

Using Perseus under PhiloLogic—Searching for Words, With Illustrated Worked Examples

One of the tools available online is PhiloLogic, which provides an additional set of search tools for the Perseus texts. This is just a brief introduction to using PhiloLogic, with worked examples of how to search for words and phrases, using the Concordance and KWIC views to review and compare passages.

This is not designed to be a detailed explanation of the tools, nor does it provide an introduction to corpus linguistics methodologies or guidance on the implications of collocation. It is simply intended as a quick guide so you can start to explore the Greek texts in different ways, for example as part of a word study of a particular Greek term. You can do this even if you do not know Greek, provided you know the transliterated Greek term you want to investigate.

This guide includes a reference to the characters you need to use when you enter a transliterated term into Perseus under PhiloLogic.

What is PhiloLogic?

PhiloLogic describes itself as “interested in leveraging the rich encoding for searching the texts, and for other tasks that are less about reading and more about research: corpus linguistics, above all.” It is an open source set of search tools that enables you to carry out different types of search than those available on the Perseus website.

What is Corpus Linguistics?

Corpus linguistics is a way of studying language in large corpora — the plural of ‘corpus’, meaning ‘body’, in this case a body of texts — using computer-driven searches to find patterns or statistical information more quickly and easily than through manual searching. It does not replace close reading, but it can help to locate passages for investigation.

What is a Lemma?

A lemma is the dictionary headword, or the most basic form of a Greek word. It is often useful to search for this form of the word when you want to find all examples of the word regardless of grammatical form.

See also:

[Quick Guide to Using Perseus under PhiloLogic—Refined Searches](#)

[Quick Guide to Using Perseus under PhiloLogic—Searching for Collocates](#)

Quick Guide: Searching for Words

1. Go to the Perseus under PhiloLogic website.
2. Select **greek** texts.
3. Type in the word(s), or lemma(s), for which you are searching. Use * for a wildcard.
4. Type in the author, if required.

Searching for Words: Worked Example #1

In this example, you will search for the word in *pontos* in Hesiod.

1. Go to the Perseus under PhiloLogic website <http://perseus.uchicago.edu/>

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Perseus under PhiloLogic website. The header is yellow and contains the site name and navigation links for 'greek', 'latin', 'logeion', 'commentaries', 'monographs', and 'reference'. A search bar is visible with 'parse!' and a dropdown menu set to 'Greek'. The main content area is white and features a section titled 'Perseus Project Texts Loaded under PhiloLogic Greek and Latin Morphology Release, July 2009'. Below this, there are 'Quick Start links' for Greek and Latin texts, grammar, dictionary, commentary, and parser. A paragraph describes the Perseus Project at Tufts University and the PhiloLogic system. Another paragraph explains how to report a problem. At the bottom, there is a link for 'Pointers for new users and experienced visitors'.

2. Select **greek** from the links in the top yellow section.

The Greek Texts & Translations page is displayed.

The screenshot shows the 'Greek Texts & Translations' search page. The header is yellow and contains the site name and navigation links. The main content area is white and features a search form. The form has a 'Search for:' field, a 'Clear all' button, and a 'Search the Texts' button. Below the search field, there are radio buttons for 'Display:' (Context, KWIC, Similarity Search) and 'Orthography:' (Full diacritics, No diacritics, Transliteration). There is also a 'Search Context:' section with radio buttons for 'Word or Phrase' (selected), 'Phrase separated by' (with a '3' in a box), 'Sentence', and 'Paragraph'. A 'Proximity Search in:' section has radio buttons for 'Sentence' and 'Paragraph'. Below the search form, there is a section for 'Find Texts in the Collection by Author or Title' with 'Bibliographic Search Fields' for 'Author:' and 'Title:', each with a 'Show Options' button and an example (e.g. Plato, e.g. Meao). At the bottom, there are four tabs: 'More Bibliographic Search Fields', 'Refined Search Results', 'Text Object Search Fields', and 'Info & Help'. The footer contains the 'Perseus under PhiloLogic' logo.

- Type in the word, or lemma, for which you are searching. Under PhiloLogic you need to decide whether you are looking for a particular form of a word, or all forms. If you just wanted to search for the nominative form, you would simply type **pontos**.
In this case, you want to search for all forms of *pontos*, so type the word **lemma** followed by a colon.
Then type the word. If you have activated a keyboard with Greek characters, you can use that to type it in. Otherwise, you can type the transliterated form using a regular keyboard:

lemma:pontos

Search for Words or Phrases in Texts

Search for:

Display: Context KWIC Similarity Search

A list of the Greek characters and the characters to type in is given at the end of this document.

- Next to Orthography, select the **Transliteration** option.
Note that if you had entered the Greek characters, you would select either **Full diacritics** (if you had included all the accents, etc.) or **No diacritics** (if you had used only the Greek letters).

Orthography: Full diacritics No diacritics Transliteration

- Under Bibliographic Search Fields, for Author, type **Hesiod**.

Find Texts in the Collection by Author or Title

Bibliographic Search Fields:

Author: (e.g. Plato)

Title: (e.g. Meno)

- In the 'Search for' section near the top of the screen, click the **Search the Texts** button.

Search for Words or Phrases in Texts

Search for:

lemma:pontos

Display: Context KWIC Similarity Search

7. A list of results is displayed, in a context view, including a few lines either side of that with your word.

Greek Texts & Translations

[search](#) [help](#) [report a problem](#)

Bibliographic criteria: author=Hesiod
 Searching **6** documents for **lemma:pontos**.
 Your search found **28** occurrences

[Click here for a KWIC Report](#)

This page contains the first 25 occurrences. Please follow the link(s) at the bottom of the page to see the rest of the occurrences your search found.

1. Hesiod. *Theogony* [Hes. Theog. line 105]
 ἱερὸν γένος αἰὲν ἔδοντων,
 οἳ Γῆς ἐξεγένοντο καὶ Οὐρανοῦ ἀστερόεντος,
 Νυκτός τε δνοφερῆς, οὓς θ' ἄλμυρός ἔτρεφε **Πόντος**.
 εἶπατε δ', ὡς τὰ πρῶτα θεοὶ καὶ γαῖα γέγοντο
 καὶ ποταμοὶ καὶ πόντος ἀπείριτος, οἴδματι θυίων,
 110 ἄστρα

2. Hesiod. *Theogony* [Hes. Theog. line 105]
 δνοφερῆς, οὓς θ' ἄλμυρός ἔτρεφε Πόντος.
 εἶπατε δ', ὡς τὰ πρῶτα θεοὶ καὶ γαῖα γέγοντο
 καὶ ποταμοὶ καὶ **πόντος** ἀπείριτος, οἴδματι θυίων,
 110 ἄστρα τε λαμπετόωντα καὶ οὐρανόσ εὐρύς ὑπερθεν.
 οἳ τ' ἐκ τῶν ἐγένοντο θεοί, σωτήρες

3. Hesiod. *Theogony* [Hes. Theog. line 130]
 θεῶν χαρίεντας ἐναύλους
 130 Νυμφέων, αἳ ναίουσιν ἀν' οὐρεα βησσήεντα.
 ἥδ' ἐκαὶ ἀτρύγετον πέλαγος τέκεν, οἴδματι θυίων,
Πόντον, ἄτερ φιλόητος ἐφίμερου· αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
 Οὐρανοῦ εἰνυθεῖσα τέκε' Οὐρανὸν βαθυδύνου

Hint: If you do not read Greek, make a note of the title, book, line numbers (note that the numbers shown represent the first line of the passages shown, not necessarily the actual line in which the word appears), and then have a look at a translation to investigate in more detail what is happening in these passages and the overall context.

8. To read the whole passage, click the line number shown within square brackets (this is not necessarily the line number where the word appears but the start of the section). In this example scroll down and look at the fourth passage where the word is in *Theogony* line 189, by clicking on [...**line 185**].

<p>3. Hesiod. <i>Theogony</i> [Hes. Theog. line 130]</p> <p>θεῶν χαρίεντας ἐναύλους 130 Νυμφέων, αἱ ναίουσιν ἄν' οὐρεα βησσηντα. ἡδὲ καὶ ἀπρύγετον πέλαγος τέκεν, οἴδματι θυῖον, Πόντον, ἄτερ φιλόπητος ἐφιμέρου· αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα Οὐρανῷ εὐνηθεῖσα τέκ' Ὠκεανὸν βαθυδίνην Κοῖόν τε Κριῖόν θ' Ὑπερίονά τ'</p>
<p>4. Hesiod. <i>Theogony</i> [Hes. Theog. line 185]</p> <p>Μελίας καλέουσ' ἐπ' ἀπείρονα γαῖαν. μήδεα δ' ὡς τὸ πρῶτον ἀποτμήξας ἀδάμαντι κάββαλ' ἀπ' ἠπείροιο πολυκλύστῳ ἐνὶ πόντῳ, 190 ὡς φέρετ' ἄμ πέλαγος πουλὺν χρόνον, ἀμφὶ δὲ λευκὸς ἀφρὸς ἀπ' ἀθανάτου χροὸς ὠρνυτο· τῷ δ' ἐνὶ</p>
<p>5. Hesiod. <i>Theogony</i> [Hes. Theog. line 230]</p> <p>πλεῖστον ἐπιχθονίους ἀνθρώπους πημαίνει, ὅτε κέν τις ἐκὼν ἐπίορκον ὁμόσση. Νηρέα δ' ἀψευδέα καὶ ἀληθέα γείνατο Πόντος, πρεσβύτατον παιδῶν· αὐτὰρ καλέουσι γέροντα, 235 οὔνεκα νημερτῆς τε καὶ ἤπιος, οὐδὲ θεμιστέων λήθεται, ἀλλὰ δίκαια καὶ</p>

9. If you want to look up the meaning of any individual word in the passage, you can click on the word. In this example, click on the word **πολυκλύστῳ** [*poluklustō*] which has the same case ending as **πόντῳ**.

A new window (or tab) opens with a definition of the word, and the likely form.

Looking up word 2202601PrevNxt

πολύκλυστος	(Look up in Logeion)	
much-dashing		
πολυκλύστῳ	adjective masc. dat. sg.	1
πολυκλύστῳ	adjective neut. dat. sg.	0
πολυκλύστῳ	adjective fem. dat. sg.	0

Look Up A Word

10. Back in PhiloLogic, if you wish to continue navigating through the text you can click the links at the top. This illustration shows the link to move to the previous page (starting at line 155).

Hesiod, *Theogony* (XML Header) [genre: poetry; hexameter] [word count] [Hes. Theog.]

[<<Hes. Theog. 155](#) Hes. Theog. 185 (English)

175 ἄρπην καρχαρόδοντα· δόλον δ' ὑπεθήκατο πάντα.
 ἦλθε δὲ νύκτ' ἐπάγων μέγας Οὐρανός, ἀμφὶ δὲ Γαίῃ
 ἰμείρων φιλόητος ἐπέσχετο καὶ ῥ' ἐτανύσθη
 πάντη· ὃ δ' ἐκ λοχέοιο παῖς ὠρέξατο χειρὶ
 σκaiῆ, δεξιτερῆ δὲ πελώριον ἔλλαβεν ἄρπην

180 μακρὴν καρχαρόδοντα, φίλου δ' ἀπὸ μήδεα πατρὸς
 ἐσσυμένως ἤμησε, πάλιν δ' ἔρριψε φέρεσθαι
 ἐξοπίσω· τὰ μὲν οὐ τι ἐτώσια ἔκφυγε χειρός·
 ὄσσαι γὰρ ῥαθάμιγγες ἀπέσσυθεν αἱματόεσσαι,

11. Click on the back button in your browser to return to the list of passages, and / or click on **search** in the yellow area at the top of the screen to return to the Search screen.

Searching for Words: Worked Example #2

In this example you will look for words about one type of anger, *χόλος* [*kholos*] and related words, using the wildcard character. This sort of search might be useful for example if you are interested in a semantic concept and wanted to find nouns, adjectives, and verbs that were related.

1. In the Search box, type **xol** and then an asterisk for the wildcard.

Search for Words or Phrases in Texts

Search for:

Display: Context KWIC Similarity Search

2. Check the **Transliteration** option. (Again, if you were using the Greek characters, you would enter the first three characters in Greek, and the wildcard character, then check the **Full diacritics** or **No diacritics** option.)

Orthography: Full diacritics No diacritics Transliteration

3. For author, type **Homer**.

Find Texts in the Collection by Author or Title

Bibliographic Search Fields:

Author: (e.g. Plato)

Title: (e.g. Meno)

4. Click **Search the Texts**.

This time there are more results than will fit on one page.

Bibliographic criteria: author=Homer
Searching 6 documents for **χολ**.

Your search found **97** occurrences

[Click here for a KWIC Report](#)

This page contains the first 25 occurrences. Please follow the link(s) at the bottom of the page to see the rest of the occurrences your search found.

1. Homer. *Iliad* [Hom. II. **book 1 line 5**]

δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς·
τίς τ' ἄρ σφωε θεῶν ἔριδι ξυνέηκε μάχεσθαι;
Λητοῦς καὶ Διὸς υἱός· ὃ γὰρ βασιλῆϊ **χολωθεῖς**
10 νοῦσον ἀνά στρατὸν ὄρσε κακῆν, ὀλέκοντο δὲ λαοί,
οὔνεκα τὸν Χρῦσιν ἠτίμασεν ἀρητῆρα
Ἄτρεΐδης· ὃ γὰρ ἦλθε

2. Homer. *Iliad* [Hom. II. **book 1 line 75**]

σύ δὲ σύνθεο καὶ μοι ὄμοσον
ἧ μὲν μοι πρόφρων ἔπεσιν καὶ χερσὶν ἀρήξιν·
ἧ γὰρ ὄϊμαι ἄνδρα **χολωσέμεν**, ὃς μέγα πάντων
Ἄργείων κρατέει καὶ οἱ πείθονται Ἀχαιοί·
80 κρείσσων γὰρ βασιλεύς ὅτε χῶσεται ἀνδρὶ χέρηϊ·
εἶ

3. Homer. *Iliad* [Hom. II. **book 1 line 80**]

5. To see more results, scroll to the bottom of the page, and click the option **Retrieve all occurrences**.

25. Homer. *Iliad* [Hom. II. **book 6 line 205**]

πάτον ἀνθρώπων ἀλειίνων·
Ἴσανδρον δὲ οἱ υἱὸν Ἄρης ἄτος πολέμοιο
μαρνάμενον Σολύμοισι κατέκτανε κυδαλίμοισι·
205 τὴν δὲ **χολωσαμένη** χρυσήνιος Ἄρτεμις ἔκτα·
Ἴππόλοχος δὲ μ' ἔπικτε, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ φημι γενέσθαι·
πέμπε δὲ μ' ἔς Τροίην, καί

Results Bibliography

Homer, *Iliad* (XML Header) [genre: poetry; hexameter] [word count] [**Hom. II.**].

[Retrieve all occurrences](#)

[Click here for a KWIC Report](#)

6. Another useful option if you have a large number of results is to display the Key Word In Context listing. To do this, choose **Click here for a KWIC Report**.

This displays the results as lines of text with your chosen word in the middle, shown in bold, and a few words on either side.

Bibliographic criteria: **author=Homer** (6 document(s))
 Search criteria: **xol.***

Your search found **97** occurrences

[Click here for a Concordance Report](#)

Occurrences 1-97:

μάχεσθαι· Λητοῦς καὶ Διὸς υἱός· ὃ γὰρ βασιλῆι χολωθεῖς νοῦσον ἀνὰ στρατῶν ὄρσε κακῆν, ὀλέκοντο δὲ λαοί,	1. Hom. Il. 1.5
ἔπεισιν καὶ χερσὶν ἀρήξιν· ἢ γὰρ οἴομαι ἀνδρα χολωσέμεν , ὃς μέγα πάντων Ἀργείων κρατέει καὶ οἱ πειθόνται	2. Hom. Il. 1.75
βασιλεὺς ὅτε χῶσεται ἀνδρὶ χέρη· εἴ περ γὰρ τε χόλον γε καὶ αὐτῆμαρ καταπέσῃ, ἀλλὰ τε καὶ μετόπισθεν ἔχε	3. Hom. Il. 1.80
τοῦς μὲν ἀναστήσειεν, ὃ δ' Ἀτρεΐδην ἑναρίζοι, ἦε χόλον παύσειεν ἐρητύσειέ τε θυμὸν, ἦος ὃ ταῦθ' ὤρμαινε κατ	4. Hom. Il. 1.190
ἔπτεσσιν Ἀτρεΐδην προσέειπε, καὶ οὐ πῶ λῆγε χόλοιο · οἶνοβαρές, κυνὸς ὄμματ' ἔχων, κραδίην δ' ἐλάφ	5. Hom. Il. 1.220
ὄν μένος· αὐτὰρ ἔγωγε λίσσομ' Ἀχιλλῆϊ μεθέμεν χόλον , ὃς μέγα πᾶσιν ἔρκος Ἀχαιοῖσιν πέλεται πολέμοιο κακοῖο.	6. Hom. Il. 1.290
ως κελόμην θεὸν ἰλάσκεσθαι· Ἀτρεΐωνα δ' ἔπειπα χόλος λάβεν, αἶψα δ' ἀναστάς ἠπειλήσεν μῦθον ὃ δὴ τετελεσ	7. Hom. Il. 1.385
λῆ δ' οὐ πάντες ἀκούσαμεν οἶον ἔειπε, μὴ τι χολωσάμενος ῥέξη κακὸν υἱὰς Ἀχαιῶν· θυμὸς δὲ μέγας ἐστὶ	8. Hom. Il. 2.195
ἔχει γέρας αὐτὸς ἀπούρας· ἀλλὰ μάλ' οὐκ Ἀχιλλῆϊ χόλος φρεσίν, ἀλλὰ μεθῆμων· ἢ γὰρ ἂν Ἀτρεΐδῃ νῦν ὕστατα	9. Hom. Il. 2.240
παῖ Μοῦσαι ἀεΐδοιεν κοῦραι Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο· αἶ δὲ χολωσάμεναι πηρὸν θέσαν, αὐτὰρ αἰοιδὴν θεσπεσίην ἀφέλοντο ἠ	10. Hom. Il. 2.595
Φυλεύς, ὃς ποτε Δουλίχιονδ' ἀπενάσασατο πατρὶ χολωθεῖς · τῷ δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἔποντο.	11. Hom. Il. 2.625
ται· ἔχω δ' ἄχε' ἄκριπα θυμῷ, τὴν δὲ χολωσαμένην προσεφώνεε δ' Ἀφροδίτη· μὴ μ' ἔρεθε σχετλίῃ	12. Hom. Il. 3.410
ναίη ἀκέων ἦν οὐδὲ τι εἶπε σκυζομένη Διὶ πατρί, χόλος δὲ μιν ἄγριος ἦρει· Ἥρη δ' οὐκ ἔχαδε στήθος	13. Hom. Il. 4.20
δὲ μιν ἄγριος ἦρει· Ἥρη δ' οὐκ ἔχαδε στήθος χόλον , ἀλλὰ προσῆύδα· αἰνότατε Κρονίδη ποῖον τὸν μῦθον	14. Hom. Il. 4.20
ν Πριάμοιο τε παῖδας ἄλλους τε Τρώας, τότε κεν χόλον ἐξάκασαιο, ἔρξον ὅπως ἐθέλεις· μὴ τοῦτό γε νεῖκος ὃ	15. Hom. Il. 4.35
ρίλοι ἀνέρες ἐγγεγάασι, μὴ τι διατρίβειν τὸν ἐμὸν χόλον , ἀλλὰ μ' ἔασαι· καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ σοὶ δῶκα ἐκὼν	16. Hom. Il. 4.40
πικρὸν Μενελάου κυδαλίμοιο· αἶθ' οὕτως ἐπὶ πᾶσι χόλον τελέσει' Ἀγαμέμνων, ὡς καὶ νῦν ἄλιον στρατὸν ἦγαγεν	17. Hom. Il. 4.175
ς ἴδοι συγεροῦ πολέμοιο, τοὺς μάλ' αἰεὶ νεικέεσκε χολωτοῖσιν ἔπτεσσιν· Ἀργεῖοι ἰόμωροι ἐλεγχεῖς οὐ νυ σέβ	18. Hom. Il. 4.240
ρηϊδίως· τοίη οἱ ἐπίρροθος ἦεν Ἀθήνη, οἱ δὲ χολωσάμενοι Καδμείοι κέντορες ἵππων ἂψ ἄρ' ἀνερχομένω πτυκι	19. Hom. Il. 4.390
ρός, τοῦ δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς μάλ' αἰεὶ θυμὸν ἀποκαταμένοιο χολώθη , βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων κεκορυθμένος αἶθοπι χαλκῷ, στή	20. Hom. Il. 4.490
ε παρ' ἵππων ὠκειάων, τὸν ῥ' Ὀδυσσεὺς ἐτάροιο χολωσάμενος βάλε δουρὶ κόρησιν· ἢ δ' ἐτέρωιο διὰ κροτάφοιο	21. Hom. Il. 4.500
Θέπδος παῖς ἠυκόμοιο μάρναται, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶ χόλον θυμαλγέα πέσσει, ὡς φάτ' ἀπὸ πτόλιος δεινός	22. Hom. Il. 4.510
υρὶ παρ' ὀμφαλόν· ἐκ δ' ἄρα πᾶσαι χύντο χαμαὶ χολάδες , τὸν δὲ σκότος ὄσσε κάλυψε, τὸν δὲ Θόας	23. Hom. Il. 4.525
πηγήμεναι οὐκ ἐθελοῦση, ὡς φάτο, τὸν δὲ ἄνακτα χόλος λάβεν οἶον ἀκούσε· κτεῖναι μὲν ῥ' ἄλεϊνε, σεβάσασατο	24. Hom. Il. 6.165
ἄμενον Σολύμοιο κατέκτανε κυδαλίμοιο· τὴν δὲ χολωσαμένην χρυσήνιος Ἄρτεμις ἔκτα· Ἴππόλοχος δὲ μ' ἔτικτε, κα	25. Hom. Il. 6.205
ιδῶν αἰσχροῖς ἔπτεσσιν· δαιμόνι' οὐ μὲν καλὰ χόλον τόνδ' ἔνθεο θυμῷ, λαοὶ μὲν φθινύθουσι περὶ πτόλιν α	26. Hom. Il. 6.325
εο καὶ μευ ἀκούσον· οὐ τοι ἐγὼ Τρώων τόσσον χόλω οὐδὲ νεμέσει ἤμην ἐν θαλάμῳ, ἔθελον δ' ἄχει προτραπ	27. Hom. Il. 6.335
ἰ μάχηται, Ἥρη δ' οὐ τι τόσον νεμεσίζομαι οὐδὲ χολοῦμαι · αἶει γὰρ μοι ἔωθεν ἐνικλᾶν ὅππῃ κεν εἴπω.	28. Hom. Il. 8.405
οὐ μάρναται, Ἥρη δ' οὐ τι τόσον νεμεσίζομαι οὐδὲ χολοῦμαι · αἶει γὰρ μοι ἔωθεν ἐνικλᾶν ὅππῃ κεν εἴπω.	29. Hom. Il. 8.420

7. Notice that the results of your wildcard search include different types of word. If you are not sure, you can click on the word to check the exact meaning and the likely form. This could also be useful if the word you were searching for was similar in spelling to another word with a different meaning.

Searching for Words: Worked Example #3

In this example you will look for a phrase, combining the two words *oinops* and *pontos*. You need to use the lemma forms of both in order to find all forms of the words.

1. In the Search box, type **lemma** followed immediately by a colon and **oinoy**, then a space, then **lemma** followed immediately by a colon, then **pontos** with no space.

lemma:oinoy lemma:pontos

2. Check the **KWIC** option.

Search for Words or Phrases in Texts

Search for:

lemma:oinoy lemma:pontos

Display: Context KWIC Similarity Search

3. Check the **Transliteration** option, and click **Search the Texts**.
4. Because you did not specify an author this time, notice that the results include works by different authors: in this case Hesiod *Works and Days* (abbreviated to *Op.*), Homeric *Iliad*, Homeric *Odyssey*, two of the Homeric Hymns, and Pausanias *Description of Greece*.

Bibliographic criteria: **none**
Searching **Entire Database** for **lemma:oinoy lemma:pontos**
Your search found **22** occurrences
[Click here for a Concordance Report](#)

θεύουσιν ἀήται· καὶ τότε μηκέτι νῆας ἔχειν ἐνὶ οἴνοπι πόντῳ, γῆν ἐργάζεσθαι μεμνημένος, ὧς σε κελεύω. νῆα ἰ τι ἵπποις ὠκυπόδεσσι, νῆα πολυκλήϊδα θοὴν εἰς οἴνοπα πόντον εἰρύμεναι· παῦροι δὲ τ' ἀληθέα κικλήσκουσιν. τε δρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων νῆας εὐσσελμούς περᾶν ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον Ἀτρεΐδης, ἔπει οὐ σφι θαλάσσια ἔργα μεμήλει. εν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἤμενος ἐν σκοπιῇ, λεύσσω ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον, τόσσον ἐπιθρώσκουσι θεῶν ὑψηχέες ἵπποι. ἀλ ὀπιγόνων ἀνθρώπων νηὶ πολυκλήϊδι πλέων ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον· ἀνδρὸς μὲν τόδε σῆμα πάλοι κατατεθνήωτος, δι φε τηλεθόωσαν· ὀχθήσας δ' ἄρα ἔπεν ἰδῶν ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον· Σπερχεῖ ἄλλως σοί γε πατὴρ ἠρήσατο Πηλεΐδ ἄμεινων ἠὲ βίηφι· μήτι δ' αὐτε κυβερνήτης ἐνὶ οἴνοπι πόντῳ νῆα θοὴν ἰθύνει ἐρεχθομένην ἀνέμοιοι· μήτι δ' ἠνί ᾧδε ξὺν νηὶ κατήλυθον ἠδ' ἐτάροισιν πλέων ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον ἐπ' ἄλλοθρούς ἀνθρώπους, ἔς Τεμέσην μετὰ χ λαυκάπης Ἀθήνη, ἀκραὴ Ζέφυρον, κελάδοντ' ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον. Τηλέμαχος δ' ἐτάροισιν ἐποτρύνας ἐκέλευσεν ὁ εα κτερίσειεν. ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ καὶ κείνος ἰὼν ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον ἐν νηυσὶ γλαφυρῆσι Μαλειῶν ὄρος αἰπὺ ἴξε θεῶ ν, ὄφρα τάχιστα σὴν ἐς πατρίδ' ἴκοιο πλέων ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον. οὐ γάρ τοι πρὶν μοῖρα φίλους τ' ἰδέειν καὶ ἀργῆτι κεραυνῷ Ζεὺς ἔλασας ἐκέασσε μέσῳ ἐνὶ οἴνοπι πόντῳ. ἐνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἀπέφθιθεν ἐσθλοὶ ἐταῖροι, ἰ ῆμαρ ἰδέεσθαι. εἰ δ' αὖ τις ραίησι θεῶν ἐνὶ οἴνοπι πόντῳ, τλήσομαι ἐν στήθεσσι ἐχθρῶν ταλαπενθέα θυμόν· φάσκει ἠπτεῖροιο, ἄψ ἀπολυσάμενος βαλέειν εἰς οἴνοπα πόντον πολλὸν ἀπ' ἠπτεῖρου, αὐτὸς δ' ἀπονόσφι τραπέσ ξ με πένθος ἰκάνει. χθιζὸς ἔεικοστῷ φύγον ἤματι οἴνοπα πόντον· τόφρα δὲ μ' αἰεὶ κῦμ' ἐφόρει κραιπνὰ τε θύελλα ἀργῆτι κεραυνῷ Ζεὺς ἔλασας ἐκέασσε μέσῳ ἐνὶ οἴνοπι πόντῳ. ἐνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἀπέφθιθεν ἐσθλοὶ ἐταῖροι, ἰ ἀργῆτι κεραυνῷ τυτθὰ βαλὼν κεάσαιμι μέσῳ ἐνὶ οἴνοπι πόντῳ.» «ταῦτα δ' ἐγὼν ἤκουσα Καλυψοῦς ἠκυκόμοιο· αὶ ἠδὲ μεταλλᾶς. Κρήτη τις γαῖ' ἔστι, μέσῳ ἐνὶ οἴνοπι πόντῳ, καλὴ καὶ πείρα, περὶ ῥυτος· ἐν δ' ἀνθρώποι πολ ρ ἐρήρας ἐταίρους ὠλεσε καὶ νῆα γλαφυρὴν ἐνὶ οἴνοπι πόντῳ, Ὀρινακίης ἀπο νήσου ἰών· οὐδύσαντο γὰρ αὐτῷ Ζε ῖ ἔνι πετρῆσση· ταῦτ' ἄρα ὀρμαίνων ἐνόησ' ἐπὶ οἴνοπι πόντῳ νῆα θοὴν· ἐν δ' ἄνδρες ἔσαν πολέες τε καὶ σέλμου ἀπὸ νηὸς λησταὶ προγένοντο θοῶς ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον, Τυρηνοὶ· τοὺς δ' ἤγε κακὸς μόρος· οἱ δὲ ἰδόντε ὑπιδος Ἀμφιπρίτης κύμα ποικιλύχη κελαδοῦν ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον. ἔπεισεν οὖν ὁ Σόλων καθιερώσαι τῷ θεῷ τὴν Κ	1. Hes. Op. 620 2. Hes. Op. 815 3. Hom. Il. 2.610 4. Hom. Il. 5.770 5. Hom. Il. 7.85 6. Hom. Il. 23.140 7. Hom. Il. 23.315 8. Hom. Od. 1.180 9. Hom. Od. 2.420 10. Hom. Od. 3.285 11. Hom. Od. 4.470 12. Hom. Od. 5.130 13. Hom. Od. 5.220 14. Hom. Od. 5.345 15. Hom. Od. 6.170 16. Hom. Od. 7.250 17. Hom. Od. 12.385 18. Hom. Od. 19.170 19. Hom. Od. 19.270 20. HH 3.390 21. HH 7.5 22. Paus. 10.37.6
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How to Enter Greek Characters Using a Western Character Set

If you want to search for a Greek word and are unfamiliar with the Greek characters, but you do know how it has been transliterated in Western characters, you can enter the word using a Western keyboard. However, you need to be aware that there are a few Greek characters and English characters that do not have exact equivalents. The PhiloLogic search needs to differentiate each individual Greek character.

In Greek, there are two different letters for ‘e’ and ‘o’, one long and one short.

The short ‘e’ is transliterated as ‘e’, and the long is transliterated ē (as in *sēma*).

For ‘o’, the short is transliterated as ‘o’, and the long is transliterated ō (as in *daimōn*).

Some individual letters in Greek are represented by two English characters: kh, ph, ps, th.

And Greek does not have a letter ‘h’ although it has the sound at the start of some words, before a vowel. When you enter it on PhiloLogic or Perseus you have to put an opening parenthesis character (after the initial vowel.

Whether you are using Perseus under PhiloLogic, or the Perseus website directly, you can refer to this table to find the equivalent characters.

English letter	Greek letter	Enter in PhiloLogic/ Perseus as	Example	PhiloLogic/ Perseus
b	β	b	<i>olbios</i>	olbios
d	δ	d	<i>dikaios</i>	dikaios
g	γ	g	<i>genos</i>	genos
k	κ	k	<i>kakos</i>	kakos
l	λ	l	<i>polis</i>	polis
m	μ	m	<i>moira</i>	moira
n	ν	n	<i>nostos</i>	nostos
p	π	p	<i>ponos</i>	ponos
r	ρ	r	<i>krinein</i>	krinein
s	σ or ς	s	<i>stasis</i>	stasis
t	τ	t	<i>pontos</i>	pontos
z	ζ	z	<i>dikazein</i>	dikazein
a	α	a	<i>aristos</i>	aristos
e	ε	e	<i>kerdos</i>	kerdos
ē	η	h	<i>sēma</i>	shma
i	ι	i	<i>polis</i>	polis
o	ο	o	<i>koros</i>	koros
ō	ω	w	<i>daimōn</i>	daimwn
u or y	υ	u	<i>turannos</i>	turannos
kh	χ	x	<i>akhos</i>	axos
ph	φ	f	<i>philos</i>	filos
ps	ψ	y	<i>psūkhē</i>	yuxh
th	θ	q	<i>thūmos</i>	qumos
x	ξ	c	<i>xenos</i>	cenos
h	ῆ	(<i>hubris</i>	u(bris