## **Comprehensive N-1D Noun List** First Declension Masculine *Alpha* 1 Nouns

## Overview

Nominal stems ending with *alpha* and the abbreviated genitive singular -ou are first declension masculine nouns. All but three nouns are proper nouns that are declined in the singular only. The only n-1d plural forms in NTGreek are  $\mu\eta\tau\rhoo\lambda\dot{\omega}\alpha\iota\varsigma$  and  $\pi\alpha\tau\rhoo\lambda\dot{\omega}\alpha\iota\varsigma$ .

## **Case Formation**

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

n-1d	Singular Case Endings	Plural Case Endings	
Nominative	\$^{1,2}\$ (identical to accusative plural)	t	
Genitive	OU <sup>3</sup> (absorption)	ων <sup>6</sup> (contraction)	
Dative	l (subscript) <sup>4</sup> (contraction)	ις	
Accusative	ν	\$\frac{9}{2}\$ (identical to nominative singular)	
Vocative	<sup>5</sup> (no case ending)	l	

- 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 + 1. 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  $-\hat{\omega}v$  because of vowel contraction. The circumflex accent is evidence of this contraction.

## **Comprehensive List**

	7 4 5 /	
1.	'Αδρίας	(1)
	1 2	` '

<sup>2.</sup> **Αἰνέας** (2)

- 3. `**Α**νανίας (11)
- 4. 'Ανδρέας (13)
- 5.  $B\alpha\rho\alpha\chi^{\dagger}\alpha\varsigma$  (1)
- 6. Έζεκία<sub>ς</sub> (2)
- Ζαχαρίας (11)
- 8. 'Hλίας (29)
- 9. 'Ησαΐας (22)
- 10. lερεμίας (3)
- 11. 'Ιεχονίας (2)

- 12.  $^{1}$ Ιωσίας (2)
- **13**. Λυσανίας (1)
- **14**. Λυσίας (2)
- 15.  $M\alpha\theta\theta$ ίας (2)
- 16. Ματταθίας (2)
- **17.** Μεσσίας (2)
- **18.** μητρολώας (1)
- 19. νεανίας (3)
- 20. 'Οζίας (2)
- 21. Οὐρίας (1)
- 22. πατρολώας (1)