

Comprehensive N-1A Noun List

First Declension Feminine *Alpha*-Pure Nouns

Except for three contracted noun stems, all feminine nouns in the first declension that terminate with the α -pure stem are uncontracted. These stems represent the bulk of first declension nouns; for this reason, the first declension is usually identified as the *alpha*-declension.

Most first declension feminine noun stems, whose last letter before the stem vowel is either a vowel or *rhō*, and has the abbreviated genitive singular $-\alpha\varsigma$ terminate with a long *alpha*. However, forty-seven vocalic stems terminate with a short *alpha*. No phonological explanation exists why the long *alpha* sometimes becomes short. In these instances, the *alpha* is short in the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular, and the noun is accented with the acute on the antepenult lexical form (e.g. ἄλῆθεια). Whether the *alpha* is long or short, all first declension feminine α -pure nouns are designated as n-1a.

A vowel comparison between feminine singular stems with their respective case-number endings, terminating with a long or short *alpha*, may be represented in the chart below. The actual singular case-number inflected endings are represented in red. The macron above the vowel represents a long *alpha* and the “v”, a short *alpha*.

n-1a	Singular	
	Long Stem <i>Alpha</i>	Short Stem <i>Alpha</i>
Nominative	$\bar{\alpha}$	$\check{\alpha}$
Genitive	$\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$
Dative	$\bar{\alpha}$ (<i>iōta</i> subscript)	$\bar{\alpha}$ (<i>iōta</i> subscript)
Accusative	$\bar{\alpha}\nu$	$\check{\alpha}\nu$
Vocative	$\bar{\alpha}$	$\check{\alpha}$

All first declension feminine nouns whose vocalic stem ends with a short *alpha* are designated by a single dagger following the noun in the comprehensive list. Regardless of the vocalic quality of the *alpha* in the singular form, all first declension plural nouns are inflected identically in their respective case-number endings.

Some nouns of foreign origin whose stems do not terminate with a vowel or *rhō* also use the α-pure inflected case-number endings. These nouns are reflected by a double dagger in the comprehensive noun list.

Case Formation

The case endings for α-pure first declension feminine nouns are also identical to n-1b and n-1c first declension feminine nouns. The case endings are indicated below in red. Comments about their formation follow. The feminine noun ὥρα serves for the n-1a paradigm.

ὥρα, -ας, ἡ (hour) ὥρα + case ending

n-1a	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὥρα ^{1,2}	ὥραι ⁶
Genitive	ὥρας ³	ὥρων ⁷
Dative	ὥρα ⁴	ὥραις
Accusative	ὥρα ^v	ὥρας ³
Vocative	ὥρα ^{1,5}	ὥραι ⁶

1. The stems of first declension uncontracted feminine nouns terminating with *alpha* (long or short) are identical both in their nominative and vocative singular forms. The nominative and vocative singular forms do not exhibit any inflected case-number ending. The *alpha* which 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.
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, and an article to specify its grammatical gender.
3. The feminine genitive singular and accusative plural case endings are inflected identically. Normally 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 ($\delta\omega\rho\epsilon\hat{\alpha}\varsigma$ / $\delta\omega\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$).

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 α -pure first declension feminine nouns. The case endings below are also identical to n-1b and n-1c first declension feminine nouns.

	Singular Case Endings	Plural Case Endings
Nominative	--- (no case ending)	ι
Genitive	ς (identical to accusative plural)	$\hat{\omega}\nu$ (contraction)
Dative	ι (subscript) (contraction)	ις
Accusative	ν	ς (identical to genitive singular)
Vocative	--- (no case ending)	ι

Comprehensive List

All uncontracted first declension feminine α -pure nouns which occur in NTGreek are listed below with their frequency in parentheses. Alternate readings in the USB⁴ are not cited. All first declension feminine nouns whose vocalic stem ends with a short *alpha* are designated by a single dagger following the noun, and by a double dagger of foreign origin whose stems do not terminate with a vowel or *rhō* that also use the α -pure inflected case-number endings.

A

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. ἄγαθοποιΐα (1) | 29. ἄνοια† (2) |
| 2. ἀγγελία (2) | 30. ἀνομία (15) |
| 3. ἄγκυρα† (4) | 31. ἀντιλογία (4) |
| 4. ἀγνεία (2) | 32. ἀντιμισθία (2) |
| 5. ἄγνοια† (4) | 33. Ἐντιόχεια† (18) |
| 6. ἀγνωσία (2) | 34. ἀπείθεια† (7) |
| 7. ἀγορά (11) | 35. ἀπιστία (10) |
| 8. ἄγρα (2) | 36. ἀποκαραδοκία (2) |
| 9. ἀγρυπνία (2) | 37. Ἐπολλωνία (1) |
| 10. ἀδικία (25) | 38. ἀπολογία (8) |
| 11. ἀθανασία (3) | 39. ἀπορία (1) |
| 12. αἱματεκχυσία (1) | 40. ἀποστασία (2) |
| 13. αἰσχρολογία (1) | 41. ἀποτομία (2) |
| 14. αἰτία (20) | 42. ἀπουσία (1) |
| 15. αἰχμαλωσία (3) | 43. Ἐπφία (1) |
| 16. ἀκαθαρσία (10) | 44. ἀπώλεια† (18) |
| 17. ἀκαταστασία (5) | 45. ἄρά (1) |
| 18. ἀκρασία (2) | 46. Ἐραβία (2) |
| 19. ἀκρίβεια† (1) | 47. ἀρεσκεία (1) |
| 20. ἀκροβυστία (20) | 48. Ἐριμαθαία (4) |
| 21. ἀλαζονεία (2) | 49. ἀσέβεια† (6) |
| 22. ἀλεκτοροφωνία (1) | 50. ἀσέλγεια† (10) |
| 23. ἀλήθεια† (109) | 51. ἀσθένεια† (24) |
| 24. ἄμαρτία (173) | 52. Ἐσία (18) |
| 25. ἀναΐδεια† (1) | 53. ἀσιτία (1) |
| 26. ἀναλογία (1) | 54. ἀσφάλεια† (3) |
| 27. ἀνθρακία (2) | 55. ἄσωτία (3) |
| 28. Ἐννα† (1) | 56. ἀτιμία (7) |

57. Ἀπτάλεια† (1)
58. αὐτάρκεια† (2)
59. ἀφειδία (1)
60. ἀφθαρσία (7)
61. ἀφθορία (1)
62. Ἀχαΐα (10)

B

63. βασιλεία (162)
64. Βέροια† (2)
65. βηθανία (12)
66. βία (3)
67. Βιθυνία (2)
68. βλασφημία (18)
69. βοήθεια† (2)

Γ

70. Γαλατία (4)
71. Γαλιλαία (61)
72. γενεά (43)
73. γενεαλογία (2)
74. γερουσία (1)
75. γυμνασία (1)
76. γωνία (9)

Δ

77. Δαλματία (1)
78. δειλία (1)
79. δεισιδαιμονία (1)
80. διακονία (34)
81. διάνοια† (12)
82. διασπορά (3)
83. διαφθορά (6)
84. διδασκαλία (21)
85. διετία (2)
86. δικαιοκρισία (1)
87. διχוסτασία (2)
88. δοκιμασία (1)

89. δουλεία (5)
90. δυσφημία (1)
91. δωρεά (11)

Ε

92. ἐγκράτεια† (4)
93. ἐθελοθησκία (1)
94. εἶδέα (1)
95. εἰδωλολατρία (4)
96. εἰλικρίνεια† (3)
97. ἐκκλησία (14)
98. ἐκτένεια† (1)
99. ἐλαία (12)
100. ἐλαφρία (1)
101. ἐλευθερία (11)
102. ἐμπορία (1)
103. ἐνέδρα (2)
104. ἐνέργεια† (8)
105. ἔννοια† (2)
106. ἐξουσία (102)
107. ἐπαγγελία (52)
108. ἐπαρχεία (2)
109. ἐπιείκεια† (2)
110. ἐπιθυμία (38)
111. ἐπικουρία (1)
112. ἐπιμέλεια† (1)
113. ἐπίνοια† (1)
114. ἐπιποθία (1)
115. ἐπιτιμία (1)
116. ἐπιφάνεια† (6)
117. ἐπιχορηγία (2)
118. ἐργασία (6)
119. ἐρημία (4)
120. ἐριθεία (7)
121. ἐρμηνεία (2)
122. ἔσπερα (3)
123. ἔτοιμασία (1)
124. Εὐά or Εὐα† (2)

125. εὐδία (1)
126. εὐδοκία (9)
127. εὐεργεσία (2)
128. εὐκαιρία (2)
129. εὐλάβεια† (2)
130. εὐλογία (16)
131. εὐνοια† (1)
132. Εὐοδία (1)
133. εὐποιία (1)
134. εὐπορία (1)
135. εὐπρέπεια† (1)
136. εὐσεβεια† (15)
137. εὐτραπελία (1)
138. εὐφημία (1)
139. εὐχαριστία (15)
140. εὐωδία (3)
141. ἔφημερία (2)
142. ἔχθρα (6)

Z

143. ζευκτηρία (1)
144. ζημία (4)

H

145. ἡγεμονία (1)
146. ἡλικία (8)
147. ἡμέρα (389)
148. ἡσυχία (4)

Θ

149. θεά (1)
150. θεοσέβεια† (3)
151. θεραπεία (3)
152. θεωρία (1)
153. θήρα (1)
154. θρησκεία (4)
155. θύρα (39)
156. θυσία (28)

I

157. Ἴδουμαία (1)
158. ἱερατεία (2)
159. ἱκετηρία (1)
160. Ἰουδαία (44)
161. Ἰουλία (1)
162. Ἰταλία (4)
163. Ἰωάν(ν)α‡ (2)

K

164. καθέδρα (3)
165. Καισάρεια† (17)
166. κακία (11)
167. κακοθήθεια† (1)
168. κακοπαθία (1)
169. Καππαδοκία (2)
170. καρδία (156)
171. καταλαλιά (2)
172. κατάρα (6)
173. κατηγορία (3)
174. κατήφεια† (1)
175. κατοικία (1)
176. Κεγχρεά (2)
177. κειρία (1)
178. κενοδοξία (1)
179. κenoφωνία (2)
180. κεραία (2)
181. κιθάρα (4)
182. Κιλικία (8)
183. Κλαυδία (1)
184. κληρονομία (14)
185. κλισία (1)
186. κοιλία (22)
187. κοινωνία (19)
188. κολακεία (1)
189. κολυμβηθρα (3)
190. κολωνία (1)
191. κοπρία (1)

192. κουστωδία (3)
193. κυβεία (1)
194. κυρία (2)

Λ

195. λαλιά (3)
196. Λαοδίκεια† (6)
197. Λασαία (1)
198. λατρεία (5)
199. λειτουργία (6)
200. λέπρα (4)
201. λίτρα (2)
202. λογεία (2)
203. λογομαχία (1)
204. λοιδορία (3)
205. Λυδία (2)
206. Λυκαονία (1)
207. Λυκία (1)
208. λυχνία (12)

Μ

209. μαγεία (1)
210. μαθήτρια† (1)
211. Μακεδονία (22)
212. μακροθυμία (14)
213. μαλακία (3)
214. μανία (1)
215. Μάρθα‡ (13)
216. Μαρία (26)
217. μαρτυρία (37)
218. ματαιολογία (1)
219. μεθοδεία (2)
220. μεσημβρία (2)
221. Μεσοποταμία (2)
222. μετάνοια† (22)
223. μετοικεσία (4)
224. μήτρα (2)
225. μισθαποδοσία (3)

226. μνεία (7)
227. μοιχεία (2)
228. Μυσία (2)
229. μωρία (5)
230. μωρολογία (1)

Ν

231. νεομηνία (1)
232. νηστεία (5)
233. νομοθεσία (1)
234. νοσσία (1)
235. νουθεσία (3)
236. Νύμφα (1)

Ξ

237. ξενία (2)

Ο

238. όδοιπορία (2)
239. οίκετεία (1)
240. οίκια (93)
241. οίκονομία (9)
242. οίνοφλυγία (1)
243. όλιγοπιστία (1)
244. όλοκληρία (1)
245. όμιλία (1)
246. όμολογία (6)
247. όπτασία (4)
248. όπώρα (1)
249. όργυία (2)
250. όρκωμοσία (4)
251. όροθεσία (1)
252. ούρά (5)
253. ούσία (2)
254. όφθαλμοδουλία (2)

Π

- 255. παιδεία (6)
- 256. παλιγγενεσία (2)
- 257. Παμφυλία (5)
- 258. πανοπλία (3)
- 259. πανουργία (5)
- 260. παραγγελία (5)
- 261. παραμυθία (1)
- 262. παρανομία (1)
- 263. παραφρονία (1)
- 264. παραχειμασία (1)
- 265. παρηγορία (1)
- 266. παρθενία (1)
- 267. παροικία (2)
- 268. παροιμία (5)
- 269. παρουσία (24)
- 270. παρρησία (31)
- 271. πατρία (3)
- 272. πείρα (2)
- 273. πενθερά (6)
- 274. περικεφαλαία (2)
- 275. περισσειά (4)
- 276. περιστερά (10)
- 277. πέτρα (15)
- 278. πήρα (6)
- 279. πιθανολογία (1)
- 280. πικρία (4)
- 281. Πισιδία (2)
- 282. πλατεία (9)
- 283. πλεονεξία (10)
- 284. πλευρά (5)
- 285. πληροφορία (4)
- 286. πολιτεία (2)
- 287. πολυλογία (1)
- 288. πονηρία (7)
- 289. πορεία (2)
- 290. πορνεία (25)
- 291. πορφύρα (4)

- 292. πραγματεία (1)
- 293. πρασιά (2)
- 294. πραϋπαθία (1)
- 295. πρεσβεία (2)
- 296. προθεσμία (1)
- 297. προθυμία (5)
- 298. πρόνοια (2)
- 299. προσδοκία (2)
- 300. προσφορά (9)
- 301. προσωποληψία (4)
- 302. προφητεία (19)
- 303. πρωΐα (2)
- 304. πρωτοκαθεδρία (4)
- 305. πρωτοκλισία (5)
- 306. πτωχεία (3)
- 307. πυρά (2)

Ρ

- 308. ραδιουργία (1)
- 309. ῥεβέκκα† (1)
- 310. ρομφαία (7)
- 311. ρύπαρία (1)

Σ

- 312. Σαμάρεια† (11)
- 313. Σάρρα (4)
- 314. σειρά (1)
- 315. Σελεύκεια† (1)
- 316. σκηνοπηγία (1)
- 317. σκιά (7)
- 318. σκληροκαρδία (2)
- 319. σκοτία (16)
- 320. σοφία (51)
- 321. Σπανία (2)
- 322. σπορά (1)
- 323. στείρα (5)
- 324. στενοχωρία (4)
- 325. στοά (4)

- 326. στρατεία (2)
- 327. στρατιά (2)
- 328. συγγένεια (3)
- 329. συγκυρία (1)
- 330. συκομορέα (1)
- 331. συμφωνία (1)
- 332. συνήθεια† (3)
- 333. συνοδία (1)
- 334. συντέλεια† (6)
- 335. συνωμοσία (1)
- 336. Συρία (8)
- 337. σωτηρία (45)

Τ

- 338. ταλαιπωρία (2)
- 339. τεκνογονία (1)
- 340. τιμωρία (1)
- 341. τριετία (1)
- 342. τροχία (1)
- 343. τρυμαλία (1)

Υ

- 344. ύδρία (3)
- 345. υίοθεσία (5)
- 346. ύπερηφανία (1)
- 347. ύπόνοια† (1)

Φ

- 348. φαντασία (1)
- 349. φαρμακεία (2)
- 350. φθορά (9)
- 351. Φιλαδέλφεια† (2)
- 352. φιλαδελφία (6)
- 353. φιλανθρωπία (2)
- 354. φιλαργυρία (1)
- 355. φιλία (1)
- 356. φιλονεικία (1)
- 357. φιλοξενία (2)

- 358. φιλοσοφία (1)
- 359. Φρυγία (3)
- 360. φυτεία (1)

Χ

- 361. χαρά (59)
- 362. χήρα (26)
- 363. χρεία (49)
- 364. χρηστολογία (1)
- 365. χώρα (28)

Ψ

- 366. ψευδομαρτυρία (2)

Ω

- 367. ώρα (106)
- 368. ώφέλεια† (2)

First Declension Contract Feminine *Alpha*-Pure Nouns

First declension feminine nouns are studied in Lesson Nine (§9.7). These notes replicate those found there concerning feminine contracted nouns.

Overview

Three first declension feminine *alpha*-pure nouns contract in NTGreek. These contract feminine nouns share the n-1a case-number pattern; therefore, there are no new case endings to be learned for this paradigm. The declension-paradigm notation for all first declension contract nouns, whether feminine or masculine, is n-1h.

Three feminine contracted nouns original ended with two vowels that contracted, resulting 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 on the stem vowel.

A. Feminine Contracted Double-*Alpha* Nouns

The noun, μνᾶ (‘‘mina’’), is the only contract noun in NTGreek that originally ended with double *alpha*. The noun occurs five times in NTGreek and is declined identical 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, ἡ̂ (mina) μνᾶ + case ending (n-1a) [listen](#)

n-1h		Singular		Plural	
		Article	Noun	Article	Noun
CASE	Nominative	ἡ̂	μνᾶ	αῖ	μνᾶῖ
	Genitive	τῆς	μνᾶς	τῶν	μνᾶων
	Dative	τῇ	μνᾶ	ταῖς	μνᾶῖς
	Accusative	τὴν	μνᾶν	τὰς	μνᾶς
	Vocative		μνᾶ		μνᾶῖ

B. Feminine Contracted *Epsilon-Alpha* Nouns

The noun, γῆα (“earth, soil”), is one of two contract feminine nouns in NTGreek that originally ended with -εα. For completeness, the other noun, συκῆ (“fig tree”) will also be declined below. The former noun occurs over two hundred and fifty times, and the latter sixteen times in NTGreek. These nouns are declined identical to n-1b nouns (cf. §8.4), however, also designated as n-1h. Neither of these nouns occurs in the plural.

The non-contracted form, γεα, is never found in NTGreek. The lexical entry form is its contracted form, γῆ.

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	

C. Masculine Contracted *Epsilon-Alpha* Nouns (cf. §9.7.3)

The proper name, Ἑρμῆς (“Hermes”), is one of two contract masculine nouns in NTGreek that originally ended with *epsilon alpha*. For completeness, the other proper name, Ἀπελλῆς (“Apelles”) will also be declined below. These two proper names are declined identical to n-1f nouns, although also designed as n-1h.

The non-contracted form, Ἑρμεα, is never found in NTGreek. The lexical entry form is its contracted form, Ἑρμῆς.

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

		n-1h	Singular		Plural
			Article	Noun	
CASE	Nominative	ὁ	Ἑρμῆς	X	
	Genitive	τοῦ	Ἑρμου		
	Dative	τῷ	Ἑρμῆ		
	Accusative	τόν	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	Ἀπελλῆ		
	Accusative	τόν	Ἀπελλῆν		
	Vocative		Ἀπελλῆ		