

**About this script**

Please note that this is not a word for word transcript of the programme as broadcast. In the recording and editing process changes may have been made which may not be reflected here.

**关于台词的备注:**

请注意这不是广播节目的逐字稿件。本文稿可能没有体现录制、编辑过程中对节目做出的改变。

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**Shakespeare the Poet 大诗人**

**Yang Li:** 大家好，我是杨莉。欢迎收听了解莎士比亚的第三集。作为大诗人的莎士比亚，他创作了两首长诗和 154 首十四行诗。其中许多诗句都是有关爱情的，不仅美而且富有哲理，常常作为英国人婚礼上的祝福和寄语。

**William:** Hello I'm William Kremer. In Shakespeare the Poet, we'll be discussing one of his most famous sonnets with a Chinese expert, Liu Lei.

**Yang Li:** 刘蕾是天津大学英语系讲师，曾教授莎士比亚课程，对莎士比亚诗歌的翻译也有独到见解。早些时候我们和她做了一次电话采访。

**Liu Lei:** Actually, the beauty of poems attracted me very much and when I read I found the beauty with words, you know the vocabulary.

**William:** You mentioned that you particularly liked Shakespeare's poems. I was wondering do you have a favourite sonnet?

**Yang Li:** 你最喜欢的十四行诗是什么？

**Liu Lei:** My favourite one is the most popular one, 18. Shall I Compare Thee to a Summer's Day? This one:

**Insert (Sonnet 18)**

*Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?  
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:  
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,  
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:  
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,  
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;  
And every fair from fair sometime declines,  
By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd;  
But thy eternal summer shall not fade  
Nor lose possession of that fair thou owest;  
Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade,  
When in eternal lines to time thou growest:  
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,  
So long lives this and this gives life to thee.*

**Liu Lei:** This is my all-time favourite.

- Yang Li: 这首表爱情的十四行诗是刘蕾最喜欢的诗歌了。 **All-time favourite.**
- Liu Lei: *This is my all-time favourite.*
- William: I've got a question for you, Liulei. Is there anything you can say in general, when you're talking about comparing English poems, like this sonnet, and Chinese poems from that same era, that same time, 16-17th century? Broadly, what are the differences?
- Yang Li: 同一个时期的中国诗歌和英国诗歌大体上有什么不同? 大体上 **broadly**. What are the differences?
- Liulei: Differences. In Chinese poems are mostly images in the poems, trees, flowers, birds and snow and everything. All these things, when they are combined together, they can create an environment. This will reflect the mind-set of the poet and by reading it I believe the readers will feel it. The English poems, English poems in most cases, they are very completed sentences – shall I compare thee to a summer's day – this is English poems. OK, so the subject and the verbs and everything, is a sentence.
- Yang Li: 中国古典诗歌的特点是意象 **images**. 它反映了诗人的一种观念 **mind-set**. 而英国诗歌的结构是完整的句子 **completed sentences**, 包括主语, 动词和其他成分。
- Liu Lei: *The English poems, English poems in most cases, they are very completed sentences – shall I compare thee to a summer's day – this is English poems. OK, so the subject and the verbs and everything, is a sentence.*
- William: I thought it was quite interesting what you were saying about Chinese poetry being about images, because this sonnet is very much an idea isn't it. It's quite, what we would say, cerebral. So it's quite, there's a lot of ideas and a lot of thoughts, it's quite intellectualised. It seems to me sometimes that Shakespeare really tries to get across a complex, almost a philosophical idea, rather than painting a picture.
- Yang Li: Wow, William, you have used some big words there. 在形容这首十四行诗的时候。 William 用了一个词 **cerebral** C.E.R.E.B.R.A.L. cerebral 意思是用大脑思考的。莎士比亚的诗歌往往是理性化和富有哲理的 **intellectualised and philosophical**. 他是在用诗歌来表达 **get across** 一个复杂的思想, 而不是表达一种意象。
- William: *This sonnet is very much an idea isn't it. It's quite, what we would say, cerebral. So it's quite, there's a lot of ideas and a lot of thoughts, it's quite intellectualised. It seems to me sometimes that Shakespeare really tries to get across a complex, almost a philosophical idea, rather than painting a picture.*
- Liulei: Yes, I know. So one reason William Shakespeare can transcend all times and countries, is that his themes are very universal. There's love, hate, everything, so, emotions. So, yes, Chinese poems will not do that directly.
- Yang Li: 刘蕾的回答中也包含了两个关键词语, 她说, 莎士比亚的作品超越了时空和国界 **transcend all times and all countries**. 他所要表现的主题 **theme** 是具有人类共性的 **universal**.

**Liulei:** *One reason William Shakespeare can transcend all times and countries, is that his themes are very universal.*

**Yang Li:** Universal indeed. I've found that there are quite a few fans of Shakespeare among Chinese students studying in London. 伦敦政治经济学院的林玲和秦佳景婧文就是之中的两位。

### Insert (中文录音文字省略)

**William:** You're listening to BBC Learning English. Later in the programme Yang Li will discuss the translation of Shakespeare's sonnet with Liu Lei. But now it's time for S words. Well, today is a phrase that has an exact Chinese translation and it's all about love.

### S Words: Love is blind 爱是盲目的

**Presenter:** 我觉得我们彼此已经相当了解了，要不要我跟你讲讲我的爱情生活？

是的，我很爱 **Penny** 这个女孩，我相信 **Penny** 也一定很爱我，我完全被她迷住了，虽然她把我的汽车撞了我也根本不在乎。庆幸的是她没有伤着。是的，我知道她喜欢跟很多不同的男孩子进进出出的，不过她就是个爱社交的人。最让我高兴的就是她把我的钱都派上了用场，认识她之前，我的钱都只能闷在银行户头里面，现在呢，全都投资于那些昂贵的名牌服装上了，这些衣服将来很定会升值，你说呢？

你不同意吗？真的？你知道 **Shakespeare** 的一句名言吗？而且是莎翁多次使用过的一句话 **Love is blind**。

### Insert

**Valentine:** *I have loved her ever since I saw her; and still I see her beautiful.*

**Speed:** *If you love her, you cannot see her.*

**Valentine:** *Why?*

**Speed:** *Because Love is blind. O, that you had mine eyes; or your own eyes had the lights they were wont to have, when you chid at Sir Proteus for going ungartered!*

**Valentine:** *What should I see then?*

**Speed:** *Your own present folly and her passing deformity*

**Presenter:** **Love is blind** 爱情是盲目的，当我们头脑发热的时候，我们就看不到对方的缺点了。  
**Love is blind.**

### Insert

**Valentine:** *I have loved her ever since I saw her; and still I see her beautiful.*

**Speed:** *If you love her, you cannot see her.*

**Valentine:** *Why?*

**Speed:** *Because Love is blind.*



**Presenter:** 那是 **Two Gentlemen of Verona** 中的一段对话，**Shakespeare** 显然对这句话相当欣赏，因为他在三个不同的剧目中都使用了这句话。下面我们听听如今的英国人是如何使用这句话的。

### **Insert**

**Woman 1:** *What's Abigail's new man like?*

**Woman 2:** *He's a bit of an idiot to be honest. He drinks too much and seems to think he's a comic genius. She's obsessed with him though.*

**Woman 1:** *Oh really? Well, love is blind I suppose.*

**Presenter:** 也许 **Shakespeare** 是对的，不过我可不准备听取一位老人的忠告，特别是已经故去 400 年的英国老人。

(Phone ringing)

Oh hi Penny. What's that? You need to borrow some money? Sure, when do you need it?

**William:** Oh dear, oh dear, love is blind.

**Yang Li:** 是的。爱是盲目的。回到爱情诗歌的主体，原作读起来很美，不过在翻译的时候，怎样达到信达雅呢？我们一起来听听刘蕾的看法。

(中文访谈文字省略)

### **Insert (Sonnet 18)**

*Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?  
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:  
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,  
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:*

**William:** Thanks Liu Lei.

**Liu Li:** Bye.

**William:** That was Liu Lei on the translation of Shakespeare's sonnet. Next week we'll be talking to well-known historian Michael Wood about Shakespeare the Historian.

**Yang Li:** 下周我们将探讨作为史学家的莎士比亚，欢迎到时收听。 Bye bye.

**William:** Bye bye.