

## LESSON FOURTEEN

### FIRST DECLENSION NOUNS

In Lesson 12 we studied second declension nouns. In this lesson we are going to study FIRST DECLENSION NOUNS. The first declension is known as the feminine declension because most of the words in this declension end with the prominent feminine letter ALPHA (α) or ETA (η).

### VOCABULARY

The following vocabulary list is made up of some common first declension nouns found in the Greek New Testament.

- 1) ἀλήθεια - ( ἄ λή θει α ) - - - - - truth  
ἡ ἀλήθεια = the truth
- 2) ἀρχή - ( ἀρ χή ) - - - - - beginning  
ἡ ἀρχή = the beginning
- 3) βασιλεία - ( βα σι λεί α ) - - - - - kingdom  
ἡ βασιλεία = the kingdom
- 4) γραφή - ( γρα φή ) - - - - - writing, Scripture  
ἡ γραφή = the writing
- 5) δόξα - ( δό ξα ) - - - - - glory  
ἡ δόξα = the glory
- 6) ἐξουσία - ( ἐ ξου σί α ) - - - - - authority  
ἡ ἐξουσία = the authority
- 7) ζωή - ( ζω ή ) - - - - - life  
ἡ ζωή = the life
- 8) καρδιά - ( καρ δί α ) - - - - - heart  
ἡ καρδιά = the heart
- 9) μαρτυρία - ( μαρ τυ ρί α ) - - - - - testimony, witness  
ἡ μαρτυρία = the testimony
- 10) σκοτία - ( σκο τί α ) - - - - - darkness  
ἡ σκοτία = the darkness

## LESSON FOURTEEN

There are two kinds of feminine FIRST DECLENSION NOUNS: FIRST DECLENSION NOUNS that end in ALPHA (**α**) and FIRST DECLENSION NOUNS that end in ETA (**η**). Our first study will be the declension of FIRST DECLENSION ETA (**η**) NOUNS, i.e. nouns that end in ETA (**η**) in the nominative singular. The second study will be the FIRST DECLENSION ALPHA (**α**) NOUNS, i.e. nouns that end in ALPHA (**α**) in the nominative singular.

### FIRST DECLENSION ETA (**η**) NOUN “ENDINGS”

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOMINATIVE CASE (subject)	<b>η</b>	<b>αι</b>
GENITIVE CASE (possession)	<b>ης</b>	<b>ων</b>
DATIVE CASE (indirect object)	<b>η</b>	<b>αις</b>
ACCUSATIVE CASE (direct object)	<b>ην</b>	<b>ας</b>
VOCATIVE CASE (direct address)	<b>η</b>	<b>αι</b>

All of the nouns presented in the vocabulary LIST at the beginning of this lesson are presented in their basic root form – NOMINATIVE (case), SINGULAR (number), and FEMININE (gender).

The above FIRST DECLENSION ENDINGS can be applied to the stem of any of the first declension nouns ending with the NOMINATIVE CASE SINGULAR ending ETA (**η**) in the vocabulary list.

## LESSON 14

### Page 2

## LESSON FOURTEEN

The following is a declension of a FIRST DECLENSION NOUN ending in ETA (η).

### THE DECLENSION OF γραφή

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOMINATIVE CASE	<b>γραφή</b> writing, Scripture	<b>γραφαί</b> writings, Scriptures
GENITIVE CASE	<b>γραφῆς</b> <u>of</u> writing, <u>of</u> Scripture	<b>γραφῶν</b> <u>of</u> writings, <u>of</u> Scriptures
DATIVE CASE	<b>γραφῇ</b> <u>to</u> or <u>for</u> writing, <u>to</u> or <u>for</u> Scripture	<b>γραφαῖς</b> <u>to</u> or <u>for</u> writings, <u>to</u> or <u>for</u> Scriptures
ACCUSATIVE CASE	<b>γραφὴν</b> writing, Scripture	<b>γραφάς</b> writings, Scriptures
VOCATIVE CASE	<b>γραφή</b> writing, Scripture	<b>γραφαί</b> writings, Scriptures

## LESSON FOURTEEN

Next will be the study of the FIRST DECLENSION ALPHA (**α**) NOUNS. There are two (2) kinds of ALPHA (**α**) NOUNS of the FIRST DECLENSION.

### FIRST DECLENSION ALPHA (**α**) NOUN “ENDINGS”

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOMINATIVE CASE (subject)	<b>α</b>	<b>αι</b>
GENITIVE CASE (possession)	<b>ης</b> <b>ας</b>	<b>ων</b>
DATIVE CASE (indirect object)	<b>η</b> <b>α</b>	<b>αις</b>
ACCUSATIVE CASE (direct object)	<b>αν</b>	<b>ας</b>
VOCATIVE CASE (direct address)	<b>α</b>	<b>αι</b>

Notice in the above presentation of the ALPHA (**α**) noun that in the genitive and dative singular there are two ways that the noun can appear. The following rule decides which ending the ALPHA (**α**) noun will take:

**The ALPHA (**α**) is changed to ETA (**η**) in the genitive and dative singular except when the stem of the word ends in **ε**, **ι**, or **ρ**.**

## LESSON 14

### Page 4

## LESSON FOURTEEN

The following is a declension of a FIRST DECLENSION NOUN ending in ALPHA (α) **with no changes** in the genitive and dative singular because the genitive and dative endings come after an IOTA (ι).

### THE DECLENSION OF ἀλήθεια

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOMINATIVE CASE	<b>ἀλήθεια</b>	<b>ἀλήθειαι</b>
	truth	truths
-----		
GENITIVE CASE	<b>ἀληθείας</b>	<b>ἀληθειῶν</b>
	<u>of</u> truth	<u>of</u> truths
-----		
DATIVE CASE	<b>ἀληθείᾳ</b>	<b>ἀληθείαις</b>
	<u>to</u> or <u>for</u> truth	<u>to</u> or <u>for</u> truths
-----		
ACCUSATIVE CASE	<b>ἀλήθειαν</b>	<b>ἀληθείας</b>
	truth	truths
-----		
VOCATIVE CASE	<b>ἀλήθεια</b>	<b>ἀλήθειαι</b>
	truth	truths

## LESSON FOURTEEN

The following is a declension of a FIRST DECLENSION NOUN ending in ALPHA (α) with a change from ALPHA (α) to ETA (η) in the genitive and dative singular.

### THE DECLENSION OF δόξα

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOMINATIVE CASE	<b>δόξα</b> glory	<b>δόξαι</b> glories
-----		
GENITIVE CASE	<b>δόξης</b> of glory	<b>δοξῶν</b> of glories
-----		
DATIVE CASE	<b>δόξῃ</b> to or for glory	<b>δόξαις</b> to or for glories
-----		
ACCUSATIVE CASE	<b>δόξαν</b> glory	<b>δόξας</b> glories
-----		
VOCATIVE CASE	<b>δόξα</b> glory	<b>δόξαι</b> glories

You should continue on to the pronunciation exercise while you are studying and learning the FIRST DECLENSION NOUNS of this lesson.

## LESSON 14

### Page 6

## LESSON FOURTEEN

### EXERCISE ONE

#### PRONUNCIATION EXERCISES

In this exercise we are going to study the vocabulary words of Lesson 14 as well as the FIRST DECLENSION NOUN forms that are in John 1:1-18. All of the material that we have studied in Lessons 11-13 is now underlined and PARSED in the text. It would be beneficial for you to take the FIRST DECLENSION NOUNS section, pages 14-15, out of the Charts Section Notebook for reference as we go through this exercise.

Line 1: (1) Ἐν ἀρχῆ ἦν ὁ λόγος, καὶ  
In beginning was the word, and

Line 2: ὁ Λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν Θεόν  
the Word was with the God,

Line 3: καὶ Θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος. (2) οὗτος  
and God was the word. this one

Line 4: ἦν ἐν ἀρχῆ πρὸς τὸν Θεόν.  
was in beginning with the God.

Line 5: (3) πάντα δι' αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο, καὶ χωρὶς  
all things through him became, and without

Line 6: αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο οὐδὲ ἓν ὃ γέγονεν.  
him became not even one thing which has become.

Line 7: (4) ἐν αὐτῷ ζωῇ ἦν, καὶ ἡ  
in him life was, and the

## LESSON FOURTEEN

### EXERCISE ONE (continued)

Line 8: ζῷ ἦν τὸ φῶς τῶν ἀνθρώπων,  
life was the light of the men,

Line 9: (5) καὶ τὸ φῶς ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ  
and the light in the darkness

Line 10: φαίνει, καὶ ἡ σκοτία αὐτὸ οὐ  
shines, and the darkness it not

Line 11: κατέλαβεν. (6) Ἐγένετο ἄνθρωπος ἀπεσταλμένος  
overtake. Became man having been sent

Line 12: παρὰ Θεοῦ, ὄνομα αὐτῷ Ἰωάννης. (7) οὗτος  
from God, name to him John. this one

Line 13: ἦλθεν εἰς μαρτυρίαν, ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ περὶ  
came for a testimony, that he might testify concerning

Line 14: τοῦ φωτός, ἵνα πάντες πιστεύσωσι δι'  
the light, that all might believe through

Line 15: αὐτοῦ. (8) οὐκ ἦν ἐκεῖνος τὸ φῶς,  
him. not was that one the light,

Line 16: ἀλλ' ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ περὶ τοῦ φωτός.  
but that he might testify concerning the light.

Line 17: (9) Ἦν τὸ φῶς τὸ ἀληθινόν, ὃ  
He was the light the true, which

## LESSON 14

### Page 8



## LESSON FOURTEEN

### EXERCISE ONE (continued)

Line 18:	<sup>3 PERS. SING. PRES.ACT.IND.(10)</sup> <b>φωτίζει</b> enlightens	<b>πάντα</b> every	<sup>ACC.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12)</sup> <b>ἄνθρωπον</b> man	<b>έρχόμενον</b> coming	<b>εἰς</b> into		
Line 19:	<sup>ACC.S.M. ART.(13)</sup> <b>τὸν</b> the	<sup>ACC.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12)</sup> <b>κόσμον.</b> world.	(10) <b>ἐν</b> in	<sup>DAT.S.M. ART.(13)</sup> <b>τῷ</b> the	<sup>DAT.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12)</sup> <b>κόσμῳ</b> world	<b>ἦν,</b> he was,	<sup>CONJ.</sup> <b>καὶ</b> and
Line 20:	<sup>NOM.S.M. ART.(13)</sup> <b>ὁ</b> the	<sup>NOM.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12)</sup> <b>κόσμος</b> world	<b>δι’</b> through	<b>αὐτοῦ</b> him	<b>ἐγένετο,</b> became,	<sup>CONJ.</sup> <b>καὶ</b> and	
Line 21:	<sup>NOM.S.M. ART.(13)</sup> <b>ὁ</b> the	<sup>NOM.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12)</sup> <b>κόσμος</b> world	<b>αὐτὸν</b> him	<b>οὐκ</b> not	<b>ἔγνω.</b> knew.	(11) <b>εἰς</b> into	
Line 22:	<sup>ACC.PL.N. ART.(13)</sup> <b>τὰ</b> the things	<b>ἴδια</b> his own	<b>ἦλθε,</b> he came,	<sup>CONJ.</sup> <b>καὶ</b> and	<sup>NOM.PL.M. ART.(13)</sup> <b>οἱ</b> the ones	<b>ἴδιοι</b> his own	
Line 23:	<b>αὐτὸν</b> him	<b>οὐ</b> not	<b>παρέλαβον.</b> they received.	(12) <b>ὅσοι</b> as many as	<b>δὲ</b> but	<b>ἔλαβον</b> received	
Line 24:	<b>αὐτόν,</b> him,	<b>ἔδωκεν</b> He gave	<b>αὐτοῖς</b> to them	<b>ἐξουσίαν</b> authority	<b>τέκνα</b> children	<sup>GEN.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12)</sup> <b>Θεοῦ</b> of God	
Line 25:	<b>γενέσθαι,</b> to become,	<sup>DAT.PL.M. ART.(13)</sup> <b>τοῖς</b> to the ones	<sup>3 PERS.PL. PRES.ACT.IND.(10)</sup> <b>πιστεύουσιν</b> believing	<b>εἰς</b> into	<sup>ACC.S.N. ART.(13)</sup> <b>τὸ</b> the	<b>ὄνομα</b> name	
Line 26:	<b>αὐτοῦ·</b> of him;	(13) <b>οἱ</b> who	<b>οὐκ</b> not	<b>ἐξ</b> out of	<b>αιμάτων,</b> bloods,	<b>οὐδὲ</b> neither	
Line 27:	<b>ἐκ</b> out of	<b>θελήματος</b> will	<b>σαρκός,</b> of flesh,	<b>οὐδὲ</b> nor	<b>ἐκ</b> out of	<b>θελήματος</b> will	

## LESSON FOURTEEN

### EXERCISE ONE (continued)

Line 28: **ἀνδρός** **ἀλλ’** **ἐκ** <sup>GEN.S.M.  
2DEC.N.(12)</sup> **Θεοῦ** **ἐγεννήθησαν.** (14) <sup>CONJ.</sup> **Καὶ**  
of man, but out of God were born. And

Line 29: <sup>NOM.S.M.  
ART.(13)</sup> **ὁ** <sup>NOM.S.M.  
2DEC.N.(12)</sup> **λόγος** **σὰρξ** **ἐγένετο,** <sup>CONJ.</sup> **καὶ** **ἐσκήνωσεν**  
the word flesh became, and tabernacled

Line 30: **ἐν** **ἡμῖν,** <sup>CONJ.</sup> **καὶ** **ἐθεασάμεθα** <sup>ACC.S.F.  
ART.(13)</sup> **τὴν** **δόξαν**  
among us, and we beheld the glory

Line 31: **αὐτοῦ,** **δόξαν** **ὡς** **μονογενοῦς** **παρὰ** **Πατρός,**  
of him, glory as of an only begotten from father,

Line 32: **πλήρης** **χάριτος** <sup>CONJ.</sup> **καὶ** **ἀληθείας.** (15) **Ἰωάννης**  
full of grace and truth. John

Line 33: <sup>3 PERS.SING.  
PRES.ACT.IND.(10)</sup> **μαρτυρεῖ** **περὶ** **αὐτοῦ,** <sup>CONJ.</sup> **καὶ** **κέκραγε** **λέγων,**  
testifies concerning him, and has cried saying,

Line 34: **Οὗτος** **ἦν** **ὃν** **εἶπον,** <sup>NOM.S..M.  
ART.(13)</sup> **ὁ** **ὀπίσω** **μου**  
This One was whom I said, the One after of me

Line 35: **ἐρχόμενος** **ἔμπροσθέν** **μου** **γέγονεν·** **ὅτι**  
coming before me has become; because

Line 36: **πρῶτός** **μου** **ἦν.** (16) <sup>CONJ.</sup> **καὶ** **ἐκ** **τοῦ**  
first of me he was. and out of the

Line 37: **πληρώματος** **αὐτοῦ** **ἡμεῖς** **πάντες** **ἐλάβομεν,**  
fullness of him we ourselves all received,

## LESSON 14

### Page 10

## LESSON FOURTEEN

### EXERCISE ONE (continued)

Line 38:	<sup>CONJ.</sup> <u>καὶ</u> and	<u>χάριν</u> grace	<u>ἀντὶ</u> succeeding	<u>χάριτος.</u> (17) grace.	<u>ὅτι</u> because	<sup>NOM.S.M. ART.(13)</sup> <u>ὁ</u> the	
Line 39:	<sup>NOM.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12)</sup> <u>νόμος</u> law	<u>διὰ</u> through	<u>Μωσέως</u> Moses	<u>ἐδόθη,</u> was given,	<sup>NOM.S.F. ART.(13)</sup> <u>ἡ</u> the	<u>χάρις</u> grace	
Line 40:	<sup>CONJ.</sup> <u>καὶ</u> and	<sup>NOM.S.F. ART.(13)</sup> <u>ἡ</u> the	<u>ἀλήθεια</u> truth	<u>διὰ</u> through	<u>Ἰησοῦ</u> Jesus	<u>Χριστοῦ</u> Christ	
Line 41:	<u>ἐγένετο.</u> became.	(18)	<sup>ACC.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12)</sup> <u>Θεὸν</u> God	<u>οὐδείς</u> no one	<u>έώρακε</u> has seen	<u>πώποτε·</u> at any time;	
Line 42:	<sup>NOM.S.M. ART.(13)</sup> <u>ὁ</u> the	<u>μονογενῆς</u> only begotten	<sup>NOM.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12)</sup> <u>υἱός,</u> son,	<sup>NOM.S.M. ART.(13)</sup> <u>ὁ</u> the one	<u>ὢν</u> being	<u>εἰς</u> into	<sup>ACC.S.M. ART.(13)</sup> <u>τὸν</u> the
Line 43:	<sup>ACC.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12)</sup> <u>κόλπον</u> bosom	<sup>GEN.S.M. ART.(13)</sup> <u>τοῦ</u> of the	<u>Πατρός,</u> Father,	<u>ἐκεῖνος</u> that one	<u>ἐξηγήσατο.</u> declared (him).		

You should review this exercise while going on to Lesson 15 and the study of adjectives.