

καὶ γὰρ ἐν ταῖς μάχαις πολλάκις δῆλον γίγνεται ὅτι τό γε ἀποθανεῖν ἂν τις ἐκφύγοι καὶ ὄπλα ἀφείσιν καὶ ἐφ' ἱκετεῖαν τραπόμενος τῶν διωκόντων· καὶ ἄλλαι μηχαναὶ πολλαί εἰσιν ἐν ἐκάστοις τοῖς κινδύνοις ὥστε διαφεύγειν θάνατον, ἔάν τις τολμᾷ πᾶν¹ ποιεῖν καὶ λέγειν. ἀλλὰ μὴ οὐ² τοῦτ' ἢ χαλεπὸν, ὧ ἄνδρες, θάνατον ἐκφυγεῖν³, ἀλλὰ πολὺ χαλεπώτερον⁴ πονηρίαν θάπτειν γὰρ θανάτου θεῖ. καὶ νῦν ἐγὼ μὲν ἄτε βραδύς ὢν καὶ πρῆσβύτης ὑπὸ τοῦ βραδυτέρου ἐάλων, οἱ δ' ἐμοὶ κατήγοροι ἄτε δεινοὶ καὶ ὀξύεις ὄντες ὑπὸ τοῦ θάπτοντος, τῆς κακίας. καὶ νῦν ἐγὼ μὲν ἀπειμι ὑφ' ὑμῶν θανάτου δίκην ὀφλῶν, οὗτοι δ' ὑπὸ τῆς ἀληθείας ὠφληκότες μοχθηρίαν καὶ ἀδικίαν. καὶ ἐγὼ τε τῷ τιμῆματι ἐμμένω καὶ οὗτοι. ταῦτα μὲν που ἴσως οὕτως καὶ ἔδει σχεῖν⁵, καὶ οἶμαι αὐτὰ μετρίως ἔχειν.

All extra readings assume the vocabulary, morphology, and syntax of the entire book. Vocabulary guidance is given for words not assigned in the book.

¹ In the idiom πᾶν (or ἅπαν or πάντα or ἅπαντα) ποιεῖν (or sometimes λέγειν), *all* connotes *anything at all no matter how evil, unscrupulous, shameful*.

² Take οὐ closely with τοῦτ(ο), with the negative answered by ἀλλὰ. Thus the sentence itself is an instance of the independent use of the subjunctive in a doubtful assertion introduced by μὴ (U32.4).

³ The infinitive phrase, even without the article, serves as an appositive to the pronoun τοῦτο.

⁴ Supply ἐκφυγεῖν from the previous phrase to serve as subject of χαλεπώτερον and to govern the object πονηρίαν.

⁵ The force of the aorist somewhat shifts the idiom ἔχω + adverb so that the sense is *to turn out this way (to come into this condition instead of to be in this condition)*.

βραδύς, -εία, -ύ, *slow*

διαφεύγω (δια), *escape from* (+ acc.)

ἐκφεύγω (ἐκ), *escape from* (+ acc.)

ἐμμένω, *abide by* (+ dat.)

θέω, *run*

ἱκετεία, -ας, f., *supplication*

κατήγορος, -ου, m., *accuser* [from which comes the denominative verb κατηγορέω]

μέτριος, -α, -ου, *moderate, tolerable*

μηχανή, -ῆς, f., *device, contrivance*

μοχθηρία, -ας, f., *wickedness, villainy*

ὀξύς, ὀξεῖα, ὀξύ, *sharp, keen, quick*

ὀφλισκάνω, second aor. ὠφλον, perfect ὠφληκα, *owe*; idiomatically used of a person found liable to a penalty (δίκην) of some kind (θάνατου), or by extension with a pejorative abstract noun (μοχθηρίαν καὶ ἀδικίαν) of a person proven to be guilty of exhibiting such a fault (e.g., *having been convicted of injustice*)

πονηρία, -ας, f., *baseness, wickedness*

τίμημα, -ματος, n., (*adjudged or assessed*) *penalty*

τολμάω, *dare, have the audacity* (+ inf.)