

## Indexes

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III INDEX OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This list gives brief explanations of the main rhetorical terms used in this book. It is not intended as a guide to the sense of these words in other contexts. Greek rhetorical terminology is notoriously fluid and inconsistent. The lack of a modern lexicon to replace J. G. T. Ernesti's *Lexicon Technologiae Graecorum Rhetoricae* (Leipzig 1795, repr. Hildesheim 1962) has not been made good by the handbooks (Volkmann, Lausberg, Martin), though much information may be found in these and in the indexes of modern editions of rhetorical texts.

*Amphibolia* (ἀμφιβολία): ambiguity, a legal issue (*nomikē stasis*, q.v.)  
69

*anaphōnēsis* (ἀναφωνησις): a voice exercise 9

*anteklēma* (ἀντέκλημα): 'counter-charge', when the defendant makes an accusation against the prosecutor or someone else; not always clearly distinguished from *metastasis* (q.v.) 7 n. 24, 17 n. 72, 58, 61

*anthorismos* (ἀνθορισμός): 'counter-definition' (cf *horos*) 52, 54

*antilepsis* (ἀντίληψις)

(i) 'counter-hold'; a term often used of a defendant's rebuttal of the accusation on the ground that 'he has done nothing forbidden'; the answer is a *metalepsis* (q.v.), in which the prosecution alleges (e.g.) that in the particular circumstances the action must be regarded as forbidden (cf *antiparastasis*) 48, 128.

## Technical terms

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- (ii) as a *stasis*, Lat. *constitutio iuridicialis absoluta* in which the defendant admits the deed but denies it is an offence 56, 97
- antinomia* (ἀντινομία): 'conflict of laws', a type of *nomikē stasis* (q.v.) 67
- antiparastasis* (esp. in phrase κατ' ἀντιπαράστασιν): 'rejoinder'; as a type of answer to a defendant's *antilepsis* (q.v.), this is not a straight denial (*enstasis*, q.v.) but an assertion that, given the circumstances, the act is a forbidden one 48
- antistasis* (ἀντίστασις): a defendant's argument, alleging that what he did, so far from being a crime was beneficial (cf *chrōma*) 7 n. 24, 42, 57, 58, 59, 66
- antithesis* (ἀντίθεσις)
- (i) an objection stated by the speaker in order that he may himself offer a refutation (*lysis*) of it 64, 95
  - (ii) as a *stasis*, Lat. *constitutio iuridicialis adsumptiva*, i.e. the type of case in which the defendant admits that he has done wrong but defends himself by *antistasis*, *antenklēma*, *metastasis* or *syngnōmē* (qq.v.) 56, 58
  - (iii) a counter-charge as a move in defence 52
- ap'* *archēs achri telous* (ἀπ' ἀρχῆς ἄχρι τέλους): lit. 'from beginning to end', a move in which the prosecutor (or sometimes the defendant) argues from an acknowledged event to the fact which he wishes to establish; in practice, a detailed and strongly angled narrative of the events leading up to the trial 47, 59
- aperistatos* (ἀπερίστατος) 'uncircumstantial' 44
- aphelēs logos* (ἀφελῆς λόγος): 'simple style'; i.e. writing of an informal and generally non-periodic kind, opposed to the style of formal oratory (*politikos logos*) 78
- apokēryxis*, *apokēryktos* (ἀποκήρυξις, ἀποκήρυκτος: Lat. *abdication*, *abdication*): a (largely unhistorical) legal process of 'disowning' a son, by which the father deprives the 'disowned' of all rights in the family 31, 101, 123
- asystatos* (ἀσύστατος): 'non-constituted', i.e. 'not amounting to a proper case', a term used of badly devised declamation-themes (cf *kakoplaston*) 43
- biaios horos* (βίαιος ὅρος): 'forcible definition', a term for a move in which the speaker throws his opponent's interpretation of the facts back at him, showing that it really assists his own case (cf *pithanē apologia*) 59
- boulēsis kai dynamis* (βούλησις καὶ δύναμις): discussion of a defendant's 'wish and ability' (i.e. motive and opportunity) to perform the act of which he is accused 46, 126
- chrōma* (χρῶμα: Lat. *color*): 'colour' or 'gloss': especially a move made by a defendant to give a justifiable reason for his action, e.g. by explaining that he did it with honourable intentions (cf *metathesis aitias*) 57, 128
- controversia*: the Latin term for a forensic declamation, i.e. one in which the speaker takes one side of an imagined law-suit 4, 85, 106
- controversia de genere*: Latin term for a case belonging to the *stasis* of 'quality' (see *poiotes*) 55
- dēmosion adikēma* (δημόσιον ἄδίκημα): 'public offence', i.e. an offence caused by dereliction or obstruction of public duty, usually (but not necessarily) committed by someone in an official position 56
- diairesis* (διαίρεσις): 'division', esp. the division of a case into its

- constituent arguments. (Sopatros' *diareseis*, it should be noted, include *prooimia*, narrative and epilogue, i.e. some of the 'parts' of a speech, as well as the 'headings' (*kephalaia*) which Hermogenes prescribes) ch. 3, *passim*
- dialexis* (διάλεξις): 'talk', esp. the preliminary informal talk preceding the delivery of a declamation or other major speech (cf *lalia*, *theoria*) 75, 77, 83, 85
- dikaialogia* (δικαιολογία): any issue of right or expediency relating to the past (and so belonging to forensic oratory, not to deliberative, which is about the future); in Hermogenes, the main category of *logikai staseis* (q.v.) subdivided into *antilepsis* and *antithesis* (qq.v.) 56
- ekphrasis* (ἐκφρασις): 'description', whether as an element in a speech or as a separate *progymnasma* (q.v.) 30
- elenchōn apaitēsis* (ἐλέγχων ἀπαίτησις): 'demand for proofs'; a move which may be made by either side for the other party to produce evidence or a reasoned case, the object being to embarrass the opponent by always asking for whichever kind of proof (witnesses or reasons of probability) cannot be had 45, 126
- emphasis* (ἐμφασις): 'innuendo' 110
- empiptōn* (ἐμπίπτων): 'incidental', used of a *stochasmos* or *horos* (qq.v.) which arises in the course of the main argument of a case 50, 53
- enstasis* (ἐνστασις): 'objection': total denial of a charge (contrast *antiparastasis*, q.v.) 48
- epideictic* (ἐπιδεικτικός: Lat. *demonstrativus*): name applied to the third main branch of rhetoric, distinct from the 'forensic' and 'deliberative' branches (cf *controversia*, *suasoria*); it covers primarily the oratory of praise (encomium) and blame, but in general usage all ceremonial or occasional oratory 10, 102
- epilogos* (ἐπίλογος): 'epilogue'; the closing (often emotional) part of a speech, following the main argumentation (cf *koinē poiotes*, *telika kephalaia*) 50, 55, 62, 68, 96, 102, 105
- eschēmatismenos logos* (ἐσχηματισμένος λόγος): 'figured speech', i.e. one in which the speaker's real purpose differs from his ostensible one 36
- ēthopoia* (ἠθοποιία): 'representation of character', esp. the composition of 'the words that X might speak' (οὗς ἂν εἴποι λόγους) in a given situation; a *progymnasma* (q.v.), but also a frequent element in declamation 11, 54, 82, 99
- ēthos* (ἦθος): 'character' including not only the moral personality of an individual, but e.g. age, sex, profession, status or wealth 72, 122, ch. 5 *passim*
- euthydikia* (εὐθυδικία): 'primary case', i.e. the trial of the actual charge, as distinct from the proceedings of a *paragraphē* (q.v.), by which an attempt is made to prevent the original issue from being heard 62
- gnōmē nomothetou* (γνώμη νομοθέτου): 'lawgiver's intention' 52, 69
- horos* (ὅρος): 'definition'; as a *stasis*, an issue which turns on the question whether an action falls within the definition (legal or commonly accepted) of the offence alleged 51, 53
- horos antonomazōn* (ὅρος ἀντωνομάζων): 'definition with change of name'; a type of issue exemplified by the man who has stolen private property from a temple and claims to be punished as a simple thief, not as one who has committed sacrilege 42, 52, 53

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*horos kata syllēpsin* (ὅρος κατὰ σύλληψιν): 'definition by inclusion', i.e. when it is to be shown that the act in dispute is a species of a genus of acts falling under the definition in question 53

*horos paraphorikos* (ὅρος παραγραφικός): 'definition as demurrer', i.e. a *paragraphē* (q.v.) sustained by a definition 59, 101

*hypokrisis* (ὑπόκρισις): 'delivery' 82

*hypothesis* (ὑπόθεσις)

(i) subject of declamation 85

(ii) summary or plot of speech or play 119

*kakoplastos* (κακόπλαστος): 'wrongly devised', 'ill-conceived', a term used of anachronistic or implausible declamation themes (cf *asystatos*) 114

*katastasis* (κατάστασις): 'situation', i.e. a narrative establishing the circumstances of the case, normally inserted immediately after the prologue 54, 61, 64, 66, 67, 88 (esp. n. 6), 91, 98, 125

*kephalaion* (κεφάλαιον): 'head', 'chapter' (cf *telika kephalaia*) 72

*koinē poiotes* (κοινή ποιότης): 'common quality', a term covering the general emotional evaluation and *telika kephalaia* (q.v.) appropriate to the *epilogos* (q.v.) 50

*komma* (κόμμα): a 'comma', i.e. a single phrase, shorter than a *kōlon*; so adv. *kommatikōs* (κομματικῶς) means 'in short phrases', 'in a staccato manner' 94

*lalia* (λαλιά): 'talk' (cf *dialexis*) 77

*meletē* (μελέτη): 'practice', 'exercise', the usual term in Greek for 'declamation' 10 and passim

*metalēpsis* (μετάληψις)

(i) as a *stasis* (Lat. *translatio*), the position that the case ought not to be tried by the present procedure (cf *paragraphē*) 7, 45, 60, 61

(ii) as a detail of a speech, 'counter-plea', the answer to an *antilēpsis* (q.v.); see also *enstasis*, *antiparastasis* 45, 48, 60, 69

*metastasis* (μετάστασις): 'transference', a defendant's attempt to shift blame to someone else or to external circumstances over which he himself had not control; not always clearly distinguished from *antenklēma* (q.v.) 7, 17, 58, 66

*metathesis aitiās* (μετάθεσις αἰτίας): 'transposition of cause'; the defendant alleges a reason which justifies the action for which he is being tried (cf *chrōma*) 48

*mimēsis* (μίμησις): 'imitation' of life or of classical literary models 109

*nomikai staseis* (νομικαὶ στάσεις): 'legal issues', as distinct from those of reasoning (*logikai staseis*, q.v.), subdivided into *rhēton kai dianoia*, *antinomia* *amphibolia*, *sylllogismos* (q.v.) 56

*parabolē* (παραβολή): 'example'; distinguished from *paradeigma* (q.v.) as being taken from general facts of the natural world, not from past history 101

*paradeigma* (παράδειγμα): 'example', strictly one taken from history or mythology (cf *parabolē*) 101

*paragraphē*, *paragrapheikon* (παραγραφή, παραγραφικόν: vb παραγράφειν, 'to enter a demurrer'): 'demurrer', i.e. objection to the bringing of the case before the present court (see also *metalēpsis*, *euthydikia*) 38, 45, 101, 121

*pēlikotēs* (πηλικότης): 'size', 'importance', 'gravity': the point that an

- action (usually the offence) is in itself a very serious or momentous matter (cf *pros ti*) 52, 54, 61
- periechon kai periechomenon* (περιέχον καὶ περιεχόμενον): 'including and included', an argument used in cases of *amphibolia* (q.v.), showing, e.g., that if a person becomes a public slave, that person's property also belongs to the public 69
- pitbanē apologia* (πιθανὴ ἀπολογία): 'persuasive (or 'plausible') defence': esp. the use by a defendant of a fact relied upon by the prosecution, showing that it really supports the defence case (see also *biaios horos*) 49, 128
- plasma* (πλάσμα): 'fiction', the usual term for the invented scenario of a declamation which has no specific historical setting; also, a declamation of this kind 5, 103, 106
- poiotes* (ποιότης: Lat. *qualitas*)
- (i) a general name for any *stasis* in which the point at issue is not the fact or definition but the 'quality' of the action under dispute 55
  - (ii) see *koinē poiotes*
  - (iii) 'quality' in general, e.g. the character of a party to the case 53
- pragmatikē* (πραγματική στάσις): any *logikē stasis* (q.v.) which 'concerns the future', and thus the 'issue' to which deliberative speeches can be assigned (cf *dikaiologia*) 7, 56, 63, 94, 97
- probolē* (προβολή): the actual 'statement' or 'presentation' of the charge, Lat. *intentio criminis*; often immediately following the *katastasis* (q.v.) 52, 54
- progymnasma* (προγύμνασμα): 'elementary exercise'; Hermogenes' list gives fable (*mythos*), narration (*diēgēma*), anecdote (*chreia*), maxim (*gnōmē*), refutation (*anaskueū*), confirmation (*kataskueū*), commonplace (*koinos topos*), encomium *enkōmion*, comparison (*synkrisis*), *ēthopoia* (q.v.), *ekphrasis* (q.v.), *thesis* (q.v.), and 'introduction of law' (*nomou eisphora*) 11, 71, 102, 122
- prokataskeuazomenos* (προκατασκευάζομενος): 'preliminary'; used of a *stochasmos* or *horos* (qq.v.) which has to be dealt with before the main issue can be argued (contrast *emiptōn*, *synkataskeuazomenos*, qq.v.) 50
- prolalia* (προλαλιά): 'introductory talk' (cf *lalia*) 77
- prooimion* (προοίμιον): 'introduction', 'prologue', i.e. the first part of a speech, normally preceding the narrative (when the plural *prooimia* is used, the meaning is that the speech has more than one 'introductory theme') 54, 125
- prosangelia* (προσαγγελία): 'denunciation', esp. 'self-denunciation' (vb *ἐαυτὸν προσαγγέλλειν*), i.e. declaring to the authorities that one wishes to be allowed the means of suicide (usually poison), because circumstances have made life unbearable; a common scenario of *plasmata* (q.v.), supposed to be based on the actual law of some Greek cities 35, 63, 91, 96
- pros ti* (πρός τι): lit. 'in relation to something'; the topic of the *relative* importance or gravity of an action or offence, contrasted with its absolute importance (*pēlikotēs*, q.v.) 52, 55
- rhēton kai dianoia* (ῥῆτὸν καὶ διάνοια): 'letter and intention' (i.e. 'spirit') of a law: a *nomikē stasis* (q.v.); also an argument on these lines deployed in any case, one party's insistence on the letter being answered by appealing to intention, and vice versa (cf *gnōmē nomothetou*) 61, 65
- sententia*: Lat. term for a pithy remark of general application, apt in the particular situation of the speech; Gk equivalent is *gnōmē*. Also an exercise consisting of a discussion of such a sentiment (cf *progymnasmata*) 2, 86

## Technical terms

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- stasis* (στάσις: Lat. *status* or *constitutio*): 'issue' involved in a case (lit. 'stance' or perhaps 'quarrel') 3, 6, 17, 40ff
- stochasmos* (στοχασμός: Lat. *coniectura*): 'conjecture', i.e. 'issue of fact', where the case depends on determining whether the defendant did the deed 42, 44, 124
- suasoria*: Lat. term for a deliberative declamation, i.e. one in which the speaker gives advice in a defined historical situation (cf *pragmatikē stasis*) 4, 106
- syllogismos* (συλλογισμός)
- (i) 'inference' (from the wording of a law), a variety of *nomikē stasis* (q.v.) 70
  - (ii) 'inference' or 'implication' more generally 52, 54, 62
- synēgoros* (συνήγορος): 'advocate', i.e. a speaker who supports or represents a litigant 14
- syngnōmē* (συγγνώμη): 'pardon'; the defendant's plea to be pardoned, though he admits his guilt, because of extenuating circumstances (often his state of mind) 7, 59
- synkataskeuazomenos* (συγκατασκευαζόμενος): 'linked'; applied to a question of fact (*stochasmos*) or of definition (*horos*), so related to another question that the case requires the establishment of both (contrast *empiptōn*, *prokataskeuazomenos*, qq.v.) 50
- telika kephalaia* (τελικὰ κεφάλαια: Lat. *finalia capitula*): 'final headings', i.e. 'headings of purpose', so called either because they are used at the end (*telos*, cf *koinē poiotēs*, *epilogos*) or (better) because they express the goal (*telos*) of actions: i.e. justice, legality, expediency, honour, pleasure, possibility and the like 50, 63
- theōria* (θεωρία): 'theory', 'theoretical explanation', esp. a teacher's preliminary exposition preceding declamation (also *protheōria*) 83
- thesis* (θέσις): a general proposition to be defended or attacked, distinct from 'hypothesis' (ὑπόθεσις), which is a specific theme about specified persons and places (see also *progymnasma*) 71, 102, 122
- zētēma* (ζήτημα): 'question', i.e. the problem set by the propounder of a subject for declamation 13, 43