#### Le poème de Parménide

#### Poem of Parmenides : on nature

I

Ίπποι ταί με φέφουσιν, ὄσον τ' ἐπί θυμὸς ἱκάνοι, πέμπον, ἐπεί μ' ἐς ὁδὸν βῆσαν πολύφημον ἄγουσαι δαίμονος, ἢ κατὰ πάντ' ἄστη φέφει εἰδότα φῶτα· τῆ φεφόμην· τῆ γάφ με πολύφφαστοι φέφον ἵπποι

[5] ἄφμα τιταίνουσαι, κοῦφαι δ' ὁδὸν ἡγεμόνευον. Ἀξων δ' ἐν χνοίησιν ἵει σύφιγγος ἀυτήν αἰθόμενος - δοιοῖς γὰφ ἐπείγετο δινωτοῖσιν κύκλοις ἀμφοτέφωθεν -, ὅτε σπεφχοίατο πέμπειν Ἡλιάδες κοῦφαι, πφολιποῦσαι δώματα Νυκτός,

[10] εἰς φάος, ἀσάμεναι κράτων ἄπο χερσὶ καλύπτρας. Ἐνθα πύλαι Νυκτός τε καὶ Ἐματός εἰσι κελεύθων, καί σφας ὑπέρθυρον ἀμφὶς ἔχει καὶ λάινος οὐδός· αὐταὶ δ' αἰθέριαι πλῆνται μεγάλοισι θυρέτροις· τῶν δὲ Δίκη πολύποινος ἔχει κληῖδας ἀμοιβούς.

[15] Τὴν δὴ παǫφάμεναι κοῦǫαι μαλακοῖσι λόγοισιν πεῖσαν ἐπιφǫάδέως, ὥς σφιν βαλανωτὸν ὀχῆα ἀπτεǫέως ὤσειε πυλέων ἄπο· ταὶ δὲ θυǫέτǫων χάσμ' ἀχανὲς ποίησαν ἀναπτάμεναι πολυχάλκους ἄξονας ἐν σύǫιγξιν ἀμοιβαδὸν εἰλίξασαι

[20] γόμφοις καὶ πεφόνησιν ἀφηφότε· τῆ ἑα δι' αὐτέων ἰθὺς ἔχον κοῦξαι κατ' ἀμαξιτὸν ἄφμα καὶ ἵππους. Καί με θεὰ πρόφφων ὑπεδέξατο, χεῖξα δὲ χειξί δεξιτεξὴν ἕλεν, ὦδε δ' ἔτος φάτο καί με προσηύδα· ὦ κοῦξ' ἀθανάτοισι συνάοξος ἡνιόχοισιν,

[25] ἵπποις ταί σε φέρουσιν ἱκάνων ἡμέτερον δῶ, χαῖρ', ἐπεὶ οὐτι σε μοῖρα κακὴ προὕπεμπε νέεσθαι τήνδ' ὁδόν - ἦ γὰρ ἀπ' ἀνθρώπων ἐκτὸς πάτου ἐστίν-, ἀλλὰ θέμις τε δίκη τε. Χρεὼ δέ σε πάντα πυθέσθαι ἠμέν Ἀληθείης εὐκυκλέος ἀτρεμὲς ἦτορ

[30] ήδὲ βοοτῶν δόξας, ταῖς οὐκ ἔνι πίστις ἀληθής. Ἀλλ' ἔμπης καὶ ταῦτα μαθήσεαι, ὡς τὰ δοκοῦντα χϱῆν δοκίμως εἶναι διὰ παντὸς πάντα πεوῶντα.

### Π

Εἰ δ' ἄγ' ἐγὼν ἐϱέω, κόμισαι δὲ σὺ μῦθον ἀκούσας, αἴπεϱ ὁδοὶ μοῦναι διζήσιός εἰσι νοῆσαι· ἡ μὲν ὅπως ἔστιν τε καὶ ὡς οὐκ ἔστι μὴ εἶναι, Πειθοῦς ἐστι κέλευθος - Ἀληθείῃ γὰϱ ὀπηδεῖ -, I

The steeds that bear me carried me as far as ever my heart Desired, since they brought me and set me on the renowned Way of the goddess, who with her own hands conducts the man who knows through all things. On what way was I borne

5 along; for on it did the wise steeds carry me, drawing my car, and maidens showed the way. And the axle, glowing in the socket – for it was urged round by the whirling wheels at each end - gave forth a sound as of a pipe, when the daughters of the Sun, hasting to convey me into the light, threw back their veils

10 from off their faces and left the abode of Night. There are the gates of the ways of Night and Day, fitted above with a lintel and below with a threshold of stone. They themselves, high in the air, are closed by mighty doors, and Avenging Justice keeps the keys that open them. Her did

15 the maidens entreat with gentle words and skilfully persuade to unfasten without demur the bolted bars from the gates. Then, when the doors were thrown back, they disclosed a wide opening, when their brazen hinges swung backwards in the

20 sockets fastened with rivets and nails. Straight through them, on the broad way, did the maidens guide the horses and the car, and the goddess greeted me kindly, and took my right hand in hers, and spake to me these words: -Welcome, noble youth, that comest to my abode on the car

25 that bears thee tended by immortal charioteers! It is no ill chance, but justice and right that has sent thee forth to travel on this way. Far, indeed, does it lie from the beaten track of men ! Meet it is that thou shouldst learn all things, as well the unshaken heart of persuasive truth, as the opinions of

30 mortals in which is no true belief at all. Yet none the less shalt thou learn of these things also, since thou must judge approvedly of the things that seem to men as thou goest through all things in thy journey.

II

Come now, I will tell thee - and do thou hearken to my saying and carry it away - the only two ways of search that can be thought of. The first, namely, that *It is*, and that it is impossible for anything not to be, is the way of conviction,

[5] ή δ' ώς οὐκ ἔστιν τε καὶ ὡς χρεών ἐστι μὴ εἶναι, τὴν δή τοι φράζω παναπευθέα ἔμμεν ἀταρπόν· οὔτε γὰρ ἂν γνοίης τό γε μὴ ἐὸν - οὐ γὰρ ἀνυστόν οὔτε φράσαις·

III

... τὸ γὰǫ αὐτὸ νοεῖν ἐστίν τε καὶ εἶναι.

IV

Λεῦσσε δ' ὅμως ἀπεόντα νόῷ παρεόντα βεβαίως· οὐ γὰρ ἀποτμήξει τὸ ἐὸν τοῦ ἐόντος ἔχεσθαι οὔτε σκιδνάμενον πάντῃ πάντως κατὰ κόσμον οὔτε συνιστάμενον.

V

Ξυνὸν δέ μοί ἐστιν, ὁππόθεν ἄϱξωμαι τόθι γὰϱ πάλιν ἴξομαι αὖθις.

VI

Χρὴ τὸ λέγειν τε νοεῖν τ' ἐὸν ἔμμεναι· ἔστι γὰρ εἶναι, μηδὲν δ' οὐκ ἔστιν· τά σ' ἐγὼ φράζεσθαι ἄνωγα. Πρώτης γάρ σ' ἀφ' ὁδοῦ ταύτης διζήσιος <εἴργω>, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' ἀπὸ τῆς, ῆν δὴ βροτοὶ εἰδότες οὐδέν

[5] πλάττονται, δίκρανοι ἀμηχανίη γὰρ ἐν αὐτῶν στήθεσιν ἰθύνει πλακτὸν νόον· οἱ δὲ φοροῦνται. κωφοὶ ὁμῶς τυφλοί τε, τεθηπότες, ἄκριτα φῦλα, οἶς τὸ πέλειν τε καὶ οὐκ εἶναι ταὐτὸν νενόμισται κοὐ ταὐτόν, πάντων δὲ παλίντροπός ἐστι κέλευθος.

#### VII

Οὐ γὰο μήποτε τοῦτο δαμῆ εἶναι μὴ ἐόντα· ἀλλὰ σὺ τῆσδ' ἀφ' ὁδοῦ διζήσιος εἶογε νόημα· μηδέ σ' ἔθος πολύπειοον ὁδὸν κατὰ τήνδε βιάσθω, νωμᾶν ἄσκοπον ὄμμα καὶ ἠχήεσσαν ἀκουήν

[5] καὶ γλῶσσαν, κοῖναι δὲ λόγῷ πολύδηοιν ἔλεγχον ἐξ ἐμέθεν ἑηθέντα.

### VIII

Μόνος δ' ἔτι μῦθος όδοῖο λείπεται ὡς ἔστιν· ταύτῃ δ' ἐπὶ σήματ' ἔασι πολλὰ μάλ', ὡς ἀγένητον ἐὸν καὶ ἀνώλεθϱόν ἐστιν, ἔστι γὰϱ οὐλομελές τε καὶ ἀτϱεμὲς ἠδ' ἀτέλεστον· 5 for truth is its companion. The other, namely, that *It is not*, and that something must needs not be, - that, I tell thee, is a wholly untrustworthy path. For you cannot know what is not - that is impossible - nor utter it;

III

IV

For it is the same thing that can be thought and that can be.

. V πάλιν VI

> It needs must be that what can be thought and spoken of is; for it is possible for it to be, and it is not possible for, what is nothing to be. This is what I bid thee ponder. I hold thee back from this first way of inquiry, and from this other also,

5 upon which mortals knowing naught wander in two minds; for hesitation guides the wandering thought in their breasts, so that they are borne along stupefied like men deaf and blind. Undiscerning crowds, in whose eyes the same thing and not the same is and is not, and all things travel in opposite directions!

#### VII

For this shall never be proved, that the things that are not are; and do thou restrain thy thought from this way of inquiry. Nor let habit force thee to cast a wandering eye upon this devious track, or to turn thither thy resounding ear or thy

5 tongue; but do thou judge the subtle refutation of their discourse uttered by me.

VIII

One path only is left for us to

speak of, namely, that *It is*. In it are very many tokens that what is, is uncreated and indestructible, alone, complete, immovable and without end. Nor was it ever, nor will it be; for

[5] οὐδέ ποτ' ἦν οὐδ' ἔσται, ἐπεὶ νῦν ἔστιν ὁμοῦ πᾶν, ἕν, συνεχές· τίνα γὰϱ γένναν διζήσεαι αὐτοῦ; πῆ πόθεν αὐξηθέν ; οὐτ' ἐκ μὴ ἐόντος ἐάσσω φάσθαι σ' οὐδὲ νοεῖν· οὐ γὰϱ φατὸν οὐδὲ νοητόν ἔστιν ὅπως οὐκ ἔστι. Τί δ' ἄν μιν καὶ χρέος ὦρσεν

[10] ὕστεϱον ἢ πϱόσθεν, τοῦ μηδενὸς ἀϱξάμενον, φῦν; οὕτως ἢ πάμπαν πελέναι χϱεών ἐστιν ἢ οὐχί. Οὐδὲ ποτ' ἐκ μὴ ἐόντος ἐφήσει πίστιος ἰσχύς γίγνεσθαί τι παϱ' αὐτό· τοῦ εἵνεκεν οὖτε γενέσθαι οὐτ' ὅλλυσθαι ἀνῆκε Δίκη χαλάσασα πέδησιν,

[15] ἀλλ' ἔχει· ἡ δὲ κρίσις τούτων ἐν τῷδ' ἔστιν· ἔστιν ἢ οὐκ ἔστιν· κέκριται δ' οὖν, ὥσπερ ἀνάγκη, τὴν μὲν ἐᾶν ἀνόητον ἀνώνυμον - οὐ γὰρ ἀληθής ἔστιν ὁδός - τὴν δ' ὥστε πέλειν καὶ ἐτήτυμον εἶναι. Πῶς δ' ἂν ἔπειτα πέλοιτὸ ἐόν ; πῶς δ' ἄν κε γένοιτο ;

[20] εἰ γὰϱ ἔγεντ', οὐκ ἔστι, οὐδ' εἴ ποτε μέλλει ἔσεσθαι.

Τώς γένεσις μὲν ἀπέσβεσται καὶ ἀπυστος ὅλεθοος. Οὐδὲ διαιρετόν ἐστιν, ἐπεὶ πᾶν ἐστιν ὁμοῖον· οὐδέ τι τῆ μᾶλλον, τό κεν εἴργοι μιν συνέχεσθαι, οὐδέ τι χειρότερον, πᾶν δ' ἔμπλεόν ἐστιν ἐόντος.

[25] Τῷ ξυνεχὲς πᾶν ἐστιν ἐὸν γὰϱ ἐόντι πελάζει. Αὐτὰϱ ἀκίνητον μεγάλων ἐν πείϱασι δεσμῶν ἔστιν ἄναϱχον ἄπαυστον, ἐπεὶ γένεσις καὶ ὅλεθϱος τῆλε μάλ' ἐπλάχθησαν, ἀπῶσε δὲ πίστις ἀληθής. Ταὐτόν τ' ἐν ταὐτῷ τε μένον καθ' ἑαυτό τε κεῖται

[30] χοὔτως ἔμπεδον αὖθι μένει κρατερὴ γὰρ Ἀνάγκη πείρατος ἐν δεσμοῖσιν ἔχει, τό μιν ἀμφὶς ἐέργει, οὕνεκεν οὐκ ἀτελεύτητον τὸ ἐὸν θέμις εἶναι ἔστι γὰρ οὐκ ἐπιδεές· μὴ ἐὸν δ' ἂν παντὸς ἐδεῖτο. Ταὐτὸν δ' ἐστὶ νοεῖν τε καὶ οὕνεκεν ἔστι νόημα.

[35] Οὐ γὰǫ ἄνευ τοῦ ἐόντος, ἐν ῷ πεφατισμένον ἐστίν, εὑϱήσεις τὸ νοεῖν· οὐδ' ἦν γὰǫ <ἢ> ἔστιν ἢ ἔσται ἄλλο πάǫεξ τοῦ ἐόντος, ἐπεὶ τό γε Μοῖǫ' ἐπέδησεν οὖλον ἀκίνητόν τ' ἔμεναι· τῷ πάντ' ὄνομ' ἔσται, ὅσσα βǫοτοὶ κατέθεντο πεποιθότες εἶναι ἀληθῆ,

[40] γίγνεσθαί τε καὶ ὄλλυσθαι, εἶναί τε καὶ οὐχί, καὶ τόπον ἀλλάσσειν διά τε χρόα φανὸν ἀμείβειν.

5 now *it is*, all at once, a continuous one. For what kind of origin for it. will you look for ? In what way and from what source could it have drawn its increase ? I shall not let thee say nor think that it came from what is not; for it can neither be thought nor uttered that what is not is. And, if it came from

10 nothing, what need could have made it arise later rather than sooner ? Therefore must it either be altogether or be not at all. Nor will the force of truth suffer aught to arise besides itself from that which in any way is. Wherefore, Justice does not loose her fetters and let anything come into being or pass

### 15 away, but holds it fast.

" *Is it or is it not*? " Surely it is adjudged, as it needs must be, that we are to set aside the one way as unthinkable and nameless (for it is no true way), and that the other path is real and true. How, then, can what *is* be going to be in the future ?

20 Or how could it come into being ? If it came into being, it is not; nor is it if it is going to be in the future. Thus is becoming extinguished and passing away not to be heard of

Nor is it divisible, since it is all alike, and there is no more of it in one place than in another, to hinder it from holding together, nor less of it, but everything is full of what is.

25 Wherefore all holds together; for what is; is in contact with what is. Moreover, it is immovable in the bonds of mighty chains, without beginning and without end; since coming into being and passing away have been driven afar, and true belief has cast them away. It is the same, and it rests in the self-same place, abiding in itself.

30 And thus it remaineth constant in its place; for hard necessity keeps it in the bonds of the limit that holds it fast on every side. Wherefore it is not permitted to what is to be infinite; for it is in need of nothing; while, if it were infinite, it would stand in need of everything. It is the same thing that can be thought and for the sake of which the thought exists;

35 for you cannot find thought without something that is, to which it is betrothed. And there is not, and never shall be, any time other, than that which is present, since fate has chained it so as to be whole and immovable. Wherefore all these things are but the names which mortals have given, believing them, to be true –

40 coming into being and passing away, being and not being, change of place and alteration of bright colour.

Αὐτὰο ἐπεὶ πεῖρας πύματον, τετελεσμένον ἐστί πάντοθεν, εὐκύκλου σφαίοης ἐναλίγκιον ὄγκω, μεσσόθεν ἰσοπαλὲς πάντη· τὸ γὰο οὕτε τι μεῖζον

[45] οὔτε τι βαιότεǫον πελέναι χǫεόν ἐστι τῆ ἢ τῆ. Οὔτε γὰǫ οὐκ ἐὸν ἔστι, τό κεν παύοι μιν ἱκνεῖσθαι εἰς ὁμόν, οὔτ' ἐὸν ἔστιν ὅπως εἰη κεν ἐόντος τῆ μᾶλλον τῆ δ' ἦσσον, ἐπεὶ πᾶν ἐστιν ἄσυλον· οἶ γὰǫ πάντοθεν ἶσον, ὁμῶς ἐν πείǫασι κύǫει.

[50] Ἐν τῷ σοι παύω πιστὸν λόγον ἠδὲ νόημα ἀμφὶς ἀληθείης· δόξας δ' ἀπὸ τοῦδε βροτείας μάνθανε κόσμον ἐμῶν ἐπέων ἀπατηλὸν ἀκούων. Μορφὰς γὰρ κατέθεντο δύο γνώμας ὀνομάζειν· τῶν μίαν οὐ χρεών ἐστιν - ἐν ῷ πεπλανημένοι εἰσίν -·

[55] τἀντία δ' ἐκϱίναντο δέμας καὶ σήματ' ἔθεντο χωϱὶς ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, τῆ μὲν φλογὸς αἰθέϱιον πῦς, ἤπιον ὄν, μέγ' ἐλαφϱόν, ἑωυτῷ πάντοσε τωὐτόν, τῷ δ' ἑτέϱῷ μὴ τωὐτόν· ἀτὰϱ κἀκεῖνο κατ' αὐτό τἀντία νύκτ' ἀδαῆ, πυκινὸν δέμας ἐμβϱιθές τε.

[60] Τόν σοι ἐγὼ διάκοσμον ἐοικότα πάντα φατίζω, ὡς οὐ μή ποτέ τίς σε βροτῶν γνώμη παρελάσση. Where, then, it has its farthest boundary, it is complete on every side, equally poised from the centre in every direction, like the mass of a rounded sphere; for it cannot be greater or

45 smaller in one place than in another. For there is nothing which is not that could keep it from reaching out equally, nor is it possible that there should be more of what is in this place and less in that, since it is all inviolable. For, since it is equal in all directions, it is equally confined within limits.

50 Here shall I close my trustworthy speech and thought about the truth. Henceforward learn the opinions of mortals, giving ear to the deceptive ordering of my words. Mortals have settled in their minds to speak of two forms, one of which they should have left out, and that is where they go astray from the truth.

55 They have assigned an opposite substance to each, and marks distinct from one another. To the one they allot the fire of heaven, light, thin, in every direction the same as itself, but not the same as the other. The other is

opposite to it, dark night, a compact and heavy body.

60 Of these I tell thee the whole arrangement as it seems to men, in order that no mortal may surpass thee in knowledge.

IX

Now that all things have been named light and night; and the things which belong to the power of each have been assigned to these things and to those, everything is full at once of light and dark night,

both equal, since neither has aught to do with the other.

Х

And thou shalt know the origin of all the things on high, and all the signs in the sky, and the resplendent works of the glowing sun's clear torch, and whence they arose. And thou shalt learn likewise of the wandering deeds of the round-faced

5 moon, and of her origin. Thou shalt know, too, the heavens that surround us, whence they arose, and how Necessity took them and bound them to keep the limits of the stars . . .

XI

How the earth, and the sun, and the moon, and the sky that is common to all, and the Milky Way, and the outermost Olympos,

## IX

Αὐτὰϱ ἐπειδὴ πάντα φάος καὶ νὺξ ὀνόμασται καὶ τὰ κατὰ σφετέϱας δυνάμεις ἐπὶ τοῖσί τε καὶ τοῖς, πᾶν πλέον ἐστὶν ὁμοῦ φάεος καὶ νυκτὸς ἀφάντου ἴσων ἀμφοτέϱων, ἐπεὶ οὐδετέϱῷ μέτα μηδέν.

# Х

Εἴσῃ δ' αἰθεϱίαν τε φύσιν τά τ' ἐν αἰθέϱι πάντα σήματα καὶ καθαϱᾶς εὐαγέος ἠελίοιο λαμπάδος ἔϱγ' ἀίδηλα καὶ ὑππόθεν ἐξεγένοντο, ἔϱγα τε κύκλωπος πεύσῃ πεϱίφοιτα σελήνης

[5] καὶ φύσιν, εἰδήσεις δὲ καὶ οὐρανὸν ἀμφὶς ἔχοντα ἔνθεν ἔφυ τε καὶ ὥς μιν ἄγουσ' ἐπέδησεν Ἀνάγκη πείρατ' ἔχειν ἄστρων.

# XI

πῶς γαῖα καὶ ἥλιος ἠδὲ σελήνη αἰθήο τε ξυνὸς γάλα τ' οὐοάνιον καὶ ὄλυμπος

| ἔσχατος ἠδ' ἀστوων θεομὸν μένος ὡομήθησαν<br>γίγνεσθαι.  | and the burning might of the stars<br>arose.   |
|--|--|
| XII  | XII  |
| Αί γὰο στεινότεοαι πλῆντο πυοὸς ἀκοήτοιο,<br>αί δ' ἐπὶ ταῖς νυκτός, μετὰ δὲ φλογὸς ἵεται αἶσα<br>ἐν δὲ μέσω τούτων δαίμων ἣ πάντα κυβεονῷ<br>πάντα γὰο <ῆ> στυγεοοῖο τόκου καὶ μίξιος ἄοχει<br>[5] πέμπουσ' ἄοσενι θῆλυ μιγῆν τό τ' ἐναντίον αὖτις<br>ἄοσεν θηλυτέοω.                | The narrower circles are filled with unmixed fire, and those<br>surrounding them with night, and in the midst of these rushes<br>their portion of fire. In the midst of these circles is the divinity<br>that directs the course of all things; for she rules over all painful<br>birth and all begetting,<br>5 driving the female to the embrace of the male, and the male to |
|  | that of the female.  |
| XIII   | XIII   |
| Πρώτιστον μὲν Ἐρωτα θεῶν μητίσατο πάντων   | First of all the gods she contrived Eros.  |
| XIV  | XIV  |
| Νυκτιφαὲς πεϱὶ γαῖαν ἀλώμενον ἀλλότριον φῶς  | Shining by night with borrowed light, wandering round the earth.   |
| XV   | XV   |
| αἰεὶ παπταίνουσα πϱὸς αὐγὰς ἠελίοιο.   | Always straining her eyes to the beams of the sun.   |
| XVa  | XVa  |
| ύδατόφιζον εἶπειν τὴν γῆν  |  |
| XVI  | XVI  |
| Ώς γὰφ ἕκαστος ἔχει κφᾶσιν μελέων πολυπλάγκτων,<br>τὼς νόος ἀνθφώποισι παφίσταται· τὸ γὰφ αὐτό<br>ἔστιν ὅπεφ φφονέει μελέων φύσις ἀνθφώποισιν<br>καὶ πᾶσιν καὶ παντί· τὸ γὰφ πλέον ἐστὶ νόημα.   |  |
| XVII   | XVII   |
| δεξιτεροῖσιν μὲν κούρους, λαιοῖσι δὲ κούρας  | On the right boys; on the left girls.  |
| XVIII  | XVIII  |
| Femina virque simul Veneris cum germina miscent,<br>Venis informans diverso ex sanguine virtus<br>Temperiem servans bene condita corpora fingit.<br>Nam si virtutes permixto semine pugnent<br>Nec faciant unam permixto in corpore, dirae<br>Nascentem gemino verabunt semine serum |  |

Nascentem gemino vexabunt semine sexum.

# XIX

Οὕτω τοι κατὰ δόξαν ἔφυ τάδε καί νυν ἔασι καὶ μετέπειτ' ἀπὸ τοῦδε πελευτήσουσι τραφέντα· τοῖς δ' ὄνομ' ἄνθρωποι κατέθεντ' ἐπίσημον ἑκάστῳ. XIX

Thus, according to men's opinions, did things comp into being, and thus they are now. In time (they think) they will grow up and pass away. To each of these things men have assigned a fixed name.