

# Одіннадцятий урок Lesson Eleven

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

## Диалог

Какій 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 <b>русский</b> Russian in front of the word <b>курс</b> to express Russian course. The same applies for Russian professor, which is <b>профессор русского языка</b>.)</i>
6	кошмар какой кошмар!	<i>nightmare (from the French <i>cauchemar</i>)  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 <sup>b</sup> (**мять** = м<sup>b</sup>{A}т<sup>b</sup>); after a hard consonant nothing is written (**мат** = м{A}т). After inherently hard/soft consonants, we will not use <sup>b</sup>: **шипящий** *husher* = ш{I}п<sup>b</sup>{A}щ{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
довольно	д{O}в{O}л <sup>b</sup> н{O}	[давóльнə]
Достоёвский	д{O}ст{O}й{E}вск{I}й	[дэстайёфский]
сёрдце	с <sup>b</sup> {E}рдц{O}	[сёрдцə]

## (6.Е) 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
<b>Stressed:</b>	сёстры (pl) окно́ живёт	с <sup>b</sup> {O}стр{I} {O}кн{O} ж{I}в <sup>b</sup> {O}т
<b>Unstressed:</b>	сестра́ (sg) сёрдце (same ending as окно́) рабо́тает (same ending as живёт)	с <sup>b</sup> {O}стр{A} с <sup>b</sup> {E}рдц{O} р{A}б <sup>b</sup> {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}: <b>stressed (generally):</b> шó / жó / цó / чó / щѐ <b>unstressed:</b> ше / же / це / че / ще	
{U}: шу / жу / цу / чу / щу	

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*, **объѐзд** *detour*).

HOW [Y] IS REPRESENTED	SPELLING	BASIC SOUND
The consonant ‘й’	мо <u>й</u>	м{O}й
‘я, е, ё, ю’ at beginning of word	ю <u>мор</u>	й{U}м{O}р
‘я, е, ё, ю’ after vowel	мо <u>я</u>	м{O}й{A}
‘я, е, ё, ю’ Vowel after ‘ь’ or ‘Ь’	пью <u>ю</u>	п’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" [ə].

Unstressed letter 'е' and 'я' (and 'а' after 'ч, щ') are pronounced "schwa" [ə] 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> )	[бе́раба́н]
	хорошо́	[хе́рашо́]
reduced 'е, я (а)' word-finally	зда́ние ('е' is {О})	[зда́нийə]
	спáльня	[спа́льн <sup>б</sup> ə]
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

<b>VOICED:</b>	<b>б / б<sup>б</sup></b>	<b>в / в<sup>б</sup></b>	<b>г</b>	<b>д / д<sup>б</sup></b>	<b>ж</b>	<b>з / з<sup>б</sup></b>
<b>VOICELESS:</b>	<b>п / п<sup>б</sup></b>	<b>ф / ф<sup>б</sup></b>	<b>к</b>	<b>т / т<sup>б</sup></b>	<b>ш</b>	<b>с / с<sup>б</sup></b>

Voiced consonants becomes voiceless:

- 1) at the end of a word: хле́б pronounced [хлеп].
- 2) before a voiceless consonant: **в Принстоне** pronounced [фпринстдн<sup>б</sup>ə]; **во́дка** pronounced [вóткə].

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

## Grammatical Tidbits

### (1.I, 3.IV, 5.I) 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
<b>personal pronoun:</b>	ты	вы
<b>possessives:</b>	твой, тво́я, etc.	ваш, ва́ша, etc.
<i>What's your name?</i>	Как тебя́ зову́т?	Как вас зову́т?
<b>greetings:</b>	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)
вódка	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)
мой	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 (**рюкзák, словáрь**), Neuter nouns end in **-о** (**пальтó**), and Feminine nouns end in **-а** (**сестрá**). The plural ending for Masculine and Feminine nouns is **-{I}** (**ключи́**):

SINGULAR			PLURAL
MASCULINE	NEUTER	FEMININE	(MASC & FEM)
<b>-Ø (consonant)</b>	<b>-о</b>	<b>-а</b>	<b>-{I}</b>
рюкзák словáрь	пальтó	сестрá	ключи́ фотоаппарáты

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

	SINGULAR			PLURAL
	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine	(Masc & Fem)
<b>Possessives:</b>	мой	моё	моя́	мои́
<b>Adjectives:</b>	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 сестра.
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 <sup>st</sup>	я	мы
2 <sup>nd</sup>	ты (informal)	вы (pl & informal sg)
3 <sup>rd</sup>	он	они
	она	
	оно	

## (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.Г, 9.A) Location endings

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

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

## (7.A) Numbers 0-12

<b>0</b> ноль	<b>7</b> семь
<b>1</b> один	<b>8</b> восемь
<b>2</b> два	<b>9</b> девять
<b>3</b> три	<b>10</b> десять
<b>4</b> четыре ( <i>'ы' sandwich</i> )	<b>11</b> одиннадцать ( <i>11-19 suffix is -надцать</i> )
<b>5</b> пять ( <i>starting here, all numbers end in a -ь</i> )	<b>12</b> двенадцать
<b>6</b> 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 <sup>rd</sup> singular	3 <sup>rd</sup> plural	3 <sup>rd</sup> singular	3 <sup>rd</sup> plural
он живёт	они́ живу́т	у́хо боли́т	у́ши боля́т
сын рабо́тает	родите́ли рабо́тают	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 бо́лит** *My stomach hurts.*







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

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. гы́тара _____  | 2. жа́ба _____    |
| 3. Э́льцин _____  | 4. хоро́ший _____ |
| 5. Хрущёв _____   | 6. щы́т _____     |
| 7. дороге́й _____ | 8. чу́до _____    |
| 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. ниче́го _____ |
| 3. щади́ть _____  | 4. жена́ _____   |
| 5. большо́й _____ | 6. кем _____     |
| 7. щу́ка _____    | 8. цыга́н _____  |
| 9. жи́р _____     | 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	брат	<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	инже́нер	<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	крово́зь (Fem)	<i>bed</i> (not to be confused with the French word for <i>necktie</i> )
	на кровáти	<i>on the bed</i>
11	курс	<i>course; class</i>
11	курс ру́сского язы́ка	<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	ро́дители	<i>parents</i> (always pl in Russian)
4	сестра́	<i>sister</i>
4	соба́ка	<i>dog</i>
9	сто́л	<i>table</i>
	на сто́ле	<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>ýхо</i> )
9	фотоаппа́рат	<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 <sup>rd</sup> person is used with this verb)
10	боля́т	<i>hurt; ache</i> (3pl)
5	живёт	<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	перепу́тал/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, вáше, вáша, вáши	<i>your</i> (pl or Formal sg)
10	вчера́	<i>yesterday</i>
10	да́же	<i>even</i>
3	довóльно	<i>quite, rather, pretty</i> (adv.)
9	здесь	<i>here</i>
3	краси́вая	<i>attractive; good-looking</i> (Feminine)
3	краси́вый	<i>attractive; good-looking</i> (Masculine)
5	мла́дший	<i>younger</i> (masc)
4	мой, моё, моя́, мои́	<i>my</i> (fem.)
6	наве́рно	<i>probably</i>
4	наш, на́ше, на́ша, на́ши	<i>our</i> (masc)
2	непло́хо	<i>not bad</i>
7	не тот	<i>the wrong</i> (lit.: not that)
6	опя́ть	<i>again</i>
8	пло́хо	<i>poorly</i>
11	прóсто	<i>(it's) just; simply</i>
	ста́рший	
9	там	<i>there</i>
4	твой, твоё, тво́я, твои́	<i>your</i> (masc., informal)
2, 5	хорошо́	<i>good, well, OK, all right</i>

### Expressions & Misc.

1	а у теб́я?	<i>how about you?</i> (lit: 'and by you?')
7	алло́	<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 но́мер набра́ли.	<i>You've got (= dialed) the wrong number</i>
1	грех жа́ловаться	<i>I can't complain</i> (lit: '(it's) a sin to complain')
5	да	<i>yes</i>
1	до свидания́	<i>good-bye</i> (lit.: until meeting)
9	же	(adds emphasis to preceding word)
2	здрáвствуй	<i>hi</i> (informal; = <b>приве́т</b> [ <i>privét</i> ]) *first 'в' [v] not pronounced
3	здрáвствуйте	<i>Hello</i>
5	значит	<i>so ...</i> (lit.: it means ...)
1, 4	извини́	<i>excuse me; pardon me; I'm sorry</i>
	извини́, ра́ди Бо́га	<i>I'm really sorry</i> (ра́ди Бо́га – lit.: 'for the sake of God' – adds emphasis to the apology)
3	как е́го/её́ зову́т?	<i>What's his/her name?</i> (lit.: 'how do they call him/her?')
	как вас зову́т?	
3	как теб́я зову́т?	<i>What's your name?</i> (Formal/ (Informal)
1	как дела́?	<i>how's it going? how are things?</i>
10	как э́то?	<i>how is that possible; what do you mean?</i>
3	кто э́то?	<i>Who's that/this?</i>
1	ла́дно	<i>OK; all right</i>

3	меня́ зову́т + (first name)	<i>My name is ...</i> (lit.: 'they call me ...')
1	мне́ некогда́	<i>I'm in a hurry; I have to run</i> (lit: 'to me there is no time')
7	мо́жно + 1 <sup>st</sup> name in -y	<i>May I speak to ...</i>
9	на	<i>on</i>
11	не гово́ри	<i>tell me about it; you can say that again</i> (lit.: don't say that)
8	не́ за что́	(response to <b>спаси́бо</b> ) <i>don't mention it</i> (lit.: There isn't anything (to thank me) for)
1	не спра́шивай	<i>don't ask</i>
4	нет	<i>no</i>
1, 8	ниче́го	1) <i>not too bad</i> 2) <i>don't worry about it; it's nothing</i> (lit.: 'nothing')
6	ниче́го себе́	<i>very impressive! wow! not bad!</i>
1	ну, ...	<i>well, ...</i>
10	ну ты даёшь!	<i>you are really something!</i>
4	ой!	<i>oh!</i>
3	отвяжи́сь!	<i>get lost!</i>
3	отста́ньте от меня́!	<i>Leave me alone!</i> (lit.: 'stand away from me')
8	пожа́луйста	1) <i>here you go</i> (worker giving something to customer) 2) <i>please</i> 3) <i>you're welcome</i> (see you) <i>later</i>
1	пока́	<i>(see you) later</i>
9	по-мо́ему	<i>I think; in my opinion</i> (don't leave out the hyphen!)
11	почему́	<i>why</i>
1	приве́т	<i>hi</i> (used only with friends and family)
8	спаси́бо	<i>thank you</i> (there is no way to shorten this word, despite the best efforts of American students)
1	та́к себе́	<i>so-so</i> (this is somewhat negative)
9	ты не ви́дел/а	<i>did you (happen to) see</i> (Masc/Fem)
3	ты шу́тишь?	<i>are you joking?</i> (Informal)
4	что э́то?	<i>What's this/that?; What are those?</i>
1	что слы́шно?	<i>what's up?; what's new?</i> (lit.: 'what is audible?')
10	что с тобо́й?	<i>what's (wrong) with you?</i>
4	э́то X ( <i>person or thing</i> )	<i>this/that/it is (a) X</i>
4	э́то не X ( <i>person or thing</i> )	<i>this isn't/that's not (a) X</i>
10	я́сно	<i>clear; understandable</i>
10	я пло́хо себе́ чу́вствую	<i>I don't feel well</i>
8	я понима́ю по-ру́сски	<i>I understand Russian</i> (don't leave out the hyphen!)