

Трѣтий урѡк Lesson Three

Dialogues: A: "Leave me alone"; B: "Get lost!"
Spelling/Sounds: The Russian Alphabet - Part II
 - Group IV: The rest of the letters
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

Диалѡги

Dialogues

A. Отста́ньте от меня́ Leave me alone

	1	<i>В ба́ре</i>	<i>In a bar</i>
Лѣна:	2	Здра́вствуйте. Меня́ зову́т Лѣна. А как вас зову́т? [Zdrástvuyte. Menyá zovut Léna. A kak vas zovút?]	Hello. My name is Lena. What's your name?
Серѣжа:	3	Отста́ньте от меня́. (Лѣна leaves) [Ots tánte ot menyá]	Leave me alone. (Léna leaves)
Пѣтя:	4	(walks up to Серѣжа) Кто э́то? Она́ дово́льно (Walks up to Seryózha) [Kto éto? Oná dovólno	(Walks up to Серѣжа)
	5	краси́вая де́вушка. Как её зову́т? krasívaya dévushka. Kak yeyó zovút?]	Who's that? She's a pretty good looking young woman. What's her name?
Серѣжа:	6	Краси́вая? Ты шу́тишь! [Krasívaya? Ti shútish!]	Good looking? Are you joking!?

Б. Отвя́жись! Get lost!

		<i>В ба́ре</i>	<i>In a bar</i>
Бо́ря:	7	Здра́вствуйте. Меня́ зову́т Бо́ря. А как вас зову́т? [Zdrástvuyte. Menyá zovut Bórya. A kak vas zovút?]	Hello. My name is Borya. What's your name?
Ла́ра:	8	Отвя́жись! (Бо́ря leaves) [Otvyazhís.] (Bórya leaves)	Get lost! (Bórya leaves)
Ря́та:	9	(walks up to Ла́ра) Кто э́то? Он дово́льно (walks up to Lára) [Kto éto? Oná dovólno	(Walks up to Ла́ра)
	10	краси́вый па́рень. Как его́ зову́т? krasíviy páren Kak yevó zovút?]	Who's that? He's a pretty good looking guy. What's his name?
Ла́ра:	11	Краси́вый? Ты шу́тишь! [Krasíviy? Ti shútish?]	Good looking? Are you joking!?

Словáрь

Vocabulary

1	в бáре	[v báre]	<i>in a/the bar</i>
2	здравствуйте	[zdrástvuyte] (1 st 'в' is silent)	<i>Hello (Formal)</i>
2	меня зовúт + (first name)	[menyá zovút]	<i>My name is ... (lit.: 'they call me ...')</i>
2	как вас зовúт? (Formal)	[kak vas zovút?]	<i>What's your name? (lit.: 'how do they call you?')</i>
2	как тебя зовúт? (Informal)	[kak tebyá zovút?]	
3	отста́ньте от меня́!	[otstánte ot menyá]	<i>Leave me alone! (lit.: 'stand away from me')</i>
4	кто э́то?	[kto éto?]	<i>Who's that/this?</i>
4	она́	[oná]	<i>she</i>
5	довóльно	[dovólno]	<i>quite, rather, pretty (adv.)</i>
5	красíвая	[krasívaya]	<i>attractive; good-looking (Feminine)</i>
5	де́вушка	[dévushka]	<i>girl; young woman</i>
5	как её зовúт?	[kak yeyó zovút?]	<i>What's her name? (lit.: 'how do they call her?')</i>
6	ты шу́тишь?	[ti shútish?]	<i>are you joking? (Informal)</i>
8	отвяжись!	[otvyazhis]	<i>get lost! (This is very rude.)</i>
9	он	[on]	<i>he</i>
10	красíвый	[krasíviy]	<i>attractive; good-looking (Masculine)</i>
10	па́рень	[páren]	<i>guy</i>
10	как его́ зовúт?	[kak yevó zovút] (in this word 'г' is pronounced [v])	<i>What's his name? (lit.: 'how do they call him?')</i>



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 <u>ts</u> (also: zz as in <u>z</u> izza)
Ч/ч	ch as in <u>ch</u> ea <u>p</u> (but with the tongue higher and more forward. Try to smile when pronouncing ч)
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 <u>sh</u> erbet, (this consonant is longer and higher in the mouth than ш) Try to smile when pronouncing щ. (ш vs. щ will be contrasted in the next lesson.)
Ь (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 <u>bi</u> t. Try to pronounce [u] as in <u>lun</u> atic, but keep your lips unrounded. Best advice: Listen closely to the recording!
Ь (мягкий знак)	“Soft sign” (not a separate sound. More on this letter in Lesson 5)
Э/э	e as in <u>be</u> t (this letter does not normally appear in native Russian words)
Ю/ю	1) u as in <u>tun</u> e 2) yu as in <u>Yuma</u> (we’ll explain later how to predict which to use)
Я/я	1) a as in <u>fa</u> ther 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]), Фло́рида (the state – either syllable can be stressed), Фра́нкфурт (Germany or Kentucky), Флобе́р (Flaubert), Фра́нклин (\$100)

Ц/ц

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

Ч/ч

Чи́каго (the city), че́рт (*devil; damn it!*), да́ча (*summer house*), час (*hour*), чай (*tea*), че́лн (*canoe*), че́к (*receipt*), черепа́ха (*turtle*), Чи́ли (the country), чу́до (*miracle*)

Ш/ш

шофё́р (*driver*), Шанха́й (Chinese city), Шекспи́р (Bill to his friends), шок (*shock*), ше́ф, (*boss*), шка́ф (*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*), щекóтно (*ticklish*), ещё́ (*still; yet*), прощу́ (*I forgive*)

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

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

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

эле́мент (*element*), э́хо (*echo*), эмигран́т (*emigrant*), экза́мен (*test*), экспе́рт (*expert*), элеќтричество (*electricity*), эконо́мика (*economics*), экра́н (*[movie] screen*), Эдисо́н (Tom to his friends), Эдмонто́н (the city in Canada) хэ́ппи энд (*happy ending*)

Ю/ю

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

Examples with a preceding [y] sound:

Юпи́тер (*Jupiter*), мою́ (*my*), юмор (hope you have a sense of ...), юби́лей (*anniversary*), юри́ст (*lawyer*), юрски́й (*Jurassic*)

Я/я

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

Examples with a preceding [y] sound:

я́нки (*Yankee*), а́рмия (*army*), я́блоко (*apple*), я́сно (*clearly*), А́нглия (*England*), биоло́гия (*biology*), моя́ (*my*), Росси́я (*Russia*)

Do Oral Exercise 1 in the Homework (page 3-9) now!

3.Б The “Dictionary Form” of Words

в баре (1)

If you look in a Russian dictionary you won't find a word **баре**. Instead you'll find **бар**, 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 **в** *in*. For now, just memorize **в баре** 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.В No Articles (A/n, The) in Russian

в баре (1)

The two Russian words **в баре** are translated by three English words *in 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.Г Informal vs. Formal Forms of Address (Cont'd)

здравствуй vs. здравствуйте (2)

In Lesson 1 the friends greet each other with **привет** *hi*, and in Lesson 2 with **здравствуй**, which also is translated as *hi*. In this lesson's dialogues, Боря and Лена 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, здравствуй**) 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 (**здравствуйте**). Using the wrong form (especially the informal with a professor or other adult) can be a real faux pas. We'll discuss this distinction further in Lesson 5.

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 Лара 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 **зовут** **Саша.** = *Me / Her / Him* *(they) call* *Sasha.* = *My / Her / His name is Sasha.*

Как **вас / тебя / её / его** **зовут?** = *How* *you (Formal/Informal) / her / him* *(they) call?* = *What’s your / her / his name?*

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 **что**, which we saw previously. It is only in this fixed expression (and a few others) that *what* is translated as **как**.



Form questions and give answers:

Example: you (informal) / Маша Как тебя зовут? Меня зовут Маша.
her / Вера Как её зовут? Её зовут Вера.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1. you (formal) / Наталья | 2. him / Юра |
| 3. you (informal) / Слава | 4. her / Люба |

3.E Grammatical Gender (Introduction)

красивая девушка (4) vs. красивый парень (9)

As in languages such as French, German, etc., nouns in Russian are marked with gender – Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter. You can almost always tell the gender of a noun just by looking at the ending:

	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
ends in:	consonant	-а	-о
examples:	брат, кот, нахал	сестра, собака, нахалка	окно (<i>window</i>), пиво (<i>beer</i>)

Nouns that end in **-ь** (soft sign) are either Masculine or Feminine, and you can’t always tell which. Later we will give you some strategies for how to sometimes tell.

The endings on adjectives also change, depending on the gender of the noun (but note that, unlike the adjective, the adverb **довольно** remains the same in both phrases):

Она́ дово́льно краси́вая де́вушка.

*She's a pretty **attractive** young woman.*

Он дово́льно краси́вый па́рень.

*He's a pretty **attractive** guy.*



Question¹: If adjectives have more than one form, do all these forms appear in the dictionary?

Answer: No, the dictionary uses the Masculine as its dictionary form. So, the adjective above appears in the dictionary as **краси́вый**. (See above about dictionary forms of words)

3.Ě 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	<i>defending men</i>	Алекса́ндра	Са́ша, Шу́ра	<i>defending men</i>
Алексе́й	Але́ша, Ле́ша	<i>defender</i>	Али́на	Ли́на	<i>white</i>
Анато́лий	То́ля	<i>east</i>	А́лла	А́ля	<i>sublime (unattested)</i>
Андре́й	Андре́ша	<i>brave</i>	Анастаси́я	На́стя	<i>resurrection</i>
Анто́н	Анто́ша, То́ша	<i>flower (unattested)</i>	А́нна	А́ня	<i>favor; grace</i>
Бори́с	Бо́ря	<i>warrior</i>	Антони́на	То́ня	<i>flower (unattested)</i>
Валенти́н	Ва́ля	<i>strong; healthy</i>	А́ся	(<i>same as full name</i>)	<i>doctor</i>
Вале́рий	Вале́ра	<i>strong; healthy</i>	Ве́ра	(<i>same as full name</i>)	<i>faith</i>
Васи́лий	Ва́ся	<i>ruler</i>	Верони́ка	Ви́ка, Ни́ка	<i>bring victory</i>
Ви́ктор	Ви́тя	<i>victor</i>	Валенти́на	Ва́ля	<i>strong; healthy</i>
Влади́мир	Воло́дя, Во́ва	<i>rule with greatness</i>	Варва́ра	Ва́ря	<i>foreign</i>
Владисла́в	Сла́ва	<i>rule with glory</i>	Викто́рия	Ви́ка	<i>victor</i>
Все́волод	Се́ва	<i>ruler of all</i>	Гали́на	Га́ля	<i>calm</i>
Вячесла́в	Сла́ва	<i>great glory</i>	Да́рья	Да́ша	<i>possess good</i>
Генна́дий	Ге́на	<i>noble</i>	Евге́ния	Же́ня	<i>noble</i>
Гео́ргий	Жо́ра, Го́ша	<i>farmer</i>	Екатери́на	Ка́тя	<i>far off (unattested)</i>
Григо́рий	Гри́ша	<i>keep vigil</i>	Еле́на	Ле́на	<i>light; torch</i>

¹ The Question boxes throughout the book are not questions for you to answer. They are questions that we have predicted you, the student, might ask your professor, and our answers to them.

continued

MALE NAMES			FEMALE NAMES		
Full Name	Common Diminutive(s)	Approximate Meaning	Full Name	Common Diminutive(s)	Approximate Meaning
Данийл	Да́ня	<i>God is my judge</i>	Елизавета́	Ли́за	<i>oath of God</i>
Дми́трий	Ди́ма, Ми́тя	<i>plenty from the land</i>	Жа́нна	(same as full name)	<i>Jehovah is gracious</i>
Евге́ний	Же́ня	<i>noble</i>	Зинаи́да	Зи́на	<i>of Zeus</i>
Ива́н	Ва́ня	<i>Jehova is gracious</i>	Зо́я	(same as full name)	<i>life</i>
Илья́	Илю́ша	<i>God is Jehova</i>	Инэ́сса	И́нна	(unattested)
Константи́н	Ко́стя	<i>constant</i>	Ири́на	И́ра	<i>peace</i>
Лев	Ле́ва	<i>lion</i>	Ки́ра	(same as full name)	<i>ruler; queen</i>
Леони́д	Ле́ня	<i>appearance of a lion</i>	Ксе́ния	Ксю́ша	<i>hospitable</i>
Михаи́л	Ми́ша	<i>who is like God?</i>	Лари́са	Ла́ра	<i>sea gull (unattested)</i>
Ники́та	(same as full name)	<i>victor</i>	Ли́дия	Ли́да	<i>Lydia (region in Asia Minor)</i>
Никола́й	Ко́ля	<i>victor</i>	Ли́лия	Ли́ля	<i>lily</i>
Па́вел	Па́ша	<i>small; humble</i>	Любо́вь	Лю́ба	<i>love</i>
Пе́тр	Пе́тя	<i>rock</i>	Людми́ла	Лю́да	<i>favor of the people</i>
Родио́н	Ро́дя	<i>rose</i>	Маргарита́	Ри́та	<i>pearl</i>
Рома́н	Ро́ма	<i>Roman</i>	Мари́на	(same as full name)	<i>marine</i>
Серге́й	Серё́жа	<i>servant (unattested)</i>	Мари́я	Ма́ша	<i>bitter (unattested)</i>
Степа́н	Стё́па	<i>crown</i>	Ма́рта	(same as full name)	<i>mistress of the house</i>
Станисла́в	Сла́ва	<i>become glorious</i>	Наде́жда	На́дя	<i>hope</i>
Фе́дор	Фе́дя	<i>gift of God</i>	Ната́лия	Ната́ша	<i>native</i>
Ю́рий	Ю́ра	<i>same as Геóргий</i>	Ни́на	(same as full name)	(unattested)
Яков	Я́ша	<i>hold the heel</i>	Окса́на	(same as full name)	Ukrainian form of Ксе́ния – <i>hospitable</i>
			О́льга	О́ля	<i>prosperous; happy</i>
			Поли́на	По́ля	<i>Apollo</i>
			Раи́са	Ра́я	<i>easy; relaxed</i>
			Светла́на	Све́та	<i>light; bright</i>
			Со́фья	Со́ня	<i>wise</i>
			Тамара́	То́ма	<i>date palm tree</i>
			Татья́на	Та́ня	(unattested)
			Ю́лия	Ю́ля	<i>downy-bearded (unattested)</i>

**Exercise 1**

Circle the word you hear:

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. | Фóлнея | Гóлнер | Фúлкнер | Фóлкнер |
| 2. | сензúра | цензúра | вензúра | цензúру |
| 3. | сна́йка | ча́йка | ча́ка | ча́йник |
| 4. | шанс | снанс | шенс | шанц |
| 5. | гírка | дёрка | дýрка | дúрку |
| 6. | каранда́ш | карендíм | харанда́щ | карандóш |
| 7. | рíдом | рядом | рóдом | пядом |
| 8. | Мíксон | Нéксон | Клíксон | Нíксон |
| 9. | бюдзéт | быдзéт | бюджéт | бюджáт |
| 10. | футбóл | фоотбóл | фúтбол | футбáл |
| 11. | Рúтин | Пúтин | Путíн | Рутíн |
| 12. | чíмия | хéмия | сíмия | хíмия |
| 13. | Амíрака | Омéрика | Амéрика | Россíя |
| 14. | щúка | сúка | щóка | щекá |
| 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:

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------|------------------|-------------|
| Лéнин | Толстóй | Шостакóвич | Пастерна́к |
| Горбачёв | Ёльцин | Рíмский-Кóрсаков | Пу́шкин |
| Гагáрин (first man in space) | Набóков | Каспáров | Трóцкий |
| Солжени́цын | Чéхов | Бре́жнев | Бары́шников |
| Пу́тин | Чайкóвский | Достоéвский | Ста́лин |

**Exercise 3** Give the English equivalent.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 1. саксофон | _____ | 2. Моцарт | _____ |
| 3. принтер | _____ | 4. банан | _____ |
| 5. грейпфрут | _____ | 6. цемент | _____ |
| 7. школа | _____ | 8. рэп-музыка | _____ |
| 9. эксперт | _____ | 10. бюджет | _____ |
| 11. Англия | _____ | 12. солдат | _____ |
| 13. телевизор | _____ | 14. ресторан | _____ |

**Exercise 4** Indicate how would address the following people:

	“Привёт”, “Здравствуй”	“Здравствуйте”
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		
Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin		