

Mango Passport™

Russian

Mango Passport *On the Go!*

Journey 1 Course Guide

mango languages

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Chapter 1: Greetings, Gratitude and Goodbyes
Приветствие, Благодарность, Прощание

Journey 1 Chapter 1: Greetings, Gratitude and Goodbyes

Conversational Goals

Bid Farewell
Express Gratitude
Learn About Formal and Familiar Forms of Address
Use Common Formal Greetings
Use Common Informal Greetings

Grammar Goals

Use the Pronouns **ты** and **вы**
Use the Question Word **как**

Conversation

English	Russian
Hello. How are you?	Здравствуйте. Как Ваши дела? (ZDRASTvuytye. kak VAshy diLA?)
Fine, thank you. And you?	Спасибо. Хорошо. А у Вас? (spaSIba. kharaSHO. a oo vas?)
Not too bad. Thank you.	Спасибо. Ничего. (spaSIba. nichiVO.)
All the best.	Всего хорошего. (fsiVO khaROshiva.)
Goodbye.	До свидания. (da sviDAniya.)

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Hello. Здравствуйте.

	English	Russian
1	Hello. (Be healthy.)	Здравствуйте. (ZDRASTvuytye)
2	**Здравствуйте** can be used at any time of the day. It is a formal way to say "Hello" to a stranger, a superior, or a person significantly older than you.	
3	good (kind)	добрый (DObry)
4	day	день (dyen)
5	Good day! (Kind day!)	Добрый день! (DObry dyen!)
6	evening	вечер (VYEchir)
7	Good evening! (Kind evening!)	Добрый вечер! (DObry VYEchir!)
8	morning	утро (Utra)
9	Good morning!	Доброе утро! (DObraye Utra!)
10	Oops! Did you say ***Добрый утро**? Notice that **добрый** has changed to **доброе** before the noun **утро**. Russian words often change form in different situations, but for now just remember this form.	
11	Hi!	Привет! (priVYET)
12	**Привет** is an informal way of saying "Hi" to family members, friends, children, and colleagues of similar age and status.	
13	In American culture, "Hi" is said to someone even upon the second or third encounter within the same day. Russians, however, will not repeat the word **Здравствуйте** or **Привет** after the initial greeting has taken place. They would simply smile or nod their head.	

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How are you? Как Ваши дела?

	English	Russian
1	How are you? (How your things?)	Как Ваши дела? (kak VAshy diLA?)
2	how	как (kak)
3	your	Ваш (vash)
4	things	дела (diLA)
5	your things	Ваши дела (VAshy diLA)
6	Did you say **Ваш дела**? Since **дела** is plural, **Ваш** becomes **Ваши**, which is the plural form of "your." **Ваш** is the singular form.	
7	Hello. How are you?	Здравствуйте. Как Ваши дела? (ZDRASTvuytye. kak VAshy diLA?)
8	Good morning! How are you?	Доброе утро! Как Ваши дела? (DObraye Utra! kak VAshy diLA?)
9	How are you? (How things?)	Как дела? (kak diLA?)
10	Hi! How are you?	Привет! Как дела? (priVYET! kak diLA?)
11	In American culture "How are you?" is considered as a greeting that doesn't always require a response. In Russia, however, it is a question not to be ignored.	
12	Good day! How are you?	Добрый день! Как Ваши дела? (DObry dyen! kak VAshy diLA?)

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Fine, thank you. Спасибо. Хорошо.

	English	Russian
1	Fine, thank you.	Спасибо. Хорошо. (spaSIba. kharaSHO.)
2	When responding to the question **Как Ваши дела?** (How are you?), it is quite common in Russian to say **Спасибо** (Thank you) first and then answer the question.	
3	Thank you.	Спасибо. (spaSIba)
4	fine	хорошо (kharaSHO)
5	you	Вы (vy)
6	**Вы** is a polite form of address commonly used when talking to a stranger or to show respect when addressing a person significantly older in age than you are. In written Russian, **Вы** is usually capitalized in all its forms.	
7	And you? (And with you?)	А у Вас? (a oo vas?)
8	**Вас** is one of the forms of **Вы**. Russian can be tricky sometimes – the same word can have different forms depending on where it occurs in the sentence. For now, just remember this usage.	
9	Fine, thank you. And you?	Спасибо. Хорошо. А у Вас? (spaSIba. kharaSHO. a oo vas?)
10	you	ты (ty)
11	**Ты** is used in addressing family members, friends, children and other people you know rather well. The inappropriate use of **ты** could be considered offensive to a Russian person. When in doubt, it's better to use **Вы**, unless your new acquaintance invites you to switch to **ты**.	
12	In Russian culture, to go from **Вы** relationship (formal) to **ты** relationship (informal), two people will propose a drink, link arms, drink and kiss each other three times. This ceremony is referred to as **пить на брудершафт**. It comes from an old German tradition and literally means "to drink to brotherhood."	
13	Let's switch to "ty".	Давай на "ты". (daVAY na ty)

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Not too bad. Ничего.

	English	Russian
1	Not too bad. (Nothing.)	Ничего. (nichiVO.)
2	In Russia, **ничего** is one of the most frequent answers to the question "How are you?" It literally means "nothing" and expresses a Russian way of saying "everything's alright" or "nothing bad is happening."	
3	Thank you. Not too bad.	Спасибо. Ничего. (spaSIba. nichiVO.)
4	You are welcome.	Пожалуйста. (paZHAlsta.)

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Goodbye. До свидания.

	English	Russian
1	Goodbye.	До свидания. (da sviDAniya.)
2	**До свидания** literally means "until we meet again." It is the most frequently used farewell in Russia.	
3	See you.	Пока. (paKA.)
4	All the best.	Всего хорошего. (fsiVO khaROshiva.)
5	Farewell.	Прощай. (praSHCHAY.)
6	Russian **прощай** literally means "forgive me." It usually implies that one doesn't expect to see a person again during his/her lifetime.	

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Chapter 2: Do You Speak English?
Вы говорите по-английски?

Journey 1 Chapter 2: Do You Speak English?

Conversational Goals

Apologize for a Minor Transgression
Ask Somebody Where They Come From and Describe Where You Come From
Attract Someone's Attention to Ask for Information
Say "Yes" and "No"
Say What Languages You Speak and Ask What Languages Other People Speak

Grammar Goals

Use the Verbs **говорить** (2nd conjugation), **понимать** (1st conjugation)
Form Affirmative and Interrogative Sentences
Omit the Verb "to Be" in Present Tense
Use Negation in Verbs
Use Personal Pronouns: **я** and **мы**

Conversation

English	Russian
Excuse me, please. Do you speak English?	Извините, пожалуйста. Вы говорите по-английски? (izviNItye, paZHAlsta. vy gavaRItye pa anGLIski?)
No. I'm sorry. I don't speak English.	Нет. Извините, я не говорю по-английски. (nyet. izviNItye, ya nye gavaRYU pa anGLIski.)
Do you understand Russian?	Вы понимаете по-русски? (vy paniMAitye pa RUski?)
Yes. I understand a little Russian.	Да. Я немного понимаю по-русски. (da. ya nimNOga paniMAyu pa RUski?)
And where are you from?	А Вы откуда? (a vy atKUda?)
I'm from America.	Я из Америки. (ya iz aMYEriki.)

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Excuse me, please. Извините, пожалуйста.

	English	Russian
1	Excuse me, please.	Извините, пожалуйста. (izviNItye, paZHAlsta.)
2	Russians don't feel easy about talking to strangers on the street. However, if you start a conversation by saying **Извините, пожалуйста** and mention that you are from another country, there is a good chance they will be open and willing to help. After all, most Russians are naturally curious about foreigners.	
3	Excuse me.	Извините. (izviNItye.)
4	please	пожалуйста (paZHAlsta)
5	**Пожалуйста** is a great Russian word to learn. It is used to say "please" when you ask for help or invite someone to the table. It is also used to say "You are welcome" when someone says "Thank you" to you.	

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You speak English well. Вы хорошо говорите по-английски.

	English	Russian
1	You speak English well. (You speak in English well.)	Вы хорошо говорите по-английски. (vy kharaSHO gavaRItye pa anGLIski.)
2	Russians learn English at school, and many people can understand the basics but are too shy to speak the language due to lack of practice. In big cities, like Moscow and St. Petersburg, the percentage of English speakers is a lot higher compared to that in smaller, rural areas of the country.	
3	to speak	говорить (gavaRIT')
4	You speak	Вы говорите (vy gavaRItye)
5	English	английский (anGLIskiy)
6	in English	по-английски (pa anGLIski)
7	You speak English. (You speak in English.)	Вы говорите по-английски. (vy gavaRItye pa anGLIski.)
8	One of the ways of making a question in speaking Russian is to simply change intonation of the affirmative sentence. There is no change in word order.	
9	Do you speak English?	Вы говорите по-английски? (vy gavaRItye pa anGLIski?)
10	well	хорошо (kharaSHO)
11	You speak well.	Вы хорошо говорите. (vy kharaSHO gavaRItye.)
12	Notice the position of **хорошо** in the sentence. It precedes the verb **говорите**.	
13	Russian	русский (RUskiy)
14	in Russian	по-русски (pa RUski)
15	Do you speak Russian?	Вы говорите по-русски? (vy gavaRItye pa RUski?)

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	English	Russian
16	you speak	ты говоришь (ty gavaRISH)
17	Notice the verb "to speak" changes its ending in **Вы говорите** vs. **Ты говоришь**.	
18	You speak Russian well.	Ты хорошо говоришь по-русски. (ty kharaSHO gavaRISH pa RUski.)
19	Do you speak English well?	Ты хорошо говоришь по-английски? (ty kharaSHO gavaRISH pa anGLIski?)

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I'm sorry, I don't speak English. Извините, я не говорю по-английски.

	English	Russian
1	I'm sorry, I don't speak English.	Извините, я не говорю по-английски. (izviNItye, ya nye gavaRYU pa anGLIski.)
2	I'm sorry	Извините (izviNItye)
3	Russian **Извините** has the meaning of "Excuse me" and "I'm sorry" all at the same time. It can be used to attract someone's attention as well as to apologize to somebody.	
4	I	я (ya)
5	I speak	я говорю (ya gavaRYU)
6	I speak English.	Я говорю по-английски. (ya gavaRYU pa anGLIski.)
7	don't (not)	не (nye)
8	Russian verbs are made negative by placing **не** (not) just before the verb.	
9	I don't speak English.	Я не говорю по-английски. (ya nye gavaRYU pa anGLIski.)
10	No.	Нет. (nyet)
11	No, I don't speak Russian.	Нет, я не говорю по-русски. (nyet, ya nye gavaRYU pa RUski.)
12	No. I'm sorry, I don't speak English.	Нет. Извините, я не говорю по-английски. (nyet. izviNItye, ya nye gavaRYU pa anGLIski.)
13	Yes.	Да. (da)
14	Yes, I speak Russian well.	Да, я хорошо говорю по-русски. (da, ya kharaSHO gavaRYU pa RUski.)
15	We	Мы (muee)

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	English	Russian
16	we speak	мы говорим (muee gavaRIM)
17	Yes, we speak Russian.	Да, мы говорим по-русски. (da, muee gavaRIM pa RUski.)
18	and	и (ee)
19	I speak Russian and English well.	Я хорошо говорю по-русски и по-английски. (ya kharaSHO gavaRYU pa RUski ee pa anGLIski.)

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I understand a little Russian. Я немного понимаю по-русски.

	English	Russian
1	I understand a little Russian.	Я немного понимаю по-русски. (ya nimNOga paniMAyu pa RUski.)
2	to understand	понимать (paniMAT')
3	I understand	Я понимаю (ya paniMAyu)
4	I understand Russian.	Я понимаю по-русски. (ya paniMAyu pa RUski.)
5	a little	немного (nimNOga)
6	I speak and understand Russian.	Я говорю и понимаю по-русски. (ya gavaRYU ee paniMAyu pa RUski.)
7	I understand Russian and English.	Я понимаю по-русски и по-английски. (ya paniMAyu pa RUski ee pa anGLIski.)
8	you understand	Вы понимаете (vy paniMAitye)
9	Do you understand Russian?	Вы понимаете по-русски? (vy paniMAitye pa RUski?)
10	we understand	мы понимаем (muee paniMAyem)
11	We speak and understand English well.	Мы хорошо говорим и понимаем по-английски. (muee kharaSHO gavaRIM ee paniMAyem pa anGLIski.)
12	you understand	ты понимаешь (ty paniMAyesh)
13	Do you understand English well?	Ты хорошо понимаешь по-английски? (ty kharaSHO paniMAyesh pa anGLIski?)

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And where are you from? А Вы откуда?

	English	Russian
1	And where are you from?	А Вы откуда? (a vy atKUda?)
2	and, but, whereas	а (a)
3	In everyday speech, Russians like to start a lot of their questions and statements with **А**. In a conversational exchange between two Russians, you are likely to hear something like, "And where is he now?" - "And he is in Moscow now."	
4	Notice that **а** and **и** are both translated into English as “and,” but they each are used in a different context. It's a difficult concept for English speakers, but think of **и** as connecting two things, whereas **а** shows a contrast or new information.	
5	where from	откуда (atKUda)
6	Where are you from?	Вы откуда? (vy atKUda?)
7	And where are you from?	А ты откуда? (a ty atKUda?)

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I'm from America. Я из Америки.

	English	Russian
1	I'm from America. (I from America.)	Я из Америки. (ya iz aMYEriki.)
2	English "are", "am," and "is" are usually not used in Russian in the present tense.	
3	America	Америка (aMYErika)
4	It is quite common for Russians to say **Америка** when referring to the United States in everyday speech.	
5	from	из (iz)
6	from America	из Америки (iz aMYEriki)
7	Are you from America? (You from America?)	Вы из Америки? (vy iz aMYEriki?)
8	Russia	Россия (raSIya)
9	from Russia	из России (iz raSII)
10	Excuse me, please. Are you from Russia?	Извините, пожалуйста. Вы из России? (izviNItye, paZHAlsta. vy iz raSII?)
11	We are not from Russia. We are from America.	Мы не из России. Мы из Америки. (muee nye iz raSII. my iz aMYEriki.)

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Chapter 3: What's Your Name?
Как Вас зовут?

Journey 1 Chapter 3: What's Your Name?

Conversational Goals

Ask Someone's Name
Become Familiar with Names
Introduce Yourself and Others
Respond to Introductions
Say That You Are Not Someone or Something

Grammar Goals

Construct Preposition **в** + Accusative
Construct Preposition **в** + Prepositional
Use Ordinal Numerals **первый, второй**
Use the Possessive pronouns **мой/моя**, **наш/наша**
Use the Verb **звать** (1st conjugation)

Conversation

English	Russian
Hello. My name is Tom.	Здравствуйте. Меня зовут Том. (ZDRASTvuytye. miNYA zaVUT tom.)
I'm Olga. Nice to meet you!	Я Ольга. Приятно познакомиться! (ya OLga. priYATna paznaKOmitsa!)
Nice to meet you too!	Взаимно! (vzaIMna!)
This is my wife, Linda.	Это моя жена, Линда. (Eta maYA zheNA, LINda.)
This is our first time in Moscow.	Мы первый раз в Москве. (muee PYERwy ras v maskVYE)
Welcome to our city!	Добро пожаловать в наш город! (dabRO paZHAlavat v nash GOrat!)

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My name is Tom. Меня зовут Том.

	English	Russian
1	My name is Tom. (Me (they) call Tom.)	Меня зовут Том. (miNYA zaVUT tom.)
2	to call	звать (zvat)
3	(they) call	зовут (zaVUT)
4	me	меня (miNYA)
5	An interesting fact to learn is that Russian and English belong to two different classes of languages, inflected and analytic. The difference between the two is very simple but important to know. English, being mostly analytic, relies on word order to express the relationships between words within a sentence. In Russian, nouns, pronouns, verbs and adjectives change their forms (or “inflect”) in order to convey different meanings and clarify the relationships between words.	
6	My name is (Me (they) call)	Меня зовут (miNYA zaVUT)
7	Did you notice the word order in **Меня зовут** is "Me (they) call"?	
8	Hello. My name is Tom.	Здравствуйте. Меня зовут Том. (ZDRASTvuytye. miNYA zaVUT tom.)
9	A full name in Russia includes a person's first name (**Имя**), a patronymic name (**Отчество**), and last name (**Фамилия**). A patronymic name is derived from one’s father’s first name and usually ends in **-овна/-евна** (-ovna/-yevna) for a woman and **-ович/-евич** (-ovich/-yevich) for a man. For example, **Ольга**, a daughter of **Иван**, will be called **Ольга Ивановна**. **Александр**, a son of **Иван**, will be called **Александр Иванович**.	
10	In this next challenge, you'll need to use the **Вас** form of "you."	
11	What is your name? (How you (they) call?)	Как Вас зовут? (kak vas zaVUT?)
12	The form of "you" to be used depends on its role in the sentence. When the "you" in the sentence is receiving the action of the verb, you need to use **Вас**. Since the phrase we just saw is literally "How you (they) call?", "you" is receiving the action of "call." Changes, or inflections, like these are how Russians know who is doing what to whom in a sentence!	
13	Olga	Ольга (OLga)

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	English	Russian
14	Most Russian female names end in **-а** (-a) or **-я** (-ya). Some popular names include **Наталья** (Natalya), and its diminutive **Наташа** (Natasha); **Мария** (Maria), and its diminutive **Маша** (Masha); **Анна** (Anna) and its diminutive **Аня** (Anya); and **Татьяна** (Tatyana) and its diminutive **Таня** (Tanya).	
15	Russians will often introduce themselves by just giving their first name. It is not customary to give your last name to a stranger.	
16	Hi. I'm Olga. (Hi. I Olga.)	Привет. Я Ольга. (priVYET. ya OLga.)
17	In more formal situations, it is polite to refer to someone by their first and patronymic name, especially if the person you are addressing is much older than you.	
18	Hello. I'm Olga Ivanovna.	Здравствуйте. Я Ольга Ивановна. (ZDRASTvuytye. ya OLga iVAnavna.)
19	Ivan	Иван (iVAN)
20	Most Russian male names in their formal form end in a consonant. Names like **Владимир** (Vladimir), **Александр** (Alexander), and **Михаил** (Mikhail) have always been rather popular in Russia.	
21	In Russia, family members and friends address each other by their first name or a nickname. A nickname is usually a diminutive or more affectionate version of a person's first name. A first name can have more than one diminutive name. For example, **Иван** can be known to friends as **Ваня** (Vanya) or **Ванюша** (Vanyusha).	
22	My name is Vanya. And what is your name?	Меня зовут Ваня. А как Вас зовут? (miNYA zaVUT VAnya. a kak vas zaVUT?)
23	You might have already noticed that male diminutives end in **-а** (-a) and **-я** (-ya) similar to Russian female names. That's when the formal **Владимир** (Vladimir) becomes **Володя** (Volodya); **Александр** (Alexander) turns into **Саша** (Sasha); and **Михаил** (Mikhail) is now simply **Миша** (Misha).	

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Nice to meet you! Приятно познакомиться!

	English	Russian
1	Nice to meet you!	Приятно познакомиться! (priYATna paznaKOmitsa!)
2	nice	приятно (priYATna)
3	to meet you	познакомиться (paznaKOmitsa)
4	Nice to meet you too! (Likewise!)	Взаимно! (vzaIMna!)
5	I'm Misha. Nice to meet you!	Я Миша. Приятно познакомиться! (ya MEEsha. priYATna paznaKOmitsa!)
6	My name is Linda. Nice to meet you! (Me (they) call Linda. Nice to meet you!)	Меня зовут Линда. Приятно познакомиться! (miNYA zaVOOT LINda. priYATna paznaKOmitsa!)
7	Are you Sasha? Nice to meet you!	Вы Саша? Приятно познакомиться! (vy SAsha? priYATna paznaKOmitsa!)
8	Yes, I'm Sasha. Nice to meet you too!	Да, я Саша. Взаимно! (da, ya SAsha. vzaIMna!)
9	No, I'm not Sasha. My name is Misha. (No, I not Sasha. Me (they) call Misha.)	Нет, я не Саша. Меня зовут Миша. (nyet, ya nye SAsha. miNYA zaVUT MIsha.)

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This is my husband. Это мой муж.

	English	Russian
1	This is my husband. (This my husband.)	Это мой муж. (Eta moy moosh.)
2	this	это (Eta)
3	husband	муж (moosh)
4	my	мой (moy)
5	my husband	мой муж (moy moosh)
6	This is my husband, Ivan.	Это мой муж, Иван. (Eta moy moosh, iVAN.)
7	wife	жена (zheNA)
8	This is my wife.	Это моя жена. (Eta maYA zheNA.)
9	Oops! Did you say **мой жена**? Notice that here **мой** has changed to **моя** because **жена** is a feminine noun.	
10	Linda	Линда (LINda)
11	This is my wife, Linda.	Это моя жена, Линда. (Eta maYA zheNA, LINda.)
12	This is Ivan.	Это Иван. (Eta iVAN.)

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This is our first time in Moscow. Мы первый раз в Москве.

	English	Russian
1	This is our first time in Moscow. (We first time in Moscow.)	Мы первый раз в Москве. (muee PYERwy ras v maskVYE)
2	first	первый (PYERwy)
3	time	раз (ras)
4	first time	первый раз (PYERvay ras)
5	Moscow	Москва (maskVA)
6	in	в (v)
7	in Moscow	в Москве (v maskVIYE)
8	Did you notice? **Москва** changed to **Москве** after the preposition **в**. Let's practice a little more with this form.	
9	first time in Moscow	первый раз в Москве (PYERwy ras v maskVIYE)
10	We are in Moscow. (We in Moscow.)	Мы в Москве. (muee v maskVIYE.)
11	This is my first time in Moscow. (I first time in Moscow.)	Я первый раз в Москве. (ya PYERwy ras v maskVIYE.)
12	Is this your first time in Moscow? (You first time in Moscow?)	Вы первый раз в Москве? (vy PYERwy ras v maskVIYE?)
13	Yes, it's my first time. (Yes, first time.)	Да, первый раз. (da, PYERwy ras.)
14	No, it's not my first time. (No, not first time.)	Нет, не первый раз. (nyet, nye PYERwy ras.)
15	Canada	Канада (kaNAda)

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	English	Russian
16	It's not our first time in Canada. (We not first time in Canada.)	Мы не первый раз в Канаде. (muee nye PYERwy ras v kaNAdye.)
17	Did you get that right? Just like in **в Москве**, **Канада** changes to **Канаде** after the preposition **в**.	
18	Europe	Европа (yevROpa)
19	It's not your first time in Europe, right? (You not first time in Europe?)	Вы не первый раз в Европе? (vy nye PYERwy ras v yevROpye?)
20	second	второй (ftaROY)
21	It's our second time in America. (We second time in America.)	Мы второй раз в Америке. (muee ftaROY ras v aMYErikye.)

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Welcome to our city! Добро пожаловать в наш город!

	English	Russian
1	Welcome to our city!	Добро пожаловать в наш город! (dabRO paZHAlavat v nash GOrat!)
2	Welcome!	Добро пожаловать! (dabRO paZHAlavat!)
3	The Russian **в** is a very useful preposition to remember. Depending on the context, it can have different meanings. We have met **в** before as "in," and now everybody, please welcome **в** as "to."	
4	to	в (v)
5	our (with masculine noun)	наш (nash)
6	city	город (GOrat)
7	our city	наш город (nash GOrat)
8	This is our city.	Это наш город. (Eta nash GOrat.)
9	Welcome to Canada!	Добро пожаловать в Канаду! (dabRO paZHAlavat f kaNAdu!)
10	Did you make a mistake? Please remember that for feminine nouns, like **Канада**, **Москва**, **Европа**, we have to change **-а** into **-у** after the preposition **в** when it's used with the meaning of "to."	
11	Welcome to Moscow!	Добро пожаловать в Москву! (dabRO paZHAlavat v maskVU!)
12	Out of Moscow comes Russia's greatest poet and the founder of Russian modern literature, Alexander Pushkin (1799-1837). His poems, short stories, novels, and plays have captured the essence of the Russian soul. When in Russia, don't be surprised to find Pushkin streets, squares, parks, and monuments in almost every city. Every Russian, young and old, has a great love and appreciation for Pushkin.	
13	country	страна (straNA)
14	our (with feminine noun)	наша (NAsha)

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	English	Russian
15	our country	наша страна (NAsha straNA)
16	Did you get it right? Notice that here **наш** has changed to **наша** because **страна** is a feminine noun.	
17	Welcome to our country!	Добро пожаловать в нашу страну! (dabRO paZHAlavat v NAshu straNU!)
18	Did you notice that we had to change **наша** to **нашу** since we've changed **страна** to **страну**?	
19	Welcome to America!	Добро пожаловать в Америку! (dabRO paZHAlavat v aMYEriku!)

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Chapter 4: Getting Around Town
На улицах города

Journey 1 Chapter 4: Getting Around Town

Conversational Goals

Ask for Directions
Get Help Finding Places Using a Map
Identify Important Places and Facilities Around Town
Understand Directions as They Are Given to You

Grammar Goals

Form Adverbs Derived From Adjectives
Form the Imperative: Perfective and Imperfective
Understand and Use the Genitive for Possession and Relationship

Conversation

English	Russian
Excuse me. Where is the nearest subway station?	Извините. Где ближайшая станция метро? (izviNItye. gdye bliZHAYshaya STANtsiya mitRO?)
It's not far from here.	Здесь недалеко. (zdyes nyedalyeKO.)
Go straight ahead, then turn right.	Идите прямо, потом поверните направо. (iDItye PRYAma, paTOM pavyerNItye napRAva.)
Thank you!	Спасибо! (spaSIba!)
You are welcome.	Пожалуйста. (paZHAlsta.)

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Where is the nearest subway station? Где ближайшая станция метро?

	English	Russian
1	Where is the nearest subway station?	Где ближайшая станция метро? (gdye bliZHAYshaya STANtsiya mitRO?)
2	subway	метро (mitRO)
3	station	станция (STANtsiya)
4	subway station	станция метро (STANtsiya mitRO)
5	Notice that the word order is reversed here. **Станция метро** literally means "station (of) subway."	
6	near	ближний (BLIZHniy)
7	the nearest (with masculine noun)	ближайший (bliZHAYshiy)
8	the nearest (with feminine noun)	ближайшая (bliZHAYshaya)
9	If "subway station" is feminine, which form of "nearest" would you use with it? Try it out in the next slide.	
10	the nearest subway station	ближайшая станция метро (bliZHAYsheya STANtsiya mitRO)
11	The subway, or **Метро**, is a major mode of transportation in Moscow. If you are ever lost in the city, look for a big red capital "M." It indicates the entrance to a subway station. To enter the subway you must purchase a Smartcard, which will cost you about 26 rubles for a single trip. The Moscow Metro is also well known for the beautiful architecture of many of its stations. When in Moscow you absolutely must give it a try!	
12	Excuse me. Where is the nearest subway station?	Извините. Где ближайшая станция метро? (izviNItye. gdye bliZHAYshaya STANtsiya mitRO?)
13	stop	остановка (astaNOFka)
14	Where is the nearest stop?	Где ближайшая остановка? (gdye bliZHAYshaya astaNOFka?)
15	bus	автобус (afTObus)

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	English	Russian
16	bus stop	остановка автобуса (astaNOFka afTObusa)
17	Let's see what's happening here. Russian **остановка автобуса** literally means "stop (of) the bus." This structure is why **автобус** changes to **автобуса**, and is placed after the word **остановка**.	
18	trolleybus	троллейбус (traLEYbus)
19	trolleybus stop	остановка троллейбуса (astaNOFka traLEYbusa)
20	Excuse me. Where is the nearest trolleybus stop?	Извините. Где ближайшая остановка троллейбуса? (izviNItye. gdye bliZHAYshaya astaNOFka traLEYbusa?)
21	here	здесь (zdyes)
22	Where is a bus stop here?	Где здесь остановка автобуса? (gdye zdyes astaNOFka afTObusa?)
23	Did you notice? **Здесь** is placed at the very beginning of the question, right after the word **где**.	
24	Where is a subway station here?	Где здесь станция метро? (gdye zdyes STANtsiya mitRO?)

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It's not far from here. Здесь недалеко.

	English	Russian
1	It's not far from here. (Here not far off.)	Здесь недалеко. (zdyes nyedalyeKO.)
2	far	далёкий (daLOkiy)
3	far off	далеко (daleKO)
4	The difference between **далёкий** (far) and **далеко** (far off) is that **далёкий** is an adjective (as in "the far side of the road"), and **далеко** is an adverb (as in "We ran very far"). In both English and Russian, the two forms are very similar to each other, but the important thing to remember is that in Russian they have different endings.	
5	not far off	недалеко (nyedalyeKO)
6	Is it far?	Это далеко? (Eta daleKO?)
7	It's not far.	Это недалеко. (Eta nyedaleKO.)
8	hotel	гостиница (gasTInyitsa)
9	Where is the nearest hotel?	Где ближайшая гостиница? (gdye bliZHAYshaya gasTInyitsa?)
10	restaurant	ресторан (ryestaRAN)
11	The restaurant is not far from here. (Restaurant here not far off.)	Ресторан здесь недалеко. (ryestaRAN zdyes nyedaleKO.)
12	restroom	туалет (tuaLYET)
13	Many of the Russian public restrooms leave much to be desired. Toilet paper may or may not be available in public restrooms that are out of the way or free of charge. Paid restrooms are generally cleaner and have all the basic amenities. Restrooms in Russia can be identified by the following signs: **Туалет** (Toilet), or a capital "**М**" for men, and a capital "**Ж**" for women.	
14	Where is a restroom here?	Где здесь туалет? (gdye zdyes tuaLYET?)

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	English	Russian
15	Red Square	Красная площадь (KRASnaya PLOshet)
16	No trip to Moscow is complete without visiting the famous Red Square, located in the heart of Moscow. It is flanked by some of the city's most popular tourist destinations: the Kremlin, GUM Department Store, The State Historical Museum, and St. Basil's Cathedral. Red Square is also home to Lenin's Mausoleum, a tomb built in 1924 to house the embalmed body of the founder of the Communist state. Set aside a few days for your visit to Red Square. Have fun exploring!	
17	Excuse me. Where is Red Square?	Извините. Где Красная площадь? (izviNItye. gdye KRASnaya PLOshet?)
18	map	карта (KARta)
19	on the map	на карте (na KARtye)
20	Where is Red Square on the map?	Где Красная площадь на карте? (gdye KRASnaya PLOshet na KARtye?)
21	Where is the nearest hotel on the map?	Где ближайшая гостиница на карте? (gdye bliZHAYshaya gasTInitsa na KARtye?)

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Go straight ahead, then turn right.
Идите прямо, потом поверните направо.

	English	Russian
1	Go straight ahead, then turn right.	Идите прямо, потом поверните направо. (iDItye PRYAma, paTOM pavyerNItye napRAva.)
2	to go	идти (itTI)
3	go (as a command)	идите (iDItye)
4	straight	прямой (priaMOY)
5	straight ahead	прямо (PRYAma)
6	Go straight ahead.	Идите прямо. (iDItye PRYAma.)
7	to turn	повернуть (pavyerNOOT)
8	turn (as a command)	поверните (pavyerNItye)
9	right	правый (PRAviy)
10	to the right	направо (napRAva)
11	Turn right. (Turn to the right.)	Поверните направо. (pavyerNItye naPRAva.)
12	then	потом (paTOM)
13	left	левый (LYEvy)
14	to the left	налево (naLYEva)
15	Turn left.	Поверните налево. (pavyerNItye naLYEva.)

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	English	Russian
16	Turn right, then left.	Поверните направо, потом налево. (pavyerNItye naPRAva, paTOM naLYEva.)
17	corner	угол (Ugull)
18	around the corner	за углом (za ugLOM)
19	The nearest trolleybus stop is around the corner.	Ближайшая остановка троллейбуса - за углом. (bliZHAYshaya astaNOFka traLYEYbusa za ugLOM.)
20	over there	вон там (von tam)
21	The restroom is over there.	Туалет вон там. (tuaLYET von tam.)
22	Go straight ahead; the restaurant is around the corner.	Идите прямо, ресторан за углом. (iDItye PRYAma, ryestaRAN za ugLOM.)
23	We are here, and Red Square is over there.	Мы здесь, а Красная площадь - вон там. (muee zdyes, a KRASnaya PLOshat von tam.)
24	Look out for the Russian drivers! Many of them drive as if they have the right of way all the time. It is always wise to look in all directions before crossing the street.	
25	Russians drive in the right lane and use the international system of traffic signs. An unusual feature of driving in Russia is the U-turn. When indicated by the appropriate street sign, drivers are allowed to drive through the intersection and, after about 160 feet, make a U-turn. Remember also that speed is measured in kilometers, and gas is sold by the liter.	

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Chapter 5: How Much Is It?
Сколько стоит?

Journey 1 Chapter 5: How Much Is It?

Conversational Goals

Ask for the Price of an Item
Count Up To 10
Inquire about the Availability of an Item
Learn about Russian Currency
Negotiate Basic Transactions at Stores

Grammar Goals

Construct Compound Numerals
Demonstrative pronouns **это**, **этот**, **эта**, **эти**
Form Cardinal Numerals 1-10, 50, 100, 200, 300
Use 2nd Declension Plural Nouns
Use the Verbs **есть**, **стоить**, **взять**

Conversation

English	Russian
Excuse me, please. Do you have maps?	Извините, пожалуйста, у Вас есть карты? (izviNItye, paZHAlusta, oo vas yest KARty?)
Yes, we do. This way, please.	Да, есть. Вам сюда, пожалуйста. (da, yest. vam syuDA, paZHAlusta.)
How much is this one?	Сколько стоит вот эта? (SKOLka STOit vot Eta?)
One hundred (100) rubles and fifty (50) kopecks.	Сто (100) рублей пятьдесят (50) копеек. (sto rubLYEY pidiSYAT kaPYEyek)
I will take two (2) maps and one (1) guide book.	Я возьму две (2) карты и один (1) путеводитель. (ya vazMU dvye KARty i aDIN putivaDItil)
Your total is three hundred (300) rubles.	С Вас триста (300) рублей. (s vas TREESta rubLYEY.)

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Do you have maps? У Вас есть карты?

	English	Russian
1	Do you have maps? (By you are there maps?)	У Вас есть карты? (oo vas yest KARty?)
2	It might sound a little funny but Russian **У Вас есть?** literally means "By you is there?" or "By you are there?" To answer that you would usually say **У меня есть**, which means "By me there is..." or "By me there are..."	
3	there is/are	есть (yest)
4	by you	у Вас (oo vas)
5	maps	карты (KARty)
6	Did you notice that **карта** becomes **карты** when we want to refer to many of them?	
7	For a truly Russian shopping experience you must absolutely visit **рынок**, a Russian flea market. Here you can find nearly everything your heart desires, from food and clothing to souvenirs and household goods, all at a fraction of retail store prices.	
8	I have (by me there is/are)	у меня есть (oo miNYA yest.)
9	I have a map. (By me there is a map.)	У меня есть карта. (oo miNYA yest KARta.)
10	nested doll	матрёшка (matRYOSHka)
11	**Матрёшка** is one of the most popular Russian souvenirs of all time. **Матрёшка** is usually a set of five or more nested dolls, each precisely carved to fit inside her larger "sister." The dolls are wonderfully detailed and hand painted so that no two are alike!	
12	Do you have nested dolls? (By you are there nested dolls?)	У Вас есть матрёшки? (u vas yest matRYOSHki?)
13	Did you get that right? **Матрёшка** changes to **матрёшки** when it's plural.	
14	Yes, we do. (Yes, there is/are.)	Да, есть. (da, yest.)
15	This way.	Сюда. (syuDA)
16	Nested dolls are here. This way, please.	Матрёшки здесь. Сюда, пожалуйста. (matRYOSHki zdyes. syuDA, paZHAlusta.)

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	English	Russian
17	Other fine Russian souvenirs include hand-painted wooden dishes from the city of Khokhloma, lacquered jewelry boxes from Palekh, items handcrafted from birch tree bark, and ceramics.	
18	fur (with masculine noun)	меховой (myekhaVOY)
19	fur (with feminine noun)	меховая (myekhaVAya)
20	hat	шапка (SHAPka)
21	Sometimes you can tell the gender of a Russian noun by looking at its ending. For example, most nouns that end with **-a** are feminine. However, that is not always the case, and there are some masculine nouns that end in **-a** as well. It's always best to learn a new noun together with its gender.	
22	fur hat	меховая шапка (myekhaVAya SHAPka)
23	I have a fur hat.	У меня есть меховая шапка. (oo miNYA yest myekhaVAya SHAPka.)
24	Known for its cold winters, Russia is the best place to shop for fur hats, fur coats, and, of course, its famous shawls. Orenburg shawls are hand-spun and hand-knit from the finest goat down in the village of Orenburg. Pavlovo-Posad shawls are woolen with a silk fringe. These beautiful shawls with traditional, printed patterns originated in the city of Pavlovo-Posad, near Moscow.	
25	Excuse me. Do you have fur hats?	Извините. У Вас есть меховые шапки? (izviNItye. oo vas yest myekhaVYye SHAPki?)
26	There are a couple of things to notice here. First, **шапка** has changed to **шапки** to show the plural. Second, the word **меховая** has also changed to **меховые** to agree with the word **шапка**.	
27	fur coat	шуба (SHUba)
28	shawl	шаль (shal)
29	I have a fur hat, fur coat and a shawl.	У меня есть меховая шапка, шуба и шаль. (oo miNYA yest myekhaVAya SHAPka, SHUba i shal.)
30	Did you know that many Russians do their daily or weekend shopping at flea markets?	
31	Similar to the word **карты**, **шуба** in plural becomes **шубы**.	
32	Where are fur hats and fur coats here?	Где здесь меховые шапки и шубы? (gdye zdyes myekhaVYye SHAPki i SHUby?)

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	English	Russian
33	Even though flea market prices are therapeutic, make sure you bargain before reaching for your wallet. Prepare to be overwhelmed by the variety of items offered, and get ready for a lot of walking. Try not to get lost in the big crowd of enthusiastic shoppers like yourself!	

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How much is this one? Сколько стоит вот эта?

	English	Russian
1	How much is this one? (How much costs this one?)	Сколько стоит вот эта? (SKOLka STOit vot Eta?)
2	Now try putting it together, referring to a feminine noun.	
3	to cost	стоить (STOit)
4	(it) costs	стоит (STOit)
5	how much	сколько (SKOLka)
6	this (with masculine noun)	этот (Etut)
7	Depending on the gender of the word it describes, "this" may be represented in Russian by several different words. "This" becomes **этот** when used with a masculine noun, **эта** when used with a feminine noun, and **это** when followed by a neuter noun.	
8	this (with feminine noun)	эта (Eta)
9	this one (with feminine noun)	вот эта (vot Eta)
10	this one (with masculine noun)	вот этот (vot Etut)
11	How much is this one? (with masculine noun) (How much costs this one?)	Сколько стоит вот этот? (SKOLka STOit vot Etut?)
12	How much is this nested doll? (How much costs this nested doll?)	Сколько стоит эта матрёшка? (SKOLka STOit Eta matRYOSHka?)
13	medicine	лекарство (liKARstva)
14	Did you notice that **лекарство** ends in -о? Russian nouns ending in -о have a neuter gender.	
15	this (with neuter noun)	это (Eta)
16	Did you notice that to say "this" with a neuter noun we use the same word as in a sentence, **Это Иван** (This is Ivan)?	

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	English	Russian
17	How much is this medicine?	Сколько стоит это лекарство? (SKOLka STOit Eta liKARstva?)
18	In Russia you can buy popular medications--antibiotics, allergy, heart, and blood pressure medicine--at a pharmacy without a prescription.	
19	these	эти (Eti)
20	these ones	вот эти (vot Eti)
21	item	вещь (vyesh)
22	items	вещи (VYEshi)
23	these items	эти вещи (Eti VYEshi)
24	(they) cost	стоят (STOyat)
25	How much do these items cost? This hat, and this fur coat?	Сколько стоят эти вещи? Эта шапка и эта шуба? (SKOLka STOyat Eti VYEshi? Eta SHAPka, i Eta SHUba?)
26	A lot of flea market vendors speak English, but you won't get as good a deal as when you speak to them in Russian. Don’t be shy, Mango your way through your shopping expedition for an experience you will never forget!	

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One hundred (100) rubles and fifty (50) kopecks.
Сто (100) рублей пятьдесят (50) копеек.

	English	Russian
1	One hundred (100) rubles and fifty (50) kopecks.	Сто (100) рублей пятьдесят (50) копеек. (sto rubLYEY pidiSYAT kaPYEyek)
2	Note that in "one hundred rubles and fifty kopecks," the word "and" is omitted in the Russian phrase!	
3	The name of the Russian currency is **рубль**. There are one hundred kopecks in a ruble. Currently, Russian banknotes come in denominations of 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000, and 5000 rubles. There are also 1, 2, 5, and 10 ruble coins. Russian kopecks exist in denominations of 1, 5, 10, and 50 kopecks.	
4	ruble	рубль (rubl)
5	When we refer to rubles in general, we say **рубли**. When talking about one ruble, or any amount that ends with "one," we say **рубль**. When talking about two, three, or four rubles, or any amount that ends with two, three, or four, we say **рубля**. For any other amount of five or more, we would say **рублей**.	
6	rubles (5 or more)	рублей (rubLYEY)
7	one hundred (100)	сто (100) (sto)
8	One hundred (100) rubles	Сто (100) рублей (sto rubLYEY)
9	kopeck	копейка (kaPYEYka)
10	When we refer to kopecks in general, we say **копейки**. When talking about one kopeck, or any amount that ends with "one," we say **копейка**. When talking about two, three, or four kopecks, or any amount that ends with two, three, or four, we say **копейки**. For any other amount of five or more, we would say **копеек**.	
11	kopecks (5 or more)	копеек (kaPYEyek)
12	fifty (50)	пятьдесят (50) (pidiSYAT)
13	fifty (50) kopecks	пятьдесят (50) копеек (pidiSYAT kaPYEyek)
14	This map costs one hundred (100) rubles.	Эта карта стоит сто (100) рублей. (Eta KARta STOit sto rubLYEY.)

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	English	Russian
15	Do you have fifty (50) kopecks?	У Вас есть пятьдесят (50) копеек? (oo vas yest pidiSYAT kaPYEyek?)
16	I have one hundred and fifty (150) rubles.	У меня есть сто пятьдесят (150) рублей. (oo miNYA yest sto pidiSYAT rubLYEY.)
17	Did you notice that the only difference between **сто пятьдесят** and "one hundred and fifty" is the absence of "and" in the Russian phrase?	
18	your total is (from you)	с Вас (s vas)
19	two hundred (200)	двести (200) (DVYESti)
20	Your total is two hundred (200) rubles. (From you two hundred (200) rubles.)	С Вас двести (200) рублей. (s vas DVYESti rubLYEY.)
21	three hundred (300)	триста (300) (TREESta)
22	Your total is three hundred (300) rubles and fifty (50) kopecks.	С Вас триста (300) рублей пятьдесят (50) копеек. (s vas TREESta rubLYEY pidiSYAT kaPYEyek.)
23	one (1)	один (1) (aDEEN)
24	one (1) ruble	один (1) рубль (aDEEN rubl)
25	two (2)	два (2) (dva)
26	two (2) rubles	два (2) рубля (dva rubLYA)
27	three (3)	три (3) (tree)
28	four (4)	четыре (4) (chiTIYrye)
29	three (3) rubles and four (4) kopecks	три (3) рубля четыре (4) копейки (tree rubLYA chiTYrye kaPYEYki)
30	five (5)	пять (5) (pyat)

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	English	Russian
31	six (6)	шесть (6) (shest)
32	five (5) rubles and six (6) kopecks	пять (5) рублей шесть (6) копеек (pyat rubLYEY shest kaPYEyek)
33	seven (7)	семь (7) (seim)
34	This map costs one hundred and seven (107) rubles.	Эта карта стоит сто семь (107) рублей. (Eta KARta STOit sto seim rubLYEY.)
35	eight (8)	восемь (8) (VOsim)
36	Your total is two hundred and eight (208) rubles.	С Вас двести восемь (208) рублей. (s vas DVYESti VOsim rubLYEY.)
37	nine (9)	девять (9) (DYEvit)
38	I have one hundred and nine (109) rubles.	У меня есть сто девять (109) рублей. (u miNYA yest sto DYEvit rubLYEY.)
39	ten (10)	десять (10) (DYEsit)
40	Do you have ten (10) kopecks?	У Вас есть десять (10) копеек? (u vas yest DYEsit kaPYEyek?)
41	Let's say you are in Moscow, and you need to buy groceries but don't have time to stop by a grocery store. Not a problem! There is usually a mini market right outside the entrances of subway stations. Here you will see Russian traders selling all kinds of goods including fresh produce and flowers from their home gardens.	

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I will take two (2) maps and one (1) guide book.
Я возьму две (2) карты и один (1) путеводитель.

	English	Russian
1	I will take two (2) maps and one (1) guide book.	Я возьму две (2) карты и один (1) путеводитель. (ya vazMU dvye KARty i aDIN putivaDItil)
2	to take	взять (vzyat)
3	I will take	Я возьму (ya vazMU)
4	The Russian numeral "two" has two different forms. You are already familiar with one of them. The form **два** is used with masculine and neuter nouns, but it must change to **две** before feminine nouns.	
5	two (with feminine nouns) (2)	две (2) (dvye)
6	two (2) maps	две (2) карты (dvye KARty)
7	I will take two (2) maps.	Я возьму две (2) карты. (ya vazMU dvye KARty.)
8	guide book	путеводитель (putyivaDItil)
9	one (1) guide book	один (1) путеводитель (aDEEN putivaDItil)
10	I will take one (1) guide book.	Я возьму один (1) путеводитель. (ya vazMU aDEEN putivaDItil.)
11	to wrap	завернуть (zavyerNOOT)
12	wrap (it/them) up	заверните (zavyerNEEtye)
13	I'll take these maps. Wrap them up, please. (I'll take these maps. Wrap up, please.)	Я возьму эти карты. Заверните, пожалуйста. (ya vazMU Eti KARty. zavyerNEEtye, paZHAlusta.)
14	Just like **два**, the Russian numeral **один** requires some special attention on our part. It has three different forms that change to agree with the word it describes. **Один** is the form we have previously met. It is used with masculine nouns. **Один** changes to **одна** before a feminine noun. When used with a neuter noun, **один** becomes **одно**.	

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	English	Russian
15	one (with feminine noun) (1)	одна (1) (adNA)
16	one (1) kopeck	одна (1) копейка (adNA kaPYEYka)
17	one (with neuter noun) (1)	одно (1) (adNO)
18	one (1) medicine	одно (1) лекарство (adNO liKARstva)
19	I will take this fur coat and this hat.	Я возьму эту шубу и эту шапку. (ya vazMU Etu SHUbu i Etu SHAPku.)
20	Did you get that right? Here, the words **шуба** and **шапка** changed their endings after the verb **возьму**. **Шуба** became **шубу**, and **шапка** changed to **шапку**. Not to be left behind, **эта** has also changed to **эту**, having acquired the exact same ending as her furry friends.	
21	I will take this guide book.	Я возьму этот путеводитель. (ya vazMU Etat putivaDItil.)
22	I will take this medicine.	Я возьму это лекарство. (ya vazMU Eta liKARstva.)
23	Many stores and banks in Russia will close for an hour for lunch. Make sure you check the sign on the door for the lunch hours. By the way, the hours of operation will be listed according to the 24-hour clock.	

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Chapter 6: At the Restaurant
В ресторане

Journey 1 Chapter 6: At the Restaurant

Conversational Goals

Gain Insight into the Russian Food Culture
Order Drinks and Meals
Understand Common Phrases Used at Restaurants

Grammar Goals

Construct Future Tense: **быть** + Imperfective Infinitive
Construct the Verb **приносить** + Accusative
Use Future Forms of the Verb **быть**
Use the Genitive (Relationship)
Use the Imperative

Conversation

English	Russian
Good day. What would you like to order?	Добрый день. Что будете заказывать? (DObry den. shto BUditye zaKAzivat?)
Beet soup and pelmeni, please.	Борщ и пельмени, пожалуйста. (borsh i pilMYEni, paZHAlusta.)
What would you like to drink?	Что будете пить? (shto BUditye peet?)
A bottle of beer.	Бутылку пива. (buTYLku PEEva.)

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What would you like to order? Что будете заказывать?

	English	Russian
1	What would you like to order? (What (you) will order?)	Что будете заказывать? (shto BUditye zaKAzivat?)
2	what	что (shto)
3	to be	быть (byt)
4	As you remember, the verb “to be” is usually not used in Russian in the present tense. However, it does have the future tense, and it is used where English would use "will." For example, "you will" is **вы будете**.	
5	(you) will	будете (BUditye)
6	to order	заказывать (zaKAzivat)
7	When a waiter or waitress comes to take your order, he or she would usually say, **Слушаю Вас**, which literally means “I'm listening to you."	
8	I'd like (I will)	я буду (ya BUdu)
9	pelmeni	пельмени (pilMYEni)
10	Russian traditional dish **пельмени**, also known as Siberian dumplings, are made out of rounded pieces of dough usually filled with minced meat and spices, boiled and served with sour cream or butter.	
11	I'd like pelmeni.	Я буду пельмени. (ya BUdu pilMYEni.)
12	beet soup	борщ (borsh)
13	cabbage soup	щи (shi)
14	**Щи** and **борщ** are two of the most popular Russian soups.	
15	Would you like beet soup or cabbage soup? (You will beet soup or cabbage soup?)	Вы будете борщ или щи? (vy BUditye borsh Ili shee?)
16	pancake	блин (bleen)

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	English	Russian
17	pancakes	блины (bleeNY)
18	Russian pancakes served with caviar as an appetizer, or with home-made jams as dessert, are a feast for the eyes and the palate.	
19	caviar	икра (eekRA)
20	with caviar	с икрой (s eekROY)
21	Did you notice that **икра** changed to **икрой** after **с**?	
22	pancakes with caviar	блины с икрой (bliNY s eekROY)
23	we'd like (we will)	мы будем (muee BUdim)
24	We'd like pancakes with caviar and pelmeni. (We will pancakes with caviar and pelmeni.)	Мы будем блины с икрой и пельмени. (muee BUdim bleeNY s eekROY i pilMYEni.)
25	fish	рыба (REEba)
26	We'd like pancakes with fish.	Мы будем блины с рыбой. (muee BUdim bleeNY s REEbay.)
27	sour cream	сметана (smeeTAna)
28	Would you like pancakes with sour cream?	Вы будете блины со сметаной? (vy BUditye bleeNY sa smiTAnay?)
29	Did you just say **с** instead of **со**? Actually, **со** is a variant of **с**. The Russian preposition **с** becomes **со** when used with words starting with a combination of letters **с, з, ж, ш** plus another consonant, just like in **сметана**.	
30	I'd like pelmeni with sour cream.	Я буду пельмени со сметаной. (ya BUdu pilMYEni sa smiTAnay.)

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What would you like to drink? Что будете пить?

	English	Russian
1	What would you like to drink?	Что будете пить? (shto BUditye peet?)
2	to drink	пить (peet)
3	tea	чай (chaiy)
4	The popularity of tea in Russia can easily be matched to that of vodka. It is the number one drink consumed by both adults and children in the majority of Russian households. Russians like their tea strong and hot served at the end of the meal together with dessert. Tea with the main course is highly unusual.	
5	coffee	кофе (KOfye)
6	Would you like tea or coffee? (You will tea or coffee?)	Вы будете чай или кофе? (vy BUditye chay Ili KOfye?)
7	juice	сок (sok)
8	Probably because Russian words are already quite long, Russians have a tendency to omit some words, usually verbs, when the context is sufficient. So if somebody asks you **Что вы будете пить?** you can answer either **Я буду пить сок**, or **Я буду сок.**	
9	I will drink juice.	Я буду пить сок. (ya BUdu peet sok.)
10	to bring	приносить (prinaSEET)
11	bring (as a command)	принесите (priniSEEtye)
12	Please, bring some coffee. (Bring please coffee.)	Принесите, пожалуйста, кофе. (priniSEEtye, paZHAlusta KOfye.)
13	wine	вино (viNO)
14	bottle	бутылка (buTYLka)

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	English	Russian
15	bottle of wine	бутылка вина (buTYLka viNA)
16	Did you get that right? Here **вино** changed to **вина** after the word **бутылка**. Notice that there is no "of" in the Russian phrase **бутылка вина**, just a change in the ending of the second word.	
17	beer	пиво (PEEva)
18	bottle of beer	бутылка пива (buTYLka PEEva)
19	Please bring a bottle of beer.	Принесите, пожалуйста, бутылку пива. (priniSItye, paZHAlusta buTYLku PEEva.)
20	There are a couple of things to notice here. As we already know, **пиво** changes to **пива** after **бутылка** , but **бутылка** here has also changed to **бутылку** after the verb **принесите**.	
21	water	вода (vaDA)
22	In the next challenge, remember that **вода** changes to **воды** after the word **бутылка**.	
23	bottle of water	бутылка воды (buTYLka vaDY)
24	vodka	водка (VOTka)
25	Did you notice that the words **водка** and **вода** are very similar? **Водка** in fact means **вода**, but only in its diminutive form.	
26	Here **водка** will change to **водки** after the word **бутылка**.	
27	bottle of vodka	бутылка водки (buTYLka VOTki)
28	Please bring pancakes and a bottle of vodka.	Принесите, пожалуйста, блины и бутылку водки. (priniSItye, paZHAlusta, bleeNY i buTYLku VOTki.)
29	Do not expect to be served cocktails when visiting a Russian home. Instead on the table you are likely to find vodka, wine, champagne, or cognac served in liberal quantities. Drinking for Russians is very ceremonial with lots of toasts made by the host and guests over the course of a meal.	
30	Russians are known all over the world for their heavy drinking. Foreign visitors who are not used to such drinking habits should not feel compelled to keep pace with the host and other guests. It's always a good idea to eat something in between the numerous toasts!	

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Here is your check. Ваш счёт.

	English	Russian
1	Here is your check.	Ваш счёт. (vash shyot.)
2	check	счёт (shyot)
3	To attract the attention of a waiter or a waitress at a Russian restaurant, it is common to say **молодой человек**, literally "young man," when addressing a waiter, and **девушка**, literally "girl," when speaking to a waitress.	
4	girl	девушка (DYEHvushka)
5	Excuse me, Madam. The check, please. (Excuse me, girl. Check, please.)	Извините, девушка. Счёт, пожалуйста. (izviNItye, DYEHvushka. shyot, paZHAlusta.)
6	young	молодой (malaDOY)
7	man	человек (chilaVYEK)
8	young man	молодой человек (malaDOY chilaVYEK)
9	Excuse me, Sir. Please bring a bottle of water. (Excuse me, young man. Bring please a bottle of water.)	Извините, молодой человек. Принесите, пожалуйста, бутылку воды. (izviNItye, malaDOY chilaVYEK. priniSItye, paZHAlusta buTYLku vaDY.)
10	menu	меню (miNYU)
11	Sir, please, bring a menu. (Young man, bring a menu please.)	Молодой человек, принесите, пожалуйста, меню. (malaDOY chilaVYEK, priniSItye, paZHAlusta miNYU.)
12	to add up	посчитать (pashiTAT)
13	add up (as a command)	посчитайте (pashiTAItye)
14	together	вместе (VMYEStye)

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	English	Russian
15	One check, please. (Add up together, please.)	Посчитайте вместе, пожалуйста. (pashiTAYtye VMYEStye, paZHAlusta.)
16	separately	отдельно (atDYELna)
17	Separate checks, please. (Add up separately, please.)	Посчитайте отдельно, пожалуйста. (pashiTAYtye atDYELna, paZHAlusta.)
18	One check or separate checks? (To add up together or separately?)	Посчитать вместе или отдельно? (pashiTAT VMYEStye Ili atDYELna?)
19	In upscale restaurants, your bill may already have a service charge added to it. Otherwise, be guided by your satisfaction with the quality of service. A tip of 10 to 15 percent of the bill total is the accepted practice. No tips are expected in inexpensive restaurants and cafes.	
20	When paying by cash in restaurants, saying **Спасибо!** at the moment the money is collected implies that the waiter or waitress may keep the change as their tip.	

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Chapter 7: Numbers and Currency
Числа и валюта

Journey 1 Chapter 7: Numbers and Currency

Conversational Goals

Ask and Tell What Payment Means Are Accepted
Deal with Large Numbers
Exchange Currency
Handle Russian Currency with Ease

Grammar Goals

Construct Verb **принимать** + Accusative
Construct Verb **хотеть** + Infinitive
Form Cardinal Numerals up to 1000
Use **Какой** as an Interrogative Pronoun

Conversation

English	Russian
I want to exchange dollars.	Я хочу обменять доллары. (ya khaCHU abmiNYAT DOLlary.)
What is your rate?	Какой у вас курс? (kaKOY u vas kurs?)
Thirty (30) rubles and ten (10) kopeks for dollar.	Тридцать (30) рублей десять (10) копеек за доллар. (TREEtset rubLYEY DYEsit kaPYEyek za DOLlar.)
Two thousand (2,000) dollars, please.	Две тысячи (2,000) долларов, пожалуйста. (dvye TYsyachi DOLaraf, paZHAlusta.)
Here is your receipt.	Ваша квитанция. (VAsha kviTANtsiya)

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I want to exchange dollars. Я хочу обменять доллары.

	English	Russian
1	I want to exchange dollars.	Я хочу обменять доллары. (ya khaCHU abmiNYAT DOLlary.)
2	to want	хотеть (khaTYET)
3	I want	я хочу (ya khaCHU)
4	to exchange	обменять (abmiNYAT)
5	dollar	доллар (DOLar)
6	dollars (in general)	доллары (DOLary)
7	When we refer to “dollars” in general, we say **доллары**. When talking about one dollar, or any amount that ends with "one," we say **доллар**. When talking about two, three, and four dollars, or other amount that ends with numbers two, three and four, we say **доллара**. For any other amount of five or more dollars, we would say **долларов**.	
8	one hundred and three (103) dollars	сто три (103) доллара (sto tree DOLara)
9	one hundred and ten (110) dollars	сто десять (110) долларов (sto DYEsit DOLlaraf)
10	eleven (11)	одиннадцать (11) (aDEEnatsat)
11	Numbers "eleven" through "nineteen" are all formed in a similar way. It is based on the pattern **один**-**на**-**дцать**, which literally means "one-on-ten."	
12	twelve (12)	двенадцать (12) (dviNAtsat)
13	thirteen (13)	тринадцать (13) (treeNAtsat)
14	fourteen (14)	четырнадцать (14) (chiTYRnatsat)

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	English	Russian
15	fifteen (15)	пятнадцать (15) (pitNAtset)
16	I want to exchange three hundred and fifteen (315) dollars.	Я хочу обменять триста пятнадцать (315) долларов. (ya khaCHU abmiNYAT TREESta pitNAtsat DOLaraf.)
17	sixteen (16)	шестнадцать (16) (shistNAtsat)
18	seventeen (17)	семнадцать (17) (simNAtset)
19	sixteen (16) rubles and seventeen (17) kopecks	шестнадцать (16) рублей семнадцать (17) копеек (shistNAtset rubLYEY simNAtset kaPYEyek)
20	eighteen (18)	восемнадцать (18) (vasimNAtset)
21	nineteen (19)	девятнадцать (19) (divyitNAtset)
22	This map costs eighteen (18) or nineteen (19) dollars.	Эта карта стоит восемнадцать (18) или девятнадцать (19) долларов. (Eta KARta STOit vasimNAtset Ili divitNAtset DOLaraf.)
23	rubles (in general)	рубли (rubLEE)
24	I want to exchange rubles.	Я хочу обменять рубли. (ya khaCHU abmiNYAT rubLEE.)
25	Dollars are officially not allowed as a means of payment in Russia but can be freely converted at banks or currency exchange outlets, known as **пункт обмена валюты**, or simply **обменник**. Make sure you have your passport with you, and don't forget to take your receipt. We advise against exchanging currency on the street. You stand a great chance of being scammed.	
26	(an) exchange	обмен (abMYEN)
27	currency	валюта (vaLYUta)
28	currency exchange	обмен валюты (abMYEN vaLYUty)
29	Did you notice? Here **валюта** changed to **валюты** after the word **обмен**. Also, the word order in the Russian phrase is reversed.	

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	English	Russian
30	an outlet	пункт (poonkt)
31	currency exchange outlet	пункт обмена валюты (poonkt abMYENa vaLYUty)
32	Please, pay attention: here **обмен** changed to **обмена** after the word **пункт**.	
33	Where is a currency exchange outlet here?	Где здесь пункт обмена валюты? (gdye zdyes poonkt abMYENa vaLYUty?)
34	The nearest currency exchange outlet is around the corner.	Ближайший пункт обмена валюты - за углом. (bliZHAYshiy poonkt abMYENa vaLYUty za oogLOM.)
35	receipt	квитанция (kviTANtsiya)
36	your (with feminine noun)	ваша (VAsha)
37	Here is your receipt.	Ваша квитанция. (VAsha kviTANtsiya)
38	Make sure that the dollar bills you bring to Russia are in good condition with no writing or markings on them. Russian banks and exchange venues are usually very particular about that.	

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What is your rate? Какой у вас курс?

	English	Russian
1	What is your rate? (What kind of rate by you?)	Какой у вас курс? (kaKOY u vas kurs?)
2	what / what kind of (with masculine noun)	какой (kaKOY)
3	rate	курс (kurs)
4	what / what kind of (with feminine noun)	какая (kaKAya)
5	What kind of currency do you have?	Какая у Вас валюта? (kaKAya oo vas vaLYUta?)
6	twenty (20)	двадцать (20) (DVAtset)
7	thirty (30)	тридцать (30) (TREEtset)
8	thirty (30) rubles and twenty (20) kopecks	тридцать (30) рублей двадцать (20) копеек (TREEtset rubLYEY DVAtset kaPYEyek)
9	for	за (za)
10	thirty (30) rubles for a dollar	тридцать (30) рублей за доллар (TREEtset rubLYEY za DOLar)
11	The exchange rates will vary from place to place. When looking for the most advantageous rate, it's important to keep in mind that there are two different types of exchange rates. One is the buying rate, while the other is the selling rate. The bank will buy your dollars at the buying rate, and will sell you dollars at the selling rate. For the bank to remain profitable, the selling rate will always be greater than the buying one.	
12	forty (40)	сорок (40) (SOrek)
13	This shawl costs forty (40) dollars.	Эта шаль стоит сорок (40) долларов. (Eta shal STOit SOrek DOLaraf.)
14	sixty (60)	шестьдесят (60) (shizdiSYAT)

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	English	Russian
15	Your total is sixty (60) dollars.	С Вас шестьдесят (60) долларов. (s vas shizdiSYAT DOLaraf.)
16	seventy (70)	семьдесят (70) (SYEMdisyet)
17	I have seventy (70) dollars.	У меня есть семьдесят (70) долларов. (oo miNYA SYEMdisyet DOLaraf.)
18	eighty (80)	восемьдесят (80) (VOsimdisyet)
19	Do you have eighty (80) dollars?	У Вас есть восемьдесят (80) долларов? (oo vas yest VOsimdisyet DOLaraf?)
20	You might have already noticed that numbers **пятьдесят**, **шестьдесят**, **семьдесят**, and **восемьдесят** are all formed in a similar way. It's based on the pattern **пять** + **десят**, which literally means "five tens."	
21	ninety (90)	девяносто (90) (divyiNOSta)
22	Your total is ninety-four (94) dollars.	С Вас девяносто четыре (94) доллара. (s vas diviNOSta chiTYrye DOLara.)

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We accept cash only. Мы принимаем только наличные.

	English	Russian
1	We accept cash only.	Мы принимаем только наличные. (muee priniMAyem TOLka naLICHniyeh.)
2	to accept	принимать (priniMAT)
3	we accept	мы принимаем (muee priniMAyem)
4	cash	наличные (naLICHniyeh)
5	We accept cash.	Мы принимаем наличные. (muee priniMAyem naLICHniyeh.)
6	credit	кредитная (kriDITnaya)
7	card	карта (KARta)
8	Remember that the Russian word **карта** is also used to mean "a map."	
9	Do you have a credit card?	У Вас есть кредитная карта? (oo vas yest kriDITnaya KARta?)
10	credit cards	кредитные карты (kriDITniyeh KARty)
11	Did you remember to change **кредитная** to **кредитные** to agree with the plural noun **карты**?	
12	Credit cards are becoming increasingly popular in Russian megalopolises. They are generally accepted at hotels, restaurants, and shopping malls that cater to foreign visitors. In smaller towns, however, it can be nearly impossible to pay by a credit card or obtain cash from an ATM.	
13	We accept credit cards and cash.	Мы принимаем кредитные карты и наличные. (muee priniMAyem kriDITniyeh KARty i naLICHniyeh.)
14	you accept	вы принимаете (vy priniMAitye)
15	Do you accept credit cards?	Вы принимаете кредитные карты? (vy priniMAitye kriDITnyi KARty?)

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	English	Russian
16	Do you accept dollars?	Вы принимаете доллары? (vy priniMAitye DOLary?)
17	We accept rubles only.	Мы принимаем только рубли. (muee priniMAyem TOLka rubLEE.)
18	check	чек (chyek)
19	traveler's check	дорожный чек (daROZHny chyek)
20	checks	чеки (CHEki)
21	traveler's checks	дорожные чеки (daROZHniyeh CHEki)
22	Did you remember to change **дорожный** to **дорожные** to agree with the plural noun **чеки**?	
23	Traveler's checks are difficult to cash or use as payment for services in Russia as they are not accepted everywhere.	
24	We don't accept traveler's checks. Cash only.	Мы не принимаем дорожные чеки. Только наличные. (muee nye priniMAyem daROZHniyeh CHEki. TOLka naLICHniyeh.)

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four hundred (400) четыреста (400)

	English	Russian
1	four hundred (400)	четыреста (400) (chiTEErista)
2	From five hundred up to nine hundred, all you have to do is add **-сот** to a number. For example, five hundred is **пять** + **сот** = **пятьсот**.	
3	six hundred (600)	шестьсот (600) (shisSOT)
4	seven hundred (700)	семьсот (700) (simSOT)
5	eight hundred (800)	восемьсот (800) (vwasimSOT)
6	nine hundred (900)	девятьсот (900) (divitSOT)
7	a thousand (1,000)	тысяча (1 000) (TEEsicha)
8	When talking about one thousand, or any amount that ends with one, we say **тысяча**. When talking about two, three and four thousand, or an amount that ends with numbers two, three and four, we say **тысячи**. For any other amount of five or more thousand, we would say **тысяч**. Let's practice a bit!	
9	two thousand (2,000)	две тысячи (2 000) (dvye TYsyachi)
10	Did you notice? English-speaking countries use a comma to separate sequences of three digits, but in Russia thousands should be separated by a space or not separated at all.	
11	one hundred and three thousand (103,000)	сто три тысячи (103 000) (sto tree TYsyachi)
12	two hundred and fifty four thousand (254,000)	двести пятьдесят четыре тысячи (254 000) (DVYESti pidiSYAT chiTEErye TYsyachi)
13	twenty one thousand (21,000) rubles	двадцать одна тысяча (21 000) рублей (DVAtset adNA TEEsicha rubLYEY)
14	five thousand (5,000)	пять тысяч (5 000) (pyat TEEsich)
15	three hundred thousand (300,000)	триста тысяч (300 000) (TREESta TEEsich)

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	English	Russian
16	This fur coat costs ten thousand (10,000) rubles.	Эта шуба стоит десять тысяч (10 000) рублей. (Eta SHUba STOit DYEsit TEEsich rubLYEY.)
17	Your total is nine hundred and two (902) rubles.	С Вас девятьсот два (902) рубля. (s vas divitSOT dva rubLYA.)
18	Now that you know Russian numbers and currency rather well, go ahead and practice in the real world! A few hours and few thousand rubles later you will have become a real expert!	

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Chapter 8: Help!
Помогите!

Journey 1 Chapter 8: Help!

Conversational Goals

Accept and Decline Help
Ask and Tell What Trouble One Is In
Ask For and Offer Help
Learn About Emergency Services in Russia
Learn the Names of Body Parts

Grammar Goals

Construct the Verb **вызвать** + Accusative
Learn the Reflexive Pronoun **себя**, and Verb **чувствовать себя**
Use Pronouns **он**, **она**, **они**
Use the Verb **болеть**
Use Verbs **потерять** and **потеряться**

Conversation

English	Russian
I am not feeling too well.	Я неважно себя чувствую. (ya nyiVAZHna siBYA CHUSTvuyu.)
What's wrong with you?	Что с Вами? (shtos VAmi?)
I have a fever, and my stomach aches.	У меня температура и болит живот. (u miNYA timpiraTUra i baLEET zhiVOT.)
I'll call an ambulance.	Я вызову скорую. (ya VWEEzavu SKOruyu.)

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I am not feeling too well. Я неважно себя чувствую.

	English	Russian
1	I am not feeling too well. (I not too well myself feel.)	Я неважно себя чувствую. (ya nyiVAZHna siBYA CHUSTvuyu.)
2	Note that in Russian we use the same form of the verb to express an action that is happening at the moment, as in "It's raining outside," and an action that takes place on a regular basis, or is general knowledge, as in "It rains here a lot." In our example, the sentences "I am not feeling too well" and "I don't feel too well" would both be translated into Russian as **Я неважно себя чувствую.**	
3	Remember that the first letter **в** is not pronounced in the word **чувствовать** and all its forms!	
4	to feel	чувствовать (CHUSTvavet)
5	I feel	я чувствую (ya CHUSTvuyu)
6	oneself	себя (siBYA)
7	The Russian pronoun **себя** means "self." It indicates that an action being performed is directed onto the person performing this action. The same form of **себя** is used for all persons in Russian. **Себя** does not have gender and number. For example, "I understand myself" (**Я себя понимаю**) and "They understand themselves" (**Они себя понимают**).	
8	not too well	неважно (nyiVAZHna)
9	When you ask or say how somebody feels in Russian, you would use the pronoun "self" followed by the verb "feel." In other words, you would literally be saying, "I feel myself well" or "How does he feel himself?"	
10	I feel well. (I feel myself well.)	Я чувствую себя хорошо. (ya CHUSTvuyu siBYA kharaSHO.)
11	Notice that **себя** can change its position within a sentence. For example, you can say, **Я чувствую себя хорошо**, or **Я хорошо себя чувствую**, or even **Я себя хорошо чувствую**. It all depends on the speaker and what part of the statement they would like to emphasize.	
12	you feel	Вы чувствуете (vy CHUSTvuyitye)
13	How are you feeling? (How you yourself feel?)	Как Вы себя чувствуете? (kak vy siBYA CHUSTvuyitye?)
14	you feel	ты чувствуешь (ty CHUSTvuyesh)

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	English	Russian
15	How are you feeling?	Как ты себя чувствуешь? (kak tee siBYA CHUSTvuyesh?)
16	better	лучше (LOOCHsheh)
17	I'm feeling better. (I feel myself better.)	Я чувствую себя лучше. (ya CHUSTvuyu siBYA LOOCHsheh.)
18	he	он (on)
19	How is he?	Как он? (kak on?)
20	(he/she) feels	чувствует (CHUSTvuyet)
21	He is not feeling too well. (He feels himself not too well.)	Он чувствует себя неважно. (on CHUSTvuyet siBYA nyiVAZHna.)
22	she	она (aNA)
23	How is she feeling? (How she herself feels?)	Как она себя чувствует? (kak aNA siBYA CHUSTvuyet?)
24	worse	хуже (KHUzhe)
25	She's feeling worse. (She feels herself worse.)	Она чувствует себя хуже. (aNA CHUSTvuyet siBYA KHUzhe.)
26	they	они (aNI)
27	They feel well.	Они чувствуют себя хорошо. (aNI CHUSTvuyut siBYA kharaSHO.)
28	Medical care in Russia is for the most part free of charge. However, the number of medical facilities that require immediate payment for their services is greatly increasing.	

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I have a fever. У меня температура.

	English	Russian
1	I have a fever. (By me temperature.)	У меня температура. (oo miNYA timpiraTUra.)
2	Russian **у меня** and **у меня есть** both mean the same thing, "I have." **У меня** is simply a shorter version of **у меня есть**. Here the verb **есть** is omitted but understood.	
3	temperature	температура (timpiraTUra)
4	An interesting fact to learn is that when Russians say **У меня температура**, what they really mean is that their temperature is elevated, or they have a fever. If you think about it, sometimes we say the same thing in English: "I have a temperature."	
5	Do you have a fever? (By you there is a temperature?)	У Вас есть температура? (oo vas yest timpiraTUra?)
6	you have	у тебя (oo tiBYA)
7	How are you feeling? Do you have a fever?	Как ты себя чувствуешь? У тебя есть температура? (kak tee siBYA CHUSTvuyesh? u tiBYA yest timpiraTUra?)
8	he has (by him)	у него (oo niVO)
9	a cough	кашель (KAshel)
10	He has a fever and a cough.	У него температура и кашель. (oo niVO timpiraTUra i KAshel.)
11	Russian family doctors, **терапевты**, still practice home visits if their patient has a high fever, or is not able to come to their office for health reasons.	
12	she has (by her)	у неё (oo niYO)
13	a runny nose	насморк (NASmark)
14	Does she have a runny nose? (By her there is a runny nose?)	У неё есть насморк? (oo niYO yest NASmark?)
15	they have (by them)	у них (oo nikh)

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	English	Russian
16	a cold	простуда (prasTUda)
17	They are not feeling too well. They have a cold.	Они чувствуют себя неважно. У них простуда. (aNI CHUSTvuyut siBYA niVAZHna. oo nikh prasTUda.)
18	It is widely believed in Russia that cold drinks, drafts, and sitting on cold surfaces are significant causes of colds. Russians who have colds do not drink any beverages straight out of the refrigerator.	
19	a burn	ожог (aZHOK)
20	a cut	порез (paRYES)
21	I have a burn and a cut.	У меня ожог и порез . (oo miNYA aZHOK i paRYES.)
22	we have (by us)	у нас (oo nas)
23	allergic to (allergy for)	аллергия на (alyerGEEa na)
24	milk	молоко (malaKO)
25	We are allergic to milk.	У нас аллергия на молоко. (oo nas alyerGEEya na malaKO.)

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My stomach aches. У меня болит живот.

	English	Russian
1	My stomach aches. (By me aches belly.)	У меня болит живот. (oo miNYA baLEET zhiVOT.)
2	In Russian, when talking about a part of your body that aches, you would literally say "By me aches (...)" instead of saying "My (...) aches." For example, "By me aches head" instead of "My head aches."	
3	to ache	болеть (baLEYT)
4	"It aches..." or "It hurts..."? Not sure which one to use? Not a problem in Russian. Just say **болит**. It works for both! The Russian verb **болеть** has the meaning of both verbs, "to ache" and "to hurt."	
5	(it) aches	болит (baLEET)
6	It is very common in Russia to use the word "belly" when referring to a stomach ache.	
7	a belly	живот (zhiVOT)
8	Where does it hurt? (Where (it) hurts?)	Где болит? (gdye baLEET?)
9	a head	голова (galaVA)
10	I have a fever and my head aches. (By me temperature and head aches.)	У меня температура и болит голова. (oo miNYA timpiraTUra i baLEET galaVA.)
11	Did you get that right? Here, we don't have to say **у меня** twice.	
12	an arm	рука (ruKA)
13	Her arm aches. (By her aches arm.)	У неё болит рука. (oo niYO baLEET ruKA.)
14	We already know that "My (...) aches" in Russian literally is "By me aches (...)" It's the same pattern when we talk about other people. For example, "His head aches" in Russian literally is "By him aches head."	
15	a leg	нога (naGA)
16	His leg hurts. (By him hurts leg.)	У него болит нога. (oo niVO baLEET naGA.)

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	English	Russian
17	back (as a body part)	спина (spiNA)
18	Does your back ache? (By you aches back?)	У тебя болит спина? (oo tiBYA baLIT spiNA?)
19	a tooth	зуб (zoop)
20	Note that the only difference between **У тебя болит зуб** as a statement and **У тебя болит зуб?** as a question is the intonation. The word order remains the same.	
21	How are you feeling? Does your tooth ache? (How you yourself feel? By you aches tooth?)	Как ты себя чувствуешь? У тебя болит зуб? (kak ty siBYA CHUSTvuyesh? oo tiBYA baLEET zoop?)
22	a heart	сердце (SYERtse)
23	I'm not feeling too well. My heart hurts.	Я чувствую себя неважно. У меня болит сердце. (ya CHUSTvuyu siBYA niVAZHna. oo miNYA baLEET SYERtse.)

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What's wrong with you? Что с Вами?

	English	Russian
1	What's wrong with you? (What with you?)	Что с Вами? (shtos VAmi?)
2	**Вами** is one of the forms of **Вы**. The Russian **Вы** changes to **Вами** after the preposition **с**.	
3	with you	с Вами (sVAmi)
4	to lose	потерять (patiRYAT)
5	I lost	я потерял (ya patiRYAL)
6	I lost a guidebook.	Я потерял путеводитель. (ya patiRYALputyivaditil.)
7	I lost	я потеряла (ya patiRYAla)
8	a passport	паспорт (PASpert)
9	I lost my passport. (I lost passport.)	Я потеряла паспорт. (ya patiRYAla PASpert.)
10	Here, "my" is understood and, therefore, omitted.	
11	a suitcase	чемодан (chimaDAN)
12	a wallet	бумажник (buMAZHnik)
13	I lost my wallet and my suitcase. (I lost wallet and suitcase.)	Я потерял бумажник и чемодан. (ya patiRYAL buMAZHnik i chimaDAN.)
14	to be lost	потеряться (patiRYAtsa)
15	Russian verbs ending in **-ся** belong to a special category. They indicate that an action being performed is directed onto the person performing this action. For example, **Я потерялся** literally means "I lost myself," where "myself" is actually part of the verb **потерялся** and is expressed by **-ся**. The function of the ending **-ся** is similar to the pronoun **себя** that we came across earlier.	
16	The same form **потерялся** is used for **ты** (masculine)/ **он**. So it would be **ты потерялся** (addressing a man or a boy) and **он потерялся**.	

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	English	Russian
17	I'm lost!	Я потерялся! (ya patiRYALsa!)
18	Excuse me. I'm lost!	Извините. Я потерялся! (izviNItye. ya patiRYALsa!)
19	For **ты** (female)/**она** we use the same form: **потерялась**, so it would be **она потерялась** and **ты потерялась** (with a female addressee).	
20	I'm lost!	Я потерялась! (ya patiRYAles!)
21	I'm lost! Where is the nearest stop?	Я потерялась! Где ближайшая остановка? (ya patiRYAles! gdye bliZHAYshaya astaNOFka?)
22	We are lost!	Мы потерялись! (muee patiRYAlis!)
23	Excuse me. We are lost! Where is the nearest subway station?	Извините. Мы потерялись! Где ближайшая станция метро? (izviNItye. muee patiRYAlis! gdye bliZHAYshaya STANtsiya mitRO?)
24	Where are you? Are you lost?	Где вы? Вы потерялись? (gdye vy? vy patiRYAlis!)
25	Have you noticed that we've used the same form **потерялись** with **вы**? Actually, we use it for all personal pronouns in plural forms, so it will be **мы/ вы/ они потерялись.**	
26	to help	помогать (pamaGAT)
27	Help!	Помогите! (pamaGEEtye!)
28	Help! I don't speak English.	Помогите! Я не говорю по-английски. (pamaGEEtye! ya ni gavaRYU pa-angLISki.)
29	Here, **Вам** is one of the forms of **Вы**. For now, just remember to use it when you are asking the question, **Вам помочь?**	
30	May I help you?	Вам помочь? (vam paMOCH?)
31	What's wrong with you? May I help you?	Что с Вами? Вам помочь? (shtos VAmi? vam paMOCH?)
32	Yes. Help me please. (Yes. Help please.)	Да. Помогите, пожалуйста. (da. pamaGEEtye, paZHAlusta.)

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	English	Russian
33	not necessary	не надо (nye NAdeh)
34	No, thank you. (Thank you, not necessary.)	Спасибо, не надо. (spaSIba, nye NAdeh.)
35	No, thank you. I'm feeling better.	Спасибо, не надо. Я чувствую себя лучше. (spaSIba, nye NAdo. ya CHUSTvuyu siBYA LUCHsheh.)

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I'll call an ambulance. Я вызову скорую.

	English	Russian
1	I'll call an ambulance.	Я вызову скорую. (ya VWEEzavu SKOruyu.)
2	to call	вызвать (VWEEZevet)
3	I will call	я вызову (ya VWEEzavu)
4	ambulance (quick aid)	скорая помощь (SKOraya POmwesh)
5	In everyday speech **скорая помощь** is referred to as **скорая**.	
6	to call an ambulance	вызвать скорую (VWEEZevet SKOruyu)
7	Did you notice? Here, **скорая** changed to **скорую** after the verb **вызвать**.	
8	the police	полиция (paLITsiya)
9	As of March 1st, 2011, the Russian police is known as **полиция**. However, it may be useful to also remember their old name, **милиция**. We will continue to refer to them in the lessons, though, as **полиция**.	
10	I'll call the police.	Я вызову полицию. (ya VWEEzavu paLItsiyu.)
11	Did you remember to change **полиция** to **полицию** after the verb **вызову**?	
12	call (as a command)	вызовите (VWEEzavitye)
13	Help! Call an ambulance and the police!	Помогите! Вызовите скорую и полицию! (pamaGEEtye! VWEEzavitye SKOruyu i paLItsiyu.)
14	She's feeling worse. Call an ambulance.	Она чувствует себя хуже. Вызовите скорую. (aNA CHUSTvuyet siBYA KHUzhe. VWEEzavitye SKOruyu.)
15	a fire	пожар (paZHAR)
16	Help! It's a fire! (Help! Fire!)	Помогите! Пожар! (pamaGEEtye! paZHAR!)

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	English	Russian
17	be careful	осторожно (astaROZHna)
18	Please, be careful!	Пожалуйста, осторожно! (paZHAlusta, astaROZHna!)
19	Here are some important phone numbers you need to know when traveling to Russia. They all are very simple and easy to remember: "01" - Fire Department, "02" - Police, "03" - Ambulance, and "04" - Odor of Gas.	

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Chapter 9: What does it mean?
Что это значит?

Journey 1 Chapter 9: What does it mean?

Conversational Goals

Ask and Answer What a Word or Phrase Means
Ask and Answer What a Written Word or Phrase Says
Communicate One's Ability to Understand Something
Express Gratitude for a Past Deed
Request to Repeat, Slow Down, or Speak Up

Grammar Goals

Continue Practicing the Imperative
Form the Past Tense
Learn the 2nd Conjugation Verb **значить**
Practice 1st Conjugation Verbs: **писать**, **сказать**, **знать**
Practice More With Adjectives and Adverbs

Conversation

English	Russian
Excuse me, please. What does it say?	Извините, пожалуйста. Что здесь написано? (izviNItye, paZHAlusta. shto zdyes naPIsana?)
It says, "Lunch break".	Здесь написано: "Перерыв на обед". (zdyes naPIsana: pyeriREEF na aBYET.)
What did you say?	Что Вы сказали? (shto vy skaZAli?)
Can you repeat that, please?	Повторите, пожалуйста. (paftaREEtye, paZHAlusta.)
It says, "Lunch break".	Здесь написано: "Перерыв на обед". (zdyes naPIsana: pyeriREEF na aBYET.)
Ah! I see. Thank you.	А! Понятно. Спасибо. (a! paNYATna. spaSIba.)

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What does it say? Что здесь написано?

	English	Russian
1	What does it say? (What here is written?)	Что здесь написано? (shto zdyes naPIsana?)
2	to write	писать (piSAT)
3	is written	написано (naPIsana)
4	Excuse me, please. What does it say? (Excuse me, please. What here is written?)	Извините, пожалуйста. Что здесь написано? (izviNItye, paZHAlusta. shto zdyes naPIsana?)
5	We already know that it's quite common to say **Извините, пожалуйста!** to call someone's attention on the street. Another popular conversation starter is **Скажите, пожалуйста!**, which literally means "Tell, please!"	
6	to tell	сказать (skaZAT)
7	tell (as a command)	скажите (skaZHEEtye)
8	Tell me, please! (Tell, please!)	Скажите, пожалуйста! (skaZHEEtye, paZHAlusta.)
9	Tell me, please! Where is the nearest subway station?	Скажите, пожалуйста, где ближайшая станция метро? (skaZHEEtye, paZHAlusta. gdye bliZHAYshaya STANtsiya mitRO?)
10	break	перерыв (pyeriREEF)
11	lunch	обед (aBYET)
12	for	на (na)
13	Here we have another very useful preposition to remember, **на**. We have met **на** before as "on," (**на карте** - "on the map") but it can also mean "for," depending on the context.	
14	lunch break (break for lunch)	перерыв на обед (pyeriREEF na aBYET)
15	it says (here is written)	здесь написано (zdyes naPIsana)

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	English	Russian
16	It says, "Lunch break". (Here is written, "Break for lunch".)	Здесь написано: "Перерыв на обед". (zdyes naPIsana: pyeriREEF na aBYET.)
17	to know	знать (znat)
18	(you) know	знаете (ZNAyetye)
19	(you) don't know	не знаете (nye ZNAyetye)
20	Another way of asking for information is to start by saying **Вы не знаете...?**, which literally means “You don’t know...?” Having the question posed in the negative makes it easier for the other person, who might not know how to help you, to simply say, **Нет, не знаю**, literally "No, don't know."	
21	Do you know what it says? (You don't know, what here is written?)	Вы не знаете, что здесь написано? (vy nye ZNAyetye, shto zdyes naPIsana?)
22	Did you get that right? In Russian, there is no change of word order in indirect speech.	
23	Do you know where a bus stop is here?	Вы не знаете, где здесь остановка автобуса? (vy nye ZNAyetye, gdye zdyes astaNOFka afTObusa?)
24	(I) know	знаю (ZNAyu)
25	No, I don't know. (No, don't know.)	Нет, не знаю. (nyet, nye ZNAyu.)
26	to open	открыть (atKREET)
27	open	открыто (atKREEta)
28	It says, "Open"	Здесь написано: "Открыто". (zdyes naPIsana: atKREEta.)
29	to close	закрыть (zakREEt)
30	closed	закрыто (zakREEta)
31	Does it say, "Closed"? (Here is written, "Closed"?)	Здесь написано: "Закрыто"? (zdyes naPIsana: zakREEta.)

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	English	Russian
32	Notice that the word order here did not change, just the intonation.	

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How did you say that? Как Вы сказали?

	English	Russian
1	How did you say that? (How you said?)	Как Вы сказали? (kak vy skaZAli?)
2	Russian **Как Вы сказали?** is very similar to English "What was that?"	
3	(you) said	сказали (skaZAli)
4	Excuse me. How did you say that?	Извините, как Вы сказали? (izviNItye, kak vy skaZAli?)
5	What did you say? (What you said?)	Что Вы сказали? (shto vy skaZAli?)
6	What did you say? I understand a little Russian.	Что Вы сказали? Я немного понимаю по-русски. (shto vy skaZAli? ya nimNOga paniMAyu pa RUSki.)
7	to repeat	повторять (paftaRYAT)
8	repeat (as a command)	повторите (paftaREEtye)
9	Can you repeat, please? (Repeat, please.)	Повторите, пожалуйста. (paftaREEtye, paZHAlusta.)
10	How did you say that? Can you repeat, please? (How you said? Repeat, please.)	Как Вы сказали? Повторите, пожалуйста. (kak vy skaZAli? paftaREEtye, paZHAlusta.)
11	to mean	значить (ZNAcheet)
12	(it) means	значит (ZNAchit)
13	this means	это значит (Eta ZNAchit)
14	What does this mean? (What this means?)	Что это значит? (shto Eto ZNAchit?)
15	I don't understand. What does this mean?	Я не понимаю. Что это значит? (ya ni paniMAyu. shto Eta ZNAchit?)

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	English	Russian
16	This means, "Closed", "Lunch break".	Это значит: "Закрыто", "Перерыв на обед". (Eta ZNAchit: zakREEta, pyeriREEF na aBYET.)
17	slow	медленный (MYEDlyenny)
18	slower	медленнее (MYEDlyeneeyeh)
19	a little slower	помедленнее (paMYEDlyeneeyeh)
20	A little slower, please.	Помедленнее, пожалуйста. (paMYEDlyeneeyeh, paZHAlusta.)
21	Repeat a little slower, please.	Повторите помедленнее, пожалуйста. (paftaREEtye paMYEDlyeneeyeh, paZHAlusta.)
22	How did you say that? Repeat it slower.	Как Вы сказали? Повторите медленнее. (kak vy skaZAli? paftaREEtye MYEDlyenyeye.)
23	loud	громкий (GROMkee)
24	louder	громче (GROMchye)
25	Speak up! (Speak louder!)	Говорите громче! (gavaREEtye GROMchye!)
26	I don't understand. Speak up!	Я не понимаю. Говорите громче! (ya ni paniMAyu. gavaREEtye GROMchye!)
27	I don't understand. Repeat a little louder, please.	Я не понимаю. Повторите, пожалуйста, погромче. (ya ni paniMAyu. paftaREEtye, paZHAlusta, paGROMchye.)
28	Did you add **по-** to **громче** to make **погромче** (a little louder)? Compare this to **медленнее** (slower) and **помедленнее** (a little slower).	
29	Don't be surprised by the lack of smiling faces on the streets of Moscow. Russians are not eager to smile at strangers, nor do we find it necessary to return a smile. A smile in Russia is much more personal; we like to reserve it for friends and family.	
30	Do you like to smile a lot? Here's a tip: after using an ATM or exiting a currency exchange outlet, you might want to put on your "Russian face" and blend in with the crowd! Tourists can become an easy victim for pickpockets and scam artists.	

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Ah! I see. Thank you. А! Понятно. Спасибо.

	English	Russian
1	Ah! I see. Thank you.	А! Понятно. Спасибо. (a! paNYATna. spaSIba.)
2	Ah!	А! (a!)
3	I see!	Понятно! (paNYATna!)
4	Ah! I see.	А! Понятно. (a! paNYATna.)
5	Ah! I see. It says, "Closed."	А! Понятно. Здесь написано: "Закрыто" (a! paNYATna. zdyes napEEsana: zakREEta.)
6	I understood	я понял (ya POnyal)
7	I understood	я поняла (ya panyiLA)
8	Notice that the only difference between **я понял** and **я поняла** is the ending **-а** when the statement is spoken by a female. Similar to this, "he understood" will be **он понял**, and "she understood" will be **она поняла**.	
9	I understood. Red Square is over there. Straight ahead, then left.	Я поняла. Красная площадь вон там. Прямо, потом налево. (ya paniLA. KRASnaya PLOshet von tam. PRYAma, paTOM naLYEva.)
10	right (as an adjective)	правильный (PRAvilny)
11	right (as an adverb)	правильно (PRAvilna)
12	I understood. You speak a little English. Right?	Я понял. Вы немного говорите по-английски. Правильно? (ya POnyal. vy nimNOga gavaRItye pa angLISki. PRAvilna?)
13	(you/we) understood	поняли (POnyali)
14	You understood me right.	Вы поняли меня правильно. (vy POnyali miNYA PRAvilna.)

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	English	Russian
15	In this next challenge, pay attention to the word order. Also, keep in mind that "you" here is receiving the action of the verb **понял**, and you need to use **Вас**.	
16	Did I understand you right? (I right you understood?)	Я правильно Вас понял? (ya PRAvilna vas POnyal?)
17	wrong (as an adverb)	неправильно (niPRAvilna)
18	You understood me wrong. (You wrong me understood.)	Вы неправильно меня поняли. (vy niPRAvilna miNYA POnyali.)
19	Notice that the word order in the Russian sentence has changed.	
20	Really?	Правда? (PRAVda?)
21	**Правда** literally means "truth," and it is the absolute **правда** that Russians like to say this word a lot!	
22	Are you from America? Really? You speak Russian well.	Вы из Америки? Правда? Вы хорошо говорите по-русски. (vy iz aMYEriki? PRAVda? vwee kharaSHO gavaREEtye pa RUSki.)
23	compliment	комплимент (kampliMYENT)
24	Really? Thank you for the compliment.	Правда? Спасибо за комплимент. (PRAVda? spaSIba za kampliMYENT.)
25	If you want to keep up with your busy schedule while traveling in Russia, an important thing to remember is that Russians use the twenty-four hour clock. Everywhere in the country, from travel timetables to movie showtimes, you will see that the PM hours are designated by the numbers 13 to 24. For example, 11:50 pm would be displayed as 23:50. Midnight hours are usually shown as 00:00 instead of 24:00. For store hours, a period is placed between the hour and the minutes, instead of a colon. For example, 9.00 - 18.00.	
26	Determined to have fun, rain or shine? Check the temperature outside! Russians measure their temperature in Centigrade. It might be helpful to remember a few temperature conversions for your convenience. 30°C is nice and hot and feels like 86°F, 0°C is much cooler and feels like 32°F, and -20°C is pretty cold and is equivalent to -4°F. Of course, "pretty cold" to a Russian might be "extremely cold" to an American, depending on where you live!	

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Chapter 10: How do you say it in Russian?
Как это по-русски?

Journey 1 Chapter 10: How do you say it in Russian?

Conversational Goals

Ask and Tell How One's Performance Is
Ask and Tell What Something Is
Give and Respond to a Compliment
Request and Agree to Speak in Particular Language
Tell Someone that You Are Learning Something

Grammar Goals

Continue Practicing the Past Tense
Learn the Two Meanings of the Verb: **учить**
Practice Further With Adjectives and Adverbs

Conversation

English	Russian
How do you say Russian sauna in Russian?	Как по-русски "Russian sauna"? (kak pa RUSki "Russian sauna"?)
Banya.	Баня. (BAnya)
Yes, indeed. Banya.	Да, точно. Баня. (da, TOCHno. BAnya.)
And this is venik. Right?	А это - веник. Правильно? (a Eta VYEnik. PRAvilna?)
You are absolutely right!	Совершенно верно! (savyerSHENna VYERna!)
There you see, you are making progress!	Вот видите, Вы делаете успехи! (vot VEEditye, vy DYElaitye usPYEkhi!)

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How do you say "Russian sauna" in Russian?
Как по-русски "Russian sauna"?

	English	Russian
1	How do you say "Russian sauna" in Russian? (How in Russian "Russian sauna"?)	Как по-русски "Russian sauna"? (kak pa RUSki "Russian sauna"?)
2	If you would like to ask how to say something in Russian, simply use the following pattern: **Как по-русски (...)?**, literally "How in Russian (...)? Go ahead and try it - your efforts will be greatly rewarded!	
3	Russian sauna	баня (BAnya)
4	If you are looking to try something different and fun, Russian **баня** is definitely worth a try. Typically, your banya experience will involve several steps. Your first destination will be the dressing room, called **предбанник**. Don't forget to put your felt hat on to protect your head from the intense heat. Next, you will head for **парилка**, or the steam room.	
5	Russian sauna is "banya" in Russian.	"Russian sauna" - по-русски баня. ("Russian sauna" - pa RUSki BAnya.)
6	a steam room	парилка (paRILka)
7	Inside **парилка**, a wood-burning stove is used to heat the rocks onto which water is splashed in small amounts to produce a light steam. Go ahead and make yourself comfortable on one of the wooden benches, but remember the higher you choose to sit, the hotter the air will be. The next step involves a famous Russian **веник**, a leafy bundle of birch or oak branches used to gently beat and massage fellow bathers.	
8	broom	веник (VYEnik)
9	And this is a broom. Right?	А это - веник. Правильно? (a Eta VYEnik. PRAvilna?)
10	a birch	берёза (biRYOza)
11	birch	берёзовый (biRYOzavwee)
12	a birch switch (a birch broom)	берёзовый веник (biRYOzavwee VYEnik)
13	Russians strongly believe that a good beating with **веник** will help improve your blood circulation. After the first good sweat is induced, it's customary to cool off by jumping into a lake, or rolling in the snow. In the case of modern banyas, you can simply take a shower in the washing room, called **душевая**. For a seasoned banya user the whole experience can be repeated several times.	

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	English	Russian
14	And how do you say this in Russian? (And how this in Russian?)	А как это по-русски? (a kak Eta pa RUSki?)
15	This is a birch switch in Russian.	Это по-русски берёзовый веник. (Eta pa RUSki biRYOzavy VYEnik.)
16	I forgot	я забыл (ya zaBYL)
17	I forgot. How do you say a steam room in Russian?	Я забыл, как по-русски "steam room"? (ya zaBYL, kak pa RUSki "steam room"?)
18	I know, it's parilka.	Я знаю, это парилка. (ya ZNAyu, Eta paRILka.)
19	indeed	точно (TOCHno)
20	Yes, indeed. Parilka.	Да, точно. Парилка. (da, TOCHno. paRILka.)
21	I forgot	я забыла (ya zaBWEEla)
22	I forgot. What does it say?	Я забыла, что здесь написано? (ya zaBWEEla, shto zdyes naPIsana?)
23	Did you know that Russians differentiate between shades of blue? Light blue is called **голубой**, and dark blue is called **синий**. They are considered two separate colors, rather than two shades of the same color.	
24	light blue	голубой (galuBOY)
25	Goluboi is light blue, right?	Голубой - это "light blue", правильно? (galuBOY - Eta "light blue", PRAvilna?)
26	As we already know, the verb “to be” is usually not used in Russian in the present tense. But sometimes a dash + **это** may be used in its place.	
27	dark blue	синий (SEEnee)
28	Do you know, is siniy dark blue in Russian?	Вы не знаете, "dark blue" - по-русски синий? (vwee nye ZNAitye, "dark blue" - pa RUSki SEEnee?)

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You are making progress! Вы делаете успехи!

	English	Russian
1	You are making progress!	Вы делаете успехи! (vwee DYEHlaitye usPYEkhi!)
2	to make	делать (DYElat)
3	you are making	Вы делаете (vwee DYElaitye)
4	success	успех (usPYEKH)
5	progress	успехи (usPYEHkhi)
6	there	вот (vot)
7	to see	видеть (VEEdit)
8	(you) see	вы видите (vwee VEEditye)
9	There you see, you are making progress! (There see, you are making progress!)	Вот видите, Вы делаете успехи! (vot VEEditye, vy DYElaitye usPYEkhi!)
10	pronunciation	произношение (praiznaSHEniye)
11	good (with a masculine noun)	хороший (khaROshiy)
12	Do I have good pronunciation?	У меня хорошее произношение? (oo miNYA khaROsheye praiznaSHEniye?)
13	Did you notice that **хороший** changed to **хорошее** before **произношение**?	
14	We've already seen **скажите** to mean "tell," but it can also be used as "say."	
15	Say "pelmeni".	Скажите: "Пельмени". (skaZHEEtye "pilMYEni")
16	to try	пробовать (PRObavat)

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	English	Russian
17	(you) try (as a command)	попробуйте (paPRObuytye)
18	one more time	ещё раз (yeSHYO ras)
19	Try one more time. A little slower, please.	Попробуйте ещё раз. Помедленнее, пожалуйста. (paPRObuytye yeSHYO ras. paMYEDlyeneeyeh, paZHAlusta.)
20	absolutely	совершенно (savyerSHENna)
21	absolutely right	совершенно правильно (savyerSHENna PRAvilna)
22	correct (as an adverb)	верно (VYERna)
23	absolutely correct	совершенно верно (savyerSHENna VYERna)
24	Absolutely correct. There you see, you are making progress!	Совершенно верно. Вот видите, Вы делаете успехи! (savyerSHENna VYERna. vot VEEditye, vy DYElaitye usPYEkhi!)
25	incorrect (as an adverb)	неверно (niVYERna)
26	No, incorrect. Try one more time.	Нет, неверно. Попробуйте ещё раз. (nyet, niVYERno. papRObuyitye SHYOras.)
27	very	очень (Ochin)
28	You speak Russian very well.	Ты очень хорошо говоришь по-русски. (ty Ochin kharaSHO gavaRISH pa RUSki.)
29	You have very good pronunciation.	У Вас очень хорошее произношение. (u vas Ochin khaROsheye praiznaSHEniye.)
30	There you see, you speak Russian very well!	Вот видишь, ты очень хорошо говоришь по-русски! (vot VEEdish, ty Ochin kharaSHO gavaRISH pa RUSki!)
31	Did you get that right? Here we speak informally and use **ты говоришь** - that's why formal **(Вы) видите** is replaced by informal **(ты) видишь**.	
32	In Russia, the calendar week starts on a Monday and ends on a Sunday. When Russians write the date, they use the following format: day/month/year. The names of the months and days of the week are not capitalized in written language.	

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I'm learning Russian from a course by Mango Languages.
Я учу русский по курсу "Mango Languages".

	English	Russian
1	I'm learning Russian from a course by Mango Languages.	Я учу русский по курсу "Mango Languages". (ya uCHU RUSkiy pa KURsu "Mango Languages".)
2	to learn, to teach	учить (uCHEET)
3	Believe it or not but the Russian verb **учить** has the meaning of both "to learn" and "to teach." Don't easy words like this make you look forward to learning more Russian?	
4	I'm learning	я учу (ya uCHU)
5	I'm learning Russian.	Я учу русский. (ya uCHU RUSkiy.)
6	a course	курс (kurs)
7	course by Mango Languages	курс "Mango Languages" (kurs "Mango Languages")
8	Note that "by" is omitted in the Russian phrase, **курс "Mango Languages"**.	
9	from a course	по курсу (pa KURsu)
10	from a course by Mango Languages	по курсу "Mango Languages" (pa KURsu "Mango Languages")
11	I speak and understand Russian. I'm learning Russian from a course by Mango Languages.	Я говорю и понимаю по-русски. Я учу русский по курсу "Mango Languages". (ya gavaRYU i paniMAyu pa RUSki. ya uCHU RUSkiy pa KURsu "Mango Languages".)
12	I'm teaching my wife to write in Russian.	Я учу жену писать по-русски. (ya uCHU zheNU piSAT pa RUSki.)
13	There are a couple of things to notice here. **Жена** changes to **жену** after **учу**, and "my" is omitted since in Russian it is understood.	
14	I'm teaching my husband how not to get lost in Moscow.	Я учу мужа, как не потеряться в Москве. (ya uCHU MUzha, kak nye patiRYAtsa v maskVYE.)
15	Let's switch to Russian. (Let's in Russian.)	Давайте по-русски. (daVAltye pa RUSki.)

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	English	Russian
16	I'm learning English. Let's speak English.	Я учу английский. Давайте говорить по-английски. (ya uCHU angLISkiy. daVAYtye gavaREET pa angLISki.)
17	to mind	возражать (vazraZHAT)
18	(you) mind	возражаете (vazraZHAitye)
19	(you) don't mind	не возражаете (nye vazraZHAitye)
20	Do you mind? (Don't mind?)	Не возражаете? (nye vazraZHAitye?)
21	Let's switch to Russian. Do you mind?	Давайте по-русски. Не возражаете? (daVAYtye pa RUSki. nye vazraZHAitye?)
22	pleasure	удовольствие (udaVOLstviye)
23	With pleasure!	С удовольствием! (s udaVOLstviyem!)
24	Note that **удовольствие** changed to **удовольствием** after **с**.	
25	I'm learning Russian with pleasure!	Я учу русский с удовольствием! (ya uCHU RUSkiy s udaVOLstviyem!)
26	I speak Russian with pleasure!	Я с удовольствием говорю по-русски! (ya sudaVOLstviyem gavaRYU pa RUSki!)
27	Did you notice the word order? **С удовольствием** here is emphasized and therefore placed before the verb **говорю**.	
28	If there is a long journey ahead of you, it is a Russian tradition to sit down for a few minutes in silence before leaving the house. It's called **посидеть на дорожку**, literally "to sit down for a road," otherwise Russians would say **не будет дороги**, "you will have no road."	

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Vocabulary Review

English	Russian
three hundred (300)	триста (300) (TREESta)
(I) know	знаю (ZNAyu)
(an) exchange	обмен (abMYEN)
(he/she) feels	чувствует (CHUSTvuyet)
(it) aches	болит (baLEET)
(it) costs	стоит (STOit)
(it) means	значит (ZNAchit)
(they) call	зовут (zaVUT)
(they) cost	стоят (STOyat)
(you) know	знаете (ZNAyetye)
(you) mind	возражаете (vazraZHAitye)
(you) said	сказали (skaZAli)
(you) see	вы видите (vwee VEEditye)
(you) try (as a command)	попробуйте (paPRObuytye)
(you) will	будете (BUditye)

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English	Russian
(you/we) understood	поняли (POnyali)
Ah!	А! (a!)
All the best.	Всего хорошего. (fsiVO khaROshiva.)
America	Америка (aMYErika)
And you? (And with you?)	А у Вас? (a oo vas?)
Canada	Канада (kaNAda)
English	английский (anGLIskiy)
Europe	Европа (yevROpa)
Excuse me.	Извините. (izviNItye.)
Farewell.	Прощай. (praSHCHAY.)
Help!	Помогите! (pamaGEEtye!)
Hi!	Привет! (priVYET)
How are you? (How things?)	Как дела? (kak diLA?)
I	я (ya)
I feel	я чувствую (ya CHUSTvuyu)
I forgot	я забыл (ya zaBYL)

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English	Russian
I forgot	я забыла (ya zaBWEEla)
I have (by me there is/are)	у меня есть (oo miNYA yest.)
I lost	я потеряла (ya patiRYAla)
I lost	я потерял (ya patiRYAL)
I see!	Понятно! (paNYATna!)
I speak	я говорю (ya gavaRYU)
I understand	Я понимаю (ya paniMAyu)
I understood	я понял (ya POnyal)
I understood	я поняла (ya panyiLA)
I want	я хочу (ya khaCHU)
I will call	я вызову (ya VWEEzavu)
I will take	Я возьму (ya vazMU)
I'd like (I will)	я буду (ya BUdu)
I'm learning	я учу (ya uCHU)
I'm lost!	Я потерялся! (ya patiRYALsa!)
I'm lost!	Я потерялась! (ya patiRYAles!)

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English	Russian
I'm sorry	Извините (izviNItye)
Ivan	Иван (iVAN)
Let's switch to "ty".	Давай на "ты". (daVAY na ty)
Linda	Линда (LINda)
May I help you?	Вам помочь? (vam paMOCH?)
Moscow	Москва (maskVA)
Nice to meet you too! (Likewise!)	Взаимно! (vzaIMna!)
No, thank you. (Thank you, not necessary.)	Спасибо, не надо. (spaSIba, nye NAdeh.)
No.	Нет. (nyet)
Olga	Ольга (OLga)
Really?	Правда? (PRAVda?)
Red Square	Красная площадь (KRASnaya PLOshet)
Russia	Россия (raSIya)
Russian	русский (RUskiy)
Russian sauna	баня (BAnya)
See you.	Пока. (paKA.)

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English	Russian
Thank you.	Спасибо. (spaSIba)
This way.	Сюда. (syuDA)
We	Мы (muee)
We are lost!	Мы потерялись! (muee patiRYAlis!)
Welcome!	Добро пожаловать! (dabRO paZHAlavat!)
What is your name? (How you (they) call?)	Как Вас зовут? (kak vas zaVUT?)
With pleasure!	С удовольствием! (s udaVOLstviyem!)
Yes.	Да. (da)
You are welcome.	Пожалуйста. (paZHAlsta.)
You speak	Вы говорите (vy gavaRItye)
a belly	живот (zhiVOT)
a birch	берёза (biRYOza)
a burn	ожог (aZHOK)
a cold	простуда (prasTUda)
a cough	кашель (KAshel)
a course	курс (kurs)

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English	Russian
a cut	порез (paRYES)
a fire	пожар (paZHAR)
a head	голова (galaVA)
a heart	сердце (SYERtse)
a leg	нога (naGA)
a little	немного (nimNOga)
a little slower	помедленнее (paMYEDlyeneeyeh)
a passport	паспорт (PASpert)
a runny nose	насморк (NASmark)
a steam room	парилка (paRILka)
a suitcase	чемодан (chimaDAN)
a thousand (1,000)	тысяча (1 000) (TEEsicha)
a tooth	зуб (zoop)
a wallet	бумажник (buMAZHnik)
absolutely	совершенно (savyerSHENna)
add up (as a command)	посчитайте (pashiTAltye)

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English	Russian
allergic to (allergy for)	аллергия на (alyerGEEa na)
ambulance (quick aid)	скорая помощь (SKOraya POmwesh)
an arm	рука (ruKA)
an outlet	пункт (poonkt)
and	и (ee)
and, but, whereas	а (a)
around the corner	за углом (za ugLOM)
back (as a body part)	спина (spiNA)
be careful	осторожно (astaROZHna)
beer	пиво (PEEva)
beet soup	борщ (borsh)
better	лучше (LOOCHsheh)
birch	берёзовый (biRYOzavwee)
bottle	бутылка (buTYLka)
break	перерыв (pyeriREEF)
bring (as a command)	принесите (priniSEEtye)

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English	Russian
broom	веник (VYEnik)
bus	автобус (afTObus)
by you	у Вас (oo vas)
cabbage soup	щи (shi)
call (as a command)	вызовите (VWEEzavitye)
card	карта (KARta)
cash	наличные (naLICHniyeh)
caviar	икра (eekRA)
check	чек (chyek)
check	счёт (shyot)
checks	чеки (CHEki)
city	город (GOrat)
closed	закрыто (zakREEta)
coffee	кофе (KOfye)
compliment	комплимент (kampliMYENT)
corner	угол (Ugull)

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English	Russian
correct (as an adverb)	верно (VYERna)
country	страна (straNA)
credit	кредитная (kriDITnaya)
currency	валюта (vaLYUta)
dark blue	синий (SEEnee)
day	день (dyen)
dollar	доллар (DOLar)
dollars (in general)	доллары (DOLary)
don't (not)	не (nye)
eight (8)	восемь (8) (VOsim)
eighty (80)	восемьдесят (80) (VOsimdisyet)
eleven (11)	одиннадцать (11) (aDEEnatsat)
evening	вечер (VYEchir)
far	далёкий (daLOkiy)
far off	далеко (daleKO)
fifteen (15)	пятнадцать (15) (pitNAtset)

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English	Russian
fifty (50)	пятьдесят (50) (pidiSYAT)
fine	хорошо (kharaSHO)
first	первый (PYERwy)
fish	рыба (REEba)
five (5)	пять (5) (pyat)
for	на (na)
for	за (za)
forty (40)	сорок (40) (SOrek)
four (4)	четыре (4) (chiTIYrye)
four hundred (400)	четыреста (400) (chiTEErista)
from	из (iz)
from America	из Америки (iz aMYEriki)
from a course	по курсу (pa KURsu)
fur (with feminine noun)	меховая (myekhaVAya)
fur (with masculine noun)	меховой (myekhaVOY)
fur coat	шуба (SHUba)

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English	Russian
girl	девушка (DYEHvushka)
go (as a command)	идите (iDItye)
good (kind)	добрый (DObry)
good (with a masculine noun)	хороший (khaROshiy)
guide book	путеводитель (putyivaDItil)
hat	шапка (SHAPka)
he	он (on)
he has (by him)	у него (oo niVO)
here	здесь (zdyes)
hotel	гостиница (gasTInyitsa)
how	как (kak)
how much	сколько (SKOLka)
husband	муж (moosh)
in	в (v)
in English	по-английски (pa anGLIski)
in Moscow	в Москве (v maskVIYE)

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English	Russian
in Russian	по-русски (pa RUski)
incorrect (as an adverb)	неверно (niVYERna)
indeed	точно (TOCHno)
is written	написано (naPIsana)
item	вещь (vyesh)
items	вещи (VYEshi)
juice	сок (sok)
kopeck	копейка (kaPYEYka)
kopecks (5 or more)	копеек (kaPYEyek)
left	левый (LYEvy)
light blue	голубой (galuBOY)
loud	громкий (GROMkee)
louder	громче (GROMchye)
lunch	обед (aBYET)
man	человек (chilaVYEK)
map	карта (KARta)

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English	Russian
maps	карты (KARty)
me	меня (miNYA)
medicine	лекарство (liKARstva)
menu	меню (miNYU)
milk	молоко (malaKO)
morning	утро (Utra)
my	мой (moy)
near	ближний (BLIZHniy)
nested doll	матрёшка (matRYOSHka)
nice	приятно (priYATna)
nine (9)	девять (9) (DYEvit)
ninety (90)	девяносто (90) (divyiNOSta)
not far off	недалеко (nyedalyeKO)
not necessary	не надо (nye NAdeh)
not too well	неважно (nyiVAZHna)
on the map	на карте (na KARtye)

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English	Russian
one (1)	один (1) (aDEEN)
one (with feminine noun) (1)	одна (1) (adNA)
one hundred (100)	сто (100) (sto)
one more time	ещё раз (yeSHYO ras)
oneself	себя (siBYA)
open	открыто (atKREEta)
our (with feminine noun)	наша (NAsha)
our (with masculine noun)	наш (nash)
over there	вон там (von tam)
pancake	блин (bleen)
pancakes	блины (bleeNY)
pelmeni	пельмени (pilMYEni)
please	пожалуйста (paZHAlsta)
pleasure	удовольствие (udaVOLstviye)
progress	успехи (usPYEHkhi)
pronunciation	произношение (praiznaSHEniye)

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English	Russian
rate	курс (kurs)
receipt	квитанция (kviTANtsiya)
repeat (as a command)	повторите (paftaREEtye)
restaurant	ресторан (ryestaRAN)
restroom	туалет (tuaLYET)
right	правый (PRAviy)
right (as an adjective)	правильный (PRAvilny)
right (as an adverb)	правильно (PRAvilna)
ruble	рубль (rubl)
rubles (5 or more)	рублей (rubLYEY)
rubles (in general)	рубли (rubLEE)
second	второй (ftaROY)
separately	отдельно (atDYELna)
seven (7)	семь (7) (seim)
seventy (70)	семьдесят (70) (SYEMdisyet)
shawl	шаль (shal)

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English	Russian
she	она (aNA)
she has (by her)	у неё (oo niYO)
six (6)	шесть (6) (shest)
sixty (60)	шестьдесят (60) (shizdiSYAT)
slow	медленный (MYEDlyenny)
slower	медленнее (MYEDlyeneeyeh)
sour cream	сметана (smeeTAna)
station	станция (STANtsiya)
stop	остановка (astaNOFka)
straight	прямой (priaMOY)
straight ahead	прямо (PRYAma)
subway	метро (mitRO)
success	успех (usPYEKH)
tea	чай (chaiy)
tell (as a command)	скажите (skaZHEEtye)
temperature	температура (timpiraTUra)

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English	Russian
ten (10)	десять (10) (DYEsit)
the nearest (with feminine noun)	ближайшая (bliZHAYshaya)
the nearest (with masculine noun)	ближайший (bliZHAYshiy)
the police	полиция (paLITsiya)
then	потом (paTOM)
there	вот (vot)
there is/are	есть (yest)
these	эти (Eti)
they	они (aNI)
they have (by them)	у них (oo nikh)
things	дела (diLA)
thirty (30)	тридцать (30) (TREEtset)
this	это (Eta)
this (with feminine noun)	эта (Eta)
this (with masculine noun)	этот (Etut)
this (with neuter noun)	это (Eta)

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English	Russian
this one (with feminine noun)	вот эта (vot Eta)
three (3)	три (3) (tree)
time	раз (ras)
to	в (v)
to accept	принимать (priniMAT)
to ache	болеть (baLEYT)
to add up	посчитать (pashiTAT)
to be	быть (byt)
to be lost	потеряться (patiRYAtsa)
to bring	приносить (prinaSEET)
to call	вызвать (VWEEZevet)
to call	звать (zvat)
to close	закрыть (zakREEt)
to cost	стоить (STOit)
to drink	пить (peet)
to exchange	обменять (abmiNYAT)

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English	Russian
to feel	чувствовать (CHUSTvavet)
to go	идти (itTI)
to help	помогать (pamaGAT)
to know	знать (znat)
to learn, to teach	учить (uCHEET)
to lose	потерять (patiRYAT)
to make	делать (DYElat)
to mean	значить (ZNAcheet)
to meet you	познакомиться (paznaKOmitsa)
to mind	возражать (vazraZHAT)
to open	открыть (atKREET)
to order	заказывать (zaKAzivat)
to repeat	повторять (paftaRYAT)
to see	видеть (VEEdit)
to speak	говорить (gavaRIT')
to take	взять (vzyat)

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English	Russian
to tell	сказать (skaZAT)
to the left	налево (naLYEva)
to the right	направо (napRAva)
to try	пробовать (PRObavat)
to turn	повернуть (pavyerNOOT)
to understand	понимать (paniMAT')
to want	хотеть (khaTYET)
to wrap	завернуть (zavyerNOOT)
to write	писать (piSAT)
together	вместе (VMYEStye)
traveler's check	дорожный чек (daROZHny chyek)
trolleybus	троллейбус (traLEYbus)
turn (as a command)	поверните (pavyerNItye)
twelve (12)	двенадцать (12) (dviNAtsat)
twenty (20)	двадцать (20) (DVAtset)
two (2)	два (2) (dva)

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English	Russian
two (with feminine nouns) (2)	две (2) (dvye)
two hundred (200)	двести (200) (DVYESti)
very	очень (Ochin)
vodka	водка (VOTka)
water	вода (vaDA)
we accept	мы принимаем (muee priniMAyem)
we have (by us)	у нас (oo nas)
we speak	мы говорим (muee gavaRIM)
we understand	мы понимаем (muee paniMAyem)
we'd like (we will)	мы будем (muee BUdim)
well	хорошо (kharaSHO)
what	что (shto)
what / what kind of (with feminine noun)	какая (kaKAya)
what / what kind of (with masculine noun)	какой (kaKOY)
where from	откуда (atKUda)
wife	жена (zheNA)

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English	Russian
wine	вино (viNO)
with caviar	с икрой (s eekROY)
with you	с Вами (sVAmi)
worse	хуже (KHUzhe)
wrap (it/them) up	заверните (zavyerNEEtye)
wrong (as an adverb)	неправильно (niPRAvilna)
you	ты (ty)
you	Вы (vy)
you accept	вы принимаете (vy priniMAitye)
you are making	Вы делаете (vwee DYElaitye)
you feel	Вы чувствуете (vy CHUSTvuyitye)
you feel	ты чувствуешь (ty CHUSTvuyesh)
you have	у тебя (oo tiBYA)
you speak	ты говоришь (ty gavaRISH)
you understand	ты понимаешь (ty paniMAyesh)
you understand	Вы понимаете (vy paniMAitye)

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English	Russian
young	молодой (malaDOY)
your	Ваш (vash)
your (with feminine noun)	ваша (VAsha)
your total is (from you)	с Вас (s vas)

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Phrase Review

English	Russian
Hello. How are you?	Здравствуйте. Как Ваши дела? (ZDRASTvuytye. kak VAshy diLA?)
Fine, thank you. And you?	Спасибо. Хорошо. А у Вас? (spaSIba. kharaSHO. a oo vas?)
Not too bad. Thank you.	Спасибо. Ничего. (spaSIba. nichiVO.)
All the best.	Всего хорошего. (fsiVO khaROshiva.)
Goodbye.	До свидания. (da sviDAniya.)
Hello. (Be healthy.)	Здравствуйте. (ZDRASTvuytye)
How are you? (How your things?)	Как Ваши дела? (kak VAshy diLA?)
Good morning! How are you?	Доброе утро! Как Ваши дела? (DObraye Utra! kak VAshy diLA?)
Hi! How are you?	Привет! Как дела? (priVYET! kak diLA?)
Good day! How are you?	Добрый день! Как Ваши дела? (DObry dyen! kak VAshy diLA?)
Fine, thank you.	Спасибо. Хорошо. (spaSIba. kharaSHO.)
Not too bad. (Nothing.)	Ничего. (nichiVO.)
Excuse me, please. Do you speak English?	Извините, пожалуйста. Вы говорите по-английски? (izviNItye, paZHAlsta. vy gavaRItye pa anGLIski?)
No. I'm sorry. I don't speak English.	Нет. Извините, я не говорю по-английски. (nyet. izviNItye, ya nye gavaRYU pa anGLIski.)

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English	Russian
Do you understand Russian?	Вы понимаете по-русски? (vy paniMAitye pa RUski?)
Yes. I understand a little Russian.	Да. Я немного понимаю по-русски. (da. ya nimNOga paniMAyu pa RUski?)
And where are you from?	А Вы откуда? (a vy atKUda?)
I'm from America.	Я из Америки. (ya iz aMYEriki.)
Excuse me, please.	Извините, пожалуйста. (izviNItye, paZHAlsta.)
You speak English well. (You speak in English well.)	Вы хорошо говорите по-английски. (vy kharaSHO gavaRItye pa anGLIski.)
You speak English. (You speak in English.)	Вы говорите по-английски. (vy gavaRItye pa anGLIski.)
Do you speak English?	Вы говорите по-английски? (vy gavaRItye pa anGLIski?)
You speak well.	Вы хорошо говорите. (vy kharaSHO gavaRItye.)
Do you speak Russian?	Вы говорите по-русски? (vy gavaRItye pa RUski?)
You speak Russian well.	Ты хорошо говоришь по-русски. (ty kharaSHO gavaRISH pa RUski.)
Do you speak English well?	Ты хорошо говоришь по-английски? (ty kharaSHO gavaRISH pa anGLIski?)
I'm sorry, I don't speak English.	Извините, я не говорю по-английски. (izviNItye, ya nye gavaRYU pa anGLIski.)
I speak English.	Я говорю по-английски. (ya gavaRYU pa anGLIski.)
I don't speak English.	Я не говорю по-английски. (ya nye gavaRYU pa anGLIski.)

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English	Russian
No, I don't speak Russian.	Нет, я не говорю по-русски. (nyet, ya nye gavaRYU pa RUski.)
Yes, I speak Russian well.	Да, я хорошо говорю по-русски. (da, ya kharaSHO gavaRYU pa RUski.)
Yes, we speak Russian.	Да, мы говорим по-русски. (da, muee gavaRIM pa RUski.)
I speak Russian and English well.	Я хорошо говорю по-русски и по-английски. (ya kharaSHO gavaRYU pa RUski ee pa anGLIski.)
I understand a little Russian.	Я немного понимаю по-русски. (ya nimNOga paniMAyu pa RUski.)
I understand Russian.	Я понимаю по-русски. (ya paniMAyu pa RUski.)
I speak and understand Russian.	Я говорю и понимаю по-русски. (ya gavaRYU ee paniMAyu pa RUski.)
I understand Russian and English.	Я понимаю по-русски и по-английски. (ya paniMAyu pa RUski ee pa anGLIski.)
We speak and understand English well.	Мы хорошо говорим и понимаем по-английски. (muee kharaSHO gavaRIM ee paniMAyem pa anGLIski.)
Do you understand English well?	Ты хорошо понимаешь по-английски? (ty kharaSHO paniMAyesh pa anGLIski?)
And where are you from?	А ты откуда? (a ty atKUda?)
Are you from America? (You from America?)	Вы из Америки? (vy iz aMYEriki?)
Excuse me, please. Are you from Russia?	Извините, пожалуйста. Вы из России? (izviNItye, paZHAlsta. vy iz raSII?)
We are not from Russia. We are from America.	Мы не из России. Мы из Америки. (muee nye iz raSII. my iz aMYEriki.)
Hello. My name is Tom.	Здравствуйте. Меня зовут Том. (ZDRASTvuytye. miNYA zaVUT tom.)

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English	Russian
I'm Olga. Nice to meet you!	Я Ольга. Приятно познакомиться! (ya OLga. priYATna paznaKOmitsa!)
Nice to meet you too!	Взаимно! (vzaIMna!)
This is my wife, Linda.	Это моя жена, Линда. (Eta maYA zheNA, LINda.)
This is our first time in Moscow.	Мы первый раз в Москве. (muee PYERwy ras v maskVYE)
Welcome to our city!	Добро пожаловать в наш город! (dabRO paZHAlavat v nash GOrat!)
My name is Tom. (Me (they) call Tom.)	Меня зовут Том. (miNYA zaVUT tom.)
Hi. I'm Olga. (Hi. I Olga.)	Привет. Я Ольга. (priVYET. ya OLga.)
Hello. I'm Olga Ivanovna.	Здравствуйте. Я Ольга Ивановна. (ZDRASTvuytye. ya OLga iVAnavna.)
My name is Vanya. And what is your name?	Меня зовут Ваня. А как Вас зовут? (miNYA zaVUT VAnya. a kak vas zaVUT?)
Nice to meet you!	Приятно познакомиться! (priYATna paznaKOmitsa!)
I'm Misha. Nice to meet you!	Я Миша. Приятно познакомиться! (ya MEEsha. priYATna paznaKOmitsa!)
My name is Linda. Nice to meet you! (Me (they) call Linda. Nice to meet you!)	Меня зовут Линда. Приятно познакомиться! (miNYA zaVOOT LINda. priYATna paznaKOmitsa!)
Are you Sasha? Nice to meet you!	Вы Саша? Приятно познакомиться! (vy SAsha? priYATna paznaKOmitsa!)
Yes, I'm Sasha. Nice to meet you too!	Да, я Саша. Взаимно! (da, ya SAsha. vzaIMna!)
No, I'm not Sasha. My name is Misha. (No, I not Sasha. Me (they) call Misha.)	Нет, я не Саша. Меня зовут Миша. (nyet, ya nye SAsha. miNYA zaVUT MIsha.)

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English	Russian
This is my husband. (This my husband.)	Это мой муж. (Eta moy moosh.)
This is my husband, Ivan.	Это мой муж, Иван. (Eta moy moosh, iVAN.)
This is my wife.	Это моя жена. (Eta maYA zheNA.)
first time in Moscow	первый раз в Москве (PYERwy ras v maskVIYE)
We are in Moscow. (We in Moscow.)	Мы в Москве. (muee v maskVIYE.)
This is my first time in Moscow. (I first time in Moscow.)	Я первый раз в Москве. (ya PYERwy ras v maskVIYE.)
Is this your first time in Moscow? (You first time in Moscow?)	Вы первый раз в Москве? (vy PYERwy ras v maskVIYE?)
Yes, it's my first time. (Yes, first time.)	Да, первый раз. (da, PYERwy ras.)
No, it's not my first time. (No, not first time.)	Нет, не первый раз. (nyet, nye PYERwy ras.)
It's not our first time in Canada. (We not first time in Canada.)	Мы не первый раз в Канаде. (muee nye PYERwy ras v kaNAdye.)
It's not your first time in Europe, right? (You not first time in Europe?)	Вы не первый раз в Европе? (vy nye PYERwy ras v yevROpye?)
It's our second time in America. (We second time in America.)	Мы второй раз в Америке. (muee ftaROY ras v aMYErikye.)
This is our city.	Это наш город. (Eta nash GOrat.)
Welcome to Canada!	Добро пожаловать в Канаду! (dabRO paZHAlavat f kaNAdu!)
Welcome to Moscow!	Добро пожаловать в Москву! (dabRO paZHAlavat v maskVU!)

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English	Russian
Welcome to our country!	Добро пожаловать в нашу страну! (dabRO paZHAlavat v NAshu straNU!)
Welcome to America!	Добро пожаловать в Америку! (dabRO paZHAlavat v aMYEriku!)
Excuse me. Where is the nearest subway station?	Извините. Где ближайшая станция метро? (izviNItye. gdye bliZHAYshaya STANtsiya mitRO?)
It's not far from here.	Здесь недалеко. (zdyes nyedalyeKO.)
Go straight ahead, then turn right.	Идите прямо, потом поверните направо. (iDItye PRYAma, paTOM pavyerNItye napRAva.)
Thank you!	Спасибо! (spaSIba!)
You are welcome.	Пожалуйста. (paZHAlsta.)
Where is the nearest subway station?	Где ближайшая станция метро? (gdye bliZHAYshaya STANtsiya mitRO?)
the nearest subway station	ближайшая станция метро (bliZHAYsheya STANtsiya mitRO)
Where is the nearest stop?	Где ближайшая остановка? (gdye bliZHAYshaya astaNOFka?)
Excuse me. Where is the nearest trolleybus stop?	Извините. Где ближайшая остановка троллейбуса? (izviNItye. gdye bliZHAYshaya astaNOFka traLEYbusa?)
Where is a bus stop here?	Где здесь остановка автобуса? (gdye zdyes astaNOFka afTObusa?)
Where is a subway station here?	Где здесь станция метро? (gdye zdyes STANtsiya mitRO?)
Where is the nearest hotel?	Где ближайшая гостиница? (gdye bliZHAYshaya gasTInyitsa?)
The restaurant is not far from here. (Restaurant here not far off.)	Ресторан здесь недалеко. (ryestaRAN zdyes nyedaleKO.)

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English	Russian
Where is a restroom here?	Где здесь туалет? (gdye zdyes tuaLYET?)
Excuse me. Where is Red Square?	Извините. Где Красная площадь? (izviNItye. gdye KRASnaya PLOshet?)
Where is Red Square on the map?	Где Красная площадь на карте? (gdye KRASnaya PLOshet na KARtye?)
Where is the nearest hotel on the map?	Где ближайшая гостиница на карте? (gdye bliZHAYshaya gasTInitsa na KARtye?)
Turn right, then left.	Поверните направо, потом налево. (pavyerNItye naPRAva, paTOM naLYEva.)
The nearest trolleybus stop is around the corner.	Ближайшая остановка троллейбуса - за углом. (bliZHAYshaya astaNOFka traLYEYbusa za ugLOM.)
The restroom is over there.	Туалет вон там. (tuaLYET von tam.)
Go straight ahead; the restaurant is around the corner.	Идите прямо, ресторан за углом. (iDItye PRYAma, ryestaRAN za ugLOM.)
We are here, and Red Square is over there.	Мы здесь, а Красная площадь - вон там. (muee zdyes, a KRASnaya PLOshat von tam.)
Excuse me, please. Do you have maps?	Извините, пожалуйста, у Вас есть карты? (izviNItye, paZHAlusta, oo vas yest KARty?)
Yes, we do. This way, please.	Да, есть. Вам сюда, пожалуйста. (da, yest. vam syuDA, paZHAlusta.)
How much is this one?	Сколько стоит вот эта? (SKOLka STOit vot Eta?)
One hundred (100) rubles and fifty (50) kopecks.	Сто (100) рублей пятьдесят (50) копеек. (sto rubLYEY pidiSYAT kaPYEyek)
I will take two (2) maps and one (1) guide book.	Я возьму две (2) карты и один (1) путеводитель. (ya vazMU dvye KARty i aDIN putivaDItil)
Your total is three hundred (300) rubles.	С Вас триста (300) рублей. (s vas TREESta rubLYEY.)

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English	Russian
Do you have maps? (By you are there maps?)	У Вас есть карты? (oo vas yest KARty?)
I have a map. (By me there is a map.)	У меня есть карта. (oo miNYA yest KARta.)
Do you have nested dolls? (By you are there nested dolls?)	У Вас есть матрёшки? (u vas yest matRYOSHki?)
Nested dolls are here. This way, please.	Матрёшки здесь. Сюда, пожалуйста. (matRYOSHki zdyes. syuDA, paZHAlusta.)
I have a fur hat.	У меня есть меховая шапка. (oo miNYA yest myekhaVAya SHAPka.)
Excuse me. Do you have fur hats?	Извините. У Вас есть меховые шапки? (izviNItye. oo vas yest myekhaVYye SHAPki?)
I have a fur hat, fur coat and a shawl.	У меня есть меховая шапка, шуба и шаль. (oo miNYA yest myekhaVAya SHAPka, SHUba i shal.)
Where are fur hats and fur coats here?	Где здесь меховые шапки и шубы? (gdye zdyes myekhaVYye SHAPki i SHUby?)
How much is this one? (with masculine noun) (How much costs this one?)	Сколько стоит вот этот? (SKOLka STOit vot Etut?)
How much is this nested doll? (How much costs this nested doll?)	Сколько стоит эта матрёшка? (SKOLka STOit Eta matRYOSHka?)
How much is this medicine?	Сколько стоит это лекарство? (SKOLka STOit Eta liKARstva?)
How much do these items cost? This hat, and this fur coat?	Сколько стоят эти вещи? Эта шапка и эта шуба? (SKOLka STOyat Eti VYEshi? Eta SHAPka, i Eta SHUba?)
One hundred (100) rubles and fifty (50) kopecks.	Сто (100) рублей пятьдесят (50) копеек. (sto rubLYEY pidiSYAT kaPYEyek)
One hundred (100) rubles	Сто (100) рублей (sto rubLYEY)
fifty (50) kopecks	пятьдесят (50) копеек (pidiSYAT kaPYEyek)

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English	Russian
This map costs one hundred (100) rubles.	Эта карта стоит сто (100) рублей. (Eta KARta STOit sto rubLYEY.)
Do you have fifty (50) kopecks?	У Вас есть пятьдесят (50) копеек? (oo vas yest pidiSYAT kaPYEyek?)
I have one hundred and fifty (150) rubles.	У меня есть сто пятьдесят (150) рублей. (oo miNYA yest sto pidiSYAT rubLYEY.)
Your total is two hundred (200) rubles. (From you two hundred (200) rubles.)	С Вас двести (200) рублей. (s vas DVYESti rubLYEY.)
Your total is three hundred (300) rubles and fifty (50) kopecks.	С Вас триста (300) рублей пятьдесят (50) копеек. (s vas TREESta rubLYEY pidiSYAT kaPYEyek.)
one (1) ruble	один (1) рубль (aDEEN rubl)
two (2) rubles	два (2) рубля (dva rubLYA)
three (3) rubles and four (4) kopecks	три (3) рубля четыре (4) копейки (tree rubLYA chiTYrye kaPYEYki)
five (5) rubles and six (6) kopecks	пять (5) рублей шесть (6) копеек (pyat rubLYEY shest kaPYEyek)
This map costs one hundred and seven (107) rubles.	Эта карта стоит сто семь (107) рублей. (Eta KARta STOit sto seim rubLYEY.)
Your total is two hundred and eight (208) rubles.	С Вас двести восемь (208) рублей. (s vas DVYESti VOsim rubLYEY.)
I have one hundred and nine (109) rubles.	У меня есть сто девять (109) рублей. (u miNYA yest sto DYEvit rubLYEY.)
Do you have ten (10) kopecks?	У Вас есть десять (10) копеек? (u vas yest DYEsit kaPYEyek?)
two (2) maps	две (2) карты (dvye KARty)
I will take two (2) maps.	Я возьму две (2) карты. (ya vazMU dvye KARty.)

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English	Russian
one (1) guide book	один (1) путеводитель (aDEEN putivaDItil)
I will take one (1) guide book.	Я возьму один (1) путеводитель. (ya vazMU aDEEN putivaDItil.)
I'll take these maps. Wrap them up, please. (I'll take these maps. Wrap up, please.)	Я возьму эти карты. Заверните, пожалуйста. (ya vazMU Eti KARty. zavyerNEEtye, paZHAlusta.)
one (1) medicine	одно (1) лекарство (adNO liKARstva)
I will take this fur coat and this hat.	Я возьму эту шубу и эту шапку. (ya vazMU Etu SHUbu i Etu SHAPku.)
I will take this guide book.	Я возьму этот путеводитель. (ya vazMU Etat putivaDItil.)
I will take this medicine.	Я возьму это лекарство. (ya vazMU Eta liKARstva.)
Good day. What would you like to order?	Добрый день. Что будете заказывать? (DObry den. shto BUditye zaKAzivat?)
Beet soup and pelmeni, please.	Борщ и пельмени, пожалуйста. (borsh i pilMYEni, paZHAlusta.)
What would you like to drink?	Что будете пить? (shto BUditye peet?)
A bottle of beer.	Бутылку пива. (buTYLku PEEva.)
What would you like to order? (What (you) will order?)	Что будете заказывать? (shto BUditye zaKAzivat?)
I'd like pelmeni.	Я буду пельмени. (ya BUdu pilMYEni.)
Would you like beet soup or cabbage soup? (You will beet soup or cabbage soup?)	Вы будете борщ или щи? (vy BUditye borsh Ili shee?)
pancakes with caviar	блины с икрой (bliNY s eekROY)

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English	Russian
We'd like pancakes with caviar and pelmeni. (We will pancakes with caviar and pelmeni.)	Мы будем блины с икрой и пельмени. (muee BUdim bleeNY s eekROY i pilMYEni.)
We'd like pancakes with fish.	Мы будем блины с рыбой. (muee BUdim bleeNY s REEbay.)
Would you like pancakes with sour cream?	Вы будете блины со сметаной? (vy BUditye bleeNY sa smiTAnay?)
I'd like pelmeni with sour cream.	Я буду пельмени со сметаной. (ya BUdu pilMYEni sa smiTAnay.)
Would you like tea or coffee? (You will tea or coffee?)	Вы будете чай или кофе? (vy BUditye chay Ili KOfye?)
I will drink juice.	Я буду пить сок. (ya BUdu peet sok.)
Please, bring some coffee. (Bring please coffee.)	Принесите, пожалуйста, кофе. (priniSEEtye, paZHAlusta KOfye.)
Please bring a bottle of beer.	Принесите, пожалуйста, бутылку пива. (priniSItye, paZHAlusta buTYLku PEEva.)
Please bring pancakes and a bottle of vodka.	Принесите, пожалуйста, блины и бутылку водки. (priniSItye, paZHAlusta, bleeNY i buTYLku VOTki.)
Here is your check.	Ваш счёт. (vash shyot.)
Excuse me, Madam. The check, please. (Excuse me, girl. Check, please.)	Извините, девушка. Счёт, пожалуйста. (izviNItye, DYEHvushka. shyot, paZHAlusta.)
Excuse me, Sir. Please bring a bottle of water. (Excuse me, young man. Bring please a bottle of water.)	Извините, молодой человек. Принесите, пожалуйста, бутылку воды. (izviNItye, malaDOY chilaVYEK. priniSItye, paZHAlusta buTYLku vaDY.)
Sir, please, bring a menu. (Young man, bring a menu please.)	Молодой человек, принесите, пожалуйста, меню. (malaDOY chilaVYEK, priniSItye, paZHAlusta miNYU.)
One check, please. (Add up together, please.)	Посчитайте вместе, пожалуйста. (pashiTAYtye VMYEStye, paZHAlusta.)

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English	Russian
Separate checks, please. (Add up separately, please.)	Посчитайте отдельно, пожалуйста. (pashiTAYtye atDYELna, paZHAlusta.)
One check or separate checks? (To add up together or separately?)	Посчитать вместе или отдельно? (pashiTAT VMYEStye Ili atDYELna?)
I want to exchange dollars.	Я хочу обменять доллары. (ya khaCHU abmiNYAT DOLlary.)
What is your rate?	Какой у вас курс? (kaKOY u vas kurs?)
Thirty (30) rubles and ten (10) kopeks for dollar.	Тридцать (30) рублей десять (10) копеек за доллар. (TREEtset rubLYEY DYEsit kaPYEyek za DOLlar.)
Two thousand (2,000) dollars, please.	Две тысячи (2,000) долларов, пожалуйста. (dvye TYsyachi DOLaraf, paZHAlusta.)
Here is your receipt.	Ваша квитанция. (VAsha kviTANtsiya)
one hundred and three (103) dollars	сто три (103) доллара (sto tree DOLara)
one hundred and ten (110) dollars	сто десять (110) долларов (sto DYEsit DOLlaraf)
I want to exchange three hundred and fifteen (315) dollars.	Я хочу обменять триста пятнадцать (315) долларов. (ya khaCHU abmiNYAT TREESta pitNAtsat DOLaraf.)
sixteen (16) rubles and seventeen (17) kopecks	шестнадцать (16) рублей семнадцать (17) копеек (shistNAtset rubLYEY simNAtset kaPYEyek)
This map costs eighteen (18) or nineteen (19) dollars.	Эта карта стоит восемнадцать (18) или девятнадцать (19) долларов. (Eta KARta STOit vasimNAtset Ili divitNAtset DOLaraf.)
I want to exchange rubles.	Я хочу обменять рубли. (ya khaCHU abmiNYAT rubLEE.)
currency exchange outlet	пункт обмена валюты (poonkt abMYENa vaLYUty)

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English	Russian
Where is a currency exchange outlet here?	Где здесь пункт обмена валюты? (gdye zdyes poonkt abMYENa vaLYUty?)
The nearest currency exchange outlet is around the corner.	Ближайший пункт обмена валюты - за углом. (bliZHAYshiy poonkt abMYENa vaLYUty za oogLOM.)
What kind of currency do you have?	Какая у Вас валюта? (kaKAya oo vas vaLYUta?)
thirty (30) rubles and twenty (20) kopecks	тридцать (30) рублей двадцать (20) копеек (TREEtset rubLYEY DVAtset kaPYEyek)
thirty (30) rubles for a dollar	тридцать (30) рублей за доллар (TREEtset rubLYEY za DOLar)
This shawl costs forty (40) dollars.	Эта шаль стоит сорок (40) долларов. (Eta shal STOit SOrek DOLaraf.)
Your total is sixty (60) dollars.	С Вас шестьдесят (60) долларов. (s vas shizdiSYAT DOLaraf.)
I have seventy (70) dollars.	У меня есть семьдесят (70) долларов. (oo miNYA SYEMdisyet DOLaraf.)
Do you have eighty (80) dollars?	У Вас есть восемьдесят (80) долларов? (oo vas yest VOsimdisyet DOLaraf?)
Your total is ninety-four (94) dollars.	С Вас девяносто четыре (94) доллара. (s vas diviNOSta chiTYrye DOLara.)
We accept cash only.	Мы принимаем только наличные. (muee priniMAyem TOLka naLICHniyeh.)
We accept cash.	Мы принимаем наличные. (muee priniMAyem naLICHniyeh.)
Do you have a credit card?	У Вас есть кредитная карта? (oo vas yest kriDITnaya KARta?)
We accept credit cards and cash.	Мы принимаем кредитные карты и наличные. (muee priniMAyem kriDITniyeh KARty i naLICHniyeh.)
Do you accept credit cards?	Вы принимаете кредитные карты? (vy priniMAitye kriDITnyi KARty?)

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English	Russian
Do you accept dollars?	Вы принимаете доллары? (vy priniMAitye DOLary?)
We accept rubles only.	Мы принимаем только рубли. (muee priniMAyem TOLka rubLEE.)
We don't accept traveler's checks. Cash only.	Мы не принимаем дорожные чеки. Только наличные. (muee nye priniMAyem daROZHniyeh CHEki. TOLka naLICHniyeh.)
two thousand (2,000)	две тысячи (2 000) (dvye TYsyachi)
one hundred and three thousand (103,000)	сто три тысячи (103 000) (sto tree TYsyachi)
two hundred and fifty four thousand (254,000)	двести пятьдесят четыре тысячи (254 000) (DVYESti pidiSYAT chiTEErye TYsyachi)
twenty one thousand (21,000) rubles	двадцать одна тысяча (21 000) рублей (DVAtset adNA TEEsicha rubLYEY)
five thousand (5,000)	пять тысяч (5 000) (pyat TEEsich)
three hundred thousand (300,000)	триста тысяч (300 000) (TREESta TEEsich)
This fur coat costs ten thousand (10,000) rubles.	Эта шуба стоит десять тысяч (10 000) рублей. (Eta SHUba STOit DYEsit TEEsich rubLYEY.)
Your total is nine hundred and two (902) rubles.	С Вас девятьсот два (902) рубля. (s vas divitSOT dva rubLYA.)
I am not feeling too well.	Я неважно себя чувствую. (ya nyiVAZHna siBYA CHUSTvuyu.)
What's wrong with you?	Что с Вами? (shtos VAmi?)
I have a fever, and my stomach aches.	У меня температура и болит живот. (u miNYA timpiraTUra i baLEET zhiVOT.)
I'll call an ambulance.	Я вызову скорую. (ya VWEEzavu SKOruyu.)

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English	Russian
I feel well. (I feel myself well.)	Я чувствую себя хорошо. (ya CHUSTvuyu siBYA kharaSHO.)
How are you feeling? (How you yourself feel?)	Как Вы себя чувствуете? (kak vy siBYA CHUSTvuyitye?)
How are you feeling?	Как ты себя чувствуешь? (kak tee siBYA CHUSTvuyesh?)
I'm feeling better. (I feel myself better.)	Я чувствую себя лучше. (ya CHUSTvuyu siBYA LOOCHsheh.)
He is not feeling too well. (He feels himself not too well.)	Он чувствует себя неважно. (on CHUSTvuyet siBYA nyiVAZHna.)
How is she feeling? (How she herself feels?)	Как она себя чувствует? (kak aNA siBYA CHUSTvuyet?)
She's feeling worse. (She feels herself worse.)	Она чувствует себя хуже. (aNA CHUSTvuyet siBYA KHUzhe.)
They feel well.	Они чувствуют себя хорошо. (aNI CHUSTvuyut siBYA kharaSHO.)
I have a fever. (By me temperature.)	У меня температура. (oo miNYA timpiraTUra.)
Do you have a fever? (By you there is a temperature?)	У Вас есть температура? (oo vas yest timpiraTUra?)
How are you feeling? Do you have a fever?	Как ты себя чувствуешь? У тебя есть температура? (kak tee siBYA CHUSTvuyesh? u tiBYA yest timpiraTUra?)
He has a fever and a cough.	У него температура и кашель. (oo niVO timpiraTUra i KAshel.)
Does she have a runny nose? (By her there is a runny nose?)	У неё есть насморк? (oo niYO yest NASmark?)
They are not feeling too well. They have a cold.	Они чувствуют себя неважно. У них простуда. (aNI CHUSTvuyut siBYA niVAZHna. oo nikh prasTUda.)
I have a burn and a cut.	У меня ожог и порез . (oo miNYA aZHOK i paRYES.)

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English	Russian
We are allergic to milk.	У нас аллергия на молоко. (oo nas alyerGEEya na malaKO.)
My stomach aches. (By me aches belly.)	У меня болит живот. (oo miNYA baLEET zhiVOT.)
I have a fever and my head aches. (By me temperature and head aches.)	У меня температура и болит голова. (oo miNYA timpiraTUra i baLEET galaVA.)
Her arm aches. (By her aches arm.)	У неё болит рука. (oo niYO baLEET ruKA.)
His leg hurts. (By him hurts leg.)	У него болит нога. (oo niVO baLEET naGA.)
Does your back ache? (By you aches back?)	У тебя болит спина? (oo tiBYA baLIT spiNA?)
How are you feeling? Does your tooth ache? (How you yourself feel? By you aches tooth?)	Как ты себя чувствуешь? У тебя болит зуб? (kak ty siBYA CHUSTvuyesh? oo tiBYA baLEET zoop?)
I'm not feeling too well. My heart hurts.	Я чувствую себя неважно. У меня болит сердце. (ya CHUSTvuyu siBYA niVAZHna. oo miNYA baLEET SYERtse.)
I lost a guidebook.	Я потерял путеводитель. (ya patiRYALputyivaditil.)
I lost my passport. (I lost passport.)	Я потеряла паспорт. (ya patiRYAla PASpert.)
I lost my wallet and my suitcase. (I lost wallet and suitcase.)	Я потерял бумажник и чемодан. (ya patiRYAL buMAZHnik i chimaDAN.)
Excuse me. I'm lost!	Извините. Я потерялся! (izviNItye. ya patiRYALsa!)
I'm lost! Where is the nearest stop?	Я потерялась! Где ближайшая остановка? (ya patiRYAles! gdye bliZHAYshaya astaNOFka?)
Excuse me. We are lost! Where is the nearest subway station?	Извините. Мы потерялись! Где ближайшая станция метро? (izviNItye. muee patiRYAlis! gdye bliZHAYshaya STANtsiya mitRO?)

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English	Russian
Where are you? Are you lost?	Где вы? Вы потерялись? (gdye vy? vy patiRYAlis!)
Help! I don't speak English.	Помогите! Я не говорю по-английски. (pamaGEEtye! ya ni gavaRYU pa-angLISki.)
What's wrong with you? May I help you?	Что с Вами? Вам помочь? (shtos VAmi? vam paMOCH?)
Yes. Help me please. (Yes. Help please.)	Да. Помогите, пожалуйста. (da. pamaGEEtye, paZHAlusta.)
No, thank you. I'm feeling better.	Спасибо, не надо. Я чувствую себя лучше. (spaSIba, nye NAdo. ya CHUSTvuyu siBYA LUCHsheh.)
I'll call the police.	Я вызову полицию. (ya VWEEzavu paLItsiyu.)
Help! Call an ambulance and the police!	Помогите! Вызовите скорую и полицию! (pamaGEEtye! VWEEzavitye SKOruyu i paLItsiyu.)
She's feeling worse. Call an ambulance.	Она чувствует себя хуже. Вызовите скорую. (aNA CHUSTvuyet siBYA KHUzhe. VWEEzavitye SKOruyu.)
Excuse me, please. What does it say?	Извините, пожалуйста. Что здесь написано? (izviNItye, paZHAlusta. shto zdyes naPIsana?)
It says, "Lunch break".	Здесь написано: "Перерыв на обед". (zdyes naPIsana: pyeriREEF na aBYET.)
What did you say?	Что Вы сказали? (shto vy skaZAli?)
Can you repeat that, please?	Повторите, пожалуйста. (paftaREEtye, paZHAlusta.)
It says, "Lunch break".	Здесь написано: "Перерыв на обед". (zdyes naPIsana: pyeriREEF na aBYET.)
Ah! I see. Thank you.	А! Понятно. Спасибо. (a! paNYATna. spaSIba.)
What does it say? (What here is written?)	Что здесь написано? (shto zdyes naPIsana?)

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English	Russian
Tell me, please! Where is the nearest subway station?	Скажите, пожалуйста, где ближайшая станция метро? (skaZHEEtye, paZHAlusta. gdye bliZHAYshaya STANtsiya mitRO?)
lunch break (break for lunch)	перерыв на обед (pyeriREEF na aBYET)
Do you know what it says? (You don't know, what here is written?)	Вы не знаете, что здесь написано? (vy nye ZNAyetye, shto zdyes naPIsana?)
Do you know where a bus stop is here?	Вы не знаете, где здесь остановка автобуса? (vy nye ZNAyetye, gdye zdyes astaNOFka afTObusa?)
No, I don't know. (No, don't know.)	Нет, не знаю. (nyet, nye ZNAyu.)
It says, "Open"	Здесь написано: "Открыто". (zdyes naPIsana: atKREEta.)
Does it say, "Closed"? (Here is written, "Closed"?)	Здесь написано: "Закрыто"? (zdyes naPIsana: zakREEta.)
How did you say that? (How you said?)	Как Вы сказали? (kak vy skaZAli?)
Excuse me. How did you say that?	Извините, как Вы сказали? (izviNItye, kak vy skaZAli?)
What did you say? I understand a little Russian.	Что Вы сказали? Я немного понимаю по-русски. (shto vy skaZAli? ya nimNOga paniMAyu pa RUSki.)
How did you say that? Can you repeat, please? (How you said? Repeat, please.)	Как Вы сказали? Повторите, пожалуйста. (kak vy skaZAli? paftaREEtye, paZHAlusta.)
What does this mean? (What this means?)	Что это значит? (shto Eto ZNAchit?)
I don't understand. What does this mean?	Я не понимаю. Что это значит? (ya ni paniMAyu. shto Eta ZNAchit?)
This means, "Closed", "Lunch break".	Это значит: "Закрыто", "Перерыв на обед". (Eta ZNAchit: zakREEta, pyeriREEF na aBYET.)
Repeat a little slower, please.	Повторите помедленнее, пожалуйста. (paftaREEtye paMYEDlyeneeyeh, paZHAlusta.)

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English	Russian
How did you say that? Repeat it slower.	Как Вы сказали? Повторите медленнее. (kak vy skaZAli? paftaREEtye MYEDlyenyeye.)
I don't understand. Speak up!	Я не понимаю. Говорите громче! (ya ni paniMAyu. gavaREEtye GROMchye!)
I don't understand. Repeat a little louder, please.	Я не понимаю. Повторите, пожалуйста, погромче. (ya ni paniMAyu. paftaREEtye, paZHAlusta, paGROMchye.)
Ah! I see. It says, "Closed."	А! Понятно. Здесь написано: "Закрыто" (a! paNYATna. zdyes napEEsana: zakREEta.)
I understood. Red Square is over there. Straight ahead, then left.	Я поняла. Красная площадь вон там. Прямо, потом налево. (ya paniLA. KRASnaya PLOshet von tam. PRYAma, paTOM naLYEva.)
I understood. You speak a little English. Right?	Я понял. Вы немного говорите по-английски. Правильно? (ya POnyal. vy nimNOga gavaRItye pa angLISki. PRAvilna?)
You understood me right.	Вы поняли меня правильно. (vy POnyali miNYA PRAvilna.)
Did I understand you right? (I right you understood?)	Я правильно Вас понял? (ya PRAvilna vas POnyal?)
You understood me wrong. (You wrong me understood.)	Вы неправильно меня поняли. (vy niPRAvilna miNYA POnyali.)
Are you from America? Really? You speak Russian well.	Вы из Америки? Правда? Вы хорошо говорите по-русски. (vy iz aMYEriki? PRAVda? vwee kharaSHO gavaREEtye pa RUSki.)
Really? Thank you for the compliment.	Правда? Спасибо за комплимент. (PRAVda? spaSIba za kampliMYENT.)
How do you say Russian sauna in Russian?	Как по-русски "Russian sauna"? (kak pa RUSki "Russian sauna"?)
Banya.	Баня. (BAnya)

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English	Russian
Yes, indeed. Banya.	Да, точно. Баня. (da, TOCHno. BAnya.)
And this is venik. Right?	А это - веник. Правильно? (a Eta VYEnik. PRAvilna?)
You are absolutely right!	Совершенно верно! (savyerSHENna VYERna!)
There you see, you are making progress!	Вот видите, Вы делаете успехи! (vot VEEditye, vy DYElaitye usPYEkhi!)
Russian sauna is "banya" in Russian.	"Russian sauna" - по-русски баня. ("Russian sauna" - pa RUSki BAnya.)
And how do you say this in Russian? (And how this in Russian?)	А как это по-русски? (a kak Eta pa RUSki?)
This is a birch switch in Russian.	Это по-русски берёзовый веник. (Eta pa RUSki biRYOzavy VYEnik.)
I forgot. How do you say a steam room in Russian?	Я забыл, как по-русски "steam room"? (ya zaBYL, kak pa RUSki "steam room"?)
I know, it's parilka.	Я знаю, это парилка. (ya ZNAyu, Eta paRILka.)
Yes, indeed. Parilka.	Да, точно. Парилка. (da, TOCHno. paRILka.)
I forgot. What does it say?	Я забыла, что здесь написано? (ya zaBWEEla, shto zdyes naPIsana?)
Goluboi is light blue, right?	Голубой - это "light blue", правильно? (galuBOY - Eta "light blue", PRAvilna?)
Do you know, is siniy dark blue in Russian?	Вы не знаете, "dark blue" - по-русски синий? (vwee nye ZNAitye, "dark blue" - pa RUSki SEEnee?)
You are making progress!	Вы делаете успехи! (vwee DYEHlaitye usPYEkhi!)
Do I have good pronunciation?	У меня хорошее произношение? (oo miNYA khaROsheye praiznaSHEniye?)

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English	Russian
Try one more time. A little slower, please.	Попробуйте ещё раз. Помедленнее, пожалуйста. (paPRObuytye yeSHYO ras. paMYEDlyeneeyeh, paZHAlusta.)
Absolutely correct. There you see, you are making progress!	Совершенно верно. Вот видите, Вы делаете успехи! (savyerSHENna VYERna. vot VEEditye, vy DYElaitye usPYEkhi!)
No, incorrect. Try one more time.	Нет, неверно. Попробуйте ещё раз. (nyet, niVYERno. papRObuyitye SHYOras.)
You speak Russian very well.	Ты очень хорошо говоришь по-русски. (ty Ochin kharaSHO gavaRISH pa RUSki.)
You have very good pronunciation.	У Вас очень хорошее произношение. (u vas Ochin khaROsheye praiznaSHEniye.)
There you see, you speak Russian very well!	Вот видишь, ты очень хорошо говоришь по-русски! (vot VEEdish, ty Ochin kharaSHO gavaRISH pa RUSki!)
I'm learning Russian from a course by Mango Languages.	Я учу русский по курсу "Mango Languages". (ya uCHU RUSkiy pa KURsu "Mango Languages".)
I'm learning Russian.	Я учу русский. (ya uCHU RUSkiy.)
course by Mango Languages	курс "Mango Languages" (kurs "Mango Languages")
from a course by Mango Languages	по курсу "Mango Languages" (pa KURsu "Mango Languages")
I speak and understand Russian. I'm learning Russian from a course by Mango Languages.	Я говорю и понимаю по-русски. Я учу русский по курсу "Mango Languages". (ya gavaRYU i paniMAyu pa RUSki. ya uCHU RUSkiy pa KURsu "Mango Languages".)
I'm teaching my wife to write in Russian.	Я учу жену писать по-русски. (ya uCHU zheNU piSAT pa RUSki.)
I'm teaching my husband how not to get lost in Moscow.	Я учу мужа, как не потеряться в Москве. (ya uCHU MUzha, kak nye patiRYAtsa v maskVYE.)
I'm learning English. Let's speak English.	Я учу английский. Давайте говорить по-английски. (ya uCHU angLISkiy. daVAYtye gavaREET pa angLISki.)

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English	Russian
Let's switch to Russian. Do you mind?	Давайте по-русски. Не возражаете? (daVAYtye pa RUSki. nye vazraZHAitye?)
I'm learning Russian with pleasure!	Я учу русский с удовольствием! (ya uCHU RUSkiy s udaVOLstviyem!)
I speak Russian with pleasure!	Я с удовольствием говорю по-русски! (ya sudaVOLstviyem gavaRYU pa RUSki!)

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Cultural Notes

Здравствуйте can be used at any time of the day. It is a formal way to say "Hello" to a stranger, a superior, or a person significantly older than you.
Привет is an informal way of saying "Hi" to family members, friends, children, and colleagues of similar age and status.
In American culture, "Hi" is said to someone even upon the second or third encounter within the same day. Russians, however, will not repeat the word **Здравствуйте** or **Привет** after the initial greeting has taken place. They would simply smile or nod their head.
In American culture "How are you?" is considered as a greeting that doesn't always require a response. In Russia, however, it is a question not to be ignored.
When responding to the question **Как Ваши дела?** (How are you?), it is quite common in Russian to say **Спасибо** (Thank you) first and then answer the question.
Вы is a polite form of address commonly used when talking to a stranger or to show respect when addressing a person significantly older in age than you are. In written Russian, **Вы** is usually capitalized in all its forms.
Ты is used in addressing family members, friends, children and other people you know rather well. The inappropriate use of **ты** could be considered offensive to a Russian person. When in doubt, it's better to use **Вы**, unless your new acquaintance invites you to switch to **ты**.
In Russian culture, to go from **Вы** relationship (formal) to **ты** relationship (informal), two people will propose a drink, link arms, drink and kiss each other three times. This ceremony is referred to as **пить на брудершафт**. It comes from an old German tradition and literally means "to drink to brotherhood."
In Russia, **ничего** is one of the most frequent answers to the question "How are you?" It literally means "nothing" and expresses a Russian way of saying "everything's alright" or "nothing bad is happening."
До свидания literally means "until we meet again." It is the most frequently used farewell in Russia.
Russian **прощай** literally means "forgive me." It usually implies that one doesn't expect to see a person again during his/her lifetime.
Russians don't feel easy about talking to strangers on the street. However, if you start a conversation by saying **Извините, пожалуйста** and mention that you are from another country, there is a good chance they will be open and willing to help. After all, most Russians are naturally curious about foreigners.
Пожалуйста is a great Russian word to learn. It is used to say "please" when you ask for help or invite someone to the table. It is also used to say "You are welcome" when someone says "Thank you" to you.

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Russians learn English at school, and many people can understand the basics but are too shy to speak the language due to lack of practice. In big cities, like Moscow and St. Petersburg, the percentage of English speakers is a lot higher compared to that in smaller, rural areas of the country.

In everyday speech, Russians like to start a lot of their questions and statements with **А**. In a conversational exchange between two Russians, you are likely to hear something like, "And where is he now?" - "And he is in Moscow now."

It is quite common for Russians to say **Америка** when referring to the United States in everyday speech.

A full name in Russia includes a person's first name (**Имя**), a patronymic name (**Отчество**), and last name (**Фамилия**). A patronymic name is derived from one's father's first name and usually ends in **-овна/-евна** (-ovna/-yevna) for a woman and **-ович/-евич** (-ovich/-yevich) for a man. For example, **Ольга**, a daughter of **Иван**, will be called **Ольга Ивановна**. **Александр**, a son of **Иван**, will be called **Александр Иванович**.

Most Russian female names end in **-а** (-a) or **-я** (-ya). Some popular names include **Наталья** (Natalya), and its diminutive **Наташа** (Natasha); **Мария** (Maria), and its diminutive **Маша** (Masha); **Анна** (Anna) and its diminutive **Аня** (Anya); and **Татьяна** (Tatyana) and its diminutive **Таня** (Tanya).

Russians will often introduce themselves by just giving their first name. It is not customary to give your last name to a stranger.

In more formal situations, it is polite to refer to someone by their first and patronymic name, especially if the person you are addressing is much older than you.

Most Russian male names in their formal form end in a consonant. Names like **Владимир** (Vladimir), **Александр** (Alexander), and **Михаил** (Mikhail) have always been rather popular in Russia.

In Russia, family members and friends address each other by their first name or a nickname. A nickname is usually a diminutive or more affectionate version of a person's first name. A first name can have more than one diminutive name. For example, **Иван** can be known to friends as **Ваня** (Vanya) or **Ванюша** (Vanyusha).

You might have already noticed that male diminutives end in **-а** (-a) and **-я** (-ya) similar to Russian female names. That's when the formal **Владимир** (Vladimir) becomes **Володя** (Volodya); **Александр** (Alexander) turns into **Саша** (Sasha); and **Михаил** (Mikhail) is now simply **Миша** (Misha).

Out of Moscow comes Russia's greatest poet and the founder of Russian modern literature, Alexander Pushkin (1799-1837). His poems, short stories, novels, and plays have captured the essence of the Russian soul. When in Russia, don't be surprised to find Pushkin streets, squares, parks, and monuments in almost every city. Every Russian, young and old, has a great love and appreciation for Pushkin.

The subway, or **Метро**, is a major mode of transportation in Moscow. If you are ever lost in the city, look for a big red capital "M." It indicates the entrance to a subway station. To enter the subway you must purchase a Smartcard, which will cost you about 26 rubles for a single trip. The Moscow Metro is also well known for the beautiful architecture of many of its stations. When in Moscow you absolutely must give it a try!

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Many of the Russian public restrooms leave much to be desired. Toilet paper may or may not be available in public restrooms that are out of the way or free of charge. Paid restrooms are generally cleaner and have all the basic amenities. Restrooms in Russia can be identified by the following signs: **Туалет** (Toilet), or a capital "**М**" for men, and a capital "**Ж**" for women.
No trip to Moscow is complete without visiting the famous Red Square, located in the heart of Moscow. It is flanked by some of the city's most popular tourist destinations: the Kremlin, GUM Department Store, The State Historical Museum, and St. Basil's Cathedral. Red Square is also home to Lenin's Mausoleum, a tomb built in 1924 to house the embalmed body of the founder of the Communist state. Set aside a few days for your visit to Red Square. Have fun exploring!
Look out for the Russian drivers! Many of them drive as if they have the right of way all the time. It is always wise to look in all directions before crossing the street.
Russians drive in the right lane and use the international system of traffic signs. An unusual feature of driving in Russia is the U-turn. When indicated by the appropriate street sign, drivers are allowed to drive through the intersection and, after about 160 feet, make a U-turn. Remember also that speed is measured in kilometers, and gas is sold by the liter.
For a truly Russian shopping experience you must absolutely visit **рынок**, a Russian flea market. Here you can find nearly everything your heart desires, from food and clothing to souvenirs and household goods, all at a fraction of retail store prices.
Матрёшка is one of the most popular Russian souvenirs of all time. **Матрёшка** is usually a set of five or more nested dolls, each precisely carved to fit inside her larger "sister." The dolls are wonderfully detailed and hand painted so that no two are alike!
Other fine Russian souvenirs include hand-painted wooden dishes from the city of Khokhloma, lacquered jewelry boxes from Palekh, items handcrafted from birch tree bark, and ceramics.
Known for its cold winters, Russia is the best place to shop for fur hats, fur coats, and, of course, its famous shawls. Orenburg shawls are hand-spun and hand-knit from the finest goat down in the village of Orenburg. Pavlovo-Posad shawls are woolen with a silk fringe. These beautiful shawls with traditional, printed patterns originated in the city of Pavlovo-Posad, near Moscow.
Did you know that many Russians do their daily or weekend shopping at flea markets?
Even though flea market prices are therapeutic, make sure you bargain before reaching for your wallet. Prepare to be overwhelmed by the variety of items offered, and get ready for a lot of walking. Try not to get lost in the big crowd of enthusiastic shoppers like yourself!
In Russia you can buy popular medications--antibiotics, allergy, heart, and blood pressure medicine--at a pharmacy without a prescription.
A lot of flea market vendors speak English, but you won't get as good a deal as when you speak to them in Russian. Don't be shy, Mango your way through your shopping expedition for an experience you will never forget!
The name of the Russian currency is **рубль**. There are one hundred kopecks in a ruble. Currently, Russian banknotes come in denominations of 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000, and 5000 rubles. There are also 1, 2, 5, and 10 ruble coins. Russian kopecks exist in denominations of 1, 5, 10, and 50 kopecks.

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Let's say you are in Moscow, and you need to buy groceries but don't have time to stop by a grocery store. Not a problem! There is usually a mini market right outside the entrances of subway stations. Here you will see Russian traders selling all kinds of goods including fresh produce and flowers from their home gardens.
Many stores and banks in Russia will close for an hour for lunch. Make sure you check the sign on the door for the lunch hours. By the way, the hours of operation will be listed according to the 24-hour clock.
When a waiter or waitress comes to take your order, he or she would usually say, **Слушаю Вас**, which literally means “I'm listening to you."
Russian traditional dish **пельмени**, also known as Siberian dumplings, are made out of rounded pieces of dough usually filled with minced meat and spices, boiled and served with sour cream or butter.
Щи and **борщ** are two of the most popular Russian soups.
Russian pancakes served with caviar as an appetizer, or with home-made jams as dessert, are a feast for the eyes and the palate.
The popularity of tea in Russia can easily be matched to that of vodka. It is the number one drink consumed by both adults and children in the majority of Russian households. Russians like their tea strong and hot served at the end of the meal together with dessert. Tea with the main course is highly unusual.
Do not expect to be served cocktails when visiting a Russian home. Instead on the table you are likely to find vodka, wine, champagne, or cognac served in liberal quantities. Drinking for Russians is very ceremonial with lots of toasts made by the host and guests over the course of a meal.
Russians are known all over the world for their heavy drinking. Foreign visitors who are not used to such drinking habits should not feel compelled to keep pace with the host and other guests. It's always a good idea to eat something in between the numerous toasts!
To attract the attention of a waiter or a waitress at a Russian restaurant, it is common to say **молодой человек**, literally "young man,” when addressing a waiter, and **девушка**, literally “girl,” when speaking to a waitress.
In upscale restaurants, your bill may already have a service charge added to it. Otherwise, be guided by your satisfaction with the quality of service. A tip of 10 to 15 percent of the bill total is the accepted practice. No tips are expected in inexpensive restaurants and cafes.
When paying by cash in restaurants, saying **Спасибо!** at the moment the money is collected implies that the waiter or waitress may keep the change as their tip.
Dollars are officially not allowed as a means of payment in Russia but can be freely converted at banks or currency exchange outlets, known as **пункт обмена валюты**, or simply **обменник**. Make sure you have your passport with you, and don't forget to take your receipt. We advise against exchanging currency on the street. You stand a great chance of being scammed.
Make sure that the dollar bills you bring to Russia are in good condition with no writing or markings on them. Russian banks and exchange venues are usually very particular about that.

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The exchange rates will vary from place to place. When looking for the most advantageous rate, it's important to keep in mind that there are two different types of exchange rates. One is the buying rate, while the other is the selling rate. The bank will buy your dollars at the buying rate, and will sell you dollars at the selling rate. For the bank to remain profitable, the selling rate will always be greater than the buying one.
Credit cards are becoming increasingly popular in Russian megalopolises. They are generally accepted at hotels, restaurants, and shopping malls that cater to foreign visitors. In smaller towns, however, it can be nearly impossible to pay by a credit card or obtain cash from an ATM.
Traveler's checks are difficult to cash or use as payment for services in Russia as they are not accepted everywhere.
Now that you know Russian numbers and currency rather well, go ahead and practice in the real world! A few hours and few thousand rubles later you will have become a real expert!
Medical care in Russia is for the most part free of charge. However, the number of medical facilities that require immediate payment for their services is greatly increasing.
An interesting fact to learn is that when Russians say **У меня температура**, what they really mean is that their temperature is elevated, or they have a fever. If you think about it, sometimes we say the same thing in English: "I have a temperature."
Russian family doctors, **терапевты**, still practice home visits if their patient has a high fever, or is not able to come to their office for health reasons.
It is widely believed in Russia that cold drinks, drafts, and sitting on cold surfaces are significant causes of colds. Russians who have colds do not drink any beverages straight out of the refrigerator.
It is very common in Russia to use the word "belly" when referring to a stomach ache.
In everyday speech **скорая помощь** is referred to as **скорая**.
As of March 1st, 2011, the Russian police is known as **полиция**. However, it may be useful to also remember their old name, **милиция**. We will continue to refer to them in the lessons, though, as **полиция**.
Here are some important phone numbers you need to know when traveling to Russia. They all are very simple and easy to remember: "01" - Fire Department, "02" - Police, "03" - Ambulance, and "04" - Odor of Gas.
We already know that it's quite common to say **Извините, пожалуйста!** to call someone's attention on the street. Another popular conversation starter is **Скажите, пожалуйста!**, which literally means "Tell, please!"
Another way of asking for information is to start by saying **Вы не знаете...?**, which literally means "You don't know...?" Having the question posed in the negative makes it easier for the other person, who might not know how to help you, to simply say, **Нет, не знаю**, literally "No, don't know."
Russian **Как Вы сказали?** is very similar to English "What was that?"

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Don't be surprised by the lack of smiling faces on the streets of Moscow. Russians are not eager to smile at strangers, nor do we find it necessary to return a smile. A smile in Russia is much more personal; we like to reserve it for friends and family.
Do you like to smile a lot? Here's a tip: after using an ATM or exiting a currency exchange outlet, you might want to put on your "Russian face" and blend in with the crowd! Tourists can become an easy victim for pickpockets and scam artists.
Правда literally means "truth," and it is the absolute **правда** that Russians like to say this word a lot!
If you want to keep up with your busy schedule while traveling in Russia, an important thing to remember is that Russians use the twenty-four hour clock. Everywhere in the country, from travel timetables to movie showtimes, you will see that the PM hours are designated by the numbers 13 to 24. For example, 11:50 pm would be displayed as 23:50. Midnight hours are usually shown as 00:00 instead of 24:00. For store hours, a period is placed between the hour and the minutes, instead of a colon. For example, 9.00 - 18.00.
Determined to have fun, rain or shine? Check the temperature outside! Russians measure their temperature in Centigrade. It might be helpful to remember a few temperature conversions for your convenience. 30°C is nice and hot and feels like 86°F, 0°C is much cooler and feels like 32°F, and -20°C is pretty cold and is equivalent to -4°F. Of course, "pretty cold" to a Russian might be "extremely cold" to an American, depending on where you live!
If you are looking to try something different and fun, Russian **баня** is definitely worth a try. Typically, your banya experience will involve several steps. Your first destination will be the dressing room, called **предбанник**. Don't forget to put your felt hat on to protect your head from the intense heat. Next, you will head for **парилка**, or the steam room.
Inside **парилка**, a wood-burning stove is used to heat the rocks onto which water is splashed in small amounts to produce a light steam. Go ahead and make yourself comfortable on one of the wooden benches, but remember the higher you choose to sit, the hotter the air will be. The next step involves a famous Russian **веник**, a leafy bundle of birch or oak branches used to gently beat and massage fellow bathers.
Russians strongly believe that a good beating with **веник** will help improve your blood circulation. After the first good sweat is induced, it's customary to cool off by jumping into a lake, or rolling in the snow. In the case of modern banyas, you can simply take a shower in the washing room, called **душевая**. For a seasoned banya user the whole experience can be repeated several times.
Did you know that Russians differentiate between shades of blue? Light blue is called **голубой**, and dark blue is called **синий**. They are considered two separate colors, rather than two shades of the same color.
In Russia, the calendar week starts on a Monday and ends on a Sunday. When Russians write the date, they use the following format: day/month/year. The names of the months and days of the week are not capitalized in written language.
If there is a long journey ahead of you, it is a Russian tradition to sit down for a few minutes in silence before leaving the house. It's called **посидеть на дорожку**, literally "to sit down for a road," otherwise Russians would say **не будет дороги**, "you will have no road."

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Grammar Notes

Oops! Did you say ***Добрый утро**? Notice that **добрый** has changed to **доброе** before the noun **утро**. Russian words often change form in different situations, but for now just remember this form.
Did you say **Ваш дела**? Since **дела** is plural, **Ваш** becomes **Ваши**, which is the plural form of "your." **Ваш** is the singular form.
Вас is one of the forms of **Вы**. Russian can be tricky sometimes – the same word can have different forms depending on where it occurs in the sentence. For now, just remember this usage.
One of the ways of making a question in speaking Russian is to simply change intonation of the affirmative sentence. There is no change in word order.
Notice the position of **хорошо** in the sentence. It precedes the verb **говорите**.
Notice the verb "to speak" changes its ending in **Вы говорите** vs. **Ты говоришь**.
Russian **Извините** has the meaning of "Excuse me" and "I'm sorry" all at the same time. It can be used to attract someone's attention as well as to apologize to somebody.
Russian verbs are made negative by placing **не** (not) just before the verb.
Notice that **а** and **и** are both translated into English as “and,” but they each are used in a different context. It's a difficult concept for English speakers, but think of **и** as connecting two things, whereas **а** shows a contrast or new information.
English "are", "am," and "is" are usually not used in Russian in the present tense.
An interesting fact to learn is that Russian and English belong to two different classes of languages, inflected and analytic. The difference between the two is very simple but important to know. English, being mostly analytic, relies on word order to express the relationships between words within a sentence. In Russian, nouns, pronouns, verbs and adjectives change their forms (or “inflect”) in order to convey different meanings and clarify the relationships between words.
Did you notice the word order in **Меня зовут** is "Me (they) call"?
In this next challenge, you'll need to use the **Вас** form of "you."
The form of "you" to be used depends on its role in the sentence. When the "you" in the sentence is receiving the action of the verb, you need to use **Вас**. Since the phrase we just saw is literally "How you (they) call?", "you" is receiving the action of "call." Changes, or inflections, like these are how Russians know who is doing what to whom in a sentence!
Oops! Did you say **мой жена**? Notice that here **мой** has changed to **моя** because **жена** is a feminine noun.
Did you notice? **Москва** changed to **Москве** after the preposition **в**. Let's practice a little more with this form.
Did you get that right? Just like in **в Москве**, **Канада** changes to **Канаде** after the preposition **в**.

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The Russian **в** is a very useful preposition to remember. Depending on the context, it can have different meanings. We have met **в** before as "in," and now everybody, please welcome **в** as "to."
Did you make a mistake? Please remember that for feminine nouns, like **Канада**, **Москва**, **Европа**, we have to change **-а** into **-у** after the preposition **в** when it's used with the meaning of "to."
Did you get it right? Notice that here **наш** has changed to **наша** because **страна** is a feminine noun.
Did you notice that we had to change **наша** to **нашу** since we've changed **страна** to **страну**?
Notice that the word order is reversed here. **Станция метро** literally means "station (of) subway."
If "subway station" is feminine, which form of "nearest" would you use with it? Try it out in the next slide.
Let's see what's happening here. Russian **остановка автобуса** literally means "stop (of) the bus." This structure is why **автобус** changes to **автобуса**, and is placed after the word **остановка**.
Did you notice? **Здесь** is placed at the very beginning of the question, right after the word **где**.
The difference between **далёкий** (far) and **далеко** (far off) is that **далёкий** is an adjective (as in "the far side of the road"), and **далеко** is an adverb (as in "We ran very far"). In both English and Russian, the two forms are very similar to each other, but the important thing to remember is that in Russian they have different endings.
It might sound a little funny but Russian **У Вас есть?** literally means "By you is there?" or "By you are there?" To answer that you would usually say **У меня есть**, which means "By me there is..." or "By me there are..."
Did you notice that **карта** becomes **карты** when we want to refer to many of them?
Did you get that right? **Матрёшка** changes to **матрёшки** when it's plural.
Sometimes you can tell the gender of a Russian noun by looking at its ending. For example, most nouns that end with **-а** are feminine. However, that is not always the case, and there are some masculine nouns that end in **-а** as well. It's always best to learn a new noun together with its gender.
There are a couple of things to notice here. First, **шапка** has changed to **шапки** to show the plural. Second, the word **меховая** has also changed to **меховые** to agree with the word **шапка**.
Similar to the word **карты**, **шуба** in plural becomes **шубы**.
Now try putting it together, referring to a feminine noun.
Depending on the gender of the word it describes, "this" may be represented in Russian by several different words. "This" becomes **этот** when used with a masculine noun, **эта** when used with a feminine noun, and **это** when followed by a neuter noun.
Did you notice that **лекарство** ends in -о? Russian nouns ending in -о have a neuter gender.
Did you notice that to say "this" with a neuter noun we use the same word as in a sentence, **Это Иван** (This is Ivan)?

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Note that in "one hundred rubles and fifty kopecks," the word "and" is omitted in the Russian phrase!
When we refer to rubles in general, we say **рубли**. When talking about one ruble, or any amount that ends with "one," we say **рубль**. When talking about two, three, or four rubles, or any amount that ends with two, three, or four, we say **рубля**. For any other amount of five or more, we would say **рублей**.
When we refer to kopecks in general, we say **копейки**. When talking about one kopeck, or any amount that ends with "one," we say **копейка**. When talking about two, three, or four kopecks, or any amount that ends with two, three, or four, we say **копейки**. For any other amount of five or more, we would say **копеек**.
Did you notice that the only difference between **сто пятьдесят** and "one hundred and fifty" is the absence of "and" in the Russian phrase?
The Russian numeral "two" has two different forms. You are already familiar with one of them. The form **два** is used with masculine and neuter nouns, but it must change to **две** before feminine nouns.
Just like **два**, the Russian numeral **один** requires some special attention on our part. It has three different forms that change to agree with the word it describes. **Один** is the form we have previously met. It is used with masculine nouns. **Один** changes to **одна** before a feminine noun. When used with a neuter noun, **один** becomes **одно**.
Did you get that right? Here, the words **шуба** and **шапка** changed their endings after the verb **возьму**. **Шуба** became **шубу**, and **шапка** changed to **шапку**. Not to be left behind, **эта** has also changed to **эту**, having acquired the exact same ending as her furry friends.
As you remember, the verb “to be” is usually not used in Russian in the present tense. However, it does have the future tense, and it is used where English would use "will." For example, "you will" is **вы будете**.
Did you notice that **икра** changed to **икрой** after **с**?
Did you just say **с** instead of **со**? Actually, **со** is a variant of **с**. The Russian preposition **с** becomes **со** when used with words starting with a combination of letters **с, з, ж, ш** plus another consonant, just like in **сметана**.
Probably because Russian words are already quite long, Russians have a tendency to omit some words, usually verbs, when the context is sufficient. So if somebody asks you **Что вы будете пить?** you can answer either **Я буду пить сок**, or **Я буду сок.**
Did you get that right? Here **вино** changed to **вина** after the word **бутылка**. Notice that there is no "of" in the Russian phrase **бутылка вина**, just a change in the ending of the second word.
There are a couple of things to notice here. As we already know, **пиво** changes to **пива** after **бутылка** , but **бутылка** here has also changed to **бутылку** after the verb **принесите**.
In the next challenge, remember that **вода** changes to **воды** after the word **бутылка**.
Did you notice that the words **водка** and **вода** are very similar? **Водка** in fact means **вода**, but only in its diminutive form.

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Here **водка** will change to **водки** after the word **бутылка**.
When we refer to “dollars” in general, we say **доллары**. When talking about one dollar, or any amount that ends with "one," we say **доллар**. When talking about two, three, and four dollars, or other amount that ends with numbers two, three and four, we say **доллара**. For any other amount of five or more dollars, we would say **долларов**.
Numbers "eleven" through "nineteen" are all formed in a similar way. It is based on the pattern **один**-**на**-**дцать**, which literally means "one-on-ten."
Did you notice? Here **валюта** changed to **валюты** after the word **обмен**. Also, the word order in the Russian phrase is reversed.
Please, pay attention: here **обмен** changed to **обмена** after the word **пункт**.
You might have already noticed that numbers **пятьдесят**, **шестьдесят**, **семьдесят**, and **восемьдесят** are all formed in a similar way. It's based on the pattern **пять** + **десят**, which literally means "five tens."
Remember that the Russian word **карта** is also used to mean "a map."
Did you remember to change **кредитная** to **кредитные** to agree with the plural noun **карты**?
Did you remember to change **дорожный** to **дорожные** to agree with the plural noun **чеки**?
From five hundred up to nine hundred, all you have to do is add **-сот** to a number. For example, five hundred is **пять** + **сот** = **пятьсот**.
When talking about one thousand, or any amount that ends with one, we say **тысяча**. When talking about two, three and four thousand, or an amount that ends with numbers two, three and four, we say **тысячи**. For any other amount of five or more thousand, we would say **тысяч**. Let's practice a bit!
Did you notice? English-speaking countries use a comma to separate sequences of three digits, but in Russia thousands should be separated by a space or not separated at all.
Note that in Russian we use the same form of the verb to express an action that is happening at the moment, as in "It's raining outside," and an action that takes place on a regular basis, or is general knowledge, as in "It rains here a lot." In our example, the sentences "I am not feeling too well" and "I don't feel too well" would both be translated into Russian as **Я неважно себя чувствую.**
Remember that the first letter **в** is not pronounced in the word **чувствовать** and all its forms!
The Russian pronoun **себя** means "self." It indicates that an action being performed is directed onto the person performing this action. The same form of **себя** is used for all persons in Russian. **Себя** does not have gender and number. For example, "I understand myself" (**Я себя понимаю**) and "They understand themselves" (**Они себя понимают**).
When you ask or say how somebody feels in Russian, you would use the pronoun "self" followed by the verb "feel." In other words, you would literally be saying, "I feel myself well" or "How does he feel himself?"

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Notice that **себя** can change its position within a sentence. For example, you can say, **Я чувствую себя хорошо**, or **Я хорошо себя чувствую**, or even **Я себя хорошо чувствую**. It all depends on the speaker and what part of the statement they would like to emphasize.
Russian **у меня** and **у меня есть** both mean the same thing, "I have." **У меня** is simply a shorter version of **у меня есть**. Here the verb **есть** is omitted but understood.
In Russian, when talking about a part of your body that aches, you would literally say "By me aches (...)" instead of saying "My (...) aches." For example, "By me aches head" instead of "My head aches."
"It aches..." or "It hurts..."? Not sure which one to use? Not a problem in Russian. Just say **болит**. It works for both! The Russian verb **болеть** has the meaning of both verbs, "to ache" and "to hurt."
Did you get that right? Here, we don't have to say **у меня** twice.
We already know that "My (...) aches" in Russian literally is "By me aches (...)" It's the same pattern when we talk about other people. For example, "His head aches" in Russian literally is "By him aches head."
Note that the only difference between **У тебя болит зуб** as a statement and **У тебя болит зуб?** as a question is the intonation. The word order remains the same.
Вами is one of the forms of **Вы**. The Russian **Вы** changes to **Вами** after the preposition **с**.
Here, "my" is understood and, therefore, omitted.
Russian verbs ending in **-ся** belong to a special category. They indicate that an action being performed is directed onto the person performing this action. For example, **Я потерялся** literally means "I lost myself," where "myself" is actually part of the verb **потерялся** and is expressed by **-ся**. The function of the ending **-ся** is similar to the pronoun **себя** that we came across earlier.
The same form **потерялся** is used for **ты** (masculine)/ **он**. So it would be **ты потерялся** (addressing a man or a boy) and **он потерялся**.
For **ты** (female)/**она** we use the same form: **потерялась**, so it would be **она потерялась** and **ты потерялась** (with a female addressee).
Have you noticed that we've used the same form **потерялись** with **вы**? Actually, we use it for all personal pronouns in plural forms, so it will be **мы/ вы/ они потерялись.**
Here, **Вам** is one of the forms of **Вы**. For now, just remember to use it when you are asking the question, **Вам помочь?**
Did you notice? Here, **скорая** changed to **скорую** after the verb **вызвать**.
Did you remember to change **полиция** to **полицию** after the verb **вызову**?
Here we have another very useful preposition to remember, **на**. We have met **на** before as "on," (**на карте** - "on the map") but it can also mean "for," depending on the context.
Did you get that right? In Russian, there is no change of word order in indirect speech.
Notice that the word order here did not change, just the intonation.

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Did you add **по-** to **громче** to make **погромче** (a little louder)? Compare this to **медленнее** (slower) and **помедленнее** (a little slower).
Notice that the only difference between **я понял** and **я поняла** is the ending **-а** when the statement is spoken by a female. Similar to this, "he understood" will be **он понял**, and "she understood" will be **она поняла**.
In this next challenge, pay attention to the word order. Also, keep in mind that "you" here is receiving the action of the verb **понял**, and you need to use **Вас**.
Notice that the word order in the Russian sentence has changed.
If you would like to ask how to say something in Russian, simply use the following pattern: **Как по-русски (...)?**, literally "How in Russian (...)? Go ahead and try it - your efforts will be greatly rewarded!
As we already know, the verb “to be” is usually not used in Russian in the present tense. But sometimes a dash + **это** may be used in its place.
Did you notice that **хороший** changed to **хорошее** before **произношение**?
We've already seen **скажите** to mean "tell," but it can also be used as "say."
Did you get that right? Here we speak informally and use **ты говоришь** - that's why formal **(Вы) видите** is replaced by informal **(ты) видишь**.
Believe it or not but the Russian verb **учить** has the meaning of both "to learn" and "to teach." Don't easy words like this make you look forward to learning more Russian?
Note that "by" is omitted in the Russian phrase, **курс "Mango Languages"**.
There are a couple of things to notice here. **Жена** changes to **жену** after **учу**, and "my" is omitted since in Russian it is understood.
Note that **удовольствие** changed to **удовольствием** after **с**.
Did you notice the word order? **С удовольствием** here is emphasized and therefore placed before the verb **говорю**.

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