

1.4 Translations: Prepositions

Common Vocabulary

1. Thymocharēs came from Athens.
NOTE: Remember that the name for the city of Athens is a feminine plural, Ἀθῆναι.
2. Dorieus the son of Diagoros sailed from Rhodes into the Hellespont.
NOTE: Genitive of source, labeled ADV. Accusative of place to which. Since the prefix εἰς is attached to the verb, the object of the preposition εἰς acts as the OBJ of the main verb (PNOM).
3. They withdrew to the ones outside the encampment.
NOTE: Both οἱ and τοῖς are articles without substantives, so they should be translated as pronouns. *Outside the encampment* modifies the τοῖς, and so is labeled ATR: it is a necessary element designating which *ones* they withdrew to.
4. They came to the gates with the garrison.
NOTE: Accusative place to which = OBJ. Dative of accompaniment.
5. The enemies fled into the agora.
6. Those around Androkleides were leading the Thebans.
NOTE: οἱ περὶ X or similar expressions are used to mean a person and his immediate entourage.
7. Alkibiades was not remaining true to his oaths, but instead was in Selembria.
NOTE: μένω meaning *remain* is, according to the LSJ, monovalent, but it so often takes a preposition or dat place where, that I consider it bivalent. In the meaning *await*, it is definitely bivalent and takes an acc OBJ as well.
8. Lysander sailed away to Ephesos, and the Athenians [sailed away] to Samos.
NOTE: The verb must be repeated to make sense of both clauses. Such **elision** of repeated elements is common in Greek. When making trees, one can supply a form to complete the tree, and it will appear in smaller letters to indicate its artificial status.
9. The ephors sent the cavalry to Derkyllidas.
10. Alkibiades sailed away into the Hellespont.
11. The Athenians sailed away into Sestos.
12. Thrasyllōs sailed to Athens.
13. He sent Theopompos the Milesian to Lakedaimonia.
14. Thrasyllōs was leading the army to the sea.
NOTE: ἐπί + acc can mean something like *up to* or *as far as*. LSJ C.I.c.
15. The polemarchs of the Syracusans were present at Miletos.
16. He was maintaining friendship towards Lysander.
NOTE: Here, φιλίας has much the same meaning as it would in the singular: *good feelings* or *friendship*.
17. He sailed to Sestos to meet up with the army.
NOTE: εἰς + acc = place to which. πρὸς + acc usually indicates some kind of motion towards, and may be the place to which. It can be used hostilely, in the sense of attacking against. Here the meaning (from context) is that he is joining up with another army.
18. Lysander sent away the garrisons of Athenians into Athens.

NOTE: The prefix on the verb (ἀπό) stresses the motion away from (Lysander's sending) rather than motion toward, so the prepositional phrase εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας represents not an OBJ, but an ADV.

19. Pharnabazos withdrew into Herakleion, a Chalcedonian town.

NOTE: τῶν Καλχηδονίων is in attributive position (following the repeated τό) and therefore modifies Ἡράκλειον. Literally, *into Herakleion, the one of the Chalcedonians*.

20. The Athenians sailed away to Arginousai.

NOTE: κατά here gives the sense of *land at* or *put in at*. The Arginousai islands are off the Anatolian coast just south of Lesbos.

21. The Athenians were fighting around Abydos.

NOTE: περί + acc = *around* in the sense of *in the vicinity of*.

22. Alkibiades sailed to Samos.

23. They were coming to help, with the Lakonians.

NOTE: Without an expressed subject, the article acts as a pronoun.

24. They were leading them from their lands.

NOTE: In this sentence, the context (the Thirty Tyrants at Athens) indicates that the verb ἤγον means *evict*. Hence the plural χωρίων means, not the land of Athens, but each man from his own estate: do not be afraid to supply "their" so that it makes sense. The object of the verb is missing, but assumed from context, just as a subject can be assumed at any time.

25. They were sending both the ones from the Peiraios and Meletos to Lakedaimonia.

26. The Athenians sailed to Prokonnesos with the army.

NOTE: στρατόπεδον can mean either the *army encampment* or the *army* itself, depending on context. In this case *encampment* makes no sense.

27. Some fled into the land.

NOTE: οἱ can mean *they* or often *some*, especially in the phrase "οἱ μὲν οἱ δὲ, which sets up a contrast: *Some of them did X and others did Y*.

28. He was fleeing into Tegea.

NOTE: Verbs of fleeing have a necessary argument of what they are fleeing from, often unstated. With such verbs, Place To Which is ADV.

29. Money came from Cyrus.

NOTE: Remember the neuter plural subjects agree with singular verbs.

30. There was a flight of the Peloponnesians to Abydos.

NOTE: Literally, a flight took place. It is often more idiomatic to translate it impersonally, there was.

31. The people/assembly was acting unjustly for the sake of peace.

NOTE: ἕνεκα is a preposition that often occurs after its object. ἧμος can mean the *people* in general or the *people sitting as the assembly* of all citizens at Athens, whichever fits the context.

32. Mindaros and Pharnabazos were with the infantry.

33. After the assembly meeting, he set off for Kyzikos.

MPTE: ἐπί + acc = *towards*.

34. He came from Cyrus.

NOTE: παρά + gen indicates motion from.

35. He entered the assembly meeting.

NOTE: παρά + ἔρχομαι = *come from, pass by, or, as here, enter into*.

36. They set off toward Phyle.

NOTE: ἀπό + ἔρχομαι often means *go away*, but it can also mean *come back*. ἐπί has many meanings, and it is worth looking at the long entry in the lexicon at some point. With the gen and a verb of motion, it can have the sense of a goal towards which the motion is directed.

37. Agis came from Dekeleia to the plains of the Athenians.

38. Of the generals, Protomachos and Aristogenes did not return to Athens.

NOTE: “generals” is a genitive partitive so they are “of the generals.”

39. Tissaphernes came to the Hellespont.

40. They came into the territory.

NOTE: Χωρίον = place. Can also mean territory.

41. He made an expedition through the land of the Athenians.

42. He sailed to Kos and Miletos.

43. The Athenians sailed to Notion.

44. Kallikratidas sailed off to Miletos.

45. He sailed to Perinthos and Selembria

46. He was arriving at Samos.

47. Klearchos, the Lakedaimonian governor, was in Byzantion.

NOTE: Since it is set off by commas, the ἄρμωστής can best be taken as an appositive, explaining who Klearchos is.

48. Alkibiades was arriving at the camp.

49. Thrasylos sailed away to Samos.

50. Thrasylos sailed back to Athens with the army.

51. In [that] day, he was sailing towards Arginousai.

52. It was in the laws.

53. He crossed into Asia.

NOTE: διά = *through* or acts as an intensifier; βαίνω = *march*. Together, they mean either *to stride mightily* or *to cross over*. Since Asia is on the other side of the Hellespont, we opt for the latter.

54. Dorieus was fleeing to the land.

55. They made an attack against Lydia.

56. They made an expedition against Abydos.

NOTE: πρὸς + acc usually means *toward*, but in a hostile sense it means *against*. LSJ C.I.2.

57. The Peloponnesians were fleeing into the land.

58. Konon sailed from Abydos to Samos.

59. Mindaros was helping as far as the sea, and then was sailing away.

NOTE: ἐπὶ = used as a prep. Usually meaning on or against. But can also be used to define a realm of power. LSJ 1g. defines it as “in dependence upon, in the power of.”

60. Alkibiades was near Selymbria.

61. Klearchos, the harmost, was fleeing to Pharnabazos.

NOTE: παρὰ + acc has three basic meanings: 1) *beside, near, by*; 2) *along*; and 3) *past, beyond*. With the name of a person, it usually means *to the side of* or, more simple *to*.

62. He led out to Kios in Mysia.

NOTE: Literally, *of Mysia*. Therefore, it means the city, Kios, belonging to the territory, Mysia.

63. They waged war by land and by sea.

64. They were leading out onto the plain.

65. Mindaros was in Kyzikos, and Pharnabazos was with the infantry.

NOTE: If the verb were plural, then the sentence would read, *Mindaros and Pharnabazos were in Kyzikos with the infantry*. Since ἦν is singular, it only has one subject. Hence the editor has placed a comma, indicating two halves of the sentence. One must repeat the verb in order to fill in the elision in the second half.

66. Lysander was sailing from Rhodes, along Ionia, towards the Hellespont.

67. Konon was sailing to Euagoras in Cyprus, while the *Paralos* was sailing to Athens.

NOTE: The *Paralos* was the name of a special ship that served as an official messenger of the Athenian state. The verb is elided and must be repeated from the coordinated main clause of the sentence.

68. Those around Theramenes stationed the men.

NOTE: ἐπι = used as a prep. Usually meaning on or against. But can also be used to define a realm of power. LSJ 1g. writes it as “in dependence upon, in the power of”.

69. Agis attacked through Achaia into Elis along the Larisos [River].

NOTE: Achaia and Elis are territories in the northwest Peloponnesos. The Olympic Games were held in Elis.

70. He arrived at the gates.

71. They were attacking the district.

NOTE: προσβάλλω with the repeated preposition, πρὸς + acc means *attack*.

72. They were attacking the gates.

NOTE: προσβάλλω with the dative and no preposition also means *attack*. LSJ II.

73. The ephors sent Lysander to the Phokaians.

NOTE: Since Φωκέας is masculine plural, it refers to the people rather than the city.

74. He set up a trophy in front of the gates.

NOTE: Why πρὸς? He could very easily have used πρό + gen = *in front of*. πρὸς here has the sense of *toward* meaning *face-to-face* or *in sight of*. It adds a nuance that suggests that the inhabitants can see his trophy in front of their gates.

75. He was not campaigning with Agesilaos into Asia.

NOTE: σύμ/σύν = “with,” so, as a prefix on a verb, it has the sense of *doing X with Y*.

76. The Athenians campaigned against the houses.

NOTE: The masculine οἶκος usually refers more to the physical building, whereas the feminine οἰκία usually refers to the *household* or *family line*.

77. They fled in violation of the law.

NOTE: παρά with an object such as τὸν νόμον or τὰς σπονδὰς takes the meaning “contrary to.” LDJ C.III.

78. Theramenes was sailing in from Macedonia, and Thrasyboulos from Thasos.

Some New Vocabulary

79. He was setting up a democracy in Thessaly.

80. The naurarch was guarding along the sea.

NOTE: The verb φυλάσσω is cognate with the noun φυλακή.

81. He came to the messengers and spoke.

NOTE: The πρό prefix on the verb gives the sense of “before.” Thus προέρχομαι often has the sense of “come before” or “advance.” Its first meaning is to “come forward [to speak].” ἄγγελος is cognate with English *angel*. Remember that the double-gamma in Greek is pronounced “ng.”

82. The led him away through the market-place with a shout.

NOTE: Dative of manner.

83. The Athenians on Sestos escaped into Kardia.

84. Satyros and his attendants dragged him from the altar.

NOTE: Assumed OBJ [*him*]. The repeated verb stresses the action, but doesn’t translate as neatly into idiomatic English.

85. They fled into the forts.

NOTE: τὸ τεῖχος is a 2nd declension diminutive form of τεῖχος, a third declension noun meaning “wall” or, in the plural, “fortification.”

86. They announced it to those outside the catalog, and were expelling them from their lands.

NOTE: The Thirty Tyrants made a catalog of 3000 citizens, and expelled all the other Athenians from the city, confiscating their estates. The prepositional phrase is here ATR, explaining who the τοῖς were.

87. They were not keeping silent because of jealousy, but they were addressing Agesilaos.

NOTE: σιγάω is an alpha-contract verb.

88. He marched through the Sardinian region.

NOTE: τόπος indicates a smaller area than χώρα or χωρίον, like a “neighborhood” or “district.” Cognate is *topography*. It can also mean a *topic* of conversation.

89. Some fell into the river, and others were fleeing.

NOTE: ἵππος = horse; ποτάμος = river. Hippopotamus = “river horse.”

90. He was going to Phrygia, which belonged to Pharnabazos.

NOTE: Do not confuse the forms of εἶμι, “I go” or ἵημι, “I throw,” with forms of εἶμι, “I am.” Look for the extra iota or iota subscript to notice that something is amiss. Here we have the 3rd person singular imperfect indicative active of εἶμι, “he was going.” --There is no good, idiomatic way to translate the genitive Φαρναβάζου without some circumlocution.

91. He fled to Tegea, and died.

NOTE: τελευτάω (“finish, die”) is the verbal form of the 3rd declension noun, τὸ τέλος, “end, goal.” Hence *teleology*.

92. On [that] day, around the hour of breakfast, they were arriving at Prokonnesos.

NOTE: Dative of time when. -- περὶ ἀρίστου ὥραν is a little tricky, but you must reason your way through the meaning. Far and away the most common meaning of ἀρίστου is the masc sg of ἀριστος, the adjective meaning “best” (*aristocracy*). However, in this context, “around the hour of the best” makes no sense. Instead, one must select the alternative morphology, neut sg of ἀριστον, “breakfast.” The translation “around the hour of breakfast” makes perfect sense.

93. Cyrus marched upcountry against his brother.

NOTE: ἀνά implies motion upwards, just as κατά implies motion downwards. --ἐπί + acc here translates “against.”

94. They went out into the interior and were plundering the land.

NOTE: ἤμειρος refer to “land” as opposed to water. It often translates as a “continent, mainland, plain.”

95. They were at a loss.

96. Before the campaign, the priest sacrificed to the gods of the people.

NOTE: ἱερός, the adjective meaning “holy,” is used so often substantively, ὁ ἱερός, that it can also mean simple “the priest.” --ἡ στρατεία has an expanded meaning, different from ἡ στρατιά. The latter generally refers to an actual army or an expedition, and is much more frequently used. The former may also mean “expedition,” but it may refer to “military levy, appointment, or discipline.” Only very rarely does it translate “army.”

97. They were on the Malean headland.

NOTE: There is no clear way to handle two nouns such as “the Phasos River” or, here, “the Malean headland.” It seems clear that they are not appositives, but rather one noun is modifying the other. Should the proper name or the geographical feature act as the ATR? One has to decide if the author is clarifying which river, in which case the proper name is an ATR, or clarifying what the name refers to, in which case the geographic feature acts as ATR.

98. They were guarding along the sea.

99. The ones around Lysander were sailing away, and the ones around Herippidas were present as their successors.

NOTE: The prolonged conflicts between Alexander’s generals after his death are called the Wars of the Diadochi (“Wars of the Successors”). – What would be an OCOMP if it were the OBJ becomes a PNOM describing the SUBJ. Hence, “He made them [OBJ] successors [OCOMP],” but “They [SUBJ] were present as successors [PNOM].”

100. Theramenes leapt up onto the altar and spoke.

101. Archedamos was denouncing him in the law court.

102. He was denouncing concerning the command.

NOTE: περί = around, about. In LSJ II 3, it can mean “concerning”

103. He sailed into the Keramic Gulf of Karia.

NOTE: While genitive may represent separation, with verbs of motion there is usually a preposition such as ἐκ with the genitive. Thus the genitive here is possessive.

104. He was fleeing to Mytilene on Lesbos.

105. Theramenes spoke in the assembly.

106. He was staying with Lysander.

NOTE: διατρίβω literally means “rub hard.” It can mean “hinder, delay” or, as in this sentence, “waste time, dally.”

107. The men were not throwing [their weapons] from the towers.

NOTE: One must assume some sort of OBJ from the verb.

108. Lysander spoke in opposition concerning Agesilaos.

NOTE: The prefix ἀντί means adds the nuance “in opposition.”

109. He made the journey into Ephesos.