The Greek Particles (Τα.: Μο/ρια)
An Applied Study on the Tragedies of Sophocles

*The researcher studied the Greek Particles functionally, semantically and applied them on the seven tragedian plays of Sophocles "**Ajax, Women of Trachis**, **Electra, Philoctetes, Oedipus the King, Oedipus at Colonus**, **Antigone**". The Researcher divided this thesis to introduction and four chapters, conclusions, appendix and abstract in both Arabic and English language, and the references.*

in the introduction: *The researcher discussed the aim for studying Greek Particles& applied them on the tragedies of Sophocles, and the term of Particle in both the Greek and Arabic Language, afterwards the method that she used, and she criticized the resources that deal with the study of the particles in the Greek Language.*

In the first chapter*: the researcher studied the Greek particles - alphabetically- (**δε/, και/, and τε**) and their compounds with other particles in the tragedies of Sophocles. And the researcher studied the function of these particles from the both the syntactic & semantic side, and showing the linguistic and historical origin of each particle, and the position of the particle in the sentence to show the rhetorical purpose.*

*The researcher studied the particle "**δε/**" from two different sides: the first: was the copulative particle ∀**δε/**∀ and the second: was adversative particle ∀**δε/**∀. the researcher observed that the adversative particle δε/ was weaker than the adversative particle ∀**α)λλα/**∀ for giving balancing in the sentence. And The researcher explained this conclusion in a static chart. The particle "**δέ**" was used in many books of grammar within the adversative particles, but the researcher noted that the particle "**δε/**" was employed by the poet Sophocles often within the copulative particles and it did not lost its job as adversative particle. the particle "**δε/**" rarely used with temporal protasis. And the particle "**δε/**" had a rhetorical position in the expression of emotions and passions as in the play of Electra verse: 593*

*Then the researcher discussed the compound particle **ου)δε**; There were syntactic differences between the following forms: (**κα□ ο∧, 'λλ≤ ο∧, ο∧δε**), the first added the negative to the positive, and the second to express the antithesis, and the third added negative to negative. But Sophocles didn't used this rule because he used sometimes the form **ο∧δε** instead of **κα□ ο∧** and sometimes instead of **'λλ≤ ο∧**. The particle "**ο∧δε**" may come in interrogative indirect question for correction. Then the researcher discussed the compound particle (**και/...δε/, και/ δε/**) to explain that Sophocles used this unique combination.*

Then the researcher studied the particle ***και/*** *which was the most using of the copulative particles on the tragedies of Sophocles, as the researcher explained in the statistic chart. The particle* ***και/*** *was also one of the most important characteristics of the poet Sophocles in the end of verse. The researcher studied the syntactic and the semantic functions of the particle* ***και/****, and she explained that the particle* ***και/*** *was an adverbial particle or a copulative particle. And When the particle* ***και/*** *was used with the adjective* ***πολύς*** *, it affected on the adjective and transfer it to adverb, but Sophocles did not applied this rule. because he used the particle" ****και/****" with the adjective* ***πολύς****. The particle καί was used -in a new semantic- by Sophocles for expressing denunciation. Sophocles rarely used the particle "****και/****" in the anaphora contrary to the two particles "****δε/****" and "****τε****".*

*And the researcher noted that the particle "****τε∀*** *has decreased use of the other copulative particles, and the researcher declared that in the statistical chart. As well as The researcher noted a new semantic meaning for the particle "****τε****" at Sophocles' tragedies that means in Arabic "****ف****" for expressing arrangement and comment. The researcher then studied the compound particles with particle "****τε∀*** *to explain the syntactic & semantic functions on tragedies of Sophocles.*

In the second chapter*, the researcher studied the emphatic Greek particles -alphabetically-* ***(γε, γου=ν, δη/, με.΄ν, μη/ν, πε/ρ, τοι)*** *and their compounds with other particles on the tragedies of Sophocles. And she studied them functionally, syntactically and semantically. And the researcher explained the linguistic and historical origin of each particles and them meanings, and then the position of the particle in the sentence to declare the rhetorical purpose.*

*The researcher studied the particle "****γε∀****, and she explained that there were three kinds of particle* ***∀γε∀****; emphatic particle* ***∀γε∀****, epexegetic particle "****γε∀****, limitation particle* ***∀γε∀****. and then the researcher observed that Sophocles usually employed the particle* ***∀γε∀*** *with adjective for confirmation. After that the researcher studied the compound particle with particle* ***∀γε∀****, and observed that Sophocles employed the syntactic form "****και/...γε****" to denote the assentient and confirmation. Then the researcher studied the particle* ***∀γου=ν∀****, functionally, syntactically and semantically.*

Then the researcher studied the particle ***∀δη/∀/****, functionally, syntactically and semantically on the tragedies of Sophocles. The researcher noted that the particle "****δη/****" is the most emphatic particle which carried the semantic meanings by the poet Sophocles, such as surprise and irony through the tone.*

Then the researcher studied the particle " μη/ν∀ μα/ν and she noted that The particle "μη/ν" was weaker in use than the particles "γε/, δη/, τοι". On behalf of that these particles were the most strength emphatic particles. And there are three functions of the particle ∀μη/ν∀: emphatic particle, adversative particle, progressive particle. after that the researcher studied the compound particle with the particle ∀μη/ν∀. And she observed that The combination α)λλα/ μη/ν was rarely used, it didn't used in Aeschylus but used four times only on the tragedies of Sophocles.

Then *the researcher studied the particle ∀με/ν∀ and she noted-through the statistic chart - that the particle "με/ν∀ was the commonly used by Sophocles, who employed it 448 times in his tragedies. As well as Sophocles excelled in use of the combination "με/ν...δε/∀ that described contradictions between things, and which he used in his plays 163 times. The compound particle ∀α)λλα/....με.: ν δη/∀ employs only on tragedies of Sophocles, and didn't employed at any others poets of tragedy.*

And Then the researcher studied the particle ∀πε/ρ∀ and discerned that it was the least emphatic particle used on Sophocles' tragedies such as researcher explicated in statistic and chart that concerned with emphatic particles.

the researcher noted that The particle ∀πε/ρ∀ was a concessive particle, but Sophocles didn't used this function, he used it as an emphatic particle. As well as the particle περ has a new meaning: it was similar with the relative conjunctions. There were differences between each two particles "πε/ρ, γε/" Both of them from the emphatic particles, but the first was an extensive emphatic particle that not tolerate many semantic meanings. But the second "γε/" was an intensive emphatic particle that possible to acquire many of the semantic meanings, and this became apparent through the use of each particle on Sophocles' tragedies.

The researcher discussed the various uses and semantic of the particle "τοι" on the tragedies of Sophocles. And she observed that the poet Aeschylus used to use particle "τοι" without any clear reference to a particular person, especially in the dialogue of the course, while we found that Sophocles developed the function of the particle "τοι"on the stage, After that the chorus often used it with a particular personal, and used it when the personal is still on the stage. And he specialized with using the demonstrative pronoun τοσου=το/ν among the combination ∀και/τοι...γε∀. As well as the combination "μη/ τοι...γε∀ was used with infinitive but Sophocles used it with participle.

In the third chapter: *the researcher discussed the adversative particles on Sophocles' tragedies that contained three particles are:*

"α)λλα/, και/τοι, και/περ". Through the statistical search and charts show that the most common particles used by Sophocles was "α)λλα/".

Such as the previous chapter I and II, the researcher first examined the linguistic and historical origin of the particles and their meanings and their place in the sentence, and then addressed the uses and the semantic of each particle.

*The researcher noted that the particle"α)λλα/" was the most powerful particles of adversative particles, especially in objection, but the weaker adversative was in the balancing in the sentence. As well as Sophocles employed the compound particle "*α)λλəη)*"= to express surprise didn't except. And the combination "ου) μονον....α)λλα/∀ follows with the particle ∀και/∀. But Sophocles didn't followed this rule, in some times deleted the particle "*μονον∀ *from this compound and used the particle ∀και∀/.*

The researcher noted that the compound particle "και/περ" was used by Sophocles to refer to adversative not to confirm. Although this particle "και/περ" was used –in many books of grammar- for expressing confirmation.

And this chapter was followed by a chart to indicate the differences between the adversative particles at Sophocles.

***In the forth chapter*:** *the researcher discussed the interrogative particle "↔ρα", the alternative particle "Ν & ε□τε", causal particle "γάρ", and the inferential particles "∞ρα, ο®ν, τοιγ≤ρ, το□νυν, τοιγαρνο◊ν ".*

The researcher first examined the linguistic and historical origin of the particles and their meanings and their place in the sentence, and then addressed the uses and the semantic of each particle.
The researcher studied the interrogative particle" ↔ρα " from two sides:

1. *The interrogative particle" ↔ρα" conformable to the inferential particles "α)/ρα∀.*
2. *The interrogative particle" ↔ρα" and the rhetorical forms on Sophocles's tragedies.*

Then the researcher studied the alternative particle "η) & ει)/τε" and this chapter was followed by chart to indicate the differences between the alternative particles on Sophocles' tragedies. he used The particles ∀η)∀/ and it's combinations 668 times, but the compound particle ∀ει)/τε∀ was used 12 times. The researcher noted that Sophocles used the combination ∀η)/γα/ρ∀ three times, the particle ∀η)∀/ was always repeated after the combination η)/γαρ.

Then the researcher studied the causal particle ∀γα/ρ∀, which was used 725 times in Sophocles's tragedies. the researcher discussed the particle γα/ρ from two sides:

1- causal particle

2- anticipatory particle

And Sophocles didn't used the particle γα/ρ only to causal, But he employed it in new function: it was for conformation the questions, or for expressing the feelings, and for expressing to the assent.

Then the researcher studied the inferential particles on Sophocles's tragedies were: five particles, the particle ∀α)/ρα∀, the particle ∀ου)/ν∀, the compound particle ∀τοιγα/ρ∀, the compound particle ∀τοιγαρου=ν∀, the compound particle "τοι/νυν∀.

The researcher explained through the statistic chart that the most inferential particles in Sophocles' tragedies was ∀ου)/ν∀, he used it 98 times. And the researcher found There were differences between the particle ∀α)/ρα∀ and the particle ∀ου)ν∀, all of them were expressing the conclusion but the particle α)/ρα expressed conclusion within the opinions and the fellings, and the particle ∀ου)ν∀ expressing the conclusion within the fact.

The researcher discussed the inferential compound particle ∀τοιγα/ρ∀ & ∀τοιγαρου=ν∀. And the researcher noted that Sophocles employed them to express inferential only. But the compound particle ∀τοι/νυν∀ had many semantic function beside the adversative as non- assent, and in dialogue meaning (well).

Finally, the researcher presented the conclusions that she got, and add an appendix that contains :

1- *The statistic of the Greek particles in Sophocles's tragedies.*

2- The meaning of the Greek particles as Sophocles employs in his tragedies.

3- The linguistic terms in the thesis.

Then the list of charts, and the references.