



# 古希腊神话

(英汉对照)

折鸿雁译

西北工业大学出版社

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【内容提要】 本书为英汉对照简易读物。全书精选了著名希腊神话故事 50 多篇,较系统、全面地反映了希腊神话的全貌。故事情节引人入胜,语言自然流畅。语言难度以《中学英语教学大纲》为准。每篇后附有语言难点注释。

本书可供中学生、大学生及其他对希腊神话感兴趣的英语学习者使用。

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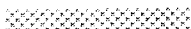
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# 前 言



“神话真是伟大”，美国大诗人惠特曼这样赞叹。希腊神话是世界文化的宝贵遗产。它诞生于原始时代，流传数千年，具有永久的魅力。

神话是远古时代人们对世界起源，自然现象和社会状况的主观想像和幻想的反映。由于当时生产力水平低下，面对大自然的雄伟壮丽和风云变幻，人们充满了赞美、惊叹而又茫然不解的复杂心情，因而产生出幼稚的想像和主观的幻想，把自然力加以形象化和拟人化，这就出现了神话。

在世界各民族的神话传说中，保存得最完整、内容最丰富的要算古代希腊神话了。希腊神话产生于原始氏族社会，它表现了古希腊人对周围自然现象以及产生这些自然现象的原因所进行的探索 and 解释。完全可以想像，最初的神话故事是一些支离破碎，东鳞西爪的片断，在民间广为流传。这些故事逐渐从希腊半岛传到爱琴海诸岛，传到小亚细亚、意大利和西西里岛。如此世代相传，情节愈来愈生动，内容愈来愈丰富。后来又经过许多作家、史学家、

哲学家对这些口头传说的不断整理和加工,便形成了一个较完整的希腊神话体系。

希腊神话有神的故事和英雄传说两大类。神的故事包括开天辟地、神的产生和谱系以及人类起源等。据说宇宙之初,有一位地母该亚,她生出天神乌拉诺斯。乌拉诺斯又与该亚生出六男六女,总名为提坦。乌拉诺斯将子女囚于地下,儿子克隆诺斯奋起反抗,夺取了父亲的权位,并娶妹妹瑞亚为妻。克隆诺斯听说自己将被一个儿子推翻,便吞掉所生的子女,但儿子宙斯被瑞亚藏了起来。宙斯成年后,果然打败克隆诺斯,成为万神之王,建立起奥林波斯神系,他的众多儿女也成为各有司职的神祇。

英雄传说歌颂战斗中建立功勋的各氏族部落的英雄。这些英雄都是神与人之子,体魄强健,智慧超群,反映了古希腊劳动人民战天斗地的乐观精神和勤劳勇敢的高尚品质。有不畏艰险,为民除害的赫拉克勒斯;历尽艰险寻找金羊毛的伊阿宋;深入迷宫击毙诺斯牛,为民造福的忒修斯等。

希腊神话通过罗马文学输入欧洲。在世界文艺史,特别是欧美近代文艺史上,发挥了重大作用。在艺术方面,文艺复兴时期米开朗琪罗、拉斐尔、达芬奇等大师运用神话主题作的画已经成为不朽之作。在文学方面,近代和现代文坛巨匠纷纷用神话故事为创作素材。仅就英国诗歌而言,从乔叟到莎士比亚、弥尔顿、雪莱、济慈,无一不采用神话来丰富他们的题材。

希腊神话还大大丰富了英语语言。有些词汇,如 chaotic(混乱的),hypnotic(催眠的),martial(军事的),tantalize(逗弄)等,追根溯源,都来自希腊神话。希腊神话在西方社会流传极广,影响深远,渗透到了生活的各个方面,甚至连科技发展计划的命名都取自神话故事。如我们常听说的“三叉戟飞机”、“阿波罗计划”、“波塞冬号潜水艇”等。有些神话中的人名、地名和典故早已进入日常生活,成为妇孺皆知的常用语了。例如,“特洛伊木马”(the Trojan Horse),“潘多拉的盒子”(Pandora's Box),“不和的苹果”(Apple of Dis-

cord),“阿基里斯的脚后跟”(Achilles' Heel)等。

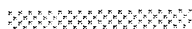
希腊神话对欧美文化有如此深远的影响,因此了解一些神话故事对于欣赏欧美文艺、学习语言都是十分必要的。但目前此类参考书常常因语言难度较大而不适合英语学习者阅读。本书精选了50多篇最重要的神话故事。每则故事独立成篇,每篇之间相互呼应。在编写过程中,尽量将语言难度控制在5000个词汇以内。本书采用英汉对照的形式,每篇后附有语言难点注释。这就为学习紧张的读者找到了一条短时间内了解希腊神话的捷径。本书使读者在欣赏一幅幅由神话展示的绚丽画面的同时,英语水平也得以提高。为方便读者,书中神的名称一律用希腊名,书后附有主要神祇的希腊和罗马名称对照表。

张媛老师对译文做了一些修改工作。研究生冯娟、张莉、孙长虹、许恒、陈晓华做了大量的校对工作。在此深表谢意。

译 者

1999年6月

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# *1      The Olympian Gods*

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**B**etween Macedon and Thessaly<sup>®</sup> of eastern Greece there stood a high mountain. Its cloudy top rushed into the very heavens. On the top of the mountain, the home of the gods was bathed in brightness. At Olympus Zeus ruled as the father of gods and men. Zeus was not a crude ruler by any standards<sup>®</sup>. All the gods listened to his final words, it was true. But Zeus made them all sit on a committee<sup>®</sup> of twelve members, including six gods and six goddesses. The first in the Olympian crowd sat Zeus himself. He was the overlord of gods and men and the operator of the thunderbolt<sup>®</sup>. Next to him was Hera, his proud and green-eyed queen. Poseidon was ruler of the sea. And Hades, king of the lower world, had no seat in the committee. Apollo was the god of the sun, music and poetry, while his twin sister Artemis was the goddess of the moon and the chase. Athena was the goddess of wisdom and patroness of household arts. Hestia, the goddess of the family, represented home life and family happiness. The frightening Ares was the god of war, and the charming Aphrodite the goddess of love and beauty. The god of fire, Hephaestus, was the forger of the thunderbolts of Zeus. The wing-footed messenger Hermes was the god of invention and commerce; and the goddess of grains and harvests, Demeter, looked after agriculture and stood for mother of

civilization.

All the chief gods mentioned above took human forms of incomparable beauty and grace<sup>⑤</sup>. Often moved by human feelings and desires, they frequently gave way to anger and jealousy<sup>⑥</sup>. They became involved in ceaseless battles with the world of man. Among themselves at Olympus they plotted and struggled for power. In the human world they experienced competitions and difficulties. They enjoyed earthly friendships and loves. A crowd of everlasting gods looked and acted in a perfectly human fashion<sup>⑦</sup>—that is what all gods at Olympus actually were.

#### Notes:

- ① Macedon and Thessaly 马其顿和色萨利。前者位于欧洲巴尔干半岛中南部地区;后者位于希腊东部品都斯山和爱琴海之间。
- ② Zeus was not a crude ruler by any standards 宙斯并非是个独裁者。  
by any standards 与否定句连用,表示不是,并非……之意。
- ③ sit on 召集……人开会讨论。
- ④ thunderbolt 雷电。本文指主神宙斯所施放的雷电。
- ⑤ took human forms 假装、乔装成凡人的样子。
- ⑥ gave way to anger and jealousy 时常勃然大怒,妒嫉别人。  
gave way to 意为让……占上风;给……让路。
- ⑦ in a perfectly human fashion 一种完全符合人间的方式。



## 奥林波斯山神



在马其顿和希腊东部的色萨利之间矗立着一座高山。大雾弥

漫的山顶直插云霄。山顶上，众神们的家园沐浴在阳光之中。宙斯作为山神和人类之父主宰着那里的一切。总的说来，宙斯并不是一个独裁统治者。但毫无疑问，凡事山神们都要听从他的命令。宙斯将男女山神 12 人组成一个委员会，宙斯本人则坐第一把交椅，是众神与人类的太上皇，也是雷电的操纵者。他旁边是他那傲慢且嫉妒的皇后赫拉。波塞冬是大海的统治者。哈得斯是主宰阴间的冥王，他在委员会中没有席位。阿波罗是太阳神、音乐和诗神。他的孪生姐妹阿耳特弥斯是月亮和狩猎女神。雅典娜是智慧女神和家居艺术品的守护女神。赫提斯是家室之神，象征着家庭中的生命与幸福。气势汹汹的阿瑞斯是战神。媚人的阿芙罗狄蒂是爱与美神。火神赫菲斯托斯是宙斯雷电的创造者。以翅代步的信使海尔墨斯掌管商业与发明事务。谷物与丰收女神得墨特尔负责管理农业，她是文明之母。

以上所提到的主要天神们都假装成凡人的样子，他们的美丽与魅力无可匹敌。因常受到凡人情感与愿望的感染，他们不时地勃然大怒，妒嫉别人。他们卷入与人类世界无休止的争斗中。在奥林波斯，他们之间也充满了阴谋与权力之争。在凡人的世界里，他们经历了敌对与挫折。他们珍惜人间的爱与友善。这群长生不老的天神们的外表与行为完全符合人间的方式。这就是奥林波斯山神们的本来面目。

## 2 *Pandora*

**A**fter the stealing of fire, Zeus became increasingly unkind to men. One day he ordered his son Hephaestus to build an image of a beautiful maiden out of clay<sup>①</sup>. He then asked the gods and goddesses to award her with different kinds of gifts. Among others, Athena clothed her in an attractive coat and Hermes gave her the power of telling lies. A charming young lady, she was the first woman that ever lived. Zeus called her Pandora. Because she had received from each of the gods and goddesses a gift. The gift was harmful to men.

Zeus decided to send her down to men as a present. So Hermes the messenger<sup>②</sup> brought her to Epimetheus, brother of Prometheus. The greatness of her beauty touched the hearts of all who looked upon her, and Epimetheus happily received her into his house. He had quite forgotten Prometheus' warning: never to accept anything from Zeus. The couple lived a happy life for some time. Then trouble came on to the human world.

When he was busy with teaching men the art of living, Prometheus had left a big cask<sup>③</sup> in the care of Epimetheus. He had warned his brother not to open the lid. Pandora was a curious woman. She had been feeling very disappointed that her husband did not allow her to take a look at the contents of the cask. One day, when Epimetheus was out, she lifted the lid and out it

came unrest and war, plague and sickness, theft and violence, grief sorrow, and all the other evils<sup>④</sup>. The human world was hence to experience these evils. Only hope stayed within the mouth of the jar and never flew out. So men always have hope within their hearts.

### Notes:

① to build ... out of clay 用泥塑造……

② messenger 信差, 信使。

③ cask 木桶。

④ out from it ... other evils 这是一个倒装句。came 之前是表语, 之后是主语。evils 意为不幸; 罪恶。



## 潘多拉



偷窃天火之后, 宙斯对人类的敌意与日俱增。一天, 他令儿子赫菲斯托斯用泥塑一美女像, 并请众神赠予她不同的礼物。其中, 雅典娜饰之以华丽的衣裳, 赫耳墨斯赠之以说谎的能力。世上的第一个女人是位迷人女郎, 因为她从每位神灵那里得到了一样对男人有害的礼物, 因此宙斯称她为潘多拉(pander: 意为煽动)。

宙斯决定把她作为礼物送给世间的男子。于是信使赫耳墨斯将她带给普罗米修斯的弟弟厄庇墨透斯。她姿容绝美, 见者无不为之倾心。厄庇墨透斯兴高采烈地把她迎入屋内。普罗米修斯警告过他不得接受宙斯的任何馈赠, 而他将之忘于脑后。这一对夫妻有过一段幸福的生活, 但不久灾难却降临人间。

当普罗米修斯忙于教授人们生存之道的时候，他把一个桶托付给厄庇墨透斯。他警告过他的弟弟不要打开桶盖。潘多拉好奇心强。她的丈夫不允许她看桶中之物，这使她感到十分懊恼。一天乘厄庇墨透斯出门在外，她打开桶盖，从桶里跑出的是不和与战争，瘟疫与疾病，偷窃与暴力，悲哀与忧虑，以及其他一些人类从此要遭受的不幸。只有希望被关在桶口，永远飞不出来，因此人们常常把希望藏于心中。

### 3 *Apollo*

**A**mong the crowd of Olympian gods the one most widely admired was Apollo. He was the son of Zeus and Leto. According to Greek mythology, Leto was driven by Hera from land to land at last Poseidon took pity on her<sup>①</sup> and brought the island of Delos<sup>②</sup> out of water for her to live on. There she gave birth to the twins<sup>③</sup>, Apollo and Artemis.

Apollo was the sun-god. He wore a purple robe. He usually sat in his bright eastern palace early in the morning and made ready to start his daily journey across the sky. During the day he drove his carriage of gold and ivory<sup>④</sup>, and brought light, life and love to the great world below. Late in the afternoon he came to the end of his journey in the far western sea and got on his golden boat to return to his eastern home.

Apollo was the god of music and poetry. He could stir up<sup>⑤</sup> all feelings. These feelings are expressed in lofty songs. With his lyre of gold<sup>⑥</sup> and the sweet accents of his god-like voice he led the choir of the Muses at Olympus. The pleasant music from his lyre was so exciting that stones marched into their places in rhythmic time and of their own will<sup>⑦</sup> when he helped Poseidon build up the walls of Troy<sup>⑧</sup>. On one occasion, invited to a contest by the human musician Marsyas, he won and then flayed him to death for his pride<sup>⑨</sup>. On another occasion, he lost out to



Pan at a musical contest and turned the ears of the judge, King Midas, into those of an ass.

His son, Orpheus, took over such skill from the father that his lyre moved man and animals alike.

Apollo stood for youthful and manly beauty. His golden hair, stately manner and air all combined to make him the admiration of the world. A beautiful girl, by the name of Clytie, was so fond of his beauty and glory that from dawn to dusk<sup>⑩</sup> she knelt on the ground, her hands outstretched towards the sun-god, and her eyes looked at his golden-wheeled carriage racing across the blue sky. Though her love was not returned, she had never changed her mind about Apollo. The gods were moved at the sad sight, and changed her into a sunflower.

#### Notes:

- ① take pity on 怜悯某人。
- ② Delos 提落岛(位于希腊东南,爱琴海南部)。
- ③ twins 孪生儿。
- ④ carriage of gold and ivory 用金子与象牙制成的战车。
- ⑤ stir up 激发(感情等)。
- ⑥ lyre of gold 金质里拉(古希腊的一种七弦竖琴)。
- ⑦ stones marched ... own will 石头有节奏地、自动地各就其位。
- ⑧ Troy 特洛伊(小亚细亚的古城)。
- ⑨ played him to death for his pride 剥皮致死以惩罚其狂妄。
- ⑩ from dawn to dusk 从黎明到黄昏。