

【 插图 · 中文导读英文版 】



The Story of Shakespeare's Works
— *Romeo and Juliet*

莎士比亚名著故事 ——罗密欧与朱丽叶

[英] 查尔斯·兰姆 玛丽·兰姆 改编
王勋 纪飞 等 编译



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内 容 简 介

本书收录了由英国著名作家玛丽·兰姆和查尔斯·兰姆姐弟改编的莎士比亚名著故事 10 篇。《罗密欧与朱丽叶》、《麦克白》、《李尔王》、《哈姆雷特》、《泰尔亲王伯利克里》和《辛白林》等世界公认的文学名篇，影响了一代又一代的人们。这些名著被翻译成世界上各种文字，并且被改编成戏剧、电影、电视剧、芭蕾舞、歌剧、木偶剧和卡通等。无论作为语言学习的课本，还是作为了解莎士比亚作品的通俗读本，以简要、通俗的形式介绍这些经典名著故事对当代中国的青少年读者都将产生积极的影响。为了使读者能够了解英文故事概况，进而提高阅读速度和阅读水平，在每篇的开始部分增加了中文导读。同时，为了读者更好地理解故事内容，书中加入了大量的插图。

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前言

威廉·莎士比亚（William Shakespeare, 1564—1616），文艺复兴时期英国伟大的剧作家、诗人，被誉为“英国戏剧之父”、“人类文学奥林匹克山上的宙斯”。

1564年4月23日，莎士比亚出生于英格兰沃里克郡斯特拉福镇一个比较富裕的家庭，父亲曾任该镇镇长。莎士比亚幼年在当地文法学校学习，并对戏剧、诗歌怀有浓厚的兴趣；13岁时因家道衰败被迫辍学，18岁结婚；约在1586年（或说1587年）前往伦敦谋生，先在剧院门前为贵族顾客看马，后逐渐成为剧院的杂役、演员、剧作家，最后成了剧院股东。

莎士比亚是英国文学史和戏剧史上最杰出的诗人和剧作家，也是西方文艺史上最杰出的作家之一、全世界最伟大的剧作家之一，是举世公认的文学天才。他一生共写有37部戏剧、154首14行诗、两首长诗和其他诗歌等。莎士比亚的主要悲剧作品包括：《罗密欧与朱丽叶》、《麦克白》、《李尔王》、《哈姆雷特》、《奥瑟罗》、《泰特斯·安特洛尼克斯》、《裘力斯·凯撒》、《安东尼与克莉奥佩屈拉》、《科利奥兰纳斯》、《特洛埃围城记》、《雅典的泰门》等，喜剧作品包括：《错中错》、《终成眷属》、《皆大欢喜》、《仲夏夜之梦》、《无事生非》、《一报还一报》、《暴风雨》、《驯悍记》、《第十二夜》、《威尼斯商人》、《温莎的风流娘们》、《爱的徒劳》、《维洛那二绅士》、《提尔国王佩力克尔斯》、《辛白林》、《冬天的故事》等，历史剧作品包括：《亨利四世》、《亨利五世》、《亨利六世》、《亨利八世》、《约翰王》、《里查二世》、《里查三世》，十四行诗包括：《爱人的怨诉》、《鲁克丽丝失贞记》、《维纳斯和阿多尼斯》、《热情的朝圣者》、《凤凰和斑鸠》等。

几个世纪以来，莎士比亚的作品一直影响着世界各地的读者，给世人留下了极其宝贵的精神财富，他的戏剧作品是世界文学史上的一座丰碑。他的作品被译成世界上几乎所有的文字，他的剧本至今还在世界各地演出。1616年4月26日，莎士比亚在家乡的小镇去世，逝后被安葬在镇上



的一个小教堂旁。每年来自世界各地数以千万计的人像朝圣一般去瞻仰他的墓地。在他生日的那天，每年都有许多国家的剧院在上演他的剧本纪念他。

在中国，莎士比亚是深受广大读者喜爱的作家，他们也是最早被介绍给中国读者的作家。为了让国内读者更好地了解莎士比亚作品，我们决定引进由英国著名作家玛丽·兰姆和查尔斯·兰姆姐弟改编的莎士比亚名著故事，并采用中文导读英文版的形式出版。在中文导读中，我们尽力使其贴近原作的精髓，也尽可能保留原作故事主线。我们希望能够编出为当代中国读者所喜爱的经典读本。读者在阅读英文故事之前，可以先阅读中文导读内容，这样有利于了解故事背景，从而加快阅读速度。我们相信，该经典著作的引进对加强当代中国读者，特别是青少年读者的人文修养是非常有帮助的。

本书主要内容由王勋、纪飞编译。参加本书故事素材搜集整理及编译工作的还有郑佳、赵雪、熊金玉、李丽秀、刘乃亚、熊红华、王婷婷、孟宪行、胡国平、李晓红、贡东兴、陈楠、邵舒丽、冯洁、王业伟、徐鑫、王晓旭、周丽萍、熊建国、徐平国、肖洁、王小红等。限于我们的科学、人文素养和英语水平，书中难免会有不当之处，衷心希望读者朋友批评指正。

PREFACE

The following Tales are meant to be submitted to the young reader as an introduction to the study of Shakespeare, for which purpose his words are used whenever it seemed possible to bring them in; and in whatever has been added to give them the regular form of a connected story, diligent care has been taken to select such words as might least interrupt the effect of the beautiful English tongue in which he wrote: therefore, words introduced into our language since his time have been as far as possible avoided.

In those Tales which have been taken from the Tragedies, the young readers will perceive, when they come to see the source from which these stories are derived, that Shakespeare's own words, with little alteration, recur very frequently in the narrative as well as in the dialogue; but in those made from the Comedies the writers found themselves scarcely ever able to turn his words into the narrative form: therefore it is feared that, in them, dialogue has been made use of too frequently for young people not accustomed to the dramatic form of writing. But this fault, if it be a fault, has been caused by an earnest wish to give as much of Shakespeare's own words as possible: and if the "He said" and "She said," the question and the reply, should sometimes seem tedious to their young ears, they must pardon it, because it was the only way in which could be given to them a few hints and little foretastes of the great pleasure which awaits them in their elder years, when they come to the rich treasures from which these small and valueless coins are extracted; pretending to no other merit than as faint and imperfect stamps of Shakespeare's matchless image. Faint and imperfect images they must be called, because the beauty of his language is too frequently destroyed by the necessity of changing many of his excellent words into words far less expressive of his true sense, to make it read something like prose; and even in some few places, where his blank verse is given unaltered, as hoping from its simple plainness to cheat the young readers into the belief that they are reading prose, yet still his language being transplanted from its own natural soil and wild poetic garden, it must want much of its native beauty.



PREFACE

It has been wished to make these Tales easy reading for very young children. To the utmost of their ability the writers have constantly kept this in mind; but the subjects of most of them made this a very difficult task. It was no easy matter to give the histories of men and women in terms familiar to the apprehension of a very young mind. For young ladies, too, it has been the intention chiefly to write; because boys being generally permitted the use of their fathers' libraries at a much earlier age than girls are, they frequently have the best scenes of Shakespeare by heart, before their sisters are permitted to look into this manly book; and, therefore, instead of recommending these Tales to the perusal, of young gentlemen who can read them so much better in the originals, their kind assistance is rather requested in explaining to their sisters such parts as are hardest for them to understand: and when they have helped them to get over the difficulties, then perhaps they will read to them (carefully selecting what is proper for a young sister's ear) some passage which has pleased them in one of these stories, in the very words of the scene from which it is taken; and it is hoped they will find that the beautiful extracts, the select passages, they may choose to give their sisters in this way will be much better relished and understood from their having some notion of the general story from one of these imperfect abridgments;—which if they be fortunately so done as to prove delight to any of the young readers, it is hoped that no worse effect will result than to make them wish themselves a little older, that they may be allowed to read the Plays at full length (such a wish will be neither peevish nor irrational). When time and leave of judicious friends shall put them into their hands, they will discover in such of them as are here abridged (not to mention almost as many more, which are left untouched) many surprising events and turns of fortune, which for their infinite variety could not be contained in this little book, besides a world of sprightly and cheerful characters, both men and women, the humor of which it was feared would be lost if it were attempted to reduce the length of them.

What these Tales shall have been to the YOUNG readers, that and much more it is the writers' wish that the true Plays of Shakespeare may prove to them in older years—enrichers of the fancy, strengtheners of virtue, a withdrawing from all selfish and mercenary thoughts, a lesson of all sweet and honorable thoughts and actions, to teach courtesy, benignity, generosity, humanity: for of examples, teaching these virtues, his pages are full.



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泰尔亲王伯利克里

Pericles, Prince of Tyre



由于泰尔亲王伯利克里发现了希腊皇帝暗中做的坏事，这个皇帝要报复泰尔城的百姓。为了避免灾难发生，伯利克里主动到海外流亡。泰尔则由能臣赫勒堪纽斯来管理。伯利克里首先到达了塔瑟斯，救济了这里的百姓，塔瑟斯总督克里翁和百姓都很感谢伯利克里。但是为了躲避希腊皇帝的追杀，伯利克里只好继续流亡。

不幸的伯利克里遇上了风暴，但他幸免于难，被渔夫救起。现在伯利克里正在本塔波利斯国，国王的女儿泰萨要在第二天生日的时候比武招亲。伯利克里很为自己丢失的铠甲惋惜，那是父亲的遗物，否则就可以穿着去比武了。这时渔夫把铠甲还给了伯利克里，原来铠甲也被渔夫打捞起来了。

伯利克里打败了所有的竞争者，一下子被本塔波利斯的国王看中，国王把自己的女儿泰萨嫁给了伯利克里，不过伯利克里为了躲避追杀并没有显露自己真正的身份。很快，伯利克里接到赫勒堪纽斯的消息，希腊国王死了，而泰尔城百姓要拥立赫勒堪纽斯，赫勒堪纽斯希望伯利克里尽快回来。本塔波利斯的国王知道自己的女儿嫁给了亲王，很高兴，但是现在女儿怀着身孕，不得不跟伯利克里分别。不过泰萨坚持要与丈夫一起回国，国王和亲王都只好同意。

但是不幸的伯利克里在返回的途中又遇到了风暴，泰萨受了惊吓，生下孩子以后就不省人事了。伯利克里非常难过，但是为了祈求风暴平息，只好将死去的王后投入大海。伯利克里还在装有泰萨尸体的箱子上写明了泰萨的名字和身份，希望好心人能帮忙掩埋。这个箱子被塞利蒙捞起，塞



他被冲到海边的怪石上

利蒙不相信泰萨已经身亡，后来设法把泰萨救活，原来泰萨只是昏迷而已。泰萨看了丈夫的字条，以为丈夫在风暴中丧生，就去神庙里做了女祭司，虔诚祈祷。

而伯利克里这边，担心刚刚生下的女婴坚持不到泰尔，就在路过塔瑟斯的时候将其托付给了克里翁夫妇。克里翁夫妇答应会把这个女孩儿养大成成人，并且接受最好的教育。伯利克里很放心，就把女儿玛莉娜的奶妈一起留了下来。

一晃十四年过去了，泰尔政通人和，玛莉娜也长大成人，而且多才多艺，深受大家喜爱，而克里翁自己的孩子则相差甚远，克里翁的妻子迪奥妮萨很是嫉妒。于是，这个女人决定趁玛莉娜为自己刚刚去世的奶妈哭泣的时候派人杀掉玛莉娜。迪奥妮萨先哄骗玛莉娜跟着仆人里欧奈恩去散步，然后让里欧奈恩趁机杀掉玛莉娜。

一路上玛莉娜都在讲着自己出生的那个故事，可里欧奈恩还是要杀掉玛莉娜，就在里欧奈恩将要动手的时候，玛莉娜被海盗掳走了。海盗把玛莉娜卖到了米迪林。由于玛莉娜很有才华，米迪林的总督赖斯莫克斯很尊重这个女孩儿，甚至想要弄清玛莉娜的底细，然后向玛莉娜求婚。

里欧奈恩回去撒谎说已经杀死了玛莉娜，迪奥妮萨就为玛莉娜立了一个墓碑。伯利克里来接自己的女儿，却只看到墓碑，他悲痛欲绝，在船上一声不吭，郁郁寡欢。伯利克里的船经过了米迪林，赖斯莫克斯前来迎接。赖斯莫克斯听说了亲王的状况，就把玛莉娜叫来，希望用玛莉娜的聪明才智使亲王恢复正常。

玛莉娜开始为亲王讲述自己的不幸，伯利克里觉得这个女孩儿很像自己死去的妻子，就问起了玛莉娜的身世。当亲王听说女孩就叫玛莉娜，还听说了女孩的其他经历，确信这是自己的女儿时，亲王欣喜若狂。这一晚，亲王做了一个奇怪的梦，梦里一个女神要亲王去艾菲索斯的神庙讲述自己的不幸，会让他遇到意外之喜。

第二天，赖斯莫克斯向玛莉娜求婚，亲王伯利克里要求自己的女儿和赖斯莫克斯先陪着自己去一趟艾菲索斯。亲王在艾菲索斯的神庙里诉说着自己的不幸，而这里的祭司正好就是泰萨，泰萨听出了亲王的声，听了亲王的经历之后泰萨喊着亲王的名字晕倒了。这时塞利蒙告诉亲王这个祭司就是泰萨，又把泰萨当年的经历告诉亲王。亲王非常高兴，现在一家人终于团聚了，而泰萨也同意赖斯莫克斯迎娶自己的女儿玛莉娜。

品行端正的人历经千辛万苦终得圆满，而对像迪奥妮萨这样的坏人，塔瑟斯的百姓非常生气，火烧王宫，克里翁和迪奥妮萨都被烧死了。

人物事件词汇表

Tyre	泰尔 古菲尼基的港口，现在黎巴嫩
Pericles	伯利克里 泰尔的统治者，一位英明的亲王
Helicanus	赫勒堪纽斯 泰尔亲王的能臣，一位正直的大臣
Thrsus	塔瑟斯 古国西里西亚的首府
Cleon	克里翁 塔瑟斯的总督
Pentapolis	本塔波利斯 希腊文，意为“五座城”，疑为古希腊在北非利比亚的殖民地
Thaisa	泰萨 伯利克里的王后，本塔波利斯国王的女儿
Cerimon	塞利蒙 艾菲索斯一个有名望的人，略懂医术
Dionysia	迪奥妮萨 克里翁的妻子，一个妒贤嫉能的女人
Marina	玛莉娜 伯利克里的女儿，名字的意思是“海女”，在海 上而生
Leonine	里欧奈恩 迪奥妮萨的仆人
Mitylene	米迪林 希腊的一个岛屿，在爱琴海中
Lysimachus	赖斯莫克斯 米迪林的总督，娶了伯利克里的女儿玛莉娜

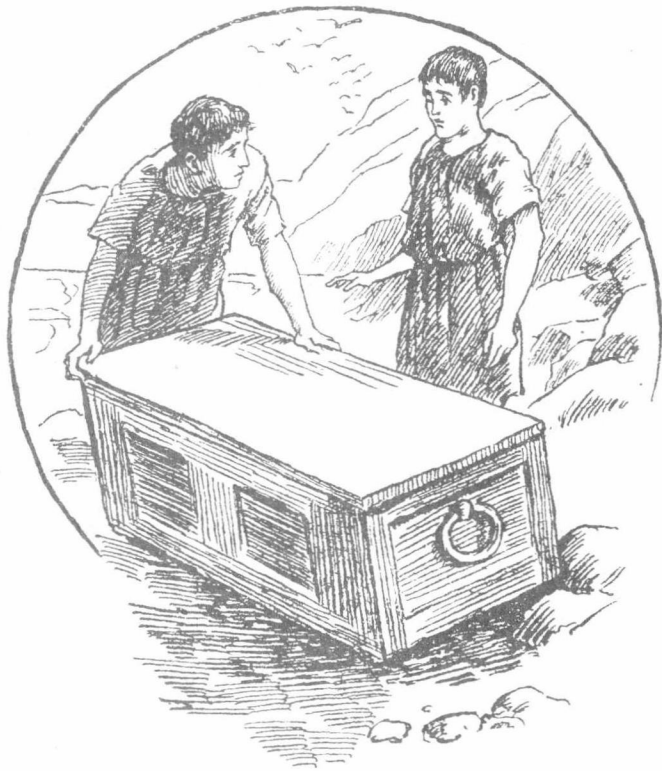
*P*ericles, Prince of Tyre, became a voluntary exile from his dominions, to avert the dreadful calamities which Antiochus, the wicked emperor of Greece, threatened to bring upon his subjects and city of Tyre, in revenge for a discovery which the prince had made of a shocking deed which the emperor had done in secret; as commonly it proves dangerous to pry into the hidden crimes of great ones. Leaving the government of his people in the hands of his able and honest minister, Helicanus, Pericles set sail from Tyre, thinking to absent himself till the wrath of Antiochus, who was mighty, should be appeased.



穿上了盔甲

The first place which the prince directed his course to was Tarsus, and hearing that the city of Tarsus was at that time suffering under a severe famine, he took with him a store of provisions for its relief. On his arrival he found the city reduced to the utmost distress; and, he coming like a messenger from heaven with his unhoped-for succor, Cleon, the governor of Tarsus, welcomed him with boundless thanks. Pericles had not been here many days before letters came from his faithful minister, warning him that it was not safe for him to stay at Tarsus, for Antiochus knew of his abode, and by secret emissaries despatched for that purpose sought his life. Upon receipt of these letters Pericles put out to sea again, amid the blessings and prayers of a whole people who had been fed by his bounty.

He had not sailed far when his ship was overtaken by a dreadful storm, and every man on board perished except Pericles, who was cast by the sea waves naked on an unknown shore, where he had not wandered long before he met with some poor fishermen, who invited him to their homes, giving him clothes and provisions. The fishermen told Pericles the name of their country was Pentapolis, and that their king was Simonides, commonly called the good Simonides, because of his peaceable reign and good government. From them he also learned that King Simonides had a fair young daughter, and that the following day was her birthday, when a grand tournament was to be held at court, many princes and knights being come from all parts to try their skill in arms for the love of Thaisa, this fair princess. While the prince was listening to this account, and secretly lamenting the loss of his good armor, which disabled him from making one among these valiant knights, another fisherman brought in a complete suit of armor that he had taken out of the sea with his fishing-net, which proved to be the very armor he had lost. When Pericles beheld his own armor he said: "Thanks, Fortune; after all my crosses you give me somewhat to repair myself This armor was bequeathed to me by my dead father, for whose dear sake I have so loved it that whithersoever I went I still have kept it by me, and the rough sea that parted it from me, having now become calm, hath given it back again, for which I thank it, for, since I have my father's gift again, I



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think my shipwreck no misfortune.”

The next day Pericles, clad in his brave father's armor, repaired to the royal court of Simonides, where he performed wonders at the tournament, vanquishing with ease all the brave knights and valiant princes who contended with him in arms for the honor of Thaisa's love. When brave warriors contended at court tournaments for the love of kings' daughters, if one proved sole victor over all the rest, it was usual for the great lady for whose sake these deeds of valor were undertaken to bestow all her respect upon the conqueror, and Thaisa did not depart from this custom, for she presently dismissed all the princes and knights whom Pericles had vanquished, and distinguished him by her especial favor and regard, crowning him with the wreath of victory, as king of that day's happiness; and Pericles became a most passionate lover of this beautiful princess from the first moment he beheld her.

The good Simonides so well approved of the valor and noble qualities of Pericles, who was indeed a most accomplished gentleman and well learned in all excellent arts, that though he knew not the rank of this royal stranger (for Pericles for fear of Antiochus gave out that he was a private gentleman of Tyre), yet did not Simonides disdain to accept of the valiant unknown for a son-in-law, when he perceived his daughter's affections were firmly fixed upon him.

Pericles had not been many months married to Thaisa before he received intelligence that his enemy Antiochus was dead, and that his subjects of Tyre, impatient of his long absence, threatened to revolt and talked of placing Helicanus upon his vacant throne. This news came from Helicanus himself, who, being a loyal subject to his royal master, would not accept of the high dignity offered him, but sent to let Pericles know their intentions, that he might return home and resume his lawful right. It was matter of great surprise and joy to Simonides to find that his son-in-law (the obscure knight) was the renowned Prince of Tyre; yet again he regretted that he was not the private gentleman he supposed him to be, seeing that he must now part both with his admired son-in-law and his beloved daughter, whom he feared to trust to the perils of the sea, because Thaisa was with child; and Pericles himself wished her to



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