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à Â "In the Russian language the names change their forms and get different endings. These forms (and their end) are called cases of Russian names. If you want to investigate cases so more detail, check out the lessons dedicated to each of the six cases in Russian. Now, let's look at an example of how the word \tilde{A} \hat{A} , \tilde{A} $\hat{1}\sqrt[4]{A}$ \hat{A} $\hat{1}\sqrt{4}\hat{A}\hat{A}^{Q}\hat{A}\hat{A}$ (the final -â becomes -a a) 3. the dative case designates that something is given or directed to the person (object). a a a AA 'to E \hat{A} $\hat{$ added) \tilde{A} ' \tilde{A} ± \tilde{A} Æ \tilde{A} â \neg \tilde{A} Æ \tilde{A} â \tilde{A} \tilde{A} ° becomes -a $\pm E$) \tilde{A} ' \tilde{A} $\pm \tilde{A}$ \tilde{A} \tilde{A} \tilde{A} \tilde{A} \tilde{A} (adds the final -a \tilde{A} °) 5. the instrumental case is used to denote a tool that helps you to do something. A A A A A \tilde{A} $\tilde{A$ $\hat{A} \circ \tilde{A} \pm$, flowers are on the table $\hat{A} \circ \tilde{A} \circ$ case in the sentence. So, to understand the Russian speech and speak Russian properly, you need to learn how to use the cases in Russian. You will learn more about when more lessons. Ask them questions and answers Russian speakers to discuss the Russian grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation and other aspects of the Russian language. Copyright 2001-2021 masterrussian.com | Privacy Policy | Contact The accusative case is the second case more common in Russian grammar. It is mainly used to identify a word as the object of a verb, as the word "he" in the phrase "likes." In English, this is indicated by the objective case. Other uses of the accusative case are common after some prepositions, such as $\tilde{A}^2 + ACC$, "in" or \tilde{A} $\tilde{A}^1/2\tilde{A}$ \tilde{O} \tilde{O} + \tilde{A} \tilde{C} , "on". Use [Edit ¢ | Source Edit] As mentioned above, the main use of the accusative case is to indicate the object of a verb. The indirect object ('I write a letter to you') is denoted by the dative case. English has a case called objective case, so called because © denotes the object of a verb. However, the words of the English objective case are largely as when they are the subject of a verb (ie, if subject of a verb the word Denotate what the subject of a verb the word Denotate what the subject of a verb the word Denotate what the subject of a verb the word Denotate what the subject of a verb the word Denotate what the subject of a verb the word Denotate what the subject of a verb the word Denotate what the subject of a verb the word Denotate what the subject of a verb the word Denotate what the subject of a verb the word Denotate what the subject of a verb the word Denotate what the subject of a verb the word Denotate what the subject of a verb the word Denotate what the subject of a verb the word Denotate what the subject of a verb the word Denotate what the subject of a verb the word Denotate what the word the order of words denotes that which The subject and that is the object. In Russian, there is a very precise case system that denotes how things are in a sentence. Since the Russians do not have to be so on order of words to transmit grammatical information, words can move around more freely than in English, order word denotes instead emphasis; $ilde{A}$ $ilde{A}$ $ilde{A}$ $ilde{A}$ are grammatically correct. In practice, even if you can use the system 'verb subject' of English and still be understood, it is worth aware of the Russians do not always build sentences that way. So, a good understanding of the Russian case system is essential. I like the dogs - D d $ilde{A}$ $ilde{A}$ English 'SVO' order; Usual word fine Russian I like dogs - \hat{A} a \hat{A} the accusative case is with two main prepositions: $d\hat{a}^2$ and $A\hat{A}^4$. When followed by the accusative case $D\hat{a}^2$ means' 'O' verso', as I was walking on the road' (DN ND $A\hat{A}\hat{A}^4$), and means of A^4 . When followed by the accusative case $D\hat{a}^2$ means' 'O' verso', as I was walking on the road' (DN ND $A\hat{A}\hat{A}^4$), and means of A^4 . When followed by the accusative case $D\hat{a}^2$ means' 'O' verso', as I was walking on the road' (DN ND $A\hat{A}\hat{A}^4$), and means of A^4 . When followed by the accusative case $D\hat{a}^2$ means' 'O' verso', as I was walking on the road' (DN ND $A\hat{A}\hat{A}^4$), and means of A^4 . means' in 'O' a ', as I lived in London' (d \hat{A} \hat{A} âºÃ 'n n n. He is on the roof. - à ŽÃ Â½Ã Â½Ã Â ° âºÃ 'n N DF. Nouns [Edit | Source Edit] The accusative case is a particular case in Russian, as it makes a distinction that the other cases do not. In particular, if a male word denotes an inanimate thing ('table', 'chair', etc.), then it remains the same as the name. If, however, a male word denotes a person or animal ('man', 'son', 'cacca', etc.), then the case uses the terminations of the genitive case. For plural in accusative, no matter what kind the word, but they are also divided: any plural word of the inanimate one is identical to its plural mame, while animating plural words follow the rules for the plural genitive. Some examples that highlight this distinction are as follows: this chair is brown. - DN \hat{A} $\hat{$ names that denote inanimate objects in the accusative case are the same as in the name. If they are animated nouns, follow the genitive rules, which are: add -d °, and replace - âa â and -n with -n. Neutral nouns, follow the genitive rules, which are: add -d °, and replace - âa â and -n with -n. Neutral nouns, follow the genitive rules, which are: add -d °, and replace - âa â and -n with -n. Neutral nouns, follow the genitive rules, which are: add -d °, and replace - âa â and -n with -n. Neutral nouns, follow the genitive rules, which are: add -d °, and replace - âa â and -n with -n. 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Examples: dogs hate cats. - \tilde{A} \hat{A} $\hat{A$ Female adjectives in the accusative case they have the end (n n n) - this is easy to remember, as it is the two finals of female names in accusative. Plural adjectives take on their name (N DF and A â A Î1/4) when they change animated names, as you can imagine. Male female neutral plural accusative is ù ã à â à ⹠â¾ã âa¹ nom. à â¾ã ¾ ¾, à μà ³Ã Â¾AS Gen. N N, n ã à à üü, à μà μAS Nom. à 'â €

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