

## Noun Declensions

Decl.	2	1	2		3	3
Gender	M	F	N		M-F	N
Nom. S.	ς	—	ν		ς	—
Gen. S.	υ	ς	υ		ος	ος
Dat. S.	ι	ι	ι		ι	ι
Acc. S.	ν	ν	ν		α/ν	—
Nom. P.	ι	ι	α		ες	α
Gen. P.	ων	ων	ων		ων	ων
Dat. P.	ις	ις	ις		σι(ν)	σι(ν)
Acc. P.	υς	ς	α		ας	α

1. Stems ending in alpha α or eta η are in the first declension. Stems ending in omicron ο are in the second declension, and consonantal stems are in the third declension.

2. Every neuter word has the same form in the nominative and accusative.

3. Almost all neuter words end in alpha in the nominative and accusative plural.

*In the second declension, the alpha is the changed stem vowel. In the third declension it is the case ending.*

4. In the dative singular, the iota subscript if possible.

*Because the iota can only subscript under a vowel (in which case the vowel lengthens), it subscripts only in the first and second declensions.*

5. Vowels often change their length.

Contraction occurs when two vowels meet and form a different vowel or diphthong.

λογο + ι = λόγῳ (dative singular)  
 λογο + ο = λόγου (genitive singular)  
 γραφη + ων = γραφῶν (genitive plural →  
 the omega of the genitive  
 plural will absorb  
 any preceding vowel)

Compensatory lengthening occurs when a vowel is lengthened to compensate for the loss of

Compensatory lengthening occurs when a vowel is lengthened to compensate for the loss of another letter.

λογο + νς = λόγος >> λόγους (accusative plural)

6. In the genitive and dative, the masculine and neuter will always be the same.

7. The seventh rule is "the stops chart".

<u>b</u> ial	π	β	φ
<u>l</u> ar	κ	γ	χ
<u>n</u> tal	τ	δ	θ

Labial + σ = ψ

Velar + σ = ξ

Dental + σ = σ

The ντ combination drops out when followed by a sigma (παντ + ζ = πᾶς).

Whatever happens in the nominative singular third declension also happens in the dative plural.

σαρκ + ζ = σάρξ.

σαρκ + σι = σαρξί

8. A tau τ cannot stand at the end of a word, and will drop off. For example, with \*ὄνοματ, no case ending is used in the nominative singular, and the final τ drops off.

When no case ending is used in stems ending in —ματ, the τ drops out.

Hence, \*ὄνοματ + — = ὄνομα