**Phrase: “feasting on unlimited meat and sweet wine”**

Significance: Home uses this phrase over and over to show how rich and sophisticated Odysseus and his men are. The significance is how others are poor whereas Odysseus’ has “unlimited.” **It shows Odysseus’ trait of pride** and shows how much of a show-off he it.

Significance: It is symbolic of celebration or pleasure when something is accomplished, they reward themselves. When they are feasting, they are happy, that is a contrast to when they mourn and grieve.

Significance: Homer uses this phrase to show the manner in which they celebrate. I think that he uses this phrase to mean that the soldiers (including Odysseus) do not care and/or have worries. They go on eating what they think is unlimited amounts of food. This shows that they do not care about rationing/saving/storing the food. Also, they spoil themselves by drinking more and more wine. This further reinforces the idea they do not care about saving and staying alert for everything. The whole phrase reveals that Odysseus allows his men to not care about the current problem at hand. Rather, it shows that they enjoy celebrating past successes (i.e. the Trojan War, escaping Polypheums, etc.)

p. 141, line 152

In this instance, this phrase has a very literal meaning. Earlier, they had hunted multiple animals for the meat and they had leftover wine. The word “unlimited” shows not only how bountiful the hunt was but also that they do not care about running out of food. Essentially, they spent the entire day partying. This shows how lax they were with the mission at hand.

p.151, line 557

The phrase has a similar meaning to the phrase on page 141. They had slaughtered the flocks (which they stole) from Polyphemus. Instead of lamenting their fallen men or worrying/fearing for their lives, they party. This shows how lazy the soldiers are. This is also how they cope with sorrow, despair and fear. The soldiers eat their “unlimited” amounts of food to take the pain away. They drink more and more throughout the story and get drunk to allow them to forget the pain.

p.157, 184

The phrase contains a similar meaning as before. Odysseus located and hunted a big stag. From this, they were able to have “unlimited” meat. Also, they used stored wine for their meal. The purpose of this phrase was to show some form of peace, serenity, or calm, before the storm. This was used to show that the soldiers rough lives and how one moment could be calm and a party while the next could be a battle (against Circe in this situation). For certain characters, this was their last meal. I think this phrase also shows how much they take things for granted. They think they have “unlimited” amounts of food and wine so they can eat and drink and get drunk without worry.

**Recurring phrase: “Divine Dawn, rosy-fingers, fair-haired”**

Significance: Divine, rosy, and fair are all softer traits so it reveals that the sun is soft and sweet. The sun is usually portrayed as a gentler thing, so it isn’t ironic, but it is symbolic in the way that it shows the contrast that even though all the battles take place, divine, rosy-fingered, fair-haired Dawn will always come.

Home uses this personification of Dawn to show how it symbolizes and new day and a new beginning. He uses it over and over again to help establish how thankful they are for Dawn and all she brings. It shows that even if the day before was terrible, Dawn brings a whole new day to help forget about it.

Young: the new day is young, as well as Dawn is, therefore connecting to the idea of new beginnings

Rosy fingers: considering she brings forth the sun, I think the fingers bring joy or goodness with the sun.

I think Home repeatedly states “Dawn of the golden throne,” or “Dawn showed again her rosy fingers” in the start of new days to resemble a fresh or clean start. I think she represents hope and peace, like the sun, referring to the golden throne.

Significance: Dawn is the power that lets Odysseus continue his journey. Dawn symbolizes the returning of strength and the rebirth of resolve. When Dawn shows Odysseus and his company recover from one danger or start again on their journey. Dawn is the time which comes every day, every moment, helping us heal. Time heals all injuries, like Dawn leaves just a memory.

page 156 line 144

After sitting for two days fair-haired Dawn comes, symbolizing hope and, maybe, cleansing from the sorrow caused by the loss of companions. “In her rounds” means that Dawn comes every day always picking them up.

page 161 line 560

In this instance Dawn shows again like Odysseus and his companions are reminded of their mission to get home. It kinds of wakes them up from relaxation and tells them to get on with it to Ithaka.

page 141 line 151-152

Wait for divine Dawn; Dawn is a god who they think of as a protector and wait for her to case away darkness (monsters, bad stuff) before moving onward. Rosy fingers foreshadow an easy or good day because a nice thing is warm, and the rays of a sun in the morning are like fingers. Someone with warm hands is nice, healthy. Cold hands are dead.

p. 139, line 76

In the previous line, they mentioned their pain and weariness, but then the fair-haired dawn comes, and they pick their heads up, hoisting the sail on, and let the wind steer them. This shows the “light at the end of the tunnel.” When things are tough, dawn will come back every day no matter what.

p. 145, line 307

They were talking about destruction before and then they said “young Dawn showed again with her rosy fingers,” which is saying even though things get destroyed, dawn comes , young and happy; rosy referring to happiness.

They were stuck in Polyphemus’ cave and lasted through the night still alive. In this part the phrase is almost like a sign of hope, of a new chance, a new day, because Odysseus and his companions were in Polyphemus’ cave and they were barely alive and couldn’t escape.

p. 148, line 436-437 (escape from the cave)

This particular section exactly depicts the correlation above. Odysseus and his men are trapped in the cave (of Polyphemus), grieving, frightened, and not to mention it is DARK insides, and outside. When Dawn appears, she brings forth light with her rosy fingers, resembling hope, and a new beginning if you will, for man.

p. 157, line 187-188

We cannot compare this situation to that of the island of the Cyclopes, for the men are on the island of Circe, where they were cared for in a wealthy manner, but these men, as terrifying as it was, wanted to go home! So when Dawn shone her rosy (meaning fresh) fingers, Odysseus and his men came back to reality and think of ways they must escape.

**Recurring phrase: “Grieving at heart”**

Significance: Home uses it over and over again to show Odysseus is a man, not monster—he has feelings. It’s ironic because if Odysseus’ men die the killer is a monster, while Odysseus finds joy in killing people.

p. 169, line 63

He cowardly runs away after his men die. He uses grieving to cover up his cowardice.

p. 151, line 566

They escape the Cyclops’s island. They are grieving while sailing away. He grieves after to keep his cool.

**Recurring phrase: “Eaters of bread”**

Significance: It separates human from beast. It reveals that a human is able to mix ingredients to create a whole food. I think it is ironic because the Cyclops was able to make cheese, which would make him a lot less of a lawless beast.

**Recurring phrase: “Son of Laertes”**

Significance: ~~Shows how cocky Odysseus is.~~ I think he also wants to show that he is proud of his father and wants to show that he is possibly greater than him.

p. 137, line 19

Odysseus tells people that he is Laertes’ son when introducing himself to try and show his bond with his father.

**Recurring phrase:** **“Resourceful Odysseus”**

Significance: Home uses it a lot because it tells that Odysseus knows everything but sometimes he’s just stupid. The meaning of this phrase is that Odysseus knows everything and he’s very useful. It reveals that he is very intelligent. It is ironic sometimes because his is not always smart because his pride gets in the way and he’s not very useful. It’s also a contrast because Homer calls him resourceful even when he is not.

To describe how Odysseus is involved in everything. He is a resource in every problem. Sometimes Homer uses him as the problem and still uses “resourceful.”

p. 178, line 405

“Tiresias is calling Odysseus resourceful before he answers his question. He may be taking a shot at Odysseus because he is asking for knowledge.”

Significance: The phrase is significant because it is supposed to be a character trait of Odysseus. It is partially ironic because sometimes Odysseus is cocky and has a big ego, and it is symbolic of his leadership over his companions. It serves as a point of reference for his qualities as a leader and a person.

p. 160 line 130

The goddess Circe is trying to get Odysseus to succumb to her magic by exploiting his ego, and how he thinks he possess this character trait. Ironically, Odysseus is not resourceful because he got the resistance flower from Hermes.

p. 170 line 100

The soul of Tiresias is ironically calling Odysseus glorious even though Odysseus’ goal of “sweet homecoming” has not been achieved. Tiresias is also trying to explain that even though he may possess the character trait sometimes, he will not possess it in the future because “the god will make it hard for you.”

p. 162 line 419

The companions of Odysseus are happy to see him return from Circe. The phrase “O Great” is used to show gratitude and relief, as well as expressing his symbolic leadership over the companions, and contributes to his ego. It is different from the time Circe says it because Circe is trying to have Odysseus do something for her, where this is showing Odysseus as a symbol of a hero and a leader.

**Recurring phrase: “winged words”**

Significance: The phrase “winged words” symbolizes many aspects of Odysseus’ personality. He thinks himself to be “god-like,” but truly it is how he speaks that wins over many people’s support. “Winged words” shows that how he speaks is of the angelic origin.

p. 160, line 324

Circe is defending herself from Odysseus’ sword. In this example of winged words, Circe’s words are light and meaningless. I think of butterfly wings, which are fragile, yet beautiful. This contrasts with Odysseus’ words, which are more like an eagle’s wings.

p. 169, line 56

Odysseus is addressing the soul of Elpeanor. “Winged words” has a very literal meaning, because he is talking to a dead person, like an angel with no wings. Maybe Epleanor’s wings are not on his body, but in his words. Odysseus is also speaking fleetingly, like he is embarrassed that they didn’t give him a proper burial.

p. 173, line 209

Odysseus is pleading with this mother. The use of “winged words” seems like the final beats of dying wings. That represents his stature and composure being abandoned, and addressing his mother as a lost child. Birds are also associated with spring and new beginnings, which is ironic because Odyssues will not accept an ending of his mother’s life. His “wings” are lagging behind on what he has to do, and are still beating for a lost cause.

**Phrase:** “**The proud heart in me was persuaded”**

Significance: To persuade your heart means to persuade your feelings. It seems to be used when he is proud or using emotion. **Shows he’s a human with feelings and flaws** instead of his mind being persuaded his heart or feelings are.