**RUS 101 – RUSSİAN I**

**COURSE BOOK: RUSSİAN COURSE. A complate course for beginners.**

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**INTRODUCTİON**: This means that there is plenty of explanation, a consern for completeness, a key to all exercises and english translation of all the Russian texts. It can thus also serve as a reference work for students and other who are following a more communicatively based classroom course but want to know the grammar in detail.

1. **Learning to read Russian. Alphabet and pronunciation; Transliteration; Street Signs.**

The Russian alphabet is also known as the Cyrillic alphabet. There are 33 letters in the Russian alphabet. 11 vowels, 20 consonants, and 2 pronunciation signs. Here is what the Russian alphabet looks like (in dictionary order).

А, Б, В, Г, Д, Е, Ё, Ж, З, И, Й, К, Л, М, Н, О, П, Р, С, Т, У, Ф, Х, Ц, Ч, Ш, Щ, Ъ, Ы, Ь, Э, Ю, Я

Now let's have a look at these letters in detail. For your reference we will make some notes about unusual hand-written forms, however this will be covered in another lesson so don't worry too much yet.

Russian letters that are (almost) the same.

**А а** - Pronounced like the "a" in the word "father" or "car". It is not the 'flat' "a" sound you sometimes hear in words like "cat" or "flat".

**К к** - Pronounced like the "k" in "kitten" or "kangaroo". This letter replaces the english "c" sound in words like "cat".

**М м** - Pronounced like the "m" in man. (Note: Unlike english, the hand-written "*м*" should always start from the bottom)

**O o** - When stressed, it is pronounced like the "o" in "bore". When un-stressed it is pronounced more like the letter "a". (See later notes.)

**Т т** - Pronounced like the "t" in "tap". (Note: The hand-written (and italic) form is "*т*". It should always start from the top, as it looks quite similar to the letter "*м*")

Russian letters that look like english letters but sound different.

(These are the most important to learn so you don't get them mixed up.)

**В в** - Pronounced like the "v" in "vet". (Equivalent to the english letter "v").

**Е е** - Pronounced like the "ye" in "yes".

**Н н** - Pronounced like the "n" in "no". (Equivalent to the english letter "n").

**Р р** - Pronounced like the "r" in "run", but it is rolled. (Equivalent to the english letter "r").

**С с** - Pronounced like the "s" in "see". (Equivalent to the english letter "s"). (It might help to remember that it's used like the "s" sound in the english words "centre" and "cent".)

**У у** - Pronounced like the "oo" in "boot" or "root".

**Х х** - Pronounced like the "h" in "hello". However, this is often pronounced more like the "ch" in the Scottish "Loch" or German "Bach", or the mexican pronunciation of "x" in "Mexico".

Russian letters that look unusual, but have familiar sounds

**Б б** - Pronounced like the "b" in "bat". (Equivalent to the english letter "b").

**Г г** - Pronounced like the "g" in "go". (Equivalent to the english letter "g").

**Д д** - Pronounced like the "d" in "dog". (Equivalent to the english letter "d").

**З з** - Pronounced like the "z" in "zoo". (Equivalent to the english letter "z").

**И и** - Pronounced like the "i" in "taxi". (Sometimes equivalent to the english letter "i", the short 'ee' sound.). (Note: The hand-written form for "*и*" looks a little like the english "u").

**Л л** - Pronounced like the "l" in "love". (Equivalent to the english letter "l").

**П п** - Pronounced like the "p" in "pot". (Equivalent to the english letter "p").

**Ф ф** - Pronounced like the "f" in "fat". (Equivalent to the english letter "f").

**Э э** - Pronounced like the "e" in "fed".

New Russian letters and sounds

(The sounds will be familiar, but they don't have their own letter in English).

**Ю ю** - Pronounced like the "u" in "universe". (Pronounced much like the english word "you").

**Я я** - Pronounced like the "ya" in "yard".

**Ё ё** - Pronounced like "yo" in "yonder". (Note: In modern Russian you may find this letter simply written as Е е.)

**Ж ж** - Like "s" in "measure", "pleasure" or "fusion" or like "g" in colour "beige". (As there is no english symbol for this sound, it is usually represented as "zh")

**Ц ц** - Similar to the "ts" sound in "sits" or "its".

**Ч ч** - Pronounced like the "ch" in "chips" or "church" .

**Ш ш** - Pronounced like the "sh" in shut.

**Щ щ** - Pronounced like "sh" but with your tongue on the roof of your mouth. Try putting your tongue in the same position as you would to say "ch" but say "sh" instead. English speakers may find it hard to define the difference between "ш" and "щ".

**Ы ы** - Pronounced like the "i" in "bit" or "ill". (Said with your tongue slightly back in your mouth.)

**Й й** - This letter is used to form diphthongs. So "oй" is like the "oy" sound in "boy" or "aй" is like the "igh" in "sigh".

Pronunciation Symbols

(These letters have no sound on their own, but are still considered letters.).

**Ъ ъ** - The 'Hard Sign' is rarely used. It indicates a slight pause between sylables.

**Ь ь** - The 'Soft Sign' makes the previous letter 'soft'. Think of the "p" sound in the word "pew". (Try inflecting a very slight "y" sound onto letter before it.)

A note about vowels

You may have noticed that there are often two forms of a vowel, hard and soft. It may help to note the corresponding vowels.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| А ("a") | Я ("ya") |
| Э ("e") | Е ("ye") |
| У ("oo") | Ю ("yoo") |
| О ("o") | Ё ("yo") |

Ы and И are corresponding vowels but don't really follow this pattern.
Й is also considered a vowel

The "y" sound is always pronounced. It may take some time to get used to pronouncing it with consonants. Try the following:

**Нет** (No) - Pronounced "nyet". This is one syllable.
**Семь** (Seven) - Pronounced "syem".

**Пять** (Five) - Pronounced "pyat"
**Метрo** (Metro, underground railway) - Pronounced "mye-tro".

Click the green play icon to listen to the word pronounced in Russian.

Spelling Rule 1.

There is a rule for spelling in russian you should keep in mind: "Never write Ы, Ю, or Я after the letters 'Г, К, Ж, Х, Ч, Ш, Щ' instead use И, У, А".

It is not important to worry about this yet, but it will help you understand how things are spelt in later lessons.

A note about stress.

In most languages, including English, some syllables are emphasised more than others. A good example would be the word “photograph”, where the first syllable is stressed. Compare this to “Photography” where the second symbol is stressed. Phonetically the sound of the vowel changes.

Russian works in much the same way. However in some words it’s important to know which syllable is stressed, this is because the letter “o” is pronounced very differently depending on whether it’s stressed or not. Other stressed vowels are important, but if you only remember the “o” rule, then you will still be able to speak well. Once you start to hear Russians speak, you will be able to copy the way they are pronouncing words. (On this site we will indicate a stressed vowel by underlining it. However, we will only do this to the first occurrences of a word. One syllable words are assumed to be stressed.)

Take notice of the following examples:

**До свидания** (good-bye) - Pronounced "da-svee-da-nee-ye". (The до is pronounced as if it is part of the next word).

**Спасибо** (thank-you) - Pronounced "spa-see-ba".

**Да**(yes) - Pronounced "da".

**Нет**(no) - Pronounced "nyet".

**сто**(100) - Pronounced "sto".

**Пока**(Bye)

**Плохо**(Bad)

**Хорошо**(Good)

Don't worry about learning the words, just try to learn the sounds of the letters.

**Моя мама любит музыку** - (My mother loves music)

**шесть книг** - (six books)

**семь газет** - (seven newspapers)

**восемь зданий** - (eight buildings)

**девять собак** - (nine dogs)

**десять студентов** - (ten students)

**сто рублей** - (one hundred roubles)

**сто долларов** - (one hundred dollars

### Gender of Russian nouns.

In Russian, as with many other languages, each noun is assigned a gender. Russian has three genders: masculine, feminine, and neuter (neutral). In the cases of words like “father” these relate to physical gender. In the case of other objects like “pen”, “cup”, “house”, there is no physical meaning attached to the gender. However you will still need to know the gender because it affects how words are formed. Luckily, unlike many languages, in Russian it is almost always possible to tell what the gender of a noun by it’s spelling. This is not true in some other languages where you just have to memorise them.

When you use a noun as the subject of a sentence, it will be in it’s dictionary form (nominative case). In this form you can easily work out it’s gender. If the noun is in another part of the sentence the ending is changed to suit the case. From the dictionary form of a noun, here is how you can tell what the gender is:

1. Look at the last letter of the word:
2. If it is a consonant, or “й”, the word is masculine.
3. If it is “а” or “я” it is feminine.
4. If it is “о” or “е” it is neuter.
5. If it is a soft sign “ь” then it could be either masculine or feminine.

There are very few exceptions to these rules. But there are five notable exceptions, this occurs mainly because of physical gender.
Папа - (Daddy, Papa) - Is Masculine
Дядя - (Uncle) - Is Masculine
Дедушка - (Grandfather) - Is Masculine
Мужчина - (Man) - Is Masculine
Кофе - (Coffee) - Is Masculine

#### Some examples:

Masculine : паспорт (passport), документ (document), брат (brother), Хлеб (bread).
Feminine : газета (newspaper), Россия (Russia), Дочь (daughter)
Neuter : здание (building), радио (radio), письмо (letter)

### Please and Thank-You.

The two most important words you will learn in Russian are please and thank-you. You can just add these to any sentence to make it more polite.

**Спасибо** (*"spa-see-ba"*) - Thank-You

**Пожалуйста** (*"pa-zhal-sta"*) - Please (and You're Welcome)

The word Пожалуйста is also used to mean "You're Welcome", after somebody says thank-you. You should always say this after someone thanks you. Пожалуйста is pronounced a little different than it is written, you can basically forget the "уй".

### Yes and No.

Two other very important Russian words are "Yes" and "No".

**Да** (*"da"*) - Yes

**Нет** (*"nyet"*) – No

### Saying Hello.

When you are in Russia and you meet somebody, the first thing you will want to do is to say "hello". There are two forms of this word.

**Здравствуйте** (*"zdra-stvooy-tye"*) - Hello (Formal)

**Привет** (*"pree-vyet"*) - Hi (Informal)

Здравствуйте may be a little difficult for you to pronounce at first, but it is the most common Russian greeting so you should try to practice it. Привет is also commonly used with friends. However, keep in mind that Привет is informal (much like "hi" in English), and should only be used with friends. If somebody says Привет to you, then it is normally safe to proceed in the friendly tone.

### Introducing Yourself.

In order to introduce yourself, you may need the following phrases.

**Меня зовут ...** (*"men-ya za-voot"*) - My name is ...

**Как вас зовут?** (*"kak vas za-voot"*) - What is your name?

**Очень приятно** (*"och-en pree-yat-na"*) - Pleased to meet you.

Note: The above 3 phrases are gramatically unusual. You should just learn the whole phrase, not the individual words.

### How are you?

The most natural way to ask someone how they are in Russian is to ask: "how are things?"

**Как дела?** - How are things?

**Хорошо спасибо** - Good/Well thank-you

**Плохо** -–Bad

### Saying Good-Bye.

There are also two words for saying good-bye.

**До свидания** (*"da-svee-da-nee-ye"*) - Good-bye. (The до is pronounced as if it is part of the next word)

**Пока** (*"pa-ka"*) - Bye (Informal, slang)

You should generally use до свидания, which is appropriate in formal or informal situations. You may also hear people say Пока, but we suggest you only use it with friends.

### Asking about languages

When you are asking a yes/no question in Russian, there is no difference between the question and the statement, except for the question mark. When you are speaking Russian you should ask questions in a different tone. The tone of your voice should rise if you are asking a question. If you are making a statement your tone will naturally fall. You may find that you actually do this in English without meaning to. If all else fails, put a real questioning expression on your face.

**Вы говорите по-английски?** - Do you (formal) speak English?

**Вы говорите по-русски?** - Do you (formal) speak Russian?

**Я говорю по-английски** - I speak English

**Я говорю по-русски** - I speak Russian

**Я понимаю** - I understand

**Я не понимаю** - I don't understand

### Plurals.

For masculine nouns:
    If the word ends in a consonant, add “ы”.
    Replace “й” with “и”
    Replace “ь” with “и”

For feminine nouns:
    Replace “я” with “и”
    Replace “ь” with “и”
    Replace “а” with “ы” (unless previous consonant is Г, К, Х, Ж, Ч, Ш, Щ then replace with "и" as per the [spelling rules](http://www.russianlessons.net/grammar/spelling_rules.php).)

For neuter nouns:
    Replace “о” with “а”
    Replace “е” with “я” (don't forget the [spelling rules](http://www.russianlessons.net/grammar/spelling_rules.php))

Some examples:
студент (student) - студенты (students)
газета (newspaper) - газеты (newspapers)
здание (building) - здания (buildings)

The next step in learning Russian is to learn the Russian numbers. Once you learn the Russian numbers you will find it much easier doing things like shopping, or catching a train or tram. You will be able to understand when people give you the price of something. We will start with the numbers 1-10.

### Russian numbers:

1 - **один**    ("a-deen")

2 - **два**     ("dva")

3 - **три**     ("tree")

4 - **четыре**     ("chye-tir-ye")

5 - **пять**    ("pyat")

6 - **шесть**     ("shest")

7 - **семь**    ("syem")

8 - **восемь**     ("vo-syem")

9 - **девять**   ("dyev-yat")

10 -**десять**   ("dyes-yat")

11 - **одиннадцать**

12 - **двенадцать**

13 - **тринадцать**

14 - **четырнадцать**

15 - **пятнадцать**

16 - **шестнадцать**

17 - **семнадцать**

18 - **восемнадцать**

19 - **девятнадцать**

### 20 - –вадцать

30 - **тридцать**

40 - **сорок**

50 - **пятьдесят**

60 - **шестьдесят**

70 - **семьдесят**

80 - **восемьдесят**

90 - **девяносто**

100 - **сто**

200 - **двести**

300 - **триста**

400 - **четыреста**

500 - **пятьсот**

600 - **шестьсот**

700 - **семьсот**

800 - **восемьсот**

900 - **девятьсот**

1,000 - **тысяча**

1,000,000 - **миллион**

1,000,000,000 - **миллиард**

For example: 131 - сто тридцать один

### 0 – ноль

### Quenstion Words in Russian

In Russian, there are a number of words used to form questions. You should remember that when you ask a yes/no question it is formed the same was as a statement. (There is no equivalent of words "do", "are"). When you are speaking Russian you should use a rising questioning tone.

**Что?** - What? (Pronounced "shto")

**Как?** - How?

**Сколько?** - How many?

**Кто?** - Who?

**Почему?** - Why?

**Когда?** - When?

**Где?** - Where? (Used when you are searching for something. "Where is the bank?")

**Куда?** - (to) Where? (indicates motion towards something. "Where are you going?")

**Откуда?** - (from) Where? (indicates motion away from something. "Where are you coming from?")

**Какой?** (m), **Какая?** (f), **Какое?** (n) - Which? What sort of?

**Чей?** (m), **Чья?** (f), **Чьё?** (n), **Чьи?** (pl) - Whose?

###  Places

**кино** - cinema

**театр** - theatre

**аптека** - pharmacy

**парк** - park

**стадион** - stadium

**школа** - school

**работа** - work

**библиотека** - library

**кафе** - cafe

**площадь** - square

**ресторан** - restaurant

**банк** - bank

**гостиница** - hotel

**музей** - museum

**больница** - hospital

**квартира** - apartment

**дом** - house, home

**университет** - university

### Russian Family Words

**Мать** - mother

**Отец** - father

**Мама** - mum

**Папа** - dad

**Сестра** - sister

**Брат** - brother

**Дочь** - daughter

**Сын** - son

**бабушка** - grandmother

**Дедушка** - grandfather

**Жена** - wife

**Муж** - husband

**Тётя** - auntie

**Дядя** - uncle

**Родители** - parents

**Дети** - children

**Внучка** - granddaughter

**Внук** - grandson

**Семья** - family

### Basic russian phrases

Quite often you want to tell people how many brothers and sisters you have. Here are some Russian phrases you could use.

**У меня есть сестра** - I have a sister.

**У меня есть брат** - I have a brother.

**У тебя есть дети?** - Do you have children?.

**У меня есть сын и дочь** - I have a son and a daughter.

**У меня нет детей** - I don't have any children.

### Possesive Pronouns

In order to talk about your family you normally need to use possesive pronouns so we will introduce them now. You should always choose the possesive pronoun that matches the gender of the item it owns.

**Мой** (m), **Моя** (f), **Моё** (n), **Мои** (pl) - my

**Твой** (m), **Твоя** (f), **Твоё** (n), **Твои** (pl) - your

**Его** (m n) ("yevo"), **Её** (f) - his, her

**Наш** (m), **Наша** (f), **Наше** (n), **Наши** (pl) - our

**Ваш** (m), **Ваша** (f), **Ваше** (n), **Ваши** (pl) - your

**Их**- their

Now you will be able to combine Russian words and phrases that your learnt in earlier lessons to talk about your family. Here are some Russian phrases and sentences you could say with words you already know.

**Моя мама любит музыку** - My mother loves music

**Моя сестра читает газету** - My sister is reading a newspaper

**Мой брат любит спорт** - My brother loves sport

**Твой брат любит спорт** - Your brother loves sport

**Наш брат любит спорт** - Our brother loves sport

**Меня зовут Анна** - my name is Anna

**Её зовут Анна** - her name is Anna

**Его зовут Иван** - his name is Ivan.

### This is...

The Russian word **Это** means 'this is'. Here is how you can use it with some possesive pronouns.

**Это мой дом** - This is my house

**Это моя квартира** - This is my apartment

**Это твоя квартира?** - Is this your apartment?

**Доброе утро** - good morning

**Добрый день** - good afternoon

**Добрый вечер** - good evening

**Спокойной ночи** - goodnight (when going to bed)

### The days of the week in Russian...

**Понедельник** - Monday

**Вторник** - Tuesday

**Среда** - Wednesday

**Четверг** - Thursday

**Пятница** - Friday

**Суббота** - Saturday

**Воскресенье** – Sunday

### Months

**Январь**- January

**Февраль**- February

**Март**- March

**Апрель**- April

**Май**- May

**Июнь**- June

**Июль**- July

**Август**- August

**Сентябрь**- September

**Октябрь**- October

**Ноябрь**- November

**Декабрь**– December

### Related words

**Сегодня**- Today (pronounced "sivodnya")

**Завтра**- Tomorrow

**Вчера**- Yesterday

**День** - Day

**Неделя**- Week

**Месяц** - Month

**Год** - Year

Notes:
1. The preposition "в" is used to mean "on". ("в понедельник" - on Monday). If the last letter is "а" it becomes "y".
2. The days always start with a lowercase letter unless at the start of a sentence.

Russian Prepositions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [в](http://masterrussian.com/blprep_v.shtml) / [во](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/vo_preposition.htm) (into, to, in, at)[за](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/za_preposition.htm) (behind, beyond)**из** (from)**к** (towards)[**на**](http://masterrussian.com/blprep_na.shtml) (onto, to) | [**о/об**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/o_preposition.htm) (about)**от** (from)по (along, according to)с (with, from, since)[у](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/u_preposition.htm) (by) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [без](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/bez_preposition.htm) (without)[для](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/dlya_preposition.htm) (for)[до](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/do_preposition.htm) (until, before)между (between)над (over) | [перед](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/pered_preposition.htm) (in front of, before)[под](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/pod_preposition.htm) (under)[после](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/posle_preposition.htm) (after)[при](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/pri_preposition.htm) (at the time of)через (across, through) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| вдоль (along)вместо (instead of)благодаря (thanks to, owing to)возле (near)вокруг (around)из-за (from behind, because of) из-под (from under)кроме (except)[мимо](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/mimo_preposition.htm) (past) | несмотря на (in spite of)около (near, approximately)прежде (before)про (about)против (against)ради (for the sake of)[сквозь](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/skvoz_preposition.htm) (through)спустя (after)среди (between) |

**WHAT İS YOUR NAME?**

**Как вас зовут?** - What is your name?

**Меня зовут Вера.** - My name is Vera.

**Как её зовут?** - What is her name?

**Её зовут Алёна** - Her name is Alyona.

**Как его зовут?** - What is his name?

**Его зовут Борис** - His name is Boris.

Here are some other common Russian names for men...

**Николай** - Nikolay (Коля)

**Борис** - Boris

**Владимир** - Vladimir (Володя, Вова)

**Пётр** - Pyotr, Peter.

**Андрей** - Andrey

**Александр** - Alexander (Саша, Шура)

**Дмитрий** - Dimitry (Дима)

**Сергей** - Sergey

**Алексей** - Aleksey

And here are some common Russian names for women.

**Елена** - Yelena (Лена)

**Наталья** - Natalya (Наташа)

**Мария** - Mariya (Маша)

**Ольга** - Olga (Оля)

**Александра** - Alexandra (Саша)

**Оксана** - Oxana

**Екатерина** - Yekaterina

**Анастасия** - Anastasiya (Настя)

**Надежда** - Nadezhda (Надя)

**Анна** - Anna (Аня)

You should already know these pronouns. Refer to lesson 5 if you have forgotton.

**я** - I

**он** - he, it

**ты** - you (informal)

**вы** - you (formal/plural)

**его** - him, it

**её** - her, it

**их** – them

### Using the Russian Language

Now we will give you some sample Russian sentences. You might also find some new words in these sentences. We will use only common words, so you should try to learn them all. Also pay attention to the different cases used for nouns and how verbs are formed.

**Скажите, пожалуйста, где туалет?**- Tell me please, where is the toilet?

**У вас есть кофе?** - Do you have coffee?

**Кофе нет.** - There is no coffee.

**У вас есть чай?** - Do you have tea?

**Чая нет.** - There is no tea.

**Что вы хотите?** - What do you want?

**Я хочу чай, пожалуйста.** - I want tea please.

**Дайте, пожалуйста, кофе с молоком и с сахаром.** - Please give me coffee with milk and with sugar.

**У вас есть водка?**- Do you have vodka?

**У Анны есть водка?** - Does Anna have vodka?

**У Ивана есть чай?** - Does Ivan have tea?

**Я знаю, что ты говоришь по-русски.** - I know that you speak Russian.

**Он любит говорить по-английски.** - He loves to speak English

**Моя мама любит музыку.** - My mum loves music.

**Твой брат говорит по-русски?** - Does your borther speak Russian?

**Да. Он хорошо говорит по-русски.** - Yes. He speaks Russian well.

**Собака не говорит по-английски.** - The dog doesn't speak English.

**Почему вы не говорите по-русски?** - Why don't you speak Russian?

**Я понимаю.** - I understand.

**Я не понимаю.** - I don't understand.

**Ты понимаешь?** - Do you understand?

**Я знаю, что вы понимаете.** - I know that you understand.

**Я думаю, что ты понимаешь.** - I think that you understand.

**Почему ты не понимаешь?** - Why don't you understand?

**Я живу в Лондоне** - I live in London.

**Он едет домой** - He is going home.

**Где?**- Where?

**Кто?**- Who?

**Что?**- What?

**Как?**- How?

**Когда?** - When?

**Почему?**- Why?

**Что ты знаешь?** - What do you know?

**Что ты думаешь?**- What do you think?

**Где он?**- Where is he?

**Где кафе?**- Where is the cafe?

**Кто он?**- Who is he?

**сколько стоит?** - How much?

**сто рублей** - 100 roubles.

**сколько стоит?** - How much?

**четыре доллара** - 4 dollars.

**сколько стоит?** - How much?

**двадцать один рубль** - 21 roubles.

**сколько стоит?** - How much?

**четыре рубля** - 4 roubles.

### Russian Verbs of Motion

Some people think learning about the verbs of motion is one of the hardest concepts in the Russian language. The truth is, it is not so difficult if you just try to understand them one step at a time. However it is quite an important concept, as motion verbs are among the most used in any language. We have broken this into several parts, so just learn one part at a time if there is too much information in this lesson.

A verb of motion, as the name suggests, is simply a verb that will take you from one place to another. For example verbs like “go”, “walk”, “run”, “swim” or “fly”. The reason they are special in Russian is that Russian uses special prefixes or different forms to explain even more with one word.

We will first discuss these verbs without the use of prefixes, then we will discuss the prefixes later. (A ‘prefix’ is the couple of letters you put at the front of a word to add to it’s meaning).

### Part 1 - Motion verbs without prefixes. - To Go

Let’s start by looking at the words that could correspond to the English word “go”.

Essentially there is no word in Russian that is like the English “go”. Instead Russians always indicate how they are going somewhere. Here are the two most important words.

**Ходить / Идти** - To go by foot (walk).   [(View Conjugations)](http://www.russianlessons.net/verbs/28)

**Ездить / Ехать** - To go by transport (drive, train, bus, etc.).   [(View Conjugations)](http://www.russianlessons.net/verbs/29)

The first thing you will notice is that there are two similar Russian words corresponding to one English word. This is because Russians also indicate whether they are going in one direction or making a return trip. As it is often the case in Russian, you are able to say a lot with few words. Each verb conjugates in the normal way, click on the link next to the verbs to view the fully conjugated forms.

The verb on the left (Ходить, Ездить) is the multidirectional (return trip) verb. (Technically known as the 'indefinite'). The verb on the right (Идти, Ехать ) is the unidirectional (one-way) verb. (Technically known as the 'definite'). Here is how you use each form:

#### Unidirectional (One-Way) (Идти, Ехать )

Use the unidirectional form when you are going in 1 direction, or talking specifically about going in 1 direction. This form often corresponds to the continuous tenses in English, ie when you say 'I *am*' or 'we *are*'.

**Я иду на работу.** - I am going to work. (by foot)

**Мы едем в Москву.** - We are going to Moscow. (by transport)

**Завтра мы едем в Лондон.** - Tomorrow we are going to London. (by transport)

**Куда вы идёте?** - Where are you going? (by foot)

#### Multidirectional (Return trips, in general.) (Ходить, Ездить)

Use the mutildirectional form when are talking about actions in more than one direction, for example a return trip. Also use this form when you are talking in general about going to somewhere, or when there is no motion, or the number of directions is irrelevant.

**Каждый день я хожу в кино** - Everyday I go to the cinema. (Talking in general)

**Мы ходили по городу.** - We walked around the town. (moving in a number of different directions)

**Вчера мы ездили в Лондон.** - Yesterday we went to London. (by transport) (the return trip is implied)

You should now be comfortable using these motion verbs in the present tense. These are to two most important verbs of motion, and you will find them very useful even as a beginner-intermediate Russian speaker.

### Part 2 - Other unprefixed verbs of motion

Now that you are comfortable with the concept learnt in part 1, you can easily apply this same concept to the other verbs of motion. With these verbs the action is more specific than with the first two verbs you have learnt. There are no new concepts to learn in this part.Here are the verbs, click the link to see how they are congugated.

**Бегать / Бежать** - To Run.   [(View Conjugations)](http://www.russianlessons.net/verbs/30)

**Бродить / Брести** - To Stroll.   [(View Conjugations)](http://www.russianlessons.net/verbs/32)

**Гонять / Гнать** - To Drive.\*\*   [(View Conjugations)](http://www.russianlessons.net/verbs/34)

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\*\*Rarely used: Гонять / Гнать does **not** mean 'to drive by car'. (see Водить / Вести). It means 'to force to move'. As in: 'To drive someone into a corner', 'to drive cattle to market'.

### Part 3 - Other unprefixed verbs of motion -To Carry

The last set of unprefixed verbs of motion are verbs that indicate the concept of ‘carrying’. These verbs are a little different because there is an object that is transported or carried. For example “the train transports passengers to Moscow”. You will normally see these words translated as ‘to carry’, but there meaning is more general and they could mean ‘to transport’ or ‘to take’. You should translate them back to English depending on the context. Let’s have a look at these verbs:

**Возить / Везти** - To Carry (by vehicle).   [(View Conjugations)](http://www.russianlessons.net/verbs/33)

**Носить / Нести** - To Carry, To Wear   [(View Conjugations)](http://www.russianlessons.net/verbs/38)

**Водить / Вести** - To Lead, To Accompany, To Drive (a car)   [(View Conjugations)](http://www.russianlessons.net/verbs/31)

**Таскать / Тащить** - To Drag, To Pull.   [(View Conjugations)](http://www.russianlessons.net/verbs/39)

Let's have a quick look at how each one is used:

Возить / Везти - Generally this word corresponds 'to transport'. Or 'to take' by some means of vehicle. For example in a sentences like “The train transports passengers to Moscow” or “Ivan takes his daughter to school”.

Носить / Нести - Generally this word corresponds to 'to carry' when the person is carrying the object by walking. It's used in sentences like "The driver carried our bags to the taxi". This verb can also mean 'to wear', but it isn't really used like a verb of motion in this sense.

Водить / Вести - This word generally means 'to lead', or 'to take on foot' where the object itself is also walking. For example "The dog leads the blind man to the shop". It also means 'to drive a car'. The verb has a number of other uses, where it is not considered to be a verb of motion.

These verbs work the same was as those above, either multidirectional or unidirectional. Initially don’t worry too much if you are not sure exactly when to use each of these verbs, this is something that is best learnt naturally as you read or hear them in real situations. As long as you are aware of the different concepts involved. In simple conversation it is less likely you will use these words compared to the verbs in part 1.

### Part 4 - Prefixed verbs of motion

This brings us to one of the most hated parts of Russian for learners. However it is not so difficult at all. To all of the verbs above it is possible to add different prefixes. By placing a few extra letters at the front of these verbs, you can increase its meaning. This normally adds a direction to its meaning. For example you could change the meaning of “walk” to “walk in”.

As you can see in the above example we normally achieve this in English by adding an adverb after the verb. Words like “in”, “down”, “through” or “across”. Often it is also possible to do this by using a different verb, “walk in” could be replaced by “enter”. Now that we know what we are trying to do in English lets have a look our how we can do it in Russian...

If you find the concept of ‘prefixes’ difficult you could just remember each of these verbs. Treating each verb as it’s own word, rather than a set of related verbs. This would be good for learners with a good memory for words. Other learners, who may be more conceptually minded, may choose to remember how all the pre-fixes work. We think it’s best to do a little of both. Once you understand this concept, you might find that you can suddenly decipher a whole lot of Russian verbs, and the language may really open up to you.

Let’s take a look at these prefixes.

**в-** - in

**вы-** - out

**до-** - as far as, reach

**за-** - drop in, stop by

**об-** - around

**от-** - away

**пере-** - across

**под-** - approach

**при-** - arrival

**про-** - through, pass

**с-** - down from

**у-** - from

Now let's see some examples of the prefixes in use. This is how you can use them with the primary motion verb: Ходить / Идти. (Note that Идти becomes йти when used with pre-fixes.)

**входить / войти** - to go in, to enter

**выходить / выйти** - to go out, to leave, to exit

**всходить / взoйти** - to go up, to ascend

**доходить / дойти** - to get to, to get as far as, to reach

**заходить / зайти** - to drop in, to stop by

**обходить / обойти** - to walk around, to bypass

**отходить / отойти** - to walk away

**переходить / перейти** - to go across, to turn

**подходить / подойти** - to approach

**приходить / прийти** - to arrive, to come

**проходить / пройти** - to go by, to go past

**сходить / сойти** - to go down, decend

**уходить / уйти** - to go from, to leave, depart

### The first conjugation

The first conjugation is used for verbs ending in "ть" but not "ить". It is the most common.

To form the verb for each *person* you need to drop the last two letters of the infinitive (normally "ть"), and add the appropriate ending ("ю", "ешь", "ет", "ем", "ете" or "ют").Let’s take a look at a verb that uses the first conjugation: работать (to work).

**работать** - To work. (infinitive, dictionary form)

**Я работаю** - I work

**Ты работаешь** - You work

**Он, Она, Оно работает** - He, She, It works.

**Мы работаем** - We work

**Вы работаете** - You work.

**Они работают** - They work.

Let's try some other Russian words from the first conjugation:

**понимать** - To understand. (infinitive, dictionary form)

**Я понимаю** - I understand.

**Ты понимаешь** - You understand.

**Он, Она, Оно понимает** - He, She, It understands

**Мы понимаем** - We understand.

**Вы понимаете** - You understand.

**Они понимают** - They understand.

**Знать** - To know. (infinitive, dictionary form)

**Я знаю** - I know.

**Ты знаешь** - You know.

**Он, Она, Оно знает** - He, She, It knows.

**Мы знаем** - We know.

**Вы знаете**- You know.

**Они знают** - They know.

Remember you can make a statement negative by using the word "не" (not). For example:

**Я не знаю** - I don't know.

**Я не понимаю** - I don't understand.

**Он не понимает** - He doesn't understand.

You can also form questions:

**Ты знаешь?** - Do you know?

**Ты понимаешь?** - Do you understand?

### The second conjugation

Verbs where the infinitive ends in "ить" use the second conjugation.

Now we will introduce some verbs from the second conjugation. There are also some other verbs that use this conjugation.

The second conjugation uses the endings "ю" (or "у") "ишь" "ит" "им" "ите" "ят" (or "ат"), which replace "ить".

Note 1: The second conjugation is affected by the [spelling rules.](http://www.russianlessons.net/grammar/spelling_rules.php)

Note 2: The first person singuar is affected by the rule of [consonant mutation.](http://www.russianlessons.net/grammar/spelling_rules.php) Remember, this only applies to the first-person singular (Я).

**говорить** - To speak. (infinitive, dictionary form)

**Я говорю** - I speak.

**Ты говоришь** - You speak.

**Он, Она, Оно говорит** - He, She, It Speaks.

**Мы говорим** - We speak.

**Вы говорите** - You speak.

**Они говорят** - They speak.

**слышать** - To hear.

**слышу** - I hear.

**слышишь** - You hear.

**слышит** - He, She, It hears.

**слышим** - We hear.

**слышите** - You hear.

**слышат** - They hear.

For Example:

**Я говорю по-английски** - I speak English

**Он говорит по-русски**- He speaks Russian

**Вы говорите по-русски?** - Do you speak Russian?

**Мы не говорим по-русски** - We don't speak Russian.

**Собака не говорит по-английски** - The dog doesn't speak English.

### Irregular Verbs

There are a number of irregular verbs in Russian. (Verbs that don't exactly follow the above rules). However, often once you know the stem of the verb, you can often predict the endings. Even irregular verbs normally follow a similar pattern to those above.

Some examples:

**Ехать** - To go (by transport).

**Я еду** - I go (by transport).

**Ты едешь** - You go (by transport).

**Он, Она, Оно едет** - He, She, It goes (by transport).

**Мы едем** - We go (by transport).

**Вы едете** - You go (by transport).

**Они едут** - They go (by transport).

Notice that once you know the stem "Ед" it almost follows the first conjuction, except that "у" replaces "ю".

**Жить** - To live.

**Я живу** - I live.

**Ты живёшь**- You live.

**Он, Она, Оно живёт**- He, She, It lives.

**Мы живём** - We live.

**Вы живёте**- You live.

**Они живут** - They live.

Notice that "ё" is used instead of "е" when the stress falls on the ending.

Examples:

**Я живу в Лондоне** - I live in London.

**Он едет домой** - He is going home

### Russian Pronouns

**Я** - I

**Ты** - You (informal)

**Он** - He, It (m)

**Она** - She, It (f)

**Оно** - It (n)

**Мы** - We

**Вы** - You (formal, or plural)

**Они** - They

 **RUS 102 RUSSİAN II**

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|  |
| --- |
|  **About Myself - О себе**  |
|  |  |
|    |   А.     Здравствуйте! Меня зовут Антон. Я родился и вырос в России, в городе Владимире. Сейчас я живу в Москве. Я студент, учусь в университете. Я изучаю политологию, историю и английский язык. А ещё\* я работаю в кинотеатре.    |  |
|  |  **The Demonstrative Pronouns этот and тот**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A demonstrative pronoun (also called 'demonstrative  adjective') is used to point out a noun. Russian demonstrative pronouns этот and тот correspond to English this and that.  Этот describes a noun which is closer to the speaker. Click the following statement to listen, then read it aloud:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Этот дом новый.  | This house is new.  |

 |
|  | Тот is used as the second element of an opposition. Compare:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Этот дом новый, а тот дом старый.  | This house is new and that house is old.  |

 |
|  | Тот is also used to describe an object (noun) which is markedly removed in space or time from the speaker. Study the following statements:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Тот город маленький.  | 1. That city is small.  |
| 2. Этот город маленький.  | 2. This city is small.  |

 |

 |  |
|  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. This is a new house.  | indeclinable это 1. Это новый дом.  |
| 2. This house is new.    | dem. pronoun. (masculine) 2. Этот дом новый. |
| 1. This is a new shirt.  | indeclinable это 1. Это новая рубашка. |
| 2. This shirt is new.    | dem. pronoun. (feminine) 2. Эта рубашка новая.    |
| 1. This is a new dress.  | indeclinable это 1. Это новое платье. |
| 2. This dress is new.  | dem. pronoun. (neuter) 2. Это платье новое. |

 |  |
|  |        |  |
|  |  |  |

###

###  RUSSİAN VERBS.

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**Бегать / Бежать** - To Run.   [(View Conjugations)](http://www.russianlessons.net/verbs/30)

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###

### Other unprefixed verbs of motion -To Carry

### The last set of unprefixed verbs of motion are verbs that indicate the concept of ‘carrying’. These verbs are a little different because there is an object that is transported or carried. For example “the train transports passengers to Moscow”. You will normally see these words translated as ‘to carry’, but there meaning is more general and they could mean ‘to transport’ or ‘to take’. You should translate them back to English depending on the context. Let’s have a look at these verbs:

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###  Prefixed verbs of motion

This brings us to one of the most hated parts of Russian for learners. However it is not so difficult at all. To all of the verbs above it is possible to add different prefixes. By placing a few extra letters at the front of these verbs, you can increase its meaning. This normally adds a direction to its meaning. For example you could change the meaning of “walk” to “walk in”.

As you can see in the above example we normally achieve this in English by adding an adverb after the verb. Words like “in”, “down”, “through” or “across”. Often it is also possible to do this by using a different verb, “walk in” could be replaced by “enter”. Now that we know what we are trying to do in English lets have a look our how we can do it in Russian...

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**до-** - as far as, reach

**за-** - drop in, stop by

**об-** - around

**от-** - away

**пере-** - across

**под-** - approach

**при-** - arrival

**про-** - through, pass

**с-** - down from

**у-** - from

Now let's see some examples of the prefixes in use. This is how you can use them with the primary motion verb: Ходить / Идти. (Note that Идти becomes йти when used with pre-fixes.)

**входить / войти** - to go in, to enter

**выходить / выйти** - to go out, to leave, to exit

**всходить / взoйти** - to go up, to ascend

**доходить / дойти** - to get to, to get as far as, to reach

**заходить / зайти** - to drop in, to stop by

**обходить / обойти** - to walk around, to bypass

**отходить / отойти** - to walk away

**переходить / перейти** - to go across, to turn

**подходить / подойти** - to approach

**приходить / прийти** - to arrive, to come

**проходить / пройти** - to go by, to go past

**сходить / сойти** - to go down, decend

**уходить / уйти** - to go from, to leave, depart

# Russian Greetings - Приветствия

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Russian             | English    | Comment   |
|  | **Здравствуйте!** | Hello! | formal, at any time |
|  | **Доброе утро.** | Good morning. | before noon |
|  | **Добрый день.** | Good afternoon. | after noon |
|  | **Добрый вечер.** | Good evening. | after 6 pm |
|  | **Привет.** | Hi. | informal |
|  | **Как поживаете?** | How are you? | formal |
|  | **Как поживаешь?** | How are you? | informal |
|  | **Прекрасно. А ты?** | Fine. And you? | informal |
|  | **Рад тебя видеть.** | Nice to see you. | informal, said by **male** |
|  | **Рада тебя видеть.** | Nice to see you. | informal, said by **female** |
|  | **Рад Вас видеть.** | Nice to see you. | formal, said by **male** |
|  | **Рада Вас видеть.** | Nice to see you. | formal, said by **female** |
|  | **Я тоже рад Вас видеть.** | Nice to see you too. | formal, said by **male** |
|  | **Я тоже рада Вас видеть.** | Nice to see you too. | formal, said by **female** |
|  | **Что нового?** | What's new? |  |
|  | **Как дела?** | How are you doing? | rather informal |
|  | **Как у Вас дела?** | How are you doing? | formal |
|  | **Спасибо, хорошо.** | Fine, thank you. |  |
|  | **А у Вас?** | And you? |  |
|  | **Так себе.** | So-so. |  |
|  | **Как обычно.** | As usual. |  |
|  | **Неплохо.** | Not so bad. |  |
|  | **Плохо.** | Bad. |  |

##  Dialogs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -- Привет! Как дела?-- Нормально. А у тебя?-- Отлично! | -- Здравствуйте!-- Здравствуйте! Рада Вас видеть.-- Я тоже. |
|   | -- Доброе утро!-- Доброе утро!-- Как поживаете?-- Xорошо, cпасибо. |  |

 **GUİZZ.**
1. Мы живем.... общежитии.
(А) в
(Б) на

(B) у

2. Я приехал в Россию зимой, в...
(А) феврале
(Б) ноябре
(В) марте

3. Я живу.... уже 3 месяца.
(А) здесь
(Б) сюда
(В) туда

4. От вокзала до рынка идет автобус... 26.
(А) цифра
(Б) номер
(В) число

5. На какой... ты живешь?
(А) улице
(Б) квартире
(В) комнате

6. Билет на поезд можно купить.....
(А) на почте
(Б) в аэропорту
(В) на вокзале

7. Скажите, пожалуйста, .... Вы приехали в Россию?
(А) откуда
(Б) куда
(В) где

8. Пожалуйста, ... мне эту шапку.
(А) скажите
(Б) покажите
(В) расскажите

9. Мой младший брат еще... в школе.
(А) изучает
(Б) учит
(В) учится

10. Я не... прочитать этот текст, у меня нет очков.
(А) могу
(Б) умею
(В) знаю

11. В пятницу вечером я всегда... в магазин.
(А) хожу
(Б) пойду
(В) пошел

12. Я... на работу на автобусе.
(А) иду
(Б) еду
(В) хожу

13. Наш друг... посылку от родителей.
(А) получил
(Б) послал
(В) передал

14. Вчера я познакомился...
(А) от Ивана
(Б) с Иваном
(В) к Ивану

15. Кто.... искал?
(А) мне
(Б) меня
(В) обо мне

16. Друзья попросили.... купить продукты
(А) мы
(Б) нам
(В) нас

17. Ты знаешь мой новый номер...?
(А) телефона
(Б) телефон
(В) по телефону

18. Он посылает деньги домой....
(А) каждый месяц
(Б) каждого месяца
(В) с каждым месяцем

19. Кто-то забыл здесь....
(А) миграционная карта
(Б) миграционную карту
(В) миграционной карты

20. Ты уже видел...?
(А) наш мастер
(Б) нашему мастеру
(В) нашего мастера

21. Ты уже.... заявление на работу?
(А) написал
(Б) напишешь
(В) будешь писать

22. Директор сказал, .... надо убрать мусор.
(А) чтобы
(Б) что
(В) как

23. Родители спрашивали, ... я себя чувствую.
(А) как
(Б) что
(В) какой

24. Ему дали премию, ... он хорошо работал.
(А) как
(Б) потому что
(В) поэтому

25. Скажите, пожалуйста, .... стоит снять квартиру в этом районе?
(А) где
(Б) сколько
(В) почему

**Adjectives - Прилагательные**

Adjectives are used to describe people and objects. All the adjectives listed below are the masculine, singular nominative case. However in the Russian language the ends of adjectives change to agree in gender, and in case, with the noun it describes. Adjectives can also appear in short form, or their comparative form. You should refer to the grammar section of this site for details on how to convert or decline each adjective.

**быстрый** - fast

**близкий** - near, close

**большой** - big

**важный** - important

**высокий** - tall, high

**главный** - main

**грязный** - dirty

**громкий** - loud

**густой** - dense, thick

**дешёвый** - cheap

**добрый** - kind

**дорогой** - dear, expensive

**жаркий** - hot

**интересный** - interesting

**красивый** - beautiful

**крепкий** - strong, tough

**лёгкий** - easy

**маленький** - small

**медленный** - slow

**молодой** - young

**мягкий** - soft

**новый** - new

**острый** - sharp

**первый** - first

**печальный** - sad

**плохой** - bad

**последний** - last

**приятный** - pleasant

**простой** - simple

**скорый** - rapid, quick

**скучный** - boring

**сильный** - strong, powerful

**спокойный** - peaceful

**старый** - old

**строгий** - strict

**сухой** - dry

**счастливый** - happy

**твёрдый** - hard, firm

**тёмный** - dark

**тёплый** - warm

**толстый** - fat, thick

**трудный** - difficult

**удобный** - comfortable

**холодный** - cold

**хороший** - good, nice

**частный** - private

**частый** - frequent, close together, dense

**чистый** - clean

**яркий** - bright

**Russian Colours**

**белый** - white

**чёрный** - black

**красный** - red

**зелёный**- green

**жёлтый**- yellow

**синий**- blue (dark)

**голубой**- blue

**оранжевый**- orange

**коричневый**- brown

**серый**- grey

**розовый**- pink

**пурпурный**– purple

**DİALOGUE 1**

* - Здравствуйте!
* - Здравствуйте, курящие или некурящие?
* - Некурящие.
* - Вот здесь столик.
* - Девушка! Можно меню, пожалуйста.
* - Да, пожалуйста…
* - Что Вы будете?
* - Салат «Греческий», борщ и курицу по-мексикански, пожалуйста.
* - Что-нибудь еще?
* - Да, кока-колу, пожалуйста.
* - Хорошо.
* …
* - Счëт, пожалуйста.
* - Вот Ваш счëт.
* - Спасибо, до свидания!
* - До свидания! Приходите еще!

**English translation**

* - Hello!
* - Hello, smokers or non-smokers?
* - Non-smokers, please
* - Here is your table
* - Waitress! Could I have the menu, please?
* - Here you are.
* - What would you like?
* - Greek salad, bortsch and mexican chicken.
* - Anything else?
* - Yes, a cola, please.
* - Ok.
* …
* - Could I have the bill, please?
* - Here you are.
* - Thanks, bye.
* - Goodbye. Please come again.

### Dialogue 2

* - Здравствуйте, курящие или некурящие?
* - Здравствуйте, лучше курящие.
* - Хорошо. Можете сесть там.
* - Молодой человек! Меню, пожалуйста.
* - Пожалуйста.
* …
* - Что вы будете?
* - Мне, пожалуйста, салат из кальмаров и бефстроганов.
* - Что вы будете пить?
* - Чай и на десерт пирожное «Наполеон»
* - Хорошо. Что-нибудь ещë?
* - Нет, спасибо.
* …
* - Счëт, пожалуйста.
* - Пожалуйста.
* - Ваша сдача.
* - Спасибо. До свидания.
* - До свидания.

**English translation**

* Hello, smokers or non-smokers?
* Hello, better non-smokers
* Ok, you can sit there.
* Waiter! Could I have the menu, please?
* Here you are.
* …
* What would you like?
* For me, a squid salad, please and a beef Stroganov.
* What would you like to drink?
* A tea and a "Napoleon" pie.
* Ok, anything else?
* No, thanks
* …
* My bill, please
* Here you are.
* Here is your change, please.
* Thank you, goodbye.
* Goodbye.

### Dialogue 3

* - Здравствуйте, курящие или некурящие?
* - Некурящие, пожалуйста.
* - Вот там ваш столик.
* - Девушка! Можно меню?
* - Да, пожалуйста.
* - Что вы будете?
* - Рассольник, рыбу, пюре и пепси, пожалуйста.
* - А на десерт?
* - Спасибо, ничего.
* …
* - Счëт, пожалуйста.
* - Пожалуйста.
* - Спасибо. До свидания.
* - Всего хорошего. Приходите еще.

**English translation**

* - Hello, smokers or non-smokers?
* - Non-smokers, please.
* - Your table is there.
* - Waitress, could I have the menu, please?
* - Here you are.
* - What would you like?
* - A "Rassolnik" soup, a fish, mashed potatoes and a "Pepsi", please.
* - Any dessert?
* - Nothing, thanks.
* …
* - Could I have my bill, please?
* - Here you are.
* - Thanks, bye.
* - All the best. Please come again.

**Одежда - Clothes**

**Рубашка** - shirt

**Костюм** - suit

**Брюки** - trousers

**Носки** - socks

**Свитер** - sweater

**Футболка** - t-shirt

**Тенниска** - t-shirt, polo-shirt

**Майка** - singlet, tank-top

**Кофта** - blouse

**Джинсы** - jeans

**Юбка** - skirt

**Платье** - dress

**Водолазка** - poloneck

**Жакет** - jacket

**Жилет** - waistcoat

**Пиджак** - coat

**Шарф** - scarf

**Куртка** - jacket

**Пальто** - coat

**Шуба** - fur coat

**Шапка** - cap, hat

**Ботинки** - shoes

**Кроссовки** - sneakers, sport shoes

**Спортивный костюм** - sport suit

**Кеды** - gumshoes

**Туфли** - shoes

**Босоножки**- sandals

**Тапочки** – slippers

**Бюстгалтер** - bra

**Украшения - Jewelry**

**Кольцо** - ring

**Цепочка** - chain

**Браслет** - bracelet

**Ожерелье** - necklace

**Сережки** - earrings

**Кулон** - pendant

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rank  | Russian noun   | English translation   | Gender                |
| 1.  | [**человек**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/chelovek.htm) | man, person | masculine |
| 2.  | [**год**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/god_year.htm) | year | masculine |
| 3.  | [**время**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/vremya.htm) | time | neuter |
| 4.  | [**рука**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/ruka_hand.htm) | hand, arm | feminine |
| 5.  | [**дело**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/delo_business.htm) | business, affair, matter | neuter |
| 6.  | [**раз**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/raz_time_once.htm) | time, once, since | masculine |
| 7.  | [**глаз**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/glaz_eye.htm) | eye; sight | masculine |
| 8.  | [**жизнь**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/zhizn.htm) | life | feminine |
| 9.  | [**день**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/den_day.htm) | day | masculine |
| 10.  | [**голова**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/golova.htm) | head, mind, brains | feminine |
| 11.  | [**друг**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/droog_friend.htm) | friend | masculine |
| 12.  | [**дом**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/dom_home_house.htm) | house, home | masculine |
| 13.  | [**слово**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/slovo_word.htm) | word | neuter |
| 14.  | [**место**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/mesto_place.htm) | place; seat | neuter |
| 15.  | [**лицо**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/litso_face.htm) | face; person | neuter |
| 16.  | [**сторона**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/storona_side.htm) | side, party | feminine |
| 17.  | [**нога**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/noga_leg.htm) | foot, leg | feminine |
| 18.  | [**дверь**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/dver_door.htm) | door | feminine |
| 19.  | [**работа**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/rabota_work_job.htm) | work, job | feminine |
| 20.  | [**земля**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/zemlya_earth_land.htm) | earth, land, soil | feminine |
| 21.  | [**конец**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/konets.htm) | end, distance | masculine |
| 22.  | [**час**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/chas_hour.htm) | hour, time | masculine |
| 23.  | [**голос**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/golos_voice.htm) | voice | masculine |
| 24.  | [**город**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/gorod_city.htm) | town, city | masculine |
| 25.  | [**вода**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/voda_water.htm) | water | feminine |
| 26.  | [**стол**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/stol_table.htm) | table, desk; board | masculine |
| 27.  | [**ребёнок**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/rebenok_child.htm) | child, kid, infant | masculine |
| 28.  | [**сила**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/sila_force.htm) | strength, force | feminine |
| 29.  | [**отец**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/otets_father.htm) | father | masculine |
| 30.  | [**женщина**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/zhenschina_woman.htm) | woman | feminine |
| 31.  | [**машина**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/mashina_car.htm) | car, machine, engine | feminine |
| 32.  | **случай** | case, occasion, incident | masculine |
| 33.  | [**ночь**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/noch_night.htm) | night | feminine |
| 34.  | **мир** | world | masculine |
| 35.  | **вид** | appearance, look, view | masculine |
| 36.  | [**ряд**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/ryad_row.htm) | row, line | masculine |
| 37.  | [**начало**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/nachalo_beginning.htm) | beginning, origin, source | neuter |
| 38.  | [**вопрос**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/vopros_question.htm) | question, matter, problem | masculine |
| 39.  | [**война**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/voyna_war.htm) | war | feminine |
| 40.  | [**деньги**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/dengi_money.htm) | money | plural, all genders |
| 41.  | [**минута**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/minute.htm) | minute, moment | feminine |
| 42.  | [**жена**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/zhena_wife.htm) | wife | feminine |
| 43.  | [**правда**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/pravda_truth.htm) | truth | feminine |
| 44.  | [**страна**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/strana_country.htm) | country | feminine |
| 45.  | [**свет**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/svet_light.htm) | light; world | masculine |
| 46.  | **мать** | mother | feminine |
| 47.  | **товарищ** | comrade, friend | masculine |
| 48.  | **дорога** | road, way, journey | feminine |
| 49.  | [**окно**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/okno_window.htm) | window, windowsill | neuter |
| 50.  | [**комната**](http://masterrussian.com/vocabulary/komnata_room.htm) | a room | feminine |

# Russian Holidays - Праздники

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Russian** | **English** | **Date** |
| Новый Год | New Year's Day | January 1 |
| Рождество Христово | Christmas | January 7 |
| Международный Женский День | International Women's Day | March 8 |
| Первое Мая | Spring and Labor Holiday | May 1-2 |
| День Победы | Victory Day (Over German Nazism in the WW2) | May 9 |
| День смеха | April Fool's Day | April 1 |
| День независимости | Independence Day | June 12 |
| Троица | Whitsuntide | June 15  |
| Праздник Октябрьской Революции | Revolution Day aka Day of Accord and Conciliation | November 7 |
| День Конституции | Constitution Day | December 12 |
| Пасха | Easter |  April 27 (in 2003) |

**More useful words**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PHRASE** | **PRONUNCIATION** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 00:00/**00:04**  | по́лденьmidday | pól-dyen |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 00:00/**00:04**  | по́лночьmidnight | pól-nach |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 00:00/**00:09**  | ...утра́ / ...ве́чера...in the morning / in the evening  | ...u-trá / ...vyé-chye-ra |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 00:00/**00:13**  | семь утра́ / семь ве́чераIt's seven in the morning / It's seven in the evening  | syem u-trá / syem vyé-chye-ra |

 **Кото́рый час?**

 **What time is it?**

* Я ждал тебя́ два часа́.
* I was waiting for you for two hours. (informal)
* В росси́йских шко́лах академи́ческий час дли́тся 45 мину́т.
* In Russian schools, a school period is 45 minutes long.
* Мы усну́ли в час но́чи.
* We fell asleep at one o'clock in the morning.
* Андре́й бу́дет до́ма че́рез час.
* Andrey will be home in an hour.
* По́езд прибыва́ет в во́семь часо́в.
* The train arrives at eight o'clock.
* Авто́бус при́был в Москву́ в шесть часо́в утра́.
* The bus arrived to Moscow at six o'clock in the morning.
* Авто́бус при́был в Москву́ в шесто́м часу́ утра́.
* The bus arrived to Moscow somewhere between five and six in the morning.
* В су́тках два́дцать четы́ре часа́.
* There are twenty-four hours in a day.
* В кото́ром часу́?
* At what time?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PHRASE** | **PRONUNCIATION** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 00:00/**00:03**  | Час.It's one o'clock.  | chas |

If we want to say in Russian "it's on o'clock" we just say "hour".

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 00:00/**00:05**  | Два часа́.It's two o'clock.  | dva cha-sá |

As you can see, in Russian we don't say "it's...". We start with the numbers without adding anything before them.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 00:00/**00:05**  | Три часа́.It's three o'clock.  | tri cha-sá |

|  |  |  |
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| 00:00/**00:07**  | Четы́ре часа́.It's four o'clock.  | chye-tý-rye cha-sá |

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| 00:00/**00:05**  | Пять часо́в.It's five o'clock.  | pyat cha-sóf |

Pay attention to the word "hours" in Russian. From 2 to 4 we say "часа", and from 5 onwards we say "часов".
There's a grammatical explanation for this, but you don't need to know it to tell the time correctly.

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| 00:00/**00:05**  | Шесть часо́в.It's six o'clock.  | shest cha-sóf |

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| 00:00/**00:05**  | Семь часо́в.It's seven o'clock.  | syem cha-sóf |

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| 00:00/**00:06**  | Во́семь часо́в.It's eight o'clock.  | vó-syem cha-sóf |

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| 00:00/**00:06**  | Де́вять часо́в.It's nine o'clock.  | dyé-vyet cha-sóf |

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| 00:00/**00:06**  | Де́сять часо́в.It's ten o'clock.  | dyé-syet cha-sóf |

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| 00:00/**00:08**  | Оди́ннадцать часо́в.It's eleven o'clock.  | a-dí-na-tset cha-sóf |

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| 00:00/**00:07**  | Двена́дцать часо́в.It's twelve o'clock.  | dvye-ná-tset cha-sóf |