

Comprehensive N-1C Noun List

First Declension Feminine Hybrid Nouns

Apart from five exceptions (cf. “Exceptions” below), first declension feminine vocalic stems whose last letter before the stem vowel is a consonant other than *rhō*, a “hybrid” pattern is followed. The vocalic stem vowel *alpha* of the nominative singular lengthens to *-ης* and *-η* in the genitive and dative singular. Phonologically, this hybrid pattern occurs thirty-four times in NTGreek when a sibilant phoneme (*zēta*, *sigma* or a compound consonant) precedes the vocalic stem vowel *alpha*. As with all other first declension nouns, the plural case-number forms are identical.

Stem Preceded by a Sibilant or Compound Consonant	
N-1C Singular	Nominative ᾶ
	Genitive ης
	Dative η̣ (<i>iōta</i> subscript)
	Accusative ᾶν
	Vocative ᾶ

Case Formation

The case endings for all n-1c first declension feminine nouns are identical to those of n-1a and n-1b first declension nouns. Comments about their formation follow. The feminine noun, δόξα, serves as the n-1c paradigm.

δόξα, -ης, ἡ̣ (glory) δοξα + case ending

n-1c	Singular	Plural
Nominative	δόξα ^{1,2}	δόξα ⁶
Genitive	δόξης ³	δοξῶν ⁷
Dative	δόξη̣ ⁴	δόξα ¹ ς
Accusative	δόξη̣ν ⁵	δόξα ³ ς
Vocative	δόξα ^{1,5}	δόξα ⁶

1. The stems of first declension feminine hybrid nouns terminating with a short *alpha* are identical both in the nominative and vocative singular forms. The nominative and vocative singular forms do not exhibit any inflected case-number ending. The short *alpha* which terminates these is actually the stem vowel. Few introductory NTGreek grammars posit that the case ending for first declension nominative and vocative ending terminates with $-\alpha$. They do this with the hope it will help the beginning student, but in the end, it actually hinders.
2. The accented nominative singular form is the lexical entry for all first declension feminine nouns. In a Greek-English lexicon, its abbreviated genitive singular follows to indicate its declension-paradigm pattern, then an article to specify its grammatical gender.
3. N-1a feminine genitive singular and accusative plural case endings are inflected identically. Apart from context, a modifying word, or difference of accent, ambiguity exists between these forms. This ambiguity, however, does not exist with hybrid noun stems (δόξης / δόξάς).
4. The feminine dative singular is actually the stem + ι. The *iōta* regularly monophthongizes and written under the long *alpha* as an *iōta* subscript.
5. First declension feminine vocative singular nouns are ALWAYS identical in case-number to the nominative singular. Context will determine whether the noun is functioning as a nominative or vocative.
6. First declension feminine nominative and vocative plural case-numbers are inflected identically. Context will determine whether the noun is functioning as a nominative or vocative.
7. The genitive plural is $-\hat{\omega}\nu$ because of vowel contraction and not because of absorption as in second declension nouns. The circumflex accent is evident of this contraction.

The above morphological comments may be summarized in the following chart for all hybrid first declension feminine nouns. The case endings below are also identical to n-1a and n-1b first declension feminine nouns.

	Singular Case Endings	Plural Case Endings
Nominative	--- (no case ending)	ι
Genitive	ς (identical to accusative plural)	ων̂ (contraction)
Dative	ι (subscript) (contraction)	ις
Accusative	ν	ς (identical to genitive singular)
Vocative	--- (no case ending)	ι

Comprehensive List

All first declension feminine hybrid nouns which occur in NTGreek are listed below with their frequency in parentheses. Alternate readings in the USB⁴ are not cited. Nouns that are declined only in the plural are designated by a single dagger following the noun.

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| 1. ἄκανθα (14) | 18. Πρίσκα (3) |
| 2. βασίλισσα (4) | 19. Πρίσκιλλα (3) |
| 3. γάγγραινα (1) | 20. πρύμνα (3) |
| 4. Γάζα (1) | 21. πρῶρα (2) |
| 5. γάζα (1) | 22. πτέρνα (1) |
| 6. Γέεννα (12) | 23. ρίζα (17) |
| 7. γλῶσσα (49) | 24. Σάπφισα (1) |
| 8. δόξα (166) | 25. σμύρνα (2) |
| 9. Δρούσιλλα (1) | 26. Σμύρνα (2) |
| 10. ἔχιδνα (5) | 27. Σουσάννα (1) |
| 11. θάλασσα (91) | 28. σπειρα (7) |
| 12. θύελλα (1) | 29. Συράκουσαι† (1) |
| 13. Κολοσσαί† (1) | 30. Συροφοινίκισσα (1) |
| 14. μάχαιρα (29) | 31. τράπεζα (15) |
| 15. μεμβράνα (1) | 32. Τρύφαινα (1) |
| 16. μέριμνα (6) | 33. Τρυφῶσα (1) |
| 17. πλήμμουρα (1) | 34. χάλαζα (4) |

Exceptions

Although the following five NTGreek first declension feminine nouns terminate with -ρα , and therefore should decline like n-1a first declension feminine nouns, they are declined like hybrid nouns. These nouns are exceptions because the final *alpha* in the nominative, accusative, and vocative is short, although the consonant before the stem vowel is *rhō*. Numbers in parenthesis indicate the noun's frequency in NTGreek.

	Noun	Translation
1.	μάχαιρα (29)	sword
2.	πλήμμυρα (1)	high water, flood
3.	πρῶρα (2)	bow, prow of a ship
4.	Σάπφισα (1)	Sapphira
5.	σπεῖρα (7)	cohort (tenth part of a legion)