

Plato's Particles



PARTICLES Summary and List

1. **Definition**. PARTICLES include sentence adverbs and conjunctions. Sentence adverbs affect the sentence as a whole or give emphasis to particular words of any kind (whereas ordinary adverbs qualify verbs, adjectives, other adverbs and sometimes nouns). Some particles vary in function: i.e., sometimes they are adverbial, sometimes conjunctive, e.g., $\kappa \alpha i = even$ (adverb) or *and* (conjunction); $\gamma \alpha \rho = in fact$ (adverb) or *for* (conjunction).

As sentence adverbs, the value of the particles is logical, emotional, rhetorical. That is they help us understand what is important.

Either alone or in combination these sentence adverbs give a distinctness to the relations between ideas which is foreign to other languages and often resist translation by separate words, which in English are often over emphatic and cumbersome in comparison to the light and delicate nature of the Greek original (e.g., $\check{\alpha}\rho\alpha$, $\gamma\epsilon$, $\tau\circi$). The force of such words is frequently best rendered by pause, stress, or alterations of pitch. To catch the subtle and elusive meaning of these often apparently insignificant elements of speech challenges the utmost vigilance and skill of the student. (SMYTH 2771)

PLATO'S PARTICLES (information based on Smyth, *Greek Grammar* and Denniston, *The Greek Particles*): for use with the study guides in reading *Apology*, *Crito*, etc.

 $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\dot{\alpha}$ but, originally = $\ddot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\alpha$ "other things" used adverbially (i.e., "on the other hand"). $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\dot{\alpha}$ is stronger than $\delta\dot{\epsilon}$. It is used both where one notion excludes the other and where the two are not mutually exclusive.

 $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda$ ' η except

οὐδὲν ἀλλ' ἤ nothing but

 $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\dot{\alpha}$ at the beginning of a speech in opposition to something said by another or to a latent feeling in the mind of the writer/speaker himself: *well, well but, however.*

 $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\dot{\alpha}\gamma\dot{\alpha}\rho$ but since, since however; but indeed, but in fact

 $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\dot{\alpha}...\gamma\epsilon$ but at any rate

ἀλλά γέ τοι yet at least

$\dot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\dot{\alpha}\,\delta\dot{\eta}$ well then

άλλὰ μέντοι no but, well however, but truly

 $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda$ ' oùv but then, well then, well at any rate

 $\ddot{\alpha}\rho\alpha$ <u>postpositive</u>, marks immediate connection and succession of thoughts and events, natural and direct consequence; agreement. Marks the consequence drawn from connection of thought; expresses impression or feeling (weaker than obv which marks a positive conclusion drawn from the facts). $\ddot{\alpha}\rho\alpha$ adds liveliness or increases the feeling. *then, consequently, so then, therefore, it seems, after all, of course*

 $\alpha \hat{\upsilon}$ postpositive again, on the other hand, on the contrary

γάρ postpositive in fact, indeed, for --as a CONJUNCTION (for) usually placed after the first word in its clause --as an ADVERB (in fact) its position is freer and in fact, and indeed καὶ γάρ καὶ γὰρ καί and even καὶ γάρ (2) for even, for also καì γàρ καί (2) for both...and $...\gamma \lambda \rho \, \delta \eta$ for of course ...γὰρ δή που for I presume ...γ $\dot{\alpha}$ ρούν yes certainly ...γάρ που for I suppose for surely ...γάρ τοι / καὶ γάρ τοι

 $\gamma \hat{\epsilon}$ <u>postpositive</u> and <u>enclitic</u> intensive and restrictive; emphasizes single words or whole phrases or clauses. *at least, at any rate, even, certainly, indeed, yes* (frequent in dialogue)

δέ postpositive

--ADVERB on the other hand, on the contrary --CONJUNCTION but, and

Marks something as different from something that precedes, to offset rather than to exclude or contradict. Denotes slight contrast (weaker than $\alpha\lambda\lambda\dot{\alpha}$, stronger than $\kappa\alpha\hat{i}$).

 $...\delta \delta \hat{\eta}$ but then, but now, well but used in passing to a new point

 $\delta \hat{\eta}$ <u>postpositive</u> (except in Homer); gives precision, positiveness, exactness; used of what is obvious and natural (*cf.* δ $\hat{\eta}\lambda\alpha$ δ $\hat{\eta}$); may be ironical, intensive, consecutive, resumptive. *certainly, obviously, in truth, accordingly, then, of course, clearly, you see, I say*

 $\delta\eta\pi\sigma\upsilon$ probably, I presume, I should hope, doubtless stronger than $\pi\sigma\upsilon$; often adds a touch of irony or doubt

 $\delta \hat{\eta} \tau \alpha$ used in questions, answers, wishes *really, in truth, assuredly*

- ή *in truth, truly*
 - $\dot{\eta} \gamma \dot{\alpha} \rho$ is it not so? (when used alone in dialogue) elsewhere it has the force of "am I to understand that?" expressing surprise

 $\eta \mu \eta \nu$ prefaces strong avowals, threats, oaths

καί CONJUNCTION and, as
καί...καί both...and
ADVERB also, even, too, actually
πολλοὶ καὶ ἄλλοι many others also
καὶ δὴ καί and in particular, and especially, and what is more lays stress on a particular instance or application of a general statement
καὶ...δέ and...also; and...moreover

μέν <u>postpositive</u> (weaker form of μήν) used as first member in a contrast
άλλὰ μὲν δή but certainly in fact
...μὲν οὖν certainly in fact ...μὲν οὖν may indicate a correction no rather; may indicate a transition to a new subject
πάνυ μὲν οὖν yes, by all means, yes, very much so
ἀλλὰ μέν but for a fact

μέντοι <u>postpositive</u> certainly, of course, in truth; may also be used to mark a contrast, however, yet

άλλὰ μέντοι but surely, but in fact καὶ μέντοι and...indeed οὐ μέντοι no indeed, but not

 $\mu \eta \nu$ postpositive in truth, surely

 $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\dot{\alpha}$ μήν but surely, no indeed, yes in truth καὶ μήν and truly, no indeed, yes in truth καὶ μήν...γϵ shows something of still greater importance καὶ μὴν καί and in truth also οὐ μήν surely not οὐ μήν ἀλλά nevertheless οὐ μήν οὐδἑ nor again οὐδὲ μήν and certainly not τί μήν; what indeed? naturally, of course τί μὴν οὐ why indeed not, of course

- οὐδέ (μηδέ) ADVERB not even, not either, also not CONJUNCTION and not, nor
- οὐκοῦν INTERROGATIVE not therefore? not then? expects affirmative reply INFERENTIAL then, well then, therefore Accented this way it carries <u>no</u> negative force

οὕκουν not then, therefore not, surely not (où is strongly emphasized)

οὗν <u>postpositive</u> CONFIRMATORY *in fact, at all events, in truth* INFERENTIAL *therefore, accordingly* ...γάροὗν *for in fact* ...δ'οὗν *anyhow*

 τoi <u>postpositive</u> and <u>enclitic</u> (originally derived from the dative of feeling of σv) in truth, surely, doubtless, mind you [Called by Basil Gildersleeve "the wheedling particle"]

τοιγάρ <u>prepositive</u> therefore, wherefore, so then τοιγαροῦν <u>prepositive</u> more emphatic than τοιγάρ τοίνυν <u>postpositive</u> now then, further, therefore, accordingly ὥς, ὡς

DEMONSTRATIVE thus, so RELATIVE as how EXCLAMATORY how! CONJUNCTION that (like ὄτι); in order that (like ὄτι); that (like ὅπως); since (like ὅτι, ἐπεί) so that (like ὥστε); when, whenever, after (like ἐπεί)

ὥς as, like

 $\dot{\omega}\zeta$ to a preposition with persons + <u>accusative</u>

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