



An Arbour of Learning
学子书苑系列

Read

A Bit of

Mythology

读点神话

范文祥 编译

上海科技教育出版社

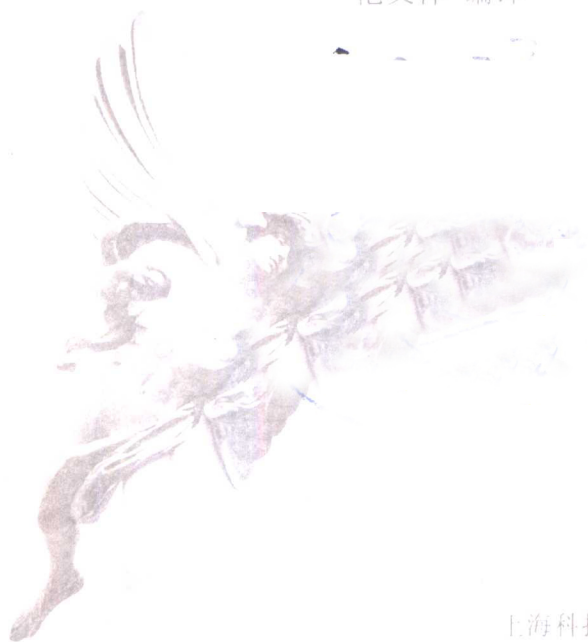
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序

我们的时代正飞速发展。科技的突飞猛进、知识的膨胀滋蔓，令许多人不知所措，只觉得未知的领域太多，知识的更新太快。某个领域的专家一旦离开自己的专业，就会感到无所适从。要想在现代社会活得潇洒、自如，多学一点专业以外的知识已迫在眉睫！

我们这套“学子书苑系列”是为那些愿意多品尝几道知识快餐的莘莘学子而精心设计的，涵盖社会科学和自然科学的许多领域与学科。或许在专家眼里，内容是浅显了些；但对于门外汉，对于想多见一点“世面”的知识旅游者来说，透过这里打开的一扇扇小窗户，已足以领略某一学科的基本风貌，为塑造博学多能的人格奠定一个坚实的基础。

丛书以英汉对照的形式出现，是考虑到当今学子大多是英语的学习者，采用双语能收到“一举两得”的学习效果。

这里首期推出《读点哲学》、《读点历史》、《读点文明史》、《读点神话》、《读点科学史》、《读点科幻》、《读点科技》、《读点民俗》和《读点商务》九个分册。如果读者满意，我们还将继续编下去。在“读点××”的题目下，可供开拓的空间是很大的……

陈才宇

2002年春

于浙江大学

Foreword

神话哺育了世界文明，是整个人类文明的重要组成部分。不读神话，你就不能理解西方的宗教信仰，也不能理解众多文学作品的人物原型，更不能说你了解了世界文明。

《读点神话》对希腊神话、罗马神话、北欧神话、埃及神话、印度神话、日本神话、澳大利亚神话和中国神话等分别做了简单的介绍，以期抛砖引玉。展开书页，你将领略到气势恢弘的杀伐征战的场面，以及相互冲突、相互交织的人性与神性；掩卷之余，你将更为深刻地理解西方人开拓进取的精神之源，知道诗人海子为什么说“天空是属于希腊人的”。

或许你还在为东西方文化的巨大差异而迷惑，或许你还在为某一部文学作品的人物分析而绞尽脑汁，或许你还不知道为什么西方知识之树常

青,东方生命之树常绿,那就读点神话吧,或许它会为你提供一片新天地。

本书的翻译分工如下:郭继东译北欧部分,陈艳华译日本、埃及和印度部分,郑惠卿译中国部分,其余几部分均由我执笔。

范文祥

2002 年 4 月

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Greek and Roman Mythology



希腊、
罗马神话



The Beginning of the World

Before earth and sea and heavens became known, the face of nature was one crude, formless mass. Land and sea and air were mingled together. The universe was a uniform darkness, without sun and moon, and the earth was no more than an embryo heap. In the middle of the pervading gloom sat Chaos and his wife, the goddess of Night(Nyx), who reigned but did not rule, for the whole space was lifeless.

Centuries later, with the birth of Light and Day, earth and sea and air came into existence. Still later, the union of Gaea(Earth) and Uranus(Heaven) gave birth to the Titans, the Cyclopes and the Centimani, all giants in stature and strength. Afraid that his own gigantic children might usurp his throne, Uranus drove them all back to the earth, and thus roused the resentment of ^① the mother Gaea. At her instigation one of her sons, Kronus, attacked and wounded Uranus with a sickle he had taken from his mother, and took over as supreme ruler of the universe.

世界之初

在大地、海洋和天空为世人所了解之前，整个自然界处于一片混沌状态。陆地、海洋和空气彼此交融。整个宇宙漆黑一片，没有太阳，没有月亮，地球也只不过是一座未开垦的土堆而已，处于萌芽状态。在漫漫黑暗之中生活着卡俄斯和他的妻子——司夜女神（尼克斯），当时整个宇宙没有生灵，故他们实际上是统而不治。

几个世纪以后，随着光明和白昼的诞生，大地、海洋和空气才得以形成。再稍后，该亚（大地）和乌刺诺斯（天空）结合后生下了提坦诸神、独眼巨人和百臂巨人，这些人体形健硕，力大无比。天空乌刺诺斯由于害怕自己的巨人孩子们篡夺王位，于是将他们全部赶回到地球上，这使得大地母亲该亚极为不满。她唆使儿子克罗诺斯用一把镰刀向乌刺诺斯发起攻击。克罗诺斯击伤了自己的父亲，从而成为整个宇宙的最高统治者。

① roused the resentment of ... :
引起了……的怨恨。





And then Kronus married his own sister Rhea and entrusted the management of the sun to his brother Hyperion and the moon to his sister Phoebe. He ruled his realm peacefully until an oracle prophesied that he would one day be dethroned by one of his own children. To avert the disaster he took the excessive precaution of ^② swallowing up all his five children one by one immediately after their birth. These were Hestia (Vesta), Demeter(Ceres), Hera(Juno), Poseidon (Neptune) and Hades(Pluto).

When Rhea bore the last child, Zeus(Jupiter) by name, Kronus wanted to get rid of him in the same fashion. But the mother wrapped up a piece of stone in the infant's swathes and handed it over to the unsuspecting father. Thus Zeus was saved, and sent to Mt Ida ^③, where the mountain nymphs did all in their power to protect him from any harm. By the time Kronus became aware of the deception it was too late, for young Zeus suddenly appeared before him and easily deposed him.

With the help of a nauseous potion, Zeus forced his father to disgorge his five brothers and sisters. But Kronus and his Titans were not reconciled to their defeat. They made war on Zeus and his brothers and sisters. Acting on the advice of ^④ his mother Rhea, Zeus released the Cyclopes from under the earth and armed himself with their thunderbolts, for the Cyclopes were thunderboltmakers. The rebellious Titans were

随后，克罗诺斯与自己的妹妹瑞亚结婚，并把对太阳的管辖权托付给弟弟许珀里翁，月亮的管理权则给了妹妹福柏。他自己只统治着自己的属地，一直过着和平安宁的生活。直到后来，有预言说，他的王位将被他自己的一个孩子推翻。为了避免这场灾难，他采取了极其严厉的防范措施。等五个孩子一出生，他便把他们一个个吞食掉，这些孩子是赫斯提亚（维斯塔）、得墨忒耳（刻瑞斯）、赫拉（朱诺）、波塞冬（尼普顿）和哈得斯（普卢托）。

在最后一个孩子宙斯（朱庇特）出生后，克罗诺斯也准备以同样的方式把他除掉。但母亲瑞亚塞了一块石头在婴儿的襁褓中，把它交给了毫无戒心的父亲。宙斯得救了，并被送到埃达山。在那儿，山间女神们竭尽全力保护他，使他免受伤害。当克罗诺斯意识到自己受骗时已经迟了，年轻的宙斯突然出现在他面前，并且轻易地推翻了他的王位。

借助于一剂呕吐药，宙斯强迫他父亲把他的五个哥哥、姐姐吐了出来。但克罗诺斯和他的提坦诸神不甘失败。他们向儿子宙斯及其他儿女发起了战争。宙斯听从母亲瑞亚的建议，把独眼巨人等众神从大地底层解放出来。这些巨人会制造雷电霹雳，于是宙斯以雷电霹雳武装自己，亲自

② took the excessive precaution of:

采取了……过分的防范措施。

③ Mt Ida:

埃达山（位于克里特岛）。

④ Acting on the advice of . . . :

遵照……的意见（或劝告）。





soon reduced to submission ^⑤ and cast down into Tartarus.

Zeus became the undisputed ruler on Olympus. He made his sister Hera his queen, and distributed power among his brothers and sisters and his sons and daughters. Among others ^⑥, Poseidon ruled over the vast expanse of seas and oceans, and Pluto was created lord of the lower world. Thus, for untold centuries, the Olympians reigned supreme in the universe, lording it over man and beast alike, until they were dethroned and superseded by a new, monotheistic faith ^⑦.

上战场。叛军很快被降服，并被打入地底层塔耳塔罗斯。

宙斯成为奥林匹斯山无可争辩的统治者。他封其姐赫拉为天后，并将权力分给兄弟姐妹以及自己的子女。其中，波塞冬控制着广袤的大海和海洋，而普卢托则成了冥府的最高统治者。因此，在以后的漫长岁月中，奥林匹亚诸神在整个宇宙中一直居于最高地位，统治着人类和野兽，直到后来被一种新的神教——一神教，也就是后来的基督教所替代。

⑤ reduced to submission;

被迫降服。

⑥ among others: 其中,其间。

⑦ a new, monotheistic faith: 一种新的一神教(指基督教)。





The Olympian Gods

Between Macedon^① and Thessaly^② of northern Greece there stood a lofty mountain range whose cloudy summit rushed into the very heavens. On the culminating point of the range, Mt Olympus, was bathed in bliss and brightness the home of the gods^③, where Zeus ruled as the father of gods and men.

Zeus was not an autocrat by any standards. All the gods submitted to his final word, it was true, but Zeus made them all sit on a committee, a council of twelve members, embracing^④ six gods and six goddesses. First in the Olympian crowd sat Zeus himself, the overlord of gods and men and the wielder of the thunderbolt. Next to him was Hera, his proud and jealous queen. Poseidon, as has been told earlier, was ruler of the sea, and Hades, king of the lower world, had no seat in the council chamber. Apollo was the god of the sun, music, poetry and prophecy, while his twin sister Artemis(Diana) was the goddess of the moon and the chase. Athena, the goddess of wisdom and patroness of arts, personified pure intellect; Hestia,