

ORGANIZATION

• SUCCESFUL FINISHING:

- √2 ABSENCES (apart from the period of changing in registration)
- ✓ Complete exercises in ELF (elf.phil.muni.cz)

7 TOPICS:

- 1. Alphabet
- 2. What's Your Name?
- Do You Speak Russian?
- 4. What Do You Have?/Do You Have...?
- 5. Where Is the Post Office?
- 6. Where Do You Live?
- 7. Do You Work? / Are You a Student?

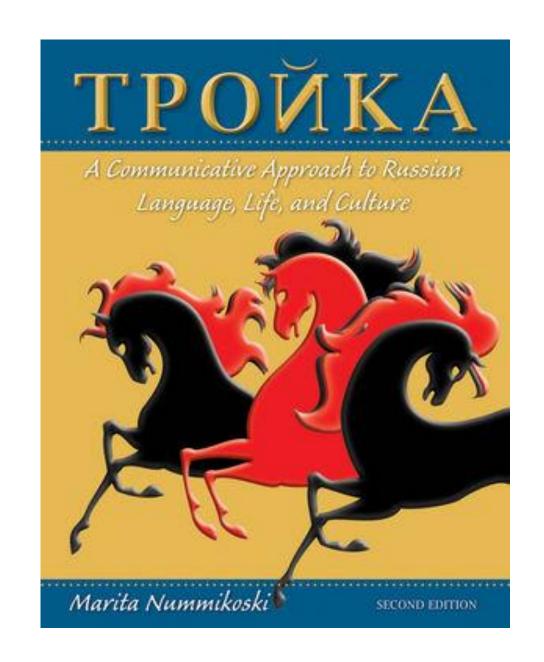
STUDENTS BOOK

TROIKA

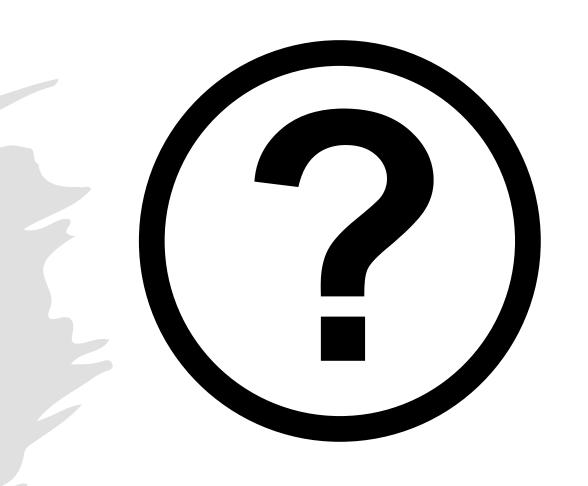
A Communicative Approach to Russian Language, Life, Culture

by Marita Nummikoski

Second edition



QUESTIONS



ALPHABET

- A a [a] father
- Б б [b] <mark>b</mark>ad
- •Вв [v] <mark>v</mark>ery
- Γ [g] gun
- Д д [d] door
- E e [e],[ye] yet
- Ë ë [yo] New <mark>Yo</mark>rk

- Ж ж [zh] mea<mark>s</mark>ure
- 3 3 [z] **z**00
- И и [i] <u>ee</u>l
- Й й [y] bo<mark>y</mark>
- K κ [k] s<mark>k</mark>i
- Λ Λ [I] lock
- M M [m] man

ALPHABET

- Н н [n] noise
- O o [o] or
- П п [р] s<mark>p</mark>in
- P p [r] pero (Spanish)
- C c [s] sad
- T τ [t] s<mark>t</mark>ain
- У у [oo] b<mark>oo</mark>m

- Ф ф [f] far
- X x [kh] loch
- Цц[ts] ca<mark>ts</mark>
- •Чч[ch] child
- Ш ш [sh] shine
- Щщ [shch] fre<mark>sh</mark> chees
- ъ (hard sound) (no sound)

ALPHABET

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ы [i] hill
Ь (soft sound) (no sound)
Ээ [e] set
Юю [yu] university
Яя [ya] yard
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SAME AS IN ENGLISH

 There are 33 characters in the Cyrillic alphabet, some of which are the same as in English.

Rus. letter	Aa	Еe	Кκ	Мм	0 0	Тт
Eng. Equivalent	а	е	k	m	0	†

• Read the following Russian words:

1. Tom

2. кот

3. <u>а</u>том

4. <u>Ma</u>Ma

5. т<u>е</u>ма

6. Mak

FAMILIAR LOOKING, BUT DIFFERENT SOUNDING

Rus. letter	Вв	Нн	Pр	Сс	Уу	Хх
Eng. Equivalent	V	n	r	S	U	kh

Read the following American first names:

Скотт

2. Марк

3. Анна

4. Ванесса

5. Tepeca

6. Хуан

DIFFERENT LOOKING, BUT FAMILIAR SOUNDING

Rus. letter	Бб	Гг	Дд	3 3
Eng. Equivalent	b	g	d	Z
Rus. letter	Ии	Λ Λ	Пп	Фф
Eng. Equivalent	i		р	f

Read some more American first names:

- 1. Роберт
- **2**. Тим
- 3. Грег

- 4. Крис
- **5. Адам**
- 6. Келли

- 7. Линда
- 8. Патрик
- 9. Лиз

Read the following words

- B = [V] Вавилон, варвар, вино, вариант
- H = [N] канал, нота, витамин, банан
- P = [R] трактор, карта, ром, бар, Рим
- С = [S] символ, сигнал, старт, соус, сорт
- y = [OO] аудитория, кактус, структура
- $X = [H] x_{\underline{a}}$ ос, $x_{\underline{o}}$ р, $x_{\underline{o}}$ истиан<u>и</u>н, $x_{\underline{a}}$ ки, $x_{\underline{o}}$ хулиган

Read the following words

- Б = [В] бамбук, бомба, балкон, бандит, банк
- $\Gamma = [G]$ гигиена, гигант, гимн, глобус
- $\Delta = [D]$ Kahauaat, Moaa, Aahtuct, Boaka
- 3 = [Z] пауза, блуза, ваза, роза
- Λ = [L] ΛαΜΠα, ΛαΓΥΗα, ΛИΜΩΗ, ΘΛΟΚ,
 ΛИΤΡ
- П = [Р] паспорт, суп, паника, поза
- $\Phi = [F] \phi a k T, \phi u r y p a, k o \phi e, м a p a \phi o H$

INTERESTING S-SOUNDS

- Жж [zh] has the approximate sound of s in pleasure, usually. Жанна is a girl's name. Жираф is an animal you might see at the zoo. You can read a журнал. The person who writes in one is a журналист.
- Цц [ts] sounds like the last two letters in cats. An African insect that causes sleeping disease is called a цеце fly. When Russian children want to see clowns they go to the цирке.

INTERESTING S-SOUNDS

- Чч [ch] looks like the number 4. It is pronounced like *ch* in *child*. The Russian spelling of the name Charlie is Чарли.
- Шш [sh] is pronounced like sh in **sh**ine. All Russian children over six years of age go to школа.
- Щщ [shch] looks like the previous letter with a tail. It is pronounced like the combination of sh and ch in fresh cheese. The famous Russian red beef soup is called борщ.

Match the English names with corresponding Russian spelling

1 Чарльз

2 Джон

3 Шон

4 Шерон

5 Джим

6 Джеф

7 Шарлот

8 Мишел

A Jim

5 Sean

B Michelle

r Charles

A John

E Sharon

Ë Charlotte

X Jeff

Read the following words

- $\mathbf{X} = [\mathbf{Zh}] \mathbf{x}$ урнал, \mathbf{X} анна, д \mathbf{x} аз, д \mathbf{x} унгли, д \mathbf{x} инсы
- Ц = [Ts] Цар<u>и</u>ца, цил<u>и</u>ндр, цирк, т<u>а</u>нец
- **Ч = [Ch] Ч**ай, м<u>а</u>чо, ч<u>и</u>псы, ча-ча-ча
- $\mathbf{W} = [\mathbf{Sh}] \mathbf{w} \mathbf{o} \mathbf{k}$, $\mathbf{w} \mathbf{k} \mathbf{o} \mathbf{h} \mathbf{a}$, $\mathbf{w} \mathbf{t} \mathbf{o} \mathbf{h} \mathbf{a}$, $\mathbf{w} \mathbf{t} \mathbf{o} \mathbf{h} \mathbf{a}$
- Щ = [Shch] щи, борщ

- **Ë ë** [yo] looks like the letter e with dots on. It is pronounced like yo in New **York**. The syllable with **ë** is always stressed. A Russian Christmas tree is a **ë**^**Ka**.
- **Ю ю** [yu] looks like the number 10. It is pronounced yu, as in **yu**le. Russians also have a sense of **юмор** (humor).
- Яя [ya] looks like a backwards r. It has the sound of ya, as in yard. Ягуар is a large cat.



- When the letters ë, ю, я are not at the beginning of the word, the sound resembles o, u and a, respectively.
- Listen and then repeat the pronunciation of the following Russian names:
- ✓ Алёша
- ✓ Фёдор
- ✓ <u>**Ю</u>ра</u>**
- **✓ Ю**∧ия
- √ Кат<u>ю</u>ша
- ✓ Андрюша

- **√ Я**КОВ
- **У** <u>Я</u>ша
- ✓ Соня
- ✓ К<u>о</u>∧я



- **Ë = [Yo] ё**лка, **ё**ж
- **Ю** = [Yu] <u>ю</u>мор, Хь<u>ю</u>стон, и<u>ю</u>нь, компь<u>ю</u>тер
- Я = [Ya] идея, симпатия, $\underline{\mathbf{9}}$ ва, $\underline{\mathbf{9}}$ хта, маки $\underline{\mathbf{9}}$ ж

+

• $E = [Ye] \underline{E}$ ва, иероглиф, итерьер

ADDITIONAL SOUNDS

- Йй [y] Short i, looks like и with hat on. It is pronounced like y in boy. In Texac you can often see a ковбой. Short i is often used in combination with other vowels, for example: ай, ей, ий, ой, уй, ый.
- ы [i] looks as though it is formed of two parts. It sounds like the letter i in hill. This letter never starts a word. (телевизоры = televisions, телефоны = telephones)
- Ээ [e] the "backwards e" is pronounced like the e in set. It is used mostly at the beginning of a word. If your first name starts with an [e] sound, you should use this letter. Элионор, Эрик, Эрин, Элизабет

Read the following words

- Й = [J] Майами, балалайка, йод, йога, май
- **ы = [у]** м<u>у</u>з**ы**ка, макар<u>о</u>н**ы**, Нидерл<u>а</u>нд**ы**
- $\mathbf{3} = [e] \mathbf{\underline{3}}$ тика, $\mathbf{\underline{3}}$ хо, $\mathbf{\underline{3}}$ пос, $\mathbf{\underline{3}}$ тнос, ду $\mathbf{\underline{3}}$ т

Spelling signs

- ь Soft sound (мягкий знак) does not have a sound of its own. It is a spelling sign indicating that the preceding consonant is soft or palatalized. Ольга is a common first name for women. Do not confuse the soft sign with the letters в, б, and ы.
- **b** Hard sign is sometimes used as a separating sign between the prefix and the stem of a word. Very few words have this sign.

 Listen and then repeat the pronunciation of the following Russian words:

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√ <u>O</u>∧bra Olga
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- ✓ писатель writer
- ✓ пис<mark>ь</mark>м<u>о</u> letter
- √ бол<mark>ь</mark>ш<u>о</u>й big
- ✓ въезд entrance (hard sign)

PRONUNCIATION OF **O** IN STRESSED AND UNSTRESSED SYLLABLES.

O in stressed syllable

[0] зона, поза, мода
природа, горы, марафон
(nature, mountains, marathon)

O in unstressed syllable

[а] компьютер, шоколад
гора, пока, собака
(mountain, bye, dog)

WORD STRESS

- Stress is a relative emphasis that may be given to certain syllables.
- The stress may fall on any syllable in a word.
- Stressed syllable is either <u>underlined</u> or marked with an accent on the vowel. (Native speakers do not write accents).
- Stress on the first syllable: опера
- Stress on the second syllable: актриса
- Stress on the third syllable: телефон
- Syllable **Ë** is always stressed: <u>ё</u>лка, бер<u>ё</u>за



- Most Russian words have a soft and hard variant and, therefore, two different pronunciations.
- A consonant is **hard** <u>before:</u> A [a], Э [e], О [o], У [u], Ы [hard i]
- A consonant is **soft** <u>before</u>: Я [ya], Е [ye], Ё [yo], Ю [yu], И [i], Ь (soft sigh)

HARD AND SOFT CONSONANTS

- A/9 = [A]/[Ia]:
- ✓ ма/мя: мама/мяу
- ✓ та/тя: табак/Катя
- ✓ ла/ля: лампа/Земля

- O/Ë = [0]/[10]:
- ✓ то/тё: мотор/актёр
- ✓ 30/3ë: 30на/гипнотизёр
- ✓ бо/бё: бомба/Бёлль
- ✓ ло/лё: логика/контролёр
- ✓ го/гё: Гонк<u>о</u>нг/Гёте

HARD AND SOFT CONSONANTS

- $Y/\Theta = [U]/[IU]$
- √ б**у/бю: бу**т<u>ы</u>∧ка/де**бю**т
- ✓ му/мю:
 иммунитет/Мюнхен
- ✓ ту/тю: студент/тюльпан

- [E]/[le]
- ✓ экзотика/Египет
- ✓ [re]/[rie]: каре/апрель
- ✓ [†e]/[†i]: тент/тема
- ✓ [pe]/[pie]:
 канапе/европеец

HARD AND SOFT CONSONANTS

- <u>Ы/И = [hard I]/[soft I]:</u>
- ✓ т**ы/ти:** п∧ас**ты**рь/сти∧ь
- √ мы/ми: ка∧мык/микро
- ✓ ры/ри: Крым/Рим
- ✓ бы/би: быстро/бистро

- <u>-/ь:</u>
- ✓ н/нь: канкан/коньяк
- \checkmark $\land \land \mathbf{b}$: $\det \underline{a} \land \mathbf{h} / \det \underline{a} \land \mathbf{b}$
- ✓ T/Tb: KOT/MQTb
- ✓ C/Cb: MyCc/Pycb
- ✓ р/рь: бар/январь

VOICED AND UNVOICED CONSONANTS

- All Russian consonants can be of two types voiced and voiceless.
- Some of them have pairs:

Б/Π [B]/[P]

Δ/T [D]/[T]

В/Ф [V]/[F]

3/C [Z]/[S]

Г/К [G]/[K]

ж/ш [ZH]/[SH]

- <u>Voiced:</u> **М** [M], **H** [N], **P** [R], **Λ** [L], **Й** [Y]
- <u>Voiceless:</u> Щ [SCH], **Ч** [CH], **Ц** [TS], **X** [КН]

At the end of the word read them voiceless:



If followed by a voiceless sound read them voiceless:

всегда [f]

вчера [f]

вторник [f]



Се**г**одня [v]

ero [v]

moero [v]

ничего [v]

QUESTIONS

