TRANSLATION #5: Erechtheus (based on Hyginus *Fabulae* 46)

Due Date: Wednesday, November 20

Things to review: passive periphrastics; indirect statement; expressions of time and place; reflexive pronouns

Translate the passage, and answer the questions that follow. All vocabulary and bolded constructions can be found either on the second page below or in the [master vocabulary list](#).

Erechtheus, Pandīonis fīlius, habuit fīliās quattuor. inter <u>sē</u> dīxērunt, "**sī ūna nostrum mortem obībit**, trēs ceterae sorōrēs sē <u>interficient</u>." <u>illō tempōre</u>, Eumolpus, Neptūnī fīlius, vēnit ad Athēnās <u>oppugnandās</u>. <u>dīxit patrem olim Atticam terram habuisse</u>. hic ab **exercitū** victus est. Neptūnus, infestus **quod** fīlius suus ab Erechtheō <u>interfectus est</u>, dīxit eius fīliam <u>immolandam esse</u>. itaque Chthonia, fīliārum ūna, immolāta est. <u>ceterae sorōrēs</u> sē interfēcērunt; ipse Erechtheus ab Iove fulmine ictus est.

Vocabulary and Notes (in order of appearance)

1. Erechtheus, Erechtheī, m. - Erechtheus

2. Pandīon, Pandīonis, m. - Pandion

3. inter (+ acc.) - between, among

4. **sī ūna nostrum mortem obībit** = "if one of us meets death"

5. Eumolpus, Eumolpī, m. - Eumolpus

6. Neptūnus, Neptūnī, m. - Neptune

7. Athēnae, Athēnārum, f. pl. - Athens (translate singular, although the form is plural)

8. oppugnō, oppugnāre, oppugnāvī, oppugnātus - to attack, besiege

9. Attica, Atticae, f. - Attica (place name)

10. **exercitū** - masculine ablative singular of "army"

11. **quod** = "because"

12. Athēniensis, -is, m. - Athenian

13. immolō, immolāre, immolāvī, immolātus - to sacrifice

14. Chthonia, -ae, f. - Chthonia

15. Iuppiter, Iovis, m. - Jupiter 16. fulmen, fulminis, n. - lightning bolt

17. iciō, icere, īcī, ictus - to strike, hit

A. Grammatical Questions

1. Underline all the subjects, circle all the verbs, and put a box around all the direct objects.

2. What type of pronoun is <u>sē</u> (line 1)? How is it working in the sentence?

3. Parse <u>interficient</u> (line 2).

4. Explain the grammar behind <u>illō tempōre</u> (line 2)?

5. What part of speech is <u>oppugnandās</u> (line 3) and how is it being used in the sentence?

6. What kind of grammatical construction do we have in the sentence (line 3) <u>dīxit patrem olim Atticam terram habuisse</u>? Identify its constituent parts.

7. Parse <u>interfectus est</u> in line 4.

8. What kind of construction does <u>immolandam esse</u> (line) represent in direct speech?

9. Parse <u>ceterae sorōrēs</u> (line 5).

B. Translate the passage below.