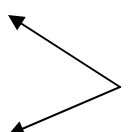


11.1a: Demonstratives: pronouns or adjectives

1) ὅδε ἥδε τόδε

2) οὗτος αὕτη τοῦτο

Demonstratives (from the Latin *monstrare* = to show) are the verbal equivalent to pointing with our fingers. Sometimes they are called "deictic" from the Greek verb that means *to show*. They are relative, naturally enough, to the actual or imaginary position of the speaker or writer. However, not all languages organize their "finger-pointing" in the same way. The correspondence of English and ancient or *koinê* Greek demonstratives is approximately the following:

English	Greek
this x here	ὅδε ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἥδε ἡ κόρη τόδε τὸ ἱερόν
<div> <div> this x here or that x there </div>  </div>	οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος αὕτη ἡ κόρη τοῦτο τὸ ἱερόν
that x there	ἐκεῖνος ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐκείνη ἡ κόρη ἐκεῖνο τὸ ἱερόν

When used as adjectives as in the chart, demonstratives are placed always in the *predicative* position with respect to their noun, i.e. before or after the group formed by noun and article: οὗτοι οἱ λόγοι or οἱ λόγοι οὗτοι. The exception occurs if a noun is used without an article: e.g. ἥδε ἡμέρα (this day, in Sophocles). When you compose Greek sentences it is advisable to use the demonstrative adjectives always with the article.

Demonstratives are not declined exactly like the models of noun declensions, yet it is quite easy to learn their forms by recognizing their similarity to the article (this is true of ὅδε or οὗτος) or Type 1 adjectives (this will work with ἐκεῖνος). I make these observations after each paradigm.

<i>singular</i>			
<i>nominative</i>	ὅδε	ἥδε	τόδε
<i>genitive</i>	τοῦδε	τῆσδε	τοῦδε
<i>dative</i>	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε
<i>accusative</i>	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε

<i>plural</i>			
<i>nominative</i>	οἶδε	αἶδε	τάδε
<i>genitive</i>	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τῶνδε
<i>dative</i>	τοῖσδε	ταῖσδε	τοῖσδε
<i>accusative</i>	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε

Observations:

- The Nominative masculine and feminine, both in the singular and in the plural, have the rough breathing, while all the other forms begin with τ.
- The second syllable in all the forms of this demonstrative is the suffix -δε.
- The first syllable is the article, which originally could carry demonstrative force.

οὗτος αὕτη τοῦτο can also be tamed successfully. First the paradigm:

<i>singular</i>			
<i>nominative</i>	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
<i>genitive</i>	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
<i>dative</i>	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
<i>accusative</i>	τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο

<i>plural</i>			
<i>nominative</i>	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
<i>genitive</i>	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
<i>dative</i>	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
<i>accusative</i>	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

Observations:

- The Nominative masculine and feminine, both in the singular and in the plural, have the rough breathing, while all the other forms begin with τ.
- Except in the Nominative, the first syllable is τού- in the masculine and neuter, τᾶυ- in the feminine.
- The second syllable in all the forms of this demonstrative, except in the Nominative, is that of the article..