

Three-Terminal First and Second Declension Adjectives Comprehensive List

Unlike two-terminal adjectives, three-terminal adjectives decline feminine adjectives using forms from the first declension. Whereas most feminine adjectives exhibit separate inflectional endings than masculine, a few vary between two and three-terminal adjectives. These adjectives are indicated by the inclusion of the feminine termination in parenthesis. All neuter second declension adjectives replicate neuter second declension endings.

It will be observed that when the last letter of the feminine stem terminates with a vowel (*i.e.*, ε, ι) or *rhō*, the feminine singular forms will have *alpha* throughout the singular, otherwise it will be *ēta* (§12.26.22). There are no hybrid feminine adjective forms.

Eight contracted three-terminal first and second declension adjectives exist in NTGreek and are not included in the following comprehensive list. These adjectives receive special attention at the end of this study.

Case Formation

The case endings for second declension three-terminal adjectives are indicated below in red. Comments concerning their formation follow. The adjectives ἅγιος, -α, -ον (a-1a) and ἁγαθός, -ή, -όν (a-1b) will serve as the paradigms for these adjectives. Feminine adjective stems which terminate with *alpha* will be treated first.

ἅγιος, -α, -ον (holy, sacred) ἅγιο/α¹ + case ending

	Singular		
	a-2a	a-1a	a-2c
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ἅγιος ²	ἅγια ⁷	ἅγιον ⁵
Genitive	ἅγιου ³	ἁγίας ⁸	ἁγίου
Dative	ἁγίῳ ⁴	ἁγία	ἁγίῳ
Accusative	ἅγιον ⁵	ἁγίαν	ἅγιον ⁵
Vocative	ἅγιε ⁶ or ἅγιος	ἁγία ⁷	ἅγιον ⁵

	Plural		
	a-2a	a-1a	a-2c
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ἄγιοι ⁹	ἄγιαι ⁹	ἄγια ¹³ (short)
Genitive	ἄγίων ¹⁰	ἄγίων ¹²	ἄγίων
Dative	ἄγιοις	ἄγιαις	ἄγιοις
Accusative	ἄγιους ¹¹	ἄγιας ⁸	ἄγια ¹³ (short)
Vocative	ἄγιοι ⁹	ἄγιαι ⁹	ἄγια ¹³ (short)

1. First declension feminine stems may terminate with either -α or -η. This grammar cites the stem for the second declension masculine-neuter stem (ο) followed by the feminine adjectival stem (α or η).
2. Masculine and neuter case endings are appended to the nominative masculine singular stem as feminine case endings are appended to the feminine stem. The nominative masculine singular, however, is the lexical entry for all forms of the paradigm.
3. The actual stem ending is *omīkron*. However due to the undesired combination with the stem vowel *omīkron*, contraction occurs.
4. At some time during the morphological development of the dative singular case ending, the stem vowel *omīkron* lengthened to *ōmega*, with the *iōta* retained as an *iōta* subscript as contraction occurred.
5. The masculine accusative and neuter nominative, vocative, and accusative singular forms are identical. The context in which these forms occur will determine their grammatical function.
6. The *epsilon* irregularly replaces the stem vowel *omīkron*.
7. The nominative and vocative stem is identical. The *alpha* which terminates these cases is actually the stem vowel. A few elementary Greek grammars posit that the nominative singular case ending is -α. They do this hoping it will help the beginning student. In the end, it actually hinders.
8. The feminine genitive singular and accusative plural are inflected alike. Context or the case of the words they modify will help determine the case function in the sentence.
9. The vocative and nominative plural share case endings. Context (function), and not form, determines meaning.

10. The stem vowel *omikron* has been irregularly absorbed by the *omega*, and not because of contraction as in the genitive singular.
11. The actual case ending is $-v\varsigma$. However, *nū* drops out when immediately followed by *sigma* because of phonology. The stem vowel *omikron* is lengthened to *ou* to compensate for the loss.
12. The special first declension accent noun rule for the genitive plural which always puts the circumflex over the genitive plural does not apply for first declension adjectives.
13. In the nominative, vocative, and accusative plural forms, the *omikron* has been irregularly absorbed by the *alpha* (and not because of contraction). The final *alpha* is pronounced short in all neuter nominative, vocative, and accusative plural adjectival forms.

The above morphological comments are summarized in the following charts for all three-terminal first and second declension adjectives.

	Singular		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ς	--	ν
Genitive	ου (contraction)	ς	ου (contraction)
Dative	ως (contraction)	ιώτα subscript	ως (contraction)
Accusative	ν	ν	ν
Vocative	ε (replacement)	--	ν

	Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ι	ι	α (absorption)
Genitive	ων (absorption)	ων (absorption)	ων (absorption)
Dative	ις	ις	ις
Accusative	υς (compensation)	ς	α (absorption)
Vocative	ι	ι	α (absorption)

Comprehensive List

All first and second declension three-terminal adjectives which occur in NTGreek and whose feminine singular terminates in *alpha* are listed below with their frequency in parentheses.

Α

1. ἅγιος (232)
2. ἄγριος (3)
3. Ἀθηναῖος (2)
4. αἴγειος (1)
5. Αἰγύπτιος (5)
6. αἰσχρός (4)
7. αἴτιος (5)
8. αἰώνιος (α) (70)
9. ἀκρογωνιαίος (2)
10. ἀμφοτέροι (14) plural only
11. ἀναγκαῖος (7)
12. ἄξιος (41)
13. Ἄρειος (α) (2)
14. ἀριστερός (4)
15. ἄρτιος (1)
16. ἀρχαῖος (11)
17. ἀστέιος (2)
18. αὐστηρός (2)
19. αὐχμηρός (1)

Β

20. βέβαιος (7)
21. Βεροιαῖος (1)
22. βίαιος (1)
23. βλαβερός (1)
24. βλητέος (1)

Γ

25. Γαλιλαῖος (11)
26. γνήσιος (4)
27. γυναικείος (1)

Δ

28. δεξιός (53)
29. Δερβαῖος (1)
30. δευτεραῖος (1)
31. δημόσιος (4)
32. δίκαιος (79)
33. δόλιος (1)

Ε

34. ἔδραῖος (α) (3)
35. ἔκούσιος (1)
36. ἐλαφρός (2)
37. ἐλεύθερος (23)
38. ἐναντίος (8)
39. ἐνεός (1)
40. ἐντόπιος (1)
41. ἐπιτήδειος (1)
42. ἐρυθρός (2)
43. ἕτερος (97)
44. Ἐφέσιος (5)
45. ἐχθρός (32)

Η

46. ἥπιος (1)

Θ

47. θαυμάσιος (1)
48. θεῖος (1)

Ι

49. ἱερός (3)
50. ἰλαρός (1)

51. Ἰουδαῖος (194)
52. ἰσχυρός (28)
53. Ἰτουραῖος (1)

Κ

54. καθάρως (27)
55. κόσμιος (α) (2)
56. κραταῖος (1)
57. κρυφαῖος (1)

Λ

58. λαμπρός (9)
59. λειός (1)
60. λεπρός (9)
61. λιπαρός (1)
62. λόγιος (1)

Μ

63. μακάριος (49)
64. μακρός (4)
65. μάταιος (α) (6)
66. μεγαλειός (1)
67. μικρός (41)
68. μωρός (12)

Ν

69. νεκρός (128)
70. νέος (13)
71. νήπιος (15)
72. νηφάλιος (3)
73. νωθρός (2)

Ξ

74. ξηρός (8)

Ο

75. οἰκεῖος (α) (3)
76. ὀκνηρός (3)
77. ὅμοιος (45)
78. ὄσιος (8)
79. ὄψιος (15)

Π

80. παλαιός (19)
81. παραθαλάσσιος (1)
82. παραπλήσιος (1)
83. παρόμοιος (α) (1)
84. πατρῶος (3)
85. πενιχρός (1)
86. πικρός (2)
87. πλούσιος (28)
88. πονηρός (76)
89. πυρρός (2)

Ρ

90. ῥυπαρός (2)
91. Ῥωμαῖος (12)

Σ

92. σαπρός (8)
93. Σιδώνιος (2)
94. σκληρός (5)
95. σκολιός (4)
96. σπουδαῖος (1)
97. στερεός (4)

Τ

98. ταλαντιαῖος (1)
99. τέλειος (18)
100. τεταρταῖος (1)
101. τίμιος (11)

Υ

102. ὑγρός (1)
103. ὑπεναντίας (2)

Φ

104. φανερός (18)
105. φοβερός (3)

Χ

106. Χαναναίος (1)

107. χλιαρός (1)
108. χλωρός (4)

Ψ

109. ψυχρός (4)

Ω

110. ώραιος (4)

ἀγαθός, -ή, -όν (good) ἀγαθο/η¹ + case ending

	Singular		
	a-2a	a-1b	a-2c
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ἀγαθός ²	ἀγαθή ⁷	ἀγαθόν ⁵
Genitive	ἀγαθοῦ ³	ἀγαθῆς ⁸	ἀγαθοῦ
Dative	ἀγαθῶ ⁴	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθῶ
Accusative	ἀγαθόν ⁵	ἀγαθήν	ἀγαθόν ⁵
Vocative	ἀγαθέ ⁶ or ἀγαθός	ἀγαθή ⁷	ἀγαθόν ⁵

	Plural		
	a-2a	a-1b	a-2c
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ἀγαθοί ⁹	ἀγαθαί ⁹	ἀγαθά ¹³ (short)
Genitive	ἀγαθῶν ¹⁰	ἀγαθῶν ¹²	ἀγαθῶν
Dative	ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαῖς	ἀγαθοῖς
Accusative	ἀγαθοὺς ¹¹	ἀγαθάς ⁸	ἀγαθά ¹³ (short)
Vocative	ἀγαθοί ⁹	ἀγαθαί ⁹	ἀγαθά ¹³ (short)

1. First declension feminine stems may terminate with either $-\alpha$ or $-\eta$. This grammar cites the stem for the second declension masculine-neuter stem (\omicron) followed by the feminine adjectival stem (α or η). However, notice the classification of a-1a and a-1b adjectives.
2. Masculine and neuter case endings are appended to the nominative masculine singular stem as feminine case endings are appended to the feminine stem. The nominative masculine singular, however, is the lexical entry for all forms of the paradigm.
3. The actual stem ending is *omikron*. However due to the undesired combination with the stem vowel *omikron*, contraction occurs.
4. At some time during the morphological development of the dative singular case ending, the stem vowel *omikron* lengthened to *omega*, with the *iota* retained as an *iota* subscript as contraction occurred.
5. The masculine accusative and neuter nominative, vocative, and accusative singular forms are identical. The context in which these forms occur will determine their grammatical function.
6. The *epsilon* irregularly replaces the stem vowel *omikron*.
7. The nominative and vocative stem is identical. The *eta* which terminates these cases is actually the stem vowel. A few elementary Greek grammars posit that the nominative singular case ending is $-\eta$. They do this hoping it will help the beginning student. In the end, it actually hinders.
8. The feminine genitive singular and accusative plural are NOT inflected alike. Feminine genitive singular and accusative plural endings will be differentiated in three-terminal adjectives whose nominative feminine singular stem terminates with $-\eta$ (i.e., ἀγαθῆς, ἀγαθάς).
9. The vocative and nominative plural share case endings. Context (function), and not form, determines meaning.
10. The stem vowel *omikron* has been irregularly absorbed by the *omega*, and not because of contraction as in the genitive singular.
11. The actual case ending is $-\upsilonς$. However, *nū* drops out when immediately followed by *sigma* because of phonology. The stem vowel *omikron* is lengthened to *ou* to compensate for the loss.
12. The special first declension accent noun rule for the genitive plural which always puts the circumflex over the genitive plural does not apply for first declension adjectives.
13. In the nominative, vocative, and accusative plural forms, the *omikron* has been irregularly absorbed by the *alpha* (and not because of contraction). The final *alpha* is pronounced short in all neuter nominative, vocative, and accusative plural adjectival forms.

The above morphological comments are summarized in the following charts for all uncontracted three-terminal first and second declension adjectives. These charts are identical to those given for first and second declension adjectives whose nominative feminine singular terminated with -α.

	Singular		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ς	--	ν
Genitive	ου (contraction)	ς	ου (contraction)
Dative	ω (contraction)	ῖοτα subscript	ω (contraction)
Accusative	ν	ν	ν
Vocative	ε (replacement)	--	ν

	Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ι	ι	α (absorption)
Genitive	ων (absorption)	ων (absorption)	ων (absorption)
Dative	ις	ις	ις
Accusative	υς (compensation)	ς	α (absorption)
Vocative	ι	ι	α (absorption)

The actual count of first and second declension three-terminal adjectives will vary some between lists in reference works. Some works include alternate readings in their calculations based upon different editions of the Greek New Testament, whereas the list below does not.

Comprehensive List

All first and second declension three-terminal adjectives which occur in NTGreek and whose feminine singular terminates in *ēta* are listed below with their frequency in parentheses.

Α

1. ἄγαθός (102)
2. ἀγαπητός (61)
3. ἄγνός (8)
4. Ἄδραμυττηνός (1)
5. αἰρετικός (1)
6. ἀκάνθινος (2)
7. Ἄλεξανδρίνος (2)
8. ἀληθινός (28)
9. ἄλλος (α, ο) (155)
10. ἄλυκός (1)
11. ἀμαράντινος (1)
12. ἀνθρώπινος (7)
13. ἀνωτερικός (1)
14. ἀπαλός (2)
15. ἀργός (8)
16. ἀρεστός (4)
17. ἀρκετός (3)
18. αὐτόματος (2)

Β

19. βασιλικός (5)
20. βδελυκτός (1)
21. βιωτικός (3)
22. βύσσινος (5)

Γ

23. Γαδαρηνός (1)
24. Γαλατικός (2)
25. γεννητός (2)
26. Γερασηνός (3)
27. γνωστός (15)

28. γραπτός (1)
29. γυμνός (15)

Δ

30. Δαμασκηνός (1)
31. δειλός (3)
32. δέκατος (4)
33. δεκτός (5)
34. δερμάτινος (2)
35. δῆλος (3)
36. διδακτικός (2)
37. διδακτός (3)
38. δούλος (2)
39. δυνατός (32)

Ε

40. ἔθνικός (4)
41. εἰρηνικός (2)
42. ἕκαστος (81)
43. ἐκλεκτός (22)
44. ἔλεινός (4)
45. ἔλεφάντινος (1)
46. Ἑλληνικός (1)
47. ἔσχατος (52)
48. ἔτοιμος (ἠ) (17)
49. εὐλογητός (8)

Ζ

50. ζεστός (3)

Θ

- 51. θαυμαστός (6)
- 52. θνητός (6)
- 53. θύϊνος (1)

Ι

- 54. ἴκανός (39)
- 55. Ἰουδαϊκός (1)
- 56. ἵππικός (1)
- 57. ἴσος (8)
- 58. Ἰταλικός (1)

Κ

- 59. καθημερινός (1)
- 60. καινός (40)
- 61. κακός (50)
- 62. καλός (101)
- 63. κενός (18)
- 64. κεραμικός (1)
- 65. κλητός (10)
- 66. κοινός (14)
- 67. κοινωνικός (1)
- 68. κόκκινος (6)
- 69. κοσμικός (2)
- 70. κρίθινος (2)
- 71. κριτικός (1)
- 72. κρυπτός (17)
- 73. κυλλός (4)
- 74. κυριακός (2)
- 75. κωφός (14)

Λ

- 76. λαξευτός (1)
- 77. λειτουργικός (1)
- 78. λεπτός (3)
- 79. Λευιτικός (1)
- 80. λευκός (5)
- 81. λίθινος (3)

- 82. λογικός (2)
- 83. λοιμός (1)
- 84. λοιπός (54)

Μ

- 85. μαλακός (4)
- 86. μέσος (56)
- 87. μεστός (9)
- 88. μόνος (113)
- 89. μουσικός (1)
- 90. μυλικός (1)
- 91. μυλινός (1)

Ν

- 92. Ναζαρηνός (6)
- 93. νεωτερικός (1)
- 94. νόθος (1)
- 95. νομικός (9)

Ξ

- 96. ξένος (14)
- 97. ξύλινος (2)

Ο

- 98. ὀλίγος (40)
- 99. ὄλος (109)
- 100. ὀνικός (2)
- 101. ὀπτός (1)
- 102. ὄρατός (1)
- 103. ὀργίλος (1)
- 104. ὀρεινός (2)
- 105. ὀρθός (2)
- 106. ὀρθρινός (1)
- 107. ὀρφανός (2)
- 108. ὀστράκινος (2)

Π

- 109. παθητός (1)
- 110. παραλυτικός (10)
- 111. πατρικός (1)
- 112. πεδινός (1)
- 113. πειθός (1)
- 114. πέμπτος (4)
- 115. περισσός (6)
- 116. πιστικός (2)
- 117. πιστός (67)
- 118. πλαστός (1)
- 119. πνευματικός (26)
- 120. πνικτός (3)
- 121. ποικίλος (10)
- 122. Ποντικός (1)
- 123. προβατικός (1)
- 124. προφητικός (2)
- 125. πρωϊνός (2)
- 126. πτηνός (α) (1)
- 127. πτωχός (37)
- 128. πυκνός (2)
- 129. πύρινος (1)

Σ

- 130. σαρκικός (7)
- 131. σαρκινός (4)
- 132. σεβαστός (3)
- 133. σεμνός (4)
- 134. σιρικός (1)
- 135. σιτευτός (3)
- 136. σιτιστός (1)
- 137. σκοτεινός (3)
- 138. σκυθρωπός (ή) (2)
- 139. σμαράγδινος (1)
- 140. σοφός (19)
- 141. στενός (3)
- 142. Στοϊκός (1)
- 143. στυγητός (1)

- 144. συνεκλεκτός (1)
- 145. συνετός (4)
- 146. συστατικός (1)
- 147. σωματικός (2)

Τ

- 148. τακτός (1)
- 149. ταπεινός (8)
- 150. ταχινός (2)
- 151. τρίχινος (1)
- 152. τυφλός (50)
- 153. τυφωνικός (1)

Υ

- 154. ύακίνθινος (1)
- 155. ύάλινος (3)
- 156. ύδρωπικός (1)
- 157. ύφαντός (1)
- 158. ύψηλός (10)

Φ

- 159. φαύλος (6)
- 160. φθαρτός (6)
- 161. φθινοπωρινός (1)
- 162. φίλος (29)
- 163. φυσικός (3)
- 164. φωτεινός (5)

Χ

- 165. χαλεπός (2)
- 166. χοϊκός (4)
- 167. χρήσιμος (1)
- 168. χρηστός (7)
- 169. χωλός (14)

Ψ

- 170. ψυχικός (6)

Contracted First and Second Declension Adjectives

There are eight first and second declension three-terminal contracted adjectives in NTGreek. Two of these adjectives have a stem ending in *epsilon* not preceded by *rhō*; three have a stem ending in *epsilon* preceded by *rhō*, and three with a stem ending in *omikron* in the masculine and neuter, and *epsilon* in the feminine.

In several instances, the contraction is irregular and consists of absorption of the *epsilon* or *omikron* into the following *alpha*, long vowel, or diphthong. Significant changes due to contraction are evident in the nominative and accusative singular, masculine and neuter forms.



In both contract nouns and adjectives of the first and second declensions, a short vowel preceding *alpha*, a long vowel, or a diphthong is absorbed into that vowel or diphthong by analogy to the uncontracted form. Thus, χρυσέα becomes χρυσᾶ and διπλόα becomes διπλᾶ. However, in the feminine singular, *epsilon* not preceded by *rhō* + *alpha* contracts regularly to *ēta*. Thus, χρυσέα becomes χρυσᾶν rather than χρυσῆν and γέα becomes γῆ. The circumflex accent is evidence of the contraction in every instance.

Stem ending in *epsilon* preceded by *rhō*

σιδηροῦς, -ᾶ, -οῦν (“[made of] iron”) σιδηρο/εα + case ending

	Singular		
	a-2a(1)	a-1a(1)	a-2c(1)
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	σιδηροῦς ¹	σιδηρᾶ ³	σιδηροῦν ¹
Genitive	σιδηροῦ ²	σιδηρᾶς	σιδηροῦ ²
Dative	σιδηρῶ ²	σιδηρᾶ	σιδηρῶ ²
Accusative	σιδηροῦν ¹	σιδηρᾶν	σιδηροῦν ¹
Vocative	No contracted vocative adjectives occur in NTGreek.		

	Plural		
	a-2a(1)	a-1a(1)	a-2c(1)
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	σιδηροῖ	σιδηραῖ	σιδηρᾶ
Genitive	σιδηρῶν	σιδηρῶν	σιδηρῶν
Dative	σιδηροῖς	σιδηραῖς	σιδηροῖς
Accusative	σιδηροῦς	σιδηρᾶς	σιδηρᾶ
Vocative	No contracted vocative adjectives occur in NTGreek.		

1. In the nominative and accusative masculine and neuter singular, the *epsilon* and *omikron* contracts to form ου.
2. The *epsilon* is absorbed by the following *alpha*, long vowel, or diphthong in the genitive and dative masculine and neuter singular and throughout the plural.
3. The *epsilon* is absorbed by a following *alpha*, long vowel, or diphthong everywhere else in this paradigm.

ἀργυροῦς, -ᾶ, -οῦν (3) (“[made of] silver”) < ἀργύρεος
πορφυροῦς, -ᾶ, -οῦν (4) (“purple [clothing]”) < πορφύρεος
σιδηροῦς, -ᾶ, -οῦν (5) (“[made of] iron”) < σιδήρεος

Stem ending in *epsilon* not preceded by *rho*

χρυσσοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν (“golden”) χρουσεο/εα + case ending

	Singular		
	a-2a(2)	a-1b(2)	a-2c(2)
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	χρυσσοῦς ¹	χρυσῆ ³	χρυσσοῦν
Genitive	χρυσσοῦ ²	χρυσῆς	χρυσσοῦ ²
Dative	χρυσσῶ ²	χρυσῆ	χρυσσῶ ²
Accusative	χρυσσοῦν ¹	χρυσῆν	χρυσσοῦν
Vocative	No contracted vocative adjectives occur in NTGreek.		

	Plural		
	a-2a(2)	a-1b(2)	a-2c(2)
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	χρυσοῖ	χρυσάι	χρυσᾶ
Genitive	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν
Dative	χρυσοῖς	χρυσάις	χρυσοῖς
Accusative	χρυσοῦς	χρυσᾶς	χρυσᾶ
Vocative	No contracted vocative adjectives occur in NTGreek.		

1. In the nominative and accusative singular, the *epsilon* and *omikron* contracts to form οῦ.
2. The *epsilon* is absorbed by the following *alpha*, long vowel, or diphthong in the genitive and dative masculine and neuter singular and throughout the plural.
3. Throughout the feminine singular, *epsilon* contracts with *alpha* to form η. An exception to this is found in Revelation 1:13: χρυσᾶν.

χαλκοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν (1) (“[made of] copper, brass, or bronze”) < χάλκεος
 χρυσοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν (18) (“[made of] gold, golden”) < χρύσεος

Stem ending in *omikron* in masculine and neuter, *epsilon* in feminine

διπλοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν (“double, two-fold”) διπλοο/εα + case ending

	Singular		
	a-2a(3)	a-1b(3)	a-2c(3)
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	διπλοῦς ¹	διπλῆ ³	διπλοῦν
Genitive	διπλοῦ ²	διπλῆς	διπλοῦ ²
Dative	διπλω ²	διπλῆ	διπλω ²
Accusative	διπλοῦν ¹	διπλῆν	διπλοῦν
Vocative	No contracted vocative adjectives occur in NTGreek.		

	Plural		
	a-2a(3)	a-1b(3)	a-2c(3)
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	διπλοῖ	διπλαῖ	διπλᾶ
Genitive	διπλῶν	διπλῶν	διπλῶν
Dative	διπλοῖς	διπλαῖς	διπλοῖς
Accusative	διπλοῦς	διπλᾶς	διπλᾶ
Vocative	No contracted vocative adjectives occur in NTGreek.		

1. In the nominative and accusative masculine and neuter singular, the *omikron* and *omikron* contracts to form οῦ.
2. *Omikron* or *epsilon* is absorbed by the following *alpha*, long vowel, or diphthong elsewhere in this pattern.
3. In all feminine singular forms, *epsilon* contracts with *alpha* to form η.

ἀπλοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν (2) (“singleness of purpose, guileless”) < ἀπλόος
 διπλοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν (3) (“double, two-fold”) < διπλόος
 τετραπλοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν (1) (“four times, four-fold”) < τετραπλόος

Declension-paradigm Notation

All contracted first and second declension adjectives are three-terminal adjectives. First and second declension contracted three-terminal adjectives share a portion of its declension-paradigm notation with uncontracted adjectives, namely a-2a, a-1a or a-1b, and a-2c. However, because of their vocalic stem contraction, special sub-notation is required to differentiate between contracted and uncontracted first and second declension adjectives.

From the paradigms above, it can be observed that all contracted first and second declension adjectives have a circumflex over the ultima syllable. This circumflex is evidence of the contraction. However, a circumflex over the ultima syllable does not necessarily mean contraction has taken place. All first and second declension three-terminal adjectives that are accented over the ultimate syllable in the nominative singular also have a circumflex accent over their genitive and dative masculine, feminine, and neuter forms in both numbers as evidenced below.

Lexical Form: ἄγαθός, -ή, -όν			
	Singular		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Genitive	ἄγαθοῦ	ἄγαθῆς	ἄγαθοῦ
Dative	ἄγαθῶ	ἄγαθῇ	ἄγαθῶ
	Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Genitive	ἄγαθῶν	ἄγαθῶν	ἄγαθῶν
Dative	ἄγαθοῖς	ἄγαθαῖς	ἄγαθοῖς

Therefore, the circumflex is not enough to differentiate between contracted and uncontracted three-terminal first and second declension adjectives.

Hence, further sub-notation is required. The sub-notation in parenthesis differentiates between contracted and uncontracted adjectives. Each contracted adjective is categorized based upon its vocalic stem

1. If its vocalic stem terminates with *epsilon* preceded by *rho*, the adjective's complete contracted notation is a-2a(1), a-1a(1), and a-2c(1). Note that the feminine singular terminates with *alpha* + case endings throughout the feminine singular.
2. If its vocalic stem terminates with *epsilon* and not preceded by *rho*, the adjective's complete contracted notation is a-2a(2), a-1b(2), and a-2c(2). Note that the feminine singular terminates with *eta* + case endings throughout the feminine singular.
3. If the vocalic stem terminates with *omicron* in the masculine and neuter, but *epsilon* in the feminine, the adjective's complete notation is a-2a(3), a-1b(3), and a-2c(3). Note that the feminine singular terminates with *eta* + case endings throughout the feminine singular.

For a comprehensive list of two-terminal second declension adjectives, consult the study aids associated with this lesson.