Some Vocab Notes: *Odyssey* Book 19, lines 65-114

65 ἐ-νέ-νῑπ-, reduplicated aorist from νῑπτω, “reproach, revile”
66 ἀνίαω, “(be a) bother”
73 ἐπείγω, “weigh on, bear down on, compel”
74 ἀλλήμων, “vagrant,” not the first word we’ve seen from ἀλη, “(incessant) wandering”
79 note the generalizing use of τε
80 ἀλαπάζω, “sap, ruin, destroy”
81 here ἀλλημι “destroy” means more (as Cunliffe puts it) “lose, incur the loss of, be deprived of” (cf. the perfect form in 85)
82 καίνωμι, “excel, surpass”
83 ἐχαλέπηα, aorist of χαλεπαίνω (cf. µένω/ἐμεινα) “rage hard against” (+ dative)
84 ἀσά “measure” may have some tinge of “apportionment (from fate)”
91 Try to remember that πάντως, “by all means,” *never* means “completely.” (The mistranslation is not tempting here, but it often is elsewhere.)
93 past of οἶδα
95 ἀκ-αχή-µαι, perfect of a verb from τὸ ἀχος, “grief, mental pain” (cf. the names “Achilles,” “Acheron”)
97 δῆ is common with imperative (“come,” “now”)
98 ὁ δι-φόρος, originally a “chariot seat for two” (φέρω, “carry, bear”), here just any “seat” τὸ κῶας, “fleece”
101 εὔ-ξεστος, “well-fashioned” (literally refers to a craftsman’s smoothing or planing, ξέω)
109 θεο-δής “god-fearing”
112 αἱ κριθαί “barley” and οἱ πυροί “wheat” (not “fire,” note the declensional ending!) both refer to the plants themselves that grow in the fields
113 ἐμπεδός means, in general, “maintained intact and steady in one place”; here it is used predicatively