



敞开你的心灵，
编织多彩的人生……



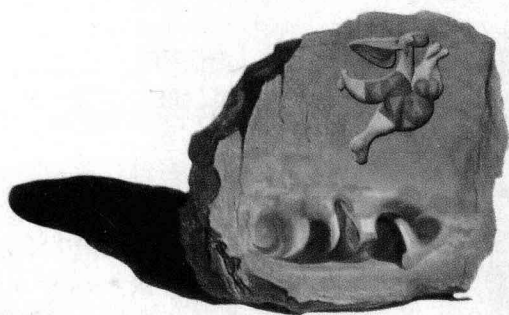
新东方英语
NEW ORIENTAL ENGLISH

珍藏本

人在旅途

1

ON THE ROAD

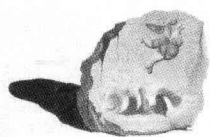


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人的生命是彩色的：
它也许美丽，也许痛苦；
也许伟大，也许平凡；
有时，在路上的我们
会停下来思考这一切的意义；
有时，我们也会
转而探寻那未知的奥秘。
无论怎样，
让我们拥抱一个绚丽的人生

.....





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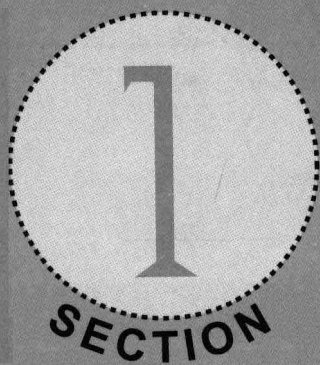
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名人的人生各有不同，或离奇、或痛苦、或坎坷、或辉煌，相同的是他们都在历史的印迹中留下光辉的一抹，照亮我们的天空……

Great Souls
名人聚焦



2

莎士比亚，著名英国诗人、剧作家。他一生著作众多，共创作了37个剧本、154首十四行诗及两首长篇叙事诗。他的大部分作品都已被译成多种文字，其剧作也在许多国家上演。但是究竟莎士比亚是何许人，学术界一直有很多的争论……

Modern Shakespeare

By Neil J. Anderson

◆ 编译 / 王恬

现代人眼中的莎士比亚

William Shakespeare is widely regarded as the greatest English language playwright. He was a literary genius whose works are still read and performed all over the world. Shakespeare, the man, is something of an enigma¹⁾, though, as very little is known about him. We do know that a William Shakespeare was baptized²⁾ on April 26, 1564, the third of eight children of John and Mary Shakespeare. He lived in the town of Stratford-upon-Avon in England and when he was eighteen, he married a twenty-six-year-

人们普遍认为莎士比亚是世界上最伟大的英语剧作家。这位文学天才的作品至今流传于世界各地。但对于莎士比亚本人，我们却知之甚少，至今仍是谜。我们所知道的威廉莎士比亚于1564年4月26日在教堂接受洗礼，是约翰和玛利·莎士比亚夫妇八个孩子中的老三。莎士比亚生活在埃文河畔斯特拉福，18岁时与一位名叫安妮·海瑟薇的26岁女子结婚，

old woman named Anne Hathaway. They had three children, including one set of twins. He moved to London, possibly in 1591, and became an actor. During 1592 to 1594, when the theatres were closed for the plague, he wrote his poems “Venus and Adonis” and “The Rape of Lucrece”. His sonnets, known by 1598, though not published until 1609, fall into two groups: 1 to 126 are addressed to a fair young man, and 127 to 154 to a “dark lady” who holds both the young man and the poet in thrall³⁾. Who these people are has provided an exercise in detection for numerous critics. The first evidence of his association with the stage is in 1594, when he was acting with the Lord Chamberlain’s company of players, later “the King’s Men”. When the company built the Globe Theatre south of the Thames in 1599, he became a

婚后他们共有三个孩子，其中包括一对双胞胎。大约在1591年，莎士比亚搬到伦敦，而后成为一名演员。1592至1594年，瘟疫横扫整个欧洲，剧院被迫关闭。在这期间莎士比亚写出了《维纳斯与阿都尼》、《鲁克丽丝受辱记》等著名诗篇。1598年他的十四行诗集问世，但直到1609才公开发表。整个诗集可划分为两大部分：第一部分是第1首到126首，主要是写给一位英俊青年的信；第二部分是从第127首到154首，说的是一位“神秘女人”同时征服了诗人与年轻人。有许多的批评家都试图找出诗中提及的这些人到底是谁。有关莎士比亚第一次登台的记录是在1594年，当时，他与张伯伦勋爵剧团的演员合作，出演《国王的仆人》一剧，又以合伙人的身份与该公司共同在泰晤士南岸创建了寰球剧院。在1606年以前，莎士比亚一直住在Silver大街的一间



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名人聚焦

● GREAT SOULS



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partner, living modestly at a house in Silver Street until 1606, and then moving near the Globe. He returned to Stratford in 1610, living as a country gentleman at his house, New Place. His will was made in March 1616, a few months before he died, and he was buried at Stratford, at the age of fifty-two.

Beyond those basic facts, little else is known about the life of Shakespeare. Even his birthday, April 23, is speculative and based on the assumption that baptisms at that time took place three days after a baby's birth. In total, 154 sonnets and 37 plays, which are grouped into comedies, tragedies, histories, and romances, are attributed to William Shakespeare. However, not one original manuscript has survived; the plays and poems we know today come from a collection known as *the First Folio*, published in 1623 after Shakespeare's death. The only accepted portrait of him is on the title page of *the First Folio*.

This lack of historical data has caused some literary experts to question whether William Shakespeare really wrote the works attributed to him. Skeptics cite a number of arguments to support their belief that Shakespeare, the playwright, was really someone else. First, fourteen plays have scenes that take place in Italy (for instance, the comedies *The Merchant of Venice*, tragedies *Romeo and Juliet*, *Julius Caesar*, *Antony and Cleopatra*) and demonstrate a detailed knowledge of Italian society and politics. However, there is no record of Shakespeare's ever traveling to Italy. Skeptics also argue that the level of vocabulary and language used in Shakespeare's works reflects law, politics, and history. Yet there is no record of Shakespeare's ever attending a university.

If William Shakespeare did not write the great plays and sonnets, then who did? The two most plausible⁴⁾ candidates are Edward de Vere, the 17th Earl of Oxford, a contemporary poet and friend of Queen Elizabeth I, and Christopher Marlowe,

小屋里，在那以后，他搬到寰球剧院附近。1610年莎翁再次回到斯特拉福城，过着乡村绅士的生活。1616年他立好遗嘱几个月后，莎翁与世长辞，并被埋葬在故乡斯特拉福城，享年52岁。

除了这些基本资料之外，我们对他几乎一无所知。甚至连他的出生日期，到目前为止也只是通过当时婴儿在出生后的第三天在教堂洗礼的风俗所进行的推测。莎士比亚总共留下了154首十四行诗和37部戏剧，这其中包括喜剧、悲剧、历史剧及爱情剧。然而，却没有一份手稿保存至今。我们今天所看到的戏剧和诗歌均出自于他身后于1623年出版的作品集《最早的对开本》。在作品集的首页留下了莎士比亚惟一一幅真实可考的肖像画。

由于缺乏历史资料，一些文学家怀疑这些作品是否真正出自莎翁之手。一些持怀疑态度的人收集了一系列证据表明莎士比亚可能另有其人。第一个原因是有十四出戏剧中的部分场景发生在意大利（例如：喜剧《威尼斯商人》、悲剧《罗密欧与朱丽叶》、《凯撒大帝》、《安东尼与克莉奥佩特拉》），通过作品可以发现作者对整个意大利社会和其政治体制都有相当程度的了解。然而，却没有任何记录表明莎士比亚曾去过意大利。其次，作品当中的遣词用句反映出作者受过良好的教育，精通法律，政治和历史。可是，也没有任何证据证明莎士比亚上过大学。

如果不是威廉·莎士比亚创作了这些伟大的作品，那又会是谁呢？有两个人被认为最有可能。其中一位是十七世纪的牛津伯爵，当代诗人爱德华·德维尔。他还是伊莉莎白一世的朋友。另一位是克里斯多夫·马洛，同样也出生在1564年，毕业于剑桥大学，剧作家，传闻曾在伊莉莎白时代做过间谍。



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also born in 1564, a Cambridge graduate, playwright, and alleged Elizabethan spy.

Advocates for de Vere argue that his aristocratic background and travels throughout Italy in 1575 make him a likely candidate.

However, de Vere died in 1604, and many of the greatest Shakespearean plays, including *King Lear* and *The Tempest*, appeared after this date. Also, there is no convincing explanation as to why de Vere might prefer to write using William Shakespeare as his nom de plume⁵⁾.

Christopher Marlowe wrote several translations and poems, such as the unfinished *Hero and Leander*, and much of his other work has been handed down in fragments. As with the de Vere theory, a



major flaw to the Christopher Marlowe theory is the timing of his death. Many historians believe that Marlowe was killed in a fight in a London pub in 1593. However, conspiracy-minded Marlowe experts argue that this was a cover-up and that he was secretly sent to Europe to work as a spy for Elizabeth I. Skeptics suggest that Marlowe continued to write, but used William Shakespeare's name to enable him to get his work published in England.

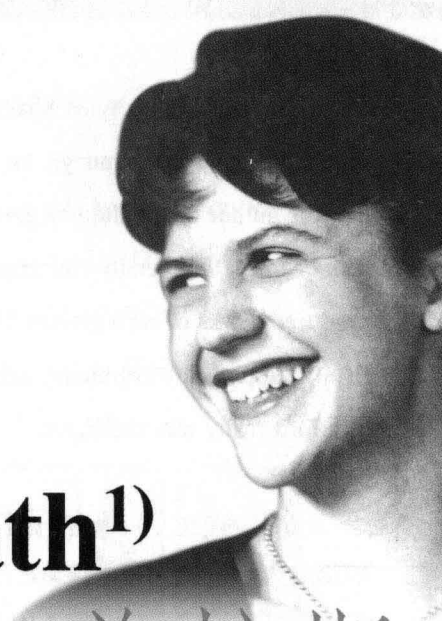
Today, the majority of Shakespearean scholars believe that, in spite of his humble beginnings, the man from Stratford-upon-Avon was the true author of the literary greats. They argue that Shakespeare's lack of formal university education does not mean he could not have produced works of such genius. Until enough evidence is collected to firmly support any argument, debate surrounding who the Bard^⑥ of Stratford really was continues.

认为是德维尔的人称，他出身贵族，在1575年游历了整个意大利，这使他很有可能是真正的作者。可是，德维尔死于1604年，而莎士比亚时代最经典的几部著作：《李尔王》、《暴风雨》均出现于1604年之后。但关于德维尔为什么选用威廉·莎士比亚作为他的笔名，至今还没有令人信服的解释。

克里斯多夫·马洛一生编写了大量的译著和诗集，像尚未完成的《赫罗和利安德》，但许多作品保存并不完整。就像德维尔一样，克里斯多夫·马洛的死亡时间也有许多可疑之处。许多历史学家认为克里斯多夫·马洛死于1593年的酒吧打架事件中。不过，另一些专家则认为这是一场精心策划的假死，其目的是把马洛作为伊莉莎白一世的间谍秘密送往欧洲。怀疑者们坚持认为马洛仍继续写作，但只有用莎士比亚的名字才能让他的作品在英国发表。

今天，大多数研究莎士比亚的学者认为：这个来自英国埃文河畔斯特拉福城的人，尽管出身低微，但却是这些伟大作品的真正作家。难道说没有上过大学就意味着不能创作出这些天才的作品吗？除非能有足够的证据予以证明，否则人们将会围绕谁才是真正埃文河畔的诗人这个话题继续讨论下去。（选自2004年10月号）

1. *enigma* [i'nɪgmə] *n.* 不可思议的东西
2. *baptize* [bæp'taɪz] *v.* 给人施洗礼(作为入基督教的标志)
3. *thrall* ['θrɔ:l] *n.* 奴隶, 束缚, 奴役
4. *plausible* ['plɔ:zəbl] *adj.* 似是而非的
5. *nom de plume* [nɔm də 'plu:m] *n.* <法语> 笔名
6. *bard* [bɑ:d] *n.* 吟游诗人, 讲故事的人



美国著名女诗人 Sylvia Plath 一生诗作无数。她的诗中有爱、有愤怒、有绝望、有复仇，这些都是她波折的情感经历的真实写照。

Sylvia Plath¹⁾

译 / 小宅

西尔维亚·普拉斯

Born to middle class parents in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, Sylvia Plath published her first poem when she was eight. Sensitive, intelligent, compelled toward perfection in everything she attempted, she was, on the surface, a model daughter, popular in school, earning straight A's, winning the best prizes. By the time she entered Smith College on a scholarship in 1950 she already had an impressive list of publications, and while at Smith she wrote over four hundred poems.

Sylvia's surface perfection was however underlain by grave personal discontinuities, some of which doubtless had their origin in the death of her father (he was a professor at Boston University and an expert on bees) when she was eight. The depression that was endemic²⁾ in her father's family troubled Sylvia during her junior year and once she nearly succeeded in killing herself by swallowing sleeping pills. She later described this experience in an autobiographical novel, *The Bell Jar*, published in 1963. Six months of intensive therapy³⁾ set Sylvia on her feet again, but in reality she never recovered.

After she had graduated from Smith in 1955, Sylvia went to Cambridge University on a Fulbright scholarship, and there she fell in love with the British poet Ted Hughes. On this day in 1956 Sylvia described in her journal her first meeting with Ted. At the party—"Oh, it was very bohemian⁴⁾, with boys in turtleneck sweaters and girls being blue-eye-lidded or elegant in black"—there was more of the same, but "the jazz was beginning to get under my skin, and I started dancing with Luke ..."

Then the worst thing happened, that big, dark, hunky⁵⁾ boy, the only one there huge enough for me, who had been hunching around over women, and whose name I had asked the minute I had come into the room, but no one told me, came over and was looking hard in my eyes and it was Ted Hughes.... And then it came to the fact

西尔维亚·普拉斯出生于马萨诸塞州牙买加普雷恩的一个中产阶级家庭，八岁时就发表了她的第一首诗。灵敏机智的她做事都力求尽善尽美。表面上她给人的印象是：在家里是个乖乖女，在学校里很有人缘，是个成绩全优，拿一等奖学金的好学生。1950年，她拿到史密斯大学的奖学金时，所发表的作品就已经数量可观了，而在史密斯大学学习期间，她又成就了400余首诗作。

然而就在这近乎完美的外表下，西尔维亚的个性却有极不健全的一面，这其中一部分原因无疑源自她八岁丧父的经历（其父亲是波士顿大学的教授，研究蜜蜂的专家）。家庭中那种压抑的气氛一直困扰着少年时期的西尔维亚，她曾吞食安眠药试图自杀且险些丧命。后来她在于1963年出版的自传体小说《钟形坛》中曾描述了这段经历。六个月的药物强化治疗使她得以重新站立起来，而事实上她心灵的创伤却一直没有康复。

1955年从史密斯大学毕业之后，西尔维亚获得富尔布莱特奖学金到剑桥大学学习。在那儿，她爱上了英国诗人泰德·休斯。她在1956年某天的日记中记述了与泰德的初遇。那是在一个舞会上——“哦，这是一个波希米亚情调十足的舞会，男孩子们穿着圆领衫，女孩儿们打着蓝眼影，身着端庄的黑衣”——这倒是不太特别，但就是在那天“爵士乐深深打动了，渗入我的毛孔，我开始与卢克跳舞……”

“接着最糟的事情发生了，那个高大、黝黑的棒小伙子，舞会上惟一能够和我个头相配的人，来到了我面前，深深地看着我。其实我一进房间就注意到了他，他被一



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*that I was all there, wasn't I, and I stamped
and screamed yes ... and I was stamping and
he was stamping on the floor, and then he*

*kissed me bang smash on the mouth and ripped my hair band off, my
lovely red hairband scarf which had weathered the sun and much love,
and whose like I shall never again find, and my favorite silver earrings:
hah, I shall keep, he barked. And when he kissed my neck I bit him long
and hard on the cheek, and when we came out of the room, blood was
running down his face.*

Sylvia and Ted were married in London in June 1956. The marriage was for six years a strong union of supremely dedicated writers. Sylvia's wholehearted enthusiasm for Hughes's work, which she sent off to the competition that won him fame, was balanced by his steadfast⁶⁾ belief in her exceptional gift. They lived in Massachusetts, then in London and Devon. A daughter, Frieda, was born in April 1960, and a son, Nicholas, in January 1962. However, personal jealousies, differences in American and British views of gender roles, and a return of Sylvia's depression complicated their marriage. During the summer of 1962 their relationship began to buckle; Sylvia was devastated learning that Ted had been unfaithful to her. She faced the fact of his infidelity⁷⁾, expressing herself through increasingly angry and powerful poems. She had also learned to find joy in her women-centered world, and the care of her children and friendships with other women were increasingly important. In October 1962, she asked Ted to leave.

It was after Ted's departure that Sylvia produced, in less than two months, the forty poems of rage, despair, love, and

群女孩围着，十分显眼，我还向别人询问他的名字，只是没人告诉我罢了。他就是泰德·休斯……接下来我就深陷其中，我使劲跳着，尖声叫着，没错……我跳着，他也跳着，随后他狂吻我的双唇，我的发带被他扯了下来，我那可爱的红头巾经受了阳光与爱的洗礼，我再也无法找到像它那样可爱的了，还有那对我最最喜欢的银耳环。‘哈，我要留着它们。’他大声叫着。后来当他吻着我的脖子时，我也深深地在他面颊上留下了一道齿痕，当我们走出屋子的时候，他脸上依然有血痕。”

西尔维亚和泰德在1956年于伦敦结婚。前六年间这两个全心于写作的人的婚姻十分稳固。西尔维亚赞赏休斯的作品，将他的作品送去参加比赛，这也真的给休斯带来了声名；而他也同样仰慕她出众的才华。他们起初住在马萨诸塞州，后来曾移居伦敦和德文郡等地。1960年4月他们的女儿弗里达出生了；在1962年1月间儿子尼古拉斯也降生了。然而个人的妒忌情结，英美人对于性别差异的不同观点，以及西尔维亚忧郁心理的复苏，使这段婚姻变得复杂。1962年的夏天，他们的关系出现了危机——西尔维亚因发现了泰德对她的不忠而愤怒不已。她通过愈加愤怒和感情强烈的诗歌来发泄自己。她在女性为中心的世界中寻找快乐，而照顾孩子和与女性朋友的友谊越发重要。1962年10月，她提出和泰德分手。

