

Lesson 50: Nominal Word Clusters/Determiners (*continued*)

A. As a pronoun, ἐκεῖνος (*he=that one, the former*) may be used to point to someone (or something) absent or more remote (§727), especially in combination with another pronoun, such as οὗτος (*this one, the latter; §728*), which points to the person (or thing) present or nearer at hand. Translate the following sentences and note the pronoun which is contrasted with ἐκεῖνος:

1. Ἔμῃν τὸ μυστήριον δέδοται τῆς βασιλείας τοῦ θεοῦ.
ἐκεῖνοις δὲ τοῖς ἔξω ἐν παραβολαῖς τὰ πάντα γίνεται
(Mk 4:11; §727.2)
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2. Ἄνθρωποι δύο ἀνέβησαν εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν προσεύξασθαι....
ὁ Φαρισαῖος....ὁ δὲ τελώνης....] λέγω ὑμῖν, κατέβη
οὗτος δεδικαιωμένος εἰς τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ παρ'
ἐκεῖνον (from Lk 18:10-14; §728)
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- a. What is the antecedent of οὗτος? _____
b. What is the antecedent of ἐκεῖνον? _____

3. εἰ γὰρ ἐπιστεύετε Μωϋσεῖ, ἐπιστεῦτε ἂν ἐμοί,]
περὶ γὰρ ἐμοῦ ἐκεῖνος ἔγραψεν.
εἰ δὲ τοῖς ἐκεῖνου γράμμασιν οὐ πιστεύετε,
πῶς τοῖς ἐμοῖς ῥήμασιν πιστεύσετε; (Jn 5:46-47; §727.2)
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4. Οἱ οὖν γείτονες καὶ οἱ θεωροῦντες αὐτὸν...ἔλεγον,
 οὐχ οὗτός ἐστὶν ὁ καθηήμενος καὶ προσαιτῶν;
 ἄλλοι ἔλεγον ὅτι Οὗτός ἐστὶν
 ἄλλοι ἔλεγον, Οὐχί, ἀλλὰ ὅμοιος αὐτῷ ἐστὶν.
ἐκεῖνος ἔλεγεν ὅτι Ἐγὼ εἰμι. (Jn 9:8-9)
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Note: for the first οὗτος, see §726.1; for the second οὗτος and ἐκεῖνος, see §728 end.

5. πᾶς δὲ ὁ ἀγωνιζόμενος πάντα ἐγκρατεύεται,]
ἐκεῖνοι μὲν οὖν ἵνα φθαρτὸν στέφανον λάβωσιν,
ἡμεῖς δὲ ἀφθαρτον. (1 Cor 9:25; §727.2; cf. §635.2)
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6. Ἐὰν ὁ κύριος θέλη]
 καὶ ζήσομεν καὶ ποιήσομεν τοῦτο ἢ ἐκεῖνο (Ja 4:15)
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Note: a generalized use of οὗτος and ἐκεῖνος (§728) with the disjunctive conjunction ἢ (§626); on καὶ...καὶ... linking compound verbs, see §622.

- B. Determine, on the basis of modification structure (οὗτος and ἐκεῖνος always occur in predicate position when used as adjectives), whether the demonstratives in the following type II sentences are functioning as *pronouns* (=subjects) or as *adjectives* in nominal word clusters (review §§729-730) and diagram accordingly:

Function

adj. ex.: $3d^Q$ τίς / $1n^+$ ὁ λόγος οὗτος...; Lk 4:36
What (is) this word...?

_____ 1. Οὗτος ἐστὶν ὁ υἱὸς μου ὁ ἀγαπητός Mt 3:17

_____ 2. ὅτι) οὐκ εἰμὶ...ὡς οὗτος ὁ τελώνης Lk 18:11

_____ 3. αὕτη δέ ἐστὶν ἡ κρίσις Jn 3:19

_____ 4. καὶ) ἐκεῖναί εἰσιν αἱ μαρτυροῦσαι περὶ
 ἐμοῦ Jn 5:39

_____ 5. ἐγὼ οὐκ εἰμὶ ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου τούτου Jn 8:23

_____ 6. οὗτος ἐστὶν πάντων κύριος Acts 10:36

_____ 7. Καὶ) ἐστὶν αὕτη ἡ ἀγγελία 1 Jn 1:5

- C. Prepare Lk 14:15-24 from selection #19 for class translation. Compare it with the parallel version in Mt 22:1-10 (Huck §170, "The Parable of the Great Supper").

Notes

14:15 ταῦτα: the object of the circumstantial participle
 ἀκούσας: (After hearing) these things.

- Μακάριος ὅστις...: an indefinite relative clause (§671) which is functioning as the subject (§673.1) in a nominal sentence; μακάριος is the predicate adjective.
- 14:16 ὁ δὲ: marks a shift in speakers to Jesus (§712.1).
- 14:17 ἀπέστειλεν τὸν δοῦλον...εἶπεῖν: a Group III verb chain (§580).
- τῆ ὥρᾳ τοῦ δείπνου: a dative of time (§893.2): *at the hour of the supper.*
- τοῖς κεκλημένοις: attributive participle from καλέω (class I.5d).
- ὅτι ἤδη ἔτοιμά ἐστιν: causal ὅτι (§651) introducing an S-II: *because it is now ready.*
- 14:18 ἦρξαντο...παραιτεῖσθαι: a Group Ia verb chain (§570).
- ἀπὸ μιᾶς: a crystallized expression with the feminine genitive of the numeral *one*; the gender suggests that the deleted substantive is something like ἡ γνώμη: *from one [mind]*; *i.e., unanimously* [cf. Bl-D §241(6)].
- ἔχω ἀνάγκην...ἰδεῖν αὐτόν: an example of a verb chain with a "complex" catenative (*I have a need =I need*); see §835 for a discussion of this construction.
- ἔρωτῶ σε, ἔχε με παρητημένον: an S-V embedded within an S-VI! The participle παρητημένον (from παρ-αιτέομαι) is the predicate accusative of με following ἔχω in an S-V [*regard me as excused*; §§521-522; cf. Bl-D §157(3)]; the S-V, in turn, is functioning as one of the objects (=s^t) following ἔρωτάω in an S-VI (§§523-524).
- 14:19 Ζεύγη βοῶν...πέντε: a complex nominal word cluster divided by the verb ἠγόρασα (cf. §§696.2, 697.3).
- προεὔομαι δοκιμάσαι: a Group II verb chain (§574).
- 14:20 ἔγλημα: from γαμέω (class I.2b).
- διὰ τοῦτο: *for this reason* (§734).
- 14:22 γέγονεν ὃ ἐπέταξας: the relative clause is functioning as the subject of γέγονεν (§673.1).

- 14:23 ἀνάγκασον εἰσελθεῖν: a Group III verb chain with a transitive catenative from ἀναγκάζω (class III.1a); the "subject" of the infinitive, therefore (§582.2), differs from the subject of the catenative and must be supplied from the context: *compel (them) to come in.*
- γεμισθῆ: subjunctive from γεμίζω (class III.1a) following ἵνα in a purpose clause (§656).
- 14:24 μου τοῦ δείπνου: genitive object of γεύσεται (§596.2).