

13.6-9 Characteristics of Demonstrative Pronouns

13.6 Forms of the demonstratives: see the handouts on “Near Demonstratives” and “Far Demonstratives” for how these are formed.

13.7 The “Pronoun” function of the Demonstratives:

Demonstrative words can function as either pronouns or adjectives. When the demonstrative functions as a pronoun, there is no noun that it accompanies and agrees with in case/gender/number; it functions itself as a noun does (which, traditionally, is what a pronoun does—it stands in for a noun).

This really stinks!

I love those, but these are unattractive.

οὗτοι ἀγαπῶσιν τὸν Ἰησοῦν. These (men) love Jesus.

ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἀγαπᾷ ἐκείνους. Jesus loves those (men).

When demonstratives function as pronouns, their gender and number is determined by their referent/antecedent (what they stand for). Their case is determined by their grammatical function within their clause. When translating a demonstrative pronoun, sometimes it will be useful to add an additional word to clarify the gender and number of the pronoun (since in English our demonstratives are not marked for gender).

13.8 The “Adjective” function of the Demonstratives:

Demonstrative words can also function as adjectives. When the demonstrative functions as an adjective, then there will be a noun that it accompanies and agrees with in case/gender/number—just as we saw with normal attributive adjectives. However, the demonstrative adjective will be in the *predicate position* (anarthrous adj juxtaposed with articular noun); although it is not in the attributive position, we will translate it as if it were (just as we saw with πᾶς/πᾶσα/πᾶν). Finally, the

case/gender/number of the demonstrative adj. will be determined by the case/gender/number of the noun it modifies (as is true for attributive adjs.).

This foot really stinks!

I love those toes, but these toes are unattractive.

οὗτοι οἱ ἀπόστολοι ἀγαπῶσιν τὸν Ἰησοῦν.

These apostles love Jesus.

ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἀγαπᾷ ἐκείνους τοὺς ἀποστόλους.

Jesus loves those apostles.

13.9 The Demonstrative used as a “Personal Pronoun”: Sometimes the demonstrative force of the pronoun is diminished to the point where, in English, it is appropriate to use a personal pronoun with anaphoric reference (*anaphoric* means it refers backwards to someone/thing previously mentioned).

John 5:6 τουτου ἰδὼν ὁ Ἰησοῦς... *When Jesus saw him...*

John 8:44 ὑμεῖς ἐκ τοῦ πατρὸς τοῦ διαβόλου ἐστὲ ... ἐκεῖνος ἀνθρωποκτόνος ἦν ἀπ’ ἀρχῆς *You are from your father, the devil . . . he a murderer was from the beginning*

13.10 Vocative Case: This is the fifth and least frequently-occurring of the cases. It is used to name the addressee (in English grammar such a noun is called the “noun of direct address”).

A. Basically, the vocative forms are the same as the nominative, EXCEPT:

B. Second Decl. singular nouns replace -ος with -ε

Lu 5:20 ἄνθρωπε, ἀφέωνταί σοι αἱ ἁμαρτίαι σου. Man, your sins are forgiven you.

C. Third Decl. singular nouns: usually the bare stem is used (no case ending), sometimes with vowel gradation/ablaut.

Matthew 6:9 Πάτερ ἡμῶν ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς Our Father who is in heaven

Note: The lexical form is πατήρ, with longer vowel in the stem.

13.11-13 Odds and Ends

13.11 Degree of Adjectives: Adjectives can be used to indicate *degree*, namely, that some entity bears some adjectival quality more or less in relation to others. There are three categories of DEGREE:

	Positive	Comparative -τερος, -α, -ον	Superlative -τατος, -η, -ον OR -ιστος, -η, -ον
Regular	μικρός small	μικρότερος smaller	μικρότατος smallest
Regular	πονηρός evil	πονηρότερος eviler/more evil	πονηρότατος evilest/most evil
Irregular	μέγας large	μείζων larger	μέγιστος largest
Irregular	ἀγαθός good	κρείσσων/κρείππων better	κράτιστος best

13.12 Crasis: The contraction of a vowel or diphthong at the end of one word with a vowel or diphthong at the beginning of another word. The diacritical mark above the contracted vowel is called a coronis and looks like a smooth breathing mark (κορωνίς = 'hook').

καί + ἐγώ = κἀγώ

καί + ἐμοί = κἀμοί

καί + ἐκεῖνος = κἀκεῖνος

13.13 The adjective ‘much, many’ is a little unusual. It normally exhibits a double-lambda in the stem except in 4 forms. It follows a standard 2-1-2 pattern aside from those 4 forms.

	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
<u>sg.</u> nom.	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
gen.	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
dat.	πολλῶ	πολλῇ	πολλῶ
acc.	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
<u>pl.</u> nom.	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
gen.	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
dat.	πολλοῖς	πολλοῖς	πολλοῖς
acc.	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά