

## Lesson 4: Translation

Mark the syntax and then translate. Click [here](#) for the vocabulary in lessons 1-4.

1) μικρὸν δῶρον μακρὰ χαρά.

2) καλὰ μὲν δῶρά ἐστιν ἐν μακροῖ ἐιρήνη, χαλεπὰ δὲ ἔργα ἐν μακροῖ πολέμῳ.

3) ἐκεῖνοι βαίνουσιν ἀπὸ τῆς μακροῦς ὕλης εἰς τοὺς καλοὺς παραδείσους.

4) καὶ τὰς μικρὰς κόρας καὶ τοὺς ἐμοὺς ἀδελφοὺς αἰεὶ ἐγκωμιάζεις.

5) ἄρ' οὐ παρέξει ὁ κύριος σῖτον τοῖς ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ<sup>1</sup> δούλοις, εἰ<sup>2</sup>  
ἔχουσιν ἀρετήν;

6) ὁ μὲν ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος ἐκ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ θησαυροῦ τῆς καρδίας  
προφέρει τὸ

ἀγαθόν,<sup>3</sup> ὁ δὲ πονηρὸς ἐκ τοῦ πονηροῦ τὸ πονηρόν. (Luke)

7) λύπης ἰατρός ἐστιν ὁ χρηστὸς φίλος. (Menander)

8) εἰρήνη γεωργὸν καὶ ἐν πέτραις τρέφει καλῶς· πόλεμος δὲ καὶ  
ἐν πεδίῳ κακῶς.  
(Menander)

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup> Between an article and the noun it accompanies, in what in lesson 6 you will learn is called “attributive position,” there may be not only an adjective agreeing with the noun, but just about anything, including a prepositional phrase. Compare English “the now generation,” “the out-of-state students,” “a right-in-your-face attitude.” When you mark the functions, work *from the outside in*, translating first, for example, *τοῖς δούλοις*, and then adding the prepositional phrase *ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ*.

<sup>2</sup> *εἰ* = if

<sup>3</sup> An adjective may be used as a noun (“substantively”), usually by preceding it with the article. Here the article *τό* creates an abstract notion, “goodness.” To translate the masculine or the feminine adjective used substantively we supply in English “man” or “woman” respectively: *ὁ ἀγαθός* = “the, a good man”; *ἡ ἀγαθή* = “the, a good woman.” In the plural we can translate, e.g., *οἱ ἀγαθοί* = “good men” or “the good,” using the English article with an effect similar to the Greek (cf. “home of the brave”).