Basics of Russian

In Cyrillic, there are 33 letters: 10 vowels (а, э, ы, у, о, я, е, ё, ю, и), 20 consonants (б, в, г, д, ж, з, к, л, м, н, п, р, с, т, ф, х, ц, ч, ш, щ), й or a semi-consonant, and 2 pronunciation signs (ь and ъ).

Vowels

Group I	Group II
А	Я
Э	Е
Ы	И
О	Ё/Е
У	Ю

Consonants

unpaired	paired
velars: к г х	the rest
hushers: ж ш ч щ	
tse: ц	

Vowel Reduction

Gender

What is gender?	There are gender types for nouns: masculine, feminine, or neuter.
Masculine	usually end in consonant (unpaired, hard paired consonants) or -й some end in ь (soft paired consonants)
Feminine	usually end in -a or –я (if the noun refers to male, it is not female) some end in ь (soft paired consonants)
Neuter	usually end in -o, -e or -ё

Declension

What is declension?	There are declension types for nouns: first, second, third.
1st declension	masculine nouns that end in ь (soft paired consonant) nouns that end in consonant (unpaired, hard paired consonants) nouns that end in -o, -e or -ё
2nd declension	nouns that end in -a or –я
3rd declension	feminine nouns that end in ь (soft paired consonant)

Basic Rules

if the word ends in й	remove it and replace it with group II version of ending
if the word ends in ь	remove it and replace it with group II version of ending
consonant	hard paired or unpaired: add
vowel	remove it and replace with corresponding

Spelling Rules

	regards unpaired consonants
1)	after unpaired consonant, instead of ю and я, use the letters у and а
2)	always use е over Э
3)	always use И over Ы
	never Ё
	О: after к г х
	О: after hushers and tse if ending is stressed
	е: after hushers and tse if ending is not stressed, stem is stressed
	addition

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Possessive Adjectives

	1st	2nd	3rd
masculine	мой наш	твой ваш	его
feminine	моя наша	твоя ваша	её
neuter	моё наше	твоё ваше	
			их

With nouns in the genitive case

1) Nominative Case

Role	1) designates the subject of the sentence 2) predicative nominative 3) apposition
1st	∅ for masculine, -o/-e/-ё for neuter
2nd	а/я
3rd	∅

2) Genitive Case

What is the genitive case?	shows possession in a sentence
1st	а/я
2nd	ы/и
3rd	и

3) Accusative Case

What is the accusative case?	represents direct object
1st	There are some cases: inanimate = nominative animate = genitive
2nd	-у/ю
3rd	∅

4) Dative Case

What is the dative case?	represents indirect object
1st	-у/ю
2nd	-е -и (for –ия)
3rd	-и

5) Prepositional/Locative Case

What is the prepositional/ locative case?	always includes a preposition, shows location
Key of prepositions	some prepositions: О (about) В (in, at) НА (on, at)
1st	-е -и (for –ие, -ий)
2nd	-е -и (for –ия)
3rd	-и

6) Instrumental Case

What is the instrumental case?	indicates the "instrument" includes the preposition С occasi-onally
1st	-ом/-ем/-ём
2nd	-ой/-ей/-ёй
3rd	-ью

Verb Conjugation

How many tenses are there in Russian?	There are three tenses: (1) past (2) present (3) future	
	non-past vs past: present and future have same conjugations	
	present	
	Singular	Plural
1st	я	мы
2nd	ты	вы
3rd	он/она/оно	они

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Verb Conjugation (cont)

он/она/оно	The differences are as follows: он: masculine она: feminine оно: neuter	
	ты is used only for friendly	
1st conjugation		
	Singular	Plural
	у/ю	ем
	ешь	ете
	ет	ут/ют
2nd conjugation		
	Singular	Plural
	у/ю	им
	ишь	ите
	ит	ат/ят

When 1st conjugation verbs are stressed on their endings, instead of –e they are conjugated with –ё

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