

A CONDENSED
RUSSIAN GRAMMAR

FOR THE USE
OF
STAFF-OFFICERS AND OTHERS

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P R E F A C E.

This is not intended as a grammar for young schoolboys. It presupposes a general knowledge of the grammar of some one other language. The explanation of grammatical terms has therefore been omitted as a work of supererogation, since it is not likely that Russian, although perhaps the most methodical of modern languages, will ever be the first language an English man or woman will wish to study.

I have not gone into the pronunciation at any length, because I hold it to be utterly impossible to convey on paper any thing like approximately the true pronunciation of Russian words. It is only to be learnt directly by oral tuition. And I would recommend any student of the language not to be deluded into the idea that this can be self taught, but to begin by taking half-a-dozen lessons at least in reading; or he will find that his pronunciation, as gathered from grammars alone, is peculiar to himself and unintelligible in the country of the Tsar.

My object has been to present to the public the Russian grammar in as brief and simple a form as possible. I do not claim for my little work any thing like completeness, as I have purposely omitted rare irregularities, which I regard as a vexation to beginners—these are to be acquired afterwards by practice and reading, when one is more or less conversant with the fundamental forms of the language.

Exercises have not been inserted for two reasons:—First, they would have made the little volume too bulky. — Secondly, I found myself unable to improve upon those given in Mr. Riola's "How to learn Russian".—Their only fault is copiousness—a fault easily counteracted by employing the principle of selection. The student can work out some of these with great benefit, while he is making progress in the grammar.

F. F.

DÜSSELDORF.

RUSSIAN ALPHABET.

The Russian alphabet consists of the following 36 letters.

Printed		Written		Name	Sound
CAPITAL	SMALL	CAPITAL	SMALL		
А	а	<i>А а</i>		а	a e and o
Б	б	<i>Б б</i>		бе	b p
В	в	<i>В в</i>		ве	v f
Г	г	<i>Г г</i>		ге	g h kh v
Д	д	<i>Д д</i>		де	d t
Е	е	<i>Е е</i>		е	ya, a yo, o
Ж	ж	<i>Ж ж</i>		же	zsh sh
З	з	<i>З з</i>		зе	z s
И	и	<i>И и</i>		и	ee yee
І	і	<i>І і</i>		і	ee, i (in pin)
К	к	<i>К к</i>		ка	k
Л	л	<i>Л л</i>		эль	l
М	м	<i>М м</i>		эмъ	m
Н	н	<i>Н н</i>		энъ	n
О	о	<i>О о</i>		о	ō ā
П	п	<i>П п</i>		пе	p
Р	р	<i>Р р</i>		эръ	r

Printed		Written		Name	Sound
CAPITAL	SMALL	CAPITAL	SMALL		
С	с	С с с		эсь	s z
Т	т ш	Т т т		те	t
У	у	У у у		у	oo
Ф	ф	Ф ф ф ф		эфъ	f
Х	х	Х х х х		ха	kh
Ц	ц	Ц ц ц ц		це	ts
Ч	ч	Ч ч ч ч		че	ch sh
Ш	ш	Ш ш ш ш		ша	sh
Щ	щ	Щ щ щ щ		ща	stch sch
Ъ	ъ	Ъ		ъръ	e mute
Ы	ы	Ы		ъры	e thick
Ь	ь	Ь		ъръ	y mute
Ъ	ъ	Ъ		ять	ya, ye, yo
Э	э	Э э		э	e ai
Ю	ю	Ю ю ю ю		ю	you
Я	я	Я я я я		я	ya ya
Ө	ө	Ө ө		ента	f
Ү	ү	Ү ү		ижица	ee
Й	й	Й й		и съ краткой	y mute

CHAPTER I:—THE LETTERS.

1. Thus there are

a) 12 vowels:—а, е, и, i, о, у, ы, ѣ, э, ю, я, ѵ;

b) 21 consonants:—б, в, г, д, ж, з, к, л, м, н, п, р, с, т, ф, х, ц, ч, ш, щ, џ;

c) 3 semivowels:—ъ, ь, й.

2. The vowels may be divided into *hard* and *soft*. For each *hard* vowel there is a corresponding *soft* one; viz:

<i>hard</i>	а	э	о	у	ы
<i>soft</i>	я	е, ѣ	ё	ю	и i.

NB. ѵ is rarely used (only in words of greek origin).

3. The consonants may be divided into:

a) gutturals, pronounced in the throat:—г, к, х;

b) palatals, uttered by the palate:—л, н, р;

c) dentals, uttered by the aid of the teeth:—

д, т, з, с, ж, ш, щ, ц, ч;

d) labials, uttered by the lips:—б, в, м, п, ф.

NB. The consonant ѧ is rarely used (only in words of greek origin).

4. The semi-vowels are only half uttered vowels, ѣ being half of о, and ь or й half of и. The two first are placed after consonants, the last after vowels. The hard semi-vowel gives a strong and harsh sound to the consonant that precedes it;—

e. g. столъ, *a table*; объ *from* are pronounced *stoll*, *opp*.

The soft semi-vowel ь has a liquefying effect:—*столь*, *so much*; *Объ*, *the Obi*, are pronounced *stohl'*, *Ohb'*.

The semi-vowel й forms a diphthong with the vowel that precedes it;—thus дай, *give*; мой, *my*, are pronounced *die*, *mo'*.

5. In forming syllables the following rules must be observed;—viz:

a) after г, к, х, ж, ч, ш, щ the vowels а, у, и (never я, ю, ы) must be used;—*e. g.* кнѣги, *books*; рѹки, *hands*; вижѹ, *I see*;

b) after ц use а and у (instead of я and ю);—*e. g.* кѹрица, *fowl*; лицѹ, *to the face*;

c) after г, к, х use ъ instead of ь;—*e. g.* Богъ, *God*; духъ, *odour*.

6. Notice the following vowel changes at the terminations of words:

a) ъ changes into и after і;—*e. g.* о мнѣніи, *about the opinion*, is written instead of мнѣніѣ;

b) in prepositions ъ becomes о when the next word begins with two consonants, which render the pronunciation difficult;—*e. g.* предо мною, *before me*; со всѣми, *with all*, instead of предъ мною and съ всѣми.

7. Notice also the following consonantal changes:

a) л is inserted before ю after б, в, м, п, ф;

b) г, д, з are softened into ж

к, т, ц	"	"	"	ч
х, с	"	"	"	ш
ск, ст	"	"	"	щ

Instances:	но́жка	from	нога́,	<i>the foot.</i>
	ви́жу	"	ви́дѣть,	<i>I see.</i>
	вяжу́	"	вяза́ть,	<i>I bind.</i>
	сучёкъ	"	су́къ,	<i>the little branch.</i>
	плачу́	"	плати́ть,	<i>I pay.</i>
	оте́ческий	"	оте́цъ,	<i>fatherly.</i>
	му́шка	"	му́ха,	<i>a little fly.</i>
	ношу́	"	носи́ть,	<i>I carry.</i>
	ищу́	"	иска́ть,	<i>I seek.</i>
	гу́ще	"	густо́й,	<i>closer.</i>

HINTS TO PRONUNCIATION.

8. The difficulty in pronouncing the Russian language lies chiefly in determining the position of the accent. On this account I have accentuated the proper syllables, though accents are no longer printed in Russian books.

The following peculiarities are further to be remembered:

1) *a* after ж, ч, ш, щ when unaccented (безъ ударѣнія) is sounded almost like *e*;—*e. g.* in часы́, *a watch*; жалѣю, *I regret*; лошадь, *a horse*; щадѣть, *to spare*;

2) similarly я unaccented at the beginning or in the middle of a word;—*e. g.* ямщи́къ, *a driver*; гляжу́, *I regard*;

3) *e* at the beginning or end of a word is pronounced *ye*;—*e. g.* еди́нь, *one*; желáние, *wish*;

4) when *e* is accented, it is generally pronounced *yo* and is frequently printed and written ё, as I have done for ease;—*e. g.* ёлка, *fir*; лё́дъ, *ice*; моё, *my*;

5) similarly in a few words *н* is pronounced *yo*;—*e. g.* звѣзды, *stars*; гнѣзда, *nests*;

6) *о*, when unaccented, takes the sound of *a*;—*e. g.* хорошó, *well*; колоколá, *bells*;

7) *з* in a few words is pronounced as *h*;—*e. g.* Богъ, *God*; Госпóдь, *Lord*;

8) the *з* of the genitive termination *зо* is pronounced as *v*;—*e. g.* черó, *whose*; всегó, *of all*; корó, *whose*; *дго* and *ого* accented are pronounced *ova*, when unaccented *áva*;—*e. g.* никакóго, *of none*; большáго, *of a big*; хорóшаго, *of a good*;

9) *ч* before *н* and in the word *что*, *what*, is pronounced *ш*;—*e. g.* конéчно, *of course*; под-свѣчникъ, *a candlestick*;

10) in derived words the accent is generally on the stem-syllable;—*e. g.* from дѣло, *a deed*; дѣльный, дѣлать, дѣльце; from умъ, *intelligence*, умный, умникъ, умничать, умственный;

11) the accent is frequently thrown back from a noun to the preceding preposition:—на горы, *on the mountain*; подъ вечеръ, *towards evening*;

12) certain words though written alike have different meanings according to the accent;—*e. g.*

за́мокъ, <i>castle</i> ;	замóкъ, <i>a lock</i> ;
пла́чу, <i>I cry</i> ;	плачú, <i>I pay</i> ;
сло́ва, <i>of a word</i> ;	словá, <i>words</i> ;
сто́ящій, <i>costing</i> ;	стоящій, <i>standing</i> .

CHAPTER II:—THE SUBSTANTIVE.

9. The properties of substantives in the Russian language are the *gender* (родъ), *aspect* (видъ), *number* (число) and *case* (падежъ).

10. GENDERS. Generally speaking, the genders of nouns are known in the case of animate beings by their *signification*, in the case of inanimate by their *termination*.

The masculine gender (мужескій родъ) ends in ѣ, й, ь.

The feminine „ (жёнскій родъ) „ „ а, я, ѣ.

The neuter „ (средній родъ) „ „ о, е, мя.

NB. a) To distinguish between the genders of substantives ending in ь, one must find out the genitive case.—When the genitive has the termination я, they are masculine, when it has и they are feminine, with the exception of путь, *the way*, путіи and пламень, *the flame*, пламени which are masculine.

b) Substantives ending in сть, жь, чь, шь, щь and знь are always feminine, with the exception of ростъ, *a guest* and тестъ, *a father-in-law*.

c) Foreign words in и, у and ю are masculine, when they signify an *animate* object;—neuter, when they signify an *inanimate*.

11. ASPECTS. Objects may present themselves under different aspects;—*e. g.* greater or less, prettier or uglier.—In Russian these aspects are expressed by *inflections*.

1) *Augmentative nouns*, which present the object in a magnified form with the idea of ugliness, have the terminations -ище, -ина, -ища;—*e. g.*

домѣще and домѣна, *a big ugly house*; лапѣща, *a big paw*.

2) *Diminutive nouns* express :

a) merely *smallness*, ending in икѣ, окѣ, екѣ, ецѣ, якѣ, ка, ица, ко, це;—*e. g.* стóликѣ (from столѣ), *a little table*; рýчка (from рукá), *a little hand*; деревцó (from дéрево), *a little tree*;

b) *tenderness or affection*, ending in ушка, юшка and енька;—*e. g.* бáтýшка, *dear father*; мáтýшка, *dear mother*; мáменька, *dear mama*;

c) *contempt*, ending in ишко, ишка and енка;—*e. g.* домѣшка, *a miserable little house*; лошадѣнка, *a wretched horse*.

12. NUMBERS. In Russian there are two numbers:—*singular* (едѣнственное числó) and *plural* (мнóжественное числó).

13. CASES. The cases indicate the mutual relation of objects.—For this purpose the Russian language has seven cases. In addition to the ordinary cases: *nominative* (именѣтельный падежѣ), *genitive* (родѣтельный), *dative* (дáтельный), *accusative* (винѣтельный) and *vocative* (звáтельный), there are the *instrumental* (творѣтельный), which designates the means or cause and the *prepositional* (предлóжный), which is always accompanied by a preposition.

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

14. The following table shows the declension of regular substantives:

Единственное число (*Singular*).

	I.			II.		III.		IV.	V.
N.	ъ	ь	й	а	я	о	е	ь	мя
G.	а	я	я	ы	и	а	я	и	мени
D.	у	ю	ю	ѣ	ѣ	у	ю	и	мени
A.	like N. or G.			у	ю	о	е	ь	мя
V.	like the nominative								
I.	омъ	емъ	емъ	ою(ой)	ею(ей)	омъ	емъ	ію(ью)	менемъ
P.	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ	и	мени

Множественное число (*Plural*).

N.	ы	и	и	ы	и	а	я	и	мена
G.	овъ	ей	евъ	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ	ей	ен	менъ
D.	амъ	ямъ	ямъ	амъ	ямъ	амъ	ямъ	ямъ	менамъ
A.	like Nom. or Gen.					а	я	N.or G.	мена
V.	like the nominative								
I.	ами	ями	ями	ами	ями	ами	ями	ями	менами
P.	ахъ	яхъ	яхъ	ахъ	яхъ	ахъ	яхъ	яхъ	менахъ

REMARKS. 1. The vowel *ы* of the gen. sing. and nom. pl. (as has been noted § 5) becomes *и* after *г, к, х; ж, ч, ш, щ*.

2. The vowel *о*, when unaccented, of the instr. sing. and gen. pl. is changed into *е* after *ц, ж, ч, ш, щ*.

3. The vowel *ѣ* of the dat. and prep. sing. is changed into *и* after *і*.

4. In 2nd and 3rd declension the forms of gen. sing. and nom. pl. are alike; the difference lies in the accent;—*е. г. ногѣ, of the foot; ногѣ, the feet; кольца, of the ring; кольца, the rings; поля, of the field; поля, the fields*.

5. The accusative sing. and pl. of the *first* and the acc. pl. of the *second* and *fourth* declensions is like the nominative,* when the substantive designates an inanimate or ab-

stract object, and like the genitive when it designates an animate being.

6. The voc. is always like the nom., with the exception of Бóже (Богъ), *O God*; Гóсподи (Господь), *O Lord*; Иису́се, *O Jesus*; Христé, *O Christ*, and Отцé (отецъ), *O father*.

15.

FIRST DECLENSION.

MASCULINE NOUNS.

Singular.

. & V. Дѣдъ, <i>a grandfather.</i>	Гвоздь, <i>a nail.</i>	Покóй, <i>a room.</i>
. Дѣда, <i>of a „</i>	Гвоздя, <i>of a nail.</i>	Покóя, <i>of a room.</i>
Дѣлу, <i>to a „</i>	Гвоздю, <i>to a nail.</i>	Покóю, <i>to a room.</i>
Дѣда, <i>a grandfather.</i>	Гвоздь, <i>a nail.</i>	Покóй, <i>a room.</i>
Дѣдомъ, <i>by or with</i>	Гвоздемъ, <i>by or with</i>	Покóемъ, <i>by or</i>
<i>a grandfather.</i>	<i>a nail</i>	<i>through a room.</i>
О дѣдъ, <i>about a</i>	О гвоздѣ, <i>about a</i>	Въ покóѣ, <i>in a</i>
<i>grandfather.</i>	<i>nail.</i>	<i>room.</i>

Plural.

& V. Дѣды	Гвóзди	Покóи
Дѣдовъ	Гвоздéи	Покóевъ
Дѣдамъ	Гвоздямъ	Покóямъ
Дѣдовъ	Гвóзди	Покóи
Дѣдами	Гвоздями	Покóями
О дѣдахъ	О гвоздяхъ	Въ покóяхъ

16. SECOND AND FOURTH DECLENSIONS.

FEMININE NOUNS.

Singular.

N. & V. Корóва, <i>a cow.</i>	Недѣля, <i>the week</i>	Кость, <i>a bone.</i>
G. Корóвы	Недѣли	Кóсти
D. Корóвъ	Недѣль	Кóсти
A. Корóву	Недѣлю	Кость
I. Корóвою (ей)	Недѣлею (ей)	Кóстью
P. О корóвъ	Въ недѣль	Въ кóстиѣ

Plural.

N. & V.	Корóвы, <i>cows.</i>	Недѣли, <i>weeks.</i>	Кóсти, <i>bones.</i>
G.	Корóвъ	Недѣль	Костѣй
D.	Корóвамъ	Недѣлямъ	Кóстямъ
A.	Корóвъ	Недѣли	Кóсти
I.	Корóвами	Недѣлями	Костя́ми
P.	Корóвахъ	Недѣляхъ	Костя́хъ

17. THIRD AND FIFTH DECLENSIONS.

NEUTER NOUNS.

Singular.

N. & V.	Селó, <i>a village.</i>	Мóре, <i>the sea.</i>	Врѣмя, <i>the time.</i>
G.	Селá	Мóря	Врѣмени
D.	Селѹ	Мóрю	Врѣмени
A.	Селó	Мóре	Врѣмя
I.	Селóмъ	Мóремъ	Врѣменемъ
P.	Въ селѣ	При мóрѣ	Врѣмени

Plural.

N. & V.	Сѣла, <i>villages.</i>	Моря́, <i>seas.</i>	Временá, <i>times.</i>
G.	Сѣлъ	Морей	Временѣ
D.	Сѣламъ	Моря́мъ	Временáмъ
A.	Сѣла	Моря́	Временá
I.	Сѣлами	Моря́ми	Временáми
P.	Въ сѣлахъ	При моря́хъ	Временáхъ

18. In declining the regular nouns certain rules must be observed, some of which are *general*, others *special*.

19. GENERAL RULES. 1) Many nouns elide in the other cases (except in inst. sing. of fem. nouns in *ь*) the *o* and *e* of the nominative termination; *e. g.* платóкъ, gen. платкá, *a handkerchief*; отѣцъ, gen. отцá, *a father*.

NB. After *л* the *e* is changed into *ь* and into *й* after a vowel; *e. g.* лѣвъ, g. лѣва, *a lion*, and боѣцъ, g. бойцá, *a wrestler*.

2) Nouns ending in а, я, and о, with two consonants preceding insert о or е in the gen. pl. between the two consonants.—Also е is substituted for the semivowels ь and й;—*e. g.*

ла́вка, *a shop*, gen. pl. ла́вокъ.

дерёвня, *a village*, gen. pl. деревёнь.

сте́кло, *glass*, gen. pl. стёколъ.

бо́йня, *a slaughter-house*, gen. pl. боёнь.

кольцо́, *a ring*, gen. pl. коле́цъ.

3) The gen. pl. has some particular inflections:

a) Words ending in жъ, чъ, шъ, щъ, have the termination ей instead of овъ;—*e. g.* ножъ, *a knife*, gen. pl. ножéй; кирпи́чь, *a brick*, gen. pl. кирпичéй; каранда́шъ, *a pencil*, gen. pl. карандаше́й; пла́щь, *a mantle*, gen. pl. плаще́й.

b) Most words ending in жа, ча, ша, ща preceded by another consonant, also in дя, зя, ля, ря, also those in ья, when the accent is on the last syllable, take ей instead of ь and ь;—*e. g.* возжа́, *a bridle*, gen. pl. возже́й; каланча́, *a belfry*, gen. pl. каланче́й; ве́кша, *a squirrel*, gen. pl. ве́кшей; ро́ща, *a grove*, gen. pl. ро́щей; дядя́, *an uncle*, gen. pl. дяде́й; стезя́, *a footpath*, gen. pl. стезе́й; пю́кля, *a lock of hair*, gen. pl. пю́клей; ноздря́, *a nostril*, gen. pl. ноздре́й; свинья́, *a pig*, gen. pl. свине́й.

c) Words ending in це and ще have the termination ь instead of ей;—*e. g.* лице́, *face*, gen. pl. лицъ; учи́лище, *a school*, gen. pl. учи́лищъ.

d) Words ending in ie, ia and (generally) unaccented ья have the gen. pl. in iй;—*e. g.* улу́чше́ние, *improvement*, gen. pl. улу́чше́нiй; а́рмiя,

an *army*, gen. pl. *ápmій*; *кѣлья*, a *cell*, gen. pl. *кѣлій*.

4) Names of animals ending in *ей* and of people in *ій* weaken the *e* and *i* into *ь* in all their cases; *e.g.* *соловѣй*, *nightingale*, gen. sing. *соловьѣ*; *Васілій*, dat. sing. *Васілью*.

20. SPECIAL RULES. 1) Nouns ending in *ѣнокъ*, signifying young animals change their terminations to *ята* and *ата* in the plural and become neuter;—*e.g.*

телѣнокъ, a *calf*, pl. *телята*.

медвѣженокъ, a *bear's cub*, pl. *медвѣжата*.

NB. Some of these nouns have the regular form *енки* as well;—*e.g.* *щенокъ*, a *pup*, pl. *щенята* and *щенки*.

2) Nouns ending in *янинъ* and *анинъ* have peculiar inflexions in the pl.;—*e.g.* the plurals of *мѣщанинъ*, a *citizen*, and *дворянинъ*, a *nobleman*, are as follows:

N. & V.	мѣщане	дворяне
G.	мѣщанъ	дворянъ
D.	мѣщанамъ	дворянамъ
A.	мѣщанъ	дворянъ
I.	мѣщанами	дворянами
P.	мѣщанахъ	дворянахъ

3) The following contractions take place in instrumental sing. and pl.:—*ою* into *ой*, *ею* into *ей*, *ію* into *ю*, and *ями* into *ьми*;—*e.g.*

рукою or *рукóй*, with the *hand*.

землѣю or *землѣй*, by the *earth*.

любовью, with *love*.

лошадьми, by *horses*.

4) The gen. sing. of masculine nouns in *ъ*, *ь*

and ѣ signifying divisible matter generally ends in *у* and *ю* instead of *а* and *я*;—*e. g.*

чашка чаю, *a cup of tea.*

кусѡкъ сахара, *a piece of sugar.*

5) Many ordinary words in *ъ* and *ѣ* form the prepositional in *у* and *ю* instead of *ѣ* after the prepositions *въ* and *на* and are distinguished from the gen. and dat. by the accent:—*e. g.*

изъ лѣсу, *out of the wood.* въ лѣсѣ, *in the wood.*

мало снѣгу, *a little snow.* лежать въ снѣгѣ, *to lie in the snow.*

съ краю, *from the end.* на краю, *on the brink.*

21. IRREGULAR NOUNS *i. e.* those that take in some cases an irregular inflection or such as form their plural in a particular manner.

1) Several nouns in *ъ* and *ь* take the termination *а*, *я* in the nom. pl., the other cases remaining regular. The following are the common words of this class:

Берегъ, <i>the shore,</i>	Pl. берегá.
Бокъ, <i>the side,</i>	„ бокá.
Вечеръ, <i>the evening,</i>	„ вечерá.
Голосъ, <i>the voice,</i>	„ голосá.
Городъ, <i>the town,</i>	„ городá.
Докторъ, <i>a doctor,</i>	„ докторá.
Колоколъ, <i>a bell,</i>	„ колоколá.
Кучеръ, <i>a coachman,</i>	„ кучерá.
Лѣсъ, <i>a forest,</i>	„ лѣсá.
Лугъ, <i>a meadow,</i>	„ лугá.
Островъ, <i>an island,</i>	„ островá.
Поваръ, <i>a cook,</i>	„ поварá.
Рукавъ, <i>a sleeve,</i>	„ рукавá.
Холодъ, <i>the cold,</i>	„ холодá.
Лѣкарь, <i>a surgeon,</i>	„ лекарá.

Вѣксель, *a bill of exchange*, pl. векселѣ.

Писарь, *a writer*, „ писаря.

Якорь, *an anchor*, „ якоря.

2) Some nouns in *ъ*, *ь*, and *о* form their plural in nom. *ья*, gen. *ьевъ*, dat. *ьямъ* &c., changing the gutturals *г* and *к* before *ь* into *ж* and *ч*;—*e. g.* plurals of братъ, *a brother*, and перо, *a feather*, *pen*, are declined thus:

N. & V.	брѣтъя	пѣръя
G.	брѣтъевъ	пѣръевъ
D.	брѣтъямъ	пѣръямъ
A.	брѣтъевъ	пѣръя
I.	брѣтъями	пѣръями
P.	брѣтъяхъ	пѣръяхъ

Similarly are declined:

Бруоъ, <i>a beam</i> ,	Pl. брусья.
Клюкъ, <i>a lock</i> ,	„ клóчья.
Прутъ, <i>a twig</i> ,	„ прúтъя.
Пóлозь, <i>a slide</i> ,	„ полóзья.
Звенó, <i>a link</i> ,	„ звѣнья
Крылó, <i>a wing</i> ,	„ крылья.

NB. Другъ, *a friend*, and князь, *a prince*, make the gen. pl. in *ей*;—*e. g.*

Pl. nom. друзья (not дружья), gen. друзей.

„ „ князьѣ „ князей.

3) Some nouns in *ъ* have the gen. pl. like the nom. sing., instead of in *овъ*;—*e. g.*

Аршинъ, *an ell*, gen. pl. аршинъ.

Гренадёръ, *a grenadier*, gen. pl. гренадёръ.

Драгунъ, *a dragoon*, gen. pl. драгунъ.

Пудъ, *a pood*, gen. pl. пудъ (also пудовъ).

Разъ, *a time*, gen. pl. разъ.

Сапогъ, *a boot*, gen. pl. сапогъ.

Солдатъ, *a soldier*, gen. pl. солдатъ.

Цыганъ, *a gipsy*, gen. pl. цыганъ.

Чулóкъ, *a stocking*, gen. pl. чулóкъ.

4. The following are more or less irregular in the plural.

N. Pl.	Глаза́, <i>eyes</i> .	Волоса́, <i>hair</i> .
G.	глазъ	Волосъ
D.	глаза́мъ	Волоса́мъ
I.	глаза́ми	Волоса́ми
P.	глаза́хъ	Волоса́хъ.

N. Pl.	Ба́ра, <i>lords</i> .	Господа́, <i>gentlemen</i> .	Тата́ра, <i>Tartars</i> .
G. & A.	баръ	Господъ	Тата́ръ
D.	ба́рамъ	Господа́мъ	Тата́рамъ
I.	ба́рами	Господа́ми	Тата́рами
P.	ба́рахъ	Господа́хъ	Тата́рахъ.

Similarly from хозя́инъ, *master of a house*, pl. хозя́ева, gen. хозя́евъ &c.

Сынъ, *a son*, inserts *ов* in the plural and is declined thus (also кумъ, *a godfather*):

N. Pl.	сыновья, <i>sons</i>
G. & A.	сынове́й
D.	сыновья́мъ
I.	сынове́й
P.	сыновья́хъ.

The words че́ртъ, *the devil*; сосѣ́дъ, *a neighbour*; холо́пъ, *a slave*; лю́дь, *people*, are declined *hard* in the sing. and *soft* in the pl.:—*e. g.*

N. Pl.	че́рти	сосѣ́ди	лю́ди
G. & A.	черте́й	сосѣ́дей	люде́й
D.	чертя́мъ	сосѣ́дямъ	лю́дямъ
I.	чертя́ми	сосѣ́дами	лю́дьми
P.	чертя́хъ	сосѣ́дахъ	лю́дяхъ.

Цѣ́рковь, *a church*, is declined in the plural:

N. & A. цѣ́ркви, gen. церкве́й, dat. церква́мъ, inst. церк-
ва́ми, прер. церква́хъ. •

The neuters *сѡлнце*, *the sun*; *облако*, *a cloud*; *ѡчко*, *a point*; *ушкѡ*, *a handle*, take the masc. term. in pl. *ы* or *и*, — *евъ* — *амъ*: as *сѡлнцы*, gen. *сѡлнцевъ*; *облаки*, gen. *облаковъ* (also *облака*, gen. *облакъ*); *очки*, gen. *очковъ*; *ушки*, gen. *ушковъ*.

Вѣко, *the eyelid* and *яблоко*, *an apple*, form their pl. in *и*, *ъ*, *амъ* &c.

N. Pl. *вѣки*, *eyelids*

яблоки, *apples*

G. Pl. *вѣкъ*

яблокъ (also *яблоковъ*).

Нѣбо, *heaven* and *чѣдо*, *a wonder*, form their plurals thus:

N. Pl. *небеса*, *heavens*

чудеса, *wonders*

G. Pl. *небесъ* &c.

чудесъ &c.

NB. *Чѣдо*, when it means *a monster* is regular.

Око, *the eye* and *ѹхо*, *the ear*, have the old Slavonic dual form for the pl., changing the consonant, as:

N. & A. Pl. *ѡчи*, *eyes*

ѹши, *ears*

G. *ѡчѣй*

ѹшѣй

D. *ѡчамъ*

ѹшамъ

&c.

&c.

Дитя, *a child*, is declined very irregularly.

Sing. Nom. & Acc. *дитя*, gen. dat. and prep. *дитяти*
Instr. *дитятею*.

Plur. Nom. *дѣти*, gen. and acc. *дѣтѣй*, dat. *дѣгямъ*
Instr. *дѣтми*, prep. *дѣтяхъ*.

22. § 5. Some nouns have a double inflection in the plural, one regular, one irregular.

a) The following have two inflections in nom. only:

Вѣкъ, *an age* pl. *вѣки* and *вѣка*.

Годъ, *a year* " *гѡды* " *годѣ*.

• *Дѡмъ*, *a house* " *дѡмы* " *домѣ*.

Кóрпусъ, <i>body</i>	pl. кóрпусы and корпусá
Медъ, <i>honey</i>	„ мѣды „ медá
О́корокъ, <i>a ham</i>	„ о́короки „ окорока́
Рогъ, <i>a horn</i>	„ ро́ги „ рогá
Снѣгъ, <i>snow</i>	„ снѣги „ снѣга́
Кра́й, <i>the brink</i>	„ кра́я „ край.

b) The following have two inflexions through all the cases: the irregular inflection having a *collective* force:

Бато́гъ, <i>a stick</i>	pl. батоги -о́въ and бато́жья -жьевъ
Внукъ, <i>a grandson</i>	„ внúки -ко́въ „ внúчата, внúчатъ
Сукъ, <i>a branch</i>	„ сýки -ковъ „ сучья́ -чьевъ
Ка́мень, <i>a stone</i>	„ ка́мни -ней „ ка́мня -ньевъ
Кóрень, <i>a root</i>	„ ко́рни -не́й „ корéнья -ньевъ
Уго́ль, <i>charcoal</i>	„ у́гли -ле́й „ уго́лья -лье́въ
Де́рево, <i>a tree</i>	„ дерева́ -ре́въ „ дере́вья -вьевъ
Дыра́, <i>a hole</i>	„ дыры, дыръ „ дыря́ -рьевъ.

c) The following have two inflections with different meanings:

	<i>Regular Pl.</i>	<i>Irregular Pl.</i>
Листъ, <i>a leaf</i> (of paper)	листы́ -о́въ (of a tree)	ли́стья -тьевъ
Зубъ, <i>a tooth</i>	зúбы -о́въ	зúбья -бьевъ. <i>teeth of a saw</i>
Мужъ, <i>a man</i>	мúжи -е́й, <i>men</i>	мужья́ -е́й, <i>husbands</i>
Мѣхъ, <i>a fur</i>	мѣхи -о́въ, <i>bellows</i>	мѣха́ -о́въ, <i>furs</i>
О́бразъ, <i>form</i>	о́бразы -овъ, <i>forms</i>	образа́ -о́въ, <i>images</i>
Сúдно, <i>a vessel</i> (utensil)	сúдны -денъ	суда́ -о́въ, <i>vessels (ships)</i>
Хлѣбъ, <i>bread</i>	хлѣбы -овъ, <i>loaves</i>	хлѣба́ -о́въ, <i>kinds of corn</i>
Цвѣтъ, <i>a flower, colour</i>	цвѣты́ -овъ, <i>flowers</i>	цвѣта́ -о́въ, <i>colours.</i>

Кольно has three inflexions:

When it means	<i>a tribe</i>	pl. ко́льна	-лѣнь
	<i>a knee</i>	„ ко́лѣни	-лѣней
	<i>a joint (of a chain)</i>	ко́лѣнья	-нѣвъ.

d) Мать, mother and дочь, daughter, are declined throughout as if the nom. were ма́терь and до́черь.

e) Путь, the way and пла́мень, flame are irregular in the sing. and declined alike;—e. g. nom. and acc. путь, gen. and dat. путѣ́, inst. путѣ́мъ, prep. путѣ́.

THE ADJECTIVE.

23. Adjectives (прилагательныя именá) in Russian are generally divided thus:

1) *Qualifying* (качественныя) *i. e.* those that express the quality of an object; as, до́брый ма́льчикъ, *a good boy*; зе́лёная тра́ва, *green grass*.

2) *Circumstantial* (обстоятельственныя) which are formed from adverbs and nouns, containing the idea of *time* or *place*, generally with the weak termination ній (fem. няя, neut. нее);—*e. g.* вче́рашній де́нь, *yesterday*; та́мошняя це́рковь, *the church there*.

3) *Possessive* (усвойтельныя), which mark (a) the relation of an object to an individual or (b) to all the individuals of the same species or (c) indicate the material of which a thing is made; as (a) отце́въ сынъ, *the father's son*, (b) пти́чье гнё́здо, *a bird's nest*, (c) золо́той каранда́шъ, *a gold pencil*.

ATTRIBUTIVE AND PREDICATIVE FORMS OF THE ADJECTIVE.

24. The Adjective has two terminations, one *full* (полное), another *apocopated* or *shortened* (у́сѣ-чѣнное).—The full termination is used *attributively* i. e. when the adjective qualifies the noun; as *но́вая шля́па*, *a new hat*; the shortened one is used *predicatively*; as *шля́па но́ва*, *the hat is new*.

25. These two terminations are as follows:

<i>Singular.</i>					
		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
<i>Hard:</i>	FULL	ыи (ой)	ая	ое	
	АРОС.	ъ	а	о	
<i>Plural.</i>					
	FULL	ые	ия	ия	
	АРОС.	ы	ы	ы	
<i>Singular.</i>					
<i>Soft:</i>	FULL	ій	ія	ее	
	АРОС.	ь	я	е	
<i>Plural.</i>					
	FULL	іе	ія	ія	
	АРОС.	и	и	и	
EXAMPLES:	<i>Hard</i>	{ н́овый, <i>new</i>	н́овая	н́овое	} <i>Singular</i>
		{ новъ	новá	н́ово	
		{ н́овые	н́овыя	н́овыя	} <i>Plural</i>
		{ н́овы	н́овы	н́овы	
	<i>Soft</i>	{ син́ий, <i>blue</i>	си́няя	си́нее	} <i>Singular</i>
		{ синь	синя́	синѣ	
		{ си́іе	си́нія	си́нія	} <i>Plural</i>
		{ сини́	сини́	сини́	

NB. In forming the masculine of the apocopated form e or o is often inserted to facilitate the pronunciation — also ь and ѣ become, e: as

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
FULL	свѣтлый, <i>bright</i>	бóльной, <i>ill</i>	споко́йный, <i>quiet</i>
АРОС.	свѣтелъ	бóленъ	споко́енъ. •

26. DIMINUTIVE AND AUGMENTATIVE TERMINATIONS.

1) The Diminutive (уменьшительная стéпень) is formed by adding *онькій, енькій* or *овдѣтый, ездѣтый* to the stem (cf. fr. *âtre* — *rougeâtre* and germ. *lich* — *weisslich*, engl. *ish*): as *бѣленькій* and *бѣловатый*, *whiteish*; *спневатый*, *blueish*.

NB. *онькій* and *енькій* generally convey an idea of *neatness* or *prettiness*.

2) Augmentative (увеличительная стéпень) is formed by adding *охонькій* and *ехонькій* or *ешенькій*: as *бѣлѣхонькій*, *snow-white*, *синѣхонькій*, *quite blue*.

Simple Form.	Dim.	Augm.
чистый, <i>clean</i>	чистенькій	чистѣхонькій
глупый, <i>stupid</i>	глупенькій	глупѣхонькій
ровный, <i>level</i>	ровненькій	ровнѣхонькій.

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

27. The attributive form of the adjective is declined in three ways, according as it has a *hard*, *soft* or *mixed* termination.

TABLE FOR HARD TERMINATION.

	Singular.				Plural.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. V.	ый (ой)	ая	ое		ые	ия	ия
G.	аго	ой	аго		ыхъ, throughout		
D.	ому	ой	ому		ымъ	"	
A. like N. or G.	ую	ое			like Nom. or Gen.		
I.	ымъ	ою (ой)	ымъ		ими, throughout		
P.	омъ	ой	омъ		ихъ	"	

TABLE FOR SOFT TERMINATION.

	<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. V.	ій (ой)	яя	ее		іе	ія	ія
G.	яго	ей	яго		ИХЪ, <i>throughout</i>		
D.	ему	ей	ему		имъ	"	
A.	like N. or G.	юю	ее		like Nom. or Gen.		
I.	имъ	ею (ей)	имъ		ИМП, <i>throughout</i>		
P.	емъ	ей	емъ		ихъ	"	

NB. The mixed declension occurs, when the termination follows the consonants г, к, х, ж, ч, ш and щ.

28. EXAMPLES OF THE DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

Singular (единственное число).

Masculine.

N. V. A.	огромный	корабль, <i>the big ship</i>
G.	огромнаго	кораблѣ
D.	огромному	кораблю
I.	огромнымъ	кораблѣмъ
P.	огромномъ	кораблѣ.

Plural (множественное число).

N. A. V.	огромные	корабли, <i>big ships</i>
G.	огромныхъ	кораблѣй
D.	огромнымъ	кораблямъ
I.	огромными	кораблями
P.	огромныхъ	корабляхъ.

Singular.

Feminine.

N. V.	быстрая	рѣка, <i>a swift river</i>
G.	быстрой	рѣки
D.	быстрой	рѣкѣ
A.	быструю	рѣку
I.	быстрою (ой)	рѣкою (ой)
P.	быстрой	рѣкѣ.

Plural.

Feminine.

N. V. A.	быстрыя	рѣки, <i>swift rivers</i>
G.	быстрыхъ	рѣкъ
D.	быстрымъ	рѣкамъ
I.	быстрыми	рѣками
P.	быстрыхъ	рѣкахъ.

Singular.

Neuter.

N. A. V.	послѣднее	рѣшеніе, <i>final decision</i>
G.	послѣдняго	рѣшенія
D.	послѣднему	рѣшенію
I.	послѣднимъ	рѣшеніемъ
P.	послѣднемъ	рѣшеніи.

Plural.

N. A. V.	послѣднія	рѣшенія, <i>final decisions</i>
G.	послѣднихъ	рѣшеній
D.	послѣднимъ	рѣшеніямъ
I.	послѣдними	рѣшеніями
P.	послѣднихъ	рѣшеніяхъ.

THE COMPARATIVE.

29. The comparative (стѣпень сравнительная) is formed in four different ways: viz

1) By changing the termination of the positive preceded by any consonant except a guttural into *нѣишій* for the full and into *нѣ* for the apocopated termination;—*e. g.*

Positive.	Full Comp.	Апос. Comp.
бѣлый, <i>white</i>	бѣлѣишій	бѣлѣ
полный, <i>full</i>	полнѣишій	полнѣ
слабый, <i>weak</i>	слабѣишій	слабѣ.

Exceptions: Some nouns form the апос. comp. in *e* changing the preceding consonant;—*e. g.*

Positive.	Апос. Comp.
богáтый, <i>rich</i>	богáче
дешёвлый, <i>cheap</i>	дешёвле
густóй, <i>thick</i>	гýще
простóй, <i>simple</i>	прóще
твёрдый, <i>firm</i>	твёрже
чистый, <i>pure</i>	чище.

2) By changing the termination of the positive preceded by a guttural (*i. e.* г, к, х) into *аишій* for the full, and *e* for the апос. term. with a change of consonant;—*e. g.*

Positive.	Full Comp.	Апос. Comp.
крѣпкій, <i>strong</i>	крѣпчáйшій	крѣпче
лёгкій, <i>light</i>	легчáйшій	лёгче
стрóгий, <i>strict</i>	строжайшій	строже.

Exceptions: Most adjectives in *иіу, киіу* and *хиіу* have not the full term. of the comparative: while the following common words form their comparatives in different ways:

Positive.	Full Comp.	Апос. Comp.
далёкій, <i>far</i>	дальнѣйшій	дáльше
дóлгий, <i>long</i>	должáйшій	дóльше
дорогóй, <i>dear</i>	дражáйшій	дорóже
близкій, <i>near</i>	ближáйшій	ближе
глубóкий, <i>deep</i>	глубочáйшій	глóбже
горькій, <i>bitter</i>	горчáйшій	горче
корóткий, <i>short</i>	кратчáйшій	корóче
рѣдкій, <i>rare</i>	рѣдчáйшій	рѣже
сладкій, <i>sweet</i>	сладчáйшій	слáще
тóнкій, <i>thin</i>	тончáйшій	тóньше
широкій, <i>broad</i>	широчáйшій	шире.

3) The following change the termination into *иіу* and have other irregularities: .

Positive.	Full Comp.	Апос. Comp.
великій (большой), <i>great</i>	большій	больше
высокій, <i>high</i>	высшій	выше
малый (меньшой), <i>small</i>	меньшій	меньше
молодой, <i>young</i>	младшій	молóже
низкій, <i>low</i>	низшій	ниже
старый, <i>old</i>	старшій	старше
хорошій, <i>good</i>	лучшій	лучше
худой, <i>bad</i>	худшій	хуже.

4) By placing the adverb *болѣ* before the positive;—as

радъ, <i>pleased</i>	Comp. болѣ радъ, <i>more pleased</i>
ловкій, <i>clever</i>	„ болѣ ловкій, <i>cleverer</i> .

NB. The апос. term. of the comp. often has the Prep. *по* prefixed:—e. g. побѣлѣ, *a little whiter*; получше, *rather better*.

THE SUPERLATIVE.

30. a) The superlative (стѣпень превосходная) of the attributive adjective is formed in three ways:

1) by placing *самый* *самая* *самое* before the positive;—e. g. самый добрый, *kindest*.

2) by using the comparative form in *аишій* and *ѣйшій*;—e. g. добрѣйшій.

3) by prefixing *все* or *нре* to the positive and *наи* to the comparative;—e. g. предобрыи, *very kind*; всепокорный, *very humble*; наилучшій, *the very best*.

b) The predicative or apocopated adjective forms its superlative by adding *всего* or *всѣхъ* to the comparative;—e. g. этотъ домъ лучше всѣхъ, *this house is the best*; онъ спокойнѣе всѣхъ, *he is the quietest*; честь дороже всего, *honour is dearest of all*.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

31. Possessive adjectives may be broadly divided into *individual* (личныя) and *generic* (родовыя).

Individual are formed from the names of the objects in question:—1) When the gen. sing. of the noun ends in *a*, the adjective takes the termination овъ, ова, ово;—*e. g.* from Ивана, adj. Ивановъ; from Христá we have Христóво воскресе́нiе, *the resurrection of Christ*.—2) When the gen. sing. ends in *я*, the adjective takes the termination евъ, ева, ево;—*e. g.* from Царя we have Царéво сло́во, *the king's word*.—3) When the gen. sing. ends in *ы* and *и*, the adjective takes the form инъ, ина, ино;—*e. g.* from дяди we have дядина во́ля, *the uncle's will*.

Exceptions: Господень -дня -дне from Господь
 Яковлевъ -ева -ево from Яковъ
 Братинъ -ина -ино from Братъ, *a brother*.
 Мужинъ -ина -ино from Мужъ, *a husband*.

32. The following is a table of the declension of the *individual possessive adjective*.

	Singular.			Plural.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All genders
N. V.	ъ	а	о	ы
G.	а	ой	а	ыхъ
D.	у	ой	у	ымъ
A.	like N. or G.	у	о	like N. or G.
I.	ымъ	ою (ой)	ымъ	ими
P.	омъ (ѣ)	ой	омъ (ѣ)	ыхъ

Singular number.

N.	Царіцынъ	лугъ,	<i>the queen's meadow.</i>
G.	-на	-га,	
D.	-ну	-гу,	
A.	-нъ	-гъ,	
I.	-нымъ	-гомъ,	
P.	-номъ	-гѣ,	

Plural.

N.	Царіцыны	луга,	<i>the queen's meadows.</i>
G.	-ныхъ	-овъ,	
D.	-нымъ	-амъ,	
A.	-ны	-а	
I.	-ными	-ами,	
P.	-ныхъ	-ахъ,	

33. Generic possessive adjectives are formed
1) by adding *ный, ная, ное* to the stem of the noun and changing the consonant, where necessary:
e. g. ручная (from *рука*) книга, *handbook*;

2) by adding *янный, яной, овый* to the stem of nouns signifying material; *e. g.*

from *дерево, wood* adj. *деревянный.*

from *кость, a bone* adj. *костяной.*

from *шёлкъ, silk* adj. *шёлковый.*

3) by adding *ейный* or *ейский* to the stem of nouns ending in *іе, іа, ія, ъа*; *e. g.*

from *жизнь, life* adj. *жизненный.*

from *питьё, drink* adj. *питьевой.*

4) by adding *цкий* and *ский* to the stem of nouns, which are names of towns, countries, rivers, inhabitants &c.; *e. g.*

from *Англія, England* adj. *Английский.*

• from *Нѣмецъ, a German* adj. *Нѣмецкій.*

5) by adding **иный, иная, иное** to the stem of names of birds; *e. g.*

from гусь, <i>a goose</i>	adj. гусиный.
from воробей, <i>a sparrow</i>	adj. воробьиный.
from орёл, <i>an eagle</i>	adj. орлиный.

6) by adding the termination **ий, ья, ье** to the names of animals and changing the final consonant of the stem, where necessary; *e. g.*

from волкъ, <i>a wolf</i>	adj. волчий.
from медвѣдь, <i>a bear</i>	adj. медвѣжий.

These adjectives are declined as follows:

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>
	<i>Мас.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>All genders.</i>
N.	ий	ья	ье	ьи
G.	ьяго	ьей	ьяго	ьихъ
D.	ьему	ьей	ьему	ьимъ
A.	like N. or G.	ью	ье	like N. or G.
I.	ьимъ	ьею (ьей)	ьимъ	ьими
P.	ьемъ	ьей	ьемъ	ьихъ

PRONOUNS.

34. Pronouns (мѣстоимѣнія) in Russian are of eight kinds:—*Personal, Possessive, Demonstrative, Relative, Interrogative, Determinative, Indefinite and Reflexive.*

a) The personal (личныя) pronouns are: 1st pers. я = *I*, pl. мы = *we*; 2nd pers. ты = *thou*, pl. вы = *you*; 3rd pers. онъ = *he* (fem. она́ = *she*, neut. оно́ = *it*) pl. онѣ = *they* (fem. онѣ́). They are declined thus:

Singular.

N. я, <i>I</i> .	ты, <i>thou</i> .
G. меня, <i>of me</i> .	тебя, <i>of thee</i> .
D. мнѣ, <i>to me</i> .	тебѣ, <i>to thee</i> .
A. меня, <i>me</i> .	тебя, <i>thee</i> .
I. мною, <i>by me</i> .	тобою, <i>by thee</i> .
P. о мнѣ, <i>about me</i> .	по тебѣ, <i>after thee</i> .

Plural.

N. мы, <i>we</i> .	вы, <i>you</i> .
G. насъ, <i>of us</i> .	васъ, <i>of you</i> .
D. намъ, <i>us</i> .	вамъ, <i>to you</i> .
A. насъ, <i>us</i> .	васъ, <i>you</i> .
I. нами, <i>by us</i> .	вами, <i>by you</i> .
P. о насъ, <i>about us</i> .	о васъ, <i>about you</i> .

*Singular.**Plural.*

N. онъ, <i>he</i> , and Neut. онó	онá, <i>she</i> .	они́, <i>they</i> . Fem. онѣ.
G. егó	ея or ей	ихъ
D. ему́	ей	имъ
A. егó	её	ихъ
I. имъ	ею or ей	ими́
P. при нёмъ	о ней	о нихъ

NB. When a preposition precedes the oblique cases of the pers. pron. онъ, онá, онó, then *н* is prefixed to the pronoun;—e. g.

- я говорилъ про него́, *I spoke of him*.
я не былъ у нея́, *I was not with her*.

But when *его*, *ея*, *ихъ* are used as possessive pronouns they remain unaltered;—as это случилось въ его́ домѣ, *this took place at his house*.

b) The possessive (усвойтельные) pronouns are мой = *my*, твой = *thy*, нашъ = *our*, вашъ = *your* and свой = *his*.

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>All genders.</i>
N.	мой	моя	моё	мои
G.	моего	моёй	моего	моихъ
D.	моему	моёй	моему	моимъ
A. like N. or G.	мою	моё	моё	like N. or G.
I.	моимъ	моёю (ей)	моимъ	моими
P.	моёмъ	моёй	моёмъ	моихъ

Твой and свой are declined in the same way (also нашъ and вашъ, with the exception of the nom. sing. which is *нашъ, наша, наше* *вашъ, ваша, ваше*).

They have also the accent on the first syllable throughout).

NB. *Свой* is the reflexive possessive pronoun for all persons and means *my, thy, his, our* &c.

c) The demonstrative (указательныя) pronouns are: *сей, сія, сіё; этотъ, -а, -о* and *оный, -ая, -ое = this; тотъ, та, то = that; такой, ая, ое* and *такой, ая, -ос = such*.

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>All genders.</i>
N.	сей	сія	сію	сіи
G.	сего	сей	сего	сихъ
D.	сему	сей	сему	симъ
A. like N. or G.	сію	сіе	сіе	like N. or G.
I.	симъ	сёю	симъ	сіими
P.	сёмъ	сей	сёмъ	сихъ

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>All genders.</i>
N.	этотъ	эта	это	эти
G.	этого	этой	этого	этихъ
D.	этому	этой	этому	этимъ
A. like N. or G.	эту	это	это	like N. or G.
I.	этимъ	этою	этимъ	этими
P.	этомъ	этой	этомъ	этихъ

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All genders.
N.	ТОТЪ	ТА	ТО	ТЪ
G.	ТОГО	ТОЙ	ТОГО	ТѢХЪ
D.	ТОМУ	ТОЙ	ТОМУ	ТѢМЪ
A.	like N. or G.	ТУ	ТО	like N. or G.
I.	ТѢМЪ	ТОЮ	ТѢМЪ	ТѢМИ
P.	ТОМЪ	ТОЙ	ТОМЪ	ТѢХЪ

d) The relative (относительныя) pronouns are: *котóрый*, -ая, -óе (rare form *коѣ*, *ка́я* *ко́е*) = *who* or *which*; *кто* = *who* or *he who*; *что* = *which* or *that which*; *како́ѣ*, -ая, -óе and *каково́ѣ*, -ая, -óе = *of which kind*.

Singular and Plural.

All genders

N.	кто, <i>who</i> .	что, <i>which</i> .
G.	кого́	чегó
D.	кому́	чему́
A.	кого́	что
I.	ке́мъ	че́мъ
P.	комъ	че́мъ.

e) The interrogative (вопросительныя) pronouns are the same as the relative with the addition of *чей* = *whose*, which is declined:

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All genders.
N.	чей	чья	чье́	чьи
G.	чегó	чей	чегó	чьихъ
D.	чему́	чей	чему́	чьимъ
A.	like N. or G.	чью	чье́	like N. or G.
I.	чьимъ	чье́ю	чьимъ	чьими
P.	чьёмъ	чей	чьёмъ	чьихъ

NB. Even *чей* is used sometimes as a relative *e. g.* *это вы, въ чѣихъ рукахъ моя судьба́* = *it is you, in whose hands my fate is*.

f) The determinative (опредѣлительныя) pronouns are:—самый, -ая, ое and самъ, -а, -о = *self*; весь, вся, всё = *all*; каждый, -ая, -ое and всякій, -ая, -ое = *each*; одинъ, одна, одно = *one* and *one only*.

	Singular.			Plural.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All genders.
N.	весь	вся	всѣ	всѣ
G.	всего	всей	всего	всѣхъ
D.	всему	всей	всему	всѣмъ
A.	like N. or G.	всю	всѣ	like N. or G.
I.	всѣмъ	всѣю	всѣмъ	всѣми
P.	всѣмъ	всей	всѣмъ	всѣхъ

	Singular.			Plural.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc. & Neut.	Fem.
N.	одинъ	одна	одно	одни	однѣ
G.	одного	одной	одного	однихъ	однѣхъ
D.	одному	одной	одному	однимъ	однѣмъ
A.	like N. or G.	одну	одно	like N. or G.	
I.	однимъ	одною	однимъ	одними	однѣми
P.	одномъ	одной	одномъ	однихъ	однѣхъ

g) The indefinite (неопредѣленные) pronouns are:—нѣкто = *some one*; нѣчто = *something*; никто = *no one*; ничто = *nothing*; какой-то = *a certain one*; кто-то = *some one*; что-то = *something*; другой, иной, прочіи = *other*; кто-либо and кто-нибудь = *some one*; что-нибудь and что-либо = *something* &c.

h) The reflexive (возвратное личное) pronoun is себя, *self*—which is contracted into ся and съ at the end of verbs; e. g. домъ строится = *the house is being built*; я моюсь = *I wash myself*. It is declined:—

Singular and Plural.

All genders.

N. <i>wanting</i>	А. себя
G. себя	І. собѣю
D. себѣ	Р. себѣ

OBSERVATIONS ON THE USE OF THE PRONOUNS.

35. 1) When *никто́, ничто́, никото́рый, никако́й* and *ни оди́нъ* are used with a preposition, the preposition is placed between the *ни* and the pronoun; e. g. *ни у кого́, to nobody; ни въ одно́мъ до́мѣ, in no house.*

2) A contracted form *те* for *тебѣ* and *тя* for *тебя́* is frequently used, especially in conversation: as *вотъ те разъ, there you have; я те дамъ, I will give you &c.*

3) *Это́* and *то* are added to nouns, pronouns and adverbs as emphasizing or strengthening particles:—as *куда́ это́ вы идёте, where, pray, are you going?*

THE NUMERALS.

36. The numerals (*имена́ числі́тельные*) are of two kinds:—*Cardinal* (*ко́личественныя*) and *Ordinal* (*по́рядочныя*).

37. *Cardinal.*

1	оди́нъ	7	се́мь
2	два́	8	во́семь
3	три́	9	де́вять
4	че́тыре	10	де́сять
5	пя́ть	11	оди́ннадцатъ
• 6	ше́сть	12	двѣ́надцатъ

13	три́надцать	200	двѣсти
14	четы́рнадцать	300	три́ста
15	пятна́дцать	400	четы́реста
16	шестна́дцать	500	пять со́тъ
17	семна́дцать	600	шесть со́тъ
18	восемна́дцать	700	семь со́тъ
19	девятна́дцать	800	во́семь со́тъ
20	два́дцать	900	де́вять со́тъ
21	два́дцать оди́нъ	1000	ты́сяча
30	три́дцать	2000	двѣ ты́сячи
40	со́рокъ	3000	три ты́сячи
50	пятьдеся́тъ	4000	четы́ре ты́сячи
60	шестьдеся́тъ	5000	пять ты́сячъ
70	се́мьдеся́тъ	6000	шесть ты́сячъ
80	во́семьдеся́тъ	10 000	деся́тъ ты́сячъ
90	девяно́сто	20 000	двадцать ты́сячъ
100	сто	1 000 000	милліо́нъ

OBSERVATIONS.—1) In forming numbers the same order is kept as in English, without the copula; e. g. 894 = во́семь со́тъ девяно́сто четы́ре.

2) All the numerals, with the exception of оди́нъ, -на, -но; два, двѣ; три; четы́ре; со́рокъ; сто; девяно́сто; ты́сяча and милліо́нъ are declined like fem. nouns in ь.

3) два, три and четы́ре are declined thus:

N.	два m. & n.	двѣ fem.	три	четы́ре
G.	двухъ		трѣхъ	четы́рехъ
D.	двумъ		трѣмъ	четы́ремъ
A.	like N. or G.		like N. or G.	like N. or G.
I.	двумя́		трѣмя́	четы́рьмя́
P.	двухъ		трѣхъ	четы́рехъ

4) Со́рокъ, девяно́сто and сто take the termination *a* in all cases: e. g.

изъ ста со́рокá чело́вѣкъ = *out of* 140 *men*.

къ со́рокá рубля́мъ = *to* 40 *roubles*.

ты́сяча and милліо́нъ are used like substantives.

5) With aggregate numbers each one is declined, as:

N. триста пятьдесятъ два солд́ата = 352 *soldiers*.

G. трѣхъ сотъ пятидесяти двухъ солд́атъ

D. трѣмъ стамъ пятидесяти двумъ солд́атамъ

A. триста пятьдесятъ двухъ солд́атъ

I. трѣмя стами пятьюдесятью двумя солдатами

P. трѣхъ стахъ пятидесяти двухъ солд́атахъ.

6) два, оба (*both*), три, четыре (and their compounds as *сорокъ два*, *сто четыре*) when used in the nom. or acc. require the noun following to be put in the gen. sing., while *оба* and *два* agree in gender with it. If there is an adjective it is put in nom. or gen. pl. as:—*двѣ красивыя* or *красивыхъ сестры* = *two pretty sisters*.

After the nom. and acc. of the other numerals, both noun and adj. are put in the gen. pl., as:—*шесть новыхъ кораблѣй* = *six new ships*.

38.

Ordinals.

1st	пѣрвый, -ая, -ое	40th	сороковóй
2nd	вторóй, -ая, -ое	50th	пятидеся́тый
3rd	трѣ́тій, ѣя, -ье	60th	шестидеся́тый
4th	четве́ртый, -ая, -ое	70th	семидеся́тый
5th	пѣ́тый	80th	осьмидеся́тый
6th	шесто́й	90th	девяно́стый
7th	седьмо́й	100th	со́тый
8th	восьмо́й (осьмой)	102nd	сто второ́й
9th	девя́тый	200th	двухъ-со́тый
10th	деся́тый	300th	трѣхъ-со́тый
11th	одинна́дцатый	400th	четырёхъ-со́тый
12th	двѣ́нна́дцатый	500th	пятисо́тый
13th	трина́дцатый	600th	шестисо́тый
14th	четы́рна́дцатый	700th	семисо́тый
15th	пятна́дцатый	800th	осьмисо́тый
16th	шестна́дцатый	900th	девятисо́тый
17th	се́мна́дцатый	1000th	ты́сячный
18th	восе́мна́дцатый	2000th	двухъ-ты́сячный
19th	девя́тна́дцатый	5000th	пяти́тысячный
20th	два́дцатый	30 000th	три́дцати́ ты́сячный
21st	два́дцать пѣрвый	100 000th	сто́тысячный
30th	три́дцатый	1 000 000th	миллио́нный

OBSERVATION.—In compound ordinal numerals, *only* the last number takes the ordinal ending: as

N.	ты́сяча	восемьсо́тъ	девяно́стый	го́дь	= 1890th year.
G. съ	”	”	девяно́стаго	го́да	
D. къ	”	”	девяно́стому	го́ду	
A. на	”	”	девяно́стый	го́дь	
I. подъ	”	”	девяно́стымъ	го́домъ	
P. въ	”	”	девяно́стомъ	го́дѹ	

39. Collective numerals (собира́тельные) *i. e.* those that signify a collection of things have *mostly* a substantival form:—as па́ра, *a pair*; тройка, *a three-horse carriage*; пято́къ, *five pieces*; дю́жина, *a dozen*; со́тня, *the hundred*, &c. The following have an adjectival form, оба, *both*; дво́е, *two together*; трое́, *three together*; че́тверо, *пя́теро*, *ше́стеро*, *се́меро*, *во́сьмеро*, *де́вятеро* and *де́сятеро*; and are declined thus:

N.	оба m. & n.	оба́ fem.	трое́	че́тверо
G.	обо́ихъ	оба́ихъ	трои́хъ	четве́рыхъ
D.	обо́имъ	оба́имъ	трои́мъ	четве́рымъ
A.	like Nom. or Genitive		like N. or G.	like N. or G.
I.	обо́ими	оба́ими	трои́ми	четве́рыми
P.	обо́ихъ	оба́ихъ	трои́хъ	четве́рыхъ

OBSERVATIONS.—1) The adjectival forms of the collective numerals agree with their nouns in case, except in the nom. and acc., when the gen. case follows, as:—трое́ сане́й, *three sledges together*; къ пяте́рымъ сыно́вьямъ, *to the five sons*.

2) дво́е, трое́, че́тверо are used with the names of animate beings of the masc. and neuter genders, and with substantives that have no singular, as:—дво́е сыно́вей, *two sons*; пя́теро но́жницъ, *five pairs of scissors*; че́тверо дѣтѣй, *four children*.

3) дво́и, трои́, че́тверы &c. are used with the names of inanimate objects only in the nom. and acc. plural, as:—трои́ часы́, *three watches*.

40. The distributive (распредѣлительныя) numerals are formed by using *no* with the dative of the cardinal, with the exception of два, три, четы́ре, which are put in the accusative, as:

по одному́, *one a-piece.*

по́ два, *two a-piece.*

по́ три, *three a-piece.*

по́ пяти, *five a-piece.*

по́ сорока́ or по́ сороку, *forty a piece.*

41. NUMERAL ADVERBS.

Cardinal.

одна́жды, *once.*

два́жды, *twice.*

три́жды, *thrice.*

четы́режды, *four times.*

пятью, *five times.*

шестью, *six times.*

одинна́дцать разъ, *11 times.*

сто разъ, *100 times.*

&c. &c.

Ordinal.

во пе́рвыхъ, *firstly.*

во вторы́хъ, *secondly.*

въ тре́тихъ, *thirdly.*

въ деся́тыхъ, *tenthly.*

&c. &c.

NB. From три́жды—деся́тью this form is only used in multiplication as:—3 times 4 = три́жды четы́ре. In all other cases три́ раза, четы́ре раза, пять разъ &c. are used:—as я вамъ говори́лъ пять разъ = *I have told you 5 times.*

THE VERBS.

42. The verbs (глаго́лы) are divided into two principal and four inferior classes (за́логи), viz:

1) *Active* (дѣйствительные):—as люби́ть, *to love*; дѣла́ть, *to do.*

2) *Neuter* (сре́дние):—as спатъ, *to sleep*; сто́ять, *to stand.* To this class belong the *inchoative* (начина́тельные):—as бѣлѣ́ть, *to grow white*; краснѣ́ть, *to grow red*; and the *auxiliaries* (вспомо́гательные) бы́ть, *to be*, and стать, *to become.*

From the active are derived the four inferior classes, viz:

a) Reflexive (возвратные):—мытья, *to wash oneself*; заниматься, *to occupy oneself*.

b) Reciprocal (взаимные):—сражаться, *to quarrel*; обниматься, *to embrace each other*.

c) Common (общие):—as бояться, *to fear*; ошибаться, *to err*.

d) Passive (страдательные):—as быть любимымъ, *to be loved*.

NB. The reflexive verb is often used in the passive sense, as:—домъ строится, *the house is being built*.

43. VERBAL INFLECTIONS.—The principal are aspect (видъ), tense (время), and mood (наклонение): the secondary are person (лицё), number (число), and gender (родъ).

44. ASPECTS.—Russian verbs have certain inflections to indicate *duration, habit, repetition, accomplishment* and other circumstances accompanying the action, which are called aspects.—These varieties of meaning are expressed either:—1) *by a change of termination* or 2) *by means of a preposition prefixed*.

The aspects are the imperfect (несовершенный), perfect (совершенный), and iterative (многократный).

45. 1) The imperfect aspect indicates that *the action is being, has been or will be performed, without intimating whether it is or will be finished*; e. g. я дѣлаю, *I am making*; я дѣлалъ, *I was making*; я буду дѣлать, *I shall be making*.

It is also subdivided into *definite* and *indefinite*.

a) The definite (опредѣленный) imperfect aspect indicates that *the action is being performed at a*

given moment; e. g. птица летѣтъ, *the bird is flying now*; заяцъ бѣжитъ, *the hare is running now*.

b) The indefinite (неопредѣлённый) expresses the action in an indeterminate manner, without reference to the time when it is performed and also indicates that the agent is accustomed to perform or has the power of performing the action; e. g. птицы летаютъ, *birds fly (or can fly)*; зайцы бѣгаютъ, *hares run (or are accustomed to run)*.

2) The perfect aspect indicates that the action has been or will be entirely finished and is generally formed by prefixing a preposition to imperfect form: e. g. я сдѣлалъ, *I have made, i. e. finished making*; я сдѣлаю, *I shall finish making*.

It is subdivided into aspects of *duration* and *unity*.

a) The perfect aspect of duration (длительный) indicates that the action has been or will be performed by many movements or in course of time; e. g. птицы выклевали ему глаза, *the birds have pecked away (by repeated action) his eyes*; я пропою пѣсню, *I shall sing over this air (an operation which will last some time)*.

b) The perfect aspect of unity (однократный) indicates that the action has been or will be performed only once and has lasted only a moment; e. g. кто-то стукнулъ, *some one knocked once*; я свѣсну, и ты бѣги, *as soon as I whistle (a momentary action), do you run*.

3) The iterative aspect indicates that the action has been performed repeatedly in times long past and at intervals. Consequently the form is only used in infinitive and past tenses, as:—мы живали и въ столицѣ, *there were times when we lived often*

in the capital; онъ хаживалъ и ко мнѣ, *he used often to visit me too.*

46. REMARKS ON THE ASPECTS.—They are never all found in a single verb. The *imperfect, perfect of unity and iterative aspects* are found in the *simple verbs*; the *perfect of duration* generally in *prepositional verbs*.

a) The *definite imperfect aspect* is found in verbs of *movement*, as:—иду, *I am going now*; бѣгу, *I run or am running now.*

b) The *perfect of unity aspect* is found in verbs signifying a *physical action* and end in нуть; as:—крикнуть, *to cry out once* (from кричать) шагнуть, *to take a step.*

c) The *iterative aspect* generally has the infin. term. ывать or ивать, as:—дѣлывать, *to do often*; говаривалъ, *he said often on different occasions.*

d) The *prepositional verb* generally denotes *completion*, as:—поставить (from ставить), *to have placed or to finish placing*; написать, *to finish writing, to have written.*

47. TENSES.—There are three tenses. *Present* or настоящее время; *Past* or прошедшее время; *Future* or будущее время.

48. MOODS.—*Indicative* or изъявительное наклонѣніе, *Conjunctive* or сослагательное, *Imperative* or повелительное, *Infinitive* or неопредѣленное, *Participle* or причастіе, *Verbal adjective* or прилагательное отглагольное, and *Gerund* or дѣепричастіе.

CONJUGATION OF AUXILIARY VERB БЫТЬ, *to be.*

49.

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1st pers.	я есмь*, <i>I am.</i>	1st pers.	мы есмь*, <i>we are.</i>
2nd „	ты еси*, <i>thou art.</i>	2nd „	вы естѣ*, <i>you are.</i>
3rd „	онъ есть, <i>he is.</i>	3rd „	они суть, <i>they are.</i>

* Obsolete forms not used. NB. When есть is used with *he*, it is written нѣтъ and has the meaning *no* or *there is not.*

PAST.

Singular.

Fem Neut.

1st pers.	я	БЫЛЪ,	-а, -о,	<i>I was.</i>
2nd „	ты	БЫЛЪ,	-а, -о,	<i>thou</i>
3rd „	онъ	БЫЛЪ,	-а, -о,	<i>he was.</i>

Plural.

1st pers.	мы	БЫЛИ,	<i>we were.</i>
2nd „	вы	БЫЛИ,	<i>you were.</i>
3rd „	они	БЫЛИ,	<i>they were.</i>

FUTURE.

Singular.

1st pers.	я	бѹДУ,	<i>I shall be.</i>
2nd „	ты	бѹДЕШЪ,	<i>thou wilt be.</i>
3rd „	онъ	бѹДЕТЪ,	<i>he will be.</i>

Plural.

1st pers.	мы	бѹДЕМЪ,	<i>we shall be.</i>
2nd „	вы	бѹДЕТЕ,	<i>you will be.</i>
3rd „	они	бѹДУТЪ,	<i>they will be.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

2nd pers.	бѹДЪ,	<i>be thou.</i>
3rd „	пусть онъ бѹДЕТЪ,	<i>let him be.</i>

Plural.

1st pers.	бѹДЕМЪ,	<i>let us be.</i>
2nd „	бѹДЬТЕ,	<i>be ye.</i>
3rd „	пусть они бѹДУТЪ,	<i>let them be.</i>

CONJUNCTIVE.

Singular.

Fem. Neut.

1st pers.	я	БЫЛЪ [-а, -о]	бы,	<i>I should be.</i>
2nd „	ты	БЫЛЪ [-а, -о]	бы,	&c.
3rd „	{	онъ	БЫЛЪ бы	&c.
		она	БЫЛА бы	
		оно	БЫЛО бы	

*Plural.*1st pers. мы были бы, *we should be.*

2nd „ вы были бы &c.

3rd „ { они были бы &c.
онъINFINITIVE: быть, *to be.*PRESENT PARTICIPLE: сущій, сущая, сущее, *being.*PAST PARTICIPLE: бывшій, бывшая, бывшее, *having been.*

VERBAL ADJECTIVE.

PRESENT: сущій, -ая, -ее, *the present.*PAST: былій, -іа, -іе, *the past.*FUTURE: будущій, -ая, -ее, *the future.*

GERUND.

PRESENT: будучи, *being, while being.*PAST: бывъ отъ бывши, *having been.*50. CONJUGATION OF ITERATIVE FORM *бывать*,
to be wont to be.

PRESENT INDICATIVE.

*Singular.*1st pers. я бываю, *I am wont to be.*

2nd „ ты бываешь

3rd „ онъ бываетъ

Plural.

1st pers. мы бываемъ

2nd „ вы бываєте

3rd „ они бывають

PAST INDICATIVE.

*Singular.*1st pers. я бывалъ, *I used to be.*

2nd „ ты бывалъ

3rd „ онъ бывалъ

Plural.

1st pers.	МЫ БЫВА́ЛИ, <i>we used to be.</i>
2nd „	ВЫ БЫВА́ЛИ
3rd „	ОНИ БЫВА́ЛИ

FUTURE. Wanting.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Singular.

1st pers.	Я БЫВА́ЛЪ БЫ, <i>I should be in the habit of being.</i>
2nd „	ТЫ БЫВА́ЛЪ БЫ
3rd „	ОНЪ БЫВА́ЛЪ БЫ

Plural.

1st pers.	МЫ БЫВА́ЛИ БЫ
2nd „	ВЫ БЫВА́ЛИ БЫ
3rd „	ОНИ БЫВА́ЛИ БЫ

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

2nd pers.	БЫВА́Й
3rd „	ПУСТЬ ОНЪ БЫВА́ЕТЪ

Plural.

2nd pers.	БЫВА́ЙТЕ
3rd „	ПУСТЬ ОНИ БЫВА́ЮТЪ

INFINITIVE.

БЫВА́ТЬ, *to be wont to be.*

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT:	БЫВА́ЮЩІЙ, щая, щее
PAST:	БЫВА́ВШІЙ, шая, шее

GERUND.

PRESENT:	БЫВА́Я
PAST:	БЫВА́ВЪ or БЫВА́ВШИ

CONJUGATION OF THE ACTIVE VOICE.

PRESENT INDICATIVE.

51. The present indicative, which is always formed from the *aspect of duration*, has two sets of inflections:

	A.	B.
Sing. 1st pers.	у or ю	у or ю
2nd „	ешь	ишь
3rd „	етъ	итъ
Pl. 1st „	емъ	имъ
2nd „	ете	ите
3rd „	утъ or ютъ	атъ or ятъ

The A inflections are the commonest.

The B inflections are used for

- 1) all verbs ending итъ;
- 2) those verbs ending in жать, чать, шать, щать, and ѣтъ, which drop the three last letters of the infinitive in the formation of the present.

NB. It is only with verbs in атъ and ѣтъ, that it is impossible to determine with certainty whether they drop the two or three last letters.

52. In cases where the *three* last letters are dropped before the present inflections and generally with verbs in атъ, итъ, and ѣтъ, consonantal changes take place in forming the present:—with verbs in атъ in *all* persons; with verbs in итъ, and ѣтъ in the *first* person only.

53. *Verbs in ямъ:*

- a) when the stem of these verbs ends in a consonant the pres. ind. drops only the *two last* letters тъ.

b) when it ends in a vowel the *three last* ять, as:

терять, <i>to lose</i> ,	PRES. IND.	теря-ю, -ешь &c.
гулять, <i>to walk</i> ,	„ „	гуля-ю, -ешь &c.
лаять, <i>to bark</i> ,	„ „	ла-ю, -ешь &c.
чуять, <i>to mark</i> ,	„ „	чу-ю, -ешь &c.

54. *Verbs in амь* form their present in *three ways*:

a) the two last letters of infin. are changed into ю, ешь, етъ &c., as:

работать, <i>to work</i> ,	PRES. IND.	работаю, -аешь &c.
считать, <i>to count</i> ,	„ „	считаю, -аешь &c.

b) the three last letters are changed into у, ешь &c., and the mutable stem-consonant altered, as:

плакать, <i>to weep</i> ,	PRES. IND.	плачу, плачешь &c.
вязать, <i>to bind</i> ,	„ „	вяжу, -жешь &c.
плясать, <i>to dance</i> ,	„ „	пляшу, -шешь &c.
пахать, <i>to plough</i> ,	„ „	паху, -шешь &c.

c) when the stem-consonant is a labial, л is inserted before the ю, ешь &c., as:

колебать, <i>to shake</i> ,	PRES. IND.	колеблю, -блешь &c.
зыбать, <i>to wave</i> ,	„ „	зыблю, зыблешь &c.
дремать, <i>to slumber</i> ,	„ „	дремлю, -лешь &c.
щипать, <i>to pinch</i> ,	„ „	щиплю, -лешь &c.

55. *Verbs in ѣть* form their pres. ind. in *three ways*:

a) by changing the final ть of the inf. into ю, ешь &c., as:

зрѣть, <i>to ripen</i> ,	PRES. IND.	зрѣ-ю, -ешь &c.
смѣть, <i>to dare</i> ,	„ „	смѣ-ю, -ешь &c.
бѣлѣть, <i>to grow white</i> ,	„ „	бѣлѣ-ю, -ешь &c.

b) by changing the ѣть into у or ю, пшь, птъ &c., with the change of stem-consonant, where necessary, as:

зрѣть, <i>to see</i> ,	PRES. IND.	зрю, зришь &c.
видѣть, <i>to see</i> .	„ „	вижу, видишь &c.

c) by inserting л before the ю of the first pers. sing., as:

терпѣть, <i>to suffer</i> ,	PRES. IND.	терплю́, терпи́шь &c.
кипѣть, <i>to boil</i> ,	„ „	киплю́, кипи́шь &c.

Exceptions: реве́ть, *to burn*, PRES. IND. реву́, -ѣшь, -у́тъ
 пѣть, *to sing*, „ „ пою́, поѣшь, пою́тъ

56. *Verbs in ытъ* always change these three letters of infin. into у or ю, ишь, итъ &c., with change of stem-consonant where necessary, as:

крои́ть, <i>to cut</i> ,	PRES. IND.	крою́, крои́шь &c.
води́ть, <i>to lead</i> ,	„ „	вожу́, во́дишь &c.
вѣси́ть, <i>to weigh</i> .	„ „	вѣшу́, вѣ́сишь &c.
люби́ть, <i>to love</i> ,	„ „	люблю́, люби́шь &c.

NB. An irregular stem change takes place in:
 мы́сли́ть, *to think*, PRES. IND. мы́шлю, -шли́шь.
 мертви́ть, *to kill*, „ „ мерщвлю́.

57. *Verbs in оть* change these three letters into ю, ешь, етъ, емъ, ете, ютъ, as:

боро́ть, <i>to vanquish</i> ,	PRES. IND.	бор-ю́, бо́р-ешь &c.
пало́ть, <i>to weed</i> ,	„ „	полю́, по́лешь

NB. Observe the change of accent in second pers. sing. and the following persons.

58. *Verbs in уть* form the present in ну, нешь, нетъ, нуть, as:

гряну́ть, <i>to thunder</i> ,	PRES.	гряну́, -нешь &c.
мёрзну́ть, <i>to freeze</i> ,	„	мёрзну́, -нешь &c.

59. *Verbs in епеть*. There are only three of this class and they form their presents thus:

тере́ть, <i>to rub</i> ,	PRES.	тру, трѣ́шь — они́ трутъ.
мере́ть, <i>to die</i> ,	„	мру, мрѣ́шь — мрутъ.
перѣ́ть, <i>to press</i> ,	„	пру, прѣ́шь — прутъ.

60. *Verbs in ытъ* are few in number and mono-

syllabic (in their simple form). They change *ыть* into *ою*, *оешь*, *оеть* — *оютъ*.

<i>мыть</i> , to wash,	PRES. <i>мою</i> , <i>моешь</i> — <i>моютъ</i> .
<i>крыть</i> , to cover,	„ <i>крюю</i> , <i>крёешь</i> — <i>крёютъ</i> .

61. *Verbs in смь or смu* form the present either in *ду*, *дешь* — *дутъ* or in *ту*, *тешь* — *тутъ*, according to the stem-consonant, as:

<i>прясть</i> , to spin,	PRES. <i>пря-дѹ</i> , <i>пря-дѣшь</i> — <i>дѹтъ</i> .
<i>вести</i> , to drive,	„ <i>ве-дѹ</i> &c.
<i>цвѣсти</i> , to flower,	„ <i>цвѣтѹ</i> &c.

NB. To this class belongs *идти*, to go, — PR. *идѹ*, *I go*.

Exceptions: *нести*, to carry, PR. *несѹ*, *несѣшь* — *несутъ*.
пастѣ, to pasture, „ *пасѹ* &c.
трясти, to shake, „ *трясѹ* &c.

ѣсть, to eat, is very irregular and makes present thus:

ѣмъ, *ѣшь*, *ѣтъ*, *ѣдѣмъ*, *ѣдите*, *ѣдятъ*.

62. *Verbs in змь and зму* are only four and form their present in *зу*, *зешь*, *-зутъ*.

<i>грызть</i> , to gnaw,	PRES. <i>грызѹ</i> , <i>-зѣшь</i> &c.
<i>лѣзть</i> , to climb,	„ <i>лѣзѹ</i> , <i>-зѣшь</i> &c.
<i>везти</i> , to carry,	„ <i>везѹ</i> , <i>-зѣшь</i> &c.
<i>ползти</i> , to crawl,	„ <i>ползѹ</i> , <i>-зѣшь</i> &c.

63. *Verbs in чь* change into *гу*, *жешь*, *жетъ*, — *гутъ* or *ку*, *чешь*, *четъ* — *кутъ* because the stem-consonant is really *г* or *к* and changed by its surroundings, as:

<i>мочь</i> , to be able,	PRES. <i>могѹ</i> , <i>можешь</i> — <i>могутъ</i> .
<i>печь</i> , to bake,	„ <i>пекѹ</i> , <i>печешь</i> — <i>пекѹтъ</i> .

Exceptions: *жечь*, to burn, and *толочь*, to pound.

PRES. <i>жгу</i> , <i>жжѣшь</i> , <i>жжѣтъ</i> , <i>жжѣмъ</i> , <i>жжете</i> , <i>жгутъ</i> .	
• <i>толкѹ</i> <i>толчѣшь</i> &c. &c. <i>толкѹтъ</i> .	

64. The following contracted forms of second person sing. of the present are commonly used:

ишь and вишь	for видишь, <i>you see.</i>
хощь	for хочешь, <i>you wish.</i>
бишь	for баешь, <i>you speak.</i>
слышь	for слышишь, <i>you hear.</i>

PAST INDICATIVE.

65. The past indicative is formed in two ways:

a) most commonly by changing the *ть* of the infinitive into *лъ* (fem. *ла*, neut. *ло*) for the singular and *ли* for the plural (all genders), as:

from сидѣть, *to sit.*

PAST IND. SING. сидѣлъ (*ла, ло*), *I, thou, or he sat.*

PL. сидѣли, *we, you or they sat.*

b) by *тъ* (fem. *ла*, neut. *ло*) for sing. and *ли* for plural. This form appears

1) in the inchoative verbs in *нѣтъ*, when this termination is preceded by a consonant, as:

мерзнуть, *to freeze*, PAST мерзъ (*ла, ло*) PL. ли.

сохнуть, *to dry*, „ сохъ (*ла, ло*) „ ли.

2) in verbs in *е́тъ*, as:

умерѣть, *to be dead*, PAST умеръ, умерла́, умерло.

перѣть, *to press*, „ перъ, перла́, перло.

3) in verbs in *ствъ, зтъ, ту and чъ*, and is added to the stem of the first pers. sing. present, as:

гребть, *to row* (PR. гребѹ), PAST грѣбъ, грѣбла́, грѣблѡ.

грызть, *to gnaw* („ грызѹ), „ грызъ, грызла́, грызлѡ.

нести́, *to carry* („ несѹ), „ несь, несла́, неслѡ.

мочь, *to be able* („ могу́), „ могъ, могла́, моглѡ.

NB. Verbs in *ствъ* and *сти* that form the present in *ду* and *ты* change the *т* and *д* into *л* in the past, as:•

КЛАСТЬ, *to place* (РР. КЛАДУ́), PAST КЛАЛЪ, КЛА́ЛА, КЛА́ЛО.
 ЦВѢСТЬ, *to flower* („ ЦВѢТУ́), „ ЦВѢЛЪ, ЦВѢ́ЛА, ЦВѢ́ЛО.

Exceptions:

ѢСТЬ, <i>to eat</i> (ѢМЪ),	PAST ѢЛЪ, Ѣ́ЛА, Ѣ́ЛО; Ѣ́ЛИ.
СѢСТЬ, <i>to sit down</i> ,	„ СѢЛЪ, СѢ́ЛА, СѢ́ЛО; СѢ́ЛИ.
ЛЕЧЬ, <i>to lie down</i> ,	„ ЛЕГЪ, ЛЕЃЛА &c.
ЖЕЧЬ, <i>to burn</i> (ЖГУ́),	„ ЖЕГЪ, ЖЕ́ЛА &c.
ИТИ, <i>to go</i> (ИДУ́),	„ ШЕЛЪ, ШЕ́ЛА &c.
РОСТИ, <i>to grow</i> (РОСТУ́),	„ РОСЪ, РОС́ЛА, РОС́ЛО.
КЛЯСТЬ, <i>to curse</i> (КЛЯНУ́),	„ КЛЯЛЪ, КЛЯ́ЛА &c.

4) In the definite aspect form of prepositional verbs sometimes, as:

ушибить, *to contuse* (ушибать). PAST ушибъ &c.
 ошибиться, *to err*. „ ошибся, ошиблась &c.

66. The use of the past tense must be carefully observed. Each verb has two forms of the past — one taken from the aspect of duration form, which is used to signify *repeated* or *customary* acts, the other from the aspect of completion, used to signify a *single* act. For instance:

я продава́лъ бума́гу, means *I used to sell paper, i. e. my business was to sell paper.*
 я прода́лъ бума́гу, means *I sold all my paper once and for all.*

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

67. The conjunctive mood has only *one* form and is formed by using бы along with the past indicative, as:

ОНЪ ВѢДѢЛЪ БЫ, *he would see or he would have seen.*
 ВЫ НАШЛИ БЫ, *you would find or would have found.*
 МЫ РАДОВАЛИСЬ БЫ, *we should have been pleased.*

FUTURE TENSE.

68. The future has no particular inflection.

In the imperfect aspect (either definite or indefinite) it is formed by the help of the auxiliaries *бѹду* and *стану* (стать), as:

я бѹду приглашать, *I will invite* (generally).

In the perfect aspect it has the same form as the present, as:

я приглашѹ, *I will invite* (on a particular occasion).

Irregular future forms.

дать, to give,	FUT.	я дамъ,	ты дашь,	онъ дастъ.
		мы дадимъ,	вы дадите,	они дадѹтъ.
начать, to begin,	„	начнѹ,	начнешь	&c.

Compound verbs in *ятъ* with a preceding *н* inserted form the future in *иму* or *иѹму*, as:

поднять, to lift up,	FUT.	поднимѹ.
принять, to receive,	„	пріѹмѹ or примѹ.
понять, to understand,	„	поймѹ.

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD.

69. There are two imperative forms — *perfect* and *imperfect*.

The 1st person sing. resembles the 1st person sing. of the future with this difference that я (= I) is placed after буду, as:

бѹду я заниматься, *let me occupy myself*
and сяду я за столъ, *let me sit at the table.*

The 1st person plur. is formed similarly, only *мы* is omitted: будемъ сидѣть and посидѣмъ, *let us sit.*

The 2nd person sing. and plur. imperative are formed from the 2nd person sing. present or future, by changing ешь and ишь into:

1. й in Sing. and йте in Pl.
2. и „ „ „ ите „ „
3. ь „ „ „ ьте „ „

a) when a vowel precedes the ешь or ишь, the imperative 2nd person sing. and plur. always ends in й and йте:

клáняться, <i>to greet</i> (клáняешься),	IMPER.	клáняйся, клáняйтесь.
грѣть, <i>to warm</i> (грѣешь),	„	грѣй, грѣйте.
мыть, <i>to wash</i> (моёшь),	„	мой, мойте.

b) when the accent rests on the last syllable of polysyllabic verbs in ть, then ешь and ишь become и and ите; when it does not, ь and ьте, as:

писáть, <i>to write</i> (пи́нешь),	IMPER.	пиши, пишите.
ловíть, <i>to catch</i> (лóвишь),	„	лови, ловите.
ки́нуть, <i>to throw</i> (ки́нешь),	„	кинь, киньте.

Exceptions:

ѣхáть, <i>to drive</i> (ѣдешь),	IMPER.	поѣзжай, -жайте.
бѣжáть, <i>to run</i> (бѣжишь),	„	бѣги, -гите.

c) monosyllabic verbs always change ешь and ишь into и and ите, as:

живѣть, <i>to live</i> (живёшь),	IMPER.	живи, -ви́те.
дрáть, <i>to tear</i> (дерёшь),	„	дери, -ри́те.
гонáть, <i>to drive</i> (гонишь),	„	гони, -ни́те.

NB. дáть (*to give*) (дашь) makes дай дайте
стáть (*to become*) (ста́нешь) „ стань стáньте.

d) verbs ending in сть, зть, ти and чь change the y of 1st person sing. pres. into и and ите, as:

нести́ (несу́),	IMPERAT.	неси́, несите.
класть́ (кладу́),	„	клади́, кладите.

везті (везу́),	IMPERAT.	вези́, вези́те.
беречь (берегу́),	„	береги́, береги́те.

Exceptions:

ѣсть, to eat (ѣмъ),	IMPERAT.	ѣшь, ѣшьте.
сѣсть, to sit (сяду́),	„	сядь, сядьте.
лечь, to lie (лягу́),	„	лягъ, лягте.
лѣзть, to climb (лѣзу́),	„	{ полѣзай, -зайте. }
		{ лѣзь, лѣзьте. }
пойти́, to go away (пойду́),	„	{ пойдѣи, пойдѣйте. }
		{ подѣи, подѣйте. }

The 3rd person imperative both singular and plural are the same as indicative present with the addition of *пусть, пускай* or *да*, as:

пусть онъ пишетъ, let him write.

пусть онѣ подождутъ, let them wait.

NB. The accusative *его́, её* and *ихъ* are often used instead of the nominative, as:

пусть его́ спитъ, let him sleep.

пусть её сидитъ дома́, let her stop at home.

PARTICIPLES (ACTIVE).

70. Participles are formed from both aspects of the verb and have two tenses: *present* and *past*. They have *gender, number* and *case* and agree with their substantive like adjectives.

71. *Present participle* is formed from the 3rd person plur. of the pres. ind. by changing *тъ* into *щій* (fem. *шая*, neut. *щее*), as:

from дѣлать, to make (3rd pers. Pl. дѣлаютъ),	Р. Р.	дѣлающій.
служить, to serve („ „ „ служатъ),	„ „	служашій.
печь, to bake („ „ „ пекутъ),	„ „	пекущій.

NB. The pres. part. of the neuter verb is formed by adding *ся* to the active termination, as:

from мыться, to wash oneself, Р. Р. моющі́йся.

72. Past participle is formed from the past indic. by changing *лъ, ла, ло* into *вшій* (fem. *вшая*, neut. *вшее*) and *ъ, ло, ла* into *шій, шая, шее*, as:

from дѣлать,	P. IND. дѣлалъ,	PAST PART. дѣлавшій.
думать,	„ „ думалъ,	„ „ думавшій.
		PERFECT ASPECT. подумавшій.
беречь,	„ „ берѣгъ,	„ „ берѣгшій.
терѣть,	„ „ теръ,	„ „ тершій.

Principal exceptions:

вести, <i>to lead</i> ,	PAST IND. вѣлъ,	PAST PART. вѣдшій.
ити, <i>to go</i> ,	„ „ шѣлъ,	„ „ шѣдшій.
пасть, <i>to fall</i> ,	„ „ палъ,	„ „ { падшій. or павшій. }
цвѣсти, <i>to flower</i> ,	„ „ цвѣлъ,	„ „ цвѣтшій.
плести, <i>to plait</i> ,	„ „ плѣлъ,	„ „ плѣтшій.

PARTICIPLES (PASSIVE).

73. *The participle present passive* is formed from the 1st person plur. pres. indic. act. by changing *мъ* into *мый, мая, мое*, as:

from любить (1st pr. Pl. Pres. любимъ),	PR. PART. PASS. любимый.
дѣлать („ „ „ „ дѣлаемъ),	„ „ „ дѣлаемый.

Verbs in *сть, зть, ти* and *чь* add the termination *омый* (*ая, ое*) to the stem of the 1st person sing. pres. ind. act., as:

from нести, <i>to carry</i> (я несѹ),	PR. PART. PASS. несомый.
беречь (берегѹ),	„ „ „ берѣгомый.

Exceptions:

искать, <i>to seek</i>	(мы ищемъ),	PR. PART. PASS. искомый.
двигать, <i>to move</i>	(„ движемъ),	„ „ „ движимый.
бороть, <i>to conquer</i>	(„ бóремъ),	„ „ „ боримый.
ѣсть, <i>to eat</i>	(„ ѣдимъ),	„ „ „ ѣдомый.

74. *Participle past passive* is formed.

In polysyllabic verbs from past indic. act:

1) by changing *а* into *а́нный*

я́ль „ я́нный

ѣ́ль „ ѣ́нный, as:

дѣ́ланный from дѣ́лалъ, *made*.

потѣ́рянный „ поте́рялъ, *lost*.

ви́дѣнный „ ви́дѣлъ, *seen*.

2) by changing *п* into *е́нный*, the stem-consonant being changed where necessary, as:

поса́женный from посади́лъ, *seated*.

возо́бновле́нный „ возо́бновилъ, *renewed*.

3) by changing *о* into *о́тый*

е́ръ „ е́ртый

ну́ль „ ну́тый, as:

коло́тый from коло́лъ, *pricked*.

те́ртый „ те́ръ, *rubbed*.

дви́нутый „ дви́нулъ, *moved*.

75. *In monosyllabic verbs* by changing *л* into *ты́й* (with exception of those in *а́ть*; which have *а́ный* and when used with a preposition prefixed *а́нный*), as:

пѣ́тый from пѣ́лъ, *sung*.

ду́тый „ ду́лъ, *blown*.

мы́тый „ мы́лъ, *washed*.

Verbs in *а́ть*:

бра́ный, *taken*. на́бранный, *collected* from брать.

жда́ный, *awaited*. ожида́нный, *expected* „ жда́ть.

76. Verbs in *сѣ́ть*, *зѣ́ть*, *ти* and *чѣ́* form the past part. passive from the 2nd person sing. of the present or fut., by changing *е́шь* into *е́нный*, as:

from грѣ́сть, *to row* (2nd pers. Sing. Pr. грѣ́бѣшь): грѣ́бѣнный.

не́сти, *to carry* („ „ „ „ не́сѣшь): не́сѣнный.

же́чь, *to burn* („ „ „ „ же́жѣшь): же́жѣнный.

THE GERUND (ДѢПРИЧАСТІЕ) AND ITS USE.

77. *The present gerund active* is formed from the third person plur. pres. indic. by changing the terminations *амъ* and *ымъ* into *а* or *ючи*; and *амъ* and *ымъ* into *я* and *ючи*, as:

ОНИ МОЛЧАТЬ. GER. PR. МОЛЧА, *while silent*.

СИДЯТЪ. „ „ СИДЯ ОГ СИДЮЧИ, *while sitting*.

ДѢЛАЮТЪ. „ „ ДѢЛАЯ ОГ ДѢЛАЮЧИ, *in doing*.

Exceptions:

бѹДУЧИ, *being* (formed from 3rd Pl. Fut. ОНИ бѹДУТЪ).

бѢЖА, *running*.

живѢ and живучи, *living*.

идѢ and идучи, *in going*.

The following three verbs in авать.

даваа, *in giving*.

узнаваа, *recognizing*.

переставаа, *ceasing*.

NB. The forms *ючи*, *учи*, and *вши* are more often used in *speaking*; *а*, *я*, *въ* in *writing*.

78. *Past gerund active* is formed from past indic. by changing 1) *лѣ* into *въ* or *вши*;

2) *ѣ* „ *и*, as:

сказалъ — сказавъ ог сказавши, *after having said*.

просилъ — просивъ ог просивши, *after having prayed*.

умеръ — умерши, *after having died*.

учился — учившись, *having learnt*.

79. The passive gerunds are formed by using бѹДУЧИ and бывъ along with the nominative of the passive participles (in the apocopated form), as:

бѹДУЧИ предлагаемъ, *on being offered*.

бывъ предложень, *after having been offered*.

80. Gerunds are generally used for the sake of brevity instead of relative clauses, as: *взявъ*

его́ по́дъ руку онъ увёлъ его́ въ гости́ную, *after taking his arm he led him off to the parlour.*

81. Along with the negative не it is used to express English *without*, as:

не зная́, *without knowing.*

не ви́давъ, *without having seen.*

VERBAL ADJECTIVE.

82. These adjectives are formed generally by changing the participial terminations щій, вшій into щий and лый and differ in meaning from the participle—as the following instances will show:

- { человекъ ходя́щій = *the man walking.*
- { ходя́чая моне́та = *current coin.*
- { сидя́щая же́нщина = *the sitting woman.*
- { сидя́чая жи́знь = *a sedentary life.*
- { горя́щее се́ло = *the burning village.*
- { горя́чая во́да = *hot water.*
- { горю́чее ве́щество = *flammable material.*
- { уста́вший = *one who has become tired (now or yesterday).*
- { уста́лый = *tired (i. e. the usual state).*
- { опозда́вший = *the belated (on a certain occasion).*
- { опозда́лый = *late.*
- { пожи́вший = *one who has lived (a long or short time).*
- { пожи́лой = *aged.*
- { проше́дший = *the past.*
- { про́шлый = *former (as last year &c.)*

83. Some participles are used as verbal adjectives, as:

настоя́щий, *real or present.*

су́щій, *true, genuine.*

вѣ́щій, *wise.*

бу́дущій, *future.*

неиму́щій, *poor.*

84. The present participle passive form in **МЫЙ**, when used with a negative corresponds to the English verbal adjectives in *able* and *ible*, as:

невидимый, *invisible*.
 неминуемый, *inavoidable*.
 непреодолимый, *invincible*.

85. Past participles passive are used as verbal adjectives with slight alterations.

1) In simple verbs a *single* instead of a *double* **н** is used, as:

учёный, *learned*, as a *learned* man.
 варёный, *cooked*.
 солёный, *salted*.

2) The form is abbreviated:

слышный (РАСТ. РАСТ. слышанный), *audible*.
 видный („ „ виденный), *visible*.
 замётный („ „ замеченный), *remarkable*.
 покорный („ „ покоренный), *humble*.

86. PARADIGM OF THE CONJUGATION OF THE ACTIVE VERB.

I. **принимать**, *to accept*.

IMPERFECT ASPECT.

PERFECT ASPECT.

Indicative **Mood**.

PRESENT.

PRESENT.

1st P.S. я **принимаю**, *I accept*.
 2nd „ ты **принимаешь**
 3rd „ онъ (она, оно) **принимаетъ**
 1st P.P. мы **принимаемъ**
 2nd „ вы **принимаете**
 3rd „ • они (онѣ) **принимаютъ**.

Wanting.

IMPERFECT ASPECT.		PERFECT ASPECT.	
PAST.		PAST.	
1st P.S.	я принимáлъ (ла, ло)	я пріянялъ (ла́, ло)	
2nd „	ты принимáлъ „ „	ты пріянялъ „ „	
3rd „	Masc. онъ принимáлъ	онъ пріянялъ	
	Fem. она́ принимáла	она́ пріяняла́	
	Neut. оно́ принимáло	оно́ пріяняло	
1st P.P.	мы принимáли	мы пріяняли	
2nd „	вы принимáли	вы пріяняли	
3rd „	{ онѣ } принимáли	{ онѣ } пріяняли	
	Fem. { онѣ }		
FUTURE.		FUTURE.	
1st P.S.	я бѹду принимáть	я приму́	
2nd „	ты бѹдешь „	ты примешь	
3rd „	онъ (она́, оно́) бѹдетъ „	онъ (она́, оно́) приметъ	
1st P.P.	мы бѹдемъ „	мы примемъ	
2nd „	вы бѹдете „	вы примете	
3rd „	онѣ (онѣ) бѹдутъ „	онѣ (онѣ) примутъ	

Conjunctive Mood.

Sing.	я принимáлъ (ла, ло) бы,	я пріянялъ (ла́, ло) бы
	<i>I should accept.</i>	&c. &c.
	&c. &c.	
Plur.	мы принимáли бы	мы пріяняли бы
	&c. &c.	&c. &c.

IMPERATIVE.

1st P.S.	бѹду-ка я принимáть	приму́-ка я
2nd „	принимáй [маеть	примѣ
3rd „	пусть онъ (она́, оно́) при-	пусть онъ приметъ
1st P.P.	бѹдемъ принимáть	примемъ or примемте
2nd „	принимáйте	примѣте
3rd „	пусть онѣ(онѣ)принимáютъ	пусть онѣ примутъ

INFINITIVE.

принимáть

пріянять

•

IMPERFECT ASPECT.

PERFECT ASPECT.

PARTICIPLES (ACTIVE).

PRES. принима́ющий, щая, щее	Wanting.
PAST принимав́ший, шая, шее	приня́вший, ая, ее

GERUNDS (ACTIVE).

PRES. принима́я or принима́ючи	Wanting.
PAST принимавъ or принимавши	приня́въ or приня́вши

II. приглаша́ть, *to invite*.

PRESENT.

PRESENT.

я приглаша́ю
&c. &c.

Wanting.

PAST.

PAST.

я приглаша́лъ, ла, ло
&c. &c.

я пригла́силъ, ла, ло

FUTURE.

FUTURE.

я бу́ду приглаша́ть
&c. &c.

я пригла́шю
ты пригла́сишь
&c. &c.
они́, онѣ́ пригла́сятъ.

Conjunctive Mood.

я приглаша́лъ, ла, ло, бы
&c. &c.

я пригла́силъ (ла, ло) бы
&c. &c.

IMPERATIVE.

2nd pers. sing. приглаша́й

пригла́си

INFINITIVE.

приглаша́ть

пригла́сить

PARTICIPLES (ACTIVE).

PRES. приглаша́ющий, ая, ее	Wanting.
PAST пригла́шав́ший, „ „	пригла́сив́ший

IMPERFECT ASPECT.

PRES. приглашáя
от
приглашáющи
PAST приглашáвъ
приглашáвши

PERFECT ASPECT.

GERUNDS (ACTIVE).

Wanting.

пригласи́въ, приглася́
от
пригласивши

III. отно́сить, *to take away*.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

я отно́шу
ты отно́сишь
&c.

PRESENT.

Wanting.

PAST.

я отно́силъ, ла, ло

PAST.

я отнёсъ
отнесла́ Fem.
отнесло́ Neut.

FUTURE.

я бу́ду отно́сить
&c.

FUTURE.

я отнесу́
ты отнесёшь
они́, онѣ́, отнесу́тъ
&c.

CONJUNCTIVE.

я отно́силъ (ла, ло) бы

я отнёсъ (ла́, ло́) бы

IMPERATIVE.

2nd pers. sing. отно́си

отнеси́

INFINITIVE.

отно́сить

отнести́

PARTICIPLES (ACTIVE).

PRES. относя́щій, ая, ея

Wanting.

PAST относив́шій, ая, ея

отнёсшій, ая, ея

GERUNDS (ACTIVE).

PRES. относя́

Wanting.

PAST относивъ́ от относивши́

отнёсши́ от отнеса́

IV. REFLEXIVE VERB. Прощаться, *to say goodbye.*

IMPERFECT ASPECT.

PERFECT ASPECT

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

PRESENT.

Sing. я прощаюсь
ты прощаешься
онъ прощается
Plur. мы прощаемся
вы прощаетесь
они прощаются

Wanting.

PAST.

PAST.

Sing. я прощался (лась, лось)
Plur. мы прощались

я простился, лась, лось
мы простились

FUTURE.

FUTURE.

я буду прощаться

я прощусь
ты простишься
&c. &c.
онъ, онъ простятся

Conjunctive Mood.

я прощался бы
-лась бы
-лось бы
мы прощались бы

я простился бы
-лась бы
-лось бы
мы простились бы

IMPERATIVE.

2nd P. S. прощайся

протись

INFINITIVE.

прощаться

протиться

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. прощающийся
PAST прощавшийся

Wanting.
протившийся.

GERUNDS.

PRES. прощаясь
PAST прощавшись

Wanting.
протившись
or
протясь

PASSIVE VOICE.

87. *The infinitive passive of the imperfect aspect* is formed 1) by using the auxiliary **быть**, *to be*, with the instrumental case of the present participle pass., as:

АСТ. INF. ПРИНИМАТЬ. PASS. INF. БЫТЬ ПРИНИМАЕМОМЪ.

2) by affixing **ся** to the active infinitive, as:

продаваться, *to be sold*.

NB. When the pres. part. passive is not in use, the past part. is used instead, as:

АСТ. INF. ШИТЬ, *to sew*. PASS. INF. БЫТЬ ШИТЫМЪ.

or

ШИТЬСЯ.

„ „ пахать, *to plough*. „ „ БЫТЬ ПАХАННЫМЪ.

88. *The infinitive passive of the perfect aspect* is nearly always formed by using **быть** with past part. pass., as:

INF. АСТ. ПРИНЯТЬ. INF. PASS. БЫТЬ ПРИНЯТЫМЪ.

89. The conjugation of the passive voice consists in conjugating the auxiliary **быть** with the nom. of the passive participle in its apocopated or shortened form.

CONJUGATION OF PASSIVE VOICE.

быть отправляемымъ (ою, ымъ) or отправляться,
to be discharged.

IMPERFECT ASPECT.

PERFECT ASPECT.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

PRESENT.

1st P. S. я отправляемъ (а, о)

я отправленъ (а, о)

or

я отправляюсь

•

IMPERFECT ASPECT

PERFECT ASPECT.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

PRESENT.

1st P.Pl. мы отправляемы
от
мы отправляемся

мы отправлены

PAST.

PAST.

1st P.S. я былъ (а, о) отправляемъ
от [(а, о)
я отправлялся, -лась, -лось

я былъ (а, о) отпра-
вленъ (а, о)

1st P.Pl. мы были отправляемы
от
мы отправлялись

мы были отправлены

FUTURE.

FUTURE.

я буду отправляемъ (а, о)
от
я буду отправляться
мы будемъ отправляемы
от
мы будемъ отправляться

я буду отправленъ (а, о)

мы будемъ отправлены

CONJUNCTIVE.

я былъ (а, о) бы отправляемъ (а, о)
от
я отправлялся (-лась, -лось) бы
мы были бы отправляемы
от
мы отправлялись бы

я былъ (а, о) бы отпра-
вленъ (а, о)

мы были бы отправлены

IMPERATIVE.

2nd P.S. будь отправляемъ (а, о)
2nd P.Pl. будьте отправляемы

будь отправленъ (а, о)
будьте отправлены

INFINITIVE.

быть отправляемымъ (мою, мымъ)
от
отправляться

быть отправленнымъ (ою,
ымъ)

IMPERFECT ASPECT.		PERFECT ASPECT.
PARTICIPLES.		
PRES. отправляемый (ая, ое)		Wanting.
or		
отправляющийся (аяся, еesia)		
PAST	отправлявшийся (аяся, еesia)	отправленный (ая, ое)
GERUNDS.		
PRES. SG.	будучи отправляемъ (а, о)	будучи отправленъ (а, о)
	PL. будучи отправляемы	будучи отправлены
PAST SG.	бывъ отправляемъ (а, о)	бывъ отправленъ (а, о)
	PL. бывъ отправляемы	бывъ отправлены.

91. THE VERBAL SUBSTANTIVE.

Verbal substantives are formed:

1) by changing the **мый** and **тый** of the past part. passive into **ие** and **те** or **тьё**, as:

терпѣіе, <i>the suffering</i>	from	терпѣть.
гуляіе, <i>the walking</i>	„	гулять.
питьё, <i>the drinking</i>	„	пить.

2) by affixing **ка** and **ба** to the stem of the infinitive—when the verb has not more than two syllables, as:

рѣзка, <i>the cutting</i>	from	рѣзать.
пилка, <i>the sawing</i>	„	пилать.

The affix **ба** requires the softening of the stem-consonant by means of **ь**, as:

про́сьба, <i>the request</i>	from	проси́ть.
сва́дьба, <i>the wedding</i>	„	сва́тать.
стре́льба, <i>the shooting</i>	„	стре́лять.

3) Verbs in **ствовать** form their verbal substantives in **ствіе**, as:

путешѣствіе, <i>travelling</i>	„	путешѣствовать.
препятствіе, <i>obstacle</i>	„	препятствовать.

4) A few verbs take *жа*, as:

продажа, <i>sale</i>	from	продать.
поклажа, <i>luggage</i>	„	класть.
пропажа, <i>loss</i>	„	пропасть.

ADVERBS (НАРѢЧІЯ).

92. According to their meaning adverbs may be divided into:

1) *Adverbs of place*: a) such as indicate *motion from a place*, as: отсюда, *from here*; оттуда, *from there*; извне, *from without*; сверху, *from above*; снизу, *from beneath* &c.

b) such as indicate *motion to a place*, as: сюда, *hither*, туда, *thither*; всюду, *everywhither*; внутрь, *to inside*; вонь, *to outside* &c.

c) such as indicate *rest at a place*, as: здѣсь, *here*; тамъ, *there*; вездѣ, *everywhere*; внутри, *inside*; нигдѣ, *nowhere*; дома, *at home*; гдѣ-то, *somewhere*.

2) *Adverbs of time*: a) such as indicate *since when*, as: сначала, *from the beginning*; отнынѣ, *from now on*.

b) *how long*, as: донынѣ, *up to now*; всё, *always*.

c) *when*, as: теперь, *now*; вчера, *yesterday*; сегодня, *to-day*; завтра, *to-morrow*; тогда, *then*; послѣ, *afterwards*; прежде, *before*; иногда, *sometimes*; утромъ, *in the morning*; вечеромъ, *in the evening*.

3) *Adverbs of quality or manner*, as: такъ, *so*; хорошо, *well*; худо, *badly*; напрасно, *in vain*; скоро, *quickly*; иначе, *otherwise*.

4) *Adverbs of order*: во-первыхъ, *firstly*; во-вторыхъ, *secondly*; потомъ, *subsequently*.

5) *Adverbs of quantity*: довóльно, *enough*; ма́ло, *little*; мно́го, *much*; нéсколько, *some* &c.

6) *Implicit adverbs*, as: да, *yes*; нéтъ, *no*; де, *says he* &c.

7) *Interrogative adverbs*, as: гдѣ, *where*; когда, *when*; доко́лѣ, *how long*; куда́, *whither*; ско́лько, *how much*; зачѣмъ, *why* &c.

NB. Adverbs are mostly derived from:

a) *Nouns* (with or without a preposition) as: до́ма, *at home*; домо́й, *(to) home*; крúгомъ, *around*; верхóмъ, *on horse-back*; дарóмъ, *gratis*; въ торопяхъ, *in haste*; по-ру́сски, *in Russian*.

b) *Adjectives*. The neuter apocopated form of the adjective is used adverbially, as: хоро́шо, *well*; отлѣ́чно, *excellently*.

PREPOSITIONS (ПРЕДЛОГИ).

93. Prepositions may be divided into *separable* and *inseparable*.

a) *Inseparable* are those which are only used in compound with a verb, as: 1) вы, *out*; e. g. выхо́дить, *to go out*; 2) воз, взо or вз, *up*; e. g. взима́ть, *to raise up*; 3) низ, *down*; e. g. низверга́ть, *to throw down*; 4) раз, *apart*; e. g. раздѣ́лять, *to distribute*; 5) пере, *over*; e. g. пере́ѣхать, *to drive over*.

b) *Separable*, or such as are used simply by themselves, may be classed thus:

1) Those that govern *three* cases, two in number, viz:

по, *about, until, after*, with Dat. Acc. and Prep.

съ or со, *from, about, with*, with Gen. Acc. and Instr.

2) Those that govern *two* cases, seven in number, viz:

въ, <i>in, into</i>	}	with Acc. and Prep.
на, <i>on</i>		
о, объ or обо, <i>of, against</i>		
подъ (подо), <i>under</i>	}	with Acc. and Instr.
предъ or передъ (предо), <i>before</i>		
за, <i>behind, after</i>		
между or межъ, <i>between</i> , with Gen. and Instr.		

3) Those that are used with *one* case only, viz:

безъ, <i>without</i>	}	
для, <i>for</i>		
до, <i>until, up to</i>	}	
изъ, <i>from</i>		
изъ-за, <i>from behind</i>	}	with Gen.
изъ-подъ, <i>from under</i>		
отъ, <i>from</i>	}	
ради, <i>for the sake of</i>		
у, <i>at or by</i>	}	
къ or ко, <i>to, towards</i>		
вопреки, <i>in spite of</i>	}	with Dat.
про, <i>of, about</i>		
сквозъ, <i>through</i>	}	with Acc.
чрезъ or чѣрезъ, <i>through, during</i>		
надъ or надо, <i>over</i> with Instr.		
при, <i>near; in the time of</i> , with Prepos.		

NB. Most of the above list are also used in compound with a verb.

94. Some prepositions are used in conjunction with an adverb, as:

- вмѣстѣ съ моимъ братомъ, *along with my brother.*
 вслѣдъ за мною, *after me.*
 вдоль по улицѣ, *along the street.*
 согласно съ правилами, *in accordance with the laws.*

95. When *motion to* is expressed, the accusative is used—*never* the instr. or prep., as:

въ домъ, *to the house.*

на гору, *up the hill.*

подъ гору, *down the hill.*

за села, *behind the villages.*

NB. After къ the dative and after до the genitive are used, as:

къ немѣ, *to him.*

дошли до города, *they came as far as the town.*

96. When *rest at* is expressed, the instrumental or prepositional must be used—*never* the accusative, as:

въ домѣ, *in the house.*

на столѣ, *on the table.*

стоять подъ деревомъ, *to stand under a tree.*

NB. The dative after по and genitive after у, as:

по улицѣ, *in the street.*

у самаго края, *at the very edge.*

THE IDIOMATIC USE OF CERTAIN PREPOSITIONS.

97. Въ *with the accusative* is used:

1) in answer to the question *when?* when an idea of duration of time is expressed, as:

во вторникъ, *on (or during) Tuesday.*

въ дождь, *in the rain.*

2) in connexion with words, where *height, length, breadth, age, worth* and the like are expressed, as:

домъ въ три этажа, *a house with three floors.*

комедія въ одинъ актъ, *a one-act comedy.*

сукно въ четыре рубля, *a cloth worth four roubles.*

3) to express *similarity*, as:

точѣ въ точѣ, *point for point, i. e. exactly.*

ростѣ въ ростѣ, *of a similar height.*

безѣ товарища и радости намѣ не въ радость, *without a companion even pleasure is no real pleasure to us.*

98. Въ *with the prepositional* is used: with the same meaning as съ with *instr.* = *with*, as:

въ шляпѣ, *with hat on.*

въ пятнахѣ, *with spots.*

99. До *with gen.* = *before* (in point of time), as:

ещѣ до осени, *still before autumn.*

не за долго до моего приѣзда, *not long before my arrival.*

100. За *with accusative* expresses:

1) Motive *for*, as:

онѣ получилѣ это за свою службу, *he got this for his own use.*

2) With numerals *over, above, more than*, as:

долгѣ заходитѣ за тысячу рублѣй, *the debt amounts to more than 1000 roubles.*

101. За *with acc.* means *before*, as:

за сорокъ лѣтъ, *forty years ago.*

With instr. = *by reason of*:

я не успѣлъ за недосугомѣ, *I could not finish through want of time.*

102. О, обѣ or обо *with the accusative* is used after verbs of *striking, throwing &c.* = *against*, as:

ударить обѣ стѣну, *to strike against a wall.*

103. О, обѣ or обо *with prep.* = *of, about* (latin *de*), as:

говорить о королѣ, *to speak about the king.*

думать обо всемѣ, *to think of everything.*

NB. The following idiomatic sentences are worthy of notice:

рука́ обѣ руку, *hand in hand.*

стѣна́ обѣ стѣну, *wall to wall.*

уголъ обѣ уголь, *corner to corner, i. e. next to one another.*

104. По *with dative* is used:

1) to express *motion on or over a surface or space*, as:

по полю, *over a field.*

по воздуху, *in the air.*

2) = *according to (lat. secundum)*, as:

по смыслу закона, *according to the spirit of the law.*

3) = *towards (of time)*, as:

по вечеру, *towards evening.*

по утру, *towards morning.*

4) = *at (of price)*:

по рублю, *at a rouble.*

по сту, *per cent.*

105. По *with accusative* is used to express *up to, as far as (either of time or place)*, as:

по сіе время, *up to this time*

по правую сторону, *as far as the right side.*

106. По *with prep. = after*, as:

по смерти, *after the death.*

по прошествіи пяти лѣтъ, *after the lapse of five years.*

107. Подъ *with accusative* is used:

1) to express *proximity (with motion)*:

послать войско подѣ Москвѣ, *to send an army towards Moscow.*

2) *towards (of time)*, as:

подѣ вечерѣ, *towards evening.*

108. Подѣ *with instrumental* expresses *rest near*, as:

стоять подѣ городомѣ, *to stay near a town.*

109. Съ *with genitive* expresses *time since when*, as:

съ кото́рыхъ порѣ, *since when*.

съ шеста́го вѣ́ка, *since the sixth century*.

110. Съ *with accusative* is used with words expressing *number or size*, as:

ро́стомъ съ тебѣ́, *of your size*.

челове́къ со́ сто, *about 100 men*.

CONJUNCTIONS (сою́зы).

111. The following is a general list of the Russian conjunctions.

а, *and*.

будто, будто бы, *that, as if*.

впроче́мъ, *as for the rest*.

да, *and, but; let*.

да́же, *even*.

дабы́, *in order that*.

для то́го что́, *because*.

е́жели, е́сли, *if*.

ещё́, *again, yet*.

же, *then, also*.

и, *and, also*.

и́бо, *for, because*.

или́ (и́ль), *or*.

и такъ́, *therefore*.

какъ́, *as*.

какъ́ то́, *for instance*.

когда́, *when*.

ли́ (ль), *whether (interrog.)*

ли́бо, *either or*.

ли́шь, *just, a soon as*.

не то́лько — но и́, *not only —*

but also.

не́жели, *than*.

ни — ни́, *neither, nor*.

но́, *but*.

одна́ко, *but, however*.

посе́мъ, *then*.

потому́ что́, *because*.

пра́вда, *truly*.

пу́скай о́г пу́сть, *let*.

ско́ль ли́, *whatever*.

сле́довательно, *consequently*.

также́ (то́же), *also*.

то́, *then*.

то́го ра́ди, *therefore*.

то́лько, *only*.

хот́я (хот́ь), *although*.

хот́я бы́, *even though*.

что́, *that*.

что́бы (что́бъ), *in order that*.

че́мъ, *than*.

че́мъ — те́мъ, *the more — the more*.

и — и́, *both — and*.

то — то́, *sometimes — sometimes*.

NB. 1) *чтобы* when used dependently is followed by infinitive, as: Императоръ Карлъ V. отказался отъ всѣхъ королевствъ въ 1556 году, съ тѣмъ *чтобы* окончить дни въ монастырскомъ уединеніи, *the emperor Charles V. resigned all his realms in the year 1556* { *with the object of*
in order to } *ending his days in a monastery.*

2) *ли* is used to ask a question, as: есть-ли у васъ книга, *have you a book?*

INTERJECTIONS (МЕЖДОМЕТІЯ)

112. The following are the principal interjections:

вотъ! вонъ! *see there* (Fr. *voilà*).

урá! га! express *joy*.

ахъ! охъ! увы! ахтѣ! express *pain*.

ай! ухъ! ой! express *fear*.

тѣу! expresses *aversion*.

уфъ! expresses *fatigue*.

сть! тсъ! impose *silence*.

эй! гей! *hi!*

ну! ну же! express *encouragement* = *now then! come on!*

на! calls *attention* = *there you have*.

NB. *ну* and *на* have also a plural form *на-те! ну-те!*

113. To the interjections may be added the particle *съ*—the shortened form of *сударь* = *Sir*—used by inferior to superior, as:

точно такъ съ } *Yes, Sir.*
 да съ }

HINTS ON THE USE OF WORDS AND PHRASES.

114. In sentences as *the city of Paris, the village of Hampden* the name of the town is put in the nominative in apposition, thus:—городъ Парижъ. The adjective or verb agrees with the *appellative* noun; e. g. древній городъ Ёйбы, *the ancient city of Thebes*.

115. The attribute is put in the nominative, after *есть*, *былъ* or *буду* when it expresses a *natural* and *permanent* quality of the subject, as:

Адамъ былъ человекъ, *Adam was a man*.

орёлъ (есть) птица, *an eagle is a bird*.

When the attribute expresses an *acquired* and *transitory* quality, it is put in the instrumental after the indic. past or future, *былъ* or *буду*, but *not* after the present; e. g.

мой братъ былъ земледѣльцемъ, *my brother was a husband-man*.

онъ скоро будетъ генераломъ, *he will soon be a general*.

онъ хочетъ быть любимымъ, *he wants to be loved*.

116. The instrumental is also used after other verbs to designate the name, surname or quality given to an object; e. g.

его зовутъ Иваномъ, *he is called John*.

тебя почитаютъ умнымъ, *you are considered intelligent*.

117. The indefinite *one, you* (Germ. *man*, Fr. *on*) is expressed in Russian in the following ways:

1) *by using the third pers. plural active without the pronoun*, as:

дѣлаютъ столы изъ дѣрева, *one makes tables out of wood*.

2) *by using the second pers. sing. active without the pronoun, as:*

какъ глядишь, такъ и видишь, *as you look, so you see.*

3) *by using the imperative second pers. sing. with ни, as:*

ему́ что ни говори, всё напрáсно, *whatever you say to him, it is all useless.*

4) *by the simple infinitive, especially in relational clauses, with or without если, as:*

если посмотре́ть на Кавка́зъ въ нѣкоторомъ отдале́нии отъ него́, *when one looks at the Caucasus at a considerable distance from it.*

118. The following impersonal forms are in common use:

a) мо́жно, *it is possible; one can.*

мо́жно было, *one could.*

мо́жно бу́детъ, *one will be able to.*

b) не мо́жно or нельзя́, *one cannot.*

не мо́жно было or нельзя́ было, *one could not.*

не мо́жно бу́детъ or нельзя́ бу́детъ, *one will not be able.*

c) на́до, на́добно. ну́жно, до́лжно, прихóдится, надлежи́тъ, слѣ́дуетъ, *one must.*

119. The verb *to have* is generally translated throughout in Russian by бы́ть and the preposition у followed by genitive; *e. g.*

у нея́ есть де́ньги, *she has money.*

у моего́ отца́ былъ ка́менный до́мъ, *my father had a stone house.*

у ва́шего брата́ бу́дутъ ско́ро хлóпоты, *your brother will soon have trouble.*

120. In negative sentences нѣтъ, не́ было, не бу́детъ are used, while the object is put in the genitive, as:

у нея нѣтъ дѣнегъ, *she has no money.*

у моего отца нѣ было каменнаго дома, *my father had not a stone house.*

121. When нѣчего, нѣкому &c. are used with a preposition, they are split up into two words and the preposition put between them; *e. g.*

тебѣ нѣ къ кому тепѣрь ходить, *you have no one now to go to.*

вамъ нѣ у кого бѣдетъ занять дѣнегъ, *you will have no one to borrow money from.*

W. DRUGULIN, ORIENTAL-PRINIER



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