

# Lecture 2 How to read in Russian

## **Learning Incentive:**

## To learn about:

- The rules of stress in Russian
- How to read in Russian

Russian for Beginners with Julia Ogarkova

#### 1. RULES OF STRESS

- Syllable a unit, which usually contains a vowel and a consonant, e.g.: ba-na-na -3 syllables.
- Emphasis on one syllable to indicate stress, as in English "phOtograph" vs. "photOgraphy".
- sign marks the stress which must be learned with each word. (e.g.: banána)
- ba-nA-na

#### 2. HOW TO READ IN RUSSIAN



Reading in Russian is quite easy and if you pronounce words letter by letter you will get quite an accurate pronunciation.

However, there are some rules that need to be taken into account.

## Rule 1: In unstressed position pronounce O like A

## **Compare stressed O:**

| Russian word        | Meaning     | <b>Pronunciation</b> |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| тОрт                | cake        | tOrt                 |
| зОна                | zone        | <b>zO</b> na         |
| спОрт               | sport       | sp <b>O</b> rt       |
| метр <mark>О</mark> | tube/subway | metr <b>O</b>        |

## To <u>unstressed</u> O:

| к <mark>о</mark> мпАния    | company     | k <mark>a</mark> mp <b>A</b> niya |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| пр <mark>о</mark> грАмма   | programme   | pr <u>a</u> grAmma                |
| н <u>о</u> рмАльн <u>о</u> | OK/normally | n <u>a</u> rmA1'n <u>a</u>        |

**NB!** The vowel **\vec{e}** is **always stressed.** 

### **LET'S PRACTICE!**

$$\mathbf{F} + \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{F} \mathbf{A}$$

$$\mathbf{F} + \mathbf{O} = \mathbf{FO}$$

$$\mathbf{P} + \mathbf{M} = \mathbf{P} \mathbf{M}$$

$$\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b} \mathbf{y}$$

$$\mathbf{F} + \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{F}$$

 $\mathbf{H} + \mathbf{P} = \mathbf{H} \mathbf{P}$ 

A "ah"

K "kah" X "hah"

 $\mathbf{U} + \mathbf{O} = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{O}$ 

**Б** "beh"

Л "ehl" Ц "tseh"

B "veh"

M "ehm"

Ч "cheh"

 $\mathbf{H} + \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{H} \mathbf{A}$ 

Γ "geh"

H "ehn"

Ш "sha"

Д "deh"

O "o"

Щ "shcha"

 $\mathbf{H} + \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{H} \mathbf{E}$ 

E "yeh"

П "peh"

Ъ hard sigh

Ë "yo"

P "ehr"

Ы "і"

 $\mathcal{K}+A = \mathcal{K}A$ 

Ж "zhe"

C "ehs"

**Ь** soft sign

3 "zeh"

T "teh"

Э "е"

 $\mathbf{U} + \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U}$ 

И "ее"

**y** "oo"

Ю "уи"

X+O = XO

Й "у"

Ф "ef"

Я "ya"

 $\Pi A + JI = \Pi AJI$ 

 $\Pi A + J I b = \Pi A J I b$ 

 $\Pi A + ЛЫ = \Pi AЛЫ$ 

CA+P = CAP

CA+Pb = CAPb

CA+PЫ = CAPЫ

A "ah"

**Б** "beh"

B "veh"

Г "geh"

Д "deh"

E "yeh"

Ë "yo"

Ж "zhe"

3 "zeh"

И "ее"

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K "kah"

Л "ehl"

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**y** "oo"

Ф "ef"

X "hah"

Ц "tseh"

Ч "cheh"

Ш "sha"

Щ "shcha"

Ъ hard sigh

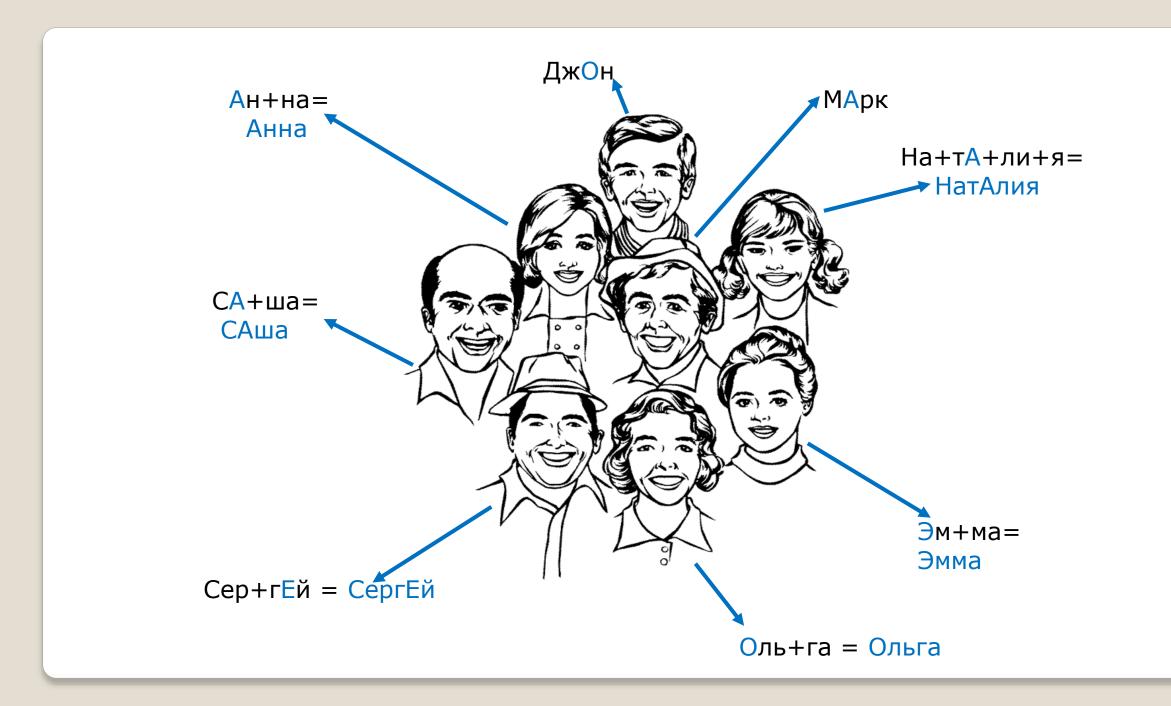
Ы "і"

**b** soft sign

Э "е"

Ю "yu"

Я "ya"







## **WELL DONE!**

In this lecture you have learned:

- How to read in Russian
- How to use stress in Russian
- 41 new Russian words!