Sappho Fragment 1 (Ode to Aphrodite)

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verse 1 line 1 ποιχιλόθρον' άθανάτ' Άφρόδιτα,

ποιχιλόφρον: Liddell & Scott ("LS"), Supplement, p. 253

ποιχιλόφρονος, adorned with variegated flowers; and

LS, p. 1429 ποιχιλειμων, arrayed in spangled garb "in reference to the stars"

άθανάτ': LS, p. 30 make immortal

perhaps ETERNAL APHRODITE WHO IS GARLANDED IN STARS,

verse 1 line 2 παῖ Δίος δολόπλοχε, λίσσομαί σε,

παῖ: LS, p. 1286 demonstrative particle

 Δ ίος: LS, p. 434 διος, of goddesses

δολόπλοκε: LS, p. 443 δολοπλοκος, wile-weaving

λίσσομαί: LS, p. 1054 & esp.p.1055, l.6: "pray" (in an example)

σε: LS, p. 1587 -σε, adverbial suffix, "motion forward"

perhaps GODDESS WHO WEAVES ENCHANTMENTS, PLEASE:

verse 1 line 3 μή μ' ἄσαισι μηδ' ὀνίαισι δάμνα,

μή: LS, p. 1123 not, "the negative of will and thought"

 μ ': LS, p. 1070 "by elision, for μ ' ϵ ; also for μ or

με: Cunliffe ("C") via Wiktionary ("W"), Ancient Greek, me, first person singular, accusative

μοι: C via W, enclitic dative of εγω (ego)

ἄσαισι: Google Translate ("GT"), nice; also, W, ἄσαι, Ancient Greek, a
orist active infinitive of ἄω

ἄω: LS, p. 299, first-person singular present infinitive of blow , sleep, or hurt $\mu\eta\delta$ ':W, Apocopic form of $\mu\eta\delta\dot{\epsilon}$

μηδέ: LS, p. 1125, " negative participle"; W, "connecting two clauses", e.g., but not, and not, or nor

ονίαισι: LS p. 1231, ονια, cites this passage, Aeolic for αν-

 α v-: W, 1. alternative form of α v α used before both nouns and verbs to indicate repetition, or to mean above or upward; 2. alternative form of α v α first declension grief, sorrow, distress, trouble; LS, p. 96, "modal particle used with verbs to indicate the action is limited by circumstances or defined by conditions" and "in simple sentences and the apodosis of compound sentences; here α v belongs to the verb and denotes that the assertion made by the verb is dependent on a

condition"

δάμνα: LS, p. 368, imperative of δάμναω

δάμναω: LS Supplement p. 368, = δαμαζω

δαμαζω: LS, p. 368, of animals: tame, break in; of metals: work; of maidens:

 $make\ subject\ to\ a\ husband;\ subdue;\ conquer$

something like DO NOT SNARE, DO NOT TORTURE ME,

verse 1 line 4 πότνια, θῦμον,

πότνια: W, mistress, lady; LS , rev. Jones, online at the Perseus site ("LSJ") "poet.title of honour, used chiefly in addressing females, whether goddesses or women"

θῦμον:(thúmon) W, n (genitive θύμου); second declension thyme (plant of the genus Thymus); LSJ, mixture of thyme with honey and vinegar, eaten by the poor of Attica

so perhaps: MADAM, AS MIGHT SOURED, HONEYED THYME.

verse 2 line 1 άλλὰ τυίδ' ἔλθ', αἴ ποτα κἀτέρωτα

ἀλλὰ: LSJ, otherwise

τυίδ': LS, p. 1833 (cited), hither LSJ, τυῖδε , Aeol. Adv. hither, "τυῖδ' ἔλθ" Sapph.1.5, cf. Supp.1.2, 25.2

ξλθ':W, ἐλθέ, second-person singular a rist active imperative of ἔρχομαι

ἔρχομα: W, first-singular present indicative to go; to come; LSJ, (much more freq.) come or go (the latter esp. in Ep. and Lyr.), ἤλθες thou art come, Od.16.461, etc.; χαίροισ' ἔρχεο go and fare thee well, Sapph.Supp.23.7

αϊ: LSJ, Dor. and Aeol. for εἰ, if only, so that, always c. subj., exc. in or. obliq. ποτα: W, n., Nominative, accusative and vocative plural form of ποτό (potó)

ποτό: W, modern: beverage, drink; From Ancient Greek ποτόν (potón), noun use of the neuter form of ποτός (potós, "drinkable")

κἀτέρωτα: LSJ, Aeol. crasis for καὶ ἀτέρωτα; καὶ ἄλλοτε, Sapph.1.5

хаі: LSJ, and, and now, and so, and indeed, and further

ἄλλοτε: LSJ, at another time

ἀτέρωτα: LS, p. 269, ἀτέρθε aloof, apart