

<<牛津古典文学词典：英文>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<牛津古典文学词典：英文>>

13位ISBN编号：9787810800006

10位ISBN编号：7810800000

出版时间：2000-12

出版时间：上海外语教育出版社

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页数：575

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### 内容概要

本书为1989年版的The Oxford Companion to Classical Literature 一书的缩写本，比原书少三分之一的篇幅，但原书的核心词条如作者传略、主要作品概要和文学流派的说明都未改变或仅稍有节略，对非主要词条如农业、建筑、军队和历史、政治与地形等背景资料则作了较多的删节。

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## 章节摘录

march off through the snow against the Boeotians, and returns wounded by a vine-stake on which he has impaled him-self, while Dikaiopolis celebrates the \*Anthesteria with the priest of Dionysus. This play has been interpreted as a serious plea for peace on the part of the poet. Ach'us, in Virgil's Aeneid, the faithful friend and lieutenant of Aeneas, frequently referred to as fidus Achates, 'faithful Achates. He is in the epic tradition of faithful friends, comparable with Patroclus, friend to Achilles, and Pirithous, to Theseus. Acheron, in Greek myth, one of the rivers of the Underworld ( see HADES ). The name was also that of an actual river in southern Epirus, which, issuing from a deep and gloomy gorge, passed through the lake Acherusia and after receiving the waters of the tributary Cocytus fell into the Thesprotian Gulf. In Hellenistic and Latin poetry the name denoted the Underworld itself. Achill'id ( Achillis ), epic poem in hexameters by the Roman poet \*Statius on the story of \*Achilles, of which only the first book and part of the second exist, the work having been cut short by the poet's death. The poem describes how Thetis, anxious that her son Achilles shall not take part in the Trojan War ( from which she knows he will not return ), removes him from the care of the Centaur \*Chiron to the island of Scyros. It relates his adventures there in the disguise of a girl, his discovery by Ulysses, and departure for Troy. Achil'les ( Akhilleus ), in Greek myth, only son of the mortal \*Peleus, king of Phthia in Thessaly, and Thetis, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus ( see also PARIS, JUDGEMENT OF ). In the Trojan War Achilles was the chief hero on the Greek side; Homer draws his portrait once and for all in the Iliad, the plot of which turns on Achilles' ungovernable anger. He came to Troy with a contingent of fifty ships and many followers usually referred to as Myrmidons ( for which name see AEACUS ). When he sulked in his tent and refused to fight after his quarrel with Agamemnon, as related in the Iliad, the Greeks were driven back to their ships and almost overwhelmed. Then followed the intervention and death of his friend Patroclus in the battle at the hands of the Trojan hero Hector, and Achilles' terrible grief. After reconciliation with Agamemnon, he slew Hector, taking further vengeance for Patroclus' death by dragging the body behind his chariot. The Iliad ends with Achilles, purged of anger and grief, allowing Priam, Hector's father, to ransom the body. The \*Aethiopis tells how Achilles killed Penthesilea, queen of the Amazons, who was fighting on the Trojan side. Mourning her for her beauty, he was mocked by \*Thersites and killed him in a rage; subsequently he killed \*Memnon. Soon afterwards he was himself killed, shot in the heel by Paris ( or by Apollo ); see below. Odysseus saw him in the Underworld ( Odyssey II ), but it was said later that he lived immortal on an island in the Black Sea. After the fall of Troy his ghost claimed Polyxena, daughter of Priam, as his prize, and she was sacrificed on his tomb. In these accounts Achilles has a passionate nature and seems more savage than the other Greeks. His treatment of Hector's body and his sacrifice of Trojan prisoners at Patroclus' funeral are both stigmatized as evil deeds. When roused to anger he spares no one and has no respect for a visible god, but he shows great devotion to his friend Patroclus. He is aware that his life is fated to be short, his death at Troy having been foretold. The poets of the \*Epic Cycle and later authors add to the story of Achilles. It was said that in infancy he was dipped in the river Styx by his mother Thetis ( or anointed with \*ambrosia by day and held in the fire at night ) to make him invulnerable. She was interrupted by Peleus, and in anger abandoned her husband and the child, who remained vulnerable in the heel by which she had held him; it was in his heel that Achilles according to epic tradition received his death wound from an arrow shot by Paris. He had his education from the Centaur \*Chiron. When the Greek contingents were gathering for Troy, Peleus or Thetis, seeking to save him from his fated death, hid him on the island of Seyros at the court of King.

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### 媒体关注与评论

随着改革开放的不断深入以及国际交流的日趋广泛，外语学习已经不仅仅局限于语言技能的培养。通过英语获取专业知识、提高专业水平、跟踪学科的最新发展已经成为时代的要求。

因此，目前国内急需一批用英语编纂的专业词典。

牛津英语百科分类词典系列是由牛津大学出版社组织编纂的一套工具书。

该系列涉及语言学、文学、文化、艺术、社会学、数学、物理学、化学、生物学、医学、食品与营养、计算机等社会科学和自然科学门类近百种，均由造诣很深、经验丰富的专家撰写。

作为第一批，我们从中精选了52本，以满足国内读者的需要。

词典用浅显的英语，精确地解释了常用的专业词汇，充分体现了牛津大学出版社在出版工具书方面严谨的传统。

该系列词典可作为大专院校各专业的学生以及专业技术人员学习专业知识、提高专业英语能力的参考书。

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