

## LESSON NOTES

# Basic Bootcamp #4

## Numbers 1 to 100 in Russian

---

## CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Russian
  - Main
  - Romanization
  - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#4

# DIALOGUE - RUSSIAN

## MAIN

1. один, два, три, четыре, пять, шесть, семь, восемь, девять, десять
2. одиннадцать, двенадцать, тринадцать, четырнадцать, пятнадцать, шестнадцать, семнадцать, восемнадцать, девятнадцать, двадцать
3. тридцать, сорок, пятьдесят, шестьдесят, семьдесят, восемьдесят, девяносто, сто

## ROMANIZATION

1. odin, dva, tree, chetyre, pyat', shest', sem', vosem', devyat', desyat'.
2. odinatsat', dvenatsat', treenatsat', chetyrnatsat', pyatnatsat', shestnatsat', semnatsat', vosemnatsat', devyatnatsat', dvadtsat'
3. treedtsat', sorok, pyat'desyat', shest'desyat', sem'desyat, vosem'desyat, devyanosto, sto

## ENGLISH

1. one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten
2. eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty
3. thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, one hundred

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
ноль	nol'	zero (0)	number	
шестнадцать	shestnatsat'	sixteen (16)	number	
семнадцать	semnatsat'	seventeen (17)	number	
восемнадцать	vosemnatsat'	eighteen (18)	number	
девятнадцать	devyatnatsat'	nineteen (19)	number	
двадцать	dvadtsat'	twenty (20)	number	
тридцать	tritsat'	thirty	numeral	
сорок	sorak	forty	numeral	
пятьдесят	pyat'desyat	fifty	numeral	
шестьдесят	shest'desyat	sixty (60)	number	
семьдесят	sem'desyat	seventy (70)	number	
восемьдесят	vosem'desyat	eighty (80)	number	
девяносто	devyanosta	ninety (90)	number	
пятнадцать	pyatnatsat'	fifteen (15)	number	
четырнадцать	chetyrnatsat'	fourteen (14)	number	
тринадцать	treenatsat'	thirteen (13)	number	
один	adin	one	number	masculine
два	dva	two (2) (masculine, neuter)	number	
три	tri	three (3)	number	
четыре	chetyre	four (4)	number	
пять	pyat'	five	numeral	
шесть	shest'	six (6)	number	
семь	sem'	seven (7)	number	
восемь	vosem'	eight (8)	number	
девять	devyat'	nine (9)	number	
десять	desyat'	ten (10)	numeral	
одиннадцать	adinatsat'	eleven	numeral	
двенадцать	dvenatsat'	twelve (12)	number	
сто	sto	one hundred	numeral	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Поезд отправляется в шестнадцать ноль ноль.</p> <p><i>Poezd atpravlyayetsa f shestnatsat' nol' nol'.</i></p> <p>"The train departs at 16:00."</p>	<p>Двадцать долларов: сколько это в рублях?</p> <p><i>Dvattsat' dolaraf: skol'ka eta v rublyakh?</i></p> <p>"Twenty dollars: how much is it in rubles?"</p>
--	---

<p>Сегодня плюс тридцать градусов.  <i>Sevodnya plus tritsat' gradusaf.</i>          "It's thirty degrees Celsius above zero today."</p>	<p>Билет в театр стоит сорок долларов.  <i>Bilet f teatr stoit sorak dolaraf.</i>          "The ticket to the theater costs forty dollars."</p>
<p>Они женаты пятьдесят лет.  <i>Ani zhenaty pyat'desyat let.</i>          "They've been married for fifty years."</p>	<p>Он ехал шестьдесят километров в час.  <i>On yekhal shest'desyat kilametraf f chas.</i>          "He was driving sixty kilometers per hour."</p>
<p>Он проехал семьдесят километров на велосипеде.  <i>On prayekhal sem'desyat kilametraf na velasipede.</i>          "He rode seventy kilometers by bike."</p>	<p>Моей бабушке восемьдесят лет.  <i>Mayey babushke vosem'desyat let.</i>          "My grandmother is eighty years old."</p>
<p>Он умер в девяносто лет.  <i>On umer v devyanosta let.</i>          "He died at the age of ninety."</p>	<p>Я была в Америке в пятнадцать лет.  <i>Ya byla v Amerike f pyatnadtsat' let.</i>          "I went to America when I was fifteen."</p>
<p>В этом доме четырнадцать этажей.  <i>V etam dome chetyrnadtsat' etazhey.</i>          "There are fourteen floors in the building."</p>	<p>Он не любит число тринадцать.  <i>On ne lyubit chislo trinadtsat'.</i>          "He doesn't like the number thirteen."</p>
<p>одна вещь  <i>odna vesch'</i>          one thing</p>	<p>Одно из этих, пожалуйста.  <i>Odno iz etikh, pozhaluysta.</i>          One of that, please.</p>
<p>В одних сутках двадцать четыре часа.  <i>V odnikh sutkakh dvadtsat' chetyre chasa.</i>          There are twenty-four hours in one day.</p>	<p>один градус  <i>odin gradus</i>          one degree</p>
<p>номер один  <i>nomer odin</i>          number one</p>	<p>один час  <i>odin chas</i>          one hour</p>
<p>Один кофе, пожалуйста.  <i>Adin kofe, pazhalusta.</i>          "One coffee, please."</p>	<p>Два билета до Москвы, пожалуйста.  <i>Dva bileta da Maskvy, pazhalusta.</i>          "Two tickets to Moscow, please."</p>
<p>Я хочу купить эти три сувенира.  <i>Ya khachu kupit' eti tri suvenir.</i>          "I want to buy these three souvenirs."</p>	<p>Я буду в Москве четыре дня.  <i>Ya budu v Maskve chetyre dnya.</i>          "I'll stay in Moscow for four days."</p>
<p>пять яблок  <i>pyat' yablok</i>          five apples</p>	<p>Я съела пять пончиков.  <i>Ya s' yela pyat' ponchikov.</i>          I ate five doughnuts.</p>

<p>номер пять</p> <p><i>nomer pyat'</i></p> <p>number five</p>	<p>У морской звезды пять ног.</p> <p><i>U morskoy zvezdy pyat' nog.</i></p> <p>The starfish has five legs.</p>
<p>пять градусов</p> <p><i>pyat' gradusov</i></p> <p>five degrees</p>	<p>Пять плюс пять равно десять.</p> <p><i>Pyat' plus pyat' ravno desyat'.</i></p> <p>"Five plus five equals ten."</p>
<p>Он провёл в аэропорту пять часов.</p> <p><i>On pravyl v aerapartu pyat' chasof.</i></p> <p>"He spent five hours in the airport."</p>	<p>Осталось шесть минут до начала концерта.</p> <p><i>Astalas' shest' minut da nachala kantserta.</i></p> <p>"There are six minutes left 'til the beginning of the concert."</p>
<p>Он прожил в Москве семь лет.</p> <p><i>On prozhyl v Maskve sem' let.</i></p> <p>"He lived in Moscow for seven years."</p>	<p>Билет в кино стоит восемь долларов.</p> <p><i>Bilet f kino stoit vosem' dolaraf.</i></p> <p>"The ticket to a movie theater costs eight dollars."</p>
<p>Он был в России девять раз.</p> <p><i>On byl v Rasii devyat' ras.</i></p> <p>"He's been to Russia nine times."</p>	<p>Десять рублей.</p> <p><i>Desyat' rubley.</i></p> <p>"It's ten rubles."</p>
<p>Зачем ей десять ручек?</p> <p><i>Zachem yey desyat' ruchek?</i></p> <p>"Why does she need ten pens?"</p>	<p>Давай встретимся в одиннадцать часов.</p> <p><i>Davay fstretimsya v adinatsat' chasof.</i></p> <p>"Let's meet at eleven o'clock."</p>
<p>Ресторан закрывается в двенадцать часов.</p> <p><i>Restaran zakryvaetsa v dvenadtsat' chasof.</i></p> <p>"The restaurant is closing at twelve o'clock."</p>	<p>Он прожил сто лет.</p> <p><i>On prozhyl sto let.</i></p> <p>"He has lived one hundred years."</p>
<p>Я обязательно приду, сто процентов!</p> <p><i>Ya abyazatel'na pridu, sto pratsenta!</i></p> <p>"I will definitely come, one hundred percent."</p>	

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson is Russian Numerals

From the point of view of the word order, Russian numerals have the same usage as in English: the number comes first followed by a noun (the thing you are counting).

#### For Example:

1. один билет  
*odin bilet*

"one ticket"

2. три человека  
*tree cheloveka*  
"three people"

3. сорок лет  
*sorok let*  
"forty years"

## Numbers from One to Ten

The things that need special consideration when using Russian numerals are:

1. number (singular or plural)
2. gender (masculine, feminine, or neutral)
3. case (nominative, genitive, dative accusative, instrumental, or prepositional)

BUT the good news is that except for **один** and **два** ("one" and "two"), Russian cardinal numbers only change by *cases* and do not have gender. Also, **Один** ("one") doesn't have number for the obvious reason.

So, let's take a look at the numeral **один** ("one"):

Construction	Russian	Romanization	"English"
Feminine Singular Nominative	<b>одна</b> девушка	<i>odna devushka</i>	"one girl"
Masculine Singular Nominative	<b>один</b> билет	<i>odin bilet</i>	"one ticket"
Neuter Singular Nominative	<b>одно</b> пиво	<i>odno pivo</i>	"one beer"

As we can see, it agrees with the related noun by gender, number, and case.

Now, number "two," or **два**:

Construction	Russian	Romanization	"English"
Feminine Plural Nominative	<b>две</b> девушки	<i>dve devushki</i>	"two girls"
Masculine Plural Nominative	<b>два</b> билета	<i>dva bileta</i>	"two tickets"
Neuter Plural Nominative	<b>два</b> пива	<i>dva piva</i>	"two beers"

After the numeral **два**, each numeral has only a single form.

### For Example:

1. три девушки/мальчика  
*tree devushki/mal'chika*  
"three girls/boys"

2. четыре девушки/мальчика  
*chetyre devushki/mal'chika*  
"four girls/boys"

The numbers пять ("five") through двадцать ("twenty") require their related nouns in the genitive plural forms.

#### For Example:

1. пять девушек/мальчиков  
*pyat' devushek/mal'chikov*  
"five girls/boys"
2. восемь девушек/мальчиков  
*vosem' devushek/mal'chikov*  
"eight girls/boys"
3. десять девушек/мальчиков  
*desyat' devushek/mal'chikov*  
"ten girls/boys"

### Numbers from Eleven to Twenty

As you might have already noticed, we form the numbers eleven to nineteen simply by dropping the soft sign and adding *надцать* to the numbers one to nine. The only small exceptions will be:

\*changing "a" to "e" in the number *два* to form *двенадцать*

\*dropping the "e" in *четыре* to form *четырнадцать*

As we mentioned before, the numbers пять ("five") through двадцать ("twenty") require their related nouns in the genitive plural forms.

#### Here are some more examples:

Russian	Romanization	"English"
двенадцать лет	<i>dvenatsat' let</i>	"twelve years"
четырнадцать километров	<i>chetyrnatsat' kilometrov</i>	"fourteen kilometers"
семнадцать раз	<i>semnatsat' raz</i>	"seventeen times"
двадцать человек	<i>dvatsat' chelovek</i>	"twenty people"

### The Multiples of Ten

We form the numbers "twenty" and "thirty" by putting together *два* ("two") and *дцать* (*tsat'*), *три* ("three"), and *дцать*.

#### For Example

1. Двадцать  
*dvatsat'*  
"twenty"
2. Тридцать  
*treetsat'*  
"thirty"

We form the numbers "fifty," "sixty," "seventy," and "eighty" by adding *desyat* to "five," "six," "seven," and "eight."

Russian	Romanization	"English"
пятьдесят	<i>pyat'desyat</i>	"fifty"
шестьдесят	<i>shest'desyat</i>	"sixty"
семьдесят	<i>sem'desyat</i>	"seventy"
восемьдесят	<i>vosem'desyat</i>	"eighty"

It will be easy for you to remember, because *десять* is "ten" (десять) without a soft sign. So basically, you take numbers five to eight and add "ten" (*desyat*).

Some exceptions just need blind memorizing:

1. **сорок**  
*sorok*  
"forty"
2. **Девяносто**  
*devyanosto*  
"ninety"
3. Сто  
*sto*  
"one hundred"

## Other Compound Numbers

We form these numbers in the same way we form the English numerals:

Placing numbers from one to nine after twenty, thirty, forty, fifty...ninety.

### For Example:

1. Двадцать четыре этажа  
*dvatsat' chetyre etazha*  
"twenty-four stories"
2. Сорок пять минут  
*sorok pyat' minut*  
"forty-five minutes"
3. Восемьдесят шесть процентов  
*vosem'desyat shest' protsentov*



"eighty-six percent"

## Grammar Wrap-up

---

In short, for nominative (and inanimate accusative) nouns, use the following rule to select the proper form of the noun:

"one" --- nominative

"two," "three," "four" --- genitive singular

"five" and more --- genitive plural