

Cultural Traveling between **TOPICAL CHIMAL **ELLIPSING CHIMAL

[希] 伊安尼斯 编著 Ioannis Stathoyiannis 周运畴 译

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

穿越中国与希腊文化 = Cultural Traveling between Greece and China: 英汉对照 / (希)伊安尼斯 (Stathoyiannis, I.) 编著;周运畴译.一广州:广东教育出版社,2007.8 ISBN 978-7-5406-6746-7

I. 穿… II.① 伊…②周… III. 文化史—对比研究—中国、古希腊—英、汉 IV. K203 K125

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第131100号

广东教育出版社出版 (广州市环市东路 472 号 12-15 楼) 邮政编码: 510075

网址: http://www.gjs.cn 广东新华发行集团股份有限公司经销 中山新华商务印刷有限公司印刷 (中山市火炬开发区逸仙大道)

890毫米×1240毫米 16 开本 7.5 印张 160 000字 2007年8月第1版 2007年8月第1次印刷

印数 1-1500 册

ISBN 978-7-5406-6746-7

定价: 60.00元

质量监督电话: 020-87613102 购书咨询电话: 020-34120440

Greetings贺辞

The Hellenic Chinese Chamber was established on 1995. It is recognized and approved by the Greek Ministry of National Economy and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Under Presidential Decree (576/27-7-95) it operates as an independent and non-governmental organization in order to promote the development and the expansion of the economic relationships between Greece and China in a wide spectrum of activities.

The motive of the Hellenic Chinese Chamber's founders was to promote and enhance the bilateral business relations. Mr. Stathoyiannis was driven by the same motive to enhance the bilateral cultural relations and has come up with the book CULTURAL TRAVELING BETWEEN GREECE AND CHINA.

The basis of the West Civilization lies in Greece and the basis of the East Civilization lies in China. The sole aim of this book is to outline the mythology, the heroes, the cultural heritage of both countries and unsparingly offer the readers one more reason to get closer and understand each other.

Mutual understanding inducts to cooperation. Cooperation inducts to peace and peace inducts to a better world for our children. This is a challenging prospect for the human kind.

CONSTANTINE YANNIDIS
PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC CHINESE CHAMBER

希腊中国工商会成立于1995年。它的成立是得到希腊国家经济部和外交部认可和同意的。根据总统令第576/27-7-95号,希腊中国工商会作为一个独立的非官方的机构,其宗旨是通过广泛的活动促进希中两国经济关系的发展以及合作范围的扩展。

希腊中国工商会成立的最初动机是为了促进和加强两国的经贸关系。被类似的目的所驱动——为了促进与加强两国的文化交流,伊安尼斯先生编纂了《穿越中国与希腊文化》一书。

希腊是西方文明的基石,而中国则是东方文明的基石。 该书的唯一目的就是通过叙述两国的神话传说、英雄事迹、 历史故事等,让两国人民通过阅读得到相互接近、相互了解 的机会。

相互了解可以促进相互合作;相互合作可以促进和平;和平,则可以为我们的孩子建造一个更美好的世界。这对全人类来说,都是一个充满挑战性的目标。

康斯坦丁·伊安尼迪斯 希腊中国工商会主席

Ioannis Stathoyiannis 作者简介



Ioannis was born in Athens, Greece in 1978, but was raised in Argos city. In 1996, he moved to the United Kingdom to continue his art studies.

He was awarded with a Masters in Art and Design & Animation from the University of Wolverhampton. He also has a Bachelor(Hons) in Fine Arts — Time Based and Digital Media from the University of Central Lancashire(Preston).

Since graduation, Ioannis has devoted himself to the research and promotion of animation and its components. He has participated in several exhibitions and has given various seminars and presentations about animation, graphic art and multimedia throughout Greece and China. He has worked in the Graphic and Multimedia industry, as a teacher and as a Visual Communication Lecturer in Raffles Design Institute Guangzhou, China, a part of Raffles Education Corporation. He is a member of Arts Chamber of Greece and the Hellenic Greek Chamber of Commerce and Industries. This book is his first attempt at conveying a link between eastern and western myths, rituals and cultures.

伊安尼斯,1978年出生于希腊雅典,居住在阿各斯市。1996年赴英国,继续其美术方面的学业。获得沃尔夫汉顿大学硕士学位,专业为"艺术与设计与多媒体";以及中兰卡郡大学(普莱斯顿分校)学士学位,专业为"时间与数字媒体"。大学毕业后,一直致力于动漫制作和相关多媒体艺术的研究与推广工作。曾参加多个大型国际展览会,并在希腊和中国各地就动漫制作、绘画艺术及多媒体等主题举办了各种讲座。曾在平面设计和多媒体行业任职、任教,并在中国广州拉萨尔设计学院(下属于拉萨尔教育国际集团)任讲师。是希腊美术协会会员和希腊工商会会员。本书是他探求东西方文化关联的处女作。

Thanks



would like to thank my family for the great support that they have given me throughout my life. Thanks to my colleagues and mostly Rudy Solomon III, my friends that encouraged me in Guangzhou and Greece. Ms Vivi Kampouri and Ms Fotini Lekatsa, family Shen and especially Mr. Wayne Wei that helped me establish the first contacts.

My warmest thanks to Professor Duan Jifang, who treated the Chinese myths and legends for the book, and the Greek archaeologist Dr. Stavroula Vrachionidou as well as the Chinese Professor Cai Jianhua.

Special thanks to the team of students Cyrus Zhang, Oru Kabir, and the translator Nathan Zhou for helping me make this book become a reality. Also my students Niki Zhuo and Alex Zhu contributed to the pre-production of the book.

I would like to thank the Hellenic Chinese Chamber and the president Mr. Constantine Yannidis, especially for their support.

Finally I would like to thank my publishing house.

一大 先, 我要感谢我的父母对我的无限支持, 感谢他们一直以来所给予我的一切。 同时, 我要感谢广州的同事, 特别是鲁迪·所罗门三世, 感谢所有在广州和希腊给我支持与帮助的朋友, 包括薇薇· 坎普里女士和佛蒂尼·勒卡萨女士,沈穗铭一家,尤其要感谢魏峰,因为得到他的帮忙,我才能与出版社取得最初的联系。

我要郑重感谢华南师范大学的段吉方教授,为本书撰写了"中国众神"、"中国神话与传说"的文字,正是他的鼎力 支持, 使本书的文化内涵更加丰富。

我还要感谢希腊的考古学家斯托劳拉博士和中国的蔡建华教授,他们对本书作了认真的审定。

我要特别向我的合作团队致谢,包括学生张炜和沃鲁·卡比尔,翻译周运畴,正是他们的努力,这本书的完成与出版 计划才得以实现。另外两位学生, 卓蓉蓉和朱华彬, 也于该书的初期阶段作出过贡献。

此外,我要感谢希腊中国工商会主席康斯坦丁·伊安尼迪斯先生,以及希腊中国工商会全体人员。

Introduction 简介

Both China and Greece are famous nations with a long history and rich ancient culture. The book is an attempt to link two great and influential cultures that had no contact with each other in the ancient world. It is trying to demonstrate some distinguished myths and legends as well as historical events and figures from both ancient China and Greece. The book shows the common features these two countries had in the ancient time, representing and comparing the cultural phenomenon and responses of conceptual thinking about social problems and rituals during that era.

The book consists of different chapters such as Genesis, The Gods, Legends and Myths, Heroes, Sports and Games etc. It illustrates the Chinese and Greek culture by comparing the legendary figures, stories and histories. In the English-Chinese edition, the book is colorful, rich in content and exquisite colored illustrations.

The author's creative revelation for this book comes from the meander pattern, "the Greek key", a symbol used by ancient Greeks in their everyday life, clothes, pottery, and architecture mainly during the Geometric period. Surprisingly, the meander pattern was used and can be seen evidently decorating daily objects and buildings in China. It's amazing that the people from China and Greece shared the same cultural symbol since ancient times; therefore this book is sharing the common symbol of both cultures. When you see the blue meander the story refers to Greece, when it is red the story refers to China, and when you see them both we have a link between both cultures.

中国与希腊都是历史悠久的文明古国,各自拥有灿烂辉煌的古代文化。本书尝试为这两个在古代并无联系、但同样伟大并富有影响力的国家建立某种连接,通过对古代中国和古代希腊在各种文化形态上的比较,展现两国文化的共通之处,展现两国人民当时对各自的社会问题、宗教仪式以及文化反映形式的理解与感受。

全书共分为"混沌之初"、"众神"、"传说与神话"、"英雄"、 "运动"等8章,采取图文并重的方式,通俗易懂、简洁流畅的 文字与精美传神、色彩丰富的插图相得益彰,使书中的每个神话 传说或每项历史事件都跃然纸上。而英汉对照的形式,也令该书 的读者面更宽广,更具国际性。

作者最初的创作灵感来源于"海浪符号"——一种在古希腊 广泛应用于日常生活的图案,而这种图案在今天的中国竟然随处 可见,并被大量运用于各种装饰和建筑设计中。事实上,这种图 案在中国的使用由来已久。原来这两个地域相距遥远、文化上看 似毫无关联的国家,千百年前就已分享着同一种文化符号,这实 在叫人惊奇。本书正是采用这同一图案的不同形式来代表中希文 化。当"蓝色海浪"出现时,说明讲述的是希腊的辉煌文化; 当"红色海浪"出现时,说明描绘的是中国的不朽文明;当图案 以蓝红两种颜色同时出现时,则意味着所体现的是两国文化的交 汇之处。

Contents 目录



Chapter I Genesis 第一章 混沌之初\I

Chaos 凯奥斯——混沌之初\3

Pan Gu — God of Creating the World 盘古——开天辟地之神 5

Gaia, Uranus and Cronus 盖娅、乌拉诺斯和克洛诺斯 6

Nu Wa 女娲\ 10

The Titans Battle (Titanomachia) 泰坦巨神之战(泰坦诺马斯亚)\12

The Battle between Emperor Huang and Chi you 黄帝蚩尤之战\14

Chapter 2 Gods 第二章 众神\16

The Pantheon — The I2 Olympian Gods 万神殿—— I2 位奥林匹亚天神\19

- 1. Zeus Father of the Ancient Gods 宙斯——古代众神之父\20
- 2. Hera Queen of the Gods, Goddess of Marriage and Women 赫拉——婚姻与女性之神 21
- 3. Poseidon King of the Oceans, Rivers and the Sea 波塞冬——海洋河流之神 \ 22
- 4. Athena Goddess of Wisdom 雅典娜——智慧之神\23
- 5. Hestia Goddess of Hearth 赫斯提亚——壁炉之神 24
- 6. Hermes Messenger of the Gods 赫耳墨斯——众神之信使\ 25
- 7. Ares God of War 阿瑞斯——战神\ 26
- 8. Artemis Goddess of Hunting and Nature 阿耳忒弥斯——狩猎与自然之神 27
- 9. Aphrodite Goddess of Passion and Beauty 阿佛洛狄忒——热情与美丽之神 25
- 10. Apollo God of Prophecies and the Arts 阿波罗——预言与艺术之神\29
- 11. Hephaestus God of Fire 赫菲斯托斯——火神 \ 30
- 12. Demeter Goddess of Agriculture and Fertility 德墨忒耳——农神 31







Chinese Gods 中国众神\33

- 1. Fu Xi God of the East 伏羲——东方天神\ 34
- 2. The Lady Queen Mother Tremendous Goddess 西王母——大神 \ 35
- 3. Shao Hao God of the West 少昊——西方天神\36
- 4. Zhu Rong God of Fire 祝融——火神 \ 37
- 5. Gong Gong God of Flood 共工——洪水之神 \ 38
- 6. Hou Tu God of Earth 后土——土神 \ 39
- 7. Ju Mang God of Wood 句芒——木神 \ 40
- 8. Ru Shou God of Metal 蓐收 —— 金神 \ 41
- 9. Xuan Ming God of Water 玄冥——水神 \ 42
- 10. Fu Fei Goddess of Luo River 宓妃——洛水女神\43
- 11. E Huang and Nu Ying Goddesses of Xiangjiang River 娥皇和女英——潇湘水神 \ 44
- 12. Yao Ji Goddess of Wushan Mountain 瑶姬——巫山之神 \ 45

Chapter 3 Legends and Myths 第三章 传说与神话\47

Helius — The Sun 太阳神赫里阿斯 \ 48

Hou Yi Shooting the Suns 后羿射日 \ 49

Prometheus — Stealing Fire from the Gods 普罗米修斯——为人类偷取众神之火\50

Kua Fu Chasing the Sun 夸父追日\52

Pandora's Box潘多拉的盒子 54

Chang E Flying up to the Moon 嫦娥奔月\57

Perseus and Medusa 珀耳修斯与梅杜莎\58

The Herd-Boy and the Weaving Girl 牛郎织女\62

Chapter 4 Heroes 第四章 英雄\65

Heracles (Hercules) 大力士赫拉克勒斯(贺尔丘勒斯) \ 66

Xing Tian 刑天\68

Telesilla of Argos 亚哥斯的特勒丝拉\70

Mu Lan — The Chinese Legendary Female Warrior 木兰——中国的传奇女武士\71

Achilles 阿基里斯 73

Monkey King 孙悟空——美猴王\74







Odysseus (Ulysses) 奥德修斯(尤利塞斯) \ 76 Holy Farmer 神农氏 \ 78

Chapter 5 Victorious Army Commanders 第五章 胜利之师的指挥家\81

Alexander the Great 亚历山大大帝\ 82 Emperor Qin Shi Huang 秦始皇\ 84

Chapter 6 Thinkers and Poets 第六章 思想家及诗人\87

Socrates 苏格拉底 \ 88 Confucius 孔子 \ 89 Homer 荷马 \ 90 Qu Yuan 屈原 \ 91

Chapter 7 Epic Wars 第七章 史诗之战\93

The Trojan War 特洛伊战争\ 94
Emperor Wu Crusaded against Emperor Zhou 武王伐纣之战\ 98

Chapter 8 Sports and Games 第八章 运动\101

Olympic Games 奥林匹克运动会\102

Tai Ji, Cu Ju and Shuttlecock Kicking 太极拳、蹴鞠、踢毽子\ 107

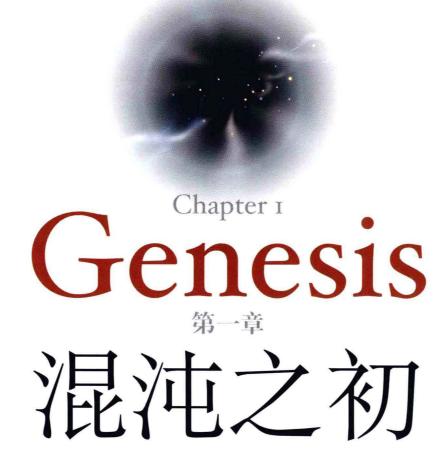
- 1. Tai Ji 太极拳\ 34
- 2. Cu Ju 蹴鞠\ 35
- 3. Shuttlecock Kicking 踢毽子\109

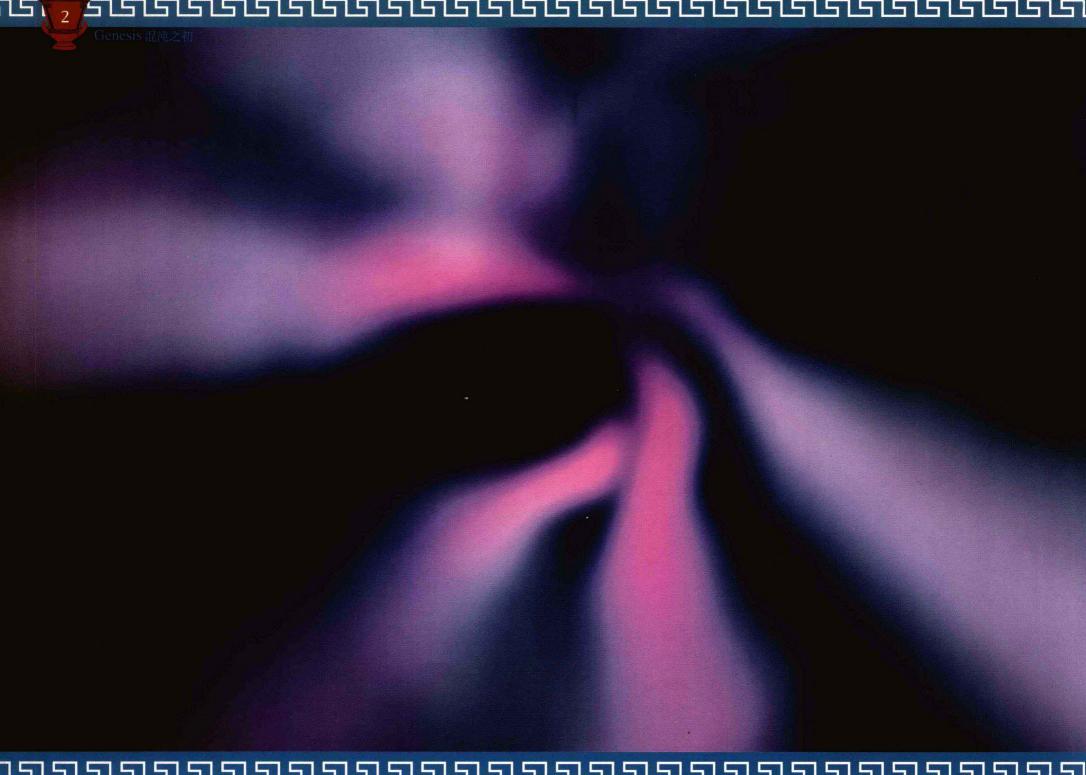
Bibliography 参考文献\110











haos 凯奥斯——混沌之初

According to "Theogony" by the ancient writer Hesiod, the ancient Greeks believed that Chaos was the very first being. It was the dark, silent abyss of formless matter from which the cosmos was created and all things came into existence. Chaos brought in life Gaia (earth), Eros and Tartarus. Followed by, Erebus (darkness) and Nyx (Night).

Another theory says Night bring in life an egg, from that egg, god Eros aroused and formed Gaia (earth) and Uranus (sky).

The ancient Chinese believed that the universe was a mere Chaos of darkness like an egg, a mixture of yin and yang (cold — heat, dark — light, dry — wet, male — female, positive — negative). Inside this cosmic egg Pan Gu, the creator of the world, was sleeping for thousands of years.

依据古希腊作者赫西奥德所写的《神谱》上记载,古希腊人认为,世上的生物都来源于混沌,一个黑暗、万籁无声的深渊;整个宇宙都起源于这个没有具体形状的物质。在这个被称为"凯奥斯"的混沌状态中、盖娅(地神)、厄洛斯(爱神)、塔尔塔洛斯(地狱下黑暗的深渊)等出现了。接着出现的是厄尔布斯(阴阳间的黑暗界)和尼克丝(司夜女神)。

其他一些学说认为是黑夜让一只蛋获得了生机,爱神厄洛斯从蛋中苏醒了,这只蛋还慢慢变成了地神盖娅和天空之神乌拉诺斯。

而在古代的中国,人们相信宇宙宛如一个完全黑暗的巨蛋,是阴和阳的混合体。 在那只宇宙之蛋里,盘古沉睡了千万年。



an Gu — God of Creating the World

Long ago, the sky and earth were joined together as one leaving the whole world in chaos. Then a giant called Pan Gu woke up in the world of total darkness. Finding dead silence and horrible darkness unbearable, Pan Gu took up his huge axe and swung at the void around him. With a resounding boom, an opening appeared in the world, which slowly became the sky and earth.

Worried that they would come back together again, Pan Gu stood between the sky and earth and used his power to push them apart from each other. Then Pan Gu continuously grew taller making the distance between the sky and earth even greater. Pan Gu stood there for the following 18,000 years, until the sky and earth never joined together again. However, he used up all his strength for this great feat and died. After his death, his body became the fields, his limbs the mountains, his blood the rivers, his bones the minerals, his hair the forests, his breath the rain and wind, his eyes and beard the sun, the moon, and stars. Therefore, Pan Gu was believed to be the earliest god and created the world.

在很久很久以前,天和地是合在一起的,整个宇宙混沌一片。在这个黑漆漆的宇宙中诞生了一个巨人——盘古。他一觉醒来发现四周死一般沉寂,只有无穷无尽的黑暗,觉得难以忍受。于是,他手持一把大斧,用尽全身力气向黑暗劈去。一阵巨响过后,混沌中裂开了一道缝,轻盈清朗的气体上升,混浊凝重的黑暗徐徐下降,形成了天和地。

盘古担心天地会重新合在一起,便使出浑身力气双手撑着天往上举,脚踏大地往下压,他的身子也不断地增长。这样过了一万八千年,天地再也不会合上了。盘古耗尽最后的力气倒下了。他的身躯变成原野,四肢变成高山,热血化为江流,牙齿骨骼化为地下的矿藏,汗毛变成草木森林,他呼出的气变成雨露春风,他的眼睛和胡须分别化作了太阳、月亮和星星,因此,盘古也被认为是中国最早的创世神。



aia, Uranus and Cronus 盖娅、乌拉诺斯和克洛诺斯

The establishers of the ancient world were Uranus (sky) and Gaia (earth). Uranus and Gaia had several children, the Hecatoncheires (incredibly strong creatures with one hundred hands and fifty heads), the Cyclopes (creatures with one central

eye) and the Titans (a race of formidable giants). The relationship between the children and their father was not a good one.

When the Titan Cronus (the youngest and boldest of all the sons) grew up, he attacked his father, castrated him and became the king of the universe. Then he freed his brothers from the bowels of the earth where Uranus had imprisoned them. After accomplishing this feat he took the Titan Rhea as his wife.

Cronus, fearful of a prophecy that stated he would be overthrown by his own son, became anxious that one of his children might take his throne. In order to avoid this event, Cronus started swallowing his children soon after they were born.

Rhea desperately consulted Uranus and Gaia before giving birth to her last child, Zeus. She managed to conceal Zeus in a cave and gave Cronus a stone wrapped in a blanket to swallow.

Baby Zeus grew up by the milk of a goat named Amaltheia. When Zeus became older, his mother helped him use a potion to make Cronus throw up in order to free all his brothers and sisters from his belly.

