

Lesson 4: Translation

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

Click  to listen to the soundfile.

1) μικρὸν δῶρον μακρὰ χαρὰ.

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

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

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

5) ἄρ' οὐ παρέξει ὁ κύριος σῖτον τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς δούλοις, εἰ¹ ἔχουσιν ἀρετήν;

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

ἀγαθόν,² 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)

¹ εἰ = if

² An adjective may be used as a noun (“substantively”), usually by preceding it with the article. Here the article τὸ 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*”).