

Lesson 9: First Declension Nouns (Module B)
Masculine and Contract Nouns
Morphology: The Nominal System (Part 4)
Study Aid Level One: Vocabulary Paradigms

As a study aid, except for one contracted noun, all first declension masculine vocabulary words from Lesson Nine are declined below according to their paradigm hierarchy in alphabetical order. An overview of their case endings is first examined before the paradigms are listed.

Do NOT memorize these paradigms. What is important is to recognize the inflectional forms of the first declension masculine forms as they relate to case, gender, and number. Memorize the master case ending charts for n-1d, n-1e, n-1f, and n-1g uncontracted masculine nouns. Regardless of declension-paradigm, all plural case endings are identical according to their case-number.

First Declension Alpha 1 Masculine Nouns (n-1d)

Overview

Nominal stems ending with *alpha* and the abbreviated genitive singular -ou are first declension masculine nouns. All but three nouns are proper nouns, which are declined in the singular only. The only n-1d plural forms in NTGreek are μητρολῶαις and πατρολῶαις.

Case Formation

n-1d	Singular Case Endings	Plural Case Endings
Nominative	ς ^{1,2} (identical to accusative plural)	ι
Genitive	ου ³ (absorption)	ων ⁶ (contraction)
Dative	ι (subscript) ⁴ (contraction)	ις
Accusative	υ	ς ² (identical to nominative singular)
Vocative	---- ⁵ (no case ending)	ι

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 does the feminine nouns in order to avoid confusion with the inflected nominative singular. These nouns borrow the second declension case ending -ou. The stem vowel is absorbed.
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 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.

Alpha 1 Masculine Vocabulary Paradigms (n-1d)

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

Ζαχαρίας, -ου, ὅ (Zachariah) Ζαχαρία + case ending

n-1d	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ Ζαχαρία ^ς	X
Genitive	τοῦ Ζαχαρί ^{ου}	
Dative	τῷ Ζαχαρί ^ᾳ	
Accusative	τὸν Ζαχαρί ^{αν}	
Vocative	Ζαχαρία	

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

n-1d	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ Ἠλίας ^ς	X
Genitive	τοῦ Ἠλί ^{ου}	
Dative	τῷ Ἠλί ^α	
Accusative	τὸν Ἠλί ^{αν}	
Vocative	Ἠλία	

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

n-1d	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ Μεσσίας ^ς	X
Genitive	τοῦ Μεσσί ^{ου}	
Dative	τῷ Μεσσί ^α	
Accusative	τὸν Μεσσί ^{αν}	
Vocative	Μεσσία	

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

n-1d	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ νεανίας ^ς	οἱ νεανία ^ι
Genitive	τοῦ νεανί ^{ου}	τῶν νεανι ^{ῶν}
Dative	τῷ νεανί ^α	τοῖς νεανία ^{ις}
Accusative	τὸν νεανία ^ν	τοὺς νεανία ^ς
Vocative	νεανία	νεανία ^ι

First Declension Alpha 2 Masculine Nouns (n-1e)

Overview

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 proper or common.

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 $-\text{ou}$. There is absolutely no way to determine whether a first declension masculine noun ending with $-\alpha\varsigma$ in the nominative singular will have $-\text{ou}$ or $-\alpha$ in the genitive singular other than by consulting a lexicon.

Case Formation

n-1e	Singular Case Endings	Plural Case Endings
Nominative	ς ^{1, 2}	X
Genitive	----- ³ (no case ending)	
Dative	ι (subscript) ⁴ (contraction)	
Accusative	ν	
Vocative	----- ⁵ (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 does 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*.

Alpha 2 Masculine Vocabulary Paradigms (n-1e)

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

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

n-1e	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ Ἄγρίππας	X
Genitive	τοῦ Ἄγρίππα	
Dative	τῷ Ἄγρίππᾳ	
Accusative	τὸν Ἄγρίππαν	
Vocative	Ἄγριππα	

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

n-1e	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ Βαραββᾶ ς	X
Genitive	τοῦ Βαραββᾶ	
Dative	τῷ Βαραββᾶ	
Accusative	τὸν Βαραββᾶ ν	
Vocative	Βαραββᾶ	

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

n-1e	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ Βαρναβᾶ ς	X
Genitive	τοῦ Βαρναβᾶ	
Dative	τῷ Βαρναβᾶ	
Accusative	τὸν Βαρναβᾶ ν	
Vocative	Βαρναβᾶ	

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

n-1e	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ Θωμᾶ ς	X
Genitive	τοῦ Θωμᾶ	
Dative	τῷ Θωμᾶ	
Accusative	τὸν Θωμᾶ ν	
Vocative	Θωμᾶ	

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

n-1e	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ Σατανᾶς	X
Genitive	τοῦ Σατανᾶ	
Dative	τῷ Σατανᾷ	
Accusative	τὸν Σατανᾶν	
Vocative	Σατανᾶ	

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

n-1e	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ Σιλᾶς	X
Genitive	τοῦ Σίλα	
Dative	τῷ Σίλᾳ	
Accusative	τὸν Σίλαν	
Vocative	Σίλα	

Στεφανᾶς, -ᾶ, ὁ (Stephen) Στεφανα + case ending

n-1e	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ Στεφανᾶς	X
Genitive	τοῦ Στεφανᾶ	
Dative	τῷ Στεφανᾷ	
Accusative	τὸν Στεφανᾶν	
Vocative	Στεφανᾶ	

First Declension Ēta 1 Masculine Nouns (n-1f)

Overview

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*.

Case Formation

n-1f	Singular Case Endings	Plural Case Endings
Nominative	σ ^{1, 2} (identical to accusative plural)	ι
Genitive	ou ³ (absorption)	$\hat{\omega}v$ ⁶ (contraction)
Dative	ι (subscript) ⁴ (contraction)	$\iota\sigma$
Accusative	v	σ ² (identical to nominative singular)
Vocative	$(\acute{\alpha}/\eta)$ ⁵	ι

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 does the feminine nouns in order to avoid confusion with the inflected nominative singular. These nouns borrow the second declension case ending -ou. The stem vowel is absorbed.
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 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 -ῶν because of vowel contraction. The circumflex accent is evidence of this contraction.

Ēta 1 Masculine Vocabulary Paradigms (n-1f)

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

ἄδης, (or Ἄιδης) -ου, ὅ (Hades) ἄδη + case ending

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ ἄδης	A proper noun of place that never occurs in the plural. Some English versions translate both Ἄιδης and Γέεννα as “hell”. This is like calling Chicago, Kansas City, or visa versa. These proper nouns designate different places.
Genitive	τοῦ ἄδου	
Dative	τῷ ἄδη	
Accusative	τὸν ἄδη	
Vocative	ἄδη	

The lexical entry form is ἄδης, -ου, ὅ. However, since this is a proper noun of place, it may be best to retain the alternative spelling Ἄιδης. Both the breathing and accent marks occur before the capital letter instead of over the *iōta* because the vowel combination in this case is not a proper diphthong, but an improper diphthong.

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

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ βαπτιστή ς	οἱ βαπτιστά ι
Genitive	τοῦ βαπτιστοῦ	τῶν βαπτιστῶ ν
Dative	τῷ βαπτιστᾶ	τοῖς βαπτιστά ις
Accusative	τὸν βαπτιστή ν	τοὺς βαπτιστά ς
Vocative	βαπτιστά α	βαπτιστά ι

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

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ δεσπότη ς	οἱ δεσπότα ι
Genitive	τοῦ δεσπότ ου	τῶν δεσποτῶ ν
Dative	τῷ δεσπότ η	τοῖς δεσπότα ις
Accusative	τὸν δεσπότ ην	τοὺς δεσπότα ς
Vocative	δεσπότ α	δεσπότα ι

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

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ ἑκατοντάρχη ς	οἱ ἑκατοντάρχα ι
Genitive	τοῦ ἑκατοντάρχ ου	τῶν ἑκατονταρχῶ ν
Dative	τῷ ἑκατοντάρχη η	τοῖς ἑκατοντάρχα ις
Accusative	τὸν ἑκατοντάρχη ν	τοὺς ἑκατοντάρχα ς
Vocative	ἑκατοντάρχη η	ἑκατοντάρχα ι

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

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ εὐαγγελιστή ς	οἱ εὐαγγελισταί
Genitive	τοῦ εὐαγγελιστοῦ	τῶν εὐαγγελιστῶν
Dative	τῷ εὐαγγελιστῇ	τοῖς εὐαγγελισταῖ ς
Accusative	τὸν εὐαγγελιστή ν	τούς εὐαγγελιστά ς
Vocative	εὐαγγελιστά	εὐαγγελισταί

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

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ ζηλωτή ς	οἱ ζηλωταί
Genitive	τοῦ ζηλωτοῦ	τῶν ζηλωτῶν
Dative	τῷ ζηλωτῇ	τοῖς ζηλωταῖ ς
Accusative	τὸν ζηλωτή ν	τούς ζηλωτά ς
Vocative	ζηλωτά	ζηλωταί

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

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ Ἰωάννη ς	X
Genitive	τοῦ Ἰωάννου	
Dative	τῷ Ἰωάννη	
Accusative	τὸν Ἰωάννη ν	
Vocative	Ἰωάννη	



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
Nominative	ὁ κλέπτη ς	οἱ κλέπτα ι
Genitive	τοῦ κλέπτου υ	τῶν κλεπτῶ ν
Dative	τῷ κλέπτῃ	τοῖς κλέπτα ις
Accusative	τὸν κλέπτη ν	τοὺς κλέπτα ς
Vocative	κλέπτα α	κλέπτα ι

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

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

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

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

μαθητής, -οῦ, ὁ (disciple) μαθητη + case ending

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ μαθητή ς	οἱ μαθηταί ι
Genitive	τοῦ μαθητοῦ υ	τῶν μαθητῶ ν
Dative	τῷ μαθητῇ ι	τοῖς μαθηταί ις
Accusative	τὸν μαθητή ν	τοὺς μαθητά ς
Vocative	μαθητά α	μαθηταί ι

μαργαρίτης, -ου, ὁ (pearl) μαργαριτη + case ending

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ μαργαρίτη ς	οἱ μαργαρίτα ι
Genitive	τοῦ μαργαρίτου υ	τῶν μαργαριτω ν
Dative	τῷ μαργαρίτη ι	τοῖς μαργαρίτα ις
Accusative	τὸν μαργαρίτη ν	τοὺς μαργαρίτα ς
Vocative	μαργαρίτα α	μαργαρίτα ι

οἰκοδεσπότης, -ου, ὁ (master of the house)
 οἰκοδεσποτη + case ending

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ οἰκοδεσπότη ς	οἱ οἰκοδεσπότα ι
Genitive	τοῦ οἰκοδεσπότου υ	τῶν οἰκοδεσποτω ν
Dative	τῷ οἰκοδεσπότη ι	τοῖς οἰκοδεσπότα ις
Accusative	τὸν οἰκοδεσπότη ν	τοὺς οἰκοδεσπότα ς
Vocative	οἰκοδεσπότα α	οἰκοδεσπότα ι

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

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

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

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

ψευδοπροφήτης, -ου, ὁ (false prophet)
 ψευδοπροφητη + case ending

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ ψευδοπροφήτης	οἱ ψευδοπροφῆται
Genitive	τοῦ ψευδοπροφήτου	τῶν ψευδοπροφητῶν
Dative	τῷ ψευδοπροφήτῃ	τοῖς ψευδοπροφήταις
Accusative	τὸν ψευδοπροφήτην	τούς ψευδοπροφήτας
Vocative	ψευδοπροφῆτα	ψευδοπροφῆται

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

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ ψεύστης	οἱ ψεῦσται
Genitive	τοῦ ψεύστου	τῶν ψευστῶν
Dative	τῷ ψεύστη	τοῖς ψεύσταις
Accusative	τὸν ψεύστην	τούς ψεύστας
Vocative	ψεῦστα	ψεῦσται

First Declension Ēta 2 Masculine Nouns (n-1g)

Overview

Nominal stems terminating with the vocalic stem *ēta* and the abbreviated genitive singular *-η* are first declension masculine nouns and 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.

Case Formation

n-1g	Singular Case Endings	Plural Case Endings
Nominative	ς ^{1,2}	X
Genitive	----- ³ (no case ending)	
Dative	ι (subscript) ⁴ (contraction)	
Accusative	----- ^{3,5} (no case ending)	
Vocative	----- ³ (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 long *alpha* as an *iota* subscript.
5. The normal accusative singular case ending -ν is truncated, leaving only the accented vocalic stem vowel *ēta*.

Ēta 2 Masculine Vocabulary Paradigm (n-1g)

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

Μανασση̂ς, -η̂, ὁ (Manasseh) Μανασση̂ + case ending

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