

# 9

## First Declension Nouns (Module B)

Masculine and Contract Nouns

Morphology: The Nominal System (Part 4)

Lesson Nine Overview	
§9.0	Introduction, 9-1
§9.1	Observations of First Declension Masculine Nouns, 9-2
§9.2	Flow Chart, 9-3
§9.3	<i>Alpha</i> 1 Masculine Nouns, 9-4
§9.4	<i>Alpha</i> 2 Masculine Nouns, 9-8
§9.5	<i>Ēta</i> 1 Masculine Nouns, 9-12
§9.6	<i>Ēta</i> 2 Masculine Nouns, 9-19
§9.7	First Declension Contract Nouns, 9-21
§9.8	Declension-Paradigm Notation, 9-24
§9.9	Overview of First Declension Paradigms, 9-26
§9.10	Vocabulary Study, 9-28
Study Guide, 9-31	

### §9.0 Introduction

Lesson Eight considered only first declension feminine nouns. All of these nouns terminated with either *alpha* or *ēta* in their nominal stem. They were subdivided into three distinct paradigms and designated as n-1a, n-1b, and n-1c. The differences between these paradigms were due to phonetic changes in the singular inflected forms (plural forms are identically inflected) because of the next to the last letter of the noun's stem.

As a review, if the next to the last letter of the feminine stem was a vowel or *rhō*, the nominative singular vocalic stem *alpha* was retained throughout the singular forms and considered as the *alpha* pure pattern. This classification of first declension feminine nouns was designated as n-1a. With few exceptions, the final *alpha* in these instances is long.

Another significant classification of first declension feminine nouns was the *ēta* pure nouns. These nouns differed from n-1a nouns in that all singular forms terminated with *ēta* instead of *alpha*. Feminine nouns belonging to this paradigm were designated n-1b.

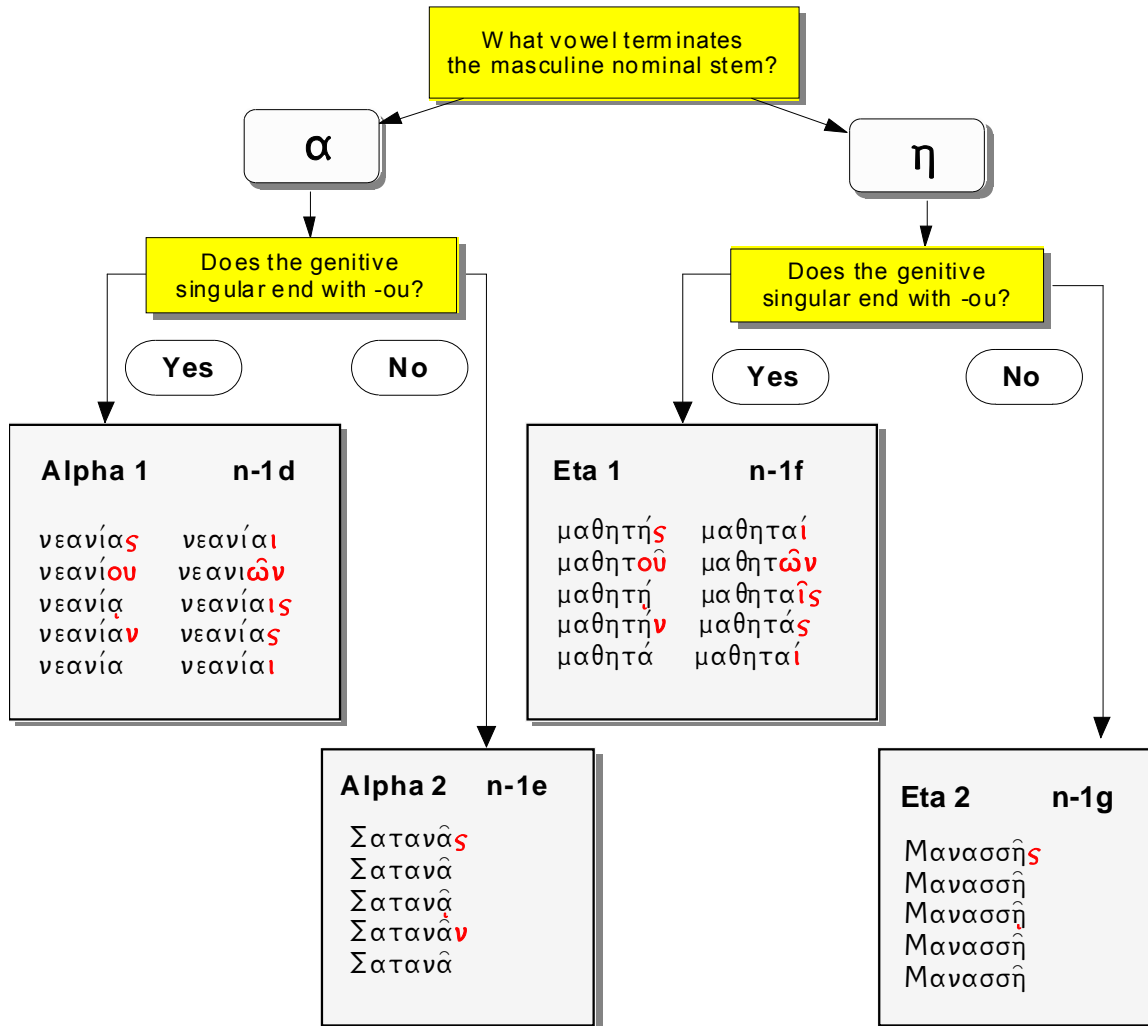
The final paradigm discussed in Lesson Eight was for those feminine nouns that exhibited a mixture of n-1a and n-1b singular case endings, or the “hybrid-pattern”. The vocalic stem vowel *alpha* of the nominative singular lengthens to  $-\eta\varsigma$  and  $-\eta$  in the genitive and dative singular respectively. Phonologically, this hybrid pattern occurs when a sibilant phoneme (*zēta*, *sigma* or a compound consonant) precedes the vocalic stem vowel *alpha*. Nouns belonging to this paradigm were designated as n-1c.

Including proper names, NTGreek also contains one hundred and eighty-four masculine nouns that belong to the first declension. As to be expected, masculine nouns of this declension display different singular case endings than those of feminine nouns in the same declension. These differences and their paradigms, designated as n-1d, n-1e, n-1f, n-1g, and n-1h, are the primary focus of this lesson.

### §9.1 Observations of First Declension Masculine Nouns

1. All nouns belonging to the first declension, whether feminine or masculine, exhibit the vowel *alpha* or *ēta* at the end or near the end of their nominative singular form.
2. Masculine nouns make up only about thirty percent of all first declension nouns. There are not any neuter nouns in the first declension.
3. The nominative singular is the lexical entry for all first declension masculine nouns.
4. All first declension nouns whose nominative singular ends in  $-\alpha\varsigma$  or  $-\eta\varsigma$  are masculine.
5. Masculine nouns of the first declension are divided into five separate paradigms, designated as n-1d, n-1e, n-1f, n-1g, and n-1h.
6. Regardless of the manner in which first declension masculine nouns are formed, they all exhibit identical plural case endings (exactly like those of first declension feminine nouns). The article inflects to modify the masculine noun according to gender, number, and case.
7. The vocative singular is NOT identical to the nominative singular case forms; however, the plurals are.

## §9.2 Flow Chart for First Declension Masculine Nouns



The flow chart illustrates the simplicity of determining the paradigm that a first declension masculine noun will follow. These four paradigms (n-1d, n-1e, n-1f, n-1g) represent 100% of all uncontracted first declension masculine nouns. Contracted first declension masculine nouns (n-1h; only two in NTGreek) always decline like paradigm n-1f nouns (cf. §9.7.2).

Two decisions are always necessary in determining the correct paradigm for a masculine noun.

- Which vowel (*alpha* or *ēta*) terminates the nominal stem?
- Does the genitive singular terminate with **-ου**?

Regardless which paradigm first declension masculine nouns follow, their plural case endings are always the same (both masculine and feminine plural case endings are identical). Furthermore, first declension masculine nouns in paradigms n-1e and n-1g occur only in the singular.

### §9.3 First Declension *Alpha* 1 Masculine Nouns (n-1d)

Nominal stems ending with *alpha* and the abbreviated genitive singular -ου are first declension masculine nouns. The declension-paradigm notation for this classification of nouns is n-1d. All but three nouns are proper nouns, which are declined in the singular only. The only n-1d plural forms in NTGreek are μητρολώαις and πατρολώαις.



It will be important to memorize the genitive singular with the nominative singular form, because not all nouns ending in -αις are first declension nouns (some are third declension nouns). To be certain of the inflectional pattern of a noun, one must observe the genitive singular as well as the nominative singular in a lexicon.

**§9.3.1 Case formation.** First declension masculine nouns terminating with *alpha* and the abbreviated genitive singular -ου, have the following inflected case endings. Notes concerning case formation follow.

n-1d	Singular Case Endings	Plural Case Endings
<b>Nominative</b>	ς <sup>1,2</sup> (identical to accusative plural)	ι (identical to vocative plural)
<b>Genitive</b>	ου <sup>3</sup> (contraction)	ων <sup>6</sup> (contraction)
<b>Dative</b>	ι (subscript) <sup>4</sup> (contraction)	ις
<b>Accusative</b>	ν	ς <sup>2</sup> (identical to nominative singular)
<b>Vocative</b>	---- <sup>5</sup> (no case ending)	ι (identical to nominative plural)

1. N-1d masculine noun stems are identified by removing the nominative singular case ending (*sigma*). The nominative singular is the lexical form for all n-1d nouns.
2. The case ending *sigma* is the case ending for both the nominative singular and the accusative plural (and not the genitive singular and accusative plural as in n-1a, n-1b, and n-1c first declension feminine

nouns). Context will help to determine the proper function of the noun.

3. First declension n-1d masculine nouns do not use the *sigma* for the genitive singular as do the feminine nouns in order to avoid confusion with the inflected nominative singular. These nouns borrow the second declension case ending -ου.
4. The masculine dative singular is actually the stem + ι. The *iota* regularly monophthongizes and is written under the long *alpha* as an *iota* subscript.

Dative Singular: νεανία + ι > νεανίαι > νεανίᾱ

The stem vowel, *alpha*, first combines with the dative masculine singular case ending, *iota*, to create a diphthong.

The diphthong becomes a single vowel sound by the formation of the improper diphthong, α̑.

5. The vocative singular retains the long “pure” nominal stem whereas the nominative singular has the case ending *sigma*.
6. The genitive plural is -ῶν because of vowel contraction. The circumflex accent is evidence of this contraction.

§9.3.2 **Paradigm.** A representative n-1d paradigm follows.

νεανίας, -ου, ὁ (youth, young man) νεανία + case ending [listen](#)

		Singular		Plural	
		Article	Noun	Article	Noun
CASE	Nominative	ὁ	νεανίας $\varsigma$	οἱ	νεανίαι
	Genitive	τοῦ	νεανίου	τῶν	νεανιῶν
	Dative	τῷ	νεανίᾱ	τοῖς	νεανίαις
	Accusative	τὸν	νεανίαν	τούς	νεανίας
	Vocative		νεανία		νεανίαι

**§9.3.3 Vocabulary paradigms.** For illustration, examples from the vocabulary words of this lesson whose noun stems terminate in *alpha* and have the genitive singular -ου are declined below.

All declined words below are proper nouns except for one. Plural forms should not be expected for proper names. All proper nouns begin with a capital letter to follow modern convention. The final vocalic stem vowel *alpha* is always long. Furthermore, because the nominative and vocative singulars are declined differently, the vocative is included in these examples.

Ἠλίας, -ου, ὁ (Elijah) Ἠλῖα + case ending

n-1d	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ὁ Ἠλίας	X
<b>Genitive</b>	τοῦ Ἠλίου	
<b>Dative</b>	τῷ Ἠλίᾳ	
<b>Accusative</b>	τὸν Ἠλίαν	
<b>Vocative</b>	Ἠλῖα	

Μεσσίας, -ου, ὁ (Messiah) Μεσσια + case ending

n-1d	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ὁ Μεσσίας	X
<b>Genitive</b>	τοῦ Μεσσίου	
<b>Dative</b>	τῷ Μεσσίᾳ	
<b>Accusative</b>	τὸν Μεσσίαν	
<b>Vocative</b>	Μεσσία	

νεανίας, -ου, ὁ (youth, young man) νεανια + case ending

n-1d	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ὁ νεανία <b>ς</b>	οἱ νεανία <b>ι</b>
<b>Genitive</b>	τοῦ νεανί <b>ου</b>	τῶν νεανιῶ <b>ν</b>
<b>Dative</b>	τῷ νεανί <b>α</b>	τοῖς νεανία <b>ις</b>
<b>Accusative</b>	τὸν νεανία <b>ν</b>	τούς νεανία <b>ς</b>
<b>Vocative</b>	νεανία	νεανία <b>ι</b>

**§9.3.31 Proper names.** As reference, the remaining proper names are declined as the nouns above. None of these proper names appear in the plural in NTGreek. The lesson's vocabulary will not contain these as most of them transliterate well into English.

	Noun	Translation		Noun	Translation
1.	Ἄδρίας	Adriatic Sea	12.	Ἰωσίας	Josiah
2.	Αἰνέας	Aeneas	13.	Λυσανίας	Lysanias
3.	Ἀμασίας	Amaziah	14.	Λυσίας	Lysias
4.	Ἄνανίας	Ananias	15.	Μαθθίας	Matthias
5.	Ἀνδρέας	Andrew	16.	Ματθίας	Matthias
6.	Βαραχίας	Barachiah	17.	Ματταθίας	Mattathias
7.	Ἐζεκίας	Hezekiah	18.	Ὀζίας	Uzziah
8.	Ἡσαίας	Isaiah	19.	Οὐρίας	Uriah
9.	Ἰερεμίας	Jeremiah	20.	Ὀχοζίας	Ahaziah
10.	Ἰεχονίας	Jechoniah	21.	Σιμαίας	Simaias
11.	Ἰωνάθας	Jonathas			

## §9.4 First Declension *Alpha 2* Masculine Nouns (n-1e)

Nominal stems ending with *alpha* and the abbreviated genitive singular  $-\alpha$  are first declension masculine nouns. All but four nouns belonging to this declension-paradigm are proper nouns, with no plural forms occurring in NTGreek, whether for proper or common nouns. The declension-paradigm notation for this classification of nouns is n-1e.

N-1e differs from n-1d first declension masculine nouns only in that the genitive singular retains the long vocalic “pure” nominal stem like the vocative rather than the borrowed second declension ending  $-\omicron\upsilon$ . There is absolutely no way to determine whether a first declension masculine noun ending with  $-\alpha\varsigma$  in the nominative singular will have  $-\omicron\upsilon$  or  $-\alpha$  in the genitive singular other than by consulting a lexicon.

**§9.4.1 Case formation.** First declension masculine nouns terminating with *alpha* with the genitive singular  $-\alpha$ , have the following case endings. Notes concerning case formation follow.

n-1e	Singular Case Endings	Plural Case Endings
<b>Nominative</b>	$\varsigma$ <sup>1,2</sup>	X
<b>Genitive</b>	----- <sup>3</sup> (no case ending)	
<b>Dative</b>	$\iota$ (subscript) <sup>4</sup> (contraction)	
<b>Accusative</b>	$\upsilon$	
<b>Vocative</b>	----- <sup>5</sup> (no case ending)	

1. N-1e masculine noun stems are identified by removing the nominative singular case ending (*sigma*). The nominative singular is the lexical form for all n-1e nouns.
2. Because there are not any n-1e nouns that occur in the plural, possible confusion between the singular nominative case ending with *sigma* and the accusative plural is non-existent.

3. First declension n-1e masculine nouns do not use the *sigma* for the genitive singular as do the feminine nouns in order to avoid confusion with the inflected nominative singular. The genitive singular retains the long vocalic “pure” nominal stem (like the vocative) rather than borrowing the second declension ending -ου. There is absolutely no way to determine whether a first declension masculine noun ending with -ας in the nominative singular will have -ου or -α in the genitive singular other than by consulting a lexicon.
4. The masculine dative singular is actually the stem + ι. The *iota* regularly monophthongizes and is written under the long *alpha* as an *iota* subscript.
5. The vocative singular retains the long “pure” nominal stem (like the genitive singular), whereas the nominative singular has the case ending *sigma*.

**§9.4.2 Paradigm.** A representative n-1e paradigm follows.

Σατανᾶς, -ᾶ, ὁ (Satan) Σατανα + case ending [listen](#)

		Singular		Plural
		Article	Noun	
CASE	Nominative	ὁ	Σατανᾶς	X
	Genitive	τοῦ	Σατανᾶ	
	Dative	τῷ	Σατανᾶ	
	Accusative	τόν	Σατανᾶν	
	Vocative		Σατανᾶ	

**§9.4.3 Vocabulary paradigms.** Examples from the vocabulary words of this lesson whose noun stems terminate with *alpha* and have the genitive singular -α are declined below. All declined words are proper nouns. Plural forms should not be expected for proper names. The final *alpha* of the nominal stem is always long in n-1e nouns.

Ἄγριππας, -α, ὁ (Agrippa) Ἄγριππα + case ending

n-1e	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ὁ Ἄγριππας	X
<b>Genitive</b>	τοῦ Ἄγριππα	
<b>Dative</b>	τῷ Ἄγριππᾷ	
<b>Accusative</b>	τὸν Ἄγριππαν	
<b>Vocative</b>	Ἄγριππα	

Βαραββᾶς, -ᾶ, ὁ (Barabbas) Βαραββα + case ending

n-1e	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ὁ Βαραββᾶς	X
<b>Genitive</b>	τοῦ Βαραββᾶ	
<b>Dative</b>	τῷ Βαραββᾷ	
<b>Accusative</b>	τὸν Βαραββᾶν	
<b>Vocative</b>	Βαραββᾶ	

Βαρναβᾶς, -ᾶ, ὁ (Barnabas) Βαρναβα + case ending

n-1e	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ὁ Βαρναβᾶς	X
<b>Genitive</b>	τοῦ Βαρναβᾶ	
<b>Dative</b>	τῷ Βαρναβᾷ	
<b>Accusative</b>	τὸν Βαρναβᾶν	
<b>Vocative</b>	Βαρναβᾶ	

Θωμᾶς, -ᾶ, ὁ (Thomas) Θωμα + case ending

n-1e	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ὁ Θωμᾶς	X
<b>Genitive</b>	τοῦ Θωμᾶ	
<b>Dative</b>	τῷ Θωμᾶ	
<b>Accusative</b>	τὸν Θωμᾶν	
<b>Vocative</b>	Θωμᾶ	

Σατανᾶς, -ᾶ, ὁ (Satan) Σατανα + case ending

n-1e	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ὁ Σατανᾶς	X
<b>Genitive</b>	τοῦ Σατανᾶ	
<b>Dative</b>	τῷ Σατανᾶ	
<b>Accusative</b>	τὸν Σατανᾶν	
<b>Vocative</b>	Σατανᾶ	

Σιλᾶς (or -Σίλας), -α (or -ᾶ), ὁ (Silas) Σιλα + case ending

n-1e	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ὁ Σιλᾶς	X
<b>Genitive</b>	τοῦ Σίλα	
<b>Dative</b>	τῷ Σίλα	
<b>Accusative</b>	τὸν Σίλαν	
<b>Vocative</b>	Σίλα	

**§9.4.31 Proper names.** All the remaining proper names appearing in NTGreek which are not included in this lesson's vocabulary are cited below. None of these proper names occurs in the plural in NTGreek. The lesson's vocabulary will not contain these as most of them transliterate well into English.

	Noun	Translation		Noun	Translation
1.	Ἄννας	(H)annas	13.	Ἰουνιάς	Junias
2.	Ἀντιπᾶς	Antipas	14.	Ἰωνᾶς	Jonah
3.	Ἀρέτας	(H)aretas	15.	Καϊάφας	Caiaphas
4.	Ἄρτεμᾶς	Artemas	16.	Κηφᾶς	Cephas
5.	Βαριωνᾶς	Bar-Jonas	17.	Κλεοπᾶς	Cleopas
6.	Βαρσαββᾶς	Barsabbas	18.	Κλωπᾶς	Clopas
7.	Δημᾶς	Demas	19.	Λουκᾶς	Luke
8.	Ἐλύμας	Elymas	20.	Νυμφᾶς	Nymphas
9.	Ἐπαφρᾶς	Eraphras	21.	Ὀλυμπᾶς	Olympas
10.	Ἑρμᾶς	Hermas	22.	Παρμενᾶς	Parmenas
11.	Θευδᾶς	Theudas	23.	Πατροβᾶς	Patrobas
12.	Ἰούδας	Judah	24.	Σκευᾶς	Scevua

### §9.5 First Declension *Ēta* 1 Masculine Nouns (n-1f)

Nominal stems ending with *ēta* and the abbreviated genitive singular -ou are first declension masculine nouns and are designated as n-1f. A consonant ALWAYS precedes the vocalic terminal stem. This category of nouns comprises the largest proportion of first declension masculine nominal stems.

N-1f differs from n-1d first declension masculine nouns in two respects: the substitution of the terminating *ēta* for *alpha* in the vocalic stem (the genitive singular for both paradigms is -ou), and the use of a short *alpha* in the vocative singular if the terminal consonant is *tau*, otherwise, the vocative singular retains the stem's vocalic pure *ēta*.

**§9.5.1 Case formation.** First declension masculine nouns that terminate in *ēta* and have a genitive case *-ou* exhibit the following case endings. Notes concerning case formation follow.

n-1f	Singular Case Endings	Plural Case Endings
<b>Nominative</b>	$\sigma$ <sup>1, 2</sup> (identical to accusative plural)	$\iota$ (identical to vocative plural)
<b>Genitive</b>	$ou$ <sup>3</sup> (contraction)	$\hat{\omega}\nu$ <sup>6</sup> (contraction)
<b>Dative</b>	$\iota$ (subscript) <sup>4</sup> (contraction)	$\iota\sigma$
<b>Accusative</b>	$\nu$	$\sigma$ <sup>2</sup> (identical to nominative singular)
<b>Vocative</b>	$(\alpha/\eta)$ <sup>5</sup>	$\iota$ (identical to nominative plural)

1. N-1f masculine noun stems are identified by removing the nominative singular case ending (*sigma*). The nominative singular is the lexical form for all n-1f nouns.
2. The case ending *sigma* is the case ending for both the nominative singular and the accusative plural (and not the genitive singular and accusative plural as in n-1a, n-1b, and n-1c first declension feminine nouns). Context will help to determine the proper function of the noun.
3. First declension n-1f masculine nouns do not use the *sigma* for the genitive singular as do the feminine nouns in order to avoid confusion with the inflected nominative singular. These nouns borrow the second declension case ending *-ou*.
4. The masculine dative singular is actually the stem +  $\iota$ . The *iota* regularly monophthongizes and is written under the *ēta* as an *iota* subscript.
5. The vocative singular for n-1f nouns may be either a short *alpha* or the retention of the *ēta* “pure” nominal stem. If the consonant which

occurs before the vocalic stem is *tau*, the vocative case ending is always a short *alpha*, otherwise *ēta*.

6. The genitive plural is  $-\hat{\omega}\nu$  because of vowel contraction. The circumflex accent is evidence of this contraction.

**§9.5.2 Paradigm.** A representative n-1f paradigm follows.

μαθητής, -οῦ, ὁ (disciple) μαθητη + case ending [listen](#)

n-1f		Singular		Plural	
		Article	Noun	Article	Noun
CASE	Nominative	ὁ	μαθητή $\varsigma$	οἱ	μαθηταί
	Genitive	τοῦ	μαθητοῦ	τῶν	μαθητῶν
	Dative	τῷ	μαθητῇ	τοῖς	μαθηταῖς
	Accusative	τὸν	μαθητήν	τούς	μαθητάς
	Vocative		μαθητά		μαθηταί

**§9.5.3 Vocabulary paradigms.** Examples from the lesson’s vocabulary words whose noun stems terminate in *ēta* and have a genitive singular  $-\text{ou}$  are declined below.

Ἅιδης (ἄδης), -ου, ὁ (Hāidēs, Hades) ἄδη + case ending

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ Ἅιδης $\varsigma$	Ἅιδης is a proper noun of place and only occurs in the singular. Some translations improperly translate ὁ Ἅιδης as “hell/Hell”. Because this is a proper noun of place, it should be capitalized in translation. <u>Note that both the breathing and accent precede the capital letter instead of over the iota of the improper diphthong</u> (cf. §5.3.22.1 and §3.3.2).
Genitive	τοῦ Ἅιδου	
Dative	τῷ Ἅιδῇ	
Accusative	τὸν Ἅιδην	
Vocative	Ἅιδη	



The vocative singular in the above proper noun terminates with *ēta* because a consonant other than *tau* occurs immediately before it.

βαπτιστής, -οῦ, ὁ (baptist – one who baptizes)  
 βαπτιστη + case ending

n-1f	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ὁ βαπτιστή <b>ς</b>	οἱ βαπτισταί
<b>Genitive</b>	τοῦ βαπτιστοῦ	τῶν βαπτιστῶ <b>ν</b>
<b>Dative</b>	τῷ βαπτιστᾶ	τοῖς βαπτιστά <b>ις</b>
<b>Accusative</b>	τὸν βαπτιστή <b>ν</b>	τούς βαπτιστά <b>ς</b>
<b>Vocative</b>	βαπτιστά	βαπτισταί

δεσπότης, -ου, ὁ (despot, lord) δεσποτη + case ending

n-1f	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ὁ δεσπότη <b>ς</b>	οἱ δεσπότη <b>ι</b>
<b>Genitive</b>	τοῦ δεσπό <b>ου</b>	τῶν δεσποτῶ <b>ν</b>
<b>Dative</b>	τῷ δεσπό <b>τῃ</b>	τοῖς δεσπότη <b>ις</b>
<b>Accusative</b>	τὸν δεσπό <b>την</b>	τούς δεσπότη <b>ς</b>
<b>Vocative</b>	δεσπό <b>τα</b>	δεσπότη <b>ι</b>

ἑκατοντάρχης, -ου, ὁ (centurion) ἑκατονταρχη + case ending

n-1f	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ὁ ἑκατοντάρχη <b>ς</b>	οἱ ἑκατοντάρχα <b>ι</b>
<b>Genitive</b>	τοῦ ἑκατοντάρχ <b>ου</b>	τῶν ἑκατονταρχῶ <b>ν</b>
<b>Dative</b>	τῷ ἑκατοντάρχη	τοῖς ἑκατοντάρχα <b>ις</b>
<b>Accusative</b>	τὸν ἑκατοντάρχη <b>ν</b>	τούς ἑκατοντάρχα <b>ς</b>
<b>Vocative</b>	ἑκατοντάρχη	ἑκατοντάρχα <b>ι</b>

εὐαγγελιστής, -οῦ, ὁ (evangelist) εὐαγγελιστη + case ending

n-1f	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ὁ εὐαγγελιστή <b>ς</b>	οἱ εὐαγγελισταί <b>ι</b>
<b>Genitive</b>	τοῦ εὐαγγελιστοῦ <b>ῦ</b>	τῶν εὐαγγελιστοῶ <b>ν</b>
<b>Dative</b>	τῷ εὐαγγελιστῆ <b>ῖ</b>	τοῖς εὐαγγελισταί <b>ις</b>
<b>Accusative</b>	τὸν εὐαγγελιστή <b>ν</b>	τούς εὐαγγελιστά <b>ς</b>
<b>Vocative</b>	εὐαγγελιστά <b>ά</b>	εὐαγγελισταί <b>ι</b>

ζηλωτής, -οῦ, ὁ (zealot) ζηλωτη + case ending

n-1f	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ὁ ζηλωτή <b>ς</b>	οἱ ζηλωταί <b>ι</b>
<b>Genitive</b>	τοῦ ζηλωτοῦ <b>ῦ</b>	τῶν ζηλωτοῶ <b>ν</b>
<b>Dative</b>	τῷ ζηλωτῆ <b>ῖ</b>	τοῖς ζηλωταί <b>ις</b>
<b>Accusative</b>	τὸν ζηλωτή <b>ν</b>	τούς ζηλωτά <b>ς</b>
<b>Vocative</b>	ζηλωτά <b>ά</b>	ζηλωταί <b>ι</b>

Ἰωάννης, -ου, ὁ (John) Ἰωαννη + case ending

n-1f	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ὁ Ἰωάννη <b>ς</b>	X
<b>Genitive</b>	τοῦ Ἰωάννου <b>ου</b>	
<b>Dative</b>	τῷ Ἰωάννη <b>ῖ</b>	
<b>Accusative</b>	τὸν Ἰωάννη <b>ν</b>	
<b>Vocative</b>	Ἰωάννη <b>η</b>	



When *iōta* immediately precedes a long vowel at the beginning of a word, as in Ἰωάννης, its phonetic value resembles the English “y” as in “yes” or “yam”. Its phonetic sound blends with the following long vowel (cf. §4.3.5).

κλέπτης, -ου, ὁ (thief) κλεπτη + case ending

n-1f	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ὁ κλέπτη <b>ς</b>	οἱ κλέπτα <b>ι</b>
<b>Genitive</b>	τοῦ κλέπτου	τῶν κλεπτῶ <b>ν</b>
<b>Dative</b>	τῷ κλέπτῃ	τοῖς κλέπτα <b>ις</b>
<b>Accusative</b>	τὸν κλέπτῃ <b>ν</b>	τοὺς κλέπτα <b>ς</b>
<b>Vocative</b>	κλέπτα <b>α</b>	κλέπτα <b>ι</b>

κριτής, -οῦ, ὁ (judge) κριτη + case ending

n-1f	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ὁ κριτή <b>ς</b>	οἱ κριταί <b>ι</b>
<b>Genitive</b>	τοῦ κριτου	τῶν κριτῶ <b>ν</b>
<b>Dative</b>	τῷ κριτῃ	τοῖς κριταί <b>ις</b>
<b>Accusative</b>	τὸν κριτή <b>ν</b>	τοὺς κριτά <b>ς</b>
<b>Vocative</b>	κριτά <b>α</b>	κριταί <b>ι</b>

ληστής, -οῦ, ὁ (robber) ληστη + case ending

n-1f	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ὁ ληστή <b>ς</b>	οἱ λησταί <b>ι</b>
<b>Genitive</b>	τοῦ ληστου	τῶν ληστῶ <b>ν</b>
<b>Dative</b>	τῷ ληστῃ	τοῖς λησταί <b>ις</b>
<b>Accusative</b>	τὸν ληστή <b>ν</b>	τοὺς ληστά <b>ς</b>
<b>Vocative</b>	ληστά <b>α</b>	λησταί <b>ι</b>

προφήτης, -ου, ὁ (prophet) προφητη + case ending

n-1f	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ὁ προφήτης	οἱ προφῆται
<b>Genitive</b>	τοῦ προφήτου	τῶν προφητῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῷ προφήτῃ	τοῖς προφήταις
<b>Accusative</b>	τὸν προφήτην	τούς προφήτας
<b>Vocative</b>	προφήτα	προφῆται

στρατιώτης, -ου, ὁ (soldier) στρατιωτη + case ending

n-1f	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ὁ στρατιώτης	οἱ στρατιῶται
<b>Genitive</b>	τοῦ στρατιώτου	τῶν στρατιωτῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῷ στρατιώτῃ	τοῖς στρατιώταις
<b>Accusative</b>	τὸν στρατιώτην	τούς στρατιώτας
<b>Vocative</b>	στρατιώτα	στρατιῶται

ψεύστης, -ου, ὁ (liar) ψευστη + case ending

n-1f	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ὁ ψεύστης	οἱ ψεῦσται
<b>Genitive</b>	τοῦ ψεύστου	τῶν ψευστῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῷ ψεύστῃ	τοῖς ψεύσταίς
<b>Accusative</b>	τὸν ψεύστην	τούς ψεύστας
<b>Vocative</b>	ψεύστα	ψεῦσται

**§9.5.31 Proper names.** Many of the remaining proper nouns appearing in NTGreek declined as n-1f are cited below. The lesson's vocabulary will not contain these nouns as most of them transliterate well into English.

	Noun	Translation		Noun	Translation
1.	Ἀρεοπαγίτης	Areopagite	10.	Ἰορδάνης	Jordan
2.	Ἀσιάρχης	Asiarch	11.	Ἰσκαριώτης	Iscariot
3.	Γαλάτης	Galatian	12.	Ἰσραηλίτης	Israelite
4.	Ἐλαμίτης	Elamite	13.	Κανανίτης	Cananite
5.	Ἑλληνιστής	Hellenist	14.	Λευίτης	Levite
6.	Εὐφράτης	Euphrates	15.	Νικολαίτης	Nicolaitan
7.	Ἡρώδης	Herod	16.	Νινευίτης	Ninevite
8.	Ἰάννης	Jannes	17.	Σαμαρίτης	Samaritan
9.	Ἱεροσολυμίτης	Jerusalemite	18.	Σκύθης	Scythian

### §9.6 First Declension *Ēta* 2 Masculine Nouns (n-1g)

Nominal stems terminating with the vocalic stem *ēta* and the abbreviated genitive singular *-η* are first declension masculine nouns and are designated as n-1g. The only examples of this paradigm in NTGreek are *Μανασσῆς* and *Ἰωσῆς*. The later proper noun only occurs in Matthew 13:55 and 27:56 as a variant reading. No plural forms are attested.

N-1g nouns are distinctive in that the accented vocalic *ēta* pure stem is used throughout the singular except for the nominative singular.

**§9.6.1 Case formation.** First declension masculine nouns terminating with *ēta* and a genitive of *-η* have the following case endings. Notes concerning case formation follow.

n-1g	Singular Case Endings	Plural Case Endings
<b>Nominative</b>	ς <sup>1,2</sup>	X
<b>Genitive</b>	----- <sup>3</sup> (no case ending)	
<b>Dative</b>	ι (subscript) <sup>4</sup> (contraction)	
<b>Accusative</b>	----- <sup>3,5</sup> (no case ending)	
<b>Vocative</b>	----- <sup>3</sup> (no case ending)	

1. N-1g masculine noun stems are identified by removing the nominative singular case ending (*sigma*). The nominative singular is the lexical form for all n-1g nouns.
2. There are no attested plurals for these nouns in NTGreek. However, if there were, the nominative singular and the accusative plural would share inflected case endings.
3. The genitive, accusative, and vocative singulars share inflected case endings, the vocalic stem *ēta*.
4. The masculine dative singular is actually the stem + ι. The *iota* regularly monophthongizes and is written under the *ēta* as an *iota* subscript.
5. The normal accusative singular case ending -ν is truncated, leaving only the accented vocalic stem vowel *ēta*.

§9.6.2 **Paradigm.** A representative n-1g paradigm follows.

Μανασση̂ς, -η̂, ὁ (Manasseh) Μανασση̂ + case ending [listen](#)

		Singular		Plural
		Article	Noun	
CASE	n-1g			X
	Nominative	ὁ	Μανασση̂ς	
	Genitive	του̂	Μανασση̂	
	Dative	τω̂	Μανασση̂	
	Accusative	τον̂	Μανασση̂	
Vocative		Μανασση̂		

## §9.7 First Declension Contract Nouns (n-1h)

Six first declension nouns in NTGreek are contracted. Two of them are masculine proper names and the others common nouns. Of these common nouns, only one is masculine and the others feminine. Because these nouns share other paradigm patterns already studied, there are not any new case endings to be learned with this paradigm.

These six nouns originally ended with two vowels that contracted, resulting in further contraction with the vowel case ending (if any). Because these nouns underwent contraction, the final vowel is long and will always have a circumflex over the stem vowel.

The declension-paradigm notation for all first declension contract nouns is n-1h, whether feminine or masculine.

### §9.7.1 Feminine contract nouns.

**§9.7.11 Contracted *alpha alpha*.** Μνᾶ (“mina”) is the only first declension feminine n-1h contracted noun in NTGreek (5x) that originally ended with -αα. The noun is declined identically to n-1a nouns.

The non-contracted form, μνᾶα, is never found in NTGreek. The lexical entry form is its contracted form, μνᾶ.

μνᾶ, -ᾶς, ἡ (mina) μνᾶ + case ending (n-1a) [listen](#)

n-1h		Singular		Plural	
		Article	Noun	Article	Noun
CASE	Nominative	ἡ	μνᾶ	αῖ	μνᾶί
	Genitive	τῆς	μνᾶς	τῶν	μνᾶων
	Dative	τῇ	μνᾶι	ταῖς	μνᾶις
	Accusative	τήν	μνᾶν	τάς	μνᾶς
	Vocative		μνᾶ		μνᾶί

**§9.7.12 Contracted *epsilon-alpha*.** Γῆ (“earth, soil”; +250x) and συκῆ (“fig tree”; 16x) are the only two contracted feminine nouns in NTGreek that originally ended with -εα. These nouns are declined identically to n-1b nouns. Furthermore, neither of these nouns occurs in the plural.

The non-contracted forms, γεα and συκεα, are never found in NTGreek. The lexical entry forms are their contracted form, γῆ and συκῆ.

γῆ, -ῆς, ῆ (earth, soil) γῆ + case ending [listen](#)

n-1h		Singular		Plural
		Article	Noun	
CASE	Nominative	ῆ	γῆ	X
	Genitive	τῆς	γῆς	
	Dative	τῇ	γῇ	
	Accusative	τὴν	γῆν	
	Vocative		γῆ	

συκῆ, -ῆς, ῆ (fig tree) συκῆ + case ending [listen](#)

n-1h		Singular		Plural
		Article	Noun	
CASE	Nominative	ῆ	συκῆ	X
	Genitive	τῆς	συκῆς	
	Dative	τῇ	συκῇ	
	Accusative	τὴν	συκῆν	
	Vocative		συκῆ	

### §9.7.2 Masculine contract nouns

§9.7.21 Ἑρμῆς (“Hermes”) and Ἀπελλῆς (“Apelles”) are the only two n-1h contracted masculine proper names in NTGreek that originally ended with -εα. These nouns are declined identically to n-1f nouns.

The non-contracted forms, Ἑρμεα and Ἀπελλεα, are never found in NTGreek. The lexical entry forms are their contracted forms.

Ἑρμῆς, -οῦ, ὁ (Hermes) Ἑρμη + case ending [listen](#)

		n-1h	Singular		Plural
			Article	Noun	
CASE	Nominative	ὁ	Ἑρμῆς	X	
	Genitive	τοῦ	Ἑρμου		
	Dative	τῷ	Ἑρμῇ		
	Accusative	τὸν	Ἑρμῆν		
	Vocative		Ἑρμῆ		

Ἀπελλῆς, -οῦ, ὁ (Apelles) Ἀπελλη + case ending [listen](#)

		n-1h	Singular		Plural
			Article	Noun	
CASE	Nominative	ὁ	Ἀπελλῆς	X	
	Genitive	τοῦ	Ἀπελλου		
	Dative	τῷ	Ἀπελλῇ		
	Accusative	τὸν	Ἀπελλῆν		
	Vocative		Ἀπελλῆ		

§9.7.22 βορρᾶς, -ᾶ, ὁ (“north”) is the only contracted n-1h masculine common noun in NTGreek (2x) that ended with -εα. It only occurs in the genitive case as part of a prepositional phrase and follows the n-1e declension pattern.

## §9.8 Declension-Paradigm Notation for First Declension Masculine and Contract Nouns

The five paradigms encountered in this lesson for first declension masculine and contract masculine and feminine nouns are presented in tandem for the purposes of comparing and contrasting the singular inflected forms. Except for accent, all plurals are inflected identically.

*listen*

		<b>n-1d (Alpha 1)</b>	
		<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Nominative</b>		ὁ νεανία $\varsigma$	οἱ νεανία $\iota$
<b>Genitive</b>		τοῦ νεανίου	τῶν νεανιῶ $\nu$
<b>Dative</b>		τῷ νεανίᾳ	τοῖς νεανία $\iota\varsigma$
<b>Accusative</b>		τὸν νεανία $\nu$	τοὺς νεανία $\varsigma$
<b>Vocative</b>		νεανία	νεανία $\iota$

*listen*

		<b>n-1e (Alpha 2)</b>	
		<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Nominative</b>		ὁ Σατανᾶ $\varsigma$	X
<b>Genitive</b>		τοῦ Σατανᾶ	
<b>Dative</b>		τῷ Σατανᾷ	
<b>Accusative</b>		τὸν Σατανᾶ $\nu$	
<b>Vocative</b>		Σατανᾶ	

*listen*

		<b>n-1f (Ēta 1)</b>	
		<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Nominative</b>		ὁ μαθητή $\varsigma$	οἱ μαθηταί
<b>Genitive</b>		τοῦ μαθητοῦ	τῶν μαθητῶ $\nu$
<b>Dative</b>		τῷ μαθητῇ	τοῖς μαθηταί $\iota\varsigma$
<b>Accusative</b>		τὸν μαθητή $\nu$	τοὺς μαθητά $\varsigma$
<b>Vocative</b>		μαθητά	μαθηταί

### n-1d (Alpha 1)

The abbreviation **n-1d** represents the following:

- n = noun (part of speech)
- 1 = first declension
- d = paradigm “d”

The stem vowel, *alpha*, is always pronounced long.

### n-1e (Alpha 2)

The abbreviation **n-1e** represents the following:

- n = noun (part of speech)
- 1 = first declension
- e = paradigm “e”

All n-1e nouns occur only in the singular in NTGreek. Except for three nouns, all are proper nouns.

### n-1f (Ēta 1)

The abbreviation **n-1f** represents the following:

- n = noun (part of speech)
- 1 = first declension
- f = paradigm “f”

Most first declension masculine nouns in NTGreek follow this paradigm.

		n-1g (Ἔτα 2)		
		Singular	Plural	
listen	<b>Nominative</b>	ὁ Μανασσῆς	X	<b>n-1g (Ἔτα 2)</b> The abbreviation <b>n-1g</b> represents the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>n = noun (part of speech)</li> <li>1 = first declension</li> <li>g = paradigm “g”</li> </ul> One and perhaps two proper nouns in NTGreek follow this paradigm. No plurals are exemplified.
	<b>Genitive</b>	τοῦ Μανασσῆ		
	<b>Dative</b>	τῷ Μανασσῆ		
	<b>Accusative</b>	τὸν Μανασσῆ		
	<b>Vocative</b>	Μανασσῆ		
		n-1h (Feminine Contract)		<b>n-1h Feminine Contract</b> The abbreviation <b>n-1h</b> represents the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>n = noun (part of speech)</li> <li>1 = first declension</li> <li>h = paradigm “h”</li> </ul> Γῆ occurs over 250x in NTGreek.
		Singular (αα)	Singular (εα)	
<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ μνᾶ	ἡ γῆ		
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς μνᾶς	τῆς γῆς		
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ μνᾶ	τῇ γῆ		
<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν μνᾶν	τὴν γῆν		
<b>Vocative</b>	μνᾶ	γῆ		
		n-1h (Masculine Contract)		<b>n-1h Masculine Contract</b> The abbreviation <b>n-1h</b> represents the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>n = noun (part of speech)</li> <li>1 = first declension</li> <li>h = paradigm “h”</li> </ul> Only two contract masculine proper nouns appear in NTGreek in the first declension that end with <i>epsilon alpha</i> .
		Singular (εα)	Plural	
listen	<b>Nominative</b>	ὁ Ἑρμῆς	X	
	<b>Genitive</b>	τοῦ Ἑρμού		
	<b>Dative</b>	τῷ Ἑρμῆ		
	<b>Accusative</b>	τὸν Ἑρμῆν		
	<b>Vocative</b>	Ἑρμῆ		

## §9.9 Overview of All First Declension Paradigms

§9.9.1 Feminine Nouns				
Uncontracted Nouns	n-1a	n-1b	n-1c	
Nominative	ὥρα	φωνή	δόξα	
Genitive	ὥρας	φωνῆς	δόξης	
Dative	ὥρᾳ	φωνῇ	δόξει	
Accusative	ὥραν	φωνήν	δόξαν	
Vocative	ὥρα	φωνή	δόξα	
Contract Nouns	n-1h (αα)	n-1h (εα)	Plural Endings	
Nominative	μνᾶ	γῆ	-ι	Identical Endings For All Paradigms
Genitive	μνᾶς	γῆς	-ῶν	
Dative	μνᾶι	γῆι	-ις	
Accusative	μνᾶν	γῆν	-ς	
Vocative	μνᾶ	γῆ	-ι	

### Notes:

1. N-1h contracted nouns are declined exactly like n-1a nouns whose stems end with *alpha-alpha* (-αα). The *alpha* is long in the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular of most n-1a (and all n-1h) feminine nouns; however for those whose antepenult syllable is accented with an acute in the lexical form (e.g. ἀλήθεια) the *alpha* is short in these three forms. The dative form is always long because of monophthongization.
2. N-1h contracted nouns are declined exactly like n-1b nouns whose stems end with *epsilon-alpha* (-εα).
3. The nominal stem *alpha* is short in nouns declined like n-1c. The letter with which the hybrid stem ends cannot be reduced to rule; however α/η-mixed endings always appear after *zēta* (ζ), *double-lambda* (λλ), *xsī* (ξ), and *sigma* (σ). This does not imply that α/η-mixed endings do not appear after other consonants as well!

§9.9.2 Masculine Nouns				
Uncontracted Nouns	n-1d	n-1e	n-1f	n-1g
Nominative	νεανία <sup>ς</sup>	Σατανᾶ <sup>ς</sup>	μαθητή <sup>ς</sup>	Μανασση <sup>ς</sup>
Genitive	νεανίου	Σατανᾶ	μαθητοῦ	Μανασση
Dative	νεανία <sub>ι</sub>	Σατανᾶ <sub>ι</sub>	μαθητῆ <sub>ι</sub>	Μανασση <sub>ι</sub>
Accusative	νεανία <sup>ν</sup>	Σατανᾶ <sup>ν</sup>	μαθητή <sup>ν</sup>	Μανασση
Vocative	νεανία	Σατανᾶ	μαθητά	Μανασση
Contract Nouns			n-1h (εα)	Plural Endings
Nominative			Ἑρμῆ <sup>ς</sup>	-ι
Genitive			Ἑρμοῦ	-ῶν
Dative			Ἑρμῆ <sub>ι</sub>	-ις
Accusative			Ἑρμῆ <sup>ν</sup>	-ς
Vocative			Ἑρμῆ	-ι
			Identical Endings For All Paradigms	

Notes:

1. All first declension masculine nouns use *sigma* as their nominative case ending. The case ending is borrowed from the second declension since most second declension nouns are masculine and the tendency is to harmonize all masculine nouns.
2. All but three nouns in the n-1d paradigm are proper nouns, which of course are declined only in the singular. The only plural forms in NTGreek are two common nouns, μητρολῶαις (one who kills his mother) and πατρολῶαις (one who kills his father).
3. N-1f paradigm nouns differ from n-1d paradigm nouns only in the substitution of *ēta* for *alpha* in the nominative, dative, and accusative singular, and in the use of a short *alpha* rather than a long *alpha* in the vocative singular.
4. Contracted masculine n-1h nouns are declined exactly like those in paradigm n-1f. Both feminine and masculine nouns in the n-1h paradigm always have the circumflex over the stem vowel.

§9.10 Vocabulary Study

Vocabulary Word	Meaning	Part of Speech
Ἄγριππας, -α, ὁ Stem: Ἄγριππα	Agrippa	proper noun
	Ἄ-γρίπ-πας (A-gríp-pas) n-1e	
Ἅδης (Ἄιδης), -ου, ὁ Stem: Ἅδη (a proper noun that is not capitalized in Greek texts. When <i>alpha</i> is capitalized, the adscript may also be written under <i>alpha</i> [Ἄδης]).	Hades	proper noun
	Ἅ-δης or Ἄιδης / Ἄδης (há-i-dēs) n-1f NB. When capitalized, both the breathing and accent come before the <i>alpha</i> to differentiate the vowel combination as an improper diphthong.	
βαπτιστής, -οῦ, ὁ Stem: βαπτιστη	baptist, one who baptizes	noun
	βαπ-τι-στής (bap-ti-stés) n-1f	
Βαραββᾶς, -ᾱ, ὁ Stem: Βαραββα	Barabbas	proper noun
	Βα-ραβ-βᾶς (Ba-rab-bâs) n-1e	
Βαρναβᾶς, -ᾱ, ὁ Stem: βαρναβα	Barnabas	proper noun
	βαρ-να-βᾶς (Bar-na-bâs) n-1e	
γῆ, -ῆς, ἡ Stem: γη	earth, soil, land	noun
	γῆ (gê) n-1h	
δεσπότης, -ου, ὁ Stem: δεσποτη	despot, lord	noun
	δε-σπό-της (de-spó-tēs) n-1f	
ἑκατοντάρχης, -ου, ὁ Stem: ἑκατονταρχη	centurion	noun
	ἑ-κα-τον-τάρ-χης (he-ka-ton-tár-chēs) n-1f	
Ἑρμῆς, -οῦ, ὁ Stem: Ἑρμη	Hermes	proper noun
	Ἑρ-μῆς (Her-mês) n-1h	
εὐαγγελιστής, -οῦ, ὁ Stem: εὐαγγελιστη	evangelist	noun
	εὐ-αγ-γε-λι-στής (eu-an-ge-li-stés) n-1f	
Ζαχαρίας, -ου, ὁ Stem: Ζαχαρια	Zachariah	proper noun
	Ζα-χα-ρί-ας (Za-cha-rí-as) n-1d	

Vocabulary Word	Meaning	Part of Speech
ζηλωτής, -οῦ, ὁ Stem: ζηλωτη	zealot	noun
	ζη-λω-τής (zē-lō-tēs) n-1f	
ἢ	or	conjunction
	ἢ (έ)	
Ἑλίας, -ου, ὁ Stem: Ἑλια	Elijah	proper noun
	Ἑ-λί-ας (E-li-as) n-1d	
Θωμάς, -ᾶ, ὁ Stem: Θωμα	Thomas	proper noun
	Θω-μᾶς (Thō-mās) n-1e	
Ἰωάννης, -ου, ὁ Stem: Ἰωαννη	John	proper noun
	Ἰ-ω-άν-νης (I-ō-án-nēs) n-1f	
κλέπτης, -ου, ὁ Stem: κλεπτη	thief	noun
	κλέ-πτης (klé-ptēs) n-1f	
κριτής, -οῦ, ὁ Stem: κριτη	judge	noun
	κρι-τής (kri-tēs) n-1f	
ληστής, -οῦ, ὁ Stem: ληστη	robber	noun
	λη-στής (lēi-stēs) n-1f	
μαθητής, -οῦ, ὁ Stem: μαθητη	disciple	noun
	μα-θη-τής (ma-thē-tēs) n-1f	
μαργαρίτης, -ου, ὁ Stem: μαργαριτη	pearl	noun
	μαρ-γα-ρί-της (mar-ga-rí-tēs) n-1f	
Μεσσίας, -ου, ὁ Stem: Μεσσια	Messiah	proper noun
	Μεσ-σί-ας (Mes-sí-as) n-1d	
μνᾶ, -ᾶς, ἡ Stem: μνα	mina	noun
	μνᾶ (mnâ) n-1h	
νεανίας, -ου, ὁ Stem: νεανια	youth, young man	noun
	νε-α-νί-ας (ne-a-ní-as) n-1d	

Vocabulary Word	Meaning	Part of Speech
οἰκοδεσπότης, -ου, ὁ Stem: οἰκοδεσποτη	master of the house	noun
	οἰ-κο-δε-σπό-της (oi-ko-de-spó-tēs) n-1f	
προφήτης, -ου, ὁ Stem: προφητη	prophet	noun
	προ-φή-της (pro-phé-tēs) n-1f	
Σατανᾶς, -ᾶ, ὁ Stem: Σατανα	Satan	proper noun
	Σα-τα-νᾶς (Sa-ta-nâs) n-1e	
Σίλας, -ᾶ, ὁ Stem: Σιλα alternate: Σιλᾶς, -α	Silas	proper noun
	Σί-λας (Sí-las) n-1e	
Στεφανᾶς, -ᾶ, ὁ Stem: Στεφανα	Stephen	proper noun
	Στε-φα-νᾶς (Ste-pha-nâs) n-1e	
στρατιώτης, -ου, ὁ Stem: στρατιωτη	soldier	noun
	στρα-τι-ώ-της (stra-ti-ó-tēs) n-1f	
συκῆ, -ῆς, ἡ Stem: συκη	fig tree	noun
	συ-κῆ (su-kê) n-1h	
ψευδοπροφήτης, -ου, ὁ Stem: ψευδοπροφητη	false prophet	noun
	ψευ-δο-προ-φή-της (pseu-do-pro-phé-tēs) n-1f	
ψεύστης, -ου, ὁ Stem: ψευστη	liar	noun
	ψεύ-στης (pseú-stēs) n-1f	

# 9

## Study Guide

First Declension Nouns (Module B)  
 Masculine and Contract Nouns  
 Morphology: The Nominal System (Part 4)

The following exercises will guide the student in grasping the essential elements in this lesson. If you cannot answer a question, take the time now and restudy the material. Remember that there are not any time limits in answering these questions.

### Exercise One: Fill in the blank.

- Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the article. It is essential to know flawlessly the article paradigm.

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<b>Nominative</b>						
<b>Genitive</b>						
<b>Dative</b>						
<b>Accusative</b>						

- Supply the article and inflectional endings for the following nouns.

a. καρδία, -ας, ἡ (heart)

n-1a		Singular		Plural	
		Article	Noun	Article	Noun
<b>CASE</b>	<b>Nominative</b>		καρδία		καρδία__
	<b>Genitive</b>		καρδία__		καρδι__
	<b>Dative</b>		καρδί <u>α</u>		καρδία__
	<b>Accusative</b>		καρδία__		καρδία__
	<b>Vocative</b>		καρδία		καρδία__

b. ἀγάπη, -ης, ἡ (love)

n-1b		Singular		Plural	
		Article	Noun	Article	Noun
CASE	Nominative		ἀγάπη		ἀγάπα__
	Genitive		ἀγάπῃ__		ἀγαπ__
	Dative		ἀγάπῃ		ἀγάπα__
	Accusative		ἀγάπῃ__		ἀγάπα__
	Vocative		ἀγάπη		ἀγάπα__

c. δόξα, -ης, ἡ (glory)

n-1c		Singular		Plural	
		Article	Noun	Article	Noun
CASE	Nominative		δόξα		δόξα__
	Genitive		δόξῃ__		δοξ__
	Dative		δόξῃ		δόξα__
	Accusative		δόξα__		δόξα__
	Vocative		δόξα		δόξα__

d. Μεσσίας, -ου, ὁ (Messiah)

n-1d		Singular		Plural	
		Article	Noun	Article	Noun
CASE	Nominative		Μεσσία__	X	
	Genitive		Μεσσί__		
	Dative		Μεσσίᾱ		
	Accusative		Μεσσία__		
	Vocative		Μεσσία		

e. Σατανᾶς, -ᾶ, ὁ (Satan)

		n-1e	Singular		Plural
			Article	Noun	
CASE	Nominative			Σατανᾶ__	X
	Genitive			Σατανᾶ	
	Dative			Σατανᾶ	
	Accusative			Σατανᾶ__	
	Vocative			Σατανᾶ	

f. μαθητής, -οῦ, ὁ (disciple)

		n-1f	Singular		Plural	
			Article	Noun	Article	Noun
CASE	Nominative			μαθητή__		μαθητα΄
	Genitive			μαθητ__		μαθητ__
	Dative			μαθητῆ		μαθητα__
	Accusative			μαθητή__		μαθητά__
	Vocative			μαθητ΄		μαθητα΄

g. γῆ -ῆς, ἡ (earth, soil, land)

		Feminine n-1h	Singular		Plural
			Article	Noun	
CASE	Nominative			γῆ	X
	Genitive			γῆ__	
	Dative			γῆ	
	Accusative			γῆ__	
	Vocative			γῆ	

3. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate paradigm of the designated noun. Except for the genitive plural, the accent will remain over the same vowel throughout the paradigm. In the case of the genitive plural, the circumflex accent will always appear over the *omega*.

νεανίας		
n-1d	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Vocative		

ἄγριππας		
n-1e	Singular	
Nominative		X
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Vocative		

προφήτης		
n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Vocative		

4. Supply the correct Greek article before each of the following nouns.

	Article	Noun		Article	Noun
1.		οἰκοδεσπότου	25.		ὠρῶν
2.		ἀληθεία	26.		κυρίῳ
3.		Γαλιλαίαν	27.		βασιλεία
4.		βίβλοις	28.		θηρίον
5.		προφήτην	29.		μαργαρίτη
6.		οἰκοδεσπόται	30.		στρατιώτου
7.		ψευδοπροφήτην	31.		ψεύστη
8.		θάλασσαί	32.		δῶρα
9.		βασιλειῶν	33.		ῥυθμὸς
10.		ἀλήθειαν	34.		σοφία
11.		γῆ	35.		γῆν
12.		συκῆ	36.		συκῆ
13.		Σίλας	37.		Σατανᾶς
14.		Βαρναβᾶ	38.		Θωμᾶν
15.		Ἄγρίππαν	39.		Στεφανᾶ
16.		μαθηταί	40.		μαθητοῦ
17.		Ἰακώβου (Ἰακώβου)	41.		βαπτιστῶν
18.		βαπτισταί	42.		ζώας
19.		ἔργον	43.		Χριστιανοί
20.		ὁδοί	44.		θηρίον
21.		ἀληθείαις	45.		οὐρανοῖς
22.		κριτοῦ	46.		κριτήν
23.		ληστής	47.		μαθηταῖς
24.		στρατιώτη	48.		ψεύστας

	Article	Noun		Article	Noun
49.		γῆς	54.		συκῆν
50.		μνῶν	55.		μναῖ
51.		δόξαν	56.		καρδίαν
52.		κεφαλῆν	57.		κυρίοις
53.		θεῶ	58.		θεοῦς

**Exercise Two: Mind Bender.** Choose the noun or nouns that are in the same gender, number, and case as the key word. More than one match is possible.

Example: τὴν φωνήν Ἑλλήνων μνάς κριτὴν γῆν

In the example above, φωνήν is feminine accusative singular. Although Ἑλλήνων and κριτὴν are accusative singular, they would not be chosen because both are masculine nouns. Μνάς would also be incorrect because it is feminine accusative plural.

The difficulty in this exercise arises between reconciling *grammatical agreement* and *phonetic dissonance*. This is because nouns are being compared across declensions that do not always share the same inflected endings. An example is λόγοι and προφήται. The inflected endings, -οι and -αι are in grammatical concord (masculine nominative plural), although they differ in both spelling and pronunciation.

What is the solution? Know your vocabulary well! This includes the word's gender, nominal stem, declension-paradigm notation, and accent. Strive to learn the nominative and genitive lexical form of every noun. This takes time, patience, and the acknowledgment that learning NTGreek is not easy. The future rewards, however, will be enormous when you can read NTGreek and know the authorial grammatical and syntactical intent of the original Greek authors.

Give the exercise its due time. Begin by parsing the key word. If it is too difficult, then review the inflected endings for that particular paradigm. Both first and second declension nouns are included in this exercise. The article is included with the key word as an aid.

	Key Word			
1.	ὁ ἀπόστολος	ἔργον	ὁδός	λόγος
2.	τοῦ ὕμνου	ἄδη	βαπτιστοῦ	κλέπτου
3.	τὰ ἔργα	κλέπτας	βίβλους	δῶρα
4.	τῷ ἀποστόλῳ	Ἰωάννη	προφήταις	συκῆ
5.	τῶν λόγων	γῆς	Μεσσιῶν	βίβλων
6.	οἱ ψαλμοί	ζηλωταί	βαπτισταί	ψεύσται
7.	τὸν Βαρναβᾶν	ἄβυσσον	Ἡλίαν	ῥῶραν
8.	τῆς διαλέκτου	ρίζης	ἀληθείας	γῆς
9.	Χριστέ	Θωμᾶ	ἄδη	Ἰωάννη
10.	τοῖς χοροῖς	βαπτισταῖς	ἀβύσσοις	δώροις
11.	τὸ ἱερόν	εὐαγγελιστήν	εὐαγγέλιον	ἄγγελον
12.	ἡ δωρεά	δῶρον	βίβλος	ἔργα
13.	τοῦ θρόνου	θεῶν	υἱοῦ	Ἰακώβου
14.	τῷ Ζαχαρίᾳ	λόγῳ	δεσπότῃ	κλέπτῃς
15.	ὁ προφήτης	ληστής	ψεύσται	γῆς
16.	αἱ μναῖ	προφήται	μαθηταί	ὁδοί
17.	τὸν κύριον	θεοῖς	Πέτρον	σάββατον
18.	τὸ τέκνον	ἱερά	βίβλον	ἔργον
19.	τοὺς νεανίας	βαπτιστάς	προφήτας	ἀνθρώπους
20.	τῶν λόγων	προφητῶν	ἀντίχριστον	διαλέκτων
21.	οἱ ψεύσται	ὁδοί	οἴκοι	ὄχλος
22.	τοῖς θεοῖς	σαββάτοις	τέκνοις	ἀνθρώποις
23.	ὁ Παῦλος	ζηλωτής	κλέπται	δεσποτῶν
24.	τὸν Σίλαν	Ἰωάννην	κλέπτην	γῆν
25.	τοῦ ἀντιχρίστου	Ἰωάννης	ληστῶν	μαθητοῦ
26.	υἱέ	κριτή	ἀπόστολε	μαθητά
27.	τοῖς προφήταις	Πέτρῳ	θρόνοις	δώροις
28.	οἱ μαθηταί	κλέπται	προφήται	ἄγγελοι

**Exercise Three: Grammatical Parsing.** Parse the following forms. .

Word	Case	Gender	Num	Decl	Lexical Form	Definition
ὥρα	nom/voc	feminine	singular	n-1a	ὥρα	hour
ζηλωτοῦ						
Ἰωάννη						
κλέπτας						
μαθητής						
ληστήν						
κριταῖς						
μαργαρίτη						
προφητῶν						
προφήτην						
ψεύστας						
στρατιῶται						
ἡμέρας						
ψυχᾶς						
γῆν						
Σατανᾶν						
κριτής						
τοῖς						

**Exercise Four: True or False.** Circle the correct answer. Be careful, because all of the answer has to be correct in order for it to be true.

1. First declension feminine nouns are inflected differently in the plural.  
True False
2. Monophthongization does NOT occur in first declension masculine dative singular nouns. True False
3. There are NOT any neuter nouns in the first declension. True False
4. There are more masculine nouns in the first declension than feminine nouns. True False
5. There are NOT any contract nouns in the first declension. True False
6. It is NOT important to memorize the genitive singular for first declension nouns. True False
7. The correct declension-paradigm notation for Μεσσίας is n-2d.  
True False
8. The correct declension-paradigm notation for μαθητής is n-1f.  
True False
9. The correct declension-paradigm notation for βαπτιστής is n-1f.  
True False
10. The first declension is sometimes called the *alpha*-declension.  
True False
11. Monophthongization always occurs in first declension feminine dative singular nouns. True False
12. Monophthongization always occurs in first declension masculine dative singular nouns. True False
13. There are less paradigms in the first declension than in the second declension. True False

**Exercise Five: Lexical form.** Supply the correct lexical form for the following inflected words.

	Inflected Form	Lexical Form		Inflected Form	Lexical Form
1.	θεοί		16.	λόγον	
2.	προφήται		17.	δούλω	
3.	μαθητῶν		18.	χαρᾶς	
4.	ψεύστου		19.	Μανασσῆ	
5.	μναῖς		20.	γῆς	
6.	φωνῆς		21.	ῶραν	
7.	ἀγάπη		22.	Ἡλίου	
8.	ἀλήθειαν		23.	Ζαχαρίαν	
9.	παραβολῆ		24.	Μεσσία	
10.	ἀνθρώπους		25.	νεανίας	
11.	Βαραββᾶ		26.	Θωμᾶ	
12.	Σατανᾶς		27.	Σίλα	
13.	Στεφανᾶ		28.	Ἰαίδου	
14.	βαπτιστά		29.	μαθητήν	
15.	Ἰωάννου		30.	θάλασσας	