Cheatography

Russian Cases Cheat Sheet

by Lammmas via cheatography.com/23950/cs/5415/

Cases and functions

Case	Function	Question
Nominative	Subject of the sentence	кто? что?
Genitive	The 'of' case: Possession, Quantity & Negation	кого? чего?* чей?
Dative	The 'to/for' case: Indirect object, Recipient	кому? чему?
Accusative	Direct object	кого? что?
Instru-mental	The 'by/with' case: Means of doing something	кем? чем?
Prepos-itional	The 'at/about' case: Location	о ком? о чём? где?

* - differentiated by context. Genitive is equivalent to the second case in English: the Possessive (*'s*)

Conjugation (verbs / tegusõna)

Person	I conj *others*	II conj *и*
Я ('I')	у/ю	у/ю
Ты ('You')	ешь	ишь
Он/она/оно ('Him/-Her/It')	ет	ит
Мы ('We')	ем	им
Вы ('You')	ете	ите
Они ('Them')	ут/ют	ат/ят

"to ..." is the infinitive of a verb, and keeps the **-ть**, while "I am ..." requires conjugation

Conjugation exceptions

I conj	II conj	
брить ('to shave')	**видеть** ('to see')	**вертеть** ('to twirl')
стелить ('to lay')	**обидеть** ('to offend')	**зависеть** ('to depend')
	ненавидеть ('to hate')	**терпеть** ('to tolerate')
	смотреть ('to watch')	**слышать** ('to hear')
	дышать ('to breathe')	**гнать** ('to drive')

Past

Gender	Ending
Male	л
Female	ла
Neutral	ло
Plural	ли

Gender is determined by the subject (*I* was speaking, *She* was eating)

Pronouns

I	Я	**Me**	Меня
You	Ты	**You** (informal)	Тебя
He, It (m)	Он	**Him**, It (m,n)	Его
She, It (f)	Она	**Her**, It (f)	Её
It	Оно		
We	Мы	**Us**	Нас
You (formal/plural)	Вы	**You** (formal/plural)	Вас
They	Они	**Them**	Их

Вы is used as the formal singular "you", and the plural "you" (slang: "yous" or "you all") when talking to more than one person.

Nominative case (nimetav)

Gender	Nouns	Adjectives	Posessives
Male	*const.*, й	ый ий ой	Мой Твой Наш Ваш
Female	а or я	ая яя	Моя Твоя Наша Ваша
Neutral	о or е	ое ее	Моё Твоё Наше Ваше
Plural	+ы; й а я > ы; ь > и; о > а; е > я;	ый ой > ые; ий > ие	Мои Твои Наши Ваши

Именительный падеж

The nominative case is the default case of a word, as found in dictionaries and when no other case is specifically used. It is also used for the subject of a sentence: in "Bob eats lunch", Bob is the subject of the sentence, so would be in its default nominative form.

Genitive case (omastav)

Gender	Nouns	Adjectives	Posessives
Male/Neutral	*const.*, о > а; й, е, ь > я	ого его	Моего Твоего Нашего Вашего
Female	а > ы ь, я> и	ой ей	Моей Твоей Нашей Вашей



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Genitive case (omastav) (cont)

Plural	ов, ев, ей	ых их	Моих Твоих Наших Ваших

Роди́тельный паде́ж

- *Counting* - When counting objects ("I have six sheep"), the thing being enumerated is usually put in the genitive case.
- *Possession* - If something is owned by something else, the owner is in the genitive case.
- *Negation* - To say something is there, we generally use the nominative case. If it isn't there, we use **нет** followed by the genitive.
- *Prepositions* - Locations (in/on/near/etc); Also used for "I have"

Dative case

Gender	Nouns	Adjectives	Posessives
Male/Neutral	*const.*, о > у й, е, ь > ю	ому ему	Моему Твоему Нашему Вашему
Female	а > е я, ь > и	ой ей	Моей Твоей Нашей Вашей
Plural	*const.*, о, а > ам й, е, я > ям	ым им	Моим Твоим Нашим Вашим

Да́тельный паде́ж

The dative case is used to denote indirect objects, which are objects that indicate *"to whom"*, or *"to what"* an action is done. So in the sentence, "I am writing a letter to you", *"(a) letter"* is the **direct** object of the verb, while *"(to) you"* is the **indirect** object.

Accusative case

Gender	Nouns	Adjectives	Posessives
M obj	*As nom.*	*As nom.*	*As nom.*
M alive	*As gen.*	*As gen.*	*As gen.*
Female	а > у я > ю	ая > ую яя > юю	Мою Твою Нашу Вашу
Neutral	*As nom.*	*As nom.*	*As nom.*
Pl obj	*As nom.*	*As nom.*	*As nom.*
Pl alive	*As gen.*	*As gen.*	*As gen.*

Вини́тельный паде́ж

The accusative case is used for the direct object of a verb. In "Bob eats lunch," "lunch" is the direct object.

NB! Masculine nouns denoting people or animals (i.e., animate nouns) take their genitive form, while neuter nouns and inanimate masculine nouns take their nominative form. Plural nouns of any gender take their nominative plural form if inanimate, or their genitive plural form if animate.

Instrumental case

Gender	Nouns	Adjectives	Posessives
Male/Neutral	ом ем ём	ым им	Моим Твоим Нашим Вашим
Female	ой ей ёй	ой ей	Моей Твоей Нашей Вашей

Instrumental case (cont)

Plural	*const.*, о, а > ами й, е, я > ями	ыми ими	Моими Твоими Нашими Вашими

Твори́тельный паде́ж

под ('under') **над** ('above'/'on top of') **за** ('behind') **между** ('between'), and **перед** ('before'/'in front of').

The instrumental case is used to denote the object by which something is done.

Prepositional case (kohakääne)

Gender	Nouns	Adjectives	Posessives
Male / Neutral	е	ом ем	Моём Твоём Нашем Вашем
Female	а, я > е ь > и	ой ей	Моей Твоей Нашей Вашей
Plural	*const.*, о, а > ах й, е, я > ях	ых их	Моих Твоих Наших Ваших

Предло́жный паде́ж

в (in), **на** (on), and **о/обо** (about; it's **обо** in the phrase "about me" or "about my").

Commonly used to denote a sentence's object's location or an activity.
However, these prepositions can also call other cases, in which case their meaning changes. For instance, **в** + *prep* means 'in', as in, "I live in England". **в** + *acc*, however, means 'into' or 'to', as in, "I'm flying to New York".



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