

**6 CASES**

**THE PREPOSITIONAL CASE**

**THE FORMATION OF THE PAST TENSE  
OF THE VERB БЫТЬ**

# 6 CASES

- **Ибикус** изучает русский язык.  
Ibikus is studying Russian.
- Паспорт **Ибикуса** здесь.  
Ibikus's passport is here.
- Я даю паспорт **Ибикусу**.  
I am giving the passport to Ibikus.
- Я вижу **Ибикуса**.  
I see Ibikus.
- Я иду туда с **Ибикусом**.  
I am going there with Ibikus.
- Я говорю об **Ибикусе**.  
I am speaking about Ibikus.

# Cases and Case Meanings

<b>CASE</b>	<b>BASIC MEANING</b>
Nominative	A NAME
Accusative	A DESTINATION
Genitive	A SOURCE
Dative	A RECEIVER
Prepositional	A PLACE
Instrumental	A MEANS

based on Janda and Clancy  
(2002)

# The relationships between cases

	no direction	direction	section
centre	NOMINATIVE: A NAME	ACCUSATIVE: A DESTINATION	GENITIVE: A SOURCE
periphery	INSTRUMENTAL: A MEANS	DATIVE: A RECEIVER	PREPOSITIONAL: A PLACE

based on Janda and Clancy  
(2002)

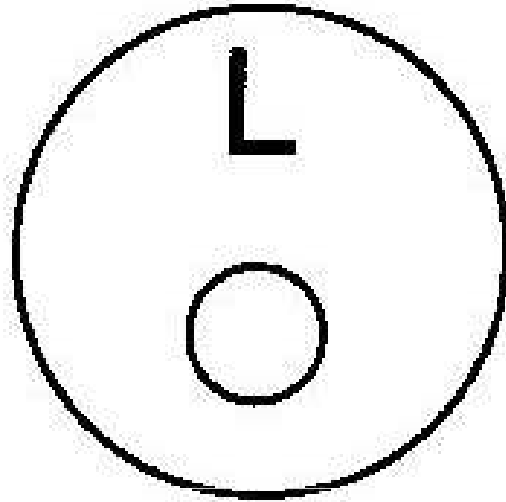
## PREPOSITIONAL CASE

- Как его зовут?
- Его зовут Иван. Где был Иван вчера?
- Он был в бар<sup>е</sup>.
- А что он там делал?
- Он пил пиво...



## PREPOSITIONAL CASE

- Москва - в Москв**е**
- Площадь - на площад**и**
- Лекция - на лекци**и**



**An item (small circle) is in a  
LOCATIVE: A PLACE (circle labeled L)**

**Locative: A Place is a setting, locating an item in space, time, or a metaphorical domain.**

The locative is the only case in Russian that always requires a preposition, and is therefore often called the “prepositional case”. Five prepositions are associated with **LOCATIVE: A PLACE: в ‘in’, на ‘on’, при ‘at’, о ‘about’, and по ‘upon, after’**. The uses of в, на, при are based upon human experience of physical location in the domain of our three-dimensional environment. The domain of the preposition о is topics of thought or discourse, things that we think, talk, and write about. The use of the preposition по with the locative is relatively rare. based on Janda and Clancy (2002)

## PREPOSITIONAL (LOCATIVE) CASE

- **В** + LOCATIVE: A PLACE means 'in' a container.
- Катя была в библиотеке.
- **В** + LOCATIVE: A PLACE expresses wearing.
- Катя была в шубе.

## PREPOSITIONAL (LOCATIVE) CASE

- **В** + LOCATIVE: A PLACE means 'in' in the domain of time.
- Я была в Москве в ноябре.
- **В** + LOCATIVE: A PLACE – words that trigger **В**
- Главная мысль статьи заключается в следующем.
- The main argument of this article consists of/ lies in the following

## PREPOSITIONAL (LOCATIVE) CASE

- **на** + LOCATIVE: A PLACE means 'on' a surface.
- Книга была на столе.
- **на** + LOCATIVE: A PLACE for locations that are events or phenomena, or anything else that does not have defined limits.

## PREPOSITIONAL (LOCATIVE) CASE

- **на** + LOCATIVE: A PLACE for locations that are events or phenomena, or anything else that does not have defined limits.
- Катя была на концерте.
- Иван был на конференции.
- Профессор был вчера на факультете.
- **на** + LOCATIVE: A PLACE in the domain of time.
- Конференция была на прошлой неделе.

## PREPOSITIONAL (LOCATIVE) CASE

- **на** + LOCATIVE: A PLACE – words that trigger **на**
- Студент говорит на русском языке.
- A student speaks Russian.
- **о** + LOCATIVE: A PLACE means ‘about’ in the domain of topics of conversation or thought.
- Лекция была о рабочем классе в сталинское время.

## PREPOSITIONAL CASE

- The ending for most nouns in the prepositional case in the singular is **-e**.

- Где она была?

- В *главной библиотеке* в *Оксфордском университете*.

- А я была на *красивом озере*.

Библиотека – в библиотеке**e**

Университет- в университете**e**

Озеро – на озере**e**

## PREPOSITIONAL CASE

- Nouns ending in a consonant add **–e** after the final letter: **центр** ‘centre’; **в центре** ‘in the centre’.
- Nouns ending in a vowel and masculine nouns ending in **–ь** change the final letter to **–e**:  
**Москва** ‘Moscow’; **в Москве** ‘in Moscow’;  
**Кремль** ‘the Kremlin’; **в Кремле** ‘in the Kremlin’.

## PREPOSITIONAL CASE

Masculine	санатор <u>ий</u>	В санатори <u>и</u>	-и
Feminine	Англи <u>я</u>	В Англи <u>и</u>	-и
Neuter	здани <u>е</u>	В здани <u>и</u>	-и
Feminine	площад <u>ь</u>	На площад <u>и</u>	-и

THE VERB 'TO BE' – **БЫТЬ**  
THE FORMATION OF THE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB **БЫТЬ**

INFINITIVE	MASCULINE: <b>Я/ТЫ/ОН</b>	FEMININE: <b>Я/ТЫ/ОНА</b>	NEUTER: <b>ОНО</b>	PLURAL: <b>ОНИ</b>
<b>БЫТЬ</b>	<b>БЫЛ</b>	<b>БЫЛА</b>	<b>БЫЛО</b>	<b>БЫЛИ</b>

THE VERB 'TO BE' – **БЫТЬ**  
THE FORMATION OF THE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB **БЫТЬ**

- Ты был вчера на лекции**и**?
- Да, а ты?
- Нет, я была в библиотеке**е**. Саша и Вера были на лекции**и**. А Катя была на собрани**и** на площаде**и**.