

皆大欢喜

Jennifer Mulherin (英) 著

As You Like It



SHAKESPEARE FOR EVERYONE
不可不知的莎士比亚名剧



TWELFTH NIGHT

第十二夜

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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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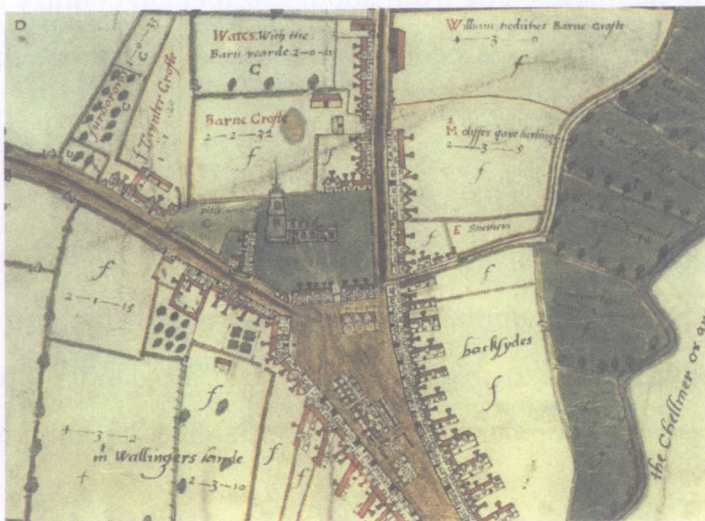
莎士比亚生平及其作品

*As You
Like It*

皆大欢喜

As You Like It¹ and Elizabethan country life

《皆大欢喜》和伊丽莎白时代的乡村生活



This detail from a map of Chelmsford, Essex², in 1591 shows the layout of a country town. Note the houses along the main street and the church with tower on the green.

1. *As You Like It*: 《皆大欢喜》，莎士比亚早期创作的喜剧之一，讲述被放逐的公爵的女儿罗瑟琳与受到长兄奥列佛虐待的奥兰多相爱。不久罗瑟琳受到叔父、篡位者弗莱德里克的放逐，女扮男装逃亡到亚登森林，与奥兰多不期而遇。以此为主线，穿插了奥兰多以德报怨，拯救了兄长，使其天良发现，奥列佛与弗莱德里克的女儿西莉娅产生爱情；弗莱德里克受隐士点拨，翻然悔悟，归还权位等故事。最终共有四对恋人喜结良缘，皆大欢喜。
2. Chelmsford, Essex: 埃塞克斯郡切姆斯福德市，为英格兰埃塞克斯郡首府，位于英国东南部，在英国历史上占有突出的地位。

Just as today, city people in Elizabethan times¹ thought that life in the country was carefree and simple.

Shakespeare supported this rosy view in *As You Like It*. In the Forest of Arden², all problems are solved and everyone achieves happiness. The truth about Elizabethan country life was different. For most people it was a hard life but one that fortunately had its compensations.

How the land was used

In Elizabethan times, the land was used to grow crops and also as pasture for animals. How the land was divided up differed from area to area. In some parts of England, pasture land was more popular than arable land³. Sheep farming was



-
1. Elizabethan times: 伊丽莎白时代。伊丽莎白一世是英格兰历代最伟大的君主之一，1558年至1603年在位。她的统治时期是英格兰趋向强盛和国家建立最重要的一个时期。军事上，伊丽莎白成功地维持了国内的统一，避免了宗教问题造成国家分裂。1588年9月，英国海军击败了西班牙“无敌舰队”。文化上，伊丽莎白时代可谓是英国历史上最为光辉灿烂的时代。
 2. Forest of Arden: 亚登森林，《皆大欢喜》中出现的场景，它让全剧充满浓厚的田园文学气息。亚登森林的名称可能源于莎翁故乡沃里克郡（Warwickshire）附近的一个城镇，这也是他母亲玛丽·亚登的姓氏。在概念上，亚登森林就像《圣经》里的伊甸园，象征着对理想世界的憧憬及向往。
 3. arable land: 可耕地

very profitable in the early part of the 16th century, so many landowners stopped growing crops in order to graze sheep. It only takes one shepherd to look after a flock of sheep. It takes many hands to plough, sow and harvest a crop. So when farmers turned to sheep, many farm workers lost their jobs. Some became vagabonds¹ who roamed the country looking for work. Others went to the cities to seek their fortune.

In Warwickshire, where Shakespeare spent his youth, the land was divided into two almost equal parts. To the south of the river Avon, there were fields of crops such as rye², wheat, corn and barley. To the north, in the forest of Arden, the land was used for grazing sheep and cattle. So shepherds like Corin and goatherds like Audrey, who appear in the play, really did exist in the forest that Shakespeare was writing about.



1. vagabond: 流浪汉

2. rye: 黑麦, 裸麦



This illustration is from The Shepherd's Calendar by Sir Edmund Spenser.¹ It depicts two shepherds with their flocks in the month of July.

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1. *The Shepherd's Calendar*: 《牧人月历》，包括12首田园诗，分别以12个月份的名称为题，爱情的主题贯串全篇；Sir Edmund Spenser: 埃德蒙·斯宾塞（1552—1599），杰出的英国诗人。《牧人月历》为斯宾塞的代表作品。他创作了许多歌颂爱情和女王的诗歌。斯宾塞对后世的英国诗人，包括弥尔顿、雪莱、济慈等都有着深远的影响。

Country labourers

Corin in *As You Like It* describes himself as 'a true labourer'. He says, 'I earn that I eat, get that I wear, owe no man hate, envy no man's happiness.'¹ He had to be content with small wages. Shepherds were usually hired by owners of country estates for a year at a time. They received between 25 and 30 shillings for their year's work but their food and lodgings were free. Other workers were paid by the day and worked for a number of masters. Harvesters, for instance, could earn between threepence and sevenpence a day and thatchers² were quite well paid at two shillings for five days. In the seasons when such people could not find work for their skills, they might work as farm helpers, doing odd jobs. For this type of work, they were paid one or two pence a day. In those days, a chicken cost about threepence and beer one penny a gallon.



1. I earn that I eat, ...: 我用自己的力量换饭吃换衣服穿, 不跟别人结怨, 也不妒羡别人的福气。

2. thatcher: 茅屋匠



Haymaking¹ in the early 17th century. Both women and children helped in the fields when a family was too poor to hire labourers.



1. haymaking: 翻晒干草

Ordinary country folk worked long hours all the year round and in all weathers. They had few of the comforts of life and were rarely able to save much from what they earned.

Poor but honest farmers

The master and mistress of a small country farm may have employed some labourers part-time. But they worked just as hard as any of their hired help. The farmer and his family lived in a small thatched cottage and everyone in the household helped with daily tasks. The farmer himself worked long hours in the field, yoking his oxen and tending his pigs. His wife did the household chores, sometimes with the help of a maid. She was also expected to brew ale, attend to the dairy and look after the chickens and ducks. It was her task, too, to ride to market and sell butter, cheese, eggs, chickens and whatever else the farm produced.

A small farmer never became very rich but his family was rarely short of food; they produced it all themselves. Like most country people, they were generous to the poor and took pity on vagabonds and others who had fallen on hard times. They gave them food and sometimes shelter. They knew that, but for good fortune, they could be in the same position.



Anne Hathaway's¹ cottage at Shottery near Stratford-upon-Avon. This thatched-roofed country dwelling² belonged to the family of Shakespeare's wife, who were farmers. It still stands today.

1. Anne Hathaway: 安妮·哈瑟维 (1556—1623), 莎士比亚的妻子。1582年, 陷入姐弟恋的莎士比亚娶了安妮·哈瑟维。当年莎士比亚18岁, 而哈瑟维26岁, 这件事情轰动乡里。

2. dwelling: 住处, 房屋



A country woman taking her poultry⁴ to market. Women often walked several miles to the nearest town to sell their produce.

Country amusements

Although country people did not have much leisure, there were village festivals and feastdays when they could have fun. Harvest time, for example, was a time for celebration. After the last sheaf¹ of corn was carried through the village in a procession, everyone joined in a banquet. As well as eating, there was much dancing, drinking and singing. This was a great occasion, too, for young people to flirt² and dance with each other. Sweethearts exchanged gloves or handkerchiefs as keepsakes³.

1. sheaf: (谷物等收割后捆成的) 束, 捆

2. flirt: 调情

3. keepsake: 纪念品

4. poultry: 家禽



This illustration depicts a country festival. The celebration of May Day³ and other feastdays and festivals were important events in Elizabethan country life. They provided an opportunity for dancing, merrymaking and feasting.

Another happy event in out-of-the-way¹ country districts was the visit of the pedlar². He was a travelling salesman who carried all sorts of wonderful treasures from the outside world.



1. out-of-the-way: 偏远的
2. pedlar: 小贩
3. May Day: 五朔节, 5月1日, 中古时代和现代欧洲的传统春季节日。各地习俗不同, 但庆祝活动一般包括举着小树、枝叶或花环游行。