

## IV. Phaedrus 228d1-229b3

## 1. Οὕτωςι τοίνυν ποιήσω.

Οὕτωςι = adverb οὕτως strengthened by the deictic suffix -ι, pointing to what follows: ‘in this way’, ‘in this manner’, ‘so’, ‘thus’.

τοίνυν inferential particle: ‘therefore’. ‘τοίνυν is common when a speaker refers to something present in his mind, when he continues or resumes what he has been saying, and when he passes to a new aspect of a subject.’ (Smyth, *Greek Grammar*).

ποιήσω future active, 1<sup>st</sup> person singular: ‘I shall do’.

Rowe translates: ‘So that’s what I’ll do.’

2. τῷ ὄντι γάρ, ὦ Σώκρατες, παντὸς μᾶλλον τά γε ῥήματα οὐκ ἐξέμαθον· τὴν μέντοι διάνοιαν σχεδὸν ἀπάντων, οἷς ἔφη διαφέρειν τὰ τοῦ ἐρῶντος ἢ τὰ τοῦ μή, ἐν κεφαλαίοις ἕκαστον ἐφεξῆς δίειμι, ἀρχάμενος ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου.

τῷ neuter definite article dative singular.

ὄντι neuter participle, dative singular. εἰμί. τὸ ὄν ‘that which is’, ‘reality’; τῷ ὄντι ‘in reality’, ‘in fact’.

γάρ causal conjunction: ‘for’. ‘It serves to introduce a cause of, or reason for, an action before mentioned; to justify a preceding utterance; to confirm the truth of a previous statement. Causal γάρ often refers to a thought *implied* in what has preceded.’ (Smyth, *Greek Grammar*).

ὦ Σώκρατες vocative.

παντός neuter genitive singular, collective pronoun πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν: ‘every’, ‘all’.

μᾶλλον adverb, comparative: ‘more’, rather.

παντὸς μᾶλλον ‘more than anything’.

τά neuter definite article, accusative plural.

γε intensive and restrictive particle.

ῥήματα neuter noun accusative plural: ‘words’. ῥήμα.

τά γε ῥήματα ‘the very words’ [of Lysias’ discourse].

οὐκ the negative.

ἐξέμαθον aorist indicative active 1<sup>st</sup> person singular: ‘I learnt by heart’. ἐκμανθάνω.

τά γε ῥήματα οὐκ ἐξέμαθον ‘I did not learn the words by heart’.

τὴν feminine definite article, accusative singular.

μέντοι adversative particle: ‘however’, ‘yet’.

διάνοιαν feminine noun, accusative singular: ‘thought’, ‘thought expressed’, ‘meaning of a word or passage’. διάνοια.

σχεδόν adverb: ‘nearly’, ‘almost’, ‘more or less’.

ἀπάντων genitive plural, strengthened πᾶς: ‘quite all’, ‘all together’, ‘everything’.

τὴν μέντοι διάνοιαν σχεδὸν ἀπάντων ‘but the meaning of almost everything’.

οἷς neuter relative pronoun, dative plural: ‘in which’, ‘by which’ (nominative plural ἅ nom. sing. masc. ὅς, fem. ἥ, neut. ὅ).

ἔφη imperfect 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular: ‘said’. φημί.

διαφέρειν present infinitive active: ‘to differ (from)’, ‘to be different from’.

τά neuter definite article, nominative plural.

τοῦ masculine definite article, genitive singular.

ἐρῶντος masculine present participle, genitive singular: ‘lover’. ἐρῶν.

τὰ τοῦ ἐρῶντος ‘the attributes of the lover’, ‘the things characteristic of the lover’.

ἢ disjunctive.

τὰ τοῦ μή [ἐρῶντος] ‘the things characteristic of the non-lover’.

τὴν διάνοιαν ἀπάντων, οἷς ἔφη διαφέρειν τὰ τοῦ ἐρῶντος ἢ τὰ τοῦ μή ‘the meaning of all those things in which he said that the man who loves differs from the one who does not’.

ἐν preposition with dative, proclitic: ‘in’.

κεφαλαίοις neuter adjective, dative plural: ‘principle points’. τὸ κεφάλαιον. (κεφαλή ‘head’).

ἕκαστον neuter pronominal adjective, accusative singular: ‘each’, i.e. each of those things in which the lover differs from the non-lover.

ἐφεξῆς adverb: ‘in order, one after another’.

δίειμι present with future meaning, 1<sup>st</sup> person singular: ‘I shall go through’, ‘I shall narrate’, ‘I shall describe’.

ἐν κεφαλαίοις ἕκαστον ἐφεξῆς δίειμι ‘I shall describe each in main points, one after another’.

ἀρχόμενος masculine aorist participle, nominative singular: ‘beginning’, ‘starting’.

ἀπό preposition with genitive: ‘from’.

τοῦ neuter definite article, genitive singular.

πρώτου neuter adjective, genitive singular; ‘first’. πρῶτον. πρῶτος.

ἀρχόμενος ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου ‘starting from the first point’.

Rowe translates: ‘Nothing could be truer, Socrates – I did not learn it word for word; but I shall run through the purport of just about everything in which he said the situation of the lover was different from that of the non-lover, giving a summary of each in turn, beginning from the first.’

Hackforth translates: ‘It really is perfectly true, Socrates, that I have not got the words by heart; but I will sketch the general purport of the several points in which the lover and the non-lover were contrasted, taking them in order one by one, and beginning at the beginning.’

3. Δείξας γε πρῶτον, ᾧ φιλότης, τί ἄρα ἐν τῇ ἀριστερᾷ ἔχεις ὑπὸ τῷ ἱματίῳ· τοπάξω γάρ σε ἔχειν τὸν λόγον αὐτόν.

Δείξας masculine aorist participle, nominative singular: ‘showing’, ‘having shown’.

γε intensive and restrictive particle.

πρῶτον neuter adjective, nominative singular, used as adverb: ‘first’.

Δείξας γε πρῶτον ‘after you have shown, first,’.

φιλότης feminine noun, nominative singular: ‘friendship’, ‘love’, affection’.

ᾧ φιλότης = ᾧ φίλος: ‘my dear friend’. ᾧ usually introduces an address in the vocative, less frequently in the nominative, as here.

τί neuter interrogative pronoun, accusative singular: ‘what?’

ἄρα a particle ‘expressing a lively feeling of interest’, marking ‘realization or enlightenment’ (Denniston, *The Greek Particles*).

ἐν preposition with dative, proclitic (i.e. it has no accent and is closely connected with the word that follows (from προκλίνω *lean forward*) (Smyth).): ‘in’.

τῇ feminine definite article, dative singular.

ἀριστερᾷ feminine adjective, dative singular: ‘left hand’. ἀριστερός: ‘left’.

ἐν τῇ ἀριστερᾷ ‘in your left hand’. ‘The article often takes the place of an unemphatic possessive pronoun when there is no doubt as to the possessor’ (Smyth).

ἔχεις present indicative active, 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular: ‘have’, ‘hold’. ἔχω.

τί ἄρα ἐν τῇ ἀριστερᾷ ἔχεις ‘what are you holding in your left hand’.

ὑπό preposition with dative: ‘under’.

τῷ neuter definite article, dative singular.

ἱματίῳ neuter noun, dative singular: ‘cloak’.

ὑπὸ τῷ ἱματίῳ ‘under your cloak’.

τοπάζω present indicative active, 1<sup>st</sup> person singular: ‘I guess’.

γάρ causal conjunction: ‘for’.

σε personal pronoun, 2<sup>nd</sup> person, accusative singular, enclitic (it is without accent and attaches itself closely to the preceding word (from ἐγκλίνω *lean on, upon*) (Smyth).): ‘you’.

ἔχειν present infinitive active: ‘to have’. ἔχω.

τοπάζω γάρ σε ἔχειν ‘for I guess that you have’. ‘In general the subject of the infinitive stands in the accusative’ (Smyth): σε ἔχειν.

τόν masculine definite article, accusative singular.

λόγον masculine noun, accusative singular: ‘narrative’, ‘speech’, ‘discourse’, ‘oration’. λόγος.

αὐτόν masculine reflexive pronoun, accusative singular: ‘the very one’. αὐτός.

τόν λόγον αὐτόν ‘the speech itself’.

Rowe translates: ‘Yes. my dear fellow, after you’ve first shown me just what it is you have in your left hand under your cloak; for I suspect you have the speech itself.’

4. εἰ δὲ τοῦτό ἐστιν, οὕτωςι διανοοῦ περὶ ἐμοῦ, ὡς ἐγὼ σε πάνυ μὲν φιλῶ, παρόντος δὲ καὶ Λυσίου, ἐμαυτὸν σοι ἐμμελετᾶν παρέχειν οὐ πάνυ δέδοκται. εἰ particle introducing a condition, proclitic: ‘if’.

δέ connective: ‘and’.

τοῦτο neuter demonstrative pronoun, nominative singular: ‘this’. οὗτος.

ἐστιν present indicative, 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular (all dissyllabic forms of the present indicative of εἰμί are enclitic, i.e. all except the 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular εἶ): ‘is’. εἰμί.

εἰ δὲ τοῦτό ἐστιν ‘and if this is the case’, ‘and if this is so’. (τοῦτο is a properispomenon, i.e. it has a circumflex accent on the 2<sup>nd</sup> syllable from the end; followed by a dissyllabic enclitic it receives an additional accent, the acute on the last syllable.)

οὕτωςι = οὕτως strengthened by the deictic suffix -ι; it points to what follows: ‘in this way’, ‘in this manner’, ‘so’, ‘thus’.

διανοοῦ present imperative middle, 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular: ‘think’. διανοέομαι.

περὶ preposition with the genitive: ‘about’.

ἐμοῦ personal pronoun, 1<sup>st</sup> person, genitive singular: ‘me’. ἐγώ.

οὕτωςι διανοοῦ περὶ ἐμοῦ ‘think about me in this way’.

ὡς a conjunction introducing an object clause: ‘that’.

ἐγὼ personal pronoun, 1<sup>st</sup> person singular: ‘I’.

σε personal pronoun, 2<sup>nd</sup> person accusative singular, enclitic: ‘you’.

πάνυ adverb: ‘altogether’, with verbs ‘very much’.

μὲν ... δέ ‘serves to mark stronger or weaker contrasts of various kinds, and is sometimes to be rendered by *on the one hand ... on the other hand, indeed ... but*; but is often to be left untranslated. The μὲν clause has a concessive force when it is logically subordinate [as in our case].’ (Smyth).

φιλῶ present indicative active, 1<sup>st</sup> person singular: ‘I love’. Uncontracted: φιλέω.

παρόντος masculine present participle, genitive singular: ‘present’.

καὶ ‘of balanced contrast. – In order to mark the connection of thought between antecedent and consequent, καὶ *also, too*, is often placed in the subordinate clause or in the main clause or in both.’ (Smyth).

Λυσίου genitive.

παρόντος δὲ καὶ Λυσίου ‘but when Lysias is also present’ is a circumstantial clause in the genitive absolute. ‘A circumstantial participle [παρόντος] agreeing with a genitive noun [Λυσίου] or pronoun which is not in the main construction of the sentence, stands in the genitive absolute. Like other circumstantial participles, the genitive absolute expresses time, cause, condition, concession, or simply any attendant circumstance.’ (Smyth).

ἑμαυτόν reflexive pronoun, 1<sup>st</sup> person, accusative singular: ‘myself’.

σοι personal pronoun, 2<sup>nd</sup> person dative singular, enclitic: ‘to you’.

ἔμμελετᾶν present infinitive active: ‘to practise’. ἔμμελετάω.

παρέχειν present infinitive active: ‘hand over’, ‘present or offer for a purpose’, ‘submit oneself’.

ἑμαυτόν σοι ἔμμελετᾶν παρέχειν ‘to submit myself to you to practise upon’.

δέδοκται perfect, passive, 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular: ‘it seems good’, ‘it has been resolved’.

δοκέω.

οὐ πάνυ δέδοκται ‘it is not very seemly’, ‘it does not seem right at all’, ‘it has not been quite resolved upon yet’. Which of these three possible versions suit the context best?

Rowe translates: ‘If that’s so, you must accept my position, that fond as I am of you, if Lysias is also here, I am not really inclined to offer myself to you to practise upon.’ Apparently, Rowe takes οὐ πάνυ δέδοκται to mean ‘I am not really inclined to’, as if the expression was personal. But the Greeks did have a personal construction with δοκέω: οὐ μοι δοκῶ, or with greater emphasis on the contemplated object: οὐ μοι δοκεῖ. I believe that the force of the impersonal perfect comes properly to the fore if we understand οὐ πάνυ δέδοκται to mean ‘it has not been quite resolved upon yet’. Socrates takes it that, if he is right, there are three of them to decide the matter: ‘Lysias’ (παρόντος δὲ καὶ Λυσίου), Phaedrus, and himself.

5. ἀλλ’ ἴθι, δείκνυε.

ἀλλ’ = ἀλλά adversative conjunction: ‘but’, ‘is especially common when a previous train of thought is impatiently interrupted’ with ‘appeals, exhortations, proposals, and commands’ (Smyth).

ἴθι present imperative 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular: ‘come now!’. εἶμι.

δείκνυε present imperative 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular: ‘bring to light!’, ‘show!’.

Rowe translates: ‘Come now, show it to me.’

6. Παῦε. ἐκκεκρουκάς με ἐλπίδος, ᾧ Σώκρατες, ἣν εἶχον ἐν σοὶ ὡς ἐγγυμνασόμενος.

Παῦε present imperative, 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, active: ‘stop!’

ἐκκεκρουκάς perfect indicative active, 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular: ‘you have knocked out’.

ἐκκρούω.

με personal pronoun, enclitic, first person, accusative singular: ‘me’; ἐγώ.

ἐλπίδος feminine noun, genitive singular: ‘of hope’. ἐλπίς.

ἐκκεκρουκάς με ἐλπίδος literally: ‘you knocked me out of my hope’.

ᾧ Σώκρατες addressing Socrates in the vocative.

ἣν feminine relative pronoun, accusative singular: ‘which’.

εἶχον imperfect active, first person singular: ‘I had’. Note the contrast between the force of the imperfect εἶχον and that of the perfect ἐκκεκρουκάς. Phaedrus had the hope (εἶχε) that he would practice his memory on Socrates ever since he had seen

him, but Socrates, by asking what Phaedrus held in his left hand under his cloak, knocked out Phaedrus' hope for good, definitively.

ἐν preposition with the dative, proclitic: 'in'.

σοί personal pronoun, 2<sup>nd</sup> person dative singular, although enclitic, it retains its accent because it is emphatic: '[in] you'. σύ.

ὡς introduces an object clause: 'that'.

ἐγγυμνασόμενος masculine future participle, nominative singular: 'practicing in', 'training in'.

ἐν σοί ὡς ἐγγυμνασόμενος 'that I would practice on you'.

Rowe translates: 'Stop. You've cheated me of my hope of flexing my muscles on you.'

7. ἀλλὰ ποῦ δὴ βούλει καθιζόμενοι ἀναγνῶμεν;

ἀλλά 'a strongly adversative conjunction, connects sentences and clauses, and corresponds pretty closely to but; at times ἀλλά need not or cannot be translated' (Smyth). In the given case ἀλλά emphasizes Phaedrus' having abandoned his hope of practicing his skills on Socrates, and turning his mind to the prospect of his reading Lysias' speech to Socrates.

ποῦ interrogative adverb: 'where?'

δὴ 'in questions δὴ adds urgency' (Smyth).

βούλει present indicative middle, 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular: 'you wish'. βούλομαι.

ποῦ δὴ βούλει 'where do you wish?'

καθιζόμενοι masculine present participle middle, nominative plural: 'sitting'.

καθίζω. Circumstantial participle 'may define the circumstances of an action' (Goodwin, *A Greek Grammar*). Phaedrus proposes that they *sit* to read Lysias' speech.

ἀναγνῶμεν aorist subjunctive 1<sup>st</sup> person plural: 'read'. ἀναγιγνώσκω. 'The first person of the subjunctive may be used in questions of appeal, where a person asks himself or another *what he is to do* [*what they are to do*]. It is often introduced by βούλει' (Goodwin).

Rowe translates: 'Where would you like us to sit down and read?' (Rowe leaves ἀλλά untranslated, see Smyth quoted above.)

Hackforth translates: 'Well, where would you like us to sit for our reading?' It is not clear to me whether Hackforth with his 'Well' wants to render the force of Phaedrus' ἀλλά or δὴ, or both.

8. Δεῦρ' ἐκτραπόμενοι κατὰ τὸν Ἰλισὸν ἴωμεν, εἶτα ὅπου ἂν δόξη ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ καθιζήσομεθα.

Δεῦρ' = Δεῦρο adverb of place: 'here'.

ἐκτραπόμενοι masculine aorist participle middle, nominative plural: 'turning aside'.

ἐκτρέπω. 'Circumstantial participle can express means, manner, and similar relations' (Goodwin).

κατά preposition with accusative: 'downwards'.

κατὰ τὸν Ἰλισόν 'down the stream of the Ilissus'.

ἴωμεν present subjunctive 1<sup>st</sup> person plural: 'let us go'. 'The hortatory subjunctive (present or aorist) is used to express a request or a proposal.' It is 'usually in the first person plural' (Smyth).

εἶτα adverb 'used to denote the sequence of one act or state upon another' (Liddell&Scott): 'then'.

ὅπου adverb of place: ‘wherever’. Frequently combined with ἄν and subjunctive, as here.

δοξῆ aorist subjunctive active, 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular, used impersonally: ‘seem good’.  
δοκέω. ‘The subjunctive, in its simplest and apparently most primitive use, expresses simple futurity. In conditional and conditional relative sentences it expresses a future supposition.’ (Goodwin).

ὅπου ἄν δοξῆ ‘wherever it will look good’.

ἐν preposition with dative: ‘in’.

ἡσυχία feminine noun, dative singular: ‘quiet’, ‘rest’, ‘silence’, ‘stillness’. ἡσυχία.

καθιζήσομεθα future indicative middle, 1<sup>st</sup> person plural: ‘we shall sit down’.

καθίζω.

ὅπου ἄν δοξῆ ἐν ἡσυχία καθιζήσομεθα ‘wherever it will seem to be good we shall sit down in quiet’.

Rowe translates: ‘Let’s turn off here and go along the Ilissus; then we’ll sit down quietly wherever *you* think best.’ I italicised Rowe’s *you*, for he appears to be taking Socrates’ δοξῆ as 2<sup>nd</sup> person of aorist subjunctive middle, as does

Hackforth, who translates: ‘Let us turn off here and walk along the Ilissus: then we can sit down in any quiet spot you choose.’

I do not remember ever encountering the middle voice of δοκέω used in this way. Or do they both take δοξῆ impersonally, that is as the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular of the aorist subjunctive active, and translate it as if it were followed by σοί? If so, on what ground?

Walter Hamilton translates: ‘Let us turn aside here along the Ilissus. Then we can sit down in peace wherever we feel inclined.’ (Penguin Classics 1973).

9. Εἰς καιρόν, ὡς ἔοικεν, ἀνυπόδητος ὢν ἔτυχον· σὺ μὲν γὰρ δὴ ἀεί.

Εἰς preposition with accusative: ‘in’.

καιρόν masculine noun, accusative singular: ‘due measure’, ‘fitness’, ‘right time’, ‘opportunity’. καιρός.

Εἰς καιρόν ‘fittingly’, ‘suitably’, ‘conveniently’, ‘opportunately’.

ὡς adverb introducing a qualifying clause, proclitic: ‘as’.

ἔοικεν, 3<sup>rd</sup> pers. singular, indicative, perfect with present sense: ‘it seems’; ἔοικα; ὡς ἔοικεν ‘as it seems’, ‘so it seems’.

ἀνυπόδητος masculine adjective nominative singular: ‘barefoot’.

ὢν masculine present participle, nominative singular: ‘being’. εἰμί.

ἀνυπόδητος ὢν ‘being barefoot’

ἔτυχον aorist indicative active, 1<sup>st</sup> person singular: ‘I happened to be’. τυγχάνω.

ἔτυχον often goes with the participle ὢν to give the meaning ‘I happened to be’, which it can have on its own.

ἀνυπόδητος ὢν ἔτυχον thus means simply ‘I happened to be barefoot’.

σύ personal pronoun of the second person, nominative singular: ‘you’.

μὲν solitarium (the μὲν clause is not followed by a contrasting δέ clause: *on the one hand μὲν... on the other hand δέ*) emphasizes the contrast between Phaedrus’ happening to be barefoot ‘opportunately’ εἰς καιρόν, and Socrates’ being barefoot ‘always’ ἀεί.

γάρ explanatory. Ἔγάρ gives the motive for saying that which has just been said: ‘I say this because ...’ (Denniston, *The Greek Particles*, p. 60).

δή further emphasizes the contrast between Phaedrus’ εἰς καιρόν and Socrates’ ἀεί.

ἀεί adverb: ‘always’.

Rowe translates: ‘It seems just as well I happened to be barefoot; you always are.’

10. ῥᾶστον οὖν ἡμῖν κατὰ τὸ ὑδάτιον βρέχουσι τοὺς πόδας ἰέναι, καὶ οὐκ ἀηδέες, ἄλλως τε καὶ τήνδε τὴν ὥραν τοῦ ἔτους τε καὶ τῆς ἡμέρας.  
 ῥᾶστον neuter adjective, nominative singular, superlative: ‘the easiest’. ῥᾶδιος.  
 οὖν an inferential particle: ‘therefore’. ‘οὖν points to something already mentioned or known or to the present situation’ (Smyth). Phaedrus noted with satisfaction that both he and Socrates were barefoot: ‘The easiest *therefore*...’.  
 ἡμῖν personal pronoun, first person plural, dative: ‘for us’. ἡμεῖς. ‘The dative proper denotes that *to* which or *for* which something is or is done ... [it] is largely personal, and denotes the person who is interested in or affected by the action’ (Smyth).  
 κατὰ preposition with accusative: of motion ‘downwards’.  
 τό neuter definite article, accusative singular.  
 ὑδάτιον diminutive of ὕδωρ (‘water’): ‘a little water’, ‘rivulet’. Using the definite article, τὸ ὑδάτιον, Phaedrus refers to the Ilissus, to which Socrates had pointed.  
 βρέχουσι masculine present participle, dative plural: ‘wet of persons walking through water’ (Liddell&Scott). βρέχω.  
 τοὺς masculine definite article, accusative plural.  
 πόδας masculine noun, accusative plural: ‘feet’. ποὺς.  
 βρέχουσι τοὺς πόδας ‘wetting our feet’.  
 ἰέναι infinitive present active: ‘to go’. εἶμι.  
 ῥᾶστον οὖν ἡμῖν κατὰ τὸ ὑδάτιον ἰέναι ‘the easiest therefore is for us to go down the stream’. Thus said, it might mean walking along the stream; the participle clause βρέχουσι τοὺς πόδας indicates that Phaedrus means that they should go through the stream, ‘wetting our feet’.  
 καὶ conjunction: ‘and’.  
 οὐκ the negative.  
 ἀηδέες neuter adjective, nominative singular: ‘unpleasant’, ‘disagreeable’.  
 καὶ οὐκ ἀηδέες ‘and it is not unpleasant’.  
 ἄλλως adverb: ‘otherwise’.  
 τε ‘and’.  
 καὶ ‘especially’.  
 ἄλλως τε καὶ a frequent phrase: ‘both otherwise and especially’, ‘above all’.  
 τήνδε feminine demonstrative pronoun, accusative singular: ‘this’. ἦδε, ὄδε.  
 τὴν feminine definite article, accusative singular.  
 ὥραν feminine noun accusative singular: ‘any period, fixed by natural laws and revolutions, whether of the year, month, or day’ (L&S). ὥρα.  
 τήνδε τὴν ὥραν adverbial accusative: ‘at this time’.  
 τοῦ neuter definite article genitive singular.  
 ἔτους neuter noun genitive singular: ‘year’. ἔτος.  
 τε ‘and’.  
 καὶ corresponsive ‘and’.  
 τῆς feminine definite article, genitive singular.  
 ἡμέρας feminine noun genitive singular: ‘day’. ἡμέρα.  
 τήνδε τὴν ὥραν τοῦ ἔτους τε καὶ τῆς ἡμέρας ‘GENITIVE OF THE DIVIDED WHOLE (PARTITIVE GENITIVE). The genitive [τοῦ ἔτους ... τῆς ἡμέρας] may denote a whole, a part of which is denoted by the noun it limits [τὴν ὥραν]’ (Smyth): ‘at this time of year and at this time of day’.

Rowe translates: ‘So we can very easily go along the stream with our feet in the water; and it will not be unpleasant, especially at this time of year and at this time of day.’

11. Πρόαγε δῆ, καὶ σκόπει ἅμα ὅπου καθιζήσομεθα.

Πρόαγε present imperative active, 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular: ‘lead the way’. προάγω.  
(Verbs usually throw the accent as far as the quantity of the last syllable permits. The last syllable in πρόαγε is short, the accent is therefore as far back as it can be, that is on the third syllable from the end, the antepenult. The last syllable in the 1<sup>st</sup> person singular προάγω is long, which does not allow the penult to be accented; the accent is therefore on the second syllable from the end, the penult.)

δῆ intensive ‘with imperatives δῆ adds urgency’ (Smyth).

καὶ ‘and’.

σκόπει present imperative active, 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular: ‘look out for’. σκοπέω.

ἅμα adverb: ‘at the same time’.

ὅπου indirect interrogative adverb of place: ‘where’.

καθιζήσομεθα future indicative middle, 1<sup>st</sup> person plural: ‘we shall sit down’.

καθίζω.

Rowe translates: ‘So lead on, and keep a lookout for a place for us to sit down.’

12. Ὅρας οὖν ἐκείνην τὴν ὑψηλοτάτην πλάτανον;

Ὅρας present indicative active, 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular: ‘you see’, but since Phaedrus is asking a question, Ὅρας means: ‘do you see?’. ὀράω.

οὖν connective, used in questions; here it indicates that Phaedrus with his question responds to Socrates’ request that he should look for a place where they could sit down in peace.

ἐκείνην feminine demonstrative pronoun, accusative singular: ‘that (there, yonder)’.

ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνος. The pronoun is derived from the adverb ἐκεῖ ‘there’, ‘in that place’.

ὑψηλοτάτην feminine adjective accusative singular, superlative: ‘the highest’.

ὑψηλός, ἦ, ὄν.

πλάτανον feminine noun accusative singular: ‘plane tree’. πλάτανος.

Rowe translates: ‘Well then, you see that very tall plane tree?’ (With ‘well then’

Rowe renders the force of the connective οὖν.)

13. Τί μὴν; ‘lit. ‘*what indeed*’ as ἀλλὰ τί μὴν δοκεῖς; ‘*but what in truth is your opinion?*’ Plato, *Theaetetus* 162b. τί μὴν; standing alone, has the force of ‘*naturally*’, ‘*of course*’.” (Smyth).

Rowe translates: ‘I do indeed.’

14. Ἐκεῖ σκιά τ’ ἐστὶν καὶ πνεῦμα μέτριον, καὶ πόα καθίζεσθαι ἢ ἂν βουλώμεθα κατακλινῆναι.

Ἐκεῖ adverb: ‘there’.

σκιά feminine noun nominative singular: ‘shade’.

τ’ = τε.

ἐστὶν ‘is’; although it is enclitic in most cases, it becomes orthotone, i.e. it retains its accent, when it follows a word suffering elision, in this case τ’.

καὶ ‘and’.

πνεῦμα neuter noun nominative singular: ‘wind’, ‘breeze’.

μέτριον neuter adjective nominative singular: ‘within measure’, ‘moderate’.



τὲ ... καὶ ‘serves to unite complements’ (Smyth).

Ἐκεῖ σκιά τ’ ἔστιν καὶ πνεῦμα μέτριον ‘There is both shade and a moderate breeze there’.

πῶα feminine noun nominative singular: ‘grass’.

καθίξεσθαι present infinitive middle: ‘to sit down’. (The infinitive of purpose.)

ἢ disjunctive conjunction: ‘or’.

ἂν = ἔάν ‘if’.

βουλώμεθα present subjunctive middle 1<sup>st</sup> person plural. βούλομαι ‘I wish’.

ἂν βουλώμεθα ‘if we wish’.

κατακλινῆναι 2<sup>nd</sup> aorist infinitive passive: ‘to lie down’. (The infinitive of purpose.)

the active κατακλίνω: ‘lay down’, ‘cause to recline’.

Rowe translates: ‘There’s shade and a moderate breeze there, and grass to sit on, or lie on, if we like.’

15. Προάγοις ἂν.

Προάγοις present optative active, 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular; προάγω ‘lead the way’.

προάγοις ἂν optative with ἂν means a polite request.

Rowe translates: ‘Please lead on.’