

英 汉 双 解

莎 士 比 亚 大 词 典



A SHAKESPEARE DICTIONARY FOR CHINESE STUDENTS

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

I. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: LIFE AND WORK

The facts of Shakespeare's life come down to us from three sources: church and legal records, folk traditions, and the comments of his contemporaries. The church and legal records contain a series of dates and facts concerning his birth, marriage, business transactions and his death. These give us the merest sketch of his life, and far from being complete. Of some value are the traditions that were current among the old residents of his native town and London, who knew Shakespeare personally. They serve to reconstruct some pages of the poet's biography when written records are lacking. Meanwhile there are many comments upon Shakespeare's plays and poems in the works of his contemporaries that help us to restore his image and estimate his influence upon his time.

William Shakespeare was born on April 23, 1564, in Stratford-on-Avon, a charming little town in Warwickshire. His father, John Shakespeare, was a well-to-do trader in wool, hides and leathern articles, and once held the office of chief alderman, equivalent to mayor.

At the age of seven William was sent to the local grammar school which he attended for six years. He read widely in the books current in his day and picked up "small Latin and less Greek".

When Shakespeare was fourteen, his father fell into debt, and the boy probably left school and became a country schoolmaster, to help support his family.

In 1582 Shakespeare was married to Anne Hathaway, a farmer's daughter, who was eight years older than her boy husband. They had three children: Susanna and the twins, Judith and Hamnet.

导 言

I. 莎士比亚的生平与创作

关于莎士比亚的生平材料主要有三方面的来源,即:教堂和法律档案,民间传说,以及同时代人的评论。教堂和法律档案记载了有关他出生、结婚、事务往来和去世的一些日期和情况;这给我们提供了他生平的一个极其简略、远非完整的概貌。比较宝贵的是在他家乡和伦敦流传的一些认识莎士比亚的老住户关于他的传说,因为当书面材料不足时,这些传说可以填补莎士比亚传记中的某些空白。与此同时,在莎士比亚同时代人的著作中,也有不少关于他的剧本和诗歌的评论——这些也有助于再现他的面貌并且估量他对于自己时代的影响。



威廉·莎士比亚于1564年4月23日诞生在英国沃里克郡的一个可爱的小市镇埃文河畔的斯特拉特福。他的父亲约翰·莎士比亚是一位经营羊毛、皮革和皮货的富裕商人,一度曾经担任高级市政官,相当于镇长。

威廉7岁时被送到当地的文法学校,上了六年。他在那里阅读了当时流行的书籍,因而“粗识拉丁文,希腊文却不通”。

莎士比亚14岁时,他父亲陷入债务,因此莎士比亚可能在这时辍学,当了一名乡村教师以弥补家用。

1582年,莎士比亚与比他大八岁的一位农场主女儿安妮·哈瑟维结婚。他们生养过三个儿女,即:苏珊娜和双生子朱迪丝和哈姆奈特。

A a

'a *pron.* (contraction for *ha* = he) he 他. △ Ham. 1. 1. 43; "Looks 'a not like the King?" 他不像国王吗? △ Ham. 2. 1. 49; "And then, sir, does 'a this — 'a does — what was I about to say?" 然后,他就——他就——我刚才要说什么来着? △ Rom. 1. 3. 40; "'A was a merry man." 他是个爱说爱笑的人. △ Rom. 2. 4. 159 (150); "An 'a (= If he) speak anything against me." 他要是说了我什么坏话. △ Com. 4. 2. 45; "But 'a 's (= he is) in a suit of buff which 'rested him." 不过拘捕他的是个穿皮制服的人. △ As. 1. 1. (2); "'a bequeathed me by will but poor a thousand crowns." 他在遗嘱上只给我留下区区一千银币. △ Mer. 2. 1. 30; "Yea, mock the lion when 'a roars for prey." 哼,就是正在狂吼觅食的饿狮. 我也敢揶揄逗弄. △ 2H.IV. 1. 2. 47 (43); "I looked 'a should have sent me two and twenty yards of satin, as I am a true knight." 凭着我是一位真正的骑士,我盼他给我送来二十二码缎子。

a¹ *pron.* he 他. △ Shr. 4. 5. 35; "'A' will make the man mad, to make a woman of him." 他把这个人当做女人,一定会使他发怒的。(按: a¹ = he, 多用于近代莎剧版本,有时径以 he 代替 'a 或 a¹.) △ L.L.L. 1. 2. 136 (129); "but a¹ must fast three days a week." 但是他必须每星期禁食三天. △ L.L.L. 4. 1. 4; "Whoe'er a¹ was, a¹ showed a mounting mind." 不管他是谁,他表现出了意气飞扬的样子. △ Ado. 1. 1. 91 (89); "it will cost a thousand pound ere a¹ be cured." 一定要花上一千镑才能把他治住(又译:赶走). △ Ado. 3. 2. 41; "'A' (= He) brushes his hat a¹ (= of, on) mornings — what should that bode?" 他每天早上刷他的帽子,这又表示什么呢? △ Ham. 4. 5. 189 (190); "And will a¹ not come again? / And will a¹ not come again?" 他不再回来了吗? 他不再回来了吗?

a² *prep.*

1. on 在...上. △ 1H.IV. 2. 3. 106 (101); "And when I am a² horseback, I will swear / I love thee infinitely." 等我一上了马,我就会发誓说我无限地爱你. △ 1H.IV. 2. 4. 392 (353); "A² horseback, ye cuckoo, but afoot he will not budge a foot." 我说的是骑在马上,你这傻瓜,但是他徒步时一步也不动。

stand a² tip-toe. stand up proudly 自豪地站直身子. △ H.V. 4. 3. 41; "He that outlives this day, and comes safe home, / Will stand a² tip-toe when this day is named." i.e. Will stand up proudly, making himself as tall as possible. 凡是经历今天这一关还能活下来平安还乡的人,以后只要听人提起这个日子就会站直身子感到自豪。

2. on 在. △ Rom. 3. 4. 20; "a² Thursday, tell her, / She shall be married to this noble earl." 在星期四那天,告诉她,她就要嫁给这位尊贵的伯爵. △ Rom. 3. 4. 30; "a² Thursday be it then." 那么就在星期四了. △ Rom. 3. 5. 162 (161); "get thee to church a² Thursday." (在)星期四你到教堂去. △ 1H.IV. 5. 1. 137 (136); "Who hath it? He that died a² Wednesday." 谁有荣誉呢? (在)星期三

的那个人. △ 2H.IV. 2. 4. 297 (274); "I shall receive money a² Thursday." 星期四我就可以领到钱。

3. on 凭,靠,按照. △ 2H.IV. 2. 4. 189 (176); "'A' my word, captain, there's none such here." 听我的话,队长,这里并没有这样一个人。

a³ *prep.*

1. in, by 以,凭. △ 1H.VI. 1. 2. 102; "Then come, a³ God's name; I fear no woman." 那么,以上帝的名义,来吧;我可不怕女人。(按: a³ 又作 o³ = on = in) △ Shr. 1. 2. 198 (194); "a³ God's name", i.e. in God's name. 以上帝的名义. △ Shr. 4. 3. 92; "a³ devil's name", i.e. in devil's name. 以魔鬼的名义. △ H.VIII. 2. 1. 78; "Lead on a³ God's name." 以上帝的名义,引路前进吧。

2. at 在. △ 2H.IV. 2. 4. 303 (279); "Prove that ever I dress myself handsome till thy return — well, hearken a³ the end." 看吧,在你回来之前我会不会把自己打扮得漂漂亮亮——好吧,到时候你就知道了。

a³ nights; at night, night after night 在夜晚,夜夜. △ 2H.IV. 2. 1. 85 (76); "or I will ride thee a³ nights like the mare." i.e. press you hard in your sleep like the nightmare, haunt your sleep with nightmares. 要不然我就像梦魇一样夜夜压在你身上。

3. of...的。

a³ clock; o'clock (= of the clock) ...点钟. △ R.III. 4. 2. 108 (109); "Ay, what's a³ clock?" i.e. what time is it? 啊,几点钟了? △ H.VIII. 5. 1. 1; "It's one a³ clock, boy, is't not?" 已经一点钟了,孩子,是不是?

a³ vb. aux. ('a³ = ha³ = have) 已经. △ L.L.L. 5. 2. 17; "She might 'a³ been a grandam ere she died." 她也许会等做过老奶奶之后才死. △ Ham. 4. 5. 65; "So would I a³ done, by yonder sun, / An thou hadst not come to my bed." 以大太阳发誓,我本来愿意这样做,假如你没有上过我的床。

a¹ a. one, the same 同一的,同样的. △ Rom. 2. 4. 221 (206); "Doth not rosemary and Romeo begin both with a letter?" rosemary (迷迭香)和Romeo是不是都用同样一个字母开头? △ As. 5. 3. 16 (14); "and both in a tune, like two gypsies on a horse." i.e. singing one (the same) tune, like two gypsies on one horse. 两个人要唱出一个调子,就像两个吉卜赛人同骑在一匹马上. △ Ham. 5. 2. 279 (265); "These foils have all a length?" 这两把剑都一般长吗?

a² *prep.*

1. in 在...中。

a-doing; in doing 在制作中. △ R.III. 3. 6. 7; "The precedent was full as long a-doing. / And yet within these five hours Hastings lived." 原稿在写时也完全需要同样长久的时间,然而在五小时以前海斯丁斯还活得好好的。

a-making; in the making 在进行之中. △ Mac. 3. 4. 34 (33); "while 'tis a-making." 当他正在进行的时候。

2. in 在...里,在...上。

a-bed; in bed 上床,睡觉. △ Tw. 2. 3. 1; "Not to be