

MONTHS of the year:	(The following words are recorded)
сту'дзень	January
лю'ты	February
сакаві'к	March
красаві'к	April
тра'вень	May
чы'рвень	June
лі'пень	July
жні'вень	August
ве'расень	September
кастры'чнік	October
лістапа'д	November
сьне'жань	December

SEASONS:	(The following words are recorded)
вясна'	spring
вясно'ю	in the spring
ле'та	summer
уле'тку	in the summer
во'сень	fall
уво'сені	in the fall
зіма'	winter
узі'мку	in the winter

DIRECTIONS:	(The following words are recorded)
по'ўнач	north
по'ўдзень or паўдня'	south
усхо'д	east
за'хад	west

GREETINGS:	(The following words are recorded)
ра'ніца	morning
нара'ніцы	in the morning
дзень	day
удзе'нь	during the day
ве'чар	evening
уве'чары	in the evening
ноч	night
уначы'	at night; during the night
сёння	today
учо'ра	yesterday

Conversational **BELARUSIAN**

for English-speaking
students

George Stankevich
Prague, 2001



Instrumental:

Чым я пішу' ?	What do I write with ?
Чым яна' займа'ецца?	What is she busy with ?
Чым яны'таргуюць ?	What do they trade with ?
Ён не'чым таргу'е	He is trading with something.
Яна' не'чым займа'ецца	She is busy with something.

Instrumental (negative):

Нічы'м не вало'даю	I am not in control of anything.
Нічы'м не таргу'ю	I don't trade with anything.

Locative:

У чым пла'вае ры'ба ?	Where (in what) is the fish swimming ?
Аб чым гаво'рыце ?	What are you talking about ?
Пры чым тут я ?	What do I have to do with it ?

Locative (negative):

Аб нічы'м	About nothing.
Пры нічы'м	Near nothing.

LESSON 12

CARDINAL NUMBERS 1 - 10: (The following words are recorded)

адзі'н	one
два	two
тры	three
чаты'ры	four
пяць	five
шэсьць	six
сем	seven
во'сем	eight.
дзе'вяць	nine
дзе'сяць	ten

DAYS of the week:

панядзе'лак	Monday
аўто'рак	Tuesday
серада'	Wednesday
чэ'цвер	Thursday
пя'тніца	Friday
сыбо'та	Saturday
нядзе'ля	Sunday
у нядзе'лю	on Sunday
у панядзе'лак	on Monday

LESSON 11

ШТО (WHAT ?)

НІШТО' (NOTHING)

НЕ'ШТА, ШТО'СЬЦІ (SOMETHING)

Nominative:

Што гэ'та ?	What is it ?
Што там ?	What is there ?
(Я) ня ве'даю, што гэ'та	I don't know what it is.
Што гэ'та тако'е ?	What is this ?
Што гэ'та за буды'нак ?	What kind of building is this ?
Што но'вага ?	What's new ?
Што зна'чыць гэ'тае сло'ва ?	What does this word mean ?
Што яна' ка'жа ?	What does she say ?
Не'шта заміна'е	Something is in the way
Не'шта не працу'е (ня дзе'е)	Something is not working (functioning)

Nominative (negative):

Гэ'та нішто' This is nothing.

Genitive:

Чаго' ён чака'е ?	What is he waiting for ?
Ад чаго' мяне'	
баліць галава' ?	Why (from what) is my head aching ?
Для чаго' ўсё гэ'та ?	What is all this for ?
Чаго' тут то'лькі няма' !	Whatever they don't have here !
Ён не'чага спадзяе'цца	He is expecting something (hoping for)
Ён чаго'сьці спадзяе'цца	“ “

Genitive (negative):

Ён нічо'га не сказа'ў	He didn't say anything.
Нічо'га ня зда'рылася	Nothing happened.
У гэ'тай кра'ме нічо'га няма'	There is nothing in this store.
Мы там нічо'га ня ба'чылі	We didn't see anything there.

Dative:

чаму' ?	Why ? (to what ?)
чаму'сьці	For some reason (to something).
нічаму'	To nothing.

Accusative:

Што ты замо'ві ў ?	What did you order ?
Што ты там ба'чыш ?	What do you see there ?
Што ты сё'ньня купі'ў ?	What did you buy today ?
Пра што тут гу'тарка ?	What are we discussing here ?

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Genitive:		
Каго' няма' до'ма ?	Who is not at home ?	
У каго' ён жыве' ?	At whose place does he live ?	
Ад каго' гэ'ты ліст ?	From whom is this letter ?	
Ён жыве' ў не'кага		
Ён жыве' ў каго'сьці	He lives at somebody's place (by somebody).	
Genitive (negative):		
Ніко'га няма' до'ма	Nobody is at home	
Ніко'га ня шука'ю	I am not looking for anyone	
Dative:		
Каму' ты гэ'та сказа'ў?	To whom did you tell this ?	
Каму' тут сьцю'дзена ?	Who is cold here ?	
Dative (negative):		
Не кажы' ніко'му	Don't tell anyone	
Ня пішы' ніко'му	Don't write to anyone	
Я сказа'ў не'каму	I told this (to) someone	
Я сказа'ў каму'сьці	“ “	
Accusative:		
Каго' шука'еш ?	Whom are you looking for ?	
(На) каго' чака'еш ?	Whom are you waiting for ?	
Каго' (ты) тут зна'еш ?	Whom do you know here ?	
Пра каго' гаво'рым ?	Whom are we talking about ?	
Ён не'кага паба'чыў	He saw someone	
Ён к аго'сьці паба'чыў	“ “	
Accusative (negative):		
Я тут ніко'га ня зна'ю	I don't know anyone here	
Ніко'га ня ба'чу	I don't see anyone	
Ніко'га ня шука'ю	I am not looking for anyone	
Instrumental:		
Кім (ты) хо'чаш быць ?	Who do you want to be ?	
Зь кім я цябе' ба'чыў учо'ра ?	With whom did I see you yesterday ?	
Зь кім ён жана'ты ?	Whom is he married to ?	
Яна' тут зь не'кім	She is here with someone	
Яна' тут зь кімсьці	“ “	
Instrumental (negative):		
Ён зь нікім не гаво'рыць	He doesn't speak with anyone	
Ён ніко'лі нікім ня быў	He was never anyone	

	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nominative	сам	сама'	само'
Genitive	само'га	само'е(само'й)	само'га
Dative	само'му	само'й	само'му
Accusative	само'га	саму'	само'
Instrumental	са'мым	само'ю(само'й)	са'мым
Locative	са'мым	само'й	са'мым

EXAMPLES, illustrating the use of **сам, сама'** and **сябе'** (of myself ... etc.)

Я вучу'ся сам.	I study by myself (alone)..
Яны' са'мі сабе' памага'юць.	They help themselves (by themselves).
Яна' ніко'лі пра сябе' нічо'га ня ска'жа.	She'll never say anything about herself.
Ён гаво'рыць сам із сабо'ю.	He talks with himself (by himself).
Яна' сама' пашы'ла сабе' суке'нку.	She sewed a dress for herself (by herself)

DECLENSION of ADJECTIVES, possessive PRONOUNS and ordinal NUMBERS: Refer to Chapter 36.

LESSON 10

ХТО (WHO ?)
НІХТО' (NOBODY)
НЕ'ХТА, ХТО'СЫЦІ (SOMEBODY)

Nominative:

Хто ён ?	Who is he ?
Хто яна' ?	Who is she ?
Хто яны' ?	Who are they ?
Хто гэ'та зрабі'ў ?	Who did this ?
Хто гэ'та сказа'ў ?	Who said this ?
Не'хта тут быў	Somebody was here
Хто'сыці тут быў	“ “

Nominative (negative):

Ніхто ' не працу'е)	Nobody is working
Ніхто ня ве'дае	Nobody knows
(double negative) in Belarusian	(NO double negative) in English

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INTRODUCTION

A) Using the audiocassette:

Most Belarusian words, printed in **boldface** type, are recorded on the cassette.

In lessons 1 through 5 (covering the **pronunciation**) **ALL** words are recorded;

in subsequent lessons — only **complete sentences**

OR groups of related words (subsections : Cardinal numbers, Days of the week, Months of the year, etc.)

are recorded. In the manual these subsections are introduced by the remark: **(FOLLOWING WORDS ARE RECORDED)**

Recording of each lesson or a subsection thereof begins with a title in English, followed by Belarusian words or sentences to be practiced.

Listen carefully and say the words or sentences aloud in the pauses provided.

Keep repeating the lesson until you feel comfortable with it.

B) A VOCABULARY subsection

is provided for each lesson containing longer text in Belarusian.

Examples of VOCABULARY entries:

• **Verb A in Belarusian** - in IMPERFECTIVE aspect = equivalent in English

Perf. = **verb A1**, in the PERFECTIVE aspect

A1 is derived from A. The original meaning has not changed, only the aspect.

Example:

глядзе'ць = to look

Perf. = **паглядзе'ць**
* * *

• **Verb B1 in Belarusian** - in PERFECTIVE aspect = equivalent in English

Perf. from verb B, in IMPERFECTIVE aspect..

B1 is derived from B.

Example:

паглядзе'ць = to look

Perf. from глядзе'ць

GENITIVE:

Мяне' ня было' до'ма. I was not at home.

Безь* цябе' тут не

абы'йдзеца. We won't manage without you. (irony)

Гэ'та ліст ад яго'. This is a letter from him.

Гэ'та падару'нак ад яе'. This is a gift from her.

Янка жыве' ў нас. John lives with us.

Чака'ем ве'стак ад вас. We expect news from you.

Адзін зь іх — мой брат.** One of them is my brother.

DATIVE:

Мне гэ'та падаба'ецца. I like this.

Што я табе' каза'ў ? What did I tell you ?

Я яму' падзя'каваў. I thanked him. (perfective aspect)

Ёй тут хо'ладна. She is cold here.

Яны' нам ужо' дарава'лі. They forgave us already.

Што вам тут не падаба'ецца ? What don't you like here ?

Ім нія'к не даго'дзіш. There is no way to please them.

ACCUSATIVE:

Мары'ля чака'ла на мяне'. Mary waited for me.

Мы гавары'лі пра цябе'. We talked about you.

Я яго' тут ня ба'чыў. I didn't see him here.

Я яе' ня зна'ю.

I don't know her (I am not acquainted with her)

Ці не забы'ліся вы пра нас ? Have you forgotten about us ?

INSTRUMENTAL:

Хто стаі'ць за мно'ю ? Who is standing behind me ?

Я пайду' з табо'ю. I will go with you.

Я зь ім хаджу' ў шко'лу.** I go to school with him.

Я зь ёю до'бра знаёмая.** I am well acquainted with her.

Сусе'дзі жыву'ць над на'мі. The neighbors live above us.

Што з Ва'мі зда'рылася ? What happened with you ?

Між імі няма' ро'з'ніцы. There is no difference between them.

NOTE** This is an example of the **assimilative** soft sign (**Безь цябе'**)

NOTE*** This is an example of the **separating** soft sign (**зь іх**)

Refer to the explanation of the usage of SOFT SIGN, on p. 13.

Pronouns **сам, сама', само'; са'мі** = by oneself; alone.

INSTRUMENTAL: **ім** (with) it
 LOCATIVE: **ім** (on) it

NOMINATIVE: **мы** we
 GENITIVE: **нас** (of) us
 DATIVE: **нам** (to) us
 ACCUSATIVE: **нас** us
 INSTRUMENTAL: **на'мі** (with) us
 LOCATIVE: **нас** (on) us

NOMINATIVE: **вы (Вы)** you (plural; also polite form of YOU)
 GENITIVE: **вас (Вас)** (of) you
 DATIVE: **вам (Вам)** (to) you
 ACCUSATIVE: **вас (Вас)** you
 INSTRUMENTAL: **ва'мі (Ва'мі)** (with) you
 LOCATIVE: **вас (Вас)** (on) you

NOMINATIVE: **яны'** they
 GENITIVE: **іх** (of) them
 DATIVE: **ім** (to) them
 ACCUSATIVE: **іх** them
 INSTRUMENTAL: **і'мі** (with) them
 LOCATIVE: **іх** (on) them

NOMINATIVE: nonexistent
 GENITIVE: **сябе'** (of) myself, yourself, etc.
 DATIVE: **сабе'** (to) myself, yourself, etc.
 ACCUSATIVE: **сябе'** myself, yourself, etc.
 INSTRUMENTAL: **сабо'ю (сабо'й)** (with) myself, yourself, etc.
 LOCATIVE: **сабе'** (on) myself, yourself, etc.

AGREEMENT of personal PRONOUNS:

The pronouns **ён, яна', яно'** must agree in gender, number and case with the nouns to which they refer:

Дзе **Я'нка** ? Where is John ? **Ён у шко'ле.** He (is) in school.

Дзе **Ве'ра** ? Where is Vera ? **Яна' тут.** She (is) here.

Дзе **крэ'сла** ? Where is the chair ? **Яно' ў пако'і.** It (is) in the room

Ён, яна', яно' can also mean "it" when referring to inanimate objects.

Examples, illustrating **DECLENSION of personal pronouns:**

LESSON 1:

BELARUSIAN ALPHABET

This manual uses the Belarusian Cyrillic alphabet, which is derived from Greek. Most of its letters are shared with several other East-European Slavonic languages such as Russian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Serbian and Macedonian.

It consists of the following letters:

А а Б б В в Г г Д д Е е Ё ё Ж ж
 ah beh veh geh hah deh yeh yoh zeh

З з І і Ы й К к Л л М м Н н О о П п
 zeh ee short ee kah ell em en oh peh

Р р С с Т т У у Ў ў Ф ф Х х Ц ц Ч ч
 err ess teh ooh short **У = w** eff khah tse cheh

Ш ш Ы ы Ь ь Э э Ю ю Я я
 shah yer soft sign eh yuh yah

Lessons 2 thru 5 describe the sounds denoted by the letters of the alphabet.

All words that have more than one syllable are marked with an **accent mark** '-' which is placed **AFTER the stressed vowel**. Examples: **вада', па'ра**.

The stress in Belarusian is **variable**; it may be placed on any syllable of the word. It may **shift** from one syllable to another as the word is declined (in case of nouns, pronouns and adjectives) or conjugated (in case of verbs).

The **shift in stress** has an effect on pronunciation of the vowels, and since Belarusian is to 90% a phonetic language, it is also reflected in the **spelling** of a particular word.

Spelling rules resulting from the stress shift are described in Lesson 6, after the student has become familiar with all sounds of the alphabet (vowels and consonants).

LESSON 2

SIMPLE VOWELS:

1. The letter **А**.

is pronounced, like the English *a* in *star* :

па'ра steam
ка'ра punishment
гара' mountain
вада' water

2. The letter **Э**.

is pronounced, like the English *e* in *bed* ; it is always stressed.

гэ'ты	this (pron.)
рэ'ха	echo
трэ'ба	it is necessary
сэ'рца	heart

3. The letter **О**.

is pronounced, like the English *o* in *dog, long, song*
It is always stressed, and never used in initial syllables.

до'бры	good
кот	cat
малако'	milk
стол	table

4. The letter **У**.

is pronounced, like the English *o* in *do* or *oo* in *moon, fool*

у	in; at, by
мука'	flour
бру'дны	dirty
ву'да	fishing rod

Initial **У** (this includes the preposition **У**) always changes into **short У** (pronounced as **w**), when the preceding word ends in a vowel and is not followed by any punctuation mark.

For example:

мы былі ў Ме'нску	we were in Miensk
яна' жыве' ў цёткі	she lives at ther aunt's
мы ўсё працу'ем	we are working all the time

NOTE: The preposition **У** cannot precede a simple vowel (**А, О**) in the beginning of the word that follows. In this case a prosthetic **В** is added to this initial vowel. Thus:

The combination **у агні'** changes to **у вагні'**

Exception: This rule does not apply to words of foreign origin. Thus:

The combination **у Амэ'рыцы** (in America) remains as is.

ALSO: The preposition **У** cannot precede the diphtong (**Ў**) in the beginning of the word that follows. In this case the preposition **-У** is replaced by **-УВА**. Thus:

The combination **у ўсі'х** changes to **ува ўсі'х**

5. The letter **Ы**.

is pronounced, like the short vowel sound in *dish*. However, in Belarusian it is often long:

ты	you (<i>sing.</i>)
----	----------------------

5. The **INSTRUMENTAL** case indicates either the manner of action (**HOW ?**), the instrument with which the action is performed, or the relative location of the object.

Prepositions used with this case include:

над (above)	пад (under)	за (behind)
пе'рад (in front of)	з (with)	між (between)

6. The **LOCATIVE** case indicates the location of the object.

Prepositions used with this case include:

у (in, within)	на (on)	пры (at; in the presence of)
----------------	---------	------------------------------

LESSON 9

DECLENSION of personal PRONOUNS:

NOMINATIVE:	я	I
GENITIVE:	мяне'	(of) me
DATIVE:	мне	(to) me
ACCUSATIVE:	мяне'	me
INSTRUMENTAL:	мно'ю (мноў)	(with) me
LOCATIVE:	мне	(on) me
NOMINATIVE:	ты	you (<i>sing.</i>)
GENITIVE:	цябе'	(of) you
DATIVE:	табе'	(to) you
ACCUSATIVE:	цябе'	you
INSTRUMENTAL:	табо'ю (табо'ў)	(with) you
LOCATIVE:	табе'	(on) you
NOMINATIVE:	ён	he
GENITIVE:	яго'	his
DATIVE:	яму'	(to) him
ACCUSATIVE:	яго'	him
INSTRUMENTAL:	ім	(with) him
LOCATIVE:	ім	(on) him
NOMINATIVE:	яна'	she
GENITIVE:	яе'	her
DATIVE:	ёй	(to) her
ACCUSATIVE:	яе'	her
INSTRUMENTAL:	ёю (ёў)	(with) her
LOCATIVE:	ёй	(on) her
NOMINATIVE:	яно'	it
GENITIVE:	яго'	its
DATIVE:	яму'	(to) it
ACCUSATIVE:	яго'	it

- Ordinal numbers have the following **endings**:

пе'ршы	пе'ршая	пе'ршае	пе'ршыя
first	first	first	first
другі'	друга'я	друго'е	другі'я
second	second	second	second
трэ'йці	трэ'йцяя	трэ'йцяе	трэ'йція
third	third	third	third

LESSON 8

DECLENSION CASES; THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

Refer to pages 22 and 23 in the manual.

Nouns, pronouns and adjectives take on different **endings** in each of the six cases.

- The **NOMINATIVE** case supplies the subject of the sentence, answering the questions **WHO ? WHAT ?**
- The **GENITIVE** case denotes possession, quantity or absence.

It is used with many prepositions, the most common of which are:

без (without)	для (for)	да (to, until)
з (із) (out of)	ад (from)	каля' (near, at)
пасля' (after)	у (at; by)	

- The **DATIVE** case denotes the indirect object, answering the questions **TO WHOM ? TO WHAT ?**
- The **ACCUSATIVE** case denotes the direct object, answering the questions **WHOM ? WHAT ?**

In the accusative, nouns denoting **masculine inanimate objects** have the same ending as in the **nominative**.

Examples:

Я напіса'ў ЛІСТ = I wrote a letter.

Ён знайшо'ў АЛАВ І'К = He found a pencil.

Nouns denoting **masculine animate objects**

have the same ending as in the **genitive**.

Examples:

Ма'ю аднаго' СЫ'НА = I have one son..

Мы нанялі' ХЛАПЦА' = We hired a boy.

Prepositions used with this case indicate **DIRECTION**:

у (into, to)	на (on, into)	за (behind)	пе'рад	(in front of; before)
	пра (about)			

мы	we
вы	you (<i>pl.</i>)
яны'	they
малы'	small
сталы'	tables
была'	she was

LESSON 3

CONSONANTS:

- The letter **Б**.

a) is pronounced like the *b* in *bread* :

брат	brother
бок	side
бот	boot

b) It is voiceless, like *p*, at the end of a word or before a voiceless consonant:

зуб	tooth
хлеб	bread
ба'бка	grandmother

- The letter **В**.

is pronounced like the *v* in *very* :

ваш	yours
вада'	water
ву'сы	mustache

- The letter **Г**.

is pronounced like the *g* in *go* .

In Belarusian it is used only in a few words, such as:

га'нак	porch
гу'зік	button
мазгі'	brains

- The letter **Г**.

a) is pronounced like the *h* in *hay* :

гуро'к	cucumber
гара'	mountain
гэ'та	this

b) it is voiceless, like the Belarusian **Х** at the end of a word or before a voiceless consonant:

Бог	God
лё'гкі	light (adj.)
рог	horn

- The letter **Д**.

a) is pronounced like the *d* in *door* :

дом	house
вада'	water

до'ля fate
 b) It is voiceless, like *t* at the end of a word
 or before a voiceless consonant:

абе'д lunch
 по'дпис signature
 год year

6. The letter **Ж**.

a) is pronounced like the *s* in *measure* :

жо'нка wife
 жук bug
 жы'та rye

b) It is voiceless, like *sh* at the end of a word
 or before a voiceless consonant:

муж husband
 нож knife
 крыж cross

7. The letters **ДЖ** represent a single sound;

a) it is pronounced like the *dg* in *porridge* :

джа'ла sting

b) It is voiceless, like *ch* at the end of a word
 or before a voiceless consonant:

дождж rain

8. The letter **С**.

a) is pronounced like the *s* in *see* :

сон dream; sleep
 сын son
 со'нца sun
 ма'сла butter

b) Soft **С** is pronounced as slightly soft *sh*.

when followed by a soft sign **Ь**, or a compound vowel (**Я, Е, І, Ё, Ю**):

Refer to p. 14 (Lesson 4).

вось here !
 Але'сь Alexander
 с'нег snow
 се'на hay
 се'лета this year

When followed by a voiced consonant, soft *s* becomes soft *z*.

Refer to p. 14 (Lesson 4).

про'сьба request

наш дом our house	на'ша ву'ліца our street	на'ша по'ле our field	на'шы кні'гі our books
яго'ны дом his house	яго'ная сястра' his sister	яго'нае по'ле his field	яго'ныя гро'шы his money
е'йны дом her house	е'йная сястра' her sister	е'йнае по'ле her field	е'йныя гро'шы her money
чый ба'цька ? whose father ?	чья' ма'ці ? whose mother ?	чыё' по'ле ? whose field ?	чыё' гро'шы ? whose money ?

• Demonstrative pronouns have the following endings:

MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	PLURAL
гэ'ты this	гэ'та(я) his	гэ'та(е) this	гэ'тыя these

EXAMPLES:

гэ'ты стол this table	гэ'та(я) ву'ліца this street	гэ'та(е) крэ'сла this chair	гэ'тыя дзе'ці these children
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• Adjectives have the following endings:

MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	PLURAL
чо'рны black	чо'рная black	чо'рнае black	чо'рныя black
сі'ні blue	сі'няя blue	сі'няе blue	сі'нія blue
вялі'кі large	вялі'кая large	вялі'кае arge	вялі'кія large

EXAMPLES of agreement in gender:

чо'рны дом a black house	чо'рная кні'га a black book	чо'рнае мо'ра a black sea	чо'рныя кні'гі black books
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• Cardinal numbers **1, 2** have these endings:

адзі'н one	адна' one	адно' one	адны' ones; only
два two	дзьве two	два two	

All nouns, pronouns and adjectives are **declined**. There are 6 declension cases.

NOTE: Pronouns, adjectives and ordinal numbers always agree in **gender, case** and **number** with the nouns they modify.

• Most nouns have the following **endings**:

MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	PLURAL
consonant or a diphthong	а, я	е, а	ы, и

• Most adjectives have the following **endings**:

MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	PLURAL
ы, и	ая, яя	ое, ае	ья, ия

• Possessive pronouns have the following **endings**:

MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	PLURAL
мой	мая'	маё'	мае'
my	my	my	my
твой	твая'	тваё'	твае'
your	your	your	your
яго'ны	яго'ная	яго'нае	яго'ныя
his	his	his	his
е'йны	е'йная	е'йнае	е'йныя
her	her	her	her
наш	на'ша	на'ша	на'шы
our	our	our	our
ваш	ва'ша	ва'ша	ва'шы
your (plural)	your (plural)	your (plural)	your (plural)
і'хны	і'хная	і'хнае	і'хныя
their	their	their	their
свой	свая'	сваё'	свае'
one's own	one's own	one's own	one's own
чы'й ?	чыя' ?	чыё' ?	чые' ?
whose ?	whose ?	whose ?	whose ?

EXAMPLES of agreement in gender:

MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	PLURAL
мой брат	мая' сястра'	маё' акно'	мае' дзе'ці
my brother	my sister	my window	my children

9. The letter **З**.

a) is pronounced like the *z* in *zebra* :

знаць	to know (a person)
здае'цца	it seems
за	behind; for

b) It is voiceless, like *s* at the end of a word or before a voiceless consonant:

воз	wagon
без	without
раз	(one)time

c) Soft **З** is pronounced as slightly soft *zh*.

when followed by a soft sign **Ь**, or a compound vowel (**Я, Е, І, Ё, Ю**)

разьба'	engraving
узья'ць	to raise

When softened by the soft sign, it is voiceless at the end of a word or before a voiceless consonant; pronounced as soft *s*. Refer to p. 14 (Lesson 4).

мазь	lubricant
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10. The letter **Ц**.

a) is pronounced like the *ts* in *gets* (as a single sound, like *z* in German) :

ра'ніца	morning
со'нца	sun
хлапе'ц	boy
мы'цца	to wash (oneself)

b) Soft **Ц** is pronounced as slightly soft *ch*.

when followed by a soft sign **Ь**, or a compound vowel (**Я, Е, І, Ё, Ю**):

Refer to p. 14 (Lesson 4).

хоць	although
спаць	to sleep
Ліцьвін	Litvanian (historical name for a Belarusian)
цьвік	nail
це'рці	to rub

When followed by a voiced consonant, soft **Ц** becomes soft *dz*.

Refer to p. 14 (Lesson 4).

барацьба'	struggle
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11. The letters **ДЗ**.

a) represent a single sound, like the *ds* in *stands* . :

b) This sound is voiceless, like *ts* (**ц**) at the end of a word or before a voiceless consonant:

грама'дзтва society

грама'дзкі public (adj.)

c) Soft ДЗ is pronounced as slightly soft *dzh*.

when followed by a soft sign Ь, or a compound vowel (Я, Е, І, Ё, Ю)

Refer to p. 14 (Lesson 4).

дзьве	two (fem.)
дзя'куй	thank you
у вадзе'	in the water
дзю'ба	beak

When softened by the soft sign, it is voiceless at the end of a word or before a voiceless consonant. It is pronounced as soft *ts*. Refer to p. 13 (Lesson 4).

медзь	copper
ледзь	barely

12. The letter К.

a) is pronounced like the *k* in *kept* :

куды'	where to ?
кні'га	book
калі'	when; if

b) It is voiced, like *g* in *good*, before a voiced consonant (in foreign words):

вакза'л	railroad station
экза'мен	examination

13. The letter Л.

a) is pronounced like the *l* in *look* :

луг	meadow
ло'жак	bed
лоб	forehead

b) It may be SOFT, like *ll* in *million* ;

when followed by a soft sign Ь, or a compound vowel (Я, Е, І, Ё, Ю):

соль	salt
лес	wood; forest
лясы'	woods (pl.)
лёт	flight

14. The letter М.

is pronounced like the *m* in *man* :

ма'ма	mama
малако'	milk
мо'ра	sea
му'ха	fly

15. The letter Н.

a) is pronounced like the *n* in *noon* :

нос	nose
нож	knife

2. Stress shift involving Ё, Е :

a) Ё occurs only in a **stressed** syllable.

b) Whenever the stress shifts to another syllable, Ё (as well as Е) changes to Я in the syllable **immediately preceding** the stressed syllable.

Examples:

ён (he)	—	яна' (she)
лес (a forest)	—	лясы' (forests)

This phenomenon is called ЯКАННІЕ (я'каньне) in Belarusian.

b) Whenever the stress shifts to another syllable, Ё (as well as Е) changes to Я in the syllable **immediately preceding** the stressed syllable. Examples:

ён (he)	—	яна' (she)
лес (a forest)	—	лясы' (forests)

c) In the **second, third** and subsequent syllables preceding the stressed syllable, Ё and Е also changes to Я, **unless** there is a А or Я in the syllable immediately preceding the stressed syllable. Then Е must be written.

Examples:

мёд (honey)	—	мЕдаві'к (honey cake)
лес (a forest)	—	лЕсаві'к (forest goblin)

d) Е is also written (and pronounced) in all syllables following the stress:

во'сЕнь, во'зЕра

e) There are a few words which have a Я in their root. Here Я stays unchanged, regardless of stress:

за'Яц, дзе'сЯць, ты'сЯча, ме'сЯц, сьвЯга'р, сьвЯткава'ньне

f) ЯКАННІЕ does not apply to endings, just to the stem of a word:

вялі'кіЯ, сьве'тлыЯ etc.

g) In foreign words, the unstressed Ё usually remains unchanged:

ра'дыЁ, со'лЁ, тры'Ё

h) Rules of ЯКАННІЕ also apply to phrases containing the particle - НЕ and the preposition - БЕЗ.

Although - НЕ and - БЕЗ are written separately from the words they refer to, they are considered part of them as far as stress is concerned:

не хачу' (I don't want) — ня ве'даю (I don't know)

без папе'ры (without paper) — бяз хле'ба (without bread)

LESSON 7:

GENDER: MASCULINE, FEMININE, NEUTER; PLURAL

All Belarusian nouns, pronouns, adjectives and ordinal numbers, as well as some cardinal numbers have **gender:** masculine, feminine or neuter.

In the plural there is only one form for all genders.

здаро'ўю	to health (dat.)
вераб'ю'	to the sparrow (dat.)
б'ю', п'ю'	I beat, I drink

It is pronounced this way

- in the beginning of a word
- after a simple vowel
- after the diphthong **Ў**
- after an apostrophe
- after a SEPARATING soft sign

b) when it is used after a labial consonant (**Б, П, М, В**), it is still pronounced as the English *yoo*h. However, the *y* sound is very light;

the consonant and *oo* are pronounced as one syllable, without interruption:

бю	Contrast with:	бу'ду	I will be
пю		пух	down
мю		мука'	flour
вю		ву'да	fishing rod

c) when it is used after a potentially soft consonant (**Ц, С, З, ДЗ, Н, Л**), it softens these consonants and adds the simple vowel **У**.

Read and practice:

усю'	the whole (fem., acc.)
князю'	to the duke (dat.)
ку'хню	kitchen (acc.)

LESSON 6:

This lesson describes the phenomenon of STRESS SHIFT in a word, and how it affects the pronunciation and spelling. Refer to pages 19 and 20 in the manual.

1. Stress shift involving **О, Э**:

О, Э occurs only in a **stressed** syllable. Whenever the stress in a particular word shifts to another syllable, the letters **О** and **Э** are changed to **А**, in pronunciation as well in spelling. For example:

стол (a table)	—	столы' (tables)
рэ'кі (rivers)	—	рака' (a river)

This phenomenon is called **АКАННІЕ** (**а'каньне**) in Belarusian.

In foreign words, the unstressed **О** usually changes to **А**:

тэа'тАр, прафэ'сАр, but not always:
бру'тО, нэ'тО, кака'О

In foreign words, the unstressed **Э** usually stays unchanged:

тЭлефо'н, тЭа'тар, дЭлега'т

бара'н ram

b) It may be SOFT, like the Spanish sound ñ. when followed by a soft sign **Ь**, or a compound vowel (**Я, Е, І, Ё, Ю**):

конь	horse
нядзе'ля	Sunday
не'ба	sky)
нёс	he carried (past tense)

16. The letter **П**.

is pronounced like the *p* in *paper*:

па'ра	steam; couple
пу'га	whip
пра'гны	greedy

15. The letter **Р**.

is pronounced like the *r* in *root*, but is rolled, as in Italian or Spanish:

рак	lobster
ры'ба	fish
рэ'ха	echo

17. The letter **Т**.

is pronounced like the *t* in *table*:

таба'ка	tobacco
тады'	then
там	there
стол	table

19. The letter **Ф**.

is pronounced like the *f* in *friend* and occurs only in words of foreign origin:

тэлефо'н	telephone
Фра'нцыя	France

20. The letter **Х**.

is pronounced like the *h* in *hat*, but much softer (like the German *ch*):

ха'та	house
хма'ра	cloud
хто?	who?
му'ха	fly
хво'ры	sick
хіба'	perhaps

21. The letter **Ч**.

is pronounced like the *ch* in *church*:

час	time
чаму'?	why?

ча'ста	often
во'чы	eyes

22. The letter **Ш**.

is pronounced like the *sh* in *shoot* :

шэ'ры	grey
ву'шы	ears
шмат	much
ро'біш	you are doing

LESSON 4:

AUXILIARY LETTERS

1. The letter **Ь**.

is called the **SOFT SIGN**

The soft sign **SOFTENS** the preceding consonant (**Ц, С, З, ДЗ, Л, Н**):

Soft **Ц** is pronounced as a slightly soft *ch*.

Soft **С** is pronounced as a slightly soft *sh*.

Soft **З** is pronounced as a slightly soft *zh*.

Soft **ДЗ** is pronounced as a slightly soft *dzh*.

Soft **Л** is pronounced as *ll* in the English word *million*.

Soft **Н** is pronounced as the Spanish *ñ*.

даць	to give
вось	here !
сьмех	laughter
соль	salt
конь	horse
во'зьме	he, she will take
зьмяні'ць	to change
дзьве	two (fem.)

b) Assimilative **SOFT SIGN**:

Prepositions **БЕЗ, З** are pronounced together (as one syllable) with the noun or pronoun they precede. When these words begin with a grouping of a labial consonant (**Б, П, М, В**) followed by a **COMPOUND VOWEL (Я, Е, І, Ё, Ю)**, the final sound **З** is softened to **ЗЬ**:

безь мяне'	without me
зь і'мі	with them
зь віна'	from wine

c) Separating **SOFT SIGN**:

It also separates the consonant **З** from the following **COMPOUND VOWEL (Я, Е, І, Ё, Ю)** by softening it to **ЗЬ**:

зья'ва	phenomenon
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c) when it is used after a potentially soft consonant (**Ц, С, З, ДЗ, Л, Н**) it softens these consonants and adds the simple vowel **Э**.

Read and practice:

хаце'ла	she wanted
се'на	hay
вязе'	she carries (by vehicle)
у вадзе'	in the water
не'хта	somebody
лес	wood, forest

4. The letter **Ё**

a) is pronounced as the English *yoh* :

ён	he
маё'	mine (neut.)
-ўё'
вэраб' ёў	sparrows (gen. pl.)
кап' ё'	javelin
зь ё'ю	with her

It is pronounced this way

- in the beginning of a word
- after a simple vowel
- after the diphthong **Ў**
- after an apostrophe
- after a **SEPARATING** soft sign

b) when it is used after a labial consonant (**Б, П, М, В**), the letter **Ё**

is still pronounced as the English *yoh*. However, the *y* sound is very light; the consonant and **Ё** are pronounced as one syllable, without interruption:

бё	Contrast with:	бо	because
пё'ры	pens		по'ры	seasons
мёд	honey		мо'ст	bridge
вё'дры	buckets		во'дыр	aroma

c) when it is used after a potentially soft consonant (**Ц, С, З, ДЗ, Н, Л**), The letter **Ё** softens these consonants and adds the simple vowel **О**.

Read and practice:

цёр	he rubbed (past tense)
усё'	all
князё'ў	of the dukes (gen. pl.)
дзёр	he tore (past tense)
нёс	he carried (past tense)
лёд	ice

5. The letter **Ю**.

a) is pronounced as the English *you* :

Юра'сь	George
маю'	mine (fem., acc. pl.)

d) when used after a potentially soft consonant (**Ц, С, З, ДЗ, Л, Н**), the letter

І

softens these consonants and adds the sound **І**:

Read and practice:

ціка'вы	interesting
сівы'	grey (haired)
зіма'	winter
дзікі'	wild
нія'к	no way
ліс	fox

e) The sound - **І** changes to - **Ї** when preceded by a vowel:

Яна' ўжо йдзе'. She is going already

Ве'ра й Стась. Vera and Stas.

EXCEPTION: This does not occur when - **І** is under stress, or represents an **ending**:

краі'на	country
у Кіта'і	in China

3. The letter **Е**

a) is pronounced as the English *yeh* :

е'жа	food
ма'е	he, she has
мы'е	he, she washes
буду'е	he, she builds.
б'е	he, she beats
зь'е'сці	to eat up (perf. aspect)

It is pronounced this way

- in the beginning of a word
- after a simple vowel
- after the diphthong **Ў**
- after an apostrophe
- after a SEPARATING soft sign

b) when used after a labial consonant (**Б, П, М, В**), the letter **Е**

is still pronounced as the English *yeh*. However, the *y* sound is very light; the consonant and the vowel **Е** are pronounced as one syllable, without interruption:

бе'дны	poor
папе'ра	paper
мець	to have
ве'ра	faith

зьезд convention

зьеў he ate (perf. aspect)

NOTE: Differences between the PHONETIC and “OFFICIAL“ spelling rules:

Spelling used in this manual is PHONETIC; its rules were adopted in 1920's and were in use until 1933, when the Soviet-instituted orthography reform of 1933 eliminated the use of **Ь** in the following cases:

a) after the FIRST of two consecutive soft consonants (**косьць, госьць, дасць**)

b) after the FIRST soft consonant, when the second soft consonant (**Ц, С, З, ДЗ, Л, Н**) or a labial consonant (**Б, П, М, В**) is followed by a COMPOUND VOWEL (**Я, Е, І, Ё, Ю**): (**жыцьцё', кало'сьсе, вясе'льле, зада'ньне, сьнег, -зьзе, судзьдзя', зьбіра'ць, сьпех, сьмех, дзьве**)

Thus in the OFFICIAL Belarusian press the above words are spelled:

косьць, госьць, дасць, жыццё, калоссе, вяселле, заданне, снег,

зьбіраць, спех, смех, дзве

Thus in the OFFICIAL Belarusian press the above words are spelled: **косьць, госьць, дасць, жыццё, калоссе, вяселле, заданне, снег, судзьдзя**

зьбіраць, спех, смех, дзве.

c) The reform also eliminated the use of the ASSIMILATIVE and SEPARATING soft sign.

Examples of the OFFICIAL spelling:

без мяне', з і'мі, з віна', з'ява, з'езд, з'еў, без яго'
instead of the PHONETIC

безь мяне', зь і'мі, зь віна', зь я'ва, зьезд, зьеў, безь яго'

The UNOFFICIAL, independence-minded newspapers and publications (as well as those of the Belarusian diaspora) overwhelmingly use the PHONETIC spelling, as does the volume CONVERSATIONAL BELARUSIAN.

Most Belarusian speakers use PHONETIC spelling rules in their pronunciation. This applies especially to children and inhabitants of rural areas. However, many, who have learned Belarusian from reading only, tend to follow the “reform“ rules, i.e. the SOFT SIGN is omitted, thus making pronunciation similar to the Russian.

2. The letter ' (apostrophe)

is used to separate labial sounds (**Б, П, М**)

as well as **Р** and **Д** from compound vowels that follow (**Я, Е, І, Ё, Ю**)

It allows the compound vowels to start a separate syllable:

вєраб'	я'	sparrow (gen., acc.)
п'яны'	drunk	
надво'р'е	weather	
д'я'бал	devil	пад'е'сці to eat (a little)

DIPHTONGS:

1. The letter **Й**
is never stressed; pronounced like the final sound in the English word *boy* :

мой	mine
гай	grove
пако'й	room
пайду'	I will go

2. The letter **Ў**
is pronounced like the *w* in *how* :

во'ўк	wolf	еў	he ate
даў	he gave	аўто'рак	Tuesday

LESSON 5:

COMPOUND VOWELS:

1. The letter **Я**

a) is pronounced as the English *yah*:

я'ма	pit
яна'	she
мо'края	wet (fem.)
здаро'ўя	health (gen.)
матар'я'л	material
п'яны'	drunk
безь яго'	without him

It is pronounced this way

- in the beginning of a word
- after a simple vowel
- after the diphthong **Ў**
- after an apostrophe
- after a SEPARATING soft sign

b) when used after a labial consonant (**Б, П, М, В**)

it is still pronounced as the English *yah*. However, the *y* sound is very light; the consonant and *ah* are pronounced as one syllable, without interruption:

б'яда' misfortune;	Contrast with:	бакі'	sides
пяро'	pen	паро'м	ferry
мяккі'	soft	мак	poppy
в'ядро'	bucket	вада'	water

c) when used after a potentially soft consonant (**Ц, С, З, ДЗ, Л, Н**)

it softens these consonants and adds the simple vowel *a*.

Read and practice:

цябе'	you (sing., acc.)
--------------	-------------------

сяро'д	among (prep.)
узяла'	she took (fem.)
дзяк	deacon
ку'хня	kitchen

2. The letter **І**

a) when **stressed**, it is pronounced as the English *ee* in *beet, keep*

пі'ва	beer
кі'слы	sour
рабі'ць	to do, to make

b) when **unstressed**, it is pronounced as the English *i* in *bit, pink, list*

кіда'ць	to throw
віно'	wine
піро'г	cake

c) it may be pronounced as the English *yea* in *yeast*

іх	them (gen., acc.)
ім	them (dat.)
тваі'х	of their (gen., acc. pl.)
і'скра	spark
у здаро'ўі	in health
узго'р'і	mountain ranges
зь ім	with him

It is pronounced this way

- in the beginning of a word
- after a simple vowel
- after the diphthong **Ў**
- after an apostrophe
- after a SEPARATING soft sign

Exceptions: Initial **-І** is pronounced as *ee* (without the *y* sound) when:

- the word is of foreign origin — **Іта'лія**
- the initial **-І** precedes a group of consonants:
іржа' (rust) **імгла'** (fog)
- present and past tense of the verb **ісьці'** :
іду', ішо'ў, ішла'

a) When these verbs are formed by a prefix, **ending in a vowel** (ПА, ЗА, ЗНА, ВЫ, ПРЫ etc.), - I - changes into - Й- (always).

Thus:

пайсьці' (to go, once)	зайсьці' (to come by)
прышо'ў (he came)	знайшла' (she found)

b) After prefixes **ending in a consonant** (ПАД, АД, З ...)

- I - changes into - БИЙ- :

падыйсьці' (to approach)	адыйшо'ў (he went away)
зыйсьці' (to come off)	

MEMORIZE these useful expressions:

ідзе' дождж (it is raining)	ішо'ў дождж (it was raining)
ідзе' сьнег (it is snowing)	ішо'ў сьнег (it was snowing)

REPETITIVE mode of imperfective verbs :

Most imperfective verbs denote a **current action** (taking place now):

However, some verbs, primarily the verbs of motion, describe a

repetitive (or habitual) action.

Examples of the two action modes:

CURRENT ACTION	REPETITIVE ACTION
ісьці'	хадзіць — to go on foot (to walk)
ехаць	ездзіць — to go by vehicle
бе'гчы	бе'гаць — to run
ляце'ць	лё'таць — to fly
не'сьці	насі'ць — to carry on foot
ве'зьці	вазі'ць — to carry by vehicle

By adding various prefixes, **perfective verbs** are derived from the current action verbs. They usually acquire a different meaning.

The **corresponding imperfectives** of these new verbs are derived from the repetitive mode forms. See the table below:

CURRENT ACTION	Derived PERFECTIVES (new verbs)
ісьці'	вы'йсьці — to go out on foot (once)
	пры'йсьці — to come on foot (once)
	знай'сьці — to find (once)

REPETITIVE ACTION	IMPERFECTIVES of the new verbs
хадзіць	выхо'дзіць — to go out on foot
	прыхо'дзіць — to come on foot (arrive)
	знахо'дзіць — to find (more often)

за'ўтра	tomorrow
до'бры	good
До'брай ра'ніцы.	Good morning.
Да'бры'дзень..	Good day.
До'бры ве'чар.	Good evening.
Як ма'ешся ?	How do you do ?(addressing one person)
Як ма'ецеся ?	How do you do ? (addressing many)

OR one person using the polite form.

Дзя'куй	Thank you.
до'бра	well
Дзя'куй, до'бра.	Well, thank you.
не'льга	it is not possible.
лепш	better
Як не'льга лепш.	Couldn't be any better.
А вы ?	And you ?
Такса'ма до'бра, дзя'куй.	Also well, thank you.
Што но'вага ?	What's new ?
Усё па старо'му.	Everything is the same.

NEAR FUTURE, NEAR PAST: (The following words are recorded)

паза'ўтра	day after tomorrow
за два дні	in two days
за пяць дзён	in five days
за ме'сяц	in a month
на міну'лым ты'дні OR	last week
міну'лы ты'дзень	
два ты'дні таму'	two weeks ago
у міну'лым ме'сяцы OR	last month
міну'лы ме'сяц	
сё'лета	this year
ле'тась	last year
пазаўчо'ра	day before yesterday
учо'ра ўве'чары	yesterday evening
за'ўтра нара'ніцы	tomorrow morning
тры дні таму'	three days ago
ме'сяц таму'	a month ago

LESSON 13:

COMMON VERB FORMS:

a) FIRST CONJUGATION

(Endings **unstressed**):

Infinitive: чыта'-ць to read

LESSON 31

я чыта' - ю	I read
ты чыта' - еш	you read
ён, яна' чыта' - е	he, she reads
мы чыта' - ем	we read
вы чыта' - еце	you read
яны' чыта' - юць	they read

Infinitive: ве'да - ць to know

я ве'да - ю	I know
ты ве'да - еш	you know

ён, яна' ве'да - е	he, she knows
мы ве'да - ем	we know
вы ве'да - еце	you know
яны' ве'да- юць	they know

Table of ENDINGS:

SINGULAR:		PLURAL:	
я	- ю	мы	- ем
ты	- еш	вы	- еце
ён, яна'	- е	яны'	- юць

There are two basic conjugations (patterns of endings) for Belarusian verbs. If the ending of the second person singular is - еш, the verb belongs to the First Conjugation (marked with **V1** in the vocabulary.)

b) FIRST CONJUGATION

(Endings **stressed**; irregular infinitive endings):

Infinitive: пя - я'ць	to sing
я пя - ю'	I sing (I am singing)
ты пя - е'ш	you sing
ён, яна' пя - е'	he, she sings
мы пя - ём	we sing
вы пе - яце'*	you sing
вы пе - яце'*	”
яны' пя - ю'ць	they sing

Infinitive: да - ва'ць to give

Verbs of MOTION: **ІСЬЦІ'**, **Е'ХАЦЬ**, also **ПЛЫСЬЦІ'**, **ЛЯЦЕ'ЦЬ**

a) The verb **ІСЬЦІ'** denotes motion on foot, never in conveyance.

b) To go by train, bicycle etc. is expressed by **Е'ХАЦЬ**,

by boat — by **ПЛЫСЬЦІ'**

by airplane — by **ЛЯЦЕ'ЦЬ** (to fly)

Infinitive: ісьці' to go (on foot)

Present tense:

я йду (іду'*)	I am going
ты йдзе'ш	you are going
ён, яна' йдзе'	he, she is going
мы йдзём	we are going
вы йдзяце' (йдзяце'**)	you are going (plural, polite)
яны' йду'ць	they are going

Past tense:

я йшо'ў (ішо'ў*)	I was going
ты йшо'ў	you were going
ён ішо'ў	he was going
яна' йшла	she was going
мы йшлі	we were going
вы йшлі	you were going
яны' йшлі	they were going

NOTE 1 *: According to Soviet Belarusian spelling rules, the initial - **I** - in **ІСЬЦІ'** does not change to - **Й**- after a vowel.

NOTE 2 **: the ending - **ЦЕ'** is prevalent in Southern and South-western Belarus.

- **ЦЁ'** is prevalent in Northern and North-eastern Belarus.

Either one may be used in literary language.

Infinitive: е'хаць to go (by conveyance)

Present tense:

я е'ду	I am going
ты е'дзеш	you are going
ён, яна' е'дзе	he, she is going
мы е'дзем	we are going
вы е'дзецe	you are going (plural, polite)
яны' е'дуць	they are going

Past tense has regular forms: я е'хаў, ты е'хаў...

Perfective verbs, derived from **ІСЬЦІ'** :

d) Conjugation of reflexive verbs:

In most persons of singular and plural **-ся** is added to the regular ending:

я мы'юся (1st person singular)
ты мы'еся (2nd person singular)
мы мы'емся (1st person plural)
вы мы'еся (2nd person plural.)

In the infinitive and 3rd person plural (ending with **-ць**)

-ць and **-ся** changes by assimilation into **-цца** . Thus:

мы'ць - ся becomes **мы'цца** (infinitive)

мы'юць - ся becomes **мы'юцца** (3rd person plural)

In the 3rd person singular, after a vowel, the ending **-цца** is added:

мы'ецца, пыта'ецца, сьмяе'цца

After a consonant, the ending **-ца** is added: **зда'сца, прыда'сца**

EXAMPLES of complete conjugation of reflexive verbs:

Infinitives:

мы'цца **пыта'цца**

Present tense:

я мы'юся	я пыта'юся
ты мы'еся	ты пыта'еся
ён, яна' мы'ецца	ён, яна' пыта'ецца
мы мы'емся	мы пыта'емся
вы мы'еся	вы пыта'еся
яны' мы'юцца	яны' пыта'юцца

Past tense:

я, ты, ён мы'ўся	я, ты, ён пыта'ўся
яна' мы'лася	яна' пыта'лася
яно' мы'лася	яно' пыта'лася
мы	мы
вы мы'ліся	вы пыта'ліся
яны'	яны'

Future tense:

я бу'ду мы'цца	я бу'ду пыта'цца
ты бу'дзеш мы'цца	ты бу'дзеш пыта'цца

Imperative:

мы'йся, пыта'йся (2nd person singular; familiar form)
мы'йцеся, пыта'йцеся (2nd person plural or the polite form)

я да - ю'	I give (I am giving)
ты да - е'ш	you give
ён, яна' да - е'	he, she gives
мы да - ём	we give
вы да - яце'*	you give
вы да - яце'*	”
яны' да - ю'ць	they give

NOTE * : 1). The ending **-це'** is prevalent in southern and south-western Belarus.

The ending **-це'** is prevalent in northern and north-eastern Belarus.

Either may be used in literary language.

2). In **пЕяце' - Е** is written to conform with rules of YAKANNIE (p. 15)

c) **FIRST CONJUGATION**

(Infinitive ends in **-ава'ць**):

Infinitive: **буд - ава'ць** to build

я буд - у'ю	I build (I am building)
ты буд - у'еш	you build

ён, яна' буд - у'е	he, she builds
мы буд - у'ем	we build
вы буд- у'еце	you build
яны' буд - у'юць	they build

Many verbs derived from foreign languages belong to this group. Examples:

арганіз - ава'ць	to organize
турб - ава'ць	to disturb

d) **FIRST CONJUGATION**

(Final sound of the present stem **changes**).

The present stem is obtained by dropping the personal ending from the 2nd person singular. Thus **піш -** is the present stem of **піса'ць**.

Infinitive: **каз - а'ць** to say

я каж - у'	I say
ты ка'ж - аш	you say
ён, яна' ка'ж - а	he, she says
мы ка'ж - ам	we say
вы ка'ж - аце	you say
яны' ка'ж - уць	they say

Infinitive:	піс - а'ць	to write
	я піш - у'	I write
	ты піш - аш	you write
	ён, яна' піш - а	he, she writes
	мы піш - ам	we write
	вы піш - аце	you write
	яны' піш - уць	they write

Infinitive:	хац - е'ць	to want
	я хач - у'	I want
	ты хо'ч - аш	you want
	ён, яна' хо'ч - а	he, she wants
	мы хо'ч - ам	we want
	вы хо'ч - аце	you want
	яны' хо'ч - уць	they want

NOTE 1: The final sound of the stem changes according to this table:

С changes into **Ш** (**піСа'ць** — **піШу'**): to write

К and **Т** change into **Ч** (**пла'Каць** — **пла'Чу'**): to weep
(**тап'Таць** — **тап'Чу'**): to trample

In the verb **хаце'ць** **Ц** also changes into **Ч**

З changes into **Ж** (**каЗа'ць** — **каЖу'**): to say

NOTE 2: With exception of the 1st person singular (**пішу'**), in most verbs of this group stress is placed on the stem (**пішаш**)

The verb **браць** also belongs to this group. However, the stress here is placed **on the ending**

in all persons; also, the stem changes to **бяр -**:

Infinitive:	браць	to take
	я бяр - у'	I take (I am taking)
	ты бяр - э'ш	you take
	ён, яна' бяр - э'	he, she takes
	мы бяр - о'м	we take
	вы бер - аце' OR	you take.
	вы бер - аце'	(Refer to Note 1 on p. 30)
	яны' бяр - у'ць	they take

NOTE 1: Verbs, ending in **-ава'ць** in their perfective form, add the suffix **-о'ўва-** to derive the corresponding imperfective:
адбудава'ць = to rebuild; perfective form
адбудО'ўВаць = to keep rebuilding; derived imperf. form

NOTE 2: Some verbs, like **атрыма'ць** (to receive once) may use either **-в -** or **-о'ўва-** as suffix to derive imperfectives:
атры'мваць or **атрымо'ўваць** (to keep receiving)

Трэ'ба ўсё запі'сваць. One must keep jotting down everything.

Му'сім адбудо'ўваць . We must keep rebuilding.

Дзе'ці лю'бяць атрымо'ўваць падару'нкі.

Children like to receive gifts.

LESSON 30

REFLEXIVE verbs:

The infinitives of these verbs end with **-ся, -цца, -ца**

a) Some reflexive verbs denote action which the subject is performing upon himself:

стры'гчы = to cut hair

Corresponding reflexive verb = **стры'гчыСЯ** (to cut one's own hair)

мыць = to wash **мы'цца** = to wash oneself

купа'ць = to bathe **купа'цца** = to bathe oneself

b) Most verbs ending with **-ся, -цца, -ца** have no reflexive meaning although they have a reflexive form and are conjugated as reflexives. For example:

падаба'цца = to be pleasing **сьмяя'цца** = to laugh

пыта'цца = to ask

c) Regular verbs acquire reflexive forms to express the **passive voice**. Compare:

Мы б уду'ем дом We are building a house.
Дом буду'еца The house is (being) built.

Пішу' сло'ва I am writing a word.
Сло'ва пі'шацца A word is (being) written.

Вымаўля'ю сло'ва I am pronouncing a word.
Сло'ва вымаўля'еца A word is (being) pronounced.

LESSON 14

SECOND CONJUGATION:

In this conjugation the ending of the 2nd person singular is **-ьш** (when the stem of the verb ends with a hard consonant, such as: **-р, -ж, -ш, -ч**) or **-иш** (when it ends with a soft consonant)

In the 3rd person plural the endings are: **-яць** or **-аць**, respectively.

In the vocabulary these verbs are marked with **V2**.

EXAMPLES

a) stem ends with a **hard** consonant:

Infinitive: **ба'ч - ьць** to see

я ба'ч - у	I see
ты ба'ч - ьш	you see
ён, яна' ба'ч - ьць	he, she sees
мы ба'ч - ым	we see
вы ба'ч - ьце	you see
яны' ба'ч - аць	they see

Infinitive: **вар - ы'ць** to cook

я вар - у'	I cook
ты ва'р - ьш	you cook
ён, яна' ва'р - ьць	he, she cooks
мы ва'р - ым	we cook
вы ва'р - ьце	you cook
яны' ва'р - аць	they cook

Infinitive: **гавар - ы'ць** to speak

я гавар - у'	I speak
ты гаво'р - ьш	you speak
ён, яна' гаво'р - ьць	he, she speaks
мы гаво'р - ым	we speak
вы гаво'р - ьце	you speak
яны' гаво'р - аць	they speak

NOTE: With the exception of the 1st person singular (**вару'**), in most verbs of this group stress is placed on the stem (**ва'рьш**).

b) stem ends with a **soft** consonant:

Infinitive: **хвал - і'ць** to praise

3) by changing **-аць** to **-ьць**

Imperfective = канча'ць (to keep finishing)	Perfective = ко'нчыць (to finish)
---	---

4) irregularly (using different stems)

Imperfective = браць (to keep taking)	Perfective = узя'ць (to take ONCE)
---	--

b) PRESENT TENSE — none.

A completed action cannot be going on in the present.

To form the present tense, always use the IMPERFECTIVE form:

чыта'ць — я чыта'ю

c) PAST TENSE

The PERFECTIVE past tense is formed from the PERFECTIVE INFINITIVE the same way as the imperfective past is formed, and has the same endings:

Imperfective = чыта'ў, -ЛА (he, she was reading)	Perfective = ПРАчыта'ў, -ЛА (he, she finished reading)
--	--

d) FUTURE TENSE

The PERFECTIVE FUTURE tense is also formed from the PERFECTIVE infinitive,

following the same rules as formation of the PRESENT tense from the IMPERFECTIVE infinitive:

Present = я чыта'ю (I am reading)	Perfective future = я ПРАчыта'ю (I will complete reading)
---	---

e) IMPERATIVE

The PERFECTIVE IMPERATIVE is formed from the PERFECTIVE FUTURE,

following the same rules as formation of the IMPERFECTIVE imperative from the PRESENT tense:

Present tense = чыта'ю (I am reading)	Perfective future = ПРАчыта'ю (I will finish reading)
---	---

Imperfective imperative = чыта'й ! (read, keep reading !)	Perfective imperative = ПРАчыта'й ! (Complete, finish reading !)
---	--

f) new IMPERFECTIVE forms are derived from verbs that acquired a **new meaning** due to an **added prefix**

1) suffix **-в-** may be added. Examples:

піса'ць = to write
запіса'ць = to jot down (once); perfective form
запі'сваць = to keep jotting down; derived imperf. form

	я хвал - ю'	I praise
	ты хва'л - іш	you praise
	ён, яна' хва'л - іць	he, she praises
	мы хва'л - ім	we praise
	вы хва'л - іце	you praise
	яны' хва'л - яць	they praise

Infinitive: **зван - і'ць** to ring; to make a phone call

	я зван - ю'	I ring
	ты зво'н - іш	you ring
	ён, яна' зво'н - іць	he, she rings
	мы зво'н - ім	we ring
	вы зво'н - іце	you ring
	яны' зво'н - яць	they read

Infinitive: **прас - і'ць** to beg (to ask)

	я праш - у'	I beg
	ты про'с - іш	you beg
	ён, яна' про'с - іць	he, she begs
	мы про'с - ім	we beg
	вы про'с - іце	you beg
	яны' про'с - яць	they beg

Infinitive: **раб - і'ць** to do (to make)

	я раб - Лю'	I do
	ты ро'б - іш	you do
	ён, яна' ро'б - іць	he, she does
	мы ро'б - ім	we do
	вы ро'б - іце	you do
	яны' ро'б - яць	they do

NOTE 1: In the verb **прасі'ць**, in the 1st person singular the final sound of its stem changes to **-Ш**.

NOTE 2: In the verb **рабі'ць** (and other verbs whose stem ends with labial sounds **-б, -п, -м, -в**) an **-Л** sound is inserted before the ending.

Infinitive: **пра'в - і'ць** to repair

	я пра'ў - Лю	I repair
	ты пра'в - іш	you repair

Most verbs have two forms: IMPERFECTIVE and PERFECTIVE aspects.

a) The **IMPERFECTIVE** aspect is used:

1) to describe an action which is in progress or unfinished:

Ён крычы'ць. He is shouting.

Яна' піса'ла ліст. She was writing a letter.

2) or is repeated several times
or is performed over a period of time:

Ён заўсё'ды бу'дзе чыта'ць гэтую газэ'ту.

He will always read this newspaper.

Я'нка хо'дзіць у шко'лу. John goes to school

c) The **PERFECTIVE** aspect is used to describe an action which

1) is finished:

Яна' НАпіса'ла ліст учо'ра. She wrote the letter yesterday.

2) or just begun:

Ты ЗАкрычы'ш. You will start shouting.

3) or performed only once:

Яна' кры'кнула. She exclaimed (shouted, once).

4) or is of limited duration:

Ён ПАкрычы'ць. He will shout awhile.

In English, the ideas of continuation or completion of an action are expressed by means of auxiliary verbs, or other words — WAS, USED TO, BEGAN TO, ONCE, AWHILE, FINISHED. In Belarusian, instead of such additional words, aspects are generally used to describe varieties of the same action.

PERFECTIVE forms of the verb are:

a) **PERFECTIVE INFINITIVE**

The **PERFECTIVE** infinitive is **DERIVED** from the **IMPERFECTIVE** infinitive in one of the following ways:

1) by adding a prefix (**на, вы, раз, пра. . .**)

Imperfective = **піса'ць** Perfective = **НАпіса'ць**
to write) (to finish writing)

NOTE: the prefix (**вы**) in the perfective form is **always stressed**:
рабі'ць = to do Derived word = **вы'рабіць** (to produce)

The added prefix often changes the **meaning** of the verb

(Refer to section **F** of this chapter)

2) by adding a suffix (**-Н**)

Imperfective = **крыча'ць** Perfective = **кры'кнуць**
(to shout) (to exclaim)

няс-і' ! (from **нясу'**) = carry !
гавар-ы' ! (from **гавару'**) = speak !
кры'кн-і ! (from **кры'кну**) = shout (once) !
сьві'сьн-і ! (from **сьві'снү**) = whistle (once) !

c). No ending — if the stem ends in a **single consonant**, or the **last syllable** of the stem is **stressed**:

кінь ! (from **кі'ну**) = throw !
сядзь ! (from **ся'ду**) = sit down !
рэж ! (from **рэ'жу**) = cut !
плач ! (from **пла'чу**) = weep !
дазво'ль ! (from **дазво'лю**) = allow (permit) !

3) The 1st person plural is derived from the imperative of the 2nd person singular by adding the ending **-ма**

чыта'й - ма ! = let us read !
буду'й - ма ! = let us build !

4). The 2nd person plural is also derived from the imperative of the 2nd person singular by adding the ending **-це**

чыта'й - це ! = let us read !
буду'й - це ! = let us build !

NOTE 1: In verbs that end in **-і** or **-ы** in the imperative of the 2nd person singular

(**нясі', гавары'**), this **-і,- ы** changes to **-е', -э'**:
нясе'ма ! (more often **нясе'м !**) = let us carry !
гаварэ'ма ! (more often **гаварэ'м !**) = let us speak !

NOTE 2: Single syllable verbs **піць, біць, ліць** have the following forms in the imperative of the 2nd person singular and 2nd person plural:

пі ! бі ! лі ! = drink ! beat ! pour ! (2nd person singular)
пе'це ! бе'це ! ле'це ! = drink ! beat ! pour ! (2nd person plural)

e) The imperative of the 3rd person singular and plural is formed by placing the particle **хай** or **няхай** before the 3rd person of the present tense.

This corresponds to the English construction, using the particle **let**:

хай (няхай) чыта'е ! = let him (her) read !
хай (няхай) гаво'рыць ! = let him (her) speak !
хай (няхай) чыта'юць ! = let them read !
хай (няхай) гаво'раць ! = let them speak !

LESSON 29

ASPECTS of verbs:

ён, яна' пра'в - іць	he, she repairs
мы пра'в - ім	we repair
вы пра'в - іце	you repair
яны' пра'в - яць	they repair

NOTE 3: The final sound **-в** in **пра'віць** cannot exist independently when followed by another consonant in the 1st person singular. It must be replaced by **-ў**.

LESSON 15

TO BE — **БЫЦЬ**:

PRESENT TENSE:

In the present tense this verb has only one form — **ёсьць** — for all three persons, singular and plural. It is usually omitted in simple sentences.

Я до'ма.	I (am) at home
Гэ'та шко'ла.	This (is) a school.
Ён наста'ўнік.	He (is) a teacher.
Ты ву'чань.	You (are) a student.

The form — **ёсьць** — may be used to **emphasize** the existence of the subject.

FUTURE TENSE:

The present tense endings of the first conjugation are added to the stem **буд-**:

я бу'д - у	I will be
ты бу'д - зеш	you will be
ён, яна' бу'д - зе	he, she will be
мы бу'д - зем	we will be
вы бу'д - зеце	you will be
яны' бу'д - уць	they will be

Я бу'ду за'ўтра до'ма. I will be at home tomorrow.
Мая' но'вая ха'та бу'дзе вялікая.
 My new house will be large.

COMPOUND FUTURE TENSE is formed by adding the infinitive to the future tense of **быць**:

я бу'ду рабі'ць	I will do (make)
ты бу'дзеш чыта'ць	you will read
ён, яна' бу'дзе піса'ць	he, she will write
мы бу'дзем вары'ць	we will cook
вы бу'дзеце будава'ць	you will build
яны' бу'дуць гавары'ць	they will speak

TO HAVE; TO HAVE NOT — МЕЦЬ:

мець	to have
------	---------

я ма'ю	I have
ты ма'еш	you have
ён, яна' ма'е	he, she has
мы ма'ем	we have
вы ма'еце	you have
яны' ма'юць	they have

LESSON 16VERBS in the NEGATIVE; particle **НЕ**:

a) to negate an action, the particle **НЕ** is placed before the verb in all persons, singular and plural, as opposed to the English I DO NOT, HE DOES NOT, etc.

я бягу' — я НЕ бягу'	I do not run, I am not running
ты бяжы'ш — ты НЕ бяжы'ш	you do not run, you are not running
ён бяжы'ць — ён НЕ бяжы'ць	he does not run, he is not running
мы бяжы'м — мы НЕ бяжы'м	we do not run, we are not running
вы бяжыце' — вы НЕ бяжыце'	you do not run, you are not running
яны' бягу'ць — яны' НЕ бягу'ць	they do not run, they are not running

b) Use of DOUBLE NEGATIVE:

НЕ must precede the verb even when another negative word in the sentence is present (like **НИШТО'**, **НИХТО'**, **НИКО'ЛІ**, **НІДЗЕ'**)

Ён нічо'га* не разуме'е	He does not understand anything.
Яна' ніко'лі ня чыта'е	She never reads.
Я нічо'га* ня ве'даю	I don't know anything.
Яны' ніко'лі ня ка'жуць, куды' іду'ць.	
They never say, where they are going.	
Я яшчэ' нідзе' ня быў.	I haven't been anywhere yet

NOTE*

НИЧО'ГА is the genitive form of **НИШТО'**

b) Use of GENITIVE CASE in negation:

Negated action described by **transitive** verbs (such as **мець**, **ве'даць**, **разуме'ць**) requires the object to be used in the genitive case. Examples:

LESSON 27**PAST TENSE** of verbs:

1. The past tense of Belarusian verbs has endings that agree with the subject in **gender** and **number** rather than in **person**.
2. For most verbs there are three possible endings in the singular:

-ў	(masculine)
-ла	(feminine)
-ло'	(neuter) or -ла (when the ending is unstressed)

These endings are added to the **stem** of the infinitive.

- a) The verb form used with **Я** (I) depends on the **gender** of the speaker:

A male would say: **я чыта'ў, я быў** (I read, I was)

A female would say: **я чыта'ла, я была'** (I read, I was)

- b) The verb form used with **ТЫ** (you, sing.) depends on the **gender** of the person addresse

To a male you would say: **ты чыта'ў, ты быў** (you read, you were)

To a female you would say: **ты чыта'ла, ты была'** (you read, you were)

- c) Similarly:

ён быў	(he was)
яна' была'	(she was)
яно' было'	(it was)

3. There is only one verb ending for all plurals: **-лі**

мы, вы, яны' чыта'лі	(we, you, they read)
мы, вы, яны' былі'	(we, you, they were)

LESSON 28**IMPERATIVE** of verbs:

- 1) The imperative is formed from the **stem of the present tense**.

The present tense stem = 2nd person singular minus the ending.

present tense = ты **ЧЫТА'-еш** present tense stem = **ЧЫТА'-**

ты **ГАВО'Р-ыш** present tense stem = **ГАВО'Р-**

ты **БУДУ'-еш** present tense stem = **БУДУ'-**

- 2) There is no 1st person singular in the imperative

- 3) The 2nd person singular has three different endings:

- a) **-й** , if the present tense stem ends in a vowel

чыта'-й! read! **спява'-й!** sing! **буду'-й!** build!

- b) **-і** or **-ы** (after hardened consonants), if the present tense stem ends in a **single consonant** and the **ending is stressed**. (The stress is taken from the 1st person singular), OR. if the stem ends in a group of consonants

For example:

Infinitive:	плы'сьці	to float
	я плыВ - у'	I float
	ты плыВ - е'ш	you float
	ён, яна' плыВ - е'	he, she floats
	мы плыВ - ём	we float
	вы плыВ - яце'	
	(плыВ - яцё')	you float (plural)
	яны' плыВ - у'ць	they float

LESSON 26

I LIKE, I AM FOND OF, I LOVE ... =
ПАДАБА'ЦЦА, ЛЮБІ'ЦЬ, КАХА'ЦЬ

a) **МНЕ ПАДАБА'ЕЦЦА** means **I LIKE**, and refers to an object or a person producing a favorable expression, especially during a first acquaintance:

Мне падаба'ецца гэ'ты го'рад.

I like this city; I am favorably impressed without knowing it well.

Мне падаба'ецца Ве'ра. I like Vera.

b) but when **liking** refers to a verb, it is rendered by **ЛЮБИ'ЦЬ**:

Я люблю' чыта'ць. I like to read

Я люблю' жыць тут. I like to live here.

c) in other cases **Я ЛЮБЛЮ'** means — **I am fond of, I love**, and implies some attachment or emotion:

Я люблю' гэ'ты го'рад. I am fond of this city.

Я люблю' Ве'ру. I love Vera.

d) besides **ЛЮБИ'ЦЬ = to love**, there is another word **КАХА'ЦЬ**, which is used only referring to persons or personified objects and denotes passionate feeling:

Сяржук каха'е Га'нну. Siarżuk loves Hanna.

Мы каха'ем Белару'сь. We love Belarus.

Я ма'ю алаві'к.	I have a pencil.
Я ня ма'ю алавіка'.	I don't have a pencil.
Ён ма'е жо'нку і сы'на.	He has a wife and son.
Яна' ня ма'е му'жа.	She doesn't have a husband.
Я ма'ю час.	I have time.
Ты ня ма'еш ча'су.	You don't have (any) time.
Усё' разуме'ю.	I understand everything.
Нічо'га не разуме'ю.	I don't understand anything.
Усё' гэ'та ве'даю.	I know all this.
Нічо'га ня ве'даю.	I don't know anything..

USE of the word **НЯМА'** (there is no...):

A) absence of ...(object in genitive):

няма' ча'су.	There is no time.
няма' цу'кру.	There is no sugar.
няма' хле'ба..	There is no bread.

B) negative of possession:

я ня ма'ю алавіка'	I don't have a pencil, OR
у мяне' няма' алавіка'	By me (there is no) pencil.
яна' ня ма'е му'жа	She has no husband, OR

у яе' няма' му'жа. By her (there is no) husband..

у яе' няма' му'жа	By her (there is no) husband.
я ня ма'ю ча'су	I have no time, OR
у мяне' няма' ча'су	By me (there is no time)

C) with negatives of **ХТО, ШТО** (in cases other than nominative):

няма' ў каго' папыта'цца.	There is nobody to ask.
няма' каму' сказа'ць.	There is nobody to tell.
няма' каму' напіса'ць.	There is nobody to write to.
няма' зь кім гуля'ць.	There is nobody to play with.
няма' чаго' хвалява'цца.	There is no reason to worry .
няма' чым піса'ць.	There is nothing to write with.

C) with adverbs of time, place **КАЛІ', ДЗЕ, КУДЫ'** (WHEN, WHERE):

няма' дзе працава'ць.	There is no place to work.
няма' куды' ісьці'.	There is nowhere to go.
няма' калі' спаць.	There is no time to sleep.

LESSON 17:

QUESTIONS:

A general (yes/no) question is expressed by adding the word **Ці** in the beginning of the sentence:

Ці гаво'рыце (Вы) па-белару'ску ? Do you speak Belarusian ?

Але', крыху'. Yes, a little.

Ня ве'льмі до'бра. Not very well.

Я гавару' па-белару'ску. I speak Belarusian.

Ён гаво'рыць па-анге'льску. He speaks English.

Я гавару' ве'льмі бла'га. I speak very poorly.

Мы гаво'рым па-белару'ску ве'льмі пама'лу.

We speak Belarusian very slowly.

Я ве'даю то'лькі не'калькі слоў па-белару'ску.

I know only a few words in Belarusian.

Ці гаво'рыць ваш ся'бра па-белару'ску ?

Does your friend speak Belarusian ?

Не, не гаво'рыць. No, he doesn't.

Ці разуме'еце па-белару'ску ? Do you understand Belarusian ?

Але', разуме'ю. Yes, I do.

Разуме'ю, а'ле не гавару'. I understand, but don't speak it.

Я чыта'ю, а'ле не гавару'. I read, but don't speak it.

Яны' ве'льмі до'бра разуме'юць па-белару'ску.

They understand Belarusian very well.

Вы бла'га вымаўля'еце белару'скія сло'вы.

You pronounce Belarusian words poorly.

Гэ'та ве'льмі цяжко'е сло'ва. This is a very difficult word.

Мне патрэ'бная пра'ктыка. I need practice.

Ці Вы мяне' разуме'еце ? Do you understand me ?

Але', я вас разуме'ю. Yes, I understand you.

Не, я вас не разуме'ю. No, I don't understand you.

Што вы сказа'лі ? What did you say ?

Вы гаво'рыце за ху'тка. You are speaking too fast.

Мне ця'жка зразуме'ць, калі вы гаво'рыце гэ'так ху'тка.

It is difficult for me to understand, when you are speaking so fast.

Калі ла'ска, гаварэ'це крыху' памале'й.

Please, speak a little slower.

Выбача'йце, а'ле я вас не разуме'ю.

I am sorry, but I don't understand you.

Ці разуме'еце мяне' цяпе'р ? Do you understand me now ?

Але', цяпе'р я разуме'ю. Yes, I understand now.

Я хачу' до'бра гавары'ць па-белару'ску.

I want to speak Belarusian well.

Ка'жуць — One says; it is said; they say

Ка'жуць, што бу'дзе лёгкая зіма'.

They say the winter will be mild.

c) Verbs **ДАЦЬ** (to give; perfective form) and **Е'СЬЦІ** (to eat; imperfective form) are conjugated in a similar fashion:

Я дам I will give (once)

Ты дасі' You will give

Ён, яна' дасьць He, she will give.

Мы дамо' We will give

Вы дасьце' (дасьце') You will give (plural, or polite form)

Яны' даду'ць They will give.

Я ем I am eating

Ты ясі' You are eating

Ён, яна' есьць He, she is eating.

Мы ямо' We are eating.

Вы ясьце' (ясьце') You are eating (plural, or polite form)

Яны' яду'ць They are eating.

d) A group of 2nd conjugation verbs with infinitives ending in - дзе'ць, -дзі'ць exhibit an irregular 1st person singular in the present tense: дз changes to дж

сядзе'ць (to sit) **я сяджу', ты сядзі'ш ...**

глядзе'ць (to look) **я гляджу', ты глядзі'ш ...**

хадзі'ць (to walk) **я хаджу', ты хо'дзіш ...**

будзі'ць (to wake) **я буджу', ты бу'дзіш ...**

судзі'ць (to judge) **я суджу', ты су'дзіш ...**

e) A group of 1st conjugation verbs : **жыць, плы'сьці** have the consonant - **В** inserted after the stem in all persons of the present tense:

Infinitive: **жыць** to live

я жыВ - у' I live

ты жыВ - е'ш you live

ён, яна' жыВ - е' he, she lives

мы жыВ - ём we live

вы жыВ - яце'

(жыВ - яце') you live (plural, or polite form)

яны' жыВ - у'ць they live

Five minutes to five	Пяць міну'т да пя'тае
Quarter to five	Чверць да пя'тае OR
	Бяз чве'рці пя'тая
Five minutes after five	Пяць міну'т па пя'тай

B) Specifying time :

At noon	А двана'ццатай OR
	А паўдні'
At 2:00 PM	А друго'й дня
At 7:00 PM	А сё'май ве'чара
At midnight	А по'ўначы
At 3:00 AM	А трэ'йцяй но'чы
At 6:00 AM	А шо'стай нара'ніцы

C) Wristwatch expressions:

Мой гадзі'ньнік по'зьніцца	My watch is slow
Мой гадзі'ньнік сьпяша'ецца	My watch is fast
Гадзі'ньнік стаі'ць	The watch (clock) has stopped

VOCABULARY:

ты'сяча = thousand
год = year
дзяўчы'нка = a little girl

LESSON 25

VERB-RELATED TOPICS:

a) GENITIVE used with verbs ШУКА'ЦЬ, ЧАКА'ЦЬ:

- The verb ШУКА'ЦЬ (to look for; to search) requires that the object be used in the GENITIVE case:

Шука'ю бра'та.	I am looking for (my) brother.
Шука'ю кні'гі.	I am looking for a book.
Шука'ю сябро'ў.	I am looking for friends.

- The same applies to the verb ЧАКА'ЦЬ (to wait):

Чака'ю бра'та.	I am waiting for (my) brother.
Чака'ю ліста'.	I am waiting for (expecting) a letter.

When the waiting is quite definite, the ACCUSATIVE is used with the preposition НА:

Чака'ю на бра'та, чака'ю на ліст.

- b) An impersonal idea, expressed in English by the words **one, they, people** is conveyed in Belarusian by the 3rd person singular of the verb каза'ць without the pronoun яны':

Ці (вы) гаво'рыце па-анге'льску ? Do you speak English?

VOCABULARY :

гавары'ць (V. 2) = to speak
але' = yes
крыху' = a little
ве'льмі = very
до'бра = well
бла'га = badly; poorly
пама'лу = slowly
Comp. памале'й = slower
цяжкі' = difficult, heavy
Adv. ця'жка
патрэ'бны = necessary
пра'ктыка = practice
сказа'ць (V. 1) = to say
Perf. from каза'ць
ху'тка = quickly
выбача'ць (V. 1) = to excuse
Perf. = вы'бачыць (V. 2)

THE WEATHER:

Яко'е сё'ньня надво'р'е ?	How's the weather today?
Ідзе' дождж.	It's raining.
Ідзе' сьнег.	It's snowing.
Сьцю'дзена, хо'ладна	It is cold.
Хма'рна	It is cloudy.
Цё'пла	It is warm.
Пры'мна	It is pleasant.
Го'рача	It is hot.
Со'нечна	It is sunny.
Ве'трана	It is windy.
Сьцю'жа, хо'лад	Cold weather.
Маро'з	Freezing weather, frost.
Сьпё'ка	Hot weather, heat.
Слата'	Wet weather.
Яко'е ма'е быць надво'р'е за'ўтра ?	What's the weather supposed to be like tomorrow ?

LESSON 18

WHICH (one of many) = КАТО'РЫ masculine
КАТО'РАЯ feminine
КАТО'РАЕ neuter

КАТО'РЫЯ plural

Като'рая цяпе'р гадзі'на ? What time (hour) is it ?

А като'рай гадзі'не ? At what time ?

Като'ры раз я вам гэ'та кажу' ?
How many times have I told you that ?

Като'рую з гэ'тых кні'гаў патрабу'еш ?
Which of these books do you need ?

WHAT, WHICH = ЯКІ' masculine
ЯКА'Я feminine
ЯКО'Е neuter
ЯКІ'Я plural

Вось кні'га, яку'ю я чыта'ў. Here is the book (that) I was reading.

Яка'я гэ'та прыго'жая мо'ва ! What a pretty language this is !

Яко'е сёння надво'р'е ? What's the weather like today?

Яка'я сёння да'та ? What's today's date?

Яко'е віно' (вы) хо'чаце: чырво'нае ці бе'лае ?
Which wine do you want: red or white ?

Які' вы дзіўны' чалаве'к ! What a strange person you are !

Яка'я яна' прыго'жая дзяўчы'на ! What a pretty girl she is !

adjective SOME = НЕ'ЙКІ, НЕ'ЙКАЯ, НЕ'ЙКАЕ, НЕ'ЙКІЯ
ЯКІ' - НЕ'БУДЗЬ, ЯКА'Я - НЕ'БУДЗЬ, etc.
ЯКІ'СЬЦІ, etc.

Я'нка пача'ў чыта'ць не'йкую кні'гу.

John began to read some book

Тут жыве' не'йкая малада'я жанчы'на.

Some young woman lives here.

Сё'лета не'йкае мо'крае надво'р'е.

This year we are having some wet weather.

Наш ся'бра сёння не'йкі су'мны.

Our friend is somehow (for some reason) sad today.

Зайдзі ў яку'ю - не'будзь кра'му !

Stop over in some shop !

ANY = ЯКІ' - КО'ЛЕЧЫ, ЯКА'Я - КО'ЛЕЧЫ, ЯКО'Е - КО'ЛЕЧЫ, etc.

Купі', калі' ла'ска, яку'ю - ко'лечы гаро'дніну !

Please buy any kind of vegetables !

They have lived here since July, 1945

6) From... to ... is expressed by:

АД (+ the ordinal numeral in the genitive)

ДА (+ the ordinal numeral in the genitive):

Мы будзем у Ме'нску ад пя'тага да двана'ццатага тра'веня
We will be in Miensk from the fifth to the twelfth of May.

HOW OLD ARE YOU ? (Expressions of Age):

“How old are you” is expressed in Belarusian with the phrases:

Ко'лькі табе' год ? = Literally — How many to you years ?
(subject in singular)

The subject ты is expressed in the dative (табе')

год or гадо'ў is the genitive plural of год (year)

A possible reply: Мне два'ццаць год = I am twenty (years old)

Ко'лькі Вам год ? = Literally — How many to you years ?
(polite form)

The subject Вы is expressed in the dative (Вам)

After 1, 21, 31 etc., use nominative singular of год.

Ёй два'ццаць адзі'н год. She is twenty-one years old.

Яму' тры'ццаць год. He is thirty years old.

After 2, 3, 4 use nominative plural of год — гады'.

Гэ'тай дзяўчы'нцы чаты'ры гады'.

This little girl is four years old

After 5 use the genitive plural of год — which is also год (or гадо'ў)

Яму' тры'ццаць год = He is thirty years old

In the present tense, Belarusian equivalents of I am, he is etc. are omitted

In the past tense they are expressed by было' :

Але'сю было' тры гады' = Ales was three years old.

In the future tense they are expressed by будзе :

Сымо'ну будзе пятна'ццаць год = Symon will be fifteen

TELLING TIME

A) Asking for time:

What time it is now ?

It is one o'clock

It is five o'clock

It is twelve o'clock

Five thirty

Като'рая гадзі'на цяпе'р ? OR
Ко'лькі ча'су цяпе'р ?

(Цяпе'р) пе'ршая гадзі'на

(Цяпе'р) пя'тая гадзі'на

(Цяпе'р) двана'ццатая гадзі'на

Палаві'на шо'стае OR

Поў шо'стае

VOCABULARY :

ле'кцыя = lesson

купі'ць (V. 2) = to buy

Perf. from купля'ць

чараві'к = a shoe

сьне'даць (V. 1) = to breakfast

гадзі'на = hour

уста'ць (V. 1) = to get up

Perf. from устава'ць

працава'ць (V. 1) = to work

каштава'ць (V. 1) = to cost

LESSON 24

DATES, AGE, TIME OF DAY:

1) Year alone:

a) The year ... is expressed by the ordinal numeral in the nominative + год:

Цяпе'р ты'сяча дзевяцьсо'т се'мдзсят шо'сты год

Now it is 1976 (literally: the 1976th year)

b) "In the year" ... is expressed by У + the ordinal numeral in the locative + го'дзе:

У ты'сяча дзевяцьсо'т се'мдзсят шо'стым го'дзе

In 1976 (literally: in the 1976th year)

2) Month and year:

"In the month of the year" ... is expressed by У + the name of the month in the locative + the ordinal numeral in the genitive + го'ду:

У сакавіку' ты'сяча дзе'вяцьсот восемна'ццатага го'ду

In March of 1918

3) Day and Month:

The date (of the month) ... is expressed by the genitive masculine of the ordinal numeral, agreeing with the noun ДНЯ... which is understood.

Сё'дня пя'тага лю'тага

Today is the 5th of February

4) Day, Month and Year:

"On the ... day of the month of ... in the year" ... is expressed by the genitive masculine of the ordinal numerals for both the month and the year + го'ду:

Пя'тага сакавіка' ты'сяча пяцьдзеся'т шо'стага го'ду

On March 5th, 1956

5) Since ... is expressed by АД with the genitive of the date numerals:

Яны' живу'ць тут ад лі'пеня ты'сяча дзе'вяцьсот со'рак пя'тага

го'ду

LESSON 19

ADVERBS denoting PLACE:

WHERE (with locative); signifying LOCATION = ДЗЕ ?

Дзе мы жывём ? Where do we live ?

На'ша сям'я' живе' ў Слу'цку.

Our family lives in Slucak.

Што на стале' ? What is on the table ?

На стале' кні'гі, папе'ра і алаві'к.

On the table there are books, paper and pencil.

Дзе ва'ша пра'ца ? Where is your work (place) ?

Я працу'ю на Пло'шчы Свабо'ды.

I work on Freedom Square.

Дзе мы право'дзім ра'ніцу ?

Where do we spend the morning ?

Нара'ніцы мы ў шко'ле. In the morning we are in school.

WHERE (with accusative); signifying DIRECTION: КУДЫ' ?

Куды' вы пакла'лі маю' кнігу ? Where did you put my book ?

Я яе' пакла'ў на стол. I put it on the table (direction).

Куды' вы ідзяце' вячэ'раць пасля' пра'цы ?

Where are you going to have dinner after work ?

Я іду' дамо'ў I am going home.

(Я) бу'ду вячэ'раць до'ма I will have supper at home.

FROM WHERE (with genitive): АДКУ'ЛЬ ? or СКУЛЬ ?

FROM THERE (with genitive): АДТУ'ЛЬ.

Адку'ль вы ? Where are you from ?

Я з Маладэ'чна. I am from Maladecna.

Няўжо' ! You don't say !

Я такса'ма адту'ль. I am also from there.

SOMEWHERE, NOWHERE (with locative): НЕ'ДЗЕ, НІДЗЕ'.

SOMEWHERE, NOWHERE (with accusative): НЕ'КУДЫ, НІКУ'ДЫ

Я вас ужо' не'дзе ба'чыў.

I've already seen you somewhere (before).

Я нідзе' ня быў за мяжо'ю. I've never been anywhere abroad

Яны' не'куды вы'ехалі. They moved somewhere (direction).

Ніку'ды ён ня дзе'нецца. He'll have no place to go (he'll have no options).

HERE (with locative); signifying LOCATION = ТУТ.

HERE (with accusative); signifying DIRECTION = **СЮДЫ'**.

THERE (with locative); signifying LOCATION = **ТАМ**.

THERE (with accusative); signifying DIRECTION = **ТУДЫ'**.

Тут яшчэ' шмат лясо'ў. There are still many woods here.

Там далей'іх ужо ама'ль няма'.

There, farther out, there are almost (practically) none.

Прыяжджа'йце сюды' часьце'й !

Come here more often ! [by vehicle/ (direction.)]

Мы туды' ма'ла калі' (рэ'дка) хо'дзім.

We seldom go there (direction).

AT HOME (with locative); signifying LOCATION = **ДО'МА**.

HOME (with accusative); signifying DIRECTION = **ДАМО'Ў**.

Я застаю'ся до'ма. I am staying at home.

Я йду' дамо'ў. I am going home (homeward).

LESSON 20

ADVERBS denoting METHOD:

HOW, WHAT (is the name, etc.) = **ЯК ?**

Як ва'ша про'звішча ? What is your last name ?

Як ва'ша імя' ? What is your first name ?

Як яна' заве'цца ? What is her name ?

Як ма'ешся ? How do you do ?

Як ма'ецеся ? How do you do ? (polite form)

Як бу'дзе па-белару'ску ... ? How do you say in Belarusian ... ?

Як гэ'та пішацца ? How is that spelled ?

Як заве'цца гэ'та ме'ста (гэ'ты го'рад) ?

What is the name of this city ?

Як дайсьці' да ву'ліцы Багдано'віча ?

How do I get to Bahdanovic street ?

Як (вы) ду'маеце: ці до'бра ён гаво'рыць па-белару'ску ?

What do you think: does he speak Belarusian well ?

Як ён до'бра вымаўля'е на'шы сло'вы !

How well he pronounces our words !

Як вам падаба'ецца Менск ? How do you like Miensk ?

Як я це'шуся, што вас сустрэ'ла !

How glad I am to have met you !

Вось як ! This is how ! (or: So there !)

Як прые'мна пабы'ць у са'дзе !

How pleasant it is to spend some time in the garden !

Я заплаці'ў зашма'т. I paid too much.

Мы там правялі' не'калькі гадзі'наў.

We spent several (a few) hours there.

NUMBERS IN CONTEXT:

Гэ'та двацца'тая ле'кцыя. This is the twentieth lesson.

Я ўжо' ве'даю дзевятна'ццаць ле'кцыяў.

I already know nineteen lessons.

Я купі'ла но'выя чараві'кі за тры'ццаць рублёў.

I bought new shoes for 30 rubles.

Мы сьне'даем а дзесь'тай гадзі'не нара'ніцы..

We have breakfast at ten o'clock in the morning.

Ко'лькі Вам год ? How old are you ?

Мне два'ццаць год. I am twenty years old.

Яму' два'ццаць адзі'н год. He is twenty-one years old.

Я ўстаю' ў шэсьць нара'ніцы (а шо'стай нара'ніцы).

I get up at six o'clock in the morning

Ён працу'е ад дзев'ятай нара'ніцы да шо'стай уве'чары.

He works from nine in the morning until six in the evening.

Ко'лькі гэ'та кашту'е ? How much does this cost ?

(Гэ'та кашту'е) тры'ста рублёў. (It costs) three hundred rubles.

Ко'лькі кашту'е гэ'ты касцю'м ?

How much does this suit cost ?

Сто рублёў. One hundred rubles.

Гэ'та ве'льмі до'рага. That's very expensive.

Гэ'та та'нна. That's cheap.

Да'йце мне, калі ла'ска, і'ншы. Please give me another.

Пакажэ'це мне, калі ла'ска, гэ'тую кні'гу !

Please show me this book.

Яку'ю ? Гэ'тую ? Which one? This one ?

Не, ня гэ'тую, ту'ю. No, not this one, but that one.

Калі ла'ска. Please.

Ко'лькі яна' кашту'е ? How much does it cost ?

Дзе'сяць рублёў і пяцьдзеся'т капе'ек.

Ten rubles and fifty kopecks.

Гэ'та ня до'рага. That's not expensive.

Я яе' куплю'. I'll buy it.

У гэ'тай гасьцёўні дзе'вяць паве'рхаў.

There are nine floors in this hotel

шо'сты, шо'стая, шо'стае	sixth
сє'мы, сє'мая, сє'мае	seventh
во'сьмы, во'сьмая, во'сьмае	eighth
дзевя'ты, дзевя'тая, дзевя'тае	ninth
дсеся'ты, дсеся'тая, дсеся'тае	tenth
адзіна'ццаты	eleventh
двана'ццаты	twelfth
трына'ццаты	thirteenth
чатырна'ццаты	fourteenth
пятна'ццаты	fifteenth
шасна'ццаты	sixteenth
сямна'ццаты	seventeenth
восемна'ццаты	eighteenth
дзевятна'ццаты	nineteenth
двацца'ты	twentieth

LESSON 23

HOW MUCH, HOW MANY ?

are both expressed by one word: **КО'ЛЬКІ ?**

Ко'лькі гэ'та кашту'е ? How much does it cost ?

Ко'лькі ву'чняў тут ? How many students are here ?

ADVERBS of QUANTITY:

ШМАТ, МНО'ГА = MUCH; (a LOT of ...)

ЗАШМА'Т = TOO MUCH (of...)

МА'ЛА, НЯШМА'Т = LITTLE (of ...); FEW

КРЫХУ', ТРО'Х І = a LITTLE (of ...)

НЕ'КАЛЬКІ = A FEW; SEVERAL

The pronoun **КО'ЛЬКІ** and adverbs of quantity require that the nouns they refer to be used in the GENITIVE case

- of plural when the nouns can be ENUMERATED (students, books), or
- singular, when the noun denotes MEASURABLE materials or concepts: (time, sugar, flour):

У нас шмат лясо'ў. We have (by us there are) many forests.

Тут шмат чаго' няма'. A lot (much) is missing here.

Застало'ся ма'ла ча'су.. Little time remained.

Дада'й крыху' ма'сла.. Add a little butter.

У на'шай кля'се ма'ла дзяўча'т.

In our class there are few girls.

Як ні стара'йся, нічо'га ня вы'йдзе.

No matter how you try, nothing will come of it.

Чу'йцеся, як до'ма ! Make yourself at home !

SOMEHOW = **НЕ'ЯК**

NO WAY = **НІЯ'К**

Я не'як бла'га чу'юся.

Somehow I don't feel well.

Нія'к вас не разуме'ю.

I don't understand you at all

or: No way do I understand you !)

LESSON 21

CONJUNCTIONS; demonstrative PHRASES:

a) The conjunction **І (Ў)** :

Але'сь і Я'нка. Ales and John.

Ве'ра ў* Ю'рка. Vera and George.

NOTE *: After a word ending in a vowel, the conjunction - **І** usually changes to - **Ў**. Refer to p. 16.

This conjunction may also have another meaning: ALSO; TOO; AS WELL AS, in which case it does not change to - **Ў** after a vowel:

Яна' і ву'чыцца і працу'е. She is studying and working too.

b) The conjunction **ДЫ** in most cases has the same meaning as **І (= and)**:

Касту'ць пі'ша ды чыта'е. Kastus writes **and** reads.

c) The conjunction **А** has two main meanings:

- **separating.** In this case **А** = **and**.

Я ву'чань, а ён наста'ўнік. I am a student, **and** he is a teacher.

- To express a difference or contrast.. In this case **А** = **but** (used mostly after a negative):

Я не наста'ўнік, а ву'чань.. I (am) not a teacher, **but** a student.

d) The conjunction **А'ЛЕ** also means **but**;

it emphasizes a logically contradictory fact:

Хлапе'ц упа'ў, а'ле ня пла'ча. The boy fell, but he is not crying.

e) The demonstrative phrase **ГЭ'ТА** = **this is** or **it is**.

It is used to describe or define something:

Гэ'та шко'ла. This is a school.

f) The demonstrative phrase **ВОСЬ** = **there is (there are)** or **here is (here are)**

It is used to point out something, or call attention to something:

Вось і яны'. Here they are.

LESSON 22

INTRODUCTIONS:

1. PLEASED TO MEET YOU

Дазво'льце прадста'віцца. Allow me to introduce myself.
Я заву'ся Сярге'й. My name is Siarhiey.
Я заву'ся Во'льга. My name is Volha.
Ве'льмі прые'мна. Pleased to meet you.
Я-б хаце'ла прадста'віць вас Але'сю.
 I'd like to introduce you to Ales .
Адкуль вы ? Where are you from ?
Дзе вы жывяце' ? Where do you live ?
Я жыву' у Англіі. I live in England.
А я жыву' у Амэ'рыцы. And I live in America (U.S.A.).
Я тут на службо'вым падаро'жжы. I am here on a business trip.

2. ARE YOU HERE ON VACATION ?

Дабры'дзень ! Hello !
Дазво'льце прадста'віцца. Allow me to introduce myself.
Я заву'ся Джоўн Браўн. My name is Joan Brown
Прые'мна з вамі пазнаё'міцца. Pleased to meet you.
Я заву'ся Касту'сь Глушко'. My name is Kastus Hlusko.
Ве'льмі прые'мна. Pleased to meet you.
Ці вы тут у во'дпуску ? Are you here on vacation ?
Але'. Буду ў Белару'сі яшчэ' чаты'ры дні.
 Yes. I will be in Belarus another four days.
Зы'чу вам до'бра праве'сьці час !
 Have a good time !

VOCABULARY :

дазво'ліць (V. 2) = to allow
 Perf. from **дазваля'ць**
прадста'віцца (V. 2) = to introduce oneself
 Perf. from **прадстаўля'цца**
прадста'віць (V. 2) = to introduce
 Perf. from **прадстаўля'ць**
зва'цца (V. 1) = to call oneself
прые'мна = pleasantly; with pleasure.
адкуль = from where ?
жыць (V. 1) = to live
тут = here

3. CARDINAL NUMERALS: (The following words are recorded)

адзі'н	one	
два	two	
тры	three	
чаты'ры	four	
пяць	five	
шэсьць	six	
сем	seven	
во'сем	eight	
дзе'вяць	nine	
дзе'сяць	ten	
адзіна'ццаць		eleven
двана'ццаць		twelve
трына'ццаць		thirteen
чатырна'ццаць		fourteen
пятна'ццаць		fifteen
шасна'ццаць		sixteen
сямна'ццаць		seventeen
восемна'ццаць		eighteen
дзевятна'ццаць		nineteen
два'ццаць		twenty

- or singular when the noun denotes MEASURABLE material or concept:
 (time, sugar, flour)

У нас шмат лясо'ў. We have (by us there are) many forests.
Тут шмат чаго' няма'. A lot (much) is missing here.
Застало'ся ма'ла ча'су. Little time remained.
Дада'й крыху' ма'сла. Add a little butter.
У на'шай кля'се ма'ла дзяўча'т.
 In our class there are few girls.

4. ORDINAL NUMERALS: (The following words are recorded)

пе'ршы (masc.),	first	
пе'ршая (fem.),	"	
пе'ршае (neut.)	"	
другі', друга'я, друго'е		second
трэ'йці, трэ'йцяя, трэ'йцяе		third
чацьве'рты, чацьве'ртая, чацьве'ртае		fourth
пя'ты, пя'тая, пя'тае		fifth

Мяне' балі'ць галава'.	I have a headache
Яго' баля'ць зу'бы.	I have a toothache.
Я'нку балі'ць сьпіна'.	I have a backache.
Мяне' балі'ць го'рла.	I have a sore throat.
Я прастудзі'ўся; цяпе'р ка'шляю.	
I caught a cold; now I am coughing.	
Міха'сь ма'е высо'кую гара'чку.	Michas has a high fever.
Мне кру'ціцца галава'.	My head is spinning (I am dizzy).
Во'чы, ву'шы, го'рла, нос.	Eyes, ears. throat, nose.
Гру'дзі, бок.	Chest, side.
Ру'кі, но'гі, па'льцы на руцэ', па'льцы на назе'.	
Hands, feet, fingers, toes.	
Вам трэ'ба наве'даць ле'кара.	You should visit (go to a) doctor.
Распрана'йцеся, калі ла'ска !	
Please take off your (outer) clothing !	
Здыме'це пінжа'к.	Take off your jacket !
Мо'жаце апрану'цца.	You can put on your (outer) clothing.
Прыма'йце гэ'ты лек чаты'ры разы' на дзень, па гарба'тнай лы'жачцы.	
Take this medicine four times a day, a teaspoon at a time.	
Гэ'та Вам памо'жа.	This will help you.
Трэ'ба схадзі'ць у аптэ'ку па ле'кі.	
We must go to the pharmacy for some medicines.	
Ці паві'нен я ляжа'ць у ло'жку ?	Am I supposed to stay in bed ?
Але', абавя'зкава.	Yes, definitely.
Ня выхо'дзьце з ха'ты, паку'ль тэмперату'ра ня бу'дзе нарма'льная.	
Don't go outside until your temperature is normal.	
Я'нка ачуня'ў пасья' хваро'бы.	John recovered after an illness.
Ве'ра папра'вілася, паблажэ'ла.	Vera got better, worse.

VOCABULARY:

чу'цца (V. 1) = to feel (state of health)
бла'га = poorly; badly
здаро'в-ы (-ая) = healthy (adj.)
хво'р-ы (-ая) () = ill; sick
ужо' = already
даўжэ'йш-ы (-ая) = longer (adj.)
хварэ'ць (V. 1) = to ail, to be ill
Perf. = захварэ'ць
ра'птам = suddenly
шпіта'ль = hospital
заве'зці (V. 1, Perf.) = to deliver
(by conveyance)

CURRENT ACTION	Derived PERFECTIVES (new verbs)
е'хаць	вы'ехаць — to go out by vehicle (once) прые'хаць — to come on vehicle (once)
REPETITIVE ACTION	IMPERFECTIVES of the new verbs
е'здзіць	выяжджа'ць — to go out by vehicle (repeatedly) прыяжджа'ць — to come by vehicle (repeatedly)
CURRENT ACTION	Derived PERFECTIVES (new verbs)
не'сьці	вы'несці — to take out on foot (once) прыне'сьці — to bring on foot (once)
REPETITIVE ACTION	IMPERFECTIVES of the new verbs
насі'ць	выно'сіць — to take out on foot (repeatedly) прыно'сіць — to bring on foot (repeatedly)
CURRENT ACTION	Derived PERFECTIVES (new verbs)
ве'зці	вы'везці — to take out by vehicle (once) прыве'зці — to bring by vehicle (once)
REPETITIVE ACTION	IMPERFECTIVES of the new verbs
вазі'ць	выво'зіць — to take out by vehicle (repeatedly) прыво'зіць — to bring by vehicle (repeatedly) * * *
NOTE: When the infinitive of the repetitive mode verbs has the stress on the ending (хадзі'ць, насі'ць, вазі'ць), in the new imperfectives it moves to the second to the last syllable (выхо'дзіць, выно'сіць, выво'зіць)	
CURRENT ACTION	Derived PERFECTIVES (new verbs)
бе'гчы	вы'бегчы — to run out (once)
REPETITIVE ACTION	IMPERFECTIVES of the new verbs
бе'гаць	выбяга'ць — to run out (repeatedly)
CURRENT ACTION	Derived PERFECTIVES (new verbs)
ляце'ць	прыляце'ць — to come flying (once)
REPETITIVE ACTION	IMPERFECTIVES of the new verbs
лё'таць	прылята'ць — to come flying (repeatedly)

LESSON 32

ASKING DIRECTIONS:

Я чужы' ў гэ'тым го'радзе I am a stranger in this town.

Я тут нічо'га ня ве'даю I don't know anything here.

Скажэ'це, калі' ла'ска, дзе тут по'шта

Please tell me where is the post office here.

Два кварта'лы про'ста, а тады' адзі'н кварта'л напра'ва

Two blocks straight ahead, then one block to the right.

А што гэ'та за буды'нак зьле'ва? And what is this building on the left?

Гэ'та бібліятэ'ка That's the library.

Ня ве'даеце, дзе тут тэ'атар імя' Я'нкі Ку'палы?

Do you know where the Janka Kupala theater is, somewhere around here?

Ня ве'даеце, дзе тут найбліжэ'йшае кіно'?

Do you know where is the nearest movie theater around here?

Але', ве'даю. Yes, I know.

Як мне туды' тра'піць? How do I get there?

С'ядзьце на трале'йбус і прае'дзьце тры прыпы'нкі

Take the trolley and go three stops.

Дзе тут прыпы'нак трале'йбуса? Where's the trolley stop around here?

Дзе тут найбліжэ'йшая ста'нцыя падзе'мкі (мэтро')?

Where's the nearest subway (metro) station around here?

На тым баку' ву'ліцы On that side of the street.

Перахо'дзьце толькі на зялё'ным сьвятле'

Cross only when the light is green.

Як ча'ста е'здзяць трале'йбусы? How often do the trollies run?

Што пяць міну'т Every five minutes.

Ці ўсе' трале'йбусы на гэ'тым прыпы'нку е'дуць да тэ'атру?

Do all the trollies at this stop go to the theater?

Не, толькі ну'мар во'сем. No, only (trolleybus) number 8.

Ну'мар дзе'вяць е'дзе на вакза'л, а ну'мар дзе'сяць — на лё'тнішча

Number 9 goes to the railroad station, and number 10 goes to the airport.

Ня ве'даеце, што сё'ньня даю'ць у тэ'атры?

Do you know what is playing today at the theater?

Пэ'ўне, што ве'даю... Of course I do!

Шчы'ры дзя'куй! Thanks a lot!

Калі' ла'ска! You're welcome!

VOCABULARY (32):

чужы' = 1. foreign 2. a stranger

го'рад = town, city

нічо'га = gen. of нішто' (nothing)

LESSON 52

AT THE POST OFFICE:

Я шука'ю гало'ўную по'шту. I am looking for the main post office.

Дзе тут найбліжэ'йшая пашто'вая скры'нка?

Where is the nearest mailbox?

Ко'лькі кашту'е пасла'ць ліст у ЗША? Паве'транай по'штай?

How much does it cost to mail a letter to the USA? By airmail?

Дару'чаны ліст паве'транай по'штай. A registered airmail letter.

Ко'лькі кашту'е пашто'ўка? How much is it for a postcard?

Я хачу' пасла'ць гэ'ты пачо'к у Ла'твію.

I would like to mail this package to Latvia.

Дзе магу' купі'ць пашто'выя ма'ркі?

Where can I buy postage stamps?

Ці мо'жна пасла'ць тэлегра'му ў Фра'нцыю?

May I send a telegram to France?

Ко'лькі кашту'е адно' слова? How much is it per word?

Ці до'йдзе яна' за'ўтра нара'ніцы? Will it arrive tomorrow morning?

VOCABULARY:

шука'ць (V. 1) = to look for; to search

Perf. from пашука'ць

гало'ўн-ы(-ая) = main; chief

найбліжэ'йш-ы (-ая) = nearest (adj.)

скры'нка = box

пасла'ць (V. 1) = to send

Perf. from пасыла'ць (V. 1)

LESSON 53

HEALTH & ILLNESS:

Я чу'юся до'бра. I feel well.

Ве'ра чу'ецца бла'га. Vera doesn't feel well.

Я здаро'вы, а мой брат хво'ры. I am healthy, but my brother is ill.

Ён ужо' даўжэ'йшы час хварэ'е. He's been ill for some time

Ве'ра ра'птам захварэ'ла. Vera suddenly fell ill.

Трэ'ба яе' заве'зці ў шпіта'ль. She has to be taken to the hospital.

Мне мло'сна. I feel sick (I am nauseous)

Мяне' ну'дзіць. " "

Мяне' балі'ць живо'т. My stomach aches.

If I am not at home, please leave a message on the answering machine.

Дабры'дзень ! Вы дазвані'ліся да нумару 1234.

Good day ! You have reached the number 1234.

Якра'з цяпе'р ніко'га няма' до'ма.

There is nobody at home at the moment.

Пакі'ньце, калі ла'ска, каро'ткую ве'стку.

Please leave a short message.

Пачына'йце гавары'ць, пачу'ўшы тон.

Begin speaking, after you hear the tone (beep)

VOCABULARY:

адку'ль = from where

пазвані'ць (V. 2) = to ring

Perf. from звані'ць

бу'дка = booth

мясцо'в-ы(-ая) = local

даве'днік = (phone) directory

LESSON 51

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS — RADIO, TELEVISION

Я-б хаце'ў купі'ць сё'нняшняю газэ'ту.

I would like to buy today's newspaper.

Дзе прадаю'цца заме'жныя газэ'ты й ча'сапісы ?

Where are foreign newspapers and magazines sold ?

Ці ёсьць у Вас кні'гі ў анге'льскай мо'ве ?

Do you have any books in English ?

А като'рай гадзі'не прадаю'цца навіны на гэ'тай ста'нцы ?

What time is the news broadcast on this station ?

Калі бу'дзе прадказа'ньне надво'р'я ?

What time will there be a weather forecast ?

Ці ёсьць у Вас прагра'ма тэлеба'чанья ?

Do you have a television guide ?

На като'рым гэ'та кана'ле ? What channel is it on ?

VOCABULARY:

сё'нняшн-і(-ая) = today's

газэ'та = newspaper

заме'жн-ы (-ая) = foreign; from abroad

ча'сапіс = magazine

прадава'ць (V. 1) = to broadcast

калі' ла'ска = 1. please.

2. you're welcome

по'шта = 1. mail 2. post office

кварта'л = city block

про'ста = straight; directly

тады' = then

прыпы'нак = (bus or tram) stop

падзе'мка = subway

бок = side

напра'ва = to the right

буды'нак = building

бібліятэ'ка = library

ву'ліца = street

перахо'дзіць (V. 2) = to cross

Perf. = перайсьці' (V. 1)

зялё'ны = green

святло' = (traffic) light

ча'ста = often

е'зьдзіць (V. 2) = 1. to ride.

2. to run (conveyances)

Repet. from е'хаць (V. 1)

то'лькі = only

вакза'л = railway station

лё'тнішча = airport

LESSON 33

SMALL TALK:

Учо'ра была' нядзе'ля

Yesterday was Sunday.

Учо'ра ніхто' не працава'ў

Nobody was working yesterday.

Мы сядзе'лі ўве'сь дзень до'ма

We stayed home all day.

Я быў на дакла'дзе

I was at a lecture.

Дакла'дчык гавары'ў пра Амэ'рыку

The lecturer was talking about America.

Ён каза'ў, што ў Паўдзённай Амэ'рыцы гаво'раць па-гішпанску й па-партугальску

He said that in South America they speak Spanish and Portuguese.

Я вывуча'ў анге'льскую мо'ву будучы яшчэ' малы'м хло'пцам

I studied English when I was still a small boy.

Я'нкава жо'нка яму' заўсё'ды памага'е John's wife always helps him.

Я змары'ўся. Я стамі'ўся

I got tired (I am tired).

Я заўсё'ды тамлю'ся, калі' шмат гавару'

I always get tired when I talk a lot.

Ён стамі'ўся ве'льмі ху'тка He got tired very quickly.
Яна' спазьні'лася She was late.
Яна' заўсё'ды по'зьніцца She is always late.
Мы йшлі дамо'ў, як неспадзява'на пайшо'ў дождж
 We were walking home, when it began to rain unexpectedly.
Дождж ішо'ў уве'сь дзень, уве'сь ты'дзень, уве'сь ме'сяц
 It was raining all day, all week, all month
Машыні'стка прыйшла' на пра'цу й пачала' друкава'ць
 The typist arrived at work and began to type.
Яна' загавары'ла She began to speak.

А пе'ршай г адзі'не ўсе' пайшлі' палу'днаваць
 At one o'clock everyone went to lunch.

Я папалу'днаваў ды вярну'ўся на пра'цу
 I had my lunch and returned to work.

Ён тут быў не'калькі дзён таму'
 He was here several days ago.

Я вярну'ўся да Го'меля два ты'дні таму'
 I returned to Homiel two weeks ago.

Я яшчэ' не атрыма'ў ніво'днага ліста'
 I still haven't received a single letter.

По'шта прыхо'дзіць ўра'ньні ра'на
 The mail comes early in the morning.

Яна' ду'мала, што тут усе' гаво'раць па-анге'льску
 She thought that everyone here speaks English.

Яна' купі'ла ўсё', што патрабава'ла
 She bought everything she needed.

Ён купі'ў шмат непатрэ'бных рэ'чаў
 He bought a lot of unnecessary things.

Яна' яго' адно'йчы любі'ла She loved him at one time.
І ён яе' любі'ў, а'ле гэ'та было' шмат гадо'ў таму'
 And he loved her, but that was many years ago.

VOCABULARY :

учо'ра = yesterday
нядзе'ля = Sunday
дзень = day
дакла'д = lecture
паўдзё'нны = southern

Trains to Horadnia leave every hour.
Як найле'пш добра'цца да лё'тнішча ?
 What's the best way of getting to the airport ?
Лё'тнішча далё'ка. Туды' мо'жна е'хаць падзе'мкай, або' паклі'каць таксі' !
 The airport is far. You can go there by subway, or call a taxi.
Ці гэ'тае таксі' во'льнае ? Нам трэ'ба на лё'тнішча.
 Is this taxi free ? We have to go to the airport.
Калі адлята'е самалёт у Пра'гу ?
 When does the plane leave for Prague?
Адлё'ты, прылё'ты. Departures, arrivals.

VOCABULARY:

далё'ка = far (adv.)
адгэ'туль = from here
адсю'ль = from here
зусі'м = quite; completely
блі'зка = near (adv.)
святло' = (traffic) light
чарга' = line; queue
даўг-і'(-ая) = long (adj.)
ху'тка = quickly (adv.)
пасо'ўвацца (V. 1) = to move
 Perf. = **пасу'н уцца** (V. 1)
туды' й наза'д = round-trip
цягні'к = train
насту'пн-ы (-ая) = next (adj.)
адыхо'дзіць (V. 2) = to leave
 Repet. from **адыйсьці'** (V. 1)

LESSON 50

TELEPHONE CALLS:

Адку'ль мо'жна было'-б пазвані'ць ? Where can I make a phone call ?
Ці ёсьць тут тэлефо'нная бу'дка ? Is there a phone booth here ?
Вось мясцо'вы тэлефо'нны даве'днік. Here is the local phone directory.
Алё'. Тут гаво'рыць Міха'сь Рачы'цкі.

Hello. This is Michas Racycki speaking.

Хто зво'ніць ? З кім гавару' ? Who is calling ? To whom am I speaking ?
Гаварэ'це памале'й, калі ла'ска ! Speak slower, please !
Ці магу' гавары'ць з Але'най ? May I speak with Alena ?
Які' Ваш тэлефо'нны ну'мар ? What is your phone number ?
Калі-б мяне' ня было' до'ма, пакі'ньце ве'стку на самаадка'зніку !

when the first is completed, the second one starts:

It is formed from the **past tense of the perfective aspect** of the verb by adding the suffix **-ШЫ** to the singular masculine form:

perf. aspect, past tense	past tense gerund
напіса'ў — he wrote	напіса'ўшы — having written
зрабі'ў — he did	зрабі'ўшы — having done
прывё'с — he brought	прывё'сшы — having brought
пабе'г — he ran	пабе'гшы — having run

SAMPLE PHRASES:

- Памы'ўшыся, хло'пчык лёг спаць.**
Having washed himself, the little boy went to bed.
- Напіса'ўшы ліст, я йду на по'шту.**
Having written the letter, I am going to the post office.
- Напіса'ўшы ліст, я пайшо'ў на по'шту.**
Having written the letter, I went to the post office.
- Напіса'ўшы ліст, я пайду' на по'шту.**
Having written the letter, I will go to the post office.

LESSON 49

TRAIN STATION — AIRPORT:

- Выбача'йце, ці далёка адгэ'туль вакза'л ?**
Pardon me, is the train station far from here ?
- Вакза'л зусім блізка, які'х дз'вэ'сьце мэ'траў адсю'ль.**
The train station is quite near, some two hundred meters from here.
- Ідзе'це про'ста да пе'ршага сьвятла', а тады' нале'ва адзі'н кварта'л.**
Go straight ahead to the first traffic light, then one block to your left.
- Дзе тут прадаю'цца біле'ты ?** Where do they sell tickets around here ?
- Вось там ка'са.** There's the ticket office.
- Чарга' да ка'сы цяпе'р на'дта даўга'я.**
The line to the ticket office is very long now.
- Нічо'га, яна' пасо'ўваецца даво'лі хутка.**
That's alright, it's moving rather quickly.
- Два біле'ты да Го'радні, калі ла'ска !** Two tickets to Horadnia, please !
- У адзін бок, ці туды' й наза'д ?** One way, or round-trip ?
- Калі адыхо'дзіць насту'пны цягні'к ?**
When does the next train leave ?
- Дайце мне, калі ла'ска, раскла'д цягніко'ў !**
Give me the time table, please !
- Цягнікі' да Го'радні адыхо'дзяць што гадзі'ны.**

- вывуча'ць** (V. 1) = to study
Perf. = **вы'вучыць** (V. 2)
- мо'ва** = language
- бу'дучы** = while being;
present participle of **быць**
- хлапе'ц** = a boy
- Я'нкава** = John's (+ fem. subject)
- жо'нка** = wife
- заўсе'ды** = always
- памага'ць** (V. 1) = to help
Perf. = **памагчы'** (V. 1)
- змары'цца** (V. 2) = to become tired
Perf. from **мары'цца**
- стамі'цца** (V. 2) = to become tired
Perf. from **тамі'цца**
- спазьні'цца** (V. 2) = to be late
Perf. from **пазьні'цца**
- дамо'ў** = home (direction)
- неспадзя'вана** = unexpectedly
- ты'дзень** = week

LESSON 34 MEETING A FRIEND:

- Дабры'дзень, Міко'ла !** Hello, Mikola !
- Дабры'дзень, На'дзя !** Hello, Nadzia !
- Я Вас ужо' даўно' ня ба'чыў** I haven't seen you in a long time.
- Ці Вы даўно' ў Ме'нску ?** Have you been in Miensk long ?
- Не, я прые'хаў ты'дзень таму'** No, I arrived a week ago.
- Дзе жывяце' ?** Where do you live ?
- Жыву' ў бра'та.** I am staying (living) with my brother.
- У яго' вялі'кая гаспо'да (кватэ'ра)** He has a large apartment.
- Ваш брат гаво'рыць до'бра па-анге'льску, ці ня пра'ўда ?**
Your brother speaks English well, doesn't he ?
- Але', ён гаво'рыць, пі'ша й чыта'е па-анге'льску**
Yes, he speaks, writes and reads English.
- Калі' ня мыля'юся, яго'ная жо'нка — амэрыка'нка**
If I am not mistaken, his wife is an American.
- Але'. Таму' ён гэ'так до'бра ве'дае анге'льскую мо'ву**
Yes. That's why he knows English so well.
- А як яго'ная жо'нка гаво'рыць па-белару'ску ?**
And how does his wife speak Belarusian ?

Ня на'дта до'бра Not very well.
Яна' разуме'е ама'ль усё, а'ле гаво'рыць ма'ла
 She understands almost everything, but speaks little.
Ці Вы даўно' зна'еце яго'ную жо'нку ?
 Have you known his wife a long time ?
Ве'дама. Я яе' знаў ране'й, чы'мся мой брат
 Of course. I knew her before my brother did.
Ка'жуць, што яна' ве'льмі мі'лая жанчы'на
 They say she's a very pleasant woman..
Але', яна' разу'мная, прыго'жая й ве'льмі мі'лая
 Yes, she is intelligent, pretty and very pleasant.
Ці ёсьць у іх дзе'ці ? Do they have children ?
Але', ёсьць Yes, they do.
А як яны' гаво'раць, па-белару'ску ці па-анге'льску ?
 What do they speak — Belarusian or English ?
Яны' гаво'раць і па-белару'ску і па-анге'льску
 They speak both Belarusian and English.
Як гэ'та до'бра ! Ду'маю, што ўсе' дзе'ці паві'нны ве'даць дзве мо'вы
 Isn't that good ! I think all children should know two languages.
Вось Вы — белару'с ды ве'льмі до'бра гаво'рыце па-анге'льску
 Here you're Belarusian yet you speak English very well.
А Вы — амэрыка'нка і ве'льмі до'бра гаво'рыце па-белару'ску
 And you're an American and speak Belarusian very well.
Не, яшчэ' ня ве'льмі до'бра, а'ле я ўвесь час вучу'ся й буду до'бра гавары'ць па-белару'ску. Паба'чыце !
 No, not very well yet, but I'm studying all the time and will speak Belarusian well.
 You'll see !
Хто Вас вучы'ць ? Who is teaching you ?
Ране'й у мяне' быў ве'льмі до'бры наста'ўнік, але ён вы'ехаў, бо ў яго' захварэ'ла ма'ці.
 I had a very good teacher before, but he left because his mother became ill.
Дык цяпе'р вучу'ся сама' So now I'm studying alone.
Гэ'та, віда'ць, ве'льмі ця'жка That is probably very difficult..
Ве'дама, што ця'жка вучы'цца само'й, але я ўжо' даво'лі шмат прайшла'.
 Of course it's difficult to study by myself, but I've already covered quite a lot.
Чым больш ве'даеце, тым лягчэ'й праця'гваць
 The more you know, the easier it is to continue.

VOCABULARY :

ужо' = already
 даўно' = long time (in the past)
 ба'чыць (V. 2) = to see
 Perf. = паба'чыць

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES:

мыць to wash	мы'Ты (-ая -ае) washed
шыць to sew	шы'Ты (-ая, -ае) sewn (sewed)
біць to beat	бі'Ты (-ая, -ае) beaten

NOTE 1: All participles are declined as adjectives with the hard final consonant in their stem, like **чо'рны, бе'лы**. Refer to Lesson 36.

NOTE 2: The **passive past participle** may be formed from transitive verbs of **either aspect**, though perfective forms are more common.

LESSON 48

GERUNDS:

Gerunds are **verbal adverbs**; as such they are not declined, but they do have present and past tenses.

a) the **present tense gerund** denotes **two actions at the same time**.

It is formed from the imperfective aspect of the verb, from its present stem by either adding the suffixes **-УЧЫ (-ЮЧЫ)** to the verbs of the 1st Conjugation:

infinitive	present stem	present gerund
піса'ць to write	пі'ш-уць	пі'шУЧЫ (while) writing
чыта'ць to read	чыта'-юць	чыта'ЮЧЫ (while) reading
будава'ць to build	буду'-юць	буду'ЮЧЫ (while)building

or by adding the suffixes **-АЧЫ (-ЯЧЫ)** to the verbs of the 2nd Conjugation:

infinitive	present stem	present gerund
гавары'ць to speak	гаво'р-аць	гаво'рАЧЫ (while) speaking
насі'ць to carry	но'с-яць	но'сЯЧЫ (while) carrying
хадзі'ць to walk	хо'дз-яць	хо'дзЯЧЫ (while) walking

b) the **past tense gerund** denotes **two actions, one following the other**;

бягу'чы год the current (literally **running**) year
хвалю'ючая навіна exciting news

When other modifying words are present, the combination of relative pronouns

ЯКІ' or **ШТО** and the verb in present or past tense is used. Examples:

наві'на, яка'я ўсіх хвалю'е — news which excites everybody
наві'на, яка'я ўсіх хвалява'ла — news which excited everybody

In these examples, the word **ўсіх** is the additional modifying word.

b) The passive **present participle** does not exist in Belarusian.

This verbal adjective is expressed with the **passive past participle**(**чыта'ны, купля'ны**)

c) The active **past participle**:

is formed from the infinitive of the verb by substituting **-Л** for the final **-ЦЬ** and adding the adjectival endings:

міну'ць (to pass)
міну'Лы год — last (passed) year
пачарне'ць (to become dark)
пачарне'Лыя лісты' — darkened leaves.
быць (to be)
былы' стар шыня' — ex-chairman, ex-president

This form of participle is also seldom used.

d) The passive **past participle**:

is used extensively. It is formed by inserting the suffix **-Н** or **-Т** before the adjectival ending. The suffix **-Н** is more common, but there are no absolute rules as to when the suffix **-Т** is used:

infinitive	passive past participle
чыта'ць to read (imperf.)	чыта'НЫ (-ая, -ае) read (repeatedly, over a period of time)
прачыта'ць to read (perf.)	прачыта'НЫ (-ая, -ае) read (once)
купля'ць to buy (imperf.)	купля'НЫ (-ая, -ае) bought (repeatedly, over a period of time)
купі'ць to buy (perf.)	купле'НЫ (-ая, -ае) bought (once)
зрабі'ць to make (imperf.)	зро'бле'НЫ (-ая, -ае) made (once)

прые'хаць (V. 1) = to arrive
 (by conveyance)

жыць (V. 1) = to live

вялі'кі = large, big

гаспо'да = apartment

кватэ'ра = apartment

брат = brother

на'дта = very

ама'ль = almost

знаць (V. 1) = to know (a person, thing)

ве'дама = of course

ране'й = earlier (adv.)

Comp. from **ра'на**

чы'мся = than

мі'лы = pleasant

разу'мны = smart; intelligent

прыго'жы = pretty

дзе'ці = children

Sing. **дзіця'**

паві'нен (паві'нна, паві'нны)

= should; is supposed to

LESSON 35

SHOPPING; IN A STORE:

Дзе тут до'брая кра'ма? Where is there a good store around here?

Яко'й кра'мы Вам трэ'ба? What kind of store do you need?

Мне трэ'ба купі'ць папе'ру, алавікі' й сло'ўнік

I have to buy paper, pencils and dictionaries.

Таку'ю кра'му зно'йдзеце на ву'ліцы Скары'ны

You'll find such a store on Skaryna street.

(У кра'ме) (In the store)

Ці ёсьць у Вас сло'ўнікі? Do you have dictionaries?

Ве'дама ёсьць. Of course we do.

Які' сло'ўнік шука'еце? What kind of dictionary are you looking for?

Я — амэрыка'нец. Як чу'еце, я ня зусі'м до'бра гавару' па-белару'ску

I'm an American. As you (can) hear, I don't speak Belarusian too well.

Відавочна, Вам патрэ'бныя белару'ска-анге'льскі й анге'льска-белару'скі сло'ўнікі

Obviously you need a Belarusian-English and English-Belarusian dictionaries.

Вось або'два ў вадным то'ме Here are both in a single volume.

Ко'лькі яны' кашту'юць ? How much do they cost ?

Пяцьдзеся'т рублё'ў Fifty rubles.

Мне патрэ'бны сло'ўнік то'лькі для гу'таркі

I need a dictionary only for conversation.

Тады' купе'це гэ'ты малы'. Then buy this little one.

Яго' выго'дна насі'ць із сабо'ю It's convenient to carry with you.

Скажэ'це, калі' ла'ска, ці прадаеце' алавікі' ?

Tell me, please, do you sell pencils ?

Вось чо'рныя, чырво'ныя й сі'нія

Here are some black, red and blue ones.

Гэ'тыя цвёрды'я, а ты'я — мяккі'я These are hard, and those are soft.

Пакажэ'це мне аса'дкі ! Show me (your) fountain pens !

Гэ'та ве'льмі до'брая. This is a very good one.

Руча'емся, што ня бу'дзе цячы' We guarantee it won't leak.

Гэ'та бу'дзе хіба' ўсё That will be probably all.

Да'йце мне двана'ццаць алавіко'ў, адну' аса'дку й вось гэ'ты пачо'к папе'ры для піса'ння

Give me twelve pencils, one fountain pen and this here package of writing paper.

А сло'ўнік во'зьмеце ? And will you take the dictionary ?

Ледзь не забы'ўся. Ве'дама вазьму'

I almost forgot. Of course I'll take it.

Да'йце мне той ме'ншы Give me that smaller one.

Ко'лькі заплачу' ? How much will I pay (do I owe you) ?

За сло'ўнік — два'ццаць рублё'ў,

For the dictionary — twenty rubles,

за алавікі' — тры рублі', for the pencils — three rubles,

за аса'дку — пяць рублё'ў for the fountain pen — five rubles

і два'ццаць капе'ек, and twenty kopeks,

за папе'ру — шэсьць рублё'ў. for the paper — six rubles.

Ра'зам — тры'ццаць чаты'ры рублё'ў і два'ццаць капе'ек

Altogether — thirty four rubles and twenty kopeks..

Калі' ла'ска. Here you are.

Дзя'куй ! Thank you !

Быва'йце. Захо'дзьце йзноў. Good-bye. Come again !

VOCABULARY:

кра'ма () = store, shop

трэ'ба = it is necessary

папе'ра () = paper

алаві'к () = pencil

Наста'ўнік вы'тлумачыў ле'кцыю, каб мы ўсё' зразуме'лі.

The teacher explained the lesson so that we understood everything.

Наста'ўнік вы'тлумачыць ле'кцыю, каб мы ўсё' зразуме'лі.

The teacher will explain the lesson so that we will understand everything.

Вы'тлумачце ле'кцыю, каб мы ўсё' зразуме'лі.

Explain the lesson so that we understand everything !

b)The conjunction **КАБ** is also used after verbs expressing **desire, request or command**. It is then followed by a verb in the past tense:

Ён хо'ча, каб яго'ны сын БЫЎ ле'карам.

He wants his son to be a doctor..

Наста'ўнік сказа'ў, каб ву'чні СЯДЗЕ'ЛІ ці'ха.

The teacher said that the students should sit quietly

c)When the **subjects** of the main and the subordinate clauses are **the same**, the **infinitive** is used instead of the past tense:

Пае'ду туды', каб зь ім пагавары'ць.

I will go there to talk to him.

Мы спы'німся тут, каб супачы'ць.

We will stop here to rest.

LESSON 47

PARTICIPLES:

Participles are **verbal adjectives**. The difference between an adjective and a participle is **in tense**; i.e. participles can be in present or past tense, in active or passive voice. In every other respect they are adjectives; they have three genders — masculine, feminine and neuter. They are declined like adjectives and agree with the words they modify in gender, case and number.

a) The active **present participle**:

is formed from the 3rd person plural of the present tense by substituting endings

-ЧЫ (-ЧАЯ, -ЧАЕ) for the final **-ЦЬ**:

present tense (3rd. pl.)

іду'ць

бягу'ць

хвалю'юць

present participle

іду'ЧЫ (іду'чая, іду'чае)

He(she, it) who is **going**

бягу'ЧЫ (бягу'чая, бягу'чае)

He(she, it) who is **running**

хвалю'юЧЫ (-чая, -чае)

He(she, it) which is **exciting**

This participle is **rarely used**, only when it stands next to the noun it modifies, and there are no other modifying words:

USES of the conditional mood:

Conditional sentences usually consist of two clauses:
the **subordinate** clause which states the **condition**
and the **main clause** which states the **result of the condition**

a) The condition is introduced by **КАЛІ'** (if) or **КАБ** (if);
the result is sometimes introduced by **ДЫК** (then)*:

Калі' ён здаро'вы, (дык) ён мо'жа працава'ць.

If he is well, he can work.

Каб ён ве'даў, ён ня прыйшо'ў-бы .

If he knew, he would not (have) come.

ДЫК in the result clause may be omitted;

it is always omitted, when the sentence begins with the result clause:

Ты шмат зарабля'еш, калі' працу'еш.

b) When a sentence states a **real condition** that can actually take place
in the present, past or future, regular **indicative tenses** are used:

Калі' ты працу'еш, (дык) ты шмат зарабля'еш.

If you work, you earn much.

Калі' ён працава'ў, (дык) ён шмат зарабля'ў.

If he worked, he earned much.

Калі' ён бу'дзе працава'ць, (дык) ён бу'дзе шмат зарабля'ць.

If he will work, he will be earning much.

c) When a sentence states an **unreal condition**, expressing a wish,
then the subordinate clause consists of **КАЛІ-Б** and a verb in the **past tense**,
and the main clause contains a verb **in the conditional mood**:

**Калі'-б у мяне' былі' гро'шы, я-б шмат падаро'жнічаў
(я шмат падаро'жнічаў-бы)**

If I had money, I would travel a lot.

The particle - **БЫ (-Б)** in the result clause may be added to any word, not
only to the verb.

Uses of the conjunction **КАБ** :

a) The conjunction **КАБ** is mostly used to introduce **subordinate clauses
of condition or purpose**. The verb in these clauses is used **in the past tense**,
regardless of the tense in the main clause:

Наста'ўнік тлума'чыць ле'кцыю, каб мы ўсе' зразуме'лі.

The teacher explains the lesson so that we understand everything.

сло'ўнік () = dictionary

знайсці' () = to find

шука'ць () = to look for; to search

чуць () = to hear

Perf. = **пачу'ць**

відавочна = obviously (adv.)

або'два (fem. **абе'дзве**) = both

гу'тарка () = conversation

выго'дна = conveniently (adv.)

насі'ць () = to carry

Repet. from **не'сьці**

прадава'ць () = to buy

Perf. = **прада'ць ()**

чо'рны = black

LESSON 36

NOUNS containing UNSTABLE VOWELS:

a) Many masculine nouns ending in **-ок, -ак, -ёк, -аць, -ец, -ень**
drop the vowels **-о, -а, -ё** or **-е** in remaining cases. Examples:

Nominative sing.	сынО'к (son; endearment)	ручаЁ'к (little creek)
Genitive sing.	сынка'	ручайка'
Nominative plural	сынкі'	ручайкі'
Genitive plural	сынко'ў	ручайко'ў

Nominative sing.	ло'кАць (elbow)	па'лец (finger)
Genitive sing.	ло'кця	па'льца
Nominative plural	ло'кці	па'льцы
Genitive plural	ло'кцяў	па'льцаў

Nominative sing.	дзЕнь (day)	кава'лАк (piece)
Genitive sing.	дня	кава'лка
Nominative plural	дні	кава'лкі
Genitive plural	дзён	кава'лкаў

Other common nouns with unstable vowels include:

узго'рАк **узго'рка** (little hill)

ставО'к **стаў'ка'** (little pond).

NOTE that **-в** at the end of the syllable changes to **-ў**

но'гАць **но'гця** (nail, on a finger or toe)

хлап Е'ц хлап ца' (boy)
 айце'ц айца' (father, as reverend)
 вы'цЕнь вы'тня (hit; strike)
 NOTE that with the loss of the unstable vowel, - ц changes to - т.

b) Conversely, many feminine nouns ending in - ка, - ка' add unstable vowels

(usually - а) in the genitive case of plural. Examples:

Nominative sing. ка'зка (fairy tale) рэ'чка (river)
 Nominative plural ка'зкi (daughters) рэ'чкi (rivers)
 Genitive plural дачО'к ла'вАк

NOTE that in the genitive plural of ла'ўка , - ў between vowels changes to - в.

LESSON 37

DECLENSION of ADJECTIVES in singular.

The declension of adjectives falls into 3 main types:

- 1) those with stems ending with hard consonants
 - a) endings stressed — малы', стары' (small, old)
 - b) ending unstressed — чо'рны, бе'лы (black, white)
- 2) those with stems ending with consonants г, к, х
 - a) endings stressed — благ і' (bad) , сухи' (dry)
 - b) ending unstressed — высо'кі (high; tall)
- 3) those with stems ending with soft consonants — сі'ні (blue)

DECLENSION TABLES:

Type 1, ending stressed:

	MASCULINE	NEUTER	FEMININE
Nomin.	мал - Ы'	мал - О'Е	мал - А'Я
Genitive	мал - О'ГА	мал - О'ГА (О'Й)**	мал - О'Е
Dative	мал - О'МУ	мал - О'МУ	мал - О'Й
Accus.	мал - Ы'(-О'ГА)*	мал - О'Е	мал - У'Ю
Instr.	мал - Ы'М	мал - Ы'М (О'Й)**	мал - О'Ю
Locative	мал - Ы'М	мал - Ы'М	мал - О'Й

Type 1, ending unstressed:

all endings are unstressed, and - О in these endings is replaced by - А :

чо'рн - АЕ (neuter, nom.) чо'рн - АГА (masc. gen.)
 чо'рн-АЕ (fem. gen.)

different roots. Examples:

Adjective	Comparative of adjective
до'бры (good)	ле'пшы (better)
благі' or дрэ'нны (bad)	гор'шы (worse)
вялі'кі (big)	бо'льшы (bigger)
малы' (small)	ме'ншы (smaller)

Adjectives in the comparative are **declined** like regular adjectives of the type. чо'рны, бе'лы (ending unstressed). Refer to Lesson 37.

The English **conjunction THAN** after comparative adjectives is expressed by:

- a) the pronoun **ЗА** and the **accusative** of the noun:
 Брат мало'дшы за сястру'
 The brother is younger than his sister.
- b) the word **ЯК** , which is always preceded by a comma, and is followed by the nominative of the noun:
 Брат мало'дшы, як сястра'

The **SUPERLATIVE** degree of adjectives:

Comparative	Superlative
бліжэ'йшы — nearer	найбліжэ'й шы — the nearest
даўжэ'й шы — longer	найдаўжэ'й шы — the longest
гор'шы — worse	найгор'шы — the worst
ле'пшы — better	найле'п шы — the best

LESSON 46

The **CONDITIONAL** mood of verbs:

Verbs in the conditional mood have one form for all tenses— present, past or future. It is formed by adding the particle - **БЫ** (-Б after vowels) with the **past tense** of imperfective or perfective verbs:

Я (ты, ён) чыта'ў-бы	I (you, he) would read— masculine subject
Я(ты, яна') чыта'ла-б	I (you, she) would read— feminine subject
Мы (вы, яны') чыта'лі-б	We (you, they) would read— subject in plural

The actual tense of the conditional mood is indicated by the context:

- PRESENT: Калі'-б ён меў час, (ён) прыйшо'ў-бы да вас сёння
 If he had time, he would come to (see) you today.
- PAST: Калі'-б ён меў час, (ён) прыйшо'ў-бы да вас учо'ра
 If he had had time, he would have come to (see) you yesterday.
- FUTURE: Калі'-б ён меў час, (ён) прыйшо'ў-бы да вас за'ўтра
 If he had had time, he would come to (see) you tomorrow.

and is followed by the nominative of the noun:

Га'нна бе'гла хутчэ'й, як е'йны брат

Hanna ran faster than her brother.

b) or by the pronoun **ЗА** and the **accusative** of the noun:

Га'нна бе'гла хутчэ'й за свайго' бра'та

SUPERLATIVE degree of adverbs:

is formed from the comparative degree by adding the prefix - **НАЙ** :

Comparative	Superlative
бліжэ'й — nearer	найбліжэ'й — nearest
даўжэ'й — longer	найдаўжэ'й — the longest
горш — worse	найго'рш — worst
лепш — better	найле'пш — best

After the superlative of adverbs and the genitive plural of nouns, the preposition - **З** - must be used:

Я'нка бег найхутчэ'й з усі'х

John ran the fastest of all.

LESSON 45

COMPARATIVE and **SUPERLATIVE** degrees of adjectives:

a) The comparative of adjectives is formed **from the comparative of the corresponding adverb** by inserting the suffix - **Ш** - between the stem of the adverb comparative and the ending (-**Ы**, -**АЯ**, -**АЕ** for masculine, feminine, neuter genders):

Comparative (adverb)	Comparative (adjective)
даўжэ'й (longer)	даўжэ'й ШЫ (longer)
вышэ'й (higher)	вышэ'й ШЫ (higher; taller)
даражэ'й (dearer)	даражэ'й ШЫ (dearer)
мякчэ'й (softer)	мякчэ'й ШЫ (softer)

b) Some adjectives may also form **short comparatives** by inserting the suffix - **Ш** - between **the adjective stem** and the ending:

Adjective	Comparative of adjective
малады' (young)	мало'д ШЫ (younger)
стары' (old)	ста'р ШЫ (older)
каро'ткі (short)	каро'т ШЫ (shorter)

c) A few common adjectives form the comparative **irregularly**, from

Type 2, ending **stressed**:

	MASCULINE	NEUTER	FEMININE
Nomin.	благ - І'	благ - О'Е	благ - А'Я
Genitive	благ - О'ГА	благ - О'ГА (О'Й)**	благ - О'Е
Dative	благ - О'МУ	благ - О'МУ	благ - О'Й
Accus.	благ - І'(-О'ГА)*	благ - О'Е	благ - У'Ю
Instrum.	благ - І'М	благ - І'М (О'Й)**	благ - О'Ю
Locat.	благ - І'М	благ - І'М	благ - О'Й

Type 2, ending **unstressed**:

all endings are unstressed, and - **О** in these endings is replaced by - **А** :

высо'к-АЕ (neuter, nom.) **высо'к-АГА** (masc. gen.)
высо'к-АЕ (fem. gen.)

In general, declensions of Type 2 are the same as those of Type 1, except:

- **Ы** in these endings is replaced by - **І** :

благ - І'М (Instrumental and Locative of masc. and neuter genders)

NOTE: Belarusian surnames ending in - **скі**, -**цкі** are declined as adjectives of this type (**Баро'ўскі**, **Баро'ўскага**). Note that female surnames acquire adjective endings (**Баро'ўская**, **Баро'ўскае**)

Type 3, ending is **never stressed**:

	MASCULINE	NEUTER	FEMININE
Nomin.	сі'н - І	сі'н - ЯЕ	сі'н - ЯЯ
Genitive	сі'н - ЯГА	сі'н - ЯГА (ЯЙ)**	сі'н - ЯЕ
Dative	сі'н - ЯМУ	сі'н - ЯМУ	сі'н - ЯЙ
Accus.	сі'н - І(-ЯГА)*	сі'н - ЯЕ	сі'н - ЮЮ
Instr.	сі'н - ІМ	сі'н - ІМ (ЯЙ)**	сі'н - ЯЮ
Locat.	сі'н - ІМ	сі'н - ІМ	сі'н - ЯЙ

NOTE 1 *: In the accusative, adjectives modifying **masculine inanimate objects**

have the same ending as in the **nominative**.

Examples:

Я напісаў **ДАЎГІ** ліст = I wrote a long letter.

Ён знайшоў **СТАРЫ** стол = He found an old table.

Those modifying **masculine animate objects** have the same ending as in the **genitive**.

Examples:

Ма'ю **ДО'БРАГА** сусе'да = I have a good neighbor.

Мы нанялі' **МАЛАДО'ГА** хлапца' = We hired a young boy.

Refer to Lesson 8 (declension cases) on p. 19.

NOTE 2 **: Feminine adjectives have two possible endings in the **genitive**:

-**ое**, -**ае**, -**яе** is used when the following word begins with a consonant, or

-**ой**, -**ай**, -**яй** is used when the following word begins with a vowel.

Two possible endings are also used in the **instrumental**:

-**ою**, -**аю**, -**яю** is used when the following word begins with a consonant;

-**ой**, -**ай**, -**яй** is used when the following word begins with a vowel.

DECLENSION of ADJECTIVES in **plural**:

Adjectives of all 3 genders acquire the same endings according to the table below.

These endings are attached to the **nominative of the masculine adjective**:

Nominative	стары' - Я	чо'рны - Я	сухі' - Я
Genitive	стары' - Х	чо'рны - Х	сухі' - Х
Dative	стары' - М	чо'рны - М	сухі' - М
Accusative	стары' - Я (-Х)*	чо'рны - Я(-Х)*	сухі' - Я(-Х)*
Instrumental	стары' - МІ	чо'рны - МІ	сухі' - МІ
Locative	стары' - Х	чо'рны - Х	сухі' - Х

LESSON 38

DECLENSION of various types of PRONOUNS and of ordinal NUMERALS:

Most pronouns in Belarusian are declined as adjectives; the endings vary according to final sound of the stem and on the stress (on ending or not):

Thus interrogative pronouns **які'**, **такі'** are declined like the adjective **благі'**.

Pronouns **гэ'ты**, **гэ'ны**, **ка'жны**, **като'ры** . . . are declined like **чо'рны**.

Pronouns **уве'сь**, **уся'**, **усе'**; **усе'** have their own declension pattern.

прыго'жы — **прыго'жа**

NOTE 2:

Adverbs formed from adjectives ending in - **СКИ** - are prefixed by - **ПА** - and acquire the ending - **У** - Examples:

белару'скі (Belarusian) **пабелару'ску** (in Belarusian)

сябро'ўскі (friendly) **пасябро'ўску** (in a friendly manner)

Я не гавару' паанге'льску I don't speak English

Як гэ'та бу'дзе пабелару'ску?

How (what) will it be in Belarusian?

COMPARATIVE degree of adverbs:

is formed from the positive degree by adding the suffix - **ЕЙ** (or - **ЭЙ** *) at the end of the word, replacing the ending - **А** -

In most cases the **stress shifts** to this ending. Examples:

Positive

Comparative

мо'цна — strongly

мацне'й — stronger, harder

прыго'жа — nicely

прыгажэ'й — more nicely

* NOTE 1: - **ЭЙ** is added after the **hard** consonants: - **Р, Ж, Ш, Ч**

As comparative degree of adverbs is formed

a) the final consonants of the adverb stem may change:

хут'ка — quickly **хут'чэ'й** — more quickly (**К** changes to **Ч**)

ці'ха — quietly **ці'шэ'й** — more quietly (**Х** changes to **Ш**)

до'ўга — long **даў'жэ'й** — longer (**Г** changes to **Ж**)

b) or the suffixes - **К**, -**АК** of the adverb stem may be dropped:

блі'зка — near

бліжэ'й — nearer

ця'жка — difficult, heavy

цяжэ'й — more difficult

шы'рака — widely

шырэ'й — wider

глы'бака — deeply

глыбе'й — deeper

вы'сака — high

вышэ'й — higher *

* here the final consonant of the stem also changes

(**С** changes to **Ш**)

Some comparatives are **irregular**; i.e. a **different stem** is used:

до'бра — well

лепш (or **ляпе'й**, **ле'ней**) — better

бла'га — badly

горш (or **го'рай**) — worse

or **дрэ'нна**

ма'ла — little

менш (or **ме'ней**) — less

шмат — much

больш (or **бо'лей**) — more (or many)

The English **conjunction** **THAN** after comparative adverbs is expressed by:

a) by the word **ЯК**, which is always preceded by a comma,

спа'льня = bedroom
 панадво'рак () = yard
 ці'ха = quietly (adv.)
 ло'жак () = bed
 во'пратка () = clothing
 ку'хня () = kitchen

OMISSION of PROSTHETIC **-В-** sound:

this sound usually precedes the stressed **-О-** sound in the beginning of a word. Examples:

во'зера, во'кны, Во'льга, во'ка

However, when the stress shifts from **-О-** to another syllable, and it becomes an **-А-**, the prosthetic **-В-** sound is omitted:

во'зера (a lake) — азё'ры (lakes)

во'гнішча (campfire) — аго'нь (fire)

Во'рша (a city in Belarus) — арша'нскі (adjective derived from it)

во'кны (windows) — акно' (a window)

LESSON 44

Formation of **ADVERBS**

COMPARATIVE and **SUPERLATIVE** degrees of adverbs.

Adverbs of **manner** are formed from adjectives, by adding the ending **-А** to the adjective stem:

Adjectives	Adverbs
до'бр - и (good)	до'бр - а (well)
высо'к - и (high; tall)	вы'сак - а (highly)
даўг - і (long)	до'ўг - а (long)
благ - і (bad)	бла'г - а (badly)
дараг - і (dear; expensive)	до'раг - а (dearly)
вясё'л - ы (joyful)	ве'сел - а (joyfully)

NOTE 1: When in adjectives the stress falls on the ending (даўгі', благі', дарагі')

or on the last syllable of the stem (высо'кі, вясё'лы),

in the derived adverbs, **stress shifts** to the first syllable (бла'га)

This shift may result in **AKANNIE** (высо'кі — вы'сАка)

or reverse **AKANNIE** (даўгі' — до'ўга)

or reverse **YAKANNIE** (вясё'лы — ве'села)

Exception to this rule: When the adjective stem begins with a prefix (**ПРЫ** in прыго'жы), the stress in the derived adverbs does not shift:

See below.

Ordinal pronouns (пе'ршы, другі', трэ'йці, чацьве'рты) are declined like adjectives of all groups described in Lesson 36.

DECLENSION of possessive PRONOUNS:

	MY — мой, мая', маё'; мае'			
	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	PLURAL
Nomin.	мой	мая'	маё'	мае'
Genitive	майго'	мае'	майго'	маі'х
Dative	майму'	маё'й	майму'	маі'м
Accus.	мой (майго')*	маю'	маё'	мае'
				(маі'х)*
Instr.	маі'м	маё'ю(маё'й)	маі'м	маі'мі
Locat.	маі'м	маё'й	маі'м	маі'х

Similar declination pattern is used with:

YOUR (sing.) — твой, твая', тваё'; твае'

MY, YOUR, HIS, HER (own) — свой, свая', сваё'; свае'

See section on the use of **свой, свая'**... at the end of this lesson.

WHOSE? — чый, чыя', чыё'; чые'

Following pronouns are declined like the adjective **чо'рны**.

HIS — яго'ны, яго'ная, яго'нае; яго'ныя

HER — е'йны, е'йная, е'йнае; е'йныя

ITS — яго'ны, яго'ная, яго'нае; яго'ныя

THEIR — і'хны, і'хная, і'хнае; і'хныя

	OUR — наш, на'ша, на'ша; на'шы			
	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	PLURAL
Nomin.	наш	на'ша	на'ша	на'шы
Genitive	на'шага	на'шай	на'ша	на'шы я***
		на'шае***		на'шых
Dative	на'шаму	на'шай	на'шаму	на'шым
Accus.	наш	на'шу	на'ша	на'шы
	(на'шага)*	на'шую***		(на'шых)*
Instr.	на'шым	на'шай	на'шым	на'шымі
Locat.	на'шым	на'шай	на'шым	на'шых

NOTE***: Extended endings may be used in these cases.

YOUR (plural) — **ваш, ва'ша, ва'ша; ва'шы** is declined similarly.

	Pronouns уве'сь, уся', усё'; усе' = all; whole			
	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	PLURAL
Nominative	уве'сь	уся'	усё'	усе'
Genitive	усяго'	усяе'	усяго'	усі'х
Dative	усяму'	усё'й	усяму'	усі'м
Accusative	уве'сь	ую'	усё'	усе' (усі'х)*
Instrumental	усі'м	усё'ю(усё'й)	усі'м	усі'мі
Locative	усі'м	усё'й	усі'м	усі'х

The neuter form **УСЁ'** may be translated as EVERYTHING.

The plural form **УСЕ'...** is best translated as ALL THE or EVERYONE:

Я напіса'ў усі'м = I wrote to everyone.

Усе' пту'шкі = All the birds.

Усі'м не даго'дзіш = You will not (cannot) please all (everyone).

NOTE on the usage of **свой, свая', сваё'; свае'** :

May be best translated as:

MY or YOUR or HIS or HER or OUR or THEIR (OWN)

and is used primarily to **emphasize** the possession by the subject:

Я пасла'ў свайго' сына = I sent my (own) son.

Ты пашле'ш свайго' сына = You will send your (own) son.

Яны' люб'яць сваі'х дзяце'й = They love their (own) children.

In English the possessive pronouns MY, YOUR, THEIR have to be correctly associated with the subject. In Belarusian possessive pronouns **свой, свая'...** are used in all such cases.

In contrast to English usage, possessive pronouns are simply **omitted** whenever possession is **not emphasized**:

Ма'ю прычы'ну = I have my reason.

Ты пашле'ш сына = You will send your son.

Яна' паба'чыла дачку' = She saw her daughter.

LESSON 39

PREDICATIVE INSTRUMENTAL case:

Instead of the nominative, the **instrumental** case is used in the predicate to indicate a profession or occupation.

Perf. from **глядзе'ць**
(мне) падаба'ецца () = I like ...
пынясе'це = Imper., 2nd person pl.
of **прыне'сьці**
прыне'сьці () = to bring
цыру'льня () = barbershop
адчы'нен-ы(-ая) = past participle
of **адчыні'ць**
адчыні'ць () = to open
Perf. from **адчыня'ць** ()
краве'ц () = tailor

LESSON 43

IN MY APARTMENT — У МАЁ'Й КВАТЭ'РЫ

У пако'і стая'ць стол і два крэ'слы. На аднэ'й сьцяне' вісі'ць ка'рта на'шага ме'ста (го'раду), а на друго'й — два абразы'. У маё'й кватэ'ры два пако'і — спа'льня й гасьці'нны пако'й. Гасьці'нны пако'й даво'лі вялі'кі. У ім тры во'кны; усе' яны' выхо'дзяць на ву'ліцу. У спа'льні то'лькі адно' акно' — выхо'дзіць на панадво'рак. Таму' ў спа'льні ве'льмі ці'ха. У спа'льні стаі'ць вялі'кі ло'жак, камо'да й ша'хва на во'пратку.

Ку'хня мала'я, а'ле ве'льмі выго'дная. У ёй усё' патрэ'бнае — і га'завая пліта', і халадзі'льнік, і шмат палі'цаў ды прысто'лкаў на судзьдэ'. На акне' ў ку'хні прыго'жыя ружо'выя хвіра'нкі.

There are a table and two chairs in the room. A map of our city hangs on one wall, and two pictures on the other. There are two rooms in my apartment: a bedroom and a living room. The living room is fairly large. In the living room there are three windows; all of them face the street. There is only one window in the bedroom; it faces the yard. That's why the bedroom is very quiet. In the bedroom there is a large bed, a dresser and a closet for clothes.

The kitchen is small, but very comfortable. It is equipped with everything that is necessary: a gas range, refrigerator, many shelves and drawers for the dishes. There are pretty pink curtains on the kitchen window.

VOCABULARY :

стая'ць (V. 2) = to stand

стол = table

крэ'сла = chair

абра'з = painting; picture

На дев'ятому поверсі маєм пакою, дзевкны выходзяць на вулицу.

On the ninth floor we have a room, where the windows face the street.

Ці можна паглядзець? May I see it?

Калі ла'ска. Yes, please.

Гэты пакою мне вельмі падабаецца. I like this room very much.

Калі ла'ска, прынясеце мае рэчы. Please bring me my things.

Ці ёсць у гасцёўні цырульня? Is there a barbershop in the hotel?

Цырульня — на другім поверсе.

The barbershop is on the second floor.

Яна адчынена ад дев'ятай нараціцы да пятай увечары.

It's open from nine AM to five PM.

А на котрым поверсе кравец? And what floor is the tailor on?

Кравец — на пятым поверсе. The tailor is on the fifth floor.

Мне трэба папрасавачь касцюм. I have to have a suit pressed.

Каму можна аддаць хусьце (бяльля)?

To whom may I give my laundry?

Тут у мяне па'ру кашуляў ды сподняе.

I have here several shirts and some underwear.

Калі яно будзегато'вае? When will it be ready?

Хусьце звычайна бывае гато'вае за два дні.

Laundry is usually ready in two days.

Гэта мяне зусім здавальняе.

That satisfies (suits) me completely.

А ці можна замовіць сьнеданьне сабе ў пакою?

May I order breakfast in my room?

Паўне. На ка'жым поверсе ёсць свая абслуга.

Certainly. Each floor has its own service.

VOCABULARY :

толькі што = just (in time)

прыехаць (V. 1) = to arrive
(by conveyance)

вольны (-ая) = free; available

пакою = room

занадта = excessively; too

цёмны (-ая) = dark

вокны = pl. of акно'

выходзіць (V. 2) = 1. to go out.

2. to face

Repet. from вы'йсці (V. 1)

паглядзець (V. 2) = to look

The predicative instrumental is used:

1. with all the forms of быць (to be) except the present tense:

Яна хоча быць танцо'ркай She wants to be a dancer.

Ён быў дырэ'ктарам ба'нку He was a bank manager.

Аўге'н будзегаста'ўнікам Eugene will be a teacher.

2. with verbs of becoming, such as ста'цца, рабі'цца :

Во'ля ро'біцца вялік'ай дзяўчы'нкай

Volia is becoming (is getting to be) a big girl.

Ён ста'ўся прафэ'сарам He became a professor.

LESSON 40

PAST TENSE of verbs ending in - СЬЦІ, - ЗЬЦІ, - ЧЫ :

1). So far we have studied verbs with infinitives ending in - ЦЬ

(чыта' - ць, рабі' - ць), whose endings in the past tense are:

- ў, - ла, - ло (ла), - лі.

The same endings are acquired by verbs with infinitive endings in - СЬЦІ, but only those whose present tense stem ends in - Т, - Д. Examples:

цвісьці' (to flower) се'сьці' (to sit down) ісьці' (to go)

Infinitive	Present tense stem	Past tense
цві'СЬЦІ'	я цві'Ту'	цві'ў, цві'ЛА', цві'ЛІ'
се'СЬЦІ'	я ся'Ду	се'ў, се'ЛА, се'ЛІ
і'СЬЦІ'	я й'Ду'	ішо'ў, ішо'ЛА', ішо'ЛІ'

1). All other verbs with infinitives ending in - СЬЦІ, - ЗЬЦІ, - ЧЫ - have no - ў ending in the masculine singular. They end in the last consonant of their present tense stem, but in the feminine, neuter and plural forms they take endings - ла, - ло (ла), - лі as usual. For example:

не'сьці' (to carry) ве'зьці' (to carry by vehicle) бе'гчы' (to run)

Infinitive	Present tense stem	Past tense
не'СЬЦІ'	я няСу'	ён не'с, яна' не'сла, яны' не'сьлі
ве'ЗЬЦІ'	я вяЗу'	ён вез, яна' ве'зла, яны' ве'злі
бе'ГЧЫ'	я бя Гу'	ён бег, яна' бе'гла, яны' бе'гли

LESSON 41

Typical WORD USAGE:

1. Usage of the word **ЯШЧЭ'** :

a) = still, as recently as.

Ён яшчэ' сьпіць	He is still sleeping.
Ён яшчэ' хло'пчык	He is still a small boy.
Яшчэ' ле'тась тут	As recently as last year
нічо'га не расло'	nothing was growing here.

b) = still, even (before comparative adverbs or adjectives)

Яшчэ' больш	Even more.
Яшчэ' го'ршы	Even worse.

c) with the particle **не (ня)** = not yet.

Ён яшчэ' нічо'га не рабі'ў	He didn't do anything yet.
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d) = (some)more; else.

Ці хо'чаце яшчэ' гарба'ты ?	Do you want some more tea ?
Хачу' папро'баваць яшчэ'	I want to try some more.
Што яшчэ' хо'чаце паба'чыць ?	What else do you want to see ?

e) = once more.

Зрабі' гэ'та яшчэ' раз !	Do it once more !
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2. English expressions **TO BE ABLE TO; MAY, etc.**

a) **TO BE ABLE TO**

is rendered by the verb **магчы'** (я магу', ты мо'жаш . . .)

TO KNOW HOW TO (do something)

is rendered by the verb **уме'ць..**

It is commonly used to denote the ability to speak a language:

Яна' ўме'е па-анге'льску	She speaks, reads and writes English
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b) **IT IS POSSIBLE — МАГЧЫ'МА**

or **ЛЬГА** (rarely used)

IT IS NOT POSSIBLE — НЕМАГЧЫ'МА

or **НЕ'ЛЬГА** (used often).

AS AS POSSIBLE — ЯК МАГА' + adverb:

Як мага' больш	As much as possible.
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Як мага' хутчэ'й	As soon as possible.
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c) **MAY**

is rendered by the verb **сьмець** (я сьме'ю . . .)

ONE MAY and **ONE MAY NOT**

are also rendered by adverbs **МО'ЖНА, НЯМО'ЖНА**

Дзе тут мо'жна куры'ць ?	Where may one smoke here ?
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Ці мо'жна цяпе'р вы'йсці ?	May one go out now ?
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3. Usage of **particles - ЖА (- Ж) ; - НЕ'БУДЗЬ; НІ . . . НІ :**

a) the particle - **ЖА** emphasizes the expressed idea or shows sameness:

It is joined to the preceding word with a hyphen.

When the preceding word ends with a consonant, - **ЖА** is added.

After a vowel, the particle becomes - **Ж**. Examples :

Я-ж каза'ў	I said, didn't I.
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Ён-жа быў хво'ры	He was ill, you know.
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Гэ'та той-жа хлапе'ц.	It is the same boy
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b) the particle - **НЕ'БУДЗЬ** is used to form indefinite pronouns and adverbs:

Хто-не'будзь	Who ever.
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Які'-не'будзь	Any.
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Дзе-не'будзь	Where ever.
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c) the particles **НІ . . . НІ** correspond to the English words **neither ... nor**:

Ня ўме'е ні піса'ць, ні чыта'ць.

He (she) can **neither** write **nor** read.

Няма' ні хле'ба, ні ма'сла.

There is **neither** bread **nor** butter.

LESSON 42

IN A HOTEL — У ГАСЬЦЁ'ЎНІ

Дабры'дзень. Мы то'лькі што прые'халі з Пра'гі.

How do you do ? We just arrived from Prague.

Ці ёсьць у Вас во'льныя пако'і ? Do you have any rooms available ?

Але', ёсьць. Yes, we have some.

На като'рым паве'рсе гэ'тыя пако'і ? What floor are these rooms on ?

На пя'тым. On the fifth.

Гэ'ты пако'й зана'дта цёмны. This room is too dark.

мне **мло'сна** = I feel nauseous
бале'ць (V. 2) = to ache; to hurt
живо'т = abdomen; stomach
зу'бы (Pl.) of **зуб** = teeth
галава' = head
сьпіна' = back
го'рла = throat
прастудзі'цца (V. 2, Perf.)
 = to catch cold
ка'шляць (V. 1) = to cough
ка'шаль = cough
гара'чка = fever
высо'к-і (-ая) = high (fever)
 also: tall
круці'цца (V. 2) = to spin
во'чы (Pl.) of **во'ка** = eyes
ву'шы (Pl.) of **ву'ха** = ears
нос = nose
гру'дзі = chest
бок = side
рука' = hand

LESSON 54

DAILY ACTIVITIES:

Васі'ль Жу'чка працу'е прадаўцо'м у вялі'кай гандлё'ўні.

Vasil Zucka works as a salesman in a large department store.

Ён жана'ты. Яго'ная жо'нка, Ва'ля — наста'ўніца.

He is married. His wife Vala is a teacher.

У іх дво'е малы'х дзяце'й — Я'нка й Мары'ля.

They have two small children — John and Mary.

Ва'ля цяпе'р не працу'е. Яна' застае'цца до'ма зь дзе'цьмі.

Vala doesn't work now. She stays home with children.

Васі'ль устае' нара'ніцы перад во'сьмай.

Vasil gets up before 8 AM.

Ён мы'ецца, го'ліцца й хутка сьне'дае.

He washes, shaves and has a quick breakfast.

По'тым сьпяша'ецца на ста'нцыю падзе'мкі.

Then he hurries to a subway station.

У гандлё'ўні працо'ўныя гадзі'ны — ад дзевя'тай да пя'тай.

In the department store working hours are from nine to five.

Пасьля' пра'цы Васі'ль і Ва'ля ча'ста гуля'юць у тэ'ніс або' валібо'л.

After work Vasil and Vala often play tennis or volleyball.

У панядзе'лкі й аўто'ркі яны' або'е наве'дваюць курс анге'льскае мо'вы.

On Mondays and Tuesdays they both attend an English language course.

Уве'чары яны' чыта'юць газэ'ту, гуля'юць зь дзе'цьмі, або' глядзя'ць тэлеба'чаньне.

In the evening they read a newspaper, play with children or watch TV.

Васіль і Валя звычай'йна йдуць спаць а пало'ве двана'ццатай уве'чары.

Vasil and Vala usually go to bed at 11:30 PM.

VOCABULARY:

прадаве'ц = a salesman

вялі'к-і (-ая) = large

гандлё'ўня = department store

жана'ты = married (a man)

за'мужняя = married (a woman)

дво'е = two, referring to persons of both genders

або'е = two, referring to persons of both genders

застава'цца (V. 1) = to stay

Perf. = заста'цца (V. 1)

устава'ць (V. 1) = to get up

Perf. = уста'ць (V. 1)

мы'цца (V. 1) = to wash (oneself)

Perf. = памы'цца

LESSON 55

IN A RESTAURANT:

Дзе звычай'йна палу'днуеце ? Дзе абе'даеце ?

Where do you usually have your lunch ?

Я палу'дную на пра'цы. I have lunch at work.

Што ма'еце на сьне'даньне ? What do you have for breakfast ?

Звычай'йна ма'ю ка'ву, хлеб, ма'сла й сыр.

I usually have coffee, bread, butter and cheese.

Я-б Вас хаце'ў запрасі'ць у рэстара'н на вячэ'ру.

I'd like to invite you to dinner in a restaurant.

До'бры ве'чар ! Я замо'віў стол для трох на во'сьмую гадзі'ну.

Good evening ! I've booked a table for three for 8 PM. Мы

вячэ'ралі ў рэстара'не. We had dinner in a restaurant.

Наш стол быў ля акна'. We had a table by the window.

Да'йце нам мэню', калі ла'ска ? Please give us the menu !

Калі ла'ска, прынясе'це нам сурвэ'ткі й дзьве шкля'нкі вады' !

Please bring us napkins and two glasses of water !

	<u>Cyrillic</u>	<u>Latin</u>	
*	Ю	JU	• in the beginning of a word • after a vowel • after apostrophe
EXAMPLES:	Юрка	Jurka	
	маю	maju	
	п'ю	pju	
	Ю	IU	• after consonants
		U	• after L
EXAMPLES:	нюхаць	niuchać	
	люлька	lulka	

COMPOUND VOWELS:

Я Е Ё Ю			
<u>Cyrillic</u>		<u>Latin</u>	
*	Я	JA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the beginning of a word • after a vowel • after apostrophe
EXAMPLES: яблык шыя вераб'я		šuja vierabja	
	Я	IA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • after consonants A • after L
EXAMPLES: няма лясы		niama lasy	
*	Е	JE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the beginning of a word • after a vowel • after apostrophe
EXAMPLES: есьці тое надвор'е		jeści toje nadvorje	
	Е	IE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • after consonants E • after L
EXAMPLES: бегчы лес		biehčy les	
*	Ё	JO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the beginning of a word • after a vowel • after apostrophe
EXAMPLES: ёсьць маё кап'ё		jość majo kapjo	
	Ё	IO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • after consonants O • after L
EXAMPLES: усё лёгкі		usio lohki	

Калі ла'ска, прынясе'це нам не'калькі лу'стаў хле'ба !

Please bring us a few slices of bread.

Пада'йце мне соль, калі' ла'ска ! Will you pass the salt, please !

Калі ла'ска, прынясе'це нам бутэ'льку чырво'нага віна' !

Please bring us a bottle of red wine !

Выда'тнае віно' ! Дык на Ва'ша здаро'ўе !

Excellent wine ! To your health then !

Мая' вячэ'ра ўжо' хало'дная. Калі ла'ска, падагрэ'йце яе' !

My dinner is cold already. Please warm it up !

Я гэ'тага не замаўля'ў. This isn't what I ordered.

Замо'ўлю цяля'ціну за'мест свіні'ны. I'll order veal instead of pork.

Выбача'йце, дзе тут прыбіра'льня ?

Excuse me, where is the restroom ?

Раху'нак, калі ла'ска ! Check, please !

Мо'жаце плаці'ць і крэды'тнай ка'ртай.

You can also pay by credit card

VOCABULARY:

палу'днаваць (V. 1) = to have lunch

Perf. = **папалу'днаваць**

абе'даць (V. 1) = to have lunch

Perf. = **паабе'даць**

пра'ца = work; job

сьне'даньне = breakfast

запрасі'ць (V. 2) = to invite

Perf. from **запраша'ць (V. 1)**

Menu Items: (The following words are recorded)

свіні'на = pork

свін ы'я катле'ты = pork chops

я'лавічына = beef

цяля'ціна = veal

бара'ніна = mutton

дра'нікі = potato pancakes

ала'дкі = pancakes

бульбяна'я ка'ша = mashed potatoes

суп = soup

ры'ба = fish

Food: (The following words are recorded)

малако' = milk

мя'са = meat

ма'сла = butter
 сьмята'на = cream
 яйко' = egg
 сьве'жы = fresh
 хлеб = bread
 соль = salt
 цу'кар = sugar
 малі'ны = raspberries
 суні'цы (я'гады)
 = strawberries
 садаві'на = (orchard) fruit
 пе'рац = pepper
 сала'та = salad
 гаро'дніна = vegetables
 буракі' = (red) beets
 сок = juice
 я'блык = apple
 гру'шка = pear
 я'блычны сок = apple juice
 сос = gravy
 ка'ва = coffee
 гарба'та = tea
 часны'к = garlic
 цыбу'ля = onion
 але'й = oil

Utensils: (The following words are recorded)

нож = knife
 ві'лкі = fork
 лы'жка = spoon
 сталава'я лы'жка = table spoon
 гарба'тная лы'жка = tea spoon
 тале'рка = plate
 мі'ска = bowl
 ку'бак = cup
 шкля'нка = glass
 ча'рка = shot; tumbler
 сурвэ'тка = napkin
 спо'дак = saucer

BELARUSIAN **LATIN** Alphabet
 compared with Cyrillic

	<u>Cyrillic</u>	<u>Latin</u>
VOWELS:	А а	A a
	О о	O o
	І і	I i
	У у	U u
CONSONANTS:	Б б	B b
	В в	V v
	Г г	H h
	Г г	G g
	Д д	D d
	Й й	J j
	К к	K k
	Л л	Ł ł
	М м	M m
	Н н	N n
	П п	P p
	Р р	R r
	С с	S s
	Т т	T t
	Ц ц	C c
	Ш ш	Š š
	Ч ч	Č č
	Ж ж	Ž ž
	Х х	Ch ch
	Ф ф	F f
	Ў ў	Ū ū
SOFT CONSONANTS:		
	Ць ць	Ć ć
	Ль ль	Ł ł
	Нь нь	Ń ń
	Сь сь	Ś ś
	Зь зь	Ź ź

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