

## Adjectives (Normal, Short, Comparative, Superlative)

### Normal Adjectives

Normal adjectives come before a noun (like “beautiful girl”, or “new car”) and always agree in gender and case with that noun. Normal adjectives can be **Hard** or **Soft**. Hard being the most common.

#### Hard - Normal Adjectives (ending in: -ый, -ой, -ий (but not -ний))

	M	F	N	PI
Nominative	-ый	-ая	-ое	-ые
Genitive	-ого	-ой	-ого	-ых
Dative	-ому	-ой	-ому	-ым
Accusative	-ый -ого (anim)	-ую	-ое	-ые -ых (anim)
Instrumental	-ым	-ой	-ым	-ыми
Prepositional	-ом	-ой	-ом	-ых

Example: **но́вый** (new)

	M	F	N	PI
Nominative	но́вый	но́вая	но́вое	но́вые
Genitive	но́вого	но́вой	но́вого	но́вых
Dative	но́вому	но́вой	но́вому	но́вым
Accusative	но́вый но́вого (anim)	но́вую	но́вое	но́вые но́вых (anim)
Instrumental	но́вым	но́вой	но́вым	но́выми
Prepositional	но́вом	но́вой	но́вом	но́вых

## Soft - Normal Adjectives (ending in: -ний)

Similar to hard adjectives, the Soft Adjectives change the first added vowel to the soft form ( **ы** → **и**, **а** → **я**, **о** → **е**, **у** → **ю** ).

	<b>М</b>	<b>Ф</b>	<b>Н</b>	<b>РІ</b>
<b>Nominative</b>	<b>-ий</b>	<b>-яя</b>	<b>-ее</b>	<b>-ие</b>
<b>Genitive</b>	<b>-его</b>	<b>-ей</b>	<b>-его</b>	<b>-их</b>
<b>Dative</b>	<b>-ему</b>	<b>-ей</b>	<b>-ему</b>	<b>-им</b>
<b>Accusative</b>	<b>-ий</b> <b>-его (anim)</b>	<b>-юю</b>	<b>-ее</b>	<b>-ие</b> <b>-их (anim)</b>
<b>Instrumental</b>	<b>-им</b>	<b>-ей</b>	<b>-им</b>	<b>-ими</b>
<b>Prepositional</b>	<b>-ем</b>	<b>-ей</b>	<b>-ем</b>	<b>-их</b>

Example: **сѝний** (dark blue)

	<b>М</b>	<b>Ф</b>	<b>Н</b>	<b>РІ</b>
<b>Nominative</b>	<b>сѝний</b>	<b>сѝняя</b>	<b>сѝнее</b>	<b>сѝние</b>
<b>Genitive</b>	<b>сѝнего</b>	<b>сѝней</b>	<b>сѝнего</b>	<b>сѝних</b>
<b>Dative</b>	<b>сѝнему</b>	<b>сѝней</b>	<b>сѝнему</b>	<b>сѝним</b>
<b>Accusative</b>	<b>сѝний</b> <b>сѝнего (anim)</b>	<b>сѝнюю</b>	<b>сѝнее</b>	<b>сѝние</b> <b>сѝних (anim)</b>
<b>Instrumental</b>	<b>сѝним</b>	<b>сѝней</b>	<b>сѝним</b>	<b>сѝними</b>
<b>Prepositional</b>	<b>сѝнем</b>	<b>сѝней</b>	<b>сѝнем</b>	<b>сѝних</b>

## Short Adjectives

The Short Adjective makes a simple statement. In English it normally follows the word “is” or “are”. For example, “You are beautiful”, “He is busy”. This adjective is not followed by a noun. Not all adjectives have a short form, but most do.

Short adjectives always use the nominative case, and agree in gender with the noun. Short masculine adjectives use just the adjective stem - if that stem ends in two consonants, then add a vowel (o, e or ѐ) so that the word is easier to read.

	M	F	N	Pl
Short Adjective	-	-а	-о	-Ы or -И

Example: **красивый** (beautiful)

	M	F	N	Pl
Short Adjective	красив	красива	красиво	красивы

## Comparative Adjectives (compare 2 things - there are 3 methods)

### Method-1: More + Less

Two things can be compared, such as: **более - more, менее - less, чем - than.**  
These adjectives decline just as the Normal Adjectives above.

<b>Более красивый дом.</b>	<b>A more beautiful house.</b>
<b>Менее красивый дом.</b>	<b>A less beautiful house.</b>
<b>Анна более красивая женщина, чем Елена.</b>	<b>Anna is a more beautiful woman than Elena.</b>
<b>Анна менее красивая женщина, чем Елена.</b>	<b>Anna is a less beautiful woman than Elena.</b>

### Method-2: Comparative Adjectives

While Method-1 is acceptable, Russians prefer to use the comparative adjectives. These are formed by adding either “**ее**” or “**е**” to the adjective stem. They can also be used as comparative adverbs.

If the last consonant of the adjective stem is **н, л, р, ц, б, м, в** : Add “**ее**”. Otherwise add “**е**” (but the stem may have typical consonant mutation).

<b>ее</b>	<b>быстрый (fast)</b>	<b>быстрее (faster)</b>
	<b>красивый (beautiful)</b>	<b>красивее (more beautiful)</b>
	<b>трудный (difficult)</b>	<b>труднее (more difficult)</b>
<b>е</b>	<b>большой (big)</b>	<b>больше (bigger)</b>
	<b>лёгкий (easy)</b>	<b>легче (easier)</b>
	<b>дешёвый (cheap)</b>	<b>дешевле (cheaper)</b>
	<b>дорогой (expensive)</b>	<b>дороже (more expensive)</b>

Examples:

<b>Москва красивее, чем Лондон.</b>	<b>Moscow is more beautiful than London.</b>
<b>Анна красивее, чем Елена.</b>	<b>Anna is more beautiful than Elena.</b>

### **Method-3: Without Чем**

“Чем” (than) can be omitted, which is popular in spoken Russian. Without “Чем”, the second noun must be in the genitive case, and the word order is important.

### **Superlative Adjectives - Most**

Superlative adjectives indicate something is the best, or the most (as biggest, oldest, smallest, most beautiful). For this, we use the adjective “самый” (most), which declines like a normal adjective.

Examples:

<b>Самый красивый дом.</b>	<b>The most beautiful house.</b>
<b>Самое дешёвое вино.</b>	<b>The cheapest wine.</b>
<b>Самая красивая женщина.</b>	<b>The most beautiful woman</b>