**Houtos**

A. *Houtos* is which is the regular demonstrative pronoun used of something or somebody comparatively near at hand or more present to the writer’s thought.

B. It means “this” as distinct from “that”, the more remote demonstrative.

C. *Houtos* is a doubled demonstrative.

D. Since the Greek article still retains some of its original demonstrative force, the virtual doubling of the article in the stem of *houtos* makes a natural specific and strong demonstrative pronoun.

E. *Houtos* can be used in 1 of 2 ways:
   1. adjective: this
   2. substantive: this one, he.

F. *Houtos* is more often anaphoric than deictic.

G. In Homer it (deictic) expresses an object present to the speaker but not near him.

H. The word is limited in use in Homer and usually refers to what is previously mentioned (anaphoric).

I. It is very common in the NT and on the whole the usage accords with that of the older Greek.

J. Naturally there is much diversity in the context.

K. Sometimes it is desired by the writer to call attention with special emphasis to a designated object, whether in the physical vicinity of the writer or the literary context of the writer.

L. For this purpose the demonstrative construction is used.

M. It may take one of several forms:
   1. Demonstrative pronouns:
      a. *Immediate*: For that which is relatively near in actuality or thought.
      b. *Remote*: For that which is relatively distant in actuality or thought.
   2. The article sometimes retains its original demonstrative force, being used with *men* and *de*.
   3. Occasionally the relative is restored to its demonstrative force, employing like the article the particles *men* and *de*.
   4. Ten times the NT uses the pronoun *hode*, *hede*, *tode*.
   5. The intensive pronoun is sometimes used with demonstrative force in Luke’s writings.

N. A demonstrative pronoun is a pointer, singling out an object in a special way.

O. The three demonstrative pronouns used in the NT are *ou|to"*, *ejkei'no"*, and *o{de*. (This last one is rare, occurring only ten times.) *ou|to"* regularly refers to the near object (“this”), while *ejkei'no"* regularly refers to the far object (“that”).

P. There are exceptions to this rule in that both demonstratives sometimes function like personal pronouns.

Q. As well, they sometimes “violate” the general rules of concord that pronouns normally follow.

R. Such exceptions are often freighted with exegetical significance.

S. The near-far distinctions of *ou|to"* and *ejkei'no"* can refer either to that which is near/far in the:
   1. Context
   2. Writer’s mind
   3. Space or time of the writer or audience.

T. Bauer, Gingrich and Danker list the following usages (A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature pages 596-597):
   1. Substantive
      a. With reference to something here and now, directing attention to it
      b. With reference to something that has immediately preceded this one
      c. With reference to a subject more remote in the paragraph, but closer to the main concept under discussion
      d. With reference to what follows: with a relative following
      e. Resuming something previously mentioned with special emphasis
      f. Used with *autos*
      g. As a subject, the demonstrative pronoun can take on the gender of its predicate
   2. With reference to what precedes
      a. With reference to what follows, especially before clauses that express a statement, purpose, result or condition, which it introduces
      b. Indicating a correpsondence
   3. Adjective
a. Coming before a substantive
b. Following the substantive that has the article
c. When the article is lacking there is no real connection between the demonstrative and the noun, but the one or the other belongs to the predicate

U. The New Thayer’s Greek-English Lexicon lists the following (pages 466-467):
1. Absolutely
   a. This one
   b. It refers to a subject immediately preceding
   c. It refers to the leading subject of a sentence although in position more remote
   d. It refers to what follows
   e. It serves to repeat the subject with emphasis
   f. With autos annexed
   g. As the relative and interrogative pronoun so also the demonstrative, when it is the subject, conforms in gender and number to the noun in the predicate
   h. Neuter touto
2. Refers to what precedes
   a. It prepares the reader or hearer and renders him attentive to what follows, which thus gets special weight
   b. Kai touto
   c. Tauta, of this sort, such, spoken contemptuously of men
   d. Touto men...toute de, partly...partly
3. Joined to nouns it is used like an adjective
   a. So that the article stands between the demonstrative and the noun
   b. So that the noun stands between the article and the demonstrative
   c. Passages in which the reading varies between houtos ho and ho...houtos
   d. With anarthrous nouns, especially numerical specifications

V. The Analytical Greek Lexicon Revised (pages 295-296):
1. This, this person or thing
2. Used by way of contempt, this fellow
3. This very thing, this same thing
4. For this same purpose, on this account
5. Kai houtos, and moreover
6. Kai touto, and that too
7. Touto de, partly-partly
8. Before a consonant, adverb, thus, in this way
9. One so, and another so, one in one way, and another in another
10. Thus, under such circumstances
11. In such a condition
12. In an ordinary way, at ease

W. A.T. Robertson lists the following usages for the demonstrative pronoun houtos (A Grammar of the Greek New Testament in the Light of Historical Research, pages 697-706):
1. Purely deictic
2. Contemptuous use
3. Anaphoric
4. In apposition
5. With the article
6. Article absent
7. As antecedent to the relative pronoun
8. Adverbially
9. Combined with other pronouns
10. Ellipsis of houtos