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 -ου 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 μητρολῴαις and πατρολῴαις.

Case Formation

n-1d	Singular Case Endings	Plural Case Endings
Nominative	ς [1, 2] (identical to accusative plural)	ι
Genitive	ου [3] (absorption)	ῶν [6] (contraction)
Dative	ι (subscript) [4] (contraction)	ις
Accusative	ν	ς [2] (identical to nominative singular)
Vocative	____ [5] (no case ending)	ι

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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 -ου. 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, ὁ (Zachariah) Ζαχαρια + case ending

n-1d	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ Ζαχαρία**ς**	
Genitive	τοῦ Ζαχαρί**ου**	
Dative	τῷ Ζαχαρίᾳ	
Accusative	τὸν Ζαχαρία**ν**	
Vocative	Ζαχαρία	

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

n-1d	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ Ἠλία**ς**	
Genitive	τοῦ Ἠλί**ου**	
Dative	τῷ Ἠλίᾳ	
Accusative	τὸν Ἠλία**ν**	
Vocative	Ἠλία	

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

n-1d	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ Μεσσία**ς**	
Genitive	τοῦ Μεσσί**ου**	
Dative	τῷ Μεσσίᾳ	
Accusative	τὸν Μεσσία**ν**	
Vocative	Μεσσία	

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

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

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

Overview

Nominal stems ending with *alpha* and the abbreviated genitive singular -α 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 -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.

Case Formation

n-1e	Singular Case Endings	Plural Case Endings
Nominative	ς [1, 2]	
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.

Ἀγρίππας, -α, ὁ (Agrippa) Ἀγριππα + case ending

n-1e	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ Ἀγρίππα**ς**	
Genitive	τοῦ Ἀγρίππα	
Dative	τῷ Ἀγρίππᾳ	
Accusative	τὸν Ἀγρίππα**ν**	
Vocative	Ἀγρίππα	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

n-1e	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ Σατανᾶ**ς**	
Genitive	τοῦ Σατανᾶ	
Dative	τῷ Σατανᾷ	
Accusative	τὸν Σατανᾶ**ν**	
Vocative	Σατανᾶ	

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

n-1e	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ Σιλᾶ**ς**	
Genitive	τοῦ Σίλα	
Dative	τῷ Σίλᾳ	
Accusative	τὸν Σίλα**ν**	
Vocative	Σίλα	

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

n-1e	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ Στεφανᾶ**ς**	
Genitive	τοῦ Στεφανᾶ	
Dative	τῷ Στεφανᾷ	
Accusative	τὸν Στεφανᾶ**ν**	
Vocative	Στεφανᾶ	

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

Overview

Nominal stems ending with *ēta* and the abbreviated genitive singular ‑ου 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 ‑ου), 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	ου [3] (absorption)	ῶν [6] (contraction)
Dative	ι (subscript) [4] (contraction)	ις
Accusative	ν	ς [2] (identical to nominative singular)
Vocative	(ᾰ/η) [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.

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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 -ου. 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.

ᾄδης, (or ῞Αιδης) -ου, ὁ (Hades) ᾀδη + case ending

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ ᾄδη**ς**	A proper noun of place that never occurs in the plural. Some English versions translate both ῞Αιδης and Γέεννα as "hell". This is like calling Chicago, Kansas City, or visa versa. These proper nouns designate different places.
Genitive	τοῦ ᾄδ**ου**	
Dative	τῷ ᾄδῃ	
Accusative	τὸν ᾄδη**ν**	
Vocative	ᾄδη	

The lexical entry form is ᾄδης, -ου, ὁ. However, since this is a proper noun of place, it may be best to retain the alternative spelling ῞Αιδης. 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 βαπτιστής	οἱ βαπτισταί
Genitive	τοῦ βαπτιστοῦ	τῶν βαπτιστῶν
Dative	τῷ βαπτιστᾷ	τοῖς βαπτισταῖς
Accusative	τὸν βαπτιστήν	τοὺς βαπτιστάς
Vocative	βαπτιστά	βαπτισταί

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

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ δεσπότης	οἱ δεσπόται
Genitive	τοῦ δεσπότου	τῶν δεσποτῶν
Dative	τῷ δεσπότῃ	τοῖς δεσπόταις
Accusative	τὸν δεσπότην	τοὺς δεσπότας
Vocative	δεσπότα	δεσπόται

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

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ ἑκατοντάρχης	οἱ ἑκατοντάρχαι
Genitive	τοῦ ἑκατοντάρχου	τῶν ἑκατονταρχῶν
Dative	τῷ ἑκατοντάρχῃ	τοῖς ἑκατοντάρχαις
Accusative	τὸν ἑκατοντάρχην	τοὺς ἑκατοντάρχας
Vocative	ἑκατοντάρχη	ἑκατοντάρχαι

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

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ εὐαγγελιστής	οἱ εὐαγγελισταί
Genitive	τοῦ εὐαγγελιστοῦ	τῶν εὐαγγελιστῶν
Dative	τῷ εὐαγγελιστῇ	τοῖς εὐαγγελισταῖς
Accusative	τὸν εὐαγγελιστήν	τοὺς εὐαγγελιστάς
Vocative	εὐαγγελιστά	εὐαγγελισταί

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

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ ζηλωτής	οἱ ζηλωταί
Genitive	τοῦ ζηλωτοῦ	τῶν ζηλωτῶν
Dative	τῷ ζηλωτῇ	τοῖς ζηλωταῖς
Accusative	τὸν ζηλωτήν	τοὺς ζηλωτάς
Vocative	ζηλωτά	ζηλωταί

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

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ Ἰωάννης	
Genitive	τοῦ Ἰωάννου	
Dative	τῷ Ἰωάννῃ	
Accusative	τὸν Ἰωάννην	
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 κλέπτ**ου**	τῶν κλεπτ**ῶν**
Dative	τῷ κλέπτῃ	τοῖς κλέπτα**ις**
Accusative	τὸν κλέπτη**ν**	τοὺς κλέπτα**ς**
Vocative	κλέπτ**α**	κλέπτα**ι**

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

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ κριτή**ς**	οἱ κριτα**ί**
Genitive	τοῦ κριτ**οῦ**	τῶν κριτ**ῶν**
Dative	τῷ κριτῇ	τοῖς κριτα**ῖς**
Accusative	τὸν κριτή**ν**	τοὺς κριτά**ς**
Vocative	κριτ**ά**	κριτα**ί**

λῃστής, -οῦ, ὁ (robber) λῃστη + case ending

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ λῃστή**ς**	οἱ λῃστα**ί**
Genitive	τοῦ λῃστ**οῦ**	τῶν λῃστ**ῶν**
Dative	τῷ λῃστῇ	τοῖς λῃστα**ῖς**
Accusative	τὸν λῃστή**ν**	τοὺς λῃστά**ς**
Vocative	λῃστ**ά**	λῃστα**ί**

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

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ μαθητής	οἱ μαθηταί
Genitive	τοῦ μαθητοῦ	τῶν μαθητῶν
Dative	τῷ μαθητῇ	τοῖς μαθηταῖς
Accusative	τὸν μαθητήν	τοὺς μαθητάς
Vocative	μαθητά	μαθηταί

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

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ μαργαρίτης	οἱ μαργαρῖται
Genitive	τοῦ μαργαρίτου	τῶν μαργαριτῶν
Dative	τῷ μαργαρίτῃ	τοῖς μαργαρίταις
Accusative	τὸν μαργαρίτην	τοὺς μαργαρίτας
Vocative	μαργαρῖτα	μαργαρῖται

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

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ οἰκοδεσπότης	οἱ οἰκοδεσπόται
Genitive	τοῦ οἰκοδεσπότου	τῶν οἰκοδεσποτῶν
Dative	τῷ οἰκοδεσπότῃ	τοῖς οἰκοδεσπόταις
Accusative	τὸν οἰκοδεσπότην	τοὺς οἰκοδεσπότας
Vocative	οἰκοδεσπότα	οἰκοδεσπόται

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

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ προφήτη**ς**	οἱ προφῆτα**ι**
Genitive	τοῦ προφήτ**ου**	τῶν προφητ**ῶν**
Dative	τῷ προφήτ**ῃ**	τοῖς προφήτα**ις**
Accusative	τὸν προφήτη**ν**	τοὺς προφήτα**ς**
Vocative	προφῆτ**α**	προφῆτα**ι**

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

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ στρατιώτη**ς**	οἱ στρατιῶτα**ι**
Genitive	τοῦ στρατιώτ**ου**	τῶν στρατιωτ**ῶν**
Dative	τῷ στρατιώτ**ῃ**	τοῖς στρατιώτα**ις**
Accusative	τὸν στρατιώτη**ν**	τοὺς στρατιώτα**ς**
Vocative	στρατιῶτ**α**	στρατιῶτα**ι**

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

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ ψευδοπροφήτη**ς**	οἱ ψευδοπροφῆτα**ι**
Genitive	τοῦ ψευδοπροφήτ**ου**	τῶν ψευδοπροφητ**ῶν**
Dative	τῷ ψευδοπροφήτ**ῃ**	τοῖς ψευδοπροφήτα**ις**
Accusative	τὸν ψευδοπροφήτη**ν**	τοὺς ψευδοπροφήτα**ς**
Vocative	ψευδοπροφῆτ**α**	ψευδοπροφῆτα**ι**

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

n-1f	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ ψεύστη**ς**	οἱ ψεῦστα**ι**
Genitive	τοῦ ψεύστ**ου**	τῶν ψευστ**ῶν**
Dative	τῷ ψεύστῃ	τοῖς ψεύστα**ις**
Accusative	τὸν ψεύστη**ν**	τοὺς ψεύστα**ς**
Vocative	ψεῦστ**α**	ψεῦστα**ι**

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]	
Genitive	____ [3] (no case ending)	
Dative	**ι** (subscript) [4] (contraction)	
Accusative	____ [3, 5] (no case ending)	
Vocative	____ [3] (no case ending)	

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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.

Μανασσῆς, -ῆ, ὁ (Manasseh) Μανασση + case ending

n-1g		Singular		Plural
		Article	**Noun**	
C A S E	**Nominative**	ὁ	Μανασσῆς	
	Genitive	τοῦ	Μανασσῆ	
	Dative	τῷ	Μανασσῇ	
	Accusative	τὸν	Μανασσῆ	
	Vocative		Μανασσῆ	