

## Phaedrus 227c3-d5

1. Καὶ μὴν, ὦ Σώκρατες, προσήκουσα γέ σοι ἢ ἀκοή· ὁ γάρ τοι λόγος ἦν, περὶ ὃν διετρίβομεν, οὐκ οἶδ' ὄντινα τρόπον ἐρωτικός.

Καὶ conjunction: 'and'.

μὴν asseverative particle: 'in truth', 'surely'.

Καὶ μὴν this combination can be used, as here, to signify that the speaker accedes to a request (request by Socrates: Λέγοις ἄν 'Please tell me' 227c2): 'and verily'.

ὦ introduces the following vocative.

Σώκρατες vocative. Σωκράτης.

προσήκουσα feminine participle, nominative singular: 'befitting'. προσήκω.

γέ enclitic particle emphasizing προσήκουσα: 'certainly', 'indeed'. Accented because it is followed by an enclitic.

σοι personal pronoun, enclitic, 2<sup>nd</sup> person, dative singular: 'you'. σύ. προσήκουσα γέ σοι 'certainly fit for you'.

ἢ feminine definite article, nominative singular.

ἀκοή feminine noun, nominative singular: 'hearing', 'listening to'.

ὁ masculine definite article, nominative singular.

γάρ a causal conjunction: 'for'. It offers a reason for Phaedrus' preceding statement that what he is going to say will be fitting for Socrates to hear.

τοι enclitic particle: 'in truth', 'surely', 'doubtless', 'be assured'.

λόγος masculine noun, nominative singular: 'narrative', 'speech', 'discourse', 'oration'.

ἦν 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular, imperfect: 'was'. εἶμί.

περὶ preposition with accusative: 'about', 'of the object *about* which one is occupied or concerned' (L&S).

ὄν relative pronoun, accusative singular: 'which'. ὅς.

διετρίβομεν 1<sup>st</sup> person plural, imperfect: 'we spent our time': διατρίβω. ὁ λόγος

περὶ ὃν διετρίβομεν 'the speech with which we spent our time'.

οὐκ the negative of fact or statement.

οἶδ' = οἶδα 1<sup>st</sup> person singular, perfect in present sense (the final α is elided – to avoid hiatus – because it is followed by a word that begins with a vowel): 'I know'.

οὐκ οἶδα 'I don't know'.

ὄντινα general relative pronoun, accusative singular: 'whatever'. ὅστις.

τρόπον masculine noun, accusative singular: 'way', 'manner'. τρόπος. οὐκ οἶδ'

ὄντινα τρόπον 'I don't know in what way', 'somehow, I don't know how'.

Rowe translates: 'Certainly, Socrates, and it will be quite appropriate for you to hear, because the speech (*logos*) on which we were spending our time was, I tell you, in a certain sort of way about love.'

2. γέγραφε γὰρ δὴ ὁ Λυσίας πειρώμενόν τινα τῶν καλῶν, οὐχ ὑπ' ἔραστοῦ δέ, ἀλλ' αὐτὸ δὴ τοῦτο καὶ κεκόμψευται· λέγει γὰρ ὡς χαριστέον μὴ ἐρῶντι μᾶλλον ἢ ἐρῶντι.

γέγραφε 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular, perfect: 'he has written'. γράφω.

γὰρ explanatory; it introduces an explanation of Phaedrus' statement that Lysias' speech is 'somehow, I don't know how' erotic.

δὴ emphasizes the explanatory function of the preceding γὰρ.

πειρώμενον masculine middle participle, accusative singular: 'tempted'. πειράω. In the text the word acquires an additional acute accent, for it is followed by an enclitic.

τινᾶ masculine (and feminine) indefinite pronoun, enclitic, accusative singular: ‘some one’. τῖς.

τῶν masculine definite article, genitive plural.

καλῶν masculine adjective, genitive plural: ‘handsome’, ‘fair’, ‘beautiful’. καλός.

οὐχ the negative; it has the form οὐ before words that begin with a consonant, οὐκ before words that begin with a vowel with the smooth breathing, οὐχ between words that begin with a vowel with the rough breathing.

ὑπ’ = ὑπό preposition with genitive of cause or agency: ‘by’. It’s final ο is elided – to avoid hiatus – because the preposition is followed by a word that begins with a vowel.

ἔραστοῦ masculine noun, genitive singular: ‘lover’. ἔραστής.

δέ adversative particle: ‘but’. πειρώμενον ... οὐχ ὑπ’ ἔραστοῦ δέ ‘tempted ... but not by a lover’.

ἀλλ’ = ἀλλά adversative conjunction: ‘but’.

αὐτό reflexive pronoun of 3<sup>rd</sup> person, accusative singular: ‘just [this]’.

δὴ intensive particle, emphasizes the reflexive αὐτό.

τοῦτο neuter demonstrative pronoun, accusative: ‘this’. αὐτὸ δὴ τοῦτο ‘this very thing’.

καί adverbial, emphasizes the following verb.

κεκόμψευται 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular, perfect middle: ‘he has ingeniously refined’.

κομψεύω. αὐτὸ δὴ τοῦτο καὶ κεκόμψευται ‘he has advanced this dainty paradox’ (Liddell&Scott).

λέγει indicative, present tense, 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular: ‘he says’. λέγω.

γάρ explanatory, introduces an explanation of the paradoxical nature of Lysias’ erotic discourse.

ὥς declarative conjunction: ‘that’.

χαριστέον verbal adjective, neuter nominative singular: ‘a favour is to be given’.

χαρίζω.

μὴ the negative; it negatives the condition of being in love expressed by the following participle.

ἔρῶντι masculine present participle active, dative singular: ‘being in love’, ‘loving’.

ἔρῶν, ἔράω, contracted ἔρῶ. ὥς χαριστέον μὴ ἔρῶντι ‘that favours ought to be given to one who is not in love’.

μᾶλλον adverb, comparative: ‘more’, ‘rather’. μάλα.

ἢ comparative particle used to mark a difference. μᾶλλον ἢ ‘rather than’.

ἔρῶντι masculine present participle active, dative singular: ‘being in love’, ‘loving’.

ὥς χαριστέον μὴ ἔρῶντι μᾶλλον ἢ ἔρῶντι ‘that favours ought to be given to one who is not in love rather than to one who is’.

Rowe translates: ‘Lysias has represented someone beautiful being propositioned, but not by a lover – indeed that’s just the subtlety of his invention: he says that favours should be granted to a man who is not in love rather than to one who is.’

3." Ὡ γενναῖος. εἴθε γράψειεν ὥς χρὴ πένητι μᾶλλον ἢ πλουσίῳ, καὶ πρεσβυτέρῳ ἢ νεωτέρῳ, καὶ ὅσα ἄλλα ἐμοί τε πρόσσεσι καὶ τοῖς πολλοῖς ἡμῶν· ἢ γὰρ ἂν ἀστείοι καὶ δημωφελεῖς εἶεν οἱ λόγοι.

"Ὡ an exclamation expressing surprise and joy: ‘O!’

γενναῖος masculine adjective, nominative singular: ‘true to one’s birth or descent’, ‘noble in mind’, ‘high-minded’, ‘very good’." Ὡ γενναῖος introduces Socrates’

ironical remarks concerning the expected speech of Lysias.

εἴθε particle used interjectionally to express a wish: ‘I only wish’.

εἴθε particle used interjectionally to express a wish: ‘I only wish’.

γράψειεν 3<sup>rd</sup> person aorist optative: ‘he would write’. γράφω.

ὥς declarative conjunction: ‘that’.

χρή impersonal verb: ‘it ought to be’, ‘it is necessary’, ‘one *must* or *ought* to do’. It goes with the infinitive χαρίζεσθαι ‘to grant favours’ which is unexpressed, derived as it can be easily in thought from Lysias’ χαριστέον, as reported by Phaedrus. ὥς χρή [χαρίζεσθαι] ‘that one should [give favours]’.

πένητι masculine noun, dative singular: ‘poor man’. πένης.

μᾶλλον ἢ ‘rather than’.

πλούσιω masculine adjective, dative singular: ‘rich’, ‘opulent’. πλούσιος. πένητι μᾶλλον ἢ πλούσιω ‘to a poor man rather than a rich one’.

καί conjunction: ‘and’.

πρεσβυτέρω masculine adjective, comparative, dative singular: ‘older’.

πρεσβύτερος. πρέσβυς.

ἢ repeated, understood with μᾶλλον stated with the first ἢ: ‘rather than’.

νεωτέρω masculine adjective, comparative, dative singular: ‘younger’. νεώτερος. νέος.

καί conjunction: ‘and’.

ὅσα adjective of quantity, neuter, nominative plural: ‘as many as’. ὅσος.

ἄλλα adjective, neuter, nominative plural: ‘other [things]’, ‘other [attributes]’.

ἄλλος. καί ὅσα ἄλλα ‘and all the rest’, ‘all the other things’.

ἐμοί masculine possessive pronoun, dative singular: ‘[to] me’. ἐμός.

τέ enclitic particle: ‘and’; it goes with καί that follows πρόσεστι.

πρόσεστι 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular, present, indicative: ‘belongs to’. πρόσειμι.

καί conjunction: ‘and’; it goes with the preceding enclitic τέ.

τοῖς masculine definite article, dative plural.

πολλοῖς masculine adjective of number, dative plural: ‘many’. πολὺς. οἱ πολλοί may mean both ‘many people’, as here ostensibly, and ‘majority’, *plebs*, the *demos*, which is ironically co-present here. Ironically, for Lysias was a member of the richest family in Athens, yet with strong pro-democratic leanings. As a resident alien, metic, he did not have the full citizen-rights.

ἡμῶν personal pronoun, genitive plural: ‘[of] us’. ἡμεῖς. τοῖς πολλοῖς ἡμῶν ‘to most of us’.

ἦ asseverative particle: ‘in truth’, ‘verily’, upon my honour’.

γάρ reinforces the asseverative function of ἦ: ‘then in truth’.

ἄν modal particle, which goes with the verb εἶεν, indicating that it is limited by the condition expressed in the preceding part of the sentence ‘if he would say that’: ‘then in truth his discourses *would be* (ἄν ... εἶεν) ...’

ἀστειοί masculine adjective, nominative plural: ‘of the town’, ‘refined’, ‘witty’, ‘popular’. ἀστεῖος.

καί conjunction: ‘and’.

δημωφελείς masculine adjective, nominative plural: ‘advantageous to the people’, ‘of use to the people’.

εἶεν 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural, present optative: ‘would be’. εἰμί.

οἱ masculine definite article, nominative plural.

λόγοι masculine noun, nominative plural: ‘speeches’, ‘discourses’.

Rowe translates: ‘How admirable of Lysias! I only wish he would write that it should be to a poor man rather than a rich one, and an older rather than a younger man, and all the other things which belong to me and to most of us; then his speeches would indeed be urbane, and for the common good.’

4. ἔγωγ' οὖν οὕτως ἐπιτεθύμηκα ἀκούσαι, ὥστ' ἐὰν βαδίζων ποιῆ τὸν περίπατον Μέγαράδε καὶ κατὰ Ἡρόδικον προσβάς τῷ τείχει πάλιν ἀπίης, οὐ μὴ σου ἀπολειφθῶ.

ἔγωγ' = ἔγωγε, emphatic ἐγὼ personal pronoun, 1<sup>st</sup> person, nominative singular: 'I'.  
οὖν a confirmatory particle: 'really', 'in fact', 'at all events', 'in truth'.

οὕτως adverb of manner: 'to such an extent', 'so much'.

ἐπιτεθύμηκα 1<sup>st</sup> person singular, perfect: 'I set my heart upon it', 'I covet', 'I desire'.  
ἐπιθυμέω.

ἀκούσαι aorist infinitive: 'to hear'. ἀκούω.

ὥστ' = ὥστε adverb of result: 'so that'. ὥστ' ... οὐ μὴ σου ἀπολειφθῶ 'so that I won't be left behind you'.

ἐὰν introduces an inserted conditional protasis with the subjunctive mood (ποιῆ, ἀπίης), which expresses a supposed case: 'if'. ἐὰν ... ποιῆ τὸν περίπατον... καὶ ... πάλιν ἀπίης 'if you make your walk and return back'.

βαδίζων masculine present participle, nominative singular: 'walking', 'going', 'proceeding'. βαδίζω.

ποιῆ 2<sup>nd</sup> person, present subjunctive, middle: 'make'. ποιέω, contracted ποιῶ. ἐὰν ... ποιῆ 'if you were to make'.

τόν masculine definite article, accusative singular.

περίπατον masculine noun, accusative singular: 'walk'.

Μέγαράδε 'towards Megara', a town, quite a way to go from Athens, some 30 km.

καὶ conjunction: 'and'.

κατὰ preposition with accusative: 'according to'.

Ἡρόδικον accusative, Ἡρόδικος. κατὰ Ἡρόδικον 'according to Herodicus' (a famous physician).

προσβάς masculine aorist participle, nominative singular: 'having put one's foot against', 'having approached'. προσβαίνω.

τῷ neuter definite article, dative singular.

τείχει neuter noun, dative singular: 'wall'. προσβάς τῷ τείχει 'having reached the wall'.

πάλιν adverb of place: 'back'.

ἀπίης 2<sup>nd</sup> person, present subjunctive, active: 'go away', 'depart'. ἀπειμι.

οὐ negative particle, 'the negative of fact and statement, and contradicts or denies' (Smyth).

μὴ negative particle, 'the negative of will and thought, and rejects or deprecates' (Smyth). οὐ μὴ with the aorist subjunctive expresses a strong denial. οὐ μὴ ἀπολειφθῶ 'I won't be left behind'.

σου personal pronoun, enclitic, 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular: 'you'. σύ.

ἀπολειφθῶ 1<sup>st</sup> person singular, aorist subjunctive, passive: 'be left behind'.

ἀπολείπω.

Rowe translates: 'I for one am so eager to hear about it, in any case, that if your walk takes you to Megara, and as Herodicus recommends, you touch the wall with your foot and come back again, I certainly won't be left behind.'