



*Signed: Mrs.
Royal School of Mines*



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ENGLISH EDITION
OF
A. IVÁNOFF'S
RUSSIAN GRAMMAR.

A. IVÁNOFF'S
RUSSIAN GRAMMAR

(16th EDITION—145th THOUSAND)

TRANSLATED, ENLARGED, AND ARRANGED

FOR THE

USE OF ENGLISH STUDENTS OF THE RUSSIAN
LANGUAGE

BY

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THE ENGLISH EDITION OF THIS GRAMMAR
IS, BY GRACIOUS PERMISSION,
MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
TO
HER ROYAL AND IMPERIAL HIGHNESS
MARIE ALEXANDROVNA,
DUCHESS, OF EDINBURGH,
AND
IMPERIAL PRINCESS OF RUSSIA.

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P R E F A C E.

IN the belief that, amongst the gradually increasing number of English officers who are recognizing the importance of the study of Russian, a demand exists for a *Modern Russian Grammar*, it occurred to me that I might profitably devote some time and labour, during my leave from India, towards endeavouring to provide for this want.

The method of setting about such a task seemed to me to be one of two :—1st. I might either compile, from the few existing works in the Russian and English languages, a guide of the kind required, and thereby produce that which would of necessity be imperfect, and at the same time far from original. 2nd. Or I might take a practical work, by a recognized Russian Grammarian, and try and adapt it to the special requirements of English Students of the Russian Language.

The latter course I have endeavoured to follow, and the scope of the enlargement and arrangement of the Russian Grammar, which I have selected for the purpose, may be thus explained :—

The original text, having been written by a Russian for Russians contains no Alphabet, or explanations of the various sounds of the several letters. Essentials under this and other heads have been supplied in the first twenty pages of the English edition.

Russian words occurring throughout the English text have been

accentuated,¹ so as to ensure, as far as possible, a correct pronunciation.

The final letters or syllables of words, marking the changes to which each is subject either through declension or conjugation, have been printed in a different type, so that the radical letters may stand out more clearly. Prefixes have been similarly dealt with. The principle of reducing every simple and compound word to a root has been thus kept in view.

Mr. Henri Riola, Professor of Russian at the Staff College, has been good enough to help in the revision of the pages of a Grammar which it is hoped will be of use in enabling Englishmen (and especially English officers) to become better acquainted with the language of a great and growing country.

W. E. G.

¹ N.B.—Russian words in this Grammar which begin with capital letters, and which are unaccented, take the accent on the initial letter.

NOTE.

THE Russian language is a dialect of the Slavonian, the common tongue of a large family of nations descended from the Scythians, but whose earlier origin is unascertained. Many of the modern roots are Sanscrit, Greek,¹ Latin, and German. The spoken language incorporated many words from the Polish and other Slavonian dialects, the Tartar and Mongolian. The written character is a very neat one; and the printed has much resemblance to the Greek, some also to the Latin. The Alphabet is as nearly phonetic as can be desired, and has the advantage of expressing complex consonantal sounds. That Russian literature has not yet contributed its full quota to the great hive of human learning should be mainly ascribed to over-government, to its being yet in the youth of its existence, and still in a condition which compels it to borrow much. When civilization shall have taken firm root in all classes, then Russia will no doubt enlarge her pretensions; but the time is coming, and the minds to do the work are ripening.—*Extract from the "Encyclopædia Britannica."*

¹ In the 9th century, two Greek Missionaries were sent into Moravia by the Byzantine Emperor, Michael III, to translate the Bible, and other theological works, into Slavonian. Finding letters unknown to the inhabitants, they composed an Alphabet after the model of the Greek, with a few additional characters, to express the sounds peculiar to the Slavonian language.—*Extract from the Introduction to "Heard's Practical Grammar of the Russian Language"* St Petersburg, 1827

NOTE.—The combinations use
they represent mere sounds, and
The same remark applies
Although at first sight this
Alphabet is *complete*, whereas the

RUSSIAN LETTERS AND THEIR SOUNDS.

VOWELS¹ AND SEMI-VOWELS.

	English letters.	English words.
(1) The hard vowel <i>А, а</i> , is represented by	á	are, far.
	ǎ	am, fat.
	ō	own, alone.
	ā	fate.

The ordinary sound of the Russian *a* is that of *á*: *Ex.* *мать*, mother, pronounced *mátʹ*.

It has also the sound of *ǎ* when found at the end of certain words and *not accented*: *Ex.* *баба*, old woman, pronounced *bábǎ*.

In the inflection *avo* of adjectives, if it be *accented*, its sound is that of *ō*: *Ex.* *сухо́го*, gen. of *сухо́й*, dry, pronounced *sookhōvǎ*.

NOTE.—When it is *unaccented*, and follows certain consonants (*ж, ч, ш, щ*), its sound is that of *ā*: *Ex.* *жа́ра*, heat; *ча́сы*, hours; *ша́лунъ*, a wag; *ща́жý*, I spare, from *ща́дить*; pronounced *jǎrá*, *tchǎsoui*, *shǎlōon*, *shtshǎjōō*.

	English letters.	English words.
(2) The soft vowel <i>Я, я</i> , is represented by	yá or yǎ	yard, yarrow.
	yě	yes.
	ā	made.
	á	solar.

When it is *accented*, and in any part of a word or syllable, its sound is that of *yá*: *Ex.* *я́ма*, ditch; *мя́со*, meat; *за́ря*, dawn: pronounced *yámǎ*, *myásō*, *zaryá*.

When *not accented*, and at the end of words, its sound is that of *yǎ*: *Ex.* *вре́мя*, time, pronounced *vrěmyǎ*.

¹ In the pronunciation of Russian vowels it should be noticed whether the word in which they occur is isolated, whether the vowel itself is accented, and whether it begins a syllable.

When *not accented*, and at the beginning of words or syllables, its sound is that of *yě*: *Ex.* ядро́, kernel; де́вять, nine: pronounced *yědrō*, *devyětʹ*.

After a consonant, and *not accented*, it has the sound of *ā*: *Ex.* вяза́у, I tie (from вяза́ть), pronounced *vājōb*.

The letter я, in the suffix *ся*, of pronominal and other verbs, is pronounced *sa*: *Ex.* стара́ться, to endeavour; represented thus—*starátsa*.

	English letter.	English words.
(3) The hard vowel Э, э, is represented by	e	{ enmity, let.

This letter, and *not e*, is used at the beginning of certain Russian words, and of foreign words in use in the Russian language, and also after a vowel: *Ex.* эй! ho! эх! hey! это́го, this, &c.; эква́торъ, the Equator; по́этъ, poet; pronounced *eĩ*, *ekh*, *etot*, *ekvátor*, *poet*.

	English letters.	English words.
(4) The soft vowel Е, е, is represented by	ye	yes.
	yō	yoke.
	yō	yonder.
	ō	sop.
	ĩ	sit.
	ě	spell.

At the commencement of words or syllables, and after a vowel, its sound is that of *yō*: *Ex.* едва́, scarcely; вели́кое, great (*neut. form* of вели́кий): pronounced *yědvá* and *velēēkōyě*.

When it is *accented* it takes the sound of *yō* or *yō*: *Ex.* е́лка, a fir-tree; тве́рдо, firmly; pronounced *yōlká* and *tyvōrdá*.

In such cases in this Grammar it will be found marked with two dots instead of the ordinary accent mark.

When *accented*, and found after the consonants ж, ч, ш, щ and ц, it has the sound of *ō*: *Ex.* жа́ль, gall, pronounced *jōltchʹ*, and marked as above indicated.

After a consonant, when *not accented*, its sound is that of *ĩ*: *Ex.* же́на, wife, pronounced *jĩná*.

After a consonant (other than those specified above), when *accented*, its sound is that of *ō*: *Ex.* сме́рть, death; се́рдце, heart; pronounced *směrtʹ* and *sěrdtse*.

NOTE.—The vowel *e* is used, instead of *ə*, in the following Russian words:—проѣктъ, project; реѣстръ, register; сеѣтъ, sword-ilt; ефѣйторъ, a corporal, &c.; which are pronounced proĕkt, æstr, efes, efreitor, &c.

(5) The hard vowel *Ы*, *yi*, has no *exact* equivalent in English. *t* has a hollow or muffled sound, and its true pronunciation can only be seized by hearing it from the mouth of a Russian.

After the letters *б, в, м, н, ф*, its sound resembles the French *oui* pronounced very shortly, or that of the English *we*: *Ex.* грибѣі *plur.* of грибъ, a mushroom): вы, you; мы, we; сноубі (*plur.* of нопъ, a sheaf): pronounced griboui, voui, moui, snăpoui, &c.

After other consonants its sound is that of the English *uee*: *Ex.* сынъ, a son, pronounced *sueen*.

NOTE.—This vowel may always be distinguished from *u* by its thicker sound. It occurs in the genitive case singular, and nominative case plural, of substantives ending in *a*, and in the nominative, plural, of those ending in *ѣ*.

	English letters.	English words.
(6) The soft vowel <i>u</i> is represented by the	ï	ill.
	æ	æra.
	ye	
	oui	

Its ordinary sound at the commencement of words and syllables is that of *ï*: *Ex.* иди́, to go; pronounced idteē: and also in the word миръ, peace, pronounced mĭr.

At the commencement of certain cases of the pronoun of the third person it bears the sound of a diphthong: *Ex.* ихъ, of them, theirs, pronounced ækh.

After the semi-vowel *в*, it has the sound of *ye*: *Ex.* статьѣ (*plur.* of статья, an article), pronounced statyé.

NOTE 1.—After a preposition ending in *ѣ*, it takes the thicker sound of *ы*: *Ex.* предше́дущій, preceding, pronounced predouidooshtshiĭ, &c. Indeed, some writers substitute the letter *ы* for the combined letters *ѣу* shown in the above example.

NOTE 2.—Many writers retain *u* in all words composed of the preposition *при* and a word commencing with a vowel: *Ex.* приобща́тъ, to communicate; приѣ́хатъ, to arrive, &c. But it is more regular to change the *u* into *i*, and to write such words thus: приобща́тъ and приѣ́хатъ, &c.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|
| | English
letter. | English
words. |
| (7) The soft vowel <i>I, i</i> , is represented by the | ѣ | { pity.
ill. |

Its ordinary sound is that of the English *i*: *Ex.* *лилія*, lily, pronounced *leēlĭyā*.

Before a consonant this vowel is only met with in one word in the whole of the Russian language, viz. *міръ*, universe, pronounced *mĭr*, and which should not be confounded with the word *миръ*, peace (see second illustration of the *ordinary* sound of *u*).

NOTE 1.—The vowel *i* is used instead of *u*, of which it is, indeed, a shorter form, before all vowels and before the semi-vowel *ѣ*: *Ex.* *сіе* (*neut.* form of *сея*, this or that): *пріучать*, to accustom; *пріятный*, agreeable; *гѣніѣ*, genius, &c.

NOTE 2.—The letters *u* and *i* are exactly similar in sound; the first is used before consonants, and the second before vowels: *Ex.* *долина*, a valley; *Іюль*, July; *мельница*, a mill; *чтеніе*, reading; *вишня*, a cherry; *насіе*, violence.

- | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|
| | English
letters. | English
words. |
| (8) The hard vowel <i>O, o</i> , is represented by | Ѡ | no. |
| | ѡ | not. |
| | Ѣ | was. |

The ordinary sound of this letter is that of the English *ō* or *ɔ*: *Ex.* *дома*, of a house, or the idiom for "at home;" *колоколъ*, a bell: pronounced *dōmā* and *kōlōkōl*.

When, however, it occurs in a syllable upon which the accent does *not* fall, its pronunciation is that of the English *ā*: *Ex.* *хорошо*, well, pronounced *khārāshō*.

- | | | |
|--|---------------------|------------------|
| | English
letters. | English
word. |
| (9) The hard vowel <i>У, u</i> , is represented by | Ѥ | moon. |

The sound of this letter resembles that of the English *ōō* or *ɔɔ*: *Ex.* *бѣра*, tempest; *рѣба*, creek, bay; pronounced *bōōryā* and *gōōbā*.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|
| | English
letters. | English
words. |
| (10) The soft vowel <i>Ю, ю</i> , is represented by | Ѧ | you. |
| | ѧ | tube. |

At the beginning of words or syllables the sound of this letter is that of the English *yū*: *Ex.* *югъ*, south, pronounced *yūg*.

At the end, or in the middle, of words or syllables, its sound is that of the English *u*: *Ех. люблю*, I love, pronounced *lǔblǔ*.

(11) The medium vowel *Ѣ, ѣ*, has for the most part the same sounds as the Russian *Е, е* (see above, letter No. 4), viz. that of the following English letters: *yě* in the word *yes*, and of *yo* or *yeo* in the words *yoke* or *yonder* and *yeoman*, and also that of *ay* in the word *may*.

At the commencement, and sometimes in the middle, of words and syllables, its sound is that of *ye*: *Ех. есть*, to eat; *нѣтъ*, no, not; pronounced *yěst'* and *nyětt*.

When *accented* it has the sound of *yeo* only in the words *звѣзды* (*plur.* of *звѣздá*, a star); *гнѣзда* (*plur.* of *гнѣздó*, a nest); *сѣдла* (*plur.* of *сѣдлó*, a saddle), &c., and their derivatives; pronounced *zvyeǔdwi*, *gñyeǔzdǎ*, *syěǔdlǎ*. Also *цвѣтъ*, past tense of *цвѣсти*, to blossom; *обрѣтъ*, past tense of *обрѣсти*, to acquire; pronounced *tsvyeǔl* and *ǎbryeǔl*, &c.

When *accented* and at the end, and sometimes in the middle, of a word or syllable, its sound is that of *ay*: *Ех. на столѣ*, on the table (from *столъ*); *вѣра*, faith; pronounced *ná stolǎy* and *vǎyrǎ*.

NOTE.—As a general rule, it may be observed that when a primitive word or root is written with *ѣ*, that vowel is retained in all its derivatives.

(12, 13, 14) The semi-vowels *ѣ, ѣ, ѣ*, have no separate sounds of their own.

Since no Russian word can end with a consonant, the hard or soft semi-vowel, *ѣ* or *ѣ*, forms the termination of such as do not end with a vowel: *Ех. марóѣ*, a verb; *вѣтвѣ*, a branch, &c.

The hard semi-vowel *ѣ*, though mute, gives to the *consonant* which precedes it a strong and dry sound, as though it were double. It causes, too, a feeble consonant to be articulated like its corresponding strong consonant: *Ех. станѣ*, stage, station; *вязѣ*, elm; *кровѣ*, roof; *шестѣ*, pole, perch; *братѣ*, brother, &c.; pronounced *stǎnn*, *vyass*, *kroff*, *shett*, *brǎtt*.

In the prefixes, into the composition of which the hard semi-vowel *ѣ* enters, it is only retained before the vowels *е, и, ѣ, ю, я*: *Ех. объективнѣй*, objective; *вѣнхатѣ*, to enter; *предвѣдущѣй*, preceding; *аидѣантѣ*, aide-de-camp; *обвѣнѣтъ*, to announce, &c.

The soft semi-vowel *ѣ* may be said to be a modified form of *и*. It gives to the *consonant* which precedes it a soft and liquid sound: *Ех. станѣ*, arise (imp. mood of *становѣться*); *вязѣ*, swamp, band;

кровѣ, blood; шесть, six; брать, to take; pronounced stan', vyas', krov', shes', brát', leaving the original sound of the final *u* to melt away in the mouth. In the middle of a word or syllable the same process takes place.

NOTE 1.—The semi-vowel *o* cannot be placed either after the guttural letters *z*, *k*, *x*, or the liquid *q*. It may appear, however, after any of the other consonants, and that, too, in the middle of a word: *Ех. весьма*, very; *сколько*, how much, how many, &c.

NOTE 2.—When the letter *z* occurs before the termination *нуть*, the soft semi-vowel *o* is inserted: *Ех. колоть*, to pierce, *колынуть*; *срѣзать*, to fire, *срѣзывать*, &c.

NOTE 3.—The importance of distinguishing between the hard and soft semi-vowels *z* and *o* will be seen by a reference to the following words, the signification of which depends on the pronunciation of the final consonant:—

братъ, brother;	братъ, to take.
вязъ, an elm;	вязъ, a bog, band.
кладъ, a treasure;	кладъ, cargo.
кровъ, a roof;	кровъ, blood.
мать, mate (at chess);	мать, mother.
перстъ, a finger;	перстъ, earth.
плотъ, a raft;	плотъ, flesh.
пылъ, heat;	пылъ, dust.
столъ, a table;	столъ, so much.
уголъ, a corner;	уголъ, coal (charcoal).
цѣпъ, a flail;	цѣпъ, a chain.
шесть, a pole;	шесть, six.
щеголъ, a goldfinch;	щеголъ, a fop.

&c., &c.

The soft semi-vowel *ü* is always found after a vowel, and is but a shortened form of *u*. Its pronunciation is very brief, and, in conjunction with the vowel which precedes it, it forms but one syllable: *Ех. дай*, give (imp. mood of *давать*); *мой*, my, mine; pronounced *dáí*, *mōí*, &c.

CONSONANTS.¹

(15) The labial and strong consonant *И*, *n*, is in sound similar to the English *p*: *Ех. попъ*, a priest, pronounced *pope*.

¹ In the pronunciation of Russian consonants, it should be observed whether the following vowel is hard or soft, and whether such vowel terminates the word or syllable.

(16) The ordinary sound of the feeble consonant *Б, б*, is that of the English *б*.

It moreover takes the sound of its corresponding strong consonant *в* at the end of words or syllables terminating with the hard semi-vowel *з* and before any strong consonant: *Ex. бобы* bean; *обтирать*, to rub round; pronounced *bopp* and *ǫtirátʹ*.

(17) The sound of the labial and strong consonant *ф* is that of the English *f* or *pʰ*: *Ex. фантъ*, a beau or fop, pronounced *frant*.

(18) The ordinary sound of the labial and feeble consonant *В, в*, is that of the English *v*: *Ex. вѣра*, faith, pronounced *vāyra*.

It, moreover, takes the sound of its corresponding strong consonant *в* at the end of words or syllables terminating with the hard semi-vowel *з* and before any strong consonant: *Ex. ровъ*, ditch; *вторникъ*, Tuesday; pronounced *roff* and *ʹtórnik*.

(19) The ordinary sound of the guttural and strong consonant *К, к*, is that of the English *k* and of *c* in certain examples.

Moreover, before the feeble consonants *б, в, ж, з*, it takes the sound of its corresponding feeble consonant *з*: *Ex. къ Бóгу*, to God; *къ добру́*, to the good; *къ землѣ́*, towards the earth; pronounced *gbōhōō*, *gdǎbrōō*, *gzemlāy*, &c.

Before the strong consonants *к, м, н*, it receives the aspirated articulation of *x*: *Ex. къ кому́?* towards whom? *кто?* who? *къ чему́?* towards whom?—pronounced *ʹkomaōō*, *ʹkto*, *ʹkchemōō*, &c.

(20) At the beginning, and in the middle, of certain words the guttural and feeble consonant *Г, г*, preserves the sound of the English *g*: *Ex. громъ*, thunder; *вербъ*, coat of arms; *ѣбну*, I will perish; pronounced *grom*, *gerb*, *geēbnōō*.

It has also other sounds. At the end of words and before the consonant *и* it takes the sound of its corresponding strong consonant *к*: *Ex. могу́*, I could (from *мочь*), pronounced *mōk*.

It is aspirated in the following words: *Бóга*, of God; *Господѣ́*, Lord; *блáго*, good, well; pronounced *Bóhǎ*, *Hǎspōdʹ*, *bláko*.

In the words *Богъ*, God, *убóвъ* (it is) wretched; also before a strong consonant (*к, м, н*, &c.), and in foreign words ending in *иш*, such as *Страсбóуиш*, *Strasbourg*, it takes the aspirated sound of the strong consonant *к*, which may be represented by *kʰ*. Hence the above words are pronounced *Bokʰ*, *ǫbokʰ*, *Strasbourokʰ*.

In the terminations *аю, ию, ою* and *ею* of adjectives and of

pronouns, its sound is that of the English *v* : *Ех. краснаю*, of red ; *синяю*, of blue ; *одинѣ*, of one ; *всеѣ*, of all ; pronounced *krásnāvā*, *sēēnyāvā*, *ādnāvō*, *vseō*.

In foreign words adopted in the Russian language it is pronounced either as the English *g* or *h*, according to the sound of the letter which it replaces : *Ех. ꙗ́ція*, grace ; *ꙗ́спиталь*, hospital ; pronounced *grátsiyā*, *hospítal'*.

(21) The sound of the guttural and strong consonant *X*, *x*, is that of *kḥ* :¹ *Ех. ꙗ́рамъ*, temple, church ; pronounced *kḥramm*.

(22) The ordinary sound of the dental and strong consonant *T*, *m*, is that of the English *t* : *Ех. теле́га*, a cart or waggon, pronounced *telāyga*.

Before the feeble consonants *б*, *з*, *д*, *ж*, *с*, this letter takes the sound of its corresponding feeble consonant *ð* : *Ех. ѿмѣлъ*, I have surrendered ; *ѿмзывъ*, recall ; pronounced *ōddal* ; *ōdzwiff*.

In words wherein *cm* is followed by *н*, the letter *m* is not pronounced : *Ех. ꙗ́бстныѣ*, abstinent ; *ча́стныѣ*, private ; pronounced *pōsnwīi*, *tchásnwīi*.

(23) The ordinary sound of the dental and feeble consonant *Д*, *ð*, is that of the English *d* : *Ех. домъ*, a house, pronounced *dōm*.

This letter, moreover, takes the sound of its corresponding strong consonant *m* at the end of words and syllables terminating with the hard semi-vowel *ѣ*, and when found before any strong consonant : *Ех. садъ*, garden ; *вѣ́дка*, brandy or whiskey ; pronounced *sátł*, *vōfka*.

In words wherein *ѣð* is followed by *н*, the letter *ð* is not pronounced : *Ех. ꙗ́здно*, late, (*adv.*) *ꙗ́здни́къ*, holiday ; pronounced *pōznā*, *práznik*.

(24) The buzzing or hissing and strong consonant *Ш*, *ш*, resembles in sound the compound English letter *sh* : *Ех. шка́въ*, cupboard, pronounced *shkaff*.

(25) The ordinary sound of the buzzing or hissing and feeble consonant *Ж*, *ж*, is that of the compound English letter *zh*, or the French *j* : *Ех. ꙗ́жу*, I wait (from *ꙗ́ждать*) ; *ꙗ́жъ*, husband ; *ꙗ́жа*, butt ; pronounced *zhdoo*, *moj*, *lōjkā*.

This letter, however, takes the sound of its corresponding strong

¹ There are no *English* words that properly exemplify the very guttural sound of the Russian *x*, but the sound of *ch* in the *Scotch* word *loch* is very like it.

consonant *u* at the end of words and syllables terminating with the hard semi-vowel *ѣ*, and when found before any strong consonant: *Ех. ножъ*, knife; *крѹжка*, tankard, jug; pronounced *nōsh*, *krōsĭkkă*.

(26) The ordinary sound of the hissing and strong consonant *С, с*, is that of the English *s*: *Ех. сестра́*, sister, pronounced *sestrá*.

Before the feeble consonants *б, в, д, ж, з*, this letter takes the sound of its corresponding feeble consonant *с*: *Ех. сборъ*, collection; *сгорѣть*, to burn; *сдать*, to surrender; *сжимать*, to compress; pronounced *zbor*, *zgorátʹ*, *zdátʹ*, *zĭmátʹ*.

Before *u* and *у* this letter takes the hissing sound of *u*: *Ех. сшива́ть*, to sew together; *сча́стье*, prosperity; pronounced *shshívátʹ*, *shchástiye*.

(27) The ordinary sound of the hissing and feeble consonant *З, з*, is that of the English *z*: *Ех. звонъ*, ringing (sound), pronounced *zvon*.

This letter also takes the sound of its corresponding strong consonant *с* at the end of words or syllables terminating with the hard semi-vowel *ѣ*, and when it is found before any strong consonant: *Ех. возъ*, a load; *сказка*, tale, fable; pronounced *voss*; *skáskă*.

NOTE.—The *з* of the particles *из, воз, раз*, is changed into *с* when the word with which they are to be connected begins with a hard consonant:—

Ех. из . . . *истребить*, to destroy.
воз . . . *воскресѣние*, resurrection.
раз . . . *распечатать*, to unseal.

(28) The sound of the lingual and strong consonant *Ц, ц*, is that of the compound English letter *ts*: *Ех. царь*, Tsar or Russian Emperor's title; *пéрецъ*, pepper; pronounced *tsárʹ*, *përĕts*.

(29) The sound of the buzzing or hissing and strong consonant *Ч, ч*, is that of the compound English letters *ch* or *tch*: *Ех. чѣпчикъ*, cap or cowl, pronounced *tchĕptchík*.

In the word *что́*, what that, (pronounced *shĭtō*), and before the consonant *н*, the same letter takes the sound of *u*: *Ех. напра́чно*, designedly, pronounced *nărōshnă*.

The word *точно́* exactly, is, however, pronounced *tōtahnă*, to distinguish it from *тошно́*, to have nausea, pronounced *tōshnă*.

(30) The sound of the buzzing or hissing and strong consonant

Щ, *sh*, is that of the compound English letters *shch* or *shch*: *Ex.* щитъ, shield, pronounced *shsheet*ʹ.

Before the consonant *n* the same letter has the simple sound of *u*: *Ex.* помощникъ, assistant, pronounced *pāmōshnik*.

(31) The sound of the palatal and liquid consonant **Л**, *l*, is *approximately* that of the English *l*: *Ex.* доль, dale, valley; боль, pain; pronounced *dol*, *bol*ʹ.

(32) The sound of the labial and liquid consonant **М**, *m*, is that of the English letter *m*: *Ex.* мать, mother, pronounced *mât*ʹ.

(33) The sound of the palatal and liquid consonant **Н**, *n*, is that of the English *n*: *Ex.* нашъ, our, ours; онъ, he; pronounced *nâsh*, *ōn*.

(34) The sound of the palatal and liquid consonant **Р**, *p*, is that of the English *r* *broadly articulated*: *Ex.* родъ, gender, race; pronounced *rōd*.

N.B.—The letters *r*, *o*, have been omitted from these observations, because the first is practically obsolete, whilst the use of the second is confined to a few words only, taken from the Greek, in which its sound may be represented by the English letters *th*. Explanation, moreover, of the sounds of the letter *r* will be found in § 8, page 2, of the Grammar.

Although an endeavour has been made to explain the pronunciation of the Russian letters, it must be confessed that all attempts to express the sounds of one language by the characters of another are imperfect, *oral* instruction being the only sure means of acquiring a correct pronunciation.

CHANGES WHICH RUSSIAN LETTERS UNDERGO.

Most of the apparent irregularities of Russian Etymology being founded upon the mutability of the letters, the Student is advised to pay particular attention to that part of the Grammar which treats of their changes and reciprocal effect upon each other in the formation of derivatives, and in the declension and modification of words. These changes will explain the omission of some rules that are to be found in other Grammars, but which are rendered superfluous by a knowledge of the more fundamental rules relating to the letters.

PERMUTATION OF RUSSIAN VOWELS, SEMI-VOWELS, AND CONSONANTS, SUBJECT TO THE VARIOUS RULES OF DERIVATION, DECLENSION, AND CONJUGATION.

VOWELS AND SEMI-VOWELS.

1. и	} change into	i	} before	any other vowel.
2. ъ		o		any two consonants.
3. ъ and ѣ		e		any consonant.
4. я		a	} after	г, к, х, ж, ч, ш, щ, ц.*
5. ю		y		г, к, х, ж, ч, ш, щ.
6. ъ		и		г, к, х.
7. е		o		ж, ч, ш, щ, ц.
8. о		e		i.
9. ѣ		и		any vowel.
10. ъ		ѣ		

CONSONANTS.

11. г	} change into	} ж	} before	и, у, ъ.	
12. д				я, е, и, у, ю, ъ.	
13. з		} ч		и, ю, ъ.	
14. к				я, е, и, у, ю, ъ.	
15. т		} ш		е, и, у, ъ.	
16. ц				и, у, ъ.	
17. х		} ш		я, е, и, у, ю, ъ.	
18. с					
19. ск					
20. ст.					

EPENTHESIS.

Epenthesis, or the insertion of a letter in the middle of a word, is exemplified as follows : (a) the vowels *o* and *e* are inserted between two consonants at the end of words : *Еж. огонь*, fire ; *вѣтеръ*, wind ;—(b) the consonant *л* is inserted after the letters *б, в, м, н, ф*, when they would otherwise be followed by *ю* or *е* : *Еж. люблю*, I love (from *любить*) ; *дешевле*, cheaper (from *дешево*), &c. ;—(c) the consonant *н* is prefixed to the pronoun of the third person when it stands after a preposition or an adverb : *Еж. у него*, he had ; *противъ нихъ*, against them.

PROSTHESIS.

Prothesis is the placing of a letter at the beginning of a word to facilitate pronunciation: *Ех.* *восьмь*, eight, instead of *бсьмь*; *оржаной*, of rye, instead of *ржаной*.

APOCOPE.

Apocope is the modifying of a vowel at the end of a word: *Ех.* *чтобы*, in order that, instead of *чтобы*; *со мной*, with me, instead of *со мною*, &c.

SYNCOPE.

Syncope is the striking out of a letter from the middle of a word to facilitate or soften the pronunciation: *Ех.* *полтора*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, instead of *полѣтора*, &c.

CLASSIFICATION OF RUSSIAN WORDS.

All Russian words are either *primitive* (первообразное)—*Ех.* *садъ*, garden; or *derivative* (производное)—*Ех.* *садовникъ*, gardener; or *compound* (сложное)—*Ех.* *садоводство*, gardening (from *садъ*, garden, and *водить*, to conduct).

RUSSIAN WORDS TRACEABLE TO ROOTS.

• Every Russian word is, moreover, traceable to a *root* (корень), or reducible to certain *radical* syllables or letters which become words by the junction of other syllables or letters. Roots may be divided into *principal* and *secondary*. From the *principal* (главный) roots denominative words or parts of speech can be formed by the mere addition of a semi-vowel or a vowel: *Ех.* from the root *вид* comes *видъ*, sight; from the root *рук* comes *рукá*, a hand. The *secondary* (придаточный) roots are subdivided into, (a) *initial* (предыдущий), which consist of auxiliary words or particles in union with other principal roots at the beginning of which they are placed. These are called *prefixes* or *prepositions*: *Ех.* *у-ходъ*, departure; *от-казъ*, refusal, &c.;—(b) *final* (последующий), or such as form the termination of other principal roots. These are called *suffixes*: *Ех.* *вод-á*, water, *дѣл-амъ*, to do, &c.

The roots of the following words can at once be traced after

removing their prefixes and affixes, and then reducing compound words to derivative, and derivative to primitive, as seen above :—

преизбыточествовать, to superabound (root *быт*).

засвидѣтельствова́ніе, attestation (root *сид*).

незави́симость, independence (root *вис*).

неизмѣ́римый, immeasurable (root *мѣр*).

предсѣ́дательствовать, to preside (root *сѣд*).

состра́дѣніе, compassion (root *страд*).

изобрѣ́тательность, inventive faculty (root *брѣт*).

вспомо́гательный, auxiliary (root *мог*).

удовлетво́рительный, satisfactory (root *твор*), &c.

ROOTS OF REGULAR RUSSIAN VERBS.

The root of regular Russian verbs can be ascertained by striking off the final letters *тъ* of the infinite mood of the imperfect aspect, together with any of the preceding vowels *а, и, ъ, о, у, е, я*.

ERRATA.

Page	Line	For	Read	Page	Line	For	Read
2	25	лёгкий	лёгкий	54	8	переидти	перейти
3	33	варѣчiе	варѣчiе	55	33	подулъ	подулъ
13	23	старосту	старость	61	15	понду	пойду
15	5	зеркаль	зеркаль	62	18	раскративать	раскрашивать
"	35	руки	руки	63	12	увидать	увидѣть
"	36	руки	руки	"	39	стукну-ишь-ить	стукну-ешь-еть
17	14	in the oblique cases	in this one oblique case	"	"	-ишь-ите-уть	-ешь-ете-уть
18	9	муравей	муравей	64	1	дѣлай, живи	дѣлай, живи
19	18	пуляковъ	чужаковъ	"	45	видывавшій	видывавшій
20	18	on	in	65	5	сблать	сблать
"	20	медвѣденокъ	медвѣженокъ	67	42	praising himself	praising one's self
"	22	львѣнки and мышѣнки	львѣнки and мышѣнки	68	3	улыбываши	улыбавши
"	"	львата	львата	69	44	о	ог
"	"	церкви	церкви	71	5	ѣзжать	ѣзжать
"	8	"	"	72	18	prefixes	aspects
"	27	воробѣй	воробѣй	74	31	work	wink
22	4	котёлъ	котёлъ	76	16	смотрящійся	смотрящійся
"	5	knot	knot	"	22	иъ, ая, ее	иъ, ая, ее
17	Вихоръ, вихра	Вихоръ, вихра	"	37	by means of either	from either	voice
24	пѣтля	пѣтля	"	78	9	force	voice
27	сегодняшній	сегодняшній	"	"	24	нѣсколько	нѣсколько
"	14	усѣченный	усѣченный	27	вѣсть	вѣсьма	вѣсьма
"	18	великъ -а -о	великъ -а -о	70	1	проводить	проводить
28	чёрнымъ	чёрнымъ	"	80	6	не по, нѣтъ по	не по, нѣтъ по
29	най. наилучшій	най. наилучшій	"	"	15	такимъ	такимъ
"	23	наибольше	наибольше	82	18	вѣдъ	вѣдъ
30	6	ниже	ниже	84	28	adjective про-шлый	past tense of пройтъ
"	7	наилучшій	наилучшій	88	10	not so	not to
"	8	наихудшій	наихудшій	"	35	первымъ	первымъ
33	19	сестеръ	сестеръ	90	18	и	я
"	23	"	"	"	28	возобновились	возобновились
36	7	оленьяго	оленьей	91	6	Kalmucks, a	Kalmucks are a
"	8	оленьему	"	"	23	изобили	изобили
39	28	два, sing., for all genders	два, sing., for masc. & neut.	92	14	Россіи	Rossia
"	29	двѣ, plur.	двѣ, fem.	"	20	мольбы	мольбы
41	2	половина	половина	93	2	сраженій	сраженій
46	6	собою	собою	"	4	множество	множество
"	12	-ие -ия	-ие -ия	94	8	чье	чье
47	11	" "	" "	"	24	минеральныхъ	минеральныхъ
"	"	" "	" "	95	14	сочиненіи	сочиненій
50	8	обыкъ	обыкъ	"	34	требовать	требовать
52	3	что ?	(что) ?	97	2	войска	войска
"	25	щебечеть, ржеть	щебечеть, ржеть	"	13	жертвовать	жертвовать
"	27	воетъ	воетъ	"	18	завѣдываніе	завѣдываніе
"	28	мычать	мычать	98	25	милости	милости
"	29	блещетъ	блещетъ	99	29	моремъ	моремъ
"	30	машааетъ	машааетъ	105	34	Алпы	Алпы
"	"	свины	свины	"	37	Алпійскихъ	Алпійскихъ
"	31	хрюкаетъ	хрюкаетъ	107	28	Солнце	Солнце
"	"	воркуетъ	воркуетъ	109	23	королевское	Королевское
"	32	клохчетъ	клохчетъ	110	18	Наститутъ	Наститутъ
"	33	квакаетъ	квакаетъ	"	26	Рождество	Рождество
"	34	жужжать	жужжать	"	28	подвязки	Подвязки
"	35	жужжать	жужжать	111	8	проишествіе	проишествіе
53	30	скрипитъ	скрипитъ	112	9	вѣдѣніе	вѣдѣніе
				"	67	желѣза	желѣза

INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. Russian Grammar elucidates those rules of the Russian language which should be adhered to, both in Conversation and in Writing.

§ 2. In order to correctly express our thoughts, we must know, (1) the proper use and meaning of words in all their inflections or changes; (2) how to connect such words so that the sense of our expressions may be perfectly clear; (3) how to write words in conformity with rules laid down by the best authors.

§ 3. Agreeably to the above requirements, Grammar divides itself into three parts:—

- I. *Etymology* (Словопроизведѣніе).
- II. *Syntax* (Словосочинѣніе).
- III. *Orthography* (Правописаніе).

FIRST PART.

ETYMOLOGY.

§ 4. Under the head of Etymology are explained, (1) the *derivation* (происхожденіе), (2) the *construction* (составъ), (3) the *signification* (значеніе), and (4) the *changes* (перемѣна¹) of words.

§ 5. A word may express any sort of idea or feeling: *Ех.* другъ friend, море sea, скромность modesty, добрый good, kind, пять five,

¹ All Russian words placed within brackets after English words are in their primary terminations. They are so placed in order to let the student see, without search, what are the corresponding Russian equivalents for such terms as are in common use in every grammar. *Trans.*

Я I, уважаю to consider, читающий¹ he who reads, бѣгал² running, завтра to-morrow, между amongst, between, следовательно consequently, ахъ! ah! oh! Ой oh! ah!

§ 6. Words are made up of *syllables* (сло́ва), and syllables of *letters* (бѣ́ква).

§ 7. A letter is that which is produced by separate sounds of the voice.

§ 8. There are thirty-six letters in the Russian Alphabet.³

Obs.—The Slavonic letter *r* is pronounced in a twofold manner, (1) as *u* in the word мѣ́ро chrism or holy oil, and свѣ́дѣ synod; and (2) as *e* in the words Ева́нгеліе Gospel, and Иса́въ Esau. The letter *r* is only used in modern Russian in the word мѣ́ро, and its derivatives, such as мѣро-пома́заніе rite of anointing, мѣроно́сица bearer of the holy oil, etc.

§ 9. Russian letters are divided into *vowels* (гла́сная бѣ́ква), *semi-vowels* (полу́гла́сная бѣ́ква), and *consonants* (согла́сная бѣ́ква).

§ 10. The vowels are pronounced without the aid of other letters. They are as follows:—а, е, и, і, о, у, ы, ѣ, э, ю, я.

N.B.—The vowel *e* accented is pronounced in several words like *io* (йо): *Ех.* ёлка fir-tree, лё́дъ ice, ме́дъ honey, mead, поётъ⁴ he, she, or it sings. In such cases two dots are sometimes placed over the letter *e*, thus *e*.

§ 11. The semi-vowel *й* (or *u* short) is written and pronounced after *vowels*: *Ех.* Андре́й Andrew, лёгкі́й light, поко́йны́й tranquil.

The semi-vowels *ъ* and *ь* are employed after consonants. *Ъ* gives them a hard sound: *Ех.* столъ table, отъѣ́здъ departure. But *ь* gives a soft sound to the consonant which precedes it: *Ех.* столъ so much, so many, дѣ́льный business-like.

The letter *ѣ* (ѣ́жица, name of this Slavonic letter), as has been said in the observation at foot of § 8, is pronounced in a twofold way, viz. either like the vowel *u*, or like the

¹ First person, singular number, present participle, active, of the verb чита́ть, to read. *Trans.*

² Present gerund of the verb бѣ́гать, to run. *Trans.*

³ See Table facing p. xi. *Trans.*

⁴ Third person, singular number, present tense, of the verb поётъ, to sing. *Trans.*

consonant *е*. In the first case, therefore, it may be reckoned as a vowel, and in the second as a consonant.

§ 12. The consonants are uttered with the aid of vowels. The consonants are б, в, г, д, ж, з, к, л, м, н, п, р, с, т, ф, х, ц, ч, ш, щ, ъ.

§ 13. One vowel, or the coupling of one or more vowels with semi-vowels or consonants, forms a syllable: *Ex.* а, о, у, я, *изъ, отъ, ай, ей, при-стро-ить, от-дѣль-ный, у-кра-ше-ні-е.*

§ 14. Words are made up of one or more syllables, and are classified as *mono-syllabic* (односложное), *dis-syllabic* (двусложное), *tri-syllabic* (трехсложное), and *poly-syllabic* (многосложное): *Ex.* полкъ regiment, за-ко́нъ law, че-ло-вѣ́къ man, со-вер-ше́н-ство perfection.

§ 15. Words may be either *primary* (коренное) or *derivative* (производное).

§ 16. Primary words are such as are not derived from other words: *Ex.* весе́лье joy, жа́лѣть to pity.

§ 17. Derivative words are formed from the primary: *Ex.* весе́льчакъ merry fellow, весе́лый merry, весе́литься to make oneself merry, &c., derived from весе́лье; жа́лость pity, сожа́лѣніе commiseration, жа́лкій miserable, безжа́лостный pitiless, сожа́лѣться to take pity on, жа́ль it is a pity, &c., derived from жа́лѣть.

§ 18. Compound (сложное) words are formed by the junction of two or more single words: *Ex.* морепла́ватель navigator, благодѣ́ніе good action, безпристра́стіе impartiality, &c. *Integral* (составное) words can be formed in like manner, such as Генера́лъ-Маіо́ръ Major-General, кто-нибу́дь someone, &c.

§ 19. All words in the Russian language are divided, according to their meaning, into nine *parts of speech* (часть рѣчи.) These are:—

- | | | | |
|-------|------|--------------|------------------------|
| I. | Noun | Substantive | (Имя Существительное). |
| II. | „ | Adjective | (Имя Прилагательное). |
| III. | „ | Numeral | (Имя Числительное). |
| IV. | | Pronoun | (Мѣстоимѣніе). |
| V. | | Verb | (Глаголъ). |
| VI. | | Adverb | (Нарѣчіе). |
| VII. | | Preposition | (Предлогъ). |
| VIII. | | Conjunction | (Союзъ). |
| IX. | | Interjection | (Междомѣтіе). |

§ 20. Words belonging to the first six parts of speech have variable terminations, whereas those belonging to the three last named do not alter in any way.

THE NOUN SUBSTANTIVE (Имя Существительное).

§ 21. A Noun Substantive is the name of any object: *Ех.* Богъ God, домъ house, землѣ earth, терпѣніе patience, часъ hour, о'clock, &c.

§ 22. *Objects* (предмѣтъ) are (1) *animate* (одушевлѣнный), *i.e.* those which have life and voluntary motion: *Ех.* человѣкъ man, Пётръ Peter, &c., &c.

Obs.—The *names* (имѣя) by which we call people are *personal* (личный) objects: *Ех.* братъ brother, сестра sister, Александръ, Alexander, Марья Mary, полковникъ colonel, солдатъ soldier, мастеръ master, &c.

(2) *Inanimate* (неодушевлѣнный), *i.e.* those which have not life and voluntary motion. *Ех.* дубъ oak, домъ house, комната room, перо feather.

Obs.—To the class of inanimate objects belong the *sensitive* (чувствѣнный): *Ех.* блескъ splendour, горечь bitterness, запахъ smell.

(3) *Intellectual* (умственный) or *abstract* (отвлечѣнный), which are presented to the understanding by such words as скромность modesty, прилежаніе application, воображеніе imagination, время time, годъ year, &c.

Obs.—Богъ God, Богочеловѣкъ godly man, ангелъ angel, духъ spirit, душа soul, and other similar nouns which denote immaterial beings, are called *spiritual* (духовный) objects.

§ 23. Nouns Substantive are divided into (1) *appellative* (нарицательное), or *common* (общее), under which denomination come all objects which are common to a class. *Ех.* человѣкъ man, король king, городъ town, радость joy, &c.

(2) *Proper* (собственное), by which we distinguish one object from all others that may be like it. *Ех.* Александръ Alexander, Марья Mary, Россія Russia, Волга Volga, &c.

Obs.—To the proper nouns belong not only all Christian names of people, but also their patronymics, and family

or surnames. *Ех.* *Ивановичъ* son of John, *Петровна* daughter of Peter, *Тургеневъ* Toorgénéff, *Пушкинъ* Pooshkin, &c.

- (3) *Collective* (*Собирательное*), which by the use of one word imply few or many objects representing the same sort or kind. *Ех.* *семейство* family, *народъ* people, *войско* army, *лѣсъ* forest, &c.

Obs.—In order to note a quantity of animals, birds, or insects, the following collective nouns are used: *стадо* herd or flock of cattle or sheep, *табунъ* drove or stud of horses, *стая* flight or covey of birds, or pack of dogs, *рôй* swarm of bees, &c.

- (4) *Material* (*вещественное*), which indicate the substance of the object, be the quantity large or small. *Ех.* *зôлото* gold, *мѣдъ* copper, *дѣрево* wood, *мукá* flour, *масло* oil, butter, &c.

§ 24. It is a peculiarity of the Russian language that nouns substantive may be (1) *augmentative* (*увеличительное*), or those which show the unusually large size of an object. *Ех.* *солдáтище* big soldier, *ручíща* large hand, *столíще* huge table, &c.

- (2) *Diminutive* (*уменьшительное*), or those which designate the smallness of the object. *Ех.* *солдáтникъ* small soldier, *ручкa* small hand, *стóликъ* little table, &c.

To the class of diminutive nouns belong (a) the *complimentary* (*привѣтственное*) or *caressing* (*ласкательное*), which are used in the Russian language when addressing or naming favourite objects, or in order to give expression to a sense of love for such. *Ех.* *брáтецъ* dear brother, *сестрица* dear sister, *Вáня*, *Ванюша*, *Вáничка* dear John, *Катя*, *Катюша*, *Кáтенька* dear Kate, *лошáдушка* dear horse, *коровушка* dear cow, *рученька* dear little hand, &c. (b) *Derogatory* (*уничижительное*), or those which give expression to a want of regard for an object, or a sense of its insignificance, or a contempt for it. *Ех.* *книжôнка* miserable book, *домíшко* wretched house, *лошадёнка* sorry horse, &c.

§ 25. In the case of nouns substantive the *gender* *родъ*, *number* *число*, and *case* *падѣжъ*, should be observed

§ 26. Nouns substantive in the Russian language have three genders (родъ), viz. *masculine* (мужескій), *feminine* (женскій), and *neuter* (средній).

The gender of nouns substantive is ascertained either by their meaning or by their termination. As touching the former, all objects of the male sex (no matter what may be their termination) are of the masculine gender. *Ex.* слуга servant, дядя uncle, подмастерье foreman, мѣняло money-changer, &c.; and objects of the female sex (no matter what may be their termination) belong to the feminine gender. *Ex.* служанка servant-maid, няня nurse, дочь daughter, &c.

The same rule applies to animate objects which distinguish *male* (самецъ) and *female* (самка) in animals. *Ex.* левъ lion, львица lioness, баранъ ram, овца ewe or sheep, петухъ cock, курица hen, &c.

Nouns ending in ѣ and ѣ belong to the masculine gender.

Ex. муравей ant, орёл eagle, покой rest, столъ table, &c.

Nouns ending in а and я belong to the feminine gender.

Ex. шпага sword, лилия lily, забота care, душа soul, &c.

Nouns ending in о, е, and мя belong to the neuter gender.

Ex. окно window, море sea, время time, &c.

To the neuter gender belongs also дитя child.

Of nouns substantive, which terminate in ѣ, some belong to the masculine gender. *Ex.* день day, корабль ship; whilst others belong to the feminine gender, as тѣнь shadow, площадь plane, surface, &c.

§ 27. Besides the above, there are, in the Russian language, other nouns substantive ending in а and я, which are of the *common* (общій) gender. In other words, such nouns as have the same termination for both masculine and feminine genders. *Ex.* сирота orphan, бродяга vagabond, плакса whiner, родня kindred, &c.

§ 28. Augmentative and diminutive nouns, no matter what may be their terminations, belong to the gender of those nouns from which they are derived.

§ 29. Foreign nouns employed in the Russian language which end in *u* and *y*, when they denote animate objects, are of the masculine gender, and when they refer to inanimate or abstract

objects are of the neuter gender. *Еж*. колибри humming-bird, какаду cockatoo, which are of the masculine gender: пари=закладъ bet, wager, which is of the neuter gender.

§ 30. Personal nouns have two genders, viz. masculine and feminine. *Еж*. Императоръ Emperor, Императрица Empress, Генералъ General, Генеральша General's wife, монахъ monk, монахиня nun, сосѣдъ male neighbour, сосѣдка female neighbour, &c. Директрѣца directress, инспектрѣца inspectress, экономка housekeeper, refer solely to the persons of the female sex who perform the duties indicated by their respective designations; whereas, on the other hand, директорша, инспекторша, экономша are the Russian designations for the wives of a director, inspector, and house steward respectively.

With regard to the names of peoples, the feminine is derived from the masculine thus :—from Россiйнинъ Russian (man), comes Россiйнка Russian (woman); from Англичанинъ Englishman, Англичанка Englishwoman; from Нѣмецъ German (man), we get Нѣмка German (woman), &c.

Personal nouns which denote kindred or affinity have for each sex separate denominations :—

Отецъ father,	Мать mother.
Сынъ son,	Дочь daughter.
Братъ brother,	Сестра sister.
Дядя uncle, *	Тетка aunt.

§ 31. In the Russian language the denominations of the several degrees of relationship are extremely numerous. It may be well to observe the following :—

Тестъ father-in-law, wife's father.
 Теща mother-in-law, wife's mother.
 Шуринъ brother-in-law, wife's brother.
 Своячина or Своиченица sister-in-law, wife's sister.
 Своякъ brother-in-law, wife's sister's husband.
 Свёкоръ father-in-law, husband's father.
 Свекровъ mother-in-law, husband's mother.
 Дёверъ or Дёверъ brother-in-law, husband's brother.
 Золówka sister-in-law, husband's sister.
 Зять son-in-law or brother-in-law, daughter's husband or sister's husband.

Невѣстка daughter-in-law or sister-in-law, son's wife' or brother's wife.

Отчимъ or **Вѣтчимъ** stepfather.

Мáчиха stepmother.

Пáсынокъ stepson.

Пáдчерица stepdaughter.

§ 32. There are two *numbers* (числó). The *singular* (единствен-ное), which speaks of one object: *Ех.* братъ brother, рѣка river. The *plural* (множественное), which refers to two or more objects of the same sort: *Ех.* братья brothers, рѣки rivers, &c.

§ 33. Certain nouns substantive are used in the singular number *only*, whilst others, although referring to one object, have only a plural form.

Of the former class there are (1) the greater part of the *proper* (собственное) nouns: *Ех.* Римъ Rome, Везувій Vesuvius, &c.

(2) the greater number of the *material* (вещественное) nouns: *Ех.* золото gold, молоко milk, &c.

(3) the names of the virtues and the vices: *Ех.* терпѣнiе patience, лѣнность indolence, &c.

(4) many of the *abstract* (отвлечённое) nouns: *Ех.* счастье fortune, старость old age, &c.

(5) many of the names of plants, especially of the kitchen-garden: *Ех.* щавель sorrel, лукъ onion, &c.

Of the latter class some have meanings different to that of the singular form: *Ех.* люди people, ножницы pair of scissors, ворота gate, &c. Others are the names of old towns and places: *Ех.* Аѳины Athens, Термопiлы Thermopylae, &c.

§ 34. Certain nouns have in the singular number one signification, and in the plural another. *Ех.* вѣсъ weight, вѣсы scales, деньга $\frac{1}{4}$ copeck, дѣньги money, часъ hour, часы watch, clock, &c.

§ 35. *Cases* (падѣжи) are the terminations of nouns which show the various relations in which objects stand to each other.

§ 36. In the Russian language there are seven *cases*. They answer to certain questions:—

- (1) *Nominative* (именительный), which answers to the questions—кто? who? что? what?¹ *Ex.* Кто пришёл? (past tense of verb прийти), who came? *Ans.* Братъ brother. Что у тебя въ рукахъ? What is there (or hast thou) in (thy) hands? *Ans.* шляпа a hat.
- (2) *Vocative* (звательный), which has its termination like the nominative, points to the designation of the object to which we refer. *Ex.* Братъ! поди² сюда. Brother! come here. Здравъ-ли ты, любезный другъ? Art thou well, dear friend?
- (3) *Genitive* (родительный), which answers to the questions—Кого? Чего? Чей? Чья? Чье? Of whom? Of which or of what? Whose (*masc. fem. neuter*)? *Ex.* Кого здѣсь нѣтъ?³ Who is not here? *Ans.* Брата, brother.—Чего здѣсь нѣтъ? What is not here? *Ans.* Шляпы, the hat.—Чей этотъ домъ? Whose house (is) this? *Ans.* Моего пріятеля, My friend's.
- (4) *Dative* (дательный), which answers to the questions—Кому? Чему? To whom? To which? or to what? *Ex.* Кому ты отдалъ⁴ книгу? To whom didst thou give back the book? *Ans.* Брату, To the brother.—Чему ты удивляешься?⁵ What dost thou admire? *Ans.* шляпу the hat.
- (5) *Accusative* (винительный), which answers to the questions—Кого? Что? whom? which? what? *Ex.* Кого ты видишь?⁶ Whom dost thou see? *Ans.* брата brother. Что ты держишь?⁷ What dost thou hold? *Ans.* шляпу the hat.
- (6) *Instrumental* (творительный), which answers to the ques-

¹ The questions, Кто? Кого? Кому? Кѣмъ? О комъ? serve for the animate nouns; whilst Что? Чего? Чему? Чѣмъ? О чемъ? are used in the cases of the inanimate and abstract nouns.

² Second person, singular number, imperative mood, of the verb пойти. *Trans.*

³ With the impersonal verb нѣтъ the genitive case is required. *Trans.*

⁴ Past tense of the verb отдать. *Trans.*

⁵ Present tense of the verb удивляться, which governs the dative. *Trans.*

⁶ Present tense of the verb видѣть. *Trans.*

⁷ Present tense of the verb держать. *Trans.*

tions—Кѣмъ? Чѣмъ? by *whom*? by *what*? or by *which*? *Ex.* Кѣмъ ты доволенъ? ¹ With *whom* art thou satisfied? *Ans.* Братомъ, with the brother.—Чѣмъ ты доволенъ? with *what*, or with *which*, art thou satisfied? *Ans.* шляпою, with the hat.

- (7) *Prepositional* (предложный), which answers to the questions—о комъ? о чѣмъ? при комъ? при чѣмъ? на комъ? на чѣмъ? въ комъ? въ чѣмъ? about *whom*? about *which*, or *what*? near or at *whom*? near or at *which* or *what*? on *whom*? on *which* or *what*? in *whom*? in *which* or *what*? *Ex.* О комъ я говорю? ² about *whom* do I speak? *Ans.* О братѣ, about brother.—О чѣмъ я говорю? about *which* or *what* do I speak? *Ans.* О шляпѣ, about the hat.

Obs.—The nominative and vocative cases, the terminations of which are not subject to change (further than is caused by number), are called the *direct* (прямой) cases; whereas all the other cases, the terminations of which do alter (differing the one from the other), are called the *oblique* (косвенный) cases. The prepositional case is always used with *prepositions* (предлоги). The following are the most frequently used prepositions:—о, or объ, or обо (about), на (on or upon), при (near, at, in the presence of), въ or во (in or at).

§ 37. The *declension* (склонѣніе) of nouns marks the changes of termination which they undergo according to number and case. In the Russian language there are three declensions.

To the first belong those nouns substantive which terminate in *ъ*, *и* and *ь*, being of the masculine gender.

To the second those which terminate in *а* and *я*, of both the masculine and feminine genders, and those in *ь* of the feminine gender only.

To the third those which terminate in *о*, *е* and *мя*, being of the neuter gender.

§ 38. Nouns substantive are declined according to the following tables:—

¹ Abbreviated form of the adjective довольный. *Trans.*

² Present tense of the verb говорить. *Trans.*

Singular Number.

Падеж. Cases.	1st DECLENSION.			2nd DECLENSION.			3rd DECLENSION.		
	MASC. TERMINATION.			FEM. TERMINATION.			NEUT. TERMINATION.		
Имен. и Зват. Nom. & Voc.	ъ	й	ь	а	я	ь	о	е	мя
Родит. Gen.	а	я	я	ы	и	и	а	я	ени
Дат. Dat.	у	ю	ю	ѣ	ѣ	и	у	ю	ени
Вин. Acc.	{ а ъ }	{ я й }	{ я ь }	у	ю	ь	о	е	мя
Твор. Instr.	омъ	емъ	емъ	ою	ею	ью	омъ	емъ	евемъ
Пред. Prep.	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ	и	ѣ	ѣ	ени

Plural Number.

Имен. и Зват. Nom. & Voc.	ы	и	и	ы	и	и	а	я	ена
Родит. Gen.	овъ	евъ	ей	ъ	ь	ей	ъ	ей	епъ
Дат. Dat.	амъ	ямъ	ямъ	амъ	ямъ	ямъ	амъ	ямъ	енамъ
Вин. Acc.	{ овъ ы }	{ евъ и }	{ ей и }	{ ѣ ы }	{ ь и }	{ ей и }	а	я	ена
Твор. Instr.	ами	ями	ями	ами	ями	ями	ами	ями	енами
Пред. Prep.	ахъ	яхъ	лхъ	ахъ	яхъ	лхъ	ахъ	яхъ	енахъ

EXAMPLES OF THE FIRST DECLENSION.

Singular Number

	Animate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Animate Object.
И. З.	слонъ, elephant.	столъ, table.	покой, rest, or room.	царь, Tsar.
Р.	слонá, of an elephant.	столá, of a table.	поко́я, of rest, &c.	царя́, of a Tsar.
Д.	слону́, to an elephant.	столу́, to a table.	покою́, to rest, &c.	царю́, to a Tsar.
В.	слонá, an elephant.	столъ, a table.	покойъ, rest, &c.	царá, a Tsar.
Т.	слонóмъ, by an elephant.	столо́мъ, by a table.	поко́емъ, with rest, &c.	царёмъ, by a Tsar.
П.	о слонѣ́, about an elephant.	на столѣ́, on a table.	въ поко́ѣ́, at rest, &c.	при царѣ́, in the presence of a Tsar.

Plural Number.

	Animate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Animate Object.
И. З.	слонѣ,	столѣ,	покои,	царѣ,
	elephants.	tables.	rooms.	Tsars.
Р.	слонѣвъ,	столѣвъ,	покоиъ,	царѣй,
	of elephants.	of tables.	of rooms.	of Tsars.
Д.	слонѣмъ,	столѣмъ,	покоиъ,	царѣмъ,
	to elephants.	to tables.	to rooms.	to Tsars.
В.	слонѣвъ,	столѣ,	покои,	царѣй,
	elephants.	tables.	rooms.	Tsars.
Т.	слонѣми,	столѣми,	покоиими,	царѣми,
	by elephants.	by tables.	with rooms.	by Tsars.
П.	о слонѣхъ,	на столѣхъ,	въ покоиѣхъ,	при царѣхъ,
	about elephants.	on tables.	in rooms.	in the presence of Tsars.

Singular Number.

	Animate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.
И. З.	льстецъ,	урожаѣй,	трофеѣй,	гвоздь,
	flatterer.	crop.	trophy.	nail.
Р.	льстецѣ,	урожаѣя,	трофеѣя,	гвоздѣй,
	of a flatterer.	of a crop.	of a trophy.	of a nail.
Д.	льстецѣу,	урожаѣю,	трофеѣю,	гвоздѣю,
	to a flatterer.	to a crop.	to a trophy.	to a nail.
В.	льстецѣа,	урожаѣи,	трофеѣи,	гвоздѣа,
	a flatterer.	a crop.	a trophy.	a nail.
Т.	льстецѣмъ,	урожаѣемъ,	трофеѣемъ,	гвоздѣемъ,
	by a flatterer.	by a crop.	with a trophy.	by a nail.
П.	о льстецѣ,	объ урожаѣ,	о трофеѣ,	о гвоздѣ,
	about a flatterer.	about a crop.	about a trophy.	about a nail.

Plural Number.

	Animate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.
И. З.	льстецѣи,	урожаѣи,	трофеѣи,	гвоздѣи,
	flatterers.	crops.	trophies.	nails.
Р.	льстецѣвъ,	урожаѣевъ,	трофеѣевъ,	гвоздѣевъ,
	of flatterers.	of crops.	of trophies.	of nails.
Д.	льстецѣмъ,	урожаѣямъ,	трофеѣямъ,	гвоздѣямъ,
	to flatterers.	to crops.	to trophies.	to nails.
В.	льстецѣвъ,	урожаѣи,	трофеѣи,	гвоздѣи,
	flatterers.	crops.	trophies.	nails.
Т.	льстецѣми,	урожаѣими,	трофеѣими,	гвоздѣими,
	by flatterers.	by crops.	with trophies.	by nails.
П.	о льстецѣхъ,	объ урожаѣяхъ,	о трофеѣяхъ,	о гвоздѣяхъ,
	about flatterers.	about crops.	about trophies.	about nails.

EXAMPLES OF THE SECOND DECLENSION.

Singular Number.

	Animate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.
I. 3.	стáроста, headman.	звѣздá, star.	пуля, bullet.	цѣпъ, chain.
P.	стáросты, of a headman.	звѣздъ, of a star.	пули, of a bullet.	цѣпи, of a chain.
A.	стáростѣ, to a headman.	звѣздѣ, to a star.	пулѣ, to a bullet.	цѣпи, to a chain.
B.	стáросту, a headman.	звѣздѣ, a star.	пулю, a bullet.	цѣпъ, a chain.
T.	стáростомъ, by a headman.	звѣздойъ, by a star.	пулею, by a bullet.	цѣпью, with a chain.
II.	о стáростѣ, about a headman.	въ звѣздѣ, in a star.	о пулѣ, about a bullet.	на цѣпѣ, on a chain.

Plural Number.

II. 3.	стáросты, headmen.	звѣзды, stars.	пули, bullets.	цѣпи, chains.
P.	стáростъ, of headmen.	звѣздъ, of stars.	пуль, of bullets.	цѣпейъ, of chains.
A.	стáростамъ, to headmen.	звѣздамъ, to stars.	пулямъ, to bullets.	цѣпамъ, to chains.
B.	стáросту, headmen.	звѣзды, stars.	пули, bullets.	цѣпи, chains.
T.	стáростами, by headmen.	звѣздами, by stars.	пулями, by bullets.	цѣпями, with chains.
II.	о стáростяхъ, about headmen.	въ звѣздахъ, in stars.	о пуляхъ, about bullets.	въ цѣпахъ, in chains.

Singular Number.

	Animate Object.	Animate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.
II. 3.	сиротá, orphan.	дядя, uncle.	недѣля, week.	кисть, bunch, or wrist.
P.	сироты́, of an orphan.	дяди, of an uncle.	недѣли, of a week.	кисти́, of a bunch, &c.
A.	сиротѣ́, to an orphan.	дядѣ́, to an uncle.	недѣлѣ́, to a week.	кисти́, to a bunch, &c.
B.	сиротѣ́, an orphan.	дядю́, an uncle.	недѣлю́, a week.	кисть, a bunch, &c.
T.	сиротойъ, by an orphan.	дядею́, by an uncle.	недѣлею́, by a week.	кистью́, with a bunch, &c.
II.	о сиротѣ́, about an orphan.	при дядѣ́, in the presence of an uncle.	въ недѣлѣ́, in a week.	въ кисти́, in a bunch, &c.

Plural Number.

	Animate Object.	Animate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.
И. З.	сирѣты, orphans.	дѣди, uncles.	недѣли, weeks.	кѣсти, bunches, &c.
Р.	сирѣтъ, of orphans.	дѣдей, of uncles.	недѣль, of weeks.	кѣстей, of bunches, &c.
Д.	сирѣтамъ, to orphans.	дѣдямъ, to uncles.	недѣлямъ, to weeks.	кѣстамъ, to bunches, &c.
В.	сирѣтъ, orphans.	дѣдей, uncles.	недѣли, weeks.	кѣсти, bunches, &c.
Т.	сирѣтами, by orphans.	дѣдами, by uncles.	недѣлями, by weeks.	кѣстами, with bunches, &c.
П.	о сирѣтахъ, about orphans.	при дѣдахъ, in the presence of uncles.	въ недѣляхъ, in weeks.	въ кѣстяхъ, in bunches, &c.

EXAMPLES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Singular Number.

	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.
И. З.	дѣло, affair.	общество, society.	поле, field.	имя, name.
Р.	дѣла, of an affair.	общества, of society.	поля, of a field.	имени, of a name.
Д.	дѣлу, to an affair.	обществу, to society.	полю, to a field.	имени, to a name.
В.	дѣло, an affair.	общество, society.	поле, a field.	имя, a name.
Т.	дѣломъ, with an affair.	обществомъ, by society.	полемъ, with a field.	именемъ, with a name.
П.	о дѣлѣ, about an affair.	въ обществѣ, in society.	на полѣ, in a field.	объ имени, about a name.

Plural Number.

И. З.	дѣла, affairs.	общества, societies.	поля, fields.	именá, names.
Р.	дѣлъ, of affairs.	обществъ, of societies.	полей, of fields.	имѣнъ, of names.
Д.	дѣламъ, to affairs.	обществамъ, to societies.	полѣмъ, to fields.	именáмъ, to names.
В.	дѣла, affairs.	общества, societies.	поля, fields.	именá, names.
Т.	дѣлами, by affairs.	обществами, by societies.	полѣми, with fields.	именáми, with names.
П.	о дѣлахъ, about affairs.	въ обществахъ, in societies.	въ поляхъ, in fields.	объ именáхъ, about names.

Singular Number.

Plural Number.

	Anim. or Inanim.	Inanimate Object.	Anim. or Inanim.	Inanimate Object.
И. 3.	лицо, face, or person.	зеркало, mirror.	лица, faces, or persons.	зеркала, mirrors.
Р.	лица, of a face, &c.	зеркала, of a mirror.	лицъ, of faces, &c.	зеркалъ, of mirrors.
Д.	лицу, to a face, &c.	зеркалу, to a mirror.	лицамъ, to faces, &c.	зеркаламъ, to mirrors.
В.	лицо, a face, &c.	зеркало, a mirror.	лица, faces, &c.	зеркала, mirrors.
Т.	лицомъ, by a face, &c.	зеркаломъ, with a mirror.	лицами, by faces, &c.	зеркалами, with mirrors.
П.	на лицѣ, on a face, &c.	въ зеркалѣ, in a mirror.	о лицахъ, about faces, &c.	въ зеркалахъ, in mirrors.

§ 39. Rules for the Declensions.

(1) Nouns substantive, taken from foreign languages, and which end in *ъ*, *й* and *ь*, are declined according to the first declension: *Еж.* сюжѣтъ subject, антикваріѣ antiquary, вѣксель bill of exchange. Those which end in *а* and *я*, and also in *ь*, and which are of the feminine gender, are declined according to the second declension: *Еж.* фраза phrase, армія army, модель model. Nouns taken from foreign languages, and which terminate in *о*, *е*, *и*, *у*, are not declined at all: *Еж.* депот depot, желѣ jelly, колибри hummingbird, какадѣ cockatoo, &c.

(2) The vowel *ы* is never found after the letters *г*, *ж*, *к*, *х*, *ч*, *ш*, *щ*: it is changed in such a case into *и*. For this reason the nominative case of the plural number of nouns which end in *ъ* are not quite according to the ordinary rule. *Еж.* врагѣ enemies (from врагъ), ножѣ knives (from ножъ), чулки stockings (from чулокъ), духѣ spirits (from духъ), ночѣ nights (from ночь), шалаши tents (from шалашъ), плащи cloaks (from плащъ), &c., instead of враги, ножи, чулки, &c. In like manner the genitive case of the singular number and the nominative case of the plural number of nouns ending in *а* are—книги books (from книга), вельможи grandees (from вельможа), руки hands (from рука), and not книги, вельможи, руки, &c.

(3) After the same letters, too (*г*, *ж*, *к*, *х*, *ч*, *ш*, *щ*, and *ц* also), *я* and *ю* never follow. In place of *я*, *а* must be written, and in place of *ю*, *у*. *Еж.* In the genitive case singular we find сердца, and not сердця (from сердце, heart). So, too, in the dative case of the same

word we have *сѣрдцу*, and *not* *сѣрдию*. Similarly the dative case of *жилище* (dwelling) is *жилищу*, and *not* *жилищу*.

(4) Nouns substantive which end in *це* are declined after the manner of those which end in *о*, except that the instrumental case of the singular number, instead of *омъ*, has *ѣмъ*. *Еж.* *сѣрдцемъ* (from *сѣрдце* heart), *полотѣнцемъ* (from *полотѣнце* towel), and the like. Those nouns which terminate in *цо* *accented* have in the instrumental case of the singular number *омъ*. *Еж.* *айцѣмъ* (from *айцо* egg), *лицѣмъ* (from *лицѣ* face, or person).

(5) All words containing the letters *ж*, *ц*, *ч*, *ш*, *щ*, which carry in the instrumental case of the singular number the *accent* (*ударѣніе*) on the last syllable have *омъ*, and not *емъ*, for the termination of that case. *Еж.* *ножомъ* (from *ножь* knife), *отцѣмъ* (from *отѣць* father), &c. Similar words which *do not* carry the accent on the last syllable have *емъ*, and not *омъ*, for the termination of that case: *Еж.* *мужемъ* (from *мужь* man, husband), *мѣсяцемъ* (from *мѣсяць* month), &c.

(6) In the declensions the letter *н* never follows the letter *і*. Consequently, in the dative and prepositional cases of the singular number of nouns which end in *ія* it is necessary to write *и*, and not *н*: *Еж.* *Франціи*, to France (from *Франція*); *О лиліи*, about a lily (from *лілія*). The same rule is preserved in the prepositional case, singular number, of nouns which end in *ію* and *іе*. Thus *При Антоніи*, In the time of Anthony (from *Антоній*); *Въ сочинѣніи*, in the composition (from *сочинѣніе*); &c.

(7) Nouns feminine which terminate in *ь* also have in the dative and prepositional cases of the singular number *и*, and not *н*: *Еж.* *въ Сибіри*, in Siberia (from *Сибірь*), &c.

(8) In nouns masculine which terminate in *ь*, the genitive case of the singular number has *я*: *Еж.* *день* day, *дня*; *зверь* wild beast, *звѣря*. In nouns of a like termination, but of the feminine gender, the termination of the same case of the same number has *и*: *Еж.* *тѣнь* shadow, *тѣни*; *дверь* door, *двери*. To the first part of this rule the following word is the sole exception: *путь* (road), which although of the masculine gender, has for the termination of its genitive case singular *и*, — thus, *пути*. Moreover, this word departs generally from the common rules laid down for the declensions. (*Vide* § 41.)

(9) A few nouns of the masculine gender ending in *ь* take, in the

nominative case of the plural number, the termination of the genitive case of the singular number—with this difference, that the accent is shifted to the last syllable: *Ех. вѣксель* bill of exchange, *plur. вѣкселѣ*; *писарь* writer, *plur. писарѣ*, &c.

(10) In nouns substantive which terminate in *іе*, the nominative case of the plural number has *я*, and not *и*: *Ех. желанія* wishes, (from *желаніе*), *not желаніи*, &c. The genitive case of the plural number of these nouns ends in *іѹ*, and *not* in *евъ*: *Ех. желаніѹ*, and *not желаніевъ*, &c.

(11) Nouns substantive which terminate in *ія* also have in the genitive case of the plural number *іѹ*: *Ех. лілія* lily, *ліліѹ*, &c.

(12) Nouns substantive which terminate in *ѡя* have in the genitive case of the plural number *ей*, for which reason the letter *ѡ* is dropped in the oblique cases: *Ех. судѡя* judge, *судѡѣ*, &c.

(13) Nouns substantive which end in *ея* and *ѡя* change in the genitive case of the plural number the final letter *я* into *ѹ*: *Ех. швейя* seamstress, *швейѹ*; *змѡя* snake, *змѡѹ*, &c.

(14) Nouns which end in *ѡ*, and in which the letters *ж*, *ч*, *ш*, *щ* are found, also have in the genitive case of the plural number *ей*: *Ех. ножѡѣ*, (from *ножѡ*); *мечѡѣ*, (from *мечѡ*); *шашѡѣѣ*, (from *шашѡѣ*); *плащѡѣѣ* (from *плащѡѣ*), &c.

(15) Nouns which end in *ице* have in the genitive case of the plural number *ѡ* for their final termination: *Ех. училище* school, *училищѡ*, &c.

(16) Nouns which terminate in *ко* have in the nominative case of the plural number *и* instead of *а* for their final letter: *Ех. ѡблоко* apple, *plur. ѡблоки*; but *вѡйско* army, troops, and *ѡблако* cloud, are exceptions to this rule, as we find *войскѡ* armies, *облакѡ* clouds.

(17) Many material nouns, of the masculine gender, which terminate in *ѡ*, *ѹ*, and *ѡ*, when placed after words denoting weight or measure, take in the genitive case of the singular number the termination of the dative case of the same number, *i.e.* take the final letters *ю* and *ѹ*, instead of the letters peculiar to their proper terminations, *viz.* *я* and *а*. *Ех. стакѡнѡ чѡю* (not *чѡя*), from *чѡѹ*, cup of tea; *аршѡнѡ атлѡѹ* (not *атлѡа*), from *атлѡѡѡ*, arsheen, or Russian ell, of satin, &c. When, however, the same nouns stand after words which do not express measure or weight, then the terminations of their genitive case (singular) are according to the

ordinary rule, *i.e.* in *a* and *я*, and not in *y* and *ю*: *Ех. вкусъ чая*, flavour of tea; *нѣжность атласа*, softness of satin, &c.

(18) The accusative case, singular number, of nouns of the masculine gender which terminate in *ъ*, *ѣ*, *ь*, is, in the declension of the inanimate and abstract nouns, like the nominative; and, in that of the animate nouns, like the genitive. *Ех. я вижу¹ (что?) столъ, столы; ручей, ручьи; корабль, корабли*—I see (*what?*) table, tables; brook, brooks; ship, ships. *Я вижу (кого?) брата, братьевъ; муравья, муравьёвъ; зѣбрю, зверей*—I see (*whom or what?*) brother, brothers; ant, ants; wild beast, wild beasts. The accusative case, singular number, of nouns of the masculine and feminine genders, which terminate in *a*, is in *y*: *Ех. слуга, man-servant, слугу; книга, книгу*. Similarly the accusative case, singular number, of nouns of the masculine and feminine genders, which terminate in *я*, is in *ю*: *Ех. судья judge, судью; пуля bullet, пулю*. The accusative case, singular number, of nouns of the feminine gender, which terminate in *ь*, is always like the nominative. The same remark applies too to all nouns of the neuter gender, without any distinction. The accusative case, plural number, of nouns of any gender is, in the declension of the inanimate nouns, like the nominative, and in the declension of the animate nouns, like the genitive.

Obs.—Collective nouns, even though they may denote a collection of animate objects of either the masculine or neuter genders, are declined in the accusative case like the inanimate nouns: *Ех. Онъ разбилъ² неприятельскій полкъ*, He defeated the enemy's regiment; *Пастухъ пригналъ³ стадо*, The shepherd drove in the flock, &c.

(19) The Vocative is, as a general rule, like the nominative; yet in certain nouns it has a peculiar termination of its own, borrowed from the Church Slavonic tongue: *Ех. Богъ God, voc. Божѣ; Отецъ Father, voc. Отче*, &c.

(20) Nouns which terminate in *мя* change *я* in all the oblique cases of both numbers into *е*: *Ех. время time, времени; времени, &c.* One word alone with this primary termination of *мя*

¹ Present tense of the verb *видѣть*. *Trans.*

² Past tense of the verb *разбить*. *Trans.*

³ Past tense of the verb *пригнать*. *Trans.*

retains in the genitive case, plural number, the letter *л*: this word is *сѣмя* seed, *сѣмянъ* of seeds.

(21) The words *небо* heaven, and *чѹдо* miracle, in the cases of the plural number have nom. *небеса́, чѹдеса́*; gen. *небѣсъ, чѹдѣсъ*, and so on. But when by the use of the word *чѹдо* is understood *чѹдовище* monster, *чѹдо* forms its plural thus, *чѹды, чѹдъ, чѹдамъ, &c.*

(22) The following nouns and a few others form their genitive case plural like their nominative case singular; in other words, there is no change in form between the two cases: *Ех. человекъ*, man (or of men); *солдатъ*, soldier (or of soldiers); *драгунъ*, dragoon (or of dragoons); *гусаръ*, hussar (or of hussars); *уланъ*, Uhlan (or of Uhlans); *кадетъ*, cadet (or of cadets); *Турокъ*, Turk (or of Turks); *гренадеръ*, grenadier (or of grenadiers); *рекрутъ*, recruit (or of recruits); *аршинъ*, arsheen (or of arsheens); *пудъ*, pood (or of poods); *чулокъ*, stocking (or of stockings); *сапогъ*, boot (or of boots), and others. Hence it is not correct to speak of *солдатовъ, гусаровъ, аршиновъ, пудовъ, пулковъ, сапоговъ, &c.* The word *сажень* (a sajen, or Russian fathom) in the genitive case, plural number, has *саженъ*, and not *саженъ* or *саженей*.

(23) Certain nouns, which terminate in *ъ* and *ь*, take in the prepositional case of the singular number *у* or *ю*, instead of *ь*. In all such cases the accent falls on the final syllable: *Ех. на боку́* on the side or flank, from *бокъ*; *въ лѣсу́* in the forest, from *лѣсъ*; *въ раю́* in Paradise, from *ра́й*; &c.

§ 40. The following are some examples of nouns substantive which depart from the ordinary rules of declension:—

(1) Nouns which terminate in *анинъ* and *ининъ* have in the plural number special terminations.

Plural Number.

(Animate Objects.)		(Animate Objects.)
N. & V.	И. 3. Англича́не, Englishmen.	Крестья́не, peasants.
G.	Р. Англича́нъ, of Englishmen.	Крестья́нъ, of peasants.
D.	Д. Англича́намъ, to Englishmen.	Крестья́намъ, to peasants.
A.	В. Англича́нъ, Englishmen.	Крестья́нъ, peasants.
I.	Т. Англича́нами, by Englishmen.	Крестья́нами, by peasants.
P.	П. Объ Англича́нахъ, about Englishmen.	О Крестья́нахъ, about peasants.

* N.B.—The *singular* number of nouns substantive terminating in *анинъ* and *ининъ* is declined according to the examples given of the first declension (*vide* paragraph 38).

(2) Nouns Substantive terminating in *ёнокъ* are declined in *both* numbers according to the following examples :

Singular Number.

<i>(Animate Objects.)</i>		<i>(Animate Objects.)</i>	
N. & V.	И. З. Телёнокъ, calf.		Волчёнокъ, wolf's cub.
G.	Р. Телёнка, of a calf.		Волчёнка, of a wolf's cub.
D.	Д. Телёнку, to a calf.		Волчёнку, to a wolf's cub.
A.	В. Телёнка, a calf.		Волчёнка, a wolf's cub.
I.	Т. Телёнкомъ, by a calf.		Волчёнкомъ, by a wolf's cub.
P.	П. О Телёнкѣ, about a calf.		О Волчёнкѣ, about a wolf's cub.

Plural Number.

N. & V.	И. З. Телята, calves.		Волчата, wolf's cubs.
G.	Р. Телятъ, of calves.		Волчатъ, of wolf's cubs.
D.	Д. Телятамъ, to calves.		Волчатамъ, to wolf's cubs.
A.	В. Телятъ, calves.		Волчатъ, wolf's cubs.
I.	Т. Телятами, by calves.		Волчатами, by wolf's cubs.
P.	П. О Телятахъ, about calves.		О Волчатахъ, about wolf's cubs.

N.B.—According to the above two examples on *ёнокъ* are declined *ребёнокъ* child, infant ; *жеребёнокъ*, foal ; *ягнёнокъ*, lamb ; *котёнокъ*, kitten ; *поросёнокъ*, suckling-pig ; *цыплёнокъ*, chicken ; *медвѣдёнокъ*, bear's cub. But *львёнокъ*, lion's whelp, and *мышёнокъ*, little mouse, respectively make their nominative case plural in *явки* ; thus, *львѣнки* and *мышѣнки*, and *not* *львѣта* and *мышѣта*.

§ 41. The following nouns substantive depart altogether from the ordinary rules of declension :—

Singular Number.

<i>Animate Objects.</i>			<i>Inanimate Objects.</i>	
И. З.	Дитѣ,	Мать,	Церковь,	Путь,
N. & V.	child.	mother.	church.	road.
Р.	Дитѣи,	Матери,	Церкви,	Пути
G.	of child.	of a mother.	of a church.	of a road.
Д.	Дитѣи,	Матери,	Церкви,	Пути,
D.	to a child.	to a mother.	to a church,	to a road.
В.	Дитѣ,	Мать,	Церковь,	Путь,
A.	a child.	a mother.	a church.	a road.
Т.	Дитѣею,	Матерью,	Церковью,	Путёмъ,
I.	by child.	by a mother.	by a church.	by a road.
П.	О Дитѣи,	О Матери,	Въ Церкви,	На Пути,
P.	about a child,	about a mother.	in a church.	on a road.

Plural Number.

И. З. N. & V.	Дѣти, children.	Матери, mothers.	Церкви, churches.	Пути, roads.
Р. G.	Дѣтей, of children.	Матерей, of mothers.	Церквей, of churches.	Путей, of roads.
Д: D.	Дѣтямъ, to children.	Матерямъ, to mothers.	Церквамъ, to churches.	Путямъ, to roads.
В. A.	Дѣтей, children.	Матерей, mothers.	Церкви, churches.	Пути, roads.
Т. I.	Дѣтями, by children.	Матерями, by mothers.	Церквами, by churches.	Путями, with roads.
П. P.	О Дѣтяхъ, about children.	О Матеряхъ, about mothers.	Въ Церквахъ, in churches.	О Путяхъ, about roads.

Obs.—The word дочь (daughter) is declined like мать.

Н. И.	Христѣсъ, Christ.	Господь, Lord.
Г. Р.	Христѣ, of Christ.	Господа, of the Lord.
Д. А.	Христѣу, to Christ.	Господу, to the Lord.
А. В.	Христѣ, Christ.	Господа, the Lord.
В. З.	Христѣ! O Christ!	Господи! O Lord!
И. Т.	Христѣмъ, by Christ.	Господомъ, by the Lord.
Р. П.	О Христѣ, about Christ.	О Господѣ, about the Lord.

§ 42. The following words have special inflections both in the genitive case singular, in the other oblique cases of that number, and in all the cases of the plural number:—

(1) By changing the intermediate letter *e* of the nominative case singular into *o*:—

Левъ, lion, льва.	Воробей, sparrow, воробья.
Ледъ, ice, льда.	Муравей, ant, муравья.
Лѣвъ, flux, льва.	Соловей, nightingale, соловья.
Ручей, brook, ручья.	Жилецъ, tenant, жильца.
Улей, beehive, улья.	Дѣлецъ, statesman, дѣльца, &c.

(2) By changing the intermediate letter *e* of the nominative case singular into *u*:—

Наѣмъ, rent, найма.	Перешеекъ, isthmus, перешейка.
Заѣмъ, loan, займа.	Боецъ, gladiator, бойца, &c.

(3) By changing the intermediate letter *e* of the nominative case singular into *ya*:—

Ex. Заяцъ, hare, зайца, &c.

(4) By the elision of the letter *e* of the nominative case singular:—

Ел. Молѣбѣнъ, Те Deum, Молѣбѣна.

Нѣвелъ, Paul, Пѣвла.

Орѣлъ, eagle, орѣа.

Котѣлъ, kettle, котлѣ.

Узелъ, note, узлѣ.

Пѣнелъ, ashes, пѣлла.

Ковѣлъ, he-goat, ковлѣ.

Оселъ, jackass, donkey, ослѣ.

Купѣцъ, merchant, купцѣ.

Отѣцъ, father, отцѣ.

Кѣменъ, stone, кѣмня.

Пень, stump, blockhead, пня.

День, day, дня.

Ремѣнь, strap, ремнѣ.

Ковѣръ, carpet, коврѣ.

Вѣтеръ, wind, вѣтра.

Шатѣръ, tent, шатрѣ.

Костѣръ, funeral pile, костре.

Хребѣтъ, spine, or ridge, хребта.

Египѣтъ, Egypt, Египта.

Овѣсъ, oats, овсѣ.

Пѣсъ, dog, пса.

Агнѣцъ, lamb, агнца.

Самодѣржецъ, autocrat, самодержца.

Стебѣль, stalk, стеблѣ.

Кѣшель, cough, кѣшля.

Сѣлезень, drake, сѣлезня.

(5) By the elision of the letter *o* of the nominative case singular :—

Сонъ, sleep, сна.

Огонь, fire, огня.

Псалѣмъ, psalm, псалмѣ.

Уголъ, corner, углѣ.

Уголь, charcoal, углѣ.

Угоръ, pimple, угрѣ.

Лобъ, forehead, лба.

Посѣлъ, ambassador, послѣ.

Чехѣлъ, cover, чехлѣ.

Хохѣлъ, crest, tuft of hair, хохлѣ.

Багоръ, harpoon, багрѣ.

Бугоръ, hillock, бугрѣ.

Вѣхоръ, tuft of hair, вѣхра,

Свѣкоръ, father-in-law, husband's father, свѣкра.

Ротъ, mouth, рта.

Зѣмокъ, castle, зѣмка.

Нѣготъ, nail, нѣгтя.

Дѣготъ, tar, pitch, дѣгтя.

Зовъ, call, invitation, зва.

Шовъ, seam, шва.

Учѣстокъ, share, учѣстка.

Ломѣтъ, slice, ломтѣ.

Лѣкотъ, elbow, лѣктѣ.

Чулѣкъ, stocking, чулка.

Also many other words terminating in *окъ*.

§ 43. The following words have special terminations for the nominative case of the plural number :—

ѣко, eye, ѣчи.

ѣхо, ear, ѣши.

рукѣвъ, sleeve, рукавѣ.

лѣкаръ, physician, лекарѣ.

глазъ, eye, глазѣ.

боѣринъ, boyard, боѣре.

бѣринъ, gentleman, master, бѣре.

господѣинъ, lord, master, mister, господаѣ.

ховѣинъ, master of the house, ховѣева.

шѣринъ, brother-in-law, wife's brother, шурѣа.

братъ, brother, братѣа.

кумъ, Godfather, a gossip, кумовѣа.

другъ, friend, друзѣа.

князь, prince, князьѣа.

сѣлицѣ, nun, сѣлица.

перѣ, pen, перѣа.

The following nouns have two terminations in the nominative case of the plural number :—домъ house, *plur.* домѣа and домѣѣ; учѣтель tutor, *plur.* учѣтелѣа and учѣтели; профѣссоръ professor,

plur. протѣска́ and протѣска́и. The first of these terminations is in each instance the more frequently used in the language of conversation, and the latter in literature.

The following nouns (and others which by practice can easily be ascertained) have the termination of the nominative case of the plural number in *и* :—

стулъ, chair, сту́лья ; пруть, twig, пру́тья ; сукъ, branch, сучья.

§ 44. The following nouns have in the plural number double terminations, conveying in each instance different meanings :—

вѣкъ, вѣки, eyelids.	вѣка́, centuries.
хлѣбъ, хлѣбы, loaves.	хлѣба́, grain of various kinds.
цвѣтъ, цвѣты, flowers.	цвѣта́, colours.
зубъ, зубы, teeth in the mouth.	зубья́, teeth of a comb or of a saw.
мѣхъ, мѣхи, pair of bellows.	мѣха́, furs of all kinds.
листъ, листы́, leaves of a book, sheets of paper.	лѣства́, leaves of a tree.
мужъ, мужи́, men.	мужья́, husbands.
сынъ, сыновья́, sons.	сыни́, sons of the fatherland only.

In the case of the following words :—

дѣрево, tree or wood,	дерева́, дере́вья.
камень, stone,	ка́мни, ка́мѣнья.
уголь, charcoal,	угли́, уго́лья.
корень, root,	корни́, корѣнья.
крюкъ, hook, crook,	крюки́, крѣ́чья.

The latter termination is used in a collective sense only.

колѣно (knee) has for its plural колѣни and колѣна, the last signifying race or generation.

§ 45. The following nouns have special terminations in the genitive case of the plural number :—

In <i>ебѣ</i> ,	сва́дьба, wedding,	<i>genitive plur.</i> сва́дебъ.
	судьба, fate, destiny,	„ судѣбъ.
	тѣжба, lawsuit,	„ тѣжебъ.
In <i>еи</i> ,	деньга́, copeck,	„ дене́гъ.
	серьга́, earring,	„ серѣ́гъ.
In <i>ои</i> ,	ро́зга, rod,	„ ро́зогъ.
In <i>екѣ</i> ,	ше́йка, finger-board,	„ ше́екъ.
	лю́лька, cradle,	„ лю́лекъ.
	ня́нѣка, nurse-maid,	„ ня́некъ.
	ло́жка, spoon,	„ ло́жекъ.
	ру́чка, small hand, handle,	„ ру́чекъ.
	коле́чко, ring, link,	„ коле́чекъ.
	око́шко, little window,	„ око́шекъ.

And so too have other nouns whose nominative case singular ends in *ѣ* and *шко*.

In <i>ока</i> ,	свѣзна, bundle,	gen. plur.	свѣзнокъ.
	баба, grandmother, midwife.	"	бабокъ.
	доска, board, plank,	"	досокъ.
	пѣлка, stick,	"	пѣлокъ.
In <i>ека</i> ,	метла, broom,	"	метелъ.
	сѣдло, saddle	"	сѣделъ.
	весло, ear,	"	веселъ.
	ремесло, trade, craft,	"	ремеселъ.
	число, number,	"	чиселъ.
In <i>ака</i> ,	зеркало, mirror,	"	зеркалъ.
In <i>ока</i> ,	кукла, doll,	"	куколъ.
	зло, evil,	"	золъ.

(This word is used in the genitive case *only* of the plural number.)

	стекло, glass, i.e. pane of glass, and mirror glass,	gen. plur.	стѣнокъ.
	игола, needle,	"	иголъ.
In <i>ека</i> ,	кровля, roof,	"	кровель.
	капля, drop,	"	капель.
	сабля, a sabre,	"	сабель.
	пѣтля, noose,	"	петель.
	земля, earth,	"	земель.
In <i>ека</i> ,	письмо, letter,	"	писемъ.
	тюрьма, prison,	"	тюремъ.
	корчма, inn,	"	корчемъ.
	тьма, darkness,	"	темъ.

(When тьма means number. In the Ancient Slavonic reckoning this word signified *ten thousand*.)

In <i>ека</i> ,	бревно, beam,	genitive plur.	брѣвенъ.
	сосна, fir-tree,	"	сосенъ.
	зерно, grain, kernel,	"	зеренъ.
	бѣдня, slaughter-house,	"	бѣенъ.
	полотно, linen,	"	полотенъ.
	купальня, bathing-place,	"	купаленъ.
	судно, vessel,	"	суденъ.
	спальня, bedroom,	"	спаленъ.
	грѣвна, ten copeck-piece,	"	грѣвенъ.
	вечерня, vespers,	"	вечеренъ.
	Царевна, title of the Russian Imperial Princess,	"	Царевенъ.
	обѣдня, Mass,	"	обѣденъ.
	княжна, unmarried Princess,	"	княженъ.
	пѣсня, song,	"	пѣсенъ.
	таможня, custom-house,	"	таможенъ.
	басня, tale, a story,	"	басенъ.
	вишня, cherry-tree,	"	вишенъ.
	башня, tower,	"	башенъ.

In <i>онъ</i> ,	деревня, village, hamlet,	"	деревѣнь.
	рудокѡпня, mine,	"	рудокѡпень.
	хлѣбня, bake-house,	"	хлѣбень.
	камено-лѡмня, quarry,	"	камено-лѡмень.
In <i>она</i> ,	кухня, kitchen,	"	кѹхонѣ.
	окно, window,	"	оконѣ.
	сукно, cloth,	"	сѹконѣ.
In <i>ея</i> ,	сестра, sister,	"	сестѣрь.
	ведро, pail,	"	вѣдерѣ.
	ядро, kernel,	"	ядерѣ.
	ребро, rib,	"	рѣберѣ.
In <i>ея</i> ,	полотѣнце, towel,	"	полотѣнецѣ.
	овца, sheep, ewe,	"	овецѣ.
	кольцо, ring,	"	колецѣ.
	сѣрдце, heart,	"	сѣрдѣцѣ.
	крыльцо, flight of steps,	"	крылецѣ.

N.B.—The genitive case, plural, of *кѹшанье* food, is *кѹшаньевѣ*,
and of *помѣстье* an estate *помѣстїѣ*.

§ 46. Nouns which are used in the plural number only are declined, if of the masculine gender, according to the first declension; if of the feminine gender, according to the second declension; and if of the neuter gender, according to the third declension. The gender of such nouns is ascertainable by their nominative and genitive cases :—

(1) Nouns which terminate in the nominative case in *ы* or *и*, and in the genitive in *овъ* or *овѣ*, are of the masculine gender. *Еж.* щипцѣ, pair of tongs, щипцовѣ; тискѣ, press, vice, тисковѣ; обѡи, hangings, tapestry, обѡевѣ. The following is an exception : *окѡвы*, chains, fetters, *окѡвѣ*. This noun is of the feminine gender.

(2) Any other nouns which terminate in the nominative case in *ы* or *и*, and in the genitive case in any sort of termination, are all of the feminine gender. *Еж.* сѣни, sledge, сѣней; нѡжницы, pair of scissiors, нѡжницѣ; слѣвки, cream, слѣвокѣ. The following is an exception : *люди*, people, *людей*. This noun is of the masculine gender.

(3) Nouns which terminate in the nominative case of the plural number in *а* are of the neuter gender. *Еж.* воротѣ, gate; дровѣ, wood; устѣ, lips, mouth.

Concerning the Declension of Compound Nouns.

§ 47. In compound nouns the last word alone is declined. *Ех.* мореходецъ, navigator, мореходца, мореходцу, &c.

§ 48. Certain proper nouns have their own peculiar appositions : *Ех.* Ричардъ Львиное Сердце, Richard Lion-hearted. In all such instances the proper name only is declined, the noun or nouns in apposition remaining without change : *Ех.* Ричардомъ Львиное Сердце, by Richard Lion-hearted ; О Ричардъ Львиное Сердце, about Richard Lion-hearted.

§ 49. The following compound nouns, which used to be declined separately, are now only inflected in the latter word :—Царьградъ, Tsar's City (name given by the Russians to Constantinople), Царьграда, &c. ; Новгородъ, New City (Novgorod), Новгорода, &c.

§ 50. Nouns substantive, to which is prefixed the word *пол* or *полу* (contracted from *половина*, half), have in all the oblique cases *полу* : *Ех.* полдень mid-day, *ген.* полудня, *дат.* полудню, *ин.* полуднемъ, *преп.* о полуднь.

THE NOUN ADJECTIVE (имя прилагательное).

§ 51. Nouns adjective are coupled with nouns substantive, in order to show the quality, attributes, and circumstances of the object. Nouns adjective agree with the substantives with which they are coupled in gender, number and case. *Ех.* храбрый воинъ, brave warrior ; храбрые воины, brave warriors ; храбрыхъ воиновъ, of brave warriors ; бѣлая лошадь, white horse ; золотая шпага, golden sword ; здѣшнее общество, local society ; &c.

§ 52. Nouns adjective are comprised under the following heads :—

(1) *Qualifying* (качественное), which denote the quality or property of the several objects with which they are coupled. *Ех.* храбрый, brave ; высокій, high ; малый, little, small ; &c.

(2) *Possessive* (притяжательное), which point out either to what the object belongs, such as Россійскій Russian, and львиный pertaining to a lion, &c. ; or the substance of which the object is made, or to which it relates—for example, золотой golden, каменный, of stone.

N.B.—The possessive adjectives are formed from nouns substantive.

(3) *Circumstantial* (обстоятельное), which point to the dependence of the object on the circumstances of time and place. *Ex.* сегодняшний урокъ, lesson of to-day; вчерашний обедъ, dinner of yesterday; здѣшнее общество, local society; &c.

§ 53. Nouns adjective have seven terminations, viz. for masculine gender, in *ый, ой, ий*; for feminine gender, in *ая, яя*; for neuter gender, in *ое, ее*.

<i>Ex.</i> Masc. славный	} renowned,	худой	} bad,	синий	} blue.
Fem. славная		худая		синяя	
Neut. славное		худое		синее	

§ 54. All nouns adjective are subject to changes of termination in connection with the ordinary rules of declension. The qualifying adjectives are moreover influenced by changes of termination, connected with the use of shortened (у́сѣ́ченный) forms, and with the *degrees of comparison* (степень сравненія).

§ 55. The *shortening* (у́сѣ́ченіе) amounts to a contraction of the full termination of the adjective in question. For example, instead of великий -ая -ое, great, великъ-а́-о are the forms used.

§ 56. Qualifying adjectives have, therefore, for every case and number, two distinct terminations, viz. the *full* (полное) and the *shortened* (у́сѣ́ченное).

§ 57. The possessive and the circumstantial adjectives, on the other hand, have but the one *full* termination. *Ex.*, человѣ́чскій -ая -ое human, бума́жный -ая -ое made of paper, здѣ́шний -ая -ее belonging to this place.

Obs.—Certain of the *possessive* adjectives, which are derived from *personal* nouns, may have *two* distinct terminations; such as,—

The full, or	царскі́й -а́я -о́е	} belonging to the Tsar.	дѣдовскі́й -а́я -о́е	} belonging to one's ancestors.
The shortened,	царѣ́я ѣва ѣво		дѣдовъ -ова -ово	
The full, or	отцовскі́й -а́я -о́е	} patrimonial.	братні́й -а́я -о́е	} fraternal.
The shortened,	отцовъ -ова -ово		братни́я -нина -нино	

§ 58. The shortened terminations of adjectives are as follows :—

(1) Of the qualifying adjectives—

	<i>Singular Number.</i>			<i>Plural Number.</i>
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>	<i>All genders.</i>
<i>In</i>	<i>ъ, в.</i>	<i>а, я.</i>	<i>о, е.</i>	<i>и, у.</i>
<i>Ех.</i>	<i>добрѣ kind, добрѣ́, добрѣ́, добры́;</i>			
	<i>синѣ blue, синѣ́, синѣ́, сини́.</i>			

(2) Of the possessive adjectives (derived from personal nouns)—

ея, ея, инѣ ; ея, ова, ина ; ево, ово, ино ; евы, овы, ины.

Ех. *парѣвъ, парѣва, парѣво, парѣвы ;*
дѣдовѣ, дѣдова, дѣдово, дѣдовы.
зѣтнинѣ, зѣтнина, зѣтвино, зѣтнины.

§ 59. The degrees of comparison of nouns adjective denote the various standards of the quality or property of an object. *Ех.* *умный* learned, *умнѣ* or *умнѣйшій* more learned, and *самый умный* most learned; *чёрный* black, *чёрнѣ* or *чёрнѣйшій* blacker, and *всѣмѣ чёрный* blackest of all, *lit.* very black; *слабый* weak, *слабѣ* or *слабѣйшій* weaker, and *самый слабый* weakest. The degrees of comparison are three :—

(1) *Positive* (*положительная*), which indicates the simple quality or property of an object, without making any comparison between it and any other object which may possess a like quality or property. *Ех.* *важный чинѣ* important rank; *высокая горѣ*, high mountain; &c.

(2) *Comparative* (*сравнительная*), which intimates, in a greater or less degree, the quality or property of one object as compared with one or more objects of the same sort. *Ех.* *Вы избрали важнѣйшую должность нежели онѣ*, You have chosen a more important duty (or office) than he; *Это сукно чёрнѣ нежели твоѣ*, This cloth (is) blacker than thine; *Братѣ мой выше тебѣ*, My brother (is) taller than thee; &c.

(3) *Superlative* (*превосходная*), which points out the object possessed of the greatest degree of superiority or inferiority amongst a lot of objects of the same kind. *Ех.* *Онѣ читаетѣ самую полезную книгу*, He is reading a most useful book; *Вотѣ самое чёрное сукно*, Here is the blackest cloth (of all); &c.

§ 60. Nouns Adjective have in the comparative degree two distinct terminations, viz. a full termination in *пѣйшій -ая -ее* and *пѣйшій -ая -ее*, and a shortened termination in *пѣе, пѣй, же, че, ше, ще*. *Ех. сильнѣйшій stronger, сильнѣе, сильнѣй; глубочайшій deeper, глубже; легче lighter; тише quieter; слаще sweeter.*

Обз.—The terminations *пѣйшій* and *пѣйшій* may be used to express the superlative degree, but when so employed the words *изъ всѣхъ*, of all, must be understood. *Ех. Россія есть сильнѣйшее государство въ свѣтъ*, Russia is *the most powerful* sovereignty in the world.

§ 61. The superlative degree is formed—

(1) By placing before the full termination of either the positive or comparative degree the words—*самый* most, *пре* very. *Ех. Самый пріятный день*, Most pleasant day; *Самая высочайшая гора*, Highest mountain (of all); *Прекрасный цвѣтокъ*, Prettiest flower.

(2) By placing before the full termination of the positive degree the words *весьма* extremely, *очень* very. *Ех. Весьма полезное изобрѣтѣніе*, Extremely useful invention; *Очень пріятная встрѣча*, Very pleasant meeting.

(3) By prefixing to certain adjectives of the comparative degree the particle *най*, very best. *Ех. Самый способъ*, very best method; *наиболье полезное дѣло*, much the more useful work.

§ 62. For further intensifying the comparative degree the following word can be placed before the *shortened* termination of that degree—*гораздо* much. *Ех. Онъ гораздо умнѣе, но гораздо хуже*, He (is) *much* more clever, but *much* worse than, &c.

For the purpose of detracting from the quality of an adjective the particle *по* (little) can be prefixed to the comparative degree of the adjective in question. *Ех. Онъ по сильнѣе васъ*, He (is) *a little* stronger (than) you; &c.

§ 63. The following nouns adjective have their own peculiar forms of the degrees of comparison :—

		Comparative.		Superlative.
		Full.	Shortened.	
великій great, in the sense of famous,	}	большій,	болѣе & больше,	величайшій.
большой great, in the sense of large,				
малый small,	}	меньшій,	менѣе & меньше,	малѣйшій.
высокій tall,				
низкій lower,	}	нижшій,	ниже,	нижайшій.
хорошій good,				
худой bad,	}	лучшій,	лучше,	наилучшій.
старый old,				
молодой young,	}	старѣйшій,	старѣе & старше,	старшій.
долгий long,				
короткій short,	}	ни	{ долѣе & дольше, короче,	должайшій. коротчайшій.

§ 64. *Qualifying* nouns adjective can be used either in a *depreciative* or *softened* (смягчительный) sense, with either full or shortened terminations; or in an *augmentative* (усиленный) form, with either full or shortened terminations.

Ex.

Depreciative or Softened.

Full termination . .	{	бѣленькій домикъ, little white house;
		бѣловатый домъ, whitish house;
Shortened termination	{	домъ бѣленокъ, the house (is) a little white;
		домъ бѣловатъ, the house (is) whitish.

Augmentative.

Full termination . . .	бѣлѣховный домъ, very white house;
Shortened termination .	бѣлѣхонекъ домъ or бѣлешенекъ, the house (is) quite white.

§ 65. Certain nouns adjective are used in the sense of *appellative* (нарицательное) nouns substantive. Ex. *выборный*, deputy (*lit.* one chosen); *часовой*, sentry; *гостиная* (комната), drawing-room; *столовая* (комната), dining-room; *жаркое*, roast meat.

Again, other nouns adjective are converted into surnames, and are used as proper names. Ex. *Толстой*, Tolstói; *Задунѣйскій*, of Trans-Danube; &c.

§ 66. Certain of the qualifying nouns adjective have no degrees of comparison at all; for instance, *нѣмой* dumb, *слѣпой* blind, *женатый* married; and such other adjectives the meaning of which will not admit of an increasing or diminishing of their peculiar significations.

§ 67. To many adjectives which denote quality of a good kind

the particles *не* not, and *без* without, can be prefixed. This process has the effect of giving to the adjectives so treated a contrary signification to that which they previously held. *Ex. Неприятный disagreeable, нечистый unclean, бессильный powerless, &c.*

Obs.—The particle *без*, which is called a preposition, signifies deprivation, or the want of possession of anything, no matter what. Hence many adjectives which primarily indicate bad qualities when joined with this particle or preposition, come to express on the other hand good qualities. *Ex. Безвредный harmless, безопасный safe, &c.*

§ 68. Certain nouns adjective, which are derived from one and the same word, may, according to their meaning, appear in two forms, viz. be either possessive or qualifying adjectives. *Ex. Земной, terrestrial, земляной, earthen, (from земля); землянистый, earthy; золотой, golden, золотистый, auriferous, (from золото).*

§ 69. The following is the table of the declensions of nouns adjective with full terminations :—

Singular Number.

Cases.	Masc. Gender	Fem. Gender.	Neuter Gender.
N. & V. И. З.	ый, ой, ий, ній.	ая, яя.	ое, ее.
G. Р.	аго, яго.	ой, ей.	аго, яго.
D. Д.	ому, ему.	ой, ей.	ому, ему.
A. В.	{ аго, яго. ый, ой, ий, ній. }	ую, юю.	{ аго, яго. ое, ее. }
I. Т.	ымъ, нмъ.	ою, ой, ею, ей.	ымъ, нмъ.
P. П.	омъ, емъ.	ей.	омъ, емъ.

Plural Number.

Cases.	Masc. Gender.	Fem. Gender.	Neuter Gender.
N. & V. И. З.	ые, ie.	ия, ia.	ия, ia.
G. Р.	ыхъ, ихъ.	ыхъ, ихъ.	ыхъ, ихъ.
D. Д.	ымъ, нмъ.	ымъ, нмъ	ымъ, нмъ.
A. В.	{ ихъ, ихъ ые, ie. }	{ ихъ, ихъ ия, ia. }	ые, ia.
I. Т.	ыми, нми.	ыми, нми.	ыми, нми.
P. П.	ыхъ, ихъ.	ыхъ, ихъ.	ыхъ, ихъ.

EXAMPLES OF THE DECLENSION OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

With an Animate Object of the Masculine Gender.

Cases.	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>Plural Number.</i>
И 3. N. & V.	сильный орёл, powerful eagle.	сильные орлы, powerful eagles.
Р. G.	сильного орла, of a powerful eagle.	сильныхъ орловъ, of powerful eagles.
Д. D.	сильному орлу, to a powerful eagle.	сильнымъ орламъ, to powerful eagles.
В. A.	сильного орла, powerful eagle.	сильныхъ орловъ, powerful eagles.
Т. I.	сильнымъ орломъ, by a powerful eagle.	сильными орлами, by powerful eagles.
П. P.	о сильномъ орлѣ, about a powerful eagle.	о сильныхъ орлахъ, about powerful eagles.

With an Inanimate Object of the Feminine Gender.

Cases.	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>Plural Number.</i>
И 3. N. & V.	русская изба, Russian hut.	русскія избы, Russian huts.
Р. G.	русской избы, of a Russian hut.	русскихъ избъ, of Russian huts.
Д. D.	русской избѣ, to a Russian hut.	русскимъ избамъ, to Russian huts.
В. A.	русскую избу, Russian hut.	русскія избы, Russian huts.
Т. I.	русскою избой, with a Russian hut.	русскими избами, with Russian huts.
П. P.	въ русской избѣ, in a Russian hut.	въ русскихъ избахъ, in Russian huts.

With an Inanimate Object of the Neuter Gender.

Cases.	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>Plural Number.</i>
И 3. N. & V.	прежнее мѣсто, former place.	прежнія мѣста, former places.
Р. G.	прежняго мѣста, of a former place.	прежнихъ мѣстъ, of former places.
Д. D.	прежнему мѣсту, to a former place.	прежнимъ мѣстамъ, to former places.
В. A.	прежнее мѣсто, former place.	прежнія мѣста, former places.
Т. I.	прежнимъ мѣстомъ, by a former place.	прежними мѣстами, by former places.
П. P.	на прежнемъ мѣстѣ, on a former place.	на прежнихъ мѣстахъ, on former places.

With an Animate Object of the Masculine Gender.

Cases.	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>Plural Number.</i>
Н. З. N. & V.	добрый братъ, kind brother.	добрые братья, kind brothers.
Р. G.	добраго брата, of a kind brother.	добрыхъ братьевъ, of kind brothers.
Д. D.	доброму брату, to a kind brother.	добрымъ братьямъ, to kind brothers.
В. A.	добраго брата, kind brother.	добрыхъ братьевъ, kind brothers.
Т. I.	добрымъ братомъ, by a kind brother.	добрыми братьями, by kind brothers.
П. P.	о добромъ братѣ, about a kind brother.	о добрыхъ братьяхъ, about kind brothers.

With an Animate Object of the Feminine Gender.

Cases.	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>Plural Number.</i>
Н. З. N. & V.	добрая сестра, a kind sister.	добрыя сестры, kind sisters.
Р. G.	добррой сестры, of a kind sister.	добрыхъ сестеръ, of kind sisters.
Д. D.	добррой сестрѣ, to a kind sister.	добрымъ сестрамъ, to kind sisters.
В. A.	добррую сестру, kind sister.	добрыхъ сестеръ, kind sisters.
Т. I.	добррою сестрою, by a kind sister.	добрыми сестрами, by kind sisters.
П. P.	о доброй сестрѣ, about a kind sister.	о добрыхъ сестрахъ, about kind sisters.

With an Inanimate Object of the Neuter Gender.

Cases.	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>Plural Number.</i>
Н. З. N. & V.	доброе дѣло, kind deed.	добрыя дѣла, kind deeds.
Р. G.	добраго дѣла, of a kind deed.	добрыхъ дѣлъ. of kind deeds.
Д. D.	доброму дѣлу, to a kind deed.	добрымъ дѣламъ, to kind deeds.
В. A.	доброе дѣло, kind deed.	добрыя дѣла, kind deeds.
Т. I.	добрымъ дѣломъ, by a kind deed.	добрыми дѣлами, by kind deeds.
П. P.	о добромъ дѣлѣ, about a kind deed.	о добрыхъ дѣлахъ, about kind deeds.

With an Inanimate Object of the Masculine Gender.

Cases.	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>Plural Number.</i>
И. 3. N & V.	простой камень, ordinary stone.	простые камни, ordinary stones.
Р.	простого камня, of ordinary stone.	простых камней, of ordinary stones.
Г.	простому камню, to ordinary stone.	простым камням, to ordinary stones.
Д.	простой камень, ordinary stone.	простые камни, ordinary stones.
В.	простым камнемъ, by ordinary stone.	простыми камнями, by ordinary stones.
А.	о простомъ камнѣ, about ordinary stone.	о простыхъ камняхъ, about ordinary stones.
Т.		
И.		
П.		
Р.		

With an Inanimate Object of the Feminine Gender.

Cases.	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>Plural Number.</i>
И. 3. N & V.	простая кость, common bone.	простые кости, common bones.
Р.	простой кости, of common bone.	простых костей, of common bones.
Г.	простой кости, to common bone.	простым костямъ, to common bones.
Д.	простую кость, common bone.	простыя кости, common bones.
В.	простую костью, by common bone.	простыми костями, by common bones.
А.	о простой кости, about common bone.	о простыхъ костяхъ, about common bones.
Т.		
И.		
П.		
Р.		

With an Inanimate Object of the Neuter Gender.

Cases.	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>Plural Number.</i>
И. 3. N. & V.	простое растѣніе, a common plant.	простыя растѣнія, common plants.
Р.	простого растѣнія, of a common plant.	простыхъ растѣній, of common plants.
Г.	простому растѣнію, to a common plant.	простымъ растѣніямъ, to common plants.
Д.	простое растѣніе, a common plant.	простыя растѣнія, common plants.
В.	простымъ растѣніемъ, by a common plant.	простыми растѣніями, by common plants.
А.	о простомъ растѣніи, about a common plant.	о простыхъ растѣніяхъ, about common plants.
Т.		
И.		
П.		
Р.		

With an Inanimate Object of the Masculine Gender.

Cases.	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>Plural Number.</i>
И. 3. N. & V.	лѣтній-день, summer day.	лѣтніе дни, summer days.
Р.	лѣтняго дня.	лѣтнихъ дней, of summer days.
Г.	of a summer day.	
Д.	лѣтнему дню, to a summer day.	лѣтнимъ днямъ, to summer days.
В.	лѣтній день, summer day.	лѣтніе дни, summer days.
А.		
Т.	лѣтними днями, by a summer day.	лѣтними днями, by summer days.
И.		
П.	о лѣтнемъ днѣ, about a summer day.	о лѣтнихъ дняхъ, about summer days.
Р.		

With an Inanimate Object of the Feminine Gender.

Cases.	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>Plural Number.</i>
И. 3. N. & V.	лѣтняя ночь, summer night.	лѣтнія ночи, summer nights.
Р.	лѣтней ночи, of a summer night.	лѣтнихъ ночей, of summer nights.
Г.		
Д.	лѣтней ночи, to a summer night.	лѣтнимъ ночамъ, to summer nights.
В.	лѣтнюю ночь, summer night.	лѣтнія ночи, summer nights.
А.		
Т.	лѣтнею ночью, by a summer night.	лѣтними ночами, by summer nights.
И.		
П.	о лѣтней ночи, about a summer night.	о лѣтнихъ ночахъ, about summer nights.
Р.		

With an Inanimate Object of the Neuter Gender.

Cases.	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>Plural Number.</i>
И. 3. N. & V.	лѣтнее одѣяло, summer coverlet.	лѣтнія одѣяла, summer coverlets.
Р.	лѣтняго одѣяла, of a summer coverlet.	лѣтнихъ одѣялъ, of summer coverlets.
Г.		
Д.	лѣтнему одѣялу, to a summer coverlet.	лѣтнимъ одѣяламъ, to summer coverlets.
В.	лѣтнее одѣяло, summer coverlet.	лѣтнія одѣяла, summer coverlets.
А.		
Т.	лѣтними одѣялами, with a summer coverlet.	лѣтними одѣялами, with summer coverlets.
И.		
П.	о лѣтнемъ одѣялѣ, about a summer coverlet.	о лѣтнихъ одѣялахъ, about summer coverlets.
Р.		

§ 70. Certain Possessive Adjectives which are derived from animate objects, and which terminate in *ий, ѡя, ѡе*, such as *олѣній* -*я* -*е*, of a deer, are declined in the following manner:—

Singular Number.

Cases.	Masc. Termination.	Fem. Termination.	Neuter Termination.
N.&V. Н. З.	олѣній.	олѣнья.	олѣнье.
G. Р.	олѣньяго.	олѣньяго.	олѣньяго.
D. Д.	олѣньему.	олѣньему.	олѣньему.
A. В.	олѣній.	олѣнью.	олѣнье.
I. Т.	олѣньимъ.	олѣнью.	олѣньимъ.
P. П.	объ олѣньемъ.	объ олѣньей.	объ олѣньемъ.

Belonging to a deer.

Plural Number.

Cases.	Masc. Termination.	Fem. Termination.	Neuter Termination
N & V. Н. З.	олѣнья.	олѣньи.	олѣньи.
G. Р.	олѣньихъ.	олѣньихъ.	олѣньихъ.
D. Д.	олѣньи.	олѣньимъ.	олѣньимъ.
A. В.	олѣньи.	олѣньи.	олѣньи.
I. Т.	олѣньими.	олѣньими.	олѣньими.
P. П.	объ олѣньихъ.	объ олѣньихъ.	объ олѣньихъ.

§ 71. The Possessive Adjective *Божій*, Divine, is declined as below.

Cases.	<i>Singular Number.</i>			<i>Plural Number.</i>
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.	All Gender
N.&V. Н. З.	Божій.	Божія.	Божіе.	Божіи.
G. Р.	Божія.	Божіей.	Божія.	Божіихъ.
D. Д.	Божію.	Божіей.	Божію.	Божіимъ.
A. В.	Божій.	Божію.	Божіе.	Божіи.
I. Т.	Божіимъ.	Божію.	Божіимъ.	Божіими.
P. П.	О Божіемъ.	О Божіей.	О Божіемъ.	О Божіихъ

§ 72. The following is a table showing the several forms of the shortened terminations of possessive nouns adjective:—

Cases.		Singular Number.			Plural Number.
		Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.	All Genders.
N. & V.	И З	ъ, ъ,	а, я,	о, е,	ы, и.
G.	Р.	а, я,	ой, ей,	а, я,	ыхъ, ихъ.
D.	Д.	у, ю,	ой, ей,	у, ю,	ымъ, ими.
A.	В.	{ а, я, } { ъ, ъ, }	у, ю,	о, е,	{ ыхъ, ихъ. } { ы, и. }
I.	Т.	ымъ, ими,	ою, ею,	ымъ, ими,	ыми, ими.
P.	П.	омъ, ими,	ой, ей.	омъ, ими,	ыхъ, ихъ.

Examples of the declensions of Nouns Adjective with shortened terminations. Possessive adjectives derived from personal nouns (vide § 58, N^o. 2).

Singular Number.

Cases.	Masculine Gender.	Feminine Gender.	Neuter Gender.
N. & V. И. З.	отцовъ,	братнина,	сестрино.
G. Р.	отцова,	братниной,	сестрина.
D. Д.	отцову,	братниной,	сестрину.
A. В.	{ отцова, } { отцовъ, }	братнину,	сестрино.
I. Т.	отцовымъ,	братниною,	сестринимъ.
P. П.	объ отцовомъ, Of the father	о братниной, Of the brother.	о сестриномъ. Of the sister.

Plural Number.

Cases.	Masculine Gender.	Feminine Gender.	Neuter Gender.
N. & V. И. З.	отцовы,	братнины,	сестрины.
G. Р.	отцовыхъ,	братнинныхъ,	сестринныхъ.
D. Д.	отцовымъ,	братниннымъ,	сестриннымъ.
A. В.	{ отцовыхъ, } { отцовы, }	{ братнинныхъ, } { братнины, }	{ сестринныхъ, } { сестрины, }
I. Т.	отцовыми,	братнинными,	сестринными.
P. П.	объ отцовыхъ,	о братнинныхъ,	о сестринныхъ.

Singular Number.

Cases.	Masculine Gender.	Feminine Gender.	Neuter Gender.
N. & V. И. З.	Николинъ день,	Екатери́нина дѣча,	Цари́цыно село.
G. Р.	Николина дня,	Екатери́ниной дѣчи,	Цари́цына селѣ.
D. Д.	Николину дню,	Екатери́ниной дѣчѣ,	Цари́цыну селѣ.
A. В.	Николинъ день,	Екатери́нину дѣчу,	Цари́цыно село.
I. Т.	Николинымъ днёмъ,	Екатери́ниною дѣчею,	Цари́цынымъ селомъ.
P. П.	О Николинѣмъ днѣ, St. Nicholas's day.	въ Екатери́ниной дѣчѣ, Catherine's country-house.	о Цари́цыномъ селѣ. Tsarina's ¹ village.

¹ Title of the Russian Empress. *Trans.*

The plural of the three last examples is according to those given in the table above.

Obs.—Qualifying nouns adjective with shortened terminations are inflected only in poetry,

Ex. Тамъ бушуетъ¹ синя море

There rages the blue sea.

Я дойду² до синя моря

I will go to the blue sea.

Подивлюся³ синю морю

I will admire the blue sea.

Погляжу⁴ на синя море

I will gaze on the blue sea.

§ 73. It is especially necessary to observe the following rules for nouns adjective :—

(1) To insure the agreement of nouns adjective with nouns substantive in gender, number and case, the nominative case, plural, of the adjective in question must, if the substantive is of the masculine gender, always terminate in *е*. Similarly, if the substantive is of the feminine or neuter gender, the nominative case, plural, of the adjective will terminate in *я*. *Ex.* Храбрые воины brave warriors, from воинъ; бѣлыя стѣны white walls, from стѣна; синяя стекла blue glasses, from стекло.

(2) With regard to the adjective Божіи Divine, the nominative case, plural, terminates (for all genders) in *и*. *Ex.* Божіи Храмы God's temples, from храмъ; Божіи Цѣркви God's churches, from цѣрковь; Божіи Созданія God's creatures, from созданіе.

(3) Adjectives derived from animate nouns, and which terminate in *ій*, have in the nominative case of the plural number *и* (for all genders). *Ex.* Оленьи рога, horns of a deer; медвѣжьи шубы, bearskin coats; птицьи гнѣзда, birds' nests.

(4) Nouns adjective of the masculine gender terminate in *ой* only when the accent lies on the ante-penultimate letter. *Ex.* худой bad, нѣмой dumb, &c. When the accent is not on the ante-penultimate letter or syllable, adjectives of the masculine gender terminate in *ый* or *ій*. *Ex.* добрый kind, великій great, &c.

¹ Present tense of бушевать. *Trans.*

² Future tense of дойти. *Trans.*

³ Future tense of подивиться. *Trans.*

⁴ Future tense of поглядѣть. *Trans.*

(5) Nouns adjective which terminate in *нѣ* have in the genitive case, singular, the termination *нѣю*, and are declined according to the table of nouns adjective terminating in *нѣ* (*Vide* § 69). *Ея. синѣ* blue, &c. All other nouns adjective ending in *нѣ* have in the following cases of the singular number the termination here specified:—In the genitive case *нѣю*, in the dative *нѣу*, in the instrumental *нѣмъ*, in the prepositional *нѣмъ*. In the plural number, however, they are declined like adjectives which terminate in *нѣ*. The following is an instance of this rule:—*высокій* high, &c.

The Noun of Number or Numeral.

(*имя числительное*).

§ 74. The numerals indicate the quantity or number of the objects spoken of. *Ея. одинъ* one, *первый* first, *дюжина* dozen, &c.

§ 75. Numerals are divided into—

(1) *Cardinal* (*количественное*), or those which point out the number of the objects, by answering to the question *Сколько?* How many? *Ans. Одинъ* one, *два* two, &c.

(2) *Ordinal* (*порядковое*), or those which determine the sequence or order in which one object shall follow another. The ordinals answer to the question *Который?* Which? *Ans. Первый* first, &c.

Table of the Russian Numerals.

<i>Cardinal.</i>		<i>Ordinal.</i>	
одинъ, <i>mas.</i>	} <i>sing.</i> } 1	первый, <i>mas.</i>	} <i>sing.</i> } 1st.
одна, <i>fem.</i>		—а, <i>fem.</i>	
одно, <i>neut.</i>		—о, <i>neut.</i>	
одинъ, <i>mas. & neut.</i>		—е, <i>mas.</i>	
одни, <i>fem.</i>	} <i>plur.</i> }	—и, <i>fem. & neut.</i>	} <i>plur.</i> }
два, <i>sing., for all gen.</i>		второй -я -о, <i>sing.</i>	
два, <i>plur., " "</i>	2	—и -и, <i>plur.</i>	2nd.
три,	3	третій -я -е -и,	3rd.
четыре,	4	четвёртый -а -о -е -и,	4th.
пять,	5	пятый, &c.	5th.
шесть,	6	шестой, &c.	6th.
семь,	7	седьмой, &c.	7th.
восемь,	8	восьмой, &c.	8th.
десять,	9	девятый, &c.	9th.
десять,	10	десятый, &c.	10th.
одиннадцать,	11	одиннадцатый, &c.	11th.
двенадцать,	12	двенадцатый, &c.	12th.

Cardinal Numbers (continued).

тринадцать,	13
четырнадцать,	14
пятнадцать,	15
шестнадцать,	16
семнадцать,	17
восемнадцать,	18
девятнадцать,	19
двадцать,	20
двадцать-одинъ, &c.	21, &c.
тридцать,	30
сорокъ,	40
пятьдесятъ,	50
шестьдесятъ,	60
семьдесятъ,	70
восемьдесятъ,	80
девяносто,	90
сто,	100
двѣсти,	200
триста,	300
четыреста,	400
пятьсотъ,	500
шестьсотъ,	600
семьсотъ,	700
восемьсотъ,	800
девятьсотъ,	900
тысяча,	1000
двѣ тысячи,	2000
десять тысячъ,	10,000
сто тысячъ,	100,000
миллионъ,	1,000,000
два миллиона,	2,000,000
тысяча миллионъ,	1,000,000,000
(т. е. миллиардъ)	(i. e. milliard)
бillionъ,	1,000,000,000

Ordinal Numbers (continued).

тринадцатый, &c.	13th.
четырнадцатый, &c.	14th.
пятнадцатый, &c.	15th.
шестнадцатый, &c.	16th.
семнадцатый, &c.	17th.
восемнадцатый, &c.	18th.
девятнадцатый, &c.	19th.
двадцатый, &c.	20th.
двадцать-первый, &c.	21st, &c.
тридцатый,	30th.
тридцать-первый, &c.	31st, &c.
сороковой, &c.	40th.
сорокъ-первый, &c.	41st, &c.
пятидесятый,	50th.
пятьдесятъ-первый, &c.	51st, &c.
шестидесятый, &c.	60th.
шестьдесятъ-первый, &c.	61st, &c.
семидесятый,	70th.
семьдесятъ-первый, &c.	71st, &c.
восемидесятый, &c.	80th.
восемьдесятъ-первый, &c.	81st, &c.
девяностый, &c.	90th.
девяносто-первый, &c.	91st, &c.
сотый, &c.	100th.
сто-первый, &c.	101st, &c.
двухъ-сотый, &c.	200th.
двѣсти-первый, &c.	201st, &c.
трѣхъ-сотый, &c.	300th.
триста-первый, &c.	301st, &c.
четырёхъ-сотый, &c.	400th.
чотыреста первый, &c.	401st, &c.
пяти-сотый, &c.	500th.
пятьсотъ-первый, &c.	501st, &c.
шести-сотый, &c.	600th.
шестьсотъ первый, &c.	601st, &c.
семи-сотый, &c.	700th.
семьсотъ первый, &c.	701st, &c.
восьми-сотый, &c.	800th.
восемьсотъ первый, &c.	801st, &c.
девяи-сотый, &c.	900th.
девятьсотъ первый, &c.	901st, &c.
тысячный, &c.	1000th, &c.
двухъ-тысячный, &c.	2000th, &c.
десяти-тысячный, &c.	10,000th, &c.
сто-тысячный, &c.	100,000th, &c.
миллионный, &c.	1,000,000th, &c.
двухъ-миллионный, &c.	2,000,000th, &c.
тысяче миллионный,	1,000,000,000th, &c.
бillionный, &c.	1,000,000,000th, &c.

Fractional Numerals.

половина,	$\frac{1}{2}$
треть,	$\frac{1}{3}$
четверть,	$\frac{1}{4}$
осьмью́з or осьму́шка,	$\frac{1}{8}$
полтора́,	$1\frac{1}{2}$
полтретья́,	$2\frac{1}{3}$
полчетверта́,	$3\frac{1}{4}$

Circumstantial Numerals.

друго́й,	other.
послѣдній,	last.

Proportional Numerals.

дво́йно́й,	double.
тро́йно́й,	treble.
четверно́й,	quadruple.
стокра́тны́й or сторя́чны́й,	centuple.

Collective Numerals.

дво́е, трѣе, четверо́, па́теро,
ше́стеро, де́сятеро.

Sets of Two, &c., &c.

па́ра pair, оба́ both, дво́йка two,

тро́йка three, пято́къ five, де́сятокъ
ten, дю́жина dozen, and пол-дю́жины
half dozen ; два де́сятка score, со́тня
hundred.

§ 76. To the class of cardinals belong—

(1) *Collective* (собира́тельное) numerals, such as па́ра pair, тро́йка triplet, дво́е set of two, оба́ both, дю́жина dozen, &c.

(2) *Fractional* (дрóбное), such as че́тверть quarter, полови́на half, полтора́ one-and-a-half, &c.

§ 77. Numerals, according to their composition, can be either—

(1) *Simple* (просто́е), or such as are formed from one primary word ; for instance, два, три, пе́рвый, &c.

(2) *Compound* (сложное), or such as are made up of two or more words : двѣ-на́дцать (двѣ-на-де́сятъ) twelve, пять-де́сятъ, fifty ; сто-пе́рвый, hundred (and) first ; &c.

§ 78. The cardinal numerals are declined like nouns substantive, and the ordinal like nouns adjective ending in *ый* and *ой*. Тре́тий third, is declined after the manner of nouns adjective terminating in *ий*, which are derived from animate nouns. (*Vide* § 70).

§ 79. The ordinal numeral пе́рвый, when used in the sense of лу́чшій best, or отли́чный excellent, has degrees of comparison—пе́рвый, первы́йшій, самы́й пе́рвый.

§ 80. The numerals еди́ный sole, дво́яко́й two-fold, тро́йно́й ternary, and the like, have the meaning of qualifying nouns adjective, and are declined as nouns adjective.

§ 81. The declension of the cardinal numerals is as follows :—

Singular Number.

Plural Number.

Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc. & Neut.	Fem.
N. И.	одинъ,	одна,	одно.	одни,	однѣ.
G. Р.	одного,	одной,	одного.	однихъ,	однихъ.
D. Д.	одному,	одной,	одному.	однимъ,	однимъ.
A. В.	{ одного } { одинъ }	одну,	одно.	{ однихъ, одни }	{ однихъ, однѣ }
I. Т.	однимъ,	одною,	однимъ.	одними,	одними.
P. П.	объ одномъ,	объ одной, оной.	объ одномъ.	объ однихъ,	объ однихъ.

Cases.	Masc. & Neut.	Fem.	All Genders.	
N. И.	два,	двѣ.	три,	четыре.
G. Р.	двухъ,	двухъ.	трѣхъ,	четырёхъ.
D. Д.	двумъ,	двумъ.	трёмъ,	четырёхъ.
A. В.	{ двухъ, два }	{ двухъ, двѣ }	{ трѣхъ, три }	{ четырёхъ, четыре }
I. Т.	двумя,	двумя.	тремя,	четырьмя.
P. П.	о двухъ, two.	о двухъ.	о трѣхъ, three.	о четырёхъ, four.

Cases.	All Genders.	All Genders.	All Genders.	All Genders.
N. И.	пять.	всѣмъ.	одиннадцать.	сорокъ.
G. Р.	пяти.	осьми.	одиннадцати.	сорока.
D. Д.	пяти.	осьми.	одиннадцати.	сорока.
A. В.	пять.	всѣмъ.	одиннадцать.	сорокъ.
I. Т.	пятью.	осемью.	одиннадцатью.	сорока.
P. П.	о пяти. five.	о восьми. eight.	при одиннадцати. eleven.	о сорока. forty.

Cases.	All Genders.	All Genders.	All Genders.	All Genders.
N. И.	пятьдесятъ.	сто.	двести.	пять-сотъ.
G. Р.	пятидесяти.	ста.	двухъ-сотъ.	пяти-сотъ.
D. Д.	пятидесяти.	сту, ста.	двумъ-стамъ.	пяти-стамъ.
A. В.	пятьдесятъ.	сто.	двести.	пять-сотъ.
I. Т.	пятьдесятью.	ста.	двумя-стами.	пятью-стами.
P. П.	о пятидесяти. fifty.	о ста. a hundred.	въ двухъ-стахъ. two hundred.	о пяти-стахъ. five hundred.

		<i>Singular Number.</i>		<i>Plural Number.</i>
<i>Cases.</i>		<i>All Genders.</i>		<i>All Genders.</i>
N. И.		ты́сяча,		ты́сячи.
G. Р.		ты́сячи,		ты́сячъ.
D. А.		ты́сячѣ,		ты́сячамъ.
A. В.		ты́сячу,		ты́сячи.
I. Т.		ты́сячею,		ты́сячами.
P. П.		о ты́сячѣ,		о ты́сячыхъ.

thousand.

Note.—When before the genitive, dative, and prepositional cases of *восьмь*, prepositions terminating with a vowel are used, in place of *восьми* it is usual to write *восьми*. *Ex.* у *восьми* ученико́въ, *with eight pupils*; для *восьми* солда́тъ, *for eight soldiers*; о *восьми* кни́гахъ, *about eight books*.

Obs.—The dative case of the numerals *сорокъ* and *сто*, when used with the preposition *по* up to, terminates in *у*, and not in *а*. *Ex.* Имъ да́ли по *сту* рублё́й, *They gave them 100 roubles each*.

§ 82. Шесть (6), семь (7), де́вять (9), and де́сять (10), are declined like *пять* (5); двѣ́надцать (12), трина́дцать (13), четы́рнадцать (14), пята́дцать (15), шестна́дцать (16), семна́дцать (17), восемна́дцать (18), девятна́дцать (19), двѣ́дцать (20) and три́дцать (30), like *одина́дцать* (11); *шестьдеся́тъ* (60), and *семьдеся́тъ* (70), like *пятьдеся́тъ* (50); *восемьдеся́тъ* (80), like *восьмь* (8) and *де́сять* (10) joined together; *девяно́сто* (90), like *сто* (100); *три́ста* (300), and *четы́реста* (400), like *двѣ́сти* (200); *шестьсо́тъ* (600), *семьсо́тъ* (700), *восемьсо́тъ* (800), and *девятьсо́тъ* (900), like *пятьсо́тъ* (500).

§ 83. With regard to the declension of the cardinal numerals, it must be observed that, in the instances of *одинъ*, *два*, *три*, *четы́ре*, the accusative case is like the nominative or the genitive, according to whether the noun defined by the numeral in question is animate or inanimate. In the instances, however, of the rest of the cardinal numerals commencing with *пять* five, the accusative case is like the nominative, without distinction as to the nouns being animate or inanimate.

§ 84. *Examples of the Declension of the Collective and Fractional Numerals.*

Cases.	Masc. & Neut.	Fem.	For all Genders.	
N. И.	оба,	обѣ.	трѣе.	чѣтверо.
G. Р.	обоихъ,	обѣихъ.	троихъ.	чѣтверыхъ.
D. Д.	обоимъ,	обѣимъ.	троимъ.	чѣтверымъ.
A. В.	{ обоихъ, оба,	{ обѣихъ. обѣ.	троихъ.	чѣтверыхъ.
I. Т.	обоими,	обѣими.	трѣе.	чѣтверо.
P. П.	въ обоихъ,	при обѣихъ.	троими.	чѣтверыми.
	both.		о трѣихъ.	на чѣтверыхъ.
			set of three.	set of four.

Двое set of two, and обе both, are declined like трѣе; пятеро set of five, шестеро set of six, &c., are declined like чѣтверо.

Cases.	Masc. and Neut.	Fem.	All Genders.
N. И.	полтора,	полторы,	полтора.
G. Р.	полтора,	полторы,	полтора.
D. Д.	полтору,	полторѣ,	полторасту.
A. В.	полтора,	полторы,	полтора.
I. Т.	полторымъ,	полторою,	полтора.
P. П.	о полторѣ,	въ полторѣ,	о полторастѣ.
	one and a half.		one hundred and fifty.

§ 85. In the instances of the compound cardinal numerals, every word is declined, together with the substantive and adjective with which they may be joined:—

N. И.	триста солдатъ.	семьсотъ новыхъ книгъ.
G. Р.	трѣхъ сотъ солдатъ	семисотъ новыхъ книгъ
D. Д.	трѣмъ стамъ солдатамъ	семистамъ новымъ книгамъ.
A. В.	триста солдатъ.	семьсотъ новыхъ книгъ.
I. Т.	трѣмъ стами солдатами	семьстами новыми книгами.
P. П.	о трѣхъ стахъ солдатахъ.	о семистахъ новыхъ книгахъ.
	three hundred soldiers.	seven hundred new books.

N. И.	четыре́ста два́дцать оди́нъ рубль.
G. Р.	четыре́хъсотъ двадца́ти одно́го рубля́.
D. Д.	четыре́мъстамъ двадца́ти одно́му рублю́.
A. В.	четыре́ста два́дцать оди́нъ рубль.
I. Т.	четыре́мъстами двадца́тью оди́нмъ рублёмъ.
P. П.	о четы́рехъстахъ двадца́ти оди́нмъ рублёмъ.
	four hundred and twenty-one roubles.

N. И.	ты́сяча во́семь со́тъ три́дцать ше́сть ру́блей,
G. Р.	ты́сячи о́сми со́тъ три́дцати́ ше́сти ру́блей,
D. Д.	ты́сячи о́сми ста́мъ три́дцати́ ше́сти ру́бля́мъ,
A. В.	ты́сячу во́семь со́тъ три́дцать ше́сть ру́блей,
I. Т.	ты́сячею во́семью ста́ми три́дцати́ ше́стью ру́блями,
P. П.	о ты́сячѣ о́сми ста́хъ три́дцати́ ше́сти ру́бля́хъ, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six roubles.

§ 86. The last word of the compound ordinal numerals is alone declined with the substantive and the adjective joined thereto.

Ex. N. И.	ты́сяча во́семь со́тъ три́дцать ше́стой годъ.
G. Р.	” ” ” ” ше́стаго го́да.
D. Д.	” ” ” ” ше́стому го́ду.
A. В.	” ” ” ” ше́стой годъ.
I. Т.	” ” ” ” ше́стымъ го́домъ.
P. П.	о ” ” ” ше́стомъ годѣ. the one thousand eight hundred and thirty-sixth year.

§ 87. Ordinal numerals, like nouns adjective, terminate in *ой* only when the accent falls on the ante-penultimate letter. *Ex.* второ́й, second; шесто́й, sixth; восьмо́й, eighth; &c.

§ 88. When the *collective* and *fractional* numerals are declined with nouns substantive, the numeral in question is alone subject to inflection, the substantive remaining in the *genitive* case.

Ex. N. И.	деся́токъ грушъ,	па́ра лошаде́й,	че́тверть ли́ста.
G. Р.	деся́тка грушъ,	па́ры лошаде́й,	че́тверти ли́ста.
D. Д.	деся́тку грушъ,	па́ръ лошаде́й,	че́тверти ли́ста.
A. В.	деся́токъ грушъ,	па́ру лошаде́й,	че́тверть ли́ста.
I. Т.	деся́ткомъ грушъ,	па́рою лошаде́й,	че́твертью ли́ста.
P. П.	о деся́ткѣ грушъ, set of ten pears, from гру́ша.	о па́рѣ лошаде́й, pair of horses, from лоша́дь.	о че́тверти ли́ста. leaf of paper, from ли́сть, &c.

THE PRONOUN (Мѣстоимѣніе).

§ 89. The pronoun is used in place of a noun.

§ 90. Pronouns are—

(1) *Personal* (личное): *Ex.* of first person, Я I, мы we; of second person, ты thou, вы you; of third person, онъ he, она́ she, оно́ it; онѣ́ they (*masc. and neut. genders*), онѣ́ they (*fem. gender*). *Ex.* Я пишу́,¹ I am writing; ты́ о́чень приле́женъ,² thou (art) very diligent; онъ до́брый това́рищъ, he (is) a good comrade; онѣ́ у́ехали,³ they went away.

¹ Present tense of писатьъ. *Trans.*

² Shortened form of прилежный. *Trans.*

³ Past tense of у́хать. *Trans.*

(2) *Reflective* (возвратное), or those which show that the person or persons, or thing or things, perform an action which is reflected back to the agent or agents. There is in the Russian language but one such pronoun for both numbers and all genders. This is *себя*, self. *Еж. Онъ отказываетъ себя въ пищу*, He denies himself food; *Ты доволенъ собою*, Thou (art) satisfied with thyself; *Онѣ о себѣ не заботятся*, They do not take care of themselves.

(3) *Demonstrative* (указательное), or those which serve to indicate any kind of object; such as, *сей, сія, сѣ, сіи*, this, these; *этотъ -а -о -и*, this, these; *тотъ -а -о -ѣ*, that, those; *оный -ая -ое -ые -я* this one, that one, or the said; *такой -ая -ѣ -ые -я* such a one, &c. *Еж. Этотъ домъ красивъ, а тотъ безобразенъ*, This house (is) pretty, but that one (is) ugly.

(4) *Possessive* (притяжательное), or those which denote to which of the three persons an object belongs; such as *мой -я -ѣ -іи*, my, or mine; *твой -я -ѣ -іи*, thy or thine; *его*, his or its (*lit.* of him or of it); *свой -я -ѣ -іи*, his, her, its or their own; *нашъ -а -ѣ -и*, our, ours; *вашъ -а -ѣ -и*, your, yours; *ихъ*, their or theirs (*lit.* of them). *Еж. вотъ мой столъ, ваша книга, твоѣ перѣ*, Here (is) my table, your book, thy pen.

(5) *Relative* (относительное), or those which are used in place of nouns, and which form a connection between the person or persons speaking and the object or objects about which they speak; such as, *который -ая -ое*, who, which, what; *кой -оя -ое*, who, which, what; *кто*, who; *что*, what; *чей -ѣя -ѣе -ѣи*, whose; *какой -ая -ѣе*, what sort of. *Еж. Я купилъ книгу которую давно желалъ имѣть*, I have bought a book, which I have long wished to have.

(6) *Interrogative* (вопросительное), or those which, in form, are the same as the relative pronouns, and which by means of questions endeavour to ascertain to whom or to what an object belongs. *Еж. Который часъ?* What o'clock (is it)? *Кто пришелъ?* Who has come? *Чей домъ?* Whose house (is) it?

(7) *Definite* (опредѣлительное), or those which point with preciseness to the person or object spoken of; such as, *самъ -ѣ -ѣи*; *самый -ая -ое -ые -я*, the same, the very same; *весь, вся, все, все*, the whole, all; *каждый -ая -ое -ые -я*, each one, every one. *Еж. Онъ самъ былъ тамъ*, He himself was there; *Я видѣлъ эту самую книгу*, I saw this same book.

(8) *Indefinite* (неопредѣленное), or those which speak somewhat uncertainly of a person or thing; such as, *нѣкто*, somebody; *нѣчто*, something; *нѣкоторый -ая -ое -ые -ья*, someone, a certain one; *никто*, nobody; *ничто*, nothing; *кто*, any one; *кое-что*, something; *иной -ая -ое -ые -ья*, another; *кто-либо*, somebody or other; *что либо*, something or other; *кто-ни-будь*, somebody or other; *что-ни-будь*, something or other. *Еж.* Въ нѣкоторомъ городѣ были различныя злоупотребленія, In a *certain* city there were abuses of various kinds; Онъ написалъ кое-что новое, He wrote *something* new.

To the class of indefinite pronouns belongs the word *нѣсколькѣй -ая -ое -ые -ья*, some, a few. This word is used, however, only in the oblique cases of the plural number. *Еж.* нѣсколькихъ, нѣсколькими, о нѣсколькихъ.

Объ.—The pronoun *всякій -ая -ое -ые -ья* every one, all, is a *definite* pronoun when used in the sense of *каждый -ая -ое -ые -ья*, each one. *Еж.* Всякій (или каждый) обязанъ трудиться, *Each one* (is) obliged to labour. And it is an *indefinite* pronoun when used in the sense conveyed in the following sentence: Здѣсь ро́дится вса́каго ро́да хлѣ́бъ, Corn of *every* kind grows here.

The cardinal numeral *одинъ*, one, a, an, has sometimes the meaning of an indefinite pronoun. *Еж.* Одинъ мой пріятель отпра-вился въ Лондонъ, A (*certain*) friend of mine has set out for London. In this sentence *одинъ* stands for *нѣкоторый* or *нѣкто*.

§ 91. Some of the pronouns are declined as substantives, and others as adjectives. The pronouns declined as substantives are the following:—the personal, *я, ты, мы, вы, онъ, она, оно, онѣ, онѣ*; the reflective, *себя*; some of the relative or interrogative, such as *кто, что*; and the indefinite, *никто, ничто, нѣкто, нѣчто*. All the others, which have for each gender a special termination, are declined as adjectives.

§ 92. Declension of the Pronouns.

(1) Pronouns declined like substantives:—

Singular Number.

Cases.	All Genders.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. Н.	Я I, Ты thou.	онъ he.	она she.	оно it.
G. Р.	меня, тебя.	его,	ея,	его.
D. Д.	мнѣ, тебѣ.	ему,	ей,	ему.
A. В.	меня, тебя.	его,	ея,	его.
I. Т.	мнѣю, тобою.	имъ,	ей,	имъ.
P. Е.	обо мнѣ на тебѣ,	о немъ,	при ней,	въ немъ.

Plural Number.

Cases.	All Genders.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. И.	Мы we, Вы you.	они they.	они they.	они they.
G. Р.	насъ, васъ,	ихъ,	ихъ,	ихъ.
D. Д.	намъ, вамъ,	имъ,	имъ,	имъ.
A. В.	насъ, васъ,	ихъ,	ихъ.	ихъ.
I. Т.	нами, вами,	ими,	ими,	ими.
P. П.	о насъ, на васъ,	о нихъ,	о нихъ,	въ нихъ.

Obs.—With regard to the declension of the pronouns of the third person онъ, она, оно, онѣ, онѣ, it is necessary, when prepositions are used with the oblique cases of such pronouns, to prefix the letter *н* to the case in question ; thus, У него мой ножъ, *He has my knife*; Я иду къ нему, къ ней, съ нимъ съ нею, съ ними, *I go to him, to her, with him, with her, with them*. But if the genitive case of this pronoun, both singular and plural, is used in the sense of a *possessive* pronoun, then the letter *н* is *not* prefixed. *Ex.* Я былъ у ея пріятеля, у ея брата, и у ихъ сестры, *I was at his friend's, at her brother's, and their sister's*.

The following are declined in one number only :—

N. И.	нѣ	кто who ?	никто, no one.	что, what.	ничто, nothing.
G. Р.	себя, of self.	кого,	никого,	чего,	ничего.
D. Д.	себя,	кому,	никому,	чему,	ничему.
A. В.	себя,	кого,	никого,	что,	ничто.
I. Т.	собою,	кѣмъ,	никѣмъ,	чѣмъ,	ничѣмъ.
P. П.	о себѣ,	о комъ,	ни о комъ,	о чѣмъ,	ни о чѣмъ.

Кое-кто, кто-либо, кто-нибудь are declined like кто ; and кое-что, что-либо, что-нибудь, like что.

(2) Pronouns declined like adjectives :—

<i>Singular Number.</i>				<i>Plural Number.</i>
Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All Genders.
N. И.	мой, my, mine.	моѣ,	моѣ.	моѣ.
G. Р.	моего,	моѣй,	моего.	моихъ.
D. Д.	моему,	моѣй,	моему.	моимъ.
A. В.	{ моего, } { моѣ, }	моѣ,	моѣ.	{ моихъ. } { моѣ. }
I. Т.	моимиъ,	моєю,	моимиъ.	моими.
P. П.	о моихъ,	о моѣй,	о моихъ.	о моихъ.

Его-а -ѣ -ѣ, thy, thine, theirs, their ; со-а -ѣ -ѣ, his, her, its, their own, are declined like мой -ѣ -ѣ -ѣ.

<i>Singular Number.</i>				<i>Plural Number.</i>
Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All Genders.
N. И.	нашъ, our, ours,	наша,	наше.	наши.
G. Р.	нашего,	нашей,	нашего.	нашихъ.
D. Д.	нашему,	нашей,	нашему.	нашимъ.
A. В.	{ нашего, } { нашъ, }	нашу,	наше.	{ нашихъ. { наши.
I. Т.	нашимъ,	нашею,	нашимъ.	нашими.
P. П.	о нашемъ,	о нашей,	о нашемъ.	о нашихъ.

Вашъ, -а, -е, -и, is declined like нашъ, -а, -е -и.

<i>Singular Number.</i>				<i>Plural Number.</i>
Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All Genders.
N. И.	сей, this,	сѣя,	сѣе.	hese.
G. Р.	сего́,	сей,	сего́.	сихъ.
D. Д.	сему́,	сей,	сему́.	симъ.
A. В.	{ сего́, } { сей, }	сѣю,	сѣе.	{ сихъ. { сѣя.
I. Т.	симъ,	сѣю,	симъ.	сѣми.
P. П.	о сѣмъ,	о сей,	о сѣмъ.	о сихъ.

<i>Singular Number.</i>				<i>Plural Number.</i>
Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All Genders.
N. И.	тогъ, that,	та,	то.	тѣ, those.
G. Р.	того́,	той,	того́.	тѣхъ.
D. Д.	тому́,	той,	тому́.	тѣмъ.
A. В.	{ того́, } { тогъ, }	ту,	то.	{ тѣхъ. { тѣ.
I. Т.	тѣмъ,	тою,	тѣмъ.	тѣми.
P. П.	о томъ,	о той,	о томъ.	о тѣхъ.

<i>Singular Number.</i>				<i>Plural Number.</i>
Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All Genders.
N. И.	ѣтогъ, this,	ѣта,	ѣто.	ѣти.
G. Р.	ѣтого,	ѣтой,	ѣтого.	ѣтихъ.
D. Д.	ѣтому,	ѣтой,	ѣтому.	ѣтимъ.
A. В.	{ ѣтого, } { ѣтогъ, }	ѣту,	ѣто.	{ ѣтихъ. { ѣти.
I. Т.	ѣтимъ,	ѣтою,	ѣтимъ.	ѣтими.
P. П.	объ ѣтомъ,	объ ѣтой,	объ ѣтомъ.	объ ѣтихъ.

<i>Singular Number.</i>				<i>Plural Number.</i>
Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas. Fem. & Neut.
N. И.	о́ный, this or that one, the said,	она́я,	о́ное.	о́ные, о́ныя. these or those, the said.
G. Р.	о́наго,	о́ной,	о́наго.	о́ныхъ.
D. Д.	о́ному,	о́ной,	о́ному.	о́нымъ.
A. В.	{ о́наго, } { о́ный, }	о́ную,	о́ное.	{ о́ныхъ. { о́ные, о́ныя.
I. Т.	о́нымъ,	о́ною,	о́нымъ.	о́ными.
P. П.	о́въ о́номъ,	о́въ о́ной,	о́въ о́номъ	о́въ о́ныхъ.

<i>Singular Number</i>				<i>Plural Number.</i>
Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All Genders.
N. И.	чей, whose,	чья,	чье.	чьи.
G. Р.	чье́го,	чье́й,	чье́го.	чьи́хъ.
D. Д.	чье́му,	чье́й,	чье́му.	чьи́мъ.
A. В.	{ чье́го, } { чей, }	чье́ю,	чье́.	{ чьи́хъ. { чьи.
I. Т.	чьи́мъ,	чье́ю,	чьи́мъ.	чьи́ми.
P. П.	о чье́мъ,	о чье́й,	о чье́мъ	о чьи́хъ.

<i>Singular Number.</i>				<i>Plural Number.</i>
Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas. Fem. & Neut.
N. И.	како́й, what sort,	како́я.	како́е.	какіе, какія.
G. Р.	како́го,	како́й,	како́го.	какі́хъ.
D. Д.	како́му,	како́й,	како́му.	какі́мъ.
A. В.	{ како́го, } { како́й, }	како́ю,	како́е.	{ какі́хъ. { какіе, какія.
I. Т.	какі́мъ,	како́ю,	какі́мъ.	какі́ми.
P. П.	въ како́мъ,	въ како́й,	въ како́мъ.	въ какі́хъ.

Тако́й, а́я, о́е, те, іа, are declined in the same manner.

<i>Singular Number.</i>				<i>Plural Number.</i>
Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All Genders.
N. И.	самъ, alone,	самá,	самó.	са́ми.
G. Р.	само́го,	самой,	само́го.	самі́хъ.
D. Д.	самому́,	самой,	самому́.	самі́мъ.
A. В.	{ само́го, } { самъ, }	{ саму́ю, } { само́е, }	самó.	{ самі́хъ. { са́ми.
I. Т.	самі́мъ,	само́ю,	самі́мъ.	самі́ми.
P. П.	о само́мъ,	о само́й,	о само́мъ.	о самі́хъ.

Singular Number.				Plural Number.
Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas. Fem. & Neut.
N. И.	самый, the very, the self same.	самая,	самое.	самые, самыя, these or those very, the self same.
G. Р.	самаго,	самой,	самаго.	самыхъ.
D. Д.	самому,	самой,	самому.	самымъ.
A. В.	{ самаго, } { самый, }	самую,	самое.	{ самыхъ. самыхъ, самыя.
I. Т.	самымъ,	самою,	самымъ.	самыми.
P. П.	о самомъ,	о самой,	о самомъ.	о самыхъ.

Singular Number.				Plural Number.
Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All Genders.
N. И.	весь, all, the whole.	всѣ,	всѣ.	всѣ.
G. Р.	всего́,	всей,	всего́.	всѣхъ.
D. Д.	всему́,	всей,	всему́.	всѣмъ.
A. В.	{ всего́, } { весь, }	всю,	всѣ.	{ всѣхъ. всѣ.
I. Т.	всѣмъ,	всёю,	всѣмъ.	всѣми.
P. П.	обо всѣмъ,	на всей,	при всѣмъ.	во всѣхъ.

The pronoun *нѣкто* is used only in the nominative case, and *нѣчто* only in the nominative and accusative cases. *Ex.* *Нѣкто* ко мнѣ приходилъ, *somebody* came to me; *Я* скажѹ вамъ *нѣчто* новое, *I* will tell you *something* new. For the other cases of these two pronouns the oblique cases of *кто-то* and *что-то* are substituted. *Ex.* *Кой-то* нѣтъ, *Some one* (is) wanting; *кому-то* скучно, *some one* (is) dull; *что-то* не достаемъ, *something* is not obtainable; *чѣмъ-то* его награждѣтъ, they will reward him *with something*. All the other pronouns are declined like adjectives with full terminations.

THE VERB (Глаголъ).

§ 93. A Verb denotes the action or condition of an object. *Ex.* *Хвалить*, to praise; *хвалиться*, to praise one's self, to boast; *быть хваляму*, to be praised, &c.

§ 94. Verbs are divided, according to their signification, into the following *Voices* (Залоги):—

(1) *Active* (дѣятельный), which denotes an action that passes from the agent to the object. Now, as the greater part of verbs of the *active* voice require the accusative case, their class can be

ascertained by the questions *Кого? Whom? Что? What?* *Ex.* Я хва́лю (*Кого?*) I praise (*whom?*) *Ans.* Бр́ата, Brother. Я чита́ю *Что?* I am reading (*what?*) *Ans.* Кни́гу, a book.

(2) *Neuter* (сре́дний), which, being the opposite of the active voice, denotes some kind of condition or action that does *not* pass from the agent to any object, but which is complete in itself. *Ex.* Идти́, to go (*once*); ходи́тъ, to go (*more than once*); спатъ, to sleep; ѡхатъ, to drive; пла́кать, to weep.

Obs.—(1) The verbs *быть*, to be, and *стать*, to become, to begin, which are of the neuter voice, are called *Auxiliary* (вспомо́гательный) *Verbs*, because they assist in forming the tenses of other verbs. *Ex.* Я бу́ду чита́тъ, I will read; Ты бы́лъ награ́ждёнъ, Thou wast rewarded; Онъ ста́лъ писа́тъ, He began to write. The verb *быть* when used separately stands in the place of the verbs *существова́тъ*, to be, to exist, and *находи́ться*, to find oneself, to exist, to be. *Ex.* У него́ есть кни́ги, He has books, *lit.* (there) are books with him; Я бы́лъ у бр́ата, I was at (my) brother's. The verb *быть* is in such instances called a *Substantive Verb* (существительный глаго́л).

Obs.—(2) *All Verbs* which give expression to the call or cry of the several four-footed animals or of birds are of the *neuter* voice. *Ex.* Левъ ры́каетъ, the lion roars, from ры́кать; медвѣ́дь реве́тъ, the bear growls, from реве́тъ; соба́ка и лиси́ца лаю́тъ, the dog and the fox bark, from ла́ять; воро́на ка́ркаетъ, the crow saws, from ка́ркать; собо́рка шебе́летъ, the magpie chatters, from шебе́тать; ло́шадь рже́тъ, the horse neighs, from ржа́ть; волкъ воетъ, the wolf howls, from вы́ть; быкъ и коро́ва мыча́тъ, the bull (or ox) and the cow low, from мыча́ть; овца́ бле́етъ, the sheep bleats, from бле́ять; ко́шка мяу́каетъ, the cat mews, from мяу́кать; сви́нья хрю́каетъ, the pig grunts, from хрю́кать; голу́бь воркуе́тъ, the pigeon coos, from ворковáть; ку́рица кло́кчетъ, the hen clucks, from кло́хтать; лягу́шка ква́каетъ, the frog croaks, from ква́кать; стрекоза́ и пче́ла жу́жатъ, the dragon-fly and the bee buzz, from жу́жать.

(3) *Reflective* (возвра́тный), which indicates an action that is reflected back from the object to the agent. The reflective verbs of the Russian language are formed by the union of a verb of the active voice with a contracted form of the reflective pronoun

себя (ся). *Еж.* хвал^ються = хвал^ють себя, to praise one's self; мыть^{ся} = мыть^{ся} себя, to wash one's self.

(4) *Reciprocal* (взаимный), which denotes a reciprocal action between the agent and the object or objects. Verbs of this voice also terminate in *ся*. They answer, moreover, to the questions—Съ кѣмъ? *With whom?* *Еж.* ссор^ються, to quarrel; сража^ються, to fight; &c.

Объ.—There are some verbs without the suffix *ся* that have the meaning of verbs of the reciprocal voice. *Еж.* спор^ють, to dispute; игра^ють, to play. All such answer to the question, Съ кѣмъ? *With whom?*

(5) *Common* (общій). These likewise terminate in *ся*, and without the particle they are not used. They have the meaning of verbs of either the active or neuter voice. *Еж.* боя^ються, to fear, to be afraid of; ког^о? чег^о? *of whom? of what?* повинов^ються, to be obedient to; ком^у? чег^у? *to whom? to what?* над^юяться, to rely on; на ког^о, на что? *on whom? on what?* труд^ються, to labour; над^ю чѣмъ? *at what?* (The above have the meaning of verbs of the active voice.) Улыб^ються, to smile; очут^ються, to appear; and лѣн^ються, to be lazy; have the meaning of verbs of the neuter voice.

(6) *Passive* (страдательный), which betokens the condition of one object with the action of another. *Еж.* быть люб^юму, to be loved, &c. Verbs of the passive voice are formed by joining an active verb with various parts of the auxiliary verb *быть*. They answer to the questions, кѣмъ? чѣмъ? *by whom? by what?* Sometimes verbs of the passive voice terminate in *ся*. *Еж.* почи^ютъся, to be respected, &c.

§ 95. Certain verbs, according to the meaning which they convey, are of various voices. *Еж.* *Active Verb*—Онъ игра^{етъ} на скрипк^ѣ нов^{ую} пѣсню, He is playing a new song on the violin. *Neuter Verb*—Онъ не уч^{ится}, а игра^{етъ}, He does not study, but plays. *Reciprocal Verb*—Я бил^{ся} съ нимъ на рапирах^ѣ, I fenced with him (*lit.* fought with rapiers with him). *Reflective Verb*—Я дол^{го} труд^юсь надъ этою задачею, I laboured for a long time over this

problem; &c. *Verbs of the Neuter Voice* before which certain prepositions are placed become *Verbs of the Active Voice*:—

Ex.: *Neuter Verb*, *идти*, to go; *Active Verb*, *перейти*, to go across.
 „ „ *ходить*, to go; „ „ *обходить*, to go round.
 „ „ *спать*, to sleep; „ „ *проспать*, to oversleep.

§ 96. The properties of Russian verbs which render them liable to changes of termination are—*mood* (*наклонение*), *tense* (*время*), *aspect* (*видъ*), *person* (*лицо*), *number* (*число*), *gender* (*родъ*), *participle* (*причастіе*), *gerund* (*дѣпрічастіе*).

§ 97. The mood gives expression to various forms of action or of condition, either in the person or agent.

§ 98. Russian verbs have three moods:—

(1) *Infinitive* (*Неопредѣленное*), which does not show *by whom* or *when* the action was performed; *i. e.* which does not point out the time, or number and gender of the person or persons, at which, and by whom, the action was performed. *Ex.* *писать*, to write; *сражаться*, to fight; &c.

(2) *Indicative* (*Изъявительное*), which shows *by whom* and *when* the action was performed—which shows, in fact, the time and number, and even the gender, of the person or persons, at which, and by whom, the action was performed. *Ex.* *Я пишу*, I am writing; *ты сражался*, thou foughtest; *она играла*, she played; &c.

(3) *Imperative* (*Повелительное*), which conveys an order, wish, or prohibition, for or against a thing being done. *Ex.* *пиши*, write (thou); *пусть онъ дѣлаетъ*, let him do (it); *не сражайтесь*, do not (you) fight; &c.

Obs.—In order to express by means of a Russian verb the *subjunctive* (*сослагательное*), or *conditional* (*условное*), mood, which is in use in foreign languages, the conjunction *бы* is added to the past tense of the verb in question. *Ex.* *Я кончилъ бы это дѣло, если бы имѣлъ досугъ*, I would have finished this business if I had had time; &c.

§ 99. The tense of a Russian verb shows either that the action

of the agent is *now* taking place, or that it has taken place at some time or other *before*, or that it *will* yet take place. And therefore a Russian verb has three tenses, viz. *present* (настоящее), *past* (прошедшее), and *future* (будущее).

§ 100. The aspect of a Russian verb shows the difference of time required for the performance of an action. *Ех. онъ рѣшалъ*, he *was* deciding; *онъ рѣшилъ*, he *has* decided; *онъ крикнулъ*, he shouted (*once*); *онъ хаживалъ*, he used to walk (*habitually*).

§ 101. Russian verbs have four Aspects: (1) *imperfect* (несовершенный); (2) *perfect* (совершенный); (3) *perfect of unity* (однократный); (4) *iterative* (многократный). The *present* tense has *no* aspects. The *past* tense *may* have all *four*. The *future* tense has *three*, viz. *imperfect*, *perfect*, and *perfect of unity*.

§ 102. The signification of the several aspects is as follows:—

(1) The *imperfect* aspect denotes either that the action has not altogether ceased, or that it will not finish. *Ех. Я писалъ*, I wrote; *Я буду писать*, I will be writing; &c.

(2) The *perfect* aspect denotes either that the action has been *quite* completed, or that it will definitely cease. *Ех. Я написалъ*, I have written (*once for all*); *Я напишу*, I will write (*finally*).

(3) The *aspect of the perfect of unity* denotes either that the action has taken place or will take place *once*, and that *rapidly*. *Ех. Ты стукнулъ*, thou hast knocked; *Я стукну*, I am going to knock.

(4) The *iterative* aspect denotes that the action has taken place several times. *Ех. Я читалъ*, I used (*often*) to read; *Онъ хаживалъ*, He *was* in the habit of walking.

Obs.—Russian verbs admit, too, of a *fifth* aspect being added, that of the *inchoative* (начина́тельный). This aspect denotes that any sort of action has merely been *begun*. *Ех. Я запѣлъ* = *Я началъ пѣть*, I began to sing; *Онъ заиграетъ* = *Онъ начнетъ играть сию мину́ту*, He will begin to play this minute; *Вѣтеръ подулъ* = *вѣтеръ началъ дуть*, The wind began to blow.

§ 103. The *infinitive mood* does not indicate the time at which an action takes place, yet it has all four aspects: (1) *imperfect*, стучать, to knock; (2) *perfect*, постучать, to knock a little; (3) *perfect of unity*, стукнуть, to give a knock; (4) *iterative*, стучусь, to knock repeatedly.

§ 104. The *indicative mood* comprises all the tenses and all the aspects pertaining to those tenses.

§ 105. The *imperative mood*, although it does not possess tenses, has three aspects: (1) *imperfect*, стучи, knock (thou); (2) *perfect of unity*, стукни, knock (thou) once; (3) *perfect*, постучи, knock (thou) a little.

§ 106. Russian verbs have three persons, which are usually represented by the personal pronouns:—1st person, я, мы; 2nd person, ты, вы; 3rd person, онъ, она́, оно́, ону́, онѣ. *Ex.* Я пишу́, мы пише́мъ; ты пише́шь, вы пише́те; онъ писа́лъ, она́ писа́ла, оно́ писа́ло, ону́ or онѣ писа́ли.

§ 107. The two Numbers of Russian Verbs are the Singular and the Plural. The former denotes the *action* or *condition* of one agent or object: *Ex.* Я стро́ю, I am building (a house). The latter points to the action or condition of two or more agents or objects: *Ex.* Мы стро́имъ, We are building (a house).

§ 108. The use of the gender in Russian verbs is confined to the past tense. *Ex.* Я чита́лъ, она́ чита́ла, оно́ или дитя́ чита́ло, I read, she read, it or the child read.

§ 109. A *participle* is an adjective formed from a verb. *Ex.* Юноша обогаща́ющий сво́й умъ нау́ками бу́детъ поле́зенъ себѣ и дру́гимъ, The youth (*who*) *enriches* his intellect with science will be useful to himself and to others. The Russian participle takes the place of two words, viz. the relative pronoun *ко́торый*, who or which, and any of the tenses of the indicative mood of a verb; thus, instead of saying Юноша, *ко́торый* обогаща́етъ сво́й умъ нау́ками, &c., it is usual to express the sentence in Russian in the way above shown.

§ 110. Participles, being formed from verbs, possess voices, tenses,

and aspects; and, as verbal *adjectives*, they possess also genders, numbers, and cases.

§ 111. A *Gerund* is a verb placed in such a form as to contain a meaning which is not complete without the addition of some other verb. *Ех. Смотрѣ въ окно, онъ любитъся прекраснымъ видомъ, Whilst looking out of the window, he admires the beautiful view.*

§ 112. A *Gerund*, being part of a verb, has voices, tenses, and aspects.

§ 113. The terminations of Russian verbs are subject to change according to their mood, tense, aspect, person, number, and gender. These changes are called *conjugations* (спряжѣніе).

§ 114. Russian verbs have two conjugations. The 2nd person, singular number, present tense, indicative mood, of *regular* Russian verbs of the 1st conjugation *invariably* terminates in *ешь*: *Ех. Ты читаешь, гуляешь, прощаешься.* Whereas the corresponding part of a *regular* Russian verb of the 2nd conjugation ends in *ишь*: *Ех. стоишь, вертишь, кормишься.*

§ 115. Before considering the conjugation of the other verbs, it may be well to conjugate the auxiliary verb *быть*, to be.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Imperfect aspect . . . *быть*, to be.

Iterative aspect . . . *бываѣтъ*, to be (*often*).

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense of бытъ.

<i>Singular Number.</i>			<i>Plural Number.</i>	
Я есмь,	I am.		Мы есмь,	We are.
Ты еси́,	Thou art.		Вы естѣ́,	You are.
Онъ } естъ,	{ He } ia.		Онѣ́ }	суть, They are.
Она́ }	{ She }		Онѣ́ }	
Оно́ }	{ It }			

Obs.—Есмь, еси́, есмы and естѣ́, are not in use in modern Russian.

Present Tense of БЫВАТЬ.

Я бываю,	I am often.	Мы бываемъ,	We are often.
Ты бываешь,	Thou art often.	Вы бываєте,	You are often.
Онъ } бывааетъ,	{ He } is often.	Онѣ } бывають,	They are often.
Она }	{ She }	Онѣ }	
Оно }	{ It }	Онѣ }	

Past Tense of БЫТЬ.

Я былъ,	I was.	Мы были,	We were.
Ты былъ,	Thou wast.	Вы были,	You were.
Онъ былъ,	He was.	Онѣ } были,	They were.
Она была,	She was.	Онѣ }	
Оно было,	It was.	Онѣ }	

Past Tense of БЫВАТЬ.

Я бывалъ,	I used to be.	Мы бывали,	We used to be.
Ты бывалъ,	Thou usedst to be.	Вы бывали,	You used to be.
Онъ бывалъ,	He } used to be.	Онѣ } бывали,	They used to be.
Она бывала,	She }	Онѣ }	
Оно бывало,	It }	Онѣ }	

Future Tense of БЫТЬ.

Я буду,	I will be.	Мы будемъ,	We will be.
Ты будешь,	Thou wilt be.	Вы будете,	You will be.
Онъ } будетъ,	{ He } will be.	Онѣ } будутъ,	They will be.
Она }	{ She }	Онѣ }	
Оно }	{ It }	Онѣ }	

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Будь ты,	Be thou.	Будьте,	Be you.
Пусть онъ, она, оно, будетъ,		Пусть онѣ, онѣ, будутъ,	
Let him, her, or it, be.		Let them be.	

PARTICIPLES.

Present of быть . . .	сущій -ая -ее -іе -ія,* who, or which, is, or are.
Present of бывать . . .	бывающій -ая -ее -іе -ія, who, or which, is, or are.
Past of быть . . .	бывшій -ая -ее -іе -ія, who, or which, was, or were.
Past of бывать . . .	бывавшій -ая -ее -іе -ія, who, or which, used to be.
Future of быть . . .	будущій -ая -ее -іе -ія, who, or which, will be.

GERUNDS.

Present of быть . . .	будучи, being.
Past of быть . . .	бывъ, бывши, having been.
Past of бывать . . .	бывавъ, бывавши, having often been.

* Ancient Slavonic form, смѣ -ая -ее -ые -мя.

§ 116. The auxiliary verb *стать*, to become, to begin, has only two tenses, viz. the future, *я стану*, and the past, *я сталъ*. The first of these is used in place of the same tense of the verb *быть* (*я буду*) : *Ех. Я стану, or Я буду, писать*, I will write. The second in place of the same tense of the verb *начать*, to begin : *Ех. Я сталъ, or Я началъ, писать*, I began to write.

§ 117. The regular Russian verbs are conjugated in the following manner :—

FORMS OF THE CONJUGATIONS.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

(Has no Tenses.)

АСПЕКТЪ.	TERMINATIONS.	EXAMPLES.
Imperfect	ать, чь, ти.	{ рѣш ^а ть, to decide. печ ^ь , to bake. в ^е ст ^и , to carry. [all. рѣш ^и ть, to decide, once for
Perfect	ить, чь, ти.	{ исп ^е чь, to bake through. понес ^и ть, to carry away. д ^у нуть, to blow.
Perfect of Unity . . .	уть.	{ ст ^у кн ^у ть, to knock. дв ^и г ^н уть, to move.
Iterative	ивать, ывать.	{ на ^ш ивать, to sew on. дѣ ^л ывать, to do.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

	Singular Number.	Plural Number.
The Present Tense has no Aspects.	Я.....ю, у.	Мы.....емъ, имъ.
	Ты.....ешь, ишь.	Вы.....ете, ите.
	Онъ } Она } ...еть, ить.	{ Онъ } ють, уть, ать, ать.
	Оно }	{ Онѣ }

Past Tense.

Imperfect and Perfect {	Я, ты, онъ...лъ. Она...ла Онѣ...ло.	Мы, вы — } лъ. Онъ — } лъ.
Perfect of Unity . . {	Я, ты, онъ-булъ. Она-була. Онѣ-було.	Мы, вы — } булъ. Онъ — } булъ.
Iterative {	Я, ты, онъ-ивалъ, ывалъ. Она-ивала, ывала. Онѣ-ивало, ывало.	Мы, вы — } ивали, ывали. Онъ — } ивали, ывали.

Future Tense.

ASPECTS.	TERMINATIONS.	EXAMPLES.
Imperfect	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Я} \quad \text{б\u0443\u0434\u0443} \\ \text{Ты} \quad \text{б\u0443\u0434\u0435\u0448\u044c} \\ \text{Он\u044b} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{б\u0443\u0434\u0435\u0442\u044c} \\ \text{Он\u0430} \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{Он\u0430} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{б\u0443\u0434\u0435\u0442\u044c} \\ \text{Он\u043e} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\} \text{т\u044b, ч\u044b, т\u0435}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Мы} \quad \text{б\u0443\u0434\u0435\u043c\u044c} \\ \text{Вы} \quad \text{б\u0443\u0434\u0435\u0442\u0435} \\ \text{Он\u0438} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{б\u0443\u0434\u0443\u0442\u044c} \\ \text{Он\u0435} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\} \text{т\u044b, ч\u044b, т\u0435.}$
Perfect	Has the same terminations as the Present Tense.	
Perfect of Unity	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Я} \dots\dots\dots\text{н\u0443.} \\ \text{Ты} \dots\dots\dots\text{н\u0435\u0448\u044c.} \\ \text{Он\u044b, Он\u0430, Он\u043e,} \dots\dots\text{н\u0435\u0442\u044c.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Мы} \dots\dots\dots\text{н\u0435\u043c\u044c.} \\ \text{Вы} \dots\dots\dots\text{н\u0435\u0442\u0435.} \\ \text{Он\u0438} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{б\u0443\u0434\u0443\u0442\u044c} \\ \text{Он\u0435} \end{array} \right\} \dots\dots\text{н\u0443\u0442\u044c.} \end{array} \right.$

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

(Has no Tenses.)

	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>Plural Number.</i>
For the Imperfect, Perfect, and Perfect of Unity	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Ты} \dots\dots\dots\text{и, ъ, й.} \\ \text{Пусть, Он\u044b,} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Он\u0430, Он\u043e} \end{array} \right\} \text{е\u0442\u044c, и\u0442\u044c.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Вы} \dots\dots\dots\text{ите, ьте, йте.} \\ \text{Пусть,} \quad \left\{ \text{Он\u0438} \dots\dots\dots\text{ють, у\u0442\u044c.} \right. \\ \quad \quad \quad \left\{ \text{Он\u0435} \dots\dots\dots\text{ят\u044c, ат\u044c.} \end{array} \right.$

PARTICIPLES.

GERUNDS.

ASPECTS.	Present Tense.	
	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>All Numbers and Genders.</i>
The Present Tense has no Aspects.	$\begin{array}{l} \text{Masc. Fem. Neut.} \\ \text{-ш\u0438\u0439, -ая, -е\u0435.} \end{array}$	-а, -я, -уч\u0438, -юч\u0438.
	$\begin{array}{l} \text{Plural Number.} \\ \text{Masc Fem. \& Neut.} \\ \text{-ше -ш\u0438\u0430.} \end{array}$	

	Past Tense.	
	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>All Numbers and Genders.</i>
For all Aspects.	$\begin{array}{l} \text{Masc. Fem. Neut.} \\ \text{-вш\u0438\u0439, -ая, -е\u0435.} \end{array}$	-в\u044b, -ш\u0438\u0435.
	$\begin{array}{l} \text{Plural Number.} \\ \text{Masc. Fem. \& Neut.} \\ \text{-вш\u0438\u0435, -вш\u0438\u0430.} \end{array}$	

Verbs which terminate in *ся* are also conjugated according to the above table, by adding *сь* or *ся*. *Еж. Я занимаюсь, I occupy myself; Ты прогуливаешься, Thou art taking a walk; Вы смеётесь, You are laughing; Он\u0438 удивляются, They are astonished.*

The conjugation of verbs of the passive voice will be explained separately.

§ 118. With regard to the forms of their conjugation, Russian verbs are classed as—

(1) *Regular* (правильный), or such as retain the primary syllable in all their moods, tenses, aspects, and numbers, and which have, in all their parts, regular terminations, according to the ordinary rules for the conjugation of verbs. *Ех.* пишу́, I write; писалъ, I wrote; напишу́, I will write; изъясняю, I am explaining; изъяснилъ, I explained; изъясни́лъ, I explained *once for all*; изъясню́, I will explain; &c.

(2) *Irregular* (неправильный), or such as do not everywhere retain their primary syllable, and which in their terminations depart from the ordinary rules for the conjugation of verbs. *Ех.* иду́, шёлъ, поиду́ (from идти́, to go); ѣмъ, ѣлъ, (from ѣсть, to eat); беру́ (from брать, to take); взялъ and возьму́ (from взять, to take); ложусь (from ложиться, to lie down); лёгъ and лягу (from лечь, to lie down); &c.

(3) *Those conveying a sense of fullness* (изобильный), or such as have in the present tense two distinct terminations conveying the self-same meaning. *Ех.* двѣжу and двѣгаю, I move; страдаю and страдаю, I endeavour; ачу and алкаю, I am hungry; блещу́ and блистаю, I shine; машу́ and махаю, I am beckoning.

(4) *Defective* (недостаточный), or such as have not any particular tense or aspect. *Ех.* поймать to catch, очнуться to wake up, молвить to utter, ранить to wound, which have no present tense; or the following, which have no past or future tenses of the perfect aspect:—обожать to worship, ожидать to await, опасаться to dread, подражать to imitate, сожалѣть to commiserate, &c.

(5) *Impersonal* (безличный), or such as are used only in the 3rd person. *Ех.* можно (it is) possible, должно (it) should be, кажется it appears, жалъ (it is a) pity, нѣтъ (т. е. не есть) there is not, спится one is drowsy, говоритъ it is said, хочется one would like, разсвѣтаетъ it dawns, морозитъ it freezes, говорятъ they say, &c.

(6) *Frequentative* (учащательный), or such as denote a certain

amount of continuance in the time of the action which they illustrate. *Ех. похаживать* to walk *up and down*, *поглядывать* to look *round*, &c.

§ 119. Russian verbs, according to their construction, are also—

(1) *Simple* (простой), or such as have not prefixed to them prepositions or other words, and which therefore retain their primitive meanings. *Ех. действовать* to act, *носить* to carry, *ходить* to walk, *являться*, to appear *generally*, &c.

(2) *Compound* (сложный), or such as have prefixed to them prepositions or other words (in some instances nouns substantive). *Ех. благодетельствовать* to do *good*, *злодействовать* to do *evil*, *содействовать* to co-operate, *относить* to take *away*, *рассказывать* to narrate, *уходить* to go *away*, *появляться* to make one's appearance, &c.

Obs.—The greater portion of the *compound* verbs are formed by prefixing prepositions to the iterative aspect of *simple* verbs. *Ех. передёргивать* to do *over again*, *отъезжать* to ride *away*, *раскрасивать* to paint *all over*. Very many *simple* verbs, in order to form their *perfect* aspect, take as prefixes various prepositions, or else borrow the perfect aspect bodily from compound verbs. *Ех. писать* to write, *написать*; *ставить* to erect, *поставить*; *красить* to colour, *окрасить*; *цвести* to blossom, *расцвести*; &c.

EXAMPLES OF THE CONJUGATIONS.

§ 120. *Of the Regular Verbs.*

(1) Conjugation of Verbs of the Active and Neuter Voices :—

Aspects.	INFINITIVE MOOD.			
Imperfect . . .	дѣлать.	стучать.	жить.	видѣть.
Perfect	сдѣлать.	постучать.	пожить.	увидѣть.
Perfect of Unity.	—	стукнуть.	—	—
Iterative . . .	дѣлывать.	(not used).	жизать.	видѣвать.
	to do.	to knock.	to live.	to see.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. Imperfect Aspect.

Я.	дѣлаю.	стучу.	живу.	вижу.
Ты.	дѣлаешь.	стучишь.	живёшь.	видишь.
Онъ, она, оно.	дѣлаетъ.	стучитъ.	живётъ.	видитъ.
Мы.	дѣлаемъ.	стучимъ.	живёмъ.	видимъ.
Вы.	дѣлаете.	стучите.	живёте.	видите.
Они, онѣ.	дѣлають.	стучать.	живуть.	видать.
	I do, &c.	I knock, &c.	I live, &c.	I see, &c.

*Aspects.**Past Tense.*

Imperfect . . .	дѣлалъ -а -о -ли.	стучалъ -а -о -ли.	жилъ -а -б -ли.	видѣлъ -а -о -ли.
Perfect . . .	сдѣлалъ -а -о -ли.	постучалъ -а -о -ли.	пожилъ -а -б -ли.	увидѣлъ -а -о -ли.
Perfect of Unity .	—	стукнулъ -а -о -ли.	—	—
Iterative . . .	дѣлывалъ -а -о -ли.	(not used).	живалъ -а -о -ли.	видывалъ -а -о -ли.
	I did, &c.	I knocked, &c.	I lived, &c.	I saw, &c.

Future Tense. Imperfect Aspect.

<i>Sing. Num.</i>	я буду ты будешь онъ она } онѣ } будетъ	} дѣлать or стучать,	or жить,	or видѣть.
<i>Plur. Num.</i>	мы будемъ вы будете они } онѣ } будутъ			
		I will do, &c.	I will knock, &c.	I will live, &c.
				I will see, &c.

Future Tense. Perfect Aspect.

<i>Singular Number</i>	я сдѣлаю.	постучу.	поживу.	увиджу.
	ты сдѣлаешь.	постучишь.	поживёшь.	увидишь.
	онъ } она } онѣ } сдѣлаетъ.	постучитъ.	поживётъ.	увидитъ.
<i>Plural Number.</i>	мы сдѣлаемъ.	постучимъ.	поживёмъ.	увидимъ.
	вы сдѣлаете.	постучите.	поживёте.	увидите.
	они } онѣ } сдѣлають.	постучать.	поживуть.	увидать.
	I will do, &c.	I will knock, &c.	I will live, &c.	I will see, &c.

Perfect of Unity.

ни	стукну, -ишь, -ишь, -ишь, -ишь, -ишь.	ни	ни
	I will knock, &c.		

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Imperfect Aspect.

<i>Sing. Number.</i>	<i>дѣлай</i>	<i>стучи.</i>	<i>живи.</i>	<i>ви́ди</i>
	пусть $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{онъ} \\ \text{она} \\ \text{оно} \end{array} \right\}$ дѣлае́тъ, or	стучи́тъ, or	живе́тъ, or	ви́дитъ, or
				let him see, &c.
<i>Plur. Number.</i>	<i>дѣлайте</i>	<i>стучите.</i>	<i>живите.</i>	<i>ви́дите</i>
	пусть $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{они} \\ \text{онѣ} \end{array} \right\}$ дѣлаю́тъ, or	стуча́тъ, or	живу́тъ, or	ви́дятъ, or
	do, &c.	knock, &c.	live, &c.	let them see, &c.

Perfect Aspect.

<i>Sing. Number.</i>	<i>сдѣлай,</i>	<i>постучи.</i>	<i>поживи.</i>	<i>ни́</i>
	пусть $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{онъ} \\ \text{она} \\ \text{оно} \end{array} \right\}$ сдѣлае́тъ, or	постучи́тъ, or	поживе́тъ.	<i>ни́</i>
<i>Plur. Number.</i>	<i>сдѣлайте.</i>	<i>постучите.</i>	<i>поживите.</i>	<i>ни́</i>
	пусть $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{они} \\ \text{онѣ} \end{array} \right\}$ сдѣлаю́тъ, or	постуча́тъ, or	поживу́тъ.	<i>ни́</i>
	do, &c.	knock, &c.	live, &c.	

Perfect of Unity.

<i>Sing. Number.</i>	<i>ни́</i>	<i>сту́кни,</i>	<i>ни́</i>	<i>ни́</i>
		пусть $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{онъ} \\ \text{она} \\ \text{оно} \end{array} \right\}$ сту́кне́тъ.		
<i>Plur. Number.</i>	<i>ни́</i>	<i>сту́кните.</i>	<i>ни́</i>	<i>ни́</i>
		пусть $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{они} \\ \text{онѣ} \end{array} \right\}$ сту́кнутъ.		
		knock, &c.		

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense.

<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>дѣлающі́й,</i>	<i>стуча́щій,</i>	<i>живу́щій,</i>	<i>ви́дящій.</i>
	<i>Fem.</i>	—ща́я,	—ща́я,	—ща́я,	—ща́я.
	<i>Neut.</i>	—ще́е,	—ще́е,	—ще́е,	—ще́е.
<i>Plural Number.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	—ще́е,	—ще́е,	—ще́е,	—ще́е.
	<i>Fem. & Neut.</i>	—ща́я,	—ща́я,	—ща́я,	—ща́я.

He who does, &c. he who knocks, &c. he who lives, &c. he who sees, &c.

Aspects.

Past Tense.

<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>дѣлавші́й,</i>	<i>стуча́вшій,</i>	<i>живи́шій,</i>	<i>ви́дѣвшій.</i>
	-ая, -ее, -іе, -ія,	-ая, -ее, -іе, -ія,	-ая, -ее, -іе, -ія,	-ая, -ее, -іе, -ія.
<i>Perfect</i>	<i>сдѣлавші́й,</i>	<i>постуча́вшій,</i>	<i>поживи́шій,</i>	<i>уви́дѣвшій.</i>
	-ая, -ее, -іе, -ія,	-ая, -ее, -іе, -ія,	-ая, -ее, -іе, -ія,	-ая, -ее, -іе, -ія.
<i>Perfect of Unity</i>	<i>ни́</i>	<i>сту́кнувши́й,</i>	<i>ни́</i>	<i>ни́.</i>
		-ая, -ее, -іе, -ія.		
<i>Iterative</i>	<i>дѣлывавші́й,</i>	<i>(not used),</i>	<i>живавші́й,</i>	<i>ви́дывавші́й,</i>
	-ая, -ее, -іе, -ія,		-ая, -ее, -іе, -ія,	-ая, -ее, -іе, -ія.
	he who did, &c.	he who knocked, &c.	he who lived, &c.	he who saw, &c.

GERUND.

Present Tense.

<i>All Numbers and Genders.</i> }	дѣлая, doing.	стуча, knocking.	жива, living.	видя, seeing.
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*Aspects.**Past Tense.*

Imperfect . . .	дѣл { ѡвѣ, } { ѡвши, }	стуч { ѡвѣ, } { ѡвши, }	живши,	видѣ { вѣ, } { вши. }
Perfect	сѣл { ѡвѣ, } { ѡвши, }	постуч { ѡвѣ, } { ѡвши, }	поживши,	увидѣ { вѣ, } { вши. }
Perfect of Unity .	нѣл. having done.	стукн { увѣ, } { увши, } having knocked.	нѣл. having lived.	нѣл. having seen.

(2) Conjugation of Verbs of the Reflective, Reciprocal and Common Voices :—

Aspects.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Imperfect . . .	хвалѣться,	сражѣться,	улыбаться.
Perfect	похвалѣться,	сразѣться,	нѣл.
Perfect of Unity .	нѣл. to praise one's self.	нѣл. to fight.	улыбнѣться. to smile.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Singular Number.</i>	я хвалѣюсь, ты хвалишься, онъ } хвалится, онѡ } сражѣется, онѡ } улыбаётся.	сражаюсь, сражаешься, сражается,	улыбаюсь. улыбаешься. улыбаётся.
<i>Plural Number.</i>	мы хвалимся, вы хвалитесь, онѣ } хвалятся, онѣ } сражаются, I praise myself, &c.	сражаемся, сражаетесь, сражаются, I fight, &c.	улыбаемся. улыбаетесь. улыбаются. I smile, &c.

*Aspects.**Past Tense.*

Imperfect . . .	хвалѣлся, -лась, -лось, -лись,	сражался, -лась, -лось, -лись,	улыбался, -лась, -лось, -лся.
Perfect	похвалился, -лась, -лось, -лся.	сразился, -лась, -лось, -лся.	нѣл.
Perfect of Unity .	нѣл.	нѣл.	{ улыбноулся -лась, -лось, -лся.
Iterative . . .	хваливался, } -вался, -валось, } -вался.	нѣл.	нѣл.
	I praised myself, &c.	I fought, &c.	I smiled, &c.

*Future Tense.**Imperfect Aspect.*

<i>Singular Number.</i>	я буду	}	хвалиться, or сражаться, or улыбаться, I will praise myself, &c. I will fight, &c. I will smile, &c.
	ты будешь,		
	онъ } она } оно }		
	будетъ,		
<i>Plural Number.</i>	мы будемъ,	}	
	вы будете,		
	они } они }		
	будутъ,		

Perfect Aspect.

<i>Singular Number.</i>	я	—	похваюсь, or сражусь.	}	<i>nil.</i>
	ты	—	похвалишься, or сразишься.		
	онъ } она } оно }	—	похвалятся, or сразятся.		
<i>Plural Number.</i>	мы	—	похвалимся, or сразимся.	}	<i>nil.</i>
	вы	—	похвалитесь, or сразитесь.		
	они } они }	—	похвалятся, or сразятся.		
			I will praise myself, &c.		I will fight, &c.
<i>Perfect of Unity.</i>	<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>		я улыбнусь, I will smile, &c.

*IMPERATIVE MOOD.**Imperfect Aspect.*

пусть { онъ } { она } { оно }	хвались,	—	сражайся,	—	улыбайся.
	хвалитесь,	пусть { онъ } { она } { оно }	сражаешься,	пусть { онъ } { она } { оно }	улыбайтесь.
пусть { они } { они } { они }	хвалитесь,	—	сражайтесь,	—	улыбайтесь.
	хвалятся,	пусть { они } { они } { они }	сражаются.	пусть { они } { они } { они }	улыбаются.
	Praise thyself, &c.		Fight thou, &c.		Smile thou, &c.

Perfect Aspect.

пусть { онъ } { она } { оно }	похвалясь,	—	сразись.	}	<i>nil.</i>
	похвалятся,	пусть { онъ } { она } { оно }	сразится.		
	похваляясь,	—	сразитесь.		
пусть { они } { они } { они }	похваляясь,	пусть { они } { они } { они }	сразится.	}	
	Praise thyself, &c.		Fight thou, &c.		

Perfect of Unity.

<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>	пусть { онъ } улыбайся.
		{ она } улыбайтесь.
		{ оно }
<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>	пусть { онъ } улыбайтесь.
		{ она } улыбайтесь.
		{ оно }
		Smile thou, &c.

PARTICIPLE.

Present Tense.

Sing. } Masc. { хвалящійся, }	{ сражающійся, }	{ улыбающійся. }
Num. } Fem. { —аяся, }	{ —щаяся, }	{ —щаяся. }
	{ —еся, }	{ —щеся. }
Plur. } Masc. { —іся, }	{ —щіся, }	{ —щіся. }
Num. } Fem. & Neut. { —іся, }	{ —щіся, }	{ —щіся. }
	he who praises himself, &c.	he who smiles, &c.

Aspects.

Past Tense.

Imperfect.

Sing. } Masc. { хвалившійся, }	{ сражавшіяся, }	{ улыбавшійся. }
Num. } Fem. { —щаяся, }	{ —щаяся, }	{ —щаяся. }
	{ —щеся, }	{ —щеся. }
Plur. } Masc. { —щіся, }	{ —щіся, }	{ —щіся. }
Num. } Fem. & Neut. { —щіся, }	{ —щіся, }	{ —щіся. }

Perfect.

Sing. } Masc. { похвалившійся }	{ сразившіяся. }	} <i>nil.</i>
Num. } Fem. { —щаяся, }	{ —щаяся. }	
	{ —щеся, }	
Plur. } Masc. { —щіся, }	{ —щіся. }	
Num. } Fem. & Neut. { —щіся, }	{ —щіся. }	

Perfect of Unity.

Sing. } Masc. { }	} <i>nil.</i>	} { улыбавшійся. }
Num. } Fem. { }		
Plur. } Masc. { }		
Num. } Fem. & Neut. { }		
	he who praised himself, &c.	he who smiled, &c.

GERUND.

Present Tense.

All Numbers } хвалясь,	сражаясь,	улыбаясь.
and Genders. } praising himself.	fighting.	smiling

<i>Aspects.</i> <i>All Numbers</i> <i>and Genders.</i>		<i>Past Tense.</i>		
Imperfect . . .		хвали́вшись,	сража́вшись,	улыба́вшись.
Perfect . . .	{ похва́лившись, похва́лся,	{ сража́вшись, сража́сь.	ни.	
Perfect of Unity .	ни.	ни.	улыба́вшись.	
	having praised himself.	having fought.	having smiled.	

(3) Conjugation of Verbs of the Passive Voice :—

<i>Aspects.</i>	<i>INFINITIVE MOOD.</i>		
Imperfect . . .	быть хва́ли́му,	or награжда́ему,	or посыла́ему.
Perfect . . .	быть похва́лену,	or награжде́ну,	or послану.
Iterative . . .	быва́ть хва́ли́му, to be praised.	or награжда́ему, to be rewarded.	or посыла́ему. to be sent.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Instead of the following antiquated method of conjugating verbs of the present tense and passive voice—Я есмь or Я бываю хва́ли́тъ, or награжда́емъ, or посыла́емъ, &c., I am praised, or rewarded, or sent, &c.—it is usual to invert the phraseology so as to convert the passive into an active form.

<i>Еж.</i> меня тебя его, её насъ васъ ихъ	{ хва́лятъ or награжда́ютъ or посыла́ютъ, &c., They praise, or reward, or send me, &c.
---	---

Past Tense. (Passive Form.)

Imperfect Aspect.	я	{	былъ хва́ли́мъ,	or награжда́емъ,	or посыла́емъ.
	ты				
	онъ				
	она́	{	была́ хва́ли́ма,	or награжда́ема,	or посыла́ема.
	онó				
	оно́				
	мы	{	были хва́ли́мы,	or награжда́емы,	or посыла́емы.
	вы				
	они				
	они́	{	хвали́ли,	or награжда́ли,	or посыла́ли.
	они́				
	они́				

(Active Form.)

меня тебя его её насъ васъ ихъ	{ хва́ли́ли, or награжда́ли, or посыла́ли.
--	--

I was praised, &c. or rewarded, &c. or sent, &c.

Aspects

(Passive Form.)

Perfect	я	}	былъ	похваляеъ,	отъ	награждаеъ,	отъ	посылаеъ.
	ты		была	похваляема,	отъ	награждаема,	отъ	посылаема.
	онъ		было	похваляемо,	отъ	награждаемо,	отъ	посыляемо.
	она	}	были	похваляемы,	отъ	награждаемы,	отъ	посылаемы.
	оно		были	похваляемы,	отъ	награждаемы,	отъ	посылаемы.
	мы		были	похваляемы,	отъ	награждаемы,	отъ	посылаемы.
	вы		были	похваляемы,	отъ	награждаемы,	отъ	посылаемы.
	они	}	были	похваляемы,	отъ	награждаемы,	отъ	посылаемы.
	онѣ		были	похваляемы,	отъ	награждаемы,	отъ	посылаемы.

I was praised, &c. or rewarded, &c. or sent, &c.

(Active Form.)

		(Active Form.)				
меня тебя его, её насъ васъ ихъ	}	похваляи,	or	награждаи,	or	посылаи.

(Passive Form.)

Iterative	я ты онъ	}	бываю	хвалимъ,	or	награждаю,	or	посылаю.
	она		бывала	хвалима,	or	награждаема,	or	посылаема.
	оно		бывало	хвалимо,	or	награждаемо,	or	посыляемо.
	мы вы они онѣ	}	бывали	хвалимы,	or	награждаемы,	or	посылаемы.

(Active Form.)

меня тебя его, её насъ васъ ихъ	}	бываю	хвалии,	or	награждаи,	or	посылаи.
		до	they praised,	or	rewarded,	or	sent me, &c.

*Aspects.**Future Tense.*

Imperfect . . . Instead of using the now obsolete form of я буду хвалимъ, I will be praised ; or награждаемъ, rewarded ; or посылаемъ, sent, &c., it is usual to say меня будутъ хвалить, they will praise ; or награждать, reward ; or посылать, send me, &c.

Perfect . . . Я буду похваляеъ, or награждаеъ, or посылаетъ, &c. or меня, &c. похвалятъ, or наградятъ, or пошлютъ, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Imperfect . . . Пусть меня хвалятъ, let me be praised ; or награждаютъ, rewarded ; or посылаютъ, sent, &c.

Perfect . . . Пусть меня похвалятъ, let them praise ; or наградятъ, reward ; or пошлютъ, send me, &c.

PARTICIPLE.

Aspects.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Masc.	{ хвалѣмый, }	{ награждаемый, }	{ посылаемый.
	Fem.	{ ———ая, }	{ ———ая, }	{ ———ая.
Num.	Neut.	{ ———ое, }	{ ———ое, }	{ ———ое.
Plur.	Masc.	{ ———ые, }	{ ———ые, }	{ ———ые,
Num.	Fem.&Neut.	{ ———ия, }	{ ———ия, }	{ ———ия.

he who is praised, &c. he who is rewarded, &c. he who is sent, &c.

Past Tense.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Masc.	{ хвалѣнный.
	Fem.	{ ———ая.
Num.	Neut.	{ ———ое.
Plur.	Masc.	{ ———ые.
Num.	Fem.&Neut.	{ ———ия.

nil.

nil.

Perfect.

Sing.	Masc.	{ похвалѣнный }	{ награждѣнный, }	{ посланный.
	Fem.	{ ———ая, }	{ ———ая, }	{ ———ая.
Num.	Neut.	{ ———ое, }	{ ———ое, }	{ ———ое.
Plur.	Masc.	{ ———ые, }	{ ———ые, }	{ ———ые.
Num.	Fem.&Neut.	{ ———ия, }	{ ———ия, }	{ ———ия.

he who was praised, &c. he who was rewarded, &c. he who was sent, &c.

GERUND.

Present Tense.

All Numbers and Genders. }	бѣдучи хвалѣмъ,	or награждаемъ,	or посылаемъ.
	being praised.	rewarded.	sent.

Past Tense.

All Numbers and Genders. }	бывъ похвалѣнъ,	or награждѣнъ,	or посланъ.
	having been praised.	rewarded.	sent.

§ 121. Conjugation of the Irregular Verbs.

The following Table exemplifies the manner of conjugating some of the Russian Irregular Verbs:—

INFINITIVE MOOD			INDICATIVE MOOD				IMPERATIVE MOOD		
No.	Imperfect Aspect.	Perfect Aspect.	Present Tense.		Imperfect Past.	Perfect Past.	Perfect Future.	Imperfect Aspect.	Perfect Aspect.
			1st Pers. Sing.	2nd Pers. Sing.					
1	берѣть	сберечь, to take care.	беру́	берёкши́	берёхъ	сберёхъ	сберечу́	берёгъ	сберёгъ
2	брать	съять, to take.	бру́	берёкши́	брахъ	събрахъ	возьму́	бру́	возьму́
3	вести́	повести́, to carry, in a	веду́	ведёшь	вёхъ	повёхъ	и веду́	веди́	поведи́
4	вести́	повести́, to lead.	веду́	ведёшь	вёхъ	повёхъ	поведу́	веди́	поведи́
5	вечь	помочь, to drag.	вёху́	вечёшь	вёхъ	помёхъ	помечу́	вечи́	помочи́
6	грать	игрѣть, to play.	граю́	граёшь	грэхъ	играхъ	играю́	граю́	играю́
7	давать	дать, to give.	даю́	даёшь	дахъ	сдахъ	даю́	даю́	даю́
8	идти́	идти́, to go.	иду́	идёшь	идхъ	пойдохъ	пойду́	иди́	пойди́
9	идти́	идти́, to go.	иду́	идёшь	идхъ	пойдохъ	пойду́	иди́	пойди́
10	лечь	полюжить, to lie down.	ложу́сь	ложёшь	ложёхъ	полюжухъ	ложусь	лжъ	полюжусь
11	ложиться	лечь, to lie down.	ложу́сь	ложёшь	ложёхъ	полюжухъ	ложусь	лжъ	полюжусь
12	мочь	снотъ, to be able.	могу́	можешь	мохъ	снотъ	могу́	моги́	снотъ
13	нести́	повести́, to carry.	несу́	несёшь	несёхъ	повёхъ	повесу́	неси́	повеси́
14	облечь	облечь, to clothe.	облекаю́	облечёшь	облечёхъ	облечу́	облеку́	облечу́	облечу́
15	обречь	обречь, to condemn.	обрекаю́	обрекаешь	обрекаю́	обрёхъ	обреку́	обрекаю́	обрёхъ
16	пастъ	нѣсть, to bake.	пасу́	пасёшь	пасёхъ	испечу́	испечу́	песи́	испечу́
17	печь	выпекать, to bake.	пасу́	пасёшь	пасёхъ	испечу́	испечу́	песи́	испечу́
18	расти́	вырасти́, to grow.	расту́	растёшь	растёхъ	вырасту́	вырасту́	расти́	вырасти́
19	сидѣть	сѣсть, to sit down.	сидю́	сидёшь	сидёхъ	высѣхъ	высѣхъ	сиди́	высѣхъ
20	стеречь	постеречь, to watch.	стерю́	стерёшь	стерёхъ	постерёхъ	постеречу́	стери́	постеречи́
21	спасать	спасти́, to save.	спасаю́	спасёшь	спасёхъ	спасу́	спасу́	спаси́	спаси́
22	сѣчь	высѣчь, to hew.	сѣжу́	сѣдёшь	сѣдёхъ	остригю́	остригю́	сѣжи́	остриги́
23	сѣчь	отсѣчь, to cut away.	сѣжу́	сѣдёшь	сѣдёхъ	остригю́	остригю́	сѣжи́	остриги́
24	отвергать	отвергнуть, to open.	отвергаю́	отвергаешь	отвергаю́	отверёхъ	отвергну́	отвергаю́	отверёхъ
25	отвергать	отвергнуть, to open.	отвергаю́	отвергаешь	отвергаю́	отверёхъ	отвергну́	отвергаю́	отверёхъ
26	тереть	потереть, to rub.	тру́	трёшь	трёхъ	потерёхъ	потерю́	трети́	потри́
27	трясти́	потрясти́, to shake.	трясу́	трясёшь	трясёхъ	потрясу́	потрясу́	тряси́	потри́
28	умирать	умереть, to die.	умираю́	умираешь	умираю́	умрёмъ	умру́	умираю́	умрёмъ
29	ѣсть	съѣсть, to eat up.	ѣмъ	ѣдёшь	ѣдхъ	съѣдхъ	съѣмъ	ѣди́	съѣди́
30	ѣхать	повѣхать, to ride, or drive.	ѣду́	ѣдёшь	ѣдхъ	поѣдхъ	поѣду́	ѣди́	поѣди́

Obs.—Of the irregular verbs inserted in this Table, only two are used in the Aspect of the Perfect of Unity, viz. (No. 27) *трясти́*—*тряхнуть́*, and (No. 22) *стеречь*—*стеригу́*; whereas in the Iterative Aspect the following are found:—(No. 3) *вести́*, (No. 4) *вести́*—*вѣдывать*, (No. 13) *нести́*—*нашива́ть*, (No. 23) *сѣчь*—*сѣкать*, (No. 29) *ѣсть*—*ѣдять*, (No. 30) *ѣхать*—*ѣздить*. The verb *мочь* (No. 12) is not used in the future tense of the Imperfect Aspect. One cannot, therefore, say *я буду* or *мы будемъ мочь*.

§ 122. RULES FOR THE CONJUGATION OF RUSSIAN VERBS.

For the conjugation of Russian Verbs there are many rules, but there are also a large number of exceptions to them. We will note only those rules which may be pronounced steadfast, *i.e.* such as admit of the least number of exceptions.

I. Rules for the Infinitive Mood.

(1) The infinitive mood of Russian Verbs of the imperfect aspect generally ends in *ть* preceded by any of the vowels *а, е, и, о, у, ы, ъ, я*. *Еж.* чита*ть*, to read; ре*ть*, to rub; хва*ть*, to praise; ко*ть*, to prick; тон*ть*, to sink; ры*ть*, to dig; им*ть*, to have; заба*лять*, to amuse. We also find the same termination *ть* preceded by the consonants *з* and *с*. *Еж.* лѣ*ть*, to climb; гры*ть*, to gnaw; плес*ть*, to plait; цвѣ*ть*, to bloom. A very few verbs have their infinitive mood in *чь* and *ми*; such as влеч*чь*, to drag; ид*ти*, to go (on foot).

(2) The infinitive mood of Russian Verbs of the perfect aspect likewise generally ends in *ть*. This termination has, however, various prefixes. Some verbs form their perfect aspect in a way peculiar to themselves—

<i>Еж.</i> отлич <i>ать</i> ,	отлич <i>ить</i> ,	to distinguish.
приним <i>ать</i> ,	приим <i>ить</i> ,	to receive.
одѣ <i>вать</i> ,	одѣ <i>ть</i> ,	to dress.
брат <i>ь</i> ,	взят <i>ь</i> ,	to take.

Others, in order to form their perfect aspect, take as prefixes various prepositions :

<i>Еж.</i> люб <i>ить</i> ,	полюб <i>ить</i> ,	to love.
пис <i>ать</i> ,	напис <i>ать</i> ,	to write.

Others, again, borrow a perfect aspect from compound verbs analogous to themselves :

<i>Еж.</i> бер <i>ечь</i> ,	сбер <i>ечь</i> ,	to guard (which is from the verb <i>сберечь</i>).
гот <i>овить</i> ,	пригот <i>овить</i> ,	to prepare (which is from the verb <i>приготовить</i>).
смотр <i>ѣть</i> ,	посмотр <i>ѣть</i> ,	to behold (which is from the verb <i>посматривать</i>).

(3) The infinitive mood of verbs of the aspect of the perfect of unity ends in *уѣмь*. *Еж. мигнуѣмь*, to wink; *свѣснуѣмь*, to give a whistle; *дѣруѣмь*, to give a pull.

(4) The infinitive mood of verbs of the iterative aspect ends in *уѣамь* and *уѣамь*. *Еж. хажуѣамь*, to be in the habit of walking; *вѣдыѣамь*, to be in the habit of seeing; *чѣтыѣамь*, to read often.

Note.—But few Russian verbs have the iterative aspect, which can in good style and conversation be used, and therefore this aspect should be employed with great discernment. Verbs ending in *уѣамь* and *уѣамь* cannot have an iterative aspect. *Еж. разсмѣривѣамь*, to examine; *обѣзыѣамь*, to oblige, &c.

II. Rules for the Indicative Mood.

(1) The first person singular number, present tense, has two terminations, viz. in *ю* and *у*. Before the latter there is always a consonant. *Еж. иду*, I go; *сиджу*, I sit down. The terminations of the second person of the same number and tense are in *еѣ* and *уѣ* respectively, and those of the third person of the same number and tense in *ѣмъ* and *уѣмъ*. The terminations of the first person, plural number, present tense, are *ѣмъ* and *уѣмъ*; of the second person of the same number and tense *ѣте*, *уѣте*; of the third person of the same number and tense (of verbs of the first conjugation only) *ѣмъ* or *уѣмъ*. Thus it will be found that the second person of the singular number, present tense, of verbs of the first conjugation has *еѣ* for its termination; and so the third person of the plural number, present tense, of verbs of this conjugation will end in *ѣмъ* or *уѣмъ*. *Еж. читаѣеѣ*, thou readest; *читаѣѣмъ*, they read; *ведѣеѣ*, thou leadest; *ведѣѣмъ*, they lead; similarly the second person of the same number and tense of verbs of the second conjugation has *уѣ*. Consequently the third person of the plural number will be in *ѣмъ* or *ѣмъ*: *Еж. молчаѣеѣ*, thou art silent; *молчаѣѣмъ*, they are silent; *смѣривѣеѣ*, thou gazest; *смѣривѣѣмъ*, they gaze. Amongst verbs of the second conjugation there are two only which do not follow this rule, viz., *бѣжѣеѣ*, thou runnest; *бѣжѣѣмъ*, they run (not *бѣжѣѣмъ*); *хѣчѣеѣ*, thou desirest; *хѣчѣѣмъ*, they desire (not *хѣчѣѣмъ*).

(2) Verbs which terminate in the first person, singular number, of the present tense in *у*, change *ѣ* in the second and third persons

singular, and in the first and second persons plural into *ю*. *Еж. берѣ́у*, I take care, &c.; *берѣ́юшъ*, *берѣ́ютъ*, *берѣ́юшъ*, *берѣ́юте*. In the third person of the plural number they retain the letter *ѣ*; thus, *берѣ́ютъ*, *срѣ́ютъ*, they watch.

(3) Verbs which terminate in the first person, singular number, of the present tense in *ку*, change *к* in the second and third persons singular, and in the first and second persons plural, into *ч*. *Еж. влѣ́ку*, I attract; *влѣ́чюшъ*, *влѣ́чютъ*, *влѣ́чюшъ*, *влѣ́чюте*. In the third person of the plural number they retain the letter *к*; thus, *влѣ́кутъ*, *пѣ́кутъ*, they cook.

(4) Monosyllabic Verbs, which terminate in *ишъ*, change *ишъ* in the first person singular of the present tense into *ю*. *Еж. пѣ́юшъ*, to drink; *шѣ́юшъ*, to sew; *вѣ́юшъ*, to twine; *бѣ́юшъ*, to beat; *пѣ́ю*, *шѣ́ю*, *вѣ́ю*, *бѣ́ю*. To this rule the verb *бръ́юшъ*, to shave, is an exception, as it makes *бръ́ю*, &c.

(5) The present tense is used sometimes in the sense of the future. *Еж. за́втра Я и́дѹ въ дѣ́ревню*, To-morrow I am going to the village.

(6) The past tense of verbs of the imperfect and perfect aspects terminates in *шъ*. It is formed, as a general rule, from the infinitive mood of the imperfect and perfect aspects by changing *ть* into *шъ*. *Еж. чита́ть* to read, *чита́шъ*, *хотѣ́ть* to desire, *хотѣ́шъ*; *мѣ́ть* to knead, *мѣ́шъ*. When the infinitive mood terminates in *ишъ*, the termination of the past tense is generally found to be either in *шъ* or *ишъ*. *Еж. влѣ́ишъ* to attract, *влѣ́ишъ*, *берѣ́ишъ* to guard, *берѣ́ишъ*. Similarly, when the infinitive mood terminates in *иши*, *иши*, the termination of the past tense is in *ишъ* or *иши*. *Еж. вѣ́сти* to bring, *вѣ́сти*; *вѣ́сти* to carry, *вѣ́сти*. The exceptions are: *цвѣ́сти* to blossom, and *вѣ́сти* to lead, whose past tenses are *цвѣ́ишъ* and *вѣ́ишъ* respectively.

(7) The termination of the past tense of verbs of the aspect of perfect of unity is in *ишъ*; thus, *мѣ́ишъ* to work, makes *мѣ́ишъ*.

(8) The termination of the past tense of verbs of the iterative aspect is in *ишъ* or *ишъ*. The past tenses of both the perfect of unity and iterative aspects are derived from their respective infinitive moods by changing *ть* into *шъ*: *Еж. хѣ́жешъ*, to make a practice of going, *хѣ́жешъ*. Verbs which do not possess an iterative aspect replace the want of one by adding the word *быва́ишъ*

to the past tense of the imperfect aspect: *Ех. Я быѣало встрѣчалъ, I used to meet.*

(9) The future tense of verbs of the imperfect aspect is formed by prefixing the future tense of the auxiliary verb *быть* to the infinitive mood of the verb which is being conjugated: *Ех. Я буду хвалѣть, ты будешь хвалѣть, &c., I will praise, &c.*

(10) The future tense of verbs of the perfect aspect has the same terminations as has the present tense of verbs of the imperfect aspect. *Ех. Я похвалю, ты похвалишь, &c., I will praise, &c.*

(11) The future tense of the aspect of the perfect of unity terminates in *ну, нѣшь, &c.* It is formed from the infinitive mood of the same aspect by casting away the final letters *тъ*; thus, *двинуть*, to move, makes *двину, двинешъ, &c.*

III. The Imperative Mood.

(1) As a general rule, only two persons of the imperative mood are used, viz. the 2nd and 3rd: *Ех. читай* read (ты, *thou*, being understood), *пусть онъ, она́ or онó, читае́тъ, чита́йте (вы), пусть они́ or они́ чита́ютъ.* There are cases, however, in which the 1st person may be used; for example, *Будь Я богаты́, Я бы помо́гу ему́,* were I rich, I would assist him. In the same way, the 1st person plural of the present or future tenses of verbs of the perfect aspect is used for the 1st person plural of the imperative mood; thus, *иде́мъ, ѣде́мъ, по́йде́мъ, по́жде́мъ,* let us go, let us eat, &c. In such instances the suffix *те* is frequently added to the 1st person plural of the imperative mood: *Ех. побѣ́жимъте, сѣде́мъте,* let us run, let us sit down.

(2) Sometimes the infinitive mood is used in place of the imperative; thus, *Молча́тъ! Не шумѣ́тъ!* Be silent! Do not make a noise!

(3) In the practice of a high style of conversation or writing, to the 3rd person of the imperative mood is added the particle *да*; for example, *да всту́пимъ* instead of *пусть онъ всту́пимъ*, let him enter.

IV. The Participles.

§ 123. The active participles of verbs of the active and neuter voices terminate as follows:—The present participle in *ущѣ, уща, уще,* for the masc., fem., and neut. genders, respectively. This participle

§ 126. In the Russian language there are no other future participles than that of the verb *быть*, viz. *будущий* -ая -ее -ие -и.

§ 127. Participles are declined as nouns adjective.

§ 128. Participles of the passive voice have both full and shortened terminations; thus, from the full forms come the following shortened forms: *уважаемый*, -ая -ое, respected, *уважаемо* -а -о; *читанный* -ая -ое, read, *читано* -а -о.

§ 129. As a general rule, participles with full terminations are confined to writing and to books, whereas in conversation the shortened forms of such participles are more often met with. *Этот дом хорошо построен*, This house (is) well built; *Эта книга прочитана*, This book (is) read through; *Приказание исполнено*, The order (is) executed. In conversation are likewise used such participles as have the meaning of nouns adjective; for instance, *Он сущий ребенок*, He is a regular child; *раненый офицер*, a wounded officer; *непроходимый лес*, an impenetrable forest; &c.

V. Gerunds.

§ 130. Gerunds of the present tense of verbs of the active and neuter voices end in *а*, *я*, or *ючи* and *ючи*. *Ех. стуча* knocking; *сидя* sitting, *читаю* or *читаючи* reading, *пишущи* writing.

§ 131. The gerunds of the past tense of such verbs end in *е* or *вши*. *Ех. сиде*, *сидявши*, having sat, &c.

§ 132. The first noted terminations of gerunds of either of the above tenses (those in *а*, *я*, *е*) are shortened, whereas those last noted (in *ючи*, *ючи*, *вши*) are full. The former are used in ordinary writing and in conversation, the latter in less refined language, or in the vulgar tongue.

§ 133. The gerunds of the present tense, like the participles of the same tense, are formed from the 3rd person, plural number, present tense, indicative mood, of the verb, by changing *атъ* into *а*, and *ятъ*, *утъ* and *ютъ* into *я*. *Ех. молчатъ* they are silent, *молча*; *ходятъ*, they go, *ходя*; *ведутъ*, they lead, *ведя*; *желаютъ*, they wish, *желая*.

§ 134. The gerunds of the past tense are formed from past

participles by changing the termination *вший* into *ши* or *съ*. *Ех. молча́вший, молча́вши, молча́въ*, having been silent ; *написа́вший, написа́вши, написа́въ*, having written.

§ 135. In the case of verbs of the reflective, reciprocal, and common voices, the particles *сь* and *ся* are respectively added to the shortened form of gerunds of the present tense, and to the full forms of gerunds of the past tense. *Ех. прѣ́чась*, hiding, *спрѣ́тавши́сь*, having hidden, &c.

§ 136. To gerunds of the present tense, passive force (which are but seldom used) is prefixed the future gerund of the auxiliary verb *быть*: *Ех. бу́дучи хва́лимъ*, being praised. In like manner, to gerunds of the past tense, passive voice, the gerund of the past tense of the same verb is prefixed: *Ех. бы́въ хва́ленъ* or *похва́ленъ*, having been praised.

§ 137. Gerunds have sometimes the meanings of adverbs. *Ех. онъ пи́шетъ сто́я*, he writes *standing*, &c. Gerunds of this kind are called *verbal adverbs* (отглагольное нарѣ́чiе).

THE ADVERB.

§ 138. An Adverb is generally used with a Verb, in order to show the quality, circumstances, and mode of action. *Ех. Я шѣ́лъ тѣ́хо*, I went *quietly* ; *Онъ прогу́ливался вчера́ верхомъ*, He went out *yesterday on horseback*. Certain adverbs are also placed before other parts of speech :—(a) Examples of those preceding nouns substantive : *мно́го трудо́въ*, *many labours* ; *нѣ́сколько солда́тъ*, *several soldiers* ; *вза́мѣнъ дене́въ*, *in lieu of money* ; *вмѣ́сто кнѣ́гъ*, *in place of books*.—(b) Examples of those preceding nouns adjective : *онъ о́чень при́ложенъ*, he is *very* industrious ; *весьма́ по́лезная кнѣ́га*, an *exceedingly* useful book.—(c) Examples of adverbs coupled with others, in order to intensify the meaning which it is desired should be conveyed : *весьма́ хоро́шо*, *exceedingly* good ; *о́чень бли́зко*, *very* near ; *гораздо́ ра́нѣе*, *much* earlier ; *едва́ примѣ́тно*, *scarcely* perceptible.

§ 139. According to their respective significations, adverbs are classed as follows :—

(1) *Adverbs of Quality* :—These denote the quality or mode of action, in answer to the questions *какъ ?* how ? *какимъ образо́мъ ?*

in what manner? *Ел.* Я провож^у (from провожд^{ать}) время хорошо, I pass time *well*; Ты всё дѣлаешь какъ ниб^{удь}, Thou doest everything *anyhow*; Онъ любитъ прогуливаться пѣшк^{омъ}, He likes to take his exercise *on foot*; &c.

(2) *Adverbs of Quantity*:—(a) Answering to the question, сколько? how much? how many? *Ел.* много, мало, нѣсколько, однажды, &c.—(b) Answering to the question, во-сколько? how many times? *Ans.* вдвое two-fold, впятеро five-fold, &c.—(c) Answering to the question, на-сколько? into how many times? *Ans.* на-двое in two, на-четыре, into four, &c.

(3) *Adverbs of Place*:—These answer to the questions—*гдѣ?* where? *куда?* whither? *откуда?* whence? from what place? *Answers*: здѣсь here, тутъ here or there, тамъ there, вездѣ everywhere, нигдѣ nowhere, гдѣ-ниб^{удь} somewhere or other, дома at home, туда thither, сюда hither, дом^{ой} homewards, оттуда thence, отсюда hence, издали from afar, снару^{жи} from without. To this class of adverbs belong also certain nouns substantive, used in the instrumental case, that is, when such signify the way by which one travels: Онъ ѣхал^ъ моремъ и дорогою захворал^ъ, He went *by sea*, and fell ill on the road.

(4) *Adverbs of Time*:—These answer to the question, когда when? *Answers*: сегодня to-day, завтра to-morrow, нынѣ at present, днемъ by day, ночью by night, прежде before, послѣ after, часто often, рѣдко seldom, рано early, поздно late, &c. To this class of adverbs belong also уже already, еще still, again, все always, &c.

(5) *Adverbs of Precedence*, such as сперва first, at first, сначала first, at first sight, снова anew, опять again, во-первы^{хъ}, firstly, во-вторы^{хъ} secondly, &c.

(6) *Adverbs of Intensity and Augmentation*, such as весьма extremely, очень, гораздо much, слишкомъ too much, крайне to the utmost, &c.

(7) *Adverbs denoting diminution or decrease*, such as едва scarcely, чуть hardly, насилу with difficulty, почти almost, &c.

(8) *Adverbs denoting sufficiency*: довольно enough, полно fully, б^{удетъ} that will do, enough, &c.

(9) *Interrogative Adverbs*, such as когда? when? зачѣмъ?

why? для чего? for what? где? where? куда? whither? неужели? is it possible? indeed! &c.

(10) *Affirmative Adverbs*, such as *по́длинно* really, indeed, *исти́нно* verily, *въ са́момъ дѣлѣ* in fact, *да* yes, *такъ* so, *дѣйстви́тельно* actually, *конечно* of course, &c.

(11) *Negative Adverbs*, such as *не* no, *нѣтъ* not, *не такъ* not so, *ника́къ* by no means, *ни́мало* not at all, *ни́сколько* not any, *отню́дъ* by no means, *совсѣ́мъ не* and *во́все не* not at all, &c.

(12) *Hypothetical Adverbs*, such as *по-кра́йней мѣрѣ* at least, *авось* it is to be hoped, *чу́ть-ли* scarcely, *вра́дь-ли* it is doubtful whether, *мо́жетъ-быть* perhaps, &c.

(13) *Exclusive Adverbs*, such as *то́кмо*, *то́лько* and *ли́шь* only, *еди́нственно* solely, *кро́мѣ* besides, &c.

(14) *Adverbs of Comparison*, such as *подо́бно* like, *наравне́* on a level, *та́кимъ о́бразомъ* in this manner, &c.

(15) *Adverbs denoting disparity or dissimilitude*, such as *и́на́че* otherwise, *напро́тивъ* on the contrary, *на-обо́ротъ* *vice-versa*, &c.

(16) *Adverbs denoting partnership*, such as *вмѣ́стѣ* together, *воо́бщѣ* in general, generally, *за-одну́* jointly, &c.

(17) *Adverbs denoting exchange*, such as *вмѣ́сто* instead of, *взамѣ́нъ*, in lieu of, &c.

(18) *Adverbs of illustration*, such as *и́менно* namely, *то е́сть* that is, *ка́къ-то* as follows, *напримѣ́ръ* for example, &c.

(19) *Adverbs denoting suddenness of action*, such as *невза́начай* unawares, *внеза́пно* unexpectedly, *вдру́гъ* all at once, *мгнове́нно* instantaneously, *неча́нно* unexpectedly, &c.

(20) *Enclitical Adverbs employed in popular speech*, such as *мо́гъ* then, *де* said he, *дѣ́скать* so to say, *би́шь* then, &c.

§ 140. All Adverbs, except the qualifying (*ка́чественное*), and adverbs of quantity (*ко́личественное*), are called *circumstantial* (*о́бстоя́тельное*) adverbs.

§ 141. Adverbs denoting quality, which are derived from qualifying nouns adjective, have degrees of comparison, as, for example, *хорошо́* good, *лучше́* better; *весе́ло* joyous, *веселѣ́е* more joyous, *всѣ́хъ веселѣ́е* merrier than all. Certain of the adverbs, too, which denote

quantity, place, and time, have likewise degrees of comparison, such as много much, больше more, больше всех more than all, близко near, ближе nearer, всех ближе nearer than all, рано early, раньше earlier, всех раньше earlier than all.

THE PREPOSITION.

§ 142 Prepositions indicate the relationship between objects. *Ex.* ученикъ сѣлъ за столъ, the pupil sat down at the table. Prepositions likewise serve to alter the meaning of the words to which they are prefixed: *Ex.* до-ходъ income, revenue, у-ходъ departure, при-ходъ arrival, вос-ходъ ascent, перемѣнить to alter, размѣнить to exchange.

§ 143. Prepositions are classed as separable and inseparable.

§ 144. The separable prepositions require after them the oblique cases noted below :—

- (1) *Genitive* : безъ, безо without, для for, ради for the sake of, до up to, изъ out of, отъ away from, у at, изъ-за from behind, изъ-подъ from under.
- (2) *Dative* : къ, ко to, towards.
- (3) *Accusative* : про concerning, чрезъ, черезъ through, across, сквозь through.
- (4) *Instrumental* : надъ, надо over.
- (5) *Prepositional* : при near, in the presence of.
- (6) *Genitive or Instrumental* : между, межъ between, among.
- (7) *Accusative or Instrumental* : за behind or for, подъ under, at, предъ, передъ before.
- (8) *Accusative or Prepositional* : въ, во in, into, на on, upon, against, о, объ, обо about.
- (9) *Genitive, Accusative or Instrumental* : съ, со from, with, together with.
- (10) *Dative, Accusative or Prepositional* : по by, up to, after.

§ 145. Amongst the class of separable prepositions may be reckoned also certain adverbs of place which govern the genitive case. *Ex.* близъ near to, вѣдѣ beside, по дѣ along, near, около about, противъ opposite to, мимо by, среди in the midst of, вперед in front of, назад behind.

§ 146. The inseparable prepositions are *воз, вы, низ, пере, пре* and *раз*. They do not alter the cases of the nouns which follow them, but they change the meaning of the word to which they are prefixed: *Ех. годный* suitable, *выгодный* profitable, *мѣна* exchange, *перемѣна* alteration, *строить* to build, *разстроить* to disarrange.

THE CONJUNCTION.

§ 147. A conjunction serves to connect either words or whole sentences. *Ех. Иванъ и Пётръ пришлѣ*, John and Peter came; *Если я буду здоровъ то приѣду къ вамъ*, If I am well, then I will come to you; *Онъ или не хочетъ или не можетъ помочь мнѣ*, He either does not wish to, or cannot, help me.

§ 148. Conjunctions are divided into the following:—

(1) *Copulative* (соединительный), such as *и* and, *даже* even, *притомъ* with this, *не только* and *не только* not only, *сверхъ-того* besides which, *также* likewise, *же* but, &c.

(2) *Partitive* (раздѣлительный): *или* and *либо* or, &c.

(3) *Explanatory* (изяснительный): *что* that, *бүдо* as if, *вѣдъ* then, now you must know, *тогда какъ* whilst, *такъ что* so that, *такъ какъ* as, &c.

(4) *Reiterative* (повторительный): *ни-ни* neither—nor, *частію* and *отчасти* partly, *то-то* now—then, &c.

(5) *Comparative* (сравнительный): *какъ—такъ* as—so, *сколько* as much—so much, *нежели* than, *чѣмъ—тѣмъ* the more—the less, *такъ-же—какъ* both—and, &c.

(6) *Conditional* (условный) or *Suppositional* (предположительный): *если*, *если* if, *чтобы* in order to, *дабы* in order that, *когда бы* whenever, *то бы* in order that, *то* then, therefore, &c.

(7) *Concessional* (уступительный): *хотя* although, *пусть* be it so, *пускай* so be it, *пожалуй* if you like, &c.

(8) *Causal* (винословный): *ибо* for, *для того что* for the reason that, because, *потому что* because, &c.

(9) *Antithetical* (противоположный): *но* but, *однако* however, *впрочемъ* furthermore, *а* but, &c.

(10) *Conclusive* (заключительный): итакъ thus, посему́ for this reason, следовательно and стало быть consequently, наконец finally, at last, &c.

To the class of disjunctive conjunctions belongs likewise the particle *ли*, which is affixed to a word in order to express a question. *Ех. Были ли вы въ Москвѣ? Have you been in Moscow? Тотъ ли это домъ? Is that the house?*

THE INTERJECTION.

§ 149. Interjections are exclamations¹ which serve to express various feelings.

§ 150. Their classification is as follows:—

- (1) of surprise: и! ахъ! ахтѣ! ба! ба! ой-ли! is it possible!
- (2) of approval: ай-да! исполать! hail! то-то? браво!
- (3) of joy: ура!
- (4) of assurance: ей-ей! право! right!
- (5) of call: эй! гей!
- (6) the answer to a call: а! ась! что! ау!
- (7) of laughter: ха! ха! хи! хи!
- (8) of indignation: тѣфу! фу!
- (9) of incitement: ну! ну-те!
- (10) those which imply a proposal: на! на-те!
- (11) of fear: ой! ахтѣ!
- (12) of threat: ужь! вотъ! добро!
- (13) of reproach: э! эхъ! ну-ужь!
- (14) of prohibition: тсъ! пицъ!
- (15) of sorrow and commiseration: охъ! увы!
- (16) of indication: вотъ! вонъ!

§ 151. Interjections likewise serve to express various sounds. *Ех. бухъ! павъ! хлопъ! динь-динь-динь!*

¹ As such exclamations are, for the most part, mere sounds, they cannot well be represented in every instance in another language. *Trans.*

SECOND PART

(Отдѣленіе Второе).

SYNTAX.

§ 152. Syntax expounds the rules for employing words so as to form intelligible speech.

§ 153. Speech is the expression of our thoughts by means of words.

§ 154. A short sentence expressed in words is called a *proposition* (предложѣніе). *Ex.* Безкорыстіе есть добродѣтель, disinterestedness is (a) virtue; гордость поро́къ, pride (is a) vice; онѣ́ бѣ́дутъ богаты́, they will be rich; &c.

§ 155. The proposition consists of two principal parts—the *subject* (подлежащее) and the *predicate* (сказуемое).

(1) The subject is any or everything spoken of in the proposition; such, for example, as has been indicated above in § 154, viz. безкорыстіе, гордость, онѣ́.

(2) The predicate is all that speaks of the subject; thus, in the same examples, добродѣтель, поро́къ, богаты́.

§ 156. The subject and the predicate are sometimes joined by the verb *быть*, to be, as is seen in the examples given in § 154. The verb *быть* in the forms of its present tense is, as a rule, omitted; thus, гордость поро́къ, pride (is a) vice; я бѣ́денъ,¹ I (am) poor; онъ богаты́,² he (is) rich.

§ 157. The subject is, generally speaking, a noun in the nominative case. *Ex.* Лѣ́то прошло́,³ Summer has past; Тѣ́чи закрѣ́ли со́лнце,

¹ Abbreviated form of бѣ́дный. *Trans.*

² Abbreviated form of богаты́й. *Trans.*

³ Neuter form of the adjective прошлы́й. *Trans.*

Clouds hid the sun ; &c. Other parts of speech may, however, take the place of a noun substantive as the subject. These are :—(a) a noun adjective or a participle : *Ех. Полѣзное предпочитается пріятному*, The *useful* is preferable to the agreeable ; *лѣнливый* не замѣчаетъ, что одно *настоящее* принадлежитъ намъ, The *idle* (*man*) does not perceive that the *present* alone belongs to us.—(b) Nouns numeral : *Ех. Тамъ тысячи пали за отчизну*, There *thousands* fell for fatherland ; &c.—(c) Pronouns : *Ех. Я пишу*, I write ; *Этотъ лѣнливъ а тотъ лѣнивъ*, *This one* (is) diligent, but *that one* (is) lazy ; &c.—(d) Verbs in the infinitive mood : *Ех. Дѣлать другихъ счастливыми есть величайшее счастье*, To *make* others happy is the greatest happiness ; &c.—(e) Adverbs denoting time and place : *Сейднѣя тепло*, It is warm *to-day* ; *здѣсь весело*, а *тамъ* скучно, *Here* (it) is cheerful, but *there* (it) is dull. Adverbs of quantity may also represent the subject : *Ех. Мною погибъ а мало спаслось*, *Many* perished, and *few* were saved.—(f) In a few cases interjections : *Ех. Прогремѣло ура!* There thundered forth *hurrah!* *Раздалось браво!* *Bravo* resounded !

§ 158. The predicate may be—(a) A noun substantive in the nominative case : *Ех. Скѣка есть болѣзнь праздныхъ людей*, Weariness is the *ailment* of idle people ; &c.—(b) A noun adjective or a participle, with a shortened termination : *Ех. Вашъ опекунъ опытенъ и честенъ*, Your guardian (is) *experienced* and *honest* ; &c.—(c) A verb in the indicative or imperative mood : *Ех. Онъ читаетъ*, He *reads* ; *Помоги вамъ Богъ*, God *help* you ; &c.—(d) An adverb of quality : *Ех. Жить въ Петербургѣ пріятно, но очень дорого*, To live in St. Petersburg (is) *agreeable*, but very *expensive*.

Obs.—In a few cases a pronoun may take the place of the predicate. *Ех. Я не ты*, I (am) not *thou* ; &c.

§ 159. The subject and the predicate are called the principal parts or elements of the proposition, to which are joined the other and secondary parts that serve to illustrate and amplify the principal parts. The secondary parts consist of the *complement*, the *definition*, and the *circumstantial words*.

§ 160. The complement (*дополнительное*) illustrates or adds to the signification of the subject and of the predicate. It may be—(a) A noun substantive in any of the oblique cases : *Ех. Онъ любитъ музыку и пѣніе*, He loves *music* and *singing* ; &c.—(b) An

adjective or a participle when either of these parts of speech stands in the place of a noun substantive: *Ех. Онъ жалѣть юнѣшаю и слабаю*, He pities the *persecuted* (one) and the *weak*; &c.—(c) A personal pronoun, in any of the oblique cases, and a reflective pronoun: *Ех. Мы ожидали тебя*, We have expected *thee*; Онъ думаетъ о себѣ, He thinks of *himself*.—(d) A verb in the infinitive mood: *Ех. Онъ любить читать*, He likes to *read*; &c.

§ 161. The *definition* (опредѣлительное) points to the quality or to any of the attributes, both of the subject and of the predicate, as well as of the complement. The definition may be either an adjective or numeral, or a pronoun. (except a personal, relative, and reflective). The definition answers to the question каковъ? of what kind? чей? whose? который? which? сколько? how much? how many? *Ех. За всю эту обширную усадьбу нашъ богатый сосѣдъ заплатилъ сто тысячъ рублей*, For *all this vast farm* our rich neighbour paid a *hundred thousand roubles*; &c.

§ 162. *Circumstantial words* (обстоятельственные слова) are expressed by the various parts of speech in the proposition which indicate *place, time, mode, and cause or object* of the action:—(a) To indicate the *place* of action the following questions serve: гдѣ? where? куда? whither? откуда? whence? *Ех. Онъ былъ въ Римѣ и видѣлъ тамъ папу*, He was in *Rome*, and *there* saw the Pope; &c.—(b) To indicate the *time* of action there are the interrogatives когда? when? какъ? how? долго-ли? how long? *Ех. На праздникахъ онъ занятъ былъ каждый день съ утра до вечера*, During the *holidays* he was occupied *each day from morning till evening*.—(c) To indicate the *mode* of action the questions are какъ? how? какими образомъ? in what manner? *Ех. Онъ трудится неутомимо*, He labours *indefatigably*.—(d) To indicate the *cause or object* of the action, the questions are почему? why? для чего? for what? зачѣмъ? why? отчего? from which cause? *Ех. Всѣ вооружились для защиты отечества*, All have armed themselves *for the defence* of fatherland.

Obs.—From the examples here adduced it is apparent that nouns substantive are used in the oblique cases, both as circumstantial words as well as complements. The difference consists in this, that the latter class of words answer to the questions корó? черó? кому? кѣмъ? &c.; whilst the former correspond with the interrogative adverbs гдѣ? куда? когда? почему? &c.

§ 163. Nouns substantive coupled with adjectives, when found separately in the proposition, and serving to illustrate another substantive, are said to be *in apposition*. *Ех. Петербургъ, великолѣпная столица Россіи, основанъ Петромъ Великимъ, St. Petersburg, the magnificent capital of Russia, (was) founded by Peter the Great ; &c.*

§ 164. *Appositions* (приложѣніе) likewise have their own complements and definitions, as is apparent from the preceding example : *великолѣпная столица Россіи.*

§ 165 A proper noun, or an appellative noun, may also be used as an apposition. *Ех. Царь Іоаннъ, Tsar John ; Рѣка Амуръ, River Amoor ; &c.*

§ 166. *Address* expressed by the vocative case is sometimes found in the beginning, middle, or end of a proposition : *Ех. Я ожидаю тебя, любезный другъ, I expect thee, dear friend. Introductory words, such as Слава Бѣгу, Glory to God ; кажется, it seems ; можетъ быть, perhaps, &c., are likewise inserted : Ех. Вы, кажется, устали, It seems you are tired. Neither the address nor the introductory words enter into the composition of the proposition, and can be omitted without interfering with its sense.*

§ 167. The principal parts of the proposition can also be omitted. In that case the subject or the predicate will be understood. *Ех. Хожу по полямъ и наблюдаю за работами, I walk along the fields and look after the works. Here there are expressed the predicates alone, the subject я being in each case understood.*

§ 168. With *impersonal* verbs the predicate is in every case expressed without the subject or a person ; hence the proposition itself is said to be *impersonal* : *Ех. Морозитъ, it freezes ; вѣритъ, one believes ; &c.*

§ 169. Propositions, according to their construction, are *simple* or *compound*. A *simple* proposition is confined to one sentence *only*, and consists of but one subject and one predicate : *Ех. Надежда улаживаетъ жизнь нашу, Hope charms our life. A compound proposition embraces two or more sentences, and is therefore made up of two or more propositions : Ех. Надежда улаживаетъ жизнь нашу, мечты украшаютъ её, а страсти сокращаютъ, Hope charms our life, dreams embellish it, and passions shorten (it) ; &c.*

§ 170. Propositions, according to their signification, may be *principal, subordinate, and introductory.*

(1) A *principal* proposition comprises some main idea, has its own separate sense, and does not depend on any other proposition: *Ex. Мой братъ, который недавно произведёнъ въ офицеры, отправился въ походъ, My brother, who not long ago was promoted to (be) an officer, has set out for a campaign; &c.*

(2) A *subordinate* proposition, on the other hand, depends on the principal proposition, which it illustrates, and may be joined both to the subject and to the predicate: not so complements, definitions and circumstantial words. For instance, in the preceding example, the subordinate proposition is joined to the subject. *Subordinate* are coupled with main propositions by means of grammatical parts of speech, viz. relative pronouns, verbs in the form of participles and gerunds, adverbs of time and place, and conjunctions.

(3) An *introductory* proposition is not connected either with a main or subordinate proposition, and may be omitted without upsetting the sense of the passage in which it occurs. *Ex. Вы, я думаю, скоро кончите дѣло, You, I think, will soon finish (your) business.* An introductory proposition cannot be placed at the beginning of a sentence: if it is so placed it becomes the principal, and what was the principal is turned into the subordinate proposition; thus, *Я думаю что вы скоро кончите дѣло.* Here *я думаю* has become the main proposition, and the rest of the sentence has been turned into a subordinate proposition.

§ 171. To a principal or to a subordinate proposition is sometimes joined a *quoted* proposition, comprising some lengthy passage introduced without change: *Ex. Императоръ Александръ I. сказалъ народу, "Я вступаю не врагомъ а возвращаю вамъ миръ и торговлю," The Emperor Alexander I. said to the people, "I come not as an enemy, but to restore to you peace and commerce."*

§ 172. Propositions, according to variety of expression, may be—

(1) *Narrative*, or such as contain the illustration of any sort of subject, or simply a tale concerning it: *Ex. мечъ былъ первымъ властемъ помъ людей, но одинъ законъ могли быть основаніемъ ихъ гражданскаго счастья, The sword was the first sovereign of the*

people, but the laws alone could be the foundation of their civic happiness.

(2) *Interrogative*, or such as suggest questions :—*Ex.* Зачѣмъ проходимъ мы безъ вниманія мимо трудовъ земледѣльца, проливающаго потъ надъ собственною полосою, *Why do we pass by without notice the labours of an agriculturist who pours out his sweat over his own strip of land ?*

(3) *Exclamatory*, or those which give utterance to a cry of surprise, or of some strong feeling : *Ex.* Двадцать три милліона христіанскихъ душъ призываются къ новой жизни, къ сознанію своего человѣческаго достоинства ! *Twenty-three millions of Christian souls are called to a new life, to the recognition of their own human worth !*

(4) *Imperative*, which express a wish, command, or prohibition : *Ex.* Награждайте добродѣтель, просвѣщайте людѣй, усовершенствуйте воспитаніе, *Reward virtue, enlighten the people, perfect education.*

Obs.—Imperative propositions may be—(a) *impressive*, or those giving expression to a precise injunction. The construction of such entails the addition of the conjunction *же* to the imperative mood : *Ex.* читай^{же} громче, *read (thou) louder ; &c.*—(b) *softening*, or such as are employed in ordinary conversation and in popular phraseology. These are formed by means of the addition of the particle *ка* to the imperative mood : *Ex.* Скажи^{ка} мнѣ, *Prishee tell me ; &c.*

(5) *Hypothetical* or *conditional*, or such as are formed by the addition of the conjunction *бы* to the past tense of a verb : *Ex.* Когда бы вы познакомились съ нимъ, то полюбили бы его, *Had you become acquainted with him, you would have liked him ; &c.*

§ 173. Compound propositions are formed—

(1) By coupling one principal proposition with another by means of conjunctions. *Ex.* На Бога уповай, а самъ не плошай, *Hope in God, and be not careless ; &c.*

(2) By coupling *principal* with *subordinate* propositions, by means of the various grammatical parts of speech (*vide* § 170) :

Ех. Исторія есть наука, которая изображаетъ въ связномъ разсказѣ существенныя перемѣны въ жизни народовъ или государствъ, *History is the science which depicts in a connected narrative the actual changes in the life of peoples or of sovereignties.* A subordinate proposition may occur at the beginning of a sentence: *Ех.* Если не сумѣешь сказать въ немногихъ словахъ того, чѣмъ полно сердце, то много-рѣчию только разведешь водою собственное чувство, *If thou canst not say in a few words that with which (thy) heart (is) full, then with much speech thou only dilutest thine own feeling with water; &c.*

§ 174. Speech is formed by coupling simple or compound propositions possessing some connection of their own.

§ 175. Speech is either *periodical* or *abrupt*.—*Periodical* speech consists of several compound propositions. *Ех.* Я готовился быть свидѣтелемъ торжества великолѣпнаго: по торжествѣ, видѣнное мною превзошло моё ожиданіе. . . . Такое же чувство, какое потрясло мою душу, когда представились мнѣ въ первый разъ Альпы, когда я увидѣлъ Римъ посреди его запустѣвшей равнины, когда подходилъ къ храму Святаго Петра, и остановился подъ его изумительнымъ сводомъ. *I made myself ready to be a witness of a magnificent triumph: but the triumph which I saw exceeded my expectation. . . . The same sort of feeling agitated my mind when the Alps were presented to me for the first time, when I saw Rome amidst her (lit. its) desolated ruins, when I came beneath the temple of St. Peter, and remained beneath its amazing vault; &c.*—*Abrupt* speech consists of several simple principal propositions, coupled by grammatical parts of speech. *Ех.* чувство усталости исчезло: силы мои возновились: дыханіе моё стало легко. *The feeling of fatigue disappeared: my strength was renewed: my breathing became easy, &c.*

§ 176. Syntax embraces the rules: (1) of the *concord* (согласованіе); (2) *government* (управленіе); (3) *arrangement* (размѣщеніе), of words; and (4) *punctuation* (препикианіе).

I. CONCORD OF WORDS.

§ 177. Concord of words signifies their regular coupling in all parts of the proposition.

§ 178. The most important rules under this head are the following:—

(1) The subject and the predicate, when expressed by declinable parts of speech, agree in case, but in gender and number they may differ when the predicate is a noun substantive: *Ex.* Калмыки *народа кочующий*, The Kalmucks, a nomad *race*, &c.

(2) When the verb *быть* indicates a temporary condition, the predicate is used in the instrumental case: *Ex.* Братъ мой тогда *былъ кадетомъ*, My brother *was then a cadet*; Первые *будутъ послѣдними* и послѣдніе *первыми*, The first *shall be last*, and the last *first*; &c.

(3) A predicate expressed by a verb or participle with a shortened termination always agrees with the subject in gender, number and person: *Ex.* Домъ *проданъ*, the house has been sold; деревня *куплена*, the village has been bought; письма *отправлены*, the letters have been despatched; &c.

(4) Definitions agree with those words which they define in gender, number and case: *Ex.* многіе дикіе народы *поклоняются небеснымъ свѣтламъ*, many wild races worship the heavenly luminaries; &c.

(5) An apposition agrees with its substantive in case, whilst it may differ from it in gender and number: *Ex.* Желѣзо, *полезный металлъ*, находится у насъ въ изобиліи, Iron, a most useful metal, is found with us in great abundance; &c.

(6) When there are two nouns (an *appellative* and a *proper*) in apposition signifying one and the same object, but of a different gender and number, the predicate agrees as to these with the appellative noun: *Ex.* Городъ Аѳины *славился въ древности*, The town of Athens was famous in antiquity; &c.

(7) In the case of titles, such as Величество Majesty, Высочество Highness, Свѣтлость Serene Highness, &c., the words defined by them agree with them in gender: *Ex.* Императорское Величество, Imperial Majesty; Ваша Свѣтлость, Your Serene Highness, &c.;—but the predicates belonging to them agree in gender with the personage to whom the title relates: *Ex.* Его Императорское Величество *изволилъ возвратиться изъ Москвы*, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to return from Moscow; Ея Королевское Высочество *посѣ-*

пѣла всѣ высшія учебныя заведенія, Her Royal Highness visited all the high schools; Ея Свѣтлость была занята цѣлый день важными дѣлами, His Serene Highness was engaged the whole day with important business; &c.

(8) If there are two or more substantives of different genders, and one of these is of the masculine gender, the definition will also be of the masculine gender: *Ех. Онъ принёсъ вамъ новыя планы, книги и ландкарты, купленные по вашему желанію*, He brought you the *new* plans, books and maps *bought* according to your desire.

(9) If two or more definitions relate to the same object, then both the subject and the predicate are put in the plural number: *Ех. Бѣлое и Азѳовское моря находятся въ предѣлахъ Россіи*, The White Sea and the Sea of Azoff are situated in the confines of Russia; &c.

(10) When several objects are referred to, and their general number is expressed by the pronouns *все* or *ничто*, the predicate is placed in the singular number: *Ех. Все ему нравилось, все восхищало его*, everything pleased, everything charmed him; *Ни просьбы, ни мольбы, ни слёзы несчастныхъ — ничто не могло его тронуть*, Neither the requests nor the prayers nor the tears of the unfortunate—nothing could touch him.

(11) A separate object relating to any of *two or more* persons spoken of in the proposition is placed in the singular instead of the plural number: *Ех. Послѣ такой неудачи, оба брата повѣсили носъ* (not носы), After such misfortune, both brothers became discouraged (*lit.*, hung down their noses); &c.

(12) The verb *быть* in the present tense does not always agree with the subject in number, and is sometimes placed in the singular, although the subject be in the plural number: *Ех. У меня есть рѣдкія картины*, I have rare pictures, &c.

(13) When the verb *быть* in the past tense is found between two substantives of different genders, it must agree in gender with the first, and not with the second. *Ех. Пётръ былъ рѣзвое и веселое дитѣ*, Peter was a playful and merry child.

(14) When the subject is represented by the adverbs of quantity—*много*, much, many; *мало*, little; *нѣсколько*, some, several; *сколько*, how much, how many; *столько*, so much, so

many—the predicate is placed in the neuter gender and singular number. *Еж. Въ этомъ сраженіи убито нѣсколько офицеровъ, In this engagement several officers (were) killed.*

(15) The words множество, multitude, большая часть, greater part, малая часть, lesser part, require the verb or predicate to be in the singular number : *Еж. Тамъ собралось множество солдатъ, There were collected a multitude of soldiers ; Большая часть нашихъ товарищей произведена въ офицеры, The greater part of our comrades were promoted to officers.*

(16) Verbs which relate to one object must be put in the same tense and aspect : *Еж. Онъ сѣлъ за столъ, подумалъ, написалъ рѣшительный отвѣтъ и отправилъ его къ просителю, He sat down at the table, thought a little, wrote a decisive answer, and sent it off to the petitioner ;—but when there are adverbs or conjunctions with the verbs, different aspects may be used : Еж. Онъ сѣлъ за столъ, долго думать, потомъ сталъ писать отвѣтъ и наконецъ отправилъ его къ просителю, He sat down at the table, thought for a long time, then began to write an answer, and finally despatched it to the petitioner.*

(17) A gerund in a subordinate, and a verb in a main, proposition must express the action of one and the same person : *Еж. Получивъ письмо, я написалъ отвѣтъ, On receiving the letter, I wrote the answer, &c. Therefore it would be irregular to say, Стоя на горѣ, глаза мой восхищались прекраснымъ видомъ, Standing on the mountain, my eyes were enchanted with the beautiful sight,—instead of Стоя на горѣ, я восхищался прекраснымъ видомъ, Stand-on the mountain, I was enchanted with the beautiful sight ; &c.*

II. THE GOVERNMENT OF WORDS.

§ 179. In the government of words are explained the various relations between the principal and the secondary parts of the proposition.

§ 180. These relations show the dependence of one word on another, and such words are said to be *governing*, and *governed* or *subordinate* : *Еж. Шумъ бури, образованіе сердца, &c. ; the noise of the tempest, the formation of the heart, &c. Here the words шумъ and образованіе are the governing words, whilst бури and сердца are the governed words, or those dependent thereon.*

§ 181. The principal rules in the government of words are contained in the subjoined use of the oblique cases with and without prepositions. The nominative and vocative cases being *direct*, do not depend on other words, and therefore are not subject to government.

(a.) *Use of the Cases without Prepositions.*

§ 182. The genitive case answers to the questions, *корó?* of whom? *черó?* of what? *чей?* чья? чье? whose? and is used—

(1) Where there are two nouns substantive in a complementary phrase: *Ex.* Меня изумила высота горъ, The height of the mountains astonished me; &c. A complement is sometimes used in the dative instead of in the genitive case: *Ex.* Здѣсь назначена цѣна мѣстамъ, Here (is) noted the prices to the places; &c. In certain masculine nouns signifying quantity, the termination of the genitive case is changed into that of the dative: *Ex.* Я купилъ пудъ сахара и фунтъ чая, I bought a pood (36 lbs.) of sugar and a pound of tea (*vide* § 39). Nouns substantive in the genitive case can be changed into nouns adjective: *Ex.* Лучъ солнца, A ray of sun; солнечный лучъ, solar ray; &c.

(2) In the case of nouns substantive derived from active verbs which require the accusative case: *Ex.* Чтѣніе полезныхъ книгъ способствуетъ къ образованію ума, The reading of useful books aids in the education of the understanding; &c. Certain nouns derived from neuter verbs also require the genitive case: *Ex.* Въ минеральныхъ источникахъ происходитъ кипящие воды, In mineral sources the boiling of water takes place; &c.

(3) In indications of quantity, measure, and weight: *Ex.* У васъ много работы а мало времени, We have much work, but little time.

(4) After nouns adjective of the comparative degree: *Ex.* Старый другъ лучше новыхъ двухъ, An old friend (is) better than two new ones; &c.

(5) In the case of nouns adjective indicating merit, strangeness, fullness: *Ex.* Достойный уваженія, worthy of respect; чуждыя гордости, free from pride; онъ получилъ кошелекъ полный денегъ, He received a purse full of money.

(6) In the case of the numerals полторá, два, оба, три, четыре, and their compounds, such as двадцать два, сорокъ три, &c., the genitive case is placed in the singular number: *Ex.* полторá рублѣ,

1½ *roubles*; два *стола*, two *tables*; оба *брáта*, both *brothers*; три *книги*, three *books*; четыре *стекла*, four *panes of glass*; пятьдесят три *солдáта*, fifty-three *soldiers*, &c.; but with all the other numerals the genitive case plural is used: *Ех. Пять столовъ, восемь братьевъ, сто стеклы, тысяча книгъ*, five *tables*, eight *brothers*, 100 *panes of glass*, 1000 *books*, &c.

(7) In the case of the numerals два, оба, три, четыре, and their compounds, the adjective is used in the nominative case of the plural number, and in the same gender as that to which the substantive in question belongs: *Ех. Ерó три послѣднiя сочиненiя имѣли большóй успѣхъ*, His *three last compositions* had a great success; &c. In the case of all the other numerals, beginning with five, the adjective and the substantive must agree in number and case: *Ех. Семь послѣднихъ сочиненiи*, the seven last compositions; &c.

(8) In the case of active verbs, when their action extends to a part only of the object: *Ех. Дай мнѣ денегъ*, Give me *some money*. With such verbs are always understood adverbs of quantity, such as *немнóго*, little, few; *нѣсколько*, some, several; &c.

(9) In the case of active verbs with the negative adverb не, not: *Ех. Я не люблю праздности*, I do *not* like idleness; &c. The genitive case is also used when the negative precedes the verb which comes before the governing verb: *Ех. Ты не хотѣлъ читать этой книги*, Thou didst *not* desire to read *this book*.

(10) Active, reflective, and common verbs implying *wish*, *expectation*, *deprivation*, *fear*, *danger*, require the genitive case: *Ех. Я желаю вамъ успѣха въ вашемъ дѣлѣ*, I *wish* you *success* in your business; Онъ долго ждалъ награды, He long *expected* a *reward*; Вы лишили меня удовольствiя видѣть васъ, You have *deprived* me of the *satisfaction* of seeing (*lit. to see*) you; Я опасáюсь пожара а ты боишься наводненiя, I *dread* a *fire*, and thou *fearest* an *inundation*; &c.

(11) The following verbs also govern the genitive case:—требовать, to require; достигать, to attain; стоить, to cost; отвѣдывать, to test; домогаться, to solicit; слушаться, to obey; стыдиться, to be ashamed of; and certain others of similar signification, which answer to the questions *корó? черó?*

(12) The genitive case is required after adverbs denoting *place*, such as *взблѣ*, beside; *поблѣ*, near; *близъ*, near; *вдоль*, along;

внѣ, outside; внутрѣ, inside; снаружѣ, on the outside; мѣмо, by;
около, near; and others after which are put the questions **корѣ?**
черѣ?

§ 183. The dative case answers to the questions *комý? чемý?* and is used—

(1) With certain active verbs, such as *подражать*, to copy; *помочь*, to aid; *служить*, to serve; *угождать*, to please; *повредить*, to harm; *сопутствовать*, to travel with; &c.

(2) With certain reflective and common verbs, such as удивляться, to be surprised at; радоваться, to rejoice at; предаться, to give one's self up to; молиться, to worship; жаловаться, to complain to; нравиться, to please; &c.

(3) With the impersonal verbs, such as жалѣ, it is a pity; стыдно, it is shameful; хочется, one desires; надобно, it is necessary; нужно, it is needful; &c.

(4) When the complement is a personal object indicating *relationship, friendship, enmity, &c.*: *Ex.* Онъ мнѣ дядя, ты ему другъ, He (is) *uncle to me, thou (art a) friend to him*; Онъ Петру большой непріятель, He is a *great enemy to Peter*; &c.

(5) With the adverbs прилично, becoming; соответственно, corresponding to; сообразно, conformably to; &c.

(6) The following adverbs likewise require the dative case. *вопреки*, contrary to; *на-зѣло*, despite; *на-смѣхъ*, in derision of; *на-перекоръ*, in spite of; *въ-удову*, for the pleasure of; &c.

§ 184. The accusative case answers to the questions *koró?* *что?* and is used—

(1) As a complement, after active verbs without a negative :
Ex. Онъ купилъ рѣдкую книгу. He bought a rare book ; &c.

(2) As a complement, after neuter verbs indicating a known *distance* or *time*: *Ex.* Онъ бѣжалъ цѣлую версту, He ran a whole verst; мы не спали всю ночь, We did not sleep the whole night; &c.

§ 185. The instrumental case answers to the questions *кѣмъ?* *чѣмъ?* and is used—

(1) With all the passive verbs : *Ех. Онъ былъ любимъ всеми товарищами. He was beloved by all his comrades ; &c.*

(2) With the reciprocal verbs, followed by the preposition *съ* :
Ех. Наши войска храбро сражались съ неприятелями, Our troops bravely engaged with the enemy ; &c.

(3) With certain of the reflexive and the common verbs, such as *заниматься*, to occupy one's self ; *умываться*, to wash one's self ; *гордиться*, to pride one's self ; *восхищаться*, to be charmed with ; *любоваться*, to delight in ; &c.

(4) With verbs indicating *power, management, arrangement*, such as *владеть*, to rule ; *управлять*, to govern ; *распоряжаться*, to dispose ; *завѣдывать*, to manage ; *обладать*, to possess ; *располагать*, to place ; &c.

(5) The following verbs likewise require the instrumental case : *дорожить*, to prize ; *жертвовать*, to sacrifice ; *обильвать*, to abound in ; *страдать*, to suffer ; &c.

(6) Nouns substantive derived from verbs which govern the instrumental case require that the words subordinate to them should also be in the same case : *Ех. распоряженіе имуществомъ, the distribution of property ; завѣдываніе дѣлами, the management of affairs ; &c.*

§ 186. The prepositional case is always used with prepositions. With the prepositional case are used many verbs answering to the questions *о комъ ? о чёмъ ? въ чемъ ? при чёмъ ?* such as *думать*, to think about ; *мечтать*, to reflect ; *сожалѣть*, to regret ; *печалиться*, to grieve ; *заботиться*, to busy one's self ; *хлопотать*, to bustle ; *упражняться*, to occupy one's self ; *находиться*, to be situated ; *состоять*, to consist of ; &c.

§ 187. Certain verbs require various cases. The more frequently used of such are the following :—

(1) *жалѣть*, to pity ; *просить*, to beg ; which require the genitive or the prepositional.

(2) *удовлетворять*, to satisfy ; *покровительствовать*, to protect ; which require the dative and the accusative. The dative when the action relates to an intellectual object : *Ех. удовлетворять желанію, любопытству, to satisfy desire, curiosity ; покровительствовать наукамъ и художествамъ, to encourage the sciences and arts. The accusative with a personal object : Ех. удовлетворить просителя, to satisfy the petitioner ; покровительствовать бѣдныхъ сиротъ, to protect poor orphans, &c.*

(3) In the case of the verbs учить, to teach, and обучать, to train, the personal noun is placed in the accusative, and the object of the action in the dative, case: *Ex.* Онъ учить мою сестру музыкѣ, He teaches my sister music, &c.

(4) The verb слѣдовать, to follow, governs the dative and the instrumental. The former, where intellectual nouns are concerned: *Ex.* Слѣдовать добрымъ примѣрамъ и совѣтамъ, To follow good examples and counsels. It requires all other nouns to be in the instrumental case, before which is used the preposition за: *Ex.* Воины слѣдуютъ за своимъ повѣдущимъ, The soldiers follow (after) their leader, &c.

(5) The verbs испрашивать, to ask for, заслуживать, to deserve, искать, to seek, when used in the present tense, and in the imperfect aspect of the past and future tenses, require the genitive case; but when used in the perfect aspect they govern the accusative case: *Ex.* Онъ испрашиваетъ, or испрашивалъ, вашею согласія, He asks, or he asked, for your consent; Онъ испросилъ, or испро́ситъ, ваше согласіе, He asked, or will ask, for your consent; &c.

(6) The following verbs govern the accusative and the instrumental cases:—пренебрегать, to despise; бросать, to throw; вертѣть, to turn; промышленъ, to deal; торговать, to trade; брызгать, to sprinkle.

(7) The verb удостоивать, which requires the genitive case, sometimes governs the instrumental case also: *Ex.* удостоить награды и милости, to bestow rewards and favours; Государь удостоилъ его своимъ разговоромъ, The sovereign honoured him with his conversation; &c.

(8) The verb наблюдать, to observe, when it suggests the question что?, requires the accusative case: *Ex.* наблюдать порядокъ и чистоту, to observe order and cleanliness; and when it suggests the questions за чѣмъ? за кѣмъ? it takes the instrumental case, with the preposition за: *Ex.* наблюдать за порядкомъ и за чистотою, to look after order and cleanliness.

Obs.—The rules of government, to which a verb is subject, remain the same when that verb is changed into another part of speech: *Ex.* Онъ достигъ своей цѣли, He attained his object; достигавшій цѣли, one who attains (his) object; достиженіе цѣли, the attainment of an object; &c. But nouns

substantive, derived from active verbs which require the accusative case, govern the genitive, as already stated in § 182: *Ех. строёніе дома, чтёніе книги*, the building of the house, the reading of the book. Others, again, govern the dative, with the preposition *къ*: *Ех. почтёніе къ родителѣмъ, уваженіе къ старшимъ*, reverence to parents, respect to elders; &c.

(9) The verb благодарить requires the accusative case, whilst words derived from it govern the dative: *Ех. Я благодарю Бога*, I thank God; *благодареніе Богу*, thanks to God; *благодаря своему дядѣ*, онъ уплатилъ всѣ долги, thanks to his uncle, he paid all his debts.

(b) Use of the Cases with Prepositions.

§ 188. The government of the oblique cases likewise depends on prepositions:—

(1) The prepositions *безъ, для, ради, до, изъ, отъ, у*, and their compounds *изъ за, изъ-подъ*, always require the genitive case.

(2) *Къ (ко)* governs the dative case.

(3) *Про, чрезъ (черезъ), сквозь*, the accusative.

(4) *Надъ*, the instrumental.

(5) *При*, the prepositional.

(6) The prepositional adverb *между (межъ)* requires the genitive and the instrumental: *Ех. Этотъ городъ лежитъ между двухъ рѣкъ*, or *между двумя рѣками*, This town lies between two rivers; &c.

(7) When *за* answers to the question *куда?* whither? it requires the accusative: *Ех. за рѣку, за море*, beyond the river, beyond the sea. But when it answers to the question *идь?* where? it governs the instrumental: *Ех. за рѣкою, за моремъ*. Likewise, when it answers to the question *за что?* for what? it requires the accusative case: *Ех. Ты былъ наказанъ за лѣность, а онъ получилъ награду за прилежаніе*, Thou wast punished for idleness, and he received a reward for industry.

(8) When *подъ* answers to the question *куда?* whither? it requires the accusative: *Ех. Онъ сѣлъ подъ деревомъ*, He took a seat under the tree. But when it answers to the question *гдѣ?* where?

it governs the instrumental: *Ех. онъ сидѣтъ подъ дѣрево́мъ*, he is sitting *under the tree*.

(9) *Предъ* or *передъ* requires both the accusative and the instrumental: *Ех. Онъ предста́лъ предъ́ Госуда́ря* or *предъ́ Госуда́ремъ*, He presented himself *before the sovereign*. With inanimate and abstract objects, this preposition is more often used in the instrumental case: *Ех. Онъ яви́лся предъ́ го́родомъ*, He appeared *before the town*; *Онъ правъ предъ́ своёю сове́стью*, He (is) right *in his own conscience*; &c.

(10) When *въ* (*во*) answers to the question *куда?* whither? it requires the accusative: *Ех. Онъ поше́лъ въ по́ле*, He went *into the field*. But when it answers to the question *гдѣ?* where? it governs the prepositional: *Ех. Онъ гуля́етъ въ по́лѣ*, he takes a walk *in the field*. The preposition *въ* (*во*) with certain verbs indicating promotion, bestowal of rank or reward, under any conditions whatever, requires the accusative case of the plural number, and that case must in such instances be like the nominative: *Ех. Произве́сть въ офице́ры*, to promote to (be an) officer; *назнача́тъ въ канди́даты*, to appoint (as) candidate; &c.

(11) When *на* answers to the questions *куда?* whither? *на ко́го?* on whom? *на что́?* on what? it requires the accusative case: *Ех. Онъ отпра́вился на о́стровъ*, He set out *for the island*; *Я на́дѣюсь на ва́шу дру́жбу*, I rely *on your friendship*. But when the same preposition answers to the questions *гдѣ?* where? *на ко́мъ?* on whom? *на чемъ?* on what (implying rest)? it governs the prepositional: *Ех. Го́ра Э́тна нахо́дится на о́стровѣ Сици́лии*, Mount Etna is situated in (*lit. on*) the island of Sicily; &c.

(12) When *о* (*объ*) answers to the questions *о́ что* or *обо́ что?* against what? it requires the accusative: *Ех. Онъ ушиб́ся о ка́мень*, He hurt himself *against the stone*. But when it answers to the questions *о́ комъ?* about whom? *о́ чёмъ?* about what? it governs the prepositional case: *Ех. Онъ гово́ритъ о ка́мнѣ*, He speaks *about the stone*; &c.

(13) When *съ* (*со*) answers to the question *съ че́ро?* from off what? it requires the genitive case: *Ех. Онъ упáлъ съ ло́шади*, He fell from off the horse. When it answers to the question *съ ко́ро?* like whom? *со́ что?* like what? indicating comparison, it requires the accusative: *Ех. Величи́ною съ ло́шадъ*, In size *like a horse*? &c. When, again, it answers to the questions *съ кѣ́мъ?* with whom? *съ*

чѣмъ? with what? it governs the instrumental: *Ех. Онъ купилъ сани съ лошадыю*, He bought a sledge *with* a horse; &c.

(14) When *по* answers to the questions *по чѣмъ?* over what? and *по чѣмъ?* at what rate? it requires the dative case: *Ех. Онъ гуляетъ по полу*, He walks *on* the floor; *Я плачу по рублю*, I pay *at the rate of* a rouble. But when it answers to the question *по что?* *up to* what? it governs the accusative: *Ех. Онъ ушелъ въ воду по самую шею*, He went into the water *up to* (his) very neck. When, again, this preposition answers to the question *по комъ?* after whom? it governs the prepositional: *Ех. Онъ плачетъ по отцу*, He cries *after* (his) father. When *по* is used in the sense of *послѣ*, after, it likewise takes the prepositional case: *Ех. По смерти Петра Великаго*, *After* the death of Peter the Great; &c.

III. THE PLACING OF WORDS.

§ 189. The placing or arrangement of words shows the order in which they should follow when used in speech.

§ 190. In the arrangement of words in a proposition, that order must infallibly be adhered to in which our thoughts succeed each other. The more closely we keep to the ordinary conversational style in the arrangement of our words, the more natural, easy, and clear, will be our expressions.

§ 191. This very style, the use of which is maintained by cultivated writers, comprises the observance of the following most important rules:—

(1) The principal object in our sentence should be placed first of all, *i.e.* first should come the *subject*, then the *action* of the subject, or the *predicate*, and lastly the *complement*: *Ех. Пётръ основалъ Петербургъ*, Peter founded St. Petersburg; &c. Speech should begin with those words which most occupy our thoughts: *Ех. Грѣнулъ сильный громъ*, *Rumbled* the loud thunder; &c.

(2) Sometimes before the principal portion of the proposition the secondary parts are placed, as these serve to prepare the way for the main object of the narrative: *Ех. Въ тѣни высокой липы, на берегу Москвы рѣки, лежали на травѣ два молодые человека*, *In the shade of a tall lime tree, on the bank of the river Moscow*, two young men lay on the grass.

(3) Where there are many definitions placed together, the following order should be observed: first the *pronoun*, then the

numeral, after these the *adjective or participle*, and last of all the *noun substantive* : *Ех. Тѣ два бѣдные брѣта имѣють хорошія способности*, Those two poor brothers have good abilities ; &c.

(4) A *qualifying noun adjective* is always placed before a *possessive adjective* : *Ех. Боя́тая золотая шпа́га*, a *rich golden sword*. And *circumstantial adjectives* are placed before both *qualifying and possessive adjectives* : *Ех. Здо́лнее пріятное общество*, the *local pleasant society* ; &c.

(5) *Cardinal numerals* are placed before a *noun substantive* : *Ех. Ему́ о́тъ роду се́мьдесятъ лѣтъ*, He is *seventy* years old. To merely express a number *approximately*, the numeral may be placed after the substantive : *Ех. Ему́ о́тъ роду лѣтъ се́мьдесятъ*, He is *about seventy* years old.

(6) *Ordinal numerals* are placed before *cardinal* : *Ех. Пѣрвые два часа́*, the *first two hours*.

(7) From the *juxta-position* of cases similar in termination an irregularity, and even a confusion of expression, ensues : *Ех. Онъ почитался всѣмъ во́йскомъ опытнымъ и хра́брымъ полководцемъ*, He was considered *by* all the troops an experienced and brave leader. In order to avoid such a fault, the words must either be transposed or their cases changed : *Ех. Онъ почитался во всѣмъ во́йскѣ опытнымъ и хра́брымъ полководцемъ*, He was considered *in* the whole army, &c.

(8) Verbs should not be placed at the end of the proposition : *Ех. Онъ разныя науки зна́етъ*, He *knows* various sciences. Instead of this, the sentence should stand thus, *Онъ зна́етъ*, &c., He *knows*, &c. This rule may only be departed from when the whole emphasis of the phrase is contained in the verb : *Ех. Добра́хъ люде́й хва́лятъ*, а злыхъ презира́ютъ, Good people are *praised*, but wicked (people) are *despised* ; &c.

(9) Adverbs of *quality* are placed before a verb when a complement or a subordinate proposition is attached to it : *Ех. Крыло́въ отлі́чно писа́лъ ба́сни*, кото́рыя, безъ сомнѣ́нія, вы чита́ли нѣско́лько разъ, Krwiloff wrote fables excellently, which doubtless you have read several times. But when the verb is unaccompanied by a complement, adverbs may be placed after it : *Ех. Крыло́въ писа́лъ отлі́чно*, Krwiloff wrote *excellently*.

(10) An adverb must infallibly be placed before that word which it qualifies : *Ех. Онъ со́вершенно ко́нчилъ но́вый пере́водъ*, He has *completely* finished (his) new translation, &c. If this rule is not

observed, and if the adverb is transposed, an altogether contrary signification will result: *Ех. Онъ кончилъ совершенно новый переводъ*, He has finished (his) *perfectly* new translation.

(11) The negative adverb *не* must be placed before that word to which the negation refers: *Ех. Онъ не сегодня былъ у брата а вчера*, He was *not* at (his) brother's to-day, but yesterday. The following arrangement would therefore be irregular: *Онъ не былъ сегодня у брата а вчера*. A similar rule must be observed with all words used in the sense of adverbs. Such should infallibly be placed before the words to which they relate: *Ех. Извѣстите меня, по-крайней мѣрѣ, о здоровьѣ вашемъ*, Inform me, at least, about your health. This sentence would have a directly contrary signification were it to be thus written: *извѣстите, по-крайней мѣрѣ, меня, &c.*, Inform *me at least*, &c.

(12) In the construction of conditional or prepositional propositions with impersonal verbs, or with adverbs, to the conjunction *бы* is added the past tense of the verb *быть*: *Ех. Вамъ полезно было бы прогуливаться*, *It would have been* useful to you to take an airing. Many offend against this rule by expressing the phrase thus: *Вамъ полезно бы прогуливаться*.

(13) The conjunction *бы* must not be used in one and the same proposition: *Ех. Если бы я такъ коротко не зналъ бы васъ, то не повѣрилъ бы вамъ*, If I *had* not so intimately known you, I *would not have* believed you. Here the conjunction *бы* should only be inserted in the first proposition, after the word *если*.

(14) One and the same word should not be often repeated, especially if that word be a pronoun: *Ех. Онъ выкупилъ ихъ, взялъ ихъ къ себѣ, кормилъ ихъ какъ своихъ дѣтѣй, и отослалъ ихъ къ родителямъ ихъ*, He bought *them*, took *them* to himself, as *his own* children, and sent *them* away to *their* parents.

(15) Words, the signification of which is contained in the preceding word, must not be repeated: *Ех. Сегодняшний день наша работа долго продолжалась*, *To-day's day* our work was long continued,—should be *Сегодня наша работа была продолжительна*, *To-day* our work, &c. Such a fault is called a *pleonasm*.

(16) Expressions should not be turned in a way that is foreign to the Russian language: *Ех. Вы слишкомъ ещё молоды, чтобы занять столь важную должность*, You are still too young to undertake such an important duty. Such turnings of phrase appertain to the

French language. In Russian they should be expressed thus: вы ещё так молоды, что не можете знать, &c. An error of this kind is called a *gallicism*.

IV. PUNCTUATION.

§ 192. The signs of punctuation serve to illustrate the coupling or disconnecting of propositions and their parts.

§ 193. *The signs of punctuation* (знакъ препинанія) are:— (1) *comma*, запятая (,) — (2) *semicolon*, точка съ запятою (;) — (3) *colon*, двоеточіе (:) — (4) *full stop*, точка (.) — (5) *point of suspension*, многоточіе (.) — (6) *note of admiration*, знакъ восклицательный (!) — (7) *note of interrogation*, знакъ вопросительный (?) — (8) *hyphen*, черта or тире (-) — (9) *parenthesis*, скобка or знакъ вмѣстительный () — (10) *inverted commas*, двузаятая or ви́сный знакъ (" ").

§ 194. The *comma* is placed—

(1) Between two or more subjects and predicates which are not connected by conjunctions: *Ex.* Везувій, Этна и Гекла суть огнедышашія горы въ Европѣ, Vesuvius, Etna and Hecla are the volcanic mountains of (*lit.* in) Europe; &c.

(2) When the following conjunctions are repeated, *и, ни, или*: *Ex.* И дождь, и снѣгъ, шли, Both rain and snow fell, &c.; Онъ не умѣетъ ни читать, ни писать, He can neither read nor write; Вы или не могли, или не хотѣли этого сдѣлать, You either could not, or did not wish, to do this.

(3) When the conjunction *и* couples the main propositions with the various subjects: *Ex.* Въ тотъ день разразилась ужасная бѣра, и проливной дождь затопилъ многія улицы, On that day broke a terrible storm, and heavy rain flooded many streets. But when the conjunction *и* couples two principal propositions which relate to one and the same subject, the comma is not inserted: *Ex.* Тамъ свирѣпствовала сильная бѣра и производила страшныя опустошенія, There a violent storm raged and produced frightful desolation.

(4) A comma is placed before the conjunction *и* when the latter of two propositions comprises the *result of the first*, and when after the conjunction *и* are understood the conjunctions *потому, оттого*: *Ex.* Я сегодня много ходилъ, и (оттого) усталъ, I have walked much to-day, and (hence) I am tired, &c.

(5) If for the conjunction *и* the conjunctions *какъ и, такъ и, какъ*

be substituted, then a comma is not placed before *и*: *Ех. Труды́ до-
стáвили ему́ и сла́ву и состоя́нiе*, (His) labours brought him *both* fame
and fortune,—instead of *какъ сла́ву, такъ и состоя́нiе*.

(6) Before the conjunction *и́ли*, when it signifies explanation: *Ех. Гельве́ція, и́ли Швейца́рія страна́ горы́стая*, Helvetia or Switzer-
land (is a) mountainous country. But when *и́ли* is used in a
disjunctive sense, the comma is not used: *Ех. Онъ жела́лъ бы ѣ́хать
въ Герма́нію и́ли Ита́лію*, He wished that he might go to Germany
or to Italy.

(7) In short propositions before the conjunctions *а* and *но*: *Ех. Онъ приходи́лъ къ вамъ, но вы́ уже́ у́ехали*, He came to you,
but you had already gone away; &c.

(8) With two or more qualifying adjectives without con-
junctions: *Ех. Свеабо́ргъ есть тве́рдая, гро́зная, и неприя́тнѣйшая*
крѣ́пость, Sveaborg is a *solid, imposing, and impregnable* fortress.
But when one of the adjectives is a *possessive* or *circumstantial*
adjective, the comma is not inserted: *Ех. Вче́рашній прия́тнѣйшій*
вече́ръ, Yesterday's *pleasant* evening.

(9) Between commas are placed all the annexes of the subject
and of the predicate, as also the subordinate and introductory
propositions and words: *Ех. Вашъ трудъ, ка́жется, приходи́тъ къ*
концу́, Your labour, *it seems*, approaches the end.

Obs. 1.—Participles, gerunds, the pronouns *ко́торый, кой, ка-
ко́й, кто, что*, the adverbs *какъ-то, то-есть, напри́мѣръ, кро́мѣ*,
and the conjunctions *что, бу́дто, е́сли, то, не́жели-чѣ́мъ, кро́мѣ*,
какъ, require a comma to be placed before them, as also
words which separate the subordinate from the main pro-
position. If, however, a participle is employed as an adjective,
and a gerund as an adverb, a comma is not inserted: *Ех. Че́ловѣ́къ тру́дящійся не́ знаетъ ску́ки*, The man *who labours*
does not know dullness; *Онъ чита́етъ сто́я*, He reads (whilst)
standing.

Obs. 2.—The *subject*, the *predicate*, and the *copula*, are not
separated by signs of punctuation: *Ех. А́лпы по́крыты́ снѣ-
гомъ*, The Alps (are) covered with snow, &c. Neither are
definitions or complements divided from their principal parts:
Ех. Ве́ршины́ мно́гихъ А́лпійскихъ го́рь по́крыты́ вѣ́чнымъ
снѣ́гомъ и льдо́мъ, The summits of many Alpine mountains
(are) covered with perpetual snow and ice.

(10) The adverbs во-пёрвыхъ, во-вторыхъ, &c., and the conjunction наконѣцъ, are separated by commas: *Еж.* Во-пёрвыхъ, вы издѣржите тутъ много дѣнегъ, а во-вторыхъ, потеряете много времени, *Firstly* you there spend much money, and *secondly* you lose much time; *Наконѣцъ*, онъ рѣшился ѣхать въ деревню, *At last* he decided to ride to the village.

(11) If nouns in the vocative case are found in the middle of a sentence, they are separated by commas: *Еж.* Къ вамъ, мѣлостивый госудѣрь, обращаюсь съ просьбою, To you, *dear sir*, I turn with a request. But when a sentence begins or ends with a noun in the vocative case, after that noun notes of admiration will be put: *Еж.* Мѣлостивый Госудѣрь! позволѣте обратѣться къ вамъ, &c., *Dear sir!* allow me to turn towards you, &c.

§ 195. A *semicolon* divides one proposition from another:—

(1) When its several parts have been already separated by commas: *Еж.* Толпы жителей бѣжали изъ огня, полки русскіе шли въ огонь; одни спасали жизнь, другіе несли еѣ на жѣртву,—Crowds of inhabitants fled from the fire, Russian regiments went into it; some saved their lives, others sacrificed them.

(2) In abrupt speech, when the main propositions are expressed briefly, and do not depend on each other: *Еж.* Продолговатыми островами разбросаны небольшія рощи; отъ деревни до деревни бѣгутъ узкія дорожки; церкви бѣлѣютъ,—In (shape like) oblong islands are scattered small groves; from village to village run narrow paths; the churches look white.

§ 196. A *colon* is placed—

(1) In the middle of the proposition, before the explanation of any of the parts or appellations: *Еж.* Человѣкъ имѣетъ пять внѣшнихъ чувствъ: зрѣніе, слухъ, вкусъ, обонаніе и осязаніе,—Man has five exterior senses: sight, hearing, taste, scent and touch; &c.

(2) Before quoted or foreign words: *Еж.* Русская пословица говоритъ: “ученье свѣтъ а неученье тьма,”—A Russian proverb says: “learning (is) light, and ignorance (is) darkness.”

(3) Before a subordinate proposition, when it comprises in itself the explanation of the causes or results of the action, expressed in the main proposition, and when with this may be placed the conjunction потому-что: *Еж.* Онъ убѣдился въ невозможности жить въ

столицѣ: доходы его уменьшались, а расходы увеличивались,—He convinced himself of the impossibility of living in the capital: his income decreased, and his expenditure increased. This sentence can be thus expressed: *потому-что* доходы его уменьшались, &c.

§ 197. The *full-stop* is placed—

(1) At the end of the sentence or proposition which comprises in itself complete meaning. (See *Ex.* § 175.)

(2) After separate words not possessed of any grammatical bond. For example, the table of contents of books, or circulars: О правахъ вообще, about rights generally, &c.

(3) With shortened words: *Ex.* Ив. Гончаровъ, Iván Gontchároff, &c.

§ 198. *Points of suspension* are inserted to mark some unexpected interruption of speech: *Ex.* Какое-то предчувствие меня устрашаетъ но, вѣтъ, это мечта! Some sort of presentiment distresses me but, no, it is a dream!

§ 199. A *note of interrogation* is placed after a question: Кто пришёл? Who has come? &c.

§ 200. A *note of admiration* is placed wherever a wish, command, prohibition, are indicated, and also after interjections: *Ex.* Исполни скорѣй! Смирно! Do (it) quickly! Silence! Intense surprise is sometimes indicated by a double note of admiration (!!), and strong doubt by a double note of interrogation (??).

§ 201. A *hyphen* is placed—

(1) Whenever any word has been omitted: *Ex.* Законъ мой— правда, My law (is the) truth; Богъ-мой щитъ, God (is) my shield.

(2) In the case of some unexpected change of speech: *Ex.* Сѣлъ солнце скрылось—и вдругъ, какъ будто бы изъ глубины ада, заревѣла бѣря—The sun was hid, and suddenly, as if from the depths of hell, began to roar *the tempest*.

(3) Between the speeches of two persons when they are not named: *Ex.* Чѣмъ ты занимаешься? Читаю Исторію Карамзина.—Который томъ? Двѣнадцатый. With what art thou occupied? I am reading Karamzin's history.—Which volume? The twelfth.

§ 202. Words or whole illustrative passages are placed within *parentheses*: *Ех.* Монбланъ (*бѣлая гора*) есть высочайшая изъ горъ въ Европѣ, Mont Blanc (*the white mountain*) is the highest mountain in Europe, &c.

§ 203. *Inverted commas* are placed in order to distinguish quoted or foreign words that are used in the sentence: *Ех.* Екатерина Вторая сказала: “Лучше простить десять виновныхъ чѣмъ наказывать одного невиннаго.” Catherine II. said: “It is better to pardon ten criminals than to punish one innocent person.” &c.

THIRD PART.

(Отдѣленіе Шрѣіе).

ORTHOGRAPHY.

§ 204. Orthography treats of the regular use of words in writing.

§ 205. The chief rules of orthography consist in the proper use of letters and of separate words, and in the correct division of syllables.

§ 206. Letters, according to their delineation, are *capitals* (прописная) and *linear* (строчная).

USE OF CAPITALS.

§ 207. Capital letters are written—

(1) At the beginning of each sentence.

(2) After a full stop.

(3) After a colon when inverted commas appear in the proposition: *Ех.* Суворовъ отвѣчалъ: “Я знаю Кутузова, а Кутузовъ знаетъ меня;”—Соовóroff answered: “I know Kootóozoff, and Kootóozoff knows me.”

(4) After notes of interrogation and of admiration, if the meaning of the sentence is finished: *Ех.* Ты ищешь вѣрнаго

сча́тія? Dost thou seek true happiness? **Идѣмъ на враговъ!** Let us go against the enemy!

(5) At the beginning of every verse.

(6) In nouns relating to the Divinity: *Еж.* Богъ, God; Создатель, Creator; Провидѣніе, Providence; &c.

(7) In the names of Saints: *Еж.* Апостолъ, Apostle; Пророкъ, Prophet; Предтеча, Forerunner; &c.

(8) In Proper Names: *Еж.* Александръ, Alexander; Марья, Mary; Лондонъ, London; Днѣпръ, Dneiper; Везувій, Vesuvius, &c.

(9) In adjectives employed as proper names: *Еж.* Россійская Имперія, Russian Empire; Чёрное Море, Black Sea, &c.

(10) In various words used in the sense of proper nouns; such, for instance, as the names of ships, of streets, of bridges, &c.

(11) The name, patronymic, and title of the ruling Emperor, and of the whole of the most august House are written in full, in capital letters: *Еж.* ЕГО ИМПЕРАТОРСКОЕ ВЕЛИЧЕСТВО ГОСУДАРЬ ИМПЕРАТОРЪ АЛЕКСАНДРЪ АЛЕКСАНДРОВИЧЪ, His Imperial Majesty the Sovereign Emperor Alexander, Son of Alexander, &c. Likewise the adjectives which refer to the Sovereign: *Еж.* ВЫСОЧАЙШИЙ, Most High, &c.

Obs.—The initial letters only of the names and titles of foreign ruling personages are written with capital letters: *Еж.* ЕГО Императорское и королевское Величество Императоръ Германскій и Король Пруссскій Вильгельмъ, His Imperial and Kingly Majesty the German Emperor and Prussian King Wilham, &c.

(12) In pronouns relating to the person of the Emperor and of his House: *Еж.* ЕГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВО, во время пребыванія Своего въ Царскомъ Селѣ, повелѣлъ доставить къ Немѣ отчёты, His Majesty, during his stay at the Royal village, ordered (them) to send reports to him, &c.

(13) In letters and business papers all titles—like князь, prince; графъ, count; баронъ, baron—ranks, names, and offices, when a person is indicated by such: *Еж.* Генералъ Фельдмаршалъ Князь Барятинскій, General Field-Marshal Prince Baryatinski; Канцлеръ Князь Горчаковъ, Chancellor Prince Gortchakoff, &c. In the same way when addressing persons of these ranks: *Еж.* Ваше

Сіятельство, Your Serene Highness; **Его Превосходительство**, His Excellency; **Его Благородіе**, His Honour; **Его Преосвященство**, His Eminence; and the complimentary designations used in writing: **Мілостивый Государь и Господинъ**, Dear Sir and Mister, &c. For the sake of politeness, pronouns which relate to the second person are put in capital letters: *Ех.* Я просілъ Васъ о доставленіи мнѣ Вашихъ плановъ, I asked you regarding the furnishing to me of your plans.

(14) The initial letters of adjectives relating to God and His Saints: *Ех.* Всевышій, Most High; Всесильный, Most Mighty; Преподобный, Reverend; &c.

(15) The initial letters of the designations of governments and tribunals: *Ех.* Государственный Совѣтъ, State Council; Правительствующій Сенатъ, Executive Senate; Канцелярія Министёрства Внутреннихъ Дѣлъ, Chancellory of the Ministry of Home Affairs; &c.

(16) The initial letters of the titles of scientific and educational institutions: *Ех.* Академія Наукъ, Academy of Sciences; Минералогическое Общество, Mineralogical Society; Горный Институтъ, Mining Institute; &c.

Объ.—The rules in clauses 11, 12, 15 and 16 are observed in petitions and in business papers generally.

(17) In the initial letters of the titles of books: *Ех.* Путешествіе Вокругъ Свѣта, Travels Round the World; &c.

(18) In the initial letters of the names of festivals: *Ех.* Свѣтлое Воскресеніе, Easter Sunday; Благовѣщеніе, The Annunciation; Рождество Христово, Christmas Day, *lit.* Birth of Christ.

(19) In the initial letters of the names of orders: *Ех.* Орденъ подвязки, Order of the Garter; &c.

(20) In the initial letters of the characters in fables, &c.: *Ех.* Однажды Лебедь, Ракъ, и Щука, &c., Once upon a time a swan, a lobster, and a pike; &c.

USE OF SMALL LETTERS.

§ 208. Rules for the use of the letter *a*:—Nouns ending in *о*, *ю*, *ѣ*, and *ѵе*, have, in the nominative and accusative cases of the plural number, *a*: *Ех.* войска armies, окна windows, стекла glasses, лица persons, сердца hearts, училища schools, зрѣлища spectacles—

not войски, окны, &c. The exception to this rule is яблоко apple, which makes яблоки. But all the diminutive nouns ending in *ко* and *це* have *и, ы*: *Ех.* зёрнышко grain, *plur.* зёрнышки, зёркальце mirror, зёркальцы.

§ 209. The letter *з* in the prepositions *воз, из, низ, раз*, before the letters *к, п, т, х, ц, ч, ш* and *щ*, is changed into *с*: *Ех.* восклицаніе exclamation, воспитанникъ pupil, истребить to destroy, исходъ exodus, исцѣленіе cure, исчезать to disappear, происшествіе occurrence, ищипать to pinch.

§ 210. The letter *и* is written before vowels and before the semi-vowel *й*: *Ех.* пріятное извѣстіе pleasant news, жаркій іюль hot July, &c. Before a consonant the letter *и* is written in the word міръ universe, and in all words derived therefrom—*Ех.* мірской world, всемірный universally, Владиміръ Vladimir, &c.—in order to distinguish them from the word миръ, peace, and its derivatives. In foreign words adopted in the Russian language, after the letter *ц* is written *и*, and not *ы*: *Ех.* цифра cipher, медицина medicine, and not пыфра and медицина, although in such instances the pronunciation is the same.

§ 211. Although in the terminations of the diminutive and caressive nouns the form of the letter *е* is preserved, it is pronounced like *и*. Instead, therefore, of writing цвѣточекъ blossom, цвѣточекъ is written, &c.

§ 212. The double letter *сч* is found at the beginning of the following words only, and their derivatives: счѣтіе prosperity, счѣтъ account, счастливый fortunate, несчастный unfortunate, рас-счѣтъ calculation, считать to count, &c.

§ 213. Rules for the letter *ѣ*:—This letter is found at the beginning of two radical words only, viz. ѣхать (ѣздить) to ride or drive, ѣсть to eat. It occurs in the beginning or the middle of the following words and their derivatives:—

А.
Апрѣль, April.

Б.
бесѣда, conversation.
бесѣдка, summer-house.
блѣдный, pale.

болѣзнь, disease.
брѣю (from брить), I shave.
бѣсъ, demon.
бѣсѣть, to drive mad.
бѣшенство, madness.
бѣгать, to run.
бѣда, woe.
бѣдный, poor.

бѣдность, poverty.

бѣлый, white.

бѣльмо, cataract (in the eye).

бѣлуга, sturgeon.

В.

встрѣчать, to meet.

вѣдать, to know.

отвѣдать, to taste.

вѣдѣніе, knowledge.

вѣдомость, intelligence.

вѣдьма, witch.

вѣжливость, politeness.

вѣсть, news.

исповѣдь, &c., confession.

вѣжди, eyelids.

вѣко, eyelid.

вѣкъ, century.

вѣчный, eternal.

вѣчность, eternity.

Вѣна, Vienna.

вѣнецъ, crown.

вѣнокъ, wreath.

вѣнникъ, broom.

вѣно, dowry.

вѣра, faith.

вѣрять, &c., to believe.

вѣсить, to weigh.

вѣсъ, weight.

вѣсы, scales.

вѣшать, to hang.

повѣсить, ditto.

завѣса, curtain.

навѣсъ, verandah.

вѣтвь, branch.

вѣтеръ, wind.

вѣщать, to announce.

извѣщать, &c., to inform.

навѣщать, &c., to visit.

вѣхъ, pole.

вѣять, to blow.

вѣеръ, fan.

Г.

Глѣбъ, proper name.

гнѣвъ, anger.

гнѣдобъ, bay (colour).

гнѣздѣ, nest.

горѣлки, a game.

грамотѣй, learned man.

грѣхъ, sin.

Д.

Днѣпръ, Dneiper.

Днѣстръ, Dneister.

доспѣхъ, armour.

дѣва, virgin.

дѣвать, to put.

одѣвать, to put on.

издѣваться, &c., to mock.

дѣдъ, grandfather.

дѣйствіе, action.

дѣло, business.

дѣланіе, act.

дѣлѣть, to divide.

опредѣлѣть, to define.

раздѣлѣть, &c., to separate.

дѣти, children.

Ж.

желѣза, glands.

желѣзо, iron.

З.

завѣса, curtain.

замѣчаніе, observation.

заванѣсъ, curtain.

завповѣдь, commandment.

застѣнчивость, shyness.

затмѣніе, eclipse.

затѣвать, to project.

звѣздѣ, star.

звѣрь, wild beast.

змѣй, serpent.

зрѣлый, ripe.

зѣвъ, mouth.

зѣвать, to yawn.

зѣніца, eyeball.

И.

Индѣецъ, Indian.

Индѣйка, turkey.

К.

калѣка, cripple.

каѣть, room.

клѣтка, cage.

колѣно, knee.

крѣпкій, strong.

Л

лѣвый, left.

лѣкарь, healer.

лѣчить, to cure.

(These two words are sometimes spelt with e instead of ѣ, but the latter is more regular.)

лелѣять, to cuddle.

лѣнь, idleness.

лѣпить, to plaster.

нелѣпый, absurd.

великолѣпный, magnificent.

лѣсъ, forest.

лѣшій, forest imp.

лѣзть, to climb.

лѣстница, staircase.

лѣто, summer.

М

медвѣдь, bear (from вѣдать, to know, and мѣдъ, honey).

мѣдъ, copper.

мѣлъ, chalk.

мѣна, exchange.

перемѣна, alteration.

измѣна, &c., treason.

мѣра, measure.

лицемѣріе, hypocrisy.

умѣренность, &c., moderation.

мѣсить, to knead.

мѣсто, place.

вмѣщать, to insert.

намѣстникъ, viceroy.

мѣсяць, month, or moon.

мѣтить, to mark.

замѣтить, to remark.

отмѣтить, to make a mark.

мѣхъ, fur.

мѣшать, to mix.

смѣсь, mixture.

мѣшать, to impede.

помѣшательство, folly.

помѣха, &c., obstacle.

мѣшбѣкъ, sack.

мѣщанинъ, burgess.

Н

надѣяться, to hope.

намѣреніе, intention.

наслѣдство, inheritance.

настѣномое, insert.

невѣста, bride.

невѣстка, daughter-in-law,
or sister-in-law.

недѣля, week.

нѣга, indulgence.

нѣдро, womb.

нѣжный, tender.

Нѣманъ, proper name.

нѣмецъ, German

нѣмой, dumb.

нѣтъ, no, not.

О

обрѣтать, to find.

наобрѣтать, to invent.

приобрѣтать, to acquire.

обѣдъ, dinner.

обѣдня, mass.

обѣтъ, vow.

обѣщаніе, promise.

орѣхъ, hut.

отвѣтъ, answer.

П

плѣнь, captivity.

плѣсень, mildew.

плѣшивый, bald.

побѣда, victory.

повѣтъ, district.

полѣно, log of wood.

поведѣльникъ, Monday.

посѣщать, to visit.

привѣтливость, affability.

примѣръ, example.

прѣсные, sweet (not salt).

пѣгій, piebald.

пѣна, froth.

пѣня, punishment.

пѣназъ, denarius (a coin).

пѣсня, song.

пѣтухъ, cock.

пѣхота, infantry.

пѣшіі, pedestrian.

пѣшка, pawn (in chess).

Р

рѣдкій, rare.

рѣдка, radish.
 рѣзать, to cut.
 рѣчка, slit.
 рѣзвый, playful.
 рѣзномъ, carved.
 рѣка, river.
 рѣпа, turnip.
 рѣсница, eyelid.
 рѣчь, speech.
 рѣчь, dialect.
 рѣшить, to decide.
 рѣшето, sieve.
 рѣшетка, grating.
 рѣять, to pour forth.

C

сварга, reed, pipe.
 свирѣпый, ferocious.
 свѣжій, fresh.
 свѣтъ, light.
 свѣтитъ, to illuminate.
 свѣча, candle.
 просвѣщеніе, &c., enlightenment.
 слѣдъ, track.
 слѣдовать, to follow.
 послѣдній, &c., last.
 слѣпой, blind.
 смѣхъ, laughter.
 смѣяться, to laugh.
 смѣшномъ, &c., laughable.
 смѣта, estimate.
 снѣгъ, snow.
 совѣсть, conscience.
 совѣтъ, advice.
 сомнѣніе, doubt.
 соседъ, neighbour.
 спѣшить, to hasten.
 стрѣла, arrow.
 стѣна, wall.
 стѣпь, north.
 сѣдло, saddle.
 сѣсть, to sit.
 сѣдина, greyiness (of hair).
 сѣмя, seed.
 сѣни, vestibule.
 сѣнь, cover.
 сѣнять, to shade.
 сѣно, hay.
 сѣра, sulphur.

сѣрый, grey.
 сѣтовать, to lament.
 сѣть, net.
 сѣчь, to flog.
 сѣять, to sow.

T

телега, cart.
 тѣло, body.
 тѣнь, shade.
 тѣсный, narrow.
 тѣснить, &c., to crowd.
 тѣсто, dough.
 тѣшить, to amuse.
 утѣха, amusement.

У

убѣждать, to convince.
 уѣздъ, district.

X

хлѣбъ, bread.
 хлѣвъ, sty (for animals).
 хрѣнъ, horse-radish.

Ц

цвѣтъ, flower.
 цвѣсти, to blossom.
 цѣвница, flute.
 цѣдить, to draw off.
 цѣлить, to heal.
 изцѣлить, &c., to cure.
 цѣль, mark.
 цѣлить, to aim.
 цѣловать, to kiss.
 цѣлымъ, whole.
 цѣна, price.
 цѣпь, chain.
 цѣпкій, clinging.
 цѣпляться, &c., to cling to.
 цѣпенѣть, to grow stiff.
 цѣпъ, flail.

Ч

человѣкъ, man.

Words which have the letter *н* retain it in all compound and derivative words : *Ех. вѣра*, faith ; *вѣрую*, I believe ; *вѣрю*, I trust ; *вѣрный*, faithful ; *вѣрность*, fidelity ; *увѣрѣніе*, assurance ; *увѣренность*, confidence ; *повѣренный*, agent ; *вѣроітіе*, probability ; *достовѣрный*, authentic ; *легковѣрный*, credulous ; *суетвѣріе*, superstition ; &c. Two words only do not follow this rule, viz. *надѣяться*, to hope, and *одѣвать*, to dress ; from which come *надѣжда*, hope ; and *одѣжда*, clothing.

The letter *н* is written in the syllable *нѣ*, which is prefixed to pronouns and adverbs : *Ех. нѣкто*, *нѣчто*, *нѣкоторый*, *нѣсколько*, *нѣкогда* ; but the word *нѣкогда*, want of leisure, is written with *е*.

In the following instances the letter *н* appears at the end and in the middle of words ;—

(1) In the *dative* and *propositional* cases of nouns substantive terminating in *а* and *я* : *Ех. Слугѣн*, to a servant ; *о судѣн*, about a judge. Excepting those nouns which end in *ія* : *Ех. Россіян*, which has *Россіян* and *о Россіян*, &c.

(2) In the *prepositional* case of nouns which end in *ѣ*, *ѣ* and *ѣ* of the masculine gender : *Ех. въ покоѣн*, in peace ; *при столѣн*, at a table ; *въ огнѣн*, in the fire. Also in the prepositional case of nouns which end in *о* and *е* : *Ех. на окнѣн*, on the window ; *въ полѣн*, in the field, but those ending in *іе* take *и* ; thus, *въ имѣніи*, in possession ; *о рѣшеніи*, about the decision.

(3) In the *comparative* and *superlative* degrees which terminate in *нѣ* and *нѣишій* : *Ех. свѣтлѣн*, *свѣтлѣишій*.

(4) In the *numerals* *однѣн*, *двѣн*, *обѣн*, *двѣнадцатѣн*, *двѣсти*. In the first and third of these examples the letter *н* appears in all the cases.

(5) In the *dative* and *propositional* cases of the pronouns *я*, *ты*, *себѣ* ; thus, *мнѣн*, *тебѣн*, *о себѣн*.

(6) In the *instrumental* case, singular number, of the pronouns *кто*, *что*, *тогѣн*, *всѣн* ; thus, *кѣмѣн*, *чѣмѣн*, *тѣмѣн*, *всѣмѣн*.

(7) In *all the cases* of the plural number of the pronouns *тогѣн* and *всѣн*.

(8) In the *nominative* case, plural, of the fem. form of the pronoun of the third person : *онѣн*, *онѣн*.

(9) In verbs, the first person of the present tense of which ends in *нѣю*, the letter *н* occurs in all the tenses and moods, except of *брати*,

to shave: *Ех. смѣть*, to dare, *смѣю, смѣль, смѣй*. And likewise in all words derived from these verbs: *Ех. смѣлость, смѣлый, смѣльчакъ*, daring, bold, bold fellow, &c.

(10) Except the three verbs, умерѣть to die, терѣть to rub, перѣть to push, and its derivatives, заперѣть to lock, отперѣть to unlock, all have *н* instead of *е* before the termination *ть* of the infinitive mood: *Ех. смотрѣть, хотѣть, видѣть*. These verbs have also *н* before the terminations *лъ* of the past tense, indicative mood: *Ех. смотрѣлъ, хотѣлъ, видѣлъ*. The participles and gerunds, and also all words derived from these verbs, likewise maintain the letter *н*: *Ех. Видѣвшій, уви́дѣвъ, видѣ́нїе, привидѣ́нїе, провидѣ́нїе*.

(11) In the adverbs *вездѣ, вѣнѣ, гдѣ, доколѣ, дотолѣ, здѣсь, кромѣ, нынѣ, отсѣлѣ, подѣлѣ, вполнѣ, възлѣ, вправѣ, влѣвъ, вскорѣ, наканунѣ, наединѣ, послѣ*. Likewise in nouns adjective formed from these adverbs: *Ех. вѣнѣшній, здѣшній, нынѣшній, &c.*

The letter *н* also appears before *и* in the terminations of the following nouns—*Авдѣй, Алексѣй, Сергѣй, Матѣй, грамотѣй*, and in the derivatives of the verbs *дѣлать* and *дѣйствовать*, such as *злодѣй, чародѣй*.

§ 214. The letter *н* is not written in the following cases:—

(1) In the middle of words, after the letters *г, к, х, ж, ч, ш, щ*, except in the case of the two pronouns *къмъ* and *чъмъ*.

(2) When the letter *е* is pronounced like *ѐ* (*йо* or *о*): *Ех. лёдъ, мёдъ, шёлъ, плёлъ*. Exceptions:—*Substantives*: *гнѣзда, звѣзды, сѣдла*. *Verbs*: *обрѣлъ*, and *цвѣлъ*, and their compounds *пріобрѣлъ, изобрѣлъ, расцвѣлъ*.

(3) In the designations of races, terminating in *не*: *Ех. Славя́не, Slavs; Россі́яне, Russians; Армя́не, Armenians; &c.*

(4) In foreign words received into the Russian language;—except *Апрѣль, April; Вѣ́нна, Vienna; and their derivatives.*

Obs.—In order to avoid mistakes in the use of *н* in words wherein the letter *е* also occurs, it should be observed that *н* represents the sound on which rests the accent: *Ех. лелѣ́ять, to fondle; телѣ́га, cart; сѣ́веръ, north; Нѣ́мецъ, German; желѣ́зо, iron; перемѣ́на, change; &c.*

§ 215. The Greek letter *ѳ* appears only in the beginning of the following Russian words: *ѳи! ѳотъ, ѳхъ! ѳкой, ѳтакъ, ѳтакой*, and

in the beginning and middle of foreign words introduced into the Russian language: *Ех.* *ѣхо*, *ѣкваторъ*, *ѣкзаменъ*, *ѣтажъ*, *побѣма*, *побѣтъ*, &c.

§ 216. The letter *ѣ*, in pronunciation like *ѣ*, appears in words introduced into Russian from the Greek: (*Ех.* *Аѣины* Athens, *Ѣрмопѣлы* Thermopylæ, &c.), and also in words taken from the Latin or the French. In such it stands for *th*: *Ех.* *Ѣсѣръ* Esther, *Ѣѣдоръ* Théodor, *Ѣомѣ* Thomas, &c.

§ 217. The letters *ѣ* and *ѣ* mark the distinction in the pronunciation of those words ending either in the one or the other. The former gives a hard articulation: *Ех.* *столѣ* table, *шестѣ* pole, *матѣ* mate; but the letter *ѣ* gives a soft utterance: *Ех.* *столѣ* so much, so many, *шестѣ* six, *матѣ* mother. The semi-vowels *ѣ* and *ѣ* after the sibilant letters *ж*, *ч*, *ш*, *щ*, mark no kind of distinction in pronunciation: *Ех.* *ножѣ* knife, *рожѣ* rye, *мечѣ* sword, *течѣ* to flow, *камѣшѣ* reed, *мышѣ* mouse. In such cases it must be observed that all nouns of the masculine gender take *ѣ* after the sibilant letters above enumerated: *Ех.* *рубѣжѣ* border, *лучѣ* ray, *ключѣ* key, *врачѣ* doctor, *шалѣшѣ* hut, *плащѣ* cloak, *плющѣ* ivy, &c. The same remark applies to the patronymic nouns: *Ех.* *Иванѣвичѣ*, *Михѣилѣвичѣ*, *Петрѣвичѣ*, &c. But nouns of the feminine gender terminate in *ѣ*: *Ех.* *рожѣ* rye. *ночѣ* night, *пѣстошѣ* waste ground, *пѣмощѣ* aid. After the *ѣ* in the middle of a word, *ѣ* is not written: *Ех.* *дѣчка* daughter, *тѣчка* point, stop, *пѣчка* oven, *птѣчка* bird, &c.

§ 218. The letter *ѣ* occurs in the genitive case, plural, of nouns ending in *а*, *о*, and *ѣ*: *Ех.* *слугѣ* слугѣ, *окнѣ* окнѣ, *учѣлище* учѣлищѣ; likewise in the same case and number of the following words:—*тысѣча* тысѣчѣ, *сѣжень* сѣжень; and in certain cases, singular and plural, of the masculine and neuter forms of the pronouns *нашѣ* and *вашѣ*.

§ 219. The letter *ѣ* occurs—

(1) In the infinitive mood of active and neuter verbs: *Ех.* *смѣтрѣтъ*, *бѣгать*. Likewise before the suffix *ѣ* in reflective, reciprocal, and common verbs: *Ех.* *хвалѣтъѣ*, *сражѣтъѣ*, *надѣтъѣ*.

(2) (*а*) In the 2nd person singular of the present and future tenses, indicative mood, of active and neuter verbs: *Ех.* *вѣдишѣ*, *пѣбѣгаѣшѣ*;—(*б*) in the 1st and 2nd person singular, and 2nd person

plural, of the present and future tenses of reflective, reciprocal, and common verbs: *Ех. хваля́юсь, хва́лилисья, хва́литесь, &c.*

(3) In the 2nd person of both numbers of the imperative mood: *Ех. оста́вь, оста́вьте, &c.* Exception: perfect aspect of the verb *ложиться, лягъ*, which in the 2nd person plural of the imperative mood makes *лягте*.

(4) Words taken from foreign languages, after the letter *л* have *ь*: *Ех. Альпы* the Alps, *альтъ* (musical term *alto*), *брилья́нтъ* brilliant, &c.

PROPER USE OF SEPARATE WORDS.

§ 220. The negative adverb *не* is written separately—

(1) Before possessive and circumstantial adjectives: *Ех. не ру́сский, не золо́той, не здѣ́шній, не вчера́шній, &c.*

(2) Before numerals: *Ех. не оди́нь, не впе́рвый, &c.*

(3) Before the pronouns: *Ех. не онъ, не нашъ, не тотъ, &c.*

(4) Before verbs and adverbs: *Ех. не ви́жу, не жела́ль, не ви́дя, не жела́я, &c.*

§ 221. The negative adverb *не* is written conjointly—

(1) With nouns adjective, and adverbs of quality: *Ех. небога́тый* poor, *невесе́лый* sad, *небога́то* poorly, *невесе́ло* sadly.

Объ.—If adverse conjunctions precede adjectives or adverbs of quality, the negative adverb *не* is written separately: *Ех. не бога́тый но сы́тнѣй обѣ́дъ*, *not* a rich, but a copious dinner; *оно́ хотя не весе́ло но поле́зно*, although (it is) *not* cheerful, yet (it is) useful.

(2) With participles: *Ех. незави́сѣйшій* independent, *недви́жимый* immoveable, &c.

(3) The negative adverb *не* is written conjointly with words which either have no signification of their own, as *не́дугъ* sickness, *нелю́дѣмъ* misanthrope, *нечести́вый* impious, *не́нависть* hatred, *нена́стье* bad weather;—or else an altogether different meaning, as *неизрѣ́ченный* unutterable, *непра́вда* untruth, it is not true, *неприя́тель* enemy, *непоко́рность* disobedience.

§ 222. The particle *ни* is written conjointly only with the following words: *никто́, никако́й, нигда́, никуда́, ника́къ, никогда́*. In all other instances it is written separately: *Ех. ни ско́лько, ни ма́ло; онъ не уме́ть ни чита́ть ни писа́ть*, he can neither read nor write.

§ 223. When the prepositions *за, по, на, изъ, съ, въ* are joined with other parts of speech, and thus form adverbs or conjunctions, they are written conjointly with the word to which they are joined: *Ех. зачѣмъ, затѣмъ, потому, поутру, наприимѣрь, наканунѣ*, the day before; *вѣстарн*, of old; *сначала, снизу, сверху, снизу, сверху, справа, впроче́мъ, наконецъ, &c.* But if these prepositions do not form adverbs or conjunctions, and govern some one case or another, then they are written separately: *Ех. За тѣмъ садомъ нашъ домъ*, Our house (is) behind that garden; *Пойду по томъ берегу*, I will go along that bank; *Смотри на примѣръ добрыхъ товарищей*, Look to the example of good companions; *Онъ уѣхалъ со всѣмъ своимъ семействомъ*, He went away with his whole family; &c.

§ 224. The conditional conjunction, *бы (бъ)* is only joined in the two following instances: *чтобы, дабы*. In all others it is written separately: *Ех. Я пришёлъ бы къ вамъ, если бы имѣлъ время*, I would have come to you if I had had time.

§ 225. The copulative conjunction *же (жъ)* before various parts of speech is written separately: *Ех. тотъ же, однако же, что жъ, иди жё, смотри жё*. It is also written separately in the comparative conjunction *такъ же*: *Ех. Римляне были такъ же славны, какъ и греки*, The Romans were as famous as the Greeks. But in the case of the copulative conjunction *также* it is not separated: *Ех. Я также былъ въ Петербургѣ*, I was also at Peterhoff. The word *тоже*, when it implies uniformity, is written conjointly: *Ех. Я тоже пойду*, I likewise will go. But when it is used as a pronoun it is written separately: *Ех. Онъ то же отвѣчалъ мнѣ что и вамъ*, He answered me the same as he did you.

COPULATIVES.

§ 226. A hyphen is called a *copulative* (знакъ соединительный), and it may serve to connect two or more separate words: *Ех. Генераль-адъютантъ*, General Aide-de-camp; *физико-математическій*, physico-mathematical.

§ 227. Copulatives may connect—

(1) Two nouns substantive: *Ех. Генераль-фельдмаршалъ, штабъ-офицеръ*, General Field-Marshal, superior officer, &c.

(2) Two adjectives: *Ех. Сѣверо-Американскіе Штаты*, North-American States. Likewise adjectives with substantives: *Ех. Нижне-Камчатскъ*, Lower Kamtchatsa, &c.

(3) Numerals with adjectives: *Ех.* трёх-угольный, triangular, &c.

(4) Prepositions with various parts of speech, *i. e.* when such a union forms an adverb: по-русски, in Russian; по-братски, after the manner of brothers; по-моему, in my way; во-вторых, secondly, &c.

(5) Compound prepositions, such as изъ-за, изъ-подъ, &c.

(6) The conjunctions то, либо, with various parts of speech: *Ех.* кто-то, какой-то, гдѣ-то, кто-либо, когда-либо.

§ 228. Copulatives, or hyphens, serve also to connect words which are disjointed by being carried on from one line to another, and of this mention is made below.

DISJOINTING OF WORDS.

§ 229. In carrying on words from one line to another, the following rules should be observed:—

(1) To carry on regular syllables: *Ех.* бла-го-ра-зѣ-ный че-ло-вѣкъ, discreet man.

(2) In compound words, or those made up with other parts of speech, to disjoint their component parts: *Ех.* Царь-градъ, Новгородъ, вос-ходъ, море-ходъ, отъ-ѣздъ, &c.

(3) Words of one syllable cannot be carried on from one line to another: *Ех.* гро-мъ (громъ), стра-сть (страсть), вол-къ (волкъ), цар-ствъ (царствъ).

(4) One letter only of polysyllabic words cannot be transferred to another line: *Ех.* армі-я, лилі-ю.

CONTRACTION OF WORDS.

§ 230. Contracted words must end ordinarily in a consonant: *Ех.* имя прил. (прилагательное), муж. род., множ. числ., дат. пад.

§ 231. The following comprise the more commonly used contractions:—г. (господи́нъ), г-жа (госпожа́), м. г. (ми́лостивый госуда́рь), напр. (напримѣръ), т. е. (то есть), и проч. (и прѳчее), и. т. д. (и такъ да́льше), и. т. н. (и тому́ подобное), с. п. б. (Санктпетербу́ргъ), по Р. Х. (по Рожде́ствѣ Христо́вомъ), отъ С. М. (отъ Сотворѣ́нія Мíра), вм. (вмѣсто).

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