

阅读空间 · 英汉双语主题阅读

荷马与特洛伊

Homer's Troy

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Editor's Message 编辑手记

提到荷马，人们的脑海中就会立刻浮现出古代希腊人和特洛伊人在广袤的特洛伊平原上厮杀的场景。直至今日，荷马所描写的那些生动的战争场面仍然散发着独特的魅力，让读者仿佛置身于那武器铮铮、哀号弥漫的战场。

多少个世纪过去了，人们不断地对荷马史诗的真实性提出疑问，甚至有人怀疑是否真的有荷马这个人的存在。然而，几乎没有人怀疑过他的两部史诗巨作（《伊利亚特》和《奥德赛》）在西方世界的影响和地位。他的主题、人物形象、风格，以及他所表达出的情感



曾被无数的艺术家、雕塑家、作家和音乐家所借鉴；他笔下的人物的个人品质和行为则一直鼓舞着许多伟大的将军和我们这个世界的领袖。事实上，当人们提及特洛伊战争以及传说中导致这场十年浩劫的美女——希腊王后海伦时，常常会引用克里斯托弗·马拉维于1604年创作的戏剧《浮士德》中的

一句话：“这就是那张驱使了1000艘战舰远赴重洋的脸吗？那张把Ilion（特洛伊的拉丁文名字）的每一座城堡夷为平地的脸吗？”

让我们沿着历史的长河逆流而上，回到荷马的世界里，回到关注特洛伊妇女悲剧性命运的希腊剧作家欧里庇得斯的时代，去感受历史带给我们的震撼吧！



Who Was Homer?

by Robert Steven Bianchi

Homer is one of the greatest European poets who ever lived. He is most famous for two epic (very long) poems, which treat themes associated with the Trojan War fought around 1180 B.C. The first of these poems is the *Iliad*, which describes episodes involving the heroes who fought at Troy. The *Iliad* consists of more than 15,000 lines divided into 24 chapters, each designated by a capital letter of the Greek alphabet. The heroes of the *Iliad*, both Greek and Trojan, represent different personalities and character traits. There are wise advisors such as Nestor, brave warriors such as Ajax, and cunning tricksters such as Odysseus. There are also heroes who behave cowardly, namely the Greek king Menelaos and the Trojan prince Paris. By reading the *Iliad*, students in ancient Greece learned how to act properly and how to interact with one another on acceptable social levels. In fact, the *Iliad* was so popular that Alexander the Great is said to have carried his own personal copy of the epic with him when he campaigned against the Persians.

The *Odyssey* contains over 12,000 lines and was likewise divided into 24 chapters, one for each of the small letters of the Greek alphabet. The ancient Greeks did this

荷马是历史上欧洲最伟大的诗人之一。他因两部宏篇史诗而闻名于世，它们的主题都是有关公元前1180年左右的特洛伊战争的。第一部《伊利亚特》描写的是特洛伊战争中的英雄们的故事。整部史诗有15 000多行，分为24章，每一章由一个大写的希腊字母标出。《伊利亚特》中希腊和特洛伊的英雄人物表现出不同的个性和性格特征。其中有聪明的顾问，如内斯特；有勇敢的战士，如埃阿斯；有足智多谋的人，如奥德修斯。其中也刻画一些行为胆怯的人物，如希腊王墨涅拉奥斯和特洛伊王子帕里斯。通过阅读《伊利亚特》，古希腊的学生知道如何举止得体，如何在可接受的社会等级上互相交往。事实上，这部史诗在当时非常受欢迎，据说亚历山大大帝在他与波斯人作战时还随身携带一册《伊利亚特》。

《奥德赛》有12 000多行，同样分为24章，每章由小写的希腊字母标出，

because they considered the *Odyssey* less majestic than the *Iliad*. Nevertheless, students of all ages love the *Odyssey* because its tale focuses on one hero, a Greek named Odysseus, and relates the fantastic adventures he endured in his 10-year attempt to reach home after the fall of Troy.

In contrast to poetry that relies on rhyming lines for its effect (as does most poetry written in the English language), the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* were written in what is called dactylic hexameter. This means that each line contains between 12 and 17 syllables divided into six groups (or feet, as they are called). The rhythm of the poetry is achieved by the artful combination of long and short syllables in each line.

When scholars examine these hexameters and the words used in the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, they can see great differences between the two poems. For example, the *Iliad* seems to contain more archaic (old-fashioned) words and relies more on the repetition of formulas, that is, certain combinations of words that occur over and over again. Close observation also shows that the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* use various words for many of the same common objects.

Because of such differences in language, scholars working in the great library at Alexandria, Egypt, between the years 280 and 230 B.C. challenged the tradition that claimed a man named Homer wrote both poems. These scholars suggested that one person wrote the

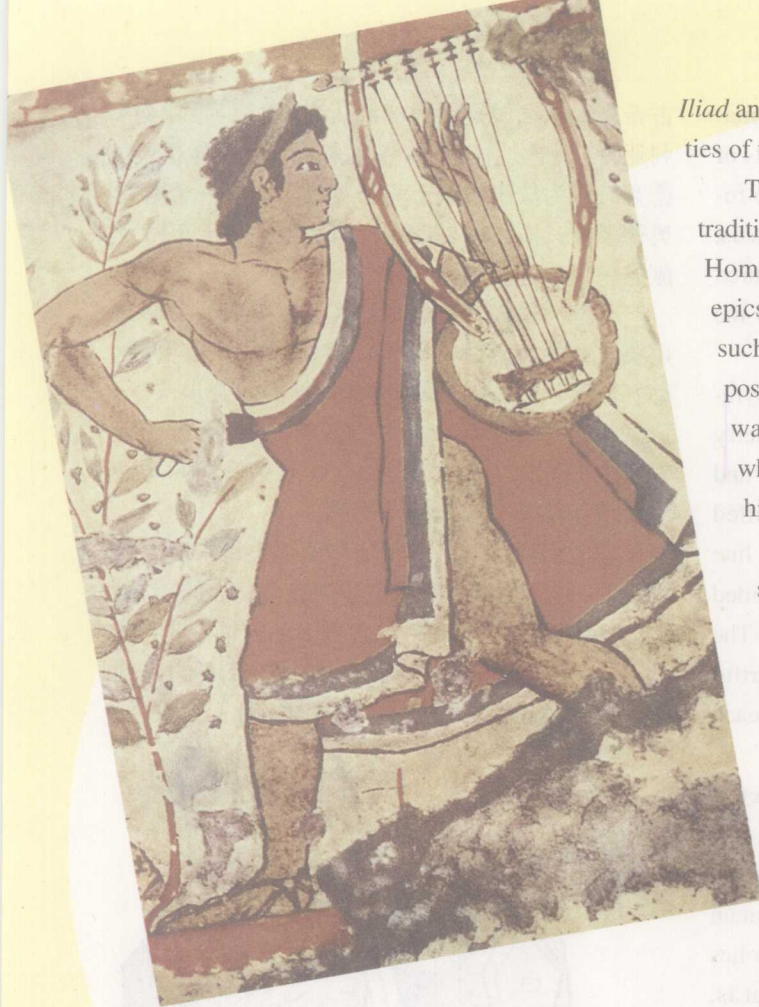
古希腊人这么做是因为他们认为《奥德赛》比《伊利亚特》逊色。不过，古往今来的学生都喜欢《奥德赛》，因为故事着眼于一个英雄人物——希腊人奥德修斯，描述的是他在特洛伊沦陷后十年回乡旅途中奇异的历险。

一些诗篇以押韵来表达其艺术效果（大部分用英文写的诗篇都是如此），但《伊利亚特》和《奥德赛》却不同，它们采用抑扬抑格的六音步诗行。这意味着每行含有12~17个音节，这些音节分为六组（或称作六步音格）。每行中长短音节的巧妙组合使诗篇具有很强的节奏感。

学者们研究这些六步格和两部史诗中所用的词汇时，他们发现这两部史诗存在着巨大的差异。比如，《伊利亚特》似乎包含更多的古词汇（旧式的用法），并且拥有更多惯用语的重复，即再三使用一些词语组合。通过仔细的观察，他们还发现，



荷马是谁？



Iliad and another the *Odyssey*, but that the identities of the two authors were lost over time.

Today, scholars are inclined to accept the tradition at face value and concede that one man, Homer, may have written two very different epics just as, in more modern times, an author such as William Shakespeare may have composed several types of plays. Yet if there really was one man named Homer, who was he, when did he live, and what was the nature of his job as a poet?

In order to answer these questions, scholars must become literary detectives. They must study the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* very closely and attempt to discover clues that Homer may have included about himself in his poems. For example, the *Odyssey* contains passages in which **bards**, the equivalent of medieval

The term **bard** refers to an ancient poet and singer of epic poems who accompanies himself on a lyre.

对于一些相同的物体,《伊利亚特》和《奥德赛》运用了不同的词语来表达。

由于这种语言上的差异,埃及亚历山大城大藏书室的学者们于公元前280和公元前230年间对荷马一人写了这两部史诗这一传统认识提出质疑。这些学者提出《伊利亚特》和《奥德赛》分别为不同的人所作,但是随着时间的流逝这两位作家已无从考证。

当今的学者倾向于姑且信以为真,并且承认这两部不同的史诗有可能为荷马一人所著,正如在较为现代的社会里的威廉·莎士比亚一样,可能写了多种风格的戏剧。但是如果荷马确有其人,那他是谁,他生活于什么时代,作为诗人的他从事什么样的工作呢?

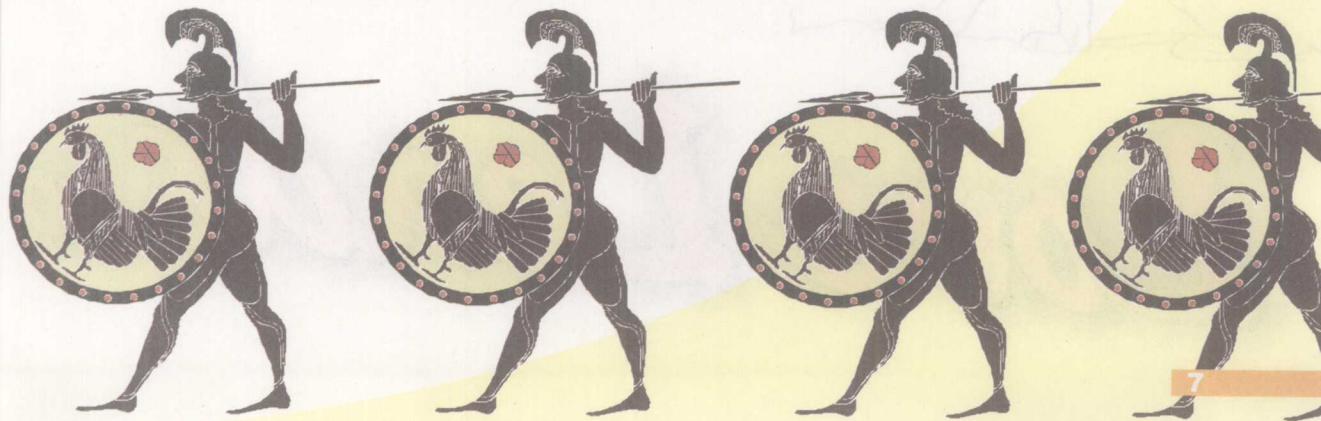
为了解答这些问题,学者们必须成为“文学侦探”。他们必须仔细研究《伊利亚特》和《奥德赛》,努力找寻荷马可能内藏于文字中的关于他自己的一些线索。如在《奥德赛》若干章节中描写了一些吟游诗人,即中世纪时的游方诗歌演唱者,他们徜徉于各个宫廷,在里拉琴(一种

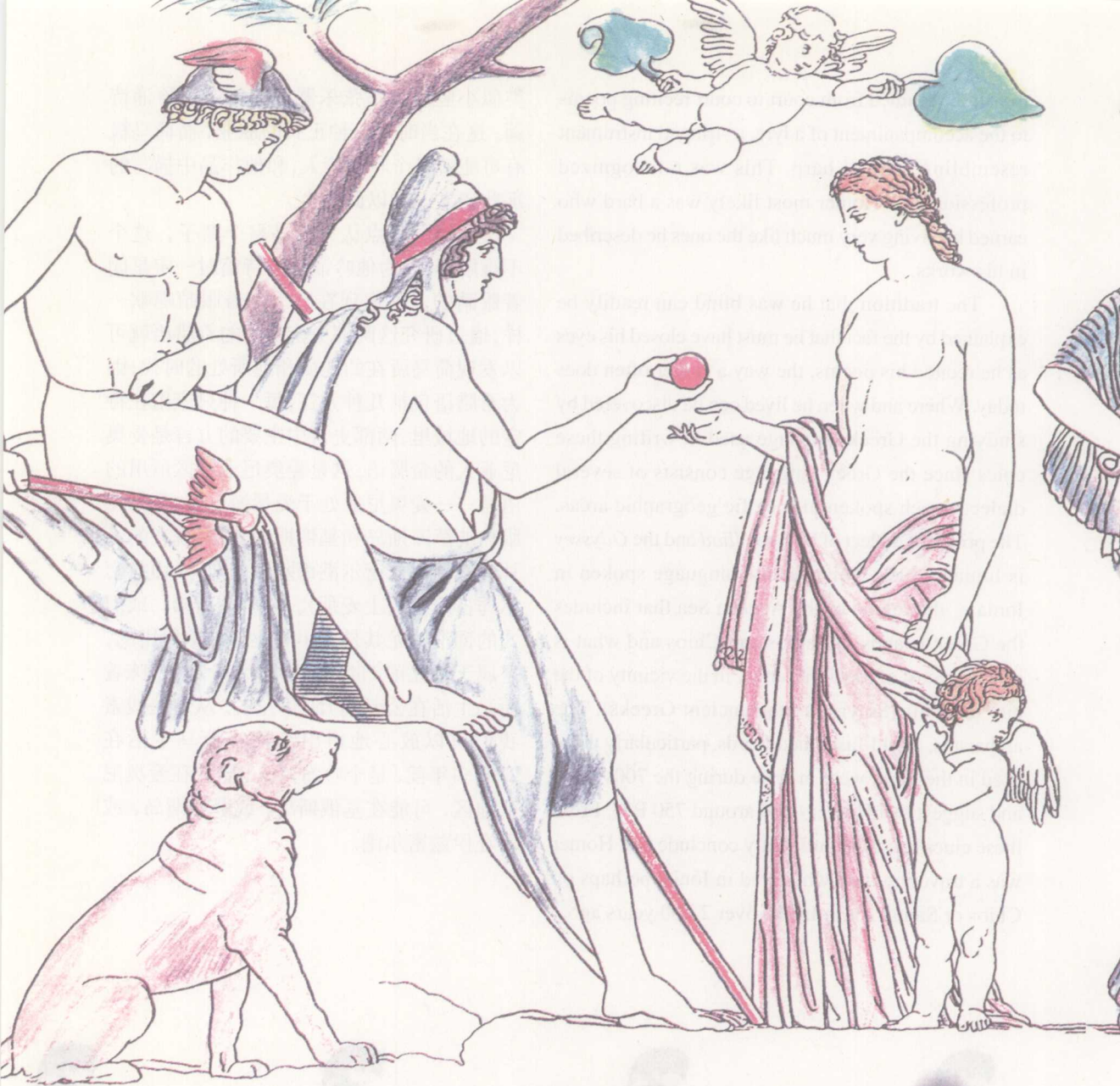
minstrels, roamed from court to court reciting poems to the accompaniment of a lyre, a stringed instrument resembling a small harp. This was a recognized profession, and Homer most likely was a bard who earned his living very much like the ones he described in his works.

The tradition that he was blind can readily be explained by the fact that he must have closed his eyes as he recited his poems, the way a singer often does today. Where and when he lived can be discovered by studying the Greek language used in writing these epics since the Greek language consists of several dialects, each spoken in specific geographic areas. The principal dialect of both the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* is Ionian Greek. This was the language spoken in Ionia — the region of the Aegean Sea that includes the Greek islands of Samos and Chios and what is now the coast of modern Turkey in the vicinity of the city of Izmir (Smyrna to the ancient Greeks). The archaisms, or old-fashioned words, particularly those used in the *Iliad*, were in style during the 700s B.C., and suggest that Homer lived around 750 B.C. From these clues one can confidently conclude that Homer was a traveling bard who lived in Ionia, perhaps on Chios or Samos, or in Izmir, over 2,700 years ago.

类似小竖琴的拨弦乐器)的伴奏下吟诵诗篇。这在当时是一种正式的职业,而荷马极有可能就是个吟游诗人,和他作品中描写的那些诗人一样以此谋生。

传统的观点认为荷马是个瞎子,这个不难解释,因为他吟诵他的诗篇时一定是闭着眼睛的,就像现在歌手闭着眼睛唱歌一样。通过研究这两部史诗所用的希腊语就可以发现荷马所在的地域和他所处的时代,因为希腊语包括几种方言,每一种只应用在特定的地域里。两部史诗中主要的方言是爱奥尼亚人的希腊语。这是爱奥尼亚地区所用的语言——爱奥尼亚处于爱琴海一带,包括希腊岛屿萨摩斯岛和基俄斯岛,就是现在的土耳其西部伊兹密尔港市附近的海岸(伊兹密尔即古希腊的士麦那)。诗中的古语,或旧式的词汇,尤其是《伊利亚特》中所用的,是属于公元前8世纪的语言风格,这意味着荷马生活在公元前750年左右。从这些线索我们可以放心地得出结论:荷马生活在2700多年前,是个吟游诗人,居住在爱奥尼亚地区,可能在基俄斯岛,或萨摩斯岛,或者在伊兹密尔港。





Love Leads to



爱情： 战争的导火索

An apple, a beautiful woman, the promise of a goddess, the deception of a prince, and the anger of a king: these were the reasons for the 10-year conflict between Greece and the city of Troy that Homer chronicled in the *Iliad*.

According to legend, around 1184 B.C., all the gods attended the great wedding feast of the sea-nymph Thetis and **Peleus** — all the gods, that is, except Eris, the goddess of discord. In her anger at being excluded, Eris threw a golden apple with the words "to the fairest" inscribed upon it into the room filled with the wedding guests. Three goddesses, Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite, immediately claimed the apple, and

Peleus
was the grandson of Zeus, the king of the gods.

一个苹果，一名美丽的女子，一位女神的承诺，一位王子的诡计，一位王者的愤怒：这些就是荷马按时间编写入《伊利亚特》中希腊与特洛伊城长达十年冲突的原因。

传说在公元前1184年左右，所有的众神都去参加海神忒提斯和珀琉斯的盛大婚宴——所有的众神，除了纷争女神厄里斯没被邀请。厄里斯对此十分生气，她往满是宾客的婚礼殿堂上掷出一个金苹果，上面写着“送给最美的人”。赫拉、雅典娜、阿佛罗狄忒三位女神都想马上把金苹果占为己有，并且要宙斯作出裁决。宙斯拒绝了。他觉得他的裁决会让一位女神高兴，而让另外两个

War

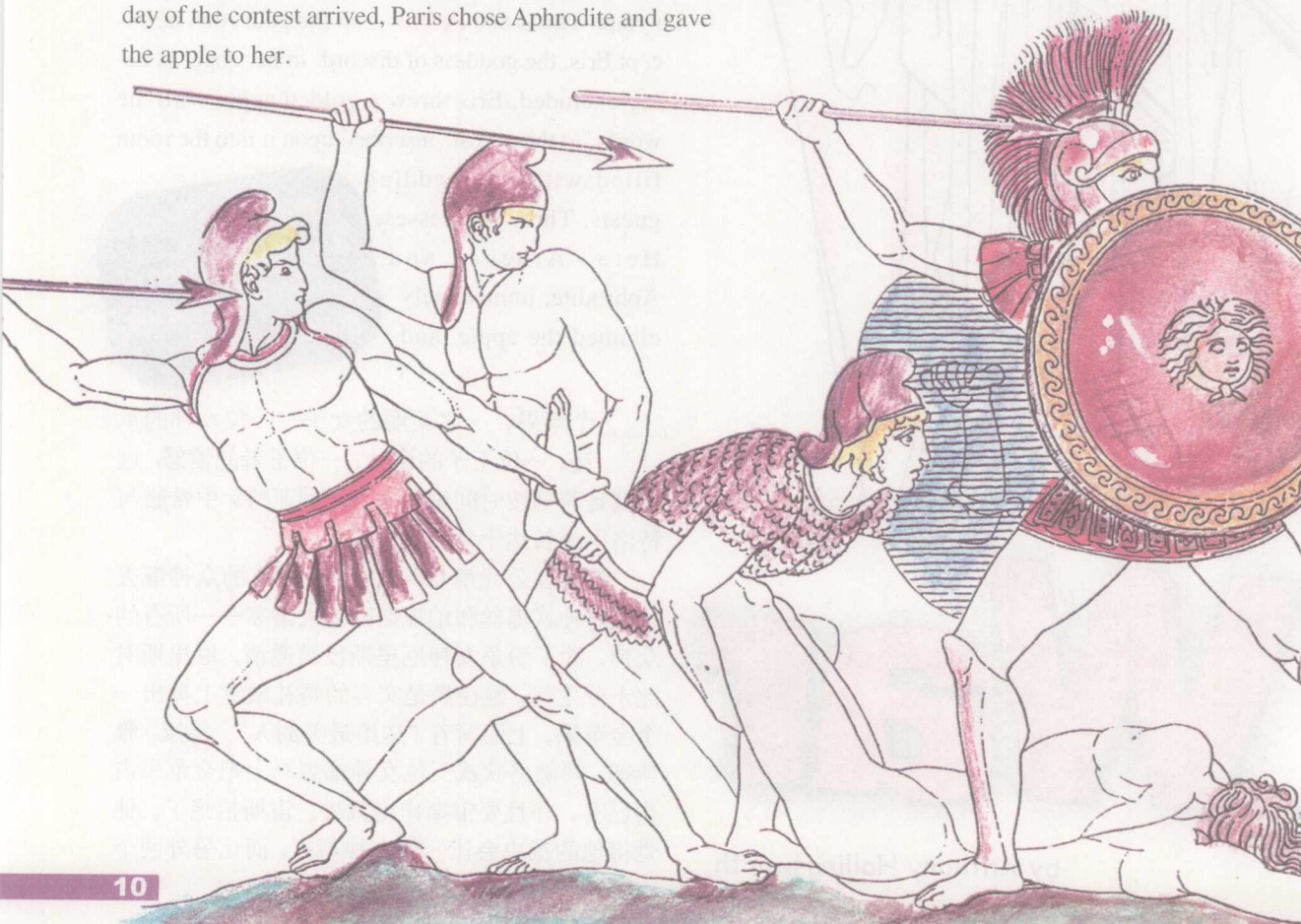
by Anthony Hollingsworth

Zeus was asked to identify the true owner. He refused to do so. His decision, he thought, would delight one of the goddesses but anger the other two. Instead, he assigned the task to the Trojan prince Paris. "Let these goddesses hate a mortal prince," he said to himself, "while I stay clear of angering anyone."

As a rule, the Greek gods did not like losing contests, especially beauty contests. Therefore, to increase their chances for victory, each of the goddesses offered Paris a bribe. Athena offered him divine wisdom, and Hera offered to make him a king. Their offers were attractive, but Aphrodite's bribe was the best. If Paris gave her the apple, she promised to give him Helen as a bride. Helen's beauty was well known, and all the princes of the world had sought her hand in marriage. Therefore, when the day of the contest arrived, Paris chose Aphrodite and gave the apple to her.

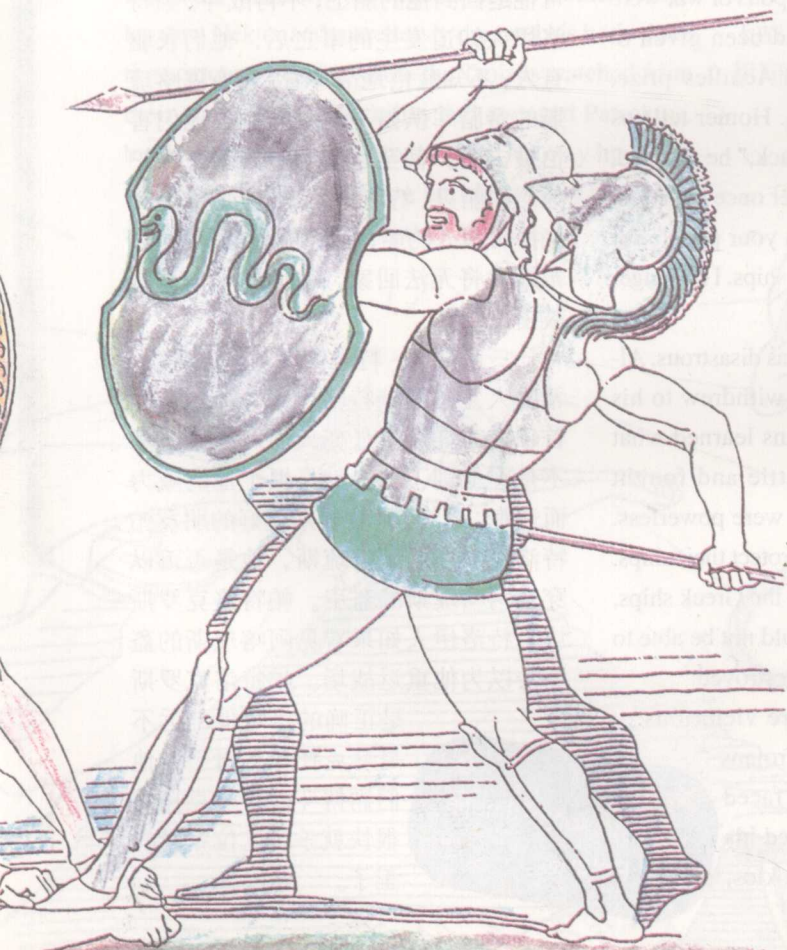
恼怒，于是转而把这个任务交给特洛伊王子帕里斯。“让女神们愤恨人间的王子吧”，他暗自说道；“这样我就避免惹恼其中任何一个。”

通常希腊的神不愿意在竞赛中失败，尤其是选美竞赛。因此，为了增加她们获胜的几率，每一位女神都向帕里斯许诺优厚的条件。雅典娜送给他绝世的智慧，赫拉要使他成为王。她们的礼物都很诱人，但是阿佛罗狄忒的诱惑才是最好的。如果帕里斯把金苹果给她，她许诺她会让海伦做他的妻子。海伦的美丽世人皆知，所有的王子都曾向她求过婚。因此，当竞赛那天来临时，帕里斯选择把金苹果交给了阿佛罗狄忒。



Paris wanted his prize immediately, but one obstacle stood in the way: Helen was the wife of Menelaos, the king of Sparta. Therefore, in order to marry her, he had to devise a plan. He decided to go to Menelaos pretending to seek his friendship but, in truth, hoping to steal Helen. Aphrodite, mindful of her promise, helped him in his crime. Late one night, Helen mysteriously fell in love with the Trojan prince, and the two of them slipped out of the palace and sailed back to Troy.

Menelaos was enraged and demanded the return of his wife. When the Trojans refused, he and his brother Agamemnon assembled the Greek army and sailed to Troy. So many warriors were ready to fight for Helen that Homer claims, "If the Greeks were divided into groups of ten and each group chose only one Trojan to pour them wine, many men would go thirsty."



帕里斯立即就想要他的奖品,可是还有一件事在阻挠:海伦是斯巴达王墨涅拉奥斯的妻子。因此,为了娶海伦,他必须想出一个计划。他决定去墨涅拉奥斯那里,假装去寻求他的友谊,其实是为了偷走海伦。阿佛罗狄忒不忘她的诺言,帮助帕里斯实现他的计划。一天深夜,海伦不可思议地爱上了这位特洛伊王子,他们便偷跑出王宫,扬帆回到特洛伊。

墨涅拉奥斯勃然大怒,要求他妻子返回。遭到特洛伊人的拒绝后,他和他的兄弟阿伽门农召集希腊军队,驾船驶向特洛伊。极为众多的士兵要为海伦而战,荷马在诗中写道:“如果希腊人分成十人一组,每一组选一个特洛伊人给他们斟酒,那么还会有很多人经历干渴。”

希腊对特洛伊征战了漫长的九年,可毫无胜利的迹象。他们洗劫了这一地区的其他市镇,可是特洛伊人却没有被打败,他们安全地呆在由海神波塞冬和太阳神阿波罗所建的城墙后面,不论希腊人用什么工具都不能将它摧毁。甚至连阿伽门农对士兵们说话时也不掩饰他的受挫感,他说:“现在九年已经过去,我们的船板已经腐烂,缆绳已经断损,我们的妻子和孩子在故土期盼,可是我们的战争却停滞不前。”

荷马在《伊利亚特》中叙述道,战争进入第十年,最伟大的

For nine long years, the Greeks fought against Troy without any success. They sacked all the other towns in the region, but the Trojans, secure behind the walls of their city, could not be defeated. Poseidon, the god of the seas, and Apollo, the sun-god, had built those walls, and nothing that the Greeks tried could bring them down. Even Agamemnon, while addressing his soldiers, expressed his frustration, "And now nine years have gone by, and the timbers of our ships have rotted away and the cables are broken and our wives and children wait for us, while our work here stays unfinished."

In the 10th year of the war, the year that Homer recounts in the *Iliad*, events changed drastically after **Achilles**, the greatest Greek warrior, fell in love with a young maiden named Briseis. When the spoils of war were divided among the Greeks, Briseis had been given to Achilles. Now, Agamemnon, jealous of Achilles' prize, demanded that Briseis be given to him. Homer tells us that Achilles was outraged. "You wine sack," he shouted, "with a dog's eye and a deer's heart, never once have you taken courage in your heart to arm with your people for battle. Now I am returning home with my ships. I no longer wish to stay here dishonored."

For the Greeks, Achilles' decision was disastrous. Although he chose to remain at Troy, he withdrew to his ship and did not fight. When the Trojans learned what had happened, they marched into battle and fought untiringly. Without Achilles, the Greeks were powerless. Fearing defeat, they even built a wall to protect their ships. The Trojans knew that if they could burn the Greek ships, they would win the war. The Greeks would not be able to return home, and their camp would be destroyed.

For several days, the Trojans were victorious. Nothing the Greeks did could stop the Trojans or their leader Hektor. Everyone who faced Hektor either fell under his sword or fled his might. Finally, Achilles' best friend, Patroklos,

希腊战士阿喀琉斯爱上了一位年轻的女子布里塞伊丝，自此之后战争形势发生巨大变化。当希腊人在一起分战利品时，布里塞伊丝被分给了阿喀琉丝。阿伽门农妒忌阿喀琉斯所分到的战利品，因而要求布里塞伊丝归他所有。荷马告诉我们，阿喀琉丝被激怒了。“你这嗜酒如命的家伙”，他吼道，“镶着恶狗的眼睛，怀着一颗鹿的心！你从来没有勇气武装自己，和伙伴们一起去杀敌，现在我要乘船回家。我不要再呆在这里忍受耻辱。”

对希腊人来说，阿喀琉斯的决定是灾难性的。尽管他选择留在特洛伊，可他退回到他的船上，不再战斗。当特洛伊人知道发生的事之后，他们长驱直入，不知疲倦地战斗着。没有阿喀琉斯的希腊军队是不堪一击的。他们害怕被击败，甚至建造了一堵墙来保护他们的船只。特洛伊人知道，如果能焚烧掉希腊人的船，他们就会赢得胜利。希腊人将无法回家，他们的阵营也将被击毁。

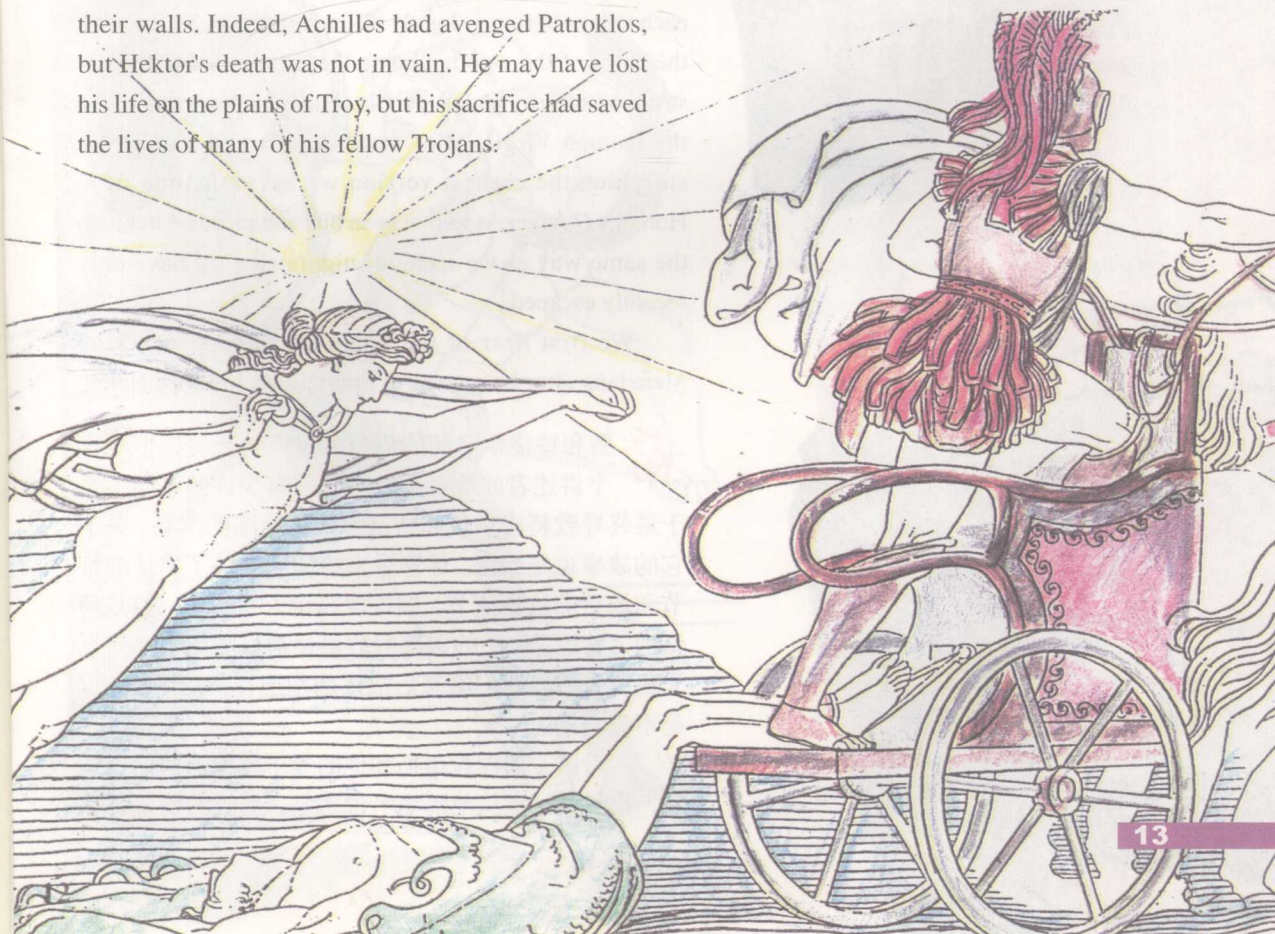
一连几天，特洛伊军队连连获胜。希腊人无法阻挡特洛伊军队和他们的首领赫克托耳。任何人面对赫克托耳不是在他剑下丧命就是惧于他的威力而逃跑。最终，阿喀琉斯最好的朋友帕特洛克斯问阿喀琉斯，他是否可以穿上阿喀琉斯的盔甲。帕特洛克斯认为特洛伊人如果看见阿喀琉斯的盔甲会以为他重返战场。帕特洛克斯是正确的，可他却远不是赫克托耳的对手。他们俩搏斗时，赫克托耳很快就杀了这位希腊的王子。

Achilles
was the son of Thetis
and Peleus.

asked Achilles if he could wear his armor. Patroklos thought that if the Trojans saw Achilles' armor, they would think he had returned. Patroklos was right, but he was no match for Hektor. The two of them fought, and Hektor quickly slew the Greek prince.

When news of Patroklos' death reached Achilles, he flew into a rage. His love for Briseis had kept him from the war, but the death of his best friend brought him back. He immediately returned to battle. When the Trojans saw Achilles charging to fight them, they fled. Hektor knew, however, that the Trojans would not escape if Achilles advanced unimpeded. If he wished to save his men, Hektor, the best of the Trojan warriors, had to face Achilles. What a horrific sight that battle must have been. According to Homer, Achilles slew Hektor and mercilessly dragged his body three times around the city, while the Trojans watched from their walls. Indeed, Achilles had avenged Patroklos, but Hektor's death was not in vain. He may have lost his life on the plains of Troy, but his sacrifice had saved the lives of many of his fellow Trojans.

阿喀琉斯获知帕特洛克斯战死的消息时，狂怒不止。他对布里塞伊丝的爱情使他远离战争，但他挚友的死却让他重新战斗。他立即返回战场。特洛伊人看见阿喀琉斯冲过来进攻他们时，四处逃窜。但是赫克托耳明白，如果阿喀琉斯这样一往直前的话，特洛伊人是无处可逃的。赫克托耳这位特洛伊最优秀的战士明白，要拯救他的人民，就必须去对抗阿喀琉斯。当时的战场该是一番多么残酷可怕景象。据荷马描述，阿喀琉斯杀死赫克托耳之后，在城墙上特洛伊人的注视下，残忍地拖着他的尸体绕特洛伊城三圈。阿喀琉斯确实给帕特洛克斯报仇了，可是赫克托耳没有白白死去。他也许已在特洛伊平原上战死，可是他的牺牲却使很多他的特洛伊同胞们获救。





A HORSE BRINGS VICTORY

by R. Anthony Kugler

The story of the war between the Greeks and the Trojans has been told and retold many times, with each teller offering a slightly different version. So it is with the story of the wooden horse that finally led to the destruction of Troy and its people. Though later writers, like the Roman Virgil, offer vivid details and a coherent storyline, the earliest version we have, the one from Homer's *Odyssey*, is told only in bits and pieces – in much the same way as we speak of nightmares we have only recently escaped.

We first hear of the horse from the Greek king Menelaos after he returns to Sparta with his wife Helen.

希腊和特洛伊之间的战争故事广为流传，但是每个讲述者的故事版本之间都有少许的不同。至于最终导致特洛伊城和特洛伊人民沦陷的木马，关于它的故事也是如此。尽管后来的作家提供了生动的细节和连贯的故事情节，如古罗马诗人维吉尔，但是荷马的《奥德赛》中的零碎的故事是最早的版本——很大程度上就像我们醒来后描述刚刚还在做的噩梦，也是不完整的。

在希腊王墨涅拉奥斯和他的妻子海伦返回斯巴达后，我们第一次从他那里听说木马。当时的情景是忒