



莎士比亚注释丛书

皆大欢喜  
AS YOU LIKE IT

商务印书馆

4  
12



科工要学院802 2 00844933

138667

**Annotated Shakespeare**

**Vol. 12**

**Sponsored by the Shakespeare Society of China**

**Chief Editor: Qiu Ke'an**

# **AS YOU LIKE IT**

**With Introduction and Notes**

**by Luo Zhiye**

**Li Derong**

**Revised by Qiu Ke'an**



**The Commercial Press**

**Beijing, 1990**

## 内 容 提 要

此书为莎士比亚早期创作的著名喜剧。主要剧情描述被流放的公爵的女儿罗瑟琳到森林寻父和她的爱情故事。剧名《皆大欢喜》表明剧中受迫害的好人全都得到好报，恶人受到感化，有情人双双喜结良缘。这反映了莎士比亚理想中的以善胜恶的美好境界。原著语言精美，加以注释可供大学英语专业高年级学生阅读欣赏。

莎士比亚注释丛书

JIE DÀ HUĀN Xǐ

皆 大 欢 喜

罗志野 李德荣 注释 裘克安 校

---

商 务 印 书 馆 出 版

(北京王府井大街36号)

新华书店总店北京发行所发行

北京第二新华印刷厂印刷

ISBN 7-100-00733-X/H·260

---

1990年11月第1版

开本 787 × 960: 1/32

1990年11月北京第1次印刷

字数 16.7 千

印数 4,000 册

印张 6 1/4

定价: 1.70 元

3F-45/07  
前言

莎士比亚的《皆大欢喜》是一出著名的喜剧。出版该文原著的注释本，目的在于帮助我国的读者能从原著来欣赏作品的深层意义及伊丽莎白时代的英国书面语言的特色。

威廉·莎士比亚(1564—1616)是欧洲文艺复兴时期最有成就的诗人与剧作家之一。他生活的时代正值伊丽莎白一世及詹姆士一世的统治时期。莎士比亚出身于英国中部斯特拉福城一个富裕市民的家庭，少年时代曾在当地的文法学校学习过。22岁时离开自己的故乡，去到繁荣的首都伦敦谋生，广泛接触到各阶层的生活，加深了对社会的认识。1590年左右，他进了剧团，开始了舞台与创作生活。在他的第110号十四行诗中他写道：

“我曾经走遍各地，  
让自己在世人面前穿上彩衣，  
割裂思想，廉价售出最贵重的东西。”

莎士比亚在剧团时，既要演出，又要创作，有时还要参加巡回演出，在第22号十四行诗中说过：

“劳动使我疲倦了，我急忙上床，  
来好好安歇我旅途劳累的四肢；  
但是脑子里的旅客又随即开场，  
劳力刚刚完毕，劳心却又开始；”

莎士比亚的绝大部分戏剧都是通过对现成材料的改编与加工而完成的。在20多年中，他一共写了37部戏剧，两首长诗和154首十四行诗。1613年他离开伦敦，回到久别的故乡，1616年逝世。

“皆大欢喜”是莎士比亚创作第一时期中的重要喜剧之一。莎士比亚采用“皆大欢喜”这个剧名，是根据托马斯·劳基(1558—1625)的一篇《罗瑟琳》的小说，其中有“If you like it”的话，莎士比亚便拿来改为“As You Like It”。故事的内容早在14世纪就产生了，当时流传着《盖尼米德的故事》，不过经过莎士比亚的改写后，喜剧的色彩得到光辉的发扬，人物的性格更加显明。

《皆大欢喜》是一出五幕喜剧，可能创作于1598—1600年间，写好后就上演。当时莎士比亚35岁左右。直到目前还没有发现有过四开本的原著，就现在的资料所知，第一次对开本是1623年出版的，而且在1600年左右是为英国人民所欢迎的流行剧之一。

这部喜剧的剧情大致是这样的：在一个无名的国度里，弗莱德里克把他的哥哥（一位合法的公爵）流放了，自己取而代之。公爵带着追随者住到亚登森林。公爵的女儿罗瑟琳留在宫中，和弗莱德里克的女儿西莉娅作伴。

另外，鲍埃爵士有三个儿子，死前托大儿子奥列佛照料两个弟弟贾奎斯和奥兰多。奥列佛虐待奥兰多，使他成人后一未受教育二无钱财。同时还恨他，唆使他与弗莱德里克的拳师比武，希望奥兰多在比武中丧生。结果奥兰多获胜，并且和罗瑟琳相互爱慕。

弗莱德里克不久又流放罗瑟琳，她去森林寻父，西莉娅愿意同往，为了便于寻找父亲，不惹麻烦，罗瑟琳女扮男装，改名盖尼米德。

奥兰多得到消息，说奥列佛正设计陷害他，他只有带着老仆人也进入莽莽森林。在路上他遇到了罗瑟琳，由于她化了装，又改了名，所以没有认出。

奥兰多想念罗瑟琳，罗瑟琳决定试探一下他，看他是否真心。

不久，奥列佛也被流放，在森林中遇到毒蛇与母狮，眼

看他就要丧生,正巧奥兰多走来,他不记前仇,赶走动物,自己受伤。奥列佛感谢弟弟救他,便转恨为爱。接着奥列佛爱上了西莉娅。后来他们四人一起找到了公爵,得到公爵的允许,罗瑟琳与奥兰多、西莉娅与奥列佛结婚。

弗莱德里克决定率领军队开赴森林,消灭公爵及其追随者。但是在森林中,他遇到了一位智慧的隐士,劝他放弃统治,诚心皈依宗教。这样,他回心转意,请公爵回国,治理政务。

这部喜剧穿插了三条主线,一是公爵被弗莱德里克流放;二是罗瑟琳与西莉娅被流放;三是奥兰多受虐待,逃进森林。所谓“皆大欢喜”是指被流放的人都得到善的结局,公爵复位,有情的人全成眷属。而恶人在受到谆谆教诲后也改过自新。

喜剧表现出一个乌托邦的理想世界,在这个理想世界中,道德显示出巨大的力量,恶人能受到感化,大家知恩能报,善良的人最后有善终;爱情纯朴,一见钟情。无疑,这是莎士比亚所理想的境界,他希望善能战胜恶,他期求纯真与幸福,从而把这种理想与现实之中的虚伪友谊、轻佻爱情、尔虞我诈、不容良善的情况作实际的对比。

莎士比亚的书面言语丰富多彩,但今天的人阅读时却可能产生一些麻烦,同样的词根,而含义可能不同;还可能拼写不同,比如下面有一些词是常遇到的:

原文	今文	原文	今文
an	if	ere	before
ay	yes	methinks	it seems to me
become	suit		(that)
coz	cousin	nay	no
prithee	please	ta'en	taken
sooth	truth	ron	yond
spake	spoke		

这仅是几个例子,更多地 在注释中出现,请读者随时注意。

除词汇外,《皆大欢喜》中存在着许多值得欣赏与学习的修辞现象。如明喻方面有:

Sweet are the uses of adversity,  
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,  
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head  
(II.i.12)

隐喻方面有:

All the world's a stage,  
And all the men and women merely players:  
They have their exits and their entrances,  
And one man in his time plays many parts  
(II.vii.60. p.74)

拟人化方面有:

Though Nature hath given us wit to flout at  
Fortune, hath not  
Fortune sent in this fool to cut off the argu-  
ment?  
(I.ii.43)

在语法方面,按现在英语语法的标准看,有些句子似乎是错的,而在当时却是对的,如主谓语数的不一致性、动词过去分词用了过去式等。这些方面在阅读时该留心。

莎士比亚时代的舞台言语以鲜明、有力、生动为主,而语法却处于次要地位。因为在激动的台词中,由于思路与情感的变化,语言也常会有脱出常规的变化。

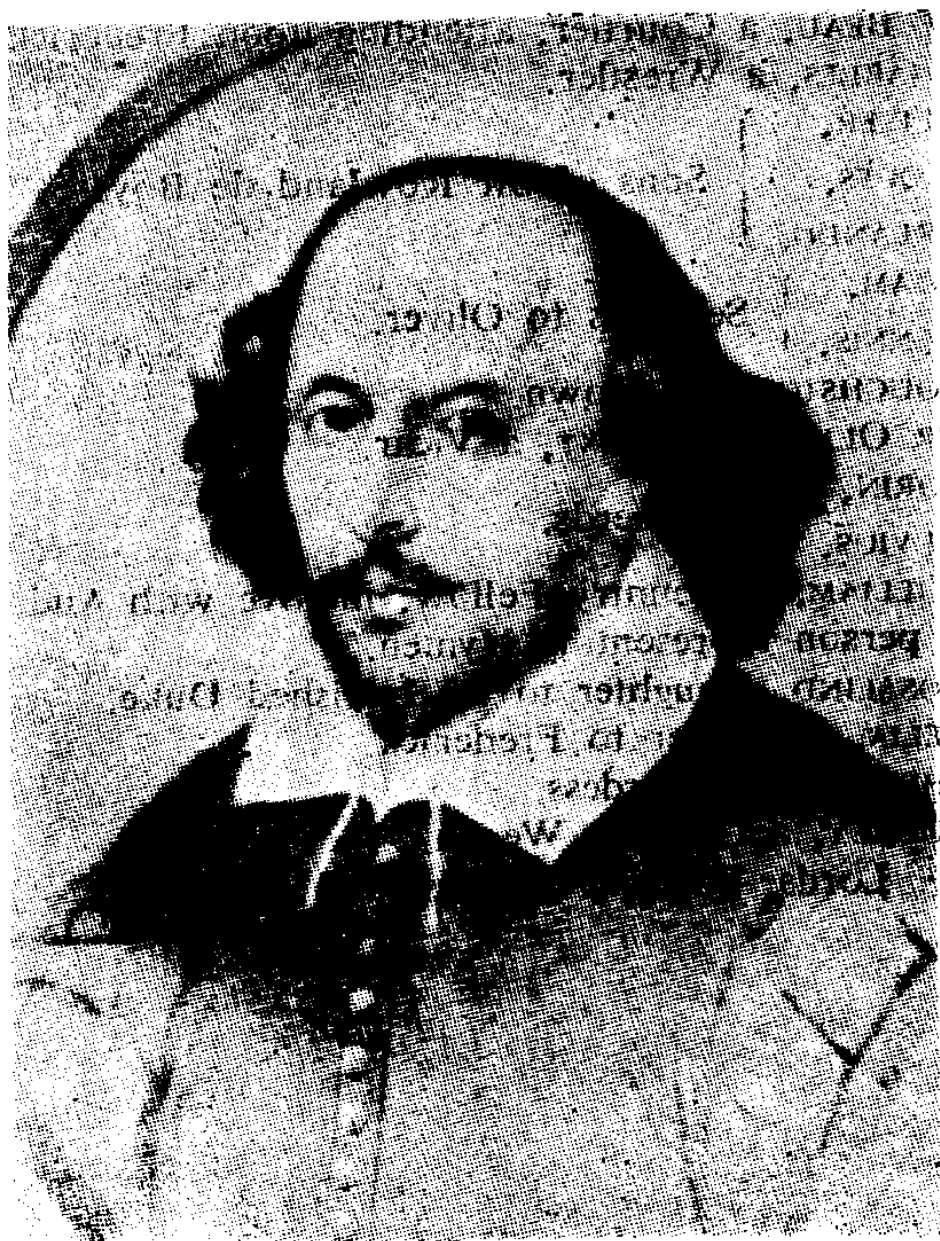
本书注释采各家之长,尽量做到读之易懂,简明确切。读者借助注释再下些功夫,是可以读懂原著的。遇到一些考据中的疑难问题,读者可以不必深究,因为这需要大量的资料与工具书。

对于注释的不足之处，希望读者指出，以便再版时改进。

罗志野

1987年8月于江西大学





威廉·莎士比亚

## DRAMATIS PERSONÆ

DUKE, living in exile.

FREDERICK, his Brother, Usurper of his Dominions.

AMIENS, }  
JAQUES, } Lords attending upon the banished Duke.

LE BEAU, a Courtier, attending upon Frederick.

CHARLES, a Wrestler.

OLIVER, }  
JAQUES, } Sons of Sir Rowland de Boys.  
ORLANDO, }

ADAM, }  
DENNIS, } Servants to Oliver.

TOUCHSTONE, a Clown.

SIR OLIVER MARTEXT, a Vicar.

CORIN, }  
SILVIUS, } Shepherds.

WILLIAM, a Country Fellow, in love with Audrey.

A person representing Hymen.

ROSALIND, Daughter to the banished Duke.

CELIA, Daughter to Frederick.

PHEBE, a Shepherdess.

AUDREY, a Country Wench.

Lords, Pages, Foresters, and Attendants,

## 注 释

**1** *Dramatis Personae* [拉丁]: character of the drama, 剧中人物。

**2** 人物名字读音:

Frederick ['fredrik]

Amiens [ə'mjiənz]

Jaques ['dʒeik(w)iz]

Le Beau [lə'bo:], 可能是法国人

Orlando [ɔ:'lə:ndəu]

Martext ['mɑ:tekst]

Corin ['kərin]

Silvius ['silviəs]

Rosalind ['rəusəlind]

Celia ['si:liə]

Phebe [fi:b]

Audrey ['ɔ:dri]

**3** *Dominions*: (封建时代王公贵族的)领地。

**4** *Hymen* ['haɪmən]: 希腊罗马神话中司人间婚姻之神。

## AS YOU LIKE IT

SCENE. —*First, OLIVER'S Orchard near his House; afterwards, in the Usurper's Court, and in the Forest of Arden.*

## ACT I

SCENE I. —*An Orchard near OLIVER'S House.*

*Enter ORLANDO and ADAM.*

*Orl.* As I remember, Adam, it was upon this fashion bequeathed me by will but poor a thousand crowns, and, as thou sayest, charged my brother on his blessing, to breed me well: and there begins my sadness.  
5 My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks goldenly of his profit: for my part, he keeps me rustically at home, or, to speak more properly, stays me here at home unkept; for call you that keeping for a gentleman of my birth, that differs  
10 not from the stalling of an ox? His horses are bred better; for, besides that they are fair with their feeding, they are taught their manage, and to that end riders dearly hired: but I, his brother, gain nothing under him but growth, for the which his animals on his dunghills  
15 are as much bound to him as I. Besides this nothing that he so plentifully gives me, the something that nature gave me, his countenance seems to take from

## I. i (表示第一幕第一场,后类推)

(以下注释为行码)

开场时,已故 Rowland 爵士幼子 Orlando 在和仆人 Adam 谈论 Rowland 的遗嘱等问题。

1—2 upon this fashion: in this way. bequeathed 前省略了 that he, 即 Orlando 的父亲 Sir Rowland. 下行中 charged 的主语同此。by will: by his will, 在遗嘱中。but: only. poor a: a mere, a miserable.

2—3 crowns: 一个 crown 值四分之一英镑。thou: 旧时第二人称单数代词主格,宾格是 thee, 所有格是 thy, thine. 其动词末尾一般为 -st. 当时一般下对上称 you, 上对下称 thou; 对疏远者称 you, 对亲者称 thou. 这里是小主人对仆人称 thou.

3 my brother: 指大哥 Oliver, 根据英国法律长子继承全部财产。

3—4 on his blessing: as a condition for receiving his (their father's). breed: educate.

5 My brother Jaques: 二哥。

school: university. report: common talk. goldenly: excellently.

6—7 profit: progress. rustically: like a rustic (乡下人)。

8 stays...unkept: 留在家里, 养而不教。stays 意为 retains, unkept 意为 uneducated. call you: do you call, 旧时只要把主谓语颠倒, 即可构成疑问句。

9—10 that differs not...: 系上行中 that 的定语从句。differs not 等于 does not differ. stalling: stabling, 关在牛圈里。

11 fair with: in good condition because of.

12 manage: (n. 从意大利语 maneggio) training of a riding horse in its paces. to...end: for that purpose.

12—13 riders: experts in horse-training. riders dearly hired: hired riders at great expense, 原文倒装。

14 but: except. for the which: for which. 在古英语中 which 为名词, 前可加冠词。

15 bound: indebted.

16 plentifully: generously. something: special quality.

17 countenance: treatment (of me).

me: he lets me feed with his hinds, bars me the place of a brother, and, as much as in him lies, mines my gentility with my education. This is it, Adam, that grieves me; and the spirit of my father, which I think is within me, begins to mutiny against this servitude. I will no longer endure it, though yet I know no wise remedy how to avoid it.

25     *Adam.* Yonder comes my master, your brother.

*Orl.* Go apart, Adam, and thou shalt hear how he will shake me up.

*Enter OLIVER.*

*Oli.* Now, sir! what make you here?

*Orl.* Nothing: I am not taught to make anything.

30     *Oli.* What mar you then, sir?

*Orl.* Marry, sir, I am helping you to mar that which God made, a poor unworthy brother of yours, with idleness.

*Oli.* Marry, sir, be better employed, and be naught  
35 awhile.

*Orl.* Shall I keep your hogs, and eat husks with them? What prodigal portion have I spent, that I should come to such penury?

*Oli.* Know you where you are, sir?

40     *Orl.* O! sir, very well: here in your orchard.

*Oli.* Know you before whom, sir?

*Orl.* Ay, better than he I am before knows me. I know you are my eldest brother; and, in the gentle condition of blood, you should so know me. The  
45 courtesy of nations allows you my better, in that you are the first-born; but the same tradition takes not away my blood, were there twenty brothers betwixt us. I have as much of my father in me as you; albeit, I confess, your coming before me is nearer to his reverence.

18 hinds: farm labourers. bars: denies.

19—20 as...lies: doing as much as he can.

mines: undermines. gentility: noble birth. with ... education: by bringing me up like this.

22 mutiny (v.): revolt. servitude: state of being a servant.

27 shake...up: abuse me.

28 what make you: what are you doing. "make" 更为普通的意思是“制作”，下行中的 Orlando 即以此义与其兄打诨。

30 mar: spoil, damage. make 和 mar 是对义语。

31 Marry: by the Virgin Mary. (轻微赌咒语)。参看 Idleness spoils a child. that: the one.

34—35 be naught: make yourself scarce. awhile: for a while.

36—38 Shall...penury: 典出《新约圣经路加福音》15 章 11—16 节，讲一个放荡的小儿子在耗尽父亲分给他的产业后，为人放猪，只能以猪食充饥。hogs: pigs. husks: (猪吃的) 糠食。prodigal portion: big inheritance (of the Prodigal Sea). spent: wasted. penury: poverty.

39 你知道你在对谁说话？Orlando 下行回答时佯装不懂。

40 orchard: 花园。

42 better... me: 我知道我面前的人，比我面前的人知道我要清楚得多。I am before 是 he (有的版本作 him) 的定语。

43—44 in...blood: 以高尚血统的人应有的情感而言。

45 courtesy of nations: custom of the civilized world.

allows...better: acknowledges your authority over me.

47 blood: breeding.

betwixt: between.

48 albeit: though.

49 nearer to his reverence: entitled to more of the respect due to him.

50 *Oli.* What, boy!

*Orl.* Come, come, elder brother, you are too young in this.

*Oli.* Wilt thou lay hands on me villain?

*Orl.* I am no villain; I am the youngest son of  
55 Sir Rowland de Boys; he was my father, and he is thrice a villain that says such a father begot villains. Wert thou not my brother, I would not take this hand from thy throat till this other had pulled out thy tongue for saying so: thou hast railed on thyself.

60 *Adam.* [*Coming forward.*] Sweet masters, be patient: for your father's remembrance, be at accord.

*Oli.* Let me go, I say.

*Orl.* I will not, till I please: you shall hear me. My father charged you in his will to give me good educa-  
65 tion: you have trained me like a peasant, obscuring and hiding from me all gentleman-like qualities. The spirit of my father grows strong in me, and I will no longer endure it; therefore allow me such exercises as may become a gentleman, or give me the poor allot-  
70 tery my father left me by testament; with that I will go buy my fortunes.

*Oli.* And what wilt thou do? beg, when that is spent? Well, sir, get you in: I will not long be troubled with you; you shall have some part of your will: I pray  
75 you, leave me.

*Orl.* I will no further offend you than becomes me for my good.

*Oli.* Get you with him, you old dog.

*Adam.* Is 'old dog' my reward? Most true, I have  
80 lost my teeth in your service. God be with my old master! he would not have spoke such a word.

[*Exeunt ORLANDO and ADAM.*]



**50** 称大人 boy, 是侮辱之词。说此话时 Oliver 动手打 Orlando.

**51—52** young: inexperienced. this: fighting.

**53** villain: (1) person of low birth, (2) serf.

**56** that says... villians: 系主语 he 的定语从句。  
begot: was the father of.

**58** this other: this other hand.

**59** railed on: slandered.

**60—61** patient: calm. remembrance: memory. at  
accord: at peace with each other.

**66** qualities: accomplishments.

**68—69** exercises: pursuits. become: suit.

**69** poor allottery: small portion of the inheritance.

**71** go...fortune: 自觅生计。

**74** your will: (1) what you want. (2) what is left  
to you by the will.

**78** Get you: go away.

**80** lost my teeth: become old.

**81** spoke: spoken.