



RUSSIAN TABLE

Animate and inanimate nouns



How do Russian noun and adjective endings show if a noun is animate or inanimate?

The chart below illustrates the endings that nouns and adjectives of different genders and numbers take in the nominative, accusative, and genitive cases. Notice the pattern:

- The accusative case is split in the **plural** and the **masculine singular**
 - Nouns and adjectives look **genitive** if the noun is animate and **nominative** if the noun is inanimate.
- In the **feminine singular** and **neuter singular**, however, animacy does not matter:
 - Feminine singular nouns and adjectives have special accusative endings
 - Neuter nouns and adjectives use the same form in nominative and accusative

Case	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter		Plural		
	noun	adj.	noun	adj.	noun	adj.	noun	adj.	
Nominative	ends in a consonant	-ый (iy) -ий (iy) -ой (oy)	-а (a) -я (ya)	-ая (aya) -яя (yaya)			-ы (y) -и (i)	-ые (iye) -ие (iye)	
Accusative inanimate									
Accusative animate	-а (a) -я(ya)	-ого (Ova) -его (yeva)	-у (oo) -ю (yu)	-юю (ooyu) -юю (yuyu)					
Genitive			-ы (y) -и (i)	-ой (oy) -ей (yey)	-а (a) -я (ya)	-ого (ova) -его (yeva)	M -ов (ov) -ев (ev) -ей (yey)	F -Ø (drop the vowel) -ей (yeyi)	-ых (ih) -их (ih)

Scan for more language learning & teaching content



LANGUAGE IS AN ADVENTURE

mangolanguages.com

