

- οὐ ταύτ' εἶπον οὐδ' αὖ ἐπαυόμην 'that isn't what I said, nor would I commend it' (or '... and I wouldn't commend it')
- ταύτ' εἶπον, ὁ δὲ Σωκράτης οὐκ ἐμήναι 'that is what I said, but Socrates did not commend it'
9. οὐδέ/μηδέ is the opposite of καί in some of the senses of §5 above, e.g.
- οὐδ' ἐκέλευν ἐξήτρον 'I wasn't looking for him either'
- τί ἐρείς ἐὰν μηδ' ἀποκρίνηται; 'What will you say if he doesn't even answer?'
10. γάρ introduces the reason for the previous utterance ('for, because'), e.g.
- ἔφηνεν· ἐδίωκον γάρ 'he ran away, for/because they were pursuing him'
11. In a response to a previous speaker γάρ is sometimes translatable as 'Why, ...', 'Yes, ...', 'No, ...', e.g.
- τί γάρ αὖ ποιοίη; 'Why, what would he do?'
- πῶς γάρ οὐ; 'Yes, of course' (or 'Yes, indeed'; lit., 'For how not?')
- οὐ γάρ μ' ἐᾶσιν 'No, they don't let me'
12. οὖν is the converse of γάρ, introducing the consequence of the previous utterance ('therefore, so, then'), e.g.
- ἐδίωκον· ἐφηνεν οὖν 'they were pursuing him, so he ran away'
13. The consequential sense of οὖν is, however, sometimes very 'faded', so that it approximates to 'then' in the sense 'next', or to 'Well, ...' or 'So ...' in colloquial English narrative.
- ἄρα, δῆτα, μήν, τοίνυν
14. Other important particles with a connective sense are ἄρα, δῆτα, μήν and τοίνυν.
15. ἄρα is often translatable as 'then' or 'so', especially (though not only) when the speaker perceives a conclusion to be drawn from a situation or preceding argument, or when he envisages a possibility, e.g.
- οὐκ ἄρ' ἀγαθὸν ὁ πλοῦτος 'so wealth is not a blessing after all'
- ἤκουσα αὐτῶν ὡς ἄρ' οὐδὲν εἶαθον 'I'm told by them that he didn't receive anything, it seems'
- εἰ δ' ἄρα καὶ ἀδικεῖς... 'but if by any chance you are in the wrong... (or '... if... actually', 'if... after all)'
16. δῆτα is commonest in questions or negations responding to a previous speaker, e.g.
- πῶς δῆτ' ἐπραξέεν; 'So how did he manage?' (or, 'How did he manage, then?')
- οὐ δῆτα 'No indeed!' (according to context, 'No, I won't', 'No, he didn't', etc.)

17. μήν is mostly found in combinations with other particles (see below), but note one independent usage with interrogatives and one with negatives, e.g.
- (ἀλλά) τί μήν; 'but what, then, if not that?'
- οὔτε Καλλίας οὔτε Φιλίνος οὐ μήν οὐδὲ Σωκράτης 'neither Kallias nor Philinos nor, indeed, Socrates'
18. τοίνυν introduces an exposition or a stage in an exposition, like English 'Now, ...', 'Well, now, ...', 'Well, then, ...'
- τε
19. τε is a peculiar particle in that it may either connect an item to what precedes or look forward to what follows (the former usage is not very common in prose), e.g.
- τέθνηκέ τε 'and he is dead'
- ἐγὼ τε καὶ σὺ '(both) I and you'
20. οὔτε/μήτε is used in pairs or series in the sense 'neither... nor...', 'not... or...', 'not... nor... nor...'. e.g.
- οὐθ' ἡμᾶς εἶδες οὔτ' ἐκέλευς 'you didn't see us or them' (or 'you saw neither us nor them')
- γε, δῆ, μέν, τοί
21. The commonest particles of which the main function is to 'colour' the item with which they occur rather than to connect it with what precedes are γε, δῆ, μέν and τοί.
22. γε sometimes has a limiting sense, like 'anyway, at least, at any rate' in English, but is used in Greek far more than those expressions in English, e.g.
- ἐκέλευν γε ἐίκηςσας 'you defeated him' (implying 'even if you didn't defeat anyone else' or 'I don't know if you defeated anyone else')
23. γε is also common in responses to a previous speaker's utterance, especially to a question, e.g.
- τί σοι δοκεῖ ποιεῖν; 'What do you think he's doing?'
- μέμφεσθαί γε τῷ στρατηγῷ; 'Criticising the general.'
- ἔστ' τις ἐνδόν; 'Is anyone in?'
- οὐδεὶς γε; 'No, nobody.'
24. Thirdly, γε corresponds to an exclamation-mark with words which convey praise, blame or some other emotional reaction, e.g.
- ἀμαθής γ' εἶ 'Why, you are stupid!'
- εἶ γε 'Well done!'
25. δῆ is equivalent to an increased volume of voice on the preceding word, or to an emphatic gesture designed to sustain or revive the hearer's attention. It is used especially with quantitative words ('most', 'many', 'least', 'often', 'only',