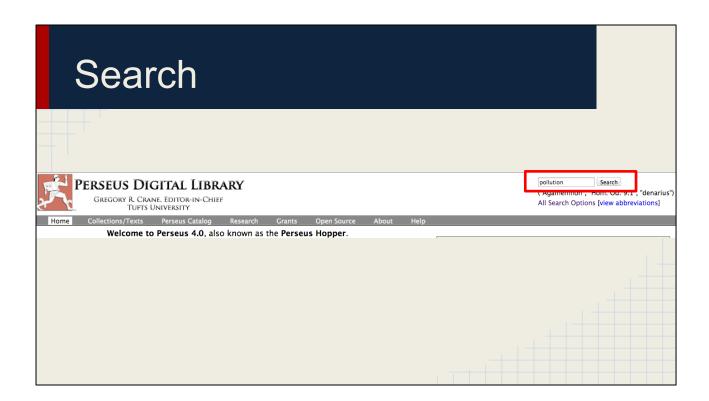
# Word Study Gregory Crane, Anna Krohn, 2015

# English to Greek/Latin

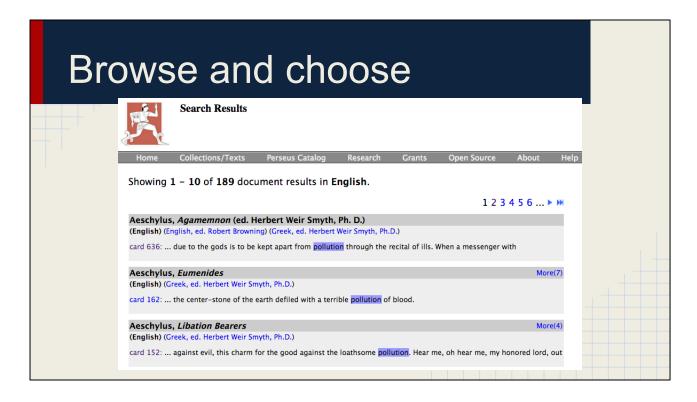
Investigating English concepts and their Greek/Latin counterparts or

Does this really mean what I think it means?

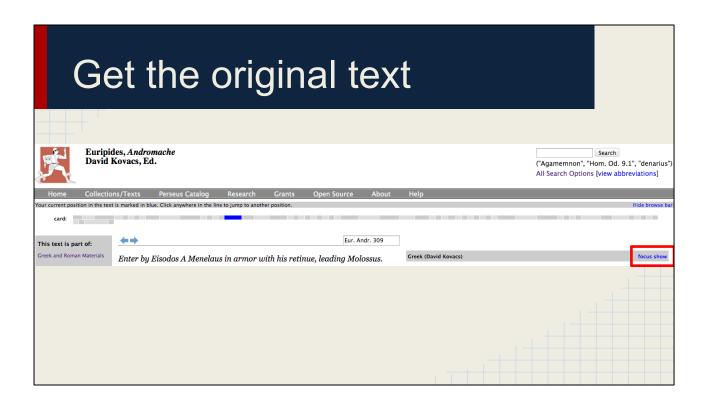
# Choose a word "Pollution"



-Enter the word in the top search box.

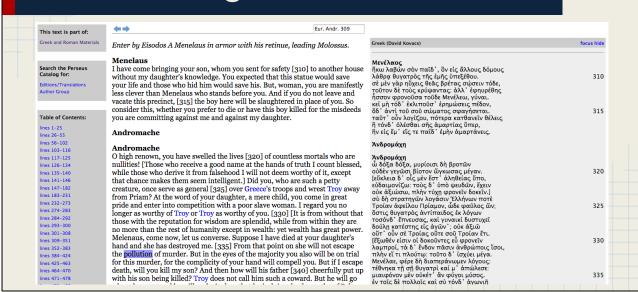


- -Results will display in this manner, works sorted by author.
- -Click on the "More" links to see other instances of the word within a work.
- -Click on the "card" link to go to the page for the work.



-To see the Greek/Latin for the English text, click on "show."

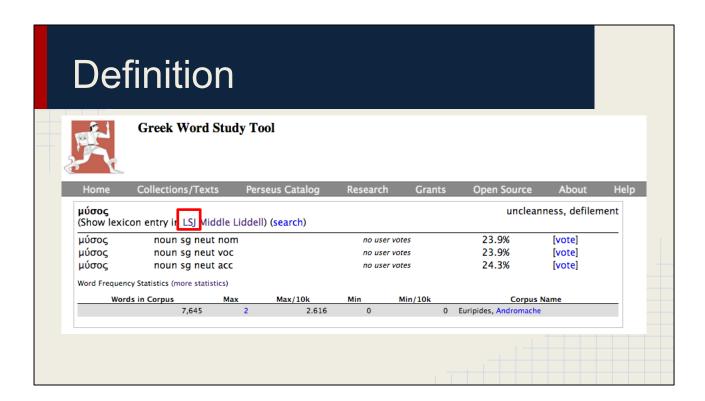
### Get the original text



-This is what the side-by-side display looks like. The search word should be highlighted.

### Find the word Άνδρομάχη Andromache lines 103-116 Άνδρομάχη ὧ δόξα δόξα, μυρίοισι δὴ βροτῶν lines 117-125 O high renown, you have swelled the lives [320] of countless mortals who are lines 126-134 nullities! [Those who receive a good name at the hands of truth I count blessed, οὐδὲν γεγῶσι βίοτον ὤγκωσας μέγαν. [εὔκλεια δ' οἶς μὲν ἔστ' ἀληθείας ὕπο, 320 while those who derive it from falsehood I will not deem worthy of it, except lines 135-140 lines 141-146 that chance makes them seem intelligent.] Did you, who are such a petty εὐδαιμονίζω: τοὺς δ' ὑπὸ ψευδῶν, ἔχειν οὐκ ἀξιώσω, πλὴν τύχη φρονεῖν δοκεῖν.] lines 147-182 creature, once serve as general [325] over Greece's troops and wrest Troy away lines 183-231 from Priam? At the word of your daughter, a mere child, you come in great σὺ δὴ στρατηγῶν λογάσιν Ἑλλήνων ποτὲ Τροίαν ἀφείλου Πρίαμον, ὧδε φαῦλος ὤν; lines 232-273 pride and enter into competition with a poor slave woman. I regard you no 325 lines 274-283 longer as worthy of Troy or Troy as worthy of you. [330] [It is from without that those with the reputation for wisdom are splendid, while from within they are ὅστις θυγατρὸς ἀντίπαιδος ἐκ λόγων τοσόνδ᾽ ἔπνευσας, καὶ γυναικὶ δυστυχεῖ δούλῃ κατέστης εἰς ἀγῶν᾽; οὐκ ἀξιῶ lines 284-292 lines 293-300 than the rest of humanity except in wealth: yet wealth has great power. lines 301-308 οὕτ' οὖν σὲ Τροίας οὕτε σοῦ Τροίαν ἔτι. [ἔξωθέν εἰσιν οἱ δοκοῦντες εὖ φρονεῖν Melenaus come now, let us converse. Suppose I have died at your daughter's 330 hand and she has destroyed me [335] from that point on she will not escape the pollution of murder. But in the pollution of the majority you also will be on trial for this murder, for the complicity of your hand will compell you. But if I escape death, will you kill my son? And then how will his father [340] cheerfully put up Ιεξωσεν είνιν στο ισκουντέες εν φρονείν λαμπροί, τὰ δ΄ ἔνδον πάστιν ἀνθρώποις (σοι, λαμπροί, τὰ δ΄ ἔνδον πάστιν ἀνθρώποις (σοι, λαμπροί, τὰ το το δ΄ Ισχύει μέγα. Μενέλαει, βρέε δή διαπεράνωμεν λόγους: τευνηκα τῆ σῆ θυγατρί καί μ΄ ἀπώλεσε: μισιαφόνον μέν οὐκέτ' ἄν φύγα μυσος, ἔν τοῖς δὲ πολλοῖς καὶ σὺ τόνξ' ἀνωνισ lines 352-383 lines 464-470 335 with his son being killed? Troy does not call him such a coward. But he will go lines 471-478

- -Locating the Greek or Latin is the hardest part. Some tips to narrow down your search area:
- -Use line numbers to orient [red boxes]
- -Use names to orient (In Greek the names should be the only capitalized words) [orange boxes]
- -Click on Greek/Latin words to see their definitions



- -Definitions frequently won't be the exact word, but in this case, pollution == defilement
- -Sometimes definitions are gibberish, in which case the lexicon entry is needed
- -To see any more info on the word, click on the "LSJ" link (or for Latin, "Lewis & Short")

### **Definition**

μύσος [υ^], εος, τό,

A. [select] uncleanness, defilement, Emp.128.9, A.Ch.650 (lyr.), Eu.839 (lyr.), S.OT138, E.HF1155, Hp.Morb.Sacr.1: and in later Prose, as D.S.1.21, SIG985.38 (Philadelphia, i A.D.), Porph. Abst.2.11, Dam.Isid.108, Sch.Luc.JTr.8.

-This is an entry in the LSJ, not too much more information here, see the Using Perseus presentation for a more complex example

### Context

Melenaus, come now, let us converse. Suppose I have died at your daughter's hand and she has destroyed me. [335] From that point on she will not escape the pollution of murder. But in the eyes of the majority you also will be on trial for his murder, for the complicity of your hand will compell you. But if I escape death, will you kill my son? And then how will his father [340] cheerfully put up with his son being killed? Troy does not call him such a covard. But he will go

ουτ ουν σε ιροιας ουτε σου ιροιαν ετι. [ἔξωθέν εἰσιν οἱ δοκοῦντες εὖ φρονεῖν λαμπροί, τὰ δ΄ ἔνδον πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις ἴσοι, πλὴν εἴ τι πλούτῳ: τοῦτο δ΄ ἰσχύει μέγα. Μενέλαε, φέρε δὴ διαπεράνωμεν λόγους: τέθνηκα πἄ σἤ θυγατρὶ καί μ΄ ἀπώλεσε: μιαιφόνου μὲν οὐκέτ՝ ἄν φύγοι μύσος.

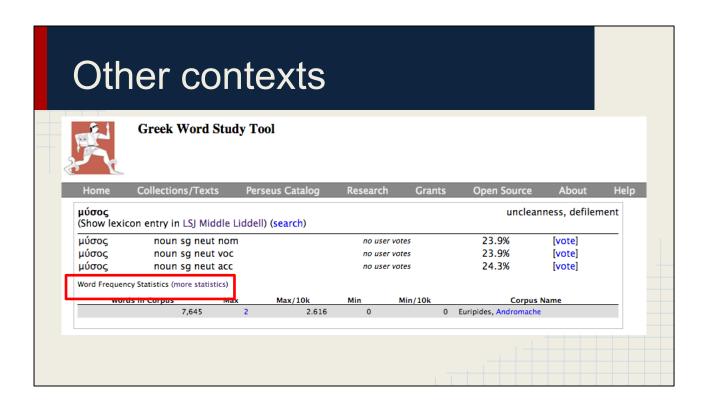
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335

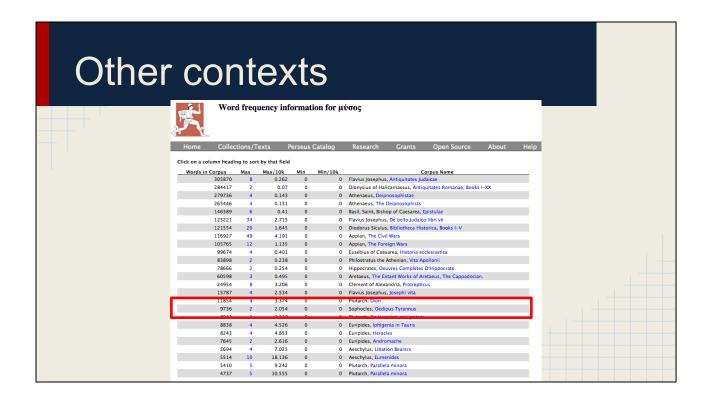
### $\mu \iota^{\alpha} (\phi \circ v - \circ \varsigma, \circ v, (parox.))$

A. [select] bloodthirsty, murderous, in II. always epith, of Ares, 5-31, 455, 844, al.: coupled with θρασύχειρ, B. Scol. Oxy. 5.1 μ. μύσος pollution of murder, E. Andr. 335: c. gen., μ. τέκνων murderess of thy children, Id. Med. 1346. Comp. - ώτερος Hdt. 5.92. ά, Ε. Med. 266. Sup. - ώτατος Id. Tr. 881. Adv. μι^αιφόν-νως Memn. 1.4: Sup. - ώτατα D.C. 79.3.

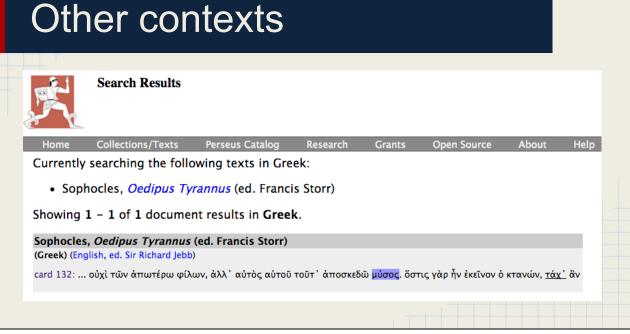
- -μύσος here is linked to murder
- -the phrase μιαιφόνον...μύσος is cited as meaning "pollution of murder" based on this text
- -is this word always linked with murder? Does it appear with it?



-To see other instances of the Greek/Latin word in other works, see the Word Frequency Statistics



-The results give you a list of works and tell you how many times (in the Max column) the word appears in each work, click on that number to see the instances of the word.



- -Further work reveals that Oedipus here is talking about "dispelling this taint," which is of course the murder of his father.
- -Looking at other texts shows that μύσος is generally a pollution related to death.

### Repeat Homer, Iliad (English) (Greek) book 24, card 405: ..., and is washen clean of blood, neither hath anywhere pollution; and all the wounds are closed άλλ΄ ἔτι κεῖνος κεῖται Άχιλλἦος παρὰ νηὶ αὕτως ἐν κλισήησι: δυωδεκάτη δέ οἱ ἡὼς κειμένῳ, οὐδέ τί οἱ χρὼς σήπεται, οὐδέ μιν εὐλαὶ ἔσθουσ΄, αἴ ῥά τε φῶτας ἀρηϊφάτους κατέδουσιν. washen clean of blood, [420] neither hath anywhere pollution; and all the wounds are closed wherewith he was stricken, for many there were that drave the bronze into his flesh. In such wise do the blessed gods care for thy son, a 415 corpse though he be, seeing he was dear unto their hearts." So spake he, and the ή μέν μιν περὶ σῆμα ἑοῦ ἐτάροιο φίλοιο old man waxed glad, and answered, saying: [425] "My child, a good thing is it in έλκει ἀκηδέστως ἠὼς ὅτε δῖα φανήῃ, οὐδέ μιν αἰσχύνει: θηοῖό κεν αὐτὸς ἐπελθών οἰον ἐερσάεις κεῖται, περὶ δ᾽ αἴμα νένιπται, οὐδέ ποξ μιαρός; τὸν δ᾽ ἔλκεα πάντα μέμυκεν sooth e'en to give to the immortals such gifts as be due; for never did my son as sure as ever such a one there was-forget in our halls the gods that hold 420 Olympus; wherefore they have remembered this for him, even though he be in $\mu$ ι^α^ρός, ά, όν, (μιαίνω) A. [select] stained with blood, "τερὶ δὰ αἶμα νένιπται, οὐδέ ποθι μιαρός" Il.24.420. 2. [select] defiled with blood, "Κιθαιρών" Ε.<u>Βα.</u>1384 (anap.); μ. ἡμέραι certain days in the month Anthesterion, on which expiatory libations ( $\chi \circ \alpha i$ ) were offered to the dead, Hsch.; at Rome, $\dot{\eta}\mu\dot{\epsilon}\rho\alpha$ $\mu$ ., = dies nefastus, D.C.51.19; $\mu\iota\alpha\rho\dot{\alpha}$ , $\tau\dot{\alpha}$ , actions resulting in ritual impurity, Berl Sitzh 1027,157 (Cyrene). **3.** [select] generally, defiled, polluted, μ. καὶ ἄναγνος" Antipho 2.1.10, cf. Pl.<u>Lg.</u>716e; of animais, unclean, "όν δὲ Αἰγόπτιοι μιαρὸν ἥγηνται θηρίον εἶναι" Hdt. 2.47; "θάλασσα ὕδωρ -ώτατον" Heraclit.61.

-Return to the list of instances of "pollution" to find another word and repeat the process.

### Analyze

μύσος => pollution via death/murder μιαρός => pollution via blood

-This is a small demonstration that multiple words in Greek/Latin can map to the same English word, but they have rather different connotations. Only through exploring and looking into things can non-language students even begin to know this.

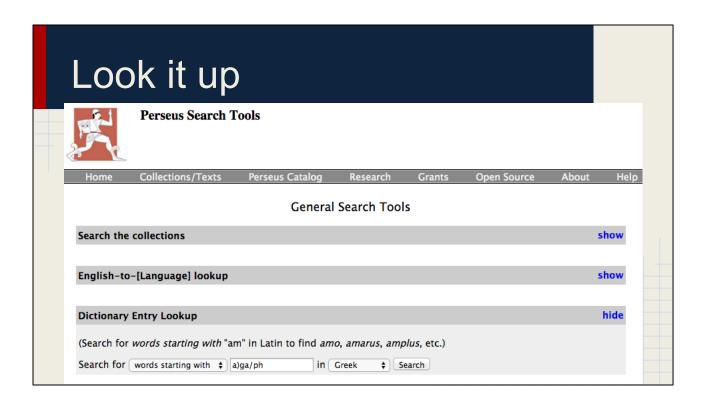
# Greek/Latin through the corpus

Investigating the appearance and use of Greek/Latin words through time or

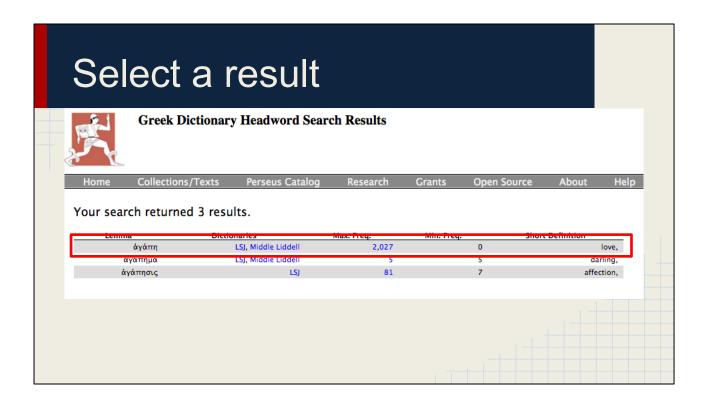
How did this word come to mean that?

# Choose a word ἀγάπη "love"

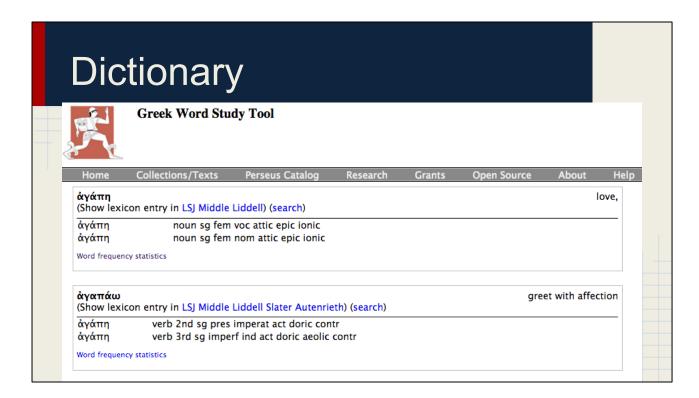
-ἀγάπη, or love, a common word in the Greek New Testament.



-<u>http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/search</u>, see the sidebar on the same page on how to enter in Greek



-Click on the word to go to the dictionary.



-Click LSJ (Or Lewis & Short for Latin)

# Dictionary

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ἀγάπ-η, ἡ,

A.love, LXX Je.2.2, Ca.2.7, al.; "ἀ. καὶ μῖσος" Ec.9.1; dub. l. in PBerol.9859 (ii B. C.<*>,
Phld.Lib.p.52 O; of the love of husband and wife, Sch.Ptol.Tetr.52.

2. esp. love of God for man and of man for God, LXX Wi.3.9, Aristeas 229; "φόβος καὶ ἀ." Ph.1.283, cf. Ep.Rom.5.8, 2 Ep.Cor.5.14, Ev.Luc.11.42, al.:—also brotherly love, charity, 1 Ep.Cor.13.1, al.

II. in pl., love-feast, 2 Ep.Pet. 2.13, Ep.Jud.12.

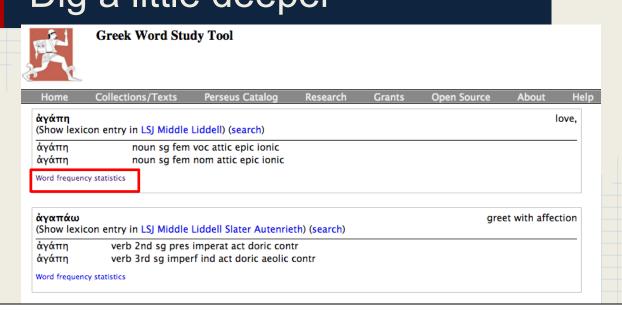
III. alms, charity, PGen.14 (iv/v A. D.).

IV. ἀγάπη θεῶν, title of Isis, POxy.1380.109 (ii A. D.).
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-ἀγάπη => love, love of a husband and wife, love of God, brotherly love, alms... Clearly most meanings are taken from Christian writings.

-But if all of these are Christian, what was the word before?

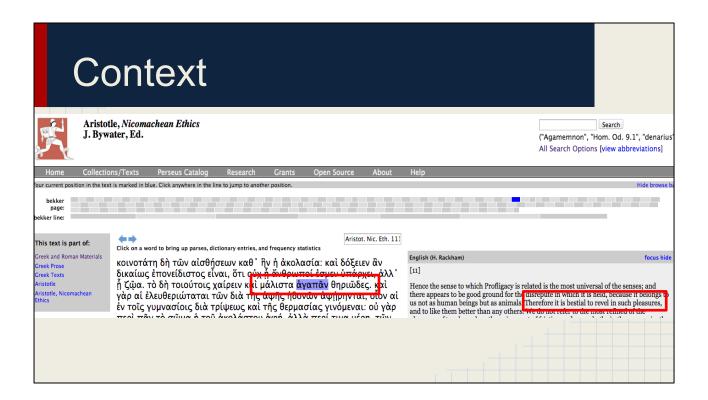
# Dig a little deeper



-Click word frequency statistics

### Dig a little deeper Word frequency information for ἀγάπη Collections/Texts Perseus Catalog Click on a column heading to sort by that field Words in Max Max/10k Min Min/10k Corpus Name Corpus 399409 54 1.352 0 0 Cassius Dio Cocceianus, Historiae Romanae 311666 0.193 0 Polybius, Histories 1.275 0 0 Flavius Josephus, Antiquitates Judaicae 305870 298102 0.906 0 Aristides, Aelius, Orationes 0.104 0 0 Strabo, Geography 288825 284417 0 Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Antiquitates Romanae, Books I-XX 0.633 0.322 0 0 Athenaeus, Deipnosophistae 279736 265446 0 Athenaeus, The Deipnosophists 0.267 0 0 Procopius, de Bellis 224591 177900 3.71 0 Dio Chrysostom, Orationes 0.2 0 Thucydides, The Peloponnesian War 150173 32.721 0 0 Basil, Saint, Bisho 26.999 0 0 New Testament 146389 0 Basil, Saint, Bishop of Caesarea, Epistulae 137783 125221 2.156 0 Flavius Josephus, De bello Judaico libri vii 0.494 0 Diodorus Siculus, Bibliotheca Historica, Books I-V

-Let's deliberately look at a pre-Christian author...



- -"Therefore it is bestial to revel in such pleasures"
- -Aristotle here is talking about extravagance and how to over do things in animalistic. The word for "pleasures" here is  $\dot{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\pi\tilde{\alpha}v$ , which is "to greet with affection." This isn't exactly  $\dot{\alpha}\gamma\dot{\alpha}\pi\eta$ , but it is coming from an idea of love or desire
- -This isn't the best example of a word changing meaning, but it does show an evolution of related words, ἀγάπη is a Christian term that came out of ἀγαπάω

## Repeat

103320	15	1.452	0	0	Aelian, De Natura Animalium
99674	38	3.812	0	0	Eusebius of Caesarea, Historia ecclesiastica
00500	10	2.050	•	•	riato, Republic
87185	3	0.344	0	0	Homer, Odyssey
83898	9	1.073	0	0	Philostratus the Athenian, Vita Apollonii
80346	3	0.373	0	0	Epictetus, Works

### Showing 1 - 1 of 1 document results in Greek.

Homer, Odyssey (Greek) (English)

book 21, card 256: ... δειλὲ ξείνων, ἔνι τοι φρένες οὐδ' ἠβαιαί: οὐκ ἀγαπᾶς ὃ ἕκηλος ὑπερφιάλοισι μεθ' ἡμῖν δαίνυσαι, οὐδέ τι

ἄ δειλὲ ξείνων, ἔνι τοι φρένες οὐδ ' ἠβαιαί: οὐκ ἀγαπᾶς δ ἕκηλος ὑπερφιάλοισι μεθ ' ἡμῖν δαίνυσαι, οὐδέ τι δαιτὸς ἀμέρδεαι, αὐτὰρ ἀκούεις

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spoke and addressed him: "Ah, wretched stranger, thou hast no wit, no, not a trace. Art thou not content [290] that thou feastest undisturbed in our proud company, and lackest naught of the banquet, but hearest our words and our speech, while no other that is a

# Analyze

άγαπάω => greet with affection, be fond of, desire, be content, etc....

(largely Christian)  $\dot{\alpha}\gamma\dot{\alpha}\pi\eta$  => love, love of a husband and wife, love of God, brotherly love, alms, etc....

Can easily see where  $\dot{\alpha}\gamma\dot{\alpha}\pi\eta$  comes from but takes on its specific meaning that even gets carried out of Christian texts. e.g.  $\dot{\alpha}\gamma\dot{\alpha}\pi\eta$   $\theta\epsilon\tilde{\omega}\nu$ , title of Isis, found in the Oxyrhynchus Papyrus 1380.109 (from 2nd c. C.E.)

-Papyrus link: <a href="http://clp.classics.ox.ac.uk/v0011/1380">http://clp.classics.ox.ac.uk/v0011/1380</a>.htm