

Classical Readings
AGE Ch. 12

Translate the following sentences. Notes are below.

1. καίτοι τί φημι;
2. τίς ἐλπίς [ἐστίν];
3. Αἴας γὰρ αὐτοῖς οὐκέτ' ἐστίν...
4. ἀλλ' αὐτὸς ἄρχων, ὡς σὺ φήσ, Αἴας ἔπλει.
5. δαιμόνιον αὐτὸ τίθημ' ἐγώ.
6. τίς σε ἀπόλλυσιν νόσος;
7. ὦ παῖ, καὶ τὰδ' ἀποδίδωμί σοι.
8. ἦ γὰρ δίδωσιν ἦδε σοι;
9. ...πάρεστι δεῦρο Πολυνεΐκης ὄδε.
10. μήτηρ, πάρειμι ...
11. ἰδού. τί δῆτα τὸν κρατῆρ' ὀπισθ' ἐμοῦ τίθης;
12. σοὶ δ' ὄνομα δὴ τί ἐστίν; *to which the goddess responds:* ὅ τι; Γεωργία.
13. Archer guard: ὄνομα δέ σοι τί ἐστίν; Euripides: Ἄρτεμισία.
14. αὐτοὶ δὲ πέντε καὶ δέκα ναῦς ἀπολλύασιν.
15. ἀλλὰ δῆλον ὅτι καὶ πλέουσι καὶ χρήματα διδόασιν καὶ πάντα ποιοῦσιν.
16. τίς παραδίδωσιν ἡμῖν τὰ ὀνόματα οἷς χρώμεθα;

1. The Titan Prometheus has been bound to a cliff face in the Caucasus mountains on the orders of Zeus, king of the Olympian gods. Once he is bound, Prometheus sings about his suffering, but then suddenly stops and says:

καίτοι τί φημι;

Aeschylus *Prometheus Bound* 101

καίτοι = form of *καί* used to change topics

2. A chorus of the daughters of the god of the Ocean come to visit Prometheus and learn of his punishment. When Prometheus explains that his punishment can end only when Zeus wills it so, the chorus asks in despair:

τίς ἐλπίς [ἐστίν];

Aeschylus *Prometheus Bound* 259

Is *τίς* an interrogative pronoun or adjective here?

3. During the Trojan War, the great Greek warrior Ajax becomes embroiled in a controversy and eventually commits suicide. His wife (and former prisoner of war) says of his enemies:

Αἴας γὰρ αὐτοῖς οὐκέτ' ἐστίν...

Sophocles *Ajax* 972

Αἴας Αἴαντος ὁ Ajax

οὐκέτ' = οὐκέτι no longer

4. Ajax's half-brother, Teucer, defends the fallen warrior's reputation, which angers the general of the Greek forces, Agamemnon. Here Agamemnon sarcastically quotes Teucer to his face:

ἀλλ' αὐτὸς ἄρχων, ὡς σὺ φήσ, Αἴας ἔπλει.

Sophocles *Ajax* 1234

Αἴας –αντος ὁ Ajax
ἔπλει (3rd sg) sailed

σύ (nom sg) you

5. After the Trojan War, Agamemnon returns home and is murdered by his wife, Clytemnestra (in retaliation for Agamemnon murdering their daughter Iphigenia before the war). Two of their other children, sister Electra and brother Orestes, later meet and conspire to take vengeance on their own mother. In preparation, Electra sings in part:

δαιμόνιον αὐτὸ τίθημ' ἐγώ.

Sophocles *Electra* 1269-70

δαιμόνιον (nom/acc sg) τό divine

ἐγώ (nom sg) I

Notes:

δαιμόνιον and αὐτὸ are in apposition.

τίθημ' in this context is best translated as “ordain, reckon”

6. After Electra and Orestes kill their mother, Orestes falls ill and hallucinates. At one point, his uncle Menelaus (Agamemnon's brother) visits and asks:

τίς σε ἀπόλλυσιν νόσος;

Euripides *Orestes* 395

νόσος (nom sg) ὁ disease

σε (acc sg) you

7. Ion is a young man who has been raised as an orphan at a temple, ever since he was left there as an infant. Now the priestess of the temple is giving Ion the cradle in which he was found, so that he can search for his parents:

ὦ παῖ, καὶ τὰδ' ἀποδίδωμί σοι.

Euripides *Ion* 1358

σοι (dat sg) you

ὦ παῖ “Oh child”

Is καί a conjunction or an adverb here?

Note: παῖ is the vocative case (we learn this later) of παῖς

8. Another famous orphan was Oedipus. In this scene, he is trying to discover who his birth parents were. He has found the shepherd who originally took the baby Oedipus from his original parents. At one point the shepherd says that the queen of the city (who is also Oedipus' wife) knows the origin of the baby Oedipus. Oedipus then asks:

ἦ γὰρ δίδωσιν ἦδε σοι;

Sophocles *Oedipus Tyrannos* 1173

ἦ (sets up a yes/no question)

σοι (dat sg) you

9. Later, Oedipus, old, blind and in exile, comes to the Athenian suburb of Colonus, along with his daughter Antigone, where his other daughter, Ismene, joins them. Then Antigone tells Oedipus that Polynices (their brother/son/uncle) has just arrived.

...πάρεστι δεῦρο Πολυνείκης ὄδε.

Polynices enters and says:

οἴμοι, ...

Sophocles *Oedipus at Colonus* 1253

δεῦρο here
οἴμοι (a cry of pain)

πάρεμι be present
Πολυνείκης (nom sg) ὁ Polynices

10. As he prepares to invade Thebes and attack his brother, Polynices responds to his mother's request that the brothers meet and try one last time to settle their differences. He says:

μητέρα, πάρεμι ...

Euripides *Phoenician Women* 446

μητέρα mother

11. In Euripides' satirical version of Odysseus' encounter with the Cyclops (originally from *Odyssey* book 9), Silenus takes the bowl of wine and the Cyclops asks:

ιδού. τί δῆτα τὸν κρατῆρ' ὀπισθ' ἐμοῦ τίθης;

Euripides *Cyclops* 545

δῆτα (emphasizes preceding word)
ἐμοῦ (gen. sg.) me
ιδού Look! Hey!

κρατῆρ' = κρατῆρα < κρατήρ -ρος ὁ bowl (for wine)
ὀπισθ' = ὀπισθε behind (+ gen.)

12. In an alternate (lost) version of Aristophanes' *Peace*, the goddess of farming plays a role. She appears and says that she is closely related to Peace, at which point someone asks her:

σοὶ δ' ὄνομα δὴ τί ἐστίν;

to which the goddess responds:

ὄ τι; Γεωργία.

Aristophanes *Peace* fr. 305

Γεωργία (nom sg) ἡ Agriculture, Farming
δὴ (emphasizes preceding word)

σοὶ (dat sg) you

ὄ τι is an indefinite relative pronoun, here in the nominative case modifying a neuter singular antecedent. What is that antecedent?

13. In another comedy, the tragedian Euripides is in trouble with the women of Athens for his unflattering portrayal of them on stage. He sends one of his in-laws to spy on the women, but he ends up captured. Euripides later comes in disguise to rescue his kinsman from a guard:

Archer guard: ὄνομα δέ σοι τί ἐστίν;
Euripides: Ἀρτεμισία.

Aristophanes *Thesmophoriazusa* 1200

Ἀρτεμισία (nom sg) ἡ Artemesia (naval commander from the Persian wars)

σοὶ (dat sg) you

14. The historian Thucydides counts the ships lost in a naval battle:

αὐτοὶ δὲ πέντε καὶ δέκα ναῦς ἀπολλύασιν.

Thucydides 8.106.4

δέκα ten
ναῦς (acc pl) ἡ ships

πέντε five

Note:

Many numbers, including δέκα and πέντε, do not decline. The nouns that they modify are usually obvious from context.

15. The intellectual and teacher Isocrates is listing things that people do in order to better themselves and receive a superior education at Athens:

ἀλλὰ δῆλον ὅτι καὶ πλέουσι καὶ χρήματα διδύασιν καὶ πάντα ποιοῦσιν.

Isocrates 15.226

δῆλον [supply ἐστίν] (nom sg) τό clear
πάντα (nom/acc pl) τό anything & everything
πλέουσι (3rd pl) sail

ποιοῦσιν (3rd pl) do
χρήμα –ατος τό thing (pl.) money

16. Here Socrates is trying to determine the nature and origin of words:

τίς παραδίδωσιν ἡμῖν τὰ ὀνόματα οἷς χρώμεθα;

Plato *Cratylus* 388d

ἡμῖν (dat pl) us

χρώμεθα (1st pl) use (+ dat.)