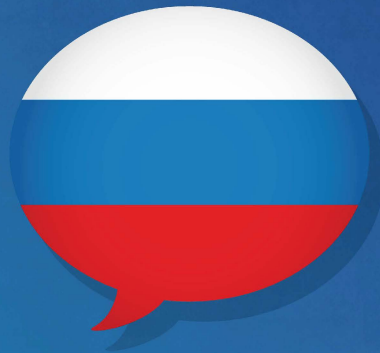




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VOLUME

2



Russian

Survival Phrases



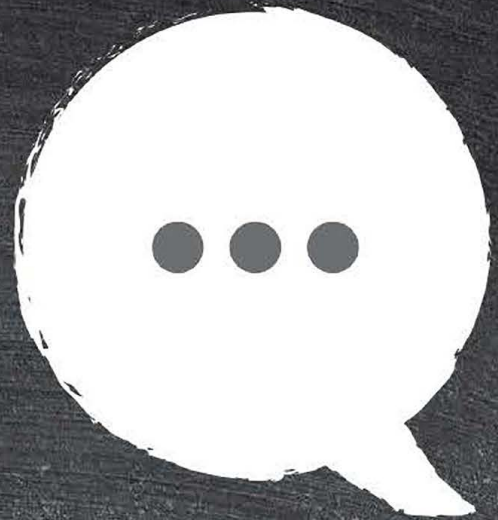
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LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #31

Can You Take My Picture?

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

31

RUSSIAN

1. Не могли бы Вы меня сфотографировать?
2. Не могли бы Вы нас сфотографировать?
3. Сыр!

ROMANIZATION

1. Ne magli by Vy menya sfatagrafiravat' ?
2. Ne magli by Vy nas sfatagrafiravat' ?
3. Syr!

ENGLISH

1. Can you take my picture?
2. Can you take our picture?
3. Cheese!

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class
Сыр!	Syr!	Cheese!	noun
Не могли бы Вы...	Ne magli by Vy...	Could you (please)...	phrase
фотографировать	fatagrafiravat'	to take a picture	verb

Вы	Вы	you (polite)	pronoun
----	----	--------------	---------

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Я хочу немного сыра. <i>Ya khachu nemnoga syra.</i> "I'd like a little cheese."	Не могли бы Вы разменять мне тысячу рублей? <i>Ne mogli by Vy razmenyat' mne tysyachu rubley?</i> "Could you please break a thousand rubles for me?"
Я не могу тебя сфотографировать, потому что у меня нет фотоаппарата. <i>Ya ne mogu tebya sfotografiravat', patamu shto u menya net fataaparata.</i> "I can't take a picture of you because I don't have a camera."	Можно с Вами сфотографироваться? <i>Mozhno s Vami sfotografirovat'sya?</i> "May I take a picture with you?"
Извините, здесь нельзя фотографировать. <i>Izvinite, zdes' nel'zya fatagrafiravat'.</i> "I'm sorry, you can't (it's not allowed to) take pictures here."	Вы говорите по-английски? <i>Vy gavarite pa-angliski?</i> "Do you speak English?" (informal)

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce a phrase that is certain to come in handy for capturing your memories on film. Russia is full of beautiful scenery, and there are times when you'll want to be in the picture or have everyone in your party in the picture. Therefore, there are times when the question, "Can you take our/my picture?" will be invaluable!

In Russian "Can you take my picture?" is "***Ne mogli by Vy menya sfotografiravat' ?***".

The first part of the sentence "***Ne mogli by Vy...***" means "Couldn't you...?". This is followed by "***menya sfotografiravat' "***", which in English is "take my picture".

And if you want to have a group picture, you should substitute "***menya***" with "***nas***". It would

be: "***Ne magli by Vy nas sfatagrafiravat' ?***", which in English is "Can you take our picture, please?".

In English, before someone takes a picture, the person taking the picture may say, "1, 2, 3. Cheese." In Russian before a picture is taken, the person taking the picture may say "***Syr***", which means "Cheese" in English. So if you're taking the picture, you'll say this. And if you having your picture taken, you'll probably hear this!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

It is good form to ask permission before taking a picture of people or inside a building, especially if it is a church or a museum.



LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #32

How do you say this in Russian?

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

32

RUSSIAN

1. Как это будет по-русски?
2. Как будет "milk" по-русски?

ROMANIZATION

1. Kak eta budet pa-ruski?
2. Kak budet "milk" pa-ruski?

ENGLISH

1. How do you say this in Russian?
2. How do you say milk in Russian?

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class
как	kak, kaka	how	adverb
быть	byt'	to be	verb
по-русски	pa-ruski	(in) Russian	adverb
это	eto	this is, that is, it's	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Как вы себя чувствуете? <i>Kak vy sebya chustvuyete?</i> "How do you feel?" (asking condition)	Как у тебя дела? <i>Kak u tebya dela?</i> "How are you?"
Нам надо быть в аэропорту в два часа. <i>Nam nada byt' v aerapartu v dva chasa.</i> "We have to be at the airport at two o'clock."	Я плохо говорю по-русски. <i>Ya plokha gavaryu pa-ruski.</i> "My Russian is not good."
Ты говоришь по-русски? <i>Ty gavarish' pa-ruski?</i> "Do you speak Russian?" (informal)	Я не понимаю по-русски. <i>Ya ne panimayu pa-ruski.</i> "I don't understand Russian."
Они много читают по-русски. <i>Ani mnoga chitayut pa-ruski.</i> "They read in Russian a lot."	Это наши друзья. <i>Eto nashi druz'ya.</i> "These are our friends."
Алла, это ты? <i>Alla, eta ty?</i> "Alla, is that you?"	

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson we'll introduce you to a phrase that will provide you with the tools to learn from the people around you. Now, a dictionary is a great idea, but don't forget that you can use Russian to learn in a more fun and interactive way. For today's, we're going to cover "How do you say "something" in Russian?". For today's lesson, let's use "milk" for that something.

The phrase "How do you say "milk" in Russian?" in Russian is "***Kak budet "milk" pa-ruski?***".

The first word "***kak***" means "how". This is followed by "***budet***", which in English is "will be". So to recap here, we have "***Kak budet***". Literally this means "How will be". The last part of the phrase is "***pa-ruski***", which in English is "in Russian". So all together we have "***Kak budet "milk" pa-ruski?***". Literally this means "How will be "milk" in Russian?".

You can also use this expression without using any English. To accomplish this you can use

the expression "How do you say this in Russian?". In Russian it is "***Kak eta budet pa-ruski?***". The first word "***kak***" means "how". This is followed by "***eta***", which in English is "this". So to recap here, we have "***Kak eta***". Literally this means "How this". Let's take a look at the next "***budet***", which means "will be". The last phrase is "***pa-ruski***", which in English is "in Russian". So all together we have "***Kak eta budet pa-ruski?***". Literally this means "How this will be in Russian?".

To ask how to say "How do you say that in Russian" simply substitute the word "that" – "***eta***" for "this" – "***to***".

There are many words in Russian with difficult pronunciation. And you may not clearly understand the answer to a question. Then, to ask a person to repeat the word or phrase you should use "***Paftarite, pazhalusta***", which in English literally means "Repeat it, please". If you talk to your friend you can say "***yeshcho ras***", which means "once again". Yet in case of the latter phrase don't forget about friendly intonation and a smile, otherwise it can sound a bit rude.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #33

Write It Down Please.

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

33

RUSSIAN

1. Не могли бы Вы это написать?
2. Не могли бы Вы это произнести?

ROMANIZATION

1. Ne magli by Vy eta napisat'?
2. Ne magli by Vy eta praiznesti?

ENGLISH

1. Could you please write it down?
2. Could you pronounce this, please?

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class
Не могли бы Вы...	Ne magli by Vy...	Could you (please)...	phrase
это	eto	this is, that is, it's	pronoun
написать	napisat'	to write down	verb
произнести	praiznesti	to pronounce	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Не могли бы Вы разменять мне тысячу рублей? <i>Ne mogli by Vy razmenyat' mne tysyachu rubley?</i> "Could you please break a thousand rubles for me?"	Это наши друзья. <i>Eto nashi druz'ya.</i> "These are our friends."
Алла, это ты? <i>Alla, eta ty?</i> "Alla, is that you?"	Тебе надо написать письмо? <i>Tebe nada napisat' pis'mo?</i> "Do you need to write a letter?" (informal)
Произнесите Ваше имя по буквам. <i>Praiznesite Vashe imya po bukvam.</i> "Spell your name."	

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson we'll introduce you to a phrase that will provide you with the tools to learn from the people around you. Now, a dictionary is a great idea, but don't forget that you can use Russian to learn in a more fun and interactive way. Today we are going to cover a way for you to hold on to the information you get.

In Russian, "Can you write it down, please?" is "**Ne mogli by Vy eta napisat'?**". The first word "**ne mogli by**" means "couldn't". This is followed by "**Vy**", which in English is "you". So, to recap here we have: "**Ne mogli by Vy...?**". Literally this means "Couldn't you...?". The next word is "**eta**", which means "it". The last word is "**napisat'**", which means "to write down". So altogether we have "**Ne mogli by Vy eta napisat'?**". Literally this means "Couldn't you write it down?".

Once it's written down, you might have trouble to pronounce it or remember it for that matter. In this case, the following will come in handy. In Russian, "Can you pronounce this, please?" is "**Ne mogli by Vy eta praiznesti?**". The first phrase "**ne mogli by**" means "couldn't". This is followed by "**Vy**", which in English is "you". So, to recap here we have: "**Ne mogli by Vy...**". Literally this means "Couldn't you...?". The next word is "**eta**", which means "it". The word at the end is "**praiznesti**", which means "to pronounce". So altogether we have: "**Ne mogli by Vy eta praiznesti?**". Literally this means "Couldn't you pronounce it?". The word "please" in Russian is "**pazhalusta**", but as you've noticed, we did not use it in our Russian phrases. As you ask a person to do something for you, the part "**ne mogli by Vy...**" in a question already expresses the equivalent of the English word "please".

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Furthermore, the usage of Russian "pazhalusta" in the above mentioned questions would make phrases sound unnatural. But if you want to use "please" in a sentence anyway, then you should not ask someone to do something, but request it in a polite way. The latter will sound like "can you write it down please", as "napishite eta, pazhalusta", or literally in English, "write it down, please". For "can you pronounce it, please" as "praiznesite eta, pazhalusta", or literally in English, "pronounce it, please". If you address questions to your friends, you should use "ty" instead of "Vy". The rest of the questions stay the same. As to the polite requests, the endings of both verbs "-te" disappears, and the phrases sound like "can you write it down, please" as "napishi eta, pazhalusta", or literally in English, "write it down, please". For "can you pronounce it, please" as "praiznesi eta, pazhalusta", or literally in English, "pronounce it, please".



LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #34

How Do You Read This?

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

34

RUSSIAN

1. Как это читается по-русски?

ROMANIZATION

1. Kak eta chitayetsa pa-ruski?

ENGLISH

1. How do you read this in Russian?

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class
как	kak, kaka	how	adverb
это	eto	this is, that is, it's	pronoun
читать	chitat'	to read	verb
по-русски	pa-ruski	(in) Russian	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Как вы себя чувствуете? <i>Kak vy sebya chustvuyete?</i> "How do you feel?" (asking condition)	Как у тебя дела? <i>Kak u tebya dela?</i> "How are you?"
Это наши друзья. <i>Eto nashi druz'ya.</i> "These are our friends."	Алла, это ты? <i>Alla, eta ty?</i> "Alla, is that you?"

Мы любим читать. А вы? <i>My lyubim chitat'. A vy?</i> "We like reading. And you?"	Я плохо говорю по-русски. <i>Ya plokha gavyayu pa-ruski.</i> "My Russian is not good."
Ты говоришь по-русски? <i>Ty gavarish' pa-ruski?</i> "Do you speak Russian?" (informal)	Я не понимаю по-русски. <i>Ya ne panimayu pa-ruski.</i> "I don't understand Russian."
Они много читают по-русски. <i>Ani mnoga chitayut pa-ruski.</i> "They read in Russian a lot."	

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson we'll introduce you to a phrase that will provide you with the tools to learn from the people around you. Now, a dictionary is a great idea, but don't forget that you can use Russian to learn in a more fun and interactive way. In today's lesson we are going to cover "How do you read this in Russian?".

In Russian "How do you read this in Russian?" will be "***Kak eta chitayetsa pa-ruski?***". The first word "***kak***" means "how". This is followed by "***eta***", which in English is "this". So to recap here, we have "***kak eta***". Literally this means "how this". Let's take a look at the next "***chitayetsa***", which means "is read". The last part of the sentence is "***pa-ruski***", which in English is "in Russian". We learned this phrase in our previous lesson. So all together we have "***Kak eta chitayetsa pa-ruski?***". Literally this means "How this is read in Russian?".

To ask how to say "How do you read that in Russian?" simply substitute the word "***eta***" for "that" with "***to***".

Today's phrases are very useful when you go shopping to old-fashion big department stores or small shops working 24-hours, where price cards of goods are written in Cyrillic letters, not printed on goods themselves. In other words you can't take what you need yourself and have to name every item.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

If there is no queue behind it is fine to confirm names of the good from shop assistant as

there always glad to spend few minutes on talking on unrelated topics.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #35

Hotel 1

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

35

RUSSIAN

1. Зарегистрируйте меня, пожалуйста.
2. Назовите Ваше имя, пожалуйста.

ROMANIZATION

1. Zaregistriruyte menya, pazhalusta.
2. Nazavite Vashe imya, pazhalusta.

ENGLISH

1. Check-in, please.
2. Your name, please.

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
регистра р ь	registriravat'	to register	verb	
имя	imya	name	noun	Neutral
называть	nazyvat'	to call, name	verb	
пожалуйста	pazhalusta	please; you are welcome	interjection	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Я уже зарегистрировался в Москве. <i>Ya uzhe zaregistriravalsya v Moskve.</i> "I have already registered in Moscow."	Повторите, пожалуйста, Ваше имя. <i>Paftarite, pazhalusta, Vashe imya.</i> "Repeat your name, please."
Как Вы назвали своего ребёнка? <i>Kak Vy nazvali svayevu rebyonka?</i> "What did you name your baby?"	- Спасибо. - Пожалуйста. <i>- Spasiba. - Pazhalusta.</i> "Thank you." - "You are welcome."

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson we'll help you check-in! In Russia there are numerous hotels, cottages and apartments varying from one to five stars. Three and more star hotels, cottages and most of the apartments oriented for foreign customers employ workers at least with some basic knowledge of English. But the rest of the owners and managers of other accommodations do not speak foreign languages. So, if you stop there, you would be the one to teach "Check-in" to the staff. But today we're going to learn "Check-in, please." in Russian.

In Russian "Check-in, please" is **"Zaregistriruyte menya, pazhalusta"**.

The first word **"zaregistriruyte"** means "register". This is followed by **"menya"**, which in English is "me". So to recap here, we have **"Zaregistriruyte menya"**. Literally this means "Register me". Let's take a look at the next **"pazhalusta"**. It means "please". So all together we have **"Zaregistriruyte menya, pazhalusta"**. Literally this means "Register me, please".

Upon stating the phrase "Check-in, please" you will most likely be asked "Your name, please", which in Russian is **"Nazavite Vashe imya, pazhalusta"**. The first word **"nazavite"** means "call". This is followed by **"Vashe"**, which in English is "your" or "yours". So to recap here, we have **"Nazavite Vashe"**. Literally this means "Call your". The next **"imya"** means "name". And we end this phrase with **"pazhalusta"**, which in English is "please". So, all together we have **"Nazavite Vashe imya, pazhalusta"**. Literally this means "Call your name, please".

You may also be asked how to spell your name, which in Russian is **"Nazavite Vashe imya po bukvam"**. The first word **"Nazavite"** means "Call". This is followed by **"Vashe"**, which in English is "your". So, to recap here, we have **"Nazavite Vashe"**. Literally this means "Call your". The next **"imya"** means "name" in English. This time we end the phrase with **"po bukvam"**, which in English is "by letters". So, all together we have **"Nazavite Vashe imya po bukvam"**. Literally this means "Call your name by letters".

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Despite the tradition to give tips to porters in hotels in many countries, in Russia it is up to the customer whether he or she wants to grant some amount of money or not. Yet in distant regions hotels do not provide porter services. So, if you go somewhere far, you'd better get ready for some physical exercises on your way to your room. Cottages and private apartments do not provide service as well. So, you should be very careful, when choose an apartment to stop. Distant regions with small towns entertain visitors with electricity breaks, sometimes providing a long and exiting trip up to the apartment by stairs.



LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #36

Hotel 2

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

36

RUSSIAN

1. Во сколько выписка из номера?
2. Можно мне ещё полотенце?
3. У вас есть трансформатор?

ROMANIZATION

1. Va skol'ka vypiska iz nomera?
2. Mozhna mne eshcho palatenets?
3. U vas yest` transformatar?

ENGLISH

1. What time is checkout?
2. Can I have more towels?
3. Do you have a power converter?

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
зубная щётка	zubnaya shchotka	toothbrush	phrase	feminine

полотенце	palatentse	towel	noun	neutral
У Вас есть...?	U Vas yest'...?	Do you have...?	phrase	
ещё	eshcho	still; more	adverb	
можно	mozhna	it's allowed to, can, may, it's possible to	adverb	
номер	nomer	a hotel room, a number	noun	masculine
выписка	vyписка	check-out	noun	feminine
Во сколько...	Va skol'ka...	What time...	phrase	
мыло	myla	soap	noun	neutral
шампунь	shampun'	shampoo	noun	masculine
зубная паста	zubnaya pasta	toothpaste	phrase	feminine
трансформатор	transfarmatar	power converter	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Я хочу купить новую зубную щётку. <i>Ya khachu kupit' novuyu zubnuyu shchotku.</i> "I want to buy a new toothbrush."	Это полотенце слишком маленькое для меня. <i>Eta palatentse slishkam malen'kaye dlya menya.</i> "This towel is too small for me."
У Вас есть e-mail? <i>U Vas yest' e-mail?</i> "Do you have an e-mail address?"	У Вас есть дети? <i>U Vas yest' deti?</i> "Do you have children?"

У Вас есть время? <i>U Vas yest' vremya?</i> "Do you have time?"	Мой ребенок ещё спит, поэтому я не могу разговаривать по телефону. <i>Moy rebenyok yeshcho spit, poetamu ya ne magu razgavarivat' pa telefonu.</i> "My baby is still sleeping, so I can not talk on the phone."
Я хочу ещё чая. <i>Ya khachu yeshcho chaya.</i> "I want some more tea."	Здесь можно курить? <i>Zdes' mozhnna kurit'?</i> "Is it okay (allowed) to smoke here?"
Какой твой номер телефона? <i>Kakoy tvoy nomer telefona?</i> "What is your phone number?"	Ваш номер на восьмом этаже. <i>Vash nomer na vas'mom etazhe.</i> "Your room is on the eighth floor."
Это двухместный номер? <i>Eta dvukhmestnyy nomer?</i> "Is this a twin room?"	Этот номер очень дорогой. <i>Etat nomer ochen' daragoy.</i> "This hotel room is very expensive."
Выписка из больницы запланирована на четверг. <i>Vypiska iz bal'nitsy zaplaniravana na chetverk.</i> "The check-out from the hospital is planned for Thursday."	Во сколько начинается фильм? <i>Va skol'ka nachinayetsa fil'm?</i> "What time does the film start?"
Во сколько у вас урок? <i>Va skol'ka u vas urok?</i> "What time is your lesson?"	Во сколько ты встаёшь? <i>Va skol'ka ty fstayosh?</i> "What time do you get up?"
Где можно купить мыло? <i>Gde mozhnna kupit' myla?</i> "Where can I buy soap?"	Этот шампунь мне не подходит. <i>Etat shampun' mne ne patkhodit.</i> "This shampoo is not suitable for me."
У меня закончилась зубная паста. <i>U menya zakonchilas' zubnaya pasta.</i> "I'm out of toothpaste."	Мне нужен трансформатор. <i>Mne nuzhen transformatar.</i> "I need a power converter."

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson we'll introduce some more useful phrases for hotels and the like. The first phrase is "What time is checkout?" which in Russian is "***Va skol'ka vypiska iz nomera?***". The first word "*Va skol'ka*" means "At what time". This is followed by "***vypiska***", which in English is "checkout". So to recap here, we have "***Va skol'ka vypiska***". Literally this means "At what time checkout". Let's take a look at the next word "***iz***". It means "from". Then comes "***nomera***", which means "room". So all together we have "***Va skol'ka vypiska iz nomera?***". Literally this means "At what time checkout from room?".

And there will be times when you need more of certain things.

Let's try "towels", for example. In Russian "Can I have some more towels?" is "***Mozhna mne eshcho palatenets?***". The only thing that changes is the thing you are looking for. In this case it's "***palatenets***". In this sentence the word for towels is "***palatenets***".

There are a few more words that might come in handy:

Toothbrush - "*Zubnaya shchotka*".

Toothpaste - "*Zubnaya pasta*".

Shampoo - "*Shampun'*".

Soap - "*Myla*".

In Russia the electrical system is 220 V. Therefore, we'll introduce you to crucial phrase for all of you travelers out there who like to bring electrical appliances thousands of miles to die a fiery death in on foreign soil.

In Russia "Do you have a power converter?" is "***U vas yest' transformator?***".

The first word "***U vas***" means "You". This is followed by "***yest'***", which in English is "have". So to recap here, we have "***U vas yest'***". Literally this means "You have". The next word "***transformator***" means "power converter". So all together we have "***U vas yest' transformator?***". Literally this means "You have converter?".



LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #37

Post Office

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

37

RUSSIAN

1. Я хотел бы отправить это в Нью-Йорк.
2. Я хотел бы отправить открытку в Нью-Йорк.

ROMANIZATION

1. Ya khatel by atpravit' eta v N'yu York.
2. Ya khatel by atpravit' atkrytku v N'yu York.

ENGLISH

1. I'd like to send this to New York.
2. I'd like to send a postcard to New York.

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
почта	pochta	post office	noun	feminine
письмо	pis'mo	letter	noun	neutral
посылка	pasylka	package	noun	feminine
Я хотел бы...	Ya khatel by...	I'd like...	phrase	
открытка	atkrytka	postcard	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ты бы не могла сходить на почту за меня? <i>Ty by ne mogla skhodit' na pochtu za menya?</i> "Could you go to the post office for me?"	На этой улице есть почта. <i>Na etay ulitse yest' pochta.</i> "There is a post office in this street."
Мне нужно на почту. <i>Mne nuzhna na pochtu.</i> "I need to go to the post office."	Я бы хотела написать письмо другу в Северную Америку. <i>YA by khotela napisat' pis'mo drugu v Severnuyu Ameriku.</i> "I would like to write a letter to my friend in North America."
Я написал письмо своему другу. <i>Ya napisal pis'mo svayemu drugu.</i> "I wrote a letter to my friend."	Мы получили письмо. <i>My paluchili pis'mo.</i> "We got a letter."
Я послал тебе посылку, жди! <i>Ya paslal tebe pasytku, zhdi!</i> "I sent you a package, wait for it!"	Она хотела бы здесь жить. <i>Ana khatela by zdes' zhyt'.</i> "She'd like to live here."
Мы хотели бы забронировать номер. <i>My khateli by zabraniravat' nomer.</i> "We'd like to book a room."	Я хотел бы с ней познакомиться. <i>Ya khatel by s ney paznakomitsa.</i> "I'd like to meet (get to know) her."
Я купил открытку с видом Москвы. <i>Ya kupil atkrytku s vidam Maskvy.</i> "I bought a postcard with a view of Moscow."	

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson we're going to take a trip to the post office. Now the post office in Russian is "pochta".

And today we're going to work on getting your postcards, letters and packages home. The expression to accomplish this is "I'd like to send this to..." and then the desired country. For today's lesson we'll use New York, USA.

In Russian "I'd like to send this to New York." is **"Ya khatel by atpravit' eta v N'yu York."**. The first word **"Ya"** means "I". This is followed by **"khatel by"**, which in English is "would like". So to recap here, we have **"Ya khatel by"**. Literally this means "I would like". The next word **"atpravit' "** means "to send". We have already learned the word **"eta"** in our previous lessons, which in English means "this". The last part of the phrase is **"v N'yu York"**, which in English is "to New York".

So all together we have **"Ya khatel by atpravit' eta v N'yu York."**. Literally this means "I would like to send this to New York."

Now we can build this up a bit by adding in the words for what we would like to send. For example, above we mentioned postcards, letters, and packages, so let's start there. The word for "postcard" in Russian is **"atkrytka"**. So the expression would now sound like this: **"Ya khatel by atpravit' atkrytku v N'yu York"**. Now let's try "letter". In Russian "letter" is **"pis'mo"**.

And finally we have the word for "package", which in Russian is **"pasylka"**.

You should remember that verb forms in Russian differ in gender. Verbs for males usually end with consonance. While verbs for females end with vocalic. And above mentioned examples verbs have male form of the word **"khatet' "**, which in English is "want" or "would like to". So, for male it would be **"Ya khatel"**. To give it a female form you need to add "a" at the end. So, we are going to have **"khatela"**. The same happens with other words. For instance, "I'm going to the post office" for male is **"Ya pashol na pochtu"**. And for female is **"Ya pashla na pochtu"**. Yet you should be careful with experiments with verb forms according to gender, as there are cases, when the verb does not change its form. For example, in the phrase **"Ya khachu eta atpravit' "**, which in English is "I want to send this", the word **"khachu"** is the same for both genders.

Now the package requires a closer look, which we'll do in the next lesson.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sending postcards and letters is a universal practice in Russia. Most common occasions to send each other a postcard are birthdays, weddings, New Year and Christmas, St. Valentine Day (for young people), 23 of February (for males), 8 of March (for females), East.



LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #38

Post Office 2

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

38

RUSSIAN

1. Что в посылке?
2. Что Вы отправляете?

ROMANIZATION

1. Shto f pasylke?
2. Shto Vy atpravlyayete?

ENGLISH

1. What's in the parcel?
2. What are you sending?

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
отправить	atpravit'	to send	verb	
посылка	pasylka	package	noun	feminine
что	shto	what	interrogative, pronoun	
Я хотел бы...	Ya khatel by...	I'd like...	phrase	
в	v	in	preposition	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Я отправлю посылку завтра. <i>Ya atpravlyu pсылku zaftra.</i> "I will send this package tomorrow."	Я отправил сына учиться в Лондон. <i>Ya atpravil syna uchitsa v London.</i> "I sent my son to study in London."
Я послал тебе посылку, жди! <i>Ya paslal tebe pсылku, zhdі!</i> "I sent you a package, wait for it!"	Что это? <i>Shto eta?</i> "What's this?"
Что случилось? <i>Shto sluchilas`?</i> "What's wrong?"	Что они говорят? <i>Shto ani gavaryat?</i> "What are they saying?"
Она хотела бы здесь жить. <i>Ana khatela by zdes' zhyt'.</i> "She'd like to live here."	Мы хотели бы забронировать номер. <i>My khateli by zabraniravat' nomer.</i> "We'd like to book a room."
Я хотел бы с ней познакомиться. <i>Ya khatel by s ney paznakomitsa.</i> "I'd like to meet (get to know) her."	- Где Андрей? - Он в офисе. <i>- Gde Andrey? - On v ofise.</i> "- Where is Andrey? - He is in the office."
В баре было много людей. <i>V bare byla mnoga lyudey.</i> "There were lots of people in the bar."	

GRAMMAR

Today we're going to work on getting you package one step closer to its intended destination. In the previous lesson we discussed the phrase "I would like to send this package to New York", which was **"Ya khatel by atpravit' etu pсылku v Nyu York"**.

Again the location is interchangeable. When sending a package though, you're going to have to explain what's in the package. You may even be asked, "What's in the package?" which in Russian is **"Shto f pсылke?"**. The first word **"shto"** means **"what"**. This is followed by **"v (f)"**, which in English is "in". So to recap here, we have **"shto v (f)"**. Literally this means "what in". The next **"pсылke"** means "package".

So, all together we have ***"Shto f pacylke?"***. Literally this means "What in package?".

The question regarding the package content may also be as ***"Shto Vy atpravlyayete?"***, which in English is "What are you sending?". The first word ***"shto"*** means "what". This is followed by ***"Vy"***, which in English is "You". Let's take a look at the next ***"atpravlyayete"***. In English ***"atpravlyayete"*** means "send".

So, all together we have ***"Shto Vy atpravlyayete?"***, which literally means "What you send?".

CULTURAL INSIGHT

There are few types of postal services in Russia, which correspond mostly to the worldwide ones. There are DHL, EMS, aviapost, registered and usual post. As to DHL, EMS and avia there are no special Russian equivalents. And you can pronounce them the way they are. Yet for the registered and usual once these sound "zakaznoye" and "abychnaye" respectively. All types of services guarantee that your parcel, letter, postcard will reach its address. Yet the letter to brings "when" to the issue. "Zakaznoye" will never be lost on its way. But "abychnaye" usually proceed with the speed of turtle or, as we say in Russia, "goes on its own feet". Therefore, when you send something by post, be sure to specify the type of service. Otherwise, Russian grandmothers, or "babushki" in Russian, working there can forget to confirm while filling in the necessary forms.



LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #39

Foreign Exchange

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

39

RUSSIAN

1. Здесь поблизости есть банкомат?
2. Здесь поблизости есть банк?
3. Где я могу разменять валюту?
4. Мелкими купюрами, пожалуйста.
5. Разменяйте это, пожалуйста.

ROMANIZATION

1. Zdes' pablizasti yest' bankamat?
2. Zdes' pablizasti yest' bank?
3. Gde ya magu razmenyat' valyutu?
4. Melkimi kupyurami, pazhalusta.
5. Razmenyayte eta, pazhalusta.

ENGLISH

1. Is there an ATM near here?
2. Is there a bank near here?
3. Where can I exchange currency?

CONT'D OVER

4. Smaller denominations, please.
5. Break this, please.

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
здесь	zdes'	here	adverb	
мелкий	melkiy	small, shallow	adjective	masculine
пожалуйста	pazhalusta	please; you are welcome	interjection	
валюта	valyuta	currency	noun	feminine
разменять	razmenyat'	to change, exchange, break (money)	verb	
где	gde	where	sentence	
банк	bank	bank	noun	masculine
банкомат	bankamat	a cash machine	noun	masculine
поблизости	pablizasti	near, nearby, around here	adverb	
купюра	kupyura	denomination	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Не садитесь, здесь мокро. <i>Ne sadites', zdes' mokra.</i> "Don't sit down: it's wet here."	Здесь можно курить? <i>Zdes' mozhna kurit'?</i> "Is it okay (allowed) to smoke here?"
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У меня нет мелких денег. <i>U menya net melkikh denek.</i> "I don't have change."	- Спасибо. - Пожалуйста. <i>- Spasiba. - Pazhalusta.</i> "Thank you." "You are welcome."
Вы везёте с собой валюту? <i>Vy vezyote s saboy valyutu?</i> "Are you taking (bringing) any foreign currency with you?"	Не могли бы Вы разменять мне тысячу рублей? <i>Ne mogli by Vy razmenyat' mne tysyachu rubley?</i> "Could you please break a thousand rubles for me?"
Где Джон? Где вокзал? <i>Gde Dzhon?</i> <i>Gde vakzal?</i> "Where is John? Where is the station?"	Где ты изучал русский язык? <i>Gde ty izuchal russkiy yazyk?</i> "Where did you learn Russian?"
Где твои сумки? <i>Gde tvai sumki?</i> "Where are your bags?"	Банк не работает в воскресенье. <i>Bank ne rabotayet v vaskresenie.</i> "The bank isn't open on Sunday."
Здесь нет банкомата. <i>Zdes' net bankamata.</i> "There is no cash machine here."	Мне нужен банкомат. <i>Mne nuzhen bankamat.</i> "I need a cash machine."
Здесь поблизости есть недорогой ресторан. <i>Zdes' pablizasti yest' nedaragoy restaran.</i> "There's a reasonably priced restaurant not far from here."	Это слишком большая купюра, у меня нет сдачи. <i>Eta slishkam bal'shaya kupyura, u menya net sdachi.</i> "This money is too big, I don't have change."

GRAMMAR

Exchanging money in Russia is quite convenient and exciting! One can exchange money at airports, banks, withdraw money from an ATM or buy or sell currency on the street. Rates applied when withdrawing money from an ATM are likely to be the best; however, when

using an ATM it is advisable to make one large withdrawal as you may be charged by both the local bank and your home one. So first things first, let's find a location that will exchange money.

Yet, when you get lucky it is more profitable to exchange currency at the street dealers. Although, it can be dangerous, if you have neither Russian, nor foreign acquaintances, who have been dealing with such dealers for some time.

First, let's review some previous phrases and patterns we've already covered.

In Russian "Is there an ATM near here?" is **"Zdes' pablizasti yest' bankamat?"**. The first word **"zdes'"** means "here". This is followed by **"pablizasti"**, which in English is "near". So to recap here, we have **"Zdes' pablizasti"**. Literally this means "Here near". The next **"yest'"** means "is". The last word is **"bankamat"**, which means "ATM". So all together we have **"Zdes' pablizasti yest' bankamat?"**. Literally this means "Here near is an ATM?".

Now to ask for a bank, we can just replace the word for ATM with bank and the phrase works just fine. "Is there a bank near here?" in Russian is **"Zdes' pablizasti yest' bank?"**. The only thing that changes is the thing you are looking for. In this case it's **"bank"**.

For times when there is neither a bank or an ATM, you can ask, "Where can I exchange currency?", which in Russian is **"Gde ya magu razmenyat' valyutu?"**. The first word is **"gde"**, which means "where". This is followed by **"ya"**, which in English is "I". So to recap here, we have **"gde ya"**. Literally this means "where I". The next **"magu"** means "can". Then follows **"razmenyat'"**, which means "exchange". And the last word is **"valyutu"**, which means "currency". So all together we have **"Gde ya magu razmenyat' valyutu?"**. Literally this means "Where I can exchange currency?".

Exchanging currency is pretty straightforward. (You need to fill out some forms, and then present the amount you want to be exchanged.) One extremely useful phrase is, "Smaller denominations, please" as it is usually beneficial to have smaller amounts of currency on you for paying for the bus fare, taxi fare, etc.

In Russian "Smaller denominations, please" is **"Melkimi kupyurami, pazhalusta"**. The first word **"melkimi"** means "smaller". This is followed by **"kupyurami"**, which in English is "denominations". So to recap here, we have **"Melkimi kupyurami"**. Literally this means "Smaller denominations". The next **"pazhalusta"** means "please". So all together we have **"Melkimi kupyurami, pazhalusta"**. Literally this means "Smaller denominations, please".

Finally, you can also use the phrase "Break this, please" to indicate you would like smaller amounts of the currency. In Russian "Break this, please" is **"Razmenyaite eta, pazhalusta"**. The first word **"razmenyaite"** means "break". This is followed by **"eta"**, which in English is "this". So to recap here, we have **"Razmenyaite eta"**. Literally this means "Break this". The next **"pazhalusta"** means "please". So all together we have **"Razmenyaite eta, pazhalusta"**.

Literally this means “Break this, please”.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Working hours of banks in Russia very depending on banks and regions those are located in. All departments including currency exchange basically work from 9 to 4 p.m. Sometimes currency department open hours are prolonged till 5 p.m. But it usually works with banks in distant regions with higher rate of foreign visitors.



LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #40

Telephone Cards

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

40

RUSSIAN

1. 100 рублёвая телефонная карточка.
2. У Вас есть телефонные карточки?

ROMANIZATION

1. Storublyovaya telefonnaya kartachka.
2. U Vas yest' telefonnyye kartachki?

ENGLISH

1. A 100- ruble telephone card.
2. Do you have telephone cards?

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
У Вас есть...?	U Vas yest'...?	Do you have...?	phrase	
телефонная карточка	telefonnaya kartachka	telephone card	phrase	
сто	sto	one hundred	numeral	
рубль	rubl'	ruble	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

У Вас есть e-mail? <i>U Vas yest' e-mail?</i> "Do you have an e-mail address?"	У Вас есть дети? <i>U Vas yest' deti?</i> "Do you have children?"
У Вас есть время? <i>U Vas yest' vremya?</i> "Do you have time?"	Где можно купить телефонную карточку? <i>Gde mozhna kupit' telefonnyuyu kartachku?</i> "Where can I buy a telephone card?"
Он прожил сто лет. <i>On prozhyl sto let.</i> "He has lived one hundred years."	Я обязательно приду, сто процентов! <i>Ya abyazatel'na pridu, sto pratsenta!</i> "I will definitely come, one hundred percent."
У меня осталось 100 рублей. <i>U menya astalas' sto rubley.</i> "I have 100 rubles left."	

GRAMMAR

While most people wouldn't or couldn't step outside without their cell phones, when visiting another country, sometimes it's a little too far for you local carrier. In recent years you can rent a cell phone when you get to Russia. Times of good old fashioned public phones went to oblivion and recently you can find only sad broken traps of it on forgotten by city major streets.

You can always use phones of the accommodation you stopped at to solve you primary business and inform relatives you are safe and sound. But using phones of accommodations for international calls is very expensive. The best way is to check cell phones companies and plans they offer, because few of them can offer very profitable plans for international calls only. Luckily all cell phones have GSM system net. If you have a cell phone fitting the system the only thing you have to get is A-Sim card. Just put it in and call. To charge the balance you have to pay straight to the company or by charging card in shops or kiosks.

Now, before asking for a card you may want to find out if they have the cards. In Russian "Do you have telephone cards" is "**U Vas yest' telefonnyye kartachki?**". The first part "**U Vas yest'**" means "Do you have". This is followed by "**telefonnyye kartachki**", which in English is "telephone cards". The answer to this will be "Yes", which is "**Da**" in Russian, or "No", which is "**Net**" in Russian.

In the case, when they have the cards, you'll want to ask for one of the denominations we talked about. Lets start from 100 rubles card. In Russian "A 100 rubles telephone card" is **"Storublyovaya telefonnaya kartachka"**. The first word **"Storublyovaya"** means "of 100 rubles". This is followed by **"telefonnaya kartachka"**, which in English is "a telephone card".

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Public phones (taksofony in Russian) are still available on Russian streets, especially near railway stations and post offices. Some public phones accept coins and other use special telephone cards. So when you ask someone does they have a telephone card, that person might think that you talk about a card for a public telephone. To be not misunderstood you could ask **"U Vas yest' telefonnyye kartachki dlya mobil'nykh?"**, which means "Do you have telephone cards for mobile phones?".

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #41

One Ticket Please

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

41

RUSSIAN

1. Один билет, пожалуйста.
2. Два билета, пожалуйста.
3. Три билета, пожалуйста.
4. Четыре билета, пожалуйста.
5. Пять билетов, пожалуйста.

ROMANIZATION

1. Adin bilet, pazhalusta.
2. Dva bileta, pazhalusta.
3. Tri bileta, pazhalusta.
4. Chetyre bileta, pazhalusta.
5. Pyat' biletaf, pazhalusta.

ENGLISH

1. One ticket please.
2. Two tickets please.
3. Three tickets please.

CONT'D OVER

4. Four tickets please.
5. Five tickets please.

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
билет	bilet	ticket	noun	masculine
один	adin	one	number	masculine
два	dva	two (2) (masculine, neuter)	number	
три	tri	three (3)	number	
четыре	chetyre	four (4)	number	
пять	pyat'	five	numeral	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Два билета, пожалуйста. <i>Dva bileta, pazhalusta.</i> "Two tickets, please."	Мне нужно забронировать билеты на самолёт. <i>Mne nuzhno zabronirovat' bilety na samolot.</i> "I need to book airplane tickets."
У тебя есть билет на концерт "Rolling Stones"? <i>U tebya yest' bilet na kantsert "Rolling Stones"?</i> "Do you have a ticket for the "Rolling Stones" concert?"	Дайте, пожалуйста, два билета на это шоу. <i>Dayte, pazhalusta, dva bileta na eta shou.</i> "Please, give me two tickets to this show."

Пять билетов на спектакль, пожалуйста. <i>Pyat' biletaf na spektakl', pazhalusta.</i> "Five tickets for the show, please."	Мне надо купить билеты на самолёт. <i>Mne nada kupit' bilety na samalyot.</i> "I need to buy some plane tickets."
Ваш билет, пожалуйста. <i>Vash bilet, pazhalusta.</i> "Your ticket, please." (formal)	Один кофе, пожалуйста. <i>Adin kofe, pazhalusta.</i> "One coffee, please."
Два билета до Москвы, пожалуйста. <i>Dva bileta da Maskvy, pazhalusta.</i> "Two tickets to Moscow, please."	Я хочу купить эти три сувенира. <i>Ya khachu kupit' eti tri suvenira.</i> "I want to buy these three souvenirs."
Я буду в Москве четыре дня. <i>Ya budu v Maskve chetyre dnya.</i> "I'll stay in Moscow for four days."	Пять плюс пять равно десять. <i>Pyat' plus pyat' ravno desyat'.</i> "Five plus five equals ten."
Он провёл в аэропорту пять часов. <i>On pravyol v aerapartu pyat' chasof.</i> "He spent five hours in the airport."	

GRAMMAR

There is so much to do and see in Russia, and there are times, when access to some must-see places require an admission ticket. So today were going to work on getting you through the gate, as we'll take a look at buying tickets. In Russian, ticket is "bilet".

In Russian "One ticket, please." is "**Adin bilet, pazhalusta**". The first word "**Adin**" means "One". This is followed by "**bilet**", which in English is "ticket". So to recap here, we have "**Adin billet**". Literally this means "One ticket". Let's take a look at the next "**pazhalusta**", which means "please". So all together we have "**Adin bilet, pazhalusta**". Literally this means "One ticket, please".

Now we'll work on getting tickets for more than one person.

Let's just recap numbers here:

- "One" is "adin"
- "Two" is "dva"

- "Three" is "tri"
- "Four" is "chetyre"
- "Five" is "pyat"

And now let's put them together with word "bilet", which is "ticket" in English:

- "One ticket" is "Adin bilet"
- "Two tickets" is "Dva bileta"
- "Three tickets" is "Tri bileta"
- "Four tickets" is "Chetyre bileta"
- "Five tickets" is "Pyat' biletaf"

So to get tickets for 2 people in Russian you can say "**Dva bileta, pazhalusta**".

To get tickets for 3 people you have to say "**Tri bileta, pazhalusta**". To get tickets for 4 people you can say "**Chetyre bileta, pazhalusta**". So to get tickets for 5 people you can say "**Pyat' biletaf, pazhalusta**".

Today's phrases are very applicable not only with tickets, but also with some sight seeing. You can use any other word with numbers in the department store, for instance when purchasing 1 kilogram of apples. In Russian it is "**Adin kilagram yablak**" or "**Dva kilagrama yablak**" if you buy 2 kg. If you need only 2 apples, then "**Dva yablaka**" is fine.

Yet you should be very careful with endings of the words you use, as it varies according to gender. For instance, "One apple" is "**Adno yablaka**", while "Five apples" is "**Pyat' yablak**". The end differs usually till 5. After 5 the end is the same. Here some examples:

- 5 apples – "Pyat' yablak"
- 12 apples – "Dvenattsat' yablak"
- 5 tickets – "Pyat' biletaf"
- 12 tickets – "Dvenattsat' biletaf"



LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #42

Renting A Telephone

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

42

RUSSIAN

1. Входящие звонки бесплатные?
2. Я хотел бы взять напрокат мобильный телефон.

ROMANIZATION

1. Fkhadyashchiye zvanki besplatnyye?
2. Ya khatel by vzyat' na prakat mabil'nyy telefon.

ENGLISH

1. Are incoming calls free?
2. I would like to rent a cell phone.

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
Я хотел бы...	Ya khatel by...	I'd like...	phrase	
взять	vzyat', vzyat`	to take	verb (perfective)	
прокат	prakat	rent	noun	masculine
мобильный телефон	mabil'nyy telefon	cell phone	phrase	
входящие звонки	fkhadyashchiye zvanki	incoming calls	phrase	

бесплатный	besplatnyy	free, off the charge	adjective	masculine
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SAMPLE SENTENCES

Она хотела бы здесь жить. <i>Ana khatela by zdes' zhyt'.</i> "She'd like to live here."	Мы хотели бы забронировать номер. <i>My khateli by zabraniravat' nomer.</i> "We'd like to book a room."
Я хотел бы с ней познакомиться. <i>Ya khatel by s ney paznakomitsa.</i> "I'd like to meet (get to know) her."	Мне нравится это, так что я это возьму. <i>Mne nravitsa eta, tak chto ya eta vaz'mu.</i> "I like this one so I'll take it."
Ты всё взял? <i>Ty fsyo vzyal?</i> "Have you taken everything?"	Возьми сумку, пожалуйста. <i>Vaz'mi sumku, pazhalusta.</i> "Take the bag, please."
Этого фильма ещё нет в прокате. <i>Etava fil'ma eshcho net f prakate.</i> "This movie is not available for rent yet."	У меня нет мобильного телефона. <i>U menya net mabil'nava telefona.</i> "I don't have a cell phone."
Проверь свои входящие звонки. Может, он звонил. <i>Praver' svai fkhadyashchiye zvanki. Mozhet, on zvanil.</i> "Check your incoming calls. Maybe he's called."	Эта парковка - бесплатная. <i>Eta parkofka besplatnaya.</i> "This parking lot is free."

GRAMMAR

Have you decided to stay in Russia for more than one week? Then you should know that even we are worried about you and want to have a possibility to check on you from time to time. One of the ways to let us know you're doing ok somewhere in Siberia is having a cell

phone. Bringing your own phone along with you to Russia might cost you a fortune, roaming is never cheap. Besides, your local friends will probably not want to call an international number. Buying a local phone doesn't sound reasonable for a 1-2 months trip either. Here's the option for you: rent one! Just go to the nearest phone shop and say:

Ya khatel by vzyat' na prakat mabil'nyy telefon.

The first 3 words of this phrase would be useful to memorize as a whole one, I'm sure you'll be using it much more than just in a phone shop. Literally it means "I would like to...". Let's break it down: "**Ya**" means "I" in Russian, "**khatel**" is the verb "wanted", and "**by**" can be translated as "would". All together it stands for the polite version of "I want" and is used in the exact same situations as you'd use the English "I would like to".

Next we have "**vzyat' na prakat**", which literally means "to rent", but unfortunately expressed with 2 words in Russian. It's also applicable to the situations like renting a car, but not an apartment. The last phrase in our sentence is "**mabil'nyy telefon**", "mobile phone", which is pronounced a bit different from the English version due to Russian grammar adjustments, but still very easy to recognize and say.

If you decide to rent the phones for the whole family, i.e. take 2 or more phones, you will have to add numbers and modify the word "**telefon**" a bit:

Ya khatel by vzyat' na prakat dva mabil'nykh telefona.

I'd like to rent 2 mobile phones.

Ya khatel by vzyat' na prakat tri mabil'nykh telefona.

I'd like to rent 3 mobile phones.

The question you'll be concerned with is the price, and we can't guarantee it'll cost you a cent. But at least you can hope for free incoming calls! This is how you inquire about it:

Fhadyashchiye zvanki besplatnyye?

"**Fhadyashchiye zvanki**" literally means "incoming calls". "**Besplatnyye**" can be translated as "free".

The next phrase you will need for making international phone calls. We'll take the USA and England as the examples:

Skol'ka stoit pazavnit' f Se Sche A?

Skol'ko stoit pazvanit' v Angliyu?

"**Se She A**" is the Russian word for the "USA", and "**Angliya**" - stands for "England". "**Skol'ka stoit**" literally means "how much". Remember this phrase as you'll need it in any store you'll go to in Russia.

On the audio you heard: "**Skol'ka stoit shtoby pazavnit' f Se She A?**" It's a very colloquial entering which doesn't need to be pronounced. It doesn't influence the sense of the sentence, so you can just leave it out.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Renting a cell phone in Russia could be the best option for people who intend to spend more than 1-2 weeks there. It's totally possible to reserve a phone online before even arriving to Russia; it can also be rented in the airport. The fees you will have you pay will include deposit, rental charge and actual length of time of use. There's a variety of packages and cell phone models you can choose from according to your preferences. The rental shops staff can also assist you in purchasing phone cards: you'd be able to make calls from your rental phone, just using an access number. The staff will most probably be able to speak enough English to help you out, but now you are equipped with the necessary vocabulary to rent a phone yourself!



LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #43

Do you have an English Version?

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

43

RUSSIAN

1. У Вас есть путеводитель на английском?
2. У Вас есть путеводитель на японском?

ROMANIZATION

1. U Vas yest' putevaditel' na angliskam?
2. U Vas yest' putevaditel' na yaponskam?

ENGLISH

1. Do you have an English information guide?
2. Do you have a Japanese information guide?

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
У Вас есть...?	U Vas yest'...?	Do you have...?	phrase	
путеводитель	putevaditel'	travel guide	noun	masculine
на английском	na angliskam	in English	phrase	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

У Вас есть e-mail? <i>U Vas yest' e-mail?</i> "Do you have an e-mail address?"	У Вас есть дети? <i>U Vas yest' deti?</i> "Do you have children?"
У Вас есть время? <i>U Vas yest' vremya?</i> "Do you have time?"	Я хочу купить путеводитель по Москве. <i>Ya khachu kupit' putevaditel' pa Maskve.</i> "I want to buy a Moscow travel guide."
Где можно купить газету на английском? <i>Gde mozhna kupit' gazet'u na angliskam?</i> "Where can I buy a newspaper in English?"	

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson we'll introduce you to crucial phrase for all of you travelers out there who are interested in learning more about the tourist attractions you're going to visit. Learning about the history and cultural significance of places you visit can be just as rewarding as seeing them. Today we'll cover "Do you have an English information guide?"

In Russian "Do you have an English information guide?" is "***U Vas yest' putevaditel' na angliskam?***". The first word "***U Vas***" means "You". This is followed by "***yest'***", which in English is "have". So to recap here, we have "***U Vas yest'***". Literally this means "You have". The next "***putevaditel'***" means "guide".

The last part is "***na angliskam***", which means "in English".

So all together we have "***U Vas yest' putevaditel' na angliskam?***". Literally this means "You have guide in English?".

Now to ask for a different language, we can just replace the word for "English" with any other word for a language and it works just fine. Let's try "Japanese". In Russian "Do you have Japanese information guide?" is "***U Vas yest' putevaditel' na yaponskam?***". The only thing that changes is the thing you are looking for. In this case it's "***na yaponskam***".

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Russia is a very big country and basically it is divided into to European and Asian parts. The

European part is mostly oriented towards European culture and you can find information in European languages as the capital is located in European part. But it is not a big problem to find information in Asian languages either, for example, in Japanese, Chinese and Korean, yet those are very rare.



LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #44

How Do You Eat This?

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

44

RUSSIAN

1. Как Вы это едите?
2. Вы что-нибудь в это добавляете?

ROMANIZATION

1. Kak Vy eta yedite?
2. Vy shto - nibut' v eta dabavlyayete?

ENGLISH

1. How do you eat this?
2. Do you add anything in it?

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
как	kak, kaka	how	adverb	
Вы	Vy	you (polite)	pronoun	
это	eto	this is, that is, it's	pronoun	
есть	yest'	to eat	verb	
острый	ostryy	spicy, hot	adjective	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Как вы себя чувствуете? <i>Kak vy sebya chustvuyete?</i> "How do you feel?" (asking condition)	Как у тебя дела? <i>Kak u tebya dela?</i> "How are you?"
Вы говорите по-английски? <i>Vy gavarite po-angliski?</i> "Do you speak English?" (informal)	Это наши друзья. <i>Eto nashi druz'ya.</i> "These are our friends."
Алла, это ты? <i>Alla, eta ty?</i> "Alla, is that you?"	Эти йогурты старые. Не ешь их. <i>Eti yogurty staryye. Ne yesh' ikh.</i> "These yogurts are old. Don't eat them."
Что вы ели на обед? <i>Shto vy yeli na abet?</i> "What did you eat for lunch?"	Я часто ем салат. <i>Ya chasta yem salat.</i> "I often eat salad."
Этот суп слишком острый для меня. <i>Etat sup slishkam ostryy dlya menya.</i> "This soup is too spicy for me."	

GRAMMAR

In Russia there are many delicious dishes! We've already covered how to order them, but now how to eat them! That, however, is not always so straight forward. So in today's lesson we'll learn how to ask "How do you eat this?".

In Russian "How do you eat this?" is "***Kak Vy eta yedite?***". The first word "***kak***" means "how". This is followed by "***Vy***", which in English is "you". So to recap here, we have "***Kak Vy***". Literally this means "How you". The next "***eta***" means "this". The last word is "***yedite***", which means "eat". So all together we have "***Kak Vy eta yedite?***". Literally this means "How you eat this?".

Hopefully they don't answer with a smart remark such as "With your mouth". Which by the way is "***rtom***" in Russian. If you hear this...you're in a for a long night!

There are other instances when you may want to add some sauce, etc. to your dish. In this case you can ask "Do you add something to this?", which in Russian is "***Vy shto - nibut' v eta***".

dabavlyayete?". The first word "**Vy**" means "you" . This is followed by "**shto - nibut**", which in English is "something". So to recap here, we have "**Vy shto - nibut**". Literally this means "You something". The next "**v eta**" means "in this". It is followed by "**dabavlyaete**", which means "add".

So all together we have "**Vy shto - nibut' v eta dabavlyayete?**". Literally this means "You something in this add".

Finally, something, that may come in handy for everyone out there adverse to hot things. The all important question, "Is this hot?". Hot as in spicy! In Russian "Is this hot?" is "**Eta ostraye?**". The first word "eta" means "this". This is followed by "**ostraye**", which in English is "spicy". So all together we have "**Eta ostraye?**". Literally this means "This spicy?".

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Russian cuisine is not spicy in its origin. So if you don't like such food, do not worry about it. On the other hand, if you are a fan of spicy food, you'd better ask a waiter to bring Tabasco or any other sauce they have. Usually all sauces and spicy condiments are in the menu. But if there is none, the phrase "U Vas yest' ostryy sous?" will be very helpful. In English it means "Do you have a spicy sauce?", where "ostriy" is "spicy" and "sous" is "sauce".



LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #45

I'm a Vegetarian

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

45

RUSSIAN

1. Я - вегетарианец!
2. Я не ем мяса!
3. Я не ем сладкое!

ROMANIZATION

1. Ya - vegetarianets!
2. Ya ne yem myasa!
3. Ya ne yem slatkaye!

ENGLISH

1. I am a vegetarian!
2. I don't eat meat!
3. I don't eat sweets!

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
вегетарианец	vegetarianets	vegetarian	noun	masculine
мясо	myasa	meat	noun	neutral

сладкий	sla t kiy	sweet	adjective	masculine
есть	yest'	to eat	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Я не ем мясо, потому что я - вегетарианец. <i>Ya ne yem myasa, potamu shto ya - vegetarianets.</i> "I don't eat meat because I'm a vegetarian."	Вы любите блинчики с мясом? <i>Vy lyubite blinchiki s myasam?</i> "Do you like pancakes with meat?"
Мне нравится всё сладкое. <i>Mne nravitsa fsyo slatkaye.</i> "I love everything sweet."	Почему этот шоколад не сладкий? <i>Pachemu etat shekalat ne slatkiy?</i> "Why is this chocolate not sweet?"
Эти йогурты старые. Не ешь их. <i>Eti yogurty staryye. Ne yesh' ikh.</i> "These yogurts are old. Don't eat them."	Что вы ели на обед? <i>Shto vy yeli na abet?</i> "What did you eat for lunch?"
Я часто ем салат. <i>Ya chasta yem salat.</i> "I often eat salad."	

GRAMMAR

Today's lesson is not only for all of the vegetarians out there but is also for anyone with an adversity to a particular food! There are many reasons a person won't eat a particular food, and there may be instances when communicating this is necessary. Today we'll go over some phrases to ensure you don't get any unwanted surprises on the plate.

In Russian "I am a vegetarian!" is "**Ya - vegetarianets!**". The first word "**Ya**" means "I". This is followed by "**vegetarianets**", which in English is "vegetarian". So all together we have "**Ya - vegetarianets!**". Literally this means "I am vegetarian!".

Another way you communicate you don't eat a particular food is by saying just that!

In Russian "I don't eat meat!" is **"Ya ne yem myasa!"**. The first word **"Ya"** means "I". This is followed by **"ne yem"**, which in English is "do not eat". So to recap here, we have **"Ya ne yem"**. Literally this means "I do not eat". The next **"myasa"** means "meat". So all together we have **"Ya ne yem myasa!"**. Literally this means "I do not eat meat!".

This sentence pattern can be used for foods other than meat by changing just one word! So let's take a look at some other possibilities. Let's try "sweets", which in Russian is **"slatkaye"**. The phrase with this word: "I don't eat sweets!" in Russian is **"Ya ne yem slatkaye!"**

Not all, but 80% of Russians love parties and even at modest dinner they gladly serve a bottle of some alcohol beverage. Despite of the fact, that Russians are world-wide associated with vodka, it could be something softer. If you do not drink alcohol, you should say: **"Ya ne p'yu spirtnoye!"**, which in English is "I do not drink alcohol!". The phrase is the same as the one we've learned today about meat, but we change a word **"yem"**, which is "eat" in English, for **"p'yu"**, which is "drink" in Russian.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Russians are very hospitable nation and even in pure households tables are about to explode with dishes, when visitors come. Even if you confess in being a vegetarian, you would be kingly insisted to try this or that with the expression "Let's start being vegetarians tomorrow!" :) But do not be afraid to resist as you are not going to hurt a host.



LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #46 Help!

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

46

RUSSIAN

1. Позовите милицию!
2. Помогите!

ROMANIZATION

1. Pazavite militsyyu!
2. Pamagite!

ENGLISH

1. Call the police!
2. Help!

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
Помогите!	Pamagite!	Help!	verb (imperative form)	
милиция	militsyya	police	noun	feminine
звать	zvat'	to call, to ask	verb	
полиция	palitsyya	police	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Помогите! <i>Pamagite!</i> "Help!"	Я не доверяю нашей милиции. <i>Ya ne daveryayu nashey militsyi.</i> "I don't trust our Police."
Почему ты его не позвал с нами в кино? <i>Pachemu ty evo ne pazval s nami f kino?</i> "Why didn't you ask him to the movie with us?"	Срочно звони в полицию! <i>Srochna zvani f palitsyyu !</i> "Urgently call the police!"

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson we'll introduce you to some phrases that hopefully you won't have to use. When traveling to Russia, while the threat of physical violence is not prevalent, one should always be careful. In addition, this phrase is not limited to threatening situations, but can also be used in the unfortunate event that you or someone around you is in the need of immediate assistance. Today we'll learn how to call for help.

In Russian "Help!" is "**Pamagite!**". It is conjugated form of "**Pamagite mne!**" in Russian, where "**mne**" is "me". In Russia "**mne**" is rarely used. No matter who is in trouble and who is screaming out, people around will come to help.

Moreover, the word "**Pamagite!**" is long itself and you'll hardly have time in case of emergency to decorate it with "**mne**" and "**pazhalusta**" or "**Pamagite mne, pazhalusta!**", which means "Help me, please!". But it is fine to use the whole expression, when you are asking for someone's help to carry up some thing or restart the car, when the battery is off.

In Russian you can call for the police by saying "**Pazavite militsyyu**". The first word "**Pazavite**" means "Call". This is followed by "**militsyyu**", which in English is "police". So all together we have "**Pazavite militsyyu**". Literally this means "Call police".

[NOTE]

Since March 2011, Russian government has used the word **полиция** (palitsyya) to call Police.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The basic phone number for an ambulance in Russia is 01. Yet, when you get to Russia, you'd better confirm the emergency number for the police over the telephone. Or ask staff of the hotel or landlord of any other accommodation you stay at, as numbers are very dependent on regions and communication providers. While there is one certain number for fixed phones, the number for cell phones is different. When you go to distant regions and something bad happens to you, you can easily find police patrol consisting of 2-3 people. They have a special uniform, albeit the uniform depends on the police institution providing safety. Usually the color of the uniform is close to the military one.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #47

Medical Assistance

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

47

RUSSIAN

1. Мне нужен доктор.
2. Мне нужна аптека.
3. Отведите меня, пожалуйста, к врачу.

ROMANIZATION

1. Mne nuzhen doktor.
2. Mne nuzhna apteka.
3. Atvedite menya, pazhalusta, k vrachu.

ENGLISH

1. I need a doctor.
2. I need a pharmacy.
3. Please take me to the doctor.

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
нужен	nuzhen	necessary, needed (masculine)	short adjective	masculine

доктор	doktar	doctor (colloquial)	noun	masculine
отвести	atvesti	to take somebody somewhere	verb	
врач	vrach	doctor	noun	masculine
аптека	apteka	pharmacy	noun	feminine
пожалуйста	pazhalusta	please; you are welcome	interjection	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Мне нужен трансформатор. <i>Mne nuzhen transformatar.</i> "I need a power converter."	Мне нужен банкомат. <i>Mne nuzhen bankamat.</i> "I need a cash machine."
Он учится на доктора. <i>On uchitsa na doktora.</i> "He's studying to be a doctor."	Мне нужно отвести сына в детский сад. <i>Mne nuzhna atvesti syna v detskiy sat.</i> "I have to take my son to the kindergarten."
Я - врач. <i>Ya - vrach.</i> "I'm a doctor."	Он работает врачом. <i>On rabotayet vrachom.</i> "He works as a doctor."
Это очень хорошая аптека. <i>Eta ochen' kharoshaya apteka.</i> "It's a very good pharmacy."	Скажите, пожалуйста, как пройти в аптеку? <i>Skazhyte, pazhalusta, kak prayti v apteku?</i> "Could you tell me how to get to the pharmacy, please?"
- Спасибо. - Пожалуйста. <i>- Spasiba. - Pazhalusta.</i> -"Thank you." -"You are welcome."	

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson we'll introduce you to some phrases useful in the case you need a medical assistance. When traveling sometimes the body takes a little time to adjust, and the immune system is no different. So today we'll go over some phrases that will help get you to a location, where you can get medical assistance. We'll start with the phrase "I need a doctor".

In Russian "I need a doctor" is "***Mne nuzhen doktor***". The first word "***Mne***" means "Me". This is followed by "***nuzhen***", which in English is "need". So to recap here, we have "***Mne nuzhen***". Literally this means "Me need". The next "***doktar***" means "doctor".

So all together we have "***Mne nuzhen doktor***". Literally this means "Me need doctor".

If things aren't too bad, perhaps you only need to get to a pharmacy. In Russian "I need a pharmacy" is "***Mne nuzhna apteka***". Notice the only things that changes here are "apteka" and the end of the verb "***nuzhna***" or "need" in English. The change of the verb was encouraged by the gender of the word "***apteka***". It ends with vowel and belongs to female gender, hence the necessity to give the same gender to the verb changed the form of the verb.

Compared to the previous phrase about the doctor, "***doktar***" is a male gender, hence the verb "need" took the same form, which is "***nuzhen***".

Now if you need to get there or would like someone to take you, you can use the following phrase.

"Please, take me to the doctor", which is "***Atvedite menya, pazhalusta, k vrachu***".

The first word "***Atvedite***" means "Bring". This is followed by "***menya***", which in English is "me".

So to recap here, we have "***Atvedite menya***". Literally this means "Bring me". The next "***k***" means "to". And we finish the phrase with "***vrachu***", which means "doctor".

So all together we have "***Atvedite menya, pazhalusta, k vrachu***". Literally this means "Bring me, please, to doctor".

And of course, for the pharmacy you can just substitute the word for pharmacy and get "***Atvedite menya v apteku***", which is "Please, take me to the pharmacy". Please, notice that "***k***" change to "***v***", but it has the same meaning in English, which is "to".

The first word "***Atvedite***" means "Bring". This is followed by "***menya***", which in English is "me". So to recap here, we have "***Atvedite menya***". Literally this means "Bring me". The next "***v***" means "to". And the last word is "***apteku***", which is "pharmacy".

So all together we have "***Atvedite menya v apteku***". Literally this means "Bring me to pharmacy".

And just for insurance purposes we should cover the phrase, "Please, call an ambulance", which in Russian is "**Vyzavite skoruyu**".

The first word "**Vyzavite**" means "Call". This is followed by "**skoruyu**", which in English is "ambulance".

So all together we have "**Vyzavite skoruyu**". Literally this means "Call ambulance".

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The phone number for an ambulance in Russia is 03. There is also a rescue service, which you can contact by dialing 112 number. Both numbers are fine to use via fixed phones. But if you want to call via cell phone, you'd better to confirm the number straight out the company. Few companies provide numbers corresponding basic ones. So the numbers are:

01 – for police

02 – for fire department

112 – for rescue service.



LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #48

Medical Assistance II

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

48

RUSSIAN

1. У меня болит голова.
2. У меня диарея.
3. Я простудился.
4. У меня ангина.

ROMANIZATION

1. U menya balit galava.
2. U menya diareya.
3. Ya prastudilsya.
4. U menya angina.

ENGLISH

1. I have a headache.
2. I have a diarrhea.
3. I have caught a cold.
4. I have a sore throat.

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
температура	temperatura	fever	noun	feminine
болеть	balet'	to hurt	verb	
голова	galava	head	noun	feminine
простудиться	prastuditsa	to catch cold	verb	
ангина	angina	severely sore throat	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

У него высокая температура. <i>U nevo vysokaya temperatura.</i> "He's got a fever."	У меня температура и меня тошнит. <i>U menyа temperatura i menyа tashnit.</i> "I have a fever and I feel sick."
Что у вас болит? <i>Shto u vas balit?</i> "Where do you hurt?"	У Марины болят ноги. <i>U Mariny balyat nogi.</i> "Marina's feet hurt."
У меня болит спина. <i>U menyа balit spina.</i> "I have a backache."	Ребёнок ударился головой и заплакал. <i>Rebyonak udarilsya galavoy i rasplakalsya.</i> "The child hit his head and started crying."
У Сергея болит голова. <i>U Sergeya balit galava.</i> "Sergey has a headache."	Похоже, я простудился. <i>Pakhozhe, ya prastudilsya.</i> "Seems like I caught a cold."
У него ангина, ему нужно в больницу. <i>U nevo angina, emu nuzhna v bal'nitsu.</i> "He's got severely sore throat, he needs to go to a hospital."	

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson we'll work on explaining symptoms so that you can get the proper treatment and any medicine you may need.

In Russian "I have a headache" is "**U menya balit galava**".

The first word "**U menya**" means "My". This is followed by "**balit**", which in English is "ache". So to recap here, we have "**U menya balit**". Literally this means "My ache". The next "**galava**" means "head".

So all together we have "**U menya balit galava**". Literally this means "My ache head", namely "I have", which is different from English. It differs upon symptoms, so let's go over some other symptoms.

In Russian the word for "fever" is "**temperatura**". And the phrase "I have a fever" is "**U menya temperatura**". We do not use any word in Russian in this case, only a noun "fever" or literally "temperature".

This works the same with "I have a stuffed nose": "**U menya zalozhen nos**", where "**zalozhen**" is "stuffed" and "**nos**" is "nose".

We'll look at some more phrases with the same pattern; namely, "I have" stays the same and only the symptom changes. So let's go over some other symptoms.

"I have heartburn" – "**U menya izzhoga**", where "**izzhoga**" is "heartburn".

The following phrase works in two ways. "I have a sore throat" is "**U menya angina**". Yet if you want to say in Russian that "My throat hurts", then it has the same structure as the phrase with headache: "**U menya balit gorlo**".

"I have a cold" – "**U menya prastuda**" or "**Ya prastudilsya**". The latter is from male perspective and literally close to "I caught a cold", where "**prastudilsya**" means "caught a cold".

"I have a stomach ache" works the same way as the phrase about headache, or "**U menya balit zhyvot**", where "**balit**" is "ache" and "stomach" is "**zhyvot**".

The next phrase may be hard to listen to, but if it happens to you, you'll be extremely glad we went over it! In Russian the expression "I have diarrhea" is "**U menya diareya**" with the word for diarrhea being "**diareya**". This structure is the same as above mentioned. Only the name of uncomfortable filling is changed to "diareya".

Besides the symptoms, another useful phrase for you to remember is "I need medicine", which in Russian is "**Mne nuzhna lekarstva**". The first word "**mne**" means "I". The second word "**nuzhna**" means "need". And the last word "**lekarstva**" means "medicine" in English. So all together we have "**Mne nuzhna lekarstva**", which literally means "I need medicine".



LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #49

At the Pharmacy

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

49

RUSSIAN

1. Дайте, пожалуйста, средство от простуды.
2. Самое сильное из того, что у вас есть, пожалуйста.
3. Дайте, пожалуйста, лекарство от гриппа.
4. Дайте, пожалуйста, антибиотики.

ROMANIZATION

1. Dayte, pazhalusta, sretstva at prastudy.
2. Samaye sil'naye is tavo shto u vas yest`, pazhalusta.
3. Dayte, pazhalusta lekartsva at griipa.
4. Dayte, pazhalusta, antibiotiki.

ENGLISH

1. Cold medicine, please.
2. The strongest you have, please.
3. Flu medicine, please.
4. Give me some antibiotics, please.

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
антацид	antatsyt	antacid	noun	
сильный	sil'nyy	strong; severe	adjective	masculine
самый	samy	most	adjective	masculine
простуда	prastuda	a cold	noun	feminine
средство	sretstva	remedy	noun	neuter
пожалуйста	pazhalusta	please; you are welcome	interjection	
Дайте мне..., пожалуйста	Dayte mne..., pazhalusta	Give me please.....	verb, command	
лекарство от гриппа	lekartsva at gripa	flu medicine	noun	neuter
аспирин	aspirin	aspirin	noun	masculine
ибупрофен	ibuprafen	ibuprofen	noun	masculine
слабительное	slabitel'naye	laxative	noun	neuter
антибиотики	antibiotiki	antibiotics	noun	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ты купил мне антацид? <i>Ty kupil mne antatsyt?</i> "Did you buy antacid for me?"	Он очень сильный. <i>On ochen' sil'nyy.</i> "He's very strong."
У тебя сильное кровотечение! <i>U tebya sil'nae kravatecheniye!</i> "You are bleeding profusely!"	Это мой самый любимый напиток. <i>Eta moy samyy lyubimyy napitak.</i> "This is my most favorite drink."

Это не похоже на обычную простуду. Может, у тебя грипп? <i>Eta ne pakhozhe na abychnuyu prastudu. Mozhet, u tebya grip?</i> "It doesn't look like a simple cold. What if it's a flu?"	Мне нужно купить средство от тараканов. <i>Mne nuzhna kupit' sredstva ot tarakanaf.</i> "I need to buy a remedy against cockroaches."
- Спасибо. - Пожалуйста. <i>- Spasiba. - Pazhalusta.</i> "Thank you." - "You are welcome."	Дайте бутылку воды, пожалуйста. <i>Dayte butylku vady, pazhalusta.</i> "Give me a bottle of water please."
Это новое лекарство от гриппа, попробуйте. <i>Eta novaye lekarstva at gripa. Paprobuyte.</i> "It's a new flue medicine. Try it out."	Когда у меня болит голова, я пью аспирин. <i>Kagda u menya balit galava, ya p'yu aspirin.</i> "When I have a headache I have aspirin."
Аспирин принимается как обезболивающий препарат. <i>Aspirin prinimayetsa kak abezbalivayuschiy preparat.</i> "Aspirin is taken as a painkiller."	Выпей аспирин, он снимет головную боль. <i>Vypey aspirin, on snimet galavnuyu bol'.</i> "Take some aspirin, it will help your head ache."
Ибупрофен мне не помогает. <i>Ibuprafen mne ne pomagayet.</i> "Ibuprofen doesn't (seem to) help me."	Я принял слишком много слабительного. <i>Ya prinyal slishkam mnoga slabitel'nava.</i> "I took too much laxative."
Вам нужны антибиотики. <i>Vam nuzhny antibiotiki.</i> "You need antibiotics."	

GRAMMAR

Nobody knows your body like you! And when it comes to over the counter drugs, you may know what you need. So today we'll cover asking for some basic medicines. Let's start with cold medicine.

In Russian "Cold medicine, please" is "**Dayte, pazhalusta, sretstva at prastudy**". The first word "**dayte**" means "give". This is followed by "**pazhalusta**", which in English is "please". So to recap here, we have "**Dayte, pazhalusta**". Literally this means "Give, please".

Let's take a look at the next "**sretstva**". In general this word can be translated differently depending on the context. In this phrase the word "**sretstva**" means "medicine". Another word you may use to talk about "medicines" is "**lekarstva**".

This is followed by "**at**", which means "from". And the last word is "**prastudy**", which means "cold".

So all together we have "**Dayte, pazhalusta, sretstva at prastudy**". Literally this means "Give, please, medicine from cold".

You may want the strongest one they have. So the phrase "The strongest you have, please" is "**Samaye sil'naye is tavo shto u vas yest', pazhalusta**".

We'll look at the phrase introduced today with some more words for medicines as the medicine you want is the only thing that changes, while "please" stays the same. So let's go over some other symptoms and use the phrase "Flu medicine, please".

In Russian "Flu medicine" is "**Lekarstva at gripa**". And the phrase "Flu medicine, please" is "**Dayte, pazhalusta lekartsva at gripa**".

Remember, if you purchase few medicines of different types at the same time, you do not have to say the whole phrase we've learned every time you name the medicine. It is enough to say it once and when you name the other one just specified.

For instance, you are asking for flu, cold and sore throat medicines. In Russian it will be "**Dayte , pazhalusta, sretstva at gripa, prastudy i boli v gorle**".

The basic list of medicines is:

- Aspirin – which is "aspirin" in Russian
- Ibuprofen – "Ibuprafen"
- Laxative – "slabitel'naye"
- Antacid – "Antatsyt"

Unlike in some other countries in Russia you can purchase antibiotics at a pharmacy without prescription. You just need to tell the pharmacist what antibiotics precisely you want. If there is none of such just describe your symptoms and the pharmacist will give you the ones you need. To ask antibiotics just say "Dayte, pazhalusta, antibiotiki". Yet this phrase is applicable, when you know exactly what you need and ready to specify names. But if you do not know, you'd better say "Mne nuzhny antibiotiki", which literally means in English "I need antibiotics".

Another thing that might be helpful for you is to write down the kind of medicine you want and show it to the pharmacist. A lot of the medical words are written pretty much the same, though pronounced differently. The pharmacist will understand better if he or she sees the

name written down.



LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #50

Allergies

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

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RUSSIAN

1. У меня аллергия на арахис.
2. У меня аллергия на креветки.
3. У меня аллергическая реакция.

ROMANIZATION

1. U menya alergiya na arakhis.
2. U menya alergiya na krevetki.
3. U menya alergicheskaya reaktsiya.

ENGLISH

1. I am allergic to peanuts.
2. I am allergic to shrimp.
3. I'm having an allergic reaction.

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
аллергия	alergiya	allergy	noun	feminine
арахис	arakhis	peanuts	noun	masculine

креветки	krevetki	shrimps	noun
аллергическая реакция	alergicheskaya reaktsyya	allergic reaction	phrase
у меня	u menya	I have	phrase, preposition plus pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

У вас есть аллергия на какие-нибудь препараты? <i>U vas yest' alerghiya na kakiye-nibut' preparaty?</i> "Do you have allergy to any medicine?"	Каждый год во время цветения криптомерии миллионы японцев страдают от аллергии. <i>Kazhdyy got va vremya tsveteniya kriptamerii milliony yapontsef stradayut at allergii.</i> "Every year millions of Japanese suffer from allergies during the blossom of Japanese cedar."
У Вас есть аллергия на какие-нибудь лекарства? <i>U Vas est' alerghiya na kakie-nibud' lekarstva?</i> "Do you have an allergy to any medicine?"	Я люблю жареный арахис. <i>Ya lyublyu zharenyy arakhis.</i> "I like fried peanuts."
Я не люблю морепродукты, особенно креветки. <i>Ya ne lyublyu moreprodukty, asobena krevetki.</i> "I don't like sea food, especially shrimps."	У Вас аллергическая реакция на алкоголь. <i>U Vas alergicheskaya reaktsyya na alkagol'.</i> "You have an allergic reaction for alcohol."
У меня мало друзей. <i>U menya mala druzey.</i> "I have few friends."	

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we'll cover a phrase that will prove invaluable for those of you who are

allergic to something. Letting other people know about your allergies is vital to a fun and healthy trip. In today's phrase we'll go over "I'm allergic to something".

To start we'll need something that we're allergic to. In some cases, allergies to peanuts can be extremely dangerous so let's start here.

In Russian "I am allergic to peanuts" is **"U menya allergiya na arakhis"**. The first word **"U menya"** means "I have". This is followed by **"allergiya"**, which in English is "allergy". So to recap here, we have **"U menya allergiya"**. Literally this means "I have allergy". The next **"na"** means "on". The last word is **"arakhis"**, which means "peanut". So all together we have **"U menya allergiya na arakhis"**. Literally this means "I have allergy on peanuts".

Now let's go over some other common allergies. Let's try shrimp. In Russian "I am allergic to shrimp" is **"U menya allergiya na krevetki"**. Notice the only thing that changes here is **"krevetki"**, which is "shrimp", the rest is the same.

Now let's try the word "milk". In Russian "milk" is **"malako"**. "I'm allergic to milk" in Russian is **"U menya allergiya na malako"**.

"I'm allergic to eggs" in Russian is **"U menya allergiya na yaitsa"**, where **"yaitsa"** is "eggs".

Now you can pick up any word in the dictionary and use it instead of ones we use today.

In Russian "I'm having an allergic reaction" is **"U menya alergicheskaya reaktsyya"**. The first word **"u menya"** means "I have". This is followed by **"alergicheskaya"**, which is "allergic". So to recap here we have **"U menya alergicheskaya"**. Literally this means "I have allergic". The next **"reaktsyya"** means "reaction". So all together we have **"U menya alergicheskaya reaktsyya"**. Literally this means "I have allergic reaction".

There is an equivalent to "I'm allergic", which in Russian is **"Ya alergik"**. It says that you have allergies, but do not specify which. If you want to specify, which allergy exactly you have, then use the expression we learned today or **"U menya allergiya na krevetki"**, which in English is "I am allergic to shrimp". Yet if you say the phrase incorrectly, your listener will understand you anyway.



LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #51

What Time Is It?

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

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RUSSIAN

1. Который час?
2. тридцать три минуты
3. сорок четыре минуты
4. часы
5. минуты
6. три часа двенадцать минут

ROMANIZATION

1. Katoryy chas?
2. tritstsat' tri minuty
3. sorak chetyre minuty
4. chasy
5. minuty
6. tri chasa dvenattsat' minut

ENGLISH

1. What time is it?

CONT'D OVER

2. 33 minutes
3. 44 minutes
4. hours
5. minutes
6. 3:12

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class
три часа двенадцать минут	tri chasa dvenattsat' minut	3:12	phrase
восемь часов	vosem' chasof	8 o'clock (hours)	phrase
семь часов	sem' chasof	7 o'clock (hours)	phrase
шесть часов	shest' chasof	6 o'clock (hours)	phrase
пять часов	pyat' chasof	5 o'clock (hours)	phrase
четыре часа	chetyre chasa	4 o'clock (hours)	phrase
три часа	tri chasa	3 o'clock (hours)	phrase
два часа	dva chasa	2 o'clock (hours)	phrase
один час	adin chas	1 o'clock (hour)	phrase
двенадцать часов	dvenattsat' chasof	12 o'clock (hours)	phrase
одиннадцать часов	adinattsat' chasof	11 o'clock (hours)	phrase
минуты, минут	minuty, minut	minutes	noun
часа, часов	chasa, chasof	hours	noun
сорок четыре минуты	sorak chetyre minuty	44 Minutes	phrase

тридцать три минуты	tritsat' tri minuty	33 minutes	phrase
десять часов	desyat' chasof	10 o'clock (hours)	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Наш поезд прибывает в три часа двенадцать минут дня. <i>Nash poest pribyvaet f tri chasa dvenattsat' minut dnya.</i> "Our train arrives at 3:12 in the afternoon."	В восемь утра все кафе в Токио открыты. <i>V vosem' utra fse kafe f Tokio atkryty.</i> "At 8 o'clock all cafes in Tokyo are open."
Сейчас восемь часов. <i>Sechas vosem' chasof.</i> "It's eight o'clock now."	Я обычно просыпаюсь в семь часов, но встаю в полвосьмого. <i>Ya abychna prasypayus' f sem' chasof, no fstayu f polvas'mova.</i> "I usually wake up at 7 o'clock but get up at 7:30."
Многие люди привыкли вставать в шесть утра. <i>Mnogiye lyudi privykli fstavat' f shest' utra.</i> "Many people are used to get up at 6 in the morning."	Пять часов- это не очень долгий перелёт в России. <i>Pyat' chasof- eta ne ochen ` dolgiy perelyot v Rasii.</i> "5 hours - it is not a very long flight in Russia."
Я не могу работать на компьютере больше четырёх часов. <i>Ya ne magu rabotat' na kompiyutere bolshe chetyryokh chasof.</i> "I can't work on computer more than 4 hours."	За три часа можно многое сделать. <i>Za tri chasa mozhna mnogaye sdelat'.</i> "You can do a lot in three hours."
До посадки ещё два часа. <i>Da pasatki eshcho dva chasa.</i> "There are still two hours before the boarding."	В одном часе шестьдесят минут. <i>V adnom chase shest'desyat minut.</i> "There are 60 minutes in 1 hour."

Двенадцать часов дня-это полдень, а двенадцать часов ночи-это полночь. <i>Dvenattsat' chasof dnya - eta polden', a dvenattsat' chasof nochi - eta polnach`.</i> "12 a.m. is noon and 12p.m. is midnight."	Подойди сюда к одиннадцати часам. <i>Padaydi syuda k adinnadtsati chasam.</i> "Please come here at 11 o'clock."
Когда ждёшь, минуты текут очень медленно. <i>Kagda zhdyosh, minuty tekut ochen' medlena.</i> "When you are waiting, minutes are passing by very slow."	У нас будет встреча в 3 часа. <i>U nas budet fstrecha v 3 chasa.</i> "We will have a meeting at 3 o'clock."
Новый день начинается в ноль часов ноль минут. Который сейчас час? <i>Novyy den' nachinaetsa v nol' chasof nol' minut. Katoryy sechas chas?</i> "A new day starts at 0 hours 0 minutes. What time is it now?"	Мне назначено к врачу на 11 часов сорок четыре минуты. Странное время! <i>Mne naznachena k vrachu na adinattsat' chasof sorak chetyre minuty. Stranaye vremya!</i> "I have a doctor's appointment at 11:44. Strange time!"
Наш урок по математике начинается через тридцать три минуты. <i>Nash urok pa matematike nachinaetsa cheres tritsat' tri minuty.</i> "Our math lesson starts in 33 minutes."	В десять утра электрички пусты, потому что все уже на работе. <i>V desyat' utra elektrichki pusty, patamu shta fse uzhe na rabote.</i> "At 10 a.m. trains are empty, because everybody is at work already."

GRAMMAR

The focus of today's lesson will be telling and understanding time in Russian.

Let's start with the phrase "What time is it?". There are several variants of how to form this question, less or more formal. We'll give you the easiest one:

"Skol'ka vremeni?"

"**Skol'ka**" literally means "how much", but in the case of time it's translated as "what".
"**Vremeni**" is the word for "time".

Now, before we start combining hours and minutes, let's learn these words separately:

"**chasy**" means "hours", and sometimes in the combination with different numbers it changes to "**chas**", "**chasa**" or "**chasof**", just like in the following examples.

12 o'clock (hours)	dvenattsat' chasof
1 o'clock (hour)	adin chas
2 o'clock (hours)	dva chasa
3 o'clock (hours)	tri chasa
4 o'clock (hours)	chetyre chasa
5 o'clock (hours)	pyat' chasof
6 o'clock (hours)	shest' chasof
7 o'clock (hours)	sem' chasof
8 o'clock (hours)	vosem' chasof
9 o'clock (hours)	devyat' chasof
10 o'clock (hours)	desyat' chasof
11 o'clock (hours)	adinattsat' chasof

"**minuty**" obviously stands for "minutes", but it also depends on numbers and can turn into "**minuta**", "**minuty**" or "**minut**". For example:

tritsat' tri minuty (33 minutes)

sorak chetyre minuty (44 minutes)

adna minuta (1 minute)

tri minuty (3 minutes)

pyat' minut (5 minutes)

Now, let's put them together:

tri chasa dvenattsat' minut (3:12)

It won't be a mistake if you leave out the words for hours and minutes and just say "*tri dvenattsat*", 3:12.

To specify the a.m. or p.m. hours, the Russians use the words like "*utra*", "*dnya*", "*vechera*" and "*nochi*", which literally mean "...of the morning", "...of the day", "...of the evening" and "...of the night". The forming is easy: time+the time of the day:

sem' chasof utra (7 in the morning)

tri chasa dnya (3 in the afternoon)

vosem' chasof vechera (8 in the evening)

dvenattsat' chasof nochi (12 at night)

CULTURAL INSIGHT

There are different ways of asking and telling the time in Russia. Today you've learned the easiest one. It's absolutely normal to stop a stranger on the street to ask him the time, but to be more polite you should start your question with "Excuse me", or "*izvinite*" in Russian. Very often people leave out the words for hours and minutes when telling the time, so your main priority is to learn the numbers now. Don't worry if you don't understand what you are told: usually people show their watches or cell phones together with saying the time out loud, especially when they realize you are a foreigner!



LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #52

Introducing Yourself

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

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RUSSIAN

1. Как поживаете? Приятно с Вами познакомиться.
2. Меня зовут Алекс.
3. Приятно с Вами познакомиться.

ROMANIZATION

1. Kak pazhyvayete? Priyatna s Vami paznakomitsa.
2. Menya zavut Aleks.
3. Priyatna s Vami paznakomitsa.

ENGLISH

1. How do you do? It is nice to meet you.
2. I am Alex.
3. Nice to meet you.

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class
как	kak, kaka	how	adverb
Как поживаете?	Kak pazhyvaete?	How do you do?	phrase

приятно	priyatna	nice; nicely, pleasantly	adverb
с	s	with	preposition
Вы	Vy	you (polite)	pronoun
познакомиться	paznakomitsa	to meet, to get acquainted, to get to know (someone)	verb
меня зовут	menya zavut	my name (is)	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Как вы себя чувствуете? <i>Kak vy sebya chustvuyete?</i> "How do you feel?" (asking condition)	Как у тебя дела? <i>Kak u tebya dela?</i> "How are you?"
Здравствуй, как поживаете? <i>Zdrastvuyte, kak pazhyvaete?</i> "Hello, how do you do?"	Желаю приятного полёта! <i>Zhelayu priyatnava palyota!</i> "Wish you a nice flight!"
Очень приятно познакомиться! <i>Ochen' priyatna paznakomitsa!</i> "Very nice to meet you (get to know you)!"	Как приятно! <i>Kak priyatna!</i> "How nice!"/"What a pleasure!"
Приятно слышать. <i>Priyatna slyshat'.</i> "Nice to hear." (e.g., a compliment)	Приятно познакомиться. <i>Priyatna paznakomitsa.</i> "Nice to meet you."
Я с ним не знаком. <i>Ya s nim ne znakom.</i> "I'm not acquainted with him."	Встреча с директором назначена на 8 утра. <i>Fstrecha s direktoram naznachena na 8 utra.</i> "The meeting with the director is scheduled for eight A.M."

Я приехал с подругой. <i>Ya priyekhal s padrugay.</i> "I came with my (female) friend."	Вы говорите по-английски? <i>Vy gavarite pa-angliski?</i> "Do you speak English?" (informal)
Приятно познакомиться. <i>Priyatna paznakomitsa.</i> "Nice to meet you."	Рад с Вами познакомиться, наконец! <i>Rat s Vami paznakomitsa, nakanets!</i> "I'm glad to finally meet you!"
Познакомься, это моя сестра, Катя. <i>Paznakom'sya, eta maya sestra, Katya.</i> "Meet my sister, Katya."	Меня зовут Оксана, а Вас? <i>Menya zavut Aksana, a Vas?</i> "My name is Oksana, and yours?"
Как его зовут? <i>Kak ego zavut?</i> "What is his name?"	Вас зовут Марина? <i>Vas zavut Marina?</i> "Is your name Marina?"
Как Вас зовут? <i>Kak Vas zavut?</i> "What is your name?"	

GRAMMAR

There's no impression like the first. In today's lesson we'll work on leaving the first impression that will last. In Russian, "how do you do, nice to meet you" is "***Kak pazhyvaete, priyatna s Vami paznakomitsa***". The first word "***kak***" means "how". This is followed by "***pazhyvaete***", which in English is "live". So, to recap here we have: "***kak pazhyvaete***". Literally this means "how live". The next word is "***priyatna***", which means "nice". Then comes "***s Vami***", which means "with you". The last part is "***paznakomitsa***", which means "meet". So altogether we have: "***Kak pazhyvaete, priyatna s Vami paznakomitsa***". Literally this means "how you live, nice to meet you".

Now, for the next phrase we'll need a name, so I will use mine. In Russian "I am Alex" is "***Menya zavut Aleks***". The first word "***menya***" means "I", or "me". This is followed by "***zavut***", which in English is "called". So, to recap here we have "***menya zavut***". Literally this means "I'm called". Let's take a look at the next "Aleks", which means "Alex". So altogether we have "***Menya zavut Aleks***". Literally this means "I'm called Alex".

And finally, "nice to meet you" in Russian is "**Priyatna s Vami paznakomitsa**". The first word "**priyatna**" means "nice". This is followed by "**s Vami**", which in English is "with you". And the last word is "**paznakomitsa**", which in English is "to meet". So altogether we have "**Priyatna s Vami paznakomitsa**". Literally this means "nice with you to meet".

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The ways people introduce themselves differ according to age and place. Young people are likely to say their first names only, exactly as the way we learned today. People over 30 tend to say both last and first names, or: "**Menya zavut Ivanov Sergei**", which in English is "I am Ivanov Sergei". Others introduce their middle name and expect you to call them by using their first and middle names. When you hear someone introduce himself as "I am Ivanov Sergei Vladimirovich", then you should call the person "Sergei Vladimirovich". Usually people specify the way they want to be called, because sometimes to call a person by his last name is considered to be rude and creates distance between people. If you are lost, then just ask "**Kak Vas mozhna zvat**", which means "how can I call you". Do not hesitate to confirm, it would be one step closer to friendship. Between men, introductions are accompanied by a handshake. It's also OK to take a hand of a woman and shake it very gently, sometimes even unnoticeably. But do not hold it for a long time as it can express an inappropriate interest. Kisses on cheeks are not good either. Such behavior is considered as a trespass of an intimate space and can incur a negative reaction.



LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #53

What Time Does It Open?

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

53

RUSSIAN

1. Во сколько он открывается?
2. Во сколько он закрывается?

ROMANIZATION

1. Va skol'ka on atkryvayetsa?
2. Va skol'ka on zakryvayetsa?

ENGLISH

1. What time (when) does it open?
2. What time (when) does it close?

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class
Во сколько...	Va skol'ka...	What time...	phrase
открывать	atkryvat'	to open	verb
закрывать	zakryvat'	to close	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Во сколько начинается фильм? <i>Va skol'ka nachinayetsa fil'm?</i> "What time does the film start?"	Во сколько у вас урок? <i>Va skol`ka u vas urok?</i> "What time is your lesson?"
Во сколько ты встаёшь? <i>Va skol'ka ty fstayosh?</i> "What time do you get up?"	Дверь не открывается. <i>Dver' ne atkryvayetsa.</i> "The door is not opening."

Закрой окно, пожалуйста.
Zakroy akno, pazhalusta.

"Close the window, please."

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we'll introduce you to a phrase that you'll need on several occasions. We all know you'll want to see the sights in Russia, and this phrase is essential to plan your days.

In Russian, "What time does it open?" is "***Va skol'ka on atkryvayetsa?***". The first word "***va***" means "at". This is followed by "***skol'ka***", which in English is "What time?".

So, to recap here, we have "***va skol'ka***". Literally, this means "At what time?".

Let's take a look at the next word, on, which means "it". And finally, the last word is "***atkryvayetsa***", which means "opens".

All together, we have "***Va skol'ka on atkryvayetsa?***". Literally, this means, "At what time it opens?".

It's also really important to know when places close. The worst thing to encounter is a "Closed" sign hanging in front of a place you wanted to see. In Russian, "What time does time close?" is "***Va skol'ka on zakryvayetsa?***".

The first word "***va***" means "at". This is followed by "***skol'ka***", which in English is "What time?". So, to recap here, we have "***va skol'ka***". Literally, this means, "At what time?".

Nwxt word is "***on***", which means "it". The last word is "***zakryvayetsa***", which means "closes". So, all together, we have "***Va skol'ka on zakryvayetsa?***". Literally, this means "At what time it closes?".

CULTURAL INSIGHT

We should mention that the Russian word "**on**" actually means "he" in English. We usually specify the facility when asking about closing or opening hours, and instead of "**on**", we use "**magazin**", which is "shop" in English. But when we know the topic, we use the pronoun "**on**" for male gender words and "**ona**" for the female gender ones, which, literally, in English are "he" and "she", respectively. The answer to both questions would be "At four p.m." which in Russian is "**f chetyre chasa dnya**" or just "**f chetyre**".



LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #54

I Like It. I Don't Like It.

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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RUSSIAN

1. Мне это нравится.
2. Мне это очень нравится.
3. Мне это не нравится.

ROMANIZATION

1. Mne eta nnavitsa.
2. Mne eta ochen' nnavitsa.
3. Mne eta ne nnavitsa.

ENGLISH

1. I like it.
2. I really like it.
3. I do not like it.

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class
это	eto	this is, that is, it's	pronoun
нравиться	nnavitsa	like (literally, to be liked)	verb

очень	ochen'	very, very much, really	adverb
не	ne	not, don't	conjunction

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Это наши друзья. <i>Eto nashi druž'ya.</i> "These are our friends."	Алла, это ты? <i>Alla, eta ty?</i> "Alla, is that you?"
Ему не нравится холодный Московский климат. <i>Yemu ne nravitsa khalodnyy Maskofskiy klimat.</i> "He doesn't like the cold Moscow climate."	Он мне нравится. <i>On mne nravitsa.</i> "I like him."
Вам нравится фильм "НН?" <i>Vam nravitsa fil'm "NN?"</i> "Do you like the movie 'NN?'"	Мне нравится в Москве. <i>Mne nravitsa v Maskve.</i> "I like it in Moscow."
Нам не нравится этот дом. <i>Nam ne nravitsa etat dom.</i> "We don't like this house."	Ему нравятся яблоки. <i>Yemu nrapyatsa yablaki.</i> "He likes apples."
Мне нравится кофе. <i>Mne nravitsa kofe.</i> "I like coffee."	Вы очень хорошо говорите по-русски. <i>Vy ochen' kharasho gavarite pa-russki.</i> "You speak Russian very well." (formal)
Он очень любит слушать музыку. <i>On ochen' lyubit slushat' muzyku.</i> "He really likes listening to music."	Она очень красивая. <i>Ana ochen' krasivaya.</i> "She's very beautiful."
В Москве сейчас не жарко? <i>V Maskve sechas ne zharka?</i> "Isn't it hot in Moscow now?"	Я сейчас не работаю. <i>Ya sechas ne rabotayu.</i> "I don't work at the moment."

Как Ваш чай, не холодный? <i>Kak Vash chay, ne khalodnyy?</i> "How's your tea, not cold?" ("warm enough?")	Вам не холодно? <i>Vam ne kholadna?</i> "Aren't you cold?"
Он не голодный. <i>On ne galodnyy.</i> "He's not hungry."	Я не русский. <i>Ya ne ruskiy.</i> "I'm not Russian."

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we'll introduce you to a phrase you'll use countless times on your travels. For everyone out there who likes Russian food, this is the word you want to know so that you keep getting more of it.

In Russian, "I like it" is "***Mne eta nraivitsa***". The first word "***mne***" means "I". This is followed by "***eta***", which in English is "it". So "***mne eta***", literally means "I it". The next word is "***nraivitsa***", which means "like". So, all together, we have, "***Mne eta nraivitsa***". Literally, this means "I it like".

If you want to say that you really like something, then you can use this phrase. In Russian, "I really like it" is "***Mne eta ochen' nraivitsa***". This phrase is essentially the same, there's just one additional word added, that word is "***ochen'***".

In the event that you don't like something, "I don't like it" in Russian is "***Mne eta ne nraivitsa***". The first word "***mne***" means "I". This is followed by "***eta***", which in English is "it". The word "***ne***" means "don't". The last word is "***nraivitsa***", which means "like". So, all together, we have "***Mne eta ne nraivitsa***". Literally, this means "I it don't like."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

You can use this phrase in many context - food, shopping, theater, etc. If you want to specify some object, add a word to eta in the expression. For instance, "I like this car" is "***Mne nraivitsa eta mashyna***". Or, if you are attracted to someone at the opposite table, you might say "***ana mne nraivitsa***", which is "I like her" in English. When specifying things in general or talking about hobbies, use words instead of eta: "***mne nraivitsa kukly***" is "I like dolls" or "I like skiing," which in Russian is "***Mne nraivitsa katatsa na lyzhakh***", where "***katatsa na lyzhakh***" is the phrase with the literal meaning "to ride skis". When you add a verb, you don't need to change its dictionary form, just use it as is.



LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #55

High Frequency Adjectives

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

55

RUSSIAN

1. Это очень вкусно.
2. Это невкусно.
3. Это горячее.

ROMANIZATION

1. Eta ochen' fkusna.
2. Eta nefkusna.
3. Eta garyachee.

ENGLISH

1. It is delicious.
2. It is not tasty.
3. It is hot.

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
это	eto	this is, that is, it's	pronoun	

очень	ochen'	very, very much, really	adverb	
вкусно	fkusna	delicious	adverb	
горячий	garyachiy	hot	adjective	masculine
не	ne	not, don't	conjunction	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Это наши друзья. <i>Eto nashi druz'ya.</i> "These are our friends."	Алла, это ты? <i>Alla, eta ty?</i> "Alla, is that you?"
Вы очень хорошо говорите по-русски. <i>Vy ochen' kharasho gavarite pa-russki.</i> "You speak Russian very well." (formal)	Он очень любит слушать музыку. <i>On ochen' lyubit slushat' muzyku.</i> "He really likes listening to music."
Она очень красивая. <i>Ana ochen' krasivaya.</i> "She's very beautiful."	Этот салат очень вкусный. <i>Etat salat ochen' fkusnyy.</i> "This salad is delicious."
Вкусно. <i>Fkusna.</i> "It's delicious."	Кофе слишком горячий. <i>Kofe slishkam garyachiy.</i> "The coffee is too hot."
В Москве сейчас не жарко? <i>V Maskve sechas ne zharka?</i> "Isn't it hot in Moscow now?"	Я сейчас не работаю. <i>Ya sechas ne rabotayu.</i> "I don't work at the moment."
Как Ваш чай, не холодный? <i>Kak Vash chay, ne khalodnyy?</i> "How's your tea, not cold?" ("warm enough?")	Вам не холодно? <i>Vam ne kholadna?</i> "Aren't you cold?"

Он не голодный. <i>On ne galodnyy.</i> "He's not hungry."	Я не русский. <i>Ya ne ruskiy.</i> "I'm not Russian."
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GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we'll cover some high frequency adjectives to help you express yourself in various situations. In Russian, "It's delicious" is "**Eta ochen' fkusna**". The first word "**eta**" means "this". This is followed by "**ochen**", which in English is "very". The next word is "**fkusna**", which in English is "tasty". So, all together we have "**eta ochen' fkusna**". Literally, this means "This very tasty".

Now, let's go over some other adjectives that you can use with the pattern just introduced. "It's hot" in Russian is "**Eta garyachee**". The word for "hot" is "**garyachee**". Please keep in mind that the dictionary form of the word "hot" is "**garyachiy**". In our expression, we use it as the definition of the dish temperature status, hence, it takes the form close to the gender of the word "dish" or "**blyuda**" in Russian. "**Blyuda**" (блюдо) ends with -o- showing the neuter gender. The adjective "hot" or "**garyachee**" in Russian ends with -e-.

The same happens to the adjectives below:

"It is cold." *Eto khalodnaye.*

"It is near." *Eta bliska.*

"It is far." *Eta daleko.*

"It is cute." *Eta kharoshen'kaye.*

"She's pretty." *Ana kharoshen'kaya.*

"She's beautiful." *Ana krasivaya.*

"It is beautiful." *Eta krasivaye* or *krasiva*. You use the latter in case of describing opinion about you, thing, etc. It literally means "beautiful."

Now, let's take a look at the negative forms. In Russian, "It is not delicious" is "**Eta ne fkusna**". The negation is formed by "**ne**", which is always in front of the adjective.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Russians express their attitude in different ways. When they want to express "It is beautiful," they say *Ooo!* with a deep and shocking intonation, often stretching their face down. After such an expression, they can say, ***klasna***, which in English means "cool", use the OK gesture or just show a thumb and makes strange face. When they do not like something, they usually twist their lips.



LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #56

Renting a Car/Scooter

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

56

RUSSIAN

1. Я хотел бы арендовать машину.
2. Когда я должен это вернуть?
3. Можно вернуть это в...

ROMANIZATION

1. Ya khatel by arendavat' mashynu.
2. Kagda ya dolzhen eta vernut'?
3. Mozhna vernut' eta v...

ENGLISH

1. I would like to rent a car.
2. When must I return it?
3. Can I return it at...

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
Я хотел бы...	Ya khatel by...	I'd like...	phrase	
арендовать	arendavat'	to rent	verb	

машина	mashina	car	noun	feminine
когда	kagda	when	adverb, conjunction	
должен	dolzhen	must, should	modal verb	here in masculine form
это	eto	this is, that is, it's	pronoun	
вернуть	vernut'	return	verb	
можно	mozhna	it's allowed to, can, may, it's possible to	adverb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Она хотела бы здесь жить. <i>Ana khatela by zdes' zhyt'.</i> "She'd like to live here."	Мы хотели бы забронировать номер. <i>My khateli by zabraniravat' nomer.</i> "We'd like to book a room."
Я хотел бы с ней познакомиться. <i>Ya khatel by s ney paznakomitsa.</i> "I'd like to meet (get to know) her."	Мы арендовали квартиру на лето. <i>My arendavali kvartiru na leta.</i> "We rented an apartment for the summer."
Он выбрал синюю машину. <i>On vybral sinyuyu mashinu.</i> "He chose a blue car."	Сколько стоит эта машина? <i>Skol'ka stoit eta mashyna?</i> "How much does the car cost?"
Когда начнётся футбол? <i>Kagda nachnoytsa futbol?</i> "When does the football game start?"	Когда твой день рождения? <i>Kagda tvoy den' razhdeniya?</i> "When is your birthday?"

Когда ты закончишь эту работу? - На следующей неделе. <i>Kagda ty zakonchish' etu rabotu? - Na sleduyushchey nedele.</i> "When will you finish the job? - Next week."	Я никому ничего не должен. <i>Ya nikamu nichevo ne dolzhen.</i> "I don't owe anything to anyone."
Это наши друзья. <i>Eto nashi друз'ya.</i> "These are our friends."	Алла, это ты? <i>Alla, eta ty?</i> "Alla, is that you?"
Я должен вернуть ему деньги в пятницу. <i>Ya dolzhen vernut' emu den'gi f pyatnitsu.</i> "I have to give him his money back on Friday."	Здесь можно курить? <i>Zdes' mozhna kurit'?</i> "Is it okay (allowed) to smoke here?"

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we'll introduce you to a phrase that will help you get to the places you need to be. In some places, trains and subways are the way to travel. But it's also very useful to know how to rent a car, scooter, or a bicycle.

In Russian, "I would like to rent a car" is "**Ya khatel by arendavat' mashynu**". The first word "**ya**" means "I". This is followed by "**khatel by**", which in English is "would like to". So to recap here, we have "**Ya khatel by**" and it literally means "I would like to". Let's take a look at the next word "**arendavat**", which means "rent". The last word is "**mashynu**", which means "car". So, all together we have "**Ya khatel by arendavat' mashynu**". Literally, this means "I would like to rent car".

Now, we'll look at the words for other vehicles to open up your transportation options. In Russian, the word for "scooter" is "**mapet**". The phrase "I would like to rent a scooter" is "**Ya khatel by arendavat' mapet**". Now, let's try the word "bicycle," which in Russian is "**velasipet**". "I would like to rent a bicycle" is "**Ya khatel by arendavat' velasipet**". We're giving you this word, but you probably will not be using this. That's because in Russia, bicycle is an object of excessive interest for robbers due to its portable weight and you can hardly find any bicycle parked at the shop or in front of the building.

If you're renting something, it's also important to know when you must return it. Therefore, we're giving you a phrase you can use to make sure to return it on time. In Russian, "When must I return it?" is "**Kagda ya dolzhen eta vernut**". The first word "**kagda**" means "when".

This is followed by "**ya**", which in English is "I". So to recap here, we have "**kagda ya**". Literally, this means "When I". Let's take a look at the next word "**dolzhen**", which means "must". It is followed by "**eta**", which in English is "it". The last word is "**vernut**", which means "to return". So, all together, we have "**Kagda ya dolzhen eta vernut**". Literally, this means "When I must it return?".

Finally, you may want to return it to a different location. In Russian, "Can I return it" and then you put a location "**Mozhna vernut' eta v...**". The first word "**mozhna**" means "can". This is followed by "**vernut**", which in English is "to return". So to recap here, we have "**mozhna vernut**". Literally, this means "can return". Let's take a look at the next "**eta**", which means "it". Then comes "**v**", which means "at". So all together we have "**Mozhna vernut' eta v...**". Literally, this means "Can return it at...". At the end, you have to mention the location, for example, office in Moscow. If you rent it, for example, in Moscow office, which in Russian is "**ofis v Maskve**", we have "**Mozhna eta vernut' v ofis v Maskve?**".

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Renting a car is great to discover Russia. But if you go somewhere far, from Moscow to far east, it is better to use other means of travel such as trains or airplanes. Russian nature is beautiful but roads are not, and if you go by car, your introductory trip to nature can turn into a few days of discovery in the middle of the wild forest. So, any type of car will be fine for cities and suburbs, and jeeps for outdoor adventures. Hummers are not good due to its weight, something lighter but taller than normal cars. If you brought your own car, long trips along Russian roads will help you test the quality and survival rate of your steel roaring friend.



LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #57

Home Visit

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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RUSSIAN

1. Можно войти?
2. Войдите, пожалуйста.
3. Это - маленький подарок.

ROMANIZATION

1. Mozhna vayti?
2. Vaydite, pazhalusta.
3. Eta - malen'kiy padarak.

ENGLISH

1. May I come in?
2. Come in, please.
3. This is just a small gift.

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
можно	mozhna	it's allowed to, can, may, it's possible to	adverb	

войти	vayti	to come in	verb	
пожалуйста	pazhalusta	please; you are welcome	interjection	
это	eto	this is, that is, it's	pronoun	
маленький	malen'kiy	small	adjective	masculine
подарок	padarak	present, gift	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Здесь можно курить? <i>Zdes' mozhna kurit'?</i> "Is it okay (allowed) to smoke here?"	Можно войти? <i>Mozhna vayti?</i> "May I come in?"
- Спасибо. - Пожалуйста. <i>- Spasiba. - Pazhalusta.</i> "Thank you." "You are welcome."	Это наши друзья. <i>Eto nashi druz'ya.</i> "These are our friends."
Алла, это ты? <i>Alla, eta ty?</i> "Alla, is that you?"	Это очень маленький, но красивый город. <i>Eta ochen' malen'kiy, no krasivyy gorat.</i> "This is a very small but beautiful city."
У меня есть маленькая шоколадка, хочешь? <i>U menya yest' malen'kaya shekalatka, khochesh'?</i> "I have a small chocolate, want some?"	Этот пиджак слишком маленький. <i>Etat pidzhak slishkam malen'kiy.</i> "This jacket is too small."
Мне нужно купить подарок на день рождения моей лучшей подруги. <i>Mne nuzhna kupit' padarak na den' razhdeniya mayey luchshey padrugy.</i> "I need to buy a birthday gift for my best friend."	Я получил в подарок книгу. <i>Ya paluchil f padarak knigu.</i> "I got a book as a gift."

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we'll introduce you to a phrase that you'll need if you plan on stopping by to visit any friends in Russia. Today, we will provide you with the phrases needed to get inside and the replies you can expect to hear.

In Russian, "May I come in?" is "**Mozhna vayti?**" The first word "**mozhna**" means "may". This is followed by "**vayti**", which in English is "come in". So, all together, we have "**Mozhna vayti?**" Literally, this means, "May come in".

It is grammatically correct to use pronoun "**mne**", which is "to me" in English. So, the phrase is "**Mozhna mne vayti?**". But when you're alone and asking for permission to enter, you do not need to use "**mne**". When there is more than one person, then you should use "**nam**", which is "to us" in English. So, the phrase is "**Mozhna nam vayti?**" Hopefully, after using this phrase, you will be invited in. If not, it's maybe time to make some new friends.

In Russian, "Please, come in" is "**Vaydite, pazhalusta**". The first word "**vaydite**" means "come in". This is followed by "**pazhalusta**", which in English is "please". So, all together, we have "**Vaydite, pazhalusta**", which literally means "Come in, please".

The answer can be shortened to "**fkhadite**", which has the same meaning in English as the one we've learned. Even without please in the end, this word is polite because it has the "-te-" in the end.

In many households, it's generally a good idea to get a gift for your home visit. Anything will do, usually something small as a token of your appreciation. In Russian, "This is just a small gift" is "**Eta - malen'kiy padarak**". The first word "**eta**" means "this". This is followed by "**malen'kiy**", which in Russian is "small". So we have "**eta malen'kiy**" which literally means "this small". The next word is "**padarak**", which means "present". So, all together, we have "**Eta - malen'kiy padarak**". Literally, this means "This small gift".

CULTURAL INSIGHT

As we mentioned in one of the previous lessons, Russians tend to use English words in daily life. If you want to wrap the present with a sense of humor, just say "**Eta - malen'kiy padarak Vam**", which means "This is a small present for you.". Never try to apologize when passing a present. In Russia, you do not need to buy anything impressive such as a Lamborghini or a villa on Sunset Beach as a present. A box of chocolate or candies, a bottle of wine, or just some fruits are enough. If you're sure about the taste of the host and his or her interest, it is fine to purchase some item. Still for Russians, the best present is a visitor with whom they can have a nice conversation.



LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #58

No thank you

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

58

RUSSIAN

1. Нет, спасибо.
2. Спасибо, я наелся.

ROMANIZATION

1. Net, spasiba.
2. Spasiba, ya nayelsya.

ENGLISH

1. No thank you.
2. Thank you, but I've had enough (I ate enough (I'm full)).

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class
нет	net	no	particle
спасибо	spasiba	thank you	interjection
я	ya	I (I'm)	pronoun
наесться	nayestsya	to be full	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Нет, спасибо. <i>Net, spasiba.</i> "No, thank you."	Нет, я не устал. <i>Net, ya ne ustal.</i> "No, I'm not tired."
Спасибо за вашу помощь! <i>Spasiba za vashu pomashch'!</i> "Thank you for your help!"	Спасибо за гостеприимство. <i>Spasiba za gostepriimstva.</i> "Thanks for your hospitality."
Большое спасибо! <i>Bal'shoye spasiba!</i> "Thank you very much!"	Я - Оксана. <i>Ya - Aksana.</i> "I'm Oksana."
Я - русская. <i>Ya - ruskaya.</i> "I'm Russian."	Я люблю лето. <i>Ya lyublyu leta.</i> "I like summer."
Я так наелась, что не могу дышать. <i>Ya tak nayelas', shto ne mogu dyshat'.</i> "I'm so full that I can't breathe."	Ты наелся? Может, ещё супа? <i>Ty nayelsya? Mozhet, yeshchyo supa?</i> "Are you full? Some more soup maybe?"
Я ещё не наелся. <i>Ya yeshchyo ne nayelsya.</i> "I'm not full yet/still hungry."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce you to some useful phrases for when you've had enough or want to turn something down. One of these phrases just might make your trip. In Russian, "No, thank you" is "**Net, spasiba**". The first word, "Net", means "No". This is followed by "Spasiba", which in English is "Thank you". All together, we have "**Net, spasiba**" and it literally means "No, thank you". This can be used when declining street vendors, food at the table, and in any other situation you want to politely decline something.

When you sit down for a meal and when you eat or drink too much, the phrase "Thank you but I've had enough" may be just the most useful. In Russian, this is "**Spasiba, ya nayelsya**". The first words, "**Spasiba**", means "Thank you". This is followed by "**ya**", which in English is

"I". Literally, this sentence means "Thank you I". Let's now take a look at "**nayelsya**" which means, "I ate enough". Literally, "Thank you, I ate enough".

CULTURAL INSIGHT

There is one more expression which fits the English "Thank you, I've had enough", which in Russian is "**Spasiba, mne dastatachna**". But in this case, you have to use a gesture: covering your cup or plate with the hand.



LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #59

Nationality

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 3 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar

59

RUSSIAN

1. Я - американец.
2. Я - американка.
3. Я - испанец.
4. Я - испанка.
5. Я - француз.
6. Я - француженка.
7. Я - японец.
8. Я - японка.
9. Меня зовут Дженнифер.

ROMANIZATION

1. Ya - amerikanets.
2. Ya - amerikanka.
3. Ya - ispanets.
4. Ya - ispanka.
5. Ya - frantsus.

CONT'D OVER

6. Ya - frantsuzhenka.
7. Ya - yaponets.
8. Ya - yaponka.
9. Menya zavut Dzhenifer.

ENGLISH

1. I'm American.
2. I'm American (for women).
3. I'm Spanish.
4. I'm Spanish (for women).
5. I'm French.
6. I'm French (for women).
7. I'm Japanese.
8. I'm Japanese (for women).
9. My name is Jennifer.

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
я	ya	I (I'm)	pronoun	
американец	amerikanets	American (nationality, masculine)	noun	masculine
испанец	ispanets	Spanish (nationality, masculine)	noun	masculine
француз	frantsus	French (nationality, masculine)	noun	masculine
японец	yaponets	Japanese (nationality)	noun	masculine
меня зовут	menya zavut	my name (is)	phrase	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Я - Оксана. <i>Ya - Aksana.</i> "I'm Oksana."	Я - русская. <i>Ya - ruskaya.</i> "I'm Russian."
Я люблю лето. <i>Ya lyublyu leta.</i> "I like summer."	Я - украинка, а он - американец. <i>Ya - ukrainka, a on - amerikanets.</i> "I'm Ukrainian, and he's American."
Вы - американец? <i>Vy - amerikanets?</i> "Are you an American?" (formal, masculine)	Мой сосед - испанец. <i>Moy saset - ispanets.</i> "My neighbor is Spanish."
Мой парень - француз. <i>Moy paren' - frantsus.</i> "My boyfriend is French."	Он не китаец, он - японец. <i>On ne kitaets, on - yaponets.</i> "He's not Chinese, he's Japanese."

Меня зовут Оксана, а Вас? <i>Menya zavut Aksana, a Vas?</i> "My name is Oksana, and yours?"	Как его зовут? <i>Kak evo zavut?</i> "What is his name?"
Вас зовут Марина? <i>Vas zavut Marina?</i> "Is your name Marina?"	Как Вас зовут? <i>Kak Vas zavut?</i> "What is your name?"

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we'll introduce you to a phrase that will provide you with the tools to learn from the people around you.

Now, a dictionary is a great idea, but don't forget that you can use your Russian to learn in a more fun and interactive way. In Russian, "I'm American" is "**Ya - amerikanets**". The first word "**Ya**" means "I". This is followed by "**amerikanets**", which in English is "American". So, to recap here, we have "**Ya - amerikanets**", which literally means "I'm American".

Now, let's try a different nationality. Let's try to say "I'm French". In Russian, "I'm French" is "**Ya - frantsuz**" for a man, and "**Ya - frantsuzhenka**" for a woman. Let's try "I'm Spanish", which in Russian is "**Ya - ispanets**" for men and "**Ya - ispanka**" for women. As to a Japanese, in Russian it is "**Ya - yaponets**" for men and "**Ya - yaponka**" for women.

In Russian, "My name is Jennifer" is "**Menya zavut Dzhenifer**". The first word "**menya**" means "I". This is followed by "**zavut**", which in English is "called". So to recap here we have "**menya zavut**". Literally this means, "I am called". In the end you just use your name. In our example it was "Jennifer". Foreign names can look unusual when translated into Russian. But in case of a name, it's fine to pronounce it as it is. So altogether we have "**Menya zavut Dzhenifer**". Literally this means "My name is Jennifer".

In lesson 52 we learned expressions for first encounters. Today we can create an example of the introduction. "How do you do, my name is Alex, I'm Russian, nice to meet you", which in Russian is: "**Zdrastvuyte, menya zavut Aleks, ya - ruskiy, priyatna s Vami paznakomitsa**". All you need to change is the name and nationality. You can amaze Russians with your knowledge of Russian. We should mention that there's one more way to disclose your origin. This is "**Ya priekhal iz Ameriki**". Which in English literally means "I came from America". If you are interested in the precise place of origin of someone, then you ask: "**A Vy is kakoy chasty Rasii**", which is "What part of Russia are you from?". Russia is big, and person's origin can explain his character or even his life. The same question could be asked

from you if you are from America, or generalize or permanent location as European Union.



LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #60

Please Pass Me That

CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

60

RUSSIAN

1. Передайте мне то, пожалуйста.
2. Передайте мне хлеба, пожалуйста.

ROMANIZATION

1. Peredayte mne to, pazhalusta.
2. Peredayte mne khleba, pazhalusta.

ENGLISH

1. Pass me that, please.
2. Pass me some bread, please.

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
передать	peredat'	to pass	verb	
можно	mozhna	it's allowed to, can, may, it's possible to	adverb	
сахар	sakhar	sugar	noun	masculine
котлета	katleta	cutlet	noun	feminine
салат	salat	a salad	noun	masculine

пирожки	pirashki	patty cakes, small pies, patties	noun	
хлеб	khlep	bread	noun	masculine
кофе	kofe	coffee	noun	masculine
чай	chay	tea	noun	masculine
печенье	pechenie	cookies	noun	
пожалуйста	pazhalusta	please; you are welcome	interjection	
то	to	that	demonstrative pronoun	
добавка	dabafka	additional portion	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Передайте мне соль и перец, пожалуйста. <i>Peredayte mne sol' i perets, pazhalusta.</i> "Pass me some salt and pepper please."	Здесь можно курить? <i>Zdes' mozhna kurit'?</i> "Is it okay (allowed) to smoke here?"
Я кладу слишком много сахара в мою чашку чая. <i>Ya kladu slishkam mnoga sakhara v mayu chashku chaya.</i> "I put too much sugar into my cup of tea."	У меня низкий уровень сахара в крови. <i>U menya niskiy uraven' sakhara f kravi.</i> "My sugar levels are low!"
Вы кладёте сахар в кофе? <i>Vy kladyote sakhar f kofe?</i> "Do you put sugar in your coffee?"	Вам кофе с сахаром? <i>Vam kofe s sakharam?</i> "Would you like sugar in your coffee?"

Попробуйте котлету по-киевски! <i>Paprobuyte katletu pa-kiefski!</i> "Have a try of a Kiev style cutlet!"	Какой салат ты любишь больше всего? <i>Kakoy salat ty lyubish' bol'she fsevo?</i> "What salad do you like most of all?"
Я купила салат. <i>Ya kupila salat.</i> "I bought some salad."	Салат очень вкусный. <i>Salat ochen' fkusnyy.</i> "The salad is delicious."
Я испекла пирожки с мясом, попробуй. <i>Ya ispekla pirashki s myasam, paprobuy.</i> "I baked meat pies; have a bite."	Пирожки с мясом - мои любимые. <i>Pirashki s myasam - mai lyubimyye.</i> "Patty cakes with meat are my favorite."
Я ем много хлеба. <i>Ya yem mnoga khleba.</i> "I eat a lot of bread."	Буханку чёрного хлеба, пожалуйста. <i>Bukhanku chornava khleba, pazhalusta.</i> "A loaf of dark bread, please."
Я бы хотела чашечку кофе. <i>Ya by khatela chashechku kofe.</i> "I would love a cup of coffee."	Я не могу начать день без кофе. <i>Ya ne magu nachat' den' bes kofe .</i> "I can't start the day without coffee."
Кофе или чай? <i>Kofe ili chay?</i> "Coffee or tea?"	Вы хотите кофе? <i>Vy khatite kofe?</i> "Would you like some coffee?"
Кофе или чай? <i>Kofe ili chay?</i> "Coffee or tea?"	Давайте пить чай! <i>Davayte pit' chay!</i> "Let's have some tea!"
Я люблю печенье в шоколаде. <i>Ya lyublyu pechenie f shekalade.</i> "I like chocolate-covered cookies."	- Спасибо. - Пожалуйста. <i>- Spasiba. - Pazhalusta.</i> -"Thank you." -"You are welcome."

Или то, или это. <i>Ili to, ili eta.</i> "Either that or this."	Вам положить добавки картошки? <i>Vam palazhit' dabafki kartoshki?</i> "Would you like some more potatoes?"
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GRAMMAR

In today's lesson we'll introduce you to a phrase that will definitely be useful at the dinner table. Food in Russian will be delicious and we know you'll be begging for more. You can use this phrase to make sure that you get more of what you want. In Russian, "please pass me that" is "***peredayte mne to, pazhalusta***". The first word "***peredayte***" means "pass". This is followed by "***mne***", which in English is "me". So to recap here we have "***peredayte mne***", "pass me". The next "***to***" means "that". The last word is "***pazhalusta***", which means "please". So altogether we have "***peredayte mne to, pazhalusta***". Literally this means "pass me that, please".

Here's a list of the most common foods in Russia. All you have to do is to replace the word "***to***", which is "that" in English (from the phrase "***peredayte mne to, pazhalusta***") with whatever word you want, and everything else is the same.

cookies - pechenie

tea - chay

coffee - cofe

bread - khlep

salad - salat

patty cake - pirashki

cutlets - katlety

sugar - sakhar

CULTURAL INSIGHT

So, "pass me some bread, please" in Russian would be "***peredayte mne khleba, pazhalusta***". To ask for additional portions of soup, rice or mashed potatoes, you can say

"Mozhna mne dabafki?", which in English is "Can I have seconds?". There also might be something else you have not tried yet or was not served, but mentioned in the conversation. Then you ask **"mozhna mne"**, and then you put the word you want, which in English is "can I have" that something. This is especially helpful when the servings on the table have all been eaten, but you want to eat the same dish again.



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