

# Comprehensive N-1E Noun List

## First Declension Masculine *Alpha 2* Nouns

### 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

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>	$\sigma$ <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>	$\nu$	
<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*.

### Comprehensive List

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Ἀγρίππας (11) | 18. Ἰουνιάς (1)  |
| 2. Ἄννας (4)     | 19. Ἰωνᾶς (9)    |
| 3. Ἀντιπᾶς (1)   | 20. Καϊάφας (9)  |
| 4. Ἀρέτας (1)    | 21. Κηφᾶς (9)    |
| 5. Ἀρτεμᾶς (1)   | 22. Κλεοπᾶς (1)  |
| 6. Βαραββᾶς (11) | 23. Κλωπᾶς (1)   |
| 7. Βαριωνᾶς (1)  | 24. κορβανᾶς (1) |
| 8. Βαρναβᾶς (28) | 25. Λουκᾶς (3)   |
| 9. Βαρσαββᾶς (2) | 26. μαμωνᾶς (4)  |
| 10. βορρᾶς (2)   | 27. Ὀλυμπᾶς (1)  |
| 11. Δημᾶς (3)    | 28. Παρμενᾶς (1) |
| 12. Ἐλύμας (1)   | 29. Πατροβᾶς (1) |
| 13. Ἐπαφρᾶς (3)  | 30. σατανᾶς (36) |
| 14. Ἑρμᾶς (1)    | 31. Σίλας (12)   |
| 15. Θευδᾶς (1)   | 32. Σκευᾶς (1)   |
| 16. Θωμᾶς (11)   | 33. Στεφανᾶς (3) |
| 17. Ἰούδας (44)  | 34. Χουζᾶς (1)   |