Vocative

First declension: same as nominative

Exceptions:

- Masculine nouns in $-\tau\eta\varsigma$ and $-\alpha\varsigma = -\tau\alpha$ and $-\alpha$
- Proper nouns in $-\alpha\delta\eta\varsigma$ and $\iota\delta\eta\varsigma = -\alpha\delta\eta$ and $-\iota\delta\eta$
- · Vocative plural is always identical with nominative plural

Second declension: in $-o\varsigma = -\epsilon$

Neuter nouns the same as the nom/acc

Third declension: Same as nominative

Exceptions

- γερων = γερον
- ἀνηρ = ἀνερ
- πατηρ = πατερ
- μητηρ = μητερ
- ἡητωρ = ἡητορ
- γυνη = γυναι
- Ζευς = Ζευ
- πολις = πολι
- βασιλευς = βασιλευ
- υἱος = υἱε
- Δημοσθενης, Δημοσθενες, Δημοσθενη, Δημοσθενους, Δημοσθενει
- Περικλης, Περικλεις, Περικλεα, Περικλεους, Περικλει
- Σωκρατης like Δημοσθενης
- αίδως = αίδω
- $\pi \epsilon i \theta \omega = \pi \epsilon i \theta \epsilon i$
- ἡρως = ἡρως