

Russian Language Basics Cheat Sheet

A concise reference for essential Russian grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation rules to get you started with the language.



Alphabet and Pronunciation

The Russian Alphabet (Cyrillic)

The Russian alphabet is based on Cyrillic and has 33 letters: 11 vowels, 20 consonants, and 2 signs (ь, ъ) that modify pronunciation.
Vowels: а, э, ы, у, о, я, е, ё, ю, и
Consonants: б, в, г, д, ж, з, й, к, л, м, н, п, р, с, т, ф, х, ц, ч, ш, щ
Hard and Soft Signs: ъ (hard sign, separates consonants and vowels), ь (soft sign, softens the preceding consonant)
Note: Some letters change pronunciation depending on their position in a word.

Pronunciation Rules

0	When unstressed, usually pronounced as a short 'a' sound (like the 'a' in 'about').
Г	Pronounced as 'v' in the genitive ending <code>-oro</code> and <code>-ero</code> .
ж and ш	Always hard sounds, even before 'W'.
ч and щ	Always soft sounds.
ь (soft sign)	Softens the preceding consonant. For example, 'ПИСЬМО' (letter) has a soft 'c'.

Basic Grammar

Nouns and Cases

Russian nouns have six cases: Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Instrumental, and Prepositional. Each case indicates a different grammatical function.
Nominative: Subject of the sentence (кто? что? - who? what?)
Genitive: Possession, absence (кого? чего? - whose? of what?)
Dative: Indirect object (кому? чему? - to whom? to what?)
Accusative: Direct object (кого? что? - whom? what?)
Instrumental: Instrument, means (кем? чем? - by whom? by what?)
Prepositional: About someone/something (о ком? о чём? - about whom? about what?)

Pronouns

Я	I
Ты	You (informal)
Он/Она/Оно	He/She/It
Мы	We
Вы	You (formal/plural)
Они	They

Basic Vocabulary

Greetings and Introductions

Здравствуйте!	Hello! (Formal)
Привет!	Hi! (Informal)
Как дела́?	How are you?
Хорошо́, спаси́бо.	I'm fine, thank you.
Меня́ ЗОВу́Т	My name is
о́чень прия́тно.	Nice to meet you.

Common Phrases

Да	Yes
Нет	No
Спаси́бо	Thank you
Пожа́луйста	Please / You're welcome
Извините	Excuse me / Sorry
Я не понимаю	l don't understand

Verbs and Conjugation

Basic Verbs

Быть (To be)	Important for forming sentences. Often omitted in the present tense.
Иметь (To have)	Used to express possession.
Делать (To do/make)	Common verb for various actions.
Говорить (To speak)	Used for talking or speaking a language.
Знать (To know)	Used for knowing a fact.

Verb Conjugation Basics

Russian verbs are conjugated based on person (\mathfrak{H} , \mathfrak{T} Ы, \mathfrak{H}) \mathfrak{H} 0Ho, \mathfrak{H} 0Ho, \mathfrak{H} Ы, \mathfrak{H} Ho) and tense (past, present, future).

There are two main conjugation types, traditionally called First Conjugation and Second Conjugation, with different endings.

Example (Present Tense): Я чита́ю (I read), Ты чита́ешь (You read), Он/Она чита́ет (He/She reads), Мы чита́ем (We read), Вы чита́ете (You read), Они чита́ют (They read)

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