

LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #1

## Doing Some Sightseeing in Russia

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# DIALOGUE - RUSSIAN

## MAIN

1. Экскурсовод : Уважаемые туристы, это Красная площадь. Слева находится Мавзолей В.И.Ленина, а справа - знаменитый Храм Василия Блаженного.
2. Алекс : Восхитительный собор! Простите, а напротив Кремля, это университет?
3. Экскурсовод : Нет, это не университет, это большой торговый центр.
4. Алекс : А вон то здание, это музей?
5. Экскурсовод : Да, это Государственный исторический музей.
6. Алекс : Ого! Целый дворец!

## ROMANIZATION

1. Ekskursovod : Uvazhayemyye turisty, eto Krasnaya ploshchad'. Sleva nakhoditsya Mavzoley V.I.Lenina, a sprava - znamenityy Khram Vasiliya Blazhennogo.
2. Alex : Voskhititel'nyy sobor! Prostite, a naprotiv Kremlya, eto universitet?
3. Ekskursovod : Net, eto ne universitet, eto bol'shoj trgovyy tsentr.
4. Alex : A von to zdaniye, eto muzey?
5. Ekskursovod : Da, eto Gosudarstvennyy istoricheskiy muzey.
6. Alex : Ogo! Tselyy dvorets!

## ENGLISH

1. Tour Guide : Dear tourists, this is Red Square. The Lenin Mausoleum is situated on the left side and the famous St. Basil's Cathedral is on the right side.
2. Alex : What a wonderful church! Excuse me, but is that a university opposite the Kremlin?
3. Tour Guide : No, it's not a university, it's a big shopping mall.
4. Alex : And that building, is it a museum?
5. Tour Guide : Yes, it's the State Historical Museum.
6. Alex : Wow! A great big palace!

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
справа от	sprava ot	to the right of; on someone or something's right	preposition, phrase	
слева от	slyeva ot	to the left of; on the left of; on someone or something's left	preposition, phrase	
знаменитый	znamenit[ы]	famous, well-known	adjective	masculine
Ого	ogo	wow!		
здание	zdaniye	building	noun	neutral
дворец	dvorets	palace	noun	masculine
музей	muzey	museum	noun	masculine
напротив	naprotiv	opposite	preposition	
находиться	nakhaditsa	to be, to locate, to be situated	verb	
уважаемые	uvazhayemye	dear	adjective, plural	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Садись справа от меня. <i>Sadis' sprava ot myenya.</i> "Sit on my right."</p>	<p>Справа от кресла стоит стол. <i>Sprava ot kryesla stoit stol.</i> "To the right of the armchair there is a table."</p>
<p>Филипп Киркоров - знаменитый российский певец. <i>Filip Kirkoraf - znamenityy rasiyskiy pevets.</i> "Philip Kirkorov is a famous Russian singer."</p>	<p>Майкл Джексон - знаменитый певец. <i>Maykl Dzheksan - znamenityy pevets.</i> "Michael Jackson is a famous singer."</p>
<p>Я не знал, что он знаменитый актёр. <i>Ya ne znal, shto on znamenitiy aktyor.</i> "I didn't know he was a famous actor."</p>	<p>Ого! Ты выиграл! <i>Ogo! Ty vyigral!</i> "Wow! You won!"</p>
<p>Цветочный магазин расположен в старом здании. <i>Tsvetochnyy magazin raspolozhen v starom zdanii.</i> The flower store is in an old building.</p>	<p>новое здание <i>novoye zdaniye</i> new building</p>
<p>здание больницы <i>zdaniye bol'nitsy</i> hospital building</p>	<p>Это здание - новый торговый центр. <i>Eto zdaniye - novyy trgovyy tsentr.</i> "This building is a new shopping center."</p>

<p>Этот дворец служил резиденцией для императорской семьи более 300 лет.</p> <p><i>Etat dvarets sluzhyl rezidentsyyey dlya imperatarskay sem'i boleye tryokhsot let.</i></p> <p>"The palace served as a residence for the royal family for over 300 years."</p>	<p>Знаменитый Зимний Дворец находится в Санкт-Петербурге.</p> <p><i>Znamenityy Zimniy Dvorets nakhoditsya v Sankt-Peterburge.</i></p> <p>"The famous Winter Palace is situated in Saint Petersburg."</p>
<p>В музее истории есть новый экспонат.</p> <p><i>V muzeye istorii yest' novyyu eksponat.</i></p> <p>"The history museum has a new exhibit."</p>	<p>Сегодня я хочу пойти в музей вместе с братом.</p> <p><i>Segodnya ya khochu poyti v muzey vmeste s bratom.</i></p> <p>"Today I want to go to the museum with my brother."</p>
<p>Это на противоположной стороне улицы.</p> <p><i>Eta na protivopalozhnoy strane ulitsy.</i></p> <p>"It's on the opposite side of the street."</p>	<p>- Ты где сейчас? - Я жду тебя напротив кафе.</p> <p><i>- Ty gde seychas? - Ya zhdu tebya naprotiv kafe.</i></p> <p>"- Where are you now? - I'm waiting for you opposite the cafe."</p>
<p>Этот сосед живёт напротив.</p> <p><i>Etot sosed zhivyot naprotiv.</i></p> <p>"This neighbor lives opposite (me)."</p>	<p>Это дом напротив банка.</p> <p><i>Eto dom naprotiv banka.</i></p> <p>"It's the house opposite the bank."</p>
<p>Вы не подскажете, где находится центральная поликлиника?</p> <p><i>Vy ne patskazhyte, gde nakhoditsa tsentral'naya paliklinika?</i></p> <p>"Could you tell me where the central clinic is situated?"</p>	<p>Где находится центральный банк?</p> <p><i>Gde nakhoditsa tsentral'nyy bank?</i></p> <p>"Where's the central bank situated?"</p>

Уважаемые посетители, просим Вас не кормить животных.

*Uvazhayemyye posetiteli, prosim Vas ne kormit' zhyvotnykh.*

"Dear visitors, please do not feed the animals."

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

The first key word for this lesson is **Уважаемые** (*Uvazhayemyye*), which can be translated as "Dear."

Example from the dialogue:

1. Уважаемые туристы, это Красная площадь.

*Uvazhayemyye turisty, eto Krasnaya ploshchad'.*

"Dear tourists, this is Red Square."

The word **Уважаемые** (*Uvazhayemyye*) is the plural form of the word **Уважаемый** (*Uvazhayemyy*), masculine, **Уважаемая** (*Uvazhayemaya*), feminine.

This word is a very polite way to address to a third party and can be used at official presentations, meetings, announcements, in official letters etc. The phrase **Уважаемые** (*Uvazhayemyye*) should be put at the beginning of the sentence.

For example:

1. 1. Уважаемые дамы и господа, Вас приветствует компания "Аэрофлот" на борту нашего самолета Аэробус А330.  
*Uvazhayemyye damy i gospoda, Vas privetstvuyet kompaniya "Aeroflot" na bortu nashego samoleta Airbus A330.*  
"Dear Ladies and Gentlemen, Aeroflot company welcomes you on board of our plane Airbus A330."
2. В зоопарке: Уважаемые посетители, просим Вас не кормить животных.  
*V zooparke: Uvazhayemyye posetiteli, prosim Vas ne kormit' zivotnykh.*  
"At the zoo: "Dear visitors, please do not feed the animals."

The next keyword for this lesson is an interjection **Oro!** (*Ogo!*).

Example from the dialogue:

1. Ого! Целый дворец!  
*Ogo! Tselyy dvorets!*  
"Wow! A great big Palace!"

The interjection Oro is used when we want to emphasize our feelings of astonishment, surprise; that something is unexpectedly better or worse than we expected. Such feelings are usually strong and sudden.

In written Russian, the interjection Oro should be separated by a comma or an exclamation mark. The interjection Oro can be used either with other words in the sentence or separately.

For example:

1. **-Это платье стоит 10 000 долларов.**  
*Eto plat'ye stoit 10 000 dollarov.*  
"This dress costs 10,000 dollars."  
**Ого! Как дорого!**  
*Ogo! Kak dorogo!*  
"Oho! How expensive!"

In this sentence the interjection "Oho!" emphasizes the feeling of unpleasant surprise because of the dress being unexpectedly expensive.

1. **-Я выиграл в лотерею!**  
*Ya vyigral v lotereyu!*  
"I won the lottery!"  
**Сколько?**  
*Skol'ko?*  
"How much?"  
**15 000 долларов.**  
*15 000 dollarov.*  
"15 000 dollars."  
**Ого!**

*Ogo!*  
"Wow!"

In this sentence the interjection "Ogo!" emphasizes the astonishment of a huge amount of money won in the lottery. Whether the amount of money is huge or not depends on the speaker's opinion.

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of this Lesson is How to Say "This is..." and "This is not..." in Russian**

**Нет, это не банк, это торговый центр.**

**"No, this is not a bank, this is a shopping center."**

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Grammatical structure:

**Q: Это музей?**

*Eto muzey?*

**A: Да, это музей.**

*Da, eto muzey.*

**A: Нет, это не музей.**

*Net, eto ne muzey.*

Q: "Is this a museum?"

A: "Yes, this is a museum."

A: "No, this is not a museum."

This grammar is quite simple. The phrase "This is" could be literally translated as Это есть (*Eto est'*), where Это (*Eto*) means "This" and есть (*est'*) means "to be." In this grammatical structure, the verb "to be" should be elided, in other words, omitted. So instead of saying Это есть музей (*Eto est' muzey?*) you should simply say Это музей (*Eto muzey*).

The affirmative answer has the following structure:

**"Yes, this is..." / Да, это.... (*Da, eto..*)**

For example:

- Это парк? (*Eto park?*) - Да, это парк. (*Da, eto park.*)

- "Is this a park?" - "Yes, this is a park."

A negative answer has the following structure:

**"No, this is not..." / Нет, это не.... (*Net, eto ne...*)**

As in English, in Russian, the negative answer has double negation: **Нет, это не.... (*Net, eto ne....*) No, this is not...**

For example:

- Это парк? (*Eto park?*) - Нет, это не парк. (*Net, eto ne park.*)

- "Is this a park?" - "No, this is not a park."

**Note: Be careful about your intonation.**

This question can be asked in two ways by using two different intonations. Depending on the intonation the answer will also differ.

The first type of intonation is: Это музей? (*Eto muzey?*) "Is this a **museum?**" the stress should be put on the word музей (*muzey*) "**museum.**" This type of question means that the speaker is not sure whether this building is a museum or, for example, a bank. The answer to this question is: Да, это музей (*Da, eto muzey*), "Yes, this is a museum" or Нет, это не музей (*Net, eto ne muzey*), "No, this is not a museum."

The second type of intonation is Это музей? (*Eto muzey?*) "**Is it a museum?**" The stress should be put on the word Это (*Eto*) "**Is it.**" This type of question means that a speaker is probably thinking that this building is a museum but needs confirmation of it. The answer to this question will be: Да, это (*Da, eto*), "Yes, it is" or Нет, не это (*Net, ne eto*), "No, it is not."

### Language Tip

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All consonants in Russian can be divided into voiced and voiceless. Some letters denote only one sound, for example щ whereas others can denote two sounds, for example з, д, б, о and so on. What does it depend on? It depends on their position and whether they are stressed or unstressed. Let's take a closer look.

**О** - {а} and {о}. Here is the rule: If the letter O is stressed we should read and pronounce it as O. If the letter O is unstressed we should read and pronounced it as A.

For example:

<b>вода</b> [vada - "water"] Last "a" is stressed.	<b>большой</b> [bal'shoy - "big"] First "o" is unstressed.
<b>торговый центр</b> [targovyy tsentr - "shopping center"] First "o" is unstressed, whereas second "o" is stressed.	<b>это</b> [eta - "this"] "O" is unstressed.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Places to See in Russia

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Russia is rich for sightseeing places. There are plenty of UNESCO World Heritage Sites (both natural and of artificial origin) such as the Golden Mountains of Altai (Золотые горы Алтая), the mysterious Lake Baikal (озеро Байкал), Moscow Kremlin (Кремль) and Red Square (Красная площадь), the Historic Center of St. Petersburg (Исторический центр Санкт Петербурга) and so on. But one of the most famous sightseeing places, one of the symbols of Russia for many foreign tourists is Saint Basil's Cathedral.

The construction of the Cathedral started around the year 1555 on the order of Ivan the Terrible and was accompanied by many legends. As the saying goes, the architects went on to build the most beautiful and gorgeous cathedral in the world. In order for the architects not to be able to set the same or even more magnificent church, Ivan the Terrible ordered that they be blinded. Nowadays, the Saint Basil's Cathedral works only as a museum and is still considered to be one of the most beautiful cathedrals in the world.