

T H E
R E A L
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M O V I E S

LEGEND

电影中的
灵异传说

English Garden | 谭慧 编著

银幕上的惊悚，其实已伴随我们走过千年



外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

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杨姗姗 译



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前 言

电影是光和影的奇迹。它对全世界的影响是其发明者卢米·埃尔根本无法预见的。电影的意义早就超越了其本身，而开枝散叶地向各个领域渗透开去。电影是我们的留声机，也是我们的百科全书。

这套知识性和趣味性兼具的双语读物，将以电影为媒介，通过电影的声光影像再现历史传说与真实生活的精彩纷呈。

《电影中的灵异传说》一书旨在介绍欧洲文化中的经典民间传说。古代欧洲流传着很多灵异故事。在这些故事里，有能随意或者身不由己地变成狼的狼人，他们会难以自制地想吃活人或动物生肉，并会对着月亮长嚎；有通过咒语或其它方法复活的僵尸，复活后能四处走动；也有既不是神，也不是魔鬼，更不是人的吸血鬼，他们就像被上帝遗弃一样，但这并不妨碍他们成为最诱人、最神秘、最浪漫的传说人物……正是由于这些灵异传说在人们的脑海中深深扎下了根，银幕上他们频频亮相就不足为奇了。《吸血惊情400年》一片里，阴森诡异的吸血鬼演绎了一个凄美感伤的爱情故事；而《罗斯玛丽的婴儿》一片更是让人惊悚，有关撒旦的种种传说以及有关撒旦教的各种内幕，都在片中得到淋漓尽致的展现……

本书选取了最能体现各种传说的电影来介绍这些传说的根源和内幕。选材浅显易懂、幽默风趣，适合爱好电影，也爱好历史的高中生、大学生，以及各类艺术专业的学生阅读。

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King Arthur

《亚瑟王传奇》

国别：USA 美国 (2004)

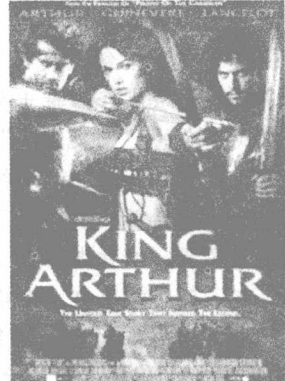
导演：Antoine Fuqua 安东尼·福库

主演：Clive Owen 克利夫·欧文

Keira Knightley 凯拉·奈特莉

Stephen Dillane 史蒂芬·迪兰

Hugh Dancy 休·达西



Introduction

At the close reign of Roman Emperor, the whole Britain was in critical time with turbulent unrests and invasions. Arthur was lost from his family since young and grew up as a commoner. However, Magician Merlin made a prophet that Arthur would become a holy king of Britain. Arthur proved that by drawing out the Sword from the Stone. Later, Arthur's valor and spirit attracted some excellent knights into his army so that they instituted famous Knights of Round Table who fought vigorously to gain military victories. In the war, Arthur met Woads — a guerrilla made up of some tramps and poor people, led by noble Guinevere. They formed military ally and together fought for the final victory. Eventually, Arthur successfully established the Kingdom of Britain and Guinevere became his queen.

This film was produced by best-known Jerry Bruckheimer and was adapted from a long-history legend into a thrilling epic movie by Oscar-winning David Franzoni for *Gladiator*.



剧情梗概

罗马帝国行将崩溃，社会黑暗，动乱四起，整个大不列颠处于风雨飘摇之中。亚瑟从小就和家人分开，成为一个普通的骑士，然而魔法师梅林预言他一定会成为神圣的英国君主，而亚瑟更是拔出了“石中剑”印证了这个预言。亚瑟的骁勇善战和超凡气魄令一些非常优秀的骑士为之折服，他们纷纷加入亚瑟的队伍，组织成著名的“圆桌骑士”，取得令人骄傲的战绩。在战争中，亚瑟遇到了由贫民和流浪汉组成的游击队——“蓝军”，其领导者就是高贵的格温娜维尔。为了最后的胜利，亚瑟和格温娜维尔建立了战斗联盟，携手抗敌。最终，亚瑟成功地建立了大不列颠王国，创造了英国的历史，而格温娜维尔也成了他的王后。

本片由好莱坞金牌制片人杰瑞·布瑞克海默操刀制作，凭借《角斗士》获得奥斯卡金像奖的大卫·弗兰索尼担任本片的编剧，将这个流传已久的传说谱写成震撼人心的史诗。

精彩看点

King Arthur

亚瑟王

Knights of the Round Table

圆桌骑士

Woods

蓝军

Queen Guinevere

王后格温娜维尔

Merlin the Wizard

魔法师梅林

Sword of the King: Sword in the

王者之剑：石中剑与断钢剑

Stone and Excalibur

The Holy Grail

圣杯

Paradise Island Avalon

天堂岛阿瓦隆

Hadrian's Wall

哈德良长城

King Arthur

亚瑟王

Arthur is the legendary king of the Britons in ancient times, and the major figure in Arthurian legend. Arthur expelled foreigners from Britain, brought peace to the country, and established a kingdom based on justice, law, and morality. He held court at his castle at Camelot and instituted an order known as the Knights of the Round Table. Eventually his realm crumbled, and his illegitimate son Mordred grievously wounded him in battle.

Although there are innumerable variations of the Arthurian legend, the basic story has remained the same. Arthur is the son of King Uther Pendragon. After he is born, the magician Merlin gives him to a man named Hector (also called Antor) to be raised with Hector's son, Kay. Arthur grows up as a commoner, but then he alone succeeds at a test devised to choose Uther's successor: Arthur draws a sword from a stone. Because of his humble origins, Arthur must overcome strong opposition from the British nobles to his royal claim, but eventually he is crowned. To help him in his task of leading Britain, he receives a great sword, Excalibur, offered by a hand that rises mysteriously from a lake. To defeat Britain's enemies, Arthur undertakes a series of wars, conquests, and invasions. After Arthur completes these, Britain has a long period of peace and security. Arthur sets up the Round Table as a meeting place for his knights.

Arthur meets and marries the lady Guinevere, but she and Lancelot, one of Arthur's favored knights, eventually fall in love, and their relationship divides Camelot. The ruin of the kingdom is hastened by the quest for the Holy Grail, the sacred cup used by Jesus Christ at the Last Supper. However worthy an enterprise the quest may be, it takes Arthur's best knights away from court and leads many of them to

their deaths. Once Arthur discovers Lancelot and Guinevere's love affair, his own system of justice requires that he condemn his wife to death. Lancelot rescues her, however, initiating a war between his forces and those of Arthur and the knight Gawain.

During the conflict with Lancelot, Arthur learns that the Romans plan to attack him. He fights and defeats them, but at the same time his illegitimate son, Mordred, tries to usurp the throne. Arthur then battles Mordred in a terrible conflict on Salisbury Plain that leaves many knights dead. Arthur kills Mordred, but before dying, the young man gravely wounds the king. Facing death, Arthur orders one of his knights (Bedivere or Girflet, depending on the story) to throw Excalibur into a lake, so that the sword cannot fall into the wrong hands. Versions of the legend differ about Arthur's fate thereafter. Some say that he dies and is buried, others tell that a boat takes him away to the island of Avalon. Many works promise that Arthur will return when Britain again needs him to subdue the nation's enemies and to bring peace and security to the land.

A bronze Arthur, (early 15c) by Peter Vischer

15世纪早期彼得·菲舍尔的《亚瑟》铜像。

亚瑟王是传说中的古代不列颠国王，也是亚瑟王传说的主角。亚瑟王赶走入侵者，给不列颠带来和平，并建立了一个公正且有法律和道德保障的王国。他的王宫设在卡米洛的城堡，在那里组建了著名的圆桌骑士团。后来王国分崩离析，亚瑟王在与其私生子莫德雷德的搏斗中身负重伤。

尽管亚瑟王传说的各种版本数不胜数，故事的大致轮廓都是一样的。亚瑟是尤瑟·潘达刚国王的儿子。在其出生后，魔法师梅林就将他交给赫克托抚养，亚瑟就和赫克托的儿子凯一起长



大。虽然亚瑟以平民身份长大，但最终只有他成功通过选拔，成为尤瑟王的继承人：因为他成功地拔出了一把石中剑。亚瑟的平民出身使他在成为王国继承人时遭到不列颠贵族的强烈反对，但最终他还是成功加冕。后来亚瑟在一个湖中神秘女神的帮助下得到了伟大圣剑——断钢剑，从而领导人民，经历数场战争，打败侵略者的入侵和征服，保卫了不列颠。此后，不列颠在很长一段时期内都处于和平安定中。亚瑟还设立圆桌会议接见他的骑士们。

亚瑟娶格温娜维尔为妻，但她后来却和亚瑟最喜欢的一个骑士兰斯洛特相爱，最终导致王国的分裂。后来，追寻耶稣在最后一晚餐时使用的圣杯的行动又加速了王国的崩溃。无论追寻圣杯的事业是多么的有意义，其结果却是许多亚瑟王手下最优秀的骑士因此离开了王宫并死于非命。当亚瑟发现了兰斯洛特和王后的奸情之后，为了维护公正的统治，他必须将妻子处死。兰斯洛特救下了格温娜维尔，并率部队与亚瑟和高文的军队作战。

在与兰斯洛特作战时，亚瑟得知罗马人计划攻打他。他勇敢地击退了敌人的进攻，但同时他的私生子莫德雷德却伺机要篡夺王位。亚瑟随后在索尔兹伯里平原与莫德雷德展开恶战，许多骑士在这场战争中英勇就义。最终亚瑟王杀死了莫德雷德，但莫德雷德在死前也重伤了亚瑟。面对死亡的临近，亚瑟命令他的一名骑士（贝德维尔或是哥弗雷，版本不一）将断钢剑投于湖中，以避免落入坏人之手。关于亚瑟王的最终命运，各版本所述不一。有人说他死后被人埋葬，也有人说一只小船将他带到了阿瓦隆岛¹。还有很多作品预言当不列颠再次陷入危难时，亚瑟王还会回来拯救国家、击退敌人，让这片土地重新获得和平与安宁。

¹ 凯尔特人传说中的西方乐土。

Knights of the Round Table

圆桌骑士

One of the greatest myths of medieval literature certainly is the epic tale of King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table and their quest for the Holy Grail (a cup in which Joseph of Arimathia gathered the blood of Jesus Christ during his crucifixion), which becomes a symbol for the medieval ideals of knighthood, gallantry, and chivalry. Knights of the Round Table were those men awarded the highest order of Chivalry at the Court of King Arthur. In the legend of King Arthur, the Round Table was a mystical table around which King Arthur and his knights sat to discuss matters crucial to the security of the realm. In some versions, the wizard Merlin also has a seat. There is no "head of the table" at a round table, and so no one person is at a privileged position. Thus the several knights were all peers and there was no "leader" as there were at so many other medieval tables, representing the equality of all the members.

These knights were heroes, renowned for their strength and courage, and for their skill in combat and warfare. They swore to protect the king and the kingdom. In theory, they were brothers; however, jealousy, envy and hatred existed with the fellowship. There were enemies within the Round Table. In the end, the community of the Round Table disintegrated. There were several causes. A love affair between Lancelot and Arthur's queen, Guinevere, pitted Arthur against them both; the quest for the Holy Grail led many of the knights to their deaths; and Mordred betrayed Arthur and attempted to gain control of the kingdom. Nevertheless, the idea of the Round Table has been preserved as the symbol of a knightly fellowship dedicated to chivalric conduct.

The most famous knights are:

Sir Lancelot: one of King Arthur's fiercest warriors, who falls in

love with Queen Guinevere, the wife of King Arthur. Their love affair is a major cause of the ruin of Arthur's court at Camelot and the destruction of the Round Table community, Arthur's inner circle of knights.

Sir Galahad: the only one who completes the quest for the Holy Grail. This sacred cup was used by Jesus Christ at the Last Supper and can be reached only by those who are pure of heart. Because he is entirely free of sin, Galahad succeeds where many other knights of King Arthur fail.

Sir Gawain: a nephew of King Arthur, who renowned for his skill as a warrior, is often presented as an irresponsible person who seeks the thrill of combat with little thought of serving others. He becomes a friend of his fellow knight Lancelot, but in some accounts the friendship eventually dissolves.

Sir Mordred: the one who is generally presented as the illegitimate son of King Arthur and his half sister Morgan Le Fay. Mordred eventually betrays Arthur, who kills him in battle.

Sir Percival or Parsifal: best known for his association with the Holy Grail, the sacred cup used by Jesus Christ at the Last Supper.

The Knights' code of chivalry was:

- To never do outrage nor murder
- Always to flee treason
- To by no means be cruel but to give mercy unto him who asks for mercy
- To always do ladies, gentlewomen and widows succor
- To never force ladies, gentlewomen or widows
- Not to take up battles in wrongful quarrels for love or worldly goods

中世纪文学最伟大的神话传说之一就是亚瑟王的圆桌骑士以及他们追寻圣杯（亚利马太的约瑟用来收集耶稣遇难时的鲜血的杯子）下落的史诗故事，这在后来成为所有中世纪骑士精神的典



范。圆桌骑士是亚瑟王授予最高荣誉的骑士。在亚瑟王的传说中，圆桌充满神秘色彩，亚瑟王和他的骑士们坐在那里讨论关于王国安全的重要事宜。在某些版本中，魔法师梅林也会列席。与中世纪其它类型的桌子相比，圆桌无首尾席之分，没有特权位置，象征着骑士成员没有首领，皆为兄弟的平等精神。

这些骑士都是骁勇善战的英雄。他们发誓要保护亚瑟王和他的王国。理论上讲他们是兄弟，但嫉妒和仇恨也会破坏他们的友谊。圆桌骑士内部就出现过对立，导致他们分裂。这主要归于几个原因：兰斯洛特和王后格温娜维尔的恋情使亚瑟王不得不与他们对立；后来追寻圣杯的下落又让许多骑士为之牺牲；莫德雷德背叛亚瑟王企图篡夺王位。尽管如此，圆桌精神一直都被视为骑士友谊的象征。

著名的圆桌骑士有：

兰斯洛特：亚瑟王最英勇的骑士之一，爱上了亚瑟王的妻子格温娜维尔王后。他们的恋情是亚瑟王卡米洛王国崩溃的主要原因，并最终破坏了圆桌骑士的团结和友谊。

格拉海德：唯一完成找寻圣杯任务的骑士。圣杯是耶稣在最后的晚餐上使用的杯子，只有心灵纯净的人才能靠近。由于格拉海德没有任何邪念，所以他完成了其他圆桌骑士无法完成的任务。

高文：亚瑟王的侄子，因作战英勇而著称，但常被指责为不负责任的骑士，因为他很少考虑为别人服务，只是一味地寻找作战的快感。他是兰斯洛特的好朋友，但是他们的友谊出于某种原因而最终破裂。

莫德雷德：通常被认为是亚瑟王和其同父异母姐姐莫甘娜的私生子。莫德雷德最终背叛亚瑟王，并在战斗中为其所杀。

伯西瓦尔或称伯西发尔：最有名的就是他与圣杯（耶稣在最后一晚餐时使用的圣杯）的故事。

骑士精神的行为准则包括：

- 从不动怒，从不谋杀
- 永不叛国

- 决不残忍，宽容请求得到怜悯的人
- 帮助淑女与孤寡温善的女人
- 从不命令强迫淑女和孤寡温善的女人
- 不因爱情和世俗之事卷入错误的争斗

Woods

蓝 军

In the movie *King Arthur*, Arthur is portrayed as a Roman cavalry officer and commander, who leads a military force of Sarmatian cavalry in Britain at the close of the Roman occupation in 467 AD. He and his men guard Hadrian's Wall against the "Woods", a Celtic people who resist Roman rule, roughly based on the historical Picts, led by their mysterious leader Merlin.

The Woods, as they are called in the movie, the name is taken from the blue dye which the Picts use to tattoo themselves. Calling the Picts "Woods" was a device meant to echo similar belittling titles given to enemies wherever they are encountered.

The Picts are ancient inhabitants of central and northern Scotland and of northern Ireland. They were of rather short stature and of dark complexion. They are believed to have arrived in Scotland from the Continent about 1000 BC and in Ireland from Scotland about 200 AD. The Picts are first mentioned by Roman writers in the late 3rd century as raiders who harassed the Roman province of Britain from the north. Hadrian's Wall was built to protect the Roman colonies from their attacks. The Picts figured in connection with the campaigns of Roman Emperor Constantius Chlorus in Britain in 296 and 306. In Scotland the northern Picts were converted to Christianity probably in the 4th century, and the southern Picts were converted probably in the 5th century. At first the Saxons kept clear of the Picts, but as the former

pushed farther northward, they too encountered these northern people and were defeated by them in 685. For a long time thereafter border warfare was carried on. The Picts, who by this time were united under a king, also fought continuously in Scotland with the Scots who had settled there in the 4th century. In 850 the Picts were defeated by Kenneth I, king of Scotland. Kenneth united the domains of the two rival tribes and thus founded the kingdom of Scotland.

The name “Picts” means “the Painted Ones”, probably given to them from their habit of tattooing themselves with intricate markings, believed to be tribal or religious.

电影《亚瑟王》将亚瑟描绘成一个罗马骑士指挥官，在公元467年罗马军队即将撤离不列颠时领导萨尔马提亚骑士军团。他和他的骑士们守卫哈德良长城，防止蓝军的进攻。蓝军是一支反抗罗马统治的凯尔特部落，大概是指历史上的皮克特人，首领是神秘的梅林。

电影中这个部落被叫做蓝军，是因为皮克特人常常用蓝色涂料文身。喊其为蓝军也是敌人在遇到他们时向其表示轻蔑与侮辱。

皮克特人是苏格兰中北部和爱尔兰北部的古老部落。他们身材矮小，肤色黝黑。据说在公元前1000年就从欧洲大陆到达了苏格兰，又在公元200年从苏格兰来到了爱尔兰。最早提到皮克特人的是3世纪晚期的罗马作家们，将他们描绘成从北部袭击罗马不列颠行省的入侵者。哈德良长城的修建正是防范他们入侵罗马殖民地。罗马皇帝君士坦提乌斯·克洛卢斯在公元296年和306年曾与皮克特人作战。苏格兰北部的皮克特人可能在4世纪皈依基督教，南部的皮克特人可能在5世纪皈依。最开始撒克逊人与皮克特人界线分明，但是随着撒克逊人的向北入侵，他们遇到了北部皮克特人的顽强抵抗，并在685年战败。后来两个部落展开了多年的边境战争。与此同时，皮克特人在国王的带领下，同公元4世纪定居苏格兰的苏格兰人开始了持久的战争。公元850年，皮克特人被苏格兰国王肯尼斯一世打败。肯尼斯统一两个部落，并建立了苏格兰