



Learn in Your Car[®] RUSSIAN

by Henry N. Raymond

LEVEL ONE

Learn In Your Car — Russian is the only language learning system designed to teach a foreign language in your car as you drive, without the aid of a textbook. This booklet contains the entire recorded text for your reference so that you can see how the words are spelled. This booklet also contains additional explanations which will be helpful to you if you have trouble understanding some of the concepts.

ABOUT THIS COURSE

Learn In Your Car — Russian is designed and organized with the traveler in mind. The following guidelines are used:

1. The basic premise is that communicating in a language requires learning words, phrases, and sentences: but you can't learn to communicate effectively in a language unless you know the individual meaning of each word.
2. The emphasis is on communication. Words, phrases, or sentences can be used to communicate. It is not always necessary to use a complete sentence to convey a thought.
3. It teaches the way a child learns. Children start by learning one-word sentences, then two-word sentences, etc.
4. It teaches the most important things first. This course does not use your valuable memory to store useless words. The important words you need to survive and get around are taught first. Grammar is introduced in the later lessons, but it is taught with examples rather than rules.

5. No more than one new word is introduced at a time. This means you won't hear a sentence or a phrase and wonder which sound corresponds to which word.

6. No textbook is required. The fact that no more than one new word is introduced at a time enables you to use the CDs effectively without referring to a textbook. The CDs are designed to be used without a textbook so that you can use them while driving a car or while doing other things which require similar amounts of concentration.

7. Literal (word-for-word) translations are used as much as possible. This enables you to understand how a sentence or phrase is constructed and what the individual words mean.

HOW TO USE "LEARN IN YOUR CAR — RUSSIAN"

The lessons start immediately at the beginning of Disc One with no introduction so that you don't have to listen to the same introduction over and over again.

Simply start the first disc and play through Lesson One. For each expression, you will hear the English version followed by a pause, then the Russian translation followed by a pause, then the Russian translation a second time followed by a third pause. At first, you will only be able to imitate the Russian words in the two pauses after the Russian translations (the second and third pauses). As you learn and progress, you will be able to recall and recite the Russian version during the first pause before you hear the first Russian translation. Be sure to speak the Russian expressions out loud. The rate at which you learn will be significantly slower if you do not speak the Russian expressions aloud.

Play Lesson One several times until you learn most of it. Then start playing Lesson One followed by Lesson Two until you learn most of Lesson Two. As you progress, keep adding lessons. Always go back to the beginning of Lesson One to reinforce the material you have already learned. (As you progress through the material, you may want to restart at some place other than the very beginning of the first disc. This is fine as long as you know all the material ahead of your starting point. Later lessons are designed with the assumption that you already know the material in earlier lessons.)

NOTES ABOUT THE TEXT

- Words which are underlined in phrases in the text have the same meaning in both English and Russian. When a new word is introduced, it will usually be underlined.
- Literal translations are in parentheses with an “L.” such as: “(L. This is a literal translation)”
- Words in brackets [like this] are understood, but are not heard on the audio.

NOTES ABOUT THE CDs

- The CD format, with each lesson on a separate track, allows you to instantly target the exact lesson you wish to review. The disc and track numbers for each lesson are listed in the Table of Contents.
- The Russian and English translations are on separate channels. If you wish to hear only the Russian translations, simply adjust the balance control of your CD player so that you hear only the Russian version.

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—Henry N. Raymond

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THE MODERN RUSSIAN ALPHABET

The modern Russian alphabet is derived from the Cyrillic alphabet which was devised by the missionary St. Cyril in the 9th century. The Cyrillic alphabet contains several characters which are not used in modern Russian. Some linguists refer to Cyrillic as "old style Russian." The modern Russian alphabet contains 33 characters, most of which are derived from Greek.

<u>Letter</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Pronunciation (Approximate)</u>
А а	a	<i>a</i> as in <i>bar</i> or <i>father</i>
Б б	be	<i>b</i> as in <i>big</i> or <i>boot</i>
В в	ve	<i>v</i> as in <i>vacation</i>
Г г	ge	<i>g</i> as in <i>gold</i> ("r" sometimes sounds like "v" as in "oven" when it occurs at the end of a word and is followed by an "o".)
Д д	de	<i>d</i> as in <i>dog</i>
Е е	ye	<i>ye</i> as in <i>yes</i> when in initial position or after vowels; <i>e</i> as in <i>set</i> when following consonants
Ё ё	yo	<i>yo</i> as in <i>your</i> or <i>New York</i>
Ж ж	zhe	<i>s</i> as in <i>vision</i> or <i>measure</i>
З з	ze	<i>z</i> as in <i>zoo</i>
И и	ee	<i>ee</i> as in <i>feet</i>
Й й	ee kratkoyeh	<i>y</i> as in <i>joy</i> or <i>toy</i> ("Й" usually follows a vowel but never a consonant. When it follows a vowel, it frequently forms a diphthong with the vowel. When this happens, the sound of "Й" will change depending on which vowel it is combined with.)
К к	ka	<i>k</i> as in <i>kite</i> or <i>key</i>
Л л	el	<i>l</i> as in <i>length</i>

М м	em	<i>m</i> as in <i>mother</i>
Н н	en	<i>n</i> as in <i>no</i>
О о	o	<i>o</i> as in <i>port</i>
П п	pe	<i>p</i> as in <i>pencil</i>
Р р	er	rolled or trilled <i>r</i>
С с	es	<i>s</i> as in <i>sun</i>
Т т	te	<i>t</i> as in <i>tea</i>
У у	u	<i>oo</i> as in <i>cool</i> or <i>boot</i>
Ф ф	ef	<i>f</i> as in <i>fiber</i>
Х х	ha	<i>h</i> as in <i>horse</i> or <i>ch</i> as in <i>loch</i>
Ц ц	tse	<i>ts</i> as in <i>its</i> or <i>dots</i>
Ч ч	che	<i>ch</i> as in <i>chicken</i>
Ш ш	sha	<i>sh</i> as in <i>show</i>
Щ щ	shcha	<i>shch</i> as in <i>fresh chips</i> (pronounced as one word)
Ъ ъ	tvjordihy znak	The hard sign (твёрдый знак); This is a seldom used character which has no sound value of its own. The hard sign is used to separate a consonant from a following vowel and indicates that the following vowel preserves its initial y-glide sound.
Ы ы	ih	This character has no English equivalent. It is somewhat similar to the <i>i</i> in <i>pig</i> , but pronounced more like “ИИ”, except deeper.
Ь ь	myagkeey znak	The soft sign (мягкий знак); Like the hard sign, this is a character which has no sound value of its own. The soft sign indicates that the sound of the preceding consonant is softened by palatalizing. (A letter

is palatalized by raising the middle of the tongue against the hard palate of the mouth as the letter is pronounced.)

Э э е *e* as in *jet* or *get*

Ю ю уу *u* as in *unit*; *you*

Я я яа *ya* as in *yard* or *yarn*

Russian vowels are either “hard” or “soft” and come in pairs:

Hard:	А	У	Ы	О	Э
Soft:	Я	Ю	И	Ё	Е

LESSON 1 BASICS

УРОК 1 ОСНОВЫ

I	Я
you (familiar)	ТЫ
you (polite)	ВЫ
he	ОН
she	ОНА
it (neuter)	ОНО
this / that / this one / that one	ЭТО / ЭТОТ
we	МЫ
you (plural, as in “you people”)	ВЫ

they	они
good <u>morning</u>	доброе утро
good afternoon / good <u>day</u>	добрый день
good <u>evening</u>	добрый вечер
night	ночь
good night (<u>tranquil</u> night)	спокойной ночи
good-bye	до свидания
please / you're welcome	пожалуйста
thank you	спасибо
yes	да
no	нет
sir / Mr.	Господин
madam / Mrs. / miss	Госпожа

The Russian pronoun “вы” means “you (plural)” as in “you guys” or “you people”. It also means “you (singular)” when addressing someone you don’t know very well. The pronoun “ты” means only “you (singular)” and is used to speak to children, relatives, friends or people you know well.

The pronouns “он” and “она” mean “he” and “she”, but also mean “it” when referring to masculine or feminine nouns.

LESSON 2

BASIC PHRASES

УРОК - 2

ОСНОВНЫЕ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ

I <u>want</u> ... / I <u>desire</u>	Я <u>хочу</u> . . .
I <u>don't</u> want.	Я <u>не</u> хочу.

I want a <u>ticket</u> .	Я хочу <u>билет</u> .
to me / for me	мне
I need... / For me (is) <u>necessary</u>	Мне <u>нужно</u> . . .
I want coffee / I need coffee.	Мне <u>нужно кофе</u> .
<u>Where?</u> / Where (is)?	<u>Где?</u>
Where (is) the <u>toilet</u> ?	Где— <u>туалет?</u>
How much? / How many?	<u>Сколько?</u>
How much <u>does it cost?</u> / How much <u>does that cost?</u>	<u>Сколько это стоит?</u>
hour / o'clock	час
...what time? / ... <u>which hour?</u>	. . . <u>котором часу?</u>
At what time? [L. At which <u>hour</u>]	В <u>котором часу?</u> / Во сколько?
is / exists	есть
You have... / By <u>you</u> is [exists]...	У <u>вас</u> есть. . . .
a book	книга
You have a book. / <u>By</u> you is [exists]	У <u>вас</u> есть книга.
a book. (polite)	
Do you have a <u>map</u> ? (polite) [L. By you	У вас есть <u>карта?</u>
is / exists a <u>map</u> ?]	
<u>Do you have</u> a pencil?	У вас есть <u>карандаш?</u>
<u>I understand</u> .	Я <u>понимаю</u> .
<u>I don't</u> understand.	Я <u>не</u> <u>понимаю</u> .
<u>Do you understand?</u> (polite)	Вы <u>понимаете?</u>
<u>I don't speak</u>	Я <u>не говорю</u>
<u>I don't speak [in] russian</u> .	Я <u>не говорю по-русски</u> .

It is..... Это —
 Is it....? Это . . . ?

In Russian, the verb “to be” is usually not used in the present tense. When an English sentence with the verb “to be” in the present tense is translated into Russian, the verb is simply omitted. The present tense conjugations of the verb “to be” in English are “am”, “is” and “are”. Any English sentence containing one of these verbs, such as “I am....”, “You are....”, “He is....”, “Where is....”, “It is.....” etc. would be translated into a Russian sentence without a verb. When you see a Russian sentence without a verb, it usually means that the verb “to be” is understood. Sometimes a long dash (—) is used instead of the verb “to be”. In this case, the dash is located where the translation of “am”, “is” or “are” would normally go.

The Russian language expresses the idea of “to have” very differently than English. The English sentence “You have a book.” Translates into Russian as “У вас есть книга.” which literally means “By you exists book.” or “By you is book.” The Russian pronoun “вас” means “you”. This form of “you” is used after prepositions such as “у” (by).

When asking for things, Russian speakers frequently use the phrase “Мне нужно . . .” (For me is necessary....) instead of “Я хочу . . .” (I want....). Using the phrase “Мне нужно . . .” is a little more complicated because the word “нужно” changes depending on what is being requested. Use “нужно” for neuter objects; “нужен” for masculine objects; “нужна” for feminine objects; and “нужны” for plural objects. Russian speakers frequently say “Мне нужно . . .” where English speakers would say “I want....”

LESSON 3

TRANSPORTATION, NOUNS

train / a train / the train поезд
 the trains поезда

УРОК 3

ТРАНСПОРТ, СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ

an automobile	машина / автомобиль
the automobiles	машины / автомобили
a taxi / the taxi / the taxis	такси
a boat / a ship	корабль
the boats / the ships	корабли
an airplane	самолёт
the airplanes	самолёты
a bus	автобус
the bus stop	остановка автобуса
a ticket	билет
the tickets	билеты
the cash register / the pay desk	касса
the <u>ticket</u> window	<u>билетная</u> касса
the ticket office / the ticket <u>agency</u>	билетное <u>агентство</u>
an airport	аэропорт
the airports	аэропорты
the flight	рейс
a connection	связь
the connections	связи
the gate (in an airport)	ворота
a toilet	туалет
the toilets	туалеты
a station	станция
a road / a way / a journey	дорога

iron / ferrous	железный
the railway [L. the <u>iron</u> road]	железная дорога
the railway station	железнодорожная станция / вокзал
the <u>bus</u> station	автобусная станция
the platform	платформа
<u>Which</u> platform?	Какая платформа?
<u>Which</u> track?	Какой путь?
Which <u>train car</u> ?	Какой вагон?

In English, articles are words such as “the”, “a” or “an” which often precede nouns. Articles do not exist in Russian.

All Russian nouns have genders. This means that every noun whether animate or inanimate is either “masculine”, “feminine”, or “neuter”. In general, nouns which end in consonants are masculine. Those which end in “-а” or “-я” are feminine, and those ending in “-о”, “-е” or “-мя” are neuter. Nouns which end in “-ь” can be either masculine or feminine.

The plural endings for most masculine and feminine nouns are either “-ы” or “-и”. The plural endings for most neuter nouns are either “-е” or “-я”.

LESSON 4

TRANSPORTATION, PHRASES

Where (is) the <u>train station</u> ?	Где— <u>вокзал</u> ?
<u>To</u> the train station, please	<u>На</u> вокзал, пожалуйста.
<u>To</u> the airport, please	<u>В</u> аэропорт, пожалуйста.
I want a taxi. / I need a taxi. [L. <u>For</u>	<u>Мне</u> нужно такси.
<u>me</u> necessary taxi.]	

УРОК 4

ТРАНСПОРТ, ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ

I want a ticket. / I <u>need</u> a ticket. [L. For me <u>necessary</u> ticket.]	Мне <u>нужен</u> билет.
a ticket <u>to</u> Moscow.	билет <u>до</u> Москвы / билет <u>в</u> Москву
<u>How much</u> (is) it? / <u>How much</u> (is) that?	<u>Сколько</u> это?
How much <u>does</u> it <u>cost</u> ?	Сколько это <u>стоит</u> ?
the <u>train</u> to Moscow	<u>поезд</u> до Москвы / <u>поезд</u> в Москву
the train <u>from</u> Moscow	поезд из Москвы
the train from Kiev <u>to</u> Moscow	поезд из Киева в Москву
first	первый
first <u>class</u>	первый <u>класс</u>
<u>second</u> class	<u>второй</u> класс
an end / a way / a route	конец
a <u>one way</u> ticket	билет в <u>один конец</u> .
there	туда
a round trip ticket / a ticket there and <u>back</u>	билет туда и <u>обратно</u>
to smoke	курить
<u>no</u> smoking	<u>не</u> курить
At what time <u>does</u> the train <u>leave</u> ?	Во сколько поезд <u>отправляется</u> ?
At what time does the train arrive?	Во сколько поезд <u>прибывает</u> ?
Where (is) the <u>bus</u> to Moscow?	Где <u>автобус</u> до Москвы?
What number? / <u>Which</u> number?	<u>Какой</u> номер?
Which seat? / Which <u>place</u> ?	Какое <u>место</u> ?
seat number <u>five</u>	место номер <u>пять</u>
a seat reservation <u>ticket</u>	забронированный <u>билет</u>

a timetable / a schedule	расписание
the <u>first</u> train	первый поезд
the <u>second</u> train	второй поезд
the <u>next</u> train	следующий поезд
the <u>last</u> train	последний поезд

Notice that the endings of Russian words change a lot depending on how a word is used in a sentence. For example, the noun “Moscow” can be spelled “Москва”, “Москву”, “Москвы” etc. The interrogative pronoun “which” can be spelled “какой”, “какая”, “какое” or “какие”. Many Russian words change their endings depending on gender (masculine, feminine or neuter), number (singular or plural) and their grammatical use in a sentence. At this point, it’s not important to know how to make these changes, but it is important to know that the same Russian word can have several endings.

LESSON 5

MONEY

the money	деньги
<u>Russian</u> money	русские деньги
Russian <u>roubles</u>	русские рубли
the bank	банк
<u>Where</u> is the bank?	Где банк?
office / bureau	бюро
currency / foreign currency	валюта
currency <u>exchange</u>	обмен валюты

УРОК 5

ДЕНЬГИ

<u>money</u> exchange	обмен <u>денег</u>
Where is the currency exchange <u>office</u> ?	Где <u>бюро</u> по обмену валюты?
a coin	монета
the coins	монеты
the small change	мелочь / сдача
to change / to exchange for	обменять
a little / not much / not many	немного
<u>to exchange</u> money	<u>обменять</u> деньги
I <u>want</u> to change a little money.	Я <u>хочу</u> обменять немного денег.
to buy	покупать / купить
several / a few	несколько
I want <u>to buy</u> some Russian roubles	Я хочу <u>купить</u> несколько русских рублей.
the rate [<u>cost</u>] of exchange	<u>стоимость</u> обмена
What [<u>how</u>] is the rate of exchange?	<u>Какова</u> стоимость обмена?
I want <u>some</u> small change. / I need	Мне нужно <u>немного</u> мелочи.
<u>some</u> small change.	
a banknote / a bill	банкнота
a check	чек
to travel	путешествовать
a traveller's <u>check</u>	дорожный <u>чек</u> / туристский <u>чек</u>
the credit	кредит
a credit <u>card</u>	кредитная <u>карточка</u>

LESSON 6

HOTEL

a hotel	гостиница
a hostel	общежитие
a <u>youth</u> hostel	<u>молодёжное</u> общежитие
a room	комната / номер
a <u>better</u> room	комната <u>лучше</u>
I <u>would like</u> (male speaker)	Я <u>хотел бы</u>
I <u>would like</u> (female speaker)	Я <u>хотела бы</u>
I would like a <u>better</u> room. (male speaker)	Я хотел бы комнату <u>лучше</u> .
a <u>bathroom</u>	<u>ванная</u> комната
<u>with</u> a toilet	с туалетом
<u>without</u> a bathroom	<u>без</u> ванной комнаты
a shower	душ
a wash basin	умывальник
I want a room with a <u>bathroom</u> and a shower.	Я хочу номер с <u>ванной</u> и душем.
How much <u>does it cost</u> ?	Сколько это <u>стоит</u> ?
expensive	дорогой
<u>less expensive</u>	<u>менее</u> дорогой
<u>too expensive</u>	<u>слишком</u> дорогой
<u>It's too expensive.</u>	<u>Это</u> слишком дорого.
<u>Do you have</u> a less expensive room? (polite)	<u>У вас</u> есть менее дорогая комната?
Do you have a <u>list</u> of hotels? / Do you	<u>У вас</u> есть гостиничный <u>список</u> ?

УРОК 6

ГОСТИНИЦА

have a hotel list? (polite)

Do you have the <u>key</u> ?	У вас есть <u>ключ</u> ?
the week	неделя
<u>per</u> week	<u>в</u> неделю
<u>per</u> night	<u>за</u> ночь
air conditioned	воздухоохлаждение
vacancy	вакансия / свободное место
no vacancy / no <u>free</u> place	<u>свободных</u> мест нет
It <u>works</u> . / That <u>works</u>	Это <u>работает</u> .
It <u>does not</u> work.	Это <u>не</u> работает.
The <u>shower</u> doesn't work.	<u>Душ</u> не работает.
The shower is <u>broken</u>	<u>Душ</u> — <u>сломан</u> .
The <u>drain</u> doesn't work.	<u>Канализация</u> не работает.
to reserve	забронировать / резервировать
I <u>would like</u> to reserve a room. (male speaker)	Я <u>хотел бы</u> забронировать комнату.
prior / preliminary	предварительный
a reservation / a prior <u>order</u>	предварительный <u>заказ</u>
to make	делать / сделать
I <u>want</u> to make a reservation.	Я <u>хочу</u> сделать предварительный заказ.

The phrase “Я хотел(а) бы...” means something like “I would like....” (Literally: “I would want...”) The particle “бы” is used for things like expressing wishes, indicating hypothetical sentences or expressing polite suggestions. The verb “хотел” (to want) is used by men or masculine subjects, and the form “хотела” is used by women or feminine subjects.

LESSON 7

IMPORTANT WORDS

the water	вода
the <u>drinkable</u> water	<u>питьевая</u> вода
the luggage / the baggage	багаж
<u>my</u> luggage	<u>мой</u> багаж
the suitcase	чемодан
the suitcases	чемоданы
<u>my</u> suitcase	<u>мой</u> чемодан
my suitcases	мои чемоданы
this suitcase	этот чемодан
that suitcase	тот чемодан
this one	вот этот
that one	вот тот
that one over there	вот тот вон там
this ticket	этот билет

a backpack	рюкзак
the baggage check	номерок / квитанция
a locker	шкафчик / ящик с замком

УРОК 7

НЕОБХОДИМЫЕ СЛОВА

the key	ключ
the town / the city	город
a map	карта / план
a map of the town / a city map	карта города
open	открытый
closed	закрытый
the passport	паспорт
the police	полиция / милиция
the police officer	полицейский / милиционер
the city center	центр города
the <u>old</u> city	<u>старый</u> город

As was mentioned earlier, the endings of Russian words change depending on their grammatical function in a sentence. At this point, it's not important that you know how to make these changes. For now, just be aware that the same Russian word can be spelled and pronounced differently depending on how it is used in a sentence.

LESSON 8

DIRECTIONS

to the <u>right</u>	направо
to the <u>left</u>	налево
<u>Turn</u> right. (familiar)	Поверни направо
<u>Turn</u> right. (polite or plural)	Поверните направо
Turn <u>left</u> . (polite or plural)	Поверните налево
straight / direct	прямо
straight <u>ahead</u> / directly <u>foreward</u>	прямо <u>вперёд</u>
the corner	угол

УРОК 8

НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ

<u>around</u> the corner	<u>за</u> углом
the street	улица
the side	сторона
the <u>other</u> side	<u>другая</u> сторона
the <u>other</u> side <u>of the street</u>	<u>другая</u> сторона <u>улицы</u>
the <u>end</u> of the street	<u>конец</u> улицы
<u>to</u> the end of the street	<u>до</u> конца улицы
<u>to</u> the bank	<u>в</u> банк
here	здесь
there	там
over there	вон там
near	около
near the <u>corner</u>	около <u>угла</u>
next to	рядом с
next to the <u>train station</u>	рядом с <u>вокзалом</u>
far	далеко
from here / hence	отсюда
far <u>from here</u>	далеко <u>отсюда</u>
this <u>address</u>	этот <u>адрес</u>
as far as....	так же далеко, как. . . / до. . .
as far as the <u>bank</u>	так же далеко, как и <u>банк</u>
as far as the <u>corner</u>	так же далеко, как и <u>угол</u> / до <u>угла</u>

LESSON 9

NUMBERS

0	ноль / нуль
one half	половина / пол-
1	один
2	два
3	три
4	четыре
5	пять
6	шесть
7	семь
8	восемь
9	девять
10	десять

LESSON 10

MORE NUMBERS

11	одиннадцать
12	двенадцать
13	тринадцать
14	четырнадцать
15	пятнадцать
16	шестнадцать
17	семнадцать
18	восемнадцать
19	девятнадцать
20	двадцать

УРОК 9

ЧИСЛА

ноль / нуль
половина / пол-
один
два
три
четыре
пять
шесть
семь
восемь
девять
десять

УРОК 10

БОЛЬШЕ ЧИСЕЛ

одиннадцать
двенадцать
тринадцать
четырнадцать
пятнадцать
шестнадцать
семнадцать
восемнадцать
девятнадцать
двадцать

LESSON 11
BIG NUMBERS**УРОК 11**
БОЛЬШИЕ ЧИСЛА

21	двадцать один
22	двадцать два
30	тридцать
31	тридцать один
32	тридцать два
40	сорок
43	сорок три
50	пятьдесят
54	пятьдесят четыре
55	пятьдесят пять
60	шестьдесят
66	шестьдесят шесть
67	шестьдесят семь
70	семьдесят
78	семьдесят восемь
80	восемьдесят
89	восемьдесят девять
90	девяносто
94	девяносто четыре
99	девяносто девять
100	сто

LESSON 12

VERY BIG NUMBERS

101	СТО ОДИН
102	СТО ДВА
200	ДВЕСТИ
220	ДВЕСТИ ДВАДЦАТЬ
300	ТРИСТА
400	ЧЕТЫРЕСТА
500	ПЯТЬСОТ
600	ШЕСТЬСОТ
700	СЕМЬСОТ
800	ВОСЕМЬСОТ
900	ДЕВЯТЬСОТ
1,000	ТЫСЯЧА
1,200	ТЫСЯЧА ДВЕСТИ
1,500	ТЫСЯЧА ПЯТЬСОТ
1,987	ТЫСЯЧА ДЕВЯТЬСОТ ВОСЕМЬДЕСЯТ СЕМЬ
10,000	ДЕСЯТЬ ТЫСЯЧ
100,000	СТО ТЫСЯЧ
1,000,000	ОДИН МИЛЛИОН
1,000,000,000	ОДИН МИЛЛИАРД

УРОК 12

ОЧЕНЬ БОЛЬШИЕ ЧИСЛА

LESSON 13

AT THE RESTAURANT

a table	стол
a man / a person	человек
for / at / on / to / by	на
For <u>how many</u> people?	На <u>сколько</u> человек?
I would like a table for <u>two</u> . (male speaker)	Я хотел бы стол на <u>двоих</u> .
I would like <u>this one</u> . (female speaker)	Я хотела бы <u>вот этот</u> .
I would like <u>that one</u> . (male speaker)	Я хотел бы <u>вот тот</u> .
<u>another</u> table	<u>другой</u> стол
<u>Do you have another</u> table? (polite)	<u>У вас есть</u> другой стол?
the window	окно
<u>near</u> the window	<u>около</u> окна
The <u>menu</u> , please.	<u>Меню</u> , пожалуйста.
The <u>bill</u> , please.	<u>Счёт</u> , пожалуйста.
included	включительно
<u>service</u> included	<u>обслуживание</u> включительно
the soup	суп
the salad	салат
an appetizer	закуска
a dessert	десерт
a drink / a beverage	напиток
an <u>alcoholic</u> drink	<u>спиртной</u> напиток / коктейль

УРОК 13

В РЕСТОРАНЕ

the waiter	официант
the waitress	официантка
to call a waiter or a waitress	Извините, пожалуйста. . . .
to pay	платить / заплатить
I <u>want</u> to pay, please.	Я <u>хочу</u> заплатить, пожалуйста.
I would like some lemonade. (female speaker)	Я хотела бы немного лимонада.
I would like “this”. (male speaker)	Я хотел бы “это”.
I would like the <u>same thing</u> . (female speaker)	Я хотела бы <u>тоже самое</u> .
Two <u>coffees</u> , please.	Два <u>кофе</u> , пожалуйста.
Would you like a dessert? / <u>Do</u> you	Вы <u>хотите</u> десерт?
<u>want</u> dessert? (polite)	

Notice that the number “2” changes from “два” to “двоих” when it follows the preposition “на”. Likewise, “окно” (window) changes its spelling to “окна” when it follows the preposition “около”. Nouns and adjectives which follow prepositions make certain changes in their endings depending on which preposition they follow. At this point it’s not important to know how to make these changes, but it is important to know that a word can be spelled differently depending on how it is used in a sentence.

LESSON 14

SHOPPING

How much is it? / How much <u>does</u> it <u>cost</u> ?	Сколько это <u>стоит</u> ?
<u>Do</u> you <u>accept</u> credit cards? (polite)	Вы <u>принимаете</u> кредитные карточки?
<u>Do</u> you accept <u>traveller’s checks</u> ? (polite)	Вы <u>принимаете</u> <u>дорожные чеки</u> ?
I <u>want</u> this one. (neuter)	Я <u>хочу</u> вот это.

УРОК 14

ПОКУПКИ

He <u>wants that one</u> . (neuter)	Он <u>хочет вот то</u> .
She wants <u>that one</u> over there. (masculine)	Она <u>хочет вот тот</u> <u>вон там</u> .
She wants <u>these ones</u>	Она <u>хочет вот эти</u> .
He wants <u>those ones</u>	Он <u>хочет вот те</u> .
I want those ones <u>over there</u>	Я <u>хочу вот те вон там</u> .
large	большой
larger	больше
the largest	самый большой
tall	высокий
taller	выше
the tallest	самый высокий
small	маленький
smaller	меньше
the smallest	самый маленький
short	короткий
shorter	короче
the shortest	самый короткий
like <u>this</u>	как <u>этот</u> [masculine] / как <u>эта</u> [feminine] / как <u>это</u> [neuter]
like <u>that</u>	как <u>тот</u> [masculine] / как <u>та</u> [feminine] / как <u>то</u> [neuter]
like this <u>but bigger</u> (masculine)	как <u>этот</u> , <u>но больше</u>
like that <u>but better</u> (masculine)	как <u>тот</u> , <u>но лучше</u>
<u>more</u> expensive	<u>дороже</u> / <u>более дорогой</u>

very expensive	очень дорогой
cheap	дёшево / дешёвый
cheaper	дешевле
inexpensive	недорогой
It's <u>too</u> expensive.	Это <u>слишком</u> дорого.
something	что-то / что-нибудь
<u>like this</u> / <u>such as this</u>	вроде этого.
I would like <u>something</u> like this. (male speaker)	Я хотел бы <u>что-то</u> вроде этого.
I want <u>something</u> less expensive.	Я хочу <u>что-нибудь</u> менее дорогое.
I <u>am looking for</u> a book.	Я <u>ищу</u> книгу.
No, <u>not</u> like that.	Нет, <u>не</u> такой.
<u>Thank you</u> , (sir).	<u>Спасибо</u> .
You're welcome.	Пожалуйста.

Notice that “книга” (book) changes to “книгу” when it’s used in one of the examples above. This is because “книга” is in the nominative case and “книгу” is in the accusative case. In general, words that are subjects of sentences are in the nominative case, and words that are the direct objects of verbs are in the accusative case. More will be said about this subject in later lessons.

LESSON 15

TIME, GENERAL

a moment	момент
a day	день
a week	неделя
a month	месяц

УРОК 15

ВРЕМЯ

a year	год
years	лет
today	сегодня
tomorrow	завтра
yesterday	вчера
now	сейчас / теперь
not now	не сейчас
not yet	нет ещё
<u>this</u> year	<u>этот</u> год
<u>next</u> year	<u>следующий</u> год
<u>last</u> year	<u>прошлый</u> год
<u>in</u> two days	<u>через</u> два дня
in three <u>days</u>	через три <u>дня</u>
<u>within</u> two days	в течение <u>двух</u> дней
within three <u>days</u>	в течение <u>трёх</u> дней
two days <u>ago</u>	два дня <u>назад</u>
two <u>times</u>	два <u>раза</u>
<u>three</u> times	<u>три</u> раза
<u>one more</u> time	<u>ещё один</u> раз
again	снова
on time	вовремя

This lesson again shows examples of words changing their spelling and pronunciation depending on their use in a sentence. For example, the word “day” is spelled “день” when used by itself. This is the nominative case. The plural of “день” is “дни”. (This plural forms irregularly.) The nominative case is the form which is usually listed in a dictionary. In general,

subjects of sentences are in the nominative case. Words which follow prepositions in prepositional phrases such as “in two days” or “within two days” must often be in different cases depending on which preposition is used. For example, the preposition “через” (in) requires that the words which follow it in a prepositional phrase be in the accusative case. Therefore the words “two days” are written “два дня” (accusative case). Likewise, the preposition “в течение” (within) requires the use of the genitive case. Therefore, “two days” is written “двух дней” (genitive case). As was mentioned earlier, it is not necessary to learn how to form these various cases at this point. This explanation is intended simply to explain why some mysterious spelling changes occur in Russian.

LESSON 16

TIME OF DAY

the time	время
How long? / <u>How much</u> time?	<u>Сколько</u> времени?
a long time	долго
<u>How</u> long?	<u>Как</u> долго?
What time is it (<u>now</u>)? [L. How much <u>now</u> time?]	Сколько <u>сейчас</u> времени?
an hour / one o'clock	час
What time is it? / <u>Which</u> hour?	Который час?
the morning	утро
noon / half day	полдень
the afternoon	день
the evening	вечер
the night	ночь

УРОК 16

ВРЕМЯ ДНЯ

midnight / half night	полночь
a second	секунда
a minute	минута
2 <u>o'clock</u>	два <u>часа</u>
8 <u>o'clock</u>	восемь <u>часов</u>
five minutes after 7 / five minutes <u>of the eighth</u> (hour)	пять минут <u>восьмого</u>
a quarter / one fourth of an hour	четверть
a quarter past eight / a quarter <u>of the ninth</u> (hour)	четверть <u>девятого</u>
8:15	восемь пятнадцать
5:25	пять часов двадцать пять минут
half past eight / half <u>of nine</u>	пол <u>девятого</u>
a quarter to nine / nine <u>without</u> a quarter	<u>без</u> четверти девять
ten minutes to nine / nine without <u>ten minutes</u>	<u>без</u> <u>десяти минут</u> девять
five minutes to eight [L. without five <u>minutes</u> eight]	<u>без</u> пяти <u>минут</u> восемь
8:50	восемь пятьдесят
8 o'clock <u>in the morning</u>	восемь часов утра
4 o'clock <u>in the afternoon</u>	четыре часа дня
(It's) 8 o'clock <u>in the evening</u>	Восемь часов <u>вечера</u> .
(It's) 12 <u>o'clock</u> at night.	Двенадцать <u>часов</u> ночи
16:20	шестнадцать часов двадцать минут

In Russian, time between the hour and the following half hour is expressed as “five minutes of”, “ten minutes of”, “a quarter of” etc. the following hour. It's as if the eighth hour ends at eight o'clock and any time between eight o'clock and 9 o'clock is part of the ninth hour. (Which it actually is, if you think about it.) “Ten minutes after 7” translates as “десять минут восьмого” (ten minutes of the eighth)

The time between the half hour and the following hour is expressed as “without five minutes”, “without ten minutes” etc. of the following hour. For example, “five minutes to eight” is expressed as “без пяти минут восемь” (without five minutes eight). (The spelling of “five minutes” is changed because the preposition “без” [without] requires the use of the genitive case.)

The Russian word “час” which means “o’clock” or “hour” changes depending on which hour is being referred to. For numbers ending in “один” (one) use “час”. For numbers ending in “два” (2), “три” (3), or “четыре” (4) use “часа”. For all other numbers, use “часов”. Note that the numbers 5-20 all use “часов” because, in Russian, none of these numbers end with the spellings shown above.

For telling time, the Russian day is divided into four parts which are generally as follows: Use “ночи” (in the night) with 1-3 a.m.; Use “утра” (in the morning) for 4-11 a.m.; Use “дня” (in the afternoon) for 1-5 p.m.; Use “вечера” (in the evening) for 6-11 p.m. (“Полдень” is used for “midday” and “Полночь” is used for midnight.)

LESSON 17

QUESTIONS

Who?	Кто?
Whom?	Кого?
Who is it? / Who’s <u>that</u> ?	Кто <u>это</u> ?
What?	Что?
What is <u>it</u> ? / What’s <u>this</u> ? / What’s <u>that</u> ?	Что <u>это</u> ?
What’s that <u>over there</u> ?	Что это <u>во</u> т там?
What <u>did</u> you <u>say</u> ? (polite)	Что вы <u>сказали</u> ?
When?	Когда?
When <u>does</u> the train <u>leave</u> ?	Когда поезд <u>отходит</u> ?
Where?	Где

УРОК 17

ВОПРОСЫ

Where is the <u>subway</u> ?	Где <u>метро</u> ?
Which?	Какой?
Which bus <u>goes</u> to Moscow?	Какой автобус <u>едет</u> в Москву?
Why?	Почему?
Why <u>not</u> ?	Почему <u>нет</u> ?
How?	Как?
How are you? / How are things? [<u>affairs</u>]	Как <u>дела</u> ?
What's <u>this</u> called?	Как это <u>называется</u> ?
What's <u>that</u> called?	Как <u>то</u> называется?
How much? / How many?	Сколько?
How many <u>kilometers</u> ?	Сколько <u>километров</u> ?
How <u>far</u> ?	Как <u>далеко</u> ?
Do you <u>want</u> a ticket? (polite)	Вы <u>хотите</u> билет?
Do you <u>want</u> a room? (familiar)	Ты <u>хочешь</u> комнату?
What do you want? (polite)	Что вы <u>хотите</u> ?

LESSON 18

SHOPS

the store	магазин
a bakery	булочная
the butcher <u>shop</u>	мясной <u>магазин</u>
a pharmacy	аптека
the supermarket	универмаг / универсальный магазин
the <u>pastry</u> shop	<u>кондитерский</u> магазин

УРОК 18

МАГАЗИНЫ

section / department / branch	отделение
a post office / the <u>postal</u> department	<u>почтовое</u> отделение
the <u>customs</u> office	<u>таможня</u>
a laundry	прачечная
the barber / the hairdresser	парикмахер
a beauty <u>salon</u>	<u>салон</u> красоты
a <u>bookshop</u>	книжный <u>магазин</u>
the department store	универмаг
a market	рынок
the police <u>station</u>	полицейский <u>участок</u> / милиционный <u>участок</u>
the cafe / the coffeehouse	кафе
an agency	агентство
a <u>travel</u> agency	агентство <u>путешествий</u>
the delicatessen	кулинария

LESSON 19

NOUNS

the country	страна
the countries	страны
the name	имя / название
the food	пища / еда
the state	штат
the states	штаты

УРОК 19

СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ

the United <u>States</u>	Соединённые <u>Штаты</u>
a gift	подарок
a male friend	друг
a female friend	подруга
the postage stamp	почтовая марка
a mailbox / a letter-box	почтовый ящик
an entrance	вход
the exit	выход
a delay	задержка
the laundry	бельё
the <u>dirty</u> laundry	<u>грязное</u> бельё
something	что-нибудь
a thing	вещь
the other / the other one	другой
nothing	ничего
a man	мужчина
a woman	женщина
a wife	жена
a husband	муж
a child	ребёнок
the weather	погода
an address	адрес
a word	слово
the consulate	консульство

the beach	пляж
the problem	проблема
a piece	кусок
the cashier's desk	касса
a delay	задержка
the opposite	противоположный
a house	дом
a fountain	фонтан
a bridge	мост
a monument	памятник

LESSON 20

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

big	большой
huge / enormous	огромный
small	маленький
tiny	крохотный
good / nice	хороший
well / very well / nicely	хорошо
not good	нехороший
very	очень
not very well	не очень хорошо
bad	плохой

УРОК 20

ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ И НАРЕЧИЯ

badly	плохо
not badly	неплохо
sometimes	иногда
somehow	как-нибудь
somewhere	где-нибудь
much / a lot of /many	много
enough	достаточный [adj.] / достаточно [adv.]
hot	жаркий
warm	тёплый
cold	холодный
ahead of <u>schedule</u>	опережая <u>расписание</u>
early	рано
behind <u>schedule</u>	с отставанием <u>от расписания</u>
late	поздний / поздно
easy	лёгкий
difficult	трудный
more difficult	более трудный
less difficult	менее трудный
beautiful	прекрасный
other	другой
another / one <u>more</u>	<u>ещё</u> один
few / a few	несколько
more [used alone]	больше

less [used alone]	меньше
almost	почти
approximately	около / приблизительно
important	важный
same	такой же
similar	похожий
opposite	обратный / противоположный
different	отличающийся / другой
up	вверх
up <u>there</u>	<u>там</u> наверху
down	вниз
down <u>there</u>	<u>там</u> внизу
fast	быстрый
slow	медленный
slower	медленнее
slowest	самый медленный
slowly	медленно
near	близкий
nearer	ближе
nearest	самый близкий / ближайший
only	только / единственный
alone / one	один
alone / by oneself / by itself	сам по себе
already / now	уже

ready	готовый
French	французский
English	английский
American	американский
Spanish	испанский
British	британский
Italian	итальянский
German	немецкий
high / tall	высокий
short / low	низкий
brief (referring to time)	короткий
brief / concise	краткий

Adjectives are words which modify nouns to express particular qualities of the nouns they modify (such as “big”, “small” etc.) In Russian, the spelling and pronunciation of adjectives change depending on the gender (masculine, feminine or neuter), number (singular or plural) and case (nominative, accusative, genitive, dative, instrumental or prepositional) of the noun being modified. This means that one adjective can be spelled and pronounced many different ways depending on its use in a sentence. Adverbs do not modify nouns. Their spelling and pronunciation do not change.

Most Russian adjectives can be changed into adverbs by changing the ending to “-о”. This is similar to adding “-ly” in English. For example, the adjective “медленный” (slow) changes to the adverb “медленно” (slowly) by changing the ending. All Russian words ending in “-о” in this lesson are adverbs.

LESSON 21

VERBS

to be / to exist	быть
to have / to possess	иметь
to want	хотеть
to go	идти
to do / to make	делать
to eat	есть
to drink	пить
to buy	покупать
to sell	продавать
to rent (referring to a tenant)	снимать
to pay	платить
to see	видеть
to look for	искать
to look at	смотреть на
to know	знать
to understand	понимать
to come	приходить
to write	писать
to close	закрывать
to open	открывать
to learn	учиться

УРОК 21

ГЛАГОЛЫ

to arrive	прибывать
to go out	выходить
to leave something somewhere	оставлять
leave a place / to depart	отбывать
to move off / to depart	отходить
to say	сказать
to speak	говорить
to lose [as in losing a wallet]	терять
to steal	красть
to fly	летать
to study	изучать / учиться
to stop	останавливать / останавливаться
to like / to be pleasing	нравиться
to like / to love	любить
to live	жить
to reside	проживать
to cost	стоить
to sleep	спать
to cut	резать
to take / to rent (from) / to hire (from)	снимать
to finish / to end	заканчивать
to travel	путешествовать
to be able to (as in "can" or "may")	мочь

to know how to	УМЕТЬ
to be necessary	НУЖНО
to be very necessary [stronger than “нужно”]	НАДО
to have to (as in “should” or “must”)	ДОЛЖЕН
to mean (as in the meanings of words)	ЗНАЧИТЬ
to repeat	ПОВТОРЯТЬ

These are the infinitive forms of these verbs (i.e. to be, to go, to see, etc.). To speak correctly you need to use the correct form (conjugation) of the verb. If you don't know the correct conjugation, use the infinitive. You will most likely be understood.

In most smaller dictionaries, only the infinitive form of a verb is listed. (In English, the infinitive form is listed without the “to”.) For example, in a small English dictionary, you would find “eat”, but most likely wouldn't find “ate”, “eaten”, “eats”, etc.

The Russian words “должен”, “нужно” and “надо” are used somewhat interchangeably. “Должен” means “must”, “have to”, “should” or “ought to”. It expresses the idea of an obligation or necessity. It can also be used to express a moral obligation. When talking about the necessity to do something, “нужно” and “надо” both mean “necessary”, with “надо” expressing the idea of a stronger necessity. “Нужно” is used more for requesting objects and “надо” is used more for expressing the necessity to do something. The spelling of “должен” changes depending on the subject. For a masculine subject use “должен”; for feminine use “должна”; for neuter use “должно” and for plural subjects use “должны”. “Нужно” makes similar spelling changes depending on the item requested.

LESSON 22

PREPOSITIONS

УРОК 22

ПРЕДЛОГИ

to / towards	к
in / into / at	в
on / on top of / into / over / at / per	на
from / of / out of (indicating origin)	из / от
with / per	с
without	без
for / intended for	для
by / near	у
under	под
below	ниже / внизу
inside	внутри
outside	снаружи
within (referring to time)	в течение
in front of	перед
ahead of	впереди
behind / in back of	сзади
before (referring to time)	до
after (referring to time)	после
near	около / близко
far	далеко

against (as in “to lean against”)	к
between	между
during	в течение / во время
since	с / с тех пор, как
next to	рядом с
beside	возле / около / рядом с
around (encircling)	вокруг
in the middle of	в середине
through	сквозь
across	через
across from	напротив
about / on the subject of	о / об / обо

A preposition, as its name implies, often shows the position (in time or space) of something in relation to something else. For example, “under the car”, “in front of me”, “after you” etc. More generally, a preposition is a word which is usually used in a phrase that starts with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun and shows the relationship between words in a sentence.

LESSON 23

USING PRONOUNS WITH PREPOSITIONS

for <u>me</u>	для <u>меня</u> [genitive case]
for <u>you</u> (familiar)	для <u>тебя</u> [genitive case]
for <u>you</u> (polite or plural)	для <u>вас</u> [genitive case]
for <u>him</u> / for <u>it</u> (masculine or neuter)	для <u>него</u> [genitive case]

УРОК 23

ИСПОЛЬЗУЯ МЕСТОИМЕННИЯ С ПРЕДЛОГАМИ

for <u>her</u> / for <u>it</u> (feminine)	для <u>неё</u> [genitive case]
for <u>us</u>	для <u>нас</u> [genitive case]
for <u>them</u>	для <u>них</u> [genitive case]
to <u>me</u> / towards <u>me</u>	ко <u>мне</u> [dative case]
to <u>you</u> (familiar)	к <u>тебе</u> [dative case]
to <u>you</u> (polite or plural)	к <u>вам</u> [dative case]
to <u>him</u> / with <u>it</u> (masculine or neuter)	к <u>нему</u> [dative case]
to <u>her</u> / with <u>it</u> (feminine)	к <u>ней</u> [dative case]
towards <u>us</u>	к <u>нам</u> [dative case]
towards <u>them</u>	к <u>ним</u> [dative case]
with <u>me</u>	со <u>мной</u> [instrumental case]
with <u>you</u> (familiar)	с <u>тобой</u> [instrumental case]
with <u>you</u> (polite or plural)	с <u>вами</u> [instrumental case]
with <u>him</u> / for <u>it</u> (masculine or neuter)	с <u>ним</u> [instrumental case]
with <u>her</u> / for <u>it</u> (feminine)	с <u>ней</u> [instrumental case]
with <u>us</u>	с <u>нами</u> [instrumental case]
with <u>them</u>	с <u>ними</u> [instrumental case]
about <u>me</u>	обо <u>мне</u> [prepositional case]
about <u>you</u> (familiar)	о <u>тебе</u> [prepositional case]
about <u>him</u> / about <u>it</u> (masculine or neuter)	о <u>нём</u> [prepositional case]
about <u>her</u> / about <u>it</u> (feminine)	о <u>ней</u> [prepositional case]
about <u>us</u>	о <u>нас</u> [prepositional case]
about <u>you</u> (polite or plural)	о <u>вас</u> [prepositional case]
about <u>them</u>	о <u>них</u> [prepositional case]

from <u>you</u> (polite)	от <u>вас</u> [genitive case]
from <u>you</u> (familiar)	от <u>тебя</u> [genitive case]
without <u>me</u>	без <u>меня</u> [genitive case]
before <u>us</u>	перед <u>нами</u> [instrumental case] до <u>нас</u> [genitive case]
after <u>you people</u>	после <u>вас</u> [genitive case]
after <u>you</u> (familiar)	после <u>тебя</u> [genitive case]
in front of <u>me</u>	передо <u>мною</u> [instrumental case]
in front of <u>them</u>	перед <u>ними</u> [instrumental case]
near <u>you</u> (polite)	около <u>вас</u> [genitive case]
next to <u>you</u> (polite)	рядом с <u>вами</u> [instrumental case]
beside <u>you guys</u>	возле <u>вас</u> [genitive case]
behind <u>you</u> (polite)	позади <u>вас</u> [genitive case]
through <u>it</u> / across <u>it</u> (masculine or neuter)	через <u>него</u> [accusative case]
through it / penetrating it (masculine or neuter)	сквозь <u>него</u> [accusative case]
at <u>my house</u>	в <u>моём доме</u> [prepositional case]

Pronouns are words which take the place of nouns such as “I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, him, her, us, them etc.”

There are six different cases in Russian. They are “nominative”, “accusative”, “genitive”, “dative”, “instrumental” and “prepositional”. This lesson shows examples of all the different cases of personal pronouns which exist in Russian except for the nominative case which was introduced in lesson 1. Different prepositions require different cases. This means that the words which follow a preposition in a prepositional phrase will be in different cases depending on which preposition is used. For example, the preposition “для” (for) requires the use of the genitive case, so the pronouns which follow it are in the genitive case. The preposition “с” (with) requires the use of the instrumental case, so the pronouns following it are in the instrumental case. etc., etc.

For personal pronouns, the accusative case and the genitive case are the same.

Third person pronouns (“him”, “her”, “it” and “they”) usually require the prefix “н-” when they are preceded by a preposition. (Some prepositions don’t require this.) The only place that third person prepositional case pronouns are used is after prepositions. These pronouns (third person prepositional case) always start with an “н”. Notice that all pronouns in third person examples in this lesson start with the letter “н”. When these same pronouns are used in other grammatical situations, (except for prepositional case pronouns) the “н-” is not used. This applies only to the third person pronouns.

In the examples above, notice that the spellings of some of the prepositions sometimes change. For example, “с” (with) changes to “со”, “к” (to / towards) changes to “ко” and “о” (about) changes to “обо”. Some prepositions change their spellings when followed by certain words or when followed by words which begin with certain sounds. For example, the preposition “с” changes to “со” when the following word starts with a “с” or certain words such as “мною”. When “к” is followed by “мне”, it changes to “ко”. If “о” is followed by a word that begins with a vowel sound, then it changes to “об”. If it is followed by “мне” (me) or “всём” (everything) it changes to “обо” etc.

LESSON 24

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

<u>my</u> brother	<u>мой</u> брат
<u>my</u> sister	<u>моя</u> сестра
<u>my</u> radio (neuter)	<u>моё</u> радио
<u>my</u> suitcases	<u>мои</u> чемоданы
<u>your</u> father (familiar)	<u>твой</u> отец
<u>your</u> mother (familiar)	<u>твоя</u> мать
<u>your</u> letter (neuter) [familiar]	<u>твое</u> письмо
<u>your</u> money (familiar)	<u>твои</u> деньги

УРОК 24

ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕННИЯ

<u>his</u> dirty laundry	<u>его</u> грязное бельё
<u>her</u> gift	<u>её</u> подарок
<u>our</u> grandfather	<u>наш</u> дедушка
<u>our</u> grandmother	<u>наша</u> бабушка
<u>our</u> window (neuter)	<u>наше</u> окно
<u>our</u> gifts	<u>наши</u> подарки
<u>your</u> son (plural or polite)	<u>ваш</u> сын
<u>your</u> daughter (plural or polite)	<u>ваша</u> дочь
<u>your</u> affair / your business (neuter) [plural or polite]	<u>ваше</u> дело
<u>your</u> things (plural or polite)	<u>ваши</u> вещи
<u>their</u> gift	<u>их</u> подарок
<u>his</u> ticket	<u>его</u> билет
<u>your</u> name (familiar)	<u>твоё</u> имя
my <u>male friend</u>	мой <u>друг</u>
my <u>female friend</u>	моя <u>подруга</u>
our <u>sister</u>	наша <u>сестра</u>
our <u>brother</u>	наш <u>брат</u>
our <u>wives</u>	наши <u>жёны</u>
our <u>husbands</u>	наши <u>мужья</u>
his <u>car</u>	его <u>машина</u>
your <u>car</u> (polite)	ваша <u>машина</u>
your <u>pen</u> (polite)	ваша <u>ручка</u>

In English, the words “my”, “your”, “his”, “her”, “our” and “their” are called possessive adjectives. Some texts call them possessive pronouns, or possessive forms of personal pronouns. Their Russian equivalents are called

This lesson shows how possessive adjectives change depending on the gender (masculine, feminine or neuter) and the number (singular or plural) of the object possessed. The possessive adjectives “его” (his), “ее” (her) and “их” (their) do not change regardless of gender or number. The other possessive adjectives change depending on whether the item possessed is: masculine singular; feminine singular; neuter singular; or plural. (If the item possessed is plural, the gender doesn't matter.)

LESSON 25
CONJUNCTIONS AND SIMILAR WORDS

УРОК 25
СОЮЗЫ И ПОХОЖИЕ ЧАСТИ РЕЧИ

and	и
or	или
also	также / тоже
but	но / а
maybe	может быть
perhaps	возможно
because	потому что
if	если
then	тогда
in case	в случае
later	позже
afterwards	после всего
therefore	поэтому
however	однако
nevertheless	тем не менее

LESSON 26

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, GENERAL

I speak [<u>in</u>] Russian.	Я говорю <u>по-русски</u> .
I <u>do not speak</u> [<u>in</u>] Russian.	Я <u>не говорю</u> по-русски.
<u>Do you speak</u> [<u>in</u>] English? (formal)	Вы <u>говорите</u> по-английски?
a little	немного
<u>from here to there</u>	<u>отсюда до туда</u>
at the <u>train station</u>	на <u>вокзале</u>
on the <u>platform</u>	на <u>платформе</u>
<u>in the train</u>	<u>в поезде</u>
I <u>study</u>	Я <u>учусь</u> . . . / Я <u>изучаю</u> . . .
I study <u>at</u> the university.	Я учусь <u>в</u> университете.
I study Russian <u>language</u>	Я изучаю русский <u>язык</u> .
<u>It's him</u>	<u>Это он</u> .
<u>There he is!</u>	<u>Вот он!</u>
Stop! (familiar)	Остановись!
Stop <u>here</u> . (polite)	Остановитесь <u>здесь</u> .
no <u>problem</u>	нет <u>проблем</u>
It's <u>O. K.</u>	<u>ладно</u>
I <u>can</u> . / I <u>am able to</u>	Я <u>могу</u> .
I can. / I <u>know how to</u>	Я <u>умею</u> .
<u>Can I?</u>	<u>Могу я?</u>
It is permissible.... / One may.....	Можно. . . .

УРОК 26

ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ И ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ

May I? / Is it permissible <u>for me</u> ?	Можно <u>мне</u> ?
May I <u>take</u> that book?	Можно мне <u>взять</u> эту книгу?
May I <u>go</u> ? [<u>by foot</u>]	Можно мне <u>идти</u> ?
Can I <u>go</u> ? [<u>by foot</u>]	Могу <u>я</u> идти?
to call	звать
My name is Michael. / Me, (they) <u>call</u> Michael.	Меня <u>зовут</u> Михаил.
What's your name? / How do (they) <u>call you</u> ? (polite)	Как <u>вас</u> зовут?
to be called / to call oneself	называется
What's the name of that plant? / How	Как называется то <u>растение</u> ?
is that <u>plant</u> called?	
Where? (indicating motion)	куда
<u>Where</u> are you <u>from</u> ?	<u>Откуда</u> вы?
What country are you from? / You're	Вы из какой <u>страны</u> ?
from which <u>country</u> ?	
I am <u>from</u> the United States.	Я—из Соединённых Штатов.
There <u>is</u> ... / There <u>are</u> ... / There <u>exist(s)</u>	<u>есть</u> . . . / там <u>есть</u> . . .
There <u>was</u>	<u>был</u> . . . / там <u>был</u> . . .
There <u>were</u>	там <u>были</u> . . .
I <u>love</u> this book. / I <u>like</u> this book.	Я <u>люблю</u> эту книгу.
I like this book. / To me, this book <u>appeals</u>	Мне <u>нравится</u> эта книга.
Do you like that book? (polite) [L. <u>To</u>	<u>Вам</u> нравится та книга?
<u>you</u> , appeals, that book?]	
I am leaving tomorrow. / I <u>depart</u> tomorrow.	Я <u>уезжаю</u> завтра.
Excuse me. (to pass)	Извините.

Excuse me. (to apologize)	Прошу прощения.
Excuse me! (to get attention)	Простите! / Извините!
I have a book. [L. By <u>me</u> is book.]	У <u>меня</u> есть книга.
Of course!	Конечно!
certainly	несомненно / безусловно
Do <u>you</u> have a menu in English [language]? (polite)	У <u>вас</u> есть меню на английском языке?
Let's go!	Пойдём! / Пошли!
Let's go <u>eat</u>	Пошли <u>есть</u> .
Let's go to the <u>museum</u>	Пойдём в <u>музей</u> .
to be short of / to be missing [L. is missing]	не хватает
<u>I'm missing</u> a suitcase. [L. To me is missing suitcase.] ...	У <u>меня не хватает</u> чемодана.
<u>We're missing</u> a suitcase.	У <u>нас не хватает</u> чемодана.
How <u>does one say</u> ...?	Как <u>сказать</u> ...?
Watch out! / Be careful!	Осторожно!
Speak <u>slowly</u> , please.	Говорите <u>медленно</u> , пожалуйста.
<u>Repeat</u> , please.	<u>Повторите</u> , пожалуйста.

LESSON 27

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, NEGATIVE

I <u>want</u>	Я <u>хочу</u> . . .
I <u>do not</u> want.... ..	Я <u>не</u> хочу. . . .
I do not want <u>to go</u> . [by foot]	Я не хочу <u>идти</u> .

УРОК 27

ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ И ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ

I do not want a <u>book</u> .	Я не хочу <u>книгу</u> .
I <u>would like</u> (male speaker)	Я <u>хотел бы</u> . . .
I would <u>not like</u> (male speaker)	Я <u>не хотел бы</u> . . .
I would not like <u>to travel</u> . (female speaker)	Я не хотела бы <u>путешествовать</u> .
I <u>would not like</u> <u>dessert</u> . (male speaker)	Я не <u>хотел бы</u> десерт.
I <u>have</u> time.	У <u>меня есть</u> время.
I do not have time.	У меня нет времени.
It is fast.	Это—быстро.
It is not fast.	Это не быстро.
You have an apple.	У вас есть яблоко.
You don't have an orange.	У вас нет апельсина.
I know.	Я знаю.
I don't know.	Я не знаю.
I understand.	Я понимаю.
I don't understand.	Я не понимаю.