

ENGLISH FOR RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE STUDENTS

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O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O'RTA

MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI

CHIRCHIQ DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI

FAKULTETLARARO CHET TILLAR KAFEDRASI

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Введение

В Узбекистане создана уникальная, подходящая для нас модель подготовки кадров, основанная на нашей неповторимой истории и традициях, и в то же время способная отвечать требованиям современности.

Одной из особенностей нашей национальной программы является подготовка компетентных, знающих и значимых специалистов, способных обеспечить развитие Узбекистана по международным стандартам, имеющих собственное независимое мнение. Важность совершенного знания иностранных языков очень важна для нашего народа, стремящегося занять достойное место в мировом сообществе, стремящегося построить свое великое будущее.

Данное методическое пособие предназначено для студентов направления русского языка и литературы 3 курса высших учебных заведений филологического направления. Пособие содержит тексты по тематике русского языка и литературы, а также вопросы и упражнения к этим темам на английском языке. Эти практические задания предназначены для самостоятельного обучения студентов с целью улучшения их устного общения, письменного перевода и навыков понимания текстов на английском языке в своих областях. Задания связанные с текстами повышают способность учащихся творчески мыслить, свободно выражать свои мысли, совершенствуют навыки перевода и технику чтения. Это не только укрепит их знания, но также поможет получать информацию, связанную с их направлением на иностранном, то есть английском языке.

Добро пожаловать в методическое пособие для студентов, изучающих английский язык! Это пособие предназначено для того, чтобы помочь вам развить навыки, необходимые для успешного овладения английским языком в вашей сфере, а именно в преподавании и изучении русского языка и литературы на английском языке.

Изучение иностранного языка – это захватывающее путешествие, полное новых открытий и возможностей. Английский язык, будучи одним из самых распространенных в мире, открывает двери к международному общению, доступу к огромному количеству информации и культурному обмену. Он является официальным языком многих международных организаций, а также используется в науке, бизнесе, технике и искусстве.

В данном пособии вы найдете:

1. Развитие лексического запаса: Тематические списки слов, упражнения на расширение словарного запаса и контекстное использование новых слов.

2. Навыки чтения: Тексты с различными практическими заданиями, направленными на понимание прочитанного.

Наше пособие структурировано таким образом, чтобы вы могли изучать материал в удобном для вас темпе. Каждая тема сопровождается упражнениями и заданиями, которые помогут вам закрепить полученные знания на практике.

Желаем вам успехов и увлекательного изучения!

Lesson 1. Roots of the Russian Language

The sixth century AD saw the migration of the Slav people from old Poland. The Slavs expanded westwards to the river Elbe and southwards to the Adriatic Sea where they gradually occupied much of the Balkans.

By the 10th century, three Slavonic language groups had emerged: Western, Southern and Eastern. Eastern Slavonic gave rise to the modern languages known as Ukrainian, Belorussian and Russian. The Slavonic languages retained many features in common especially in grammatical structure; therefore, the separate groups were able to use one common written language. This language was known as Old Slavonic or Old Church Slavonic (the language was used in its written form only). In the 9th century, two missionaries – Constantine (who on his deathbed took the monastic name Cyril) and Methodius – were required to write down the scriptures in Old Church Slavonic and to preach Christianity to the people of Moravia.

Before they set out for Moravia, Constantine invented a Slavonic, now known as Cyrillic, alphabet. The Cyrillic alphabet is closely based on the Greek alphabet, with about a dozen additional letters invented to represent Slavic sounds not found in Greek.

In Russia, Cyrillic was first written in the early Middle-Ages in clear-cut, legible *ustav* (large letters). Later a succession of cursive forms developed. In the early eighteenth century, under Peter the Great, the forms of letters were simplified and standardised, with some appropriate only to Greek being removed. Further unnecessary letters were expunged in 1918, leaving the alphabet as it is today.

Glossary: This glossary includes key terms from the text along with their Russian translations to aid comprehension and language learning.

1. Migration (миграция) - The movement of the Slavs from old Poland in the sixth century AD.

2. Slavs (славяне) - The ethnic group that migrated from old Poland and expanded westwards and southwards.
3. Elbe River (река Эльба) - The river to which the Slavs expanded westwards.
4. Adriatic Sea (Адриатическое море) - The sea to which the Slavs expanded southwards.
5. Balkans (Балканы) - The region gradually occupied by the Slavs.
6. Western, Southern, Eastern Slavonic (Западнославянский, Южнославянский, Восточнославянский) - The three Slavonic language groups that emerged by the 10th century.
7. Ukrainian (украинский) - One of the modern languages that developed from Eastern Slavonic.
8. Belorussian (белорусский) - Another modern language that developed from Eastern Slavonic.
9. Russian (русский) - The third modern language that developed from Eastern Slavonic.
10. Old Slavonic/Old Church Slavonic (старославянский / церковнославянский) - The common written language used by the different Slavonic groups.
11. Constantine (Константин) - The missionary who invented the Cyrillic alphabet and later took the monastic name Cyril.
12. Cyril (Кирилл) - The monastic name taken by Constantine.
13. Methodius (Методий) - The missionary who, along with Cyril, wrote down the scriptures in Old Church Slavonic.
14. Cyrillic alphabet (кириллица) - The alphabet invented by Constantine for the Slavonic language.

15. Greek alphabet (греческий алфавит) - The base alphabet for the Cyrillic script, with additional letters for Slavic sounds.
16. Ustav (устав) - The clear-cut, legible form of early Cyrillic writing in Russia.
17. Peter the Great (Пётр Великий) - The Russian reformer who simplified and standardized the Cyrillic alphabet in the early eighteenth century.
18. 1918 (1918 год) - The year when further unnecessary letters were removed from the Cyrillic alphabet, leaving it as it is today.

Exercise 1

Read the statements and the information below. Choose T for *True* or F for *False*. Correct the false statements.

1. True or False: The Slavs migrated from old Poland in the sixth century AD.
2. True or False: By the 10th century, three Slavonic language groups had emerged: Northern, Southern, and Eastern.
3. True or False: Eastern Slavonic gave rise to the modern languages known as Ukrainian, Belorussian, and Russian.
4. True or False: The Slavonic languages were very different from each other in grammatical structure.
5. True or False: Old Slavonic or Old Church Slavonic was a common written language used by the different Slavonic groups.
6. True or False: Constantine and Methodius were missionaries who wrote down the scriptures in Old Church Slavonic in the 9th century.
7. True or False: Constantine invented the Cyrillic alphabet before he and Methodius set out for Moravia.
8. True or False: The Cyrillic alphabet is entirely different from the Greek alphabet.

9. True or False: In Russia, Cyrillic was first written in the early Middle Ages in clear-cut, legible large letters known as ustav.
10. True or False: Peter the Great simplified and standardized the forms of Cyrillic letters in the early eighteenth century.
11. True or False: Some letters appropriate only to Greek were removed from the Cyrillic alphabet in 1918.
12. True or False: The current Cyrillic alphabet is identical to the one first invented by Constantine.

Exercise 2

Match the descriptions in Column A with the correct terms in Column B.

Column A:

1. Migration period of the Slavs from old Poland.
2. Geographical expansion of the Slavs to the west and south.
3. Language group that gave rise to Ukrainian, Belorussian, and Russian.
4. Common written language of the Slavs used only in its written form.
5. Missionaries who wrote scriptures in Old Church Slavonic.
6. Inventor of the Cyrillic alphabet.
7. Base alphabet for the Cyrillic script.
8. Form of early Cyrillic writing in Russia.
9. Reformer who simplified the Cyrillic alphabet in the early eighteenth century.
10. Year when further unnecessary letters were removed from the Cyrillic alphabet.

Column B:

- A. 1918
- B. Peter the Great
- C. Greek alphabet
- D. Constantine (Cyril) and Methodius
- E. Eastern Slavonic
- F. Constantine (Cyril)
- G. Sixth century AD
- H. Ustav
- I. Old Slavonic / Old Church Slavonic
- J. River Elbe and Adriatic Sea

Lesson 2. Styles of the Russian language

Low, Middle and High Style

Old Church Slavonic remained the written language until the middle of the eighteenth century in Russia. By this time, the need was felt for a written language which was closer to the educated spoken norm. The famous M. V. Lomonosov, after which the Moscow State University is named, distinguished three styles:

1. High Style – Church Slavonic, to be used for poetics and religion.
2. Middle Style – to be used for lyric poetry, prose and science.
3. Low Style – to be used in personal correspondence and in low comedy.

The Middle Style, which combined features of both East Slavonic and Church Slavonic is the style which came to form the basis of the modern standard language. In the mid 1800's, Standard Russian based on the Moscow dialect became the official language.

Exercise 1.

Read the text **Styles of the Russian language** and answer the questions:

1. What was the primary written language in Russia until the mid-eighteenth century?
2. Who is M.V. Lomonosov, and why is he significant in the context of Russian language history?
3. What are the three styles distinguished by M.V. Lomonosov, and what are their respective uses?
4. What style combined features of both East Slavonic and Church Slavonic?
5. Which style became the basis of the modern standard Russian language?

6. When did Standard Russian, based on the Moscow dialect, become the official language?

7. What was the purpose of the High Style according to Lomonosov?

8. For what types of writing was the Middle Style intended?

9. In which contexts was the Low Style used?

10. Why was there a need for a new written language closer to the educated spoken norm by the mid-eighteenth century in Russia?

Lesson 3. The role of the Russian language in the world.

In the XX century Russian language became one of the so-called world (global) languages. Distribution of Russian language geographically and territorially was largely the result of the Russian Empire and then the Soviet Union and now the Russian Federation, which is the largest area of the sovereign state of the planet. Similar to the global status of the Russian language was enshrined in the UN, where Russian is one of the working languages.

The total number of Russian speakers in the world on the 1999 assessment — about 167 million, about 110 million people speak Russian as a second language.

At the beginning of XX century Russian language owned approximately 150 million people — mostly citizens of the Russian Empire. Over the next 90 years the number of knowledgeable Russian language has increased to about 350 million people, with 286 million of them lived in the Soviet Union, where Russian was the official language and most of its residents are native language, and more than 70 million people (mostly in the Union republics of the USSR, Eastern European, Balkan countries and some Asian countries), and in one way or another knew the Russian language.

By 2005, the number holding in varying degrees of Russian language was reduced to 278 million people, including most of the Russian Federation — up to 140 million people. According to 2006 estimates, the Russian language is native to the 130 million citizens of the Russian Federation, to 26.4 million residents of the republics of the CIS and Baltic countries and almost 7.4 million residents of foreign countries (primarily Germany and other European countries, the U.S. and Israel), i.e. for a total of 163.8 million people. Yet more than 114 million people speak Russian as a second language (mainly in the countries of the CIS and the Baltic States) or know it as a foreign (non-CIS countries).

According to a study in the March 2013 W3Techs Russian language came on 2nd place on the use of the Internet.

Glossary:

world (global) language - мировой (глобальный) язык

distribution - распространение

geographically - географически

territorially - территориально

russian empire - российская империя

soviet union - советский союз

russian federation - российская федерация

sovereign state - суверенное государство

planet – планета

global status - глобальный статус

United Nations (UN) - Организация Объединённых Наций (ООН)

working language - рабочий язык

total number - общее количество

Russian speakers - русскоговорящие

assessment - оценка

second language - второй язык

beginning of the XX century - начало XX века

citizens - граждане

over the next 90 years - за следующие 90 лет

knowledgeable - знающие

official language - официальный язык

native language - родной язык

Union republics of the USSR - союзные республики СССР

Eastern European countries - страны Восточной Европы

Balkan countries - Балканские страны

asian countries - азиатские страны

residents - жители

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) - Содружество Независимых Государств (СНГ)

European countries - европейские страны

United States (U.S.) - Соединённые Штаты Америки (США)

internet usage - использование Интернета

study - исследование

Lesson 4. Greatest Russian writers

1. One of the best-known Russian writers, Leo Tolstoy, is famous for works like *Anna Karenina*, *War and Peace*, and *The Death of Ivan Ilyich*. Though he never won, he received multiple nominations for the Nobel Prize in Literature and the Nobel Peace Prize. Tolstoy portrayed the culture and society of Russia in his writing, and literary critics consider his famous *War and Peace* to be one of the greatest novels of all time.

2. In the late 19th century, Anton Chekhov wrote plays and short stories. He won the Pushkin Prize for his work and worked as a physician when he was not writing. Some of his most famous plays include *Three Sisters*, *The Cherry Orchard*, and *Uncle Vanya*.

3. Born in Ukraine in 1809, Nikolai Gogol wrote Russian literature known for its literary realism. His satirical work, *The Government Inspector*, is a comedy of errors that draws attention to political corruption that was common in Russia. His work is particularly well-known among Russian fiction writers because it has a distinctively Ukrainian tone of voice.

4. Alexander Pushkin was a Romantic-era writer of Russian poetry, plays, and novels often called the greatest Russian poet and the founder of literature in Russia. He hailed from Moscow and also lived in Saint Petersburg. *The Stone Guest*, a dramatic play detailing the fall of Don Juan, and the novel in verse, *Eugene Onegin*, are two of his most famous works.

5. Mikhail Bulgakov is a prominent playwright and novelist in 20th-century Russia. He started his professional life as a physician, writing about his work in *A Young Doctor's Notebook*, before abandoning his medical career to pursue writing full-time after a lengthy illness. Unfortunately, he ran into trouble while living under Stalin's rule as his plays were banned due to their political bents. *The Master and Margarita*, which was published after his death, is his best-known satirical novel.

6. Fyodor Dostoevsky's work is known for its deep look at the darkest parts of the human condition. *A Raw Youth* and *Crime and Punishment* are two of his more influential

works. His works seemed to prophesy how Russia's revolutionaries would act if they came to power, and some literary critics call Dostoevsky the greatest psychologist in literary history.

7. A Romantic writer, poet, and painter, Mikhail Lermontov was the greatest literary figure of his time period, and he founded the tradition of the Russian psychological novel. *A Hero of Our Time* is his only novel and his most influential work, which he wrote in the 1830s. Unfortunately, in typical romantic fashion, Lermontov died in a duel with a former friend.

Exercise 1

Read the text about the greatest Russian writers

Match the portraits of the Russian writers a-g to the paragraphs 1-7.



Exercise 1 Multiple choice questions

Read the questions and choose the correct answer according to the text:

1. Which of the following works was written by Leo Tolstoy?

- A) The Cherry Orchard
- B) Eugene Onegin
- C) War and Peace
- D) The Government Inspector

2. What was Anton Chekhov's profession when he was not writing?

- A) Lawyer
- B) Physician
- C) Teacher
- D) Engineer

3. Where was Nikolai Gogol born?

- A) Moscow
- B) Saint Petersburg
- C) Ukraine
- D) Siberia

4. Which writer is often called the greatest Russian poet and the founder of Russian literature?

- A) Mikhail Lermontov
- B) Fyodor Dostoevsky

C) Alexander Pushkin

D) Leo Tolstoy

5. What is the title of Mikhail Bulgakov's best-known satirical novel?

A) A Young Doctor's Notebook

B) The Master and Margarita

C) Uncle Vanya

D) Crime and Punishment

6. Which of the following works is by Fyodor Dostoevsky?

A) A Raw Youth

B) The Stone Guest

C) Three Sisters

D) A Hero of Our Time

7. Mikhail Lermontov is known for founding which literary tradition?

A) Russian romantic poetry

B) Russian psychological novel

C) Russian satirical comedy

D) Russian historical fiction

8. Which writer received multiple nominations for the Nobel Prize in Literature and the Nobel Peace Prize?

A) Anton Chekhov

B) Leo Tolstoy

C) Nikolai Gogol

D) Mikhail Bulgakov

9. What is the theme of Nikolai Gogol's *The Government Inspector*?

A) Romance

B) Political corruption

C) Psychological drama

D) Family dynamics

10. How did Mikhail Lermontov die?

A) In a car accident

B) From illness

C) In a duel

D) In battle

Lesson 5. Russian proverbs and sayings

Read the Russian proverbs with their English equivalents:

1. Без труда не вытащишь и рыбку из пруда. - No pain, no gain.

Literal translation: Without effort, you can't even pull a fish out of the pond.

2. Век живи, век учись. - Live and learn.

Literal translation: Live for a century, learn for a century.

3. Лучше поздно, чем никогда - Better late than never.

4. Не всё коту масленица. - Every day is not a holiday.

Literal translation: Not every day is Shrovetide for the cat.

5. Нет худа без добра. - Every cloud has a silver lining.

Literal translation: There is no bad without good.

6. Под лежащий камень вода не течёт. - A rolling stone gathers no moss.

Literal translation: Under a lying stone, water does not flow.

7. Слово не воробей, вылетит - не поймаешь. - A word spoken is past recalling.

Literal translation: A word is not a sparrow; once it flies out, you can't catch it.

8. В тихом омуте черти водятся. - Still waters run deep.

Literal translation: Devils dwell in a quiet pool.

9. Не имей сто рублей, а имей сто друзей. - A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Literal translation: Don't have 100 rubles, but have 100 friends.

10. В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше. - East or west, home is best.

Literal translation: It's good to be a guest, but it's better at home.

Glossary

effort- труд

devil- чёрт

pain- боль

Measure- измерять

gain- выгода

rabbit- заяц

moss-мох

blind-слепой

stone- камень

taste- вкус

sparrow- воробей

fool-дурак

catch- поймать

Exercise 1

Answer the questions about proverbs

- What do you think this proverb means?

- Can you think of a situation where this proverb might apply?

- How does this proverb compare to its English equivalent in terms of meaning and cultural context?

Exercise 2

Match the Russian (a-f) and English (1-6) proverbs:

a) Тише едешь - дальше будешь.

b) Не в свои сани не садись.

c) Сколько волка ни корми, он всё в лес смотрит.

d) Лес рубят - щепки летят.

e) Дуракам закон не писан.

f) На нет и суда нет.

1. Slow and steady wins the race.
2. Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.
3. You can't get blood from a stone.
4. Don't bite off more than you can chew.
5. You can take the wolf out of the wild, but you can't take the wild out of the wolf.
6. You can't make an omelet without breaking eggs.

Lesson 6. Famous Russian artists

I. Ivan Shishkin

One of Russia's most respected historical critics Vladimir Stasov once said of Shishkin:

"Shishkin – national artist. All his life he studied Russia, mainly the northern woods, Russian trees and Russian thickets. It is his empire, and here he has no contenders, he is unique."

A paragon force of Russian landscape painting, Ivan Shishkin was a true student of nature and its life force. His desire to introduce the world to the beauty of northern forests and indigenous landscapes of his beloved homeland has led him to become one of the most respected realist painters within Russian culture; and anyone who has ever stepped foot between the pines and birches of Russian woodland, shall undoubtedly be struck by those memories upon laying eyes on one of his works.

Shishkin's legacy also lives through his famous painting "Morning in a Pine Forest" – which adorns popular Russian chocolates "Clumsy Bears" – and to this day it is one of the most recognisable works of art in Russia.

II. Victor Vasnetsov

Perhaps one of the most discernable Russian painters on this list, Vasnetsov was a leading figure in the evolution of 19th century Russian realism towards Art Nouveau.

A member of the "Peredvizhniki" – a group of Russian realist painters who protested academic restrictions – Vasnetsov depictions of slavic culture through depictions of Russian fairytale and mythology through works like "The Knight at the Crossroads", "Bogatyr", and the "Flying Carpet", have become indelible staples within Russian culture. The son of a priest, his illustrious religious paintings

in the likes of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" also add to his grandeur as an artist, and can perhaps be seen to be on par with the likes of William Blake.

III. Valentin Serov

Born into a family of composers, Serov studied in Paris and Moscow, as well as under the tutelage of renowned Russian realist painter Ilya Repin, and is the author of perhaps one of Russia's most famous works of art "Girl with Peaches" – which has been described as "a masterpiece of Russian painting".

A prolific portraitist and innovator of style, Valentin Serov's works would go on to combine realism with an impressionist aesthetic, and his evolution as an artist would see him become one of Russia's first modernist painters.

Exercise 1

Match the paragraphs (I-III) and the pictures (a-c) below



Exercise 2

Describe each picture

Glossary:

true - истинный

beloved - любимый

recognisable - узнаваемый

discernable - различимый

leading - ведущий

indelible - несмываемый

illustrious - выдающийся

prolific - плодовитый

modernist - модернистский

slavic - славянский

evolution - эволюция

realism - реализм

force - сила

desire - желание

homeland - родина

legacy - наследие

painting - живопись

staple - неотъемлемая часть

depiction - изображение

mythology - мифология

masterpiece - шедевр

innovator - инноватор

aesthetic - эстетический

paragon - образец

adorns - украшает

knight – рыцарь

crossroads - перекрёсток

flying carpet - летающий ковёр

apocalypse - апокалипсис

grandeur - великолешие

evolution - эволюция

depiction - изображение

mythology - мифология

protest - протест

Lesson 7. Poetry and famous Russian poets

1. Alexander Pushkin (1799–1837):

- Widely regarded as the father of Russian literature, Pushkin's works laid the foundation for modern Russian poetry. His mastery of verse, combined with his exploration of Russian folklore and history, resulted in timeless classics like "Eugene Onegin" and "The Bronze Horseman."

2. Anna Akhmatova (1889–1966):

- Akhmatova's poetry captured the anguish and resilience of the Russian people during turbulent times, including the Russian Revolution and Stalinist purges. Her powerful, emotionally charged verses, often addressing themes of love, loss, and survival, made her one of the most revered poets of the 20th century.

3. Sergei Yesenin (1895–1925):

- Yesenin's poetry reflects the beauty of rural Russia and the struggles of its people during the early 20th century. Known for his lyrical style and evocative imagery, his works often celebrate nature, love, and the simple joys of life, while also expressing a deep sense of melancholy and longing.

4. Marina Tsvetaeva (1892–1941):

- Tsvetaeva's poetry is characterized by its emotional intensity, lyrical complexity, and exploration of existential themes. Her verses often delve into the depths of human experience, grappling with love, death, and the search for meaning in a turbulent world. Despite facing personal tragedy and political persecution, Tsvetaeva's poetic legacy endures as a testament to her profound insight and literary prowess.

5. Boris Pasternak (1890–1960):

- Pasternak's poetry reflects the tumultuous events of 20th-century Russia, from the upheaval of the Russian Revolution to the oppressive regime of Stalinism. His lyrical verses blend philosophical reflection with vivid imagery, offering profound insights into the human condition and the complexities of Russian society. Pasternak is perhaps best known for his epic novel "Doctor Zhivago," which earned him the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1958.

Exercise 1 Match each poet's name with their corresponding description



A. The father of Russian literature, known for works like "Eugene Onegin" and "The Bronze Horseman."

B. Poet whose emotionally charged verses captured the anguish and resilience of the Russian people during turbulent times.

C. Known for celebrating the beauty of rural Russia and the simple joys of life, while also expressing deep melancholy.

D. Poet characterized by emotional intensity, lyrical complexity, and exploration of existential themes.

E. Poet whose works reflect the tumultuous events of 20th-century Russia, blending philosophical reflection with vivid imagery.

Lesson 8. Russian fairytales

Read the text

Learn new vocabulary

There is a long tradition of Russian fairy tales, known as skazki. These stories have been an important part of Russian culture for centuries and were often shared orally, passed down from generation to generation. These stories which featured gods, spirits, and mythical creatures were used to explain natural phenomena, provide warnings about behavior, teaching societal norms and values, and for entertainment. Unlike in many western cultures where fairy tales are mainly for children, folk stories in Russia were told to all ages and were an accepted part of everyday beliefs.

"Baba Yaga" is a witch who lives in the forest on a hut with chicken legs. She flies through the air in a giant mortar which she steers with a pestle. Often the stories of Baba Yaga were used to scare children into behaving.

"Morozko" An evil stepmother asks her husband to get rid of his daughter. The father takes the child into the forest where she is found by Morozko, Father Frost. He asks her three times if she is cold, but she replies she is warm and he rewards her modesty by saving her.

"The Frog Princess" The Tsar's sons have to marry a girl from wherever their arrow lands. The youngest son's arrow lands in a swamp and he is forced to marry a frog. However, the frog is actually a young woman who has been enchanted by Koschei, an evil sorcerer. The prince, Ivan, has to find and defeat Koschei to transform his princess.

Glossary:

fairy tale - сказка
ora- устный
generation - поколение
gods - боги
spirits - духи
mythical creatures - мифические существа
natural phenomena - природные явления
warnings - предупреждения
behavior - поведение
societal norms - общественные нормы
values - ценности
entertainment - развлечение
witch - ведьма
hut - избушка
chicken legs - куриные ножки
mortar - ступа
pestle - пестик
evil stepmother - злая мачеха
father frost - морозко
swamp - болото

enchanted - заколдованный
transformation - преобразование
tsar - царь
arrow - стрела
swamp - болото
enchantment - заклинание
sorcerer - волшебник
defeat - победа
good vs. evil - добро против зла
quest - поиск
challenge - вызов
curse - проклятие
villain - злодей
rescue - спасение
happy ending - счастливый конец
adventure - приключение
forest creatures - лесные существа
magic spells - волшебные заклинания

Exercise 1 Complete the sentences with the appropriate word from the list:

1. In Russian culture, fairy tales, known as _____, have been passed down through generations.
2. These stories were often shared _____, from one person to another.
3. Russian fairy tales often feature _____, spirits, and mythical creatures.
4. They were used to explain _____ like thunderstorms and eclipses.
5. Fairy tales also provided _____ about proper behavior and societal norms.
6. Characters like Baba Yaga, the _____, were used to scare children.
7. Baba Yaga lives in a hut with _____.
8. She flies through the air in a giant _____.
9. "Morozko" is a fairy tale about a girl who encounters Father Frost in the _____.
10. He rewards her modesty by saving her from _____.
11. In "The Frog Princess," Ivan has to defeat the _____ to transform his princess.
12. The story ends with a _____, as Ivan rescues his princess and they live happily ever after.

Lesson 9. Introductions

The Russian language allows an interesting way of addressing people to whom you have just been introduced. The person's first name is combined with a modified form of his or her father's first name. If a man's first name is Ivan and his father's first name is also Ivan, you would call him Ivan Ivanovich (Ivan, son of Ivan), and if Ivan had a sister, she would be called Natasha Ivanovna, (Natasha, daughter of Ivan). The -ovich and -ovna suffixes are always appended to the father's first name and not to the mother's.

Exercise 1.

Instructions:

1. Read the text Introductions.
2. Look at the example given below.
3. Fill in the table with the appropriate form of addressing to the man/woman using the name of the father.

Example: *Yegor –Yegorovich –Yegorovna*

	Father's name	Man (-ovich, -evich)	Woman (-ovna, -evna)
1	Sergey		
2	Andrey		
3	Vadim		
4	Aleksey		
5	Gennadiy		
6	Vyacheslav,		
7	Aleksandr		
8	Pavel		
9	Leonid		

10	Anatoliy		
11	Igor		
12	Timofey		
13	Roman		
14	Stanislav		

Lesson 10. Valuable Russian grammar rules

Russian has a reputation for being a tricky language to learn, but it doesn't have to be. One very helpful tip is to pay attention to Russian grammar from the beginning. This list of the most important grammar rules will help you understand and speak the language correctly.

1 Stress

One syllable is always stressed in Russian words containing two or more syllables, which means that it is pronounced in a stronger tone and with a longer sound.

There are no rules governing the stress given to one syllable or another, so the only way to learn Russian words correctly is to memorize the way they are stressed. Moreover, stress can move to a different syllable when a word changes forms, for example:

- When *рука* –hand– becomes *руки* –hands–, the stress moves from the second syllable to the first.

2 Sentence Structure

Russian has a more flexible sentence structure than the English language. The usual structure is subject-verb-object, but you can easily change the word order in a Russian sentence without changing the meaning too much. However, there are still some stylistic and context changes to be aware of.

Consider the sentence *Я люблю мороженое*, which means "I love ice cream." The following table illustrates the subtle differences in meaning when the sentence structure is altered:

Sentence Structure	Meaning	Russian Sentence
Subject-verb-object	Neutral meaning	<i>Я люблю мороженое</i>
Subject-object-verb	The emphasis is on type of dessert that the object likes, i.e., ice cream.	<i>Я мороженое люблю</i>
Object-subject-verb	A pensive statement that emphasises that the speaker does like ice cream. Informal tone.	<i>Мороженое я люблю</i>
Object-verb-subject	The emphasis is on the fact that it is the speaker who likes ice cream.	<i>Мороженое люблю я</i>
Verb-object-subject	A declarative statement with a poetic undertone.	<i>Люблю мороженое я</i>
Verb-subject-object	A reflective, declarative statement placing the accent on the speaker's love for ice cream.	<i>Люблю я мороженое</i>

It is important to remember that while the particular word order does create a different meaning, it is the intonation and the accent placed on a particular word that makes the most difference in determining the meaning of a sentence.

3 Capitalization

In Russian, capitalization occurs only in two main instances: at the beginning of a sentence and when spelling a proper name. However, there are still several rules

concerning the use of capital letters in more complex sentences, for example when there is a full sentence citation inside another sentence, or when spelling names of works of art, abbreviations, and many more.

The main thing to remember is that in Russian the rules of capitalization are different from those in English. For instance, days of the week, nationalities, or names of the months are not capitalized in Russian. The English I is capitalized but the Russian я (ya) is written in lowercase. On the contrary, where in English we don't capitalize you, in Russian in certain instances it is written with a capital letter: *Вы* (vy).

4 Intonation

Russian intonation changes according to the type of sentence and its desired meaning. These basic rules will help you sound more natural when you speak Russian.

- At the end of a declarative sentence, the tone on the last stressed syllable is lowered:
Это Маша (Ehta Masha) – This is Masha.
- In a question that contains what, who, when, where, or how, the interrogative word is marked by a stronger stress:
Кто это? (KTO Ehta?) – Who is it?
- Finally, in a question that does not contain a question word, the tone rises sharply on the stressed syllable:
Это Маша? (Ehta Masha?) – Is this Masha?

5 Devocalization of Voiced Consonants

Consonants are called "voiced" if they use the vibration of the vocal cords, for example Б, В, Г, Д, Ж, and З. Voiced consonants can become voiceless in certain situations, and sound more like their counterparts П, Ф, К, Т, Ш, and С. This happens

when a voiced consonant is at the end of a word, or is followed by a voiceless consonant, for example:

- Глаз (glas) –eye– the voiced consonant *з* sounds like the voiceless consonant *с* because it is at the end of the word.
- Будка (BOOTka) –shed, cabin, booth– the voiced consonant *д* sounds like the voiceless consonant *т* because it is followed by another voiceless consonant, *к*.

6 Reduction

Vowel reduction occurs in unstressed syllables and has several rules. The main thing to remember is that a vowel in a stressed syllable sounds more true to its alphabet sound, and is pronounced as a long, accented sound. In standard Russian, the letters *О* and *А* in unstressed syllables merge and create a shorter

7 Declension

There are six cases in the Russian language and they are all equally important to speak Russian correctly. The cases define the way a word changes its form when used in a different context or position.

Nominative: Identifies the subject in a sentence (who, what?).

Genitive: Shows possession, absence, or attribution (who(m), what, whose, or what/who is absent?).

Dative: Demonstrates that something is given or addressed to the object (to whom, to what?).

Instrumental: Shows which instrument is used to do or make something, or with whom/with what an action is completed (with whom, with what?).

Prepositional: Identifies a place, time, or a person/object that is being discussed or thought about (about whom, about what, where?).

8 Forming Plurals

The basic rule for plurals in Russian is that the word endings change to either *и*, *би*, *я*, or *а*, apart from several exceptions. However, things get more complicated when we need a plural form for a word that is in a case other than the simple nominative. In each case, the ending changes according to a different rule, all of which need to be remembered.

9 Tenses

Russian has three tenses: past, present, and future. The past and the future tenses have two aspects each: perfective and imperfective.

Simply put, the perfective aspect shows that an action was, or will be, completed or definite, whereas the imperfective aspect is used when an action continued or will continue regularly or for an undetermined length of time. However, the actual usage of the two aspects depends on the speaker, the style of speech, and the context, so the best way to learn which aspect of a tense is most appropriate is to listen to as much Russian as possible.

In addition, Russian verb endings change according to the tense, as well as gender and whether the subject is singular or plural.

Exercise 1 Review

Multiple choice questions

Read the questions and choose the correct answer

Stress in Russian Words

1. What is unique about stress in Russian words?

- a. One syllable is always stressed, but there are clear rules for stress placement.
- b. One syllable is always stressed, and stress can change when the word form changes.
- c. No syllable is stressed more than another.
- d. Stress is only present in words with three or more syllables.

2. In the word *рука* - hand-, how does the stress change when it becomes *руки* - hands-?

- a. The stress remains on the same syllable.
- b. The stress moves to the second syllable.
- c. The stress moves to the first syllable.
- d. The stress disappears.

Sentence Structure

3. Which of the following Russian sentence structures emphasizes the type of dessert the speaker likes?

- a. Subject-verb-object
- b. Subject-object-verb
- c. Object-subject-verb
- d. Verb-object-subject

4. How does the meaning change in the sentence "*Я люблю мороженое*" when it is rearranged to "*Мороженое люблю я*"?

- a. It becomes a question.
- b. It emphasizes the speaker's love for ice cream.
- c. It emphasizes the type of dessert.
- d. It implies doubt about liking ice cream.

Capitalization

5. Which of the following is capitalized in Russian but not in English?

- a. Days of the week
- b. Months
- c. The pronoun "you" in formal address
- d. Nationalities

6. In which instance is the pronoun "*я*" (*ya*) capitalized in Russian?

- a. At the beginning of a sentence.
- b. When referring to oneself in a formal letter.
- c. It is never capitalized.
- d. When it is part of a title.

Intonation

7. How does intonation change at the end of a declarative sentence in Russian?

- a. The tone rises.
 - b. The tone falls.
 - c. The tone stays the same.
 - d. The tone fluctuates.
8. What happens to the intonation in a question without a question word?
- a. The tone falls on the last syllable.
 - b. The tone rises sharply on the stressed syllable.
 - c. The tone remains flat.
 - d. The tone rises at the beginning of the sentence.

Devocalization of Voiced Consonants

9. What happens to a voiced consonant at the end of a word in Russian?
- a. It becomes silent.
 - b. It becomes voiced.
 - c. It becomes voiceless.
 - d. It changes to a vowel.
10. In the word будка –shed, which consonant becomes voiceless?
- a. Б
 - b. Д

- c. К
- d. Т

Reduction

11. What happens to the letters O and A in unstressed syllables in Russian?
- a. They merge and create a shorter sound.
 - b. They remain true to their alphabet sounds.
 - c. They become silent.
 - d. They become elongated.

Declension

12. Which case in Russian identifies the subject of a sentence?
- a. Genitive
 - b. Dative
 - c. Nominative
 - d. Instrumental
13. Which case is used to show possession in Russian?
- a. Nominative
 - b. Genitive
 - c. Dative

d. Prepositional

Forming Plurals

14. What are the common plural endings in Russian?

a. а, о, е, у

b. и, ы, я, а

c. и, ы, у, о

d. е, я, у, а

Tenses

15. How many aspects do the past and future tenses have in Russian?

a. One

b. Two

c. Three

d. Four

16. Which aspect shows that an action was completed or definite?

a. Imperfective

b. Future

c. Past

d. Perfective

Lesson 11. Literary terms in English language

1. Аллегория - Allegory ['æl.lɪ.gər.i]

- **Meaning:** A symbolic narrative in which the surface details imply a secondary meaning. Often, the characters represent moral qualities.

2. Аллитерация - Alliteration [əˌlɪtəˈreɪʃən]

- **Meaning:** The repetition of the same initial consonant sounds in a sequence of words or syllables.

3. Аллюзия - Allusion [əˈluː.ʒən]

- **Meaning:** An indirect reference to another text, event, or place, often without explicit identification.

4. Анафора - Anaphora [əˈnæfərə]

- **Meaning:** The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses.

5. Анекдот - Anecdote ['ænɪkˌdɒt]

- **Meaning:** A short, often humorous, story about a real incident or person.

6. Антитеза - Antithesis [ænˈtɪθəsis]

- **Meaning:** A rhetorical device in which two opposite ideas are put together in a sentence to achieve a contrasting effect.

7. Аннотация - Annotation [ˌænəˈteɪʃən]

- **Meaning:** A note or comment added to a text to explain, cite sources, or give bibliographical data.

8. Апострофа - Apostrophe [ə'pɒstrəfi]

- **Meaning:** A figure of speech in which the speaker addresses an absent person, an abstract idea, or a thing.

9. Архаизм - Archaism ['ɑ:kəi'ɪzəm]

- **Meaning:** The use of an older or obsolete form of a word or expression.

10. Ассонанс - Assonance ['æsənəns]

- **Meaning:** The repetition of vowel sounds within nearby words.

11. Баллада - Ballad ['bæl.əd]

- **Meaning:** A narrative poem, often of folk origin and intended to be sung.

12. Биография - Biography [baɪ'ɒgrəfi]

- **Meaning:** A detailed description of a person's life.

13. Бурлеск - Burlesque [bɜ:r'lesk]

- **Meaning:** A literary or dramatic work that seeks to ridicule by means of grotesque exaggeration or comic imitation.

14. Величественный стиль - Grand style [grænd stail]

- **Meaning:** A style of writing that is lofty, elevated, and often elaborate.

15. Водевиль - Vaudeville ['vɔ:deɪ,vɪl]

- **Meaning:** A type of entertainment popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, featuring a mixture of specialty acts such as burlesque comedy and song and dance.

16. Внутренний монолог - Stream of consciousness [stri:m əv 'kɒnfəsənəs]

- **Meaning:** A narrative mode that attempts to capture the continuous flow of a character's thoughts and feelings.

17. Восточная сказка - Oriental tale [ɔ:ri'entəl teɪl]

- **Meaning:** A story that reflects the traditions and folklore of Eastern cultures.

18. Вымысел - Fiction ['fɪkʃən]

- **Meaning:** Literature created from the imagination, not presented as fact.

19. Гипербола - Hyperbole [haɪ'pɜ:rbəli]

- **Meaning:** An exaggerated statement or claim not meant to be taken literally.

20. Гротеск - Grotesque [gru:'tesk]

- **Meaning:** A style of art characterized by the bizarre, ugly, and distorted.

21. Детектив - Detective story [di'tektɪv 'stɔ:ri]

- **Meaning:** A genre of fiction in which a detective solves a crime or series of crimes.

22. Диалог - Dialogue ['daɪə,lɒg]

- **Meaning:** A written or spoken conversational exchange between two or more people.

23. Драма - Drama ['dra:mə]

- **Meaning:** A genre of narrative fiction intended to be more serious than humorous.

24. Жанр - Genre ['ʒɒnrə]

- **Meaning:** A category of artistic composition characterized by similarities in form, style, or subject matter.

25. Завязка - Exposition [ˌɛkspə'zɪʃən]

- **Meaning:** The introduction of background information, such as setting and characters, at the beginning of a story.

26. Заглавие - Title ['taɪtl]

- **Meaning:** The name of a book, composition, or other artistic work.

27. Законченность - Closure ['kləʊʒər]

- **Meaning:** The sense of resolution or conclusion at the end of an artistic work.

28. Замысел - Conception [kən'sepʃən]

- **Meaning:** The forming or devising of a plan or idea for a literary work.

29. Запись - Transcript ['trænskript]

- **Meaning:** A written or printed version of material originally presented in another medium.

30. Зарисовка - Sketch [sketʃ]

- **Meaning:** A brief, rough draft or outline of a literary work.

31. Завершающий поворот сюжета - Denouement [deɪ'nu:mənt]

- **Meaning:** The final resolution of the plot in a story or play.

32. Завязка - Knot [nɒt]

- **Meaning:** The point in a narrative where the main conflict is introduced.

33. Знаменитая цитата - Famous quote ['feɪməs kwəʊt]

- **Meaning:** A well-known quotation from literature or speech.

34. Зловещая атмосфера - Eerie atmosphere ['iəri 'ætəməs,fiər]

- **Meaning:** A setting or mood that evokes a sense of unease or fear.

35. Идея - Theme [θi:m]

- **Meaning:** The central topic, subject, or message within a narrative.

36. Изображение - Depiction [dɪ'pɪkʃən]

- **Meaning:** The representation of someone or something in words or images.

37. Иллюзия - Illusion [ɪ'lu:ʒən]

- **Meaning:** A false idea or belief, or something that deceives by producing a false impression of reality.

38. Импрессионизм - Impressionism [ɪm'preʃənɪzəm]

- **Meaning:** A literary style that seeks to capture a feeling or experience rather than to achieve accurate depiction.

39. Инверсия - Inversion [ɪn'veɜ:ʒən]

- **Meaning:** A change in the normal word order of a sentence, often for emphasis or poetic effect.

40. **Интервью - Interview** ['ɪntərˌvju:]

- **Meaning:** A conversation between two or more people where questions are

41. **Интерпретация - Interpretation** [ɪnˌtɜːrprɪˈteɪʃən]

- **Meaning:** The action of explaining the meaning of something, especially within a literary context.

42. **Ирония - Irony** ['aɪrəni]

- **Meaning:** A figure of speech in which the intended meaning is opposite to the literal meaning of the words used.

43. **Катарсис - Catharsis** [kəˈθɑːrsɪs]

- **Meaning:** The process of releasing, and thereby providing relief from, strong or repressed emotions, often through art.

44. **Классика - Classic** ['klæsɪk]

- **Meaning:** A work of art of recognized and established value, typically one that has stood the test of time.

45. **Клише - Cliché** [kliːˈʃeɪ]

- **Meaning:** A phrase or opinion that is overused and betrays a lack of original thought.

46. **Код - Code** [kəʊd]

- **Meaning:** A system of words, letters, figures, or symbols used to represent others, often used in literary analysis to describe symbolic meaning.

47. **Колорит - Coloring** ['kɒlərɪŋ]

- **Meaning:** The vividness of description in literature, painting a picture with words.

48. **Комедия - Comedy** ['kɒmədi]

- **Meaning:** A genre of literature, film, and other art forms in which the main emphasis is on humor.

49. **Композиция - Composition** [ˌkɒmpəˈzɪʃən]

- **Meaning:** The arrangement of words, sentences, and ideas in a literary work.

50. **Конфликт - Conflict** ['kɒnflɪkt]

- **Meaning:** The struggle between opposing forces in a story, usually resolved by the end of the work.

51. **Концовка - Ending** ['ɛndɪŋ]

- **Meaning:** The conclusion of a literary work, bringing it to a close.

52. **Критика - Critique** [kɪˈtiːk]

- **Meaning:** A detailed analysis and assessment of something, especially a literary, philosophical, or political theory.

53. **Легенда - Legend** ['ledʒənd]

- **Meaning:** A traditional story sometimes popularly regarded as historical but unauthenticated.

54. **Лирика - Lyrics** ['lɪrɪks]

- **Meaning:** The words of a song, or the poetry of a song or verse.

55. **Метафора - Metaphor** ['metə, fɔː]

- **Meaning:** A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable.

56. **Метонимия - Metonymy** [mɪ'tɒnɪmi]

- **Meaning:** A figure of speech in which one word or phrase is substituted with another with which it is closely associated.

57. **Монолог - Monologue** ['mɒnələːg]

- **Meaning:** A long speech by one actor in a play or movie, or as part of a theatrical or broadcast program.

58. **Мотив - Motif** [mɒʊ'tiːf]

- **Meaning:** A distinctive feature or dominant idea in an artistic or literary composition.

59. **Мурашки по коже - Goosebumps** ['guːsbʌmps]

- **Meaning:** A tingling sensation on the skin, often due to strong emotions or fear, often referenced in literature to convey suspense or excitement.

60. **Нарратив - Narrative** ['nærətɪv]

- **Meaning:** A spoken or written account of connected events; a story.

61. **Натурализм - Naturalism** ['nætʃərəlɪzəm]

- **Meaning:** A style and theory of representation based on the accurate depiction of detail, often in a realistic manner.

62. **Новелла - Novella** [nɒʊ'velə]

- **Meaning:** A short novel or long short story.

63. **Оксюморон - Oxymoron** [ˌɒksɪ'mɔːrɒn]

- **Meaning:** A figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction.

64. **Онегинская строфа - Onegin stanza** [ɒ'neɪɡɪn 'stænzə]

- **Meaning:** A verse form used by Alexander Pushkin in his novel in verse "Eugene Onegin".

65. **Ономастика - Onomastics** [ˌɒnə'mæstɪks]

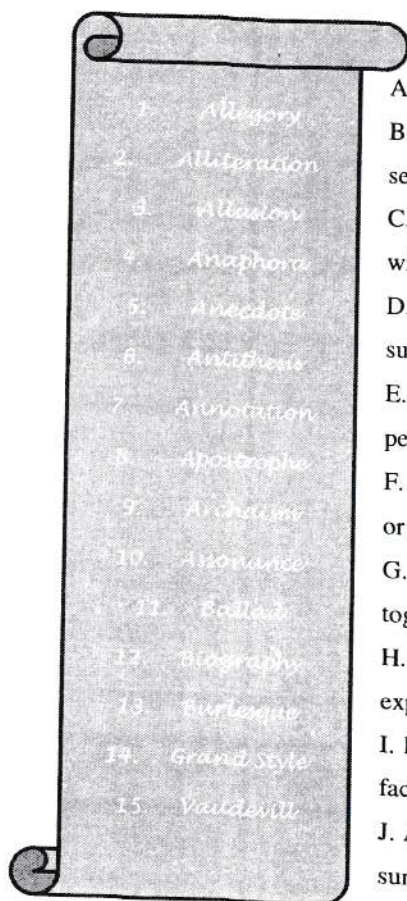
- **Meaning:** The study of the history and origin of proper names.

66. **Остросюжетный - Thrilling** ['θrɪlɪŋ]

- **Meaning:** Causing excitement and suspense; gripping.

Vocabulary review

Match each literary term on the left with its corresponding definition or meaning on the right. Write the letter of the correct definition next to each term.



- A. The repetition of vowel sounds within nearby words.
- B. A symbolic narrative in which the surface details imply a secondary meaning.
- C. An indirect reference to another text, event, or place, often without explicit identification.
- D. The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses.
- E. A short, often humorous, story about a real incident or person.
- F. A note or comment added to a text to explain, cite sources, or give bibliographical data.
- G. A rhetorical device in which two opposite ideas are put together in a sentence to achieve a contrasting effect.
- H. The use of an older or obsolete form of a word or expression.
- I. Literature created from the imagination, not presented as fact.
- J. A narrative poem, often of folk origin and intended to be sung.
- K. A detailed description of a person's life.
- L. A literary or dramatic work that seeks to ridicule by means of grotesque exaggeration or comic imitation.

M. A style of writing that is lofty, elevated, and often elaborate.

N. A type of entertainment popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, featuring a mixture of specialty acts such as burlesque comedy and song and dance.

O. A narrative mode that attempts to capture the continuous flow of a character's thoughts and feelings.

Glossary:

Grammatical terminology of the Russian language

Read the terms and learn for further usage

1.	Существительное	Noun
2.	Прилагательное	Adjective
3.	Глагол	Verb
4.	Наречие	Adverb
5.	Местоимение	Pronoun
6.	Числительное	Числительное
7.	Предлог	Preposition
8.	Союз	Conjunction
9.	Частица	Particle
10.	Междометие	Interjection
11.	Склонение	Declension
12.	Спряжение	Conjugation
13.	Падение	Case

14.	Род	Gender
15.	Число	Number
16.	Время	Tense
17.	Лицо	Person
18.	Вид (глагола)	Aspect (of the verb)
19.	Залог	Voice
20.	Синтаксис	Syntax
21.	Морфология	Morphology
22.	Простое предложение	Simple sentence
23.	Сложное предложение	Complex sentence
24.	Однородные члены предложения	Coordinated members of the sentence
25.	Главные члены предложения	Main parts of the sentence
26.	Второстепенные члены предложения	Secondary parts of the sentence
27.	Подлежащее	Subject
28.	Сказуемое	Predicate
29.	Определение	Attribute
30.	Дополнение	Object
31.	Обстоятельство	Adverbial modifier

32.	Прямая речь	Direct speech
33.	Косвенная речь	Indirect speech
34.	Прямая и обратная инверсия	Direct and reverse inversion
35.	Согласование	Agreement
36.	Управление	Government
37.	Пунктуация	Punctuation
38.	Фонетика	Phonetics
39.	Ударение	Stress
40.	Интонация	Intonation
41.	Инфинитив	Infinitive
42.	Причастие	Participle
43.	Деепричастие	Gerund / Adverbial participle
44.	Порядковое числительное	Ordinal numeral
45.	Количественное числительное	Cardinal numeral
46.	Личные местоимения	Personal pronouns
47.	Притяжательные местоимения	Possessive pronouns
48.	Возвратные местоимения	Reflexive pronouns
49.	Указательные местоимения	Demonstrative pronouns

50.	Относительные местоимения	Relative pronouns
51.	Вопросительные местоимения	Interrogative pronouns
52.	Определительные местоимения	Determinative pronouns
53.	Неопределенные местоимения	Indefinite pronouns
54.	Отрицательные местоимения	Negative pronouns
55.	Именная часть сказуемого	Predicative
56.	Составное именное сказуемое	Compound nominal predicate
57.	Составное глагольное сказуемое	Compound verbal predicate
58.	Порядок слов	Word order
59.	Прямое дополнение	Direct object
60.	Косвенное дополнение	Indirect object
61.	Родительный падеж	Genitive case
62.	Дательный падеж	Dative case
63.	Винительный падеж	Accusative case
64.	Творительный падеж	Instrumental case
65.	Предложный падеж	Prepositional case
66.	Множественное число	Plural
67.	Единственное число	Singular
68.	Совершенный вид	Perfective aspect

69.	Несовершенный вид	Imperfective aspect
70.	Прошедшее время	Past tense
71.	Настоящее время	Present tense
72.	Будущее время	Future tense
73.	Активный залог	Active voice
74.	Пассивный залог	Passive voice
75.	Безличное предложение	Impersonal sentence
76.	Неполное предложение	Incomplete sentence
77.	Односоставное предложение	One-member sentence
78.	Обобщенно-личное предложение	Generalized personal sentence
79.	Обстоятельство времени	Adverbial modifier of time
80.	Обстоятельство места	Adverbial modifier of place
81.	Обстоятельство образа действия	Adverbial modifier of manner
82.	Обстоятельство причины	Adverbial modifier of cause
83.	Обстоятельство цели	Adverbial modifier of purpose
84.	Обстоятельство условия	Adverbial modifier of condition
85.	Обстоятельство уступки	Adverbial modifier of concession
86.	Обстоятельство меры и степени	Adverbial modifier of degree and measure

87.	Простое глагольное сказуемое	Simple verbal predicate
88.	Предикативное наречие	Predicative adverb
89.	Фразеологизм	Phraseological unit / Idiom
90.	Сравнительная степень	Comparative degree
91.	Превосходная степень	Superlative degree
92.	Косвенная речь	Reported speech
93.	Вводные слова	Parenthetical words
94.	Словосочетание	Phrase / Word combination
95.	Грамматическое значение	Grammatical meaning
96.	Грамматическая категория	Grammatical category
97.	Переходный глагол	Transitive verb
98.	Непереходный глагол	Intransitive verb
99.	Безударный слог	Unstressed syllable
100.	Фонема	Phoneme

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