普通高等教育"十一五"国家级规划教材



新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材(修订版) 总主编 戴炜栋

新编希腊罗马神话欣赏 Appreciating Greco-Roman Mythology

(New Edition)

王磊/编著



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我国英语专业本科教学与学科建设,伴随着我国改革开放的步伐,得到了长足的发展和提升。回顾这30多年英语专业教学改革和发展的历程,无论是英语专业教学大纲的制订、颁布、实施和修订,还是四、八级考试的开发与推行,以及多项英语教学改革项目的开拓,无不是围绕英语专业的学科建设和人才培养而进行的,正如《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》提出的英语专业的培养目标,即培养"具有扎实的英语语言基础和广博的文化知识并能熟练地运用英语在外事、教育、经贸、文化、科技、军事等部门从事翻译、教学、管理、研究等工作的复合型英语人才。"为促进英语专业本科建设的发展和教学质量的提高,外语专业教学指导委员会还实施了"新世纪教育质量改革工程",包括推行"十五"、"十一五"国家级教材规划和外语专业国家精品课程评审,从各个教学环节加强对外语教学质量的宏观监控,从而确保为我国的经济建设输送大量的优秀人才。

效率和学科发展的需要。写教材编写者们一组(方图全方位)大

跨入新世纪,英语专业的建设面临新的形势和任务:经济全球化、科技一体化、文化多元化、信息网络化的发展趋势加快,世界各国之间的竞争日趋激烈,这对我国英语专业本科教学理念和培养目标提出了新的挑战;大学英语教学改革如火如荼;数字化、网络化等多媒体教学辅助手段在外语教学中广泛应用和不断发展;英语专业本科教育的改革和学科建设也呈现出多样化的趋势,翻译专业、商务英语专业相继诞生——这些变化和发展无疑对英语专业的学科定位、人才培养以及教材建设提出了新的、更高的要求。

上海外语教育出版社(简称外教社)在新世纪之初约请了全国30 余所著名高校百余位英语教育专家,对面向新世纪的英语专业本科 生教材建设进行了深入、全面、广泛和具有前瞻性的研讨,成功地 推出了理念新颖、特色明显、体系完备的"新世纪高等院校英语专 业本科生系列教材",并被列入"十五"国家级规划教材,以其前 瞻性、先进性和创新性等特点受到全国众多使用院校的广泛好评。

面对快速发展的英语专业本科教育,如何保证专业的教学质量,培养具有国际视野和创新能力的英语专业人才,是国家、社会、高校教师共同关注的问题,也是教材编撰者和教材出版者关心和重视的问题。

作为教学改革的一个重要组成部分, 优质教材的编写和出版

对学科建设的推动和人才培养的作用是有目共睹的。外教社为满足教学和学科发展的需要,与教材编写者们一起,力图全方位、大幅度修订并扩充原有的"新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材",以打造英语专业教材建设完整的学科体系。为此,外教社邀请了全国几十所知名高校40余位著名英语教育专家,根据英语专业学科发展的新趋势,围绕梳理现有课程、优化教材品种和结构、改进教学方法和手段、强化学生自主学习能力的培养、有效提高教学质量等问题开展了专题研究,并在教材编写与出版中予以体现。

修订后的教材仍保持原有的专业技能、专业知识、文化知识和相关专业知识四大板块,品种包括基础技能、语言学、文学、文化、人文科学、测试、教学法等,总数逾200种,几乎涵盖了当前我国高校英语专业所开设的全部课程,并充分考虑到我国英语教育的地区差异和不同院校英语专业的特点,提供更多的选择。教材编写深入浅出,内容反映了各个学科领域的最新研究成果;在编写宗旨上,除了帮助学生打下扎实的语言基本功外,着力培养学生分析问题、解决问题的能力,提高学生的思辨能力和人文、科学素养,培养健康向上的人生观,使学生真正成为我国新时代所需要的英语专门人才。

系列教材修订版编写委员会仍由我国英语界的知名专家学者 组成,其中多数是在各个领域颇有建树的专家,不少是高等学校外 语专业教学指导委员会的委员,总体上代表了中国英语教育的发展 方向和水平。

系列教材完整的学科体系、先进的编写理念、权威的编者队伍,再次得到教育部的认可,荣列"普通高等教育'十一五'国家级规划教材"。我深信,这套教材一定会促进学生语言技能、专业知识、学科素养和创新能力的培养,填补现行教材某些空白,为培养高素质的英语专业人才奠定坚实的基础。

戴炜栋

教育部高校外语专业教学指导委员会主任委员国务院学位委员会外语学科评议组组长

"光荣属于希腊,伟大属于罗马"——这是美国19世纪诗人、小说家埃德加·爱伦·坡(Edgar Allan Poe)对古希腊罗马文治武功的精辟总结。古希腊罗马文化对于西方乃至世界文明的意义毋庸置疑。年幼时期,我们都因普罗米修斯盗取火种造福人类、大力神海格力斯勇斩百头蛇怪、奥德修斯巧用木马计智取特洛伊等故事兴奋不已、浮想联翩,同时又难以理解那些神仙、英雄身上某些古怪但又富有人性的习性。之后,随着年龄渐长,我们对西方美术及文学作品中那些俯拾皆是的神话主题和典故也总是表现出极大的兴趣,但也时有困惑。近年来,国际市场上不时播映的神话题材影视作品更是一再将人们的神话情结撩起。的确,包括神话、悲剧及哲学等的古希腊罗马文化是西方文明的活水源头之一。美国19世纪神话作家托马斯·布尔芬奇(Thomas Bulfinch)在《神话时代》(The Age of Fable)中对此作了具体、中肯的表述:

Our young readers will find it (i.e. mythology, 本书作者注) a source of entertainment; those more advanced, a useful companion in their reading; those who travel, and visit museums and galleries of art, an interpreter of paintings and sculptures; those who mingle in cultivated society, a key to allusions which are occasionally made; and last of all, those in advanced life, pleasure in retracing a path of literature which leads them back to the days of their childhood and revives at every step the associations of the morning of life.

正由于上述的种种益处,国内外的教育机构纷纷开设了介绍和研究古典神话(也即希腊罗马神话)的课程,以帮助学生提高人文素养、增强跨文化交际能力。但由于希腊罗马神话的版本众多、浩繁复杂,以及对西方文化影响的深度和广度,开设该门课程绝非易事。作者出于对希腊罗马神话的浓厚兴趣,不避其烦地从2003年至今连续数年为英语专业学生开设多媒体"希腊罗马神话与西方文化"课程。居高不下的选课率和出勤率,以及学生们所表现出的高涨的学习、探究热情成为本人不断完善和开好该课程的动力。作为课程载体的内部使用教材更是几经修改,日臻完

善。独乐乐不如众乐乐。经过作者的不懈努力,《希腊罗马神话 欣赏》终于于2008年10月作为普通高等教育"十一五"国家级规 划教材由上海外语教育出版社出版发行。教材出版至今已加印多 次,受到了广大使用学校及读者的欢迎。与此同时,根据相关课 程的教学实践及使用者的反馈,作者感到十分有必要对原教材进 行修订,以进一步突显希腊罗马神话与西方文化的关系及其现实 意义,更好地满足读者日益增长的了解异域文化、提高跨文化交 际能力的需求。

《新编希腊罗马神话欣赏》的目标读者仍为英语专业学生以及英语达到中级水平且对希腊罗马神话有浓厚兴趣的所有人。教材以精选并按一定体系编排的神话故事为主,同时兼顾其对西方艺术、文学的影响以及使用者语言学习的需要。教材正文共分三部分: The Olympian Gods and Other Deities(奥林普斯山众神及其他神祇)、Stories of Love and Adventure(爱情及历险故事)、The Trojan War and Thereafter(特洛伊战争及其后事),基本涵盖了希腊罗马神话中最为著名的故事和神、神人以及英雄三个时代。此三部分各章的编排大致如下:

- 《 Points of Departure (导读): 顾名思义,该部分对该章主要神话故事和人物进行概述,并适当引申相关的文化含义。
- 《Reading (神话阅读):以布尔芬奇创作的语言优美、情节引人入胜的神话作为底本,叙述最为著名的希腊罗马神话故事。为了有助于阅读,作者做了较为丰富、实用的脚注,并安排一定数量的西洋名画及雕塑的插图。文字与图片相得益彰,可谓图文并茂。同时,在该部分之后还设计了Cultural Connections(文化链接)栏目,以简洁的文字提供相关的文化信息,包括艺术作品鉴赏、神话典故探源、神话解读等。
- 《 Post-reading Practice (读后练习):该部分主要是针对"神话阅读"部分设计的若干类巩固和拓展性质的练习,包括以下部分:
- I. Questions for review and discussion:设计精当的思考题帮助读者回顾主要情节并进行更深层次的思考。
- II. Expand your mythological vocabulary: 罗列若干常用的派生于本章神话故事及人物的词汇,提高读者对神话词汇和典故的敏感度。
- III. Appreciation: 分为Mythology in literature (文学中的神话鉴赏)和Mythology in art (艺术中的神话鉴赏)两部分。前者选取

英美文学作品中使用神话典故的语句、段落供读者识别和欣赏, 后者提供神话体裁的艺术作品,包括绘画、雕塑及影视作品的名称和作者,以使读者能够据此进行艺术欣赏,提高审美旨趣。

IV. Comprehensive Mythology/Beyond Mythology/Mythology Interpretation, etc.: 该部分设计较为灵活,引导读者或对章节所涉及的故事及角色的深度思考,或对中国神话与希腊罗马神话进行对比等。

除了上述三个基本部分外,《新编希腊罗马神话欣赏》还编排了Selected Readings in Mythological Classics (神话经典阅读)和Appendix (附录)。它们也是本教材的组成部分,故以下稍作介绍。

Selected Readings in Mythological Classics节选了与教材前三部分相关的古希腊罗马神话典籍的英译。希望读者将此部分与前三部分的相关故事对照阅读。Appendix为A Pronouncing Glossary of Mythological Names and Allusions(神话人物名称和典故汇编)。这是一个小型但很实用的词汇表,收录了本教材中所出现的绝大多数神话人物的简短英文介绍,并配上了音标及相关的词语和典故。

此时此刻,距离首次将《希腊罗马神话欣赏》课程引入上海外国语大学已逾十年,教材出版也近六年,作者也从当初斗志昂扬的青壮年进入气定神闲的中年,但不变的是寒来暑往电脑前心无旁骛的正襟危坐、课堂内外的神采飞扬以及不时传来毕业多年的学子从课程中受益良多的反馈。当年书房中与作者手足胼胝的爱子也早就大学毕业,现正在国家顶级实验室从事材料科学方面的博士研究工作。他在潜心实验、撰写论文、申请专利之余,也对中外古代先哲的典籍爱不释手,寻求着古希腊人所倡导的卓越与知足之间的平衡。仍可见妻子厨房间劳作的疲惫背影以及飞车辗转于超市、菜场间矫健的身姿。神话虽仍为我所爱,但对你们的爱戴、感激更甚。

王 磊 上海外国语大学英语学院 2015年3月

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The Olympian Gods and Other Deities

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The Olympian Gods and Other Deities

Hesiod's *Theogony* (*theos*, "god" + *gonos*, "offspring") provides most of the myths about the Greek gods' birth, offspring, and genealogical descent. Given the poet's bitter experience of poverty and hard work, Hesiod presents a grim picture of intergenerational conflict among the gods.

In the beginning, the universe is a cosmos evolving from Chaos. Chaos and Gaea (the earth) generate everything that exists, including seas, mountains, monsters and gods. Then gods of succeeding generations are traced back to Gaea and her mating with her son Uranus (the sky). This incestuous union produces 12 Titans with Cronus as their leader. Advised by his mother, Cronus castrates Uranus, severing the link between sky and earth, and becomes the new king of the cosmos. Cronus copulates with his sister Rhea to bring about Zeus and his siblings, the future older Olympians.

Zeus then overthrows his father after subduing the Titans and imprisoning them in Tartarus and defeating Typhoeus, the hundred-headed monster. Zeus mates with his sister Hera to produce a group of younger Olympians. Thus, after a cosmic history marked by acts of appalling violence of emasculation, cannibalism, treachery and war, Zeus ultimately initiates a hierarchical and patriarchal rule into the Greek cosmos.

The Greek gods are depicted quite differently from their counterparts in other cultures — humanism is more expressly emphasized. This human element can be shown through the fact that the Greek gods are very much like us human beings physically and psychologically, only larger, more powerful, and above all, immortal. They behave just like flawed mortals with their lusts and competitiveness, showing more of human foibles than of divine perfection. This anthropomorphism (神人同性) is found ubiquitous in the stories of gods. Zeus, for example, though the upholder of justice and the world's moral balance, is a promiscuous god, who to satisfy his sexual desire will use force to violate both goddesses and mortal maidens, even handsome boys like Ganymede. The promiscuity of Zeus runs so rampant that his graceful queen Hera, just like any married woman similarly treated, regularly resorts to the modern equivalent of cloak-and-dagger and sabotage tricks to abort Zeus's extramarital affairs and punish the objects of his affection. Artemis (Diana) is another case in point. She does show her determination to safeguard her celibacy by punishing a hunter

(Actaeon) savagely, yet she herself is involved in a number of amorous liaisons, one of which involves the perpetually sleeping Endymion. Athene is still another immortal who betrays human weaknesses. Being the brainchild of Zeus, and thereafter goddess of wisdom and arts and crafts, she out of her divine anger changes into a spider a mortal weaver who dares to challenge her for a contest at the loom.

In the *Works and Days*, Hesiod focuses on the relationship between gods and humans, particularly on how the latter become more and more alienated from the former and nature. The double alienation is caused by man's possession of fire stolen from the heavens by Prometheus and the curiosity of Pandora, which unleashes from a jar all kinds of diseases and miseries that plunge the human world into a downward spiral. This irreversible devolution is represented by Hesiod as five metallic ages of gold, silver, bronze (and an interpolated Age of Heroes), culminating in the Age of Iron characterized by injustice and strife. To cleanse the earth of its filthiness, gods dispatch a global deluge, destroying all humanity excepting Deucalion and his wife Pyrrha. This pious couple becomes the progenitors of a whole new race.

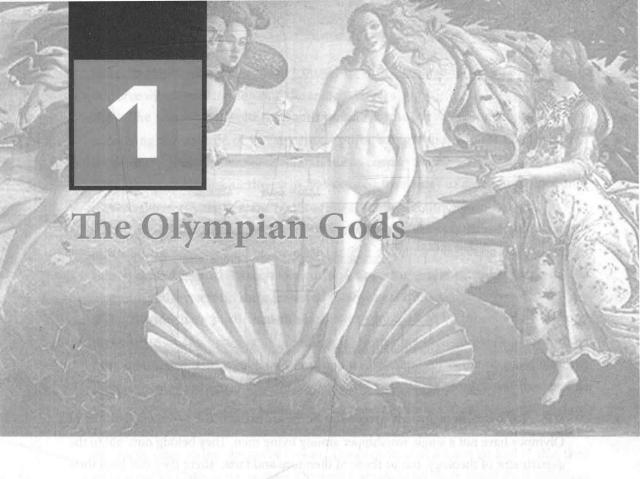
The legend of King Midas, popularized in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, is just another example showing how man's vices, in this case foolishness and greed, bring miseries and destruction. From another story involving the same figure who gets punished after judging unwisely in a musical contest between Apollo and Pan, we have obtained a familiar allusion, *Midas's ears* — a symbol of poor judgment.

To go back to the world of immortals, let's take up the myth of Dionysus (Bacchus). This myth is interesting for a number of things. First, the god has a double birth, first from Semele's womb and then from his father Zeus's thigh. Then comes his traveling across foreign lands and changing into dolphins the pirates who kidnap and hold him for ransom. The god is also famous for his retinue of satyrs, panthers, maenads and goats. Lastly, Dionysus, god of intoxication and impulse, forms a striking contrast to Apollo, god of rational control and harmony.

The kidnapping of Persephone by Hades and the subsequent frantic search of Demeter for her daughter can be described as an etiologic myth showing the so-called *agricultural revolution* of planting, tending and harvesting crops. It can also be read as an exploration of the individual female as she goes through the life cycle from innocence to maturity.

Thus, Hades and Persephone become the joint sovereigns of the Underworld, land of no return. In Homer's account in the *Odyssey*, Hades's kingdom is situated far to the west, beyond the River of Ocean. It is eternally dark and cheerless, as the permanent prison of all dead souls; only a few of Zeus's favorites are sent to Elysium to enjoy earthly pleasures while the wicked, including the deposed Titans, suffer in anguish and despair. Among the famous sufferers in Tartarus, a mention should also be made of Tantalus, Sisyphus and Ixion, who meet their downfalls due to their insolent ambitions. While the Underworld proves to be torments for these god-offending souls, it becomes a testing ground for Hercules, Odysseus and Aeneas to prove their mettle as god-favoured heroes.

Apart from the twelve Olympian Gods who hold sway over much of the universe, there is a much larger number of minor deities who reside in geographically limited parts of the world: the Naiads of brooks and fountains, the Oreads of mountains and grottos, the Nereids of the sea, and the Dryads of trees. There are also the deities responsible for the making of all kinds of winds. In fact, almost every inanimate object and natural phenomenon is personified and animated, hence the term *animism*, a universal feature among world mythologies.



Points of Departure —

公元前8世纪希腊诗人赫西奥德(Hesiod)的长诗《神谱》(Theogony)反映了古希腊人的宇宙观,同时也为我们勾勒出希腊神圣家族的谱系图。万物肇始天地不分,惟卡俄斯(Chaos)独尊。该神诞下黑暗神俄瑞波斯(Erebus)和夜神尼克斯(Nyx)。兄妹结合生出光亮、白日以及海洋、山岳。大地女神该亚(Gaea/Gaia)童贞生育(parthenogenesis)诞下苍穹之神乌拉诺斯(Uranus)。母子结合产生了以克罗诺斯(Cronus)和瑞亚(Rhea)为首的12个提坦巨人(Titans)、3个独眼巨人(Cyclopes)和3个百臂巨人(Hecatonchires)。子女谋反,克罗诺斯在该亚帮助下阉割并取代了父神乌拉诺斯,从而成为新的宇宙霸主。但父子相争的宿命又应验了,这就是所谓的提坦战争(Titanomachy),冲突的双方是以宙斯为首的一代新神和其父领导的提坦巨人。战争以宙斯获胜、提坦巨人被打入阴间塔尔塔罗斯(Tartarus)而告终。于是,经过神圣家族内部发生的乱伦、吞噬、宫闱阴谋、阉割以及与波塞冬(Poseidon)和哈德斯(Hades)三分天下,终于建立了以宙斯为首、其兄妹子女各司其职的奥林普斯众神(the Olympian gods)的统治。