

# Russian Nominative Case

The Russian Nominative Case is used to mark the subject of the sentence.

Like all cases in the Russian language, the easiest way to determine how to use the nominative case is to ask the key questions associated with the case.

So, in other words, when you are forming the sentence, first ask yourself the questions:

**(1) Who is it?** Or...

**(2) What is it?**

The answer to these questions will tell you **who or what** is the subject of the sentence.

When in the nominative case, nouns do not need to change endings - they use their 'regular' ending.

Below is a table outlining the typical endings used, as well as the relevant endings that apply to any adjectives linked to the noun. Further, we have given some specific examples highlighting the word endings so you can see how the nominative case works.

[If you'd like to get your FREE copy of \*The Russian Phrase Book for Lovers\* including excellent summary tables of the Russian cases, click here.](#)

## Nominative Case - Кто? Что?

In Nominative Case, the "normal" ending of the word is used.

Endings	Adjective	Noun
Masculine (m)	-ый -ой -ий	-consonant -ь -й -ий
Feminine (f)	-ая -яя	-а -я -ь -ия
Neuter (n)	-ое -ее	-о -е -ие
Plural (pl.)	-ые -ие	-ы -и -а -я

Questions that show Nominative Case:

**Кто?** (Who?) **Что?** (What?)

Examples	Who is it?	What is it?
Masculine (m)	<b>это Иван / Сергей</b> (It's Ivan / Sergiy)	<b>это большой стол</b> (It is a big table)
Feminine (f)	<b>это Мама / Инна</b> (It's Mom / Inna)	<b>это большая машина</b> (It is a big car)
Neuter (n)	- -	<b>это большое яблоко</b> (It is a big apple)
Plural (pl.)	<b>это мои родители</b> (It's my parents)	<b>эти большие туфли</b> (These are big shoes)