部电影一般长度都在90分钟以上，为了不占用有限的课堂教学时间，建议在课前让学生自己先完整看一遍电影。课堂教学部分为4-6课时，选择电影的几个片段，详加注解，设计练习，编为教材。至于课堂教学以外的内容，为了便于学习者理解、欣赏，除了DVD提供英文字幕以外，教材也提供了附有生词翻译和语言点注释的电影文本，建议学习者课后自学。

教材的配套DVD是专门为教材重新制作的，包含“欣赏版”和“教学版”。“欣赏版”是全剧的完整播放，所有中文字幕都经过认真的校对；“教学版”则是所选教学内容的重新剪辑，课堂教学只需要播放“教学版”，专门为教材设计的教学环节都体现于其中，不仅方便了教学，而且充分利用了录像。需要说明的是，由于技术问题，某个教学环节播放结束之后，画面只能短时暂停，需要教师按播放器的暂停键，以长时暂停。

这套中国电影视听教材分为两个等级，一是初中级，选择反映当代中国人生活的电影，侧重语言教学，如《洗澡》；二是中高级，选择反映中国文化的电影，兼重文化教学，如《霸王别姬》。每本教材都有具体的适用水平的介绍。

电影《霸王别姬》上映于1993年，曾荣获第四十六届戛纳国际电影节最佳影片金棕榈奖等多项大奖。教学版选取8个片段，总长度约为34分钟，建议教学课时为8学时，适合掌握3000汉语常用词语的学习者使用。

北京语言大学
对外汉语教材研发中心

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导 视

背景介绍

这部电影里的故事发生在20世纪20年代到70年代的北京。程蝶衣从小被卖到京戏班学唱男旦，对舞台上和生活中自己的身份是男是女产生了混淆之感。师兄段小楼跟他感情极深，兄弟二人因合演《霸王别姬》而成为红极一时的京剧名角。程蝶衣内心十分依恋师兄，但是段小楼娶了妓女菊仙为妻。在“文化大革命”时期兄弟二人又被迫互相出卖。生活的磨难使程蝶衣对感情和毕生的艺术追求感到非常失落，终于在再次跟段小楼排练节目时自刎于舞台上。

这部电影荣获第四十六届戛纳国际电影节最佳影片金棕榈奖等多项大奖。影片通过中国文化积淀最深厚的京剧艺术及其艺人的生活，细腻地展现了对传统文化、人的生存状态及人性的思考与领悟，更通过剧中人物的悲欢故事将半个世纪的中国历史展现出来。

主要人物

程蝶衣：京剧名角，小时叫“小豆子”

段小楼：京剧名角，小时叫“小石头”

菊 仙：段小楼的妻子

那 坤：戏园老板

袁世卿：有权有势，爱好京剧，人称“袁四爷”

关师傅：“喜福成”戏班班主，程蝶衣和段小楼的师傅

小 四：程蝶衣在街上捡来的孩子，后被程蝶衣收为徒弟



Introduction

Background

The movie is set in 1920s ~ 1970s in Beijing. Cheng Dieyi is sold to a Beijing opera troupe to learn the performance of “nandan” (a female character acted by a male performer) since he is very young. As he always acts female on the stage, he gets confused about his true identity as a male in daily life. He has deep affection for his brother apprentice Duan Xiaolou and they win immediate fame in the circle after their excellent joint performance of *Ba Wang Bie Ji (Farewell My Concubine)*. Cheng gets more and more attached to Duan, but Duan marries Juxian (a prostitute). And during the Cultural Revolution, the two brothers are forced to betray each other. In the end, Cheng feels so lost in his pursuit of love and art in the upheaval of the society that he commits suicide when rehearsing on the stage with Duan Xiaolou.

This film won the Golden Palm Award for best movies in the 46th Cannes Film Festival and some other awards. It explores Chinese traditional culture, observes and meditates on the state of living and human nature by featuring culture-loaded Beijing opera and the life of its performers. With the portrayal of the complex relationship between the characters, the movie also presents the drastic political changes in China in half century.



Main characters

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Cheng Dieyi | famous Beijing opera performer, named Xiaodouzi (little bean) in his childhood |
| Duan Xiaolou | famous Beijing opera performer, named Xiaoshitou (little stone) in his childhood |
| Juxian | wife of Duan Xiaolou |
| Na Kun | the boss of the theater |
| Yuan Shiqing | a man with distinguished power, fond of opera, referred to as “Yuan Siye” |
| Master Guan | boss of the Beijing opera troupe named Xifucheng, master of Cheng and Duan |
| Xiaosi | a boy retrieved by Cheng on the street, and later is apprenticed by Cheng |



01

学 戏

Apprenticeship

剧情背景 Background story

喜福成戏班有一群从小被卖到戏班学京剧的孩子。关师傅是戏班的老板，小石头是大师兄。小豆子也被妈妈送进了戏班。孩子们每天在师傅们的打骂下学戏。小豆子要演旦角，可他总想着自己是个男人，不管师傅打得多厉害也改不了。小石头总是关心、照顾小豆子，在艰难的学戏过程中，两人的友谊越来越深。

The opera troupe Xifucheng has taken a lot of boys who are sold there as apprentice. Master Guan is the boss of the troupe and Xiaoshitou is the oldest brother apprentice. Xiaodouzi is also sent to this troupe by his mother. Those boys learn how to perform under the rigorous and often torturous training of the masters. Xiaodouzi is trained to act female, but he cannot forget that he is a boy, so he is often beaten heavily by his master. Xiaoshitou always takes care of Xiaodouzi whenever Xiaodouzi is punished. In the process of learning under such harsh conditions, Xiaodouzi and Xiaoshitou develop an intimate friendship.

文化介绍 Cultural introduction

京 剧

Beijing Opera

京剧是一门综合性的表演艺术，是世界三大表演艺术体系之一。京剧有200多年的历史，是中国最大的戏曲种类。京剧以西皮、二黄为基本腔调，表演形式有：唱、念、做（表演）、打（武打）。“唱”是歌唱，歌唱在京剧中占主要地位。表演时，只说不唱称作“念”。“做”是表演。京剧的表演不同于话



剧等，讲究以虚代实，比如，手一推，就代表着打开门。“打”是武打，京剧的打，不是武术表演，也不是杂技，而是揭示人物性格的一种手段。京剧的表演“无声不歌，无动不舞”，不管是“唱”还是“念”都具有音乐性，不管是“做”还是“打”都具有舞蹈性。

京剧根据剧中人物的性别、年龄、身份、地位以及性格把角色分为生（扮演男子）、旦（扮演女子）、净（扮演威猛的男子）、丑（扮演滑稽的人）四类。在中国古代，女子是不许登台演戏的，于是男人演女人就成了一个不得已的选择。到了20世纪上半期，出现了梅兰芳等四大名旦，京剧男旦发展到高峰。

京剧演员表演时，某些演员（主要是“净”）脸上用夸张的色彩和变形的图形来展示角色的性格特征，这叫“脸谱”，演员在脸上画脸谱叫“勾脸”。脸谱是中国戏曲独有的化妆，是中国传统文化的代表之一。



Beijing opera is an integrated performing art and one of the three great performing systems in the world. It boasts a history of 200 years and is the biggest kind of opera in China. Beijing opera takes “xipi” and “erhuang” as its basic music patterns. The performance includes *chang*(singing), *nian*(recitation), *zuo* (acting) and *da*(fighting). *Chang* plays a major role in Beijing opera. If one only “speaks” without singing, it is called *nian*. *Zuo* means acting. Beijing opera is different from modern drama. It uses mime to represent real acts. For instance, you mime the act of pushing with your hands to express the meaning of “pushing the door open”. *Da* means fighting, but the fighting in Beijing opera is not equal to martial arts or acrobatic fighting. It is, instead, a way to disclose the disposition of the characters. The performance of Beijing Opera is permeated with singing and dancing, *chang* and *nian* being highly musical, and *zuo* and *da* performed with dancing.

In Beijing opera, the roles can be divided into four types according to their gender, age, status and characters. They are *sheng* (male), *dan* (female), *jing* (tough male with painted face), *chou* (clown). In ancient times, women were not allowed to



act on stage, so the female characters had to be acted by men. The early half of 20th century saw the rising of “Four Great *Dan* actors” led by Mei Lanfang, which marked the highest development of Beijing opera.

Before performing, some actors’ (mainly *jing*) faces are painted in rich colors and with strange patterns to show their personalities. This is called *lianpu* (mask). To paint their face is called *goulian* (facial painting). Beijing opera mask is a unique way of make-up in Chinese operas and one of the important symbols of Chinese traditional culture.

《思凡》

Missing Worldly Happiness

《思凡》原是昆曲（也叫“昆腔”）剧目，后来京剧也常表演。内容是小尼姑赵色空忍受不了尼姑庵的寂寞，向往普通人的婚姻生活，最后逃离尼姑庵，还俗去了。

“男怕《夜奔》，女怕《思凡》”是昆曲界的一句行话，因为《夜奔》和《思凡》都是全剧只有一个角色，表演难度很大。

Missing Worldly Happiness is originally a play in Kunqu opera (also called “Kunqiang”), and later it is also performed in Beijing opera. The story is about a young nun named Zhao Sekong, who cannot stand the loneliness of the nunnery and goes over the wall to live a secular life.

That “A male is afraid of acting *Fleeing by Night* and a female is afraid of acting *Missing Worldly Happiness*” is a well-known saying in the scene of Kunqu opera. The two plays pose a great challenge for the actors for there is only one role in the whole play.

历史注释 Historical notes

楚汉相争

The War Between Chu and Han

秦朝（公元前221-公元前206年）末年，统治残暴，农民纷纷起义，于公元



前206年推翻了秦朝。其中，中国历史上的著名英雄项羽英勇善战，功劳最大。自公元前206年开始，西楚霸王项羽与汉王刘邦之间为了争夺天下，展开了将近四年的战争，历史上称为“楚汉相争”。最后，汉军用十面埋伏之计，把楚军包围在垓下（今安徽省境内）。汉军夜里唱楚歌，项羽听到后，以为楚国已经被汉军占领，非常绝望。为了让项羽逃走，项羽的妻子虞姬拔剑自杀。但是，项羽最后还是被汉军包围在乌江边，自杀而死。

At the end of Qin Dynasty (221-206 B.C.) farmers revolted in succession against the tyrannical governance and finally overthrew Qin Dynasty in 206 B.C. Among the rebels, Xiang Yu made his name in history for his bravery and fighting spirit. Since 206 B.C. Xiang Yu, king of Western Chu fought with Liu Bang, King of Han, for the control of the country and the war lasted almost four years, which is called “the War Between Chu and Han” in history. Finally, the Han army set an ambush on all sides, and surrounded the Chu army in Gaixia (a place in the Anhui province). At night, the surrounding Han troops started to sing Chu folk songs. When Xiang Yu heard the singing, he thought that Chu had been totally occupied by Han and got desperate. Afraid of dragging him down, Xiang Yu’s wife Yu Ji took out the sword and killed herself. But Xiang Yu was still surrounded by the Han troops along Wujiang River and committed suicide in the end.

老佛爷

Laofoye

“老佛爷”是清代对皇太后或太上皇的俗称。这里指慈禧太后。慈禧太后生于1835年，死于1908年，终年74岁，是清朝末年同治、光绪两个皇帝年代的实际掌权者，在中国近代史上发生过很大的影响。慈禧太后很喜欢看京剧，非常懂戏。

Laofoye is a title of respect for the queen mother or emperor’s father in Qing Dynasty. Here it refers to queen mother Cixi. Cixi was born in 1835 and died in 1908 at the age of 74. She was the real power behind the throne of emperor Tongzhi and Guangxu and exerted great influence on China’s modern history. Cixi was very fond of Beijing opera and had an ear for it.



生词 New words and expressions

- | | | | |
|--------|----------------|-----|--|
| 1 无敌 | wúdí | (动) | unmatched; invincible |
| 2 盖世 | gàishì | (动) | unparalleled; matchless |
| 3 横扫 | héngsǎo | (动) | to sweep across or over; to sweep away |
| 4 帅 | shuài | (动) | commander-in-chief |
| 5 成全 | chéngquán | (动) | to help one achieve his aim |
| 6 十面埋伏 | shí miàn máifú | | ambush from ten sides |
| 7 能耐 | néngnài | (名) | ability; capability |
| 8 天命 | tiānmìng | (名) | destiny; fate |
| 9 风云一世 | fēngyún yí shì | | sb. was the hero of his time |
| 10 斟 | zhēn | (动) | to pour (tea or wine) |
| 11 而后 | érhòu | (连) | thereafter; subsequently |
| 12 自刎 | zìwěn | (动) | to cut one's throat |
| 13 委 | wěi | (动) | to entrust; to appoint |
| 14 抬举 | táiju | (动) | to favor sb. |
| 15 年下 | niánxia | (名) | (coll.) the Lunar New Year |
| 16 公公 | gōnggong | (名) | a form of address for a court eunuch |
| 17 主儿 | zhǔr | (名) | person of a specified type |
| 18 糊弄 | hùnong | (动) | to fool; to deceive |
| 19 灵 | líng | (形) | efficacious; effective |
| 20 脸面 | liǎnmiàn | (名) | self-respect; sb.'s feelings |
| 21 囚 | qiú | (动) | to imprison |
| 22 请安 | qǐng ān | | to pay respects to sb. |
| 23 身段 | shēnduàn | (名) | (dancer's) posture |
| 24 底儿 | dǐr | (名) | foundation |
| 25 出 | chū | (量) | a measure word for operas or plays |



语言讲解 Notes on language points

1 楚霸王，何许人也？

“何许”，书面语，何处。“何许人”，原指什么地方的人，后来也指什么样的人。“也”，书面语中用在句末表示疑问语气。例如：

“何许”，used in written Chinese, means “where”. “何许人” is originally used to ask a person where he comes from. It also means “what kind of person”. “也” is used at the end of a sentence to convey an interrogative tone of voice in classical Chinese. For example,

(1) 先生不知何许人也？

(2) 鲁迅是何许人？

2 可老天却偏偏不成全他。

“偏偏”，副词，表示故意跟外来要求或客观情况相反。例如：

“偏偏”，an adverb, is used to indicate a situation that turns out just the opposite of what one would expect or what would be normal. For example,

(1) 我妈真不了解我，我不爱做的事偏偏要我做。

(2) 好不容易找到了他，他偏偏又要去出差。

3 人纵有万般能耐，可终也敌不过天命啊！

“纵”，连词，书面语，即使，表示让步，一般与单音节动词连用。例如：

“纵”，a conjunction, means “even if” in written Chinese, expressing concession. It is usually used together with monosyllabic verbs. For example,

(1) 他出拳太快，我纵有准备，也没有躲过去。

(2) 纵不能像你一样成功，也要始终向你学习。

4 那霸王风云一世，临到头就剩下一个女人和一匹马还跟着他！

“临”，将要，快要。“到头”到了尽头。例如：



“临” means “approaching (the end)”. “到头” means “in the end”. For example,

(1) 大家都说要参加他们的婚礼，可临到头却没能来几个人。

(2) 许多年轻人渴望婚姻，但临到头却患上了恐婚症。

5 有点儿昆腔的底儿没有啊？

在口语中，“A不A”、“A没A”问句可以把“不A”或“没A”放在句末。

例如：

In oral Chinese, the patterns of “A不A” and “A没A” in question sentences can be expressed in other forms, in which “不A” or “没A” can be placed at the end of the sentences. For example,

(1) 出国的人都回来找工作了，你现在还想不想出国了？

出国的人都回来找工作了，你现在还想出国不想了？

(2) 还敢不敢打人家伤兵哪？

还敢打人家伤兵不敢哪？

6 我叫你错！我叫你错！

这里“叫”的意思是“使，让”，“我叫你……”是表示愤怒或强烈不满时说的话，一般是一边反复地说，一边打骂别人或进行摔打等破坏行为。也说“我让你……”。例如：

The pattern “我叫你...”, meaning “how dare you do...”, is used to express an outrage or a strong dissatisfaction of the speaker. It is often spoken repeatedly while beating or cursing someone or damaging something. It has the same meaning with “我让你...”.

(1) 我叫你逃跑！我叫你逃跑！把你的腿打断，看你怎么逃跑！

(2) 这么小就学抽烟？我叫你抽！我叫你抽！

视听说练习 Exercises based on the video



看第一遍，做练习

Watch the video for the first time and do exercises



判断对错 True or false

1. 楚霸王的军队因为想家，唱了一宿的楚歌。 ()
2. 楚霸王带着他的女人骑马逃跑了。 ()
3. 那坤到喜福成戏班是为了订戏。 ()
4. 因为那坤很忙，所以没听完小豆子的戏就要走。 ()
5. 小豆子最后把戏词唱对了。 ()



看第二遍，做练习

Watch the video for the second time and do exercises



选择与画线部分意思最接近的词语

Choose the answer that best reflects the meaning of the underlined words

1. 那天晚上，刮着大风，刘邦的兵唱了一宿的楚歌。
A. 整夜唱歌 B. 在宿舍唱歌 C. 在风中唱歌
2. 楚国的人马一听，以为刘邦占了楚地，都慌了神了，跑光了。
A. 伤心 B. 失望 C. 害怕
3. 人纵有万般能耐，可终也敌不过天命啊！
A. 超越不了 B. 战胜不了 C. 追赶不上
4. 那虞姬最后一次为霸王斟酒，最后一回为霸王舞剑，而后拔剑自刎，从一而终啊！
A. 一片真情 B. 一心一意 C. 用情专一
5. 张宅上把订戏的差委了您，那您就是我们喜福成的衣食父母。
A. 我们依靠您来维持生活
B. 您为我们购买生活用品
C. 您给我们提供衣服食物



6. 玩意儿要是不灵, 衣裳?

A. 玩具

B. 技艺

C. 意义

7. 砸了我的脸面没什么, 像您这样的, 能把您给囚起来。

A. 让我没面子

B. 打我的脸

C. 用东西砸我

8. 那爷, 实在是对不住您哪!

A. 挡不住

B. 留不下

C. 对不起

二 回答问题 Answer the following questions

1. 关师傅讲《霸王别姬》这出戏, 目的是什么?

2. 那坤让小豆子演《思凡》, 为什么小石头他们很紧张?

3. 那坤对关师傅说“回头见, 改日再见”, 是什么意思?



看第三遍, 做练习

Watch the video for the third time and do exercises



表达练习 Let's talk

1. 看电影片段, 复述《霸王别姬》的故事。

2. 说一说小豆子学戏有什么问题, 最后是怎么改好的。

3. 假设你是小石头, 说一说你的表现。

4. 假设你是那坤, 说一说你的心理变化。



02

疯 魔

The Enchantment

剧情背景 Background story

小石头和小豆子长大了，成了京剧名角儿，艺名分别叫段小楼、程蝶衣。蝶衣希望跟着小楼唱一辈子戏，可小楼喜欢上了妓院花满楼最有名的妓女菊仙。

When Xiaoshitou and Xiaodouzi grow up, they become famous performers of Beijing opera, known by the stage names Duan Xiaolou and Cheng Dieyi respectively. Cheng wishes to sing Beijing opera for a lifetime with Duan, but Duan, contradicting to this wish, falls in love with the most famous prostitute Juxian in the brothel named Blooming Flowers Mansion.

文化介绍 Cultural introduction

武二郎、西门庆、潘金莲

Wu Erlang, Ximen Qing, Pan Jinlian

中国古代小说名著《水浒传》中的人物。武二郎名叫武松，因为在家中是老二，所以也叫武二郎。武松身材高大，武艺高强，曾经空手打死过一只大老虎。但是武松的哥哥武大郎却身材矮小、相貌丑陋，他的漂亮妻子潘金莲很不喜欢他，与当地有钱有势的恶霸西门庆勾搭成奸，并和西门庆一起设法毒死了丈夫。武松知道哥哥死亡的真相后，杀死了潘金莲和西门庆，为哥哥报了仇。

在中国文化中，这三个人都是著名的典型人物。武松代表武艺高强、行侠仗义的英雄，西门庆代表仗势欺人的好色恶霸，潘金莲则代表漂亮但淫荡、狠毒的坏女人。

These people are the characters in *Water Margin*, an ancient Chinese literary