



Lesson 7b

Copyright © Rodney J. Decker 1998. All rights reserved.

Chapter 13: Demonstrative Pronouns

The English demonstrative pronouns (you may not have known that you used words with such big names!) are: ***this/these; that/those.***

- ◆ These words may be used as a pronoun, in which case we call them demonstrative pronouns.

"This is what I am going to do."

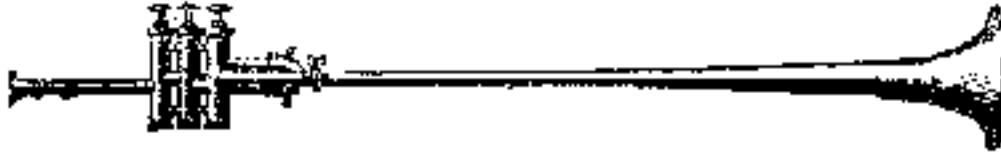
"Those must be painted."

- ◆ The same words may also be used as adjectives; in this instance they modify nouns:

"This course is a piece of cake!"

"That course is a piece of cake!"

- ◆ The words **this** and **these** are called **near demonstratives**; **that** and **those** are named **far demonstratives**.
- ◆ **Greek demonstratives function very much like English demonstratives.**



Toot! > > ó

“Blow your horn at the article and you have a near demonstrative pronoun!”

(Alright, so it’s a silly mnemonic device, but perhaps it will help you remember the paradigm for the demonstratives—and it will make better sense after you study the chart on the next page!)

Near Demonstratives

	M	F	N
NS	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
GS	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
DS	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
AS	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο
NP	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
GP	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
DP	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
AP	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

- Demonstratives always have either a rough breathing mark or a τ on the front of the word.
- Note the similarity with the **article** chart.

- Be sure to distinguish the demonstratives from the feminine forms of **αὐτός** (which never have a rough breathing mark).

Far Demonstratives

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
NS	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκεῖνη	ἐκεῖνο
GS	ἐκεῖνου	ἐκεῖνης	ἐκεῖνου
DS	ἐκεῖνω	ἐκεῖνῃ	ἐκεῖνω
AS	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκεῖνην	ἐκεῖνο
NP	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα
GP	ἐκεῖνων	ἐκεῖνων	ἐκεῖνων
DP	ἐκεῖνοῖς	ἐκεῖναῖς	ἐκεῖνοῖς
AP	ἐκεῖνοῦς	ἐκεῖνας	ἐκεῖνα

Although the article doesn't show up on the end of the far demonstratives like it does in the near demonstratives, the same noun/adjective endings are used here—and you already know them.

- ◆ The demonstratives may be used substantively:

this one/person/man/woman/thing

that one/person/man/woman/thing

(Follow “natural gender” in translating; i.e., unless context or word meaning suggests otherwise, translate **masculine forms** with an English phrase that implies reference to someone of the **male sex**, *feminine forms* > *female sex*, etc.)

- ◆ As an adjective, a demonstrative is translated the same as if it were a pronoun (*this/that*), but it will be in **predicate position** (i.e., no article in front of it). Do *not* supply a verb.

οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος = *this man*

ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος = *this man*

- ◆ Sometimes you can translate it as a regular (personal) pronoun: *he/she/it*. (Only the context...!)

Lk. 1:32, οὗτος ἔσται (he will be) μέγας καὶ υἱὸς ὑψίστου (of the highest) κληθήσεται (he will be called).

This sentence is best translated: “**He** will be great and he will be called Son of the Highest.” It would be possible to translate, “This one will be great...” but that is somewhat clumsy English and the context does not suggest any particular reason to specify “this one” (i.e., as opposed to “that one”).

Exercises: pp. 55ff, translate and study at least ## 1, 2, 9, and 11.

The Vocative: The 5th Case (p. 105)

There are actually five cases, not just four. Thus far we have focused on the four major cases that account for the vast majority of case forms in the NT (and in any other Greek literature of the classical and koine periods). But you do need to know the vocative as well.

The five cases are: Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Vocative.

Vocative is the case of **direct address**, as in the English (yes, we have them there as well!):
“**John**, wake up!”

- English does not use any special form; that is, the word is spelled the same as subjective (nominative) or objective (accusative) case.

- English usually sets the vocative off from the rest of the sentence with a comma.
- Greek sometimes has a special case ending for the vocative, other times it is the same as the nominative.

Matt. 7:21, Οὐ πᾶς ὁ λέγων (who says) μοι, **Κύριε κύριε**, εἰσελεύσεται (will enter) εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν.

Not everyone who says to me, **Lord, Lord**, will enter into the kingdom of heaven.

Note that **κύριος** is one of the words that uses a special case ending for the vocative, in this case the **ε** at the end of **κύριε**.

- The plural form of the vocative *always* has the same form as the nominative. Thus, **ἄνθρωποι** could be either nominative or vocative by form (only context...!).
- Words that are 1st declension singular have the same form as the nominative singular.
Thus **ἀδελφή** could be either nominative or vocative by form (only context...!).
- The 2d declension vocative singular ending is *usually* **ε**.

Nominative

ἄνθρωπος

θεός

κύριος

Vocative

ἄνθρωπε

θεε

κύριε

(Note that the connecting vowel [ο] drops out.)

- In the 3d declension singular there is either *no* ending (just the stem) or the vocative is the same as the nominative (sometimes the stem vowel ablauts).

nominative

πολις

πατήρ

genitive

πολεως

πατρος

vocative

πολι

πατερ

- There is **no vocative article**. If a word has an article, the form is **not** a vocative.
- The vocative is usually set off by a comma.
- There are other forms (i.e., different case endings other than ε) that are best identified by context and learned through reading; e.g., δεσποτης > δεσποτα; γυνη > γυναι, etc.

The following chart lists all vocative forms occurring more than 3× in NT, arranged according to frequency. As you can tell, they do not account for a large portion of the vocabulary of the NT.

Nominative	Vocative	English gloss	#
κυριος	κυριε	Lord	124
ἀδελφος	ἀδελφε	brother	112
πατηρ	πατερ	father	35
ανηρ	άνερ	man	33
διδασκαλος	διδασκαλε	teacher	31
γυνη	γυναι (sg.!)	woman	13
θεος	θεε	God	13
ράββι	ράββι	Rabbi	13
τεκνον	τεκνον	child	12
υποκριτης	ύποκριτα	hypocrite	12
βασιλευς	βασιλευ	king	11
υίος	υίε	son	11
Ιησους	Ίησου	Jesus	10
άνθρωπος	άνθρωπε	man	9
δουλος	δουλε	slave	9

Σιμων	Σιμων	Simon	9
Σαουλ	Σαουλ	Saul	8
ΤΕΚΝΙΟΝ	ΤΕΚΝΙΑ (pl.)	little child	8
ἐπιστατης	ἐπιστατα	Master	7
Φαρισαιος	Φαρισαίε	Pharisee	7
γραμματευσ	γραμματεις	scribes	6
Ἄγριππας	Ἄγριππα	Agrippa	5
θυγατηρ	θυγατερ	daughter	5
Ἰσραηλιτης	Ἰσραηλίται	Israelites	5
γεννημα	γεννηματα	"brood" (pl.)	4
Ἰερουσαλημ	Ἰερουσαλημ	Jerusalem	4
παιδιον	παιδιον	child	4
ἄββα	ἄββα	Father	3
γενεα	γενεα	generation	3
δεσποτης	δεσποτα	Master	3
ἑταιρος	ἑταιρε	friend	3
νεανισκος	νεανισκε	young man	3
Πετρος	Πετρε	Peter	3
σατανας	σατανα	Satan	3

Green above identifies those words which have the same form in both nominative and vocative.

Exercises, p. 57f, do at least these: 15, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, and 25.

And here is a familiar verse that uses vocatives:

Matt. 27:46, ἀνεβόησεν (he cried out) ὁ Ἰησοῦς φωνῇ μεγάλῃ λέγων (saying), *Ἡλι Ἡλι
λεμα σαβαχθاني*;* τοῦτ' ἔστιν, **Θεέ** μου **θεέ** μου, ἵνατί με ἐγκατέλιπες;

*Aramaic:

Ἡλι = ܝܠܝ = **eli** (El = God < Elohim)

λεμα = ܠܡܐ = **lama'** = *why?*

σαβαχθاني = ܫܒܚܩܬܢܝ = **s^ebacthani** = *you have forsaken*

You don't have to figure out all the translation on this one; just pick out the vocatives and get a feel for what they are doing in this sentence. Check your English Bible if you don't remember the verse well enough to puzzle it out.