

# 希腊罗马神话

## 及典故成语

THE GREEK & ROMAN MYTHS AND IDIOMS

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徐国萍 / 著



海洋出版社



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## 前 言

古希腊罗马神话是人类文化宝库中的璀璨明珠，是前人经验和智慧的结晶。

远古人类对自然的敬畏和对现实的困惑是早期神话的起源。由本书上篇“奥林匹亚诸神”中可以看到，日、月、水、火、海、天等自然现象以及爱情、战争、死亡等人类最原始的活动形式都在神话中得到了具体体现和诠释。一方面，这些神话折射了原始时期的社会秩序：宙斯是众神之主，其他诸神地位有序、各司其责；另一方面，这些神话体现了人类的基本情感和愿望，在本书中篇“变形记”中，爱与恨、情与仇、哀与乐、罪与罚……都得到了酣畅宣泄和充分昭示。

古希腊罗马神话世代相传，长青不衰，对人类思想、艺术、文学等诸多领域产生了深远影响。远古的人们凝望夜空，相信闪烁的星辰是诸神的化身，于是大大小小的天体被冠以神祇的名号（例如：太阳系的九大行星都是以罗马主神命名的），而在现代人弗洛伊德的心理分析术语中（如恋父情结、恋母情结、自恋情结等）不难看到古希腊罗马神话的影子。优美而古老的传说不仅启迪了画家、雕塑雕刻家的灵感，而且成为他们源源不断的创作题材。古希腊罗马神话的文学价值更是不言而喻：埃斯库罗斯（Aeschylus）、索福克勒斯（Sophocles）和欧里庇得斯（Euripides）的悲剧，阿里斯托芬（Aristophanes）的喜剧以及恢宏的荷马（Homer）史诗都已成为不朽的文学经典；莎士比亚（Shakespeare）悲剧《罗密欧和朱丽叶》（Romeo and

Juliet) 的创作灵感也源自著名的希腊神话《皮拉姆斯和提斯柏》(Pyramus and Thisbe); 近代作家肖伯纳 (Bernard Shaw) 的剧目《匹克梅梁》(Pygmalion) 则直接取名于希腊神话。可以说, 缺乏对古希腊罗马神话的了解, 很难在更深层次上赏析和感悟西方文学和艺术。

古希腊罗马神话还大大丰富了西方语言。仅在英语中源于或派生于神话的词汇便不胜枚举。例如: chaos (Chaos); terra (Terra); titan (Titan); fury (Fury); nemesis (Nemesis); odyssey (Odysseus); atlas (Atlas); echo (Echo); Scylla (Scylla); syrinx (Syrinx); daphne (Daphne); narcissism (Narcissus); hyacinth (Hyacinthus); ocean (Oceanus); Europe (Europa); music (Muse); pan (Pan); hypnotic (Hypnos); somnolent (Somnus); martial (Mars); mortal (Mors); January (Janus); tantalize (Tantalus); psycho - (Psyche); helio - (Helios); arachni - (Arachne) ……而神话中一些脍炙人口的典故已演化成固定短语并广为使用。本书下篇共有二十余则成语典故, 不仅可以拓宽语言知识, 还可以读做消遣。

由于神话故事源于民间传说, 神系谱表, 神祇名称甚至故事情节等往往众说纷纭, 难得统一。这给本书的撰写带来了一定难度。例如, 地神的名字既是 Gaea, 也可以沿袭其希腊文的拼写形式 Gaia, 而且有“盖阿”、“盖亚”和“盖娅”等多种译法。在神名的取舍和翻译上, 笔者基本以广为流传并普遍认可的形式为依据。构思该书的主体框架时, 笔者从太古之神(天地之初时的原始神祇)与以宙斯为代表的新生代神之间的时代更替入手, 重点阐述了奥林匹亚诸神的特点和轶事, 具有较强的娱乐性和可读性。对于诸神的简要概述和介绍, 还为读者更好地接受中篇“变

## 前 言

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形记”的故事作了准备和铺垫。“变形记”的故事言简意丰，是希腊神话中爱情故事的精选和浓缩。该书下篇的典故成语以及书后附录中详尽考证并认真整理的希腊罗马神祇对照表，对于有兴趣于相关的词源学研究或者有志于希腊罗马神话对比研究的人士来说，具有一定的学术参考价值。

徐国萍

北方交通大学外语系  
研究生英语教研室

# CONTENTS 目 录

## *Prelude: The Most Ancient Gods and Goddesses*

(太古之神) .....	( 1 )
Chapter I: The Olympians(奥林匹亚诸神) .....	( 5 )
1 Zeus(天神宙斯) .....	( 6 )
2 Hera(天后赫拉) .....	( 8 )
3 Poseidon(海神波塞冬) .....	(10)
4 Hades(冥神哈德斯) .....	(12)
5 Athena(智慧女神雅典娜) .....	(15)
6 Ares(战神阿瑞斯) .....	(18)
7 Aphrodite(爱与美之神阿佛罗狄特) .....	(20)
8 Apollo (太阳神阿波罗) .....	(22)
9 Artemis(月亮女神阿耳特弥斯) .....	(24)
10 Hephaestus(火神赫菲斯托斯) .....	(27)
11 Hermes(使神赫墨斯) .....	(29)
12 Hestia & Dionysus(炉灶女神赫斯提和酒神狄俄 尼索斯) .....	(31)
Chapter II: Metamorphoses (变形记) .....	(34)



1	Hera's jealous anger(赫拉的妒火).....	(35)
2	The revenge of Leto(勒托的报复).....	(39)
3	Apollo's love(阿波罗之恋).....	(42)
4	Artemis's virtue(阿耳特弥斯的贞洁).....	(46)
5	The punishment by Athena(雅典娜的惩罚).....	(50)
6	Circe's wicked trick(喀尔刻的魔法).....	(54)
Chapter III: The Allusive Idioms(典故成语).....		(59)
1	Pandora's box(潘多拉的盒子).....	(60)
2	Cupid's arrow(丘比特之箭).....	(62)
3	Pandean pipes, or syrinx(潘神箫,排箫).....	(64)
4	The fatal brand(致命的木头).....	(67)
5	Ixion's wheel(伊克希翁转轮,永动轮).....	(69)
6	Tantalus's torture(坦塔罗斯之磨难).....	(72)
7	Sisyphean task(西西弗斯之苦工).....	(74)
8	Auge(i)an stables(奥吉厄斯的牛圈).....	(77)
9	Cretan maze, or Labyrinth(克里特迷宫).....	(79)
10	Helmet of darkness(隐形头盔).....	(82)
11	The golden fleece(金羊毛).....	(84)
12	The golden touch(点金术).....	(87)
13	The golden apple(金苹果).....	(89)
14	Achilles's heel(阿基里斯之踵).....	(91)
15	Trojan horse(特洛伊木马).....	(94)

16	The prophecies of Cassandra(卡桑德拉的预言)	(96)
17	Orestes complex & Electra complex(俄瑞斯忒斯情结, 仇母情结; 伊莱克特拉情结, 恋父情结)	(98)
18	Oedipus complex(俄狄浦斯情结, 仇父恋母情结)	(100)
19	Narcissistic (personality) disorder(自恋情结)	(103)
20	Sphinx riddle(斯芬克斯之谜)	(105)
21	Circe's wand(喀尔刻魔杖)	(107)
22	Siren words(塞壬之语)	(110)
23	Janus word(杰那斯词, 两面词)	(112)
24	Gordian knot(戈尔迪之结)	(114)
25	The sword of Damocles(达摩克利斯之剑)	(116)
<i>Appendix: The Greek and Roman Gods</i>		
	(希腊罗马神名对照表)	(119)

## Prelude

### The Most Ancient Gods and Goddesses

In Modern English, chaos means the disordered mass. In Greek mythology, Chaos was the formless primeval emptiness of the universe before things came into being. In other words, Chaos was the primordial state, i. e. the original void preceding anything else. Out of Chaos came Erebus (god of darkness) and Nyx (goddess of night). Chaos also bore Gaea (goddess of earth), and Tartarus (god of underworld). Later, Uranus

## 序 曲

### 太古之神

在现代英语中, chaos 的含义是混沌和混乱。在希腊神话中, 卡俄斯神是指最早存在的宇宙空间, 换句话说就是先于任何事物的原始虚无状态。卡俄斯神后来分化出黑暗之神厄瑞玻斯和夜晚女神尼克斯, 卡俄斯神同时也产出了大地女神盖亚以及地狱之神塔塔罗斯。后来由盖亚女神诞生了天神乌拉诺斯和大洋神俄刻阿诺斯。乌拉诺斯的职责原本是保护母亲盖亚, 后来母子两人结成伴侣, 携手统治世界。

(god of sky) and Oceanus (god of ocean) sprang from Gaea. Uranus's duty was to protect his mother Gaea, however, the two eventually became a couple and ruled the world jointly.

Uranus and Gaea had twelve children known as the Titans. The father imprisoned all his off-spring for fear that they would perhaps challenge his authority when grew up. Gaea, grieved by the sufferings of her children, gave her youngest son Cronus a sickle, with which he cut off his father's genitals and shut him away in Tartarus.

Consequently, Cronus took over his father's throne and married his own sister, Rhea. As time went by Cronus himself became a father, and the very same fear that haunted his father came

乌拉诺斯和盖亚生有十二个子女,即巨神泰坦。暴戾的父亲把自己的所有孩子都囚禁起来,因为惧怕他们长大以后会挑战他的统治。看到儿女受苦,母亲盖亚痛苦万分。于是她给最小的儿子克罗诺斯一把镰刀,克罗诺斯用这把镰刀阉割了父亲,并把他关进地狱。

克罗诺斯顺理成章地取代了父亲登上王座,并且娶了同胞姐妹瑞亚为妻。时间飞逝,转眼间克罗诺斯也做了父亲,如同他的父亲一样,他摆脱不掉那魂牵梦绕的恐惧忧虑:他也认为自

to torment him as well; he considered his children as a threat to his throne. He solved this problem by swallowing them soon after they were born.

However, what goes around comes around. Once again the mother decided to protect her children. She managed to save her youngest child Zeus by offering Cronus a stone wrapped in Zeus' s clothes, which he took for the infant and swallowed.

Zeus was then brought up by the nymphs in the island of Crete. As Zeus entered manhood, he got a powerful weapon, the thunderbolt, from his grandmother Gaea. He was now very strong, militant and fearless.

With the help of his mother, Zeus gained access to his father and tricked him

己的孩子终将对其王位构成威胁。于是他在子女出生不久便将他们活吞腹内，以绝后患。

然而，命运的轮回不可抗拒：母亲决定保护孩子。当最小的儿子宙斯出生后，瑞亚用宙斯的衣服包了一块石头递给了克罗诺斯，粗心的父亲竟把它误认为是自己的新生儿而一口吞掉。

克里特岛上的仙女们将宙斯养大。宙斯长至成年时，祖母盖亚赠与他一件威力十足的武器，那就是雷电霹雳。宙斯这时已十分强大，勇武无畏。

在母亲的帮助下，宙斯设法接近父亲并诱使他吞食了大洋神俄刻阿诺斯的女儿

into swallowing a special medicine made by Metis, daughter of Oceanus, and that medicine caused Cronus to vomit up the brothers and sisters of Zeus. With the assistance of his liberated siblings, Zeus succeeded in dethroning Cronus.

After the overthrow of Cronus, Zeus drew lots with his brothers Poseidon and Hades for the shares of the world. Zeus won the draw and became the supreme ruler of the gods, the lord of the sky. Poseidon's prize was the sea, therefore the lord of the sea. Hades had the worst draw and was made lord of the underworld.

The new generation of gods chose Olympus, the highest mountain in Greece, as their home. They ruled not only Mount Olympus but also the whole world.

密提斯配制的特殊药物,服了这种药后克罗诺斯将宙斯的兄弟姐妹全都呕吐出来。获得解放的同胞手足帮助宙斯推翻了克罗诺斯的统治。

战胜克罗诺斯后,宙斯与他的兄弟波塞冬和哈德斯以拈阄的方式瓜分世界。宙斯抽得佳签成为至高无上的主神,也就是天神;波塞冬赢得了大海,成为海神;哈德斯运气最差,他成了冥间的领主,亦称冥神。

新生代的神祇们在希腊境内的最高峰奥林匹亚山建立家园。他们不仅是奥林匹亚山的统治者,同时也是全世界的主宰。

## Chapter I 上 篇

### The Olympians 奥林匹亚诸神

The Olympians refers to the twelve major gods and goddesses dwelling on Mount Olympus. This mountain is located in the northern central part of Greece. According to the blind balladist Homer, the summit of Olympus was supposed to be the highest point on earth and therefore the logical home for the gods.

Each Olympian had certain attributes that were either admired or feared during those times. Each and every single god had their own domain, whereas Zeus was an omniscient god, and in a sense, the god of all gods.

奥林匹亚诸神是指居住在奥林匹亚山上的十二大神,该山座落在希腊的中北部。据游吟盲诗人荷马所说,奥林匹亚山的最高峰被认为是地球的至高点,因此,成为诸神合情合理的居住地。

每一位奥林匹亚神都具有当时受到敬仰或畏惧的某些特征。每一位神祇都有自己的统治领域,而宙斯则是一位万能神,也可以说是神中之神。

## 1. Zeus

Zeus was the god of sky, the supreme god. He was called the father of both gods and men. Zeus was also the god of thunders and storms, and generally of the weather and everything that had to do with the sky. Besides, he was the protector of cities and home property.

Zeus never enjoyed a peaceful life. He was faced with the danger of being swallowed by his father upon the very moment of his birth. When he grew up he had to fight his own father and finally deprive him of his crown. After marriage, he seemed to be always at odds with his shrewlike wife.

## 1. 宙斯

宙斯是至高无上的天神。他被尊称为众神和人类之父。他是雷电等天气现象以及任何与天空相关事物之神。同时他还是城市及家庭财产的保护神。

宙斯的一生一向不很太平。他出生之时便面临被父亲吞食之险,长大后,他又要与生身父亲战斗并最终夺取他的王权。婚后,他与嫉妒成性的妻子总是难以和睦相处。



Zeus was well known for his passion for pretty women. He had innumerable adulterous affairs. In order to achieve his lustrous desires he frequently assumed animal forms, such as that of a cuckoo when he seduced Hera, a swan when he ravished Leda, or a bull when he carried off Europa. Legend had it that Zeus changed himself into a bedraggled cuckoo. Hera felt sorry for it and held it to her breast to warm it. Zeus then resumed his true form and took advantage of her. Zeus had many lovers and uncountable offspring, either mortal or immortal. He was the most unfaithful husband among all gods and humans.

There are temples of Zeus everywhere in Greece. In art, he was represented as a bearded, dignified and

宙斯对美女的钟情尽人皆知，他的风流韵事数不胜数。为了欲望得逞，他常常变成动物之形：他变成布谷鸟引诱赫拉，变成天鹅骗奸了勒达，变成公牛劫走了欧罗巴。根据民间传说，宙斯变成了一只浑身湿透羽毛凌乱的布谷鸟，赫拉可怜它，把它放在胸前取暖，宙斯现出原形占了她的便宜。宙斯有很多情人，所生的或神或人的子女更是不尽其数，他是天上人间最不忠实的丈夫。

在希腊到处可见宙斯神庙。他的艺术形象是一位蓄着胡须，十分威严的成熟男人。他最突出的象征