

Lesson 5: Translation

Mark the syntax before you translate. Click [here](#) for the vocabulary in Lessons 1-5.

1) ἡ τῶν Αἰνείου ναυτῶν τόλμα θαυμαστή ἦν¹.

2) ὁ Ἑρμῆς τὰς ψυχὰς ἄγει ἐς² Ἄιδου.

3) οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ποιηταὶ εἰσι δοῦλοι τῶν Μουσῶν.

4) καλὴ ὁδός³ ἐστὶν ἡ θάλασσα· εἰς γὰρ τὰς νήσους⁴ ἄγει.

5) οὐ κραυγῆ ἀλλὰ σιγῆ βαίνουσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ τῶν θεῶν ἱεροῦ.

6) διαφέρομεν τῶν θηρίων τῆ ψυχῆ.

7) παιδίον Διογένης προσβλέπει. τὸ παιδίον πίνει ταῖς χερσίν.⁵

ὁ οὖν φιλόσοφος ῥίπτει τὴν κοτύλην καὶ λέγει: “παιδίον με⁶ νικᾷ⁷ εὐτελεία.”

¹ imperfect of *to be* = "was"

² another form of εἰς. This preposition takes the accusative. It appears here with the genitive because a noun in the accusative ("home," "realm") is implicit in this expression. We must understand "to (the house of) Hades." Compare English: "She went to her sister's."

³ ὀδός, οὔ, ἡ is feminine, one of a few exceptions among -ος nouns of the second declension. Note that the feminine ending of the adjective καλός, καλή, καλόν has been chosen, because it must agree with the noun in gender, not necessarily by showing the same ending.

⁴ νῆσος, ου, ἡ is another exception among -ος nouns of the second declension. Note the feminine article.

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- ⁵ Translate "with his hands." Dative plural of a noun of the 3rd declension.
- ⁶ Accusative of the first person pronoun, ἐγώ. Translate: "me."
- ⁷ νικᾶ̃ < νικάει = 3rd person sg of νικάω, a contracted verb meaning "to win (a victory), beat (an adversary)"