

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY
CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL
LIBRARY

Acc. No. 40149
CLASS _____

CALL No. 491.75/Hug _____

~~1163~~ 1164

NEW ORTHOGRAPHY.

HUGO'S SIMPLIFIED SYSTEM.

RUSSIAN

GRAMMAR

SIMPLIFIED.

AN EASY AND RAPID SELF-INSTRUCTOR.

PART I. (PAGES
1 - 130)

EXERCISES, KEY AND VOCABULARIES,
WITH THE
PRONUNCIATION EXACTLY IMITATED.

STANDARD EDITION.

Revised and re-written. All rights reserved.
Copyright in Great Britain and in all foreign countries.

PUBLISHED BY

HUGO'S LANGUAGE INSTITUTE,
64-66 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W. 1; and Branches.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY
CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL
LIBRARY

CLASS _____

CALL No. ~~891-704~~ *Hug.*

D.G.A. 79.

NEW ORTHOGRAPHY.

HUGO'S SIMPLIFIED SYSTEM

RUSSIAN
GRAMMAR
SIMPLIFIED.

THE ONLY REAL SELF-INSTRUCTOR.

EXERCISES, KEY AND VOCABULARIES,
WITH THE
PRONUNCIATION OF EVERY WORD
EXACTLY IMITATED.

"STANDARD" EDITION.

Revised and re-written. All rights reserved.
Copyright in Great Britain and in all foreign countries.

PUBLISHED BY
HUGO'S LANGUAGE INSTITUTE,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT
NEW DELHI.

Assessment No. 40/49

Date 26.9.63

Chall. No. 491-75 / H-9

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

It is agreed by all who have succeeded in acquiring a foreign language correctly, that it is impossible to do so without a certain amount of grammatical explanation. It is of the utmost importance, however, that a grammar should not contain more than is absolutely necessary to explain the various changes which words undergo, and the principal points of difference between English and the foreign idiom.

It is comparatively easy to speak and write a foreign language for the purposes of ordinary conversation and correspondence, if students are content to use simple language.

"Simple language" does not mean childish language; it is the knack of using short clear sentences which cannot be misunderstood.

HUGO's claim that this book fulfils all the required conditions, and that it is the only grammatical guide by which it is possible to acquire the leading principles of the Russian Language in 100 hours.

The principal features of Hugo's Russian Grammar are :

1. The Russian is guaranteed correct, and is such as is used by the educated classes. Every word has been written by a Russian University man, and carefully revised by other educated Russians.
2. The rules are simply and clearly explained on the HUGO principles, and with the abundant examples, leave no room for doubt.
3. Clear Rules of Pronunciation are given, as well as the Imitated Pronunciation of every word, arranged in the Vocabularies for easy reference.

4. Exceptionally distinct and accented type is used, specially cast for this work.
 5. Specimen pages of Handwriting, in clear modern style, are given.
 6. Enormous saving of Student's time is effected by having the Russian and the English on the same page, thus admitting of instantaneous comparison. This is indispensable in such a highly inflected language as Russian.
-

HOW TO USE THIS GRAMMAR, so as to obtain satisfactory results in 100 hours.

The great thing is to obtain quickly a **GENERAL IDEA** of the leading principles of Russian grammar; this is far more important than mastering each individual rule and verb thoroughly in the beginning.

It does not matter much if occasional mistakes are made, so long as students can see **WHY** the Russian in the exercises is used as it is.

There are 80 pages of exercises, half of each page being in Russian and half in English. The key to each language therefore appears on the same page as the exercise.

After having gone through the alphabet and the words on page 10 carefully, the student should put the Russian on page 11 into English, and afterwards the English into Russian, checking each translation by comparing it immediately with the book.

Each page of exercises should be done two or three times. An hour and a quarter is ample allowance for this, inclusive of reading the rules and examples.

With the Verbs, students will find putting English into Russian the easier process. Each word and phrase should be carefully compared with its translation, and the grammar page opposite referred to for explanation. The Russian of the exercises should be written at least once, as this assists the memory.

By proceeding in this way—simply by frequent repetition and comparison—students cannot fail to learn the words, rules, and verb terminations.

HINTS ON THE IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

If the Imitated Pronunciation is read as if it were English, but slowly and distinctly, sounding the stressed syllable more fully than the remainder of the word, every Russian speaking person will understand.

By attending to the following points, the pronunciation will be greatly improved :

h and kh represent the guttural sound of the Scotch CH in LOCH, but the K must not be heard as in KING ; for this reason the guttural sound at the beginning of a word is indicated by h only, to be strongly aspirated.

E, EE, and I stand for I in PIT, and represent the difficult sound **И**, which, when accented, resembles a very short OO'E.

āh, ēh, to be sounded shorter than 'ah, eh.'

aw to be pronounced very short, somewhat like o in NOT.

j like s in PLEASURE, or J in the French J'AI ; but not like J in JAM.

Y is always like Y in YES, never like Y in MY.

W is used to indicate the hard L, except where 'w' at the end of a syllable would produce the wrong sound. In such cases L is used.

In spite of the division of the words into Russian syllables, the various parts must be read like one word.

The part of the word printed in **thick type** must be more strongly sounded than the rest.

The sign ^ between two vowels shows that they are to be pronounced with one emission of the voice, like o'y in BOY.

The sign , between a consonant and a vowel indicates that they ought to be connected by a very slight and short i or y sound (as in IT or YES). But unless this sound can be made very short, it is better omitted. Such an omission is less offensive to Russian ears. This slight y sound is only distinctly heard in the middle of a word if the accent rests on it.

The sound (,) is in many words scarcely heard, but it must be sounded distinctly at the end of every Verb in the Infinitive. It then sounds like a very slight guttural, almost as if drawing up one's breath, or sighing slightly.

THE RUSSIAN ALPHABET.

The following is the order of the 32 Russian letters, with their names and English equivalents :

(Capitals and Small Letters practically only differ in size).

1. А а ah (a)	2. Б б beh. (b)	3. В в veh (v)	4. Г г gay (g)	5. Д д deh (d)	6. Е е yeh (e)
7. Ж ж jeh*	8. З з zeh (z)	9. И и ee (i)	10. Й й eë (i short)	11. К к kah (k)	12. Л л ell (L)
13. М м em (m)	14. Н н en (n)	15. О о aw (o)	16. П п peh (p)	17. Р р err (r)	18. С с ess (s)
19. Т т teh (t)	20. У у oo (u)	21. Ф ф aff (f)	22. Х х khah*	23. Ц ц tseh (ts)	24. Ч ч tcheh (ch)
25. Ш ш shah (sh)	26. Щ щ sh-tchah (sh-tch)	27. (Ъ) † (hard sign)	28. Ы ы yeh-re	29. Ь ь soft sign	
30. Э э ay (a)	31. Ю ю yoo (u)	32. Я я yäh	*7. j like s in 'measure.' 28 or er'e. 22 kh guttural = ch in 'loch.'		

There are nine Vowels in Russian :

а	е	и	о	у	ы	э	ю	я
1 ah	6 yeh	9 ee	15 aw	20 oo	28 er'e	30 ay	31 yoo	32 yäh

There are three semi-vowels in Russian :

Й 10 is used only after vowels with which it forms a diphthong.

Ь 29 no sound ; indicates that preceding consonant must be pronounced soft.

† The letter **Ъ** 27 is no longer used at the end of words to show that the preceding consonant is to be sounded hard. In the middle of a word it may be retained or replaced by an apostrophe.

All the remaining letters are CONSONANTS.

NOTE.—The letters given in brackets below have been abolished from the Russian language and only occur in books published in Russia before 1918.

(I) **И** 9 is used instead | (**Ъ**) **Е** 6 is used instead

(**Ө**) **Ф** 21 is used instead

SPECIMEN OF MODERN RUSSIAN HANDWRITING.

See also pages 228 and 229.

1. *а* 2. *б* 3. *в* 4. *г* 5. *д* *е* *ж*

6. *з* 7. *и* 8. *к* 9. *л* 10. *м*

11. *н* 12. *о* 13. *п* 14. *р* 15. *с*

16. *т* 17. *ф* 18. *х* 19. *ц* 20. *ч*

21. *ш* 22. *щ* 23. *ъ* 24. *ы* 25. *ю*

26. *я* [27. *ѣ*] 28. *ѐ* 29. *ѝ* 30. *ѡ*

31. *Ѣ* 32. *Ѥ*

Students should use Russian handwriting from the first, but need not use CAPITALS.

1. *А* 2. *Б* 3. *В* 4. *Г* 5. *Д* 6. *Е*

7. *Ж* 8. *З* 9. *И* 10. *Й* 11. *К* 12. *Л*

13. *М* 14. *Н* 15. *О* 16. *П* 17. *Р* 18. *С*

19. *Т* 20. *У* 21. *Ф* 22. *Х* 23. *Ц*

24. *Ч* 25. *Ш* 26. *Щ* [27. *ѣ*] 28. *ѐ* 29. *ѝ*

30. *Ѣ* 31. *Ѥ* 32. *Ѧ*

The pronunciation of every word being clearly imitated in the Lessons, students should not lose time by studying the Rules of Pronunciation, which are for reference only.

Proceed at once to Lesson I., page 10.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

SIMPLE RULES OF PRONUNCIATION.

The VOWELS, when stressed, are pronounced in the same way as their names, given in the Alphabet on page 4. (Letter 28 excepted, as explained on page 7).

The Vowels а, я, е, о, WHEN NOT EMPHASIZED, change their pronunciation thus :

о when coming before the stressed syllable generally sounds like 'äh,' short. Examples :

один	погода	хорошо	господин
äh-deen	päh-gaw-däh	häh-räh-shaw	gäh-späh-deen
one	weather	well	gentleman

Stressed о, and о NOT coming BEFORE the stressed syllable.

но	дом	вино	доктор
naw	dom	ve-naw	dok-torr
but	house	wine	doctor

Final о when not stressed is sometimes (principally in adverbs) pronounced like а in 'soda'.

пиво	много	рано
pee-vaw	mnav-gaw or mnav-ga	rah-na
beer (Noun)	much (Adverb)	early (Adverb)

а when not stressed sounds like a short 'äh.'

бумага	комната	багаж	карандаш
boo-mah-gäh	kom-näh-täh	bäh-gahj	käh-rähn-dahsh
paper	room	luggage	pencil

Stressed a :	да	как ?	да́ма	стака́н
	dah	kahk ?	dah-măh	stăh-kahn
	yes	how ?	lady	glass

The unstressed **a** is sometimes pronounced (principally after the hissing letters, **ш, ч, ж, щ**) like **A** in 'soda.' This will be shown in the Imitated Pronunciation.

я, not stressed, sounds either like 'yěh' or 'yăh.'

де́вять	гляди́те !	да́дя	и́мя	вре́мя
d'yeh-v'yěht,	gl'yěh-dee-t,ěh !	d'yah-d'yăh	eem-yăh	vr,em-yăh
nine	look !	uncle	Christian name	time

Stressed я :	я	пять	меня́	шля́па	для́
	yah	p'yaht,	m,ěh-n'yah	shl'yah-păh	d'l'yah
	I	five	of-me	hat	for

e, when stressed, is often pronounced 'yaw.'

This is shown by **е̑** (two dots over e), but only in educational books.

е̑	не	всё̑	день̑	Пётр̑
yěh-yaw	n,ěh	fs,aw	d,en,	p'yawtrr
her	not	everything	day	Peter

Unstressed **e** :

ему́	перо́	а́дрес	семья́	да́йте !
yěh-moo	p,ěh-raw	ah-dr,ess	s,em-yăh	die-t,ěh !
to-him	pen	address	family	give !

e, ё only sound 'eh' and 'aw' if coming after one of the hissing sounds :

(ж j, ч tch, ш sh, щ sh-tch)				
жена́	чей̑	ещё̑	шесть̑	счёт̑
jěh-nah	tchěh'e	yesh-tchaw	shest,	sh'tchawt
wife	whose	yet	six	bill

Ы (yeh-rě) is sounded almost like **у** in 'pity.'

Most books give the sound as 'we' or 'oo'e' (short), but this is hardly correct.

(For full explanation, see Difficult Sounds on page 9).

R.G.I.—I*

THE SEMI VOWELS.

Ъ (hard sign), or apostrophe, as explained on page 4, is placed between a consonant and a vowel when they must be pronounced separately.

Ь (soft sign)—see 'Difficult Sounds' on next page.

Й this letter can only be used after vowels with which it forms one syllable. It is pronounced without pausing between the letters.

ОЙ=OI in OIL

АЙ=IE in TIE

ЕЙ=YA in YALE

УЙ=the French OUI

ИЙ=ee[^]e like ILLE in the French word FILLE.

The following CONSONANTS are pronounced thus:

Ж (7)=s in 'measure'

Ч (24)=ch in 'church'

Х (22)=h aspirated
guttural like ch in 'loch'

Ш (25)=sh in 'shut'

Ц (23)=ts in 'nuts'

Щ (26)=sh-tch; sounds like
sh and ch in 'fresh cheese'

Р (17) is to be rolled on the tongue, like a Scotch r.

В (3) sounds like v, but like F before or after sharp consonants: **К, С, П, Т, Ф**; hissing: **Ш, Щ, Ч**, and **Ц, Х**.

Г (4) like g in 'go,' but **го**, the Genitive termination of Adjectives and Pronouns, is pronounced vaw (short). At the end of a word and when followed by **К** it is often guttural.

The soft **Л** in Russian is almost like the L in 'million': it is liquid, like the Spanish LL, and does not present any difficulty.

Л is always soft before one of the soft vowels: (**Я, Е, И, Ю, Ё**).

DIFFICULT SOUNDS IN RUSSIAN.

The difficult sounds in Russian are:

hard **Л**; soft sign **Ь**; **Ы** (yeh-re or er'e)

The hard **Л** has no equivalent in English. Its sound is produced by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth. Try to pronounce L with closed teeth, and in the throat.

In North Britain the L is pronounced in a similar manner.

In Central Russia (Moscow, etc.) its pronunciation resembles that of the English W, and thus it is given in the Imitated Pronunciation, this being the nearest for English speaking people.

The hard L at the end of a word or syllable is imitated by L, where W would produce the wrong sound in English.

Ы (yeh-re) is another difficult sound, which occurs very frequently. It is the sound of I in FISH, PIT, pronounced deep down in the throat, and with closed teeth.

If ILL or BILL is pronounced with closed teeth, and in the throat, the exact sound of the Russian **Ы** in **БЫЛ** (was), and also of the Russian hard **Л** is produced.

This sound is given in the Imitated Pronunciation by E.

The most difficult sound of all is that of the soft sound **Ь**. This was in ancient Russian pronounced like **И**; but nowadays it only sounds like a very short i (e) or yer, hardly heard. In our Imitated Pronunciation this is shown by the sign , after the consonant.

БЫ	МЫ	СЫН	ЧАСЫ	БЫЛ	БЫЛА
ve	me	sen	tchäh-se	bel	be-wäh
you	we	son	watch, clock	was	she was
СЛОВО	СТОЛ	БЫЛИ	СОЛЬ	ДЛЯ	ЛÉТО
swaw-vaw	stol	be-lee	sol,	dläh	leh-taw
word	table	were	salt	for	summer
МАТЬ	ЗНАТЬ	ДЕНЬ	ТОЛЬКО		
maht,	znaht,	d,en,	tol,kaw		
mother	to know	day	only		

The great thing to get a good RUSSIAN PRONUNCIATION is to put plenty of stress on the emphasized syllable, and to pronounce clearly and distinctly.

The remaining parts of the word are to be pronounced easily and without stress. If this is done, it does not matter if the exact shade of pronunciation is not obtained.

FIRST LESSON.

READING AND PRONUNCIATION.

(For "Hints on the Imitated Pronunciation," see page 3)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. address а́дрес
ah-dr,ess | 4. restaurant рестора́н
r,ěh-stáh-rahnn |
| 2. house до́м
dom | 5. table сто́л
stoL (hard L) |
| 3. luggage бага́ж
báh-gahj | 6. ticket биле́т
bee-l,et |

All Nouns ending in consonants are **MASCULINE**.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 7. booking-office ка́сса
kah-sáh | 10. room ко́мната
kom-náh-táh |
| 8. hotel гостѣ́ница
gáh-stee-ne-tsáh | 11. street у́лица
oo-le-tsáh |
| 9. newspaper газе́та
gáh-z,eh-táh | 12. telegram телегра́мма
t,ěh-l,ěh-grah-máh |

All Nouns ending in a are **FEMININE**.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 13. business де́ло
d-yay-lo or d,eh-waw | 14. letter письмо́
pees,-maw |
| 15. pen пе́рo | p,ěh-raw |

All Nouns ending in o are **NEUTER**.

WHERE ? где ? gd,ěh ? or gd-yay ?	THIS это́ ay-to or a-taw (aw short)	THERE там tahm
---	---	--------------------------

HERE IS or THERE IS **БОТ**

vot (=the French 'voilà')

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
OUR	на́ш nahsh	на́ша nah-shěh	на́ше nah-shěh
YOUR	ва́ш vahsh	ва́ша vah-shěh	ва́ше vah-shěh

These words take the same Gender and Number as the Noun.

1. A and THE are not translated in Russian, unless emphasized, and therefore дом may mean HOUSE, A HOUSE or THE HOUSE.

1. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

The small figures indicate the number of the word in the Vocabulary.

1. дом,² комната,¹⁰ перо¹⁵; 2. наш билет,⁶ наша газéта,⁹ наше письмо¹⁴; 3. ваш багаж,³ ваша гостíница,⁸ ваше дéло¹³; 4. у́лица,¹¹ наш адрес,¹ ваш стол⁵; 5. наше дéло,¹³ ваша телеграмма,¹² наш ресторáн.⁴

1. RE-TRANSLATE INTO RUSSIAN (Key to above).

1. a house, the room, a or the pen; 2. our ticket, our newspaper, our letter; 3. your luggage, your hotel, your business; 4. a or the street, our address, your table; 5. our business, your telegram, our restaurant.

2. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Где гостíница? 2. Это ресторáн. 3. Вот кáсса. 4. Ваш багаж там. 5. Это наш стол. 6. Где ваша комната? 7. Вот наша у́лица. 8. Ваше перо там. 9. Это наш дом. 10. Вот ваше письмо. 11. Где ваш билет? 12. Вот наш адрес.

is, as a rule, is not rendered in Russian.

2. RE-TRANSLATE INTO RUSSIAN (Key to above).

1. Where is the hotel? 2. This is a restaurant. 3. Here is the booking-office. 4. Your luggage is there. 5. This is our table. 6. Where is your room? 7. There is our street. 8. Your pen is there. 9. This is our house. 10. Here is your letter. 11. Where is your ticket? 12. Here is our address.

2. The GENITIVE is formed in the following manner :

(OF in the GENITIVE is not translated by a separate word).

the house дом of-the-house дома

the pen перо of-a-pen пера

the lady дама of-the-lady дамы

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.—daw-mäh, p,ěh-rah, dăh-me.

E stands for Ъ, pronounced like I in PIT, with closed teeth.

These examples show that **A** is added where the Masculine ends in a consonant ; that the Neuter Termination **O** becomes **A** ; and that the Feminine ending **A** becomes **Ы**, as illustrated in the following table :

	MASCULINE.	NEUTER.	FEMININE.
NOMINATIVE : consonant		O	a
	adds.	becomes	becomes
GENITIVE :	a	a	Ы

POSSESSIVES like 'the father's hat' must be translated by 'the hat of the father' ; his friend's room—the room of his friend.

3. HIS ЕГО HER ЕЁ THEIR ИХ

yěh-vaw

yěh-yaw

eekh

Notice the exceptional pronunciation of the first two words.

The above three words are invariable in Number, Gender and Case.

16. brother	брат	20. glass	стакан
braht		stăh-kăhn	
17. doctor	доктор	21. lady	дама
dok-torr		dah-măh	
18. flat	квартира	22. number	номер
kfăhr-tee-răh		naw-m,err	
19. friend	друг	23. wine	вино
drook or drookh		ve-naw	

4. Singular : WAS БЫЛ

bel (boo'il)

FEMININE.

БЫЛА

be-wah (boo'e-wah)

NEUTER.

БЫЛО

be-waw

Plural : WERE БЫЛИ

be-lee (boo'e-lee)

Plural the same for Masculine, Feminine and Neuter.

(For Exercises, see page 15).

3. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

The small figures indicate the number of the word in the Vocabulary.

1. его гостѣница,⁸ её адрес,¹ их дѣло¹³;
 2. рестора́на,⁴ телегра́ммы,¹² пера́¹⁵; 3. его
 письма́,¹⁴ их у́лицы¹¹; 4. ка́ссы,⁷ её багажа́³;
 5. но́мер²² до́ма²; 6. бага́ж да́мы²¹; 7. друг¹⁹ её
 бра́та¹⁶; 8. брат его дру́га; 9. кварта́ра¹⁸ их
 до́ктора¹⁷; 10. но́мер²² её ко́мнаты¹⁰; 11. кварта́ра
 да́мы²¹; 12. стака́н²⁰ вина́.²³

3. RE-TRANSLATE INTO RUSSIAN.

1. his hotel, her address, their business; 2. of the restaurant, of the telegram, of the pen; 3. of his letter, of their street; 4. of the booking-office, of her luggage; 5. the number of the house; 6. the lady's luggage—the luggage of the lady; 7. her brother's friend—the friend of her brother; 8. his friend's brother—the brother of his friend; 9. their doctor's flat; 10. the number of her room; 11. the lady's flat; 12. a glass of wine.

4. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Это дом их бра́та. 2. Где ка́сса? 3. Вот ва́ша телегра́мма. 4. Бага́ж да́мы там. 5. Где гостѣница его дру́га? 6. Это но́мер их до́ма. 7. Вот адрес его до́ктора. 8. На́ша у́лица там. 9. Вот стака́н вина́.

4. RE-TRANSLATE INTO RUSSIAN.

1. This is their brother's house. 2. Where is the booking-office? 3. Here is your telegram. 4. The lady's luggage is there. 5. Where is his friend's hotel? 6. This is the number of their house. 7. Here is his doctor's address. 8. Our street is there. 9. There is a glass of wine.

SECOND LESSON.

5. PERSONAL PRONOUNS (NOMINATIVE or SUBJECT)

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.	
1. I	Я yāh	1st person	1. WE	МЫ mē (moo'e)
2. thou	ТЫ tē (too'e)	2nd „	2. YOU	ВЫ vē (voo'e)
3. HE	ОН on	3rd „ (m.)	3. } 4. } 5. }	ОНИ āh-nee
4. SHE	ОНА āh-nah	„ „ (f.)		
5. IT	ОНО āh-naw	„ „ (n.)		

Students who cannot understand the pronunciation of *vē*, *mē*, *tē*, may follow the less correct way : *voo'e*, *moo'e*, *too'e*, as given in most books ; but be careful to pronounce with closed teeth.

AM, IS, and ARE not being rendered in Russian, Я may mean I and I AM, ВЫ YOU and YOU ARE, ОН HE and HE IS, etc.

6. ADJECTIVES AS PREDICATE (SHORT FORM)

I am ready	Я ГОТОВ	yāh gāh-tof
she is not ready	ОНА НЕ ГОТОВА	āh-nah n,eh gāh-taw-vāh
we are not ready	МЫ НЕ ГОТОВЫ	mē n,eh gāh-taw-vē
they are ready	ОНИ ГОТОВЫ	āh-n,eh gāh-taw-vē
it is ready	ГОТОВО	gah-taw-vaw

(The Neuter is generally used without the Pronoun).

These terminations are the same as those of the Nouns :
consonants, А, О ; Plural for all : Ы.

24. at (the place of) (requires Genitive)	у oo	27. glad	рад
25. at home	дома daw-māh	28. here	здесь
26. busy	занят zah-n,āht	29. right	прав

5. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

The small figures indicate the number of the word in the Vocabulary.

1. я рад,²⁷ вы правы,²⁹ он не готов; 2. она занята,²⁶ они не правы,²⁹ они рады²⁷; 3. я был, она была, мы были; 4. он не* был, вы не были, они не были; 5. был ли он? не была ли она? 6. мы не были, не были ли вы? не был ли он?

* НЕ (n-yay or n,eh), NOT, is put before the Verb.

† In questions, ЛИ (lee) is put after the Verb. ЛИ has no meaning.

5. RE-TRANSLATE INTO RUSSIAN.

1. I am glad, you are right, he is not ready; 2. she is busy, they are not right, they are glad; 3. I was, she was, we were; 4. he was not, you were not, they were not; 5. was he? was she not? 6. we were not, were you not? was he not?

6. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Он не был здесь.²⁸ 2. Не была ли она там? 3. Мы были дома.²⁵ 4. Были ли вы у²⁴ доктора¹⁷? 5. Я не был у²⁴ его друга.¹⁹ 6. Он не рад.²⁷ 7. Были ли вы правы²⁹? 8. Они не заняты.²⁶ 9. Не были ли они готовы? 10. Мы были у²⁴ её брата.¹⁶ 11. Они у²⁴ доктора. 12. Не были ли вы там?

6. RE-TRANSLATE INTO RUSSIAN.

1. He was not here. 2. Was she not there? 3. We were at home. 4. Were you at the doctor's? 5. I was not at his friend's. 6. He is not glad. 7. Were you right? 8. They are not busy. 9. Were they not ready? 10. We were at her brother's. 11. They are at the doctor's. 12. Were you not there?

7. The PAST TENSE changes in the PLURAL, FEMININE, and NEUTER, like *был* (was), see par. 4.

I knew я знал she knew она знала
they knew они знали

(For the INFINITIVE of the following Verbs, see page 18).

30. bought купил
koo-peel

31. did, made делал
d,eh-wahl

32. knew знал
znahl

33. read (Past) читал
tche-tahl

34. saw видел
vee I,el

35. sold продал
praw-dahl

36. smoked курил
koo-reel

37. wrote писал
pe-sahl

38. cigar сигара
ce-gah-räh

39. officer офицер
äh-fee-ts,err

40. sister сестра
c,eh-strah

41. ready готов
gäh-tof

8. The ACCUSATIVE of Nouns has the same form as the NOMINATIVE, see page 10.

Masculine : дом, house Neuter : дело, business

EXCEPTIONS :

(a) The Accusative of Masculine Nouns, referring to Persons and Animals, is the same as the Genitive, see page 12, rule 2nd

brother : Nom. брат Gen. & Acc. брата

(b) Feminine Nouns change their ending *a* into *y* in the Accusative.

This refers to ALL Feminine Nouns in *a*, including Persons and Animals.

lady : Nom. дама Acc. даму

newspaper : ,, газета ,, газету

The English must be changed when translating, thus :

did he see ? or has he seen ? into : SAW HE ?

I did not write or I have not written, into : I NOT WROTE.

have you not bought ? or }
did you not buy ? } NOT BOUGHT (ЛИ) YOU ?

7. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. я курил,³⁶ он не курил, курили ли вы?
2. она писала,³⁷ мы не писали, писали ли они?
3. мы продали,³⁸ я не продал, продали ли вы?
4. он купил,³⁹ купила ли она? не купили ли они?
5. мы знали,³² знали ли вы? они не знали;
6. я читала,³³ не читал ли он? мы не читали.

7. RE-TRANSLATE INTO RUSSIAN.

1. I smoked, he did not smoke, did you smoke? 2. she wrote, we did not write, did they write? 3. we sold, I have not sold, have you sold? 4. he bought, did she buy? have they not bought? 5. we knew, did you know? they did not know; 6. I (f.) read, has he not read? we did not read.

8. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Курили³⁶ ли вы сигару³⁸? 2. Он писал³⁷ письмó. 3. Прóдал³⁵ ли он ваш дом? 4. Я не купила³⁹ газéты.* 5. Знали³² ли вы её брата?
6. Мы не читали их письмá.¹⁴ 7. Я ви́дел³⁴ его дру́га.¹⁹ 8. Не купили ли они пера? 9. Офицёр³⁹ курил сигару.³⁸ 10. Она писала телеграмму.¹³ 11.⁸ Читала ли она письмó её сестры⁴⁰?
12. Ви́дели³⁴ ли вы ко́мнату их брата?

8. RE-TRANSLATE INTO RUSSIAN.

1. Did you smoke a cigar? 2. He wrote a letter. 3. Has he sold your house? 4. I (f.) did not buy a paper. 5. Did you know her brother? 6. We did not read their letter. 7. I saw his friend. 8. Did they not buy a pen? 9. The officer was smoking a cigar. 10. She wrote a telegram. 11. Did she read her sister's letter? 12. Have you seen their brother's room?

* see Rule 9.

THIRD LESSON.

9. After a NEGATION, the Genitive is always used instead of the Accusative.

I saw the house	я ви́дел дом
I did not see the house	я не ви́дел до́ма
he read the paper	он чи́тал газéту
he did not read the paper	он не чи́тал газéты
we saw the lady	мы ви́дели да́му
we did not see the lady	мы не ви́дели да́мы

10. The PAST TENSE in Russian is very easy. It is formed by changing the ending **ть** of the Infinitive into **л** (Fem. **ла**, Neut. **ло**, Plur. **ли**), see page 16.

As there is only one Past Tense in Russian, 'I smoked, I have smoked, I was smoking, I have been smoking,' etc., are all translated by the same word (**кури́л**) in Russian.

30. to buy	купи́ть	34. to see	ви́деть
	koo-peet,		vee-d,et,
31. „ do, make	де́лать	35. „ sell	прода́ть
	d,eh-wáht,		práh-daht,
32. „ know	зна́ть	36. „ smoke	кури́ть
	znaht,		koo-reet,
33. „ read	чита́ть	37. „ write	писа́ть
	tohe-taht,		pe-saht,

The numbers correspond with those of the Past Tense on page 16.

11. The GENITIVE must be used after the NUMBERS two, three, and four.

42. два часа́	two hours	Nominative: час
	dváh toháh-sah	tohahss
43. три мину́ты	three minutes	„ мину́та
	tree me-noo-te	me-noo-táh
44. четы́ре сло́ва	four words	„ сло́во
	tohéh-te-r,áh swaw-váh	swaw-yaw

Notice that in Russian the Noun is in the Singular.

9. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. два стола,⁵ три да́мы, четы́ре пера́¹⁵; 2. две* ко́мнаты,¹⁰ три сло́ва,⁴⁴ четы́ре часа́⁴²; 3. вот на́ша гости́ница,⁸ э́то её де́ло¹³; 4. вот ваш биле́т,⁶ э́то на́ша кварта́ра¹⁸; 5. где их бага́ж³? 6. но́мер их до́ма, а́дрес да́мы; 7. я был здесь, она́ не была́ там, бы́ли ли оні́ до́ма? 8. я рад²⁷; 9. он не был гото́в.⁴¹

* две is used instead of два before Feminine Nouns.

9. RE-TRANSLATE INTO RUSSIAN.

1. two tables, three ladies, four pens; 2. two rooms, three words, four hours; 3. here is our hotel, this is her business; 4. there is your ticket, that is our flat; 5. where is their luggage? 6. the number of their house, the lady's address; 7. I was here, she was not there, were they at home? 8. I am glad; 10. he was not ready.

10. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Я ви́дел³⁴ её бра́та. 2. Оні́ не купи́ли⁸⁰ гости́ницы. 3. Мы не про́дали³⁵ их до́ма. 4. Ви́дели ли вы его́ сестру́⁴⁰? 5. Я не писа́ла³⁷ телегра́ммы.¹² 6. Чита́ли³³ ли вы газе́ту? 7. Зна́ла ли она́ ваш а́дрес? 8. Не кури́л⁸⁵ ли он сига́ры³⁸? 9. Бы́ли ли вы у его́ сестры́? 10. Оні́ ви́дели его́ дру́га. 11. Мы не бы́ли у до́ктора.

10. RE-TRANSLATE INTO RUSSIAN.

1. I saw her brother. 2. They did not buy the hotel. 3. We have not sold their house. 4. Did you see his sister? 5. I (f.) did not write the telegram. 6. Did you read the paper? 7. Did she know your address? 8. Did he not smoke a cigar? 9. Were you at his sister's? 10. They have seen his friend. 11. We were not at the doctor's.

12. PERSONAL PRONOUNS (continued from page 14).

GENITIVE AND ACCUSATIVE (have both the same form).

ME, of me	меня men-yăh, better: m,ĕh-n,ah	HIM, of him	его yĕh-vaw
OF HER, Genitive: eĕ		HER, Accusative: eĕ	
	pronunciation of Genitive and Accusative: yĕh-yaw		
US, of us	нас nahss	YOU, of you	вас vahss
THEM, of them	их	THEE, of thee	тебя
	for Masc., Fem., and Neuter: eekh		teb-yăh or t,ĕh-b,ah

13. Example of the Regular Verbs: TO KNOW, знать.

The Terminations of the PRESENT of most Verbs are added by changing the ТЬ of the INFINITIVE, thus:

I know	я знаю	we know	мы знаем
thou knowest	ты знаешь	you know	вы знаете
he knows	он знает	they know	они знают

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION: yăh znah-yoo, te znah-yesh, on znah-yet; me znah-yem, ve znah-yĕh-t,ĕh, ĕh-nee znah-yoot.

I do, etc., я делаю, ты делаешь, он делает
мы делаем, вы делаете, они делают.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION: d,eh-wăh-yoo, d,eh-wăh-yesh, d,eh-wăh-yet; d,eh-wăh-yem, d,eh-wăh-yĕt-t,eh, d,eh-wăh-yoot.

I do not read, я не читаю; does he read? читает ли он? she reads, она читает; we do not read, мы не читаем; do you not read? не читаете ли вы? they do not read, они не читают.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION: yăh n,ĕh tche-tăh-yoo; tche-tăh-yet le on? ĕh-nah tche-tah-yet; me n,ĕh tche-tah-yem; n,ĕh tche-tah-yĕh-t,ĕh le ve? ĕh-nee n,ĕh tche-tah-yoot.

45. ask	спрашивать sprah-she-văht,	47. meet	встречать fstr,ĕh-tohăht,
46. invite	приглашать pre-gwăh-shaht,	48. understand	понимать păh-ne-maht.

11. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. я не понимаю, понимает ли она? он не понимает; 2. мы спрашиваем, не спрашиваете ли вы? они спрашивают; 3. я знаю вас, он не знает меня, знаете ли вы их? 4. мы не приглашаем его, приглашают ли они её? они не приглашают её; 5. я не встречаю, встречают ли они? 6. мы видели её.

11. RE-TRANSLATE INTO RUSSIAN.

1. I do not understand, does she understand? he does not understand; 2. we are asking, do you not ask? they are asking; 3. I know you, he does not know me, do you know them? 4. we do not invite him, do they invite her? they do not invite her; 5. I do not meet, do they meet? 6. we saw her.

12. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Он читает газету. 2. Я не знаю его друга. 3. Встречаете ли вы доктора? 4. Она писала телеграмму. 5. Мы не понимаем её письма. 6. Я приглашаю их. 7. Не знаете ли вы их адреса? 8. Мы знаем улицу, но не знаем номера дома. 9. Они понимали меня, но я не понимал их. 10. Не знаете ли вы, где она?

12. RE-TRANSLATE INTO RUSSIAN.

1. He is reading the paper. 2. I do not know his friend. 3. Are you meeting the doctor? 4. She was writing a telegram. 5. We do not understand her letter. 6. I invite them. 7. Don't you know their address? 8. We know the street, but (но) don't know the number of the house. 9. They understood me, but I did not understand them. 10. Don't you know where she is?

FOURTH LESSON.

14. The GENITIVE must be used after all Prepositions, unless the contrary is pointed out.

for me, для меня from him, от него*

dl,äh m,eh-n,äh

äht n,eh-vaw

without the officer, без офицера, b,ez äh-fe-ts,eh-räh

*The following examples show that Personal Pronouns beginning with **е** or **и** must prefix an **н** (n) after any Preposition.

him, of him егó at his place у него

her, of her её at her place у неё

them, of them их at their „ у них

егó his, её her, их their, take no **н** when followed by a Noun.

15. TO HAVE meaning TO POSSESS has to be changed when translating into Russian, thus :

I have a book } у меня кнѣга
= by me (is) a book } oo-m,eh-n,äh k-nee-gäh

has he the ticket ? } есть ли у него билет ?
= is by him ticket ? } yesst, le oo n,eh-vaw be-l,et ?

In questions, **есть** (is) must be expressed in most cases.

we have no luggage } у нас нет багажа
= by us no luggage } oo-nahss n,et bäh-gäh-jah

have they no house ? } нет ли у них дома ?
= is not by them house ? } n,et le oo-neekh daw-mäh !

NOMINATIVE.

GENITIVE.

	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.	MASC. & NEUT.	FEM.
16. THIS	этот	это	эта	этого	этой
THAT	ay-tot	ay-taw	ay-täh	ay-täh-vaw	ay-toy
MY	мой	моё	моя	моего	моёй
	moy	mäh-yaw	mäh-yah	mäh-yeh-vaw	mäh-yeh'e

MASC. & NEUT.

FEM.

MASC. & NEUT. FEM.

OF OUR нашего нашей OF YOUR вашего вашей
nah-shéh-vaw nah-shéh'e vah-shéh-vaw vah-shéh'e

13. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. мой карандаш,⁵⁷ моя шляпа,⁵⁴ моё место⁵⁸;
 2. этот господин,⁵³ эта книга,⁴⁹ это слово⁴⁴; 3.
 нашего дома; нашей улицы¹¹; 4. вашего дела,¹³
 вашей шляпы⁵⁴; 5. моего карандаша,⁵⁷ моей
 сестры; 6. этого офицера,³⁹ этой книги*; 7. без
 моего друга, от этой дамы; 8. для этого
 господина, у вашей сестры; 9. у меня билет;
 10. у него нет вашего конверта⁵²; 11. есть ли у
 вас мой телеграмма? 12. нет ли у них нашего
 багажа?

For Vocabulary, see page 24.

13. RE-TRANSLATE INTO RUSSIAN.

1. my pencil, my hat, my place; 2. this gentleman, that
 book, this word; 3. of our house, of our street; 4. of your
 business, of your hat; 5. of my pencil, of my sister; 6. of
 this officer, of this book; 7. without my friend, from this
 lady; 8. for that gentleman, at your sister's; 9. I have got
 the ticket; 10. he has not got your envelope; 11. have you
 my telegram? 12. have they not got our luggage?

14. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Есть ли у вас мой карандаш? 2. Нет,
 у меня нет вашего карандаша. 3. Есть ли у
 него место⁵⁸? 4. Нет ли у них нашей книги?*
5. Не понимает⁴⁸ ли он моёй телеграммы?
 6. Мы встречаем⁴⁷ нашего друга.

14. RE-TRANSLATE INTO RUSSIAN.

1. Have you got my pencil? 2. No, I have not
 got your pencil. 3. Has he got a place? 4. Haven't
 they got our book? 5. Does he not understand my
 telegram? 6. We are meeting our friend.

* After gutturals (г) и must be used instead of ѣ in the Genitive.

49. book	кни́га	56. no	не́т
	k-nee-gáh	(or there is not)	n,et or n-yet
50. dog	соба́ка	57. pencil	кара́ндаш
	sáh-bah-káh		káh-ráh-n-dahsh
51. English	по-а́нглийски	58. place	ме́сто
=in English	páh-áhn-glee'e-ske	(room)	m,eh-staw
52. envelope	конве́рт	59. Russian	по-ру́сски
	káhn-v,errt	=in Russian	páh-roo-ske
53. gentleman	господи́н	60. who ?	кто ?
	gáh-spáh-deen		ktaw ? or khtaw ?
54. hat	шля́па	61. what ?	что ?
	shl,áh-páh		shtaw ? or tohtaw ?
55. a-little	немно́го	62. yes	да
=not much	n,éh-mnaw-gaw		dáh

17. Besides the Verbs which add ю, ешь, ет, ем, ете, ют, instead of the Infinitive ть, there are Verbs which add : ю, ишь, ит, им, ите, ят.
yoo, eesh, eet, eem, eet-yéh, yáht.

TO SPEAK, TO say, TO TELL, говори́ть (gáh-váh-reet,)

I speak	я говорю́	we speak	мы говори́м
thou speakest	ты говори́шь	you speak	вы говори́те
he speaks	он говори́т	they speak	они́ говори́т
yah gáh-váhr-yoo, te=two gáh-váh-reesh, on gáh-váh-reet, me=mwe gáh-váh-reem, ve=we gáh-váh-ree-t,éh, áh-nee gáh-váhr-yáht.			

63. to praise	хваля́ть	65. to tease	дразни́ть
	khfáh-leet,		dráh-zneet,
64. to smoke	кури́ть	66. to thank	благодаря́ть
	koo-reet,		bwáh-gáh-dáh-reet,

When translating into Russian, the English must be changed thus :
I do not thank—I not thank ; is she thanking ?—thanks she ?
they are not smoking or they do not smoke—they not smoke ;
are you not speaking ? or do you not speak ?—not speak you ?

15. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. я курю, ты куришь, он не курит ; 2. мы ку́рим, ку́рите ли вы ? онѣ не ку́рят ; 3. я благодарю, не благодарѣтъ ли она́ ? мы не благодарѣм ; 4. хва́лите ли вы ? онѣ хва́лят, не хва́лит ли она́ ? 5. он дразнит меня́, я не дразню её, не дразнят ли онѣ вас ? 6. благодарю вас, он не благодарѣтъ нас.

15. RE-TRANSLATE INTO RUSSIAN.

1. I smoke, thou smokest, he does not smoke ; 2. we are smoking, do you smoke ? they do not smoke ; 3. I thank, does she not thank ? we do not thank ; 4. do you praise ? they are praising, is she not praising ? 5. he teases me, I do not tease her, don't they tease you ? 6. (I) thank you, he does not thank us.

16. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Говорѣте ли вы по-ру́сски ? 2. Да, я говорю́ немно́го. 3. Говорѣтъ ли ваш друг по-а́нглийски ? 4. Не́тъ, но он понима́ет. 5. Она́ не благодарѣла меня́. 6. Не благодарѣте ли вы их ? 7. Ку́рит ли он сига́ру ? 8. Кто говорѣтъ ? 9. Она́ писа́ла по-ру́сски. 10. Онѣ спра́шивают по-а́нглийски. 11. Кто ку́рит здесь ? 12. Что вы говорѣте ?

16. RE-TRANSLATE INTO RUSSIAN.

1. Do you speak Russian ? 2. Yes, I speak a little. 3. Does your friend speak English ? 4. No, but he understands. 5. She did not thank me. 6. Don't you thank them ? 7. Is he smoking a cigar ? 8. Who is speaking ? 9. She wrote in-Russian. 10. They are asking in-English. 11. Who is smoking here ? 12. What do you say ?

67. in-the-evening вѣчером v,eh-tehĕh-rom	71. to-day сегóдня c,ĕh-vaw-dn,ĕh
68. in-the-morning ўтром oo-trom	72. very очень aw-tehen,
69. only только tol,kaw	73. when ? когда ? kĕh-gdĕh
70. thanks спасѣбо =I thank you spĕh-see-baw	74. yesterday вчера ftchĕh-rah

REMARKS ON DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

All Russian Nouns end in one of the following NINE terminations :

MASCULINE.		FEMININE.		NEUTER.	
HARD.	SOFT.	HARD.	SOFT.	HARD.	SOFT.
CONSONANTS	ѣ, ъ*	а	я, ъ*	о	е, мя*

The above endings are part of the word, as it appears in dictionaries and lists of words. This form is often called the **NOMINATIVE**.

So far, only Nouns with the **HARD ENDINGS** have been used ; that is to say, **MASCULINES** ending in **CONSONANTS**, **FEMININES** ending in **а**, and **NEUTERS** ending in **о**.

The above Table shows that **BESIDES THE ONE HARD ENDING** each Gender or Declension has also **TWO SOFT ENDINGS**.

Although there are **SIX SOFT ENDINGS**; these words are, from a practical point of view, far less important than the **THREE HARD ENDINGS**.

* There are about ten Nouns ending in **мя**, only three or four of which are of importance. Nouns ending in the soft sign are not numerous, but they are important. Some of them are Masculine, some Feminine. The best plan is to consider them all as Feminine, and to learn the Masculines as they occur.

Names of **PERSONS** retain their natural **GENDER**, no matter how they end.

RECAPITULATORY PRACTICE.

1. Где ваш брат? 2. Я не видел моего брата. 3. Он знает нашего друга. 4. Продали ли вы ваш дом? 5. Эта дама моя сестра. 6. Не видели ли вы моей квартиры? 7. Кто читает нашу газету?

1. Where is your brother? 2. I did not see my brother. 3. He knows our friend. 4. Did you sell your house? 5. This lady is my sister. 6. Did not you see my flat? 7. Who reads our newspaper?

8. Я был очень занят вчера вечером. 9. Она не была готова. 10. Я делаю это только для вас.—Спасибо. 11. Мы встретили этого офицера у нашей сестры. 12. У них были две дамы и два господина.

8. I was very busy yesterday in-the-evening. 9. She was not ready. 10. I am doing this only for you.—Thanks. 11. We met this officer at our sister's. 12. At their-place were two ladies and two gentlemen.

13. У неё четыре комнаты. 14. Нет ли у вас карандаша?—Есть. 15. У моего брата нет билета. 16. Есть ли у вас багаж? 17. Мы купили это для нашей сестры. 18. Когда вы писали эту* телеграмму? 19. Вы курите? 20. Они курят только сигары.

13. She has got four rooms. 14. Haven't you got a pencil (=is not by you pencil)?—I have (is). 15. My brother has no ticket. 16. Have you got any luggage? 17. We have bought this for our sister. 18. When did you write this telegram? 19. Do you smoke? 20. They only smoke cigars.

*see page 25.

FIFTH LESSON.

18. Learn the following forms of the ACCUSATIVE which must always be used with any Feminine Noun in the Accusative :

OUR НАШУ nah-shoo YOUR ВАШУ vah-shoo
MY МОЮ mäh-yoo THIS, THAT ЭТУ ay-too

This ending is the same as that of the Feminine Nouns in a.

The Accusative of these Pronouns for Masculine and Neuter is like the Nominative; but when followed by a Masculine Noun, referring to a living being, the endings are like the Genitive.

75. always	всегда	80. pound	фунт
fo, eg-dah		weight, money	foont
76. answer	отвечать	81. present	подарок
äht-f, äh-tohaht,		(Noun)	päh-dah-rok
77. believe	верить	82. send	посылать
v, eh-reet,			päh-se-wäht,
78. give	дать	83. truth	правда
daht,			prahv-däkh
79. pay	заплатить	84. yet	ещё
zäh-pwäh-teet,			yēh-sh'tchaw

19. PERSONAL PRONOUNS (continued from page 20).

DATIVE or INDIRECT OBJECT.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

ME, to me	МНЕ	US, to us	НАМ
mn, yeh or mn, äh			nähmm
thee, to thee	тебѣ	YOU, to you	ВАМ
teb-yeh			vähmm
HIM, to him	ему	THEM, to them	ИМ
yēh-moo			imm or eem
HER, to her	ей	For MASC., FEM., and NEUTER.	
yēh, e or yēh'e			

The DATIVE must be used in sentences like : he sent me (=to me) the parcel ; we gave the boy (=to the boy) a book.

17. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. он не отвечает⁷⁶ мне, отвечают ли они вам? 2. я не верю⁷⁷ ему, не верите ли вы им? 3. мы даём⁷⁸ вам это, не дают ли они ей? 4. кто говорит? говорит ли она вам? 5. я заплатил⁷⁹ им, не заплатили ли вы ему? 6. кто читает мою газету? видели ли вы нашу квартиру? 7. она встречает⁸⁰ эту даму, она знает нашу сестру.

1. he does not answer (to-) me, do they answer (to-) you? 2. I do not believe (to-) him, don't you believe (to-) them? 3. we give (to-) you that, don't they give (to-) her? 4. who is speaking? does she tell (to-) you? 5. I paid (to-) them, did you not pay (to-) him? 6. who is reading my newspaper? did you see our flat? 7. she is meeting this lady, she knows our sister.

18. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Я отвечаю⁷⁶ ему по-русски.⁸⁰ 2. Писала⁸¹ ли она вам? 3. Они не верят⁷⁷ нам. 4. Купили⁸² ли вы мне газету? 5. Она заплатила⁷⁹ им два фунта.⁸³ 6. Они дают⁷⁸ ей подарок.⁸⁴ 7. Что вы посылаете⁸⁵ ему? 8. Я писала ему письмо вчера.⁸⁶ 9. Он всегда⁷⁵ говорит мне правду.⁸⁷ 10. Продали⁸⁸ ли вы им этот дом? 11. Мы купили⁸⁹ ему шляпу.⁹⁰

1. I answer (to-) him in-Russian. 2. Did she write to you? 3. They do not believe (to-) us. 4. Did you buy (to-) me a newspaper? 5. She paid (to-) them two pounds. 6. They give (to-) her a present. 7. What do you send to him? 8. I (f.) was writing to him a letter yesterday. 9. He always tells (to-) me the truth. 10. Did you sell (to-) them that house? 11. We bought (to-) him a hat

85. taxi driver шофёр sho-fair	87. to-morrow завтра zahf-träh
86. how much? сколько? or how many? skol,kaw	88. why? почему? päh-tchäh-moo?

20. The terminations of the DATIVE of Nouns are :
MASCULINE and NEUTER change the last letter of
the NOUN into y.

брат to the brother братау перо to the pen перу
braht brah-too p,äh-raw p,äh-roo

FEMININE NOUNS change the a into e.

дама dah-mäh	to the lady даме dah-m,äh
--------------	---------------------------

21. The DATIVE forms of Pronouns, used so far, are :

MASC. & NEUT. FEM.	MASC. & NEUT. FEM.
TO-MY моёму моёй mäh-yäh-moo mäh-yeh'e	TO-OUR нашему нашей nah-shäh-moo nah-shäh'e
TO-YOUR вашему вашей vah-shäh-moo vah-shäh'e	TO-THIS этому этой ay-taw-moo ay-toy

22. FUTURE of TO BE, БЫТЬ boo'it,

I shall be я буду	we shall be мы будем
thou wilt be ты будешь	you will be вы будете
he will be он будет	they will be они будут

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.—yäh-boo-doo, te boo-d,esh, on boo-d,et;
me boo-d,em, ve boo-d,äh-t,äh, äh-nee boo-doot.

I give, etc., is regular, except for the accented ё.

я даю, даёшь, даёт, даём, даёте, дают.
däh-yoo, däh-yosh, däh-yot, däh-yom, däh-yot-yäh, däh-yoot.

Notice the position of the Subject in questions beginning with
a word of interrogation.

The Russian for : how much did HE pay?—how much HE paid?
what do YOU say?—what YOU say? why were THEY not here?—
why THEY not were here? ЛИ is not used in such cases.

19. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. моему брату, моей сестре; 2. этому слову, этой комнате; 3. нашему месту, вашей улице; 4. я не буду, будет ли он? она не будет; 5. мы будем, не будете ли вы? они будут; 6. не будут ли они? будете ли вы дома? я буду там завтра⁸⁷; 7. мы ему ещё⁸⁴ не заплатили,⁷⁹ он нам ещё не писал.

1. to my brother, to my sister; 2. to this word, to that room; 3. to our place, to your street; 4. I shall not be, will he be? she will not be; 5. we shall be, will you not be? they will be; 6. won't they be? will you be at home? I shall be there to-morrow; 7. we have not paid (to-) him yet, he has not yet written to us.

20. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Сколько⁸⁶ вы заплатили⁷⁹ этому господину? 2. Мы отвечаем⁷⁶ вашему другу.¹⁹ 3. Будет ли он там сегодня⁷¹? 4. Мы не будем дома сегодня вечером.⁶⁷ 5. Говорили ли вы это вашей сестре? 6. Она даёт книгу этой даме. 7. Почему⁸⁸ вы не посылаете⁸³ письма моему брату? 8. Не будут ли они у вас завтра⁸⁷ утром⁶⁸? 9. Заплатили⁷⁹ ли вы вашему шофёру⁸⁵?

1. How much did you pay (to-) this gentleman? 2. We are answering (to-) your friend. 3. Will he be there to-day? 4. We shall not be at home to-day in-the-evening (=this evening). 5. Did you tell that to your sister? 6. She is giving a book to that lady. 7. Why do you not send a letter to my brother? 8. Will they not be at your place to-morrow in-the-morning? 9. Did you pay (to-) your taxi driver?

To be referred to constantly, - -

UNTIL THOROUGHLY MASTERED.

RUSSIAN DECLENSIONS SIMPLIFIED.

(See also page 26. For Exercises, see page 35.)

1. When studying the Russian Declensions, it is important to know that only the **HARD DECLENSIONS** have to be learnt.
2. The **SOFT DECLENSIONS** need no learning, because the terminations of the **SOFT NOUNS** can be formed from the **HARD ENDINGS** by the following simple rule :

a	becomes soft	я		у	becomes soft	ю
о	„	е		ы	„	и

NOTE.—Terminations not containing one of these vowels have the same ending for Hard and Soft Nouns.

EXAMPLES.—The **GENITIVE** of **HARD MASCULINES** ends in **a**, therefore the **GENITIVE** of the **SOFT MASCULINES** must end in **я**.

HARD : дом **Genitive :** дома

therefore the Soft Endings must be :

музе́й	Genitive	музе́я		ру́бль	Genitive	ру́бля
моо-z,ěh'e	museum	моо-z,ěh-yáh		roobl,	rouble	roob-lah

The **GENITIVE** of **HARD FEMININES** ends in **ы**, therefore the **GENITIVE** of **SOFT FEMININES** must end in **и**.

HARD : шля́па **Genitive :** шля́пы

therefore the Soft Endings must be :

а́рмия	Genitive	а́рмии		но́чь	Genitive	но́чи
arr-mee'yáh	army	arr-mee'ye		notch	night	naw-tche

The **GENITIVE** of **HARD NEUTERS** ends in **a**, therefore the **GENITIVE** of **SOFT NEUTERS** must end in **я**.

HARD : перо Genitive пера

therefore the Soft Endings must be :

море Genitive моря | имя Genitive имени*
 maw-r,eh sea maw-r,äh ee-m,äh name ee-m,äh-ne

The ACCUSATIVE of HARD FEMININES ends in у, therefore the ACCUSATIVE of the CORRESPONDING SOFT FEMININES (я) must end in ю.

HARD : улица Accusative улицу

therefore the Soft Endings must be :

армия Accusative армию | соль Accusative соль †
 arr-mee'yäh army arr-mee'yoo sol, salt sol,

† Accusative Feminine soft sign same as Nominative.

The DATIVE of HARD MASCULINES ends in у, therefore the DATIVE of SOFT MASCULINES must end in ю.

HARD : стол Dative столу

therefore the Soft Endings must be :

чай Dative чаю | Царь Dative Царю
 tchie tea tchah-yoo tsarr, Tsar tsäh-r,yoo

The DATIVE of HARD FEMININES ends in е and according to the note following Rule 2, page 32, the DATIVE of SOFT FEMININES must be the same.

HARD : дама Dative даме

therefore the Soft Endings must be :

пуля Dative пуле | дверь Dative двери †
 poo-l,äh bullet poo-l,äh dv,err, door dv,eh-re

† Feminine soft sign take H.

The DATIVE of HARD NEUTERS ends in у, therefore the DATIVE of SOFT NEUTERS must end in ю.

HARD : письмо Dative письму

therefore the Soft Endings must be :

мнение Dative мнению | время Dative времени*
 mn,eh-nee'yäh opinion mn,eh-nee'yoo vr,eh-m,äh time vr,eh-m,äh-ne

* one of the ten exceptions 'n МЯ.

CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

1. Где она?—Она дома. 2. Вот он! Я здесь.
3. Они там. 4. Кто это?—Это мы. 5. Что
это?—Это наш карандаш. 6. Когда вы были
у них? 7. Сегодня утром.³

1. Where is she?—She is at home. 2. There he is! I
am here. 3. They are there. 4. Who is this?—This are
we (=it is we *or* us). 5. What is this?—This is our pencil.
6. When were you at their place? 7. To-day in-the-morn-
ing (=this morning).

8. Где вы были вчера? 9. Я был у моего
друга. 10. Был ли он дома?—Был. 11. Пони-
маете ли вы по-русски? 12. Нет, не понимаю.
13. Видели ли вы моего брата сегодня? 14. Да,
видел; он был здесь утром.³ 15. Не спрашивал
ли он, где я? 16. Нет, не спрашивал.

8. Where were you yesterday? 9. I was at my friend's.
10. Was he at home? — (He) was. 11. Do you understand
Russian? 12. No, not understand (=I don't). 13. Have
you seen my brother to-day? 14. Yes, saw (=I have); he
was here in the morning. 15. Didn't he ask, where I (am)?
16. No, not asked (=he didn't).

17. Знает ли он этого господина? 18. Да,
этот господин его друг. 19. Кто эта дама?
20. Не знаю, кто она. 21. Что вы делали вчера
вечером? 22. Я писал письмо и читал книгу.

17. Does he know that gentleman? 18. Yes, this gentle-
man is his friend. 19. Who is this lady? 20. (I) do not
know who she is. 21. What did you do yesterday (in the)
evening? 22. I wrote a letter and read a book.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION: 1. ktaw. 2. c,eh-vaw-d,näh. 3. oo-trom.
4. fitchéh-rah. 5. päh-roo-ske. 6. tchtaw. 7. v,eh-tchéh-rom.

PRACTICE ON SOFT DECLENSION NOUNS

(For explanation, see pages 32 and 33).

These words, some of which are not in the Vocabulary, are given in Nominative, Genitive, Dative, and also in the Accusative when different from Nominative or Genitive.

1. музѣй, музѣя, музѣю; 2. словарѣ, словаря, словарю; 3. торговля, торговли, торговле, торговлю; 4. дверь, двѣри, двѣри; 5. здорѡвье, здорѡвья, здорѡвью; 6. Китѣй, Китѣя, Китѣю.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.—1. moo-z,eh'e, moo-z,eh-yāh, moo-z,eh-yoo; 2. swāh-varr,, swāh-vāh-r,ah, swāh-vāh-r,oo; 3. tarr-gov-lāh, tarr-gov-le, tarr-gov-l,ēh, tarr-gov-l,oo; 4. dv,err,, dv,eh-re, dv,eh-re; 5. zdāh-rov-yēh, zdāh-rov-yāh, zdāh-rov-yoo; 6. ks-tie, ke-tah-yāh, ke-tah-yoo.

1. museum, of the museum, to the museum; 2. a dictionary, of a dictionary, to a dictionary; 3. trade, of trade, to trade, trade (Accus.); 4. the door, of the door, to the door; 5. health, of health, to health; 6. China, of China, to China.

7. мой дѣдя, моего дѣди, моему дѣде, моего дѣдю; 8. наш учитель, нашего учителя, нашему учителю; 9. эта ночь, этой ночи, этой ночи, эту ночь; 10. ваше мнѣние, вашего мнѣния, вашему мнѣнию.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.—7. moy d,ah-d,ēh, mǎh-yēh-vaw d,ah-de, mǎh-yēh-moo d,ah-d,ēh, mǎh-yēh-vaw d,ah-d,oo; 8. nahsh oo-tchee-t,el,, nah-shēh-vaw oo-tchee-t,ēh-lāh, nah-shēh-moo oo-tchee-t,ēh-l,oo; 9. ay-tāh notch, ay-toy naw-tohe, ay-toy naw-tohe, ay-too notch; 10. vah-shēh mn,eh-ne'yēh, vah-shēh-vaw mn,eh-ne'yāh, vah-shēh-moo mn,eh-ne'yoo.

7. my uncle, of my uncle, to my uncle, my uncle (Acc.); 8. our teacher, of our teacher, to our teacher; 9. this night, of this night, to this night, this night (Accus.); 10. your opinion, of your opinion, to your opinion.

SIXTH LESSON.

23. The Terminations of the INSTRUMENTAL are :

MASCULINE : OM FEMININE : ОЙ (or ОЮ)
and NEUTER :

ОЙ is the more usual of the two, being the shorter form.

The "Instrumental Case," as its name implies, denotes the INSTRUMENT, PERSON, MANNER, MEANS, by which something is done or caused.

with-a-knife	НОЖОМ		by-a-word	СЛОВОМ
	năh-jom			swaw-vom

with-a-newspaper	газЕТОЙ or газЕТОЮ
	găh-z,eh-toy, găh-z,eh-taw-yoo

The examples show that these PREPOSITIONS are simply rendered by the INSTRUMENTAL, and are not translated separately.

But if WITH means TOGETHER WITH, it must be rendered by *c* or *co*, followed by the INSTRUMENTAL.

we were with your		мы бЫЛИ с вАШИМ
brother		брАТОМ
me be-le s'vah-sheem brah-tom		

24. The INSTRUMENTAL of PRONOUNS, used so far, is :

MASC. & NEUTER.

FEMININE.

BY MY	МОИМ	МОЕЙ	or	МОЕЮ
BY YOUR	ВАШИМ	ВАШЕЙ	„	ВАШЕЮ
WITH OUR	НАШИМ	НАШЕЙ	„	НАШЕЮ
WITH THIS	ЭТИМ	ЭТОЙ	„	ЭТОЮ

Masc. & Neut. : măh-eem, vah-sheem, nah-sheem, ay-teem. Fem. : măh-yěh'e or măh-yěh-yoo, vah-shěh'e, nah-shěh'e, ay-toy or ay-taw-yoo.

25. The FUTURE is formed by placing the INFINITIVE after the Future of TO BE (rule 22).

I shall know	я бУДУ знать
he will not speak	он не бУдет говорИТЬ
will he understand ?	бУдет ли он понимАТЬ ?

This FUTURE form can only be used with IMPERFECTIVE Verbs (see p. 48).

21. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

(For Vocabulary, see page 41).

1. карандашом, бумагой,¹⁰⁷ пером; 2. моёй книгой,⁴⁹ вашим билетом,⁶ нашей телеграммой; 3. этим автором,⁸⁹ этой дамой, поездом¹¹⁶; 4. с моим учеником,¹⁰⁹ с нашей сестрой; 5. чай¹¹⁴ с сахаром,¹¹³ с лимоном,¹⁰⁰ с молоком¹⁰¹; 6. я не буду курить,⁸⁴ не будет ли он работать¹²¹? 7. мы будем говорить, не будете ли вы писать? 8. они не будут знать, будут ли они понимать?

1. with a pencil, with paper, with a pen; 2. with my book, with your ticket, with our telegram; 3. by this author, by that lady, by train; 4. together-with my pupil, together-with our sister; 5. tea with sugar, with lemon, with milk; 6. I shall not smoke, will he not work? 7. we shall speak, will you not write? 8. they will not know, will they understand?

22. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Не будете ли вы говорить сегодня⁷¹ с вашим хозяином⁹⁹? 2. Я буду писать карандашом или пером. 3. Он не будет курить этой сигары.³⁸ 4. Они будут обедать⁹² завтра⁸⁷ с вашим братом. 5. Я буду у вас с моёй женой¹²⁰ вечером.⁶⁷ 6. Эта книга написана¹²² моим другом.

1. Will you not speak to-day with your landlord? 2. I shall write with a pencil or with a pen. 3. He will not smoke this cigar. 4. They will dine to-morrow with your brother. 5. I shall be at your place with my wife in the evening. 6. This book is written by my friend.

26. PERSONAL PRONOUNS (continued from page 23.)

THE INSTRUMENTAL CASE.

WITH OR BY ME	МНОЙ*	WITH OR BY US	НАМИ
	mnoy		nah-me
" " thee	ТОБОЙ*	" " YOU	ВАМИ
	täh-boy		vah-me
" " HIM	ИМ	" " THEM	ИМИ
	im or yim		ee-mee or yee-me
" " HER	ЕЙ*	*or МНОЮ, ТОБОЮ, ЕЮ	
	yeh'e	mna-w-yoo, täh-baw-yoo, yeh'-yoo	

As explained on page 22, after a Preposition an **И** is prefixed to Pronouns beginning with **е** or **и**, thus :

together with her ;—with them **с НЕЮ** ;—с НИ'МИ
со is used before two consonants : with me **со МНОЙ**

27. The INSTRUMENTAL is used after the following PREPOSITIONS :

BEFORE	пéред	p,eh-r,ed	BEHIND	за	zäh
OVER	НАД	nähd	UNDER	ПОД	pod

These Prepositions (except **НАД**) only govern the Instrumental Case when a state of rest is implied, i.e., when answering the question 'where?'

before the house **пéред ДОМОМ**

28. The CONDITIONAL is formed by adding **БЫ** AFTER, and sometimes BEFORE, the PAST TENSE.

I should know **я знал БЫ**
 they would not know **они не знали БЫ**

If **БЫ** comes before the PAST, the Pronouns **я**, etc., cannot be omitted.

если (IF) in the CONDITIONAL is joined with **БЫ** :
 if he would know it **еслибы он знал это**

Soft Masculine and Neuter Nouns must end in **ем** as the hard ones end in **ом**. Soft Feminine Nouns end in **ей** as the hard ones end in **ой**.—Feminine ending in soft sign takes **ью**,
 with a teacher **с учи'телем** by night **но'чью**

23. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

(For Vocabulary of New Words, see page 41).

1. со мной, с ними, с ней; 2. перед нами, за вами, под ним, над нами; 3. за столом, перед театром,¹¹⁷ над землёй,⁹⁶ под стулом⁹¹; 4. с учителем,¹¹⁵ с дядей,¹¹⁸ перед музеем¹⁰²; 5. вечером,⁹³ утром,¹⁰³ ночью¹⁰⁴; 6. я писал⁸⁷ бы, он не продал³⁵ бы, купила³⁰ ли бы она? 7. мы не знали бы, не говорили ли бы вы? они не работали¹²¹ бы.

1. with me, with them, with her; 2. before us, behind you, under him, over us; 3. behind or at the table, before the theatre, over (=above) the ground, under the chair; 4. with the teacher, with uncle, before the museum; 5. in the evening, in the morning, by night; 6. I should write, he would not sell, would she buy? 7. we would not know, would you not speak? they would not work.

24. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Я бы не говорил с ним. 2. Еслибы он знал что делать³¹! 3. Они не читали³³ бы этой книги. 4. Они были с ним вчера⁷⁴ у нас. 5. Я был бы очень⁷² рад видеть их. 6. Мы бы вам писали,⁸⁷ но мы не знали вашего адреса. 7. Кто⁶⁰ был с ними вчера⁷⁴ вечером⁶⁷ перед театром?

1. I should not speak to or with him. 2. If he would know what to do... 3. They would not read this book. 4. They were with him yesterday at our place. 5. I should be very glad to see them. 6. We should have written (=should write) to you, but we did not know your address. 7. Who was with them yesterday evening before the theatre?

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Где вы были вчера вечером? 2. Мы не видели вас в ресторане. 3. Я был очень занят. 4. Что вы делали? 5. Я работал.¹²¹ 6. Где же* вы обедали⁶²? Дома. * emphatic=then.

1. Where were you yesterday evening? 2. We did not see you at the restaurant. 3. I was very busy. 4. What were you doing? 5. I was working. 6. Where then did you dine? At home.

7. Читали ли вы эту книгу? 8. Да, она очень хорошо написана.¹²² 9. Знаете ли вы автора⁸⁹? 10. Конечно,¹⁰⁵ он мой друг. 11. Почему⁸⁸ вы ему не верите⁷⁷? 12. Он говорит, что⁶¹ знает, но⁸⁰ не знает, что говорит. 13. Это моё дело.

7. Have you read this book? 8. Yes, it is very well written. 9. Do you know the author? 10. Of course, he is my friend. 11. Why do you not believe (to-) him? 12. He says what he knows, but (he) does not know what he says. 13. That is my business.

14. Готовы ли вы? 15. Да, но я не знаю, где моя шляпа. 16. Я видел её под столом. 17. Это не место⁵⁸ для неё. 18. Я её только вчера купил. 19. Вы правы, конечно; но это не моя вина. 20. Кто этот господин? 21. Это директор музея.

14. Are you ready? 15. Yes, but I don't know where my hat is. 16. I saw it (=her) under the table. 17. That is not the place for it (=her). 18. I bought it (her) only yesterday. 19. You are right, of course; but it is not my fault. 20. Who is this gentleman? 21. It is the director of the museum.

VOCABULARY TO PAGES 35-40.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|------------------|----------------|
| 89. author | автор | 106. or | или |
| ahf-torr | | ee-le | |
| 90. but | но | 107. paper | бумага |
| naw (short) | | boo-mah-gāh | |
| 91. chair | стул | 108. presently | сейчас |
| stool | | now | c,ēh e-tchahss |
| 92. to dine | обедать | 109. pupil | ученик |
| āh-b,ēh-dāht, | | oo-tchēh-neek | |
| 93. evening | вечер | 110. really? | неужели? |
| v,ēh-tcherr | | n,ēh-oo-jeh-le? | |
| 94. fault | вина | 111. so, thus | так |
| ve-nah | | tāhk | |
| 95. fork | вилка | 112. spoon | ложка |
| veel-kāh | | woj-kāh | |
| 96. ground | земля | 113. sugar | сахар |
| earth | z,em-lah | sah-kharr | |
| 97. if | если | 114. tea | чай |
| yeh-sle | | tchie or tchah'e | |
| 98. knife | нож | 115. teacher | учитель |
| noj | | oo-tchee-t,el, | |
| 99. landlord | хозяин | 116. train | поезд |
| khāh-z,ah-een | | paw-yezd | |
| 100. lemon | лимон | 117. theatre | театр |
| le-mon | | t,ēh-ahtrr | |
| 101. milk | молоко | 118. uncle | дядя |
| māh-wāh-kaw | | d,ah-d,āh | |
| 102. museum | музей | 119. whole | весь |
| moo-z,ēh'e | | v,ess, | |
| 103. morning | утро | 120. wife | жена |
| oot-raw | | jēh-nāh | |
| 104. night | ночь | 121. to work | работать |
| notch | | rāh-baw-tāht, | |
| 105. of-course | конечно | 122. written | написан |
| kāh-n,etch-naw | | nah-pee-sāhn | |

SEVENTH LESSON.

123. army	ápmия	128. post-office	пóчта
	arr-me'yáh		potoh-táh
124. dictionary	слова́рь	129. school	шкóла
	swáh-varr		shkaw-wáh
125. factory	фа́брика	130. station	ста́нция
	fahb-re-káh		stahn-tsee'yáh
126. horse	ло́шадь (f.)	131. thing	вещь
	waw-sháhhd		v,esh'tch
127. Peter	Пётр	132. Tsar	Ца́рь
	p-yottr		tsarr,

29. The PREPOSITIONAL CASE of practically all Nouns—soft and hard—ends in e.

about the doctor о до́кторе | on the ground на землѐ
 áh-dok-taw-r,éh náh-z,em-l,éh

near the house при до́ме | in business в дѐле
 or at the house pre-daw-m,éh v'd,éh-l,éh

There are two exceptions: Feminine soft sign, and all Nouns ending in ий, ия, ие, which take и.

on a horse на ло́шади | in the army в а́рмии

REMARK.—This case is called the 'Prepositional,' because it cannot be used without one of the Prepositions в, на, о, по, при.

30. The IMPERATIVE generally ends in и́ or и́те; after a vowel it ends in й or йте.

INFINITIVE.	POLITE FORM. 2nd Person Plural.	FAMILIAR FORM. 2nd Person Sing.
to speak, говори́ть	говори́те!	говори́!
gáh-váh-reet,	gáh-váh-ree-t,éh	gáh-váh-ree
to buy, купи́ть	купи́те!	купи́!
koo-reet,	koo-ree-t,éh	koo-ree
to give, да́ть	да́йте!	дай!
daht,	die-t,éh or dah'e-t,éh	die or dah'e
to read, чита́ть	чита́йте!	чита́й!
tche-taht,	toche-tie-t,éh	toche-tie

There are a few Verbs which end in ь and ьте which will be explained later on.

25. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. о хозяине,⁹⁹ об офицере, о его женѣ¹²⁰; 2. на стуле, в музее, в словаре¹²⁴; 3. при её брате, при Царѣ¹³² Петре,¹²⁷ при станции¹³⁰; 4. в нашей армии,¹²³ на лошади,¹²⁶ об этой вещи¹³¹; 5. в этом театре, на вашей почте,¹²⁸ в моей школе¹²⁹; 6. о нашем деле; 7. говорите! не говорите! 8. читайте! не читайте! 9. курите! не курите! 10. работайте! делайте это! 11. дайте мне! 12. купите мне это!

1. about the landlord, of—about the officer, about his wife; 2. on the chair, in or at the museum, in the dictionary; 3. in-the-presence-of her brother, at-the-time of Tsar Peter, near the station; 4. in our army, on a horse, about this thing; 5. at this theatre, at your post-office, at my school; 6. about our business; 7. speak! don't speak! 8. read! don't read! 9. smoke! don't smoke! 10. work! do this! 11. give (to-) me! 12. buy this for me—to me!

26. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Мы говорили о вашем учителе.¹¹⁵ 2. Были ли вы вчера вечером в театре? 3. Кто курит в этой комнате? 4. Он читал это письмо при вашем друге. 5. Дайте ему газету. 6. Не говорите им об этом. 7. Были ли они на станции¹³⁰ или на почте¹²⁸?

1. We were speaking about your teacher. 2. Were you at the theatre yesterday evening? 3. Who has been smoking in this room? 4. He was reading this letter in-the-presence-of your friend. 5. Give (to-) him the newspaper. 6. Don't tell (to-) them about this. 7. Were they at the station or at the post-office?

31. PERSONAL PRONOUNS (continued from page 38)

THE PREPOSITIONAL CASE.

(about) ME	(о)о МНЕ āh-bāh-mn,eh	(about) US	(о) нас āh-nahss
„ thee	(о) тебѣ āh-t,eb-yeh	(in) YOU	(в) вас v'vahss
(on) HIM	(на) НѢМ nāh-n,om	(upon) THEM	(на) НИХ nāh-neekh
(near) HER	(при) НЕЙ	pre-n,eh'e	(see remark, rule 29)

PREPOSITIONS are joined to the following word when speaking or reading; their pronunciation is affected the same as if they formed part of the word: along the street **ПО УЛИЦЕ** pāh-oo-le-ts,āh

in the room **В КОМНАТЕ** f'kom-nāh-t,eh

32. **это**, meaning **THIS IS** or **THAT IS**, never changes.

this is my brother **это мой брат**
is that his wife? **это ли его жена?**

But when it means **THIS** or **THAT** it agrees with the following Noun.

that lady **эта дама** this wine **это вино**
this gentleman **этот господин**

33. **НАД**, when expressing possession, is also to be changed in Russian, as explained in paragraph 15, and **БЫЛ** must agree with the Russian Subject.

I had a book =by me was a book	у меня была книга oo-m,āh-n,ah be-wah knee-gāh
had he a ticket? =was by him a ticket?	был ли у него билет? beel le oo-n,āh-vaw be-l,et?
we had no luggage =by us not was luggage	у нас не было багажа oo-nahss n,āh-be-waw bāh-gāh-jah
had they no house? =not was by them house?	не было ли у них дома? n,āh-be-waw le oo-neekh daw-māh?

The Noun being in the Genitive after the negation, the Impersonal Form **БЫЛО** (neuter) must be used.

27. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. при нём, о них, на нас; 2. во мне, о ней, при вас; 3. на почте,¹²⁸ на улице,¹¹ на фабрике¹²⁶; 4. в театре, в поезде, в школе¹²⁹; 5. на станции, в музее, в комнате; 6. эта станция, это наша станция; 7. этот офицер, это офицер; 8. это ли ваш поезд¹¹⁶? 9. у меня был учитель¹¹⁵; 10. у них была фабрика; 11. было ли у вас моё перо? 12. у нас не было словаря¹²⁴; 13. не было ли у вас лошади¹²⁶? 14. у неё был мой карандаш.

1. in-the-presence of him, about them, on or upon us; 2. in me, of=about her, near you; 3. at=on the post-office, in=on the street, at=on a factory; 4. at the theatre, in the train, at school; 5. at the station, at the museum, in the room; 6. this station, that is our station; 7. this officer, that is an officer; 8. is this your train? 9. I had a teacher; 10. they had a factory; 11. had you my pen? 12. we had no dictionary; 13. did you not have a horse? 14. she had my pencil.

28. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Не было ли у вас в школе¹²⁹ словаря¹²⁴? 2. Не говорите им обо мне. 3. У нас на фабрике не было бумаги.¹⁰⁷ 4. На нашей улице не было театра. 5. Не говорите об этом деле. 6. Не курите этой сигары.

1. Did you not have a dictionary at school? 2. Don't speak to them about me. 3. We did not have any paper in the factory = by us on the factory not was paper. 4. There was no theatre in = on our street. 5. Don't speak about this matter. 6. Don't smoke this cigar.

THE RUSSIAN VERBS.

Now that the various Tenses of the Verbs have been practised, it is necessary to give some further explanation on the working of the Russian Verbs.

Every Russian Verb has two forms, called the IMPERFECTIVE and the PERFECTIVE ASPECT.

From these Forms, or Aspects as they are called in most grammars, the various Tenses are formed, as explained hereafter.

The following is a simple explanation which will show in most cases whether the IMPERFECTIVE or the PERFECTIVE has to be used.

Do not confuse these forms with the IMPERFECT and PERFECT TENSES.

The IMPERFECTIVE is used :

(A) when the action is not finished. Examples :

He is reading a book. I was writing a letter.

In the second example, the action was not finished at the time referred to.

(B) when the action is repeated several times, as :

Take a spoonful three times a day.

I shall always buy this newspaper.

The PERFECTIVE is used :

(A) when the action is finished. Examples :

They paid me yesterday. We have lost our money.

(B) when the action takes place once only, as :

Give him a sovereign. I shall buy his house.

THE PRESENT TENSE

can only be formed from IMPERFECTIVE VERBS.

Nearly all Verbs ending in **ать** and **ять** belong to the class taking **ю, ешь, ет, ем, ете, ют.**

These terminations are added AFTER the Vowel before the **ть**.

I play **я играю** he plays **он играет**

I take a walk, etc., **я гуляю, он гуляет, etc.**

Nearly all Verbs ending in **ИТЬ** and some in **ЕТЬ** belong to the class taking **Ю, ИШЬ, ИТ, ИМ, ИТЕ, ЯТ.**

These terminations are added **INSTEAD** of the Vowel.

I believe	я верю	she believes	она́ верит
I am looking	я смотрю́		
she is looking	она́ смóтрит		

SOME REGULAR VERBS IN **АТЬ, ЯТЬ, ИТЬ, ЕТЬ.**

(These words need not be learnt at once).

IMPERFECTIVE.	PERFECTIVE.	IMPERFECTIVE.	PERFECTIVE.
133. to believe		142. to print, publish	
вѣрѣть	повѣрѣть	печѣтать	напечѣтать
134. to boil		143. to read	
варѣть	сварѣть	читѣть	прочитѣть
135. to count		144. to smoke	
считѣть	сосчитѣть	курѣть	вѣкурѣть
136. to do, make		145. to teach	
дѣлѣть	сдѣлѣть	учѣть	научѣть
137. to dine		146. to thank	
обѣдѣть	пообѣдѣть	благодарѣть	
138. to know			поблагодарѣть
знѣть	узнѣть	147. to think	
139. to look		дѹмѣть	подѹмѣть
смóтрѣть	посмóтрѣть	148. to wish	
140. to play		желѣть	пожелѣть
игрѣть	поигрѣть	149. to (take a) walk	
141. to praise		гулѣть	погулѣть
хвалѣть	похвалѣть	150. to work	
		рабóтать	порабóтать

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.—133. pǎh-v,eh-reet,; 134. svǎh-reet,; 135. sǎh-sh'tche-taht,; 136. sd,eh-waht,; 137. pǎh-ǎh-b,eh-daht,; 138. oo-znaht,; 139. pǎh-smǎht-r'et,; 140. pǎh-eeg-raht,; 141. pǎh-khfǎh-leet,; 142. nǎh-p,ǎh-tohah-tǎht,; 143. prǎh-tohe-taht,; 144. ve-koo-reet,; 145. nǎh-oo-toheet,; 146. pǎh-bwǎh-gǎh-dǎh-reet,; 147. pǎh-doo-mǎht,; 148. pǎh-jǎh-wǎht,; 149. pǎh-goo-lǎht,; 150. pǎh-rǎh-baw-taht,.

THE FUTURE TENSE.

PERFECTIVE VERBS have no PRESENT TENSE, and therefore the endings in par. 17, when added to the Perfective Verbs, form the FUTURE.

I shall think over*	я подúмаю
thou wilt think over	ты подúмаешь
he will think over	он подúмает
we shall think over	мы подúмаем
you will think over	вы подúмаете
they will think over	они подúмают

*or I shall think a little, etc.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION : yáh páh-doo-máh-yoo, te páh-doo-máh-yesh,, on páh-doo-máh-yet, me páh-doo-máh-yem, ve páh-doo-máh-yéh-t,éh, áh-ne páh-doo-máh-yoot.

he will not believe (to-) you он не повéрит вам

on n,éh páh-v,eh-reet vâhm

will you publish that ? напечáтаете ли вы éто ?

náh-péh-tcháh-táh-yéh-t,éh le ve a-taw ?

I shall think it over я подúмаю об éтом

yáh páh-doo-máh-yoo áhb-a-tom

we shall read through мы прочитáем éту

this book кнйгу

me práh-tche-táh-yem a-too k-nee-goo

they will do it for me они сдéлают éто для мená

áh-nee sd,eh-wáh-yoot a-taw dláh-m,éh-п,ah

In all the above examples the action takes place once only.

But when the action is repeated frequently, the FUTURE as shown in par. 25 must be used.

I shall always think	я бúду всегда дúмать
about you	о вас

we shall read every	мы бúдем читáть кá-
day	ждый день

THE PAST TENSE

OF IMPERFECTIVE AND PERFECTIVE.

I knew him very well я знал его́ очень хорошо́
 (IMPERFECTIVE, because I knew him = I used to know him).

I did not recognise him я не узна́л его́
 (PERFECTIVE, because I did not know him at the moment).

he was looking at you он смотре́л на вас
 (IMPERFECTIVE, because the action was not finished at the time referred to)

he glanced at me он посмотре́л на меня́
 (PERFECTIVE, because he only looked once = glanced).

what were you doing что вы де́лали дома́ ?
 at home ? (IMPERFECTIVE, because the answer expected refers
 to an action or state going on then).

what have you done что вы сде́лали с ва́шим
 with your pen ? перо́м ?
 (PERFECTIVE, because it refers to a finished action or state).

IMPERATIVE

OF IMPERFECTIVE AND PERFECTIVE VERBS.

believe me ! пове́рьте мне !
 do not believe him ! не ве́рьте ему́ !
 pāh-v,err-t,ēh mn,ēh !

think it over ! поду́майте об э́том !
 do not think about it ! не ду́майте об э́том !
 pāh-doo-mie-t,ēh āhb-a-tom !

look at them ! посмотре́йте на них !
 do not look at me ! не смотре́йте на меня́ !
 pāh-smaht-ree-t,ēh nāh-neekh !

The above examples show that in the Imperative, the Perfective form is generally used ; but if the Imperative is NEGATIVE, the Imperfective is usually employed.

EIGHTH LESSON.

34. The Negation **не** must always come before the Verb in Russian.

I do not know

я не знаю

did you not see ?

не видели ли вы ?

не comes immediately before the Verb, except when it negatives an Adverb or an adverbial phrase.

he does not speak Russian
very well

он не очень хорошо
говорит по-ру́сски

35. The particle **ли**, used in Questions in Russian, may come after any word in the sentence.

The word that is emphasized begins the sentence, followed by **ли**.

was your brother there ?

был ли ваш брат там ?

was it your brother (that) was there ?

ваш ли брат был там ?

was your brother there ?

там ли был ваш брат ?

=was it there that your brother was ?

ли has no special meaning of its own.

ли is not used if the sentence begins with an Adverb or Pronoun of Interrogation.

where were they ? где они были ?

why do you not work ? почему вы не работаете ?

how are you getting on ? как вы поживаете ?

Notice that in these questions the Subject comes before the Verb in Russian ; therefore :

how are you ? would be put in Russian : how you are ?

In conversation **ли** is very often omitted, the interrogation being merely indicated by raising the voice at the end.

is he ready ?

он гото́в ?

did you write to them ?

вы писа́ли им ?

was Mr. K. here ?

господи́н К. был здесь ?

29. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

(See Verb List, page 47, and Rules on Future, page 48).

1. я прочитаю,¹ ты поверишь, он не посмотрит²; 2. поблагодарит ли она³? мы не напечатает,⁴ не сделаете ли вы этого⁵? 3. они не пообедают,⁶ я поработаю,⁷ они подумают; 4. я думаю, я подумую; 5. он это делает, он это сделает; 6. мы будем читать, мы прочитаем; 7. будут ли они работать? поработают ли они? 8. не будете ли вы курить? не выкурите ли вы?

29. RE-TRANSLATE INTO RUSSIAN.

1. I shall read, thou wilt believe, he will not look; 2. will she thank? we shall not print, will you not do it? 3. they will not dine, I shall work, they will think over; 4. I am thinking, I shall think (it) over; 5. he is making it, he will make it; 6. we shall read, we shall read through; 7. will they work? will they work-for-a-certain-time? 8. will you not smoke? will you not smoke-to-the-end?

30. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Что вы делаете? 2. Мы пообедаем завтра очень рано.⁸ 3. Благодарю вас. 4. Я поблагодарю их. 5. Поработаете ли вы час? 6. Они сделают это для нас.

1. What are you doing? 2. We shall dine tomorrow very early. 3. (I) thank you. 4. I shall thank them. 5. Will you work for an hour? 6. They will do it for us.

1 'read,' when translated by the PERFECTIVE, means 'read through' or 'finish reading'; 2 'look,' PERFECTIVE, means: to glance, to look once only, or for a moment; 3 once only; 4 or publish; 5 finish the task; 6 PERFECTIVE, generally used; 7 = for a short time; 8 see 153.

31. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

(See Verb List, page 47, and Rules on Past and Imperative, page 49).

1. он думал, они подумали; 2. что вы делали? кто это сделал? 3. мы курили, он выкурил¹ сигару; 4. знали ли они? узнали² ли они? 5. сделайте это сейчас, не делайте этого; 6. подумайте, не думайте; 7. поговорите с³ ним, не говорите со³ мной; 8. поверьте мне, не верьте ему; 9. сосчитайте это, не считайте этого.

1. he was thinking, they thought over; 2. what were you doing? who has done it? 3. we were smoking, he smoked a cigar; 4. did they know? have they known? 5. do it now, don't do it; 6. think (it) over, don't think; 7. speak to him, don't speak to me; 8. believe (to-) me, don't believe (to-) him; 9. count it, don't count it.

32. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. О чём⁴ вы думаете? 2. Кто научил вас говорить по-русски? 3. Я напечатая это в газете. 4. Кто играет на рояле? 5. Узнали ли вы его сразу⁵? 6. Не хвалите его так много.⁵ 7. Когда вы обедаете? 8. Не благодарите меня. 9. Вы узнаете завтра. 10. Погуляете ли вы с нами?

1. What are you thinking of? 2. Who has taught you to speak Russian? 3. I shall publish it in a newspaper. 4. Who is playing on the piano? 5. Did you recognize him at once? 6. Don't praise him so much. 7. When do you dine? 8. Don't thank me. 9. You will know to-morrow. 10. Will you take a walk with us?

1 = smoked to the end; 2 = heard or recognized; 3 = with; 4 = about what, áh-tohom; 5 see Vocabulary, page 56.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

(The English construction and wording is arranged according to the Russian when desirable ; students can easily supply good English).

1. Говорили ли вы с доктором ? 2. Нет ещё ; он был очень занят сегодня, но я поговорю с ним завтра. 3. Если он узнаёт, что вы так много курите, он будет очень недоволен. 4. Я сегодня выкурил только четыре сигары. 5. Вы, кажется, плохо сосчитали.

1. Have you spoken to (with) the doctor ? 2. Not (no) yet ; he has been very busy to-day, but I shall speak to him to-morrow. 3. If he will hear (know) that you smoke so much, he will be very dissatisfied. 4. I to-day have smoked only four cigars. 5. You, it seems, have counted badly.

6. Сосчитайте ещё раз. 7. Как вы думаете : будет ли он дома, или нет ? 8. Не знаю ; кажется, будет. 9. Я его видел вчера, но он меня не узнал. 10. Где вы его встретили ?

6. Count again—yet once. 7. What (=how) do you think : will he be at home, or not ? 8. I don't know, I think (=it seems) he will be. 9. I saw him yesterday, but he did not recognize me. 10. Where did you meet him ?

11. Почему вы с ним не поговорили ? 12. У меня не было времени. 13. Я думал, что у вас всегда много времени. 14. Сделали ли они это для вас ? 15. Да, но я их ещё не поблагодарил.

11. Why didn't you speak to him (a little) ? 12. I had no time. 13. I thought that you had (have) always plenty of (much) time. 14. Have they done it for you ? 15. Yes, but I have not thanked them yet.

36. Many Russian Verbs change the last letter of the STEM, when a consonant, into a hissing sound.

The Stem is obtained by cutting off the **ТЬ**, and the vowel preceding it.

Infinitive : TO WORK, **рабóтать** STEM : **рабóт...**

„ TO SPEAK, **говорíть** „ **говор...**

„ TO LOOK, **смотрéть** „ **смотр...**

This change of consonant takes place when the terminations on pp. 46-47 are added to the Stem, according to the following table.

CONSONANTS CHANGING INTO HISSING SOUNDS.

д and з change into ж		с and х change into ш
к „ т „ „ ч		ск „ ст „ „ щ

37. Most Verbs ending in **ать** preceded by one of the above consonants change in this way.

TO WRITE, **писа́ть** (pe-saht,) Perfective **написа́ть**

I write я пишу́		we write мы пи́шем
(ends in у instead of ю)		you write вы пи́шете
thou writest ты пи́шешь		they write они́ пи́шут
he writes он пи́шет		(ends in ут instead of ют)

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION : yáh pe-shoo, tɛ pee-shesh, on pee-shet ; me pee-shem, ve pee-shéh-t,eh, ah-nee pee-shoot.

38. After the hissing sounds (**ж, ш, ч, щ**), the terminations are changed thus :

ю becomes **у** | **ют** becomes **ут** | **ят** becomes **ат**

For examples where **ят** becomes **ат**, see page 60.

TO CUT, **рэзать** (r,eh-záht) Perf. **порéзать**. Future :

I shall cut я порéжу		we shall cut мы порéжем
thou wilt „ ты порéжешь		you will „ вы порéжете
he will „ он порéжет		they „ „ они́ порéжут

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION : yáh páh-r,eh-joo, tɛ páh-r,eh-jesh, on páh-r,eh-jet ; me páh-r,eh-jem, ve páh-r,eh-jéh-t,eh, ah-nee páh-r,eh-joot.

33. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

(For new words, see Vocabulary, page 56).

1. я пишу́, ты не пишешь, пишут ли они́? 2. мы не напи́шем, напи́шете ли вы? он не напи́шет; 3. мы ре́жем, он не ре́жет, ре́жут ли они́? 4. я не поре́жу, поре́жете ли вы? она́ поре́жет; 5. вы не пря́чете, не пря́чет ли он? спря́чете ли вы? 6. она́ и́щет, и́щут ли они́? я поищу́; 7. он не пла́чет, она́ попла́чет.

1. I am writing, thou dost not write, do they write? 2. we shall not write, will you write? he will not write; 3. we are cutting, he does not cut, are they cutting? 4. I shall not cut, will you cut? she will cut; 5. you are not hiding, does he not hide? will you hide? 6. she looks for, are they looking for? I shall look for; 7. he does not cry, she will cry (Perfective, unless she keeps on crying).

34. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Он вам напи́шет за́втра. 2. Почему́ она́ пла́чет? 3. Они́ пи́шут мне о ва́шем дру́ге. 4. Что вы и́щете? 5. Я и́щу́ моего́ бра́та. 6. Э́тот нож о́чень пло́хо ре́жет. 7. Что он пря́чет в руке́? 8. Куда́ вы спря́чете ключ? 9. Пои́щите у вас в ко́мнате.

1. He will write (to-) you to-morrow. 2. Why does she cry? 3. They are writing to-me about your friend. 4. What are you looking-for? 5. I am looking-for my brother. 6. This knife very badly cuts.¹ 7. What does he hide in (his) hand? 8. Where-to will you hide the key? 9. Look-for (it) in your room (= by you in room).

¹ this is the usual Russian order of the words.

VOCABULARY TO PAGES 50-55.

151. at once сразу
(all at once) srah-zoo

152. badly плохо
pwaw-khaw

153. early рано
rah-näh

154. how, like как
kähk

155. hand рука
roo-kah

156. key ключ
kl,ootch

157. much много
mnaw-gaw

158. once раз
rahz

159. piano рояль (m. & f.)
rah-yahl,

160. satisfied доволен
däh-vaw-len

161. it-seems кажется
kah-jet-s,äh

162. where to? куда?
koo-dah?

IMPERFECTIVE. PERFECTIVE.

163. to cry, weep

плакать поплакать

164. to cut

резать порезать

165. to hide

прятать спрятать

166. to look for

искать поискать

IMPERFECTIVE. PERFECTIVE.

167. to say, tell
(говорить) сказать

168. to show

показывать показать

169. to tie, bind

вязать связать

170. to write

писать написать

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.—163. päh-pwah-käht; 164. päh-r,eh-zäht; 165. spr,ah-täht; 166. päh-ee-skaht; 167. skäh-zaht; 168. päh-käh-zaht; 169. sf,äh-zaht; 170. näh-pe-saht.

IMPERFECTIVE. PERFECTIVE.

171. to answer

отвечать ответить

172. to ask

спрашивать спросить

173. to invite

приглашать

пригласить

IMPERFECTIVE. PERFECTIVE.

174. to meet

встречать встретить

175. to pay

платить заплатить

176. to see

видеть увидать

177. to wear, carry

носить поносить

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.—171. äht-f,eh-teet; 172. spräh-ceet; 173. pre-gwäh-ceet; 174. fstr,eh-teet; 175. zah-pwäh-teet; 176. oo-vee-d,et; 177. päh-näh-ceet.

COLLOQUIAL IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS.

When two Russians meet they both say здравствуйте !

zdrah-stfoo'e-t,ěh ! or, when rapidly speaking, zdrahss-t,ěh !

It is the Imperative of the verb **здравствовать**, to be in good health, and means literally : be in good health !

This expression corresponds to the English : Good morning ! Good day ! Good evening ! etc., which expressions are seldom rendered literally in Russian.

How do you do ?

How are you getting on ?

How is your health ?

=are you quite well ?

Thanks, very well.

(familiar, in Russian)

Thank you.

(more polite in Russian)

so, so ...

(literally, so to one's self)

And how (are) you ?

What is the news ?

Is there anything new ?

How is business ?

What (how) is your Christian name ?

What is your surname ?

What is the name ?

(referring to a thing)

Good-bye ; till we meet again.

=the French 'au revoir'

I beg your pardon.

I am sorry.

Как вы поживаете ?

kăhk ve păh-je-vah-yěh-t,ěh ?

literally : how you live ?

Как ваше здоровье ?

kăhk vah-shěh zdăh-rov-yěh ?

Спасибо, очень хорошо.

spăh-see-băh, aw-tchen, hăh-răh-shaw

Благодарю вас.

bwăh-găh-dăh-r,oo vâhss,

так себе.

tăhk c,ěh-b,eh

А как вы ?

Что нового ?

shtaw naw-văh-yaw ?

literally : what of-new ?

Как дела (Plural) ?

kăhk d,ěh-wah ?

Как ваше имя (Neut.) ?

kăhk vah-shěh eem-yăh ?

Как ваша фамилия ?

kăhk vah-shăh făh-me-le-yăh

Как название ?

kăhk năh-zvah-ne-yěh ?

До свидания.

dăh-sfe-dah-ne-yăh

Виноват.

ve-năh-vaht (literally : am-guilty)

NINTH LESSON.

39. The NOMINATIVE PLURAL of Russian Nouns has the following endings :

MASC. and FEM. **ы** (soft **и**) ; NEUT. **а** (soft **я**)

These terminations are added instead of the last letter of the Nominative Singular if the last letter is a vowel or a soft sign.

Masculine : ticket билёт tickets билеты

Feminine : room комната rooms комнаты

Neuter : business дело businesses дела́

In the Soft Declension **ы** becomes **и**, and **а** becomes **я**, according to rule 2, page 32.

night ночь opinion мнѣние dictionary словарь
Plural : но́чи Plur. мнѣ́ния Plur. словарѝ́

The ACCUSATIVE PLURAL is the same as the NOMINATIVE PLURAL as regards terminations.

In the case of living beings, the ACCUSATIVE terminations are the same as those of the GENITIVE in all words.

40. After guttural (г, к, х) and hissing (ж, ч, ш, щ) letters, **ы** becomes **и**, **ю** becomes **у**, **я** becomes **а**.

books кни́ги spoons ло́жки pencils каранда́ши

Plural : МУ МОЙ THESE, THOSE ЭТИ

„ OUR НАШИ YOUR ВАШИ

41. Many Verbs in **ИТЬ** and **ЕТЬ** change the consonant of the Stem according to the table in par. 36, BUT ONLY IN THE FIRST PERSON SINGULAR.

to pay плати́ть I pay я плачу́ pwah-tchoo

to see ви́деть I see я ви́жу vee-joo

BUT : he pays он пла́тит he sees он ви́дит
pwah-teet vee-deet

(see List on page 56, Nos. 171 to 177).

35. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

(For new Verbs, see Vocabulary, page 56).

1. ваша газѣта, ва́ши газѣты; 2. э́тот а́втор, э́ти а́вторы; 3. на́ши сѣ́стры, ва́ши пи́сьма, мой сло́варь; 4. мой каранда́шъ, на́ши кнѣ́ги, но́жъ и ви́лки; 5. я ви́жу, ви́дите ли вы? 6. я спро́шу, он не спро́сит; 7. я не заплачу́, мы запла́тим; 8. я но́шу, не но́сят ли онѣ́? 9. я не пригла́шу егѡ́, я встрѣ́чу их; 10. я не отве́чу им, отве́тит ли он вам?

1. your newspaper, your newspapers; 2. this author, these authors; 3. our sisters, your letters, my dictionaries; 4. my pencils, our books, knives and forks; 5. I see, do you see? 6. I shall ask,* he will not ask; 7. I shall not pay, we shall pay; 8. I wear, do they not carry? 9. I shall not invite him, I shall meet them; 10. I shall not answer (to-) them, will he answer (to-) you?

* In the Future Tense the Perfective is to be used, unless the contrary is indicated by an (I.).

36. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Я всегд́а⁷³ но́шу шля́пу.⁵⁴ 2. Я встрѣ́чу вас у музе́я.¹⁰² 3. Я не ви́жу, гдѣ ка́сса.⁷ 4. Я отве́чу за́втра⁸⁷ на ва́ше пи́сьмо. 5. Я не спро́шу их. 6. Вот на́ши учени́кѣ.¹⁰⁹ 7. Я зна́ю егѡ́ оши́бки.* 8. У них б́ыли билѣ́ты. 9. Есть ли у вас на́ши кнѣ́ги? 10. Кто э́ти да́мы?

1. I always wear a hat. 2. I shall meet you at the museum. 3. I do not see where the booking-office is. 4. I shall answer to-morrow (on) your letter. 5. I shall not ask them. 6. Here are our pupils. 7. I know his faults.* 8. They had the tickets. 9. Have you our books? 10. Who are these ladies? * fault = mistake, оши́бка sh-sheep-kâh

42. The GENITIVE PLURAL of Nouns is formed in the following manner :

HARD MASCULINE NOUNS add ов.

„ FEM. & NEUT. „ drop а and о.

MASC. a pound фунт GENITIVE PLUR. фу́нтов

FEM. a street у́лица „ „ у́лиц

NEUT. a place ме́сто „ „ мест

All Soft Nouns change their last letter into ей.

a teacher учи́тель GEN. PLUR. учителéй

a horse ло́шадь „ лошаде́й

the field по́ле „ полéй

Except Feminines in я which take Ъ, and Masculines in ѣ which take ев ; but there are very few of these Nouns.

GENITIVE {	OF MY	МОИХ	OF YOUR	ВАШИХ
	PLURAL {	OF OUR	НАШИХ	OF THESE

43. Many Verbs in ать preceded by a hissing letter take the и endings instead of е endings :

TO HEAR, слы́шать Perfective : услы́шать

I hear	я слы́шу	we hear	мы слы́шим
--------	----------	---------	------------

thou hearest	ты слы́шишь	you hear	вы слы́шите
--------------	-------------	----------	-------------

he hears	он слы́шит	they hear	они́ слы́шат
----------	------------	-----------	--------------

а instead of я after hisser.

44. The GENITIVE PLURAL must be used after all numbers from 5 upwards (except compounds with 1-4).

5 пять. 6 шесть. 7 семь. 8 восемь.

p,ǎht, shest, c,em, vaw-c,em,

9 де́вятъ. 10 де́сятъ. (See par. 11, for Nov. 2, 3, 4)

d,ǎh-v,ǎht, d,ǎh-s,ǎht,

ONE	Masc. оди́н	Fem. одна́	Neut. одно́
	ǎh-deen	ǎh-dnah	ǎh-dnaw

37. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

(For Verbs, see Vocabulary, page 64).

1. учени́к, ученико́в, кни́га, книг, ме́сто, мест;
 2. до́мов, кварти́р, вин; 3. на́ших гостини́ц,
 ва́ших рестора́нов, э́тих дел; 4. мо́их лошаде́й,
 э́тих словарей, море́й; 5. музе́ев, пуль, на́ших
 учителе́й; 6. я молчу́, ты молчи́шь, молчи́т ли
 он? 7. мы не молчи́м, молчи́те ли вы? не
 молча́т ли они́? 8. я не держу́, де́ржит ли он?
 не де́ржат ли они́?

1. a pupil, of the pupils, a book, of books, a place, of
 places; 2. of houses, of flats, of wines; 3. of our hotels, of
 your restaurants, of these businesses; 4. of my horses, of
 these dictionaries, of the seas; 5. of the museums, of bullets,
 of our teachers; 6. I am silent, thou art silent, is he silent?
 7. we are not silent, are you silent? are they not silent?
 8. I do not hold, does he keep? are they not holding?

38. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Не ви́дели ли вы на́ших газе́т? 2. Нет ли
 у него́ мо́их биле́тов? 3. У нас пять до́мов в
 Ло́ндоне. 4. Зна́ете ли вы э́тих офице́ров?
 5. Почему́ они́ молча́т? 6. Не слы́шите ли вы,
 что я вам говорю́? 7. Молчи́те, когда́ вас не
 спра́шивают.⁴⁵ 8. Что он де́ржит в руке́?
 9. Есть ли у вас де́сять рубле́й?

1. Did you not see our newspapers? 2. Has
 he not got my tickets? 3. We have five houses in
 London. 4. Do you know these officers? 5. Why
 are they silent? 6. Do you not hear what I am
 telling (to-) you? 7. Be silent, when they do not
 ask you (= when you are not asked). 8. What is he
 holding in (his) hand? 9. Have you got ten roubles?

45. The DATIVE PLURAL of Nouns is very simple:
HARD NOUNS end in **ам**. | SOFT NOUNS end in **ям**.

дóктор,	doctor	DATIVE PLURAL:	докторáм
рукá,	hand	"	рукáм
Царь,	Tsar	"	Царýм

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.—dok-táhr, dáhk-táh-rahm; roo-kah, roo-kahm; tsarr, tsáh-r,ahm.

DATIVE } PLURAL }	TO MY	МО́ЙМ	TO THESE	Э́ТИМ
	TO OUR	НА́ШИМ	TO YOUR	ВА́ШИМ

46. The DATIVE must be used after the Prepositions **по** and **к**.

по is used when there is a movement **ALONG** a surface.

(walking along) in the streets	по у́лицам
through (=along) the town	по го́роду
on (=along) the way	по доро́ге
by the side of (=along) the river	по рекé

по also means **ACCORDING TO**.

according to his words	по егó словáм
according to this book	по éтой кн́иге

к means **TO** (indicating movement) or **TOWARDS**.

(I went) to him	к нему́
(they went) to the doctor	к до́ктору
(he is very good) towards your brother	к ва́шему бра́ту

47. Nearly all Verbs in **ить** and **еть**, preceded by **б**, **п**, **в** or **м**, insert an **л** before the termination **ю**, but only in the First Person Singular.

to buy (Perfect), **купáть**

I shall buy, **я куплю́** BUT: he will buy, **он кúпит**

39. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. семь учеников, восемь комнат, девять рублей; 2. нашим армиям, моим сёстрам, этим мальчикам; 3. по этим улицам, к нашим учителям, к этим дамам; 4. по вашим словам, по моим письмам, к солдатам; 5. я люблю, любит ли он? 6. я не сплю, не спят ли они? 7. я стерплю, мы не стёрпим; 8. я давлё, давите ли вы?

1. seven pupils, eight rooms, nine roubles; 2. to-our armies, to-my sisters, to-these boys; 3. along these streets, to *or* towards our teachers, towards *or* to these ladies; 4. according-to your words, according-to my letters, towards the soldiers; 5. I like *or* love, does he like? 6. I do not sleep, do they not sleep? 7. I shall bear* *or* suffer,* we shall not suffer; 8. I press,† do you press?

* to stand, endure, tolerate. † to squeeze, crush, pinch.

40. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Дайте это вашим сёстрам. 2. Сколько вы заплатили этим шофёрам⁸⁶? 3. Мы гуляли вчера по этому парку. 4. Я не люблю его. 5. Почему вы их не любите? 6. Она любит читать романы. 7. Я сплю очень плохо в этой комнате. 8. Хорошо ли вы спите? 9. Я не стерплю этого у меня в доме. 10. Они не терпят шума.

1. Give this to your sisters. 2. How much did you pay to these taxi drivers? 3. We were walking yesterday through (along) this park. 4. I do not like him. 5. Why don't you like them? 6. She loves to read novels. 7. I sleep very badly in this room. 8. Do you sleep well? 9. I shall not stand this in my house.¹ 10. They do not tolerate the noise.

VOCABULARY TO PAGES 58-65.

178. at once сейчас
now, presently c,sh'e'-chaahs,3

179. bag чемодан
tchsh-mäh-dahn

180. boy мальчик
mahl,-tcheek

181. box коробка
käh-rop-käh

182. bread хлеб
khl,er

183. bullet пуля
poo-l,äh

184. cigarette папироса
päh-pe-raw-säh

185. noise шум
shoom

186. novel роман
story räh-mann

187. now теперь
at the present time t,sh-p,err,

188. park парк
parrk

189. question вопрос
väh-pross

190. rouble рубль (m.)
roobl,

191. shop магазин
mäh-gäh-zeen

191a. soldier солдат
sähL-daht

192. well хорошо
=all right häh-räh-shaw

IMPERFECTIVE. PERFECTIVE.

193. to ask=beg, request
просить попросить

194. to buy
покупать купить

195. to fly
лететь полететь

196. to hear
слышать услышать

197. to keep, hold
держать поддерживать

198. to lie
лежать полежать

IMPERFECTIVE. PERFECTIVE.

199. to like, love
любить полюбить

200. to press, crush
давить подавить

201. to sleep
спать* поспать

202. to sit
сидеть посидеть

203. to be silent
молчать помолчать

204. to suffer, tolerate
терпеть стерпеть

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.—193. päh-präh-oeet,; 194. päh-koo-paht,; 195. päh-l,äh-t,et,; 196. oo-swë-shaht,; 197. päh-d,err-jaht,; 198. päh-l,eh-jaht,; 199. päh-loo-beet,; 200. päh-däh-veet,; 201. päh-spaht,; 202. päh-ce-d,et,; 203. päh-mähL-tchaht,; 204. st,err-p,et,.

* follows rule 47 although ending in АТЬ.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Я ищу¹⁶⁶ вашего друга.—Где он? 2. Он пишет¹⁷⁰ письмо. 3. Я его не вижу.¹⁷⁶ 4. Я его сейчас¹⁷⁸ попрошу.¹⁹³ 5. Хорошо,¹⁹² я посижу²⁰² здесь. 6. Слышите¹⁹⁶ ли вы этот шум¹⁸⁵? 7. Почему она всегда⁷⁵ молчит²⁰³?

1. I am looking-for your friend.—Where is he? 2. He is writing a letter. 3. I don't see him. 4. I shall ask him at once. 5. All right (=well), I shall sit here. 6. Do you hear this noise? 7. Why is she always silent?

8. Где вы их встретите¹⁷⁴? — В ресторане. 9. Я не заплачу¹⁷⁵ за это. 10. Что вы прячете¹⁶⁵ в руке? 11. Я вам это сейчас покажу.¹⁶⁸ 12. Почему вы не режете¹⁶⁴ хлеба¹⁸²? 13. Кто вас учит¹⁴⁵ по-русски? 14. Я не люблю вашего учителя. 15. Почему вы его не любите¹⁹⁹?

8. Where will you meet them?—At the restaurant. 9. I shall not pay for this. 10. What are you hiding in (your) hand? 11. I shall show it to you presently. 12. Why don't you cut the bread? 13. Who is teaching you Russian? 14. I don't like your teacher. 15. Why don't you like him?

16. Я всегда покупаю¹⁹⁴ сигары в этом магазине.¹⁹¹ 17. Я вам куплю коробку¹⁸¹ папирос.¹⁸⁴ 18. Я не отвечу¹⁷¹ сегодня на ваши вопросы.¹⁸⁹ 19. Почему вы всегда носите¹⁷⁷ чемодан¹⁷⁹? 20. Я не сплю,²⁰¹ не знаю почему.

16. I always buy cigars in this shop. 17. I shall buy (to-) you a box of cigarettes. 18. I shall not answer (on) your questions to-day. 19. Why do you always carry a bag? 20. I can't (=do not) sleep, I do not know why.

TENTH LESSON.

48. The INSTRUMENTAL and PREPOSITIONAL Cases of the PLURAL OF NOUNS are very simple :

INSTRUMENTAL, Hard Nouns		ами	Soft Nouns		ями
PREPOSITIONAL, „ „		ах	„ „		ях
with-his-hands		рука́ми	roo-kah-me		
by-the-bullets		пу́лями	poo-l,äh-me		
about the soldiers		о солда́тах	äh-säh-l-dah-tähkh		
in (=on) the fields		на поля́х	näh-päh-l,ähkh		

INSTRUMENTAL PLURAL	WITH-MY, МОИ́МИ	BY-YOUR, ВА́ШИМИ
	WITH-OUR, НА́ШИМИ	BY-THESE, Э́ТИМИ

In the INSTRUMENTAL 'with' or 'by' are not translated separately, see paragraphs 23 and 27.

PREPOSITIONAL PLURAL	MY, МОИ́Х	YOUR, ВА́ШИХ
	OUR, НА́ШИХ	THESE, Э́ТИХ

The PREPOSITIONAL cannot be used without one of the five Prepositions, see paragraph 29.

49. In Russian, REFLECTIVE VERBS add **ся** or **сь** to the ordinary terminations, throughout the Verb :

ся (pronounced : sah or sah) is a contraction of **себя'**, one's self ; if the termination ends in a vowel **сь** is used instead of **ся**. When adding **ся**, **ь** is retained.

TO LAUGH, СМЕЯ́ТЬСЯ.		Perfect : ПОСМЕЯ́ТЬСЯ.
I laugh	я смею́сь	we laugh мы смеёмся
thou laughest	ты смее́шься	you laugh вы смее́тесь
he laughs	он смеётсЯ	they laugh они́ смею́тся

IMITATED PRON. : sm,äh-yaht,-säh ; sm,äh-yooss, ; sm,äh-yosh-s,äh ; sm,äh-yot-s,äh ; sm,äh-yom-s,äh : sm,äh-yaw-t,ess, ; sm,äh-yoot-s,äh.

to learn (=to teach one's self), УЧИ́ТЬСЯ. Perf. ПОУЧИ́ТЬСЯ.
I learn, я учу́сь ; does he learn ? у́чится ли он ? she does not learn, она́ не у́чится ; we learn, мы у́чимся ; do you learn ? у́читесь ли вы ? they do not learn. они́ не у́чатся.

41. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

Q'or Vocabulary, see page 70 ; for Prepositions, see pars. 27 and 29).

1. за этими гостиницами, с нашими солдатами,^{191a} вашими телеграммами ; 2. перед моими учителями, над нашими полями,²²² под этими машинами ; 3. о моих учениках,¹⁰⁹ об этих мнениях,* на наших фабриках¹²⁵ ; 4. в этих музеях,¹⁰² при ваших сёстрах^a ; 5. я греюсь,²¹⁹ он не греется, греетесь ли вы ? 6. мы не греемся, греется ли она ? они не греются.

1. behind these hotels, with our soldiers, by-your telegrams : 2. in front of or before my teachers, above our fields, under these machines ; 3. about my pupils, of or about these opinions, at=on our factories ; 4. in these museums, in-the-presence-of your sisters ; 5. I warm myself, he does not warm himself, do you warm yourself or yourselves ? 6. we do not warm ourselves, does she warm herself ? they do not warm themselves. * see page 33, last two lines.

42. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Почему он смеётся' над вами ? 2. Где вы учитесь по-русски ? 3. Я учусь теперь¹⁸⁷ по-английски.⁵¹ 4. Не смейтесь над ним. 5. Кто будет обедать¹³⁷ за этими столами ? 6. Ваша шляпа лежит под столом ? 7. Аэроплан²²⁰ летёл¹⁹⁵ над нашими улицами.

1. Why is he laughing at (=over) you ? 2. Where are you learning Russian ? 3. I am learning English now. 4. Don't laugh at him. 5. Who will dine at (=behind) these tables ? 6. Is your hat lying under the table ? 7. An aeroplane was flying above our streets.

a. ъ is always stressed.

b. the emphasized 'your' is followed by ЛИ

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION of 'to learn' (see par. 49).

oo-tcheet,-s,ăh, păh-oo-tcheet,-s,ăh, yăh oo-tchoos, oo-tcheet-s,ăh
le on? ăh-nah n,ăh oo-tcheet-s,ăh, me oo-tcheem-s,ăh, oo-tche-t,es
le ve? ăh-ne n,ăh oo-tchăht-s,ăh. E=oo'e or we.

50. The PAST TENSE and the FUTURE of the Reflective Verbs are formed in exactly the same way, as shown in par. 49.

they did not laugh онѣ не смеялись

ăh-ne n,ăh sm,ăh-yah-liss,

I shall learn (for a definite time) я поучусь

yăh păh-oo-tchoos,

51. The English REFLECTIVE or REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS are rendered in Russian by ся or съ. But many Verbs are REFLECTIVE in Russian without being so in English. TO LEARN or TO TEACH ONE'S SELF:

I learn or I teach myself, thou learnest or thou teachest thyself, he learns or he teaches himself, she learns or she teaches herself; we learn or we teach ourselves, you learn or you teach yourself (or selves), they learn or they teach themselves.

52. Verbs ending in овать change this ending into ую (уешь, ует, уем, уете, уют).

This is done in the Present Tense, the Future Perfective, and the Imperative.

205. to advise совѣтовать посовѣтовать

206. „ feel чѣствовать почувствовать

207. „ try, sample пробовать попробовать

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.—205. păh-săh-v,eh-tăh-văht,; 206. păh-tchoof-stfăh-văht,; 207. păh-praw-băh-văht,.

I advise я совѣтую yăh săh-v,eh-too-yoo

I felt я чѣствовал yăh tchoof-stfăh-văhl

try! попробуйте! păh-praw-boo'e-t,ăh!

he does not feel он не чѣствует

on n,ăh tchoof-stfo-yet

will you try? попробуете ли вы?

păh-praw-boo-yăh-t,ăh le ve?

43. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

(For Vocabulary, see page 70).

1. я одеваюсь, не одеваются ли вы? 2. он извиняется, не извинились ли они? 3. она не жалуется, мы пожалуемся; 4. почему они прячутся? я бы не спрятался; 5. он занимается, занимаетесь ли вы этим? 6. я надеюсь, надеялись ли они? 7. он купается, купайтесь; 8. я ручаюсь вам, они поручились за* меня; 9. не жалуйтесь, пожалуйте мне; 10. погрейтесь, не смейтесь; 11. я учусь по-французски, учились ли вы по-английски⁵¹?

1. I am dressing myself, do you not dress^a yourself? 2. he apologizes, did they not apologize^b (P.)? 3. she is not complaining, we shall complain; 4. why are they hiding themselves? I should not hide^b myself; 5. he occupies^a himself, do you occupy yourself with-this? 6. I hope, did they hope? 7. he is taking a bath, take a bath; 8. I guarantee (to-) you, they guaranteed for me; 9. don't complain, complain to me; 10. warm yourself, don't laugh; 11. I am learning French, have you been learning English?

44. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Чем вы занимаетесь? 2. Она очень медленно одевается. 3. Он спрятался в нашем парке¹⁸⁸ за деревом. 4. Ручаетесь ли вы за* него? 5. Купаетесь ли вы каждый день?

1. What is your profession or business = with-what do you busy yourself? 2. She is dressing very slowly. 3. He hid in our park behind a tree. 4. Do you guarantee for him? 5. Do you take a bath every day? * за = for, when followed by Accusative.

a. the Imperfective is quite regular; b. the Imperfective must be used if the apologizing or hiding is being repeated.

LIST OF SOME VERBS ENDING IN СЯ.

(They follow the rules given, except when marked irr.)

208. to apologize	извиняться	извиняться
209. „ bath(e)	купаться	вкупаться
210. „ complain	жаловаться	пожаловаться
211. „ dress one's self	одеваться	одеться (irr.)
212. „ guarantee	ручаться	поручиться
213. „ hide one's self	прятаться	спрятаться
214. „ hold „	держаться	удержаться
215. „ hope	надёяться	понадёяться
216. „ laugh	смеяться	посмеяться
217. „ learn	учиться	научиться
218. „ occupy one's self*	заниматься	заняться (irr.)
219. „ warm „	греться	погреться

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.—208. eez-ve-n, aht, -s, āh, eez-ve-neet, s, āh; 209. ve-koo-pāht, -s, āh; 210. pāh-jah-waw-vāht, -s, āh; 211. āh-d, āh-vaht, -s, āh, āh-d, et, -s, āh; 212. roo-tchaht, -s, āh, pāh-roo-tcheet, -s, āh; 213. spr, ah-tāht, -s, āh; 214. oo-d, err-jaht, -s, āh; 215. pāh-nāh-d, eh-yāht, -s, āh; 216. pāh-sm, āh-yaht, -s, āh; 217. nāh-oo-tcheet, -s, āh; 218. zāh-ne-maht, -s, āh, zāh-n, aht, -s, āh; 219. pāh-gr, et, -s, āh. *or to busy one's self

VOCABULARY TO PAGES 66-71.

220. aeroplane	аэроплан	224. machine	машинa
	āh-a-taw-pwahn		māh-she-nāh
221. every day	каждый день	225. mistake	ошибка
	kahj-dē'e d, en,		āh-sheep-kāh
222. field	поле	226. school	школа
	paw-l, āh		shkaw-wāh
223. in French	по-французски	227. slowly	медленно
	pāh-frāhn-tsoos-ke		m, ed-l, en-naw
		228. tree, wood	дерево.
			d, eh-r, āh-vaw
		229. with what ?	чем ?
		(Instr. of что)	tochem ?

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Здравствуйте, наконец,^a мы вас встрѣтили¹⁷⁴! 2. Мы вас искали¹⁶⁶ каждый день. 3. Я не был в городе.^b 4. Где же^c вы были? 5. Мой дядя¹¹⁸ пригласил¹⁷³ меня в деревню.^d 6. Жалко,^e что у нас нет дяди! 7. Довольны¹⁶⁰ ли вы вашей поездкой^f? Очень доволен.

1. How-do-you-do? At-last, we have met you! 2. We were looking-for you every day. 3. I was not in town. 4. Where then have you been—were you? 5. My uncle invited me to the country. 6. It-is-a-pity that we have no uncle! 7. Are you satisfied with your trip? Very satisfied.

8. Что вы делали у вашего дяди? 9. Ничего^g; поэтому^h я иⁱ доволен. 10. Чем же вы занимались²¹⁸? 11. Кушал^j хорошо, гулял¹⁴⁹ по парку,¹⁸⁸ спал,²⁰¹ курил сигары (конечно,¹⁰⁵ не мой, а дяди), играл¹⁴⁰ в футбол. 12. Словом, не желал¹⁴⁸ домой^k ехать.¹ 13. Как вы чувствуете²⁰⁸ себя теперь¹⁸⁷?

8. What were you doing at your uncle's? 9. Nothing; that is why I am satisfied. 10. With-what then did you occupy yourself? 11. (I) ate well, walked through the park, slept, smoked cigars (of course, not mine, but uncle's), played (at) football. 12. In-one-word, I did not wish to go home. 13. How do you feel yourself now?

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.—*a.* năh-kăh-n,ets; *b.* gaw-rod; *d.* dăh-rév-năh; *e.* jahl-kaw; *f.* păh-yest-kăh; *g.* ne-tchêh-vaw; *h.* păh-a-taw-moo; *j.* koo-shăht; *k.* dăh-moy; *l.* yêh-khăht.

b. town, город; *c.* же emphatic 'then'; *d.* country, village, деревня; *f.* trip, excursion, поездка; *h.* therefore; *i.* emphatic, no equivalent in English; *j.* to eat, кушать, покушать; *k.* used only with movement, otherwise дома is used; *l.* to go.

ELEVENTH LESSON.

53. Most RUSSIAN ADJECTIVES end in **ЫЙ**.

clever **умный** stupid **глупый** difficult **трудный**
 oom-ne'e gwoo-pe'e trood-ne'e

This is the form in which the Adjectives are given in dictionaries, etc. It is called the Nominative Masculine Singular in grammar.

There are also ADJECTIVES ending in **ОЙ**.

dear, expensive **дорогой** young **молодой**
 dāh-rāh-goy māh-wāh-doy

These Adjectives end in **ОЙ** because the stress is on the termination.

54. This **ЫЙ** or **ОЙ** is changed in the FEMININE into **АЯ** and in the NEUTER into **ОЕ**.

a clever teacher **умный учитель**

a clever lady **умная дама**

a clever word **умное слово**

oom-ne'e oo-tohee-tel, oom-nāh-yāh dāh-māh,
 oom-naw-yēh swaw-vaw

an expensive dentist **дорогой дантист**

an expensive hotel **дорогая гостиница**

an expensive wine **дорогое вино**

dāh-rāh-goy dāhn-teest, dāh-rāh-gah-yāh gāh-ste-ne-tsāh,
 dāh-rāh-gaw-yēh ve-naw

55. The termination of the PLURAL for MASCULINE, FEMININE and NEUTER is : **ЫЕ**.

stupid questions **глупые вопросы**
 gwoo-pe-yēh vāh-praw-se

difficult words **трудные слова**
 trood-ne-yēh swāh-vah

According to Rule 40, **Ы** is changed into **И** after **К**.

high, tall **высокий** easy **лёгкий**
 ve-saw-ke'e lokh-ke'e

45. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

(For Vocabulary, see page 76).

1. красны́й карандаш, бе́лая бума́га,¹⁰⁷ чѣрное перо́; 2. чѣрные шля́пы, красные конве́рты,⁵² бе́лые поля́³²²; 3. молодóй офице́р, дешѣвое вино́, бога́тая да́ма; 4. дешѣвые кварта́ры,¹⁸ молоды́е солда́ты; 5. ру́сский го́род, ру́сская дере́вня, ру́сское сло́во; 6. ру́сские словарі́,¹²⁴ ру́сские газе́ты; 7. англи́йский дом, англи́йская гості́ница, англи́йское пи́во; 8. англи́йские ло́шади,¹²⁶ англи́йские пи́сьма; 9. францу́зское вино́, францу́зская а́рмия, францу́зский а́втор⁸⁹; 10. францу́зские кні́ги, францу́зские шофе́ры.⁸⁵

1. a red pencil, white paper, a black pen; 2. black hats, red envelopes, white fields; 3. the young officer, cheap wine, a rich lady; 4. cheap flats or apartments, young soldiers; 5. a Russian town, a Russian village, a Russian word; 6. Russian dictionaries, Russian newspapers; 7. an English house, the English hotel, English beer; 8. English horses, English letters; 9. French wine, the French army, a French author; 10. French books, French taxi drivers.

46. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Лю́бите ли вы францу́зское вино́? 2. Мы чита́ли сего́дня⁷¹ ру́сские газе́ты. 3. В э́той гості́нице о́чень доро́гие ко́мнаты, но дешѣвы́й стол. 4. О́ни всегда́⁷⁵ но́сят¹⁷⁷ бе́лые пла́тья.

1. Do you like French wine? 2. We have read to-day the Russian papers. 3. In this hotel (there are) very expensive rooms, but the board (=table) is cheap. 4. They always wear white dresses.

56. **Ы**, in the endings **ЫЙ**, etc., is changed into **И** when coming after a guttural (**Г, К, Х**).

strict стрóгий	quiet тѣхий	low нѣзкий
straw-ghe'e	tee-khe'e	nees-ke'e

ADJECTIVES are generally in the Long Form as given in Rules 53 to 56, but when the Adjective is the PREDICATE, the SHORT FORM must be used (see rule 57).

An ADJECTIVE is the PREDICATE, when it follows the SUBJECT (Noun or Pronoun) in English, with which it is joined by TO BE: This man is RICH; he was too OLD; were they SATISFIED? your friends are not FORTUNATE.

An ADJECTIVE coming before the NOUN is the ATTRIBUTE.

57. The SHORT or PREDICATE Form is obtained by dropping the **ЫЙ** or **ОЙ** (see rule 6).

a young doctor	молодой доктор
this doctor is young	этот доктор молод
máh-wáh-doy doc-torr,	a-tot doc-torr maw-wod
a rich lady	богатая дама
this lady is very rich	эта дама очень богата
báh-gah-táh-yáh dah-máh,	a-táh dah-máh aw-tochen, báh-gah-táh
these are difficult words	это трудные слова
these words are too	эти слова слишком
difficult	трудны
a-taw trood-ne-yáh swáh-vah,	a-te swáh-vah sleesh-kom trood-ne

58. There are not many ADJECTIVES with SOFT TERMINATIONS, and they end of course in **ИЙ** instead of **ЫЙ**.

It is important not to confuse these with the Adjectives in **ИЙ**, where the **И** is used after **Г, К, or Х**,—see par. 56.

	Fem.	Neut.	Plur. Masc., Fem. & Neut.
blue: синий	синяя	синее	синие
see-ne'e	see-n,áh-yáh	see-n,áh-yáh	see-ne-yáh

Feminine, Neuter and Plural are formed according to rule 2, on page 32

47. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

(For Vocabulary, see page 76).

1. тѣхій домъ, лёгкая задѣча, высокое окно;
 2. лёгкіе вопросы, тихіе нѣчи; 3. строгій учитель, нашъ учитель очень строгъ; 4. дорогая сигара, эта шляпа слишкомъ дорога; 5. умные мальчики,¹⁸⁰ эти мальчики очень умны; 6. онъ ещё⁸⁴ молодъ, они не глупы; 7. раннее лѣто, поздній гость, передняя дверь; 8. они русскіе,* этотъ городъ англійскій,* эти ключи золотые.*

* Adjectives of nationality, materials, and soft endings, have no short form.

1. a quiet house, an easy problem, a high window;
 2. easy questions, quiet nights; 3. a strict teacher, our teacher is very strict; 4. an expensive cigar, this hat is too expensive; 5. clever boys, these boys are very clever; 6. he is still young, they are not stupid; 7. an early summer, a late guest, the front door; 8. they are Russians, this town is English, these keys are golden.

48. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Есть ли у васъ синіе карандаши? 2. Какъ вы бы это сказали по-русски? 3. Я не знаю, я не русская. 4. Вотъ коробка¹⁸¹ сигаръ для васъ.—Благодарю¹⁴⁶ васъ. 5. Сколько вы за нихъ заплатили¹⁷⁶? 6. Посмотрите¹³⁹ въ словарь.¹²⁴ 7. Этого слова нѣтъ въ словарѣ. Неужели.¹¹⁰

1. Have you (got any) blue pencils? 2. How would you say that in Russian? 3. I don't know, I (f.) am not Russian. 4. Here is a box of cigars for you.—Thank you. 5. How much did you pay for them? 6. Look in the dictionary. 7. This word is not in the dictionary. Really.

VOCABULARY TO PAGES 72-77.

230. because потому что
pāh-tāh-moo shtaw
231. beer пиво
pee-vaw
232. black чёрный
tchorr-ne'e
233. blue синий
see-ne'e
234. cheap дешёвый
d,āh-sh,aw-ve'e
235. clever умный
oom-ne'e
236. country деревня
village d,āh-r,ēv-n,āh
237. dear дорогой
expensive dāh-rāh-gou
238. difficult трудный
trood-ne'e
239. door (f.) дверь
dv,err,
240. dress платье
pwaht,yēh
241. early ранний
(Adjective) rahn-ne'e
242. easy лёгкий
l,okh-ke'e
243. English
английский
āhn-glee'e-ske'e
244. enough довольно
fairly dāh-vol,naw
245. French
французский
frāhn-tsoo-ske'e
246. front(al) передний
p'ch-r.ed-ne'e
247. good хороший
hāh-raw-she'e
248. high высокий
tall ve-saw-ke'e
249. late поздний
(Adjective) pozd-ne'e
250. opinion мнение
mn,eh-ne-yēh
251. problem задача
zād-dah-tchāh
252. quiet тихий
tee-khe'e
253. red красный
krahs-ne'e
254. rich богатый
bāh-gah-te'e
255. Russian русский
roo-ske'e
256. strict строгий
straw-ghe'e
257. stupid глупый
gwoo-pe'e
258. summer лето
l,eh-taw
259. town город
gaw-rod
260. visitor (m.) гость
guest goast,
261. white белый
b,eh-we'e
262. window окно
āhk-naw
263. young молодой
māh-wāh-doy

CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

1. Как вы поживáете? 2. Виновáт, я вас не узна́л.¹³⁸ 3. Мы думали, что вы в деревне. 4. Что вы дéлаете в гóроде? 5. Я здесь по дéлу.¹³ 6. Где я вас зáвтра уви́жу?¹⁷⁶ 7. Я зáвтра б́уду о́чень зáнят, но я вам напиш́у.¹⁷⁰

1. How are you getting on? 2. Sorry, I did not recognize you. 3. We thought that you (were) in the country. 4. What are you doing in town? 5. I am here on (because of) business. 6. Where shall I see you to-morrow? 7. I shall be very busy to-morrow, but I shall write to you.

8. Где вы купи́ли э́ту шля́пу?—На Ф—у́лице. 9. Ско́лько вы за неё запла́тили?—Де́вятна́дцать* рубл́ей. 10. Э́то о́чень до́рого. 11. Я за мою́ запла́тил то́лько⁶⁹ пята́дцать* рубл́ей.

8. Where did you buy this hat? — In (on) F— street. 9. How much did you pay for it?—Nineteen roubles. 10. This is very dear. 11. I paid for mine only fifteen roubles.

12. Где вы бу́дете сего́дня ве́чером? 13. До́ма. Моя́ жена́ пригласи́ла госте́й. 14. Жа́лко†!—Почему́? 15. Потому́ что у меня́ (есть) для вас билéты в теа́тр. 16. Дово́льны ли вы кварта́рой и столóм? 17. Ко́мната у меня́ дово́льно²⁴⁴ хоро́шая, но ку́шать даю́т о́чень пло́хо.¹⁵³

* see par. 220.

† jahl-kaw.

12. Where will you be this evening? 13. At home. My wife invited guests. 14. It-is-a-pity!—Why? 15. Because I have tickets for the theatre for you. 16. Are you satisfied with (your) apartments and (with the) food (—table)? 17. I have a fairly good room, but the food is rather poor (—they-give very badly to eat)

49. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. я не могу, сможете ли вы? мы не могли;
 2. не может ли он? они не смогут, я не мог;
 3. он не хочет, не захотят ли они? она не хотела бы;
 4. не хотите ли вы? мы не захотим, хотели бы вы?
 5. умеете ли вы? я не сумею, он не умел;
 6. кто хочет? кто сможет? кто умел бы?

1. I cannot, will you be-able-to? we were not able-to;
 2. may he not? they will not be-able-to, I could not;
 3. he does not want-to, will they not want-to? she would not be-willing-to;
 4. are you not willing-to? we shall not want-to, would you like (=want)-to?
 5. can you or do you know-how-to? I shall not know-how-to, he could not;
 6. who wants? who will be-able-to? who would-know-how-to?

50. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Могу ли я дать ему это? 2. Не хотите ли вы погулять¹⁴⁹ со мной? 3. Этот мальчик не умеет ни* писать ни* читать. 4. Что они хотят сказать? 5. Мы не можем видеть их. 6. Говорит ли ваш друг по-английски? 7. Сможете ли вы сделать это для меня? 8. Я бы хотел стакан пива²³¹ или вина. 9. Он не захочет этого продать.³⁵ * ни...ни, neither...nor.

1. May I give (to-) him this? 2. Do you not want to take-a-walk with me? 3. This boy can(not) neither write nor read. 4. What do they want to say? 5. We cannot see them. 6. Does your friend speak English? 7. Will you be able to do it for me? 8. I should like (want) a glass of beer or wine. 9. He will not want to sell this.

62. MUST, TO BE OBLIGED TO, TO HAVE TO, are rendered by the Adjective **должен** (Fem. **должна́**, Neut. **должно́**, Plur. **должны́**) and the Verb **TO BE**.

(TO BE is not expressed in the Present Tense).

I must go-away **я должен уйти́**
yáh dol-jen (j like s in 'measure') oo e-tee

she was obliged to **она́ должна́ была́**
áh-nah dáh-l-jnah be-wah

they will have to **они́ должны́ будут**
áh-nee dahl-jne boo-doot

he would be obliged to **он должен был бы**
on dol-jen beel be

Notice that the Verb **TO BE** is put **AFTER** **должен**.

63. When the Verb 'to be' **PRECEDES** **должен**, then the meaning is **TO OWE**.

I owed him five **я был ему́ должен пять**
roubles **рублѣй**
yáh beel yéh-moo dol-jen p,áht, roo-bléh'e

64. Adjectives used impersonally are considered Adverbs in Russian; they are then in the Neuter Singular of the Short Form, which ends in **o**.

it is easy, **легко́** it is difficult, **трудно́**
lekh-kaw trood-naw
(IT IS is not translated).

it was hot, **было жарко́**; it will be cold, **будет холодно́**
be-waw jarr-kaw boo-d,et haw-wod-naw

65. The English Subject is in the **DATIVE** in Russian in Impersonal Expressions.

I was cold **мне было холодно́**
=to me (it) was cold mn,éh be-waw haw-wod-naw

he was very jolly **ему́ было очень весело́**
yéh-moo be-waw aw-tchen, v,eh-c,éh-waw

this lady feels dull **этой да́ме скучно́**
=to this lady (it) is dull a-toy dah-m,éh skootch-naw

51. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

(For Vocabulary, see page 83).

1. она́ должна́, не должнѣ ли вы? он не дол́жен; 2. мы не должнѣ бы́ли, не́ были ли вы должнѣ? 3. он бу́дет вам дол́жен, должна́ ли она́ бу́дет? 4. онѣ бы должнѣ бы́ли, ско́лько он был дол́жен? 5. мне бы́ло о́чень легкó³⁴²; 6. не жар́ко ли вам? 7. нам о́чень при́ятно; 8. э́то о́чень глúпо³³⁷; 9. он нездо́ров сего́дня; 10. ви́новат; 11. в э́том до́ме о́чень тѣхо; 12. гото́во.

1. she must, are you not obliged-to? he must not; 2. we had not to, did you not owe? 3. he will owe (to-) you, will she be obliged-to? 4. they would have-to, how much did he owe? 5. it was very easy for me; 6. are you not very warm (=hot)? 7. we are very pleased—to us is very pleasant; 8. this is very stupid; 9. he is not well to-day; 10. I am sorry=guilty; 11. it is very quiet in this house; 12. it is ready.

52. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Ско́лько вы ему́ должнѣ? 2. Вы должнѣ погуля́ть с на́ми. 3. Я не могу́, я сли́шком за́нят. 4. Хоти́те ли вы кури́ть? 5. Нет, спáсибо; я не курю́ днѣм. 6. Не хо́лодно ли вам здесь? 7. Я бы хоте́л погово́рить с хозя́ином.⁹⁹

1. How much do you owe (to-) him? 2. You must take a walk with us. 3. I can't, I am too busy. 4. Do you want to smoke? 5. No, thanks; I don't smoke in-daytime. 6. Are you not cold here? 7. I should like to speak to the landlord.

53. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

(For Vocabulary, see page 83).

1. красивый мальчик,¹⁸⁰ удобная квартира, жаркое лето²⁵⁸; 2. эта комната очень неудобна²⁶⁶; 3. красивы ли её платья²⁴⁰? 4. им было очень жарко, это возможно; 5. мне скучно! ваша книга очень полезна; 6. не жалко ли? 7. почему вы так грустный? 8. неприятная вещь,¹³¹ нам очень приятно; 9. странное слово, это очень странно! 10. вам смешно,²⁷⁶ ей грустно.

1. a good-looking boy, a convenient flat, a hot summer; 2. this room is very uncomfortable; 3. are her dresses nice? 4. they were very warm (=hot), this is possible; 5. I feel dull! your book is very useful; 6. is it not a pity? 7. why are you so sad? 8. an unpleasant thing, we are very pleased; 9. a strange word, this is very strange! 10. it is funny to you, she is sad or depressed.

54. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Подарите мне ваш новый роман. 2. Ваши слова бесполезны; он сделает всё, что захочет. 3. Я бы не дал ни* гроша за† эту бумагу. 4. На ней писать невозможно. 5. В комнате жарко, а мне холодно. Почему это? 6. Это странно! Не больны ли вы?

1. Give (present) (to-) me your new novel 2. Your words are useless; he will-do all (that) he will-want-to. 3. I should not give not-even* a far-thing for this paper. 4. It is impossible to write on it. 5. It is hot in the room, but I am cold. Why is that? 6. This is strange! Are you not ill?

* НИ = not even.

† за meaning FOR is followed by the Accusative.

VOCABULARY TO PAGES 78-82.

By adding or omitting НЕ the opposite meaning is conveyed ; see 274 & 281.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 264. at last наконец
năh-kăh-n,ets | 274. pleasant приятный
pleased pre-yaht-ně'e |
| 265. cold холодный
hăh-wod-ně'e | 275. possible возможный
văhz-moj-ně'e |
| 266. convenient удобный
comfortable oo-dob-ně'e | 276. ridiculous смешной
funny am,esh-noy |
| 267. dull скучный
bored skootoh-ně'e | 277. strange странный
strahn-ně'e |
| 268. farthing грош
grosh | 278. sad грустный
depressed groost-ně'e |
| 269. hot жаркий
jarr-ke'e | 279. trip поѣздка
excursion păh-yest-kăh |
| 270. ill, sick больной
băhl-noy | 280. umbrella зонтик
zon-teek |
| 271. jolly весёлый
v,ăh-saw-we'e | 281. unpleasant
неприятный
n,ăh-pre-yaht-ně'e |
| 272. nice красивый
good-looking krăh-see-ve'e | 282. useful полезный
păh-lez-ně'e |
| 273. it is pity ! жалько !
jahl-kaw ! | 283. useless бесполезный
b,ez-păh-lez-ně'e |

Adjectives used impersonally are translated by the adverbial form.

- | | IMPERFECTIVE. | PERFECTIVE. |
|---|---|-------------|
| 284. CAN, MAY see par. 59
to be able to | (to) present | |
| 285. MUST see par. 62
to be obliged to, to have to | 287. дарить подарить
dăh-reet, păh-dăh-reet,
(to) receive | |
| 286. WANT see par. 60
to be willing to | 288. получать получить
păh-woo-tohaht, păh-woo-toheet, | |

In the above Vocabulary, the Adjectives given in the long form can all be used impersonally, as explained in pars. 64 and 65.

it is strange ! **странно !** strahn-naw !
this is impossible ! **это невозможно !**
a-taw n,ăh-văhz-moj-naw !

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

(For Vocabulary, see page 83).

1. Где моя газѣта?— Не знаю ; здѣсь её нет.
 2. Есть ли у вас мой зѡнтикъ?— Нет, у меня нет
 вашего зѡнтика. 3. Получили ли вы наше
 письмѡ?— Нет, я его ещё⁸¹ не получил. 4. Будут
 ли у вас гости²⁰⁰ сегодня вечером?— Будут.

1. Where is my newspaper?—(I) don't know ; it is-not
 here. 2. Have you (got) my umbrella?— No, I haven't got
 your umbrella. 3. Did you receive our letter?—No, I have
 not received it yet. 4. Will (there) be visitors at your place
 this evening?—There will be.

5. Есть ли у них русскій²⁵⁵ словарь?— Есть.
 6. Понимаете ли вы, что он хочет сказать¹⁶⁷?—
 Понимаю, но не очень хорошо. 7. Сколько он
 вам должен?—Десять фунтов.⁸⁰

5. Have they got a Russian dictionary? — They have.
 6. Do you understand what he wants to say?—I do, but not
 very well. 7. How much does he owe (to-) you?—
 Ten pounds.-

8. Я ему должен заплатить¹⁷⁵ сегодня, а у
 меня нет ни гроша. 9. Были ли у вас фран-
 цузскіе²⁴⁵ книги?—Да, но я их подарил моему
 ученику.¹⁰⁹ 10. Я бы хотела поговорить с ней.
 11. Ваша жена ищет¹⁶⁸ вас. 12. Скажите ей,
 что я теперь¹⁸⁷ очень занят.

8. I must pay (to-) him to-day, and I have not got (not)
 a farthing. 9. Did you have (any) French books?—Yes, but
 I presented them to my pupil. 10. I (f.) should like to speak
 to her. 11. Your wife is looking-for you. 12. Tell (to-) her
 that I am very busy at present.

COLLOQUIAL IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS.

What time is it ?

=which hour ?

Котóрый час ?

käh-taw-re'e tohähss ?

It is one o'clock, 2 o'clock. Час, два часа́.

tohähss, dvah tohäh-sah

It is five o'clock.

Пять часóв.

päht, tohäh-sof

What is the matter ?

=in what is business ?

В чём де́ло ?

f'tchom d,eh-waw ?

What is the matter with you ? Что с ва́ми ?

=what with you ?

shtaw s'vah-me ?

Really, indeed.

=in same affair

В са́мом де́ле.

f'sah-mom d,eh-l,eh

I am much obliged to you. Я вам о́чень благода́рен.

=I am very grateful to you

yäh vahm aw-tchen, bwäh-gäh-dah-r,en

Don't mention it.

=not for what

Не́ за что.

n,eh-zäh-shtaw

Is that so ? Really ?

Неужели ? or Ра́зве ?

n,eh-oo-jeh-le or rahz-v,eh ?

It does not matter. }

That's all right. }

= nothing

Ниче́го !

ne-tchäh-vaw !

All right ! Very good ! Хоро́шо !

Very well ! =well !

häh-räh-shaw !

Excuse (me), please.

Извини́те, пожа́луйста.

eez-ve-nee-t,eh, páh-jah-wooss-täh

Is that you ?

Э́то вы ?

Pleasant journey !

=happy way !

Сча́стливого пу́ти !

sh-tchäh-stlee-väh-vaw poo-tee !

Farewell !

Проща́йте !

präh-shtchah'e-t,eh !

I wish you every hap-
piness.*

=all good !

(jäh-wah-yoo vähm) fo,eh-vaw häh-räh-shäh-vaw !

* The last two words are often used instead of 'Good-bye.'

THIRTEENTH LESSON.

The NOMINATIVE of the ADJECTIVES is fully explained in paragraphs 53-58.

The DECLENSION of the other Cases of the ADJECTIVES is quite simple, the endings being nearly the same as those of *этот*. Compare tables on pp. 88-89.

These Cases are: Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Instrumental, and Prepositional, in fact all Cases except the Nominative.

66. The GENITIVE of the MASCULINE and NEUTER ends in *ого*; FEMININE, *ой*; PLURAL, *ых*.

red, *красный*. GENITIVE: Masc. & Neut. *красного*.

Feminine, *красной*. Plural, *красных*.

krahss-ne'e, *krahss-nāh-vaw*, *krahss-noy*, *krahss-ne-kh*

67. The Soft Endings do not require learning. They are derived from the hard ones by changing the first letter of the ending according to rule 2, page 32.

late, *поздний*. GENITIVE: Masculine and Neuter, *позднего*; Fem., *поздней*; Plur., *поздних*.

pozd-ne'e, *pozd-n,ēh-vaw*, *pozd-n,ēh'e*, *pozd-neekh*

289. ally союзник

sāh-yoo-zneek

290. meat мясо

m,ah-saw

291. name фамилия

surname *fāh-me-le'yāh*

292. new новый

naw-vē'e

293. old старый

stah-rē'e

294. portion порция

porr-tse'yāh

295. price цена

ts,ēh-nāh

296. ship корабль (m.)

kāh-rahbl,

297. tie галстук

gahl-stook

298. water вода

vāh-dah

For Prepositions, see paragraph 14.

55. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

(For Adjectives, see Vocabularies, pages 76, 83 and 86).

1. для стар^{ого} солд^{ата},^{191a} от бог^{атой} да^{мы}, у си^{него} мо^{ря}; 2. из ру^{сской} га^{зеты}, без бесп^{олезных} сло^в, у ста^{рого} де^{рева},²²⁸; 3. без бе^{лого} га^{лстука}, ста^{кан},²⁰ кра^{сного} ви^{на}, а^{дрес} хо^{рошего} до^{ктора}; 4. от на^{шего} бо^{гатого} дя^{ди}, це^{на} э^{той} си^{ней} бу^{маги}; 5. ко^{рабли} на^{ших} ан^{глийских} со^{юзников}, офи^{церы} фран^{цузской} а^{рмии}; 6. для ра^{нных} го^{стей},²⁰⁰ фа^{милia} э^{того} мо^{лодого} офи^{цера}.

1. for an old soldier, from the rich lady, at the blue sea; 2. out of a Russian newspaper, without useless words, at or by an old tree; 3. without a white tie, a glass of red wine, the address of a good doctor; 4. from our rich uncle, the price of this blue paper; 5. the ships of our English allies, the officers of the French army; 6. for early visitors, the name of this young officer.

56. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Зна^{ете} ли вы це^{ну} э^{той} но^{вой} к^{ниги}? 2. Да^{йте} мне, по^{жалуйста}, два фу^{нта},⁸⁰ бе^{лого} хл^{еба}.¹⁸² 3. Я бы хо^{тел} по^{рцию} хо^{лодного} мя^{са}. 4. Как фа^{милia} э^{того} вы^{сокого} го^{спо}-ди^{на}? 5. Э^{то} о^{чень} стра^{нно}, что е^{го} е^{ще} не^т до^{ма}. 6. Э^{то} о^{чень} ту^{рудный} во^{прос}.¹⁸⁹

1. Do you know the price of this new book? 2. Give me, please, two pounds of white bread. 3. I should like (=want) a portion of cold meat. 4. What (=how) is the name of this tall gentleman? 5. It is very strange that he is not yet at home (=that of-him yet there-is-not at-home). 6. This is a very difficult question.

TABLE of DECLENSION of the PRONOUNS (previously practised in the Grammar).

PRONOUN STEM.

	MASCULINE.	NOMINATIVE TERMINATIONS.	
		FEMININE.	NEUTER.
THIS Э́Т...	ОТ	а	о
OUR НА́Ш...		а	е
MY МО...		я́	ё

† **СВО́Й**, one's own, is also used for : **мѣ, thy, his, her, our, your**, their, when referring to the Subject of the Sentence. When the **NOMINATIVE** of these Pronouns has been mastered, the endings of the other cases are easy, as they have great similarity to one another. They are also very much like the Terminations of the Adjectives given opposite.

STEM. MASC. & NEUT. FEM.

THIS Э́Т... or THAT	ОГО	ОЙ	GEN.	STEM.		FEM.	PLURAL.
				MѢ, МО...	е́го		
ОМУ	ОТ	ИМ	DAT.	ТѢ, ТВО...	е́й	И	ИХ
			ACC.	О́НѢ СВО...	е́й		
			INSTR.	О́У, НА́Ш...	ю́		
			PREP.	О́У, ВА́Ш...	е́й		

1. The accents on the **PRONOUN TERMINATIONS** the hard declension being like **э́ТОТ**, and the must be omitted when the **STEM** is stressed ; consequently **ё** becomes **е** if not stressed.

2. The **TERMINATIONS OF ADJECTIVES** are practically the same as those of these **PRONOUNS** ; The **NOMINATIVE** must be learnt, — see page 72.

In the **TABLES** on the opposite page the **Soft Terminations** are in parentheses. They are formed by changing the first vowel of the hard ending thus : **а=я, о=е, у=ю, ы=и**.

TERMINATIONS OF NOUNS.

MASCULINE.	NEUTER.	FEMININE.
conson- ant. <u>Ъ</u>	<u>О (е) МЯ</u> <u>А (я) Ъ</u>	
<u>А (я)</u>	see rule 74	
<u>У (ю)</u>	<u>Ы (и) И</u>	<u>Е И</u>
like Nominative, or Genitive for living beings		
<u>ОМ (ем)</u>	<u>ОЙ* (ей) ЪЮ</u>	
	<u>Е И</u>	

MASCULINE.	NEUTER.	FEMININE.
<u>Ы (и) И</u> <u>А (я)</u>	<u>Ы (и) И</u>	
<u>ОВ (ев) ей</u>	<u>консон- ant. (ей)</u> <u>conson- ant. (ь) ей</u>	
	<u>АМ (ям)</u>	

like Nominative, or Genitive for living beings

АМИ (ями)

АХ (ях)

• ою and ею are another, but less usual, form for ой and ей.

TERMINATIONS OF ADJECTIVES.

SINGULAR.	MASCULINE.	NEUTER.	FEMININE.
NOMINATIVE.	<u>БЫ (ий)</u>	<u>ОЕ (ее)</u>	<u>АЯ (яя)</u>
GENITIVE.		<u>ОГО (его)</u>	<u>ОЙ (ей)</u>
DATIVE.		<u>ОМУ (ему)</u>	<u>ОЙ (ей)</u>
ACCUSATIVE.		like N. or G.	<u>УЮ (юю)</u>
INSTRUMENTAL.		<u>ЫМ (им)</u>	<u>ОЙ* (ей)</u>
PREPOSITIONAL.		<u>ОМ (ем)</u>	<u>ОЙ (ей)</u>

PLURAL.

	MASCULINE.	NEUTER.	FEMININE.
NOMINATIVE.		<u>ЫЕ (ие)</u>	
GENITIVE.		<u>ЫХ (их)</u>	
DATIVE.		<u>ЫМ (им)</u>	
ACCUSATIVE.			like Nominative, or Genitive for living beings
INSTRUMENTAL.		<u>ЫМИ (ими)</u>	
PREPOSITIONAL.		<u>ЫХ (их)</u>	

299. broad ширóкий large she-raw-ke'e	307. motor car автомобíль (m.) ahf-táh-máh-beel,
300. company óбщество society op-sh' tchéh-stfaw	308. poor бédный b,ed-ne'e
301. day дeнь (m.) d,en,	309. quick скóрый skaw-re'e
302. dentist дантист dähn-teest	310. regiment полк polk
303. frequent чáстый often tchah-st'e	311. slow мéдленный m,ed-l,en-ne e
304. home домóй =homewards dáh-moy	312. stamp мáрка (postage) marr-káh
305. little мáленький mah-l,en-ke'e	313. woman жéнщина jen-sh' tche-náh
306. please пожáлуйста páh-jah-woo-stáh	

57. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

(For Vocabulary, see pages 76, 83, 86, 90; Preposition rules 27, 29, 46).

1. старóму солдáту, бédной жéнщине, мáленьким мáльчикам; 2. крáсным карандашóм, éтими смeшными вoпрóсами,¹⁸⁹ с молодóй жeнóй; 3. в сíнем плáтьe, о францúзской áрмии, на англíйских корабл́ях; 4. к своему* богáтому дýде; 5. в мáленьком, старóм дóмe; 6. по éтой ширóкой ýлицe; 7. за éтим крaсívым²⁷² пáркoм¹⁸⁸; 8. в весéлом óбществе; 9. в жáркий дeнь.

1. DATIVE: to-an-old soldier, to-a-poor woman, to-the little boys; 2. INSTRUMENTAL: with-a-red pencil, by-these ridiculous questions, with a young wife; 3. PREPOSITIONAL: in a blue dress, about the French army, on English ships; 4. to (D.) his rich uncle; 5. in (P.) a little old house; 6. along (D.) this broad street; 7. on-the-other-side-of = beyond (I.) this beautiful park; 8. in (P.) a jolly company; 9. on—in (A.) a hot day.

* see table, page 88.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Что он вам сказа́л?—Ничего́. 2. Ви́дели ли вы его́ автомоби́ль? 3. У него́ нет автомо́бля. — Как нет! 4. Я был бы о́чень рад²⁷ ви́деть их сего́дня. 5. Как ва́ше здоро́вье*? — Спа́сибо,* о́чень хоро́шо.

1. What did he tell (to-) you? — Nothing. 2. Did you see his motor car? 3. He has not got a motor car.—Of course, he has—how not? 4. I should be very glad to see them to-day. 5. How is your health?—Thanks, very well.

6. Я был вчера́ ве́чером у ва́шего дру́га. 7. Бы́ло о́чень при́ятно.²⁷⁴ 8. Его́ жена́ игра́ла на ро́йле.¹⁵⁹ 9. Она́ о́чень хоро́шо игра́ет, непра́вда-ли? 10. Да, она́ у́чится мно́го лет.

6. I was at your friend's yesterday evening. 7. It was very pleasant. 8. His wife played (on) the piano. 9. She plays very well, does she not (=not-truth)? 10. Yes, she has been studying (=learns) many years (=many of-summer).

11. Почему́ вы им не отве́тили¹⁷¹?—У нас не́ было ма́рки. 12. Он всегда́ за́нят. 13. Ве́рите ли вы мне, и́ли нет? 14. Это стра́нный вопро́с¹⁸⁹; ко́нечно,¹⁰⁸ нет. 15. Да́йте мне, пожа́луйста, три фу́нта мя́са. 16. Ско́лько вы да́ли шофе́ру⁸⁵? 17. Я ему́ дал два ру́бля. 18. Это сли́шком мно́го.

11. Why did you not answer (to-) them? — We had no stamp. 12. He is always busy. 13. Do you believe (to-) me or not? 14. This is a strange question; of course not. 15. Give (to-) me, please, three pounds of meat. 16. How much did you give to the taxi driver? 17. I gave (to-) him two roubles. 18. This is too much.

* for pronunciation and explanation. see page 57.

FOURTEENTH LESSON.

The RUSSIAN IRREGULAR VERBS are conjugated on the same principle as the REGULAR VERBS.

68. TO GO, TO WALK, ИТИ́, ПОЙТИ́.

ИТИ́ is often spelt ИДТИ́. eet-tee, pãh`e-tee

The first form is the Imperfective, and the second the Perfective.

PRESENT: I go, etc., я иду́, ты идёшь, он идёт ;
мы идём, вы идёте, они́ идут.

PRESENT: yãh ee-doo, te ee-d,osh, on ee-d,ot ; me ee-d,om, ve ee-d,aw-t,ãh, ãh-nee ee-doot.

Except the FIRST PERSON SINGULAR the Terminations of the PRESENT TENSE are quite regular (with a very few exceptions).

FUTURE: I shall go, etc., я пойду́, он пойдёт ;
мы пойдём, вы пойдёте, они́ пойдут.

yãh pãh`e-doo, on pãh`e-d,ot, ãh-nee pãh`e-doot.

The FUTURE terminations are the same as those of the PRESENT, but added to the PERFECTIVE. For explanation of the FUTURE, see page 48.

Therefore to conjugate these Tenses it is only necessary to know the FIRST PERSON SINGULAR, and ONE of the other persons from which the rest is formed regularly. (See explanation on opposite page).

PAST: I or he was going or walking, я or он шёл ;

Fem.: I or she „ „ я or она́ шла ;

Plur.: we, you, they „ „ мы, вы, они́ шли.

Perfective: I went, I have gone, etc., пошёл ;

Feminine: пошла́ ; Plural: пошли́.

yãh or on shoL ; shwãh ; shlee. pãh-shoL ; pãh-shwah ; pãh-shlee.

CONDITIONAL: I should go, etc., я шёл бы, etc.

Perfective: я пошёл бы, etc.

yãh shoL-be ; pãh-shoL-be.

IMPERATIVE: go ! Imperf.: идите ! Perf.: пойдите !

IMPERATIVE: e-dee-t,ãh ! pãh`e-dee-t,ãh !

To enable students to conjugate the PRESENT or FUTURE, the SECOND PERSON SINGULAR is generally given, but this Person being almost useless for Englishmen, the THIRD PERSON SINGULAR is given here. The other Persons are formed from it by changing the endings in the usual way.

Whenever there can be a doubt about the Third Person Plural, it is shown.

'TO-COME' is rendered in Russian by 'TO-GO,' except when it means 'TO-ARRIVE.'

Come with me=Go with me.

but: I shall come to you=I shall arrive at your place.

The train is coming=The train arrives.

(This Verb is explained on the next page).

58. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. я идú, мы не пойдём, он шёл; 2. пойдёте ли вы? она́ не идёт, они́ пошли́; 3. не идёте ли вы? она́ не пошла́, я не пойду́; 4. пойдите́ с ним, не идите́ домо́й.†

1. I go, we shall not go, he was walking; 2. will you go? she is not going, they went (P.); 3. are you not going? she did not go (P.), I shall not go; 4. go with him, don't go home.†

† see page 71, note K.

59. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Мы идём сего́дня в теа́тр. 2. Пойдёте ли вы с на́ми? 3. Почему́ он пошёл домо́й так ра́но¹⁵³? 4. Мы шли по* э́той у́лице. 5. Я не пошёл бы с ни́ми. 6. Кто идёт? 7. Пойдёте погуля́ть¹⁴⁹ со мно́й? 8. Они́ идúт к* до́ктору. 9. Скажи́те¹⁶⁷ им, что я пошёл домо́й.

1. We are going to-day to the theatre. 2. Will you come (=go) with us? 3. Why did he go home so early? 4. We walked along* this street. 5. I should not come (=go) with them. 6. Who comes (=goes)? 7. Will you go to-walk (for a walk) with me? 8. They are going to* the doctor. 9. Tell (to-) them that I went home.

* see rule 46.

69. The Verb to go is always to be translated ИТИ, ПОИТИ, unless the meaning expresses frequency or repetition. In that case, ХОДИТЬ (hāh-deet,) is used.

he goes to the theatre он ходит в театр
every day каждый день

ХОДИТЬ is also used in sentences where no definite action is referred to, like :

they walk very quickly, she does not like to walk, etc.

70. TO WALK, TO GO, ХОДИТЬ (Perfective, not usual) is conjugated according to rule 41, д=ж in 1st Pers.

PRESENT : I am walking or going, etc., я хожу, ходишь, ходит ; ходим, ходите, ходят.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION : hāh-joo, haw-deesh, haw-deet ; haw-deem, haw-de-t,ēh, haw-d,āht. Notice the change of stress.

FUTURE : я буду ходить, etc.

This form is used because the Perfective is not usual.

PAST : ходил, etc. IMPERATIVE : ходите !

CONDITIONAL : я ходил бы, etc.

71. TO COME, TO ARRIVE, приходѣть, прийти
or придти' pre-khāh-deet, pre'e-tee

All Verbs in rules 68 to 71 are used only when meaning 'on foot.'

The IMPERFECTIVE is conjugated exactly like ходить, and the PERFECTIVE like пойти (see rule 68).

PRESENT : I am coming, etc., я прихожу, etc.

FUTURE : I shall arrive, etc., я прииду, etc.

PAST : I was coming, etc., я приходил, etc.

Perfective : I arrived (on foot), я пришёл.

IMPERATIVE : come ! приходите ! Perf. придите !

The Perfective form of the Imperative is not used with a Negation.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION : pre-khāh-joo, pre'e-doo, pre-khāh-deet, pre-shoh, pre-khāh-dee-t,ēh, pre'e-dee-t,ēh.

60. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. он приходит, не приходят ли они? 2. мы прийдём, она не придёт; 3. не приходили ли вы? кто пришёл? 4. придите рано,¹⁵³ не приходите поздно²⁴⁹; 5. когда пришёл поезд¹¹⁶? 6. мой полк приходит завтра; 7. любите¹⁹⁹ ли вы ходить? 8. я не люблю много¹⁵⁷ ходить; 9. мы ходили к ним каждый день; 10. я хожу очень медленно.

1. he is coming, are they not coming? 2. we shall arrive, she will not come; 3. were you not coming? who has-come? 4. come early, don't come late; 5. when did the train arrive? 6. my regiment is arriving to-morrow; 7. do you like to walk? 8. I do not like to walk much; 9. we were going to them every day; 10. I walk very slowly.

61. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Прийдите к нам сегодня вечером. 2. Гости²⁰⁰ пришли. 3. Он не может прийти завтра. 4. Не ходите так скоро. 5. Он идёт домой. 6. Почему вы ходите так часто к дантисту? 7. Пойдёте ли вы со мной в театр? 8. Я пойду ему сказать.¹⁶⁷ 9. Когда почта¹²⁸ придёт? 10. Пришёл ли ваш друг?

1. Come to us this (=to-day) evening. 2. Visitors have-come. 3. He cannot come to-morrow. 4. Don't walk so quickly. 5. He goes home. 6. Why are you going so often to the dentist? 7. Will you come (—go) with me to the theatre? 8. I shall go to tell (to-) him. 9. When will the post arrive? 10. Has your friend come?

72. There are a good many Nouns in Russian which omit the o or e of the NOMINATIVE in the other Cases ; some of the most important are :

church	цѣрковѣ (f.)	father	отѣц
coal	уголь (m.)	mouth	рот
corner	угол	piece	кусок
day	день (m.)	stone	камень (m.)

Examples : in daytime, днём (I.)

at the father's, у отцá in a church, в цѣркви

Strictly speaking, this o and e are added in the Nominative to the Stem to facilitate the pronunciation, as otherwise too many consonants would meet. The other Cases can easily be sounded without o or e.

73. In forming the PREDICATE FORM of ADJECTIVES o or e are often inserted in the Masculine (mostly where the Adjective ends in ный).

clever	умный	Short Form :	умён
difficult	трудный	„	труден
full	полный	„	полон
sick, ill	больной	„	болен

Feminine, Neuter and Plural are formed without o or e.

Feminine : умна Plural : умны

74. There are nine NEUTER NOUNS in мя that insert ен before the termination, and are declined as follows :

	PLURAL.		PLURAL.
N. время	time временá	A.	like N.
G. времени	времен	I.	временем временáми
D. времени	временáм	P.	о времени временáх

The following are the most important :

burden	брѣмя	Christian name	имя
flame	плáмя	flag, banner	знáмя

75. мать (mother) and дочь (daughter) insert *ep* before the termination.

Singular: N. А.мать, G.D.P. матери, I. матерью;
Plur.: N. матери, G.A. матерей, D. матерям, etc.

76. The GENITIVE SINGULAR MASCULINE often ends in *y* instead of *a*, when used in a Partitive Sense.

sugar, сахар сахару | people, народ народу
a pound of tea (чай) фунт чаю (ю—y)
soft ending

77. Examples where the Prepositional Singular Masculine ends idiomatically in *ý* instead of *e*.

in the forest	в лесу	in the garden	в саду
on the floor	на полу	in view	в виду
in the year	в году	at a ball	на балу

78. Many MASCULINE NOUNS end in the Nominative Plural in accented *á* (*я́*) instead of *ы* (*и*).

addresses	адреса́	professors	профессора́
doctors	доктора́	towns	города́
houses	дома́	teachers	учителя́

79. The following are some of the most important IRREGULAR PLURALS:

NOMINATIVE.		GENITIVE.	
brothers	братья́	of the brothers	братье́в
friends	друзья́	of the friends	друзе́й
sons	сыновья́	of the sons	сынове́й
husbands	мужья́	of the husbands	муже́й
gentlemen	господа́	of the gentlemen	госпо́д
landlords	хозяева́	of the landlords	хозяев
chairs	стулья́	of the chairs	стулье́в
pens	пе́рья	of the pens	пе́рьев

The Dative, Instrumental, and Prepositional are formed regularly from the Nominative Plural.

80. Nouns ending in **ИН**, referring to persons change this termination in the Plural into **Е**.

Englishman	АНГЛИЧАНИН	GEN. PLUR.
Englishmen	АНГЛИЧАНЕ	АНГЛИЧАН

peasant, countryman КРЕСТЬЯНИН

peasants, countrymen КРЕСТЬЯНЕ КРЕСТЬЯН

The other Cases are formed regularly from the Nominative plural.

81. Examples of Nouns having two forms for Nominative Plural, each form having a different meaning.

colour, цвет	flowers, цветы	colours, цвета
bread, хлеб	loaves, хлебы	crops, хлеба
fur, мех	bellows, мехи	furs, меха

82. There are many **MASCULINE NOUNS** which have Genitive Plural and Nominative Singular alike.

boot сапог	eye глаз	soldier солдат
of the boots	of the eyes	of the soldiers

Most denote measures, or the various kinds of soldiers.

lancer улан	yard аршин
of the lancers	of the yards

83. Nouns ending with a hissing consonant (**Ж, Ч, Ш, Щ**) end in the Genitive Plural in **ЕЙ** instead of **ОВ**.

knife нож	Genitive Plural :	ножѐй
key ключ	„	„ ключѐй

84. **SUCH NOUNS** end in the **INSTRUMENTAL SINGULAR** in **ЕМ** instead of **ОМ** if the termination is not accented.

with the husband	с мýжем
BUT : with a knife	НОЖОМ

Similarly, **Feminines** in **А** after a hisser end in the **Instrumental** in **ЕЙ** instead of **ОЙ**, if the termination is not accented.

CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES.

(See Vocabulary page 104, and refer to Idioms page 85).

1. Где вы были сегодня?—Дóма. 2. Готóвы ли вы?—Готóв. 3. Кóму вы писáли? 4. Это моё дéло. 5. Вы прáвы, извините. 6. Нé за что; я же шутíл. 7. Котóрый час?—Два часá, кáжется.¹⁶¹ 8. Я бы никогдá не сказáл, что ужé так пóздно.²⁴⁹

1. Where have you been to-day?—At home. 2. Are you ready?—I am. 3. To whom did you write? 4. This is my business. 5. You are right, excuse (me). 6. Do not mention it; I was joking. 7. What time is it?—Two o'clock, it-seems. 8. I should never have thought—I should never say, that (it is) already so late.

9. Как назвáние éтой кнйги?—Бéлые²⁶¹ Нóчи. 10. Когдá вы идёте домóй³⁰⁴?—Сейчáс.¹⁷⁸ 11. Я пойду́ с вáми.—Хорóшó. 12. Есть ли у вас крáсное винó? 13. Нет, у нас есть тóлько бéлое.²⁶¹ 14. Скóлько стóит бутылка?—Дéсять рублéй. 15. Пóчему⁸⁸ так¹¹¹ дóрого³³⁷? 16. Это óчень стáрое фрaнцúзское винó.

9. What is the name of this book?—White Nights. 10. When are you going home?—Presently. 11. I shall go with you.—(Very) well. 12. Have you got (any) red wine? 13. No, we have only white-one. 14. How much does a bottle cost?—Ten roubles. 15. Why so dear? 16. This is a very old French wine.

17. Кудá он пошёл?—К дaнтíсту.³⁰² 18. Когдá я пришёл, егó нé было дóма. 19. Виновáт, éто моё мéсто. 20. Он не мог отвéтить на мой вопрós.¹⁸⁹

17. Where did he go-to?—To the dentist. 18. When I came, he (of-him) was not at home. 19. Sorry, this is my place. 20. He could not answer (on) my question.

FIFTEENTH LESSON.

85. The following are a few examples of Nouns used only in the Plural in Russian :

ink, чернила (n.) scissors, ножницы (f.)
 teherr-nee-wäh noj-ne-tse

clock, watch, часы (m.) tchäh-çe

money, деньги (f.) ; Genitive Plural: денег
 d, en, -ghe d, eh -n, ekh

люди is the only Plural for человек, man, person.
 1, oo-de (men, people) tchäh-wäh-v, ek (human being)

86. child, дитя (n.) de-tah, is irregular, but it is not much used in the Singular, ребёнок r, äh-b, aw-nok being generally used instead. ребёнок is declined according to rule 72 (Gen. ребёнка, etc.)

In the Plural, 'children' is rendered by дети (n.) d, eh-te.

G. & A. детей. D. детям. I. детьми. P. детьми.

87. TO GIVE, давать däh-vaht, дать däh,

PRESENT : I give, etc., я даю, ты даёшь, он даёт ;
 мы даём, вы даёте, они дают.

däh-yoo, däh-yosh, däh-yot ; däh-yom, däh-yot-yäh, däh-yoot.

FUTURE : I shall give, etc., я дам, ты дашь, он даст ; мы дадим, вы дадите, они дадут.

dähm, dähsh, dähst ; däh-deem, däh-dee-t, äh, däh-doot.

The Future of the Imperfective is rarely used.

PAST : I was giving, я давал ; Feminine : давала ;

Plural : давали. Perfective : I gave or I have given, я дал ; Fem. дала ; Plur. дали.

däh-vahl, däh-vah-wäh, däh-vah-le ; däh, däh-wah, dah-la.

CONDITIONAL : I should give, я давал бы.

Perfective : я дал бы.

IMPERATIVE : give ! дайте ! Perfective : дайте !

däh-vah'e-t, äh ! or däh-vie-t, äh ! dah'e-t, äh !

62. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. он не даёт, дадите ли вы? я не дал; 2. не дают ли они? мы дадим, дали бы вы? 3. он не даст, не даёте ли вы? мы давали; 4. они нам дадут, я ему этого не дам; 5. дали ли они вам? не давайте ему!

1. he does not give, will you give? I did not give;
2. are they not giving? we shall give, would you give?
3. he will not give, do you not give? we were giving;
4. they will give (to-) us, I shall not give (to-) him that;
5. did they give (to-) you? do not give (to-) him!

63. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Кто ему это дал? 2. Я говорил с вашим отцом. 3. Он вами очень недоволен.¹⁰⁰ 4. Дайте мне, пожалуйста,³⁰⁸ стакан чаю. 5. Кто эти господа?—Это мои братья. 6. Ваша шляпа на полу. 7. В этой комнате нет стульев. 8. Знаете ли вы много англичан? 9. Я это дам моей дочери. 10. Который час*? Не знаю, у меня нет часов. 11. Дайте мне, пожалуйста, красные чернила. 12. Любите ли вы детей?

* see page 85.

1. Who gave (to-) him this? 2. I spoke to your father. 3. He is very dissatisfied with you. 4. Give (to-) me, please, a cup (glass) of tea. 5. Who are these gentlemen?—These are my brothers. 6. Your hat is on the floor. 7. There are no chairs in this room. 8. Do you know many Englishmen? 9. I shall give it (=this) to my daughter. 10. What is the time?—I do not know, I have not got a watch. 11. Give (to-) me the red ink, please. 12. Do you like children?

88. DECLENSION OF WHO? AND WHAT?

	NOM.	GEN.	DAT.	ACC.	INSTR.	PREP.
WHO	КТО	КОГО́	КОМУ́	КОГО́	КЕМ	КОМ
	ktaw	káh-vaw	káh-moo	káh-vaw	k,em	kom
WHAT	ЧТО	ЧЕГО́	ЧЕМУ́	ЧТО	ЧЕМ	ЧЕМ
	shtaw	tchéh-vaw	tchéh-moo	shtaw	tchem	tchom

89. TO LIVE, RESIDE, ЖИТЬ, ПРОЖИТЬ.
DWELL, STAY jeet, práh-jeet,

PRESENT: I live, etc., я живу́, ты живёшь, он живёт; мы живём, вы живёте, они́ живут.
je-voo, je-v,osh, je-v,ot; je-v,om, je-v,aw-t,ěh, je-voot

FUTURE: I shall reside, etc., я буду жить, он будет жить, etc.

The Future of this Verb is mostly formed from the IMPERFECTIVE.

PERFECTIVE: I shall live, etc., я проживу́, etc.
yáh práh-je-voo

Conjugated exactly like the Present; see examples below.

PAST: I was living, I used to live, etc., я жил, etc.

Feminine: жила́. Plural: жили́.

PERFECTIVE: I lived, I have lived, я прожил́.

Exactly like the Imperfective Past; see examples below.

CONDITIONAL: I should live, etc., я жил бы, etc.

IMPERATIVE: live! живите!

The Perfective Form of this Verb is not much used, except when a definite period is stated.

he lived for a year in он прожил год в
Paris Паріже

we shall live (stay) there мы проживём там
(for) six weeks шесть недель

прийдут is now generally spelt придут. The й is omitted throughout the Future,—see sent. 1, par. 65.

64. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. я живу́, он не живёт, живёте ли вы? 2. они́ не живу́т, она́ жила́, жили́ ли они́? 3. я буду́ жить, где вы будете жить? 4. кто живёт здесь? с кем вы живёте? 5. не живите там, я проживу́ здесь два дня¹⁷⁴; 6. о чём вы говорите? когó вы встрéтили? 7. кому́ она́ это дала́? чем вы это сде́лали? 8. о ком они́ спрашивали? для чего́ вы это купи́ли?

1. I am living, he does not live, do you live? 2. they do not live, she was living, were they living? 3. I shall live, where will you live? 4. who is living here? with whom are you living? 5. don't live there, I shall live (P.) here (for) two days (rule 72); 6. of what are you speaking? whom did you meet? 7. to whom did she give it? what did you do it with? * 8. about whom did they ask? what did you buy it for?

65. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Приду́т ли они́ сего́дня?—Приду́т. 2. Живу́т ли они́ в это́м до́ме?—Не живу́т. 3. Могу́ ли я прочита́ть это письмо́?—Мо́жете or Пожа́луйста. 4. Кому́ вы это да́дите? 5. Мы это да́дим ва́шему ребёнку. 6. У меня́ нет вре́мени сего́дня. 7. Ско́лько у вас де́нег? 8. Как ва́ше и́мя? (rule 74.)

1. Will they come to-day?—They will. 2. Are they living in this house?—They are not. 3. May I read this letter?—You may, or please. 4. To whom will you give it? 5. We shall give it to your child (rule 86). 6. I have no time (rule 74) to-day. 7. How much money (rule 85) have you got? 8. What (=how) is your Christian-name?

VOCABULARY TO PAGES 99-103.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 314. bottle | бутылка | 324. gentlemen | господа |
| | boo-TEEL-käh | | see rule 79 gäh-späh-dah |
| 315. brothers | братья | 325. ink | чернила |
| | see rule 79 braht,-yäh | | see rule 85 'toherr-nee-wäh |
| 316. to cost | стоить | 326. to joke | шутить |
| | staw-eet, | | see rule 41 shoo-teet, |
| 317. chairs | стулья | 327. many | много |
| | see rule 79 stool-yäh | | (or much), followed by Genitive |
| 318. children | дети | | mna-w-gaw |
| | see rule 86 d,eh-te | 328. name | название |
| 319. cup* | чашка | | (of a thing) näh-zvah-ne-yäh |
| | tchahsh-käh | 329. never | никогда |
| 320. daughter | дочь | | ne-käh-gdah |
| | see rule 75 dotch | 330. sorry | виноват |
| 321. Englishman | | | (my fault) ve-näh-vaht |
| | АНГЛИЧАНИН | | only used for excusing or accusing |
| | see rule 80 ähn-gle-tchah-neen | 331. tea | чай |
| 322. father | отец | | see rule 76 tchäh'e |
| | see rule 72 äh-t,ets | 332. watch | часы |
| 323. floor | пол | | clock (see rule 85) tchäh-ov |
| | see rule 77 pol | 333. week | неделя |
| | | | n,äh-d,eh-l,äh |

* CUP is translated by GLASS in Russian when referring to tea.

COMPARE THE RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH ANSWERS.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Are you ready ? | I am. |
| Готóвы ли вы ? | Готóв (ready). |
| Were you there ? | I was not. |
| Бы́ли ли вы там ? | Не был. |
| Do you understand ? | I do ; I do not. |
| Понима́ете ли вы ? | Понима́ю ; не понима́ю. |
| Is Mr. K— at home ? | He is. |
| До́ма ли господа́ин К— ? | До́ма (at home). |

66. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

(Repetition of Verbs, pages 78, 80, 92, 94).

1. можете ли мне сказать? я не мог этого сделать; 2. что вы хотите? я ничего не хочу; 3. хотели бы вы пойти с нами? он не сумеет этого написать; 4. сколько он вам должен? они должны были пойти домой; 5. куда¹⁶² вы идёте? я идё в театр; 6. они шли по этой улице, я пошёл к нему и сказал; 7. идите домой, не ходите* с ними; 8. он ходит очень скоро, я хожу в школу каждый день.

* ИДИТЕ if referring to a definite action.

1. can you* tell (to-) me? I could not or I was not able to do it; 2. what do you want? I do not want anything†; 3. would you like (want) to come (go) with us? he will not know-how-to write it; 4. how much does he owe (to-) you? they were obliged to go home; 5. where are you going to? I am going to the theatre; 6. they were going along this street, I went to him and said; 7. go† home, don't go with them; 8. he walks very quickly, I go every day to school.

67. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Он придёт сегодня вечером. 2. Кто пришёл? 3. Они всегда поздно²⁴⁹ приходят. 4. Когда приходит поезд? 5. Не приходите слишком поздно. 6. Пойдёте ли вы с нами? 7. Когда вы пришли? 8. Она не любит ходить.

1. He will come this evening. 2. Who has come? 3. They always come late. 4. When does the train arrive? 5. Don't come too late. 6. Will you come with us? 7. When did you come? 8. She does not like to walk.

* The Pronoun is usually omitted, and ЛЯ can also be left off colloquially.

†=nothing, see page 85. ‡ here the IMPERFECTIVE is preferable.

SIXTEENTH LESSON.

90. TO GO, TRAVEL **ѣхать, поѣхать.**DRIVE, RIDE **уѣх-кхѣт, пѣх-уѣх-кхѣт,**

This Verb can only be used when TO GO does not mean : to go on foot.

PRESENT : I am going, etc., **я ѣду, ты ѣдешь, он ѣдет ; мы ѣдем, вы ѣдете, онѣ ѣдут.**FUTURE : I shall go, or travel, etc., **я поѣду, etc.**

The Future is conjugated exactly like the Present.

PRESENT : уѣх-doo, уѣх-d,esh, уѣх-d,et ; уѣх-d,em, уѣх-d,eh-t,eh. уѣх-doot. FUTURE : пѣх-уѣх-doo.

PAST : I was going, **я ѣхал ;** Feminine, **ѣхала ;**
Plural, **ѣхали.** PERFECTIVE : I travelled,
I have gone, etc., **я поѣхал, etc.**

PAST : уѣх-khāhl, уѣх-khāh-wāh, уѣх-khāh-le. PERF. пѣх-уѣх-khāhl.

CONDITIONAL : I should travel, etc., **я бы ѣхал, etc.**Perfective : I should have travelled, **я бы поѣхал.**

CONDITIONAL : уѣх be уѣх-khāhl ; уѣх be пѣх-уѣх-khāhl.

IMPERATIVE (Perfective only) : go ! **поезжайте !**

пѣх-уѣх-jah'e-t,eh ! For the Imperfective Imperative, see page 108.

91. The PERSONAL PRONOUNS, when ОБЪЕКТ, may be put before or after the Verb in Russian, but usually they come before the Verb.

I saw HIM **я его видел**we bought IT **мы это купили**where will he meet THEM ? **где он их встрѣтит ?**IT is generally rendered by **это**, which also comes before the Verb.92. If **ли** is used, the ОБЪЕКТ PRONOUN must come at the end of the sentence.will they write to us ? **напишут ли онѣ нам ?**has he not told you ? **не сказѣл ли он вам ?**did she give it to you ? **далѣ ли она вам это ?**

68. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

(For Vocabulary, see page 110).

1. куда вы едете? она ехала на автомобиле³⁰⁷;
2. я поеду в деревню,²³⁶ поедете ли вы со мной?
3. мы бы поехали поездом,¹¹⁶ поезжайте на автомобиле;
4. они ехали по городу,²⁵⁹ я еду в Ленинград³⁴⁴;
5. кто это сделал? мы вам не скажем;
6. почему вы это купили? я этого не покупал;
7. написали ли вы им? они нам не ответили;
8. она мне этого не сказала, не дал ли он вам этого?

1. where are you driving to? she was riding in a motor car; 2. I shall go to the country, will you come (travel) with me? 3. we should have gone by-train, go by (on) motor car; 4. they were driving through (along) the town, I am going to Leningrad; 5. who has done that? we shall not tell (to-) you; 6. why did you buy it? I used not to buy it; 7. did you write to them? they did not answer (to-) us; 8. she did not tell (to-) me this, did he not give it to you?

69. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Куда вы едете?—Я еду в Париж.
2. Как долго вы там будете жить?—Три недели.
3. Почему так долго?—Мои сыновья живут в Париже.
4. Чем они занимаются²¹⁸?
5. Они учатся²¹⁷ по-французски.
6. (Я) желаю* вам счастливого пути.

* Genitive after 'to wish'.

1. Where are you travelling to?—I am travelling to Paris. 2. How long will you stay there?—Three weeks. 3. Why so long?—My sons are living in Paris. 4. What are they doing* (there)? 5. They are learning French. 6. I wish (to-) you a happy journey.

* —with what do they occupy themselves?

The Verb TO GO, meaning TO TRAVEL, DRIVE, OR RIDE, is to be translated by *ехать, поехать*, par. 90.

93. But if the Verb expresses repetition or frequency, *ездить* (*yez-deet*,) must be used, see par. 94.

he travels very often он ездит очень часто
to Paris в Париж

This Verb is also used when making an abstract statement, without referring to a definite action, thus :

they like to travel они любят ездить

94. TO GO, TO TRAVEL, *ездить* (*Perfective not much used*)
DRIVE, RIDE (frequently) *yez-deet*,

conjugated according to rule 41 (д—ж in 1st Person Present).

PRESENT : I am travelling, etc., я *езжу, едешь, едет ; едим, едите, едят.*

yez-joo, yez-deesh, yez-deet ; yez-deem, yez-dee-t,sh, yez-d,äht.

FUTURE : I shall go, etc., я *буду ездить*, etc.

The Imperfective Future is used, as the Perfective Form is not usual.

PAST : я *ездил*, etc. IMPERATIVE : не *ездите !*

CONDITIONAL : I should travel, etc., я *бы ездил*, etc.

95. TO COME, TO ARRIVE, *приезжать, приехать*
pre-yez-jäht, pre-ye-h-khäht,

The Verbs in pars. 90, 94, 95, can only be used when not meaning 'on foot.'

The Imperfective Form of this Verb is quite regular ; the Perfective is conjugated exactly like *ехать* in par. 90, thus :

PRESENT : I am arriving, я *приезжаю, -аешь*, etc.

FUTURE : I shall come, etc., я *приеду, -ешь*, etc.

PAST : I was arriving, etc., я *приезжал*, etc.

Perfective : I arrived or have arrived, я *приехал*

IMPERATIVE (Imperfective only) : *приезжайте !*

PRONUNCIATION.—Present : *pre-yez-jah-yoo*. Future : *pre-ye-h-doo*
Past : *pre-yez-jahl, pre-ye-h-khähl*. Imperative : *pre-yez-jah'e-t,sh* !

70. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

(For Vocabulary, see page 110).

1. я ѣзжу каждый день в город; 2. он ѣздит очень часто в Париж; 3. любите ли вы ѣздить? 4. он всегда ѣздит на автомобиле; 5. мы ѣздили этим поездом; 6. я буду всегда ѣздить на автомобиле; 7. кто приѣхал к вам? 8. мой братья³¹⁵ приѣхали из Парижа; 9. он приѣзжает сегодня; 10. когда они приѣдут? 11. не ѣздите так скоро! 12. приезжайте сейчас!

1. I am driving to town every day; 2. he is travelling to Paris very often; 3. do you like to drive? 4. he always rides in a motor car; 5. we used to go by-this train; 6. I shall always travel in a motor car; 7. who has come* to your place—to you? 8. my brothers arrived from Paris; 9. he is arriving* to-day; 10. when will they come*? 11. don't drive so quickly! 12. come* at once!

71. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Поѣдете ли вы поездом? 2. Нет, я пойду пешком. 3. Мой друг приѣзжает сегодня из Ленинграда. 4. Гость пришёл. 5. Хотели бы вы поѣхать на автомобиле? 6. Нет, спасибо, я люблю ходить. 7. Вы не должны ходить так много. 8. Мои сыновья приѣдут завтра из Франции (Nom. Франция).

1. Will you go by-train? 2. No, I shall go on foot. 3. My friend arrives to-day from Leningrad. 4. A visitor has come. 5. Would you like to go-for-a-ride in a motor car? 6. No, thanks, I like to walk. 7. You must not walk so much. 8. My sons will arrive to-morrow from France. * not on foot.

VOCABULARY TO PAGES 105-109.

334. already <i>уже</i> or <i>уж</i> oo-jeh or ooj	343. Paris <i>Пари́ж</i> páh-reej
335. brothers <i>брати́я</i> see par. 79 braht,-yáh	344. Leningrad <i>Ленингра́д</i> lěh-neen-grahd
336. club <i>клуб</i> kwoob	345. sons <i>сыно́вья</i> see par. 79 se-náhv-yah
337. happy <i>счастли́вый</i> sh tcháh-stlee-vr'e	346. too <i>сли́шком</i> sleesh-kom
338. journey <i>пу́ть</i> (m.) voyage poot,	347. to arrive <i>71</i> on foot
339. long <i>до́лгий</i> referring to time dol-ghe'e	348. to arrive <i>95</i> not on foot
340. long <i>длинны́й</i> dleen-ne'e	349. to go = walk <i>68</i>
341. often <i>ча́сто</i> tohah-staw	350. „ frequently <i>69</i>
342. on foot* <i>пешко́м</i> p'esh-kom	351. to go = travel <i>90</i>
353. nothing, <i>ничего́</i> ; Genitive of <i>ничто́</i> . ne-tchěh-vaw, ne-tchtaw	352. „ frequently <i>93</i>

see par.

71

95

68

69

90

93

For idiomatic use, see page 85.

*generally not translated, but sometimes used for emphasis after Verbs in pars. 68, 70, 71.

96. YEAR is translated by *год* ; Plural : *го́ды*.

god

gaw-de

two years, *два го́да* four years, *четы́ре го́да*
in our time (= years), *в на́ши го́ды*

But after Numbers from 5 upwards, and after Adverbs of Quantity, YEARS is translated by *лет* (Gen. Plur. of *ле́то*, summer). (1,et)

five years, *пять лет* many years, *мно́го лет*

how old are you ? *ско́лько вам лет ?*

=how many to-you years ? skol,-kaw vāhm l,et ?

COLLOQUIAL IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS.

By the way !

=the French : *à propos*

Before I forget ...

=in order not to forget

With pleasure !

Unfortunately.

=to (my) regret

(I) congratulate you.

In such a case.

Consequently.

=it means

Impossible !

=cannot be !

Leave off ! That will do !

=enough ! or will-be !

Do not trouble !

This place is engaged.

(ENGAGED is also used for BUSY)

I have the honour.

Allow me to introduce to-you.

Pleased to meet you.

=very pleasant

It is time to go !

=to me, to him time !

I am very sorry.

I regret very (much). }

Wait a second.

Кста́ти !

kstah-te !

Что́бы не забы́ть ...

shtaw-be n, eh záh-beet,

С удо́вольствием !

s'oo-dáh-vol,-stfe'yem !

К сожа́лению.

k'sáh-jáh-l, eh-ne'yoo

Поздравля́ю вас.

páh-zdráh-vl, ah-yoo vâhs

В тако́м слу́чае.

f'táh-kom swoo-tcháh-yéh

Зна́чит.

znah-tcheet

Не мо́жет бы́ть !

n, eh maw-jet beet, !

До́вольно ! or Бу́дет !

dáh-vol,-naw ! or boh-d,et !

Не безпоко́йтесь !

n, eh bez-páh-ko-y-t,ess !

Э́то ме́сто за́нято.

eh-taw m, eh-staw zah-n, áh-taw

Че́сть име́ю.

tchest, e-m, eh-yoo

Позво́льте предста́вить вам.

páh-z-vol,-t, eh pr, ed-stah-veet, vâhm

Оче́нь при́ятно.

aw-tchen, pre-yaht-naw

Пора́ ! Мне, ему́ пора́ !

páh-rah ! mn, eh, yéh-moo páh-rah !

Я о́чень сожа́лею.

yah aw-tchen, sáh-jáh-l, eh-yoo

Подождите́ секу́нду.

páh-dáh-jde-t, eh s, eh-koon-doo

SEVENTEENTH LESSON.

TABLE OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

(previously practised in the Grammar).

SINGULAR.

	I	THOU	HE	IT	SHE
NOM.	я	ты	он	оно	она
GEN.	меня	тебя	его		её
DAT.	мне	тебе	ему		ей
ACC.	exactly like the Genitive				её
INSTR.	мною*	тобой*	им		ей*
PREP.	мне	тебе	нѣм		ней

* оЮ is another form for оѢ, and еЮ for еѢ.

PLURAL.

	WE	YOU	THEY
NOM.	МЫ	ВЫ	ОНИ
GEN.	НАС	ВАС	ИХ
DAT.	НАМ	ВАМ	ИМ
ACC.	exactly like the Genitive		
INST.	НАМИ	ВАМИ	ИМИ
PREP.	НАС	ВАС	НИХ

Notice the similarity in the terminations of the Third Person (he, they), with the terminations of **МОЙ**, on page 88.

for HIM, для него for HIS brother, для его брата
from THEM от НИХ
from THEIR friend от их друга

These examples show that Pronouns beginning with **ø** or **H** prefix an **H** after a Preposition, except when followed by a Noun.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

For Position of the Object Pronouns, ME, HIM, YOU, THEM, etc., see paragraphs 91 and 92.

1. Понимáете ли вы меня́? 2. Я его́ встрéчу¹⁷⁴ в ресторáне. 3. О чём он вас спра́шивал¹⁷⁵? 4. Где вы её ув́идите¹⁷⁶? 5. Я её не ув́ижу сего́дня. 6. Мы ему́ напи́шем за́втра. 7. Пока́жите¹⁶⁸ нам ва́шу кварта́ру.

1. Do you understand me? 2. I shall meet him in the restaurant. 3. What did he ask you about? 4. Where will you see her? 5. I shall not see her to-day. 6. We shall write (to-) him to-morrow. 7. Show (to-) us your flat.

8. Он́и мне ниче́го не сказа́ли.¹⁶⁷ 9. Дад́ите ли вы им э́то? 10. Пойд́ете³⁴⁹ ли вы со мной? 11. Я с ни́ми не по́еду.³⁵¹ 12. Он́и живу́т над на́ми. 13. Кто прие́хал³⁴⁸ с ней? 14. Мы говор́или о вас. 15. Он э́то сказа́л при мне.

8. They did not tell (to-) me anything—nothing.* 9. Will you give (to-) them that? 10. Will you go with me? 11. I shall not travel with them. 12. They live above us. 13. Who came with her? 14. We were speaking about you. 15. He said this in my presence (—near me).

16. Кто прише́л³⁴⁷ к вам? 17. Я вас не слы́шу.¹⁹⁶ 18. Дово́лен ли он ва́ми? 19. Он́и меня́ приглас́или. 20. Почему́ вы мне ещё не запла́тили? 21. Хотите ли вы погуля́ть со мной? 22. Я его́ не люблю́.¹⁹⁹

16. Who has come to you? 17. I do not hear you. 18. Is he satisfied with-you? 19. They invited me. 20. Why have you not paid (to-) me yet? 21. Do you want to take-a-walk with me? 22. I do not like him.

* Notice the double negation in the Russian.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	PLUR.
THAT (opposed to THIS)	ТОТ tot	ТА tāh	ТО taw	ТЕ t,ēh
SELF (emphatic)	САМ sāhm	САМА sāh-mah	САМО sāh-maw	САМИ sah-me
ONE, ALONE	ОДИН āh-deen	ОДНА āhd-nah	ОДНО āhd-naw	ОДНИ āhd-ne

The above words take the same endings as ЭТОТ,—see page 88.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	PLUR.
ALL, WHOLE	ВСЬ v,es,	ВСЯ fs,āh	ВСЁ fs,aw	ВСЕ fo,ēh
WHOSE	ЧЕЙ tchēh'e	ЧЬЯ tch-yāh	ЧЬЁ tch-yaw	ЧЬИ tch-ye

The above words take the same endings as МОЙ,—see page 88.

ENDINGS LIKE ЭТОТ.

ENDINGS LIKE МОЙ.

MASC. & NEUT.		FEM.	SINGULAR.	MASC. & NEUT.	FEM.
Т сам один	ОГО	ОЙ	GEN.	ЕГО	ЕЙ
	ОМУ	ОЙ	DAT.	ЕМУ	ЕЙ
	—	У	ACC.	ВС } —	Ю
	ИМ	ОЙ	INSTR.	ЧЬ } ИМ	ЕЙ
	ОМ	ОЙ	PREP.	ЕМ	ЕЙ

The Instrumental of ТОТ is ТЕМ, and of ВСЬ — ВСЕМ (instead of ТИМ and ВСИМ).

The Accusative Feminine of САМ is САМОЁ.

PLURAL.

сам чь один	ИХ	GEN.	ЭХ
	ИМ	DAT.	ЕМ
	—	ACC.	Т } —
	ИМИ	INSTR.	ВС } ЕМИ
	ИХ	PREP.	ЭХ

97. The FIVE words given on the opposite page are the remaining ones that take the terminations as shown on page 88.

1. ТОТ is used when ТАТ is in opposition to THIS.
in this street, or in на этой улице, или на
that ? той ?
2. ТОТ is used for THE, THIS or THAT, when followed by a sentence beginning with ЧТО, КТО, где, etc.
is that true, what he правда ли то, что он
says ? говорят ?
the house, where we тот дом, где мы жи-
live ... вём ...
those, who can ... те, кто могут ...

ТОТ ... ЭТОТ also are used for 'the former...the latter.'

3. САМ (SELF) is used for the EMPHATIC 'myself, thyself, himself,' etc.; it FOLLOWS IMMEDIATELY after the Pronoun, but it usually PRECEDES the Noun.
he himself, он сам she herself, она сама
we ourselves, мы сами they themselves, они сами
BUT : the king himself, сам король

4. ОДИН, etc., when meaning A, ONE, A CERTAIN, is put before the Noun ; but when meaning ALONE it comes after the Noun or Pronoun.

one lady or a certain lady, одна дама
BUT : she was at home alone, она была дома одна

5. ВСЁ (Neuter Singular) means also EVERYTHING, and ВСЕ (Plural) EVERYBODY.

he knows everything он всё знает
everybody likes him все его любят

72. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

(For new words, see page 117).

1. мы сами, ему самому, о них самих; 2. чья книга? чьи билеты? в чьём доме? 3. одному господину, об одной даме, одним словом; 4. весь город, все деньги, всеми способами; 5. с ним одним, ей одной; 6. все в доме, всё в порядке; 7. то, о чём вы говорили; 8. то, что вы мне дали; 9. этот мальчик работает, а тот ничего не делает; 10. он говорил с самим директором.

1. we ourselves, to-him himself, about them themselves; 2. whose book? whose tickets? in whose house? 3. to-one gentleman, about a certain lady, with-one word; 4. the whole town, all the money, by-all means; 5. with him alone, to-her alone; 6. everybody in the house, everything is in order; 7. that about what you were speaking; 8. (that) what you gave me; 9. this boy works, but (and) that-one does nothing; 10. he spoke to (with) the director himself.

73. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. На чьей шляпе вы сидите? 2. Они весь день ничего не делают. 3. Могу ли я поговорить с самим хозяином? 4. Мы сами ему скажем. 5. Я бы хотела видеть её одну. 6. Один офицер спрашивал меня про вас. 7. Это всё, что вы хотите сказать?—Всё.

1. On whose hat are you sitting? 2. They do not do anything the whole day. 3. Can I speak to the landlord himself? 4. We shall tell (to-) him ourselves. 5. I (fem.) should like (want) to see her alone. 6. A-certain officer asked me about you. 7. Is that all (that) you want to-say?—(That is) all.

VOCABULARY TO PAGES 114, 115, 118.

354. alone	один	358. self	сам
āh-deen		(emphatic)	sāhm
355. all	весь	359. that	тот
v,es,		tot	
356. a certain	один	360. the whole	весь
āh-deen		v,es,	
357. one	один	361. whose	чей
āh-deen		tchāh'e	
362. each	каждый	366. such	такой
kahj-dē'e		tāh-koy	
363. every	всякий	367. what ?	какой ?
fs,ah-ke'e		what kind of ?	kāh-koy ?
364. other	другой	368. which ?	какой ?
another droo-goy		kāh-taw-re'e ?	
365. same	самый	who, which, that (Relative) also translated by	какой
sah-mē'e			
369. about	про	372. order	порядок
followed by the Accusative		(NOT command or decoration)	
praw		see par. 72	pāh-r,ah-dok
370. idiot	идиот	373. page	страница
e-de-ot		strāh-ne-tsāh	
371. means	способ	374. window	окно
expedience	spraw-sob	āhk-naw	

98. Words Nos. 362-368 in Vocabulary take the same terminations as the ADJECTIVES in the FULL FORM.

(see paragraphs 53 and 66, also Table on page 89).

These words are used adjectively (that is, followed by a Noun), or pronominally (that is, not followed by a Noun).

each boy	каждый мальчик
a rouble to each one	рубли каждому
every newspaper	всякая газета
everyone will tell you	всякий вам скажет

каждый and всякий can be used almost indifferently. In the advanced part of this grammar numerous examples will be given to illustrate the difference.

99. ANY, and EVERY meaning ANY, must be translated by **всякий**.

any minute (Acc.) **всякую мину́ту**

100. WHO, WHICH, and THAT, when RELATIVE, are translated by **ко́торый**, etc.

the lady, who ... **да́ма, ко́торая ...**

the letter, that ... **пи́сьмо, ко́торое ...**

the tickets, which ... **биле́ты, ко́торые ...**

WHOM, WHICH, and THAT, when OBJECT, cannot be omitted in Russian.

the telegram (that) we **телегра́мма, ко́торую**
received **мы получи́ли**

The Preposition must come before the Noun or Pronoun in Russian.

the gentleman, whom you were speaking about
господи́н, о ко́тором вы говори́ли

101. WHICH ? is also translated by **ко́торый ?**

which place ? **ко́торое ме́сто ?**

which of these books ? **ко́торая из э́тих книг ?**

102. WHAT ? meaning WHAT KIND OF ? is translated by **како́й ?** (declined like Adjectives in *ой* pars. 53 & 40).

what (kind of) room ? **кака́я ко́мната ?**

what (kind of) people ? **какие́ лю́ди (Plur.) ?**

103. There are, however, many expressions where **како́й** and **ко́торый** are interchangeable.

On what floor do you live ?

На ко́тором or На како́м эта́же вы живёте ?

It is useless for comparative beginners to trouble about such niceties. Ample examples will be given in the advanced part of the Grammar.

74. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. каждый день, всякая минута; 2. каждое письмо, всякая страница; 3. другой дом, другое время*; 4. в другой комнате, на другой день; 5. такой идиот, такое дело; 6. такие времена, такая улица; 7. какой день? какая гостиница? какое письмо? 8. который час? которая дама? которое окно? 9. всякую минуту, в другую гостиницу; 10. на каждом столе, под каждым стулом; 11. из другой улицы, для других детей†; 12. на такой улице, в такой день.

* see pag. 74.

† see pag. 86.

1. each day, every minute; 2. each letter, every page; 3. the other house, another time; 4. in the other room, on another day; 5. such an idiot, such a business; 6. such times, such a street; 7. what day? what hotel? what letter? 8. what (=which) hour? which lady? which window? 9. any minute (Acc.), into another hotel; 10. on each table, under each chair; 11. from the other street, for the other children; 12. in (on) such a street, on (in) such a day.

75. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Во всяком случае, он не прав. 2. Сколько стоят эти вещи¹⁵¹? — Четыре рубля каждая. 3. Я бы не говорил с таким как¹⁵⁴ он. 4. Про которого вы думаете? 5. Скажите, пожалуйста,³⁰⁶ который час.

1. In any case, he is not right. 2. How much do these things cost?—Four roubles each. 3. I should not speak to such one as (like¹⁵⁴) he. 4. (About) which one do you mean (think)? 5. Tell (me), please, what time (which hour) it is.

EIGHTEENTH LESSON.

104. In Russian, TO CARRY is translated by **НОСИТЬ, ПОНОСИТЬ**, when NO SINGLE DEFINITE ACTION is referred to. (see Vocabulary, No. 177 and Rule 41).

The above words are used : (a) when a GENERAL STATEMENT is made : Carrying coal is hard work ; (b) when frequency or repetition is expressed : He always carries an umbrella. They carried the parcels every day.

(To WEAR is always translated by the above Verbs).

105. But **НЕСТИ, ПОНЕСТИ**, must be used when the CARRYING refers to A DEFINITE ACTION, like the following :

He carried his bag to the station. I will carry it for you.

106. TO CARRY, **НЕСТИ, ПОНЕСТИ**.
 n,ěh-ste päh-n,ěh-ste

PRESENT : I carry, etc., **я несú, ты несёшь, он несёт ; мы несём, вы несёте, они несúт.**
 n,ěh-soo, n,ěh-s,osh, n,ěh-s,ot ; n,ěh-s,om, n,ěh-s,aw-t,ěh, n,ěh-soot.

FUTURE : I shall carry, etc., **я понесú, etc.**
 Conjugated exactly like the Present. päh-n,ěh-soo

PAST : I was carrying, etc., **я нёс ; Fem. неслá ;**
 Plur. несли́. n,oss, n,ěh-swah, n,ěh-sle.

Perfective : I carried, I have carried, **я понёс.**
 Exactly like the Imperfective Past. päh-n,oss.

CONDITIONAL : I should carry, etc., **я нёс бы, etc.**
 Perfective : **я понёс бы, etc.**

Conditional : yäh n,oss bē. Perfective : yäh päh-n,oss bē.

БЫ can come before or after the Verb, see rule 28.

IMPERATIVE : carry ! **несите ! Perf. понесите !**
 Imperative : n,ěh-oe-t,ěh ! Perfective : päh-n,ěh-oe-t,ěh !

76. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

(For Vocabulary, see page 126).

1. я нош^у, носили ли вы? он б^удет нос^ить*;
 2. он не н^осит, она нос^ила, не б^удут ли он^и нос^ить? 3. я не нес^у, несёте ли вы? он^и не нес^ли; 4. понесёт ли он? понесите! я понёс;
 5. он не н^осит шляпы, как^ое пл^атьё²⁴⁰ она нос^ила? 6. он не б^удет э^того нос^ить, поч^ем^у вы не н^осите з^онтика²⁸⁰? 7. к^то несёт ваш чемодан¹⁷⁹? 8. он^и понес^ут э^то на ст^ан^цию.

To RULE 104: 1. I am wearing, did you wear? he will wear; 2. he does not carry, she carried, will they not carry? To RULE 106: 3. I am not carrying, are you carrying? they were not carrying; 4. will he carry? carry! I have carried; 5. he does not wear a hat, what dress did she wear? 6. he will not wear this, why don't you carry an umbrella? 7. who is carrying your bag? 8. they will carry this to the station.

* In this Verb the FUTURE is generally formed from the IMPERFECTIVE.

77. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. К^аждый нёс сам свой ба^га^ж.† 2. Куд^а вы э^то несёте?—В друг^ую к^ом^нату. 3. Поч^ем^у вы н^осите так^ие перч^атки? 4. Не вс^який мог бы нос^ить так^ое б^ре^мя. 5. Проч^ита^ли ли вы вс^ю ст^ра^ницу? 6. Ч^ей э^тот ав^томоб^иль?

1. Each one carried his own luggage. 2. Where do you carry this to?—Into another room. 3. Why do you wear such gloves? 4. Not every one would be able to carry such a burden. 5. Have you read the whole page? 6. Whose (is) this motor car?

† —each carried himself (emphatic) his-own (see page 88) luggage.

107. TO BRING, приносить, принести.

pre-náh-seeet, pre-n,sh-ste

The IMPERFECTIVE FORM is quite regular according to rule 41, and the PERFECTIVE is conjugated exactly like TO CARRY (rule 106).

PRESENT: я приношú, прино́сит; прино́сят.

FUTURE: я принесу́, принесёт; принесу́т.

PAST: Imperfective quite regular.

Perfective: принёс, принесла́, принесли́.

CONDITIONAL: formed in the regular way.

IMPERATIVE: прино́сите! принесите!

108. THE SAME is rendered in Russian by тот-же.*

тот takes the usual endings, but же is invariable.

the same room та же ко́мната

the same people те же лю́ди

they are always the same о́ни всегда́ те же

*The stress is on the first of these two words; they may be joined by a hyphen.

To render THE SAME still more emphatic, са́мый is sometimes added after тот-же equalling THE VERY SAME.

at the very same	в† тот же са́мый
moment	мо́мент

са́мый is seldom used by itself; its principal use is in the formation of the SUPERLATIVE, as will be shown. — Do not confuse this word with the emphatic сам, explained in par. 3, page 115.

109. JUST (AS), SIMILAR (TO) are rendered та́кой же.

I have a similar one (to); у меня́ та́кой же (как);

this pen is just as good	это перо́ та́кое же хо-
as that one.	ро́шее, как то.

са́мый may also be added to render та́кой же more emphatic:

та́кой же са́мый	a very similar one
в та́ком же са́мом до́ме	in a very similar house

† в mostly requires the ACCUSATIVE in Expressions of Time.

78. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

(For Vocabulary, see page 126).

1. я приношú, принесёте ли вы? он не принёс;
2. не приносят ли онí? мы не принесём, онí приносили;
3. принесите, не приносите, я бы принесла́;
4. в том же до́ме, о той же да́ме;
5. в* тот же са́мый день, то́му же са́мому госпо́дину;
6. у меня́ такие же перча́тки;
7. он тако́й же, как был;
8. он мне принёс тако́й же зо́нтик;
9. онí всем принесли́ то-же са́мое. * see page 122.

1. I am bringing, will you bring? he did not bring;
2. do they not bring? we shall not bring, they were bringing;
3. bring, do not bring, I (f.) should bring;
4. in the same house, about the same lady;
5. on the very same day, to-the very same gentleman;
6. I have the same (=similar) gloves;
7. he is just (or the same) as he was;
8. he brought (to-) me the same (=similar) umbrella;
9. they brought to-all the very same.

79. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Принесите́ мне стака́н воды.²⁹⁸
2. Не приносите́ э́того сю́да.
3. Почему́ вы не принесли́ моего́ словаря́?
4. Мы живём в той же гости́нице.
5. Я вам принесу́ за́втра такую́ же вещь.
6. Он всегда́ говори́т то-же са́мое.
7. Она́ э́то сейча́с принесёт.
8. Что вы принесли́?

1. Bring (to-) me a glass of water.
2. Don't bring it here (hither).
3. Why did you not bring my dictionary?
4. We are living in the same hotel.
5. I shall bring (to-) you the same (=similar) thing to-morrow.
6. He always says the same (=very same).
7. She will bring it presently.
8. What did you bring?

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

(not followed by a Noun ; for Imitated Pronunciation see page 126).

NOBODY, НИКТО	1. NOTHING, НИЧТО
SOMEBODY, КТО ТО	2. SOMETHING, ЧТО ТО
SOMEONE	
„ Кое КТО	3. „ Кое ЧТО

The words marked 2 are more usual than those marked 3.

ANYBODY, КТО НИБУДЬ	4. ANYTHING, ЧТО НИБУДЬ
ANYONE	
„ КТО ЛИБО	5. „ ЧТО ЛИБО

Either 4 or 5 can be employed, but 4 is the more usual.

The words written in two parts may be connected by a hyphen, but in modern books this is generally omitted.

SOMEONE, НЕКТО	6. SOMETHING, НЕЧТО
----------------	---------------------

The words numbered 6 are very indefinite, and not often used.

110. The above words do not change, except **кто** and **что** which are declined as usual (par. 88).

to-nobody, никому ; about something, о чём то
with anybody, с кемнибудь
of-anything, чеголибо

111. If a PREPOSITION is used with the words numbered 1 and 3, it is placed in the middle, the whole forming three separate words :

for nobody, ни для кого ; to nothing, ни к чему
with someone, кое с кем
about something, кое о чём

112. Verbs used with **никто** or **ничто** (No. 1) must be preceded by **не**.

he knows nothing, он ничего не знает

NOT ANYBODY must be translated by NOT NOBODY.

NOT ANYTHING „ „ NOT NOTHING.

I did not see anybody, я никого не видел

80. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. НИКОМУ́, НИЧЕМУ́, О ЧЁМ ТО; 2. С КЁМ НИБУДЬ, ДЛЯ ЧЕГÓ НИБУДЬ; 3. КОГÓ ЛИБО, ЧЕМ ЛИБО; 4. НИ О ЧЁМ, КÓЕ С КЕМ; 5. НИ ОТ КОГÓ, КÓЕ О ЧЁМ; 6. КТО́-ТО ПРИШЁЛ³⁴⁷; 7. БЫЛ ЛИ КТО́-НИБУДЬ ЗДЕСЬ? 8. ОН НИКОГÓ НЕ ЗНАЁТ; 9. НАПИШИ́ТЕ ЕМУ́ ЧТО ЛИБО; 10. ОНІ ЧТО́ ТО ПРИНЕСЛИ́; 11. Я ХОЧУ́ С ВА́МИ КÓЕ О ЧЁМ ПОГОВОРИ́ТЬ*; 12. ВСТРЕ́ТИЛИ ЛИ ВЫ КОГÓ НИБУДЬ?

1. to-nobody, to-nothing, about something; 2. with anybody, for anything; 3. of-anyone, with-anything; 4. about nothing, with someone; 5. from nobody, about something; 6. someone has-come; 7. was anybody here? 8. he does not know anybody; 9. write (to-) him anything; 10. they brought something; 11. I want to speak to (with) you about something; 12. did you meet anybody?

81. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. В́ИДЕЛИ ЛИ ВЫ ЧТО́ НИБУДЬ? 2. НЕТ, Я НИЧЕГÓ НЕ В́ИДЕЛ. 3. ГОВОРИ́Л ЛИ ОН С КЕМ ЛИБО? 4. ДА, ОН ГОВОРИ́Л КÓЕ С КЕМ. 5. ПОНИМА́ЕТ ЛИ ЗДЕСЬ КТО́ НИБУДЬ ПО-РУ́ССКИ? 6. СПРА́ШИВАЛИ ЛИ ОНІ ВАС О ЧЁМ ЛИБО? 7. МЫ НИКОМУ́ ЭТО́ГО НЕ ДА́ДИМ. 8. Я ВАМ ПРИНЁС КÓЕ ЧТО. 9. НИКОМУ́ ЭТО́ГО НЕ ГОВОРИ́ТЕ!

1. Did you see anything? 2. No, I did not see anything. 3. Did he speak to anyone? 4. Yes, he spoke to someone. 5. Does anybody understand Russian here? 6. Did they ask you about anything? 7. We shall not give it to anybody. 8. I have brought (to-)you something. 9. Do not tell this to anybody!

* The PERFECTIVE FORM is generally used after TO WANT, etc.

VOCABULARY TO PAGES 120-127.

375. after после
paw-sl,ěh
376. anybody ктонибудь
anyone ktaw-ne-bood,
see page 124.
377. anyone ктолибо
anybody ktaw-le-baw
see page 124.
378. anything чтолибо
shtaw-le-baw see page 124.
379. „ чтонибудь
shtaw-ne-bood, see page 124.
380. breakfast завтрак
or lunch zahf-tráhk
381. burde б'мя
br,ěh-m, see rule 74.
382. butter масло
mah-swaw
383. coffee кофе
the same in al' cases kaw-f,ěh
384. dining-room
stáh-waw-váh-yáh столовая
declined like an Adjective
385. egg яйцо
yáh'e-tsaw
386. glove перчатка
p,err-tohaht-káh
387. hither сюда
=here s,oo-dah
388. hungry голодный
gáh-wod-ne'e see rule 73.
389. little мало
Adverb mah-waw
390. more больше
bol,shěh
391. mustard горчица
garr-toche-tsáh
392. nobody никто
ne-ktaw see page 124.
393. nothing ничто
ne-tchtaw see page 124.
394. piece кусок
koo-sok see rule 72.
395. (it is) possible можно
=one may moj-naw
396. pleasure удоволь-
co-dáh-vol,-stfe'yěh ствие
397. salt соль
sol,
398. somebody ктото
=someone ktaw-taw see p. 124.
399. someone коекто
=somebody kaw-yěh-ktaw
see page 124.
400. something чтото
shtaw-taw see p. 124.
401. something коечто
kaw-yěh-shtaw see p. 124.
402. to bring, see par. 107
403. to carry, see par. 106
404. to come—kindly жаловать пожаловать
see rule 52. jah-waw-váht, páh-jah-waw-váht,
405. to eat к'шать пок'шать
koo-sháht, páh-koo-sháht,
406. to pass, stretch, hand подавать под'ать
conjugated like 'to give,' par. 87. páh-dáh-vaht, páh-daht,

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

(For new words, see Vocabulary on the opposite page).

1. Завтрак готов. 2. Хорошо, мы сейчас придём.³⁴⁷ 3. Господá, пожалуйста в столовую. 4. Вы* хотите яйцо, или холодное²⁶⁵ мясо²⁹⁰?—Яйцо, пожалуйста. 5. Я вам дам ещё кусок хлеба¹⁸² с маслом. 6. Нет, спасибо, я не могу больше. 7. Почему вы так мало кушаете?—Я не голоден сегодня.

1. Breakfast (or lunch) is ready. 2. All right, we shall come presently. 3. Gentlemen, come-kindly into the-dining-room. 4. Do you want an-egg, or cold meat?—An-egg, please. 5. I shall give you another (=yet) piece of-bread and (=with) butter. 6. No, thanks (I cannot manage). 7. Why do you eat so little?—I am not hungry to-day.

8. Сейчас принесут кофе. 9. Хотите* чашку³¹⁹ кофе? 10. Нет, благодарю вас; я бы хотел стакан чаю с лимоном, если можно. 11. Могли вы просить подать мне соль и горчицу?—С удовольствием.

8. They will presently bring the coffee. 9. Do you want a cup of coffee? 10. No, thank you; I should like a cup (=glass) of-tea with lemon, if possible. 11. May I ask you to pass (to-) me the salt and the mustard?—With pleasure.

12. Не слишком холоден ли ваш чай?—Нет, он очень хорош. 13. Вы любите чай с сахаром¹¹³?—Сколько кусков сахара? 14. Что вы хотите делать после завтрака?

12. Is not your tea too cold?—No, it is very good. 13. Do you like tea with sugar?—How many pieces of sugar? 14. What are you going (=want) to do after breakfast?

* Questions are frequently formed by merely raising the voice—see p. 50.

113. TO LEAD, вести́, поведи́ть.

CONDUCT, GUIDE v,ěh-ste pãh-v,ěh-ste

PRESENT: я веду́, он ведёт, они́ ведут́.
v,ěh-doo v,ěh-d,ot v,ěh-doot

FUTURE: поведу́, поведёшь, поведут́.

PAST: вёл. Feminine: вела́. Plural: вели́.
v,oL v,ěh-wah v,ěh-le

Perfective: повёл, повела́, повели́.

IMPERATIVE: ведите́! Perfective: поведите́!
v,ěh-de-t,ěh!

114. The above Verb is generally the translation for TO LEAD, but when FREQUENCY IS EXPRESSED. 'TO LEAD' is rendered by води́ть (vãh-deet,)

This is exactly the same as explained in paragraphs 69 and 93.

води́ть is quite regular according to rule 41, and is conjugated exactly like ходи́ть (see par. 70).

115. TO LEAD TO, приводи́ть, привести́.

TO BRING pre-vãh-deet, pre-v,ěh-ste

The Imperfective is quite regular according to rule 41; the Perfective is conjugated exactly like вести́'.

PRESENT: я привожу́, etc. FUTURE: я приведу́.

PAST: я приводи́л, etc. Perfective: я привёл.

IMPERATIVE: приводите́! „ приве́дите!

TO BRING is translated as in Rule 115 when referring to a person or animal (when not actually carried), but when TO BRING means TO CARRY the Verb in Rule 107 must be used.

116. MYSELF, HIMSELF, OURSELVES, etc., when not emphatic, are translated by: Gen. себя́, Instr. собо́й, Dat. and Prep. себе́. This word has no Nominative.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION: c,ěh-b,ah, sãh-boy, c,ěh-b,eh.

he thinks only about him- он ду́мает то́лько о
self себе́

82. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. мы ведём, поведёте ли вы? онѣ повелѣи;
 2. поведѣте нас, он вёл; 3. водите ли вы? мы не будем водить; 4. она приводит, приведёте ли вы? 5. я привёл, онѣ не приводили; 6. куда он нас ведёт? кто их повёл? 7. кого вы привели? мы его приведём; 8. не водите его по городу, приведите вашего брата; 9. онѣ приводят друзей; 10. куда ведёт эта улица?

1. to par. 113: we lead, will you lead? they led;
 2. lead us, he was leading; 3. to par. 114: are you leading? we shall not lead; 4. to par. 115: she leads-to, will you bring? 5. I led-to, they were not bringing; 6. where (whither) does he lead us to? who has-led them? 7. whom did you bring? we shall bring him; 8. do not lead him about (=along) the town, bring your brother; 9. they are bringing friends; 10. where does this street lead to?

83. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Поведите меня, пожалуйста, на станцию.
 2. Он нас вёл по той же самой улице. 3. Я вас поведу в музей, если хотите. 4. Не ходите с ними; онѣ вас будут водить весь день. 5. Я вам привёл моего друга. 6. Приведут ли онѣ свою сестру?

1. Conduct me to the station, please.* 2. He was leading us along the very same street. 3. I will take (=lead) you to the museum if you wish. 4. Don't go with them; they will drag you about (=lead you) the whole day. 5. I brought you my friend. 6. Will they bring their sister?

* the Russian for PLEASE is generally put after the Verb, or after the Object if it is a Pronoun.

117. Russian ADVERBS requiring the following word in the GENITIVE.

407. MUCH, MANY	МНОГО	mnaw-gaw
408. A LITTLE	НЕМНОГО	n,ěh-mnaw-gaw
NOT MUCH, NOT MANY		
409. (diminutive form) (for A LITTLE)	НЕМНОЖКО	n,ěh-mnoj-kaw
This diminutive form is much used instead of НЕМНОГО.		
410. SO MUCH, SO MANY	СТОЛЬКО	stol,-kaw
411. HOW „ HOW „	СКОЛЬКО	skol,-kaw
412. SOME, A FEW	НЕСКОЛЬКО	n,ěh-skol,-kaw
413. LITTLE, FEW	МАЛО	mah-waw
414. MORE	БОЛЬШЕ	bol,-shěh
415. LESS, FEWER	МЕНЬШЕ	m,en,-shěh
416. ENOUGH	ДОВОЛЬНО	dāh-vol,-naw
417. SUFFICIENT	ДОСТАТОЧНО	dāh-stah-totch-naw

EXAMPLES.

he has very little money	у него очень мало денег ¹
bring (to-) me a little water	принесите мне немножко воды
there-were very few people at the theatre	в театре было очень мало народу ²
I should like to tell (to-) you a few words	я бы хотел сказать вам несколько слов
they have too many friends	у них слишком много друзей ³
the less work, the more trouble(s)	чем ⁴ меньше работы, тем больше забот

1 see rule 85 ; 2 see rule 76 ; 3 see rule 79 ; 4 the ... the.

118. The GENITIVE is used after Nouns like :

a glass of wine	стакан вина
a pound of butter	фунт масла

HUGO'S POCKET DICTIONARY

With
Imitated
Pronunciation

These dictionaries
common with all
publications, have
carefully prepared
the Institute's pro-
Each word has
painstakingly
and selected,
result is a se-
tionaries of
standard of

Each volume
over 22,000
(Russian or
words) with
translation
pronunciation; com-
parative tables of weights,
measures; list of geo-
graphical names, etc., etc.

ENCH

et.
cloth.
as for

MAN

net.
cloth.
as for

HUGO'S NEW POSTAL SELF-TUITION COURSES

THESE COURSES embody all latest improvements, and are undoubtedly the finest medium for those who wish to acquire a thoroughly comprehensive knowledge of a Foreign Tongue.

At present they are available in the following languages :

**FRENCH, GERMAN,
SPANISH, or ITALIAN.**

HUGO'S SELF-TUITION COURSES are the outcome of over 60 years' actual teaching experience and experiment. They entail no drudgery, and are so prepared that one's studies become really interesting.

Within a few weeks, devoting only 20 minutes a day to the lesson booklets, students are already able to converse in simple language.

The cost of each Course is

6/- MONTHLY

for twelve months, or £3 5s. payable in advance. This fee includes fifty Self-Tuition Lessons (in booklet form), Practice Tables, and a useful set of Text-Books for revision purposes.

THERE ARE NO EXTRA CHARGES WHATEVER.



Send a post-card for Specimen Lesson, together with our Free Booklet, "Languages Can be so Easy."

**HUGO'S LANGUAGE INSTITUTE, S.-T. Dept.
2 Southampton Place, London, W.C. 1**



CATALOGUED

Cal
20/1/73

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIBRARY
NEW DELHI

Issue Record

Catalogue No. 491.75 /Hug

Author— Hugo's Language
Institute, London

Title— Russian Grammar
Simplified
Pt. 1

Borrower No.

Date of Issue

Date of Return

"A book that is shut is but a block"

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIBRARY

GOVT. OF INDIA
Department of Archaeology
NEW DELHI.

Please help us to keep the book
clean and moving.