

GREEK NOUN DECLENSIONS

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	2 ND DECLENSION (-ο Stems)		1 ST DECLENSION (-α Stems)				3 RD DECLENSION (Consonant Declension)		
	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine	Feminine	Feminine	Masculine	Masculine	Masculine/Fem.	Neuter
<i>Examples:</i>	(λόγος)	(ἔργον)	(ἀγάπη)	(καρδία)	(γλωσσα)	(προφήτης)	(νεάνιας)	(ἀρχῶν, -οντος)	(ὄνομα, -ματος)
Singular									
NOMINATIVE	-ος	-ον	-η	-α	-α	-ης	-ας	-ς or —	—
GENITIVE/ABL.	-ου	-ου	-ης	-ας	-ης	-ου	-ου	-ος, -ους, -ως	-ος, -ους, -ως
L.I.D.	-ω	-ω	-η	-α	-η	-η	-α	-ι	-ι
ACCUSATIVE	-ον	-ον	-ην	-αν	-αν	-ην	-αν	-α (or -ν)	—
VOCATIVE	-ε	-ον	-η	-α	-α	-α	-α	— (or like Nom.)	—
Plural									
NOMINATIVE	-οι	-α	-αι	-αι	-αι	-αι	-αι	-ες, -εις	-α, (-η)
GENITIVE/ABL.	-ων	-ων	-ων	-ων	-ων	-ων	-ων	-ων	-ων
L.I.D.	-οις	-οις	-αις	-αις	-αις	-αις	-αις	-σι	-σι
ACCUSATIVE	-ους	-α	-ας	-ας	-ας	-ας	-ας	-ας, (-νς), -εις	-α, (-η)
VOCATIVE	-οι	-α	-αι	-αι	-αι	-αι	-αι	-ες	-α

NOTE: Once the 2nd Declension Masculine endings are mastered, the horizontal relationships with the other noun declensions soon become readily visible. Notice that all Neuter Greek nouns repeat their *Nom.* and *Accus.* endings (also *Voc.*) in their singular and plural occurrences. As well, the triad of L.I.D. cases always presents an “iota” as a recognizable characteristic of their singular and plural forms. The *Genitive plural* for all Greek nouns is always *-ων*. *Feminine 1st Declension* nouns whose *Nom. Sing.* end in *-η* retain that “thematic vowel” in each of their singular case forms. The same is true for *1st Declension Feminine* nouns whose *Nom. Sing.* end with *-α* not preceded by *ε*, *ι* or *ρ*. The plural endings for all *1st Declension* nouns is the same for each noun. Finally, *3rd Declension* noun endings show variations, however, notice that in the *Genitive Sing.* all the variations of endings belong to a “family” of “ο-class” vowels (or diphthongs) from shorter to longer.