

Commentary: 1st and 2nd Declension Nouns

Common Vocabulary

1. x
2. x
3. x
4. Literally, “made an assembly.”
5. x
6. καί = the conjunction “and.”
7. No expressed subject, so derive it from the verb. 3rd person plural = “they.”
8. Literally, “of the land.” Genitive of source acting as the predicate nominative [PNOM] of the copular verb.
9. x
10. Accusative direct object; dative indirect object; genitive of possession. Since the genitive is nested between the dative article and its noun, you know that the genitive χώρας modifies the dative βουλῆ.
11. x
12. Dative of time when.
13. Dative of place where.
14. Dative of instrument.
15. Dative of place where acting as the PNOM of a copular verb.
16. Dative of possession acting as the PNOM of a copular verb.
17. Nominative PNOM.
18. Grammatically, τὰ ὅπλα could be either nominative or accusative, since the forms are the same in the neuter. It does not make sense to say “the arms took” because λαμβάνω is a two argument verb: it requires both a subject and an object. ALSO, neuter plural subjects take singular verbs, whereas here you have an aorist plural, so you know τὰ ὅπλα cannot be the subject. The subject must therefore be assumed from the 3rd person plural verb. SUBJ = “they.”
19. x
20. x
21. Literally, “did not remain in the treaties.” μένω requires a dative OBJ (“to remain in x”).
22. “A” general or “the” general based on context. Genitive of possession (“the Athenians’ general”) or objective genitive (“general over the Athenians”). Verbs of ruling (ἄρχω) take the genitive of what is being ruled.
23. Partitive genitive, or even genitive of material (the two categories overlap considerably). Thrasyllos is one general out of the whole unit “the generals.” I call this the “piece of pie” construction.
24. No expressed subject except the article, “he.”
25. τὸν ναύαρχον is attributive, so it is a modifier of Lysander: it tells us who he is.
26. ναύαρχον is predicative, so it is not an ATR of Lysander. Rather, it is an object complement (OCOMP). The verb acts on its object to create a relationship between the two accusatives that is very similar to the relationship between the SUBJ and PNOM with

a copular verb. It is usually used with verbs of making or selecting or electing. Thus “The Athenians [SUBJ] made Pericles [OBJ] archon [OCOMP].” “The Athenians [SUBJ] selected Pericles [OBJ] as archon [OCOMP].” In this sentence, the Lakedaimonians sent Lysander, having appointed him to be the ship’s captain.

27. γίγνομαι has a basic meaning of “become” or even “come into being, be born.” It can also act like the verb εἶμι to mean “be.” Here is it being used as a one-argument verb to mean “took place.”
28. x
29. x
30. ἦκον meaning “they came and were now present.”
31. x
32. Literally, “he was in the state of possessing friendships.” ἔχω + can mean “be in the state of.” Thus ἔχω + adverb “friendly” can be translated “he was friendly.”
33. x
34. ἀπό = “away,” so “to flee away” can mean “to put to flight.”
35. Literally, “An alliance occurred.”
36. Literally, “Peace occurred.”
37. Sussing out the meaning of this verb is impossible without a context. It cannot mean “killed” because Gela is a place. It could thus be read either “destroyed” or “lost,” two very different ideas. Only the context tells us that it means he lost Gela to the enemy. Note: most cities and islands are feminine.
38. x
39. κατίστημι has many meanings, depending on the context. Its root word, ἵστημι, means “stand” or “set,” so κατίστημι literally means something like “set down” or “set x up.” Most commonly it can mean anything from “station” to “arrange” to “organize” to “appoint.”
40. Here the meaning “arrange” or “set up” is most appropriate
41. Here the meaning “appoint” is most appropriate (with two accusatives) and one must render the accusative without an article as an OCOMP. “Make someone something.”
42. Accusative of extent/duration of time.
43. x
44. To “have rest” is an idiom meaning to “be silent.”
45. x
46. ἐπιμένω = “remain in.” Thus “wait,” “continue,” “stay behind,” or “await.” Here “abide” is a good rendering.
47. Dative of place where.
48. Dative of time when.
49. Dative of means. You can translate any article as “the,” “a,” with a possessive like “his,” or with nothing at all, depending on what suits the context. It would be awkward English to say “He was holding it with *the* army.” By implication of the context, it is his army.
50. x
51. x
52. x
53. x
54. x
55. x

56. x
57. x
58. x
59. Pheraia is a town in Arcadia in the central Peloponnesos. Thus “Pheraian” is the ethnic form. It can be used as an adjective or as a noun meaning “a Pheraian man.”
60. Even though τὸν Μέλιτον is a proper name and could have an odd formation, the article tells you it must be the accusative masculine singular.
61. Miletos is a leading Greek city in Ionia, on the west coast of Anatolia.
62. It is very common to follow a proper name with the father’s name in the genitive as a patronymic. Literally, “Dorieus of Diagoros.” Athenians also often follow the proper name with an adjective indicating one’s deme, the village in Attica whence the family arose and therefore the person’s place of enrollment as a citizen.
63. Whereas στατόπεδον usually means “encampment,” it can also be used as a synonym for the army itself.
64. x
65. Literally, “with horses.” This is often used as shorthand for “cavalry,” just as πεζός is used to mean “infantry.”
66. ἐκ/ἐξ = “out of.”
67. x
68. Without a larger context it is impossible to know whether τῶν Ἀθηναίων is a subjective (possessive = the guard belongs to the Athenians) or an objective genitive (it is a guard that has been set over the Athenians.).
69. Ἀθηναῖον = ethnic identifier.
70. καταπλέω means to “sail down, sail back,” and hence sometimes “come ashore.”
71. Genitive of possession: Meidias is a person’s name and it is in attributive position, nested between the article τοῦς and its noun φρουροῦς, thus indicating that the genitive is an ATR of the “guards.”
72. Genitive of separation [OBJ]. It is in predicate position and τῆς Ὀλυμπίας is a place. Whenever the verb indicates motion out of or motion from, expect a genitive of separation.
73. x
74. Partitive genitive. οὐκ = “not.”
75. Partitive genitive.
76. x
77. x
78. x
79. x
80. x
81. x
82. x
83. x
84. x
85. x
86. x
87. x
88. Literally, “give away.” Used intransitively (without an OBJ) it means “yield.”

89. x
 90. x
 91. x
 92. x
 93. x
 94. x
 95. ἀντί means “opposite, against,” so ἀντιλέγω means to “speak in response” or “reply.”
 96. σύμ means “together,” and λέγω can mean “choose” or “collect,” so σύμ+λέγω = συλλέγω = “collect, gather.”
 97. “Convened” in the sense of “gathered.”
 98. x
 99. εἰς or εἰς = into.
 100. x
 101. x

Some New Vocabulary

102. x
 103. πορεύω has the sense of “carry,” “convey,” or “make to go.” In this context it could be translated “led,” where the emphasis is on the thing being led rather than the leader/the action of leading.
 104. Dative of cause.
 105. δίκη originally meant “custom, order, right, justice.” It came to have a specialized legal meaning of a private lawsuit, the judgment rendered, the law court itself, or the penalty rendered. Dative of means or place where.
 106. Verbs of “ruling over” take a genitive OBJ.
 107. Literally, “A flight of the Peloponnesians occurred.”
 108. Genitive of time during which.
 109. x
 110. x
 111. x
 112. x
 113. x
 114. x
 115. x
 116. Dative of interest.
 117. Tell something [accusative] to someone [dative]. Both are OBJ.
 118. x
 119. x
 120. x
 121. The word θύμος means “soul, breath, spirit, passion, courage.” We can often translate it “heart,” meaning the seat of the emotions. Here κατά + θύμος means to “lost heart” or “be discouraged.”
 122. Do not confuse λήγω, a fairly uncommon word for “cease, stop” with λέγω, a very common word for “speak.”

123. x
124. παραγγέλλω can mean to “give orders to, summon, encourage.” It takes a dative OBJ of the person being summoned or ordered.
125. Verbs of sensory perception often take genitive object: “hear of X.”
126. x
127. ὑπηρετέω means literally, to “be a rower.” By extension it has come to mean, “serve.” It takes a dative OBJ of the person served.
128. x
129. x
130. x
131. Since τὰ πλοῖα is a neuter plural, if it were the subject of the sentence, it would require a singular verb. Thus one can conclude that it is the object of ἔργω (*prevent*). One prevents someone/something [accusative OBJ] from something [genitive OBJ].
132. x
133. Literally, “wrote an opinion.” In legal terms, that means “proposed a bill.”
134. Literally, “discouragement fell on them.” ἄ- (called an *alpha privative*) = *not*. ἄ + θύμος = “lack of spirit, discouragement.”
135. An alpha-contract verb.
136. προτιθῆμι means, literally, “set before.” Often prizes were formally announced before contests began.
137. ναῦτης is another masculine first declension noun, meaning *sailor*.