Sappho: Fragment 31 William S. Annis Aoidoi.org¹ July 18, 2004

It is still the habit of some commentators to concoct melodramas as background to Sappho's poems. I'm not going to do that here, but I would like to point out a few things before you begin.

First, it is not clear that the "that man" referred to in the first strophe is a particular man. Sappho may well be starting off the poem with a general statement, and given the οττις in line two, this is probably the best choice, if not the only one.

Next, the last part of the fourth strophe is completely muddled. I'm not able to choose from the many speculations, so I have omitted what is probably the final word of the strophe. The three words that make up the fifth strophe may not belong in this poem at all, but are included in standard editions.

Sources: Moore's 1947 Selections from the Greek Elgiac, Iambic and Lyric Poets and Campbell's 1967 Greek Lyric Poetry.

φαίνεταί μοι κῆνος ἴσος θέοισιν ἔμμεν' ἄνηρ, ὅττις ἐνάντιός τοι ἰσδάνει, καὶ πλάσιον ἇδυ φωνείσας ὑπακούει

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 $^{^{1}}$ φαίνομαι seem, appear. κηνος = ἐκεῖνος that. ἴσος -η -ον equal; ἴσος θέοισιν is usually taken to mean equal in luck to, as lucky as the gods.

 $^{^2}$ $\xi\mu\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota = \epsilon \hat{\iota}\nu\alpha\iota$ to be. $\omega\nu\eta\rho = \delta \hat{\iota}\nu\eta\rho$. $\delta\tau\iota_S = \delta\sigma\iota_S$ whoever. $\epsilon\nu\alpha\nu\iota_S = \delta\sigma\iota_S$ whoever.

 $^{^3}$ ισδάνει = ίζάνω sit. $\pi\lambda\eta\sigma$ loν ($\pi\lambda\eta\sigma$ los) near, close to + genitive. $\delta\delta v = \dot{\eta}\delta\dot{v}s$ -ε $\hat{\iota}a$ - $\dot{v}s$ sweet, lovely, dear; here adv. $\phi\omega\dot{v}\dot{\epsilon}\omega$ speak, sound; cry call; here an Aeolic present participle, genitive singular feminine, depending on $\dot{v}\pi\alpha\kappa\dot{v}\dot{\epsilon}\omega$ in the next line. The case has shifted, but the participle refers to the addressee of the poem, the $\tau o\iota$ "you" in line 2.

 $^{^4}$ ύπ-ακούω listen (to); answer, obey; governs not only φωνείσας in the previous line, but γ ελαίσας in the next.

καὶ γελαίσας ἰμέροεν, τό μ' ἢ μάν καρδίαν ἐν στήθεσιν ἐπτόησεν· ἀς γὰρ εἰσίδω βροχέως σε, φώνας οὐδὲν ἔτ' ἴκει·

άλλὰ καμ μὲν γλῶσσα ἔαγε, λέπτον δ' αὔτικα χρῷ πῦρ ἀπαδεδρόμηκεν, ἀππάτεσσι δ' οὐδὲν ὄρημ΄, ἐπιρρόμ-βεισι δ' ἄκουαι.

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 $^{^5\}gamma$ ελάω laugh, smile; also a Aeolic present participle, genitive singular feminine. $^5\mu$ ερόεις $^-$ εσσα $^-$ εν lovely; delightful, charming; attractive, attracting; here adverbial. $^-$ τό this referring to the situation. $\mu' = \mu$ οι dative of interest. $\mathring{\eta} \mu \acute{\alpha} \nu = \mathring{\eta} \mu \acute{\eta} \nu$ truly.

 $^{^6}$ καρδία -ας $\dot{\eta}$ heart; mind. $\sigma \tau \hat{\eta}\theta$ oς -εος $\tau \acute{o}$ breast; feeling, understanding often in pl. $\pi \tau o \acute{\epsilon} \omega$ tr. frighten, alarm, make tremble, intr. tremble, cower.

 $^{^{7}}$ ώs here whenever, with the subjunctive (but note poets often omit ἄν, κε in indefinite clauses). εἰσ-οράω look (at); εἰσίδω aorist subjunctive. βροχέως = βραχέως briefly. φωνή ή voice, sound; word; language; here partitive genitive with οὐδέν in the next line, nothing of word, no word

 $^{^8}$ ік ω come.

 $^{^9}$ κα $\mu = \kappa$ ατά, here entirely. $\gamma \lambda \hat{\omega} \sigma \sigma \alpha \dot{\eta}$ tongue, mouth; language. ἄγνυ μ ι, ἄξ ω , ἔαξ α , ἔαγα break to pieces; perf. with passive meaning. $\lambda \epsilon \pi \tau \dot{o}s$, - $\dot{\eta}$, - $\dot{o}v$ - thin, fine, delicte; narrow, small; clever.

 $^{^{10}}$ αὐτίκα immediately, at once. χρώς, χροός, χροί, χρόα, ὁ flesh; body, person; χρῷ heterclite dative; take it with the ἀπά (ὑπό) under of ἀπαδεδρόμηκεν. ὑπο-τρέχω, -δραμέομαι, -έδρακον, -δεδράμηκα run under, with Aeolic -ρο- for -ρα-.

 $^{^{11}}$ ὅππα = ὅμμα -ατος τό eye, here Aeolic dative plural. ὄρημι = ὀράω see, Aeolic uses -μιconjugation for Attic contract verbs. ἐπιρρόμβέω whirl, whir, make a whirring noise; the conjugation -εισι (*-ensi) is 3rd plural.

 $^{^{12}}$ ἀκουή = ἀκοή ἡ here ear.

καδ δέ μ' ἴδρως κακχέεται, τρόμος δέ παῖσαν ἄγρει, χλωροτέρα δὲ ποίας ἔμμι, τεθνάκην δ' ὀλίγω ΄πιδεύης φαίνομαι < ... >.

άλλὰ πᾶν τόλματον ...

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¹³κακχέεται Moore ψῦχρος ἔχει Campbell

 $^{^{13}}$ κα $\delta = \kappa$ ατά. δ ρώς - $\hat{\omega}$ τος δ sweat. κακχέεται = κατα-χέομαι pour down. τρόμος δ trembling; fear.

 $^{^{14}}$ πα \hat{i} σα $v = \pi \hat{a}$ σαv, wholly. ἀγρέω take, seize; this is the standard Aeolic word for which Attic-Ionic uses α \hat{i} ρέω. $\chi \lambda \omega \rho \delta s$ -ά -όν yellow, green; pallid, here comparative. Greeks turned not pale from intense emotion, but yellow-green; cf. Odyssey 12.243 το \hat{v} ς δὲ $\chi \lambda \omega \rho \delta v$ δέος $\tilde{\eta} \rho \epsilon i v$. ποίη $\hat{\eta}$ grass; meadow.

 $^{^{15}}$ έμμι = εἰμί I am. τ εθνάκην = τ εθνάναι infinitive to die, depending on φαίνομαι in the next line. 2 έπιδευής -ες lacking, in need of + gen; take ὀλίγω 'πιδεύης as little short of; nearly

 $^{^{17}}$ τολμάω bear, endure; dare; here a verbal adjective in -τος; but all can be dared