**RUS 201 RUSSİAN III**

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

**Nicholas J. Brown.**

**SURVİVAL RUSSİAN. A Course in Conversational Russian.**

**N.B. Karavanova.**

**BEGİNNER’S RUSSİAN. Teach Yourself.**

**РУССКО-АНГЛИЙСКИЙ РАЗГОВОРНИК.**

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**Httr//www.russianforeveryone.com**

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**Contents.**

**Numbers; The Genitive Case. Genitive Singular and Plural; Quantities; Roubles and Dollars; Buying Things; Street Market.**

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**Numbers; The Genitive Case.**

две новых книги

It'd be: двух новых друзей.

If you want to use a collective number (двое, трое, четверо, т.д.), the collective number will decline like adjectives in the plural. Двое and Трое are declined like soft stem adjectives, and the rest are declined like hard stem adjectives.   
  
So instead of двух новых друзей   
двоих новых друзей   
троих новых друзей   
but четверых, пятерых, т.д.

**The tenses of the Russian verbs**

There are three tenses in Russian—past, present and future. Their meaning is obvious from the names and is the same as in English. Let’s take a look at each of the tenses and see how they are related to the [aspect](http://learningrussian.net/congratulations_verbs_grammar2.php) of the Russian verbs.

**The Past tense**

The past tense is used to describe actions and situations that took place in the past. You can use either perfective or imperfective verbs in the past tense. If an action happened only once or its result is important to the speaker, the perfective form of the Russian verbs is used.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Я пригласил друзей.** | I invited friends. (result) |

If an action wasn’t finished or was taking place several times in the past, imperfective verbs must be used.

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| --- | --- |
| **Я приглашал друзей.** | I was inviting friends. (process) |
| **The Present tense**  The present tense form is very simple and similar to the present simple tense the English.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Я знаю.** | I know. | | **Я вижу Анну.** | I see Anna. | | **Я звоню другу.** | I am calling a friend. |   Since actions take place in the present and are not finished yet, only imperfective verbs can be used in the present tense.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Я приглашаю друзей каждое воскресенье.** | I invite friends every Sunday. |   **The Future tense**  The future tense describes actions that will take place in future time. There are two forms of the future tense—simple and compound.  *Simple*  The simple future tense is used to stress the result of the future action. It is formed from perfective Russian verbs with the help of certain personal endings that will be covered later.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Я узнаю кто сделал это.** | I will find out who did this. |   *Compound*  The compound future tense is used to talk about ongoing actions in the future. It is formed by adding the infinitive of imperfective verbs to the future simple tense form of the verb БЫТЬ (to be). The structure of the compound future tense is remarkably similar to simple future tense in English.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Я буду знать кто сделал это.** | I will know who did this. |   Make sure that you conjugate the verb БЫТЬ as shown in the table.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Pronoun** | **+ will/shall** | **+ to know** | | Я Мы  Ты  Вы  Он, она Они | буду будем будешь будете будет |  | |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

# Usage of Russian Verbs

As you may know already, there are three tenses (present, past, future) and two aspects (imperfective, perfective) in Russian. The following table demonstrates how Russian verbs are used depending on their tense and aspect.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **TENSE AND ASPECT** | **USAGE** | **EXAMPLE SENTENCES** |
| **PAST TENSE, IMPERFECTIVE ASPECT** | Used to designate an action that began and ended at a particular time in the past; the result is not important for the speaker | Вчера вечером он **читал** книгу. |
|  | Used for an action that occurred over period of time but was completed in the past; the action, not duration, is emphasized | Он **плавал** в бассейне весь день. |
|  | Used for an activity that took place regularly in the past | Во время каникул мы **ходили** в кино каждое утро. |
|  | Used for actions occurred over period of time simultaneously but were completed in the past | Когда я **читал** книгу, брат **смотрел** телевизор. |
|  | Used when the result of an action is nullified, i.e. an opposite action occurred | В комнате холодно, потому что я **открывал** окно. (i.e. открыл и закрыл) |
|  | Used for an action that occurred over period of time but was completed in the past. The duration is emphasized | Он **строил** дом целый месяц. |
| **PAST TENSE, PERFECTIVE ASPECT** | Used to emphasize the result of an action that began and ended at a particular time in the past | Вчера вечером я прочитал книгу от начала до конца. |
|  | Used for a past action that had a result before another past action that also had a result | Когда мы **пришли** в класс, учитель уже **ушёл** домой.  Мы успели **сыграть** партию в шахматы до того, как **пришёл** Андрей. |
|  | Used when the result of an action remains | Он **надел** новую рубашку. (i.e. он надел и сейчас она надета) |
|  | Used to designate an action that began and ended at a particular time in the past; the time during which the result was achieved is emphasized | Он **построил** дом за месяц. |
| **PRESENT TENSE, IMPERFECTIVE ASPECT** | Used for a present state of affairs | Андрей **живёт** в Москве. |
|  | Used for a general fact | Волга **впадает** в Каспийское море.  Солнце **встаёт** на востоке. |
|  | Used for habitual actions | Каждое утро он **читает** газеты. |
|  | Used for future timetables and arrangements | Поезд **отходит** в 12:00.  Решено. Мы **идём** в кино. |
|  | Used for a specific action that is occurring | На улице **идёт** сильный дождь. |
|  | Used for an activity that takes place over period of time specified | Они **играют** в теннис уже 2 часа. |
| **FUTURE TENSE, IMPERFECTIVE ASPECT** | Used for an action that will be ongoing or repeating at a particular time in the future, but it is not known whether will be finished of not | Завтра утром я **буду играть** в теннис.  Вечером она **будет готовить** ужин. |
| **FUTURE TENSE, PERFECTIVE ASPECT** | Used for an action that will be finished at a particular time in the future | Скоро он **узнает** хорошие новости.  Вечером она приготовит ужин. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **.** | 1. **Adjectives vs Adverbs** |
|  | Many words in English function both as adjectives and adverbs without a change in form. But it is not the same in Russian. To avoid confusion, remember the following:  **An adjective - прилагательное** is a word that modifies a noun or pronoun. It answers the questions **Какой? Какая? Какое? Какие?** **(What kind of?)** and takes masculine, feminine, neuter or plural endings depending on the noun it modifies. Examples: |
|  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | хороший журнал   хорошая книга   хорошее платье   хорошие новости | good magazine   good book   good dress   good news | |
|  |  |
|  | **An adverb - наречие** is an invariable word. It modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb. It answers the question **Как? (How?**), does not have gender or number and never changes for cases. Examples: |
|  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | хорошо читать   плохо говорить   очень хороший   очень хорошо | read well   speak badly   very good   very well | |
|  |  |
|  | Study the following examples. Click each statement to listen, then say it. |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **1. Джон читает хороший журнал.** | 1. John is reading a good magazine. (adjective) | | **2. Джон хорошо читает по-русски.** | 2. John reads well in Russian. (adverb) | | **3. Таня очень хорошо говорит по-английски.** | 3. Tanya speaks English very well. (adverbs) | | **4. Я плохо говорю по-английски.** | 4. I speak English badly. (adverb) | |
|  | **Notes**   * In Russian, evaluative adverbs such as **хорошо (well), плохо (poorly), свободно (fluently), немного (a little)** usually precede verbs. Compare the following Russian and English sentences:   Я **хорошо** говорю по-английски. I speak English **well**.  Я **немного** читаю по-русски. I read Russian **a little**. |
| **2.** | **Formation of Adverbs** |
|  | Many Russian adverbs are derived from adjectives by replacing adjective endings with the invariable suffix **-о**.   Compare: |
|  | |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | Adjective | Adverb | Translation | |  | хорош**ий**   плох**ой**   интересн**ый**   красив**ый**   дорог**ой**    дешёв**ый** | хорош**о**   плох**о**   интересн**о**   красив**о**   дорог**о**   дёшев**о** | good - well    bad - badly    interesting    beautiful    expensive    cheap | |
|  | Study the usage of adjectives and adverbs. Click each statement to listen, then say it. |
| http://www.russianforeveryone.com/Rufe/Lessons/Course1/Grammar/GramUnit6/headphones_bg_24.jpg | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **1. Москва - красивый город.** | 1. Moscow is a beautiful city. | | **2. Там красиво.** | 2. It is beautiful there. | | **3. "Восток-Запад" - интересный фильм.** | 3. "East - West" is an interesting film. | | **4. Жить в Лондоне интересно.** | 4. It is interesting to live in London. | |
|  |  |
|  | Some adverbs are formed with the prefix **по-** added to an adjective. Adjectival endings are replaced with the invariable suffix **-и**. Compare the following adjectives and adverbs related to **languages**: |
|  | |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | Adjective | Adverb | Translation | |  | русск**ий**   английск**ий**   французск**ий**   немецк**ий**   японск**ий** | **по**-русск**и**  **по**-английск**и**  **по**-французск**и**  **по**-немецк**и**  **по**-японск**и** | Russian   English   French   German   Japanese | |
|  | Study the usage of adjectives and adverbs. Click each statement to listen, then say it. |
| http://www.russianforeveryone.com/Rufe/Lessons/Course1/Grammar/GramUnit6/headphones_bg_24.jpg | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **1. Лев Толстой - русский писатель.** | 1. Leo Tolstoy is a Russian author. | | **2. Джон читает по-русски.** | 2. John reads in Russian. | | **3. Вы говорите по-английски?** | 3.  Do you speak English? | |
|  |  |
| **3.** | **Adverbs of Place and Time** |
|  | Adverbs of place and adverbs of time are not derived from adjectives. They have no special adverbial suffix. As all other adverbs they do not change their form for gender, number, and case, i.e. they are invariable.  **Adverbs of place** answer the question **Где**? "Where". Examples:  **здесь** - here  **там** - there  **дома** - at home    **Adverbs of time** answer the question **Когда**? "When". Examples:  **всегда** - always  **вчера** - yesterday  **сегодня** - today  **завтра** - tomorrow  **часто** - often  **редко** - rarely  **зимой** - in winter  **летом** - in summer  **осенью** - in fall  **весной** - in spring  **утром** - in the morning  **вечером** - at night |

**EXERSİZE.**

# The difference between знать and уметь

Do you know the difference between Russian verbs “знать” and “уметь”? Try yourself in today’s quiz!

Also here you can test your knowledge of the verb’s conjugation.

## Знать и уметь

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1** |

В пять лет мальчик уже ... читать и писать.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | умел |
| B | знает |
| C | уметь |
| D | знал |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 2** |

Ты ... играть на гитаре?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | умеет |
| B | умеешь |
| C | знаешь |
| D | знает |

# Russian vocabulary test: Food

## Find the odd option:

## http://masterrussian.com/graphics/220px-Misc_fruit.jpg

*Photo by [Sandy Austin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Misc_fruit.jpg" \t "_blank) CC-BY-2.0*

Top of Form



* я́блоко, гру́ша, виногрáд, ды́ня
* молокó, я́йца, мя́со, ры́ба
* печéнье, салáт, мácло, конфéты
* водá, пи́во, сок, вóдка

Bottom of Form

## How do you say "I'm hungry" in Russian?

## http://masterrussian.com/graphics/220px-hungry.jpg

*Photo by [schmollmolch](http://www.flickr.com/photos/schmollmolch/3310166106/" \t "_blank) CC-BY-2.0*

Top of Form



* Я хочу́ пить.
* Я хочу́ есть.
* Я хочу́ петь.
* Я хочу́ спать.

## What is sweet (cлáдкое)?

## http://masterrussian.com/graphics/220px-Strawberry_shortcake.jpg

*Photo by [Tomomarusan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Strawberry_shortcake.jpg" \t "_blank) CC-BY-2.5*

Top of Form



* Варéнье
* Мácло
* Грéйпфрут
* Колбасá

## 4. Which is NOT a fruit?



*Photo by [Wildcat Dunny](http://www.flickr.com/photos/wildcat_dunny/269086730/" \t "_blank) CC-BY-2.0*

Top of Form



* Апельси́н
* Сли́ва
* Огурéц
* Ки́ви

## 5. Which is NOT meat:



*Photo by [Blammermouth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Rump_steak.jpg" \t "_blank) CC-BY-3.0*

Top of Form



* Cвини́на
* Барáнина
* Теля́тина
* Лосócь

## 6. How do we say "Enjoy your meal" in Russian?



*Photo by [David JAGER](http://www.flickr.com/photos/davidjager/2377085252/" \t "_blank) CC-SA-2.0*

Top of Form



* Хорóшего аппети́та!
* Прия́тного аппети́та!
* Хорóшей еды́!
* Прия́тного обéда!

## 7. Where do we put our meals in Russia?



*Photo by [hotelcasavelas2](http://www.flickr.com/photos/hotelcasavelas/4172974713/in/photostream/" \t "_blank) CC-SA-2.0*

Top of Form



* Тарéлка
* Лóжка
* Стакáн
* Ви́лка

## 8. What do we use for drinking?



*Photo by [Scarygami](http://www.flickr.com/photos/scarygami/5513663160/" \t "_blank) CC-SA-2.0*

Top of Form



* Сáхарница, солóнка, ми́ска
* Тарéлка, блю́дце, салáтница
* Чáшка, стакáн, бокáл
* Чáйник, лóжка, ви́лка

## 9. Butter or oil (мáсло) can NOT be:



*Photo by [Searobin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Hand-made_butter.jpg" \t "_blank) CC-SA-2.5*

Top of Form



* Подсóлнечное
* Конди́терское
* Сли́вочное
* Оли́вковое

## 10. How do you say "Thanks, I'm full" in Russian?



*Photo by [Will Clayton](http://www.flickr.com/photos/spool32/5503223017/" \t "_blank) CC-BY-2.0*

Top of Form



* Спаси́бо, я не гóлоден.
* Спаси́бо, не нáдо.
* Спаси́бо, я ужé cыт.
* Спаси́бо, я хочу́ пить.

**Useful vocabulary.**

* **Слева (от)** = left, to the left
* **Налево** = to the left
* **Справа (от)** = right , to the right
* **Направо** = to the right
* **Перед** = in front of, before
* **За** = behind
* **Над** = above
* **Под** = under
* **C другой стороны** = from the other side
* **На другой стороне** = on the other side
* **Рядом (с)** = near, next to
* **Квартира** = apartment
* **Дом** = house
* **Особняк** = mansion
* **Окно** = window
* **Кухня** = kitchen
* **Гостиная** = living room
* **Спальня** = bedroom
* **Прихожая** = hall
* **Большой** = big
* **Уютный** = cozy
* **Светлый** = light
* **Удобный** = comfortable

**Useful expressions**

* Где у вас спальня?
* Where is your bedroom?
* Кто живёт в этой комнате?
* Who lives in this room?
* Чья это комната?
* Whose room is this?
* Проходи.
* Come in. (informal)
* Добро пожаловать (в)
* Welcome (to)
* Рад вас видеть.
* Glad to see you. (said by a male)
* Что-то находится где-то
* something is located somewhere
* Очень удобно работать дома.
* It's very comfortable to work from home.
* Пойдёмте на кухню
* Let's go to the kitchen. (said to a group of people)
* С удовольствием.
* With pleasure.
* Мне нравится кухня.
* I like the kitchen.
* Мне понравилась кухня.
* I liked the kitchen.
* Сколько комнат?
* How many rooms?
* Как тебе наш дом?
* How do you like our house?
* Поздравляю вас с новосельем!
* Congratulations on the new house (apartment)!

**Russian Word**

**ANİMALS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Bear](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/bear-in-russian.html) | **Медведь**  *(med-vyed')* |  |
| [Bee](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/bee-in-russian.html) | **Пчела**  *(pchi-la)* |  |
| [Bird](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/bird-in-russian.html) | **Птица**  *(ptee-tsa)* |  |
| [Cat](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/cat-in-russian.html) | **Кошка**  *(kosh-ka)* |  |
| [Chicken](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/chicken-in-russian.html) | **Курица**  *(koo-ri-tsa)* |  |
| [Cow](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/cow-in-russian.html) | **Корова**  *(ka-ro-va)* |  |
| [Dog](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/dog-in-russian.html) | **Собака**  *(sa-ba-ka)* |  |
| [Elephant](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/elephant-in-russian.html) | **Слон**  *(slon)* |  |
| [Fish](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/fish-in-russian.html) | **Рыба**  *(riy-ba)* |  |
| [Horse](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/horse-in-russian.html) | **Лошадь**  *(lo-shad')* |  |
| [Lion](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/lion-in-russian.html) | **Лев**  *(lyef)* |  |
| [Pig](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/pig-in-russian.html) | **Свинья**  *(svin'-ya)* |  |
| [Rabbit](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/rabbit-in-russian.html) | **Кролик**  *(kro-lik)* |  |
| [Sheep](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/sheep-in-russian.html) | **Овца**  *(av-tsa)* |  |
| [Snake](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/snake-in-russian.html) | **Змея**  *(zmi-ya)* |  |
| [Spider](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/spider-in-russian.html) | **Паук**  *(pa-ook)* |  |
| [Tiger](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/tiger-in-russian.html) | **Тигр**  *(teegr)* |  |
| [Whale](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/whale-in-russian.html) | **Кит**  *(keet)* |  |
| [Wolf](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/wolf-in-russian.html) | **Волк**  *(volk)* |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Family / People** |  |  |
| [Aunt](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/aunt-in-russian.html) | **Тётя**  *(tyo-tya)* |  |
| [Baby](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/baby-in-russian.html) | **Малыш**  *(ma-liysh)* |  |
| [Boy](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/boy-in-russian.html) | **Мальчик**  *(mal'-chik)* |  |
| [Brother](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/brother-in-russian.html) | **Брат**  *(brat)* |  |
| [Child](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/child-in-russian.html) | **Ребёнок**  *(ri-byo-nak)* |  |
| [Children](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/children-in-russian.html) | **Дети**  *(dye-ti)* |  |
| [Daughter](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/daughter-in-russian.html) | **Дочь**  *(doch')* |  |
| [Father](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/father-in-russian.html) | **Отец**  *(a-tyets)* |  |
| [Girl](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/girl-in-russian.html) (child)    (young woman) | **Девочка**  *(dye-vach-ka)* **Девушка**  *(dye-voosh-ka)* |  |
| [Granddaughter](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/granddaughter-in-russian.html) | **Внучка**  *(vnooch-ka)* |  |
| [Grandfather](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/grandfather-in-russian.html) | **Дедушка**  *(dye-doosh-ka)* |  |
| [Grandmother](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/grandmother-in-russian.html) | **Бабушка**  *(ba-boosh-ka)* |  |
| [Grandson](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/grandson-in-russian.html) | **Внук**  *(vnook)* |  |
| [Man](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/man-in-russian.html) | **Мужчина**  *(moozh-chee-na)* |  |
| [Mother](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/mother-in-russian.html) | **Мать**  *(mat')* |  |
| [Parents](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/parents-in-russian.html) | **Родители**  *(ra-dee-ti-li)* |  |
| [Sister](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/sister-in-russian.html) | **Сестра**  *(si-stra)* |  |
| [Son](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/son-in-russian.html) | **Сын**  *(siyn)* |  |
| [Uncle](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/uncle-in-russian.html) | **Дядя**  *(dya-dya)* |  |
| [Woman](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/woman-in-russian.html)    (young woman) | **Женщина**  *(zhyen-schi-na)* **Девушка**  *(dye-voosh-ka)* |  |
|  |  |  |
| **Relationships** | **Russian Word Lists** |  |
| [(My) Boyfriend](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/boyfriend-in-russian.html) (romantic)   Close male friend (not romantic)   Male friend / pal (not romantic)   Male acquaintance (not romantic) | **Мой друг**  *(moy drook)* **Близкий друг**  *(bleez-kiy drook)* **Приятель**  *(pri-ya-til’)* **Знакомый**  *(zna-ko-miy)* |  |
| [(My) Ex-boyfriend](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/ex-boyfriend-in-russian.html)    Your ex-boyfriend | **Мой бывший друг**  *(moy biyf-shiy drook)* **Твой бывший друг**  *(tvoy biyf-shiy drook)* |  |
| [(My) Ex-girlfriend](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/ex-girlfriend-in-russian.html)    Your ex-girlfriend | **Моя бывшая девушка**  *(ma-ya biyf-sha-ya dye-voosh-ka)* **Твоя бывшая девушка**  *(tva-ya biyf-sha-ya dye-voosh-ka)* |  |
| [(My) Ex-husband](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/ex-husband-in-russian.html)    Your ex-husband | **Мой бывший муж**  *(moy biyf-shiy moozh)* **Твой бывший муж**  *(tvoy biyf-shiy moozh)* |  |
| [(My) Ex-wife](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/ex-wife-in-russian.html)    Your ex-wife | **Моя бывшая жена**  *(ma-ya biyf-sha-ya zhi-na)* **Твоя бывшая жена**  *(tva-ya biyf-sha-ya zhi-na)* |  |
| [(My) Girlfriend](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/girlfriend-in-russian.html) (romantic)  Close female friend (not romantic)   Female friend / pal (not romantic)   Female acquaintance (not romantic) | **Моя девушка**  *(ma-ya dye-voosh-ka)*  **Близкая подруга**  *(bleez-ka-ya pa-droo-ga)* **Приятельница**  *(pri-ya-til’-ni-tsa)* **Знакомая**  *(zna-ko-ma-ya)* |  |
| [Husband](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/husband-in-russian.html)    My husband    Your husband | **Муж**  *(moozh)* **Мой муж**  *(moy moozh)* **Твой муж**  *(tvoy moozh)* |  |
| [Wife](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/wife-in-russian.html)    My wife    Your wife | **Жена**  *(zhi-na)* **Моя жена**  *(ma-ya zhi-na)* **Твоя жена**  *(tva-ya zhi-na)* |  |
|  |  |  |
| **Royalty** |  |  |
| [King](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/king-in-russian.html) | **Король**  *(ka-rol’)* |  |
| [Queen](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/queen-in-russian.html) | **Королева**  *(ka-ra-lye-va)* |  |
| [Prince](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/prince-in-russian.html) | **Принц**  *(prints)* |  |
| [Princess](http://www.russian-language-for-lovers.com/princess-in-russian.html) | **Принцесса**  *(prin-tsyes-sa)* |  |
|  |  |  |

**Additional Pronouns**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **\*Некоторый Столько \*Такой Насколько Несколько Позтому Потому что** | **Some This much/many Such, That kind of As far/much as Several Therefore Because** | **Что-то Что-нибудь Кто-то Кто-нибудь Где-то Где-нибудь Куда-то Куда-нибудь** | **Something Anything Someone Anyone Somewhere Anywhere (to) somewhere (to) anywhere** | **\*Такой-то \*Такой-нибудь Откуда-то Откуда-нибудь Никогда Ничего Никто Нигде** | **Some kind of Any kind of (from) somewhere (from) anywhere Never Nothing Nobody Nowhere** |

**должен = should/must**

In English, the words "should" and "must" are not quite synonymous. They are similar but have distinctly different connotations.   
  
For instance, take these two English sentences:  
  
"You must pay for that."  
  
and  
  
"You should pay for that."  
  
The first sentence, using "must", is stronger. The individual to whom it is directed would have the sense that he has no choice, he is under obligation to pay. In the second sentence, using "should", is not quite as strong. It's more of a suggestion that the item *should* be paid for - but not completely obligatory.   
  
Do Russians have a way of conveying this subtle, yet distinct, difference?  
  
I would probably say, "Вы должны заплатить за это."   
  
You must… = Вы должнЫ… , Вам надлежИт…, Вам дОлжно, Вы обЯзаны…, Вам нАдобно…, Вам необходИмо…, Вам трЕбуется  
  
You should = Вам слЕдует…

My suggestion:  
"You must pay for that." = "Вы должны за это заплатить"/"Вам надо за это заплатить"  
  
and  
  
"You should pay for that." = "Вы должны бы за это заплатить"/"Вам надо бы за это заплатить"

"Вам следует" is not weaker than "Вы должны"

Russian

Generally, Russian modal verb system is much less developed than the one in English, so if we do have differences, they are not so explicit as in English. Basically, the only modal verbs we have are долженствовать (which has a personal form of должен/должна/должно) and мочь (могу/можешь/может etc). However, unlike in English, we also have other modal words that are not actually verbs (Russian linguistic academicians are still unable to define a morphology class for them), like можно, нельзя, нужно, надо, следует, придётся etc. which are widely used as equivalents to English modals.  
In your case, you can render MUST as "должны", "обязаны", "обязательно нужно" etc. depending on the context. As for SHOULD, it could be "следует", "следовало бы", "надо бы" or even "(я) бы посоветовал вам" (as should can also mean advice in some cases), so again context is king.

**DİALOG AT THE HOTEL.**

- Добрый день!  
- Здравствуйте!  
- Я хочу забронировать номер.  
- На какое число вы хотите забронировать номер?  
- На пятое июня.  
- На сколько вы планируете остаться?  
- На две не дели.  
- Хорошо. Какой номер вы хотите: на одного или на двоих?  
- На двоих.  
- Скажите, пожалуйста ваше имя и фамилию.  
- Тим Смит.  
- Спасибо. Мы будем рады видеть вас.  
- До свидания.

- Good afternoon!  
- Hello!  
- I’d like to reserve a room.  
- What day would you like to reserve the room for?  
- June, 5th  
- How long will you be staying?  
- Two weeks.  
- Good. What room would you like: a single or a double?  
- A double.  
- Could you tell me your first and last name.  
- Tim Smith  
- Thank you. We’re looking forward to seeing you.  
- Good-bye

Добрый день!  
- Здравствуйте!  
- Меня зовут Тим Смит. Я забронировал номер в вашей гостинице неделю назад.  
- Повторите, пожалуйста, ещё раз своё имя.  
- Тим Смит.  
- Минуточку. Да, для вас есть номер на две недели.   
- Но я прилетел один, поэтому я хочу поменять номер.  
- Да, конечно. Мы можем предложить вам одноместный номер на десятом этаже.   
- Сколько стоит номер в сутки?  
- Пятьсот рублей. Вас устраивает такой номер?  
- Да.  
- Тогда ваш номер 935. Пожалуйста, заполните этот бланк. Вот ваш ключ.

- Good afternoon!  
- Hello!  
- My name is Tim Smith. I reserved a room in your hotel one week ago.  
- Could you repeat your name, please?  
- Tim Smith.  
- One moment. Yes, there is a double reserved for you for two weeks.  
- But I arrived alone, and I’d like to change the room.  
- Yes, of course. We can offer you a single room on the nineth floor.  
- How much is the room a day?  
- Five hundred roubles. Does this room suit you?  
- Yes.  
- Then your room number is 935. Please, fill in this form. Here’s you key.

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