

## Chapter Five

### 1<sup>st</sup> Declension Nouns

#### Vocabulary

ἀγάπη, ἡ	love	εἰρήνη, ἡ	peace
ἀλήθεια, ἡ	truth	ἐκκλησία, ἡ	church
ἁμαρτία, ἡ	sin	ἐντολή, ἡ	commandment
βασιλεία, ἡ	kingdom	ἐξουσία, ἡ	authority, power
γλῶσσα, ἡ	tongue	ἡμέρα, ἡ	day
γραφὴ, ἡ	writing, Scripture	μαθητής, ὁ	disciple
διδαχὴ, ἡ	teaching	παραβολή, ἡ	parable
δόξα, ἡ	glory	προφήτης, ὁ	prophet

#### Nouns: First Declension

The first declension form is dominated by the feminine, though some are masculine. This may be confusing at first, but be aware of the following two rules: (1) All first declension nouns ending in *η* or *α* in the nominative singular are feminine; and (2) first declension nouns whose nominative ends in *ης* or *ας* are masculine.

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Declension Article

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ἡ	αἱ
Genitive	τῆς	τῶν
Ablative	τῆς	τῶν
Dative	τῇ	τοῖς
Locative	τῇ	τοῖς
Instrumental	τῇ	τοῖς
Accusative	τήν	τάς

#### Feminine Forms

There are three feminine forms. The stem ending determines the form used and all plural forms are the same.

1. When the stem ends in *ε*, *ι*, or *ρ*, the predominant vowel is a long *α* and the endings are:

### 1<sup>st</sup> Declension for ε, ι, or ρ, stem

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Translation</b>
Nominative	βασιλεία	βασιλείαι	“a, the”
Genitive	βασιλείας	βασιλειῶν	“of”
Ablative	βασιλείας	βασιλειῶν	“from”
Dative	βασιλείᾳ	βασιλείαις	“to”
Locative	βασιλείᾳ	βασιλείαις	“in”
Instrumental	βασιλείᾳ	βασιλείαις	“with, by”
Accusative	βασιλείαν	βασιλείας	“a, the”
Vocative	βασιλεία	βασιλείαι	“O”

2. When the stem ends in ζ, λλ, ζ, ξ, or ψ, the endings are:

### 1<sup>st</sup> Declension for ζ, λλ, ζ, ξ, or ψ, stem

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Translation</b>
Nominative	γλωσσα	γλωσσαι	“a, the”
Genitive	γλώσσης	γλωσσῶν	“of”
Ablative	γλώσσης	γλωσσῶν	“from”
Dative	γλώσσει	γλωσσαις	“to”
Locative	γλώσσει	γλωσσαις	“in”
Instrumental	γλώσσει	γλωσσαις	“with, by”
Accusative	γλώσσαν	γλωσσας	“a, the”
Vocative	γλωσσα	γλωσσαι	“O”

3. When the stem ends in any other letter the endings are:

### 1<sup>st</sup> Declension stem

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Translation</b>
Nominative	γραφῆ	γραφαί	“a, the”
Genitive	γραφῆς	γραφῶν	“of”
Ablative	γραφῆς	γραφῶν	“from”
Dative	γραφῆι	γραφαῖς	“to”
Locative	γραφῆι	γραφαῖς	“in”
Instrumental	γραφῆι	γραφαῖς	“with, by”
Accusative	γραφῆν	γραφάς	“a, the”
Vocative	γραφῆ	γραφαί	“O”

### Masculine Form

There is only one first declension masculine form. These nouns end in ης and are declined as:

### 1<sup>st</sup> Declension stem - Masculine

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Translation</b>
Nominative	προφήτης	προφήται	“a, the”
Genitive	προφήτου	προφητῶν	“of”
Ablative	προφήτου	προφητῶν	“from”
Dative	προφήτη	προφηταις	“to”
Locative	προφήτη	προφηταις	“in”
Instrumental	προφήτη	προφηταις	“with, by”
Accusative	προφήτην	προφήτας	“a, the”
Vocative	προφήτα	προφηται	“O”

### Practice

A. Decline the following nouns using the following format: case, gender, number, translation (e.g., λόγου – g/a.m.sg. – of/from a word).

1. ἀγάπη 2. γλώσσης 3. βασιλείας 4. γραφαί 5. προφήτη 6. προφητῶν

B. Decline the following nouns using the following format: case, gender, number, translation (e.g., του λόγου – g/a.m.sg., with def. art. – of/from the word).

1. ἡ ἀγάπη 2. τῆς γλώσσης 3. τὰς βασιλείας 4. αἱ γραφαί

C. Translate the following sentences.

1. ἡ ἀγάπη ἀληθής.
2. ἀκούει ὁ λογος ἀληθής.
3. λείπει τῆς δοξῆς τοῦ κυρίου.
4. ὁ κύριος λέγει τῆς βασιλείας
5. ἄγει ἡ παραβολὴ τῆς βασιλείας.