

哈姆莱特

Jennifer Mulherin (英) 著

HAMLET



SHAKESPEARE FOR EVERYONE
不可不知的莎士比亚名剧



OTHELLO

奥瑟罗

Abigail Frost (英) 著



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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

京权图字: 01 - 2006 - 3048

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

哈姆莱特 奥瑟罗 = Hamlet Othello / (英) 马尔赫林 (Mulherin, J.), (英) 弗罗斯特 (Frost, A.) 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 - 7195 - 4

I. 哈… II. ①马… ②弗… ③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 003470 号

出 版 人: 于春迟

责任编辑: 余 军

版式设计: 蔡 颖 张苏梅

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

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

书 号: ISBN 978 - 7 - 5600 - 7195 - 4

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。

Contents 目录

Hamlet 1

哈姆莱特

Hamlet and the Elizabethan court 3

《哈姆莱特》和伊丽莎白时代的法庭

Shakespeare's greatest play? 14

这是莎士比亚最好的一部戏剧吗?

The story of Hamlet 24

《哈姆莱特》剧情

The play's characters 50

剧中人物

Othello 57

奥瑟罗

Othello and the soldier's life 60

《奥瑟罗》和士兵的生活

A Moor in Venice 70

威尼斯的摩尔人

The story of Othello 78

《奥瑟罗》剧情

The play's characters 112

剧中人物

The life and plays of Shakespeare 120

莎士比亚生平及其作品

Hamlet

哈姆莱特

Hamlet¹ and the Elizabethan court

《哈姆莱特》和伊丽莎白时代的法庭



The finery in which Elizabethan courtiers dressed themselves is well illustrated in this portrait of Richard Sackville, 3rd Earl of Dorset². He was a patron of the playwright, Ben Jonson³.

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1. *Hamlet*: 《哈姆莱特》，莎士比亚四大悲剧之一。该剧为丹麦王子哈姆莱特为父复仇的故事。丹麦国王的弟弟克劳狄斯杀了哥哥，篡夺了王位，并娶了王后。王子回国后，国王的幽灵托梦给他，让他复仇。王子装疯查出了真相，挫败了叔父企图暗害他的阴谋，最后在与御前大臣的儿子雷欧提斯 (Laertes) 的决斗中中毒剑身亡。
 2. Richard Sackville, 3rd Earl of Dorset: 理查德·萨克维尔，第三代多希特伯爵
 3. Ben Jonson: 本·琼森 (1572–1637)，英国剧作家、诗人、评论家，被公认为伊丽莎白一世和詹姆斯一世时期重要性仅次于莎士比亚的剧作家。

H*amlet* is a play about kingship, loyalty and revenge. Most of the play takes place in the Danish court at Elsinore¹. Many of the young men in *Hamlet*, such as Laertes, Horatio², and Rosencrantz and Guildenstern were courtiers, as was Hamlet himself.

A nobleman's privilege

In Shakespeare's time, all the rulers of Europe had a court and a number of courtiers who served and attended upon the ruler at court—but not anyone could become a courtier. Only noble folk, who had a title³, could attend court. Even the very wealthy were excluded, unless they were fortunate enough to be able to buy a title or were given one because of services to the country or the ruler.



1. **Elsinore** 埃尔西诺城堡。埃尔西诺，即赫尔辛格，丹麦西兰岛东北岸的城市和海港。《哈姆莱特》中的埃尔西诺城堡即以它为背景。
2. **Horatio** 霍拉旭，哈姆莱特之友
3. **title** 封号。英国的封号授予分成七级，分为贵族与平民两大部分。除了英国王室以外，贵族分为五等：公爵、侯爵、伯爵、子爵和男爵；另外还有两种封号：准男爵与骑士，属于平民，而非贵族。

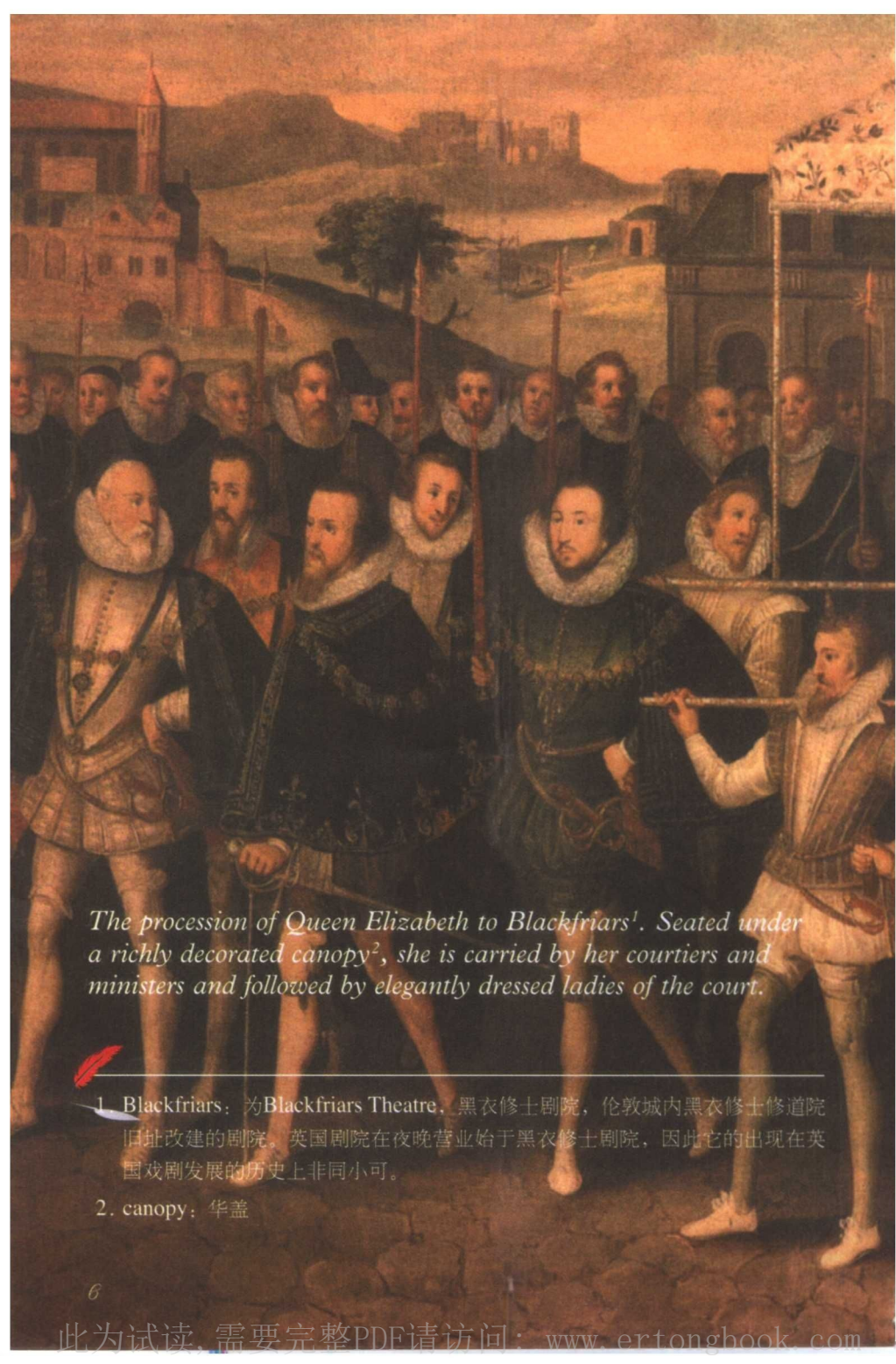
In Queen Elizabeth's time¹, for example, many rich people were ennobled because they had given money to help fight the wars abroad—against, for instance, the Spanish Armada—or for the continuing troubles in Ireland².

The expenses of court life

Although a gentleman had to be well-born to be a courtier, he also had to be fairly rich since life at court was expensive. Not only was he expected to dress in fine clothes, he also had to take part in all kinds of exclusive sports and entertainments, and he had to keep horses, carriages and his own retinue³ of servants.



1. **Queen Elizabeth's time:** 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，避免了因宗教问题而造成国家分裂。1588年9月，英国海军击败了西班牙“无敌舰队”(Spanish Armada)。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. **troubles in Ireland:** 爱尔兰动乱。当时，英格兰的宗教变革对爱尔兰产生了重要影响。作为对宗教分歧和对英格兰国王从不列颠引入新定居者的反应，盖尔族人在爱尔兰发动了一系列叛乱。
3. **retinue:** 随行人员，侍从



The procession of Queen Elizabeth to Blackfriars¹. Seated under a richly decorated canopy², she is carried by her courtiers and ministers and followed by elegantly dressed ladies of the court.

1 Blackfriars: 为Blackfriars Theatre, 黑衣修士剧院, 伦敦城内黑衣修士修道院旧址改建的剧院。英国剧院在夜晚营业始于黑衣修士剧院, 因此它的出现在英国戏剧发展的历史上非同小可。

2. canopy: 华盖



Some nobles simply could not afford these expenses, so they only visited court from time to time; others were fortunate enough to be members of the king's or queen's household and received a salary, as well as having many of their day-to-day expenses paid.

The court on tour

Unlike many rulers in her time, Queen Elizabeth believed in keeping in touch with her subjects¹. Every summer she toured the country, staying at the large estates or palaces of noble people. On these occasions, she took her entire household with her, so her host was obliged to house and entertain a great number of people—always, of course, in lavish² style, as befitted the Queen. This was a very expensive business and a few days' visit could cost the country gentleman several thousand pounds.

1. subject: 臣民, 国民

2. lavish: 奢侈的

The education of a courtier

In Elizabethan times, young noblemen were often sent abroad to be educated at a foreign university or to visit a foreign court. Hamlet, for example, returned from his studies in Germany on the death of his father and, at the beginning of the play, Laertes goes off to Paris to study. While abroad, the young men were expected to acquire several foreign languages. French and Spanish were the languages spoken at almost all the courts of Europe. They also learned about music, art and literature. Many young men visited Italy where the Italian Renaissance¹ was flourishing. They admired the architecture in Florence and the paintings of Titian² in Venice, and when they returned to England, they often commissioned paintings of themselves and built houses in the grand Italian style.



- 1 **Italian Renaissance** 意大利文艺复兴，14世纪至16世纪反映西欧各国正在形成中的资产阶级要求的思想、文化运动。其主要中心最初在意大利，16世纪扩大德国、英国、法国和西班牙等地。当时人们认为，文艺在希腊、罗马古典时代曾高度繁荣，但在中世纪“黑暗时代”却衰败湮没，直到14世纪以后才获得“再生”与“复兴”。文艺复兴主要表现在科学、文学和艺术的普遍高涨，但因各国的社会经济和历史条件不同，在各国带有各自的特征。
- 2 **Titian** 提香（约1488–1576），意大利文艺复兴时期威尼斯画派最杰出的画家，代表作有油画《花神》、《天上的爱和人间的爱》、《圣母升天》和《酒神与阿里亚德尼公主》等。他的作品以旺盛的生命力和明朗欢快的情调为特色，其鲜丽的色彩、理想的人物造型、浪漫主义的气息对欧洲绘画的发展有很大影响。

The courtier's behaviour

One of the most popular books in circulation at that time was a work by an Italian nobleman, Count Castiglioni, called *The Book of the Courtier*.¹ It contained detailed advice about how a courtier should behave and what sort of man he should aim to be. This book had been reprinted many times and was popular throughout the whole of Europe. All young gentlemen followed the instructions laid down in this book.

Castiglioni insisted that a gentleman be courageous and skilled in the use of weapons. This meant that the young nobleman learned fencing, so that if his or his family's honour were insulted, he could challenge his opponent to a duel—as Laertes does to Hamlet.

A sporting gentleman

The courtier had to be a skilled rider and especially good at hunting. Both Elizabeth I and James I² were very keen hunters,

1 Count Castiglioni·卡斯底格朗伯爵(1478-1529),意大利作家和政治家; *The Book of the Courtier*·《侍臣论》,亦称《廷臣之书》,卡斯底格朗的作品,讲的是应该培养什么样的统治者、官吏、国家的管理者,以及如何培养这些人的问题。

2 James I 詹姆斯一世(1566-1625),苏格兰玛丽一世的儿子,英格兰伊丽莎白一世的最终继承人,同时也是英格兰和苏格兰的君主,他的苏格兰君主称号是詹姆斯六世。

so it was necessary for their courtiers to be good at this sport. Falconry¹ was another popular out-of-doors sport, and so was swimming. Swimming was a favourite pastime with some of Elizabeth's courtiers; on one occasion, she was forced to ban a swimming race from Westminster to London Bridge organized by one of her noblemen.²

The ritual of courtship and love

Above all, the courtier knew how to treat a lady politely and courteously. He was able to dance and make pleasant conversation. If he admired a lady, he wrote poems or stories, praising her beauty or her honour. Hamlet, for example, wrote 'words of ... sweet breath' to Ophelia³. To become betrothed⁴ to a lady, it was necessary to ask her father's permission to court her. Sometimes this was refused if the young man was not rich enough or not well connected. Not everyone married for love, and young girls were often forced into marriage with old but rich or powerful men.



1 falconry 鹰猎

2. Westminster 威斯敏斯特 (英国伦敦西部的贵族居住区); London Bridge 伦敦桥, 1209年所建, 横跨泰晤士河。

3 Ophelia 奥菲莉娅, 御前大臣波洛涅斯之女

4 betrothed 订过婚的



Sir Philip Sidney¹, an Elizabethan poet and courtier. As a young man, he visited the courts of France, Austria and Italy. He wrote a series of sonnets called Astrophel and Stella and a romance called Arcadia, which were much admired—and imitated—at the time. He was killed in battle at the age of 32.² As he lay dying, he passed a cup of water to another dying man saying, ‘Thy need is greater than mine.’



1. **Sir Philip Sidney**: 菲利普·西德尼爵士 (1586–1640)，英国伊丽莎白时期的朝臣、政治家、军人、诗人，英国文艺复兴时期标准绅士的代表。
2. ***Astrophel and Stella***: 《爱星者和星星》，由菲利普·西德尼创作的108首十四行诗集合而成为伊丽莎白时代英国最早的一部十四行组诗，开创了英国十四行组诗的先河；***Arcadia***: 《阿卡狄亚》，英国最早的散文体传奇小说。