

# 1.3 Translations

## Coordinating Conjunctions

### Common Vocabulary

1. The Lakedaimonians and the Athenians made a treaty.
2. Thrasyboulos and the hoplites were helping the garrison.
3. Pharnabazos was helping with his army and his cavalry.  
NOTE: Dative of instruments. *Horses* in the plural means *cavalry*.
4. Some were fighting, and others were fleeing.  
NOTE: οἱ μὲν ... οἱ δέ... Is a very common way of saying *some people... others*. It is most common in the nominative case, but it can occur in other cases.
5. Hippokrates died, and the others fled.
6. Some lost and others fled.
7. The Eleans were in a state of peace and an alliance.  
NOTE: Literally, *A peace and an alliance of the Eleans was occurring*. Idiomatic English requires that the sentence be turned around.
8. Pausanias was neither fleeing nor fighting.  
NOTE: For the sake of the tree, we conventionally retokenize οὐδέ into its component parts, οὐ (*not*), labeled AuxZ, and δέ (*and*), labeled either AuxY or COORD.
9. Dionysius lost Gela and Kamarina.  
NOTE: ἀπώλλομι usually means to *destroy* or *kill*, but it can also mean to *lose*. You have to determine the meaning from the context.
10. There was a battle and he died.  
NOTE: Literally, *a battle took place*. Since battles do not die, one must assume a subject pronoun from the verb ἀπέθανε.
11. Pharnabazos was coming to help with his cavalry and infantry.  
NOTE: Dative of accompaniment.
12. Cyrus was killing Autoboisakes and Mitraios.
13. The Letrinians and the Amphidolians were coming over.  
NOTE: πρὸς (*to*) + χωρέω (*withdraw*) = *go over to* or *side with*.
14. Of the citizens there was Thrasyboulos and Theramenes.  
NOTE: Partitive genitive acting as the PNOM.
15. They took the pay and the grain.
16. Thrasyllus led the soldiers of the Megarians and the allies.
17. The allies and the Syracusans came to help.
18. They lead in the army and Alkibiades.
19. Alkibiades lead in the army.
20. The Athenians chose Alkibiades and Thrasyboulos as generals.  
NOTE: To make/choose/elect someone [OBJ] as something [OCOMP].
21. The Lakedaimonians chose Delphinios and Eion as ephors.
22. They chose Konon, Perikles, Protomachos, Thrasyllus, and Aristogenes as generals.

NOTE: All of these names are in the accusative case. Often when making a long list, writers practiced asyndeton. That is, they do not say *and*. For the purpose of making a tree, we use the final comma in the list as the COORD.

23. They harmed the citizens, the foreigners, and the treaty.

NOTE: One could make a case that the initial coordination is tighter than the second one, in which case τε would hang on the initial καί (COORD), which in turn would hang on the second καί (COORD). All three nouns would still be labeled as OBJ\_CO.

24. Some men fled and became Athenians.

NOTE: Since οἱ appears to be the subject of both verbs, we indicate this fact by hanging it on the coordinator.

25. Pausanias was neither advancing nor fighting.

NOTE: πρὸς (*to*) + ἄγω (*lead*) = προσάγω (*lead forwards* or *advance*).

## Some New Vocabulary

26. The war of the Lakedaimonians and the Eleians ended.

27. Thrasyboulos and Theramenes were among the trierarchs.

NOTE: A trierarch is the commander of a trireme, a warship.

28. Hieramenes and his brother spoke.

29. Both Satyros and his attendants were dragging him.

NOTE: The repetition of the verb is not necessary, but it stresses the action. ὑπηρέται originally means *rowers*, but came to mean *attendants*, *servants*.

30. Some fell, and others were fleeing.

NOTE: Aorist of πίπτω meaning *fall*.

31. The Lakedaimonians were marching away, and the Thebans were pursuing them.

32. The Lakedaimonians and the Athenians fought a sea battle, and the Lakedaimonians won.

NOTE: Greek authors often use different types of coordinators in order to indicate that one level of coordination supercedes another. In this case, the δέ joins the two main clauses of the sentence, while the καί joins the two subjects that hang on the first PRED.

33. He did not fight the battle on the sea nor did he fight on the land, but he was remaining in the camp.

NOTE: Datives of place where. Again, the nesting of the coordinators is made clear. ἀλλά joins the two main clauses and the τε ... τε join the two verbs of the first main clause. All three verbs are labeled PRED\_CO.

34. The Athenians walled in Thorikos, and Thrasyllus sailed away.

NOTE: Thorikos is the name of the town. ὁ τεῖχος = *wall*, a third declension noun you will meet shortly, so τεχνίζω = *build a wall* or *fortify*. ἐκ/ἐξ = *out of*.

35. The peltasts killed the men from Miletos, and they took shields and set up a trophy.

NOTE: A *peltast* is a light-armed slinger, named after his small shield, ἡ πέλιτη. –The subject is the same for each verb and the coordinators are the same, they are hung on an equal level. By placing a comma before the second καί, the editor *does* seem to be assuming a nesting, but it is not necessary to do so here.

36. The Athenians were besieging Byzantion, and were making attacks.

NOTE: πρὸς (*toward*) + βάλλω (*throw*) = *attack*.

37. He subdued the lands and Thasos.

NOTE: Literally, *trampled*. Thasos is an island.

38. Alkibiades set up a trophy and set sail.

39. They took the garrisons of Athenians and the war captives as slaves.

NOTE: τὰ δοῦλα = OCOMP.

40. Thrasyboulos and Theramenes were present of the trierarchs.

41. Winter came and they did not have sustenance.

NOTE: Since the second verb is 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural and the only nominative is a singular (χαμίων, *winter*), one must assume the pronoun “they” as the subject of the second verb.

42. He appointed trierarchs and gave pay to the sailors.

NOTE: ἐπί = “on, upon” + ἵστημι (*stand, make to stand*) = *set up, appoint, erect*. –If names had been offered in the accusative as OBJ for the ἐπέστησε, then τριηράρχους would be read as an OCOMP (*He set them up as trierarchs.*). Since there are no names, we render the τριηράρχους as the OBJ (*He set up trierarchs.*).

43. The people lost heart and kept quiet.

NOTE: κατά (*down*) + θύμος (*spirit, heart, courage*) = *lost heart, were downcast*.

44. The enemies were hurling javelins, throwing things [stones], shooting arrows, and letting loose with their slingshots.

NOTE: Literally, ψιλός = *bare*. It is used substantively in the plural to mean light-armed troops. – Asyndeton. The tree uses the final comma in the series as the “and.” -- ἐσφενδόνων is an alpha-contract verb.

45. Some were throwing things, and others were shooting arrows.

46. The Thebans were marching away, but the Lakedaimonians were attacking them.