

Одіннадцятий урок

Lesson Eleven

Dialogue: "What a nightmare!"
 Grammar: Translating *Russian course*
 Chapter 1 - Review (Lessons 1-10)
 Vocabulary from Lessons 1-11

Диалог

Якщо кошмар!

What a nightmare!

Лара:	1	Привет, Гриша. Как дела?	<i>Hi, Grisha, How's it going?</i>
Гриша:	2	Всё хорошо. А у тебя?	<i>Everything's OK. How about you?</i>
Лара:	3	Не спрашивай. Всё плохо.	<i>Don't ask. Everything's terrible.</i>
Гриша:	4	Почему? Что случилось?	<i>Why? What happened?</i>
Лара:	5 6	Ничего. Просто мой курс русского языка. Какой кошмар!	<i>Nothing. It's just my Russian course. What a nightmare!</i>
Гриша:	7	Не говори!	<i>Tell me about it!</i>

Словарь

4	почему	<i>why</i>
4	случилось	<i>happened (implies something negative)</i>
5	просто	<i>(it's) just; simply</i>
5	курс	<i>course; class</i>
5	курс русского языка	<i>Russian course (lit.: course of Russian language – In Russian you cannot put the adjective русский Russian in front of the word курс to express Russian course. The same applies for Russian professor, which is профессор русского языка.)</i>
6	кошмар какой кошмар!	<i>nightmare (from the French cauchemar) what a nightmare!</i>
7	не говори	<i>tell me about it; you can say that again (lit.: don't say that)</i>



REVIEW OF LESSONS 1-10

The Sound System of Russian in a Nutshell

(5.Г.3) Basic sounds: Paired (hard vs. soft) consonants – 1 consonant letter for 2 basic sounds

The letters **б в д з л м н п р с ф** can each represent two entirely distinct sounds, one hard (lower in mouth) the other soft (higher in mouth). The difference is expressed in the spelling by the following vowel, either Hard-indicating (**а э ы о у**) or Soft-indicating (**я е и ё/е ю**).

At the end of a word hardness vs. softness is indicated by presence or absence of a ‘Ь’: **шест** vs. **шесть**.

(5.Г.4) Basic Sounds: Vowels – 2 vowel letters for 1 basic sound

There are only 5 basic vowel sounds in Russian, which we will represent as {A}, {E}, {I}, {O}, {U}. 10 vowel letters are used to indicate both the basic vowel sound and the quality of the preceding consonant (hard/soft, as well as the presence of ‘й’).

(5.Г) Our notation: Representing basic sounds

Consonants are written in Cyrillic, while vowels are written {A}, {E}, {O}, etc. In our notation, after a soft consonant we write raised ^b (**мять** = м^b{A}т^b); after a hard consonant nothing is written (**мат** = м{A}т). After inherently hard/soft consonants, we will not use ^b: **шипящий** *husher* = ш{I}п^b{A}ш{I}й.

(5.Г) Basic Sound ≠ Pronunciation

Because of vowel reduction, inherently hard or soft consonants, as well as voicing/devoicing of consonants (see more below) our representation of a word’s basic sound often differs from its pronunciation.

SPELLING	BASIC SOUND	PRONUNCIATION
довóльно	д{O}в{O}л ^b н{O}	[давóльн↔]
Достоéвский	д{O}ст{O}й{E}вск{I}й	[д↔стайéфский]
сёрдце	с ^b {E}рдц{O}	[сёрдц↔]

(6.E) Spelling {O}: 3 Ways

There are 3 vowel letters used to spell {O}: ‘о’ after hard consonants, ‘ё’ (stressed) or ‘е’ (unstressed) after soft consonants and the hushers.

To determine whether the unstressed letter ‘е’ is soft-indicating {E} or {O} you need to find an instance in which the ‘е’ is stressed – either in the same word (singular vs. plural) or a related word (noun, adjective, verb with the same ending).

	SPELLING	BASIC SOUND
Stressed:	сёстры (pl) окно́ живёт	с ^b {O}стр{I} {O}кн{O} ж{I}в ^b {O}т
Unstressed:	сестра́ (sg) сёрдце (same ending as окно́) работает (same ending as живёт)	с ^b {O}стр{A} с ^b {E}рдц{O} р{A}б{O}т{A}й{O}т

(7.B) Spelling rules: Unpaired consonants

a) Group 1: **К Г Х (the velars)**

These are the ‘fake’ spelling rules, where the spelling simply reflects the pronunciation of these consonants before the various vowels. Say and write only:

К Г Х	
HARD	SOFT
{ A }: ка / га / ха	{ E }: ке / ге / хе
{ O }: ко / го / хо	{ I }: ки / ги / хи
{ U }: ку / гу / ху	

Foreign words may contain ‘unacceptable’ combinations.

b) Group 2: **Ж Ш Ц (inherently hard) // Ч Щ (Й) (inherently soft)**

These are the real spelling rules, in which the spelling sometimes does not reflect the pronunciation:

Ж Ш Ц Ч Щ	
WRITE ONLY:	
{ A }: ша / жа / ца / ча / ща	
{ E }: ше / же / це / че / ще	
{ I }: ши / жи / ци <i>or</i> цы / чи / щи	
{ O }: stressed (generally): шó / жó / цó / чó / щé unstressed: ше / же / це / че / ще	
{ U }: шу / жу / цу / чу / шу	

Again, foreign words can violate these rules.

Because of these rules, you get ‘misleading’ spelling combinations in Russian: **спра́шивай** (Soft-indicating vowel following an inherently hard consonant); **ча́й** (Hard-indicating vowel following an inherently soft consonant).

(8.Г) The spelling of the consonant sound [й]

Spelled 2 ways:

- a) The consonant letter ‘й’
- b) When a Soft-indicating vowel (**я, е, ё, ю** – **but not и**) is not immediately preceded by a consonant. There are 3 such cases: 1) at the beginning of a word (**е́го**); 2) after any vowel (**мо́я**); 3) after a hard sign or soft sign (**пью́** *I drink*, **объе́зд** *detour*).

HOW [Y] IS REPRESENTED	SPELLING	BASIC SOUND
The consonant ‘й’	мо́й	м{O}й
‘я, е, ё, ю’ at beginning of word	ю́мор	й{U}м{O}р
‘я, е, ё, ю’ after vowel	мо́я	м{O}й{A}
‘я, е, ё, ю’ Vowel after ‘ь’ or ‘ъ’	пью́	п ^Ь й{U}

(9.E) Vowel reduction

Vowel reduction applies to vowel letters and not necessarily to the basic sound the letter represents.

The vowel letters ‘а’ and ‘о’ are pronounced [a] either in initial position or 1 syllable before stress. After the stressed syllable or more than one syllable before stress they are reduced to “schwa” [↔].

Unstressed letter ‘е’ and ‘я’ (and ‘а’ after ‘ч, ш’) are pronounced “schwa” [↔] in final position. Elsewhere they reduce to [и] ([йи] if word-initial).

Examples:

	SPELLING	PRONUNCIATION
reduced ‘а, о’ word-initially	оте́ц	[а́тец]
	Аля́ска	[А́ляска]
reduced ‘а, о’	бараба́н (<i>drums</i>)	[ба↔раба́н]
	хорошо́	[хо↔рашо́]
reduced ‘е, я (а)’ word-finally	зда́ние (‘е’ is {О})	[зда́ний↔]
	спáльня	[спáльнʰ↔]
reduced ‘е, я (а)’	Петербу́рг	[Питирбу́рг]
	часы́	[чисы́]

The vowel letters э, ы, и, у, ю, ё do not undergo vowel reduction.

(10.E.2) Voiced/voiceless consonants

VOICED:	б / бʰ	в / вʰ	г	д / дʰ	ж	з / зʰ
VOICELESS:	п / пʰ	ф / фʰ	к	т / тʰ	ш	с / сʰ

Voiced consonants becomes voiceless:

- 1) at the end of a word: хле́б pronounced [хлеп].
- 2) before a voiceless consonant: **в** Принстоне pronounced [фпринстднʰ↔]; **во́дка** pronounced [вóтк↔].

Voiceless consonants becomes voiced before a voiced consonant (with the exception of ‘в’): **экза́мен** pronounced [и́гза́мин], but in **твой** ‘т’ remains voiceless.

Grammatical Tidbits

(1.1, 3.IV, 5.1) Formal and Informal Forms of Address

When addressing one person, a distinction is made between formal and informal forms. Use the informal for friends (the same age as you), children, animals, and God.

	INFORMAL	FORMAL
personal pronoun:	ты	вы
possessives:	твой, тво́я, etc.	ваш, ва́ша, etc.
What’s your name?	Как тебя́ зову́т?	Как вас зову́т?
greetings:	Приве́т, Здравствуй	Здравствуйте

(3.Б) Dictionary forms of words

Nouns (and modifiers) have different endings depending on their function in the sentence. Dictionaries list nouns in the singular in the 'subject of the sentence' form:

DICTIONARY ('SUBJECT') FORM	OTHER FORMS WE'VE SEEN
клуб	в клубе (Location)
кровать	на кровати (Location)
вóдка	вóдку (Direct object)
ключ	ключи́ (Plural)

Modifiers (adjectives and possessives) are listed in the Masculine singular.

DICTIONARY FORM	OTHER FORMS WE'VE SEEN
краси́вый	краси́вая (Feminine)
мо́й	мои́ (Plural)

(3.Ё, 6.Б, 9.Г) Gender and number in nouns, possessives/demonstratives, and adjectives

All nouns, possessives, and adjectives are marked for gender and number. As a general rule (to be revised), Masculine nouns end in a consonant (**рюкза́к, словарь**), Neuter nouns end in **-о** (**пальто́**), and Feminine nouns end in **-а** (**сестра́**). The plural ending for Masculine and Feminine nouns is **-{I}** (**ключи́**):

SINGULAR			PLURAL
MASCULINE	NEUTER	FEMININE	(MASC & FEM)
-Ø (consonant)	-о	-а	-{I}
рюкза́к словарь	пальто́	сестра́	ключи́ фотоаппараты

Endings for possessives and adjectives that we've seen so far:

	SINGULAR			PLURAL
	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine	(Masc & Fem)
Possessives:	мо́й	моё́	мо́я	мои́
Adjectives:	краси́вый мла́дший	(haven't seen yet)	краси́вая мла́дшая	(haven't seen yet)

(4.A) Frozen **это** constructions

There are several very common phrases which involve the frozen (unchanging) form **это**. It is best to learn the patterns, rather than to try to figure out the exact translation of **это**:

QUESTIONS	RESPONSES / STATEMENTS
Кто это?	Это мой брат. Это моя сестра́.
Что это?	Это фотоаппарат. Это холодильник
Это твой брат?	Да, это мой брат. Нет, это не мой брат, это моя собака.
Это ты?	Да, это я. Нет, это Элвис Пресли.

(4.B, 6.A) Word order

For reasons we'll discuss at length in the next chapter, word order in Russian is freer than in English: Both **Кто это?** and **Это кто?** are possible, with no significant change in meaning.

(5.B) Personal Pronouns

PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st	я	мы
2 nd	ты (informal)	вы (pl & informal sg)
3 rd	он	они́
	она́	
	оно́	

(6.B) Negation

Put the negative particle **не** in front of the word to be negated: **Мой брат не работает, он учится; Я не всё понимаю.** Sometimes **не** attaches directly to the adjective: **Он неплохой актёр.**

(6.G, 9.A) Location endings

(Used after the prepositions **в** *in*; *at* and **на** *on*; *at*.)

	DICTIONARY FORM	LOCATION FORM
Most nouns: -е	клуб	в клубе
	стол	на столе
	книга	на книге
Ending in -ий, -ие, -ия: -ии.	кафетерий	в кафетерии
	здание	в здании
	Россия	в России
Foreign nouns ending in -е, -и, -о, -у: no change.	Зимбабве	в Зимбабве
	Мали	в Мали
	Чикаго	в Чикаго
	Гонолулу	в Гонолулу
Some nouns in -ь: -и	кровать	на кровати

(7.A) Numbers 0-12

0	ноль	7	семь
1	один	8	восемь
2	два	9	девять
3	три	10	десять
4	четыре (<i>'ы' sandwich</i>)	11	одиннадцать (<i>11-19 suffix is -надцать</i>)
5	пять (<i>starting here, all numbers end in a -ь</i>)	12	двенадцать
6	шесть		

(8.A) The Past Tense

SINGULAR			PLURAL
Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	All genders
-л	-ла	-ло	-ли
(я/ты/он) сказа́л	(я/ты/она́) сказа́ла	(оно́) сказа́ло	(мы/вы/они́) сказа́ли

(9.E) Some Present Tense Endings

Note that there are two sets of endings for the Present Tense. For now, we'll simply refer to them as Present Tense 1 and Present Tense 2:

PRESENT TENSE 1		PRESENT TENSE 2	
3 rd singular	3 rd plural	3 rd singular	3 rd plural
он живёт	они́ живу́т	у́хо бо́лѝт	у́ши бо́ля́т
сын рабо́тает	родите́ли рабо́таю́т	Ма́ша лежи́т	клучи́ лежа́т

(1.Б, 10.Г) The verb *be* in Russian

There is no Present Tense of the verb *be*: **Я америкáнец.** *I am an American.*

A hyphen is sometimes used: **Мой брат – адвокат.** *My brother is a lawyer.*

In the Past Tense, the stem is **бы+**, to which is added the appropriate Past ending. The stress moves to the ending for the Feminine Singular only:

SINGULAR			PLURAL
Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	All forms
был	была́	было	были

(10.В) Omitting obvious possessives

Possessives are often omitted when describing body parts (as well as family relations): **Живóт боли́т** *My stomach hurts.*



Class will consist of a review of everything. Bring any questions about anything.



Exercise 1 We STRONGLY suggest that you spend around 20-25 minutes listening to all the previous dialogues. Make sure you know all the vocabulary listed at the end of this review lesson.



Exercise 2 Represent the basic sounds in the following words:

Example: ви́дела в^б{л}{д^б{Е}{л}{А}}
ем й{Е}м

1. спаси́бо _____
2. тво́й _____
3. тво́я _____
4. живё́т _____
5. понима́ет _____
(same verb ending as in 4)
6. большо́е _____
7. хоро́шее _____
(same adj. ending as in 6)
8. Лю́ба _____
9. пью́т _____
10. Ива́н _____
11. окно́ _____
12. зда́ние _____
(same noun ending as in 11)



Exercise 3 Answer the following questions.

1. What sound is represented by the third letter in the word де́н■? Explain your answer.

2. What is the second basic sound in the word м■я? Explain your answer.

**Exercise 4** Correct the violations of spelling rules (not all words have violations):

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. гыта́ра _____ | 2. жя́ба _____ |
| 3. Ёльцин _____ | 4. хоро́ший _____ |
| 5. Хрущёв _____ | 6. шы́т _____ |
| 7. доро́гёй _____ | 8. чю́до _____ |
| 9. лу́чшее _____ | 10. кем _____ |

**Exercise 5** Explain any 'misleading' spelling combinations (inherently hard consonants followed by a Soft-indicating vowel, or vice versa)

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. шесть _____ | 2. ничегó _____ |
| 3. щади́ть _____ | 4. жена́ _____ |
| 5. большо́й _____ | 6. кем _____ |
| 7. щу́ка _____ | 8. цыга́н _____ |
| 9. жир _____ | 10. плéчи _____ |

**Exercise 6** Translate into Russian (*Before doing this exercise, you may want to look over the dialogues in lessons 1-11 to review fixed expressions*):

1. – Hi, what's new? – Don't ask.
- _____

2. My younger sister is a lawyer. Her husband is a doctor.
- _____
- _____

3. What's your name? My name is (*appropriate response*).
- _____

4. Tea, please. This isn't tea, this is coffee. What did I say? I said 'tea'!
- _____
- _____

5. – Thank you. – Don't mention it.
- _____

Vocabulary: Lessons 1 - 11

Nouns and Pronouns

5	адвока́т	<i>lawyer</i>
8	амери́канец	<i>American</i> (noun, masc; <u>note</u> : not capitalized)
8	амери́канка	<i>American</i> (noun, Fem; <u>note</u> : not capitalized)
3	бар	<i>bar</i>
4	бра́т	<i>brother</i> (just think of 'brat')
3	клуб	<i>club</i>
	в клубе	<i>in a/the club</i>
9	во́дка	<i>vodka</i>
5	врач	<i>doctor</i>
6	всё	<i>everything</i>
5	вы	<i>you</i>
10	голова́	<i>head</i>
6	ге́ний	<i>genius</i>
4	де́рево	<i>tree</i>
9	дива́н	<i>sofa; couch</i>
4	дочь	<i>daughter</i>
3	де́вушка	<i>girl, young woman</i>
4	де́рево	<i>tree</i>
6	де́ти	<i>children</i>
4	его́	<i>his</i>
6	её	<i>her</i> (possessive); <i>hers</i>
4	жена́	<i>wife</i>
10	живо́т	<i>stomach</i>
6	инжене́р	<i>engineer</i>
6	их	<i>their</i>
8	ко́фе	<i>coffee</i>
9	ключ	<i>key</i>
	ключи́	<i>keys</i> (*note stress is on ending)
4	кот	<i>cat</i>
11	кошма́р	<i>nightmare</i> (from the French <i>cauchemar</i>)
	како́й кошма́р!	<i>what a nightmare!</i>
9	кровать (Fem)	<i>bed</i> (not to be confused with the French word for <i>necktie</i>)
	на кровати	<i>on the bed</i>
11	курс	<i>course; class</i>
11	курс ру́сского языка́	<i>Russian course</i> (lit.: course of Russian language)
4	ма́ть	<i>mother</i>
4	му́ж	<i>husband</i>
1	наха́л	<i>jerk, rude person</i> (male)
1	наха́лка	<i>jerk, rude person</i> (female)
7	но́мер	<i>telephone number</i>
3	он	<i>he</i>
3	она́	<i>she</i>
5	они́	<i>they</i>
4	оте́ц	<i>father</i>
9	пальто́	<i>overcoat</i>
3	па́рень	<i>guy</i>

6	програ́ммист	<i>computer programmer</i>
8	рестора́н	<i>restaurant</i>
5	роди́тели	<i>parents</i> (always pl in Russian)
4	сестра́	<i>sister</i>
4	соба́ка	<i>dog</i>
9	сто́л	<i>table</i>
	на столе́	<i>on the table</i> (*note stress is on ending)
4	сын	<i>son</i>
4	ты	<i>you</i> (informal)
9	холоди́льник	<i>refrigerator</i>
10	у́ши	<i>ears</i> (sg. is <i>ухо</i>)
9	фотоаппара́т	<i>camera</i> (this word has secondary stress on the first 'o': it sounds like /o/)
4	фотогра́фия	<i>photograph</i>
8	ча́й	<i>tea</i>
4	что	<i>what</i>
4	я	<i>I</i> (me as in: 'It's me')

Verbs

5	бы́ли	<i>were</i> (pl)
10	боли́т	<i>hurts; aches</i> (3sg; only 3 rd person is used with this verb)
10	боле́ют	<i>hurt; ache</i> (3pl)
5	живе́т	<i>he/she lives</i>
5	живу́т	<i>they live</i>
9	лежа́т	<i>they are</i> (lying, in a flat position)
9	лежи́т	<i>it is</i> (lying, in a flat position)
6	перепута́л/а	<i>(you) mixed up</i> (masc/fem)
8	понима́ете	<i>(you - sg-formal / pl) understand</i>
6	понима́ю	<i>(I) understand</i>
6	рабо́тает	<i>(s/he) works</i>
8	сказа́л	<i>said</i> (Past Tense, Masc)
8	сказа́ла	<i>said</i> (Past Tense, Fem)
11	случи́лось	<i>happened</i> (implies something negative)
6	у́чится в ...	<i>(s/he) is a student at; goes to (school at) ...</i>

Vocabulary: Lessons 1 - 11

Adjectives, Possessives, and Adverbs

5	ваш, ваша, ваши	<i>your</i> (pl or Formal sg)	3	меня зовут + (first name)	<i>My name is ...</i> (lit.: 'they call me ...')
10	вчера	<i>yesterday</i>	1	мне некогда	<i>I'm in a hurry; I have to run</i> (lit.: 'to me there is no time')
10	даже	<i>even</i>	7	можно + 1 st name in -y	<i>May I speak to ...</i>
3	довольно	<i>quite, rather, pretty</i> (adv.)	9	на	<i>on</i>
9	здесь	<i>here</i>	11	не говори	<i>tell me about it; you can say that again</i> (lit.: don't say that)
3	красивая	<i>attractive; good-looking</i> (Feminine)	8	не за что	(response to спасибо) <i>don't mention it</i> (lit.: There isn't anything (to thank me) for)
3	красивый	<i>attractive; good-looking</i> (Masculine)	1	не спрашивай	<i>don't ask</i>
5	младший	<i>younger</i> (masc)	4	нет	<i>no</i>
4	мой, моё, моя, мои	<i>my</i> (fem.)	1, 8	ничего	1) <i>not too bad</i> 2) <i>don't worry about it; it's nothing</i> (lit.: 'nothing')
6	навёрно	<i>probably</i>	6	ничего себе	<i>very impressive! wow! not bad!</i>
4	наш, наше, наша, наши	<i>our</i> (masc)	1	ну, ...	<i>well, ...</i>
2	неплохо	<i>not bad</i>	10	ну ты даешь!	<i>you are really something!</i>
7	не тот	<i>the wrong</i> (lit.: not that)	4	ой!	<i>oh!</i>
6	опять	<i>again</i>	3	отвяжись!	<i>get lost!</i>
8	плохо	<i>poorly</i>	3	отстаньте от меня!	<i>Leave me alone!</i> (lit.: 'stand away from me')
11	просто	<i>(it's) just; simply</i>	8	пожалуйста	1) <i>here you go</i> (worker giving something to customer) 2) <i>please</i> 3) <i>you're welcome</i>
	старший				<i>(see you) later</i>
9	там	<i>there</i>	1	пока	<i>I think; in my opinion</i> (don't leave out the hyphen!)
4	твой, твоё, твоя, твои	<i>your</i> (masc., informal)	11	почему	<i>why</i>
2, 5	хорошо	<i>good, well, OK, all right</i>	1	привет	<i>hi</i> (used only with friends and family)
			8	спасибо	<i>thank you</i> (there is no way to shorten this word, despite the best efforts of American students) <i>so-so</i> (this is somewhat negative)
			1	так себе	<i>did you (happen to) see</i> (Masc/Fem)
			9	ты не видел/а	<i>are you joking?</i> (Informal)
			3	ты шутишь?	<i>What's this/that?; What are those?</i>
			4	что это?	<i>what's up?; what's new?</i> (lit.: 'what is audible?')
			1	что слышно?	<i>what's (wrong) with you?</i>
			10	что с тобой?	<i>this/that/it is (a) X</i>
			4	это X (person or thing)	<i>this isn't/that's not (a) X</i>
			4	это не X (person or thing)	
			10	ясно	<i>clear; understandable</i>
			10	я плохо себя чувствую	<i>I don't feel well</i>
			8	я понимаю по-русски	<i>I understand Russian</i> (don't leave out the hyphen!)
Expressions & Misc.					
1	а у тебя?	<i>how about you?</i> (lit.: 'and by you?')			
7	алло	<i>hello?</i> (only used when answering phone)			
9	ах!	(expresses dismay)			
8	вот вам X	(handing something to someone) <i>here's your X; Here's a X for you.</i>			
7	Вы не тот номер набрали.	<i>You've got (= dialed) the wrong number</i>			
1	грех жаловаться	<i>I can't complain</i> (lit.: '(it's) a sin to complain')			
5	да	<i>yes</i>			
1	до свидания	<i>good-bye</i> (lit.: until meeting)			
9	же	(adds emphasis to preceding word)			
2	здравствуй	<i>hi</i> (informal; = привет [<i>privét</i>]) *first 'в' [v] not pronounced			
3	здравствуйте	<i>Hello</i>			
5	значит	<i>so ...</i> (lit.: it means ...)			
1, 4	извини	<i>excuse me; pardon me; I'm sorry</i>			
	извини, ради Бога	<i>I'm really sorry</i> (ради Бога – lit.: 'for the sake of God' – adds emphasis to the apology)			
3	как его/её зовут?	<i>What's his/her name?</i> (lit.: 'how do they call him/her?')			
3	как вас зовут?	<i>What's your name?</i> (Formal/ (Informal)			
	как тебя зовут?				
1	как дела?	<i>how's it going? how are things?</i>			
10	как это?	<i>how is that possible; what do you mean?</i>			
3	кто это?	<i>Who's that/this?</i>			
1	ладно	<i>OK; all right</i>			