

Название фильма: Старая гвардия.

Прощальная вечеринка. 3 серия.

- Толь, а у тебя сахар есть? А то у нас закончился.

- Да, есть, конечно. Вот он.

- Спасибо.

- Tolya, do you have sugar? We have run out of sugar.

- "Yes, of course." Here.

- Thanks.

Анатолий, Толя, Толь.

Анна, Аня, Ань.

Елена, Лена, Лен.

Historical vocative

The historical Slavic vocative has been lost in Russian, and currently only be found in certain cases of archaic expressions. Few of those expressions, mostly of religious origin, are very common in colloquial Russian: Боже! (vocative of Бог), often also used in expression Боже мой! ("My God!"), and Господи! ("Lord"), which can also be expressed as Господи Иисусе! ("Jesus"), vocative is also used in prayers, e.g. Отче наш! ("Our Father!"). These expressions are used to express strong emotions (much like English "O my God!"), and are often combined (Господи, Боже мой).

Neo-vocative

In modern colloquial Russian given names and a small family of terms often, take a special "shortened" form that some linguists consider a reemerging vocative case. This form applied only to given names and nouns that end in -а and -я, which are optionally dropped in the vocative form: Лен, где ты? ("Lena, where are you?"). This is basically equivalent to Лена, где ты?, the only difference being that the former version suggests a positive personal, emotional bond between the speaker and the person being addressed. Names ending in -я acquire a soft

sign in this case: Олъ! = Олъ! ("Olga!"). In addition to given names, this form often used with words like мама and папа, which would be respectively "shortened" to мам and пап. In plural, this form used with words such as ребят, девчат (nominative: ребята, девчата).