

<1> Hamlet

【作品介绍】

《哈姆雷特》是莎士比亚最广为人知的悲剧作品之一，写于1601年。剧中的主人公是丹麦王子哈姆雷特。哈姆雷特在德国维登堡大学读书期间，他的叔父克劳迪斯毒死老哈姆雷特，篡夺了王位，并娶了哈姆雷特的母亲。一天深夜，哈姆雷特在城堡里见到了父亲的鬼魂，得知了父亲被害的经过：克劳迪斯趁老哈姆雷特在花园里午睡时，把致命的毒汁滴进他的耳朵。毒液流遍老哈姆雷特的全身血管，使他的身上起了无数疱疹，最后夺去了他的生命。老哈姆雷特要求儿子为他报仇，但不许伤害王后，只要让她受到良心的谴责。哈姆雷特知道真相后，精神恍惚，整天穿着黑色的丧服，一心想着复仇。这些反常的举止使国王克劳迪斯开始对哈姆雷特产生怀疑。为了不被看出来，哈姆雷特装成疯子。大臣波洛涅斯利用自己的女儿奥菲利娅，即哈姆雷特的心上人，去试探哈姆雷特，又指使哈姆雷特的两名同学前去打探，都被哈姆雷特识破。后来，哈姆雷特利用剧团在宫廷演出的机会，准备杀死克劳迪斯，结果却误杀了奥菲利娅的父亲。奥菲利娅受到刺激发疯，落水身亡。克劳迪斯挑拨奥菲利娅的哥哥同哈姆雷特决斗，并暗中准备了毒剑和毒酒。哈姆雷特第一回合获胜，克劳迪斯假意祝贺，送上毒酒，但哈姆雷特没有喝。哈姆雷特第二回合获胜，王后非常高兴，端起原本准备给哈姆雷特的毒酒喝了下去。决斗中，哈姆雷特中了对手的毒剑，但他夺过剑后又击中了对方。王后中毒死去，奥菲利娅的哥哥也在生命的最后一刻揭露了克劳迪斯的阴谋。哈姆雷特使尽最后一点力气用手中的毒剑击中了克劳迪斯，自己也毒发身亡。

【作品选读】

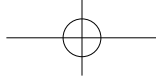
Act III

(An excerpt)

To be, or not to be—that is the question:
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune¹
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles
And by opposing end them. To die, to sleep—
No more; and by a sleep to say we end
The heart-ache and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to². 'tis a consummation

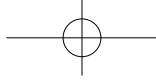
1. The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune: 狂暴命运的矢石交攻。sling: 弹弓；打击。

2. by a sleep to say we end/The heart-ache: to say (that) by a sleep we end the heart-ache. the thousand natural shocks/That flesh is heir to: 无数要承受的皮肉之苦，与 heart-ache 相对。be heir to: 要继承或承受的



Devoutly to be wish'd³. To die—to sleep—
To sleep—perchance to dream: ay, there's the rub⁴;
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil⁵,
Must give us pause. There's the respect
That makes calamity of so long life⁶.
For who would bear the whips and scorns of time⁷,
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely⁸,
The pangs of disprized love⁹, the law's delay,
The insolence of office, and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes¹⁰,
When he himself might his quietus¹¹ make
With a bare bodkin¹²? Who would fardels¹³ bear,
To grunt¹⁴ and sweat under a weary life,
But that the dread of something after death—
The undiscover'd country, from whose bourn¹⁵
No traveller returns—puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear those ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of?
Thus conscience does make cowards of us all,
And thus the native hue of resolution

3. 'tis a consummation/Devoutly to be wish'd: 那正是求之不得的完美结局。consummation: final settlement of everything。
4. To sleep—perchance to dream: ay, there's the rub: 睡眠也许要做梦, 嗨, 那就成问题了。perchance: perhaps; rub: 摩擦, 障碍。
5. shuffled off: 摆脱, 脱去; mortal coil: 人世的纷扰
6. There's the respect/That makes calamity of so long life: 这一顾虑使漫长岁月成了灾难。respect: 顾虑, 考虑。
7. the whips and scorns of time: 人世的鞭挞和嘲弄
8. The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely: 压迫者的凌辱, 傲慢者的冷眼
9. The pangs of disprized love: 失恋的痛苦
10. the spurns/That patient merit of the unworthy takes: 忍让的有德才者从小人那里受到的排挤。of: from; spurn: 一脚踢开; the unworthy: 小人
11. quietus: acquittance, release 卸去(义务、责任)
12. a bare bodkin: 短剑, 匕首
13. fardels: 包袱; 负担
14. grunt: 哼, 呻吟
15. bourn: 领域; 分界线



Is sicklied¹⁶ o'er with the pale cast of thought¹⁷,
And enterprises of great pitch and moment
With this regard their currents turn awry
And lose the name of action.—Soft you now,
The fair Ophelia! Nymph, in thy orisons¹⁸
Be all my sins remember'd.

【作品赏析】

在人物塑造中，莎士比亚巧妙地运用内心独白，把深藏在人物内心深处的思想感情彻底揭示出来，从而展现他们广阔复杂的内心世界。在《哈姆雷特》一剧中，男主人公富于理想，但残酷的现实又使他悲观失望；勇于行动却又优柔寡断；勤于思考但又受困于自己的内心世界。这些复杂的心理活动揭示了哈姆雷特的多重性格，特别是他忧郁性格的产生和发展。

以上这段独白就是哈姆雷特在极度困惑、不知所措的心情下道出的。此间谈到了生与死、思考与行动、报复与宽容等人生中的永恒矛盾，富有深刻的哲理意味，同时也批判了现实世界的黑暗。受到压迫应该反抗，但结果往往适得其反；事事忍让，内心却又不能平衡；干事业需果断有魄力，但也得三思而行；而顾虑太多，缩手缩脚又会使行动疲软。人生就是这样充满了矛盾和无奈。

Questions for Discussion:

1. What is the major theme of this monologue?
2. What can we learn from this monologue?
3. What is the dilemma of Hamlet?
4. How do you understand “pangs of disprized love” in Line 17?

<2> Sonnet 18

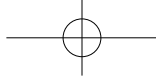
【作品介绍】

第 18 首十四行诗据说是莎士比亚献给一位英俊的贵族青年的赞美诗，也是公认的名篇。这首诗既赞扬了诗人心目中的美，又肯定了诗歌具有使这种美得以永恒的功能。通过这首诗，莎士比亚既描绘了这位男性友人的美丽，又颂扬了诗歌的美和永恒，从而达到了一箭双雕的目的。

16. sicklied: 使出现病态

17. the pale cast of thought: 惨白的一层思虑的病痛

18. orisons: 祈祷



【作品选读】

Sonnet 18

Shall I compare thee¹ to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate²:
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease³ hath all too short a date:
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven⁴ shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimmed⁵,
And every fair from fair sometimes declines,
By chance or nature's changing course⁶ untrimmed⁷:
But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st⁸;
Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade⁹,
When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st¹⁰,
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

【作品赏析】

第18首十四行诗是莎士比亚十四行诗中最著名、最优美的一首，也是英语诗歌中最为经典的一首。其中的诗句“Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?”和《哈姆雷特》中的“To be, or not to be”一样深入人心。诗的开头将“你”和夏天相比较。夏天万物繁茂地生长着，繁阴遮地，是自然界生命最昌盛的时刻，那醉人的绿与鲜艳的花一道，将夏天打扮得五彩缤纷、艳丽动人。但是，“你”却比这缤纷的夏日更加可爱，更加温婉。五月的狂风会作践那可爱的景色，夏天的期限太短，阳光酷热地照射在繁阴斑驳的大地上，那熠熠生辉的美丽不免要在时间的流动中凋残，而“你”那堪比夏日的美却能永驻人世间，任时间流逝而丝毫不会褪色。“你”是人世的永恒，“你”会让死神的黑影在遥远的地方徘徊，任由死神夸口也不会逝去，因为有诗歌让“你”的美丽长存世间。

1. thee: you

2. temperate: 温和的

3. lease: 租借期限，此处指夏天的长度

4. eye of heaven: the sun, 太阳

5. dimmed: 被遮掩的

6. By chance or nature's changing course: 或见弃于机缘，或受挫于天道无端

7. untrimmed: 这里是指每一个美人总要失去美貌，逃不过自然界生老病死的变迁

8. fair thou ow'st: 你拥有的美貌

9. Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade: 死神无从夸口，说你在他的阴影里徘徊。

10. to time thou grow'st: you grow as long as time lasts 你与时间同寿