

研究生教材

English

马玉凤·编著

英美诗歌

Poetry



辽宁大学出版社

LIAONING UNIVERSITY PRESS

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藏书章

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前言

诗歌是有人类语言以来最早出现的文学语言形式。人类的创造精神与表达感情的愿望是诗歌产生的根源。诗歌是一种创造,它是人类用以传达感觉经验的一种媒介。好的诗歌能以动人心弦的力量表达深邃的思想。作为文学的一种形式,诗歌不但具有其他文学形式(小说散文等)所具备的共同特征,而且也有其独特的特点。诗歌反映生活往往是间接曲折的,深刻强烈的;诗歌形式独特,语言优美精练,更强调想像;诗歌在词法句法上与一般文学语言有不同之处。

英美文学专业研究生的诗歌教学旨在帮助学生领悟英语诗歌的意义和意象,理解英语诗的格律、韵律、节奏及音乐性,鉴赏诗歌的语言和风格,提高对英语语言的敏感度,增进对周围世界的认识。为了适应当前英语专业研究生教学,我编写了这本《英美诗歌》。

《英美诗歌》收录了英美澳等国近现代 33 位著名诗人 65 首有代表性的诗歌。在编排上,前 21 位为英国诗人,22—32 为美国诗人,最后一位为澳大利亚诗人。以诗人为单元,每单元分四个部分,包括用英文撰写的作者简介、英语原诗、英文注释和思考题。

为了便于学生及广大英语诗歌爱好者更好地理解鉴赏英语诗歌,本书的附录部分介绍了有关英语诗歌的基础知识。

《英美诗歌》适合作英语专业研究生教材,同时适合英语专业本科生考研复习参考,适合英语教师作为备课参考,也适合广大英语爱好者阅读欣赏。

马玉凤

2006 年 1 月



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About the Poet



Thomas Wyatt

(1503-1542)

Thomas Wyatt (1503-1542) was an English poet and diplomat. He was one of the first poets to introduce the sonnet into English poetry. He was also a diplomat and served as ambassador to France and Spain. He was a member of the Tudor court and was known for his elegant and sophisticated style. Wyatt's poetry was characterized by its use of the sonnet form and its focus on themes of love, politics, and the human condition. He was a pioneer in the development of the English sonnet and his work has influenced many poets since. Wyatt's poetry is often compared to that of the Italian Renaissance poets, particularly Petrarch and Dante. He was a member of the Tudor court and was known for his elegant and sophisticated style. Wyatt's poetry was characterized by its use of the sonnet form and its focus on themes of love, politics, and the human condition. He was a pioneer in the development of the English sonnet and his work has influenced many poets since.



About the Poet

Thomas Wyatt was born to Henry and Anne Wyatt at Allington Castle, near Maidstone, Kent, in 1503. Little is known of his childhood education. His first court appearance was in 1516 as Sewer Extraordinary to Henry VIII. In 1516 he entered St. John's College, University of Cambridge. He became popular at court, and carried out several foreign missions for King Henry VIII, and also served various offices at home.

He accompanied Sir Thomas Cheney on a diplomatic mission to France in 1526 and Sir John Russell to Venice and the papal court in Rome in 1527. He was made High Marshal of Calais (1528–1530) and Commissioner of the Peace of Essex in 1532. Also in 1532, Wyatt accompanied King Henry on their visit to Calais.

Wyatt was knighted in 1535, but in 1536 he was imprisoned in the Tower for quarreling with the Duke of Suffolk. He was released later that year.

Wyatt was returned to favor and made ambassador to the court of the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V, in Spain. He returned to England in June 1539, and later that year was again ambassador to Charles until May 1540. Wyatt's praise of country life, and the cynical comments about foreign courts, in his verse epistle *Mine Own John Pains* derive from his own experience.

None of Wyatt's poems had been published in his lifetime, with the exception of a few poems in a miscellany entitled *The Court of Venus*. His first published work was *Certain Psalms* (1594), metrical translations of the penitential psalms. It wasn't until 1557, 15 years after Wyatt's death, that a number of his poetry appeared. The rest of Wyatt's poetry, lyrics, and satires remained in manuscript until the 19th and 20th centuries "rediscovered" them.

Wyatt, along with Surrey, was the first to introduce the sonnet into English, with its characteristic final rhyming couplet. He wrote extraordinarily accomplished imitations of Petrarch's sonnets, including "I find no peace" and "Who so List to Hunt". Wyatt was also adept at other new forms in English, such as the terza rima and the rondau. Wyatt and Surrey often share the title "father of the English sonnet."





Selected Reading

Forget Not Yet

Forget not yet the tried intent¹
Of such a truth as I have meant;
My great travail² so gladly spent,
Forget not yet!

Forget not yet when first began
The weary life ye³ know, since whan⁴
The suit, the service, none tell can;
Forget not yet!

Forget not yet the great assays,
The cruel wrong, the scornful ways,
The painful patience in delays,
Forget not yet!

Forget not yet! Forget not this—
How long ago hath been, and is,
The mind that never meant amiss—⁵
Forget not yet!

Forget not then thine own approved,
The which so long hath thee so loved,
Whose steadfast faith yet never moved:
Forget not this!



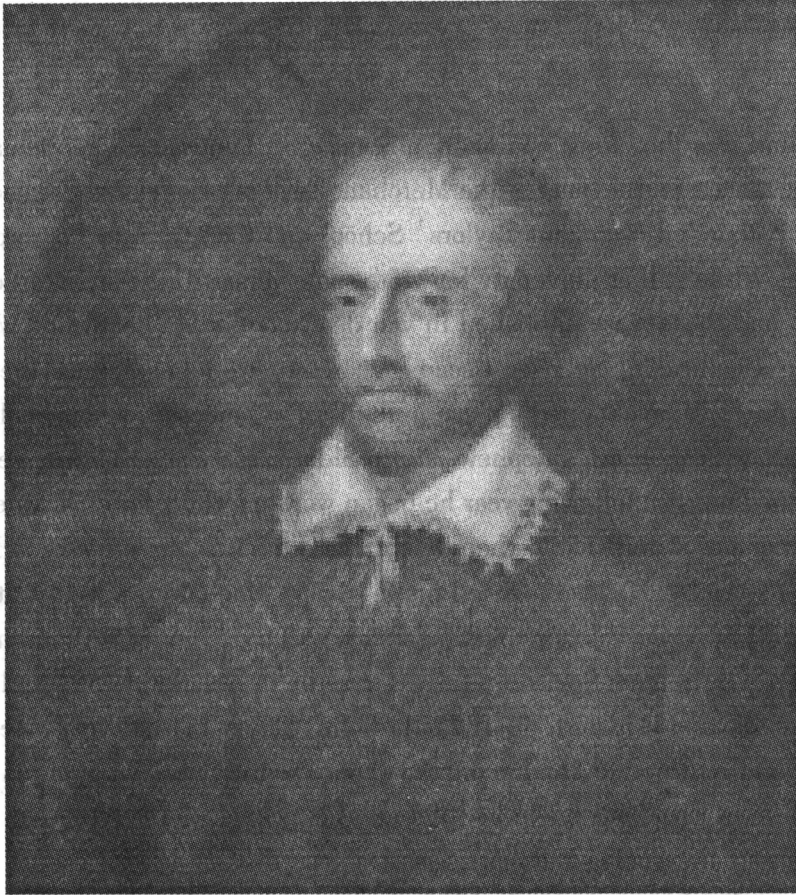


●Notes:

1. the tried intent: the proved purpose of the devotion which I have tried to show
2. travail: toil; labor
3. ye: you
4. whan: when
5. meant amiss: intended anything evil



About the Poet



Edmund Spenser

(1552-1599)





About the Poet

Edmund was the eldest son of John Spenser, a Lancastrian gentleman by birth who had become a journeyman of the Merchant Taylors' Company. Spenser attended the recently-founded Merchant Taylors' School and then went to Pembroke Hall in Cambridge. While still at university he wrote some verses in the style of Petrarch and Du Bellay, and these were published in van der Noodt's "Theatre for Worldlings". On leaving Cambridge, Spenser became secretary to John Young, the bishop of Rochester. In 1579 he obtained a place in the Earl of Leicester's household where he made friends with the Earl's nephew, Philip Sidney. He wrote the *Shepherd's Calendar* at this time. The following year he began work on *The Faerie Queene* though he published none of it until 1589 when he entrusted the first three books to his London publisher, Ponsonby. He also married his first wife, Machabyas Chylde, at about this time. In 1580 Spenser was appointed secretary to Lord Grey of Wilton and attended him on his trip to Ireland. Spenser returned to settle in Ireland in 1591 and wrote *The Faerie Queene* and *Amoretti* in Ireland. Colin Clouts in this year. He became a landowner and returned to London only to supervise the publication of his poetry. He married again to Elizabeth Boyle in 1594 and his poems "Amoretti" and "Epithalamion" celebrate the wooing and marriage.

During a local insurrection in 1598, Spenser's home Kilcoman Castle was burnt and Spenser had to flee to Cork along with his wife and children. It is feared that some of his work was lost during this fire. Spenser died in London, in some distress.

Spenser's poetry is believed to have following qualities:

- i) a perfect melody
- ii) a rare sense of beauty
- iii) a splendid imagination
- iv) a lofty moral purity
- v) a dedicated idealism





Selected Reading

From Amoretti¹

What quile² is this, that those her golden tresses
She doth attire under a net of gold,
And with sly skill³ so cunningly them dresses
That which is gold or hair may scarce be told?
Is it that men's frail eyes, which gaze too bold,
She may entangle in that golden snare,
And, being caught, may craftily enfold
Their weaker hearts, which are not well aware?
Take heed, therefore, mine eyes, how ye do stare
Henceforth too rashly on that guileful net,
In which if ever ye entrapped are,
Out of her bands ye by no means shall get.
Fondness it were for any, being free.
To covet fetters, though they golden be!





●Notes:

1. Edmund Spenser reached out to audiences through his poetry. His works, which reflected the idea of individualism, incorporated his own personal emotions, values, and experiences. *Amoretti*, whose title means little love poems, is composed of eighty-eight sonnets. The *Amoretti* focuses on the charms and virtues of a lover and a man's frustrated feelings to display the courtship of him and his second wife Elizabeth. "Epithalamion," which ends the *Amoretti*, sums up their love for one another by commemorating their marriage.

2. guile: treachery

3. sly skill: deceitful art

●Questions:

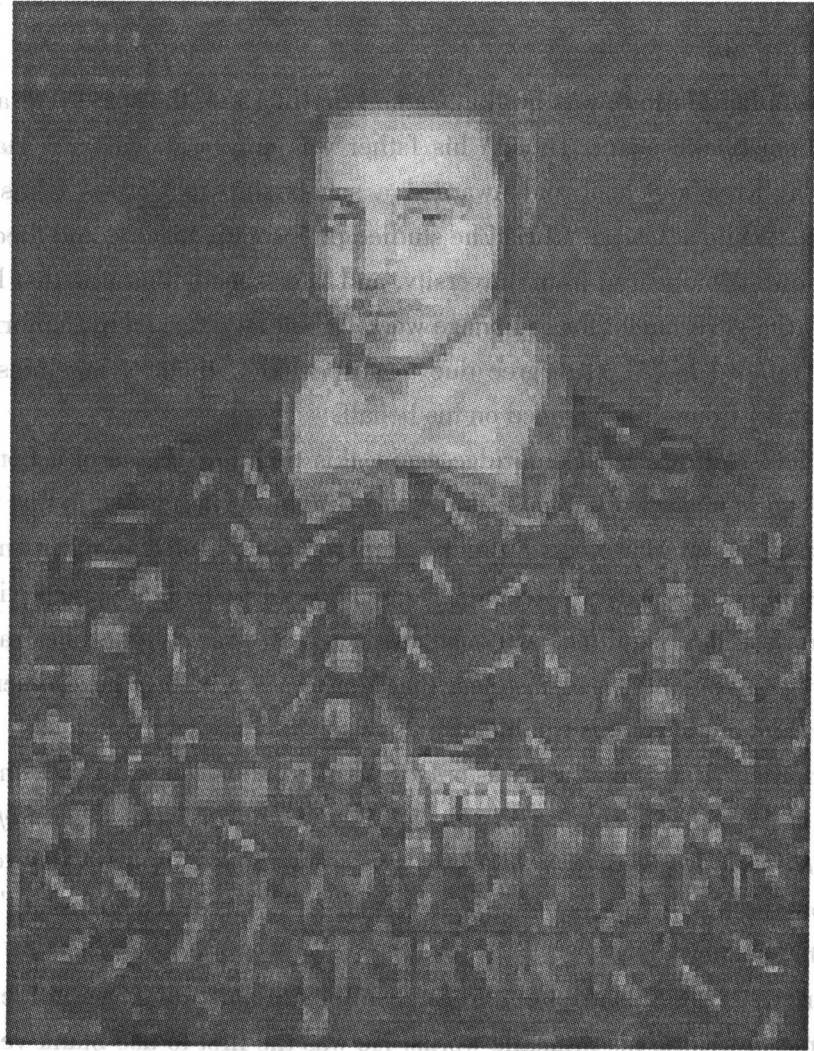
1. What is the Rhyme pattern of the poem?
2. Whom does the speaker speak to?





About the Book

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mar, but William Shakespeare soon followed his example to great acclaim.

Christopher Marlowe

(1564-1593)

