

Jennifer Mulherin (英) 著

罗密欧与朱丽叶

ROMEO AND JULIET



红点树
RED FARB II

SHAKESPEARE FOR EVERYONE

不可不知的莎士比亚名剧



A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

仲夏夜之梦

Jennifer Mulherin (英) 著

汪泳 注

Norman Bancroft-Hunt (英) 插图

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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

H319.4
2566

京权图字: 01 - 2006 - 3056

First published by Evans Brothers Limited, 2A Portman Mansions, Chiltern Street, London W1U 6NR, United Kingdom.

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

罗密欧与朱丽叶 仲夏夜之梦 = Romeo and Juliet A Midsummer Night's Dream / (英) 马尔赫林 (Mulherin, J.) 著; 汪泳注. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2008.1

(不可不知的莎士比亚名剧)

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5600 - 7193 - 0

I. 罗… II. ①马… ②汪… III. ①英语—语言读物 ②莎士比亚, W. (1564~1616)—戏剧文学—文学欣赏 IV. H319.4:I

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2008) 第 003460 号

出 版 人: 于春迟

责任编辑: 周 晶

版式设计: 蔡 颖 李 萌 黄 蕊

封面设计: 视觉共振设计工作室

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京百花彩印有限公司

开 本: 880×1230 1/32

印 张: 4.125

版 次: 2008 年 3 月第 1 版 2008 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978 - 7 - 5600 - 7193 - 0

定 价: 14.90 元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

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致读者

威廉·莎士比亚（1564-1616）是英国文艺复兴时期伟大的戏剧家和诗人。他在戏剧创作上取得了巨大的成就，著名戏剧家本·琼孙称莎士比亚是“时代的灵魂，……他不属于一个时代而属于所有的世纪”。他的戏剧至今仍为世界各地的戏剧爱好者们所欣赏品读。

为使广大英语爱好者和戏剧爱好者走近莎士比亚的戏剧殿堂，我们现推出“不可不知的莎士比亚名剧”这套丛书。本丛书收录了莎士比亚的16部戏剧，其中包含他的四大悲剧和四大喜剧等经典剧目。每册收录两个剧目，书中介绍了各剧的创作历史背景，并用平实易懂的语言介绍了各剧的故事情节，同时还穿插有读者耳熟能详的台词选段。各剧最后还对剧中主要角色的性格特点以及人物关系进行了分析。

本丛书的中文台词选取的是朱生豪、方平、方重的译文，方便读者参考、赏析。我们衷心地希望读者通过阅读“不可不知的莎士比亚名剧”丛书，可以从中感受到莎翁名剧历久弥新、耐人寻味的独特魅力。

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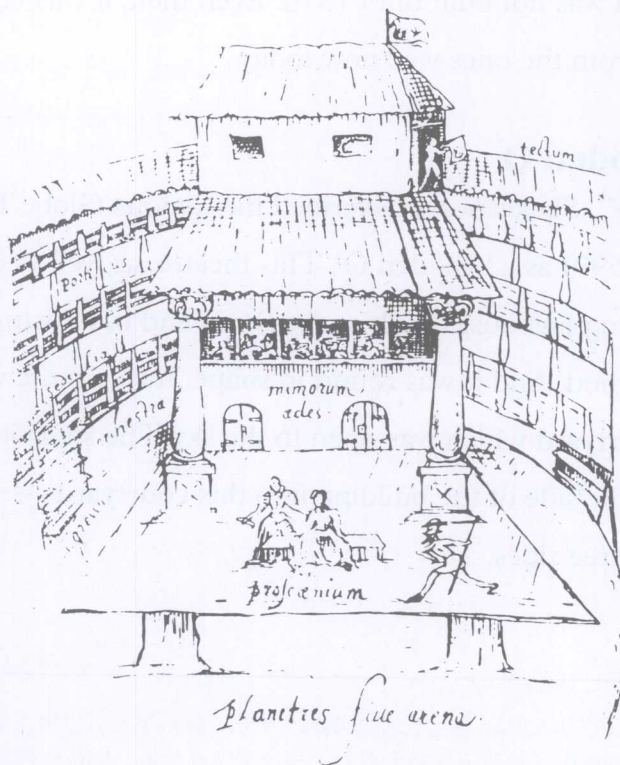
Romeo
and
Juliet

罗密欧与朱丽叶



Romeo and Juliet and the theatre

《罗密欧与朱丽叶》及当时的剧场



This drawing made by an artist in Elizabethan times shows the interior of the Swan Theatre, a popular London playhouse in Shakespeare's day.

When Shakespeare was a boy, plays were performed in the courtyards of inns or sometimes in private houses or at court. In those days, there were no theatre buildings such as we have today. In fact, the first theatre in England was not built until 1576. Even then, it was very different from the ones we know today.

The wooden O

In *Henry V*¹, Shakespeare described the famous Globe Theatre² (built in 1599) as a ‘wooden O’. This theatre, as well as other Elizabethan playhouses such as the Swan and the Fortune, was made of wood. And it was round in shape. Inside there was a paved courtyard which was open to the sky. The stage jutted out from the side of the building into this courtyard—so it was open on three sides.



1. *Henry V*: 《亨利五世》，莎士比亚早期的历史剧，描写亨利五世做王储时不甘心宫廷中的刻板生活，在下层社会厮混，与流氓无赖为伍，即位后改邪归正，成为英明的理想君主。
2. Globe Theatre: 寰球剧院 (1599–1613; 1614–1644)，可谓实践莎翁戏剧理想最重要的舞台，家喻户晓的莎翁名剧如《罗密欧与朱丽叶》、《哈姆雷特》、《李尔王》、《麦克白》等，当年都在这里登台亮相。

Housing the audience

The yard surrounding the stage was called ‘the pit’. People paid one penny for standing room in this area. About 800 spectators could watch the play from the pit. But some preferred to be more comfortable or to be protected from the weather. By paying more money, you could sit in one of the three covered tiers or galleries¹ at the sides of the building. These overlooked the pit and the stage. And about 1500 people could be seated.

The arrangement of the stage

The open-sided stage was raised above ground level on stilts. The area under the stage was known as ‘the hell’. It was often enclosed by a curtain and could be reached from the stage through trapdoors². Characters in the plays could descend or emerge onto the stage through these trapdoors.

Part of the stage was covered by a roof projecting from the wall at the back of the stage. The roof was held up at the front by two pillars. At the back of the stage, on either side, were two doors—and it was mainly through these that players made their



1. gallery: 剧场的楼座

2. trapdoor: 舞台的活板门

entrances and exits. Between the doors was a small alcove or booth which was curtained off.¹ This was called the 'discovery' area. In *Romeo and Juliet*², this would have been used as Juliet's bedroom. Towards the end of the play, after she has taken a sleeping draught, the curtain would be pulled across. Later, the nurse draws the curtain and discovers Juliet on her bed in a death-like trance.

Above the discovery area was a kind of gallery. Sometimes this was occupied by privileged spectators, sometimes by musicians, or used by the actors as a balcony. This is how it would have been used in *Romeo and Juliet*. Above this gallery was a kind of hut, used to represent, for example, the top of a city's walls or a room above the street. It could also house a machine for lowering actors onto the stage.



1. alcove: 凹室; booth: 隔开的小间

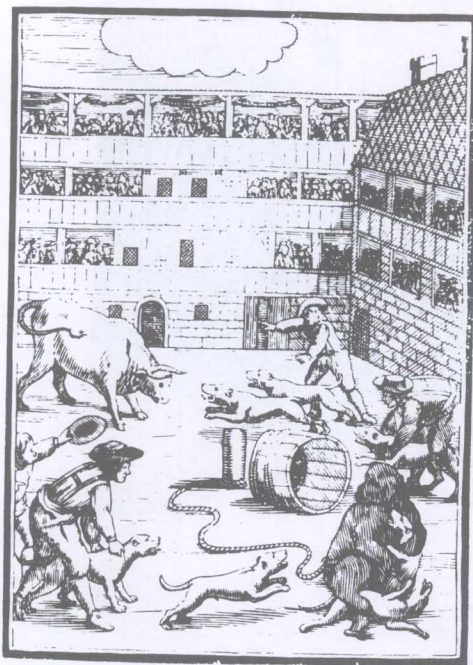
2. *Romeo and Juliet*: 《罗密欧与朱丽叶》，莎士比亚的著名悲剧，故事发生于14世纪意大利的维洛那城，城中蒙太古与凯普莱特两大家族积有世仇。蒙太古家的罗密欧与凯普莱特家的朱丽叶在一次假面舞会中一见钟情，在神父劳伦斯帮助下秘密成婚。后来罗密欧为朋友复仇刺死了凯普莱特家的青年，被维洛那亲王驱逐出城。朱丽叶被迫许配给贵族青年，朱丽叶向劳伦斯神父求助，神父令她服下一种假死后能苏醒的药，一面派人通知罗密欧。朱丽叶假死后被送往墓穴，罗密欧闻讯赶往墓穴，由于没有得到神父的消息，以为朱丽叶已死去，遂服毒自杀，朱丽叶醒来后见罗密欧已死，也以罗密欧的匕首自杀殉情，由于二人之死，两大家族终于消除了仇恨。



The famous Globe Theatre in London's Southwark. It was built in 1599 and Shakespeare described it in one of his plays as the 'wooden O'.

The areas backstage

The two doors at the back of the stage led to the ‘tiring house’¹. This was the Elizabethan term for a dressing room. The area behind the balcony was also part of the tiring house. And at the back of the hut on the top, costumes and scenery would be stored.



Animal baiting², along with other sports and entertainments, took place in some theatres as well as plays.

1. tiring house: 伊丽莎白时代的词汇，意为“演员更衣室”。

2. animal baiting: 一种虐待动物供人娱乐的游戏，用铁索将熊或牛的脖子或腿锁在木桩上，然后放狗咬它。12-19世纪流行，后来被认为残忍而被禁。

Private theatres

Certain plays were acted at court or in private theatres. The audiences for these special performances usually consisted of wealthy or noble people. The plays were put on in a large rectangular room with a raised stage at one end. Artificial light could be used to create effects and up to 700 people were seated. These performances were usually staged to mark a special occasion, and rich costumes and music were often featured. Scholars believe, for example, that *A Midsummer Night's Dream*¹ was first performed in a private theatre to celebrate a wedding. Some of Shakespeare's later plays, such as *The Winter's Tale*² and *The Tempest*³ were almost certainly



1. *A Midsummer Night's Dream*: 《仲夏夜之梦》，莎士比亚的四大喜剧之一。剧中讲述了一个发生在仲夏夜的故事：两对恋人在林中被精灵无意间混淆了恋爱的对象，混乱之后一切终于欢喜收场。
2. *The Winter's Tale*: 《冬天的故事》，莎士比亚晚期的喜剧作品，剧中讲述国王里昂提斯怀疑他的女儿是私生女，狠心将女儿弃之门外，他的妻子赫米温妮在悲伤中死去，从此里昂提斯过着懊悔与悲伤的日子。牧羊人收养了弃女，女孩长大后经过重重波折终于回到父亲身边，哀恸死去的王后其实也是假死，最后一家人团圆。
3. *The Tempest*: 《暴风雨》，莎士比亚晚期的作品，故事描写巫师普洛斯彼罗统治着一个海岛，之后不幸被亲弟弟安东尼奥篡位，在经过一番努力之后，终于恢复其统治地位的故事。

written for such a theatre. These plays have elaborate stage effects. And it was possible to achieve these in private theatres but not in public theatres.

Boy actors

In Shakespeare's time, women were barred by law from acting on the stage. Because of this, all the female parts in Shakespeare's plays were performed by young boys aged between 8 and 13. This explains why, in many of Shakespeare's plays such as *Twelfth Night*¹



1. *Twelfth Night*: 《第十二夜》，莎士比亚四大喜剧之一。剧中描写孪生兄妹西巴斯辛和薇奥拉在海上航行遇险，先后流落到伊利里亚。这里的统治者奥西诺公爵正在追求一位名叫奥丽维娅的贵族小姐，却遭到拒绝。薇奥拉女扮男装，做了公爵的少年侍从。从此，爱上公爵的薇奥拉作为爱情的使者，奔走于奥西诺和奥丽维娅之间，凭着她与自己孪生哥哥相貌异常相像，顺利解决了一系列复杂而又严重的爱情冲突。钟情少年侍从薇奥拉的奥丽维娅成了薇奥拉哥哥的妻子；而饱受单相思之苦的公爵在发现他的侍从原来是一个美丽的少女之后，也认识到她感情的可贵，和薇奥拉结了婚。

and *As You Like It*¹, the main female character is disguised as a boy for much of the play in order to conceal her identity.

A continuous performance

Today, Shakespeare's plays are performed with elaborate sets and scene changes; in Shakespeare's own time they were performed without interruption and there was little scenery. Because of this, the characters often tell the audience what locality the stage is meant to be at different times. Or they mention what time of day it is to show that time has passed. In this way, the scenes are set with words and gestures rather than a lot of scenery.



1. *As You Like It*: 《皆大欢喜》，莎士比亚四大喜剧之一，讲述已故的罗兰爵士有三个儿子，大儿子奥列佛没有按照父亲的遗嘱好好照顾小儿子奥兰多，于是奥兰多准备拿着属于自己的遗产离开哥哥，奥列佛为了不让奥兰多得到遗产，安排他和大公爵的武士查尔斯比武。大公爵被自己的弟弟取代了爵位，他的女儿罗瑟琳却因为和新公爵弗莱德里克的女儿西莉娅要好而留了下来。罗瑟琳和西莉娅去观看了比武，胜利的奥兰多爱上了罗瑟琳，罗瑟琳也对他抱有好感。弗莱德里克放逐了罗瑟琳，西莉娅决定和她一起走，她们带着小丑试金石去亚登森林投奔被放逐的大公爵。在森林里，罗瑟琳和奥兰多相遇并且相爱了。奥列佛被弗莱德里克夺去了所有的田产，也来到了森林，大公爵收留了他，他和弟弟冰释前嫌并且和西莉娅相爱。最后奥列佛拿回了自己的田产，奥兰多继承了大公爵的爵位和财产，故事有了皆大欢喜的结局。

A world-famous love story

闻名世界的爱情故事

Almost everyone knows the story of *Romeo and Juliet*; it is one of the world's most famous love stories. It is frequently staged, and has been made into a film and adapted for the musical, *West Side Story*¹. *Romeo and Juliet* is the story of two 'star-crossed'² young lovers, whose families are engaged in a bitter feud. The very first lines of the play tell us about this long-standing quarrel:

Two households, both alike in dignity

(In fair Verona, where we lay our scene)

*From ancient grudge break into new mutiny,*³



1. *West Side Story*: 《西区故事》，美国街头音乐歌舞片的经典之作，独占1961年奥斯卡10个奖项。影片里的西区是纽约的贫民窟集中地。那里有两个少年帮派：一个叫“喷气机”，由白人组成，头头是里夫；另一个叫“鲨鱼”，由波多黎各人组成，头头是贝纳多。这两个帮派势不两立，经常在街头挑衅格斗。后来，里夫的好友托尼同贝纳多的妹妹玛利娅一见钟情。为了所爱的玛利娅，托尼想让双方化干戈为玉帛，但又事与愿违，他也被卷入冲突的漩涡里。最后，里夫、贝纳多、玛利娅、托尼都死于彼此手下，是一个悲剧。

2. star-crossed: 命运不佳的

3. Two households, both alike in dignity...: 故事发生在维洛那名城，有两家门第相当的巨族，累世的宿怨激起了新争。