

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #1

Here is My Russian Passport...Right Here!

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RUSSIAN

1. ДЖЕЙМС: Здравствуйте
2. CONSULAR OFFICER: Здравствуйте. Ваши документы, пожалуйста.
3. ДЖЕЙМС: Вот мой паспорт, анкета и приглашение.
4. CONSULAR OFFICER : Хорошо. С вас сто тридцать один доллар.

ROMANIZATION

1. JAMES: Zdrastvuyte.
2. CONSULAR OFFICER: Zdrastvuyte. Vashy dokumenty, pazhalusta.
3. JAMES: Vot moy paspart, anketa i priglashenie.
4. CONSULAR OFFICER: Kharasho. S vas sto tritsat' adin dolar.

ENGLISH

1. JAMES: Hello.
2. CONSULAR OFFICER: Hello. Can I see your papers, please?

CONT'D OVER

3. JAMES: Here's my passport, the form, and the invitation.
4. CONSULAR OFFICER: Okay. That'll be one hundred thirty-one dollars.

VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
здравствуйте	zdrastvuyte	hello	exclamation	
документы	dokumenty	identity papers, documents	noun, plural	
ВОТ	vot	here are; here is	particle	
анкета	anketa	a form	noun	
приглашение	priglasenie	an invitation	noun	neuter
хорошо	kharasho	okay, good, well, fine	particle; adverb	
с вас	s vas	that'll be... (talking about price), you owe me...	phrase	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Здравствуйте, могу я поговорить с Анной?</p> <p><i>Zdrastvuyte, mogu ya pogovarit' s Annay ?</i></p> <p>"Hello, can I speak to Anna?"</p>	<p>Здравствуйте, давно не виделись!</p> <p><i>Zdrastvuyte, davno ne videlis'!</i></p> <p>"Hello, long time no see!"</p>
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<p>Здравствуйте, Вы откуда? <i>Zdrastvuyte, Vy atkuda?</i></p> <p>"Hello, where are you from?"</p>	<p>Здравствуйте, Вы - Павел Иванович? <i>Zdrastvuyte, Vy - Pavel Ivanavich?</i></p> <p>"Hello, are you Pavel Ivanovich?"</p>
<p>Покажите, пожалуйста, Ваши документы. <i>Pkazhyte, pazhalusta, Vashy dokumenty.</i></p> <p>"Show me your papers, please."</p>	<p>Вот мои документы. <i>Vot mayi dokumenty.</i></p> <p>"Here are my documents."</p>
<p>Сергей сохранил документ. <i>Sergey sakhranil dokument.</i></p> <p>"Sergey saved the document." (on the computer)</p>	<p>Вот, пожалуйста. <i>Vot, pazhalusta.</i></p> <p>"Here you are; here it is."</p>
<p>Вот мой билет. <i>Vot moy bilet.</i></p> <p>"Here's my ticket."</p>	<p>Заполните, пожалуйста, анкету. <i>Zapolnite, pazhalusta, anketu.</i></p> <p>"Fill in the form, please."</p>
<p>Это ваша анкета? <i>Eta vasha anketa?</i></p> <p>"Is it your form?"</p>	<p>В газете интересная анкета. <i>V gazete interesnaya anketa.</i></p> <p>"There's an interesting questionnaire in the newspaper."</p>
<p>Ваше приглашение, пожалуйста. <i>Vashe priglasheniye, pazhalusta.</i></p> <p>"Your invitation, please."</p>	<p>Где твоё приглашение? <i>Gde tvayo priglasheniye?</i></p> <p>"Where's your invitation?" (informal)</p>
<p>Спасибо за приглашение. <i>Spasiba za priglasheniye.</i></p> <p>"Thanks for the invitation."</p>	<p>Вы хорошо себя чувствуете? <i>Vy kharasho sebya chustvuyete?</i></p> <p>"Do you feel okay?"</p>
<p>Он хорошо говорит по-русски. <i>On kharasho gavarit pa-rusски.</i></p> <p>"He speaks Russian well."</p>	<p>Сколько с меня? <i>Skol'ka s menya?</i></p> <p>"How much do I owe (you)?"</p>

С Вас 800 рублей за всё.

S Vas 800 rubley za fsyo.

"(You owe) Eight hundred rubles for everything."

С вас сорок рублей.

S vas sorak rubley.

"That'll be forty rubles, please."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Russian Nouns and Pronouns: Gender

Вот мой паспорт, анкета и приглашение.

"Here's my passport, the form, and the invitation."

Let's take a look at how gender affects Russian nouns and pronouns.

Russian Nouns

All Russian nouns fit into three categories: masculine, feminine, and neuter. We call these categories genders. In some other languages (for example, in French), you can't know the gender of a noun unless you look it up in a dictionary. In Russian, there're some simple rules to help you; you just have to look at the ending of the noun.

1. Masculine nouns end in a consonant: *паспорт* ("a passport"), *дом* ("a house")
2. Feminine nouns end in **-а** or **-я**: *анкета* ("a form"), *Юлия* ("Julia")
3. Neuter nouns end in **-о** or **-е**: *письмо* ("a letter"), *приглашение* ("an invitation")
4. Plural nouns generally end in **-ы** or **-и**: *документы* ("papers"), *книги* ("books")

Please, note that there are some exceptions. It's very important to know about the genders because many other things in Russian grammar depend on them, such as the endings of adjectives and verbs. The best example is possessive pronouns (my, your, our, etc.).

Russian Pronouns

If you've learned that мой паспорт means "my passport," you'll probably be confused when you see моя анкета, моё приглашение or мои документы. In Russian, possessive pronouns change depending on the gender of the noun that follows them. Compare the following examples:

1. **Masculine Nouns:** Паспорт is a masculine noun (it ends in a consonant). That's why we use the masculine form of "my," or мой.
А. мой паспорт - "my passport"
2. **Feminine Nouns:** Анкета is a feminine noun (it ends in -а). So, we use the feminine form of "my," or моя.
А. моя анкета - "my form"
3. **Neuter Nouns:** Приглашение is a neuter noun (it ends in -е). That's why we use the neuter form of "my," or моё.
А. моё приглашение - "my invitation"
4. **Plural Nouns:** Документы is a plural noun (it ends in -ы). So, we use the plural form of "my," or мои.
А. мои документы - "my documents"

The rule also works for "your" (both formal and informal), and "our." "His, her," and "their" never change.

Look at the table:

Pronoun	Masculine	Feminine	Neutral	Plural
My	мой	моя	моё	мои
Your (informal)	твой	твоя	твоё	твои
Your (formal)	ваш	ваша	ваше	ваши
Our	наш	наша	наше	наши

His	его	его	его	его
Her	её	её	её	её
Their	их	их	их	их

The Focus of This Lesson is How to Say "Here is..." in Russian

Вот мой паспорт, анкета и приглашение.

"Here's my passport, the form, and the invitation."

Another important word we saw in today's lesson is **вот**. We use it when we give something to somebody and it we translate it as "here is.../here are...." It's very easy to use. You just put a noun after it and you're done! Please, note that you don't need a verb after **вот**.

Examples:

1. Вот мои документы.
"Here are my papers."
2. Вот паспорт.
"Here's the passport."
3. Вот, пожалуйста.
"Here it is."

The Focus of This Lesson is How to Say "That'll be..." in Russian

С вас сто тридцать один доллар.

"That'll be one hundred thirty-one dollars."

С вас is an idiomatic expression that means "that'll be..." (you have to pay...). You use it only when you're checking out of a shop and not when you ask how much something costs.

Example:

1. С вас двадцать рублей.
"That'll be twenty rubles."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Travel Tip: Russian Visas

To get a Russian visa you need a *priglaseniye* ("invitation"). It's an official document from a Russian person or a company inviting you to Russia. It's better not to ask your friends to provide this document because the procedure is so long and difficult that your friendship might not survive it. Many companies on the Internet offer the service. It's quick, totally legal, and the prices are reasonable.