**1. translate**

**Abstract**

In this paper, I investigate the history of the term ἄλγος, “pain”, as an interesting case of how a common word in Homeric epic grew ever more rarefied in everyday language usage before turning into a refined and poetic term by the fifth century BCE. In view of its comprehensible preservation in tragedy, its use is in fact only attested to once in Herodotus (5.49.2), never in Thucydides, only 14 times in the *corpus Hippocraticum*, where a clear tendency to innovate the vocabulary of pain can be observed. Indeed, the highly objective neologism ἄλγημα, the term with the most emotionally negative charge, λύπη, and the generic πόνος, capable of expressing a broad semantic spectrum – ‘physical fatigue’ but also ‘pain’ – gradually came to be preferred over the poignant epicism. A review of literary texts that revive ἄλγος in the Hellenistic and Imperial era, such as the Septuagint and Eusebius of Caesaria’s *Life of Constantine*, help us better appreciate the actual stylistic tenor of passages that have often been insufficiently studied from a lexical perspective.

**2. please check this short passage and make it clearer, if possible**

**ἄλγος**

One of the etymologies proposed refers to the verb ἀλέγω, ‘worry’ or ‘take care’: such a link would explain why the vocalism of the adjective ἀλεγεινός can serve as an alternative to the more common ἀλγεινός, ‘painful’. In any case, according to Chantraine (DELG s.v.) and Seiler (1950, 85), the relationship between ἀλέγω and ἄλγος will lead to semantic problems, except in the case of a kind of euphemism that accords with the sequence: ‘take into account’ > ‘take care’ > ‘suffer’. Seiler, in fact, prefers a comparison to the Latin (algus ‘bitter cold’, ‘nip’)

**Key words**

Ionic dialect

–μα nouns

–σις nouns

paratragedy

*hapax* in Aristophanes

*hapax* in Herodotus

pain

medical language

poetic terms

[ORIGINAL]

**ἄλγος**

One of the proposed etymologies refers to the verb ἀλέγω ‘worry’, ‘take care’: this link would explain the vocalism of the adjective ἀλεγεινός as an alternative to the more common ἀλγεινός ‘painful’. In any case, according to Chantraine (DELG s.v.) and Seiler (1950, 85), the relationship between ἀλέγω and ἄλγος creates semantic problems, unless an unforeseen development occurs, which can be explained as a kind of euphemism according to the succession: ‘take into account’ > ‘take care’ > ‘suffer’. In fact, Seiler prefers the comparison with Latin (algus ‘bitter cold’, ‘nip’).

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