

## Chapter 13

### The Definite Article The Demonstrative Adjectives and Pronouns

**13.1** In chapters 4, 6, and 8 we met various forms of the Definite Article  $\acute{\omicron}$   $\acute{\eta}$   $\tau\omicron$  and the Third Personal Pronoun  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$   $\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta$   $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron$ .

In chapter 10 we met the full declension of the Third Personal Pronoun  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$   $\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta$   $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron$   
Please review sections 4.3, 6.4, 8.5 and 10.4 before proceeding.

In this chapter we will review the complete declension of the Definite Article, and meet some other adjectives and pronouns which decline similarly.

For review :		Third Personal Pronoun			Definite Article - the		
		M. - he	F. - she	N. - it	M.	F.	N.
Sing.	Nom.	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron$	$\acute{\omicron}$	$\acute{\eta}$	$\tau\omicron$
	Acc.	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\nu$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron$	$\tau\omicron\nu$	$\tau\eta\nu$	$\tau\omicron$
	Gen.	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$	$\tau\omicron\upsilon$	$\tau\eta\varsigma$	$\tau\omicron\upsilon$
	Dat.	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omega$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omega$	$\tau\omega$	$\tau\eta$	$\tau\omega$
Pl.	Nom.	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\alpha$	$\omicron\iota$	$\alpha\iota$	$\tau\alpha$
	Acc.	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\alpha\varsigma$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\alpha$	$\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$	$\tau\alpha\varsigma$	$\tau\alpha$
	Gen.	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu\omega\nu$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu\omega\nu$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu\omega\nu$	$\tau\omicron\nu\omega\nu$	$\tau\omicron\nu\omega\nu$	$\tau\omicron\nu\omega\nu$
	Dat.	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota\varsigma$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$	$\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$	$\tau\alpha\iota\varsigma$	$\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$

NOTE that the Neuter singular Nominative and Accusative end in **-o**

Other than that, the endings are the same as those of the **-oς -η -ov** adjectives which we met in chapter 9.

There are a few other adjectives and pronouns which follow the **-oς -η -o** pattern

**13.2** There are two Adjectives which are used for "other" : **ἄλλος -η -o** and **ἕτερος -α -ov**  
In practice, writers of the New Testament seem to use these words interchangeably, though it seems that originally **ἄλλος** was used to mean "another, of the same kind", as in "That was a nice apple, may I have another?" and **ἕτερος** was used for "the other, of two" as in "One dog was brown, but the other was black."

Note that **ἄλλος -η -o** follows the same pattern as **αὐτός -η -o**,  
and **ἕτερος -α -ov**, follows the pattern of **ἄξιος -α -ov**

Note also that **ἄλλα** can mean "but". The context should make clear which is meant. If working with a text which has accents, **ἄλλα** is "other (things)", and **ἀλλά** is "but".

		M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Sing.	Nom.	$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\eta$	$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu$
	Acc.	$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\eta\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu$
	Gen.	$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\upsilon$	$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\eta\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\upsilon$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\upsilon$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\upsilon$
	Dat.	$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$	$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\eta$	$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omega$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omega$
Pl.	Nom.	$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\iota$	$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\alpha\iota$	$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\alpha$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\iota$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha\iota$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha$
	Acc.	$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\alpha\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\alpha$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha$
	Gen.	$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu\omega\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu\omega\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu\omega\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu\omega\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu\omega\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu\omega\nu$
	Dat.	$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\iota\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\alpha\iota\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\iota\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\iota\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha\iota\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\iota\varsigma$

**Practice** - until you can read and translate easily

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. $\omicron\iota$ λαοὶ ἀκολουθοῦσιν ἑτέρῳ διδασκαλῷ.                                     | The people are following another teacher.                     |
| 2. $\acute{\omicron}$ ψευστῆς κηρυσσεὶ ἕτερον εὐαγγελίον.                                 | The liar preaches another Gospel.                             |
| 3. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔστιν ἕτερον.   | But there isn't another.                                      |
| 4. $\acute{\omicron}$ ὄχλος ζητεῖ τὸν ἄρτον, ἄλλοι δὲ<br>ζητοῦσιν τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ. | The crowd seeks bread,<br>but others seek the Kingdom of God. |

5. ἐγὼ ζητῶ τὸ προβατὸν τὸ ἄλλο.	I seek the other sheep.
6. οἱ ἀδελφοὶ κηρυσσοῦσιν, ἄλλοι δὲ γραφοῦσιν καὶ ἄλλοι ἀναγινωσκουσιν.	The brothers are preaching, but others are writing, and others are reading.
7. ὁ Πέτρος καὶ ὁ ἄλλος μαθητὴς ἀκολουθοῦσιν τῷ Ἰησοῦ.	Peter and the other disciple follow Jesus.
8. οἱ μαθηταὶ λαλοῦσιν ἑτέραις γλώσσαις ;	Are the disciples speaking in other tongues?
9. ὁ Ἰωάννης βλέπει ἄλλον ἄγγελον.	John sees another angel.
10. ἡ Μάρθα καὶ ἡ Μαρία καὶ ἡ ἕτερα ἀδελφὴ ἀκολουθοῦσιν τῷ κυρίῳ.	Martha and Mary and the other sister follow the Lord.

### 13.3 The Demonstrative Adjective and Pronoun : ἐκεῖνος -η -ο

Demonstrative Adjectives and Pronouns point to something : "this" ( οὗτος ) - and "that" ἐκεῖνος -η -ο

"This" points to something near the speaker. The plural of "this" is "these".

"That" points to something at a distance from the speaker. The plural of "that" is "those".

Both Greek and English can use Demonstrative Adjectives as Pronouns.

e.g. I see **that** man. You did **that**? **Those** students are good. I chose **those**.

In Greek, Latin, and English, if two nouns have been mentioned in a previous sentence or clause, "this" can be used to refer to the latter (the one nearest the pronoun), and "that" can be used to refer to the former (the one further away from the pronoun)

e.g. Brown bread is better than white bread, but this is cheaper than that.  
Caesar wanted to fight the enemy general, but the latter ran away from the former.

In English we do not use the Demonstratives together with the Definite Article, but Greek does.

Greek generally uses the Demonstratives in the predicate position :

e.g. ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐκεῖνος . . .  
ἐκεῖνος ὁ ἄνθρωπος . . . both would be translated "that man"

Greek can be more specific than English, because the masculine, feminine, or neuter endings indicate the gender of the thing to which reference is made.

The masculine forms of ἐκεῖνος can be used to mean "he".

Similarly ἐκεῖνη can be used for "she" and ἐκεῖνο for "it".

		M.	F.	N.
Sing.	Nom.	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκεῖνη	ἐκεῖνο
	Acc.	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκεῖνην	ἐκεῖνο
	Gen.	ἐκεῖνου	ἐκεῖνης	ἐκεῖνου
	Dat.	ἐκεῖνῳ	ἐκεῖνῃ	ἐκεῖνῳ
Plural	Nom.	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα
	Acc.	ἐκεῖνους	ἐκεῖνας	ἐκεῖνα
	Gen.	ἐκεῖνων	ἐκεῖνων	ἐκεῖνων
	Dat.	ἐκεῖνοῖς	ἐκεῖναις	ἐκεῖνοῖς

**Practice** - until you can read and translate easily

1. ἐν ἐκεῖνῃ τῇ ὥρᾳ . . . . .	In that hour . . . . .
2. ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκεῖναις ἦσαν προφῆται ἐν τῇ γῇ.	In those days there were prophets in the land.
3. ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐκεῖνος οὐκ ἀγαθὸς ἐστίν.	That man is not good.
4. βλέπω ἐκεῖνους τοὺς κλέπτας.	I see those thieves.
5. ἀκούετε τὰς φωνὰς ἐκεῖνας ;	Do you hear those voices/sounds?
6. ἐκεῖνα τὰ πρόβατα ἀκολουθεῖ τῷ νεανίᾳ.	Those sheep follow the young man.
7. τὸ παιδίον ἐκεῖνο φιλεῖ τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ.	That child loves his brother.
8. ἐκεῖνη ἡ ἀδελφὴ βλέπει τὸν ἀδελφόν.	That sister sees the brother.
9. ἐκεῖνος ἐστίν ὁ τελωνῆς.	He (that one) is the tax-collector.
10. ἀναγινωσκόμεν τοὺς λόγους ἐκεῖνους.	We read those words.

If ἐκεῖνος follows a και, the two words may elide, giving **κάκεινος**

Note that there is a smooth breathing over the alpha.

11. ὁ Ἰησοῦς βλέπει τον Πέτρον, Jesus sees Peter,  
κάκεινος καλεῖ αὐτον. and he (Jesus) calls him.

### 13.4 The Demonstrative Adjective and Pronoun οὗτος αὕτη τουτο "this, these"

The masculine forms of οὗτος can be used to mean "he".

Similarly αὕτη can be used for "she" and τουτο for "it" or "this thing".

In the Gospels we frequently meet the phrases **μετα ταυτα** (after these things)

and **μετα τουτο** (after this).

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Sing.	Nom.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τουτο
	Acc.	τουτον	ταυτην	τουτο
	Gen.	τουτου	ταυτης	τουτου
	Dat.	τουτω	ταυτη	τουτω
Plural	Nom.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταυτα
	Acc.	τουτους	ταυτας	ταυτα
	Gen.	τουτων	τουτων	τουτων
	Dat.	τουτοις	ταυταις	τουτοις

#### NOTE :

The endings are the same as those of ἐκεῖνος.

The pattern for the initial letter is like that of the Definite Article.

An **ο** or an **ω** in the ending forces the stem to an **ου** : Feminine genitive plural is **τουτων**

An **α** or an **η** in the ending forces the stem to an **αυ** : Neuter nominative and accusative plural **ταυτα**

#### Practice - until you can read and translate easily

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. οὗτος ἐστὶν ὁ Μεσσίας.   | He (this one) is the Messiah.                         |
| 2. αὕτη ἦν ἡ ἀδελφὴ τοῦ προφητοῦ.                                   | She was the sister of the prophet.                    |
| 3. ἀναγινωσκετε τὸ βιβλίον τουτο ;                                  | Are you reading this book?                            |
| 4. γραφει τουτους τοὺς λόγους<br>ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ τουτω.                | He writes these words<br>in this book.                |
| 5. μετα ταυτα, ὁ Ἰησοῦς διδάσκει τοὺς ὄχλους.                       | After these things, Jesus teaches the crowds.         |
| 6. τὸ πρόβατον τουτο οὐκ ἀκολουθεῖ<br>τῷ παιδίῳ ἐκεῖνῳ.             | This sheep does not follow<br>that child.             |
| 7. αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ ἡμέρα τοῦ κυρίου.                                   | This is the day of the Lord.                          |
| 8. ταυτα εἰσὶν τὰ σημεῖα τοῦ Μεσσίας.                               | These are the signs of the Messiah.                   |
| 9. Παῦλος γραφει ταυτην τὴν ἐπιστολήν ;                             | Does Paul write this letter?                          |
| 10. μετα τουτο, οἱ Λευῖται ἀναγινωσκουσιν<br>τοὺς λόγους τοῦ νομοῦ. | After this, the Levites read<br>the words of the Law. |

### 13.5 Sentences for reading and translation

- οὗτος ἐστὶν ὁ θρόνος τοῦ θεοῦ, ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνοι εἰσὶν οἱ οἰκοὶ τῶν ἀμαρτωλῶν.
- τα πρόβατα ταυτα οὐκ ἀκολουθεῖ τῷ ἑτέρῳ μαθητῇ.
- ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὁ βαπτιστὴς ἦν ἐν Ἱεροσολύμοις.
- ὁ Πέτρος λέγει τοὺς λόγους, ἄλλος δὲ γραφει αὐτοὺς,  
καὶ ἄλλοι ἀναγινωσκουσιν αὐτοὺς.
- ὁ Ῥαββὶ λέγει τὴν ἀλήθειαν, ἀλλ' ὁ διδασκαλὸς ὁ ἕτερος ψευστὴς ἐστὶν.
- οὗτοι οἱ Φαρισαῖοι ἐχθροὶ τῶν μαθητῶν ἦσαν.

7. ἐγὼ ζητῶ ἐκεῖνα τὰ παιδία ἀλλ' οὐχ εὕρισκω αὐτά.
8. ὑμεῖς ἔχετε τὰ βιβλία ἐκεῖνα ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀναγινώσκετε αὐτά.
9. ἡμεῖς λεγομένους τοὺς λογούς καὶ ἄλλοι ἀκούουσιν αὐτούς.
10. ὁ προφήτης ὁ ἕτερος θεραπεύει τὸν δούλον μου.

### 13.6 Writing Practice : Write the Greek, while saying aloud (Matt. 6:9-13)

πατερ ἡμῶν ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς,	Our Father, the (one) in the heavens,
ἁγιασθῆτω τὸ ὄνομα σου,	let your name be sanctified,
ἐλθῆτω ἡ βασιλεία σου,	let your kingdom come,
γενηθῆτω τὸ θέλημα σου,	let your will / wish happen (come to pass),
ὡς ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς.	just as in heaven (so) also on earth.
τὸν ἄρτον ἡμῶν τὸν ἐπιούσιον	Our bread of / for the day
δος ἡμῖν σημερον·	give to us today;
καὶ ἄφες ἡμῖν τὰ ὀφειλήματα ἡμῶν	and remit/forgive (to) us our debts/guilt,
ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀφηκάμεν τοῖς ὀφειλεταῖς ἡμῶν·	just as we have forgiven our debtors:
καὶ μὴ εἰσενεγκῆς ἡμᾶς εἰς πειρασμόν,	and don't bring us into a testing (time),
ἀλλὰ ῥύσαι ἡμᾶς ἀπο τοῦ πονηροῦ,	but rescue us from the evil one,

If you look at this text as it is printed in your Greek New Testament (Matthew 6:9-13), you will probably see that the body of the text ends at "πονηροῦ", with a superscript referring to footnotes at the bottom of the page. This is because some early manuscripts omit the rest of the text. The footnotes list which manuscripts contain which versions of the ending.

### 13.7 New Testament Passages for reading and translation : Revelation. 7:1, 18:1, & 19:1

In your Greek New Testament, read the passages aloud several times until you can read them without long pauses or stumbling. Then use the translation helps to translate them.

εἶδον	I saw	
τεσσαράς	four	( Accusative of τεσσαρες - four)
ἑστῶτας	standing	( a participle of ἵστημι - I stand)
γωνίας	corners	( Accusative plural of ἡ γωνία - corner)
κρατούντας	grasping	( a participle of κρατεω - I grasp)
μὴ πνεῆ	(it) should not blow	( from πνεω - I blow (wind)
μητε	neither, nor	( from μὴ + τε )
καταβαίνοντα	coming down	( a participle of καταβαίνω - I come/go down)
ἔχοντα	having	( a participle of ἔχω - I have)
μεγαλὴν	great	( from μεγας, μεγαλή, μεγα - great)
ἐφωτισθῆ	(it) was illuminated	( a past passive form of φωτιζω - I illuminate)
ἤκουσα	I heard	( a simple past tense of ἀκουω - I hear)
οἴλου πολλοῦ	of a large crowd	( πολλυς, πολλη, πολυ - many, much)
λεγοντων	saying	( a participle of λεγω - I say)
αἱ κρίσεις	the judgments	( plural of ἡ κρίσις - judgment)

## 13.8 Vocabulary to learn

ὁ ἁμαρτωλός	sinner	( ἡ ἁμαρτία = sin)
ὁ ἄνεμος	wind	( an anemone is a "wind-flower")
ὁ ἄρτος	bread, loaf	( the plural is best translated "loaves")
ὁ ἐχθρός	enemy	
ὁ θάνατος	death	( "euthanasia" means "good/pleasant death")
ὁ καιρός	time, season	
ὁ νεκρός	corpse	( from νεκρός -η -ον, dead)
ὁ οἶνος	wine	( originally ΦΟΙΝΟΣ, hence the "v" in "vino" and the "w" in "wine")
ὁ ὄχλος	crowd	
ὁ πειρασμός	temptation, testing, proving	
ὁ τόπος	place	( hence topology, topography)
ὁ φίλος	friend	( from φιλέω - I love)
ὁ φόβος	fear	( hence phobia)
ὁ χρόνος	time, chronological time	

Greek has two words for time - καιρος and χρονος.

καιρος is used in the sense of "a time to do something", "a season of / for", etc.

χρονος is used in a chronological sense.

καταβαίνω	I come/go down	
φωτίζω	I give light to, I illuminate	
ἡ δύναμις	power	( Nominative. Do not attempt to use other cases yet)
ἡ κρίσις	judgment, justice	( Nominative. Do not attempt to use other cases yet)
ἄλλος	other	( another, of the same kind)
ἐκεῖνος, -η -ο	that, he, she, it	( plural = those )
καὶκεῖνος	"and the other"	( from καί and ἐκεῖνος)
ἕτερος	other	( the other of two, or different)
ἵνα	so that	
μετά	with	( with Genitive)
μετά	after	( with Accusative) ( see your dictionary for more meanings)
ὅλος	whole	( a holocaust is a "whole burnt offering", from ὅλος and καίω - I burn.)
οὗτος	this, this one, he	
αὕτη	this, this one, she	
τοῦτο	this, this one, it	

( Do not attempt to use other cases for the following adjectives yet)

μέγας	great	( Masculine Nominative singular)
μεγάλη	great	( Feminine Nominative singular)
μέγα	great	( Neuter Nominative singular)
πᾶς	each, every	( Masculine Nominative singular)
πᾶσα	each, every	( Feminine Nominative singular)
πᾶν	each, every	( Neuter Nominative singular)
πολύς	many, much	( Masculine Nominative singular)
πολλή	many, much	( Feminine Nominative singular)
πολύ	many, much	( Neuter Nominative singular)