

Ἀριστοφάνη, ἥδη δὲ ἡμέρας γιγνομένης τὸν Ἀγάθωνα. τὸν
 οὖν Σωκράτη, κατακοιμίσαντ' ἐκείνους, ἀναστάντα ἀπιέναι,
 10 καὶ (ἐ) ὥσπερ εἰώθει ἔπεσθαι, καὶ ἐλθόντα εἰς Λύκειον,
 ἀπονιψάμενον, ὥσπερ ἄλλοτε τὴν ἄλλην ἡμέραν διατρίβειν,
 καὶ οὕτω διατρίψαντα εἰς ἐσπέραν οἶκοι ἀναπαύεσθαι.

b 9 κατακοιμίσαντ' BW Oxy.: κατακοιμήσαντ' T
 Hermann: om. BTW Oxy.

b 10 ἐ add.

Commentary

Abbreviations:

- GP J.D. Denniston, *Greek Particles* (Oxford, 1954, second edition)
 S H. W. Smyth, *Greek Grammar*, revised by G. Messing (Cambridge, Mass., 1956)
 < "is from"

172a1 δοκῶ μοι: "I seem to myself," i.e., "I think."

a2 καὶ γάρ: affirms (καί) the truth of what precedes and adds a reason (γάρ); "I am indeed well practiced since" (see GP 108-11).

πράην: probably, "just the other day."

οἰκοθεν ... Φαληρόθεν: The suffix -θεν is a virtual gen. ending, here with the sense of place from which. Phalerum was the original port-city of Athens, largely superseded by Piræus.

a3 τῶν ... γνωρίμων: probably, "of my acquaintances." The article has possessive force, as often.

a5 οὗτος: without the article = "you there" (S 1288a).

Ἀπολλόδωρος: nom. for voc.

οὐ περιμένεις: probably a gentle command. Some manuscripts have a circumflex on the ultima (i.e., future in strong command), which may be preferable.

καὶ γώ: crasis for καὶ ἐγώ.

a6 ὅς: "he." Plato frequently uses the rel. pron. as a demonstr. but only in a few stereotyped phrases, usually with a verb of saying (cf. b7).

καὶ μὴν καὶ ἐναγχος: "why, just now" (GP 355).

a7 διαπυθέσθαι: δια- here = "point by point, thoroughly."

b2-3 περὶ ... ἦσαν: i.e., "about what the ... were," with διαπυθέσθαι; hence, parallel to τὴν ... συνουσίαν, but more specific.

- b3 διηγείτο: Greek often omits an obvious direct obj., which should here be understood with both this verb and the pple.
Φοίνικος: gen. of source with ἀκηκόως, perf. of ἀκούω.
- b4 τοῦ Φιλίππου: The art. modifies an understood νιοῦ. Having no last names, the Greeks were identified by the father's name or deme name (cf. 173b2) or both.
ἀλλὰ γάρ: usually indicates that what precedes is either subsidiary or irrelevant, and then gives a reason (contrast καὶ γάρ, a2); "but (what he told me did not matter) since."
- b4-5 οὐδὲν . . . λέγειν: "he had nothing exact to say, he could tell me nothing exactly." ἔχω + infin. = "can."
- b5 διήγησαι: aor. mid. imper. (note accent).
δικαιότατος . . . εἶ: "you are most justified, you are the most appropriate one."
- b7 ἦ: 3rd sing. impf. of nonthematic ἡμί, "say." Cf. c3 for 1st sing.
συνουσία: governed by the prefix, παρα-, "present at."
οὐ: accented at the end of a clause.
- b8 ὅτι: frequently introduces direct discourse; do not translate.
διηγείσθαι: functions as impf., "it (lit., "he") seems that he related" (lit., "was relating").
- c1 ἡγή: 2nd sing. indic. of ἡγέομαι.
- c2-3 ἐγὼ γε δὴ: δὴ emphasizes the affirmation—"I certainly do (think so)."
- c3 πόθεν: "(from) where (do you get that idea)?"
- c3-6 His point is that the symposium, which Agathon hosted, occurred before he, Apollodorus, became Socrates' associate.
- c4 ἐπὶ: <τὸ ἔτος; time within which, but translate with "for."
ἀφ' οὗ: "from which (time)," i.e., "since."
- c5 συνδιατρίβω: Unlike Eng., Greek uses the pres. to express an action continuing from the past into pres. time—"I have been spending my time philosophizing (a technical sense of διατρίβω in Plato) with."
ἐπιμελὲς πεποιήμαι: "I have made it my business or concern."

- c6 ὅτι=ὅ τι. The neut. indef. rel. is conventionally printed as a single word in texts of Plato.
- 173a1 πρὸ τοῦ: a vestige of the original use of the art. as a demonst. pron.; "before that (time)."
ὅπη τύχοιμι: "wherever I happened to," i.e., "at random."
ὅπη=ὅπη. Opt. in past general protasis with a second περιτρέχων understood as the supplementary pple.
τί ποιεῖν: The accent emphasizes τί (normally an enclitic)—"that I was doing something (worth doing)."
- a2 ἢ ὅτουοῦν: gen. of ὅστισοῦν, a strong indef. pron.—"anyone at all." ἦ=ἦν, "I was."
ἥττον: adv. of ἥττων, "less."
νυνί: This deictic iota, which always carries the accent, is appended to many words to give them a strongly demonst. force.
- a4 σκῶπτ(α): imper. (only short vowels are elided).
- a6 ἦ ἦ: The compar. ὕστεραίᾳ (dat. of time when) governs ἦ, which need not be translated here—"on the day after (lit., "later than") the day on which."
τὰ δινύκια: "the victory-sacrifices," an inner acc. obj. It expresses in noun or pron. form the action of the verb ("to sacrifice a sacrifice," i.e., "to make a sacrifice") and thus comes into existence simultaneously with that action. By contrast a direct obj. denotes something already existing, which is then acted upon in some way ("to sacrifice a lamb").
- a7 ἔθεν: sing. in agreement with the chief subject.
ἄρα: frequently suggests (especially with impf., here ἦν understood) that one has, or pretends to have, just realized the truth—"it turns out, after all."
- b1 μὰ τὸν Δία: "by Zeus." Greeks swore using the acc., often with untranslatable μά or νή.
ὅσπερ Φοίνικι: Supply διηγείτο, "the very one who recounted it to Phoenix."
- b2 Κυδαθηναίεύς: "a man from Kydathenaion," a deme in the city proper (the ἄστυ). Demes were small geographical and political subdivisions of Attica.
ἀνυπόδητος: "barefooted" (lit., "untied underneath," <δέω, "tie"). Aristodemus imitated Socrates (see 174a4, 220b).

- b3-4 ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα: "among those (who were) especially (his lovers)."
- b4 οὐ μέντοι ἀλλὰ καί: "not, however, but also," i.e., "not, however, that I did not also."
- b5 γε: When it does not="at least," γε usually just gives a little emphasis (here, to Σωκράτη).
 ἔνια: <ἐνιοι, "some."
 ἥδη: "afterwards" (Dover).
 ἀνηρόμην: aor. <ἀνέρομαι, "ask."
 ὦν: i.e., τούτων ᾧ (attraction).
- b7 διηγῆσω: aor. in an impatient question—"why don't you" (lit., "why haven't you").
 πάντως: "in any case."
 δέ: often best left untranslated.
 ἐπιτηδεῖα: predicate, governs dat. and infin. (of purpose).
- c1 ἀμελετήτως ἔχω: ἔχω + adv.="I am" plus corresponding adj. Cf. 172a1.
- c2 ὑμῖν: ind. obj. with infin. (δεῖ would govern an acc.).
- c4 χωρίς: + gen., "(quite) apart from, not to mention."
- c5 ὑπερφυῶς ὥς: "it's extraordinary how (much)." The more literal ὑπερφυῆς ἐστίν undergoes a sort of attraction to the (exclamatory) adv. ὥς. Common with words of amazement.
 ἄλλους τινάς: i.e., λόγους.
 ἄλλως τε καί: The whole idiom, some form of ἄλλος plus τε καί, places all emphasis upon what follows καί and can be translated simply as "especially."
- c6 τῶν ... χρηματιστικῶν: "of you who are ..."; refers to ὑμετέρους and gets its case from the possessive (i.e., gen.) sense of that adj.
- d1 οὐδὲν ποιοῦντες: concessive pple., "whereas (in fact) you are doing nothing" (i.e., "are wasting your time").
 ἴσως αὖ: "perhaps in turn."
- d2 ἐγὼ μέντοι ὑμᾶς: Supply κακοδαίμονας εἶναι.
- d5 τοὺς ἄλλους: i.e., "everyone else."
- d7 ποτέ: After an interr., it adds a sense of mild wonderment and carries the same non-temporal force as the Eng. "-ever" in expressions like "whatever do you mean?"

Here, inasmuch as ὁπόθεν already="(from) wherever," it simply adds emphasis to "-ever."

- d8 τὸ μαλακὸς καλεῖσθαι: articular infin. in loose appos. to ἐπωνυμίαν, "nickname." μαλακός is (predicate) nom. because the understood subject of the infin. is the same as that of the governing verb. An alternate reading is μανικός, "crazy."
 μὲν: When it has no balancing δέ, μὲν often functions like γε, "at least," and may contrast with prior clause (GP 377).
- d9 τοιοῦτος: i.e., "the way you are now."
 σαντῷ ... ἀγριαίνεις: Verbs expressing hostility, especially anger, tend to govern a dat.
- e1 καὶ ... δὴ: an indignant (καὶ) yet ironical (γε δὴ) question, in accord with the bantering tone of the passage—"and is it really so clear."
- e7 τοίνυν: here, "well then."
 τοιῷτε τινές: "roughly (τινές) as follows."
 μᾶλλον δέ: "or rather."
- 174a1 ἐκεῖνος: Aristodemus.
- a1 οὐ dat. sing. of an old 3rd sing. personal pron. (gen. οὗ, acc. ἧ). In Attic, however, it is used as an indirect refl. pron.—i.e., although it occurs in a subordinate clause, it refers to the subject of the main clause (here, Aristodemus). The dat. is governed by the prefix in ἐντυχεῖν.
- a1-4 τὰς βλαύτας: "slippers," direct obj. with mid. of verb having to do with clothing.
- a4 ἐρέσθαι: like εἰπεῖν, a6, governed by ἔφη.
- a5 αὐτόν: obj., =Socrates.
- a6 τόν: "he." See on 173a1.
 εἰς Ἀγάθωνος: "to Agathon's (house)."
- a8 εἰς τήμερον=τήμερον (σήμερον), "today."
 ταῦτα δὴ: "that's why."
 ἐκαλλωπισάμην: "I have made myself καλός" (<καλλωπίζω).
- a9 καλόν: i.e., Agathon.
 ἦ δ' ὅς: "he (Socrates) said." See on 172a6 and b7.