## Greek Noun Declensions

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<td>Feminine</td>
<td>Masculine/Fem.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neuter</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>Neuter</td>
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<td>(λόγος)</td>
<td>(ἀγάπη)</td>
<td>(ἄρχων, -οντος)</td>
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<td>(ἔργον)</td>
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<td>(ὄνομα, -ματος)</td>
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### Singular

**Nominate**
- ος
- ον

**Genitive/Ablative**
- ου
- ου

**L.I.D.**
- ω
- ω

**Accusative**
- ον
- ον

**Vocative**
- ε
- ον

### Plural

**Nominate**
- οι

**Genitive/Ablative**
- οιν

**L.I.D.**
- οις

**Accusative**
- ους

**Vocative**
- οι

### Note:
Once the 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 –ον. Feminine 1<sup>st</sup> Declension nouns whose Nom. Sing. end in –η retain that “thematic vowel” in each of their singular case forms. The same is true for 1<sup>st</sup> Declension Feminine nouns whose Nom. Sing. end with –α not preceded by ε, ι or ρ. The plural endings for all 1<sup>st</sup> Declension nouns is the same for each noun. Finally, 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.