



Plurals

Tips and notes

START LESSON

Here is how the Nominative Plural is formed.

TYPE	ending	Example
-а/-я -nouns	ы/и	ма́мы, зе́мли
-ь -nouns, feminine	и	крово́ати
most consonant- ending masculines	ы/и	сто́лы, ма́льчики
-о/-е -nouns	а/я	о́кна, моря́
some consonant- ending masculines	а/я	доктора́, глаза́

(so, the plural «я́блоки» is actually an uncommon way of doing it)

There are some irregular plurals too.

Spelling Rules

Or maybe not. Sometimes Russian forces your choice of vowel to spell or pronounce after a certain letter.

write И or Ы, check this:

- after К, Г, Х and Ш, Ж, Щ, Ч always use И



spelling convention, owing to their former "soft" status. For velars, it is true to their pronunciation — i.e., these consonants always use the palatalized И where another consonant would use Ъ:

- страна́ → страны́
- строка́ → стро́ки

Of these seven consonants, «К» should be your main concern for now. A lot of

nouns have it as a suffix or a part of their suffix, forcing you to remember this rule.

The 8-letter rule: Whenever you make any form of a word, and you need to write А, У or Я, Ю after a consonant, follow the rule:

- after К, Г, Х, Ш, Ж, Щ, Ч and Ц, always use **А** or **У**

