

## Phaedrus 227d6-228c9

1. Πῶς λέγεις, ὦ βέλτιστε Σώκρατε;

Πῶς interrogative adverb of manner, to express astonishment, displeasure, or strong objection: 'how?'

λέγεις 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, present indicative: 'say', 'speak', 'mean'. Πῶς λέγεις; 'how do you mean?'

ὦ introduces Phaedrus' address to Socrates in the vocative.

βέλτιστε adjective, superlative of ἀγαθός ('well born', 'gentle', 'good', 'capable'), vocative singular: 'the best'. ὦ βέλτιστε is a common mode of address, roughly equivalent to 'my dear friend'.

Σώκρατε vocative. Σωκράτης.

Rowe translates: 'Socrates, my good fellow, what do you mean?'

2. οἶμι με, ἃ Λυσίας ἐν πολλῷ χρόνῳ κατὰ σχολὴν συνέθηκε, δεινότατος ὢν τῶν νῦν γράφειν, ταῦτα ἰδιώτην ὄντα ἀπομνημονεύσειν ἀξίως ἐκείνου;

οἶμι 2<sup>nd</sup> pers. sing., present tense: 'you think', 'you suppose'; οἶμαι.

με personal pronoun, first person, accusative singular: 'me'; ἐγώ. Enclitic, attached to the preceding οἶμι. οἶμι με; 'do you think that I'.

ἃ neuter relative pronoun, accusative plural: 'which'. ὅς.

ἐν proclitic preposition with dative: 'in'.

πολλῷ masculine adjective, dative singular, when used of time: 'long'. πολὺς.

χρόνῳ masculine noun, dative singular: 'time'. χρόνος.

κατὰ preposition with accusative, of time: 'during', 'in the course of'.

σχολὴν feminine noun, accusative singular: 'leisure', 'rest', 'ease', 'time for free activities'. σχολή.

συνέθηκε 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular, aorist indicative active: 'composed'. συντίθημι. ἃ Λυσίας ἐν πολλῷ χρόνῳ κατὰ σχολὴν συνέθηκε '[ταῦτα 'these things'] which Lysias composed in much of time at his leisure'.

δεινότατος masculine adjective, nominative singular, superlative: 'most formidable', 'marvellously powerful', 'enormously skilful'. δεινός.

ὢν masculine present participle, nominative singular: 'being'. εἰμί.

τῶν masculine definite article, genitive plural.

νῦν adverb of the present time: 'now'. οἱ νῦν 'men of the present time'.

γράφειν present infinitive active: 'write'. γράφω. δεινότατος ὢν τῶν νῦν

γράφειν 'being the most able to write among the living men'.

ταῦτα neuter demonstrative pronoun, nominative plural: 'these things'. οὗτος.

ἰδιώτην masculine noun, accusative singular: 'private person', 'one who has no professional knowledge', 'layman'. ἰδιώτης.

ὄντα masculine present participle, accusative singular: 'being'. ὢν. εἰμί.

ἀπομνημονεύσειν future infinitive active: 'relate from memory'. ἀπομνημονεύω.

ἀξίως adverb: 'worthily'.

ἐκείνου masculine demonstrative pronoun, genitive singular: 'of him', 'of that man'.

ἐκεῖνος. οἶμι με ... ἀπομνημονεύσειν ἀξίως ἐκείνου; 'do you think that I could narrate from memory ... in a way worthy of that man?'

Rowe translates: 'Do you think that I, an amateur, will be able to repeat from memory in a way worthy of Lysias what he, the cleverest of present writers, has put together at leisure over a long period of time?'

3. πολλοῦ γε δέω· καίτοι ἐβουλόμην γ' ἂν μᾶλλον ἢ μοι πολὺ χρυσίον γενέσθαι.

πολλοῦ neuter adjective, genitive singular, adverbial usage: 'much', 'very'. πολὺ. πολὺς.

γε enclitic particle emphasizing the word which it follows.

δέω 1<sup>st</sup> person singular, present, indicative, active: 'lack', 'miss', 'stand in need of'.

πολλοῦ γε δέω 'I am far from it'.

καίτοι: 'and yet', 'although'. (καί + τοι). 'Here τοί marks something worthy of note, which is commonly opposed to what precedes. καίτοι is used in making a correction.' (H. W. Smyth, *Greek Grammar*.)

ἐβουλόμην 1<sup>st</sup> pers. imperfect middle: 'I wanted', 'I wished'. βούλομαι. ἐβουλόμην ἂν 'I would wish [to be able to do so]'.

γ' = γε enclitic particle that strengthens the force of the preceding καίτοι. 'The common καίτοι ... γε is stronger than καίτοι.' (Smyth).

μᾶλλον adverb, comparative of μάλα: 'more'.

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

μοι enclitic personal pronoun, 1<sup>st</sup> person, dative singular: 'to me', 'for me'. ἐγώ.

πολὺ neuter adjective, nominative singular: 'much', 'a lot of', 'a great amount of'.

χρυσίον neuter noun, nominative singular: 'gold'.

γενέσθαι aorist infinitive, middle: 'come into being'. γίγνομαι. μοι πολὺ χρυσίον γενέσθαι 'a lot of gold to come into my hands'.

Rowe translates: 'Far from it; though I'd like to be able to, more than I would to come into a stack of money.'

4. Ὡ Φαίδρε, εἰ ἐγὼ Φαίδρον ἄγνοῶ, καὶ ἑμαυτοῦ ἐπιλέησμαι.

Ὡ introduces Socrates' address to Phaedrus in the vocative.

Φαίδρε vocative. Φαίδρος.

εἰ particle introducing a condition, proclitic: 'if'.

ἐγὼ personal pronoun, nominative singular: 'I'.

Φαίδρον accusative.

ἄγνοῶ 1<sup>st</sup> person, present, indicative, active (contracted from ἀγνοέω): 'I don't know', 'I am ignorant'. εἰ ἐγὼ Φαίδρον ἄγνοῶ 'if I am ignorant concerning Phaedrus'.

καὶ adverbial particle of balanced contrast; 'also', 'even'.

ἑμαυτοῦ masculine reflexive pronoun, 1<sup>st</sup> person: 'of me', 'of myself'.

ἐπιλέησμαι 1<sup>st</sup> person singular, perfect, indicative, middle: 'I have forgotten', 'I have lost thought of'. ἐπιλανθάνομαι.

καὶ ἑμαυτοῦ ἐπιλέησμαι 'I am oblivious of myself as well', 'I've even lost knowledge of myself'.

Rowe translates: 'Phaedrus – if I don't know Phaedrus, I've even forgotten who I am.'

5. ἀλλὰ γὰρ οὐδέτερά ἐστι τούτων· εὖ οἶδα ὅτι Λυσίου λόγον ἀκούων ἐκεῖνος οὐ μόνον ἅπαξ ἤκουσεν, ἀλλὰ πολλάκις ἐπαναλαμβάνων ἐκέλευεν οἱ λέγειν, ὃ δὲ ἐπέιθετο προθύμως.

ἀλλὰ γὰρ 'but in fact'.

οὐδέτερα neuter adjective, nominative plural: 'neither of the two'.

ἐστὶ 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular, indicative: 'is'. (A neuter plural, in our case οὐδέτερα, is regarded as a collective noun, and has its verb in singular.)

τούτων demonstrative pronoun, genitive plural: 'of these'. ταῦτα. οὗτος.

ἀλλὰ γὰρ οὐδέτερά ἐστι τούτων ‘but in fact neither is the case’.

εὖ adverb: ‘well’.

οἶδα 1<sup>st</sup> person singular, perfect in present sense: ‘I know’.

ὅτι conjunction introducing an object clause: ‘that’.

Λυσίου genitive. Λυσίας.

λόγον masculine noun, accusative singular: ‘speech’, ‘discourse’ in this instance

λόγος means ‘written speech’, ‘written discourse’.

ἀκούων masculine present participle, nominative singular: ‘hearing’, listening’.

ἀκούω.

ἐκεῖνος masculine demonstrative pronoun, nominative singular: ‘that man’ (i.e.

Phaedrus, of whom Socrates now jokingly speaks in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person, as he is about to demonstrate that he knows his Phaedrus well).

οὐ the negative.

μόνον neuter adjective used as adverb: ‘alone’, ‘only’. οὐ μόνον ‘not only’.

ἅπαξ adverb: ‘once’, ‘once only’.

ἤκουσεν 3<sup>rd</sup> person aorist indicative: ‘heard’. ἀκούω.

οὐ μόνον ἅπαξ ἤκουσεν ‘he did not hear it only once’.

πολλάκις adverb: ‘many times’.

ἀλλὰ πολλάκις ‘but many times’.

ἐπαναλαμβάνων masculine participle active, nominative singular: ‘taking up again’,

‘repeating’. ἐπαναλαμβάνω. Liddle & Scott in their *Greek-English Lexicon* render

πολλάκις ἐπαναλαμβάνων ἐκέλευεν οἱ λέγειν ‘he ordered him repeatedly’. On this

rendering πολλάκις combined with ἐπαναλαμβάνων simply means ‘repeatedly’, in

which case we lose the proper meaning of ἐπαναλαμβάνων. This word is composed

of two prepositions: ἐπί, which, when used of succession, means ‘after’, and ἀνά,

which means ‘up’, ‘from bottom to top’, ‘up and down’, ‘throughout. ἀναλαμβάνω

means ‘take up’, ‘take into one’s hands’, ‘engage’, ‘take up again’, ‘resume’. The

word ἐπαναλαμβάνων suggests that each time Lysias finished his reading, Phaedrus

repeated his entreaties that he should read it again.

ἐκέλευεν 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular, imperfect: ‘was urging’, ‘was ordering’.

οἱ 3<sup>rd</sup> person personal pronoun, dative singular: ‘him’.

λέγειν present infinitive, active: ‘to narrate’, ‘to say’, ‘to speak’. λέγω. In this

instance λέγειν clearly means ‘to read’.

ἀλλὰ πολλάκις ἐπαναλαμβάνων ἐκέλευεν οἱ λέγειν ‘but he repeatedly urged him to read it all over again’.

ὁ masculine definite article, nominative singular, used demonstratively.

δέ copulative: ‘and’. ὁ δέ ‘and he’.

ἐπέθετο 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular, imperfect, middle: ‘was prevailed upon’, ‘was

persuaded’, ‘obeyed’. πείθομαι. πείθω.

προθύμως adverb: ‘readily’, ‘willingly’, ‘eagerly’.

ὁ δὲ ἐπέθετο προθύμως ‘and he obeyed readily’.

Rowe translates: ‘But I do, and I haven’t; I know perfectly well that when he heard Lysias’ speech (*logos*) he did not hear it just once, but repeatedly asked him to go thorough (*legein*) it for him, and Lysias responded readily.’

Hackforth translates: ‘I’m certain that the said Phaedrus didn’t listen just once to Lysias’ speech: time after time he asked him to repeat it to him, and Lysias was very ready to comply.’

6. τῷ δὲ οὐδὲ ταῦτα ἦν ἱκανά, ἀλλὰ τελευτῶν παραλαβῶν τὸ βιβλίον ἃ μάλιστα ἐπεθύμει ἐπεσκόπει, καὶ τοῦτο δρῶν ἐξ ἑωθिनῶν καθήμενος ἀπειπῶν εἰς περίπατον ἦει, ὡς μὲν ἐγὼ οἶμαι, νῆ τὸν κύνα, ἐξεπιστάμενος τὸν λόγον, εἰ μὴ πάνυ τι ἦν μακρός.

τῷ masculine definite article, dative singular, used demonstratively: 'to him', for him'. ὁ.

δέ adversative: 'but'.

οὐδέ adverbial: 'not even'.

ταῦτα neuter demonstrative pronoun, nominative plural: 'this'. οὗτος.

ἦν 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular, imperfect: 'was'. εἶμι. (A neuter plural, in this case ταῦτα, is regarded as a collective noun, and has its verb in singular.)

ἱκανά neuter adjective, nominative plural: 'sufficing', 'sufficient', 'satisfactory'.

τῷ δὲ οὐδὲ ταῦτα ἦν ἱκανά 'but for him not even this was sufficient'.

τελευτῶν masculine present participle, nominative singular, used as an adverb: 'at the end', 'at last'. τελευτάω. τελευτῶ.

ἀλλὰ τελευτῶν 'but in the end'.

παραλαβῶν masculine aorist participle, nominative singular: 'taking from another', 'obtaining from another'. παραλαμβάνω.

τό neuter definite article, accusative singular.

βιβλίον neuter noun, accusative singular: 'role of papyrus', 'book'.

ἃ neuter relative pronoun, accusative plural: 'which', 'that which'.

μάλιστα adverb, superlative: 'most of all', 'above all'.

ἐπεθύμει imperfect, 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular: 'desired', 'set his heart upon'. ἐπιθυμέω.

ἐπεσκόπει imperfect, 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular: 'looked upon', 'inspected', 'reviewed'.

ἀλλὰ τελευτῶν παραλαβῶν τὸ βιβλίον ἃ μάλιστα ἐπεθύμει ἐπεσκόπει 'but in the end, having obtained from him the scroll of papyrus, he inspected the passages he most desired to look at'.

καὶ conjunction: 'and'.

τοῦτο neuter demonstrative pronoun, accusative singular: 'this'. οὗτος.

δρῶν masculine present participle active: 'doing', 'accomplishing'. δράω, δρῶ.

ἐξ a proclitic preposition governing genitive: 'from'.

ἑωθινῶν masculine adjective, genitive singular; nominative singular ἑωθινός: 'in the morning'; ἐξ ἑωθινῶν 'from morn'.

καθήμενος masculine present participle, nominative singular: 'sitting'. κάθημαι.

καὶ τοῦτο δρῶν ἐξ ἑωθινῶν καθήμενος 'and doing this, sitting from morn'.

ἀπειπῶν masculine present participle, nominative singular: 'getting tired', 'giving up'. ἀπειπον.

εἰς preposition with accusative: 'in', 'into'.

περίπατον masculine noun, accusative singular: 'walk'.

ἦει imperfect, 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular: 'went'. εἶμι.

εἰς περίπατον ἦει 'went for a walk'.

ὡς relative: 'as', 'how'.

μὲν *solitarium* 'emphasizes a statement made by a person with reference to himself as opposed to others' (Smyth).

ἐγὼ personal pronoun, 1<sup>st</sup> person, nominative singular: 'I'.

οἶμαι 1st pers. sing., present tense indicative: 'I think', 'I suppose'.

ὡς μὲν ἐγὼ οἶμαι 'as I think', 'as I believe'.

νῆ 'particle of strong confirmation, with accusative of the divinity invoked' (L.&S.).

τόν masculine definite article, accusative singular.

κύνα masculine noun, accusative singular: 'dog'. κύων. Instead of a deity, Socrates often invoked 'the dog'. νῆ τὸν κύνα 'by the dog'.

ἔξεπιστάμενος masculine present participle middle, nominative singular: 'knowing by heart', 'knowing thoroughly'. ἔξεπίσταμαι.

τόν masculine definite article, accusative singular.

λόγον masculine noun, accusative singular: 'speech', 'discourse' in this instance λόγος means 'written speech', 'written discourse'.

εἰ particle introducing a condition, proclitic.

μή negative particle, it negates the conditional clause, which expresses something that is imagined.

εἰ μή 'if not', 'except', 'unless'.

πάνυ adverb: 'altogether', with adjectives 'very'.

τι indefinite pronoun: 'any thing'. with adverbs: 'somewhat', 'in any degree', 'at all'.

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

μακρός masculine adjective, nominative singular: 'long'.

εἰ μή πάνυ τι ἦν μακρός 'unless it was exceedingly long'.

Rowe translates: 'But for Phaedrus not even that was enough, and in the end he borrowed the book and examined the things in it which he was most eager to look at, and doing this he sat from sun-up, until he was tired and went for a walk, unless I am much mistaken actually knowing the speech by heart, unless it was rather a long one.'

7. ἔπορεύετο δ' ἐκτὸς τείχους ἵνα μελετώη.

ἔπορεύετο imperfect, middle, 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular: 'he was going for a walk'.

πορεύομαι. πορεύω.

δ' = δέ connective.

ἐκτός preposition with genitive: 'out of', 'outside of'.

τείχους neuter noun, genitive singular: 'wall'.

ἐκτὸς τείχους 'outside the city-wall'.

ἵνα a final conjunction: 'in order that'.

μελετώη present optative, 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular: 'study', 'exercise', 'practise'.

ἵνα μελετώη 'in order to practise'.

Rowe translates: 'and he was going outside the wall to practise it.'

8. ἀπαντήσας δὲ τῷ νοσοῦντι περὶ λόγων ἀκοήν, ἰδὼν μὲν, ἰδὼν, ἦσθη ὅτι ἔξοι τὸν συγκορυβαντιῶντα, καὶ προάγειν ἐκέλευε.

ἀπαντήσας masculine aorist participle active, nominative singular: 'having met'.

ἀπαντάω. Used with the dative: ἀπαντάω τινι 'I meet someone'.

δέ copulative, 'used in connecting successive clauses which add something new or different, but not opposed, to what precedes' (Smyth).

τῷ masculine definite article, dative singular.

νοσοῦντι masculine present participle active, dative singular: 'one who is being sick', 'one who is being mad'.

περὶ preposition with accusative: 'about', 'concerning'; it governs ἀκοήν.

λόγων genitive plural.

ἀκοήν feminine noun, accusative singular: 'hearing'. ἀκοή λόγων 'listening to speeches'.

ἀπαντήσας δὲ τῷ νοσοῦντι περὶ λόγων ἀκοήν 'having met a man who has a mad passion for listening to speeches'.

ἰδών masculine aorist participle active, nominative singular: ‘seeing’, ‘perceiving’, ‘beholding’. εἶδον. The force of the aorist participle is ingressive: ‘the moment he saw him’.

μέν *solitarium* emphasizes the preceding ἰδών, which is then re-emphasized by being repeated.

ἦσθη aorist indicative passive, 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular: ‘he was delighted’. ἦδομαι. The force of the aorist is complexive; ‘the complexive aorist is used to survey at a glance the course of a past action from beginning to end ... this is often called the “concentrative” aorist, because it concentrates the entire course of action to a single point’ (Smyth).

ὅτι conjunction introducing an object clause: ‘that’.

ἔξοι future optative active, 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular: ‘that he would have’. ἔχω.

τόν masculine definite article, accusative singular.

συγκορυσσάντων masculine present participle active, accusative singular: ‘joining in Corybantic revels’, ‘sharing in inspiration or frenzy’. συγκορυσσάτω. The present participle expresses a continued action.

ἦσθη ὅτι ἔξοι τὸν συγκορυσσάντων ‘he was delighted that he would have someone who would be sharing his frantic enthusiasm’.

καί conjunction: ‘and’.

προάγειν present infinitive active: ‘lead the way’. προάγω.

ἐκέλευε imperfect, 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular: ‘urged’, ‘ordered’, ‘commanded’.

καὶ προάγειν ἐκέλευε ‘and asked him to lead the way’.

Rowe translates: ‘Meeting a man who is sick with passion for hearing people speak (*logoi*) – seeing him, seeing, he was glad, because he would have a companion in his manic frenzy, and told him to lead on.’

9. δεομένου δὲ λέγειν τοῦ τῶν λόγων ἔραστοῦ, ἐθρύπτετο ὡς δὴ οὐκ ἐπιθυμῶν λέγειν· τελευτῶν δὲ ἔμελλε καὶ εἰ μὴ τις ἐκὼν ἀκούσι βία ἔρειν.

δεομένου masculine present participle, middle, genitive singular: ‘begging a thing from a person’. δέομαι. δέω.

δέ adversative ‘but’.

λέγειν present infinitive, active: ‘say’, ‘narrate’, ‘tell’. λέγω.

τοῦ masculine definite article, genitive singular. defines ἔραστοῦ.

τῶν masculine definite article, genitive plural.

λόγων masculine noun, genitive plural: ‘speeches’, ‘discourses’.

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

δεομένου δὲ λέγειν τοῦ τῶν λόγων ἔραστοῦ ‘when the lover of speeches begged him to speak’.

ἐθρύπτετο imperfect middle, 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular: ‘he pretended to be coy’, ‘he was affectedly modest’. θρύπτω. The imperfect, in contrast to the aorist, focuses attention on an action as continuing in the past. Phaedrus was still pretending to be coy and unwilling to speak, as Socrates was addressing him.

ὡς indicates an intention, in this case only pretended.

δή ironical.

οὐκ the negative.

ἐπιθυμῶν masculine present participle, nominative singular: ‘desiring’, ‘coveting’, ‘yearning’. ἐπιθυμέω.

ἐθρύπτετο ὡς δὴ οὐκ ἐπιθυμῶν λέγειν ‘he affected modesty as if he were not yearning to speak’.

τελευτῶν masculine present participle, nominative singular, used as an adverb: ‘at the end’, ‘at last’. τελευτάω. τελευτῶ.

δέ adversative: ‘but’.

ἔμελλε imperfect active, 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular: ‘he was going to’. μέλλω. ‘With future infinitive’ – in this case ἔρειν – ‘of a destiny or probability in the future’ (L&S).

ἔμελλε ἔρειν ‘he was going to tell’, ‘he was going to say’.

καὶ εἰ ‘even if’.

μή ‘is the negative of the will and thought’ (Smyth).

τις indefinite pronoun, nominative singular: ‘someone’.

ἔκων ‘readily’, ‘willingly’.

ἀκούοι present optative, 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular: ‘would listen’.

καὶ εἰ μή τις ἔκων ἀκούοι ‘even if someone would not listen willingly’, ‘even if someone would not wish to listen’.

βίᾳ feminine noun, dative singular: ‘by force’, ‘against one’s will’.

ἔρειν future infinitive active: ‘to speak’, ‘to say’. ἔρῶ.

Rowe translates: ‘But when the one in love with speeches (*logoi*) asked him to speak, he put on a pose, as if not eager to speak; but he intended to speak in the end, even if he had to do so forcibly to an unwilling listener.’

10. σὺ οὖν, ὦ Φαίδρε, αὐτοῦ δεήθητι ὅπερ τάχα πάντως ποιήσει νῦν ἤδη ποιεῖν.

σύ ‘you’.

οὖν inferential: ‘therefore’.

ὦ Φαίδρε vocative.

αὐτοῦ masculine reflexive pronoun, genitive singular, used in oblique cases (genitive, dative, and accusative) for the personal pronoun: ‘him’.

δεήθητι aorist imperative, 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular: ‘beg’. αὐτοῦ δεήθητι ‘beg him’.

ὅπερ neuter relative pronoun; -περ is added ‘to emphasize the connection between the relative and its antecedent’ (Smyth, *Greek Grammar*): ‘the very thing which’.

τάχα adverb: ‘quickly’, ‘presently’, ‘forthwith’.

πάντως adverb, in strong confirmation: ‘at all events’, ‘at any rate’, ‘assuredly’.

ποιήσει future indicative active, 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular: ‘will do’. ποιέω.

ὅπερ τάχα πάντως ποιήσει ‘that which he will soon do anyway’.

νῦν adverb: ‘now’.

ἤδη adverb: ‘already’, ‘forthwith’, ‘immediately’. νῦν ἤδη ‘now already’.

ποιεῖν present infinitive active: ‘to do’.

νῦν ἤδη ποιεῖν ‘to do now already’.

Rowe translates: ‘So you ask him, Phaedrus, to do here and now what he will soon do anyway.’

11. Ἐμοὶ ὥς ἀληθῶς πολὺ κράτιστόν ἐστιν οὕτως ὅπως δύναμαι λέγειν, ὥς μοι δοκεῖς σὺ οὐδαμῶς με ἀφήσειν πρὶν ἂν εἴπω ἀμῶς γέ πως.

Ἐμοί masculine personal pronoun, dative singular: ‘to me’, ‘for me’.

ὥς ‘thus’.

ἀληθῶς adverb: ‘truly’. ὥς ἀληθῶς ‘in very truth’.

πολύ neuter adjective of great size, number, length of time etc, used adverbially with a superlative to enhance it.

κράτιστον neuter adjective, superlative, nominative singular: ‘the best’.

ἐστιν present indicative, 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular: ‘is’. εἰμί.

οὕτως adverb: 'in this way', 'in this manner', 'thus'.  
 ὅπως adverb of manner: 'in such a manner as', 'as'.  
 δύναμαι present indicative, 1<sup>st</sup> person singular: 'I am able'.  
 λέγειν present infinitive, active: 'say', 'narrate', 'tell'. λέγω.  
 οὕτως is demonstrative: 'thus', 'in the manner', pointing forward to ὅπως, which is relative: 'as', 'the manner in which'.  
 οὕτως ὅπως δύναμαι 'in the manner in which I am able to'.  
 Ἐμοὶ ὡς ἀληθῶς πολὺ κράτιστόν ἐστιν οὕτως ὅπως δύναμαι λέγειν 'It is truly the best thing for me to say it in the way in which I am capable of doing so'.  
 ὡς causal: 'in as much as', 'since', 'seeing that'.  
 μοι masculine personal pronoun, dative singular, enclitic: 'to me'.  
 δοκεῖς present indicative, 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular: 'you seem', 'you appear'. δοκέω.  
 σύ 'you'.  
 οὐδαμῶς adverb: 'in no wise'.  
 με personal pronoun of 1<sup>st</sup> person, accusative singular, enclitic: 'me'.  
 ἀφήσειν future infinitive: 'let go'. ἀφίημι.  
 πρὶν conjunction: 'before'.  
 ἄν points to the condition that Phaedrus must fulfil.  
 εἶπω aorist subjunctive, 1<sup>st</sup> person singular: 'I say', 'I tell'.  
 πρὶν ἄν εἶπω 'before I say', 'before I tell'.  
 ἀμῶς only in form ἀμῶς γέ πως: in some way or other'.  
 Rowe translates: 'For me really much the best thing is to speak just as I can, since it seems to me that you do not intend to let me go until I speak, somehow or other.'

12. Πάνυ γάρ σοι ἀληθῆ δοκῶ.

Πάνυ adverb: 'perfectly', 'exceedingly'.

γάρ marks assent, assurance.

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

ἀληθῆ neutral adjective, nominative plural: 'true'.

δοκῶ present indicative active, 1<sup>st</sup> person singular: 'I seem'.

πάνυ γάρ σοι ἀληθῆ δοκῶ 'for what I [that is my intentions, as you described them] seem to you is perfectly true'.

Rowe translates: 'You have just the right idea about me.'