

1. Russian grammar for foreigners.

Do you want to speak and to use perfectly all rules of Russian grammar?

For this, you must read aloud and translate many Russian texts,
in which you will see many examples of Russian grammar.

But at first you must know these rules:

1. In Russian phrases the words can be in various order of sequence.

The change of sequence doesn't change the meaning of the phrase.

Вчера мой сын хотел уйти пораньше. (Yesterday, my son wanted to leave early.)

Уйти пораньше хотел вчера мой сын. Пораньше хотел мой сын вчера уйти. (All the same.).

The adjective name is before his substantive name. (except the poetry: Сын юный. Young son.)

Большой сын. (big son.). Юный сын. (young son.). Испанский сын. (Son of Spain.).

2. If you want to understand the meaning of phrase,
you must know the translation of every word and the Russian grammar.

The grammar tells you:

1) Who is doing? 2) What affair is it doing? 3) Where and when is it doing?

4) What descriptions of persons and things are in the phrase?

5) To what or to whom was the action devoted?

6) By what mode is it doing? 7) And so on.

You will understand all these seven questions,

if you will learn the meaning of all changeable endings of Russian words.

По утрам в лесах чудесно поют звонкие птицы.

3. If you want to understand the meaning of the word,

you must know the translation of grammatical root of this word.

The grammatical root is a central part of the word. The root tells us the meaning of this word.

The root of ход (the motion) is a main part of all similar words:

ходить . to go. to walk. уходить . to go away. выходить . to go out.

входить . to come in. обходить . to go round. отходить . to move away.

приходить . to come. доходить . to reach. подходить . to come up, to fit.

All grammatical prefixes, в-, вы-, до-, об-, за-, у-,..., give the additional meaning for the root.

The 27 Russian prefixes are:

без-, without. в-, in. во-, in. вы-, out. до-, to, before. за-, over, beyond.

из-, from. к-, to. между-, among, inter-. меж-, among, inter. над-, above.

на-, on-. не-, not-. о-, around, about. об-, around, about. от-, away. пере-, re-, through.

по-, upon. под-, under. после-, after. при-, in, near-, add-. про-, around, about, to pass.

против-, against. со-, с-, with, down, away. среди-, among. у-, away, of future tense.

The 50 Russian suffixes of substantives: книга, (the book.).

To decrease the size: (the little book.): книжка, книжечка, книжица. Столик, хлебец, частица, пальчик, ветерок, деревце, палочка, котёнок. To increase the size: (the big book.): книжища. Домище.

To compliment someone: (the good person): братец, Оленька, Олечка, дружок, умница, маменька, тётушка, матушка, солнышко. To offend someone: (the bad person): дурочка, врачиха, страшилище.

The persons: механик, американец, американка, англичанин, кавказец, лингвист, всадник, тигрица.

The activities, the science: физика, лингвистика, революция, литература, прочность, простота,

учение, ходьба. The objects: черновик, больница, нитка, ледник, вещество, сахарница.

4. There are nine parts of speech in Russian language:

The substantive names. (What and who?). ___ Дело, (the affair.). Сын, (the son.).

The adjective names. (Which quality? Which definition?). ___ Синий, (. Blue.). Малый, (. Small.).

The verbs. (What doing?). ___ Делать, (to do.). Любить, (to love.). Нести, (to carry.).

The participles. (What making?). ___ Делающий, (. Making.). Любящая, (. Loving.).

The adverbial participles. ___ Делая, (with doing.). Любя, (with love.).

The pronouns. ___ Он, (. he.). Его, (. his.). Который, (. which.). Этот, (. this.).

The adverbs. (By what mode?) _ Сильно, (strongly.), Громко, (noisily.), По-русски, (in Russian.).

The numerals. (How many? What number?). ___ Один, (one.). Первый, (first.). Три, (three.).

The prepositions. (To connect the words in the phrase.). __в-, in. __с-, with. __после- after.

Every part of speech has his own typical endings:

дело_, (the affair, the business).

___ . The endings of substantive names: **дело, дела, мама, мамы, тётя, тёти, день, дни.**

___ . **делу, деле, делом, дел, делам, делами, делах, мамы, маме, мамой, мамам, мам, мамах, ...**

деловой_сын_, (the practical son, the businesslike son.).

___ . The endings of adjective names: **синий, синяя, синее, синие, синего, синей, синим, синих,**

___ . **малый, малая, малое, малые, живой, живого, живому, живым, живом, живых, живым, ...**

делать_, (to do, to make.).

___ . The endings of verbs: **делать, любить, стоять, нести, помочь, делаться.**

___ . **делаа, делаали, я делаю, ты делаешь, он делает, мы делаем, вы делаете, они делают,**

___ . **любил, любили, я люблю, ты любишь, он любит, мы любим, вы любите, они любят,**

___ . **носил, носили, я несу, ты несёшь, он несёт, мы несём, вы несёте, мы несём, они несут.**

делающий_сын_, (the making son.).

___ . The endings of participles: **делающий, любящая, стоящее, несущие, несущих, несущими, ...**

жить_делая_это, (to live doing this.).

___ . The endings of adverbial participles: **делая, любя, неся, стоя, делаясь.**

работать_дельно_, (to work efficiently.).

___ . The endings of adverbs: **дельно, сильно, громко, по-русски, очень, всласть.**

5. The gender of substantives and adjectives:

the masculine gender. the feminine gender. the neuter gender. The plural number. The singular number.

6. The cases of substantives and adjectives: _____

7. The person of verb form: _____

The tenses of verb form: _____. The past tense. The present tense. The future tense.

Soon we will describe the other rules of russian grammar.

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