

**Lesson Eight: First Declension Nouns (Module A)**  
**Feminine Nouns**  
**Morphology: The Nominal System (Part 3)**  
**Study Aid Level One: Vocabulary Paradigms**

As a study aid, all first declension feminine vocabulary words from Lesson Eight are cited below according to their paradigm hierarchy in alphabetical order. An overview of their case endings is first examined.

Do NOT memorize these paradigms. What is important is to recognize the inflectional forms of the first declension uncontracted feminine forms as they relate to case, gender, and number. Memorize the following master case ending chart below for all n-1a, n-1b, and n-1c uncontracted feminine nouns. Regardless of declension-paradigm, all case endings replicate.

**Overview**

	<b>Singular Case Endings</b>	<b>Plural Case Endings</b>
<b>Nominative</b>	--- <sup>1</sup> (no case ending)	l
<b>Genitive</b>	s <sup>2</sup> (identical to accusative plural)	ων̂ <sup>5</sup> (contraction)
<b>Dative</b>	l (subscript) <sup>3</sup> (contraction)	lς
<b>Accusative</b>	v	s <sup>2</sup> (identical to genitive singular)
<b>Vocative</b>	--- <sup>1, 4</sup> (no case ending)	l

1. The stems of first declension uncontracted nouns terminating with *alpha* (long or short) or *ēta*, are identical both in their nominative and vocative singular forms. The nominative and vocative singular forms do not exhibit any inflected case ending. The *alpha* or *ēta* that terminates these nouns is actually the stem vowel. Few introductory NTGreek grammars posit that the case ending for first declension nominative and vocative ending terminates with -α. They do this with the hope it will help the beginning student, but in the end, it actually hinders. Finally, the nominative singular is its lexical entry.

2. Although the genitive singular and accusative plural case endings are identical, only the n-1a feminine words are identical, since the distinction in the other declension-paradigms is made in their stems (ὥρας / ὥρας [n-1a]; φωνῆς / φωνάς [n-1b]; δόξης / δόξας [n-1c]). In the case of n-1a feminine nouns, context or modifying words will help determine its proper case function. Furthermore, when first declension nouns are accented on the ultima in the nominative singular, they regularly have the circumflex on the genitive singular and the acute accent on the accusative plural (δωρεᾶς / δωρεάς).
3. The feminine dative singular is actually the stem + ι. The *iōta* regularly monophthongizes and written under the long *alpha* as an *iōta* subscript.
4. Because the first declension feminine vocative singular is ALWAYS identical to the nominative singular, it will not be separated in the vocabulary paradigms that follow.
5. The genitive plural is -ῶν because of vowel contraction. The circumflex accent is evident of this contraction.

### Vocabulary Paradigms

For illustrative sake, the definite article precedes all inflected forms.

#### First Declension Alpha Pure Feminine Nouns (n-1a)

ἀλήθεια, -ας, ἡ (truth) ἀληθεια + case ending (short final *alpha*)

n-1a	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ ἀλήθεια	αἱ ἀλήθειαι
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς ἀληθείας	τῶν ἀληθειῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ ἀληθείᾳ	ταῖς ἀληθείαις
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν ἀλήθειαν	τὰς ἀληθείας

ἄμαρτία, -ας, ἡ (sin) ἄμαρτια + case ending

n-1a	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ ἄμαρτία	αἱ ἄμαρτία <b>ι</b>
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς ἄμαρτία <b>ς</b>	τῶν ἄμαρτι <b>ῶν</b>
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ ἄμαρτία <b>ι</b>	ταῖς ἄμαρτία <b>ις</b>
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν ἄμαρτία <b>ν</b>	τὰς ἄμαρτία <b>ς</b>

βασιλεία, -ας, ἡ (kingdom) βασιλεια + case ending

n-1a	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ βασιλεία	αἱ βασιλεία <b>ι</b>
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς βασιλεία <b>ς</b>	τῶν βασιλει <b>ῶν</b>
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ βασιλεία <b>ι</b>	ταῖς βασιλεία <b>ις</b>
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν βασιλεία <b>ν</b>	τὰς βασιλεία <b>ς</b>

Γαλιλαία, -ας, ἡ (Galilee) Γαλιλαια + case ending

n-1a	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ Γαλιλαία	Γαλιλαία is a proper name. Plural forms should not be expected for proper names. All proper names begin with a capital letter to follow modern convention.
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς Γαλιλαία <b>ς</b>	
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ Γαλιλαία <b>ι</b>	
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν Γαλιλαία <b>ν</b>	

δωρεά, -ᾶς, ἡ (gift) δωρεα + case ending

n-1a	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	δωρεά	δωρεά <b>ι</b>
<b>Genitive</b>	δωρεᾶ <b>ς</b>	δωρε <b>ῶν</b>
<b>Dative</b>	δωρεᾶ <b>ι</b>	δωρεά <b>ις</b>
<b>Accusative</b>	δωρεά <b>ν</b>	δωρεά <b>ς</b>

ἐκκλησία, -ας, ἡ (Church, assembly) ἐκκλησια + case ending

n-1a	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ ἐκκλησία	αἱ ἐκκλησίαι
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς ἐκκλησίας	τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ	ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν ἐκκλησίαν	τὰς ἐκκλησίας

ἐξουσία, -ας, ἡ (authority, power) ἐξουσια + case ending

n-1a	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ ἐξουσία	αἱ ἐξουσίαι
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς ἐξουσίας	τῶν ἐξουσιῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ ἐξουσίᾳ	ταῖς ἐξουσίαις
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν ἐξουσίαν	τὰς ἐξουσίας

ἡμέρα, -ας, ἡ (day) ἡμερα + case ending

n-1a	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ ἡμέρα	αἱ ἡμέραι
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς ἡμέρας	τῶν ἡμερῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ ἡμέρᾳ	ταῖς ἡμέραις
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν ἡμέραν	τὰς ἡμέρας

καρδία, -ας, ἡ (heart) καρδια + case ending

n-1a	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ καρδία	αἱ καρδίαι
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς καρδίας	τῶν καρδιῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ καρδίᾳ	ταῖς καρδίαις
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν καρδίαν	τὰς καρδίας

σοφία, -ας, ἡ (wisdom) σοφία + case ending

n-1a	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ σοφία	αἶ σοφίαι
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς σοφίας	τῶν σοφιῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ σοφίᾳ	ταῖς σοφίαις
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν σοφίαν	τὰς σοφίας

χαρά, -ᾶς, ἡ (joy) χαρά + case ending

n-1a	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ χαρά	αἶ χαραί
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς χαρᾶς	τῶν χαρῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ χαρᾷ	ταῖς χαραῖς
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν χαράν	τὰς χαράς

ῥα, -ας, ἡ (hour) ῥα + case ending

n-1a	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ ῥα	αἶ ῥαι
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς ῥας	τῶν ῥῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ ῥᾳ	ταῖς ῥαῖς
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν ῥαν	τὰς ῥας

**First Declension Ēta Pure Feminine Nouns (n-1b)**

ἀγάπη, -ης, ἡ (love) ἀγαπη + case ending

n-1b	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ ἀγάπη	αἱ ἀγάπαι
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς ἀγάπης	τῶν ἀγαπῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ ἀγάπῃ	ταῖς ἀγάπαις
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν ἀγάπην	τὰς ἀγάπας

ἀδελφή, -ῆς, ἡ (sister) ἀδελφη + case ending

n-1b	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ ἀδελφή	αἱ ἀδελφαί
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς ἀδελφῆς	τῶν ἀδελφῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ ἀδελφῇ	ταῖς ἀδελφαῖς
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν ἀδελφήν	τὰς ἀδελφάς

ἀρχή, -ῆς, ἡ (beginning, ruler) ἀρχη + case ending

n-1b	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ ἀρχή	αἱ ἀρχαί
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς ἀρχῆς	τῶν ἀρχῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ ἀρχῇ	ταῖς ἀρχαῖς
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν ἀρχήν	τὰς ἀρχάς

γραφή, -ῆς, ἡ (writing, Scripture) γραφή + case ending

n-1b	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ γραφή	αἱ γραφαί
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς γραφῆς	τῶν γραφῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ γραφῇ	ταῖς γραφαῖς
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν γραφήν	τὰς γραφάς

εἰρήνη, -ης, ἡ (peace) εἰρήνη + case ending

n-1b	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ εἰρήνη	αἱ εἰρήναι
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς εἰρήνης	τῶν εἰρηνῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ εἰρήνῃ	ταῖς εἰρήναις
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν εἰρήνην	τὰς εἰρήνας

ἐντολή, -ῆς, ἡ (commandment) ἐντολή + case ending

n-1b	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ ἐντολή	αἱ ἐντολαί
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς ἐντολῆς	τῶν ἐντολῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ ἐντολῇ	ταῖς ἐντολαῖς
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν ἐντολήν	τὰς ἐντολάς

ζωή, -ῆς, ἡ (life) ζωή + case ending

n-1b	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ ζωή	αἱ ζωαί
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς ζωῆς	τῶν ζωῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ ζωῇ	ταῖς ζωαῖς
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν ζωήν	τὰς ζωάς

κεφαλή, -ῆς, ἡ (head) κεφαλη + case ending

n-1b	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ κεφαλή	αἱ κεφαλαί
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς κεφαλῆς	τῶν κεφαλῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ κεφαλῇ	ταῖς κεφαλαῖς
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν κεφαλὴν	τὰς κεφαλὰς

παραβολή, -ῆς, ἡ (parable) παραβολη + case ending

n-1b	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ παραβολή	αἱ παραβολαί
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς παραβολῆς	τῶν παραβολῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ παραβολῇ	ταῖς παραβολαῖς
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν παραβολήν	τὰς παραβολὰς

συναγωγή, -ῆς, ἡ (synagogue, meeting) συναγωγή + case ending

n-1b	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ συναγωγή	αἱ συναγωγαί
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς συναγωγῆς	τῶν συναγωγῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ συναγωγῇ	ταῖς συναγωγαῖς
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν συναγωγήν	τὰς συναγωγὰς

φωνή, -ῆς, ἡ (sound, noise, voice) φωνη + case ending

n-1b	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ φωνή	αἱ φωναί
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς φωνῆς	τῶν φωνῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ φωνῇ	ταῖς φωναῖς
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν φωνήν	τὰς φωνὰς

ψυχή, -ῆς, ἡ (soul) ψυχη + case ending

n-1b	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ ψυχή	αἱ ψυχαί
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς ψυχῆς	τῶν ψυχῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ ψυχῇ	ταῖς ψυχαῖς
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν ψυχήν	τὰς ψυχάς

**First Declension Feminine Hybrid Nouns (n-1c)**

Γέεννα, -ης, ἡ (Gehenna) Γεεννα + case ending (final short *alpha*)

n-1c	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ Γέεννα	Γέεννα is a proper noun. Therefore, as one should expect, there are not any plural forms. The word is capitalized here although not capitalized in most Greek editions.
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς Γέεννης	
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ Γέεννῃ	
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν Γέενναν	

γλῶσσα, -ης, ἡ (tongue, language) γλωσσα + case ending  
(final short *alpha*)

n-1c	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ γλῶσσα	αἱ γλῶσσαί
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς γλώσσης	τῶν γλωσσῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ γλώσσῃ	ταῖς γλώσσαίς
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν γλῶσσαν	τὰς γλῶσσας

δόξα, -ης, ἡ (glory) δοξα + case ending (final short *alpha*)

n-1c	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ δόξα	αἱ δόξαι
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς δόξης	τῶν δοξῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ δόξει	ταῖς δόξαις
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν δόξαν	τὰς δόξας

θάλασσα, -ης, ἡ (sea, lake) θαλασσα + case ending (final short *alpha*)

n-1c	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ θάλασσα	αἱ θάλασσαί
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς θαλάσσης	τῶν θαλασσῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ θαλάσσει	ταῖς θαλάσσαις
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν θάλασσαν	τὰς θάλασσας

ρίζα, -ης, ἡ (root, branch) ρίζα + case ending (final short *alpha*)

n-1c	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ ρίζα	αἱ ρίζαι
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς ρίζης	τῶν ριζῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ ρίζῃ	ταῖς ρίζαις
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν ρίζαν	τὰς ρίζας