

- (047.) Its subject 主题，话题 (to use Maynard Mack' s categories 类别；种类) is “life-as-spectacle 精彩的表演，壮观的场面,” 原因状 for 因为主 **readers**, diverted 使分心；转移注意力 by its various incidents 事件；事变, 谓 **observe** (v.) 注意到，观察到 its hero Odysseus **primarily from without** (n.外部，外面)主要从外部; 主 the tragic 悲剧的；悲惨的 Iliad, however, 谓 presents “life-as-experience 生活作为体验” (冒号引出同位语或解释性内容) : readers are asked **to identify (v.)识别；查明 with** 认同；与...产生共鸣 the mind of Achilles, whose motivations 动机；诱因 render (v.)使成为；致使,使处于某状态 him not a particularly 特别；尤其 likable 可爱的；讨人喜欢的 hero.
- (047.) Its subject (to use Maynard Mack' s categories) is “life-as-spectacle,” for readers, diverted by its various incidents, observe its hero Odysseus primarily from without; the tragic Iliad, however, presents “life-as-experience” : readers are asked to identify with the mind of Achilles, whose motivations render him not a particularly likable hero.

它的主题（借用梅纳德·麦克的分类）是“生活即奇观”，因为读者被其各种事件所吸引，主要从外部观察其英雄奥德修斯；然而，悲剧的《伊利亚特》呈现的是“生活即体验”：读者被要求认同阿喀琉斯的内心，而他的动机，使他并非一个特别讨人喜欢的英雄。

其主题（如果使用Maynard Mack的分类法）是“把生活作为 景象”，因为读者，由于被/其不同的事件/转移了注意力，/主要从外部 的角度来/ 观察其主人公Odysseus；然而悲剧I，却表现了一种“把生活 当作经历”：读者们被要求去认同/Achilles [的内心世界，（而Achilles 的动机使得他成为一个不是特别有吸引力的主人公）]。

Table 1. identify

Header 1	Header 2
1.I'DENTIFY WITH SB	<p>to feel that you can understand and share the feelings of sb else 与某人产生共鸣；谅解；同情 SYN sympathize with</p> <p>• I didn't enjoy the book /because I couldn't identify with any of the main characters. 我不喜欢这本书，因为我无法与其中的任何主要角色产生共鸣。</p>
2.I'DENTIFY SB WITH STH	<p>to consider sb to be sth 把某人视为 • He was not the 'tough guy' the public identified him with. 他并不是公众所认定的那种硬汉。</p>
3.I'DENTIFY STH WITH STH	<p>to consider sth to be the same as sth else 认为某事物等同于 SYN equate</p>

Header 1	Header 2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You should not identify wealth with happiness. 你不应该认为财富就等于幸福。
4. BE IDENTIFIED WITH SB/STH I'DENTIFY YOURSELF WITH SB/STH	<p>to support sb/sth; to be closely connected with sb/sth 支持；与...有密切关联</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Church became increasingly identified with opposition to the regime. 教会日益和反对政权的势力走到一起。

render

[VN-ADJ] (formal) to cause sb/sth to be in a particular state or condition 使成为；使变得；使处于某状态

SYN make

- to render (v.) sth harmless/useless/ineffective 使某事物无害／无用／无效
- Hundreds of people **were rendered (v.) homeless** by the earthquake. 成百上千的人因为地震而无家可归

(v.) ~ **sth (to sb/sth) |~ (sb) sth** : (formal) to give sb sth, especially in return for sth or because it is expected 给予；提供；回报 [VNVNN]

- to render (v.) a service to sb 给某人提供服务

[VN] (formal) to present sth, especially when it is done officially 递交；呈献；提交

SYN furnish

• The committee was asked **to render (v.) a report** on the housing situation. 要求委员会提交一份有关住房情况的报告。

DeepSeek:

【第一分句】

主句 : [Its subject is "life-as-spectacle,"]

—— 插入语 : [(to use Maynard Mack's categories)]

—— 原因状语从句 : [for readers... observe... from without]

—— 插入状语 : [, diverted by its various incidents,]

—— 谓语 : [observe its hero Odysseus primarily from without]

【第二分句】

主句 : [the tragic Iliad, however, presents "life-as-experience":]

—— 解释部分 : [readers are asked to identify with the mind of Achilles]

—— 定语从句 : [, whose motivations render him...]

它的主题（借用梅纳德·麦克的分类法）是“生活作为景观”，因为读者被其中的**各种事件所吸引**，主要从外部观察它的英雄奥德修斯；然而，悲剧《伊利亚特》呈现的是“生活作为体验”：读者被

要求认同阿喀琉斯的**思想**，而他的动机使他不是一个特别讨人喜欢的英雄。

这段话通过对比分析说明两部史诗的叙事特点和读者体验差异：

第一分句（《奥德赛》）：主题是"life-as-spectacle"（生活作为景观），读者是外部观察者（强调外部观察、事件驱动）。

第二分句（《伊利亚特》）：主题是"life-as-experience"（生活作为体验），读者被要求内部认同（强调内部感受、心理认同）。

Maynard Mack 是文学批评家，提出"life-as-spectacle"和"life-as-experience"的分类：

《奥德赛》以冒险故事和外部事件为主，读者像看戏一样观察奥德修斯的经历

《伊利亚特》以阿喀琉斯的愤怒和内心冲突为核心，读者被要求进入人物内心世界

for 主 readers, diverted by its various incidents, 谓 **observe** (v.) its hero Odysseus primarily from without

from without 这个短语与"from within"相对，强调 "外部视角"。

在文学批评中，**from without** 指读者作为外部观察者，与人物保持距离；**from within** 指读者进入人物内心，产生共情。这种区分是理解叙事视角的关键。

however, presents "life-as-experience" : readers are asked to identify with the mind of Achilles, whose motivations render (v.) him not a particularly likable hero.

- "not a particularly likable hero" 这里译为"不是特别讨人喜欢的英雄"，而非"不可爱的英雄"，因为 likable 强调"让人喜欢、有吸引力"，而阿喀琉斯虽然英勇，但其愤怒、固执的性格特点，可能让现代读者难以完全认同。
- **hero**：在此不是指"英雄"。在文学评论型的文章当中，此单词的意思是"主人公"。
- likable：不可望文生义，它不是"像什么东西"的意思，而"是有吸引力"的意思，其同义词有 pleasant 或 attractive。