14 Pronouns (Module B)
Demonstrative Pronouns; Special Usages of ΑΥΤΟΣ
Morphology: The Nominal System (Part 9)

Overview

14.0 Introduction

When students spend considerable time studying NTGreek, and then subsequently fail to make any further use of NTGreek, it is a tragedy. Sustained motivation is the key for studying NTGreek. The motivation for many students in academic institutions is passing an examination for ordination or for a theological degree. Consequently, when that goal is attained—or abandoned, many discard their effort toward NTGreek.

This attitude comes from forgetting why NTGreek is so important to study. Motivation for continuing NTGreek must be rooted in acquiring a lifetime skill, and not to pass an examination. Both the ultimate goal for learning NTGreek and the sustained motivation need to come together—rooted in the burning desire to understand what the original authors communicated in NTGreek without the interference of a translation.

This lesson targets the demonstrative pronouns: some of "this", and some of "that". Like personal pronouns, demonstrative pronouns are used frequently in NTGreek.   With each new part of speech learned, every vocabulary word mastered, the goal grows increasingly closer. The big picture is to learn NTGreek; the difficult intermediate step is to become skilled in the Greek nominal inflectional system, of which demonstrative pronouns, like other pronouns, form an integral part of NTGreek.

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14.1 Introduction to Demonstrative Pronouns

A ***demonstrative pronoun*** points out, calls attention to, or identifies a specific person or thing. The English term, "demonstrative", derives from the Latin *demonstro*, "I point out". Like other major languages, English has two types of demonstratives, the ***near demonstrative*** and the ***far*** (or ***remote***) ***demonstrative***.

A near demonstrative points out, calls attention to, or identifies a specific person or thing near at hand. Near demonstratives in English are "this" (singular) and "these" (plural). They are not inflected except to indicate a distinction between the singular and the plural.

A far demonstrative points out, calls attention to, or identifies a specific person, thing further removed, or that which is absent. Far demonstratives in English are "that" (singular) and "those" (plural). Like near demonstratives, they are not inflected except to indicate number.

The clear distinction between near and far demonstratives is spatial or temporal relativity to the specific item. "This book" refers to something nearer than "that book". In some instances, however, the proximity or remoteness may pertain to the literary context, the situational context, or the mental context of ideas in the mind of the author or speaker.

The difference between the article and demonstrative pronoun needs to be noted. Although the article points out specificity like the demonstrative pronoun, it does not express proximity. Therefore, the demonstrative pronoun is utilitarian in that it expresses both specificity and proximity.

The two basic functions of demonstrative pronouns are substantival (*i.e.*, functioning as a pronoun), and adjectival, modifying another substantive.

14.1.1 Substantival demonstrative pronouns. A substantival demonstrative pronoun functions as a pronoun. They do not call by name the person or thing to which they refer. Therefore, like any pronoun, a substantival demonstrative pronoun requires an antecedent within the larger context to clarify for what it stands. <u>Its antecedent, however, does not necessarily have to be the nearest possible antecedent, but the most vivid in the author or speaker's mind in context.</u>

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Near demonstrative English substantival pronouns:

- "This (singular) costs more than a house!"
- "These (plural) are yours."

Both sentences are examples of spatial near demonstrative pronouns. They designate something nearby in relation to the speaker.

The contexts in which these sentences occur would clarify the antecedents of "This" and "These". For example, "This" may refer to an expensive car or very expensive jewelry. Perhaps "These" refer to books, dogs, clothes, or pencils. Only the context would determine their antecedents. However, "This" may only refer to singular antecedents (or a singular collection of items), and "These" to plural antecedents.

Far demonstrative English substantival pronouns:

- "That (singular) was difficult."
- "This cost more than all of those (plural)."

The first sentence is a possible example of a temporal far substantival demonstrative pronoun. If something proved to be very recently difficult, it would have been expressed as "This was difficult."

The second sentence is a possible example of a spatial far substantival demonstrative pronoun. Furthermore, the near demonstrative "this" is also used to make the distinction more pronounced.

Like other pronouns, regardless of their antecedents, substantival near and far demonstrative pronouns do not modify other substantives. By usage, they are anaphoric, distinctly designating that to which it refers.

14.1.11 Antecedent Position. The antecedent of a substantival demonstrative pronoun usually occurs before the pronoun. When it does, the antecedent is said to be **prepositive**.

Antecedents of substantival demonstratives may also be **postpositional**, referring to something subsequent. In some instances, unexpected post-position antecedents may convey contextually emphasis.

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In addition, an antecedent (whether prepositive or postpositional) may not be necessarily a substantive, but a vital idea or concept that is further amplified in an expanded clause or sentence.

14.1.2 Adjectival demonstrative pronouns. An adjectival demonstrative functions like adjectives to modify nouns or other substantives. So that we can say: "This book", "That book", or "Which way?" <u>An adjectival demonstrative pronoun never has an antecedent</u>.

Near demonstrative English adjectival pronouns:

- "<u>This</u> book costs more than those." (singular)
- "He bought <u>these</u> clothes." (plural)

When a demonstrative functions adjectivally, it modifies a substantive. "This" modifies "book", and "these" modify "clothes". This is also true for far demonstrative adjectival pronouns below.

Far demonstrative English adjectival pronouns:

- "At <u>that</u> time you were needed." (singular)
- "<u>Those</u> books are at school." (plural)

14.2 NTGreek Demonstrative Pronouns

The NTGreek near and far demonstrative pronouns are οὗτος ("this", "these"), ἐκεῖνος ("that", "those"), respectively, and the relatively rare near demonstrative, ὅδε ("this"). Ὅδε occurs primarily in Revelation. Its paradigm may be found in this lesson at §14.4.3.

Both substantival and adjectival uses of demonstrative pronouns occur abundantly in NTGreek. Both types specify "with special emphasis to a designated object, whether in the physical vicinity of the speaker or the literary context of the writer" (D-M, p. 127).

14.2.1 Inflection. In addition to being inflected for number (like English), all NTGreek demonstratives are also declined according to case and gender. Thus, NTGreek demonstratives are declined in the singular and plural numbers, in all three genders, and in all cases <u>except the vocative</u>.

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The case endings for the near demonstrative (οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο) are the same as those for the far demonstrative (ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο). Moreover, the case endings are the same for first and second declension adjectives, except for the neuter nominative and accusative singular. Thus, the inflection for demonstrative pronouns will be more similar to second declension adjectives than any of the other pronouns.

14.2.2 Usages. Demonstrative pronouns are used in three principle ways in NTGreek: substantival, adjectival, and as an auxiliary personal pronoun. We will examine these uses, beginning with the substantival.

14.2.21 Substantival Demonstratives. When demonstrative pronouns do not modify another substantive, they themselves are the substantive and its case determines its function in the clause or sentence, and its number and gender by its antecedent. This is also true for any pronoun. The translation may require an additional word in English to properly convey the natural gender of the antecedent or predicate.

οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ ἀπόστολος
  = this [man] is the apostle

αὕτή ἐστιν ἡ βίβλος
  = this [one] is the scroll

ἐκεῖνοί εἰσιν οἱ υἱοί μου
  = those [ones] are my sons

αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ ἐντολὴ μοῦ
  = this [one] is my commandment

ἐκεῖνος κλέπτης ἐστὶν καὶ λῃστής
  = that [man] is a thief and a robber

> It should be carefully noted that when the demonstrative pronoun occurs with an <u>anarthrous</u> noun, it does not modify the noun, but is the substantive. In this case, it is the subject of the sentence.

The demonstratives in all the examples are the subject nominative in a predicate statement. Normally, the copulative verb separates it from the predicate noun or adjective as in the first four examples. The noted exception is when the subject nominative lacks the article.

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14.2.22 Adjectival Demonstratives. The demonstratives, when used to
modify a substantive (*i.e.*, adjectival), always occur in the ***predicate
position*** to the noun and its article. The adjectival demonstrative occurs
more frequently in NTGreek than the other two uses.

$$\text{οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀγαθός ἐστιν}$$
= this man is good

OR

$$\text{ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος ἀγαθός ἐστιν}$$
= this man is good

The article precedes the substantive, whereas the pronoun may precede
the article or follow the substantive. Idiomatically, the article is ALWAYS
present with the noun, although not translated in English, and the
demonstrative is ALWAYS in the predicate position. The use of the
predicate position for <u>adjectival</u> demonstratives challenges most students'
expectations. Some further examples of this phenomenon may help.

οὗτοι οἱ ἀπόστολοι = these apostles
οἱ ἀπόστολοι ἐκεῖνοι = those apostles
ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος = this man
ἐκεῖνοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι = those men
τὰ τέκνα ἐκεῖνα = those children
ταύτην τὴν ἐκκλησίαν = this assembly

14.2.23 Auxiliary Pronoun Demonstratives. Demonstrative pronouns
may refer to persons mentioned in the immediately preceding context. In
these instances, the demonstrative weakens, stands by itself, and
functions as a personal pronoun (οὗτος/"he", αὕτη/"she", and τοῦτο/"it").
The demonstrative has a stronger force and emphasizes to a marginal
degree than the normal personal pronoun. Otherwise, the personal
pronoun would have been employed.

Furthermore, the demonstrative never modifies a substantive and takes
the place of and points to an antecedent. For example, <u>οὗτος</u> βλέπει
τὸν ἄνθρωπον, "<u>He</u> [this one] saw the man." The demonstrative
pronoun's gender and number are determined by its antecedent, and
conveyed in the appropriate gender in an English translation.

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14.3 Demonstrative Pronoun Paradigms

We continue our study by becoming familiar with the three demonstrative
pronoun paradigms: οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος, and ὅδε.

14.3.1 The Near Demonstrative: οὗτος. The NTGreek near
demonstrative οὗτος is inflected in the singular and plural numbers, all
three genders, and all cases except for the vocative.

There are not any new case endings to learn for this pronoun. Its inflection
is generally analogous to third person personal pronoun case endings and
three-terminal adjectives. However, a few peculiarities need to be noted.

14.3.11 Paradigm

	Singular[1]			Plural[1]		
	Masculine[2]	**Feminine**[3]	**Neuter**[2]	**Masculine**[2]	**Feminine**[3]	**Neuter**[2]
	a-2a	a-1b	a-2c	a-2a	a-1b	a-2c
Nominative	οὗτος[4]	αὕτη	τοῦτο	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
Genitive	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
Dative	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
Accusative	τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

The above superscript numbers correspond to the notes below.

1. The nominal stem for the masculine and neuter singular and plural
    forms is τουτο, and ταυτη for the feminine singular and plural forms.
    However, this is not evident in the masculine and feminine nominative
    singular and plural forms. The feminine nominative singular and neuter
    nominative and accusative singular forms exhibit no case endings.

    The masculine and feminine nominative singular and plural forms of
    οὗτος display a rough breathing mark over the initial diphthong (this is
    important in distinguishing the demonstrative αὗται from the personal
    pronoun αὐταί). The rough breathing is analogous over the article in
    the same case and numbers (*i.e.*, ὁ, οἱ / ἡ, αἱ). All other forms have a
    prefixed *tau* (like the article).

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The forms for οὗτος have the following internal peculiarities:

- if the demonstrative stem terminates with an *omīkron*, the internal diphthong is ου. This is true for all masculine and neuter singular and plural forms, except for the neuter nominative and accusative plural forms, which end with a <u>short</u> *alpha*.

- if the demonstrative stem terminates with an *ēta* or *alpha*, the internal diphthong is αυ. This is true for the neuter nominative and accusative plural, and all feminine forms except for the genitive plural.

2. Masculine and neuter singular and plural inflectional endings are identical to a-2a and a-2c adjectives, respectively. However, the neuter singular ending is -ο, not -ον (cf. τό, αὐτό, ἄλλο).

3. Feminine singular and plural inflectional endings are identical to a-1b adjectives and analogous to n-1b nouns as well.

4. The nominative masculine singular, οὗτος, is the lexical entry for all forms of the paradigm.

14.3.12 Translation. The translation for the near demonstrative pronoun is the same for all genders according to their respective cases. The words in parenthesis reflect its substantival translation in English.

	Singular		
Translation	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
this (man/woman/thing)	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
of, from this (man/woman/thing)	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
to, in, by this (man/woman/thing)	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
this (man/woman/thing)	τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο

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Translation	Plural		
	Masculine	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
these (men/women/things)	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα (short)
of, from these (men/women/things)	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
to, in, by these (men/women/things)	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
these (men/women/things)	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα (short)

14.3.13 Accent. The accentual pattern for both the singular and plural forms of οὗτος regularly follows Noun Rule #2 (§10.3.2[2]): If the ultima syllable has a short vowel in the nominative singular and becomes long because of inflection, and the accent began as a circumflex on the penult, the accent MUST CHANGE IN TYPE from a circumflex to an acute accent.

Masculine Singular of οὗτος			**Notes**
CASE	**Nominative**	οὗτος	The lexical form establishes both the position and type of accent. The nominative masculine singular accent must be known to accent properly all inflected forms of this near demonstrative pronoun.
	Genitive	τούτου	The ultima syllable becomes long because of inflection; therefore, the accent is forced to CHANGE IN TYPE from the circumflex to the acute accent. However, it does not change in position.
	Dative	τούτῳ	
	Accusative	τοῦτον	The accusative singular ultima syllable is short; therefore, the circumflex accent is not forced to change in type.

Masculine Plural of οὗτος			**Notes**
CASE	**Nominative**	οὗτοι	Final οι is considered short for accent purposes; therefore, the accent is not forced to change type from the circumflex to the acute accent.
	Genitive	τούτων	The ultima syllable becomes long due to inflection; therefore, the accent is forced to CHANGE IN TYPE from the circumflex to the acute accent. However, it does not change in position.
	Dative	τούτοις	
	Accusative	τούτους	

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The feminine singular and plural forms of οὗτος:

	Feminine Singular of οὗτος		**Notes**
CASE	**Nominative**	αὕτη	The masculine nominative singular lexical form establishes both the position and type of accent. However, the circumflex accent must change in type when it begins on the penult (with a short ultima in the masculine nominative singular) and the ultima becomes long in other inflected forms of the paradigm. The ultima in all inflected forms of the feminine singular terminate with a long ultima; therefore, the accent CHANGES IN TYPE from a circumflex to an acute accent and maintains its position over the penult.
	Genitive	ταύτης	
	Dative	ταύτῃ	
	Accusative	ταύτην	

	Feminine Plural of οὗτος		**Notes**
CASE	**Nominative**	αὗται	Final αι is considered short for accent purposes; therefore, the accent is not forced to change type from the circumflex to the acute accent. The type of accent and position is identical to the masculine nominative singular.
	Genitive	τούτων	The ultima syllable becomes long in all these inflected forms; therefore, the accent CHANGES IN TYPE from the circumflex to the acute accent and maintains its position over the penult.
	Dative	ταύταις	
	Accusative	ταύτας	

The neuter singular and plural inflected forms of οὗτος:

	Neuter Singular of οὗτος		**Notes**
CASE	**Nominative**	τοῦτο	Because the neuter nominative singular inflected form has a short ultima, it retains the circumflex over the penult just like the nominative masculine singular.
	Genitive	τούτου	The ultima syllable becomes long because of inflection; therefore, the accent is forced to CHANGE IN TYPE from the circumflex to the acute accent. However, it does not change in position.
	Dative	τούτῳ	
	Accusative	τοῦτο	The neuter nominative and accusative singular forms are identical. In neither case is the circumflex forced to change in type in the penult because in both instances, the ultima has a short vowel.

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Neuter Plural of οὗτος		Notes
CASE	**Nominative** ταῦτα	The *alpha* in the ultima is short; therefore, the penult retains the circumflex like the masculine nominative singular. If the *alpha* was long, the circumflex would change in type to an acute accent.
	Genitive τούτων	The ultima syllable becomes long because of inflection; therefore, the accent is forced to CHANGE IN TYPE from the circumflex to the acute accent. However, it does not change in position.
	Dative τούτοις	
	Accusative ταῦτα	The neuter nominative and accusative plural forms are identical. In both cases, the *alpha* in the ultima is short. This is determined by the retention of the circumflex in the penult syllable.

14.3.14 Additional notes. The neuter singular τοῦτο is usually prepositive and refers to what follows in context, whereas the neuter plural ταῦτα seems only to point to what precedes.

For example, the Apostle Paul when writing to the Gentiles uses the neuter singular τοῦτο in Ephesians 2:8: "For by grace have you been saved through faith, and this (τοῦτο) not of yourselves, but the gift of God." Some have posited that "this" refers backward to "faith" or "grace". However, these third declension nouns are feminine and τοῦτο is neuter; therefore the demonstrative cannot directly refer to either "faith" or "grace", but to the noun with which finds its grammatical gender concord, "gift" (δῶρον). Thus, the "gift of God" is both the "grace" and "faith" in salvation.

Sometimes, the postpositional antecedent of τοῦτο is not necessarily one word, but a concept further amplified in a following clause or sentence as indicated in the boldface type.

> "And this (τοῦτο) is the message which we have heard from Him and we are again proclaiming to you, **God is light and darkness in Him is not at all**." 1 John 1:5

One final caveat: A demonstrative pronoun is normally in grammatical concord with the grammatical gender of its antecedent; however, rarely it is found in grammatical discord. Two such examples are the masculine pronoun ἐκεῖνος used in John 14:26 and 16:13-14 to refer to the neuter noun πνεῦμα ("Spirit"). In so doing, the Apostle John emphasizes the personage of the Spirit.

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14.3.2 The Far Demonstrative: ἐκεῖνος. Just like the NTGreek near demonstrative pronoun, οὗτος, the corresponding far demonstrative ἐκεῖνος is inflected in the singular and plural numbers, all three genders, and all cases except for the vocative.

There are not any new case endings to learn for the demonstrative pronoun ἐκεῖνος. Its inflection is generally analogous to third person personal pronoun case endings and three-terminal adjectives. However, a few peculiarities need to be noted.

14.3.21 Paradigm

	Singular[1]			**Plural**[1]		
	Masculine[2]	**Feminine**[3]	**Neuter**[2]	**Masculine**[2]	**Feminine**[3]	**Neuter**[2]
	a-2a	a-1b	a-2c	a-2a	a-1b	a-2c
Nominative	ἐκεῖνος[4]	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα
Genitive	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
Dative	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις
Accusative	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖνο	ἐκείνους	ἐκείνας	ἐκεῖνα

The above superscript numbers correspond to the notes below.

1. The nominal stem for the masculine and neuter singular and plural forms is ἐκεινο, and ἐκεινη for the feminine singular and plural forms. The feminine nominative singular and neuter nominative and accusative singular forms exhibit no case endings.

2. The masculine and neuter singular and plural inflectional endings are identical to those of a-2a and a-2c adjectives, respectively. However, the neuter singular ending is -o, not -ον (cf. like the article, τό).

3. The feminine singular and plural inflectional endings are identical to those of a-1b adjectives and analogous to n-1b nouns as well.

4. The nominative masculine singular, ἐκεῖνος, is the lexical entry for all forms of the paradigm.

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14.3.22 Translation. The translation for the far demonstrative is the same for all genders according to their respective cases. The words in parenthesis reflect its substantival translation in English.

	Singular		
Translation	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
that (man/woman/thing)	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο
of, from that (man/woman/thing)	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκείνου
to, in, by that (man/woman/thing)	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκείνῳ
that (man/woman/thing)	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖνο

	Plural		
Translation	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
those (men/women/things)	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα (short)
of, from those (men/women/things)	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
to, in, by those (men/women/things)	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις
those (men/women/things)	ἐκείνους	ἐκείνας	ἐκεῖνα (short)

14.3.23 Accent. Like οὗτος, the accent pattern for both the singular and plural forms for ἐκεῖνος regularly follows Noun Rule #2 (§10.3.2[2]). Therefore, no further study is required to accent ἐκεῖνος properly.

14.3.3 The Near Demonstrative: ὅδε. The near demonstrative pronoun ὅδε occurs seven times in Revelation, once in each of the seven letters addressed to the churches (Rev. 2:1, 8, 12, 18; 3:1, 7, 14), and every time in the accusative neuter plural (τάδε). It functions substantival and translated in every instance as "these things". It occurs three other times in NTGreek (Luke 10:39, Acts 21:11, and James 4:13).

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As with the other demonstrative pronouns, ὅδε is inflected in the singular and plural numbers, all three genders, and all cases except for the vocative. Furthermore, the lexical entry for all forms is the nominative masculine singular ὅδε.

As to their forms, ὅδε, ἥδε, and τόδε are declined exactly like the definite article plus -δε. The accent is also identical except that an acute accent is used in conjunction with the rough breathing mark in the masculine and feminine singular and plural nominatives.

14.3.31 Paradigm

		Singular			Plural	
	Masculine	**Feminine**	**Neuter**	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
	a-2a	a-1b	a-2c	a-2a	a-1b	a-2c
Nominative	ὅδε	ἥδε	τόδε	οἵδε	αἵδε	τάδε
Genitive	τοῦδε	τῆσδε	τοῦδε	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τῶνδε
Dative	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε	τοῖσδε	ταῖσδε	τοῖσδε
Accusative	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε

14.3.32 Translation. The translation for the far demonstrative is the same for all genders according to their respective cases. The words in parenthesis reflect its substantival translation in English.

Translation	Singular		
	Masculine	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
this (man/woman/thing)	ὅδε	ἥδε	τόδε
of, from this (man/woman/thing)	τοῦδε	τῆσδε	τοῦδε
to, in, by this (man/woman/thing)	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε
this (man/woman/thing)	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε

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| | Plural | | |
Translation	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
these (men/women/things)	οἵδε	αἵδε	τάδε
of, from these (men/women/things)	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τῶνδε
to, in, by these (men/women/things)	τοῖσδε	ταῖσδε	τοῖσδε
these (men/women/things)	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε

14.4 Demonstrative Forms Parsed

Whether the demonstrative pronoun is functioning substantival or adjectival, the parsing of the form is identical. The unique seventeen near and far demonstrative pronoun forms are parsed below. The parsing reflects common forms. For example, context differentiates whether τούτου is the genitive masculine or genitive neuter singular pronoun. Furthermore, only the adjectival translation is cited.

14.4.1 The Near Demonstrative Forms of Οὗτος.

	Form	Parsing
1.	οὗτος	nom. masc. sg. of οὗτος, a-2a, "this"
2.	τούτου	gen. masc./neut. sg. of οὗτος, a-2a/a-2c, "of, from this"
3.	τούτῳ	dat. masc./neut. sg. of οὗτος, a-2a/a-2c, "to, in, by this"
4.	τοῦτον	acc. masc. sg. of οὗτος, a-2a, "this"
5.	οὗτοι	nom. masc. pl. of οὗτος, a-2a, "these"
6.	τούτων	gen. masc./fem./neut. pl. of οὗτος, a-2a/a-1b/a-2c, "of, from these"
7.	τούτοις	dat. masc./neut. pl. of οὗτος, a-2a/a-2c, "to, in, by these"
8.	τούτους	acc. masc. pl. of οὗτος, a-2a, "these"
9.	αὕτη	nom. fem. sg. of οὗτος, a-1b, "this"
10.	ταύτης	gen. fem. sg. of οὗτος, a-1b, "of, from this"

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11.	ταύτῃ	dat. fem. sg. of οὗτος, a-1b, "to, in, by this"
12.	ταύτην	acc. fem. sg. of οὗτος, a-1b, "this"
13.	αὗται	nom. fem. pl. of οὗτος, a-1b, "these"
14.	ταύταις	dat. fem. pl. of οὗτος, a-1b, "to, in, by these"
15.	ταύτας	acc. fem. pl. of οὗτος, a-1b, "these"
16.	τοῦτο	nom./acc. neut. sg. of οὗτος, a-2c, "this"
17.	ταῦτα	nom./acc. neut. pl. of οὗτος, a-2c, "these"

14.4.2 The Far Demonstrative Forms of Ἐκεῖνος

	Form	Parsing
1.	ἐκεῖνος	nom. masc. sg. of ἐκεῖνος, a-2a, "that"
2.	ἐκείνου	gen. masc./neut. of ἐκεῖνος, a-2a/a-2c, "of, from that"
3.	ἐκείνῳ	dat. masc./neut. of ἐκεῖνος, a-2a/a-2c, "to, in, by that"
4.	ἐκεῖνον	acc. masc.. of ἐκεῖνος, a-2a, "that"
5.	ἐκεῖνοι	nom. masc. pl. of ἐκεῖνος, a-2a, "those"
6.	ἐκείνων	gen. masc./fem./neut. pl. of ἐκεῖνος, a-2a/a-1b/a-2c, "of, from those"
7.	ἐκείνοις	dat. masc./neut. of ἐκεῖνος, a-2a/a-2c, "to, in, by those"
8.	ἐκείνους	acc. masc. pl. of ἐκεῖνος, a-2a, "those"
9.	ἐκείνη	nom. fem. sg. of ἐκεῖνος, a-1b, "that"
10.	ἐκείνης	gen. fem. sg. of ἐκεῖνος, a-1b, "of, from that"
11.	ἐκείνῃ	dat. fem. sg. of ἐκεῖνος, a-1b, "to, in, by that"
12.	ἐκείνην	acc. fem. sg. of ἐκεῖνος, a-1b, "that"
13.	ἐκεῖναι	nom. fem. pl. of ἐκεῖνος, a-1b, "those"
14.	ἐκείναις	dat. fem. pl. of ἐκεῖνος, a-1b, "to, in, by those"
15.	ἐκείνας	acc. fem. pl. of ἐκεῖνος, a-1b, "those"
16.	ἐκεῖνο	nom./acc. neut. sg. of ἐκεῖνος, a-2c, "that"
17.	ἐκεῖνα	nom./acc. neut. pl. of ἐκεῖνος, a-2c, "those"

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14.4.3 The Near Demonstrative Forms of ῞Οδε.

	Form	Parsing
1.	ὅδε	nom. masc. sg. of ὅδε, a-2a, "this"
2.	τοῦδε	gen. masc./neut. of ὅδε, a-2a/a-2c, "of, from this"
3.	τῷδε	dat. masc./neut. of ὅδε, a-2a/a-2c, "to, in, by this"
4.	τόνδε	acc. masc. of ὅδε, a-2a, "this"
5.	οἵδε	nom. masc. pl. of ὅδε, a-2a, "these"
6.	τῶνδε	gen. masc./fem./neut. of ὅδε, a-2a/a-1b/a-2c, "of, from these"
7.	τοῖσδε	dat. masc./neut. of ὅδε, a-2a/a-1b/a-2c, "to, in, by these"
8.	τούσδε	acc. masc. pl. of ὅδε, a-2a, "these"
9.	ἥδε	nom. fem. sg. of ὅδε, a-1b, "this"
10.	τῆσδε	gen. fem. sg. of ὅδε a-1b, "of, from this"
11.	τῇδε	dat. fem. sg. of ὅδε, a-1b, "to, in, by this"
12.	τήνδε	acc. fem. sg. of ὅδε, a-1b, "this"
13.	αἵδε	nom. fem. pl. of ὅδε, a-1b, "these"
14.	ταῖσδε	dat. fem. pl. of ὅδε, a-1b, "to, in, by these"
15.	τάσδε	acc. fem. pl. of ὅδε, a-1b, "these"
16.	τόδε	nom./acc. neut. sg. of ὅδε, a-2c, "this"
17.	τάδε	nom./acc. neut. pl. of ὅδε, a-2c, "these"

_____

14.5 Special Uses of ΑΥΤΟΣ

When αὐτός functions as a personal pronoun, its syntax behaves like that of an ordinary noun, except that it NEVER has an article preceding it (as all personal pronouns). Furthermore, because the pronoun makes the substantive "definite", the substantive idiomatically is usually articular.

<u>αὐτὸς</u> ἐστιν <u>ὁ υἱὸς</u> τοῦ θεοῦ

Besides functioning as a third person pronoun, αὐτός is used in two other ways, which must be carefully distinguished. These special uses of the third person pronoun are identically inflected as its personal pronoun use. Therefore, <u>these special uses of the pronoun must be determined by its function, and not by its form</u>.

14.5.1 Identical-adjective use of αὐτός

The pronoun sometimes functions as an ***identical-adjective*** meaning "same". The article normally precedes the pronoun, <u>but not always</u>. The case, number, and gender of the pronoun are always determined by the word it modifies as with any adjective.

"Now the <u>same</u> God is the One who works all things in all people."
"For you do the <u>same</u> things."
"And again after going away He prayed the <u>same</u> thing."
"In the <u>same</u> hour some Pharisees came."

Compare adjectival αὐτός with the adjective ἀγαθός when used in the attributive position. Both first and second attributive positions are used for illustration.

1. ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος (1st Attributive)   "the good man"
    ὁ αὐτὸς ἄνθρωπος   "the same man"
2. ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ ἀγαθός (2nd Attributive)   "the good man"
    ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ αὐτός.   "the same man"
3. βλέπω τὸν ἀγαθὸν ἄνθρωπον (1st Attributive)   "I see the good man"
    βλέπω τὸν αὐτὸν ἄνθρωπον   "I see the same man"

_____

The feminine and neuter identical-adjective uses of αὐτός (*i.e.*, αὐτή and αὐτό), in their singular and plural forms, are also used in NTGreek.

4. ἡ ἀγαθὴ ἡ βίβλος (2nd Attributive)   "the good scroll"
   ἡ αὐτὴ ἡ βίβλος   "the same scroll"

5. τὰς ἀγαθὰς βίβλους (1st Attributive)   "the good scrolls"
   τὰς αὐτὰς βίβλους   "the same scrolls"

6. τὸ ἀγαθὸν ἔργον (1st Attributive)   "the good deed"
   τὸ αὐτὸ ἔργον   "the same deed"

7. τὰ ἀγαθὰ τὰ ἔργα (2nd Attributive)   "the good deeds"
   τὰ αὐτὰ τὰ ἔργα   "the same deeds"

8. ἐστὶν τὸ ἀγαθὸν δῶρον (1st Attributive)   "it is the good gift"
   ἐστὶν τὸ αὐτὸ δῶρον   "it is the same gift"

14.5.2 Intense-adjectival use of αὐτός.

Approximately one hundred and forty-three times in NTGreek, the nominative third person personal pronoun αὐτός functions as an ***intense-adjective***. Its translation commonly corresponds to the English pronoun "self" (*i.e.*, "himself", "herself", "themselves", *etc.*). In these instances, αὐτός <u>always</u> functions adjectivally, <u>normally</u> modifies a (implicit or explicit) substantive, and <u>usually</u> in the predicate position. Its purpose is always to emphasize the identity of the substantive. "It is the demonstrative force intensified" (Dana-Mantey, 129).

"The president <u>himself</u> came to our house."
"The Spirit <u>Himself</u> bears witness with our spirit."
"David <u>himself</u> called Him Lord."
"God <u>Himself</u> will be with them."
"He <u>Himself</u> will save His people."
"Because of the works <u>themselves</u> you believe."

	The predicate position of the pronoun must not be confused with the predicate position of other adjectives. When an adjective is in the predicate position, the verb "to be" must be inserted. When αὐτός is in the predicate position, it is modifying the noun adjectivally and the verb "to be" is not inserted into the translation.

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Contrast the intensive use of αὐτός and the adjective ἀγαθός when used in the predicate position.

1. ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀγαθός   "the man is good"
   ὁ ἄνθρωπος αὐτός   "the man himself"

2. ἀγαθοὶ οἱ ἄνθρωποι   "the men are good"
   αὐτοὶ οἱ ἄνθρωποι   "the men themselves"

Intensive-adjective αὐτός may also be used with other pronouns or with the (implicit or expressed) subject of the verb. Only expressed subjects of the verb are used in the examples below.

1. <u>αὐτὸς ἐγὼ</u> εἰμί   "<u>I myself</u> am"
   or αὐτός εἰμί

2. <u>αὐτὸς σὺ</u> εἶ   "<u>you yourself</u> are"
   or σὺ εἶ

3. <u>αὐτοὶ ἡμεῖς</u> ἐσμέν   "<u>we ourselves</u> are"
   or ἡμεῖς ἐσμέν

4. <u>ἐγὼ αὐτὸς</u> ἄνθρωπός εἰμι   "<u>I myself</u> am a man"
   or ἐγὼ ἄνθρωπός εἰμι

5. <u>αὐτοὶ ὑμεῖς</u> θεοδίδακτοί ἐστε   "<u>you yourselves</u> are God-taught"
   or ὑμεῖς θεοδίδακτοί ἐστε

14.6 Vocabulary Study

Information to be included on demonstrative pronoun flash cards is similar to those of adjectives. Just like adjectives, the lexical form is the nominative masculine singular form and not the nominative singular as for nouns. The article is not placed anywhere on the card in connection with the pronoun since it is declined in all three genders and not just one gender like most nouns. Finally, the genitive singular is not cited after the masculine singular form.

The vocabulary for this lesson is based on NTGreek words that have been transliterated into English. The student may be surprised how many English prefixes and words that are based on Greek words. Although many of these words do not occur often in NTGreek, there should be little trouble recognizing them when they do.

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Vocabulary word	Meaning	Part of Speech
ἄγκυρα, -ας, ἡ Stem: ἀγκυρα	anchor	noun
	ἄγ-κυ-ρα (án-ky-ra) n-1a	
ἀγνωσία, -ας, ἡ Stem: ἀγνωσια	agnostic, ignorance	noun
	ἀγν-ω-σία (agn-ō-sía) n-1a	
ἀγωνία, -ας, ἡ Stem: ἀγωνια	agony, distress, anguish	noun
	ἀ-γω-νί-α (a-gō-ní-a) n-1a	
ἀλάβαστρος, -ου, ὁ Stem: ἀλάβαστρο	alabaster jar	noun
	ἀ-λά-βα-στρος (a-lá-ba-stros) n-2a	
βλασφημία, -ας, ἡ Stem: βλασφημια	blasphemy, abusive speech	noun
	βλασ-φη-μι-α (blas-phē-mi-a) n-1a	
γενεαλογία, -ας, ἡ Stem: γενεαλογια	genealogy	noun
	γε-νε-α-λο-γί-α (ge-ne-a-lo-gí-a) n-1a	
ἐκεῖνος, -η, -ο Stem: ἐκεῖνο/η	that, those	far demonstrative pronoun
	ἐ-κεῖ-νος (e-keî-nos) a-2a/1b/2c	
εὐλογία, -ας, ἡ Stem: εὐλογια	eulogy	noun
	εὐ-λο-γί-α (eu-lo-gí-a) n-1a	
εὐχαριστία, -ας, ἡ Stem: εὐχαριστια	Eucharist, thanksgiving	noun
	εὐ-χα-ρι-στί-α (eu-cha-ri-stí-a) n-1a	
θέατρον, -ου, τό Stem: θεατρο	theater	noun
	θέ-α-τρον (thé-a-tron) n-2c	
θεραπεία, -ας, ἡ Stem: θεραπεια	therapy, treatment, service	noun
	θε-ρα-πεί-α (the-ra-peí-a) n-1a	
κάμηλος, -ου, ὁ and κάμηλος, -ου, ἡ Stem: καμηλο	camel	noun
	κά-μη-λος (ká-mē-los) n-2a	
λίνον, -ου, τό Stem: λινο	linen, lamp-wick, fishnet	noun
	λί-νον (lí-non) n-2c	

_____

μαγεία, -ας, ἡ	magic	noun
Stem: μαγεια	μα-γεί-α (ma-geí-a) n-1a	
μάγος, -ου, ὁ	magi, magician, wise man	noun
Stem: μαγο	μά-γος (má-gos) n-2a	
μανία, -ας, ἡ	mania, madness, frenzy	noun
Stem: μανια	μα-νί-α (ma-ní-a) n-1a	
μέτρον, -ου, τό	meter, measure	noun
Stem: μετρο	μέ-τρον (mé-tron) n-2c	
ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε	this, these	near demonstrative pronoun
Stem: ὁ + δε	ὅ-δε (hó-de) a-2a/1b/2c	
οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο	this, these	near demonstrative pronoun
Stem: τουτο/ταυτη	οὗ-τος (hoû-tos) a-2a/1b/2c	
παράδοξος, -ον	paradoxical, contrary to opinion	adjective
Stem: παραδοξο	πα-ρά-δο-ξος (pa-rá-do-xos) a-2a-b/a-2c	
παράκλητος, -ου, ὁ	paraclete, comforter	noun
Stem: παρακλητο	πα-ρά-κλη-τος (pa-rá-klē-tos) n-2a	
παρουσία, -ας, ἡ	parousia, coming, presence	noun
Stem: παρουσια	πα-ρου-σί-α (pa-rou-sí-a) n-1a	
πατριάρχης, -ου, ὁ	patriarch	noun
Stem: πατριαρχη	πα-τρι-άρ-χης (pa-tri-ár-chēs) n-1f	
πεντηκοστή, -ῆς, ἡ	Pentecost	noun
Stem: πεντηκοστη	πεν-τη-κο-στή (pen-tē-ko-stē) n-1b	
πληγή, -ῆς, ἡ	plague, blow, bruise	noun
Stem: πληγη	πλη-γή (plē-gḗ) n-1b	
στόμαχος, -ου, ὁ	stomach	noun
Stem: στομαχο	στό-μα-χος (stó-ma-chos) n-2a	
τίτλος, -ου, ὁ	title, inscription, notice	noun
Stem: τιτλο	τί-τλος (tí-tlos) n-2a	

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14 | Study Guide
Pronouns (Module B)
Demonstrative Pronouns, Special Uses of ΑΥΤΟΣ

Exercise One: True or False. Select the correct answer. Be careful, because all the statement has to be correct in order for it to be true.

1. The NTGreek near demonstrative οὖτος is inflected in the singular and plural numbers, all three genders, and all cases including the vocative.
   True   False

2. The nominal stem for the masculine, neuter, and feminine singular and plural forms is τουτο.   True   False

3. The masculine and feminine nominative singular and plural forms of οὖτος have a rough breathing mark over the initial diphthong.
   True   False

4. The pattern of accent for both the singular and plural forms of οὖτος regularly follows Noun Rule #2.   True   False

5. When a near or far demonstrative functions adjectivally, three important things need to be remembered:

   • it modifies the substantive in gender, number, and case;
   • the substantive it modifies is <u>always</u> articular; and
   • the demonstrative <u>always</u> stands in the predicate position.

   True   False

6. When αὐτός functions as a personal pronoun, its syntax behaves like that of an ordinary noun, except that it never has an article preceding it.
   True   False

7. The English near singular demonstrative pronoun is "this".   True   False

8. The English far plural demonstrative pronoun is "these".   True   False

_____

9. The translation for the near demonstrative pronoun is the same for all
    genders according to their respective cases.   True   False

10. When a demonstrative pronoun functions adjectivally, its case,
     number, and gender are determined by the substantive it is modifying,
     just like any adjective.   True   False

11. There is not a distinction between the Greek article and demonstrative
     pronouns.   True   False

12. A near demonstrative points out, calls attention to, or identifies a
     specific person or thing near at hand.   True   False

13. The clear distinction between near and far demonstratives is spatial or
     temporal relativity to the specific item.   True   False

14. The two fundamental functions of demonstrative pronouns are
     substantival and adjectival.   True   False

15. The antecedent of a substantival demonstrative pronoun does not
     necessarily have to be the nearest possible antecedent, but the most
     vivid in the author or speaker's mind.   True   False

16. The antecedent of a substantival demonstrative pronoun usually
     occurs before the pronoun.   True   False

17. When the antecedent of a substantival demonstrative pronoun occurs
     before the pronoun, it is said to be postpositional.   True   False

18. The feminine dative singular of οὗτος is ταύτῃ.   True   False

19. The neuter genitive plural of οὗτος is τούτων.   True   False

20. The masculine dative plural of ἐκεῖνος is ἐκείναις.   True   False

Exercise Two: Multiple choice questions. Choose the best answer.

1. What is the lexical entry for ἐκείνῳ?

   a. οὗτος   c. ἐκείνος
   b. ἐκεῖνος   d. ἐκείνω

2. What is the lexical entry for ταύταις?

   a. αὕτη   c. οὗτος
   b. τοῦτο   d. οὗτος

3. Which of the following forms may be translated as "from this"?

   a. τούτῳ, οὗτος   c. τούτου, ταύτης
   b. τοῦτον, ταύτην   d. τούτῳ, ταύτῃ

4. Which of the following forms may be translated as "these"?

   a. οὗτοι, αὗται   c. τούτους, ταύτας
   b. τούτων   d. τούτοις, ταύταις

5. Which of the following forms may be translated as "to those"?

   a. ἐκεῖνοι, ἐκεῖναι   c. ἐκείνους, ἐκεῖνα
   b. ἐκείνοις, ἐκείναις   d. τούτοις, ταύταις

6. Which of the following forms may be translated as "this"?

   a. τοῦτον, ταύτην   c. οὗτος, τοῦτο
   b. ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη   d. ἐκείνων, ἐκείνοις

_____

7. Which of the following forms may be translated as "from those"?

   a. ἐκείνου, ἐκείνης   c. ἐκείνοις, ἐκείναις
   b. ἐκείνων   d. τούτῳ

8. Which of the following phrases may be translated as "we ourselves"?

   a. αὐτὸς ἐγώ   c. αὐτοὶ ἡμεῖς
   b. αὐτὸς σύ   d. αὐτοὶ ὑμεῖς

9. Which of the following phrases may be translated as "I myself"?

   a. ἐγὼ αὐτός   c. αὐτὸς ἐγώ
   b. αὐτοὶ ὑμεῖς   d. αὐτοὶ ἡμεῖς

10. Which of the following phrases may be translated as "you yourself"?

   a. αὐτὸς ἐγώ   c. αὐτοὶ ἡμεῖς
   b. αὐτὸς σύ   d. αὐτοὶ ὑμεῖς

11. Which of the following English sentences contain a substantival
    demonstrative pronoun?

   a. At that time you were needed.
   b. Those bicycles are not my bicycles, but yours.
   c. Mary and Jane bought these long dresses.
   d. This advertisement costs more than all of those.

12. Which of the following English sentences contain an adjectival
    demonstrative pronoun?

   a. This costs me more than you.
   b. Why did that hurt you?
   c. She purchased those books, pencils, and crayons.
   d. John spoke a little bit of this and a little of that.

_____

Exercise Three: Vocabulary. Select the English definition in the
right-hand column that corresponds to the Greek vocabulary word in the
left-hand column and place the correct letter in the blank provided after the
vocabulary word.

1.	εὐλογία	_____	a.	agony, distress
2.	κάμηλος	_____	b.	magic
3.	ἀγνωσία	_____	c.	patriarch
4.	οὗτος	_____	d.	linen, lamp-wick
5.	τίτλος	_____	e.	blasphemy
6.	μαγεία	_____	f.	genealogy
7.	μανία	_____	g.	Eucharist, thanksgiving
8.	πατριάρχης	_____	h.	plague, blow, bruise
9.	ἄγκυρα	_____	i.	anchor
10.	θεραπεία	_____	j.	this, these
11.	λίνον	_____	k.	that, those
12.	θέατρον	_____	l.	eulogy
13.	βλασφημία	_____	m.	paradoxical
14.	ἐκεῖνος	_____	n.	theater
15.	γενεαλογία	_____	o.	meter, measure
16.	ἀγωνία	_____	p.	magi, magician
17.	εὐχαριστία	_____	q.	mania, madness
18.	πληγή	_____	r.	therapy, treatment
19.	στόμαχος	_____	s.	stomach
20.	παράδοξος	_____	t.	parousia, coming
21.	μέτρον	_____	u.	agnostic, ignorance
22.	μάγος	_____	v.	title, inscription
23.	παρουσία	_____	w.	camel
24.	παράκλητος	_____	x.	paraclete, comforter

_____

Exercise Four: Parsing. Parse the following inflected forms. Include all essential information, including a proper translation of the inflected form.

	Inflected Form	Parsing
1.	τοῦτον	
2.	ταύταις	
3.	ἐκείνοις	
4.	ἐκεῖναι	
5.	αὕτη	
6.	ταύτας	
7.	ἐκείνους	
8.	ἐκείνας	
9.	οὗτοι	
10.	τούτου	
11.	ἐκείνῳ	
12.	τούτῳ	
13.	ταύτην	
14.	ἐκείναις	
15.	ἐκεῖνα	
16.	ἐκεῖνο	
17.	ἐκεῖνος	
18.	τούτους	
19.	ταύτῃ	
20.	ταύτης	