



Уро́к 2 - Обзор и зада́чи (Overview and Goals)

Всем здра́вствуйте!

You have successfully completed your first unit for this course. You have already learned to do a lot with Russian! You know all the letters at this point and can read in Russian fairly well. You ask and answer simple questions in Russian. You can say that something belongs to you or someone else. You can tell the gender of inanimate objects and you understand the difference between formal and informal greetings in Russian.



In this next unit you will expand your capabilities even more. We begin to learn about verbs and the Russian Case system (huh?) to give you more ways to communicate.

In this unit you will learn ...

- *about Russian names!*
- *how to sound more “Russian” in your pronunciation.*
- *to talk about who is in your family.*
- *to describe ‘where’ things are.*
- *the names of countries and capital cities.*
- *how to say you work, study, and live some place.*
- *to describe where people relax and go for walks.*
- *to talk about what kinds of places and things there are in your city.*
- *to say you speak a language.*
- *to say in which month your birthday is.*

‘Famous Russians’

B. Once you have practiced reading and saying their names, find out what each of these people is famous for. Do NOT simply say “writer”, “artist”, or “scientist”. If they were a writer, for example, list out some of their works.

<p>1. Лёв Никола́евич Толсто́й</p>		<p>Famous for?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>2. А́нна Андре́евна Ахма́това</p>		<p>Famous for?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

3. Модѣст Петróвич Мýсоргский



Famous for?

[illegible]

4. Алексáндр Сергéевич Пу́шкин



Famous for?

[illegible]

5. Илья́ Ефíмович Рёпин



Famous for?

[illegible]

7. Пётр Ильич Чайковский



Famous for?

[illegible]

8. Валенті́на Владі́мировна
Терешко́ва



Famous for?

[illegible]

9. Дмі́трий Іва́нович
Менделеев



Famous for?

[illegible]

10. Васи́лий Васи́льевич
Канди́нский



Famous for?

11. Михаи́л Афа́насьевич
Булга́ков



Famous for?

2.1 Язык & речь (Language and Speech)

Русские имена

‘Russian Names’

Part I. What’s in a Russian name?

In Russian, the word for a first name is **имя**. Russian first names ALL have a short, diminutive form. You will learn and just get used to these.

Например:

- **Ива́н** is ‘shortened’ to **Ва́ня**,
- **Татья́на** to **Та́ня**,
- **Михаи́л** to **Ми́ша**,
- **Светла́на** to **Све́та**, и так далее...

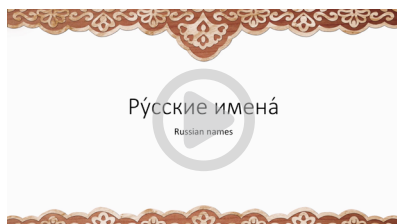
In place of a middle name, Russian names include a patronymic, or **отчество**, which refers to the first name of a person’s father. *In formal discourse and to show respect, Russians often address each other by first name and patronymic. This was especially true during the Soviet years.*

The word for surname, or family name, is **фами́лия** and only ever refers to a person’s last name.

Например:

- **Влади́мир Влади́мирович Пу́тин** is President Putin’s full name in Russian. His **отчество**, **Влади́мирович**, indicates that his father was also called Владимир. President Putin is Владимир, the son of Владимир. And, yes, this means he is essentially Vladimir Jr.
- **Мари́я Ю́рьевна Шара́пова**, the famous tennis player, is Мария, daughter of Юрий.

Go to Canvas to watch the video about Russian Names:



Русские имена

‘Russian Names’

Part II. About The Patronymic:

Formation:

- Father’s **имя** + suffix
 - **-ович / -евич (for males)**
 - **-овна / -евна (for females)**

How to choose between -o / -e in spelling:

If the **имя** ends in a HARD LETTER add **-ович** for males and **-овна** for females:

Например:

If отец is **Борис**,
then his son’s отчество is:

Борисович

and his daughter’s отчество is:

Борисовна

If the **имя** ends in the SOFT SIGN or Ъ, add **-евич** for males and **-евна** for females:

Например:

- If отец is **Сергей**
 - then his son’s отчество is:
 - **Сергеевич**
 - and his daughter’s отчество is:
 - **Сергеевна**
- If отец is **Игорь**
 - then his son’s отчество is:
 - **Игоревич**
 - and his daughter’s отчество is:
 - **Игоревна**

2.1 Просмóтр вíдео (Video viewing) - Именá (Names)

Head over to Canvas and watch Molly and Heather go over some common short, or diminutive, forms of Russian names. Review the table of names or refer to it while watching this. We include this because simply looking at a list is not always sufficient for becoming familiar with the behavior of language. It's just also good to hear it, and this is what we'd do if we had you in a classroom with us! Take notes on this page.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

2.1 Фонэтика (Phonetics) - Russian ИК

Интонационные Конструкции:

Intonation Constructions in Russian

Intonation patterns, commonly referred to as ИК in Russian, are different enough from English sound patterns to warrant some attention.

Three of these are notable at the start of Russian language learning.

Watch the video on Canvas and then read over the examples below.



ИК - 1:

This is the prosodic pattern used for **simple sentences**.

Э́то Ива́н.	‘This is Ivan.’
Ива́н ру́сский.	‘Ivan is Russian.’
Ива́н - мой друг	‘Ivan is my friend.’
Ива́н до́ма.	‘Ivan is at home.’

ИК - 2:

This is the prosodic pattern used for **questions with a question word** in which the question word is emphasized relative to the rest of the statement, such as:

Кто э́то?	‘Who is this?’
Что э́то?	‘What is this?’
Где он?	‘Where is (it)?’

ИК - 3:

This is the prosodic pattern used for questions WITHOUT a question word, and it is marked for a sharp rise in voice pitch on the word in question, such as:

Э́то Ива́н ?	Is this Ivan? (as opposed to Boris or some other person)
Ива́н ру́сский ?	Is Ivan Russian? (as opposed to American or some other nationality)
Он твой друг ?	Is he your friend? (as opposed to your enemy, brother, or something else)
Он твой друг?	Is he your friend? (as opposed to someone else’s friend)
Э́то его́ моби́льник ?	Is this his cell phone? (as opposed to some other object)
Э́то его́ моби́льник?	Is this his cell phone? (as opposed to someone else’s phone)
Он до́ма ?	Is he (at) home? (as opposed to somewhere else)



2.1 Счастливое Слушание!

Интонационные Конструкции

‘Intonation Constructions’

I. ИК – 1 & ИК – 2

Look at the images below. Read (and listen to on Canvas) the questions and answers about them. The first two examples include questions with question words. When a question is asked using a question word, like Кто? Что?, intonation construction 2 (ИК – 2) is used. The answers are simple statements of fact. For simple statements of this type, intonation construction 1 (ИК – 1) is used.

1. Что это?		Это пицца.
2. Кто это?		Это кошка.

II. ИК – 3 & ИК – 1

Now look at these images and read the questions and answers that accompany them. These examples include questions without question words. When this occurs, intonation construction 3 (ИК – 3) is used. Listen. The answers, again, are simple statements of fact and use intonation construction 1 (ИК – 1).

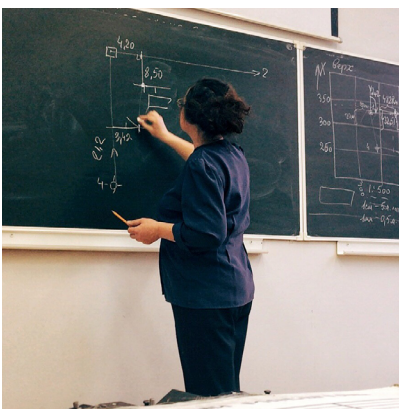
3. Это сýмка?		Да, это сýмка.
4. Это борщ?		Да, это борщ.
5. Это Ёгорь?		Да, это Ёгорь.

6. Он студѐнт?



Да, он студѐнт.

7. Вѐра преподавѧтельница?



Да, преподавѧтельница.

8. Дѧма пѧвар?



Да, он пѧвар.

2.2 Чтёние - Олэг & Поли́на

Directions: Read the following dialog. You will not understand everything and that is OK. Do NOT use a translator or look up words. Use your 'Словарь' (pg X) for this unit and refer to the small list at below to work through this text. Then, take the quiz on Canvas.

Словарь:



всё - all / everything
с тобой - with you
или - or
ещё - also / still
папина - dad's
много - a lot / many
людей (люди) - people
подожди (подождать) - wait

значит - (it) means
ку́хня - kitchen
сад - garden
водитель - driver
рядом с до́мом - next to the house
есть - there is / are

-Поли́на, приве́т, как дела́?

-Приве́т, Оле́г! У меня́ всё* нормáльно. А как у тебя́?

-Всё отл́ично! А кто это́ с тобой*?

-Э́то Бори́с Леони́дович Ге́расимов и Мари́я Васи́льевна Ге́расимова - мой де́душка и ба́бушка. Де́душка - профе́ссор. Их сын - Григо́рий. Он и мой па́па . Па́па - худо́жник.

-А ма́ма? Она́ здесь? Кто она́?

-Да, здесь! Вот моя ма́ма. Её зову́т Татья́на или* Тату́ся. Она́ то́же худо́жник. Здесь ещё* моя те́тя - Еле́на. Она́ - па́пина* сестра́.

-А кто ещё? Здесь мно́го людей!

-Да! Вот на́ши сосе́ди - дядя Ива́н и его́ сестра́ те́тя Еле́на. Ещё - на́ша Анто́нина и Абир. Анто́нина - на́ша куха́рка и домрабо́тница, а Абир садо́вник и води́тель.

-Подожди́. Анто́нина - куха́рка. Кто это́ тако́й?

-Куха́рка знач́ит её профе́ссия - ку́хня*.

-Вот это́ да! Спаси́бо. А садо́вник? Води́тель? Кто Абир?

-Он води́тель* маши́ны. Он и мехáник, и слесарь. Садо́вник знач́ит* 'сад*' - вот это́ ме́сто ря́дом с до́мом*.

-Поня́тно. А что ещё́ есть*?

-Ну, не 'что', а 'кто'. Тут Ру́та - на́ша соба́чка и Князь - наш кот.

-Интерéсно. Спаси́бо, Поли́на.

2.2 Любимая Грамматика (Beloved Grammar)

Где?

Where?

Watch the video on Canvas and recall.



LOCATION! LOCATION! LOCATION!

Remember these?

Где? = Where?

Здесь = Here

Там = There

Тут = Here

Дóма = At home

Послушайте!

Read the sentences in Russian and note their translations. Listen to the Russian dialogue on Canvas.

-Где Кóля?	Where's Kolya?
-Он дóма.	He's at home.
-Где мой вéщи?	Where are my things?
-Вáши вéщи тут.	Your things are (right) here.
-Где мой чемодáн?	Where is my suitcase?
-Он здесь.	It's here.
-Где твоё мéсто?	Where is your place (seat/spot)?
-Моё мéсто здесь.	My seat is here.
-Где víза?	Where is (your) visa?
-Она́ там.	It is there.

Prepositional Case

Imagine if you wanted to say *more than* just **здесь, там, тут, дóма**. What would that be like in Russian? Well, since the question is now officially out there, watch the following video on Canvas.



You can read ahead, but **the video is meant to help you figure things out before reading through a bunch of grammar rules**. If you skipped the video (and I'm not saying you did), back up and take a minute to watch it. TRY to figure out what's going on. And notice that **I have NO IDEA where the cat is**.

Что это такое????!!

Watch this video on Canvas and посмотрите ещё:



The Prepositional Case will let us express more specified location of things and people than simply saying 'здесь' or 'там'.

Например:

Где **А́ня**? 'Where is Anya?'

А́ня до́ма. О́на на ба́лконе. 'She's at home. She's on the balcony.'

[ба́лкoн >> на ба́лкoне]

Где мой телефо́н? 'Where's my phone?'

Он на сто́ле. 'It is on the table.'

[сто́л >> на сто́ле]

Где моя ру́чка? 'Where is my pen?'

О́на в су́мке. 'It is in the bag.'

[су́мка >> в су́мке]

Где ва́ша ма́ма? 'Where is your mom?'

О́на на рабо́те. 'She's at work.'

[рабо́та >> на рабо́те]

Где му́ха? 'Where is the fly?'

О́на на окне́. 'It is on the window.'

[окно́ >> на окне́]

Can you see a pattern?

To describe location in Russian, after the prepositions 'в' and 'на' you must add -e to the location noun (*most of the time*).

THE RULES

- If the location noun ends in a consonant, just add -e.
- If the noun ends in -a or -o, drop the vowel, and then add -e.
- If the noun ends in a SOFT SIGN -ь,
Remember, you have to be told if a soft sign noun is masculine or feminine. Look it up.
 - if it's masculine, add -e (YAY!)
 - слова́рь >> на слова́ре
 - if it's feminine, add -и
 - площа́дь >> на площа́ди

This change in ending indicates to speakers that the noun is now a location word. It is where something is located.

2.2 Чтение и Слушание (Reading & Listening)

-Где? Точнее...

Слушание

Listening is one of the four skills you're developing. Read (and listen to on Canvas) the following Russian questions asking 'Где?' You learned in Unit 1 how to say things are 'here' or 'there', and now we get to answer this question – чуть точнее – with a little more detail. Just listen and read. Can you hear what is written here? Notice the translations in English.

-Где ручка? -Она в рюкзаке.	Where is (my) pen? It's in the backpack.
-Где туалет? -В ресторане есть.	Where's the bathroom? In the restaurant there's one.
-Где собака? -Она здесь в квартире.	Where's the dog? She's here in the apartment.
-Где мои вещи? -Они здесь в чемодане.	Where are my things? They're here in the suitcase.
-Где карандаш? -Он на столе.	Where is the pencil? It's on the table.
-Где Бартон Спрингз? -В парке Зилкер.	Where is Barton Springs? It's in Zilker Park.
-Где паспорт? -Он в комнате.	Where is (my) passport? It's in the room.
-Где Аля? -Она на работе.	Where is Alya? She's at work.

2.2 Люб́имая Граммáтика - Prepositional Case, part ДВА

If my calculations are correct, then the previous grammar page, introducing you to the Prepositional Case, was not too bad. You learned that you typically use the **prepositions в / на** and **add -e** to a noun when you want to answer the question **Где?**

There is one more general rule to add to those endings. As you know, some feminine and neuter nouns can end in **-ия** and **-ие**, respectively, like

Feminine - **Росси́я** 'Russia'

Neuter - **общежи́тие** 'dormitory'

In Prepositional Case forms, or to say 'in Russia' or 'at the dorm', drop the final vowel (я, е) and add -и:

Росси́я >> в Росси́**и**

общежи́тие >> в общежи́т**ии**

Feminine nouns that end in -я, and -ья, however, behave like other feminine nouns, например:

ба́ня 'bath house / sauna'

в ба́н**е**

стат**ья́** 'article'

в стат**ье́**

Neuter nouns likewise can end in -е, -ье, and they behave just like other neuter nouns:

мо́ре 'sea'

в мо́р**е** (no visible change)

печén**ье** 'cookie'

в печén**ье** (no visible change)

Finally, one more mention about masculine nouns that end in the soft consonant -й. For these, drop the final soft consonant -й and then add the Prepositional ending -е, например:

музе́**й** 'museum'

в музе́**е**

2.2 ЯЗЫК & Речь (Language in Use)

A word about 'НА' in Russian

You have been learning about prepositions and the Prepositional Case in this unit. So far, you have seen that Russian 'в' and 'на' can generally be translated as 'in' and 'on', respectively. Other times these words can be translated as 'at' in English, depending on context.

SOME nouns in Russian cannot be used with the preposition 'в', and are, instead, always used with 'на' to mean 'at' or 'in'. These nouns can generally be classified as larger, more open spaces or events...but not always. You should make a habit of memorizing these so-called 'на' words as they arise.



Some example are given below:

- стадион 'stadium'
 - на стадионе 'at the stadium'
- почта 'post office'
 - на почте 'at the post office'
- работа 'work'
 - на работе 'at work'
- концерт 'concert'
 - на концерте 'at a concert'
- балет 'ballet'
 - на балете 'at the ballet'
- вечеринка 'party'
 - на вечеринке 'at a party'
- урок 'class'
 - на уроке 'in class'

Например:

1. Студенты на стадионе.
'Students are at the stadium.'
2. Бабушка на почте.
'(My) grandmother is at the post office.'
4. -Я на работе.
'I'm at work.'
5. Друзья на концерте.
'(My) friends are at a concert.'

Cardinal directions belong to this category:

- север 'north'
 - на севере 'in the north'
- юг 'south'
 - на юге 'in the south'
- восток 'east'
 - на востоке 'in the east'
- запад 'west'
 - на западе 'in the west'

Например:

Мы в Техасе. На севере - Канада. На юге - Мексика. На востоке - Нью Йорк. На западе - Калифорния.

'We're in Texas. In (to) the north is Canada. In (to) the south is Mexico. In (to) the east is New York. In (to) the west is California.'

2.3 Чтёние - Олэг & Поли́на

Directions: Прочита́йте текст и отве́тите на вопро́сы.

It's amazing how much you and Олэг have in common! Just like you, he's learning about the world - in Russian. Read the text and then answer the questions on Canvas



Словарь:

ка́рта ми́ра -	есть - is / are
map of the world	кино́ - cinema
гора́ - mountain	мно́го - a lot
остров - island	

- Олэг, это - ка́рта ми́ра*. Там - се́вер, а тут - юг. Вон там - за́пад, а здесь - восто́к. Вот тут гора́*, а это - о́зеро. Это - океа́н, а в океа́не о́стров*. Это - страна́ и го́род. А тут река́.
- А что это?
- Это - страна́.
- А это что?
- Вот, Олэг, это го́род. Го́род Москва́. В Москве есть* рестора́ны и кафе́, теа́тры и кино́*, магази́ны, метро́, парки. Много*.

Репетиция:

Аме́рика - страна́. США - Соеди́нные Шта́ты Аме́рики.

Росси́я - страна́.

А́нглия - страна́.

Испа́ния - страна́.

Украи́на - страна́.

По́льша - страна́.

Нью-Йо́рк - штат и го́род.

Вашингто́н - штат и го́род. Вашингто́н - столи́ца.

Теха́с - штат.

Калифо́рния - штат.

Чи́каго - го́род.

О́стин - го́род.

2.2 Любимая Грамматика (Beloved Grammar)

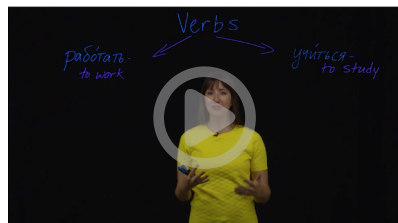
Introduction to VERBS

Have you noticed that you've started speaking Russian and yet there's something very conspicuously absent? Verbs, anyone?

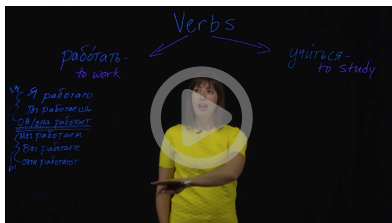
Well, we're going to start with TWO of them. Watch these 3 videos on Canvas. Commit these two verbs and their conjugations to memory.

1. Работать - to work

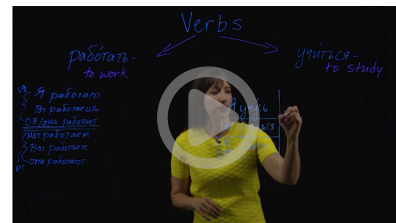
2. Учиться - to study (be a student)



Part I (Singular: I, You, He/She/It)



Part II (Plural: We, You / You all, They)



Verb Conjugation - What is it and why is it?

What does verb conjugation mean? In short, it means that the **verb** is inflected to '**agree**' with a **subject**. This typically means that the ending of a verb changes depending on what the subject is (I, you, Boris, she, my parents).

The Conjugation Table:

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	Я	Мы
2nd Person	Ты	Вы (also formal)
3rd Person	Он, Она, Оно	Они

- In the first row are the first person pronouns in Russian. First person always includes the person talking - the 'I'. First person plural is just the speaker (I) plus someone else (=we).
- Likewise, the second row shows the second person. This is the person to whom speech is directed - the 'you'. The plural form is just more than one 'you' (=y'all). And, in Russian this is also used for one person in the 'formal' voice.
- And the third row shows the third person pronouns. These are the people about whom language is constructed (who is being talked about - the 'he', 'she', 'it' and 'they'). Third person singular is for a single person or entity and plural is when there is more than one.

In the dictionary, Russian verbs are listed in their **infinitive forms**. Infinitives are non-conjugated forms, and most (not all) Russian infinitives end in **-ТЬ**, as in:

работа**ТЬ** - 'to work'

учи**ТЬ**ся - 'to study/be a student (somewhere)'

First Conjugation Type:

- рабóтать - to work

Я рабóта-ю. 'I work.' / 'I am working.'	Мы рабóта-ем. 'We work.' / 'We are working.'
Ты рабóта-ешь 'You work.' / 'You are working.'	Вы рабóта-ете. 'You (all) / You (formal) work.' 'You (all) / (for- mal) are working.'
Он / Она / Оно рабóта-ет. He/She/It works. He/She/It is working.	Они рабóта-ют. 'They work.' / 'They are working.'

Second Conjugation Type:

- уч́иться - to be a student / to study (somewhere)

Я уч-ý-сь. 'I study. / I'm a student (some- where).' / 'I am studying / going	Мы уч-им-ся. 'We study / are students.' / 'We are studying / going to school.'
Ты уч-ишь-ся. 'You study. / You're a student.' / 'You are studying / going to school.'	Вы уч-ите-сь. 'Y'all study / are students. 'You are studying / going to school.' *also formal
Он / Она уч-ит-ся. 'S/H studies / is a student.' / 'S/He is studying / going to school.'	Они уч-ат-ся. 'They study / are students.' / 'They are studying / going to school.'

**dashes are used solely as a visual aide to illustrate the various components of the conjugated forms.*

Например:

Pay attention to the English translations for these Russian sentences. Note that the verb уч́иться means to study or be a student in general. It is **not** used to talk about **what** you study:

Вы уч́итесь или работаете?
'Are you a student or do you work?'

Я рабóтаю.
'I work.'

Я уч́усь.
'I'm a student. / I go to school.'

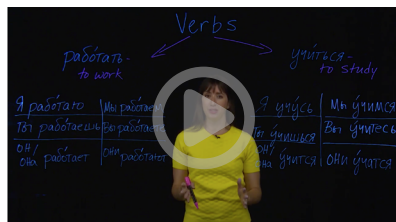
Где?
'Where?'

Где?
'Where?'

Я рабóтаю в ф́ирме Самсунг.
'I work at the firm/company Samsung.'

Я уч́усь в университете в Остине. А Вы? Вы
уч́итесь или работаете?
'I study at a university in Austin. And you? Do you
study or work?'

If you feel like you could benefit from more detail from me or want to go over that one more time, watch the following video on Canvas in which I sum up what we just talked about for the two words above and give some examples.



Notice that the Russian present tense can be translated in English as the present simple (I work) or the present continuous, or progressive, (I am working), depending on the context.

2.3 ЯЗЫК & Речь (Language & Speech)

Жить & Говорить

Live and Speak

- **жить** - 'to live'
- **говорить** - 'to speak'

Watch the following video on Canvas. I go over the conjugations of these verbs. They are NOT predictable. Watch for how they conjugate and LISTEN to how they sound.

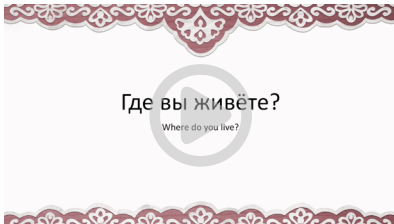


The verb **жить** warrants particular focus because its conjugation includes a 'в' throughout the conjugation paradigm and comes before the ending. Also noteworthy is the ending itself for this verb. **When a first conjugation type has a stressed ending**, as this one does, the vowel is 'ё'.

ЖИТЬ	= to live
Я жи-в-у́ 'I live.'	Мы жи-в-ём. 'We live.'
Ты жи-в-ёшь. 'You live.'	Вы жи-в-ёте. 'You all / You (formal) live.'
Он / она жи-в-ёт. 'He / She lives.'	Они жи-в-ут. 'They live.'

**dashes are used solely as a visual aide to illustrate the various components of the conjugated forms.*

Watch this video on Canvas:



Some examples are provided. Pay attention to the Russian vs. English translations:

- **Где вы живёте?**
'Where do you live?'
- **Я живу́ в Техáсе.**
'I live in Texas.'

**Note the use of "do" in the English question. It is NOT used in the Russian.*

- **Вы живёте в кварти́ре или в до́ме?**
'Do you live in an apartment or a house?'

**Again, note the use of "do" in the English translation. It is NOT used in the Russian.*

- **Мы (сын, муж, я) живём в до́ме.**
'We (my son, husband, and I) live in a house.'
- **Где живу́т ва́ши роди́тели?**
'Where do your parents live?'
- **Мой роди́тели то́же живу́т в Техáсе, но в го́роде Ли́вингстон.**
'My parents also live in Texas but in the city Livingston.'

2.3 Язык и речь

Страны, люди и языки

Countries, People and Languages

You've seen part of this table already this unit. We've added to it. Notice the names of people and the languages they speak. Study the chart and the example sentences below.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Countrymen</u>			<u>In the language</u>
		Masculine	Feminine	Plural	
Росси́я	Москв́а	ру́сский	ру́сская	ру́сские	по-ру́сски
Аме́рика (США)	Вашингто́н	америка́нец	америка́нка	америка́нцы	по-англи́йски
Япо́ния	То́кио	япо́нец	япо́нка	япо́нцы	по-япо́нски
Ме́ксика	Ме́хико	мексика́нец	мексика́нка	мексика́нцы	по-испа́нски
Герма́ния	Берли́н	не́мец	не́мка	не́мцы	по-неме́цки
А́нглия	Лондо́н	англича́нин	англича́нка	англича́не	по-англи́йски
Фра́нция	Пари́ж	францу́з	францу́женка	францу́зы	по-францу́зски
Кана́да	Отта́ва	кана́дец	кана́дка	кана́дцы	по-англи́йски по-французски
Ю́жная Корёя	Сеу́л	кореец	корейнка	корейцы	по-корейски
Кита́й	Пеки́н	кита́ец	кита́йка	кита́йцы	по-кита́йски
Египе́т	Каи́р	египтя́нин	египтя́нка	египтя́не	по-ара́бски

When describing where people come from or their ethnic heritage, Russian uses these noun words shown above for countrymen. In English, we tend to use adjectives.

Мы америка́нцы.

Мы говорим по-англи́йски.

"We are American. We speak English."

В Кана́де говоря́т по-англи́йски.

:In Canada (they) speak English./

English is spoken in Canada."

Во Франци́и говоря́т по-францу́зски.

"In France they speak French./

French is spoken in France."

Ты мексика́нец?

Ты говоря́шь по-испа́нски?

"Are you Mexican? Do you speak Spanish?"

Она́ не́мка.

Она́ говоря́т по-неме́цки.

"She's German. She speaks German."

Он кореец.

Он говоря́т по-корейски.

"He's Korean. He speaks Korean."

Ка́тя ру́сская*.

Ка́тя говоря́т по-ру́сски.

"Katya is Russian. Katya speaks Russian."

**The Russian word for 'Russian person' IS an adjective, and will be discussed in detail in Unit 3.*

2.4 Язы́к и речь

More about that verb 'Speak'

You just saw the conjugation for the verb **говори́ть** - to speak

Let's look at this verb and how it's used a little closer.

One very important verb for this unit is the verb meaning ‘to speak’ - **говори́ть**. It is a second conjugation verb, meaning that the vowel **и** will occur in all persons (as opposed to the *е/ё* vowel in the first conjugation verbs, like **рабо́тать** and **жизнь**). The first person singular "**я**" form will end in **ю**, and the 3rd person plural "**они**" form will end in **я** - *unless the stem ends in a consonant that requires alternate spelling*.

говори́ть - to speak

Я говор-ю. <i>'I speak.'</i>	Мы говор-им. <i>'We speak.'</i>
Ты говор-ишь. <i>'You speak.'</i>	Вы говор-ите. <i>'You all speak.'</i>
Он / она говор-ит. <i>'He / She speaks.'</i>	Они говор-ят. <i>'They speak.'</i>

To say that a person speaks a particular language, we use specific adverbial forms beginning with **по-**, as shown in the following examples, and which translates as ‘in the style of’.

Посмотрите видео. Watch the video on Canvas. I give a whole lot of examples and you can hear how it all sounds:



Some written examples:

- Я говорю по-английски.** ‘I speak English.’
- Ты говоришь по-ру́сски?** ‘Do you speak Russian?’
- Мой муж говорит по-че́шски.** ‘My husband speaks Czech.’
- Мы не говорим по-кита́йски.** ‘We don't speak Chinese.’
*NOTE: to say 'DON'T do something' > use 'не' + the verb in Russian!
- Вы говорите по-неме́цки?** ‘Do you (all) speak German?’
- Ее родители говорят по-корейски.** ‘Her parents speak Korean.’
- В Канаде говорят по-английски и по-французски.**
‘In Canada (people) speak English and French.’
-or-
‘English and French are spoken in Canada.’

The Russian literally means something, like ‘speak in the style of English / Russian / Czech / Chinese / German / Korean. Most of these adverbs used to describe languages are cognates, and they should be fairly easy to learn. The ones you are responsible for for this unit are listed in your **Словарь** for this unit.

2.4 Люб́имая Граммáтика (Beloved Grammar)

Personal Pronouns "в" Prepositional Case

This page is dedicated to PERSONAL pronouns and the Prepositional Case. Recall the Russian personal pronouns you have seen in the Nominative Case. You know these well.

Nominative Case Personal Pronouns

(a.k.a. the dictionary forms)

	Singular	Plural
1st person	Я	Мы
2nd person	Ты	Вы
3rd person	Он / Она́ / Оно́	Они́

Let us now learn how these pronouns change when used in the Prepositional Case. Just as with other nouns and pronouns, PERSONAL PRONOUNS also decline (have a different form) for Prepositional Case when used AFTER a preposition, like о - ‘about’. People love to talk about other people, for example.

The table below gives all personal pronouns declined for Prepositional Case. The layout corresponds exactly to the Nominative table above.

Prepositional Case Personal Pronouns

	Singular	Plural
1st person	обо́ мне́ <i>about me</i>	о́ нас <i>about us</i>
2nd person	о тебе́ <i>about you</i>	о вас <i>about you (all / formal)</i>
3rd person	о нём / о ней́ <i>about him / about her</i>	о них <i>about them</i>

Note on pronunciation: prepositions, like ‘о’ are unstressed in these examples.

The first person singular form **обо́ мне́** ‘about me’ is preceded by **обо́**, which is a spelling variation of the preposition.

It is spelled ‘о́б’ when followed by a vowel, such as in the phrase **о́б Ана́** ‘about Ana’.

Also note that there are only two 3rd person singular forms. The **masculine and neuter pronouns are both о́ нём** in the Prepositional Case.

Например:

Read over the following examples and their translations. Study the pronouns and how they are used.

1. Родители говорят обо мне. *'(My) parents talk about me.'*
2. Я не говорю о тебе. *'I am not talking about you.'*
3. -Где люди? *'Where are the people?'*
-Люди? Ваши родители здесь. *'Your parents are here.'*
-Я не говорю о них. Где Американцы? *'I am not talking about them. Where are the Americans?'*
-Они там. *'They're there.'*
4. -Вы говорите о нас? *'Are you talking about us?'*
-Нет, мы не говорим о вас. *'No, we are not talking about you.'*

The interrogative pronouns also change when used with the preposition 'O'. Notice their Prepositional forms:

Кто? 'Who?' >> **О ком?** 'About whom?'
Что? 'What?' >> **О чём?** 'About what?'

Например:

- | | |
|--|--|
| • О ком вы говорите?
<i>Who are you talking about? (About whom are you talking?)</i> | • О чём вы говорите?
<i>What are you talking about?</i> |
| • Я говорю о Тане.
<i>I'm talking about Tanya.</i> | • Мы говорим об Америке.
<i>We are talking about America.</i> |
| • О ком он говорит?
<i>Who is he talking about?</i> | • О чём говорит наш профессор?
<i>What is our professor talking about?</i> |
| • Он говорит о вас.
<i>He is talking about you.</i> | • Он говорит о политике.
<i>He is talking about politics.</i> |
| • О ком они говорят?
<i>Who are they talking about?</i> | • О чём говорят бабушка и дедушка?
<i>What are grandma and grandpa talking about?</i> |
| • Они говорят об Ане.
<i>They are talking about Anya.</i> | • Они говорят о передаче "Игра престолов."
<i>They're talking about "Game of Thrones."</i> |

2.4 Любимая Грамматика (Beloved Grammar)

Masculine Nouns with stressed -ý ending in the Prepositional Case

There is a small subset of masculine nouns in Russian that get a stressed -ý ending in the Prepositional Case instead of the -e ending. This set of nouns is fairly easy to memorize, especially since most of these words are quite common and combine often with the Prepositional Case.

Watch this video on Canvas. Molly and I talk about this in the following video at the 3:00 mark:



Some of the most relevant and useful nouns (for you) are included below and they are part of your required vocabulary for this unit:

пол	‘floor’
шкаф	‘closet’ / ‘wardrobe’
мост	‘bridge’
лес	‘forest’ / ‘woods’
сад	‘garden’
угол	‘corner’
аэропорт	‘airport’

Например:

1. Где сумка?

Сумка **на полу**. ‘The purse is on the floor.’

2. Где пальто?

Пальто **в шкафу**. ‘The coat is in the closet.’

3. Где машины?

Машины **на мосту**. ‘Cars are on the bridge.’

4. Где Вы?

Мы **в лесу**. ‘We are in the forest.’

5. Где он?

Он стоит **на углу**¹. ‘He is standing on the corner.’

6. Где вы?

Я **в аэропорту**. ‘I am at the airport.’

7. Где кошка?

Кошка **в саду**. ‘The cat is in the garden.’

¹ Some nouns in Russian have what is called a ‘fleeting vowel’, which means that its presence alternates with the presence of an ending. In the Nominative угол ends in a consonant, or more specifically, it has a ZERO ending. In Prepositional Case, it gets an ending, causing the ‘fleeting vowel’ to disappear. These words will be noted and fleeting vowels as a general topic will be discussed in more detail later.

2.4 Язык & Речь (Language & Speech)

Ме́сяцы ‘Months’

Part of your Словáрь this unit includes ме́сяцы - ‘months’. On Canvas, Watch the following videos to hear how they sound and to learn about some of the things that happen during these months. You'll notice, they sound very similar to our words for the months.



ме́сяц	в ме́сяце
<i>Nominative Case forms</i>	<i>Prepositional Case forms</i>
январь	в январé
февраль	в февралé
март	в ма́рте
апрéль	в апрéле
май	в маé
ию́нь	в ию́не
ию́ль	в ию́ле
а́вгуст	в а́вгусте
сентя́брь	в сентя́брé
октя́брь	в октя́брé
ноя́брь	в ноя́брé
дека́брь	в дека́брé

You will notice a stress shift for 6 months from Nominative to Prepositional Cases. Essentially, from September through February the stress shifts from the stem to the Prepositional ending. For the other 6 months stress is fixed on the stem, regardless of the Case ending. March through August does not experience a shift in stress.

2.4 Понимать и читать

To understand & To read

Прочитайте следующие:

Read the following. All of it is true. Do you understand? Вы понимаете?

- **Я говорю по-английски и по-русски.**
I speak English and Russian.
- **Я читаю чуть-чуть (a little) по-французски, но не говорю и не понимаю.**
I read a little in French but don't speak or understand (it).
- **Я немного (a little) понимаю по-чешски и по-словацки.**
I understand a little Czech and Slovak.
- **Я не говорю и не понимаю по-немецки.**
I don't speak or understand German.

What can you say about yourself?

Например:

- **Вы говорите по-английски?**
Do you speak English?
- **Да, вы говорите по-английски!**
Yes, you speak English!
- **Вы говорите по-русски?**
Do you speak Russian?
- **Да, вы немного говорите по-русски!**
Yes, you speak a little Russian!
- **Вы понимаете по-русски?**
Do you understand Russian?
- **Да, вы немного понимаете по-русски!**
Yes, you understand a little in Russian!
- **Вы читаете по-русски?**
Do you read in Russian?
- **Да, вы чуть-чуть читаете по-русски!**
Yes, you read a little in Russian!

These verbs, **понимать** 'to understand' and **читать** 'to read' both conjugate just like **работать** 'to work'. You might have a feel for it at this point, but here are the conjugation charts for you. Re-read the sentences to the left.

	понимать	to understand
	Singular	Plural
1st person	Я понимаю. <i>I understand.</i>	Мы понимаем. <i>We understand.</i>
2nd person	Ты понимаешь. <i>You understand.</i>	Вы понимаете. <i>You (all/formal) understand.</i>
3rd person	Он / Она понимает. <i>He / She understands.</i>	Они понимают. <i>They understand.</i>

	читать	to read
	Singular	Plural
1st person	Я читаю. <i>I read.</i>	Мы читаем. <i>We read.</i>
2nd person	Ты читаешь. <i>You read.</i>	Вы читаете. <i>You (all / formal) read.</i>
3rd person	Он / Она читает. <i>He / She reads.</i>	Они читают. <i>They read.</i>

Вы всё понимаете? Do you understand everything? Once you can fully say yes, proceed to the questions below and TRY to answer them for yourself. *Hint - you may be asked to this is in, like, the next exercise on Canvas or something...*

Что ещё?

What else can you say about yourself?

Can you speak, read, or understand other languages? How would you say it?

- **Вы говорите по-испански? По-итальянски? По-польски?**
- **Вы понимаете по-французски? По-китайски? По-корейски?**
- **Вы читаете по-чешски? По-португальски? По-японски?**

2.4 Русский рок - Кино́

A gift to close out Unit 2!

Это группа "Кино́".

For those of you who want to know more about the Russian, пожалуйста, это вам. Just listen to the video on Canvas and enjoy. :) And read, too, if you'd like.



Текст:

Ночь коротка, цель далека,
Ночью так часто хочется пить,
Ты выходишь на кухню,
Но вода здесь горька.
Ты не можешь здесь спать,
Ты не хочешь здесь жить.

Доброе утро, последний герой,
Доброе утро тебе и таким, как ты,
Доброе утро, последний герой,
Здравствуй, последний герой.

Ты хотел быть один,
Это быстро прошло,
Ты хотел быть один,
Но не смог быть один.
Твоя ноша легка, но немеет рука
И ты встречаешь рассвет
За игрой в "дурака".

Доброе утро, последний герой,
Доброе утро тебе и таким, как ты,
Доброе утро, последний герой,
Здравствуй, последний герой.

Утром ты стремишься скорее уйти,
Телефонный звонок,
Как команда "Вперёд".
Ты уходишь туда,
Куда не хочешь идти,
Ты уходишь туда,
Но тебя там никто не ждёт.

Доброе утро, последний герой,
Доброе утро тебе и таким, как ты,
Доброе утро, последний герой,
Здравствуй, последний герой.

Урок 2 - Повторение (Review)

Проверка (Quiz) - Глаголы (Verbs)

Directions:

Choose the correct subject or verb for the sentences given. Remember, subjects and verbs must always agree!

Questions 1-8:

Circle an appropriate subject for the conjugated verb below:

1. _____ рабóтаете или ўчитесь? (Они́, Я, Вы, Ты)
2. _____ ўчится в шко́ле. (Я, Ты, Ве́ра, Та́ня, Оле́г и я)
3. _____ рабóтают в больни́це. (Врачи́, Студе́нт, Мы, Алексе́й Бори́совичи)
4. _____ ўчимся в институ́те. (Я, Мы, Вы, Ко́ля)
5. _____ здесь рабóтаешь? (Ты, Ты и я, Вы и они́, Ёра)
6. _____ не чита́ю. (Дядя Ва́ня, Ты и я, Я, Ма́ша)
7. Где _____ живёшь (Ты, Она́, Мы, Вы)
8. _____ не понима́ю по-кита́йски. (Мы, Он, студе́нты, Я)

Questions 9-10:

Choose the correct form of the verb in parentheses for the given subject:

9. Ка́тя (рабóтать) в рестора́не. (рабóтает, рабóтаете, рабóтаем, рабóтают)
10. Бори́с и Ната́ша (учи́ться) в институ́те. (учу́сь, учи́тся, учи́мся, учатся)

Questions 11-19:

Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb for the given subject. Then, translate the questions with asterisks next to them into natural English using the space below:

11. Вы _____ (учи́ться) и́ли _____ (рабóтать)?
12. Я не _____ (учи́ться). Я то́лько _____ (рабóтать).
13. Ты _____ (учи́ться) в теха́сском универси́тете?
- 14.* Мы _____ (жить) в до́ме в О́стине.
- 15.* Она́ не _____ (говорить) по-япо́нски, но (but) она́ _____ (жить) в Япо́нии.
- 16.* Мой роди́тели _____ (жить) в кварта́ире.
- 17.* Её муж _____ (рабóтать) в ба́нке.
- 18.* Оле́г не _____ (говорить) по-испа́нски.
- 19.* Ве́ра здесь не _____ (рабóтать), а _____ (жить).

Урок 2 - Повторение (Review)

Аудирование (Audio Quiz) - An artist & her work

Directions:

Listen to the dialog on Canvas. It's longer than you are used to. You are NOT expected to understand everything, but you should be able to hear SOME things. Listen as many time as you need. Then answer the questions that follow.

Question 1 (1 pts)

True or false?

The interaction is formal.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question 2 (1 pts)

One woman is an artist. The other is:

- ☐ a journalist for the NY Times
- ☐ a family photographer
- ☐ a New York artist
- ☐ a stay at home mom

Question 3 (1 pts)

The artist has a total of how many pictures (картины) in the exhibit?

- ☐ 0
- ☐ 10
- ☐ 8
- ☐ 5

Question 4 (1 pts)

What is pictured in картина 1?

- ☐ a family
- ☐ a computer and a radio
- ☐ children
- ☐ New York

Question 5 (1 pts)

What is pictured in картина 3?

Select all that apply.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a tractor | <input type="checkbox"/> a bank |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a dormitory | <input type="checkbox"/> a store |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a zoo | <input type="checkbox"/> a house |

Question 6 (1 pts)

What is the artist's telephone number?

She says it twice.

Слушание (Listening) - PRACTICE QUIZ!

Directions:

Послушайте аудио. Listen to the following clips about nationality on Canvas. Based on what you hear, choose what language they (most likely) speak.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. Он говорит ... | (по-испански, по-русски, по-английски, по-арабски) |
| 2. Он говорит ... | (по-португальски, по-французски, по-итальянски, по-немецки) |
| 3. Он говорит ... | (по-английски, по-арабски, по-русски, по-китайски) |
| 4. Он говорит ... | (по-японски, по-испански, по-украински, по-французски) |
| 5. Он говорит ... | (по-русски, по-японски, по-английский, по-финский) |
| 6. Он говорит ... | (по-французски, по-арабски, по-русски, по-испански) |
| 7. Он говорит ... | (по-чешски, по-итальянски, по-английски, по-испански) |
| 8. Он говорит ... | (по-английски, по-португальски, по-немецки, по-арабски) |
| 9. Он говорит ... | (по-французски, по-шведски, по-китайски, по-русски) |
| 10. Он говорит ... | (по-корейски, по-португальски, по-русски, по-польски) |

Урок 2 - Повторение (Review)

Conjugation practice - REVIEW & Practice!

Directions:

Use the table below to practice conjugating the verbs we have learned so far. In the first line, write the meaning of the verb given in the space provided. Below that, write in the conjugation pattern type. You might do this part at the very end. The benefit of being able to identify a type may become evident as you learn more and more verbs, as knowing the conjugation type may end up helping you spell words correctly when you are unsure. Beneath conjugation pattern type is the list of all the personal pronouns given in their Nominative forms. Conjugate each verb along the vertical column, putting the various forms next to their corresponding personal pronouns.

	Учиться = to _____	Жить = to _____	Работать = to _____	Говорить = to _____	Читать = to _____	Понимать = to _____
<i>1st / 2nd Conjugation?</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
я	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
ты	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
он/ она	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
мы	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
вы	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
они	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

REVIEW - Verbs + Prepositions

Directions:

Compose sentences from the following elements, adding prepositions where necessary. Be sure to make the verbs agree with their subjects and put the place nouns in the prepositional case.

- Он / учиться / университет _____
- Они / работать / Россия _____
- Даня и Зима / жить / общежитие _____
- Ты / гулять / Москва _____
- Мой брат / отдыхать / Канада _____
- Подруги / работать / Новгород _____
- Календарь / висеть / дверь _____
- Мы / жить / Техас _____
- Я / работать / Германия _____

Урок 2 - Словáрь (Vocabulary)

Listen to audio pronunciations of the vocab on Canvas.

RUSSIAN

ENGLISH

RUSSIAN

ENGLISH

RUSSIAN

ENGLISH

Nouns (cont.)

People

Аме́рика	America
амери́канец	(male) American
амери́канка	(female) American
де́вушка	young woman
де́ти	children
до́чь (f)	daughter
дядя	uncle
ко́рец (male)	Korean
ко́реянка	Korean
(female)	
лю́ди	people
ма́ть	mother
Ме́ксика	Mexico

мексика́нец	(male) Mexican
мексика́нка	(female) Mexican
музы́кант	musician
не́мец (male)	German
не́мка	
(female) German	
оте́ц	father
па́рень (m)	guy
писа́тель (m)	writer
подру́га	(female) friend
профе́ссор	professor
ребёнок	child
роди́тели	parents

ру́сская	(female) Russian
ру́сский	(male) Russian
сосе́д	neighbor
спортсме́н	athlete
сы́н	son
те́тя	aunt
украи́нец	(male) Ukrainian
украи́нка	(female) Ukrainian
фра́нцуже́нка	Frenchwoman
фра́нцу́з	Frenchman
чело́век	person

Places

А́зия	Asia
А́нглия	England
А́фрика	Africa
ба́нк	bank
Бе́рлин	Berlin
бо́льница	hospital
восто́к	East
Герма́ния	Germany
го́род	city
гостини́ца	hotel
де́ревня	countryside/village
до́м	house
Евро́па	Europe
за́пад	West
здáние	building
зоопáрк	zoo
институ́т	institute
Ита́лия	Italy
Кана́да	Canada
кафе́	cafe
квартíра	apartment/flat
Кита́й	China

Коре́я	Korea
Лóндон	London
магази́н	shop
ме́сто	place
метро́	metro
ми́р	world/peace
мо́ре	sea
Москвá	Moscow
общежи́тие	student housing/ dormitory
океáн	ocean
о́фис	office
Пари́ж	Paris
поликли́ника	clinic/ Health Center
рабо́та	work/task
река́	River
рестора́н	restaurant
Росси́я	Russia
Са́нкт- Петербу́рг	Saint Petersburg
се́вер	North
спортза́л	gym

стадио́н	stadium
стра́на	country
Украи́на	Ukraine
у́лица	street
университе́т	university
Фра́нция	France
це́нтр	center
шко́ла	school
шта́т	state
ю́г	South
Япо́ния	Japan
США	USA
теа́тр	theater
Теха́с	Texas
Украи́на	Ukraine
у́лица	street
университе́т	university
Фра́нция	France
це́нтр	center
шко́ла	school
шта́т	state
ю́г	South

Урок 2 - Словáрь (Vocabulary)

Listen to audio pronunciations of the vocab on Canvas.

RUSSIAN

ENGLISH

RUSSIAN

ENGLISH

RUSSIAN

ENGLISH

Nouns (cont.)

Things

водá	water	мáшина	car	стул / сту́лья	chair/chairs
двéрь (f)	door	ноутбúк	laptop	телевизор	television
дeнь (m)	birthday	óтчество	patronymic	уро́к	lesson
рождéния		ра́дио	radio	фа́милия	family name/ surname
и́мя (n)	name	рюкза́к	backpack	ча́й	tea
компью́тер	computer	словáрь (m)	dictionary	язы́к	language
ко́фе (n)	coffee	сте́на	wall		
ла́мпа	lamp	сто́л	table		

Months

я́нварь (m)	january	ма́й	may	се́нтябрь (m)	september
фе́враль (m)	february	ию́нь (m)	june	о́ктябрь (m)	october
ма́рт	march	ию́ль (m)	july	ноя́брь (m)	november
а́прель (m)	april	а́вгуст	august	дека́брь (m)	december

Verbs:

говори́ть	to say / to talk	жи́ть	to live	учи́ться	to study
гуля́ть	to walk about / to think about som- one or something	отдыха́ть	to relax	Япо́ния	Japan
		пони́мать	understand		
		рабо́тать	to work		

Adverbs:

и́ли	or	по-ара́бски	in Arabic	по-ру́сски	in Russian
не́ту	no	по-испа́нски	in Spanish	по-францу́зски	in French
ни	not	по-кита́йски	in Chinese	то́же	also/same
оче́нь	very	по-коре́йски	in Korean	то́лько	only
по-а́нглийски	in English	по-неме́цки	in German		

Pronouns

обо́ мне	about me	о́ нас	about us
о́ тебе	about you	о́ вас	about you (formal / plural)
о́ нём	about him / about her		
о́ ней	about her / about it	о́ них	about them

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Curabitur egestas, nisl porta maximus tincidunt, ligula diam viverra justo, in tincidunt ipsum magna id sem. Donec ut risus a ante lobortis efficitur dapibus eget ante. Nulla facilisi. Cras neque mi, euismod et tincidunt at, laoreet id diam. Curabitur tortor sem, ultricies vel efficitur vitae, pellentesque sit amet augue. Vestibulum lobortis sem varius nibh semper, eu accumsan ligula convallis. Curabitur eget pulvinar sem.

