

## The Role of Cases in Modern Russian

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### ABSTRACT

Syntacticians have only recently begun to pay attention to the study of case, which was once largely of concern to philologists. Many questions about the nature of case assignment and agreement remain unanswered. Given English's degenerate case system, the evidence necessary for a complete understanding of case grammar should be sought elsewhere, such as in languages like Russian, where overt case marking is common. In this article discusses the roles of cases in modern Russian language.

**Key words:** *Russian, cases, modern, Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Instrumental, Prepositional.*

### INTRODUCTION

Furthermore, because case logic is tightly tied to the other subsystems that govern syntactic representation, the consequences of case research may extend far beyond a theory of case. Case marking and agreement can provide evidence on the nature of structural and grammatical links because case is a reflex of them. Case marking adds a new layer to grammatical structures and relationships, allowing them to be seen from a different perspective. As a result, a grasp of case can aid in the resolution of seemingly unrelated syntactic issues. The case serves as a link between syntax and morphology. As a result, morphological generalizations about inflection are stored in the lexicon, and the grammatical information conveyed by inflectional markers is incorporated into syntactic processes. Any effective and enlightening case theory must distinguish between those characteristics of case that belong in the syntactic module and those features of case for which the morphological system provides explanation.

In Russian, the forms of nouns are opposed to each other not only in numerical values (compare: house, table; dacha, sister; village; mouse (singular) - houses, tables, dachas, sisters, villages, mice. So, rows of word forms , village, sisters, tables are characterized by common lexical meanings and are called single objects. These series contain different case word forms. The formal differences between these word forms are obvious, although, taking these units in isolation, it is difficult to see any semantic difference between them. However, in the composition of a phrase or sentence, the differences are quite clear both in the "subordinate" words. For example, in the names of adjectives and in the words "subordinate" nouns.

### MAIN PART

Forms of nouns have a characteristic that predetermines the possibility or impossibility of combining these forms with other word forms. For example, it is possible to use writing (writing) an essay, building (standing) a house, opening a window, putting it on the table, lying on the table, etc. and it is impossible for the use to be written by an essay, it is being built at home, the window is open, put on the table, etc. The case category is a grammatical inflectional category that denotes the various relationships of a noun (noun, pronoun-noun and numeral) to other words (objects, phenomena, actions, states, etc.), including the

independent position (nominative), in the structure phrases and sentences. The main means of expressing the case meaning is inflection (ending), which expresses the formal signs of the case; a means of clarifying the meaning of a case is a preposition. There are six cases in Russian: Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Instrumental, Prepositional.

In the system of the modern Russian language there is no vocative case, although it was in the Old Russian language. The functions of the vocative case over time were transferred to the nominative case, but in colloquial speech there are special vocative forms: mom! .., dad! .., Tan! .. The number of meanings expressed in various cases is significantly greater than the cases themselves, since one the same case can have several meanings. Subjective meaning expresses the agent's attitude to the action he performs. This meaning is most actively conveyed by the nominative case. A doer is understood as a person (an actor plays, a child reads) or a certain object as a subject of an action (the sail turns white). Subjective meaning is possessed by the cases genitive (the look of the child), the dative (the child does not sit (compare: the child does not sit)) and the instrumental in the passive construction (the book is read by the child).

By the nature of the meanings and their number, different cases occupy different positions. The most polysemous are the genitive, instrumental and prepositional cases, the less polysemantic are the nominative, dative and accusative cases. The nominative case most often expresses an independent attitude towards other words and acts as a subject (subjective meaning - the student answers; object meaning - the painting is written by the artist), predicate (determinative meaning - Moscow - the capital; young lady-peasant). Independent attitude is expressed by addressing in the nominative case; can be an application too.

Genitive case.

- objective (not knowing happiness - when used in the role of a direct object after transitive verbs with negation, as well as when words are not, was not, will not be, and when designating a part of a whole);
- identification (walls of the house, performance of an artist, doctor's prescription);
- adverbial - the meaning of the place (to leave school), time (to wander until the morning), reason (to come out of curiosity), purpose (to study for knowledge), space (it was flooded with rain from the sky; move away from home), etc.

Dative case.

- subjective (the boy is scared);
- object (sending (to whom?) Daughter);
- identification (monument to heroes);
- adverbial - the meaning of time (to get up in the morning), place (to approach the house), space (to approach the house; to reach the river)

Accusative case.

- Objective (write a synopsis, read a book);
- Subjective (the patient has a fever);
- Identification (checkered dress, pleated skirt);
- adverbial - the meaning of the place (came to school), reasons (angry for deception), space (grabbed a branch and shoved it into the snow; left the house; climb the mountain)

Instrumental case.

- Subjective (the painting is written by the artist);
- Objective (admire the merits, live with anticipation);
- Adverbial - the meaning of time (read in the evenings), place (go through the forest);
- Determinative (predicative) (Zhukov was a commander)

Prepositional case.

- Objective (explanatory) (thinking about good, dreaming about love);
- Adverbial - the meaning of place (was at the institute, lying on the grass), space (lying on snow);
- Qualifying (head in curls)

This or that case meaning is closely related to the syntactic function of nouns. For example, the nominative form with a subject meaning usually serves as a subject. Indirect cases with a subjective meaning most often act as an addition, with a definitive meaning - as a definition or predicate, with an adverbial meaning - circumstances.

- Nominative case - who? what?
- Genitive case - who? what?
- Dative case - to whom? what?
- Accusative case - who? what?
- Instrumental case - by whom? than?
- Prepositional case - about whom? about what?

Case is an inflectional category of nouns that expresses a particular relationship of an object denoted by a noun to other objects, actions, signs. In modern Russian, the category of case is formed by the opposition of six cases: nominative, genitive, dative. Modern Russian language. There are six cases, as we have seen, in the declined words.

## CONCLUSION

In summary, I have shown that adopting a particular theory of syntactic Case may be used to deal with a range of events in Modern Russian, where more than one syntactic Case can be ascribed to a particular in certain situations. The fact that it can deal with problems like the genitive of negation, predicate case, case syncretism, locative vs. directional cases assigned by the same preposition, mixed case-assignment in cardinal-containing, and lastly, lexical cases, is a significant support for this theory. A single head can be in charge of a case. The language-specific vocabulary insertion rules determine the surface realization of a Case-feature bundle, which can be underspecified with respect to which feature bundle they apply to, or include the structural description of a particular semantic or morphological environment, as is assumed for such rules in general. As a result, a systematic account for various case variation events in Russian is achievable, as well as the first sketch of a complete approach to dealing with the well-documented phenomenon of case syncretism.

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