

Lesson Ten: Noun Accent

First and Second Declension Noun Accent

The Nominal System (Part 5)

Study Aid Level One: Vocabulary Paradigms

All first and second declension vocabulary words for Lesson Ten are declined below. For notes concerning their case formation, consult the respective lesson. The article is not included with the declined forms.

ἄγρός, -οῦ, ὁ (open country, field) ἄγρο + case ending

n-2a	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ἄγρός	ἄγροί
Genitive	ἄγρου	ἄγρῶν
Dative	ἄγρῳ	ἄγροῖς
Accusative	ἄγρόν	ἄγρούς
Vocative	ἄγρός or ἄγρέ	ἄγροί

ἁμαρτωλός, -οῦ, ὁ (sinner) ἁμαρτωλο + case ending

n-2a	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ἁμαρτωλός	ἁμαρτωλοί
Genitive	ἁμαρτωλοῦ	ἁμαρτωλῶν
Dative	ἁμαρτωλῳ	ἁμαρτωλοῖς
Accusative	ἁμαρτωλόν	ἁμαρτωλούς
Vocative	ἁμαρτωλός or ἁμαρτωλέ	ἁμαρτωλοί

ἄρτος, -ου, ὅ (bread, food) ἄρτο + case ending

n-2a	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ἄρτος	ἄρτοι
Genitive	ἄρτου	ἄρτων
Dative	ἄρτω	ἄρτοις
Accusative	ἄρτον	ἄρτους
Vocative	ἄρτος or ἄρτε	ἄρτοι

διαθήκη, -ης, ἡ (covenant, contract) διαθηκη + case ending

n-1b	Singular	Plural
Nominative	διαθήκη	διαθήκαι
Genitive	διαθήκης	διαθηκῶν
Dative	διαθήκη	διαθήκαις
Accusative	διαθήκην	διαθήκας
Vocative	διαθήκη	διαθήκαι

The nominative and vocative plural of the above noun is a perfect example of the following accent rule: If the ultima becomes short from its nominative singular form and the penult is long, if the penult syllable is accented, it MUST have the circumflex accent.

διδασχῆ, -ῆς, ἡ (teaching, instruction) διδασχη + case ending

n-1b	Singular	Plural
Nominative	διδασχῆ	διδασχαί
Genitive	διδασχῆς	διδασχῶν
Dative	διδασχῆ	διδασχαῖς
Accusative	διδασχῆν	διδασχάς
Vocative	διδασχῆ	διδασχαί

δικαιοσύνη, -ης, ῆ (righteousness) δικαιοσυνη + case ending

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	δικαιοσύνη	δικαιοσύναι
Genitive	δικαιοσύνης	δικαιοσυνῶν
Dative	δικαιοσύνῃ	δικαιοσύναις
Accusative	δικαιοσύνην	δικαιοσύνας
Vocative	δικαιοσύνη	δικαιοσύναι

What does the accent on δικαιοσύναι imply? It implies that the *upsilon* is short; otherwise, the circumflex accent would be over the vowel.

ἔξοδος, -ου, ῆ (departure) ἐξοδο + case ending

n-2b	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ἔξοδος	ἔξοδοι
Genitive	ἐξόδου	ἐξόδων
Dative	ἐξόδῳ	ἐξόδοις
Accusative	ἔξοδον	ἐξόδους
Vocative	ἔξοδος or ἔξοδε	ἔξοδοι

ἐπιθυμία, -ας, ῆ (strong desire, lust) ἐπιθυμια + case ending

n-1a	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ἐπιθυμία	ἐπιθυμιαί
Genitive	ἐπιθυμίας	ἐπιθυμιῶν
Dative	ἐπιθυμίᾳ	ἐπιθυμίαις
Accusative	ἐπιθυμίαν	ἐπιθυμίας
Vocative	ἐπιθυμία	ἐπιθυμιαί

ἐπιστολή, -ῆς, ἡ (letter, epistle) ἐπιστολη + case ending

n-1b	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ἐπιστολή	ἐπιστολαί
Genitive	ἐπιστολῆς	ἐπιστολῶν
Dative	ἐπιστολῇ	ἐπιστολαῖς
Accusative	ἐπιστολήν	ἐπιστολάς
Vocative	ἐπιστολή	ἐπιστολαί

ἔρημος, -ου, ἡ (wilderness, desert) ἔρημο + case ending

n-2b	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ἔρημος	ἔρημοι
Genitive	ἐρήμου	ἐρήμων
Dative	ἐρήμῳ	ἐρήμοις
Accusative	ἔρημον	ἐρήμους
Vocative	ἔρημος or ἔρημε	ἔρημοι

Ἰησοῦς, -οῦ, ὁ (Jesus, Joshua) Ἰησου + case ending

n-3g(1)	Singular	Plural
Nominative	Ἰησοῦς	Ἰησοῦς is irregularly declined. As with most proper nouns, there are not any plural forms. Notice that the vocative singular is Ἰησοῦ in NTGreek. In the Septuagint, the vocative form, Ἰησουε, occurs.
Genitive	Ἰησοῦ	
Dative	Ἰησοῦ	
Accusative	Ἰησοῦν	
Vocative	Ἰησοῦ	

λίθος, -ου, ὅ (stone) λιθο + case ending

n-2a	Singular	Plural
Nominative	λίθος	λίθοι
Genitive	λίθου	λίθων
Dative	λίθῳ	λίθοις
Accusative	λίθον	λίθους
Vocative	λίθος or λίθε	λίθοι

ὀργή, -ῆς, ἡ (anger, wrath) ὀργη + case ending

n-1b	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὀργή	ὀργαί
Genitive	ὀργῆς	ὀργῶν
Dative	ὀργῇ	ὀργαῖς
Accusative	ὀργήν	ὀργάς
Vocative	ὀργή	ὀργαί

προσευχή, -ῆς, ἡ (prayer) προσευχη + case ending

n-1b	Singular	Plural
Nominative	προσευχή	προσευχαί
Genitive	προσευχῆς	προσευχῶν
Dative	προσευχῇ	προσευχαῖς
Accusative	προσευχήν	προσευχάς
Vocative	προσευχή	προσευχαί

σωτηρία, -ας, ῆ (salvation) σωτηρια + case ending

n-1a	Singular	Plural
Nominative	σωτηρία	σωτηρίαι
Genitive	σωτηρίας	σωτηριῶν
Dative	σωτηρία	σωτηρίαῖς
Accusative	σωτηρίαν	σωτηρίας
Vocative	σωτηρία	σωτηρίαι