ONE PAGE SUMMARY

Language Learning › Russian › Grammar

Beginner lessons for Grammar

Master the Basics of Russian Grammar for Beginners

DEFINITION

> Russian grammar is the set of rules that govern how words are formed and used in sentences. Understanding these rules is essential for effective communication in Russian.

KEY CONCEPTS

Nouns and Gender

Russian nouns have genders: masculine, feminine, and neuter. The gender affects adjective forms and verb conjugations.

Cases

Russian uses six grammatical cases that change the form of nouns and pronouns based on their role in a sentence.

Verbs and Conjugation

Verbs in Russian change form based on tense and the subject's person and number, which is known as conjugation.

Adjectives Agreement

Adjectives must agree with the nouns they modify in gender, number, and case.

Word Order

While Russian has a flexible word order, the typical structure is Subject-Verb-Object, but context can change this.

EXAMPLES

→ Книга (book) - она (she) - feminine noun

→ Я читаю (I read) - present tense verb

→ Большой дом (big house) - adjective agreement

MEMORY TIPS

★ Remember 'gender' like 'gender roles' in English to associate nouns with masculine or feminine.

★ Use the acronym 'N-C-V-A-W' for Nouns, Cases, Verbs, Adjectives, and Word order.

★ Visualize a tree: roots for nouns, branches for cases, leaves for verbs and adjectives.

COMMON MISTAKES

✗ Confusing noun genders, leading to incorrect adjective forms.

✗ Neglecting case endings when using nouns and pronouns.

✗ Misconjugating verbs based on the subject's person or number.

QUICK RECAP

Russian grammar is foundational for forming correct sentences. Focus on noun genders, cases, and verb conjugations to build your skills. Practice regularly to reinforce your understanding.