

This booklet is of the philosophy that you can not learn something unless the information is provided to you.

This booklet is packed with about two years worth of language learning. Don't let it's size fool you. It takes time to learn a language. While you can expect to be able to communicate to some degree in about three months, you won't likely master all of what's in this booklet for about two years.

You must be aware that there is a risk of being overwhelmed, by the amount of knowledge in this booklet. You must pace yourself. Learn it slowly, not all at once.

Take it easy, pace yourself, learn only little bits at a time, and you'll be fine. Remember, two years for this tiny little booklet. You CAN do it!

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Hard and Soft Consonants

я = йа ё = йо ю = йу е = йэ

If you ask a russian language teacher, the vowels **я ё ю & е** all lose the **й** (y) sound when proceeded by a consonant. Instead, the consonant will take on a different sound (called soft consonant).

I will explain this differently. I say these vowels do not lose that sound, but rather the y sound is said so fast that it literally becomes mixed in with the proceeding consonant. For example, if you say "pat" you will notice that you don't use your tongue for the p sound. If you say "ya" you do need your tongue for the y sound. Now position your tongue, as if to say "ya", but say "pat" instead. Try to shorten this y sound as much as you can, so it is barely noticeable, but does exist.

The vowel **и** doesn't start with a y sound, but notice that your tongue is in a similar position when you say it.

The soft sign **ь** is said to have no sound, however it affects the proceeding consonant the way **я ё ю е & и** do.

Russian Alphabet

А а	<u>wa</u> ter	П п	<u>p</u>
Б б	<u>b</u>	Р р	<u>r</u> (rdrdrdrdr...)
В в	<u>v</u>	С с	<u>s</u>
Д д	<u>d</u>	Т т	<u>t</u>
Е е	<u>yellow</u>	У у	<u>goose</u>
Ё ё	<u>yo</u> yo	Ф ф	<u>f</u>
(often written as е , not ё)		Х х	(see below)
Ж ж	<u>vi</u> sion	Ц ц	<u>its</u>
З з	<u>z</u>	Ч ч	<u>cheese</u>
И и	<u>bee</u>	Ш ш	<u>she</u>
Й й	<u>y</u> (consonant)	Щ щ	<u>shield</u>
К к	<u>k</u>	Ъ ъ	(hard sign)
Л л	<u>l</u>	Ы ы	diphthong
М м	<u>m</u>		<u>bistro</u> , <u>Buena Vista</u>
Н н	<u>n</u>	Ь ь	(soft sign)
О о	<u>wa</u> ter or if stressed <u>bo</u> at	Э э	<u>ed</u> ward
		Ю ю	<u>you</u>
		Я я	<u>yonder</u>

English H can substitute for Russian X, but isn't perfect. Position your tongue as if to make a K sound, but with no percus-sion. Similar to the hiss of a snake.

Learning a language requires lots of practice. Whenever and wherever you have a moment to spare, you should try to build a sentence. With that in mind, this booklet is designed small and complete enough to be there whenever you need it to answer some question that might come up.

It is very difficult until you reach a point where you have enough common words, and enough knowledge of sentence structure, that you can hold simple conversations.

Believe it or not, this booklet, small as it is, provides enough information to get you to that point. From your first word, to you second year of study, this booklet will be there for you.

Most English/Russian dictionaries do not contain necessary information regarding verb models, preposition cases, etc. Only the really good

dictionaries contain such information, and even those rarely contain much of the information in this booklet. They assume that you already know this. That's where this booklet comes in.

Perhaps the most important words for you to know, are the pronouns. The word for 'I' is 'Я'. The word for 'you' is either 'ты' or 'вы'. In English, the word 'you' can be either singular or plural.

In Russian, 'ты' is informal singular (something you'd say with friends and family), and 'вы' is plural and formal singular. Feel free to use only 'вы' until you get familiar with the language.

'He' is 'он', 'she' is 'она' and 'it' is 'оно'. The word for 'we' is 'мы'. Finally, the word for 'they' is 'они'.

Russian language uses many suffixes (word endings). Much of what English

uses word order for, Russian uses suffixes for. Word order in Russian is almost meaningless by comparison.

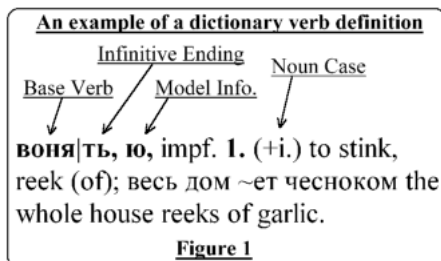
Russian verbs change endings, depending on the subject noun or pronoun. English does this a little also.

In English, we have two present tense endings. Usually on the subjects 'he', 'she', and 'it', we add an 's' to the verb (I run, he runs). English has only one past tense (I ran), one command (RUN!!!), and infinitive form (for infinitives, we simply add the word 'to' before the verb).

In the following pages, you'll see verb models 1 through 9. This is because Russian is a little more complicated in this area. In Russian, verbs have six different present tense endings, four past tense endings, one infinitive ending, and two command endings.

The four past tense endings are common to all Russian verbs, so they are easy. The present tense endings are not common to all. To make things easier, they are grouped into "models". All the verbs which belong to a given model have the same six present tense endings in common.

Depending on your dictionary, it might list verb model information differently than in this booklet, as in the example below.



Infinitive Ending

In dictionaries, verbs are always shown in the infinitive form. In English, infinitive form is created by adding the word "to" before the word, as you see in the definition "to stink".

Model Info.

The model information you see only 'ю', from which you must know the rest of the endings are ~ешь, ~ет, ~ем, ~ете, and ~ют. This means, if you want to say "I stink", you'd say "Я воняю". The dictionary gave you that ending. Now, if you'd say "You stink", you'd say "Ты воняешь" (informal singular) or "Вы воняете" (plural or formal).

As you can see, the ending of the verb depends on it's subject noun. As you know, a verb is an action. The subject noun, is the object which is performing the action.

The types of subject nouns you might use with your verb in present tense, in the order you'd see them in a good dictionary, are as follows:

- First - "I". I run, I jump, etc.
- Second - "you" (informal singular).
you run (one person running), etc.
- Third - "he", "she", or "it". He runs,
she jumps, it falls, a car speeds etc.
- Fourth - "we". We run, we jump, etc.
- Fifth - "you" (formal or plural).
You run (several people running or
one or more strangers).
- Sixth - "they". They run, people jump,
cars speed, etc.

This corresponds to the order of endings that I mentioned earlier - ~ю, ~ешь, ~ет, ~ем, ~ете, and ~ют. 6 different endings, corresponding to the six different types of subjects, and always listed in that order.

Verb Model 1

зна(ть) ← Example → боле(ть)
to know words to be ill

Present (imperfect) examples perfect

six subject nouns	я	ю	я знаю
	ты	ешь	ты знаешь
	он(а, о)	ет	он знает
	мы	ем	мы знаем
six verb endings	вы	ете	вы знаете
	они	ют	они знают

Command form: й(те) най(те)

Ты command form Вы command form

Past (for all models, remove ending -ть)

он	л	знал
она	ла	знала
оно	ло	знало
они	ли	знали

These are all present tense endings. Past tense has only four endings, and they are common to all verbs. Your dictionary expects you to know the past tense endings also.

The past tense endings are ~л (for all males and "masculine nouns", ~ла (for all females and "feminine nouns", ~ло (for "neutral nouns"), and ~ли (for all plural nouns).

Future tense (for all imperfect aspect verbs) is created using the word 'быть' with it's present tense ending. This is like saying "I will run, they will run". The word 'быть' means 'will'. The verb that follows always has it's infinitive ending. "Я буду бежать, они будут бежать". See verb model 8 for more on this.

Verb Model 1

зна(ть) повторя(ть) боле(ть)
to know to repeat to be ill

Present (imperfect) or Future (perfect)

я	ю	знаю
ты	ешь	знаешь
он(а, о)	ет	знает
мы	ем	знаем
вы	ете	знаете
они	ют	знают

Command form: й(те) най(те)

(Note - This is the most common model. Some models listed you may not wish to learn, as some are quite rare.)

Past (for all models, remove ending -ть)

он	л	знал
она	ла	знала
оно	ло	знало
они	ли	знали

Verb Model 2

сп(ать) повтор(ить) вид(еть)
to sleep to repeat to see

Present (imperfect) or Future (perfect)

я	ю /у	вижу
ты	ишь	видишь
он(а, о)	ит	видит
мы	им	видим
вы	ите	видите
они	ят /ат	видят

Command form: и(те) види(те)

Additional rules for this model

For words ending with the following letters, the я form has the following changes.

б -- блю	с -- шу
п -- плю	з -- жу
м -- млю	т -- ту
ф -- флю	д -- жу

Verb Model 4

ех(ать) пис(ать)
to go to write

я	у	еду
ты	ешь	едешь
он(а, о)	ет	едет
мы	ем	едем
вы	ете	едете
они	ут	едут

Command form: и еди(те)

Additional rules for this model

For words ending with the following letters, the following changes (example ехать becomes еду, едешь, etc.).

с -- ш	ск -- щ
х -- д	с -- д
з -- ж	т -- ч ог щ
к -- ч	п -- пл

Verb Model 3

танц(евать) копир(овать)
to dance to copy

я	ую	копирую
ты	уешь	копируешь
он(а, о)	ует	копирует
мы	уем	копируем
вы	уете	копируете
они	уют	копируют

Command form: уй(те) копируй(те)

Command form note

When to use "те" ending.

For all command forms, in situations where you'd use the word "вы", include the "те" ending. These would be situations where you are talking to a stranger, an elder, or more than one person. You may wish to use the "те" ending for all situations until you become familiar with the language.

Verb Model 5

отдохн(уть) просн(уть)ся
to rest to wake up

я	у	проснусь
ты	ёшь	проснёшься
он(а, о)	ёт	проснётся
мы	ём	проснёмся
вы	ёте	проснётесь
они	ут	проснутся

Command form: и(те) просни(те)сь

Misc. Data

(placed here to save space)

After these letters **г к х ж ш ч щ**, when requested to add **и** add instead **и**.

(но 1) себя² себе³ себя⁴ собой⁵ себе⁶ self
кто¹ кого² кому³ кого⁴ кем⁵ ком⁶ who
что¹ чего² чему³ что⁴ чем⁵ чём⁶ where

Verb Model 6A

мо(чь)	ле(чь)	
to be able	to lay (down)	
я	гу	могу
ты	жешь	можешь
он(а, о)	жет	может
мы	жем	можем
вы	жете	можете
они	гут	могут

Command form: жи(те) можи(те)

Additional rules for this model

Past tense as follows:

м(очь)	л(ечь)
мог	лёг
могла	легла
могло	легло
могли	легли

Verb Model 7A

и(дти)	пой(ти)	уй(ти)
to go	to go	to leave
я	ду	иду
ты	дёшь	идёшь
он(а, о)	дёт	идёт
мы	дём	идём
вы	дёте	идёте
они	дут	идут

Command form: ди(те) иди(те)

Additional rules for this model

Past tense as follows:

(идти)	по(йти)	у(йти)
шёл	пошёл	ушёл
шла	пошла	ушла
шло	пошло	ушло
шли	пошли	ушли

Command form for ПОЙТИ is ПОШЛИ.

Verb Model 6B

пе(чь)	те(чь)	
to bake	to leak	
я	ку	пеку
ты	чёшь	печёшь
он(а, о)	чёт	печёт
мы	чём	печём
вы	чёте	печёте
они	кут	пекут

Command form: ки(те) пеки(те)

Additional rules for this model

Past tense as follows (see also 6A):

п(ечь)
пёк
пекла
пекло
пекли

Verb Model 7B

нес(ти)	раст(и)	
to carry, bear	to grow	
я	у	несу
ты	ёшь	несёшь
он(а, о)	ёт	несёт
мы	ём	несём
вы	ёте	несёте
они	ут	несут

Command form: и(те) неси(те)

Additional rules for this model

Past tense as follows:

нес(ти)	р(асти)
нес	рос
несла	росла
несло	росло
несли	росли

Verb Model 8

б(ыть) to be	заб(ыть) to forget	
я	уду	буду
ты	удеешь	будеешь
он(а, о)	удет	будет
мы	удем	будем
вы	удете	будете
они	удут	будут
<hr/>		
Command form: удь		будь

Special note

The word **быть** is extremely common. The future forms are shown above, past is typical, and it also has a present tense form which is **есть**. **Есть** is usually not spoken or written, except in 3rd person singular. Future tense is used almost like want (**хотеть**), and present tense used similar to “do you have?” or “is there?”.

Sometimes in English we use the pronoun ‘I’ and sometimes we use ‘me’. Ever wonder why? Russian does this, but to a greater degree.

Russian doesn’t use word order to differentiate the subject noun from an object noun or other nouns. So how do you know if Harry kissed Sally or if Sally kissed Harry? How about this one, did Sally kiss me, or did I kiss Sally? See how we use ‘me’ and ‘I’, basically two different spellings for the same word. In Russian, there’s six spellings for each noun and pronoun. These are called six cases.

If you don’t know these cases, you won’t understand or be understood.

You don’t want to learn six nouns for every one noun you learn, and you don’t have to. Once again, they are grouped for simplicity’s sake.

Verb Model 9

по(нять)	за(нять)	вз(ять)
*у	*у	пойму
*ёшь	*еешь	поймёшь
*ёт	*ет	поймёт
*м	*ем	поймём
*ёте	*ете	поймёте
*ут	*ут	поймут
<hr/>		
Command form: *и(те)		пойми(те)

Additional rules for this model

The asterisks shown in the two systems above represent various characters. For some infinitives it’s **м**, for others **йм**, and there are many others, each infinitive is different. Consult a quality dictionary for more info. Past tense seems to be typical.

Case Information

- Case 1: Subject
- Case 2: Ownership & prepositional
- Case 3: Addressee & prepositional
- Case 4: Object & movement prep.
- Case 5: Instrument & prepositional
- Case 6: Prepositional phrases

I¹ want^{verb} money⁴ for gas^{prep.}.

You¹ want^{verb} to come^{inf.} with me^{prep.?}

Give^{verb(command form)} me³ water⁴.

She¹ gave^{verb} him³ 30 dollars^{numeric}.

He¹ thinks^{verb} about her^{prep.} often^{adv.}.

He¹ wants^{verb} fresh green peas⁴.

I¹ will^{verb} give^{inf.} him³ some⁴.

Today¹, he¹ went^{verb} there⁴.

On friday^{prep.}, I¹ was^{verb} in Kiev^{prep.}.

The ball⁴, I¹ caught^{verb}.

** Note, there’s 2 possessive systems. **

Her^{adj.} money. (adjective like forms)

Money Tammy². (also possessive)

There are eleven different groups for nouns, based mostly on the last letter. Knowing which group to use, therefore is as simple as knowing what the last letters are, as they are listed in the dictionary (with their case 1 ending).

ед|а, ы, ф. 1. food. 2. meal; во время ~ы at meal-times, during a meal, while eating.

In the above definition, you see the word with its case one ending (еда). Immediately following that, is the case 2 ending (ы), so 'еда' in case 2 is 'еды'.

Notice the '~' character represents the base word, in this instance it represents 'ед', which is the part before the '|' character. The '|' character is used as a separator, dividing the base word from the ending.

сын, сына, сыну, сына, сыном, сыне
музей, музея, музею, музей, музеем, музее
словарь, словаря, словарю, словарь, словарём, словаре
гений, гения, гению, гения, гением, гении
лампа, лампы, лампе, лампы, лампой, лампе
воля, воли, воле, волю, волей, воле
тетрадь, тетради, тетради, тетрадь, тетрадью, тетради
Мария, Марии, Марии, Марию, Марией, Марии
окно, окна, окну, окном, окне
море, моря, морю, море, морем, море
задание, задания, заданию, задание, заданием, задании

Case 4 - **ОН** is as follows. If the word is a person (кого) use case 2, otherwise use case 1.

Cases for Nouns

Case # →	ОН				ОНА				ОНО			
	сын	музей	словарь	гений	лампа	воля	тетрадь	мария	окно	море	задание	
1	*	Й	Ь	ИЙ	а	я	ь	ия	о	е	ие	
2	а	я	я	ия	ы	и	и	ии	а	я	ия	
3	у	ю	ю	ию	е	е	и	ии	у	ю	ию	
4	See next page				у	ю	ь	ию	о	е	ие	
5	ом	ем	ём	ием	ой	ей	ью	ей	ом	ем	ием	
6	о	е	е	ии	е	е	и	ии	о	е	ии	

On this page, * represents any consonant.
See also examples on the next page.

The pronouns (I, you, he, she, it, we, they) were listed early in this booklet, however they were listed in case one. Pronouns also have six cases, which you'll find on the next page.

Pronouns also have possessive forms (my, your, his, her, it's, our, their). Possessive forms must have the same gender form as the noun they possess. Possessive forms don't have case differences though, so that'll make things easier for you.

All nouns have a gender (male, female, or neutral). Not only animals and people, but all objects are male, female, or neutral.

Usually you can tell the gender of a noun by the last letter of its case one form (see Cases of Nouns for more).

1	2 & 4	3	5	6
я	меня	мне	мно́й	мне
ты	тебя́	тебе́	тобо́й	тебе́
он	его́	ему́	им	не́м
она	её́	ей	ею́	не́й
мы	нас	нам	нами́	нас
вы	вас	вам	вами́	вас
они	их	им	ими́	них

	ОН	ОНА	ОНО	ОНИ
Я	МОЙ	МОЯ	МОЁ	МОИ
ТЫ	ТВОЙ	ТВОЯ	ТВОЁ	ТВОИ
ОН	ЕГО	ЕГО	ЕГО	ЕГО
ОНА	ЕЁ	ЕЁ	ЕЁ	ЕЁ
МЫ	НАШ	НАША	НАШЕ	НАШИ
ВЫ	ВАШ	ВАША	ВАШЕ	ВАШИ
ОНИ	ИХ	ИХ	ИХ	ИХ

In previous pages, you learned to place six different endings on a noun, to represent different parts of a sentence.

When you are ready, you can move on to plural nouns. Plural nouns also have six cases, and six endings.

When a noun follows a number or Quantitative Adjective, it's case will not be determined by the sentence, see Numbers and Plural Rules.

	он	она	оно		
6	ах ях ях иях	ах ях ях иях	ах ях иях		
5	ами ями ями иями	ами ями ями иями	ами ями иями		
4	Case 4 people is same as case 2 Case 4 things is same as case 1				
3	ам ям ям иям	ам ям ям иям	ам ям иям		
2	ов ев ей иев	- ь ей ий	- ей ий		
1	ы и и ии	ы и и ии	а я я ия		
он	* стол музей словарь гений	она	а лампа капля тетрадь мария	оно	о окно море задание

стол, столы, столов, столов, столов, столах
музей, музеи, музеев, музейм, музеям, музеях
словарь, словари, словарей, словарям, словариями, словарях
гений, гении, гениев, гениям, гениями, гениях
лампа, лампы, ламп, лампам, лампы, лампами, лампах
копля, копли, копль, коплля, копли, копллями, копллях
тетрадь, тетради, тетрадей, тетрадям, тетради, тетрадями, тетрадях
мария, мариин, марий, мариям, марий, мареями, мариях
окно, окна, окон, окнам, окна, окнами, окнах
морю, моря, морей, морям, моря, морями, морях
задание, задания, заданий, заданиям, задания, заданиями, заданиях

 Мария is a person's name and is therefore different on case 4 than things.

Numbers and Plural Rules

When a noun or adjective follows a number, the following rule applies. Consider only the last 2 digits of the number. If the second to the last digit is 1, or the last digit is greater than 5 or is 0, it's case 2 plural. If the last digit is 1, it's case 1 singular. If the last digit is 2, 3, or 4 it's case 2 singular.

Examples: 30 часов (2p) 1 минута (1S)
1 час (1s) 51 часа (2s) 51 минута (1S)
2 часа (2s) 155 часов (2p) 15 минут (2P)
4 часа (2s) 373 часа (2s) 33 минуты (2S)
7 часов (2p) 5 часов (2p) 45 минут (2P)

Quantitative Adjectives

Nouns described by (following) quantitative adjectives, such as много, мало, немного, несколько, сколько, and столько, etc., these words become case 2 plural. For example много часов.

Adverbs describe a verb. They are how you do something.

In English, adverbs usually end in the suffix 'ly'. For example, usually, normally, quickly, silently, softly, etc. In Russian, they usually end in the suffix 'о'. The suffix 'о' will have a 'a' sound though, if it's not stressed.

Adjectives describe a noun, and their endings are a bit more complicated.

Just like in English, in Russian adjectives go front of the noun. Their endings change according to gender, case, and quantity of the noun.

We'll divide adjectives into four groups. We'll call the 'ый' ending, Group A. Two 'ий' groups, Groups B and C (гий, кий, хий, ший, щий, чий, and жий endings), and Group D 'ой'.

Remember, approximate the rules at first, don't try to learn it all at once.

Quantitative Adjectives are adjectives which describe some quantity, such as 'many', 'few', 'some', 'lots', 'a whole lot of', etc.

0 - ноль	15 - пятнадцать
1 - один	16 - шестнадцать
2 - два	17 - семнадцать
3 - три	18 - восемнадцать
4 - четыре	19 - девятнадцать
5 - пять	20 - двадцать
6 - шесть	30 - тридцать
7 - семь	40 - сорок
8 - восемь	50 - пятьдесят
9 - девять	60 - шестьдесят
10 - десять	70 - семьдесят
11 - одиннадцать	80 - восемьдесят
12 - двенадцать	90 - девяносто
13 - тринадцать	100 - сто
14 - четырнадцать	

Adjective Rules

Adjectives proceed the noun, and always agree in gender, case, and plural/sing.

case	он	оно	они
a	ый	ое	ые
b	ий	ее	ие
1 c	ий	ое	ие
d	ой	ое	ые
a	ого		ых
b	его		их
2 c	ого		их
d	ого		ых
a	ому		ым
b	ему		им
3 c	ому		им
d	ому		ым
a	ым		ыми
b	им		ими
5 c	им		ими
d	ым		ыми
a	ом		ых
b	ем		их
6 c	ом		их
d	ом		ых

он, оно, они

For case 4

As case 1 when describing a person.

As case 2 when describing a thing.

она

case	она
1 a,b,c	ая
d	яя
2,3 a,b,c	ой
5,6 d	ей
4 a,b,c	ую
d	уюю

a = ~ый (hard con.) b = ~ий (soft con.)

c = г к х ш щ ч ж d = ~ой

Some examples of adjective use.

Adjective 'white' in all six cases.

It's a white sheep.

Эта белый корабль¹.

No white sheep.

Нет белого корабля².

He gave the white sheep, freedom.

Он¹ дал белому кораблю³ свободу⁴.

He gave her a white sheep.

Он¹ дал ей³ белый корабль⁴.

He talked with the white sheep.

Он¹ говорил с белым кораблём⁵.

He talked about a white sheep.

Он¹ говорит о белом корабле⁶.

Notice and remember that the word 'нет' (no) is followed by a case two noun. The same is true for 'без' (without), also followed by case two, however, 'эта' (this is) and 'есть' (is) are followed by case one.

с со 2 from

с со 4 approximately

с со 5 with

на 4 on, to, into

на 6 on, upon, at

в во 4 into, in, to

в во 6 at, in

из 2 from

к ко 3 towards, by

у 2 by, at, with, have

от ото 2 from, of, for

для 2 for

о об 4 upon

о об 6 about

о об 6 with,

having

по 3 along, by, on

по 4 up to, to

по 6 after, on

до 2 to, up to

при 6 at, with

без 2 without

Shown above, are some common prepositions, followed by a number which indicates the case of the noun following the preposition.

The meaning of preposition is not always easy to put in concrete terms. The meanings shown above will only help give you a clue. You will learn more later.

Prepositions are often 0 to 1 syllables in length and are very often pronounced as part of the word that follows them. There are often different forms to make pronunciation possible, with different words.

Comparative Adjectives

The "simple form" ends in either ee (or ей). To say "He is cleverer than me." Note, умн(ый) = clever.

Он¹ умнее^{adj.} меня².

Он¹ умнее^{adj.}, чем я¹.

On some adjectives, the whole word changes, rather than just adding the ee (or ей) ending.

The "complex form", which you may find simpler, involves adding an extra word which means either more or less. See examples below.

более = more менее = less

"He is more clever than me."

Он¹ более умный, чем Я¹
(умный describes Он, and is masc.)

Она¹ менее умная, чем он¹.
(умная describes Она, and is fem.)

Note the following form is considered bad:

Он¹ более умный меня². (bad)

Sentence Designs

Это самая красивая девушка¹.

Я¹ люблю^{verb} тебя⁴.

Words are often in a different order,

For example: Я¹ тебя⁴ люблю^{verb}.

Вы¹ видите^{verb} стакан⁴ на столе⁶?

Он¹ живет^{verb} в Москве⁶.

Будишь^{verb} чай⁴ с сахаром⁵?

Хочишь^{verb} кофе⁴ без сахара²?

Я¹ иду^{verb} в театр⁴. (movement prep.)

This prep. is the object of a movement verb, and therefore in object case.

Она¹ наша дочь¹

Что⁴ ты¹ делаешь^{verb}?

Я¹ люблю^{verb} девушку⁴...

(которая & которую below represent девушку above. Complex sentence.)

... которая¹ его⁴ любила^{verb}.

... которую⁴ он¹ любил^{verb}.

У него² есть^{verb} яблоко¹. (In this design, the pronouns её, его, and их are preceded by н as shown above.

У меня² было^{verb} яблоко¹.

У них² нет яблока². (Notice the change to case 2 here, following нет)

Я¹ хочу^{verb} купить^{inf.} ей³ цветы⁴.

Куда⁴ вы¹ хотите^{verb} идти^{inf.?}

Ты¹ можешь^{verb} видеть^{inf.} его⁴?

Сколько^{adv.} стоит^{verb} мороженое¹?

Иди^{verb cf.} сюда⁴. (cf. = command form)

Дайте^{verb cf.} мне³ большую грушу⁴

Я¹ хочу^{verb} чтобы^{conj.} он¹ купил^{verb} цветы⁴. (past tense follows чтобы)

Ты¹ должен^{pred.} спросить^{inf.}.

Где можно^{pred.} купить^{inf.} яблоко⁴?

Что¹ мы¹ будем^{verb} делать^{inf.} завтра^{adv.?}

Perfect and Imperfect Aspects

Perfect Aspect in English is formed by adding the words "had" or "will have" in front of the verb. When used in this manner, "had" or "will have" are not verbs, but rather a verbal prefixes. The verb which follows is not only an action, but also implies to some extent completion of that action. This meaning is somewhat smeared in English, so here are some examples of Perfect and Imperfect Aspect from a Russian textbook.

он не читал. (imperfect aspect past)

He didn't read (at all).

он не прочитал. (perfect aspect past)

He didn't finish reading.

читаю. (imperfect aspect present)

I am reading (currently).

буду читать. (imperfect future)

I will read (not necessarily finish).

прочитаю завтра. (perfect aspect future)

I will read tomorrow (and finish).

Perfect aspect has only past and future. Imperfect has past, present and future. In the examples above, notice the word буду. This word (быть) is used, followed by an infinitive to create future tense for imperfect aspect only. This may help clue you to which aspect a verb is.

Verb Suffix -СЯ

When following a vowel, use ~ся instead of ~ся. The original meaning was себя⁴, however addition meanings have been added. This suffix always takes the place of case 4, therefore there can be no other case 4 (unless in preposition).

Additional meanings: Multiple subjects doing to each other (fighting, hugging, etc.). When an object does itself. Some instances of continuing action (growling of a dog).

meanings: обн(ять) to hug;

нравиться to please; цветы flowers.

Я¹ обниму^{verb} её⁴. I will hug her.

Я¹ обнимусь^{4 and verb}. I will hug myself.

Мы¹ обнимемся^{4 and verb}. We hug.

Ей³ нравятся^{4 and verb} цветы¹.

Flowers please her (She likes flowers).

Notice the ят ending of the verb agrees with the subject цветы which is of the они type.

Greetings and Courtesy

Здравствуй(те) [pron. здрастуй(те)]

(Be healthy (preferred way to say hello))

Добрый день (Good day)

Доброе утро (Good morning)

Я рад(а) вам (I'm glad for you)

Как вы? or **Как ты?** (How are you?)

Как дела? (How are you doing?)

Как (вы, ты) поживаете(ете, ешь)

(How are you getting along)

Спасибо, хорошо (Thanks, well)

Отлично (Excellent)

Нормально (Normal)

Так себе (So-so)

Ничего [pron. ничиво] (Nothing (so-so))

Помаленьку (Slowly or gradually)

До свидания (until meeting (goodbye))

До встречи (until meeting (goodbye))

Всего хорошего [pron. всего хорошива]

(all the best)

Всего доброго [pron. всего добрава]

(all the best)

Пока (Good bye)
 Познакомьтесь, пожалуйста (Similar to
 "Let me introduce")
 Пожалуйста (Please)
 Как вас зовут? (How are you called)
 Одну минуту (1 minute)
 Извини(те) (Excuse me)
 Будь(те) здоровы (Be healthy (like "bless
 you"))
 Большое спасибо (Much thanks)
 Я ещё не очень хорошо говорю
 по-русски (I not well speak Russian)
 Не за что or Не стоит (it is nothing)
 (these two are in response to thank you)
 Остановку сделайте, пожалуйста. (Bus
 stop make, please (Vans which follow a
 specified route and you can flag down
 like a taxi, are perhaps the most economi-
 cal and safe transportation for forieners
 and locals alike. This statement is said
 to make them stop so you can get off.))

бежать to run бегу бежишь бежит бежим
 бежите бежат бежал бежала бежало бежали
 беги(те)!

брать to take (also of this form: собрать(ся)
 to gather, добрать(ся) to get to, reach) беру
 берёшь берёт берём берёте берут брали
 брали брало брали бери(те)!

давать to give (also in this form: вставать to
 get up, создавать to create, узнавать to
 acquaint, преподавать to teach, продавать
 to sell, сдавать to take, перезавать to stop,
 оставаться to remain, отдавать, уставать)
 даю даёшь даёт даём даёте дают давал
 давала давало давали давай(те)! (note
 давай(те) is very commonly used as "let us".
 дать pf. of давать (also in this form: отдать
 to give back, продать, создать pf. of
 создавать, подать) дам дашь даст дадим
 дадите дадут дал дала дало дали дай(те)!

есть to eat ем ешь ест едим едите едят ел
 ела ело ели ешь(те)!

жить to live (also in this form: прожить to
 live, (~, при~, у~, до~, ...) плыть to swim)
 живу живёшь живёт живём живёте живут
 жил жила жило жили живи(те)!

(~, с~)петь to sing (also of this form: (~, вы~,
 по~)мыть to wash, запеть to begin to sing)
 пою поёшь поёт поём поёте поют пел
 пела пело пели пей(те)!

пить to drink (выпить pf. of пить, (~, вы~,
 на~, по~)лить to pour, бить to beat) пью
 пьёшь пьёт пьём пьёте пьют пил пила
 пило пили пей(те)!

умереть to die умру умрёшь умрёт умрём
 умрёте умрут умер умерла умерло умерли
 умри(те)!

хотеть to want хочу хочешь хочет хотим
 хотите хотят хотел хотела хотело хотели

Some Verbs and Words

Verbs with model #	
готовить 2 to prepare,	груша pear
cook	дочь daughter
(с)делать 1 to make, to do	девushка girl
(по)думать 1 to think	еда food
занимать(ся) 1 to occupy	завтра tommow
(~ся) to occupy your time	кофе coffee
(with)+5)	мороженое ice
купить 2 to buy	cream
(по~, с~)кушать 1 to eat	Москва moscow
лежать 2 to lie down	сахар sugar
любить 2 to love	стакан drinking
называться 1 to be called	glass
понимать 1 to understand	стол table
понять 9 pf. of понимать	театр theater
работать 1 to work	цветы flowers
рассказать 4 pf. of	чай tea
рассказывать	яблоко apple
рассказывать 1 to tell,	большой (adj.)
recount	large
решать 1 to decide	должен (pred.)
решить 2 pf. of решать	must
(по)слушать 1 to listen	который (pron.)
(по)смотреть 2 to look at	which
спрашивать 1 to ask	красивый (adj.)
спросить 2 pf. of	beautiful
спрашивать	можно (pred.)
стоять 2 to cost	may
(про)читать 1 to read	самый (adj.) most
	сколько (adv.)
	how much
где ⁶ куда ⁴ where	что what
здесь ^{1,6} сюда ⁴ here	чтобы (conj.) in
там ^{1,6} туда ⁴ there	order to
	Это this is