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Grammata #5

Protagoras's argument, "man is the measure," is still plausible according to the dialogue between Socrates and Theaetetus. This plausibility is not blatant but is deeply rooted within their conversation about knowledge. More specifically, in the conversation about false belief Socrates says that "[it] occurs... when someone is acquainted with both of two people and is currently seeing them both... but the imprints he has of each do not correspond with the perceptions he has of each" (194a). In this case, "man is the measure", by which false belief occurs because one must be comparing their perception with the imprint; therefore, being the measure of false belief.

As always, Socrates claims he does not know; however, it seems as though he does have a presumption about knowledge. Socrates changes his language with regards to knowledge. Knowledge is subjective in nature as he suggests by saying it is "impossible for a person to think that something he knows" (192b3). Also, Socrates implies that memory is an aspect of knowledge with regards to his reference of Homer's wax explanation. Furthermore, he also implies that knowledge is not controlled by a person which he exemplifies by saying that one can possess knowledge, not have it.