Lesson 50: Nominal Word Clusters/Determiners (continued)

A. As a pronoun, ἐκείνος (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 ἐκείνος:

1. Ὑμῖν τῷ μυστήριον δέδοται τῆς βασιλείας τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἐκείνος δὲ τοῖς ἔξω ἐν παραβολαῖς τὰ πάντα γίνεται
   (Mk 4:11; §727.2)

2. Ἀνθρώπων δύο ἀνέβησαν εἷς τῷ ξεράν προσεύξασθαι.... ὁ φαρισαῖος.... ὁ δὲ τελώνης....] λέγω ὑμῖν, κατέβη οὗτος δεδικαιωμένος εἷς τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ παρ᾽ Ἐκείνον
   (from Lk 18:10-14; §728)

   a. What is the antecedent of οὗτος? ________________________

   b. What is the antecedent of Ἐκείνον? ________________________

3. εἶ γὰρ ἐπιστεύετε Ἡχωσεῖ, ἐπιστεύετε δὲν ἐμοί',] περὶ γὰρ ἐμοὶ Ἐκείνος ἔγραψεν. εἶ δὲ τοῖς Ἐκείνου γράμμασιν ὁ πιστεύετε,
   πῶς τοῖς Ἐμοῖς δῆμασιν πιστεύσετε; (Jn 5:46-47; §727.2)

   ____________________________________________________________

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4. Οἱ οὖν γείτονες καὶ οἱ θεωροῦντες αὐτῶν... ἔλεγον, ὁδὲ οὐτός ἦστιν ὁ καθήμενος καὶ προσαίτων; ἄλλοι ἔλεγον ὅτι οὐτός ἦστιν ἄλλοι ἔλεγον, οὐχί, ἄλλα δῆμος αὐτῷ ἦστιν. ἔκεινος ἔλεγεν ὅτι Ἰησοῦς ἐμή. (Jn 9:8-9)

Note: for the first οὕτως, see §726.1; for the second οὕτως and ἔκεινος, see §728 end.

5. πᾶς δὲ ὁ ἀγωνιζόμενος πάντα ἐγκρατεύεται, ἔκεινοι μὲν οὖν ἵνα φθάσον τέφανον λάβωσιν, ἡμεῖς δὲ ἀφθάρτου. (1 Cor 9:25; §727.2; cf. §635.2)

6. Ἠδον ὁ κύριος ὥλη]

καὶ ζησομεν καὶ πολὴσομεν τοῦτο ἢ ἔκεινο (Ja 4:15)

Note: a generalized use of οὕτως and ἔκεινος ($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.: τίς / ὁ λόγος οὗτος...;  
What (is) this word...?

- 1. οὗτος ἐστιν ὁ ύπός μου ὁ ἀγαπητός  
  Mt 3:17
- 2. διὸ ὁ λόγος ἐλθεῖ...ὡς οὗτος ὁ τελώνης  
  Lk 18:11
- 3. αὕτη δε ἐστιν ἡ κρίσις  
  Jn 3:19
- 4. καὶ ἐκεῖναι ἐστιν αἱ μαρτυρίαι περὶ  
  ἐμοῦ  
  Jn 5:39
- 5. ἐγὼ ὁ λόγος ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου τούτου  
  Jn 8:23
- 6. οὗτος ἐστιν πάντων κύριος  
  Acts 10:36
- 7. καὶ ἐστιν 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.
MaxapLoG...: an indefinite relative clause (§671) which is functioning as the subject (§673.1) in a nominal sentence; MaxapLoG is the predicate adjective.

14:16 δ ἔτε: marks a shift in speakers to Jesus (§712.1).

14:17 ἀπέστειλεν τὸν δοῦλον...ἐπέειν: a Group III verb chain (§580).

τῇ ὥρᾳ τοῦ δείπνου: a dative of time (§893.2): at the hour of the supper.

τοῖς κεκλημένοις: attributive participle from καλέω (class I.5d).

διτι ἡδὶ ἔτοιμα ἔστιν: causal διτι (§651) introducing an S-II: because it is now ready.

14:18 ἥρεξαντο...παραίτεσθαι: a Group Ia verb chain (§570).

ἀπὸ μαίας: 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)].

ἐκ ἀνάγκην...τοῖς αὐτῶν: an example of a verb chain with a "complex" catenative (I have a need =I need); see §835 for a discussion of this construction.

ἐρωτῶ σε, ἐχε με παρηκτημένον: an S-V embedded within an S-VI! The participle παρηκτημένον (from παρ-αἰτέομαι) is the predicate accusative of με following ἐκα 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 (=ς) following ἐρωτῶ in an S-VI (§§523-524).

14:19 Ζεύγη βοῶν...πέντε: a complex nominal word cluster divided by the verb ἡγόρασα (cf. §§696.2, 697.3).

προεύομαι δοκιμάζαι: a Group II verb chain (§574).

14:20 ἐγνμα: from γαμέω (class I.2b).

διὰ τοῦτο: for this reason (§734).

14:22 γέγονεν δ ἐπέταξας: the relative clause is functioning as the subject of γέγονεν (§673.1).
14:23 ἀνάγκασαν 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.

γεμισθῇ: subjunctive from γεμίζω (class III.1a) following ἵνα in a purpose clause (§656).

14:24 μου τοῦ δείπνου: genitive object of γεύσεται (§596.2).