

<u>Dialogues</u>: A: "Leave me alone"; B: "Get lost!" <u>Spelling/Sounds</u>: The Russian Alphabet - Part II

- Group IV: The rest of the letters Dictionary forms of words

Grammar: Dictionary forms of words
No articles in Russian

Informal vs. Formal forms of address (cont'd)

Stating/asking names Gender (Introduction) Russian first names

Диало́ги Dialogues

A. Отстаньте от меня Leave me alone

	1	В ба́ре	In a bar	
Ле́на:	2	Здравствуйте. Меня зовут Лена. А как вас зовут?	Hello. My name is Lena. What's your name?	
		[Zdrástvuyte. Menyá zovut Léna. A kak vas zovút?]		
Серёжа:	3	Отстаньте от меня. (Лена leaves)	Leave me alone. (Ле́на leaves)	
		[Otstánte ot menyá]		
Петя:	Іе́тя: 4 (walks up to Серёжа) Кто э́то? Она́ краси́вая		(Walks up to Серёжа)	
	(Walks up to Seryózha) [Kto éto? Oná krasívaya		Who's that? She's a attractive young woman.	
	5	девушка. Как её зовут?	What's her name?	
		dévushka. Kak yeyó zovút?]		
Серёжа:	6	Красивая? Ты шу́тишь!?	Good looking? Are you joking!?	
		[Krasívaya? Ti shútish!?]		

Б. Отвяжи́сь! Get lost!

		В ба́ре	In a bar	
Бо́ря:	7	Здра́вствуйте. Меня́ зову́т Бо́ря. А как вас зову́т? Hello. My name is Borya. What's you [Zdrástvuyte. Menyá zovút Bórya. A kak vas zovút?] name?		
Ла́ра:	8	Отста́ньте от меня́. (Бо́ря leaves) [Otstánte ot menyá]	Get lost! (Бо́ря leaves)	
Ри́та:	 (walks up to Ла́ра) Кто э́то? Он краси́вый (walks up to Lára) [Kto éto? On krasiviy па́рень. Как его́ зову́т? ра́ген. Как уеvо́ zovút?] 		(Walks up to Jápa) Who's that? He's an attractive guy. What's his name?	
Ла́ра:	11	Краси́вый? Ты шу́тишь!? [Krasíviy? Ti shútish?]	Good looking? Are you joking!?	

Слова́рь Vocabulary

1	в ба́ре	[v báre]	in a/the bar
2	здра́вствуйте	[zdrástvuyte] (1 st ' B ' is silent)	Hello (Formal)
2	меня́ зову́т + (first name)	[menyá zovút]	My name is (lit.: 'they call me')
2	как вас зовут? (Formal)	[kak vas zovút?]	What's your name? (life there do they call you?)
2	как тебя́ зову́т? (Informal)	[kak tebyá zovút?]	What's your name? (lit.: 'how do they call you?')
3	отстаньте от меня!	[otstánte ot menyá]	Leave me alone! (lit.: 'stand away from me')
4	кто э́то?	[kto éto?]	Who's that/this?
4	она́	[oná]	she
5	дово́льно	[dovólno]	quite, rather, pretty (adv.)
5	краси́вая	[krasívaya]	attractive; good-looking (feminine)*
5	де́вушка	[dévushka]	girl; young woman
5	как её зовут?	[kak yeyó zovút?]	What's her name? (lit.: 'how do they call her?')
6	ты шу́тишь?	[ti shútish?]	are you joking? (Informal)
8	отвяжись!	[otvyazhís]	get lost! (This is very rude.)
9	ОН	[on]	he
10	краси́вый	[krasíviy]	attractive; good-looking (masculine)*
10	па́рень	[páren]	guy
10	как его зовут?	[kak yevó zovút] (in this word 'r' is pronounced [v])	What's his name? (lit.: 'how do they call him?')

^{*}We'll discuss the question of grammatical gender at length later in the course.



3.A The Russian Alphabet - Part II

3.A.1 Group 4: The rest of the letters (all look different than English)



Listen and repeat:

RUSSIAN LETTER	APPROXIMATE SOUND
Ф/ф	f as in <u>f</u> an
Ц/ц	ts as in its (also: zz as in pizza)
Ч/ч	ch as in <u>ch</u> eap (but with the tongue higher and more forward. Try to smile when pronouncing 4)
Ш/ш	sh as in <u>sh</u> oot (but farther back in the mouth. Imitate the sound of a cappuccino maker) – try to stick out your chin as if daring someone to hit you
Щ/щ	also sh as in fresh sherbet, (this consonant is longer and higher in the mouth than m) Try to smile when pronouncing m. (m vs. m will be contrasted in the next lesson.)
Ъ (твёрдый знак)	"Hard sign" (not a separate sound. More on this letter in Lesson 5)
Ы/ы	the "ugly" vowel sound: The closest English sound is the i in bit. Try to pronounce [u] as in lunatic, but keep your lips unrounded. Best advice: Listen closely to the recording!
Ь (мя́гкий знак)	"Soft sign" (not a separate sound. More on this letter in Lesson 5)
Э/э	e as in bet (this letter does not normally appear in native Russian words)
Ю/ю	1) u as in t <u>u</u> ne 2) yu as in Y <u>u</u> ma (we'll explain later how to predict which to use)
Я/я	1) a as in father 2) ya as in <u>ya</u> cht (we'll explain later how to predict which to use)



Listen and repeat:

Ф/ф

телефо́н (telephone; telephone number), фа́брика (factory), фа́кел (torch), фи́зика (physics), фото́граф (photographer), фунт (pound [weight]), Фло́ри́да (the state – either syllable can be stressed), Фра́нкфурт (Germany or Kentucky), Флобе́р (Flaubert), Фра́нклин (\$100)

Ц/ц

цена́ (price), це́нтр (center), ци́ник (cynic), цита́та (quote), Тро́цкий (icepick in head), цинк (zinc), цвет (color), цеме́нт (cement), цирк (circus), проце́сс (process; trial)

Ч/ч

Чика́го (the city), чёрт (devil; damn it!), да́ча (summer house), час (hour), чай (tea), чёлн (canoe), чек (receipt), черепа́ха (turtle), Чи́ли (the country), чу́до (miracle)

Ш/ш

шофёр (driver), Шанха́й (Chinese city), Шекспи́р (Bill to his friends), шок (shock), шеф, (boss), шкаф (closet), шко́ла (school), шанс (chance), шарф (scarf), ша́йба (hockey puck; also used to encourage sports team: 'Let's go!!')

Щ/щ

щи (cabbage soup), щека́ (cheek), щу́ка (pike [fish]), щётка (brush), щёлк (snapping sound), щит (shield), щеко́тно (ticklish), ещё (still; yet), прощу́ (I will forgive)

Ы/ы (Listen carefully to this "ugly" vowel sound)

ты (you), мы (we), вы (you), бе́лый (white), дым (smoke), дыра́ (hole), лы́сый (bald), лы́жа (ski), пы́тка (torture), мы́ло (soap), ры́ба (fish), откры́л ([he] opened), сыр (cheese),

3/3 (As mentioned above, this letter does not normally appear in native Russian words)

элемент (element), э́хо (echo), эмигра́нт (emigrant), экза́мен (test), экспе́рт (expert), электри́чество (electricity), эконо́мика (economics), экра́н ([movie] screen), Э́дисон (Tom to his friends), Э́дмонтон (the city in Canada) хэ́ппи энд (happy ending)

Ю/ю

сюже́т (subject; plot), тюрба́н (turban), нюх (sense of smell), нюа́нс (nuance), мю́зикл ([Broadway] musical), рюкза́к (backpack), рю́мка (shot glass), лю́ди (people), бюро́ (bureau), люблю́ (I love)

Examples with a preceding [y] sound:

Юпи́тер (*Jupiter*), мою́ (*my*), ю́мор (hope you have a sense of ...), юбиле́й (*anniversary*), ю́ри́ст (*lawyer*), ю́рский (*Jurrasic*)

Я/я

ря́дом (beside), тя́га (pulling), ня́ня (nanny), тётя (aunt), дя́дя (uncle), вре́мя (time), и́мя (name), дере́вня (village)

Examples with a preceding [y] sound:

янки (Yankee), а́рмия (army), я́блоко (apple), я́сно (clearly), А́нглия (England), биоло́гия (biology), моя́ (my), Россия (Russia)

Do Oral Exercise 1 in the Homework now!

3.5 The "Dictionary Form" of Words

в ба́ре (1)

If you look in a Russian dictionary you won't find a word **6ápe**. Instead you'll find **6ap** *bar*, which is the "dictionary form." The ending changes depending on the function the word performs in the sentence. In this case the ending **-e** indicates *location*, after the preposition **B** *in*. For now, just memorize **B 6ápe** together. We're going to spend practically the rest of the year studying the various forms nouns (adjectives, and pronouns) take depending on their function.

3.B No Articles (A/n, The) in Russian

в ба́ре (1)

The two Russian words **B 6**á**pe** are translated by three English words in \underline{a} bar. In a different context, it could very well mean in the bar. Russian does not have grammatical articles (a/n, the), which is why you may hear a Russian say "Where is car?" and other assorted phrases lacking articles. (Actually, learning to use articles is very difficult, so don't make fun of foreigners.)

3.Γ Informal vs. Formal Forms of Address (Cont'd)

здравствуй vs. здравствуйте (2)

In Lesson 1 the friends greet each other with **приве́т** *hi* and in Lesson 2 with **здра́вствуй**, which also is translated as *hi*. In this lesson's dialogues, Бо́ря and Ле́на say **здравствуйте** *hello* to (not very sympathetic) strangers. Russian, like many other European languages (French, Spanish, Italian, German, Czech, Polish, etc.) distinguishes between *informal* and *formal* forms of address.

Use informal forms of address (привет, здра́вствуй) when speaking to friends, classmates, relatives, animals, God, and children (roughly) under the age of 13-14 (puberty). For everyone else (professors, unfamiliar persons over age 13-14) use formal forms of address (здра́вствуйте). Using the wrong form (especially the informal with a professor or other adult) can be a real faux pas.

In fact, there is quite a large variation among Russians in their choice of informal vs. formal forms. Some adults address (even long time) friends with the formal (especially if the relationship is professional), while other people use the informal with complete strangers (drunks especially like to do this). (When Jápa tells Боря to get lost, she uses the informal form in order to really 'diss' him.)

3.Д Stating / Asking Names

Меня зовут ...; Как вас зовут? (2, 7)

Here we see another example of a 'fixed expression', and another example of how important it is not to translate phrases word for word. Literally, these two phrases break down as follows:

> Меня / Её / Его **30BÝT** Cáшa. My / Her / His name is Sasha. Me / Her / Him (they) call Sasha.

Как вас / тебя́ / её / его́ зовут? What's your / her / his name? How (they) call? you (Frml/Infrml) / her / him

If you've studied Spanish or French or German or Italian (or just about any other language) you're probably already aware that this very common statement/question often cannot be translated literally into English.

When asking your classmates their names (which you'll be doing a lot in the next few days), use the informal form: Как тебя зовут?

Remember, the normal word for what is **4To**, which we saw previously. It is only in this fixed expression (and a few others) that what is translated as **kak**.



Form questions and give answers:

Example: you (informal) / Миша Как тебя зовут? Меня зовут Миша. her / Bépa

- 1. you (formal) / Ната́ша
- 3. you (informal) / Сла́ва
- 5. him / Ко́ля
- 7. her / Кса́на

- Как её зовут? Её зовут Вера.
 - 2. him / Юра
 - 4. her / Люба
 - 6. you (informal) / Ма́ша
 - 8. you (formal) / Дима

Grammar Lesson 3

3.Ë Russian First Names

Pick out a Russian first name for yourself (as well as 2 - 3 'back-ups' in case someone steals your name before you can claim it). You'll address each other using the diminutive.

MALE NAMES			FEMALE NAMES		
Full Name	Common Diminutive(s)	Approximate Meaning	Full Name	Common Diminutive(s)	Approximate Meaning
Алекса́ндр	Са́ша, Шу́ра	defending men	Алекса́ндра	Са́ша, Шу́ра	defending men
Алексе́й	Алёша, Лёша	defender	Али́на	Ли́на	white
Анато́лий	То́ля	east	Áлла	Áля	sublime (unattested)
Андрей	Андрю́ша	brave	Анастасия	На́стя	resurection
Анто́н	Антоша, Тоша	flower (unattested)	Áнна	Áня	favor; grace
Бори́с	Бо́ря	warrior	Антони́на	То́ня	flower (unattested)
Валентин	Ва́ля	strong; healthy	Áся	(same as full name)	doctor
Вале́рий	Вале́ра	strong; heatlhy	Bépa	(same as full name)	faith
Васи́лий	Ва́ся	ruler	Верони́ка	Ви́ка, Ни́ка	bring victory
Ви́ктор	Ви́тя	victor	Валенти́на	Ва́ля	strong; healthy
Влади́мир	Воло́дя, Во́ва	rule with greatness	Варва́ра	Ва́ря	foreign
Владисла́в	Сла́ва	rule with glory	Виктория	Ви́ка	victor
Все́волод	Се́ва	ruler of all	Гали́на	Га́ля	calm
Вячесла́в	Сла́ва	great glory	Да́рья	Да́ша	possess good
Генна́дий	Ге́на	noble	Евгения	Же́ня	noble
Гео́ргий	Жо́ра, Го́ша	farmer	Екатери́на	Ка́тя	far off (unattested)
Григо́рий	Гри́ша	keep vigil	Еле́на	Ле́на	light; torch

continued

MALE NAMES			FEMALE NAMES		
Full Name	Common Diminutive(s)	Approximate Meaning	Full Name	Common Diminutive(s)	Approximate Meaning
Дании́л	Да́ня	God is my judge	Елизаве́та	Ли́за	oath of God
Дми́трий	Ди́ма, Ми́тя	plenty from the land	Жа́нна	(same as full name)	Jehovah is gracious
Евгений	Же́ня	noble	Зинаи́да	Зи́на	of Zeus
Ива́н	Ва́ня	Jehova is gracious	Зо́я	(same as full name)	life
Илья́	Илю́ша	God is Jehova	Инесса	И́нна	(unattested)
Константин	Ко́стя	constant	Ири́на	И́ра	peace
Лев	Лёва	lion	Ки́ра	(same as full name)	ruler; queen

Грамма́тика

Леони́д	Лёня	appearance of a lion	Ксе́ния	Кса́на	hospitable
Михаи́л	Ми́ша	who is like God?	Лари́са	Ла́ра	sea gull (unattested)
Ники́та	(same as full name)	victor	Ли́дия	Ли́да	Lydia (region in Asia Minor)
Никола́й	Ко́ля	victor	Ли́лия	Ли́ля	lily
Па́вел	Па́ша	small; humble	Любо́вь	Лю́ба	love
Пётр	Пе́тя	rock	Людми́ла	Лю́да	favor of the people
Родио́н	Ро́дя	rose	Маргари́та	Ри́та	pearl
Рома́н	Ро́ма	Roman	Мари́на	(same as full name)	marine
Серге́й	Серёжа	servant (unattested)	Мари́я	Ма́ша	bitter (unattested)
Степа́н	Стёпа	crown	Ма́рта	(same as full name)	mistress of the house
Станисла́в	Сла́ва	become glorious	Надежда	На́дя	hope
Фёдор	Фе́дя	gift of God	Ната́лия	Ната́ша	native
Ю́рий	Ю́ра	same as Гео́ргий	Ни́на	(same as full name)	(unattested)
Я́ков	Я́ша	hold the heel	Окса́на	(same as full name)	Ukrainian form of Ксе́ния – hospitable
			Óльга	Óля	prosperous; happy
			Поли́на	По́ля	Apollo
			Раи́са	Ра́я	easy; relaxed
			Светла́на	Све́та	light; bright
			Со́фья	Со́ня	wise
			Тама́ра	То́ма	date palm tree
			Татья́на	Та́ня	(unattested)
			Ю́лия	Ю́ля	downy-bearded (unattested)youthful

3-й урок

Домашнее задание



Exercise 1 Circle the word you hear:

1.	Фо́лнея	Го́лнер	Фу́лкнер	Фо́лкнер
2.	сензу́ра	цензу́ра	вензу́ра	цензу́ру
3.	сна́йка	ча́йка	ча́ка	ча́йник
4.	шанс	снанс	шенс	шанц
5.	ги́рка	де́рка	ды́рка	ду́рку
6.	каранда́ш	каренди́м	харанда́щ	карандо́ш
7.	ри́дом	ря́дом	рю́дом	пя́дом
8.	Ми́ксон	Не́ксон	Кликсон	Ни́ксон
9.	бюдзе́т	быдзет	бюдже́т	бюджа́т
10.	футбо́л	фоотбо́л	фу́тбол	футба́л
11.	Ру́тин	Пу́тин	Пути́н	Рути́н
12.	чи́мия	хе́мия	си́мия	хи́мия
13.	Ами́рака	Оме́рика	Аме́рика	Россия
14.	щу́ка	су́ка	що́ка	щека́
15.	здра́ствойте	здра́ствайте	сдру́ствуйте	здра́вствуйте



Exercise 2

List the names in the order they are read – just write the number next to the name. Not all names will be read:

Ле́нин	Толстой	Шостако́вич	Пастернак
Горбачёв	Éльцин	Римский-Корсаков	Пу́шкин
Гага́рин (first man in space)	Набо́ков	Каспа́ров	Тро́цкий
Солжени́цын	Че́хов	Бре́жнев	Бары́шников
Пу́тин	Чайко́вский	Достое́вский	Ста́лин

3-й уро́к

Домашнее задание

Æ.	Exercise 3 Give the English equivalent.			
1.	саксофо́н	2.	Мо́царт _	
3.	принтер	4.	бана́н _	
5.	грейпфру́т	6.	цеме́нт _	
7.	шко́ла	8.	рэ́п-му́зыка _	
9.	экспе́рт	10.	бюджет _	
11.	. Áнглия	12.	солда́т _	
13.	телеви́зор	14.	рестора́н _	

Exercise 4 Indicate how would address the following people:

	"Приве́т" "Здра́вствуй"	"Здра́вствуйте"
your best friend	✓	
your Russian teacher		
a clerk at the post office		
your friend's younger brother		
a cop who stopped you for speeding		
your classmates		
Владимир Владимирович Путин		