

Russian Noun Cases and Suffixes

Russian nouns change their form depending on their role in the sentence. Here's a summary of suffixes for each case, with explanations, examples, and translations.

1. Nominative Case (Именительный падеж)

- **Role:** The nominative case is used to indicate the subject of the sentence. It answers the question "who?" or "what?" and is the dictionary form of the noun.
- **Suffixes:**
 - Singular: None (base form)
 - Plural: -ы, -и (for all genders)
- **Example:** *студент* (student), *студенты* (students)
- **Sentence:** *Студент читает книгу.* (The student is reading a book.)
- **Sentence:** *Студенты читают книги.* (The students are reading books.)
- **Example:** *девочка* (girl), *девочки* (girls)
- **Sentence:** *Девочка играет в парке.* (The girl is playing in the park.)
- **Sentence:** *Девочки играют в парке.* (The girls are playing in the park.)
- **Example:** *окно* (window), *окна* (windows)
- **Sentence:** *Окно открыто.* (The window is open.)
- **Sentence:** *Окна открыты.* (The windows are open.)

2. Genitive Case (Родительный падеж)

- **Role:** The genitive case indicates possession, origin, or absence. It answers the questions "of whom?" or "of what?" and is often used after certain prepositions and verbs.
- **Suffixes:**
 - Singular: -а, -я (for masculine and neuter nouns), -ы, -и (for feminine nouns)
 - Plural: -ов, -ев, -ей, or no ending (depends on the noun)
- **Example:** *студента* (of the student), *студентов* (of the students)
- **Sentence:** *Книга студента лежит на столе.* (The student's book is on the table.)
- **Sentence:** *Книги студентов лежат на столе.* (The students' books are on the table.)
- **Example:** *девочки* (of the girl), *девочек* (of the girls)
- **Sentence:** *Я слышал о достижениях девочки.* (I heard about the girl's achievements.)
- **Sentence:** *Я слышал о достижениях девочек.* (I heard about the girls' achievements.)
- **Example:** *окна* (of the window), *окон* (of the windows)
- **Sentence:** *Я не вижу окна.* (I don't see the window.)
- **Sentence:** *Я не вижу окон.* (I don't see the windows.)

3. Dative Case (Дательный падеж)

- **Role:** The dative case is used to indicate the indirect object of an action. It answers the questions "to whom?" or "for whom?" and is used after certain verbs and prepositions.
- **Suffixes:**
 - Singular: -y, -ю (for masculine and neuter nouns), -e (for feminine nouns)
 - Plural: -ам, -ям (for all genders)
- **Example:** *студенту* (to the student), *студентам* (to the students)
- **Sentence:** *Я дам книгу студенту.* (I will give the book to the student.)
- **Sentence:** *Я дам книги студентам.* (I will give the books to the students.)
- **Example:** *девочке* (to the girl), *девочкам* (to the girls)
- **Sentence:** *Я куплю игрушку девочке.* (I will buy a toy for the girl.)
- **Sentence:** *Я куплю игрушки девочкам.* (I will buy toys for the girls.)
- **Example:** *окну* (to the window), *окнам* (to the windows)
- **Sentence:** *Я подойду к окну.* (I will go to the window.)
- **Sentence:** *Я подойду к окнам.* (I will go to the windows.)

4. Accusative Case (Винительный падеж)

- **Role:** The accusative case is used to indicate the direct object of an action. It answers the questions "whom?" or "what?" and is also used after certain prepositions.
- **Suffixes:**
 - Singular:
 - * Animate: -а, -я (for masculine nouns)
 - * Inanimate: Same as nominative
 - * Feminine: -y, -ю
 - Plural:
 - * Animate: Same as genitive plural
 - * Inanimate: Same as nominative plural
- **Example:** *студента* (the student), *студентов* (the students)
- **Sentence:** *Я вижу студента.* (I see the student.)
- **Sentence:** *Я вижу студентов.* (I see the students.)
- **Example:** *девочку* (the girl), *девочек* (the girls)
- **Sentence:** *Я вижу девочку.* (I see the girl.)
- **Sentence:** *Я вижу девочек.* (I see the girls.)
- **Example:** *окно* (the window), *окна* (the windows)
- **Sentence:** *Я открою окно.* (I will open the window.)
- **Sentence:** *Я открою окна.* (I will open the windows.)

5. Instrumental Case (Творительный падеж)

- **Role:** The instrumental case is used to indicate the means or instrument by which an action is performed, or to describe the company or manner in which something is done. It answers the questions "by whom?" or "with what?".
- **Suffixes:**
 - Singular: -ом, -ем (for masculine and neuter nouns), -ой, -ей (for feminine nouns)
 - Plural: -ами, -ями (for all genders)
- **Example:** *студентом* (with the student), *студентами* (with the students)
- **Sentence:** *Я пишу ручкой.* (I write with a pen.)
- **Sentence:** *Мы пишем письма ручками.* (We write letters with pens.)
- **Example:** *девушкой* (with the girl), *девушками* (with the girls)
- **Sentence:** *Мы разговариваем с девушкой.* (We are talking with the girl.)
- **Sentence:** *Мы разговариваем с девушками.* (We are talking with the girls.)
- **Example:** *окном* (with the window), *окнами* (with the windows)
- **Sentence:** *Я закрою окно.* (I will close the window.)
- **Sentence:** *Я закрою окна.* (I will close the windows.)

6. Prepositional Case (Предложный падеж)

- **Role:** The prepositional case is used primarily with certain prepositions to indicate location or the subject of speech or thought. It answers the questions "about whom?" or "about what?" and is always used with a preposition.
- **Suffixes:**
 - Singular: -е (for all genders, used with prepositions)
 - Plural: -ах, -ях (for all genders)
- **Example:** *о студенте* (about the student), *о студентах* (about the students)
- **Sentence:** *Мы говорим о студенте.* (We are talking about the student.)
- **Sentence:** *Мы говорим о студентах.* (We are talking about the students.)
- **Example:** *о девушке* (about the girl), *о девушках* (about the girls)
- **Sentence:** *Я читал статью о девушке.* (I read an article about the girl.)
- **Sentence:** *Я читал статью о девушках.* (I read an article about the girls.)
- **Example:** *о окне* (about the window), *о окнах* (about the windows)
- **Sentence:** *Я размышляю об окне.* (I am thinking about the window.)
- **Sentence:** *Я размышляю об окнах.* (I am thinking about the windows.)

Case	Suffixes
Nominative (Singular)	None (base form)
Nominative (Plural)	-ы, -и
Genitive (Singular)	-а, -я (masculine, neuter), -ы, -и (feminine)
Genitive (Plural)	-ов, -ев, -ей, or no ending
Dative (Singular)	-у, -ю (masculine, neuter), -е (feminine)
Dative (Plural)	-ам, -ям
Accusative (Singular)	Animate: -а, -я (masculine), Inanimate: Same as nominative, Feminine: -у, -ю
Accusative (Plural)	Animate: Same as genitive plural, Inanimate: Same as nominative plural
Instrumental (Singular)	-ом, -ем (masculine, neuter), -ой, -ей (feminine)
Instrumental (Plural)	-ами, -ями
Prepositional (Singular)	-е
Prepositional (Plural)	-ах, -ях