

Albert O. Greef Translation Award 2023

The Classics Department is pleased to announce this year's competition for the Albert O. Greef Translation Award for the best translations of passages from Greek and Latin literature. The competition is open to any student currently enrolled in a Greek or Latin course at the University of Kansas. This award includes a cash prize.

Submissions will be handled through the Classics Competitions Canvas site. If you wish to participate, please contact Paul Touyz (touyz@ku.edu) by **Friday, April 7** to be added to the site. **Deadline for submission is Monday, April 10.**

The competition is judged anonymously, so please be sure to remove all identifying markers from your entry.

Students may compete in either or both Greek and Latin, and may consult dictionaries, commentaries, and even other translations. Submissions will be judged for originality, literary quality, and overall effectiveness. The aim of the competition is to look beyond classroom translations and to encourage instead a deeper, more creative level of engagement with the selected passages. For a recent essay on the difference between classroom and literary translations, have a look here: <https://eidolon.pub/the-twists-and-turns-of-translation-33f1272dffa8>

The Greek and Latin passages for 2023 are attached below. The Greek is taken from Homer's *Odyssey*, while the Latin is from Vergil's *Aeneid*.

Greek Seen Passage
Homer *Odyssey* 9.437-460

The blinded Polyphemus speaks to his favourite ram.

ἦμος δ' ἠριγένεια φάνη ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἥως,
καὶ τότε ἔπειτα νομόνδ' ἐξέσσυτο ἄρσενα μῆλα,
θήλειαι δὲ μέμηκον ἀνήμελκτοι περὶ σηκούς·
οὐθατα γὰρ σφαραγεῦντο. ἄναξ δ' ὀδύνησι κακῆσι 440
τειρόμενος πάντων οἴων ἐπεμαίετο νῶτα
ὀρθῶν ἐσταότων· τὸ δὲ νήπιος οὐκ ἐνόησεν,
ὥς οἱ ὑπ' εἰροπόκων οἴων στέρνοισι δέδεντο.
ὔστατος ἀρνεῖος μῆλων ἔστειχε θύραζε
λάχνῳ στεινόμενος καὶ ἐμοὶ πυκινὰ φρονέοντι. 445
τὸν δ' ἐπιμασσάμενος προσέφη κρατερὸς Πολύφημος·
“κριὲ πέπον, τί μοι ὧδε διὰ σπέος ἔσσυο μῆλων
ὔστατος; οὐ τι πάρος γε λελειμμένος ἔρχεαι οἴῳν,
ἀλλὰ πολὺ πρῶτος νέμειαι τέρεν' ἄνθεα ποίης
μακρὰ βιβάς, πρῶτος δὲ ῥοᾶς ποταμῶν ἀφικάνεις, 450
πρῶτος δὲ σταθμόνδε λιλαίειαι ἀπονέεσθαι
ἐσπέριος· νῦν αὖτε πανύστατος. ἦ σύ γ' ἄνακτος
ὀφθαλμὸν ποθέεις, τὸν ἀνὴρ κακὸς ἐξαλάωσε
σὺν λυγροῖς ἐτάροισι δαμασσάμενος φρένας οἴνω,
Οὔτις, ὃν οὐ πῶ φημι πεφυγμένον εἶναι ὄλεθρον. 455
εἰ δὴ ὁμοφρονέοις ποτιφωνήεις τε γένοιο
εἰπεῖν ὄππῃ κεῖνος ἐμὸν μένος ἠλασκάζει·
τῷ κέ οἱ ἐγκέφαλός γε διὰ σπέος ἄλλυδις ἄλλη
θεινομένου ῥαίοιτο πρὸς οὔδει, κὰδ δέ κ' ἐμὸν κῆρ
λωφήσειε κακῶν, τά μοι οὔτιδανὸς πόρεν Οὔτις.” 460

Latin Seen Passage

Vergil *Aeneid* 4 173-195

Rumor of Dido and Aeneas' relationship spreads.

extemplo Libyae magnas it Fama per urbes —
Fama, malum qua non aliud velocius ullum;
mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo, 175
parva metu primo, mox sese attollit in auras,
ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit.
illam Terra parens, ira inritata deorum,
extremam (ut perhibent) Coeo Enceladoque sororem
progenuit, pedibus celerem et perniciousis alis, 180
monstrum horrendum, ingens, cui, quot sunt corpore plumae
tot vigiles oculi subter, mirabile dictu,
tot linguae, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit aures.
nocte volat caeli medio terraeque per umbram,
stridens, nec dulci declinat lumina somno; 185
luce sedet custos aut summi culmine tecti,
turribus aut altis, et magnas territat urbes;
tam ficti pravique tenax, quam nuntia veri.
haec tum multiplici populos sermone replebat
gaudens, et pariter facta atque infecta canebat: 190
venisse Aenean, Troiano sanguine cretum,
cui se pulchra viro dignetur iungere Dido;
nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere
regnum immemores turpique cupidine captos.
haec passim dea foeda virum diffundit in ora. 195