

英汉对照世界名著连环画

THE ILIAD



伊利亚特

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(英汉对照)

开 明 出 版 社

(京) 新登字 104 号

责任编辑: 曹百龙

封面设计: 吴寿松

版式设计: 张柏年

伊利亚特

著者 / 荷 马 译者 / 程毓燕

出版 / 开明出版社 (北京海淀区车道沟 8 号)

发行 / 新华书店北京发行所

印刷 / 北京通县印刷厂

开本 / 787×960 1/32 印张 / 2.625

图画 / 56 面 译文 / 16 千字

版次 / 1992 年 9 月第一版 1992 年 9 月第一次印刷

印数 / 1-5000

书号 / ISBN7-80077-536-4 / G·365

定价 / 2.60 元

出版说明

开明出版社出版这套英汉对照世界文学名著连环画丛书的目的是想使具有初、中级英语水平的读者,能用最少量的时间、对世界文学名著的英文原文能有一个初步的了解。初学英语的读者,每见到洋洋数十万言的英文文学原著,感到很难消化,往往望而生畏,裹足不前。为了使这部分读者也能顺利进入英文文学名著的殿堂,特选编了这套既有英汉对照,又有精美图画的世界文学名著的缩编本。编者在原著的内容上力求深入浅出;英文力求简明、实用;译文力求通俗、准确。精美的连环图画更可增加读者的阅读兴趣和对原文的理解。

本丛书的前面部分为英文原文,后面部分为汉文译文。图画秩序是从左到右,从上到下。

这次出版的世界名著连环画有以下十种:

The Iliad 伊利亚特

Homer 荷马

The Call of The Wild 荒野的呼唤

Jack London 杰克·伦敦

Crime and Punishment 罪与罚

Fyodor Dostoyevsky 费多尔·陀思妥耶夫斯基

A Christmas Carol 圣诞颂歌

Charles Dickens 查尔斯·狄更斯

The Three Musketeers 三剑客(三个火枪手)

Alexandre Dumas 大仲马

Jane Eyre 简·爱

Charlotte Bronte 夏洛特·布朗蒂

Pride and Prejudice 傲慢与偏见

Jane Austen 简·奥斯汀

The Prince and The Pauper 王子与贫儿

Mark Twain 马克·吐温

Ivanhoe 艾凡赫

Sir Walter Scott 沃尔特·斯科特

The Story of My Life 我生活的故事

Helen Keller 海伦·凯勒



about the author

Nearly thirty-two hundred years ago, long before the Greeks ever had a written language, Homer lived and told his stories. He was a bard—a wandering poet who kept his country's great legends alive by reciting them over and over.

Most people believe that Homer was blind. Perhaps he was able to compose and remember all his poems because he could see nothing to distract him from his thoughts. When he arrived at a village, or at the home of a wealthy man, all work stopped. A great feast was held, and everyone sat around afterward to listen to Homer's stories. The men and women, gods and goddesses he spoke about were part of Greece's legendary history. In their own way, his stories became one of the things that held this nation of city-states together.

Although Homer must have composed many poems during his lifetime, he is best known for the *Iliad*, his story of the Trojan War, and the *Odyssey*, the story of the wanderings of the hero Odysseus. Together, these two books are counted among the finest works ever composed by man.

作者简介

在将近三千二百年前，在希腊有文字记载的历史很久以前，荷马就在生活和讲述他们的故事了。他是一个自编、自弹、自唱的游唱诗人，他以反复陈述的办法使他的国家那些伟大的故事得以流传。

许多人认为荷马是盲人。也许他能够编纂和牢记他所有的诗是因为他的眼睛看不见，没有东西可以分散他的思想。他每到一个村庄，或一个富有的人家，那里所有的工作都停了下来，举行大的宴会，随后每个人都围坐在一起，来听荷马的故事。他说到的男人、女人、众神和女神都是希腊历史传说的一部分。他的故事以其各自的方式成为使这个城邦国家团结在一起的一个因素。

虽然荷马一生中一定作过许多诗，但是最著名的是《伊利亚特》（他的特洛伊战争的故事）和《奥德赛》（英雄奥德修斯流浪的故事）。这两本书被列入人类最美好的创作。

英 语 原 文

The Iliad

Homer



Agamemnon



Achilles



Hector



Paris


Helen



Zeus

In Greece many hundreds of years ago, people were entertained mostly by storytellers.

O gods of great glory, help me to tell your story.



Usually the storytellers were old men who traveled from village to village. Of these, the greatest was a man named Homer. And of his stories, one of the best loved was the story of the Trojan War.



Both the Greeks and the Trojans believed in many gods. These gods lived mostly on Mount Olympus, a high mountain in Greece. Although they looked like men and women, they were different because they never died.

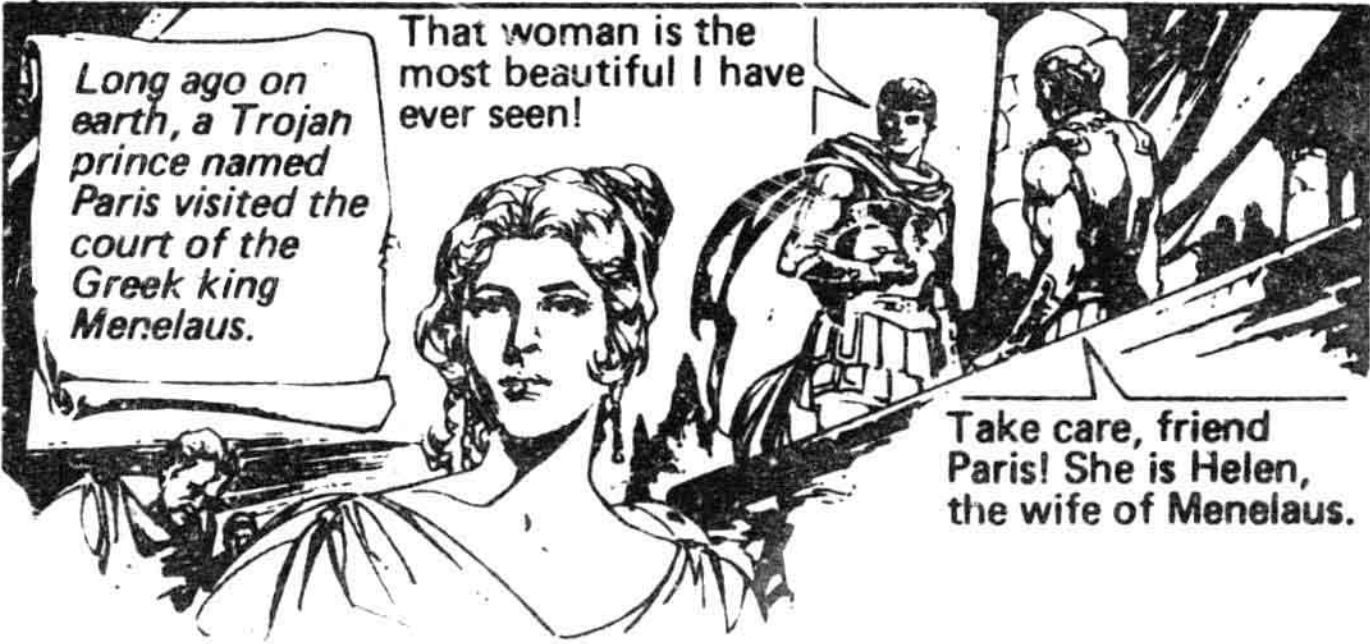
The Iliad



The ruler of all the gods was Zeus, the god of the sky. He was the most powerful god of them all.

Although the gods were happy in their own world, they often looked down on the world of men. Sometimes the gods even took part in men's lives. The Trojan War is a good example of how the gods did this.

POCKET CLASSICS



The Iliad

Soon, Paris and Helen left secretly for Troy. When they were missed, Agamemnon, brother of Menelaus, called together the other Greek kings.

Fellow Greeks, a great wrong has been done to my brother. A wrong done to him is a wrong done to all of us! We must punish the Trojans!

I, Achilles, will use my ships and men to help.



And I, Odysseus, will join him. Yet it saddens me to leave my wife and young son.

All hail, Zeus! We ask your blessing on this work.

All hail!

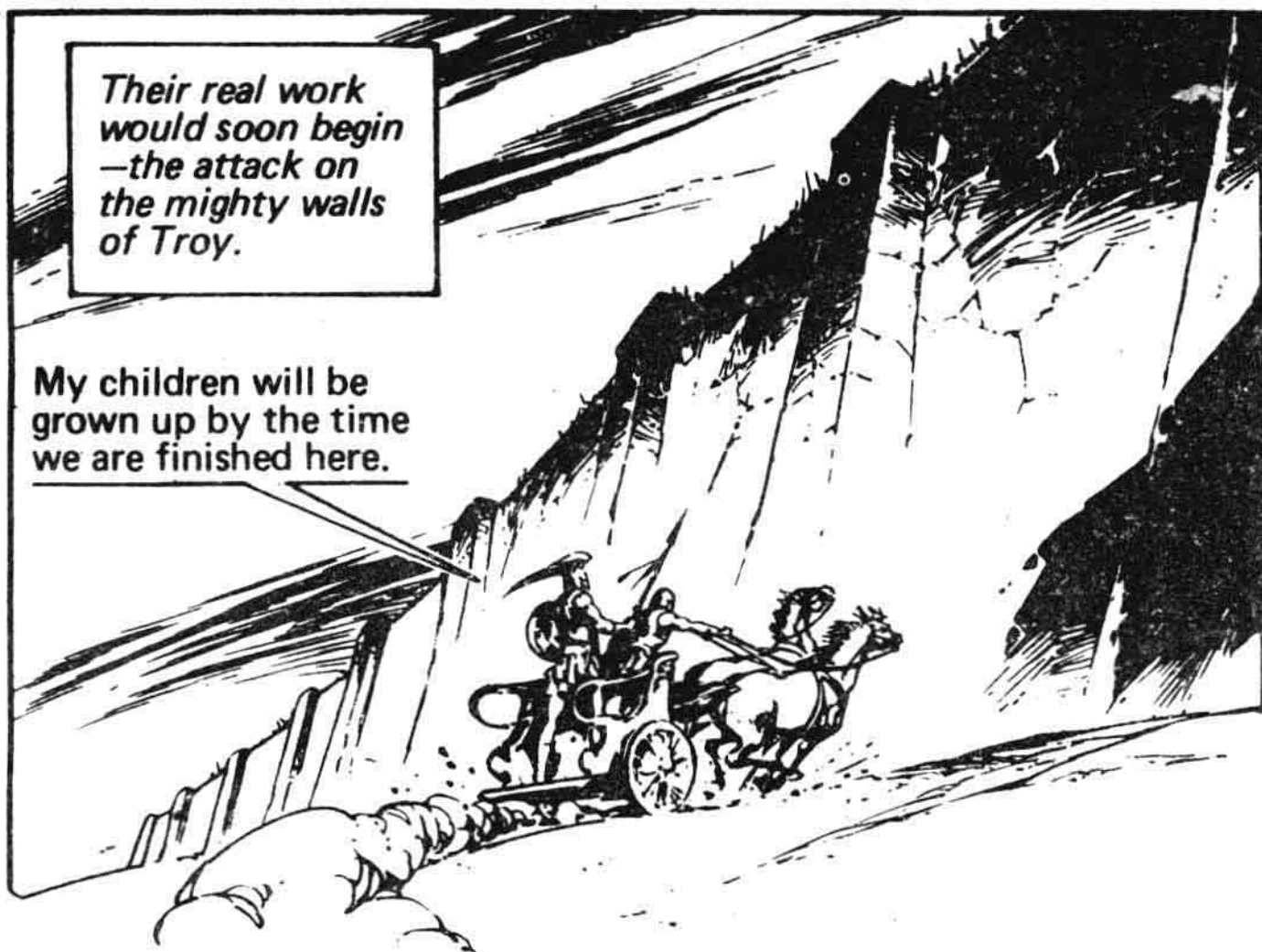


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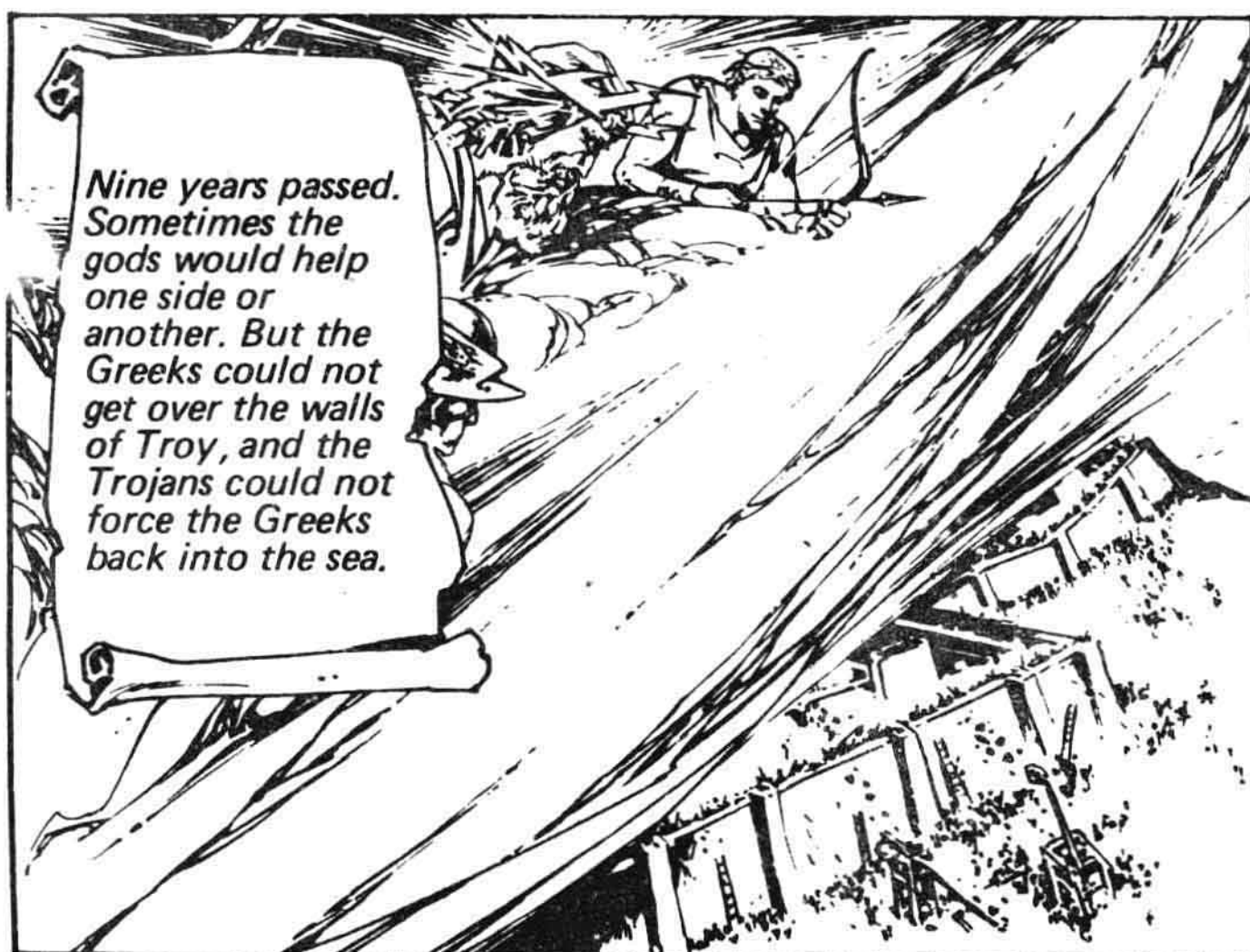


*Their real work
would soon begin
—the attack on
the mighty walls
of Troy.*

*My children will be
grown up by the time
we are finished here.*



*Nine years passed.
Sometimes the
gods would help
one side or
another. But the
Greeks could not
get over the walls
of Troy, and the
Trojans could not
force the Greeks
back into the sea.*



Often the Greeks had to attack nearby cities to get food and weapons to keep the war going. During these attacks they also stole gold—and women to become their slaves.

At the beginning of the tenth year, the Greeks attacked a city in which lived Chryses, a priest of Apollo, the sun god.