

2.1.2 Translation of Practice Sentences for Verb Voices

1. They set sail against him with twenty ships.
NOTE: ἀνάγω in the passive is translated as *set sail* or *make ready*.
2. And they chose ten, one from each tribe.
NOTE: αἰρέω in the active voice means *take*. In the middle, it means to *take for oneself* or *choose*. –The tree for this sentences requires a repetition of the verb hung in apposition.
3. They were not persuaded.
NOTE: πείθω in the active voice means *persuade*. In the middle, it means to *persuade oneself* or *obey*.
4. From that place, they were stationed near Kalchedon.
NOTE: στρατοπεδεύω in the active voice means *encamp* or *take up a position*. In the middle, it means to *be stationed*.
5. He was sacrificing on his own behalf.
6. Of the Athenians, Dorotheos, Philocydes, Theogenes, Euryptolemos, and Mantitheos were sent, and with them the Argives Kleostratos and Pyrrolochos.
NOTE: Often with long lists of names, they omit the coordinator. Use the last comma. –A second PNOM is required because σύν τούτοις only modifies the second clause.
7. After these things, he collected an expedition, [*consisting of*] 1500 hoplites, 150 cavalryman, and 100 ships.
8. And then these things had been done.
NOTE: Theta is the sign of the aorist passive.
9. Then all the cities obeyed.
10. They made treaties with each other.
NOTE: The dative, ἀλλήλοις, is not a necessary argument of ποιέω, and so is labeled ADV.
11. They were carrying the weapons out into the marketplace.
NOTE: Meaning they were themselves armed.
12. However Pharnabazos chose the treaty.
13. They were forty-seven in all.
14. Alcibiades set sail immediately against Samos.
15. Thrasyboulos and the other hoplites were coming to help, and quickly they stationed themselves eight deep in front of the others.
16. And the Athenians chose Alcibiades and Thrasyboulos as generals, and Conon as a third from those at home.
17. The Athenians at home were angry with Alcibiades and they chose ten other generals: Conon, Diomedon, Leon, Pericles, Erasinides, Aristokrates, Archestratos, Protomachos, Thrasyllous, and Aristogenes.
18. In addition to this one, they chose Adeimantos and Philokleos as a third.
19. The Eleians made peace and an alliance with the Lakedaimonians.
20. After this Alcibiades sailed with all the ships to the harbor of the Ephesians, and he stationed them near its mouth.
21. At the beginning of spring Derkyllidas arrived from the Bithynians to Lampsakos.
22. Thus these things took place throughout Hellas.
NOTE: κατά + acc. can mean *throughout*.
23. And many others things were said.

24. Konon's ship and seven others crowded around him, full of men, and the Paralos put to sea, but Lysander seized all the others on the land.
25. Many men were speaking to each other.
26. Everywhere they were quarreling with each other.
27. Tissaphernes was appointed the general of them all.

NOTE: ἀποδείκνυμι means to *point out, display*. If you display a person, you are indicating that he is your selection.

28. That man possessed the gods as enemies but made them allies to the Hellenes.
29. In the following year, the ephors again were seeing to a guard against Elis, while the Athenians and all the other allies except the Boiotians and Korinthians went to war against Agis.

NOTE: φαίνουσι οἱ ἔφοροι φρουρὰν = "called out the ban" (trans. Brownson). The sense is that they saw to it that a guard was in place.

30. For who still remains friendly to them?
31. On the following day, he sacrificed again.

NOTE: The middle voice here indicates that he is sacrificing on his own behalf.

32. For the Hellenes were being treated not at all well.

NOTE: τι is frequently adverbial, *at all* or *somewhat*.

33. Truly they were marching.

NOTE: In the active, πορεύω means *to make to go, convey*. In the middle, *proceed, march*.

34. And truly Tissaphernes immediately lied.
35. He was hostile, however he could not justly be considered a scoundrel.
- NOTE: μέντοι here is conjunctive "and."
36. The Athenians anchored in Eleios of the Chersonese with one hundred eighty ships.
37. And he was called Sisyphos.
38. Afterwards, Theramenes was chosen as envoy to Lakedaimonia with full-power.
- NOTE: πρεσβευτής ἀποκράτωρ = an ambassador plenipotentiary.
39. He was preparing mercenaries and ships for his return to Syracuse.
- NOTE: ξένους = *guest-friends, strangers*, or, in this instance, *mercenaries*.
40. On the next day he sailed to Notion, and from there he proceeded to Kolophon.
41. Pasippidas and others set out as envoys of the Lakedaimonians, and with them Hermokrates and his brother Proxenos.

NOTE: One could insert a comma and make πρέσβεις an appositive.

42. Agesilaos marched to Phrygia.
43. And truly the Lakedaimonians were no longer waiting, but King Pausanias set out for Boiotia.
44. And after this, they condemned eight of the generals.
45. From then on, he deployed (his army) on the plains against Tissaphernes and took the cities, Pergamon, Teuthrania, and Halisarna.
46. A heavy storm continued that night and the next.
47. Afterwards, he anchored in the Peiraios with a hundred and fifty ships, and he prevented the fleets from entering.
48. The Athenians besieged Byzantion, and made skirmishes and assaults.
49. Diomedon anchored with twelve ships in the strait of Mytilene.

50. Afterwards, the one in Chrysopolis swore a common oath to Mitrobates and Arnapes, and the one in Chalcedon swore to Europtolomos and Diotimos, the men representing Alkibiades, and they also made promises to each other privately.

51. Kinadon had already done other such things in service to the ephors.

NOTE: A rare pluperfect active representing completed action in the past.

52. Kallikratidas left fifty ships there and Eteonikos as the archon, and he had dinner on the Malean promontory of Lesbos, opposite Mytilene.

53. Then the things that had happened on Lampsakos were announced to them and they immediately set off (by ship) to Sestos.

54. In Phokaia, the temple of Athena was set on fire.

55. Men even make treaties with enemies and become trusted again, but no one ever made peace or trusted that man for the rest of time.

56. Most of the men fled, but some were captured alive.

57. The crowd from the Peiraios and the crowd from the city were crowded around the ships.

58. And three of his ships were destroyed in the Hellespont by the nine Attic ships, and the others fled to Sestos and from there they were preserved in Byzantion.

NOTE: ἀπόλλυνται = historical present. --αὐτοῦ could be rendered as a genitive singular masculine pronoun, *his*, or it could equally be rendered as the adverb meaning *in that very spot*. Context must tell. One clue would be whether there is a singular masculine antecedent nearby. Another is whether the author intends to emphasize the place. The rendering may remain ambiguous. --σώζω in the active voice means to *save*. In the passive it means to *be saved*, and thus to *escape destruction*.

59. The Athenians were attacking with their left wing [extended] to the sea.

60. The shield-bearers and the light-armed javelin-throwers were stationed behind them, and the stone-throwers behind them.

61. Then the Hellenic cavalry was turned.

62. Lysander summoned Eteonikos from Chios with his ships, and he collected all the other [ships] and prepared them, and built others in Antandros.

63. And Lysander made arrangements for both the other cities on the island and for Mytilene.

64. And he did not speak falsely, but he himself was killed and was buried at the ford of the Kephisos River.

65. And again the Persians gathered and arrayed themselves opposite [them] with very many units of horses.

66. He made the journey to Ephesus.

67. Kinadon was led in and questioned, and he confessed to everything.

68. He shut up these things and sealed them and placed a guard over them.

69. Pausanias camped on the Halipedon [Plain] near the Peiraios, and Lysander held the left end with his mercenaries.

70. And immediately also the Syracusan horsemen were dispatched by Dionysios to Katane.

71. For they had done something more violent and they were afraid.

72. The Ten took charge of the men from the city especially with help of the Hipparchs.

NOTE: ἐπιμελέομαι (*take charge of*) requires a genitive object.

73. And they did not speak falsely, but immediately the Phokaians took very many goods