The Taming of the Shrew

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馴悍記

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《馴悍記》導讀

故事來源

《馴悍記》(The Taming of the Shrew)在 1623 年莎劇全集第一對開本(the First Folio)出版後才首次問世,此劇完成的年代推測可能在 1590-94 年間。但早在 1594 年,就有另一個名為《馴悍婦》(The Taming of a Shrew)的劇本印行,其基本架構與《馴悍記》相仿,只是內容較為粗糙。

這兩個劇本於是引起一番爭議:到底《馴悍婦》和《馴悍記》 是不是同一個劇本?如果不是,作者是否都是莎士比亞?無獨 有偶地,莎劇還有其他類似的情形,例如《冬天的故事》的原 名 The Winter's Tale,但也有人稱為 A Winter's Tale;《連環 錯》中 The Comedy of Errors,偶爾也有人稱為 A Comedy of Errors。這些爭議到目前為止仍沒有答案。

學者認為《馴悍婦》是其他劇作家仿《馴悍記》所寫成。在 十六世紀,馴服悍婦的故事盛行於民間,當時所謂的悍婦,往 往是指有主見或多言的婦女,而非充滿負面形象的潑辣女子。



《馴悍記》導讀

當時,一般所認為的理想妻子乃是貞潔、寡言且順從。相反 地,有主見或多言的婦女不僅不符合上述的條件,還會被認為 是性生活不檢點。對於悍婦,一般多有懲戒,不僅讓她們無法 開口説話,連她們的丈夫都可能因「管教不當」而遭連坐懲罰。

悍妻的主題

羅馬喜劇中時常可見刁鑽潑辣的妻子。在這個主題上,伊麗莎 白時期的劇作家向普勞特斯(Plautus)和泰瑞斯(Terrence)取 經,將他們的劇本改編為英語版本。除了劇本,十四世紀的英 國詩人喬叟(Chaucer)也早就在著作中對這個主題貢獻良多, 形成一股文學傳統。

《馴悍記》原劇由三條故事線組合而成,分別取材自不同來 源。蘭姆改寫的這個版本僅取凱瑟琳和皮楚丘的故事,這是一 般人在提到這個劇本時所描述的大綱。這條故事線的來源可能 是 1550 年的英國民謠《快樂兒戲:用馬皮裹住狡獪該死的妻 子教她舉止端正》(A Merry Jest of a Shrewd and Curst Wife Lapped in Morel's Skin for Her Good Behaviour)。雖名為 「快樂兒戲」,丈夫的手段卻很野蠻,用不堪的方式對待妻子。

相較之下,皮楚丘的手段就堪稱聰明且符合人道精神,因為他 並沒有真正使用暴力,就讓凱瑟琳的個性轉為溫和。《馴悍記》 的場景設在義大利的鄉間,但是皮楚丘馴服凱瑟琳的手法卻很 英式。他不像一般義大利人會用情歌和詩篇來追求心上人,而 是用語言來壓制凱瑟琳。他也用英國男性的鐵腕來對待妻子, 以確保自己的男性氣概。莎士比亞藉由此鮮明性格的對比,將 英國男性與法、義等其他國家的男性加以區隔。



凱瑟琳脾氣暴躁,皮楚丘「以其人之道,還治其人之身」,甚 至比她更加暴躁。他動輒發怒,冷熱無常,對馬匹、僕人、裁 縫師大吼大叫,好讓她明白此種行徑多麼令人無法忍受。接 著,他剝奪她的飲食睡眠,迫使她為求生存而克制原本潑悍的 脾氣。其實皮楚丘並不是真的想控制凱瑟琳的身心,而是希望 她能學習自制,為他人著想。

凱瑟琳最後歌頌「婦從夫意」的一席話,雖然有些誇張諷刺, 但也意味了她對自我的正面認同。這種心理攻防的層面,也是 《馴悍記》特出的一個原因。 馴悍記》

道子 讀



夫妻相處之道

其實, 莎士比亞對女性的認同與了解,與當時的劇作家所抱持 的觀點大不相同。他喜劇中的女性角色不但常常搶盡男性風 采,還往往主宰劇情的走向,如《威尼斯商人》的鮑希雅、 《皆大歡喜》的羅莎琳、《第十二夜》的菲兒拉等等。不過莎士 比亞仍承襲了基督教中的尊夫思想,所以才會有凱瑟琳「倡導 婦道」的那一段話。

在清教徒的傳統裡,丈夫不會對妻子使用暴力,而是把她視為 精神伴侶和家務上的助手。在他們的眼中,婚姻不僅合乎經濟 效益,而且也必須建立在互敬互愛的基礎上。對家庭的觀點, 也有人持「家國論」,認為家庭就如同國家,丈夫是君王,妻 小是臣民,倘若沒有明顯的階級劃分,國家就有崩塌的危險。 若從這兩個觀點來看,《馴悍記》便很接近上述的兩種理論。

不少評論家都同意,皮楚丘和凱瑟琳這兩個角色深富人性、生 氣和想像力,所作所為也教人信服。在這齣戲中,語言可説是 支配、獲得權力的工具。凱瑟琳的嘴上工夫了得,被認為欠缺 教養,皮楚丘就利用言語反制她,讓她隨他的意思指鹿為馬。

也有不少人認為,他們兩人之間不單純是馴妻,而是像《無事 生非》裡的碧翠絲和班狄克一樣,都是不罵不相識的歡喜冤 家,代表某種類型的愛情故事。一般在演出時,除非是刻意要 醜化角色,否則皮楚丘都對凱瑟琳情深意重。

這齣劇有著兩性戰爭的意味,皮楚丘最初是看上凱瑟琳的財產 才娶她為妻,但兩人交手後,才發覺她個性十足,而他們的婚 姻也代表了發現自我和互相了解的過程。 馴

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劇本的各種演出版本

《馴悍記》雖然有部分接近笑劇,但是劇情發展新奇、機智、 有活力,在舞台上無論是演出全本、改編或是刪減版,向來 都受到好評。十八世紀時,這個劇本就已經有七種不同的版 本了,當中非常知名的就是 1754 年英國演員及劇作家蓋瑞克 (David Garrick)的版本,他和改編本劇的作者蘭姆一樣,只 保留凱瑟琳和皮楚丘這一段,劇名就叫做《凱瑟琳與皮楚丘》 (*Catharine and Petruchio*)。

另外,在十八、十九世紀的演出中,皮楚丘也常常帶著皮鞭, 當作制伏妻子與奴僕的象徵。二十世紀最有名的版本,就應屬 理查,波頓與伊莉莎白,泰勒所擔綱演出的電影了。

「馴服女人」這種主題讓許多現代人不以為然,其實早在 1611 年,弗萊撤(John Fletcher)就曾經為女人喉舌,寫過《馴 悍記》的續集《女人的獎品》(*The Woman's Prize, or The Tamer Tamed*)。劇中描述皮楚丘不斷遭到第二任妻子瑪莉亞 的奚落與羞辱,在歷經四幕的發展之後,才因妻子自願遵守婦 德,而恢復其男性的自尊。

現代有許多《馴悍記》的導演也會刪減凱瑟琳對皮楚丘的臣 服,並將凱瑟琳遭受的不平待遇低調處理,有的導演甚至在凱 瑟琳最後的一番話中,暗示她對那段話並非真正地心悦誠服。 這些改編都得以「拯救」莎士比亞,使他免於被冠上男性沙文 主義的封號。

《馴悍記》人物表

Katharine	凱瑟琳	一位富紳的大女兒, 脾氣暴躁	
Petruchio	皮楚丘	凱瑟琳的丈夫	
Baptista	巴提塔	富紳,凱瑟琳之父	
Bianca	碧安卡	凱瑟琳的妹妹	
Lucentio	盧森修	碧安卡的丈夫	
Vincentio	文森修	盧森修的父親	
Hortensio	何天修	盧森修的友人	

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《馴悍記》人物表

The Taming of the Shrew

Atharine, the Shrew¹, was the eldest daughter of Baptista, a rich gentleman of Padua. She was a lady of such an ungovernable spirit and fiery temper, such a loud-tongued scold², that she was known in Padua by no other name than Katharine the Shrew.

It seemed very unlikely, indeed impossible, that any gentleman would ever be found who would venture to marry this lady, and therefore Baptista was much blamed for deferring³ his consent to many excellent offers that were made to her gentle sister Bianca, putting off all Bianca's suitors with this excuse that when the eldest sister was fairly off his hands, they should have free leave to address young Bianca.

1 shrew [ʃruː] (n.) 悍婦 2 scold [skould] (n.) 好罵人者 3 defer [dɪ'fɜːr] (v.) 延緩

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It happened, however, that a gentleman, named Petruchio, came to Padua, purposely to look out for a wife, who, nothing discouraged by these reports of Katharine's temper, and hearing she was rich and handsome, resolved upon marrying this famous termagant⁴, and taming her into a meek and manageable wife.

And truly none was so fit to set about this herculean⁵ labour as Petruchio, whose spirit was as high as Katharine's, and he was a witty and most happy-tempered humourist, and withal⁶ so wise, and of such a true judgment, that he well knew how to feign⁷ a passionate and furious deportment⁸, when his spirits were so calm that himself could have laughed merrily at his own angry feigning, for his natural temper was careless and easy.

The boisterous⁹ airs he assumed¹⁰ when he became the husband of Katharine being but in sport, or more properly speaking, affected by his excellent discernment¹¹, as the only means to overcome, in her own way, the passionate ways of the furious Katharine.

4 termagant ['t3:rməgənt] (n.) 好爭吵的女子; 悍婦

5 herculean [,h3:r'kju:li:ən] (a.) 艱巨的; 需要體力或智力的

6 withal [wɪ'ðɔːl] (adv.) 〔古代用法〕而且;此外







- 7 feign [fein] (v.) 假裝
- 8 deportment [dɪ'pɔːrtmənt] (n.) 行為;舉止
- 9 boisterous ['bɔɪstərəs] (a.) 喧鬧的
- 10 assume [ə'suːm] (v.) 假裝;裝出
- 11 discernment [dɪ'sɜːrnmənt] (n.) 判斷力;明辨力

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A courting then Petruchio went to Katharine the Shrew; and first of all he applied to Baptista her father, for leave to woo¹² his *gentle daughter* Katharine, as Petruchio called her, saying archly¹³, that having heard of her bashful¹⁴ modesty and mild behaviour, he had come from Verona to solicit¹⁵ her love.

Her father, though he wished her married, was forced to confess Katharine would ill answer this character, it being soon apparent of what manner of gentleness she was composed, for her music-master rushed into the room to complain that the gentle Katharine, his pupil, had broken his head with her lute¹⁶, for presuming¹⁷ to find fault with her performance; which, when Petruchio heard, he said, "It is a brave wench¹⁸; I love her more than ever, and long to have some chat with her."

And hurrying the old gentleman for a positive answer, he said, "My business is in haste, Signior Baptista, I cannot come every day to woo. You knew my father: he is dead, and has left me heir to all his lands and goods. Then tell me, if I get your daughter's love, what dowry¹⁹ you will give with her."

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