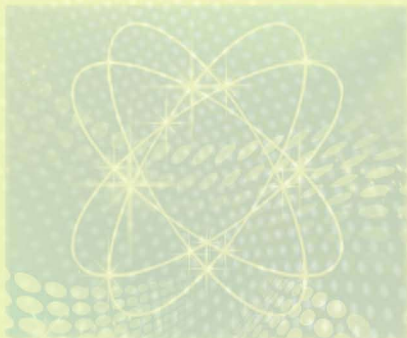


终成眷属

All's Well That Ends Well

(英) 威廉·莎士比亚著



辽宁人民出版社



E CLASSIC • A BEDSIDE CLASSIC • A BEDSIDE CLASSIC • A BEDSIDE CLASSIC • A BEDSIDE CLASSIC •

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF WILLIAM
SHAKESPEARE VOLUME I

by William Shakespeare

And:

THE TRAGEDY OF ANTONY
AND CLEOPATRA

AS YOU LIKE IT

THE COMEDY OF ERRORS

THE SONNETS



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William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare (26 April 1564 - 23 April 1616) was an English poet, playwright and actor, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon". His extant works, including some collaborations, consist of about 38 plays, 154t sonnets, two long narrative poems, and a few other verses, the authorship of some of which is uncertain. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.

Shakespeare was born and brought up in Stratford-upon-Avon. At the age of 18, he married Anne Hathaway, with whom he had three children: Susanna, and twins Hamnet and Judith. Between 1585 and 1592, he began a successful career in London as an actor, writer, and part-owner of a playing company called the Lord Chamberlain's Men, later known as the King's Men. He appears to have retired to Stratford around 1613 at age 49, where he died three years later. Few records of Shakespeare's private life survive, and there has been considerable speculation about such matters as his physical appearance, sexuality, religious beliefs, and whether the works attributed to him were written by others.

In the 20th century, his work was repeatedly adopted and rediscovered by new movements in scholarship and performance. His plays remain highly popular today and are constantly studied, performed, and reinterpreted in diverse cultural and political contexts throughout the world.

Is This Book for You?

永远的莎士比亚

——“最经典英语文库”第六辑之
《终成眷属》导读

李修利

1604年，莎士比亚已经40岁了，这时，他写出了这部名为“终成眷属”的剧作。原英语名的意思是：All's well that ends well（结局好，一切都好）。这部剧作被收入1623年的First Folio（《第一对开本》）里。从写出并上演到1623年第一次公开出版，整整过去了近20年时间，而莎士比亚也已经过世近七年时间。

《第一对开本》将这部剧作列入“莎士比亚喜剧系列”名下。但近些年有研究莎士比亚戏剧者另起炉灶，在莎士比亚喜剧、历史剧和悲剧三大系列之外，另造出一个分类，名曰“问题戏剧系列”，将此剧作列入其中，并附加原因说，此剧作不属于喜剧，更不属于悲剧。

是不是喜剧，可以从下面的情节中加以判断。

出身低下的某西班牙女伯爵的侍从海伦娜深深爱上了伯爵儿子贝特兰。但贝特兰却对其反应冷淡。贝特兰随后踏上去法国公干的征程，他要去接替故去的父亲担当的角色：为生病的法国国王当侍卫。海伦娜心生一

计，由于自己故去的父亲曾是医生，所以，她也只身前往法国，并向法国国王提出申请，要为国王治病。国王对此表示怀疑。不过，她用身家性命担保，表示愿意承担一切后果。可有一个先决条件：如果她把国王的病治好了，则她可以从宫廷里任意挑选一个人，成为自己的丈夫。

国王大喜过望，当下同意海伦娜的主张。结果国王的病被治好，海伦娜自然而然选贝特兰当自己的丈夫。但贝特兰拒绝了她。原因是她贫穷，地位卑下。这令国王很不高兴。于是，国王强行命令他迎娶海伦娜。结果是，一个结局穿插着另一个结局，令人读后倍感唏嘘，同时也感叹多舛的命运对海伦娜和贝特兰的揶揄与挑战。

这出剧在莎士比亚的全部剧作中，并不是最重要的，但这并不妨碍喜爱莎士比亚的中国读者对这出剧作的欣赏与把玩。《终成眷属》无论是喜剧抑或问题剧，其实，它都应该为今天的国人所理解。因为，门第观念在古老的中国，一直是个极富挑战的话题。中国人自古就有“门当户对”的观念，只有门当户对了，彼此才能看得顺眼，也因此才能奠定走向幸福未来的基础。否则，门不当，户不对，则会发现，自己有如《终成眷属》里的海伦娜，成为生活中的笑柄，尽管做出各种努力，但终究逃不过被人揶揄与嘲讽的境地。

莎士比亚在《终成眷属》这出剧的最后，为了造成喜剧效果，强加给贝特兰几句台词，使其忽然从憎恨和讨厌海伦娜的情绪中，幡然醒悟过来：“If she, my liege, can make me know this clearly, I'll love her dearly, ever, ever dearly.”（假如她能令我如此清晰地知晓这个的话，那么我会好好地爱她，永远，

永远好好地爱她。)但仅仅依靠这么一句话,就想将整个剧情柳暗花明似的转变过来,谈何容易?观众看到这里时,感到突兀,甚至有些难以接受这一现实。于是,一些剧评家们出来解释:这是给法国国王一个台阶下而已。

“最经典英语文库”已经出版到第六辑,在第三辑里,收入了莎士比亚最具影响力的代表作《哈姆雷特》和《罗密欧与朱丽叶》。两出剧作单独成书,每幕结束后,都附加了十分详细又很有帮助作用的注释,以帮助读者完成阅读与欣赏。现在,“最经典英语文库”从A字母开始推出莎士比亚的戏剧,是有大目标和大目的的:最终推出莎士比亚的全部戏剧,并附加上相关的注释。

这一辑另外附加的内容,就是莎士比亚的全部十四行诗。这对于想深入研究并随时领悟莎士比亚诗品的读者来说,是一件大好事。莎士比亚一辈子只写了百多首十四行诗,但正是这百多首十四行诗,影响了整个西方诗歌界。直到今天,仍能感受得到这种强烈的影响力。而莎士比亚在有生之年,就对之前很多剧作家创作的剧作里对话没有鲜活的力量,没有诗般的情调,都深恶痛绝。所以,他在自己的剧作里,在人物的对话中,都尽可能多地添加了诗的色彩。他的《哈姆雷特》尤其如此。而要理解莎士比亚剧作里诗般的对话,先从这百多首十四行诗开始,似乎是个很好的建议。

General Preface

Millions of Chinese are learning English to acquire knowledge and skills for communication in a world where English has become the primary language for international discourse. Yet not many learners have come to realize that the command of the English language also enables them to have an easy access to the world literary classics such as Shakespeare's plays, Shelley's poems, mark Twain's novels and Nietzsche's works which are an important part of liberal-arts education. The most important goals of universities are not vocational, that is, not merely the giving of knowledge and the training of skills.

In a broad sense, education aims at broadening young people's mental horizon, cultivating virtues and shaping their character. Lincoln, Mao Zedong and many other great leaders and personages of distinction declared how they drew immense inspiration and strength from literary works. As a matter of fact, many of them had aspired to become writers in their young age. Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.) is said to take along with him two things, waking or sleeping: a book and a dagger, and the book is *Iliad*, a literary classic, by Homer. He would put these two much treasured things under his pillow when he went to bed.

Today, we face an unprecedented complex and changing world. To cope with this rapid changing world requires not only communication skills, but also adequate knowledge of cultures other than our own home culture. Among the most important developments in present-day global culture is the ever increasing cultural exchanges and understanding between different nations and peoples. And one of the best ways to know foreign cultures is to read their literary works, particularly their literary classics, the soul of a country's culture. They also give you the best language and the feeling of sublimity.

Liaoning People's Publishing House is to be congratulated for its foresight and courage in making a new series of world literary classics available to the reading public. It is hoped that people with an adequate command of the English language will read them, like them and keep them as their lifetime companions.

I am convinced that the series will make an important contribution to the literary education of the young people in China. At a time when the whole country is emphasizing "spiritual civilization", it is certainly a very timely venture to put out the series of literary classics for literary and cultural education.

Zhang Zhongzai

Professor

Beijing Foreign Studies University

July, 2013 Beijing

总 序

经典名著的语言无疑是最凝练、最优美、最有审美价值的。雪莱的那句“如冬已来临，春天还会远吗？”让多少陷于绝望的人重新燃起希望之火，鼓起勇气，迎接严冬过后的春天。徐志摩一句“悄悄的我走了，正如我悄悄的来；我挥一挥衣袖，不带走一片云彩”又让多少人陶醉。尼采的那句“上帝死了”，又给多少人以振聋发聩的启迪作用。

读经典名著，尤其阅读原汁原味作品，可以怡情养性，增长知识，加添才干，丰富情感，开阔视野。所谓“经典”，其实就是作者所属的那个民族的文化积淀，是那个民族的灵魂缩影。英国戏剧泰斗莎士比亚的《哈姆雷特》和《麦克白》等、“意大利语言之父”的但丁的《神曲》之《地狱篇》《炼狱篇》及《天堂篇》、爱尔兰世界一流作家詹姆斯·乔伊斯的《尤利西斯》及《一个艺术家的肖像》等、美国风趣而笔法超一流的著名小说家马克·吐温的《哈克历险记》以及《汤姆索亚历险记》等，德国著名哲学家尼采的《查拉图斯特拉如是说》及《快乐的科学》等等，都为塑造自己民族的文化积淀，做出了永恒的贡献，也同时向世界展示了他们所属的民族的优美剪影。

很多著名领袖如林肯、毛泽东等伟大人物，也都曾从经典名著中汲取力量，甚至获得治国理念。耶鲁大学教授查尔斯·希尔曾在题为《经典与治国理念》的文章，阐述了读书与治国之间的绝妙关系。他这样写道：“在几乎所有经典名著中，都可以找到让人叹为观止、深藏其中的治国艺术原则。”

经典名著，不仅仅有治国理念，更具提升读者审美情趣的功能。世界上不同时代、不同地域的优秀经典作品，都存在一个共同属性：歌颂赞美人间的真善美，揭露抨击世间的假恶丑。

读欧美自但丁以来的经典名著，你会看到，西方无论是在漫长的黑暗时期，抑或进入现代进程时期，总有经典作品问世，对世间的负面，进行冷峻的批判。与此同时，也有更多的大家作品问世，热情讴歌人间的真诚与善良，使读者不由自主地沉浸于经典作品的审美情感之中。

英语经典名著，显然是除了汉语经典名著以外，人类整个进程中至关重要的文化遗产的一部分。从历史上看，英语是全世界经典阅读作品中，使用得最广泛的国际性语言。这一事实，没有产生根本性变化。本世纪相当长一段时间，这一事实也似乎不会发生任何变化。而要更深入地了解并切身感受英语经典名著的风采，阅读原汁原味的英语经典作品的过程，显然是必不可少的。

辽宁人民出版社及时并隆重推出“最经典英语文库”系列丛书，是具有远见与卓识的出版行为。我相信，这套既可供阅读，同时也具收藏价值的英语原版经

典作品系列丛书，在帮助人们了解什么才是经典作品的同时，也一定会成为广大英语爱好者、大中学生以及学生家长们的挚爱的“最经典英语文库”。

北京外国语大学英语学院
北外公共外交研究中心
欧美文学研究中心主任
全国英国文学学会名誉会长

张中载 教授
2013年7月于北京



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ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL



DRAMATIS PERSONAE

KING OF FRANCE

THE DUKE OF FLORENCE

BERTRAM, Count of Rousillon

LAFEU, an old lord

PAROLLES, a follower of Bertram

TWO FRENCH LORDS, serving with Bertram

STEWART, Servant to the Countess of Rousillon

LAVACHE, a clown and Servant to the Countess of Rousillon

A PAGE, Servant to the Countess of Rousillon

COUNTESS OF ROUSILLON, mother to Bertram

HELENA, a gentlewoman protected by the Countess

A WIDOW OF FLORENCE.

DIANA, daughter to the Widow

VIOLENTA, neighbour and friend to the Widow

MARIANA, neighbour and friend to the Widow

Lords, Officers, Soldiers, etc., French and Florentine