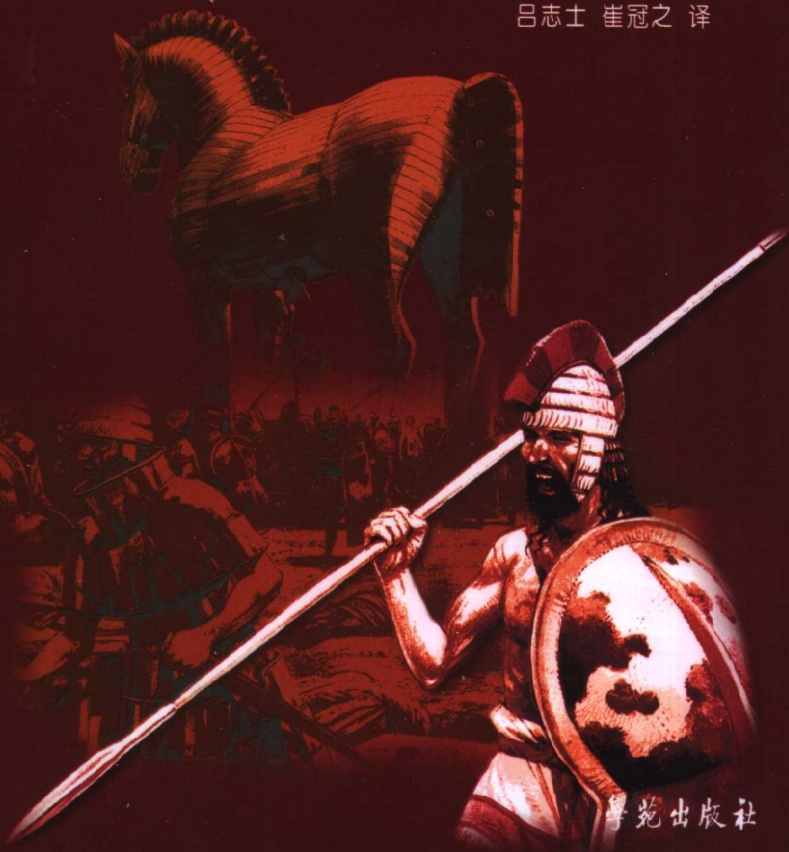


英汉对照基础读物

THE TROJAN WAR

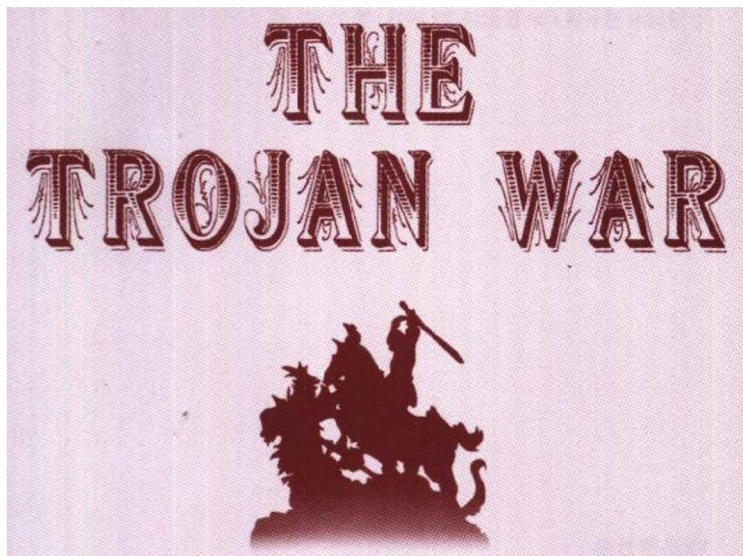
特洛伊战争

吕志士 崔冠之 译



译苑出版社

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前 言

希腊神话是人类文明史上的宝贵财富，是世界文学宝库中的珍贵遗产，它诞生于原始时代，流传数千年，具有永恒的魅力。它对西方乃至世界文化有着深远的影响，成为后人取之不尽的思想和艺术源泉。

特洛伊战争是希腊神话故事中最重要、最精采、最系统的部分。这个故事描述史前希腊人同小亚细亚地区特洛伊国之间的一场神、人共同参加的战争。这里所描述的战争场面宏伟壮观，所塑造的英雄人物栩栩如生。曲折跌宕的故事情节引人入胜，紧张激烈的战斗场面扣人心弦。读者不妨细细品味。

希腊神话的发展经历了希腊原始社会几百年的漫长时期，所以希腊神话带有希腊氏族社会各个不同发展阶段的烙印。原始社会后期的希腊神话集中表现在特洛伊战争的故事中。这时的神话中，传说的成分即历史的成分大大增加，现实主义的因素也比早期的神话更为充分，从特洛伊战争的故事中可以明显地看到神话因素更多地让位给现实的历史和现实的英雄人物，人们在这一时期所创造出来的传说中的人物是那一时代具有雄伟力量的英雄代表，如赫克托耳、阿伽门农、埃阿斯、涅斯托耳、狄俄墨得斯、阿喀琉斯、帕特洛克罗斯、俄底修斯等都是如此。特洛伊战争在荷马时代的希腊人心中是现实斗争中无比光辉的事件，它被人们看作是光荣、英勇和威力的标志。正如在早期神话时代，人们按照自己的形象创造了神一样，在这个时期人们也同样创造了氏族社会后期

的英雄。

后人在特洛伊战争这个神话故事中提到的地方如特洛伊、迈锡尼等地进行发掘得到的大量考古材料证实，历史上大约在公元前13世纪末或12世纪初，即克里特——迈锡尼时代和荷马时代相交的时期，阿开亚人（即古希腊人）同小亚细亚北部的一些部落的确发生过大规模的军事冲突。这正是特洛伊战争这个神话故事的历史背景。

关于特洛伊战争的传说已成为文学艺术的取之不尽的素材，古希腊的悲剧家把特洛伊战争的故事改编成悲剧，罗马的恩尼乌斯、维吉尔等人都写过关于特洛伊战争的作品。关于特洛伊战争的神话启发了乔叟、薄伽丘、莎士比亚及其他一些作家的灵感。在造型艺术中也有许多作品是以特洛伊战争为主题的，而许多已成为人们日常用语的词汇都来源于特洛伊战争的神话，如“卡珊德拉的预言”、“引起纷争的苹果”、“阿喀琉斯之踵”（致命的弱点）、“达那俄斯人（希腊人）的礼物”（敌人的礼物包藏着危险）、“特洛伊木马”（内部的颠覆者）等等。

本书以英汉对照的形式出版。英文主要取材于 Rex Warner 所著的《The Stories of the Greeks》。阅读此书不仅能学习地道的英语，而且对来自特洛伊战争这个神话故事中的许多词语或典故能有进一步的了解和认识，从故事里许多英雄人物身上体现出的高贵品质中受到教育和鼓舞。愿本书能成为读者的良师益友。

为了便于读者能更全面地了解特洛伊战争这个神话故事中出现的人物，在本书后面的附录中给出了主要人物简介，供读者阅读时参考。

吕志士 崔冠之

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The Trojan war
特洛伊战争

1. THE CITY OF TROY

Not far from the sea coast in the north of Asia Minor once stood the city of Troy. Here was fought the great war between the Greeks and the Trojans, a war in which Achilles and Hector and so many other heroes lost their lives but won eternal fame. The gods also took part in the war, some on the side of the Trojans and some on the side of the Greeks. For ten years the struggle was undecided and the rivers of Troy, the Scamander and the Simois, ran red with blood. In the end the city was destroyed but of the Greeks many who had escaped the battle died on their homeward voyage, or wandered for long years in stormy seas along inhospitable coasts, or at their return found murder and treachery waiting for them in their own homes. It is said that the war was for a woman's sake, the sake of Helen, the wife of Menelaus. Yet the rivalry of the gods, the folly and ambition of men played their part also.

The great walls of Troy were built by the gods. Once Apollo was banished from heaven by Zeus, the King of the Gods. There are many stories of Apollo's doings on earth, but what concerns us here is that he, with Poseidon, the god of the sea, built the high walls of Troy for the Trojan King Laomedon. This treacherous and ungrateful king, in spite of the kindness he had received, refused, when the work was done, to pay the reward which he had promised. Then Apollo sent a pestilence among the people of Laomedon, and Poseidon sent from the sea a great monster which

1. 特洛伊城

从前，在小亚细亚北部海岸不远的地方曾有一座特洛伊城。就在这儿爆发了希腊人和特洛伊人之间的战争。在这场战争中，阿喀琉斯和赫克托耳以及许多其他的英雄都献出了生命，但赢得了不朽的英名。神祇也参加了这场战争，一些站在特洛伊人一边，一些站在希腊人一边。十年了，战争还没有分出胜负，特洛伊城的斯卡曼德洛斯河和西莫伊斯河都被鲜血染红。最后，这座城市遭到毁灭，而许多希腊人虽逃离了战斗，还是或死在返回家园的航程中，或长年沿着怀着敌意的海岸在狂风暴雨的大海上飘泊，或当他们返回之后，发现在他们自己的家园里等待他们的只是谋杀和叛乱。据说这场战争是由一个女人引起的，这个女人叫海伦，是墨涅拉俄斯的妻子。这是一场神祇之间的角逐，但人类的愚蠢和野心也起了作用。

特洛伊城高大的城墙是由神祇建造的。一次，阿波罗被众神之王宙斯从天国驱逐出来。关于阿波罗在人间的所作所为有很多传说，但与特洛伊有关的是他和海神波塞冬为特洛伊城的国王拉俄墨冬修筑这座城墙的事。当工程竣工后，这个奸诈、忘恩负义的国王，尽管获得了好处，却拒绝支付他答应给的报酬。因此，

ravaged the crops and easily destroyed the warriors who were sent against it. In the distress of his people Laomedon consulted the oracle and was told that the gods' anger could not be appeased except by the sacrifice each year of a Trojan maiden to the monster. So each year a maiden was chosen by lot and then, in spite of her tears and the tears of her parents and her friends, was taken to the sea shore and left there to be devoured by the great beast that came out of the sea.

For five years the city paid this terrible penalty for the treachery of its king, and in the sixth year the daughter of the king himself, Hesione, was chosen to be sacrificed. Now indeed Laomedon and his wife wished that greater respect had been paid to the gods, and that the promise had been fulfilled. Yet the gods were merciful, and in their misery help was at hand.

At this time the great hero Herakles with a band of his companions was returning from his expedition against the Queen of the Amazons, whose girdle he had taken from her by the orders of his cowardly master, King Eurystheus. As his ship put in to Troy he saw on the beach the sad procession which was accompanying Hesione to her doom, and he asked the reason for the black clothes and the wailing and the lamentation. King Laomedon told him of the danger in which his daughter stood and Herakles undertook to fight with the monster on the condition that, if he was successful, the king would give him a number of his fine horses, swift as the wind, great spirited animals that raced over the plains of Troy. Laomedon

阿波罗把瘟疫降给了拉俄墨冬的人民，波塞冬派大海怪肆意毁坏他们的庄稼，而且这海怪轻易地打垮了前去抵御它的武士。拉俄墨冬为子民的苦难而求教于神谕，于是他被告知，每年必须献一个少女给海怪，神祇的怒气才能得以平息。于是每年都抽签选一少女，不论她和她的父母以及她的朋友如何痛哭流涕，她都要被带到海边，等待着被那个巨大的夺海而出的怪兽吞食。

这个城市因为国王的背信弃义而遭到了五年这样的惩罚。第六年，国王自己的女儿赫西俄涅被选作祭品。现在拉俄墨冬国王和他的妻子真希望当初对神祇表现出较大的敬意，并履行了自己的诺言。神祇是仁慈的，因为他们的仁慈，救助即将到来。

这时，大英雄赫刺克勒斯和他的战友们从反对阿玛宗人女王的远征中归来。赫刺克勒斯奉那个懦弱的国王欧律斯透斯的命令，从女王那里夺走了她的宝腰带。当他的船驶入特洛伊海港时，他看见海滩上悲伤的、正在送赫西俄涅走向她的死亡的队伍。他问为什么他们都身穿黑衣，失声痛哭和哀悼。拉俄墨冬国王把他女儿将面临的危险告诉了赫刺克勒斯。赫刺克勒斯答应去与海怪搏斗，条件是如果他成功了，国王要给他一些良马，这些马在特洛伊平原上要奔跑如风，英姿勃勃。拉俄墨冬欣然表示同意。赫刺克勒斯甩开他

gladly and willingly agreed, and Herakles threw aside his lion skin cloak, gripped his club in his strong hands and made ready for battle.

Soon, at a great distance from the shore, one could see the blue water churned white as the beast approached. Its great head towered above the waves and through its rows of enormous teeth it belched out the foam. Herakles stood firm and indeed stepped forward to the shore, meeting the monstrous animal in the shallow water. With one blow of his club he stunned it; then, thrusting his sword into its heart he stained all the water scarlet with its blood.

Hesione was saved and now one would have thought that Laomedon, in gratitude for his daughter's safety and warned already by the previous punishment for his treachery, would ungrudgingly have given the hero his reward. It seems however that many people are unable to learn from experience. Once again Laomedon refused to carry out his part of the bargain. Herakles then, with his companions, attacked the city of Troy, took it by storm, killed King Laomedon and took the whole of his family prisoner. He gave Hesione to his follower Telamon who by her had a son, Teucer, who later was to fight with the Greeks against his mother's country in the great Trojan War. As for the other descendants of King Laomedon, only one was allowed to remain. This was the young boy Priam who was to become the last and the greatest of the Trojan kings. Herakles, before he sailed away, accepted a ransom for this boy and placed him on his father's throne.

的狮皮披风，用他强健有力的手抓紧了他的棍，准备开始这场战斗。

很快，人们看见蓝色的大海在海岸很远的地方剧烈地卷起白色的浪花，怪兽出现了。它的大脑袋高耸在波涛之上，涎沫从它那两排巨大的牙齿缝中喷出来。赫刺克勒斯坚定地站在那里，然后朝海水走去，在浅水中与这个可怕的怪兽交战。他一棍子打晕了怪兽，接着一剑刺进它的心脏，周围的海水都被怪兽的血染得猩红。

赫西俄涅得救了，现在人们也许会认为，拉俄墨冬由于女儿获得了安全而心怀感激，并且有以前由于奸诈受过惩罚的教训，这次应该毫不吝惜地报答这位英雄了。看来很多人是不会吸取教训的。拉俄墨冬又一次拒绝履行他的承诺。于是，赫刺克勒斯和他的战友们攻占了特洛伊城，杀死了国王拉俄墨冬，把他的整个家族都关进监狱。他把赫西俄涅赐给他的伙伴忒拉蒙，他们生了一个孩子，叫透克洛斯，后来与希腊人一同在特洛伊战争中反对他的祖国。至于国王拉俄墨冬的其他后代，只有一个人被允许留了下来。这个小男孩叫普里阿摩斯，后来成为特洛伊城最后的也是最伟大的国王。赫刺克勒斯在启航前，收下了这个男孩的赎金，让他登上了他父亲的王位。