

BELARUSIAN
BASIC COURSE

TEXTBOOK
Units 1-7

October 1995

Defense Language Institute
Foreign Language Center

Acknowledgement

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Belaruski Chas
Chyrvonaya Zmena
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Respublika

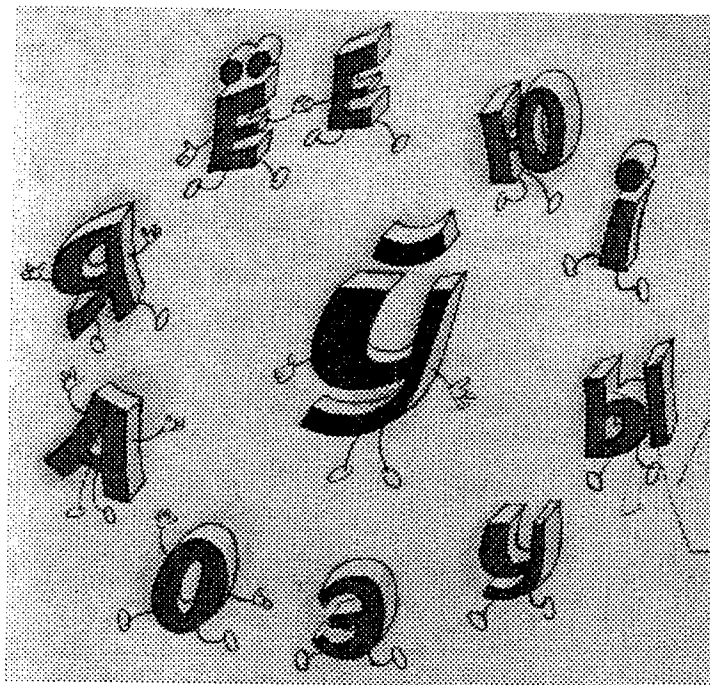
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Table of Contents

		Page
Unit 1	Belarusian Alphabet	1
Unit 2	A Little About Yourself	53
Unit 3	Things Around Us	111
Unit 4	Education	177
Unit 5	Daily Routines	243
Unit 6	Place Where We Live	319
Unit 7	My Family	413

UNIT 1

БЕЛАРУСКІ АЛФАВІТ



Абчым ідзе гаворка

- pronouncing words
 - names of people, cities, states
 - names of objects

Гэта вам дапаможа

- Belarusian alphabet and sound system
 - letters in print, italic, and cursive

Між іншым

- basic information on recent Belarusian history



GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

More than five billion people living on Earth speak about four thousand languages. 310 languages have more than a million native speakers. The Belarusian language takes the seventy-sixth place among them.

Belarusian is a national language of the Belarusian people. Together with Russian and Ukrainian it is part of the vast Slavonic subgroup of the Indo-European family.

The Belarusian literary language, the language of school, art, science, printing, radio, theatre, etc. differs from the Belarusian dialects by standard grammar, usage of words, and its style. All Belarusian national dialects are divided into three groups: North-east, middle Belarusian, and Northwest. Dialects are one of the sources of the enrichment of the Belarusian literary language.

The Approximate English Sound of Belarusian Letters

Letter	Phonetic	Pronunciation	Letter	Phonetic	Pronunciation
А а	a	<u>f</u> ather	О о	o	<u>o</u> pen
Б б	b	<u>b</u> us	П п	p	<u>p</u> an
В в	v	<u>v</u> erb	Р р	r	<u>r</u> ear
Г г	g	<u>g</u> ulf	С с	s	<u>s</u> un
Д д	d	<u>d</u> og	Т т	t	<u>t</u> ie
Дж	dzh	<u>f</u> udge	У у	u	<u>z</u> oo
дж			Ў ў	w	<u>w</u> est
Дз дз	dz	<u>y</u> ards	Ф ф	f	<u>f</u> rom
Е е	e	<u>g</u> et	Х х	kh	<u>h</u> orse
Ё ё	io	<u>y</u> onder	Ц ц	ts	<u>g</u> ets
Ж ж	zh	<u>g</u> arage	Ч ч	ch	<u>ch</u> ess
З з	z	<u>z</u> oo	Ш ш	sh	<u>sh</u> op
І і	i	<u>e</u> ast	Ы ы	y	<u>b</u> uilding
Й й	i or y (after vowels)	<u>b</u> oy <u>o</u> il	Ь ь *	'	on- <u>i</u> on
К к	k	<u>k</u> iss	Э э **	e	<u>a</u> ny, <u>e</u> xit
Л л	l	<u>l</u> ace	Ю ю	you	<u>u</u> se
М м	m	<u>m</u> ilk	Я я	ya or ia	<u>y</u> ard
Н н	n	<u>n</u> ame			

Notes :

* Soften the preceding consonant.

** "Э" is a more open sound than "a" in English.

***The sign ' is used in Belarusian to separate a consonant from the vowel following it. Thus, the word reads as if by syllable. (а**б'**ява /ab-ia[']va/)

The Belarusian alphabet is based on the Cyrillic alphabet. There are 32 letters. Besides the alphabet letters the diagraphs **Дж, дж, Дз, дз** are used in the written language. The separation mark ' (the apostrophe), which is not a letter and does not influence the word order in dictionaries, is also used in the Belarusian language.

In the Belarusian alphabet there are 10 vowels, 2 semivowels and 22 consonants.

GOING TO BELARUS

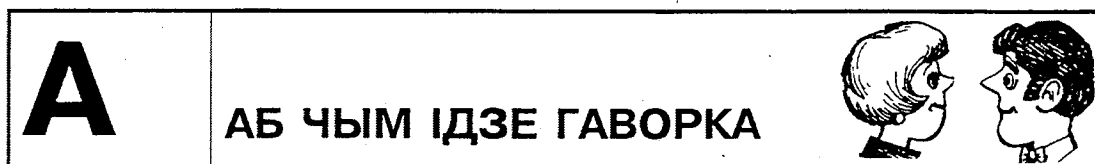
You are about to embark on an exciting journey. You are going to **Беларусь**. You are going to **Мінск**. Before leaving **Амерыка**, you have to get **віза і пашпарт**. Armed with these papers you are on the way to the **аэрапорт**. There you check your **багаж** and make your way to the plane. You see a beautiful **сцюардэса** who takes you to the seat. Good-bye **Вашынгтон і Нью-Йорк** ! You will be travelling in style and **камфорт**.

The trip is a long one and you get hungry. The **сцюардэса** brings you a **меню фром** from which you order a meal. Since by now you are really hungry you order **біфштэкс, салата, фрукты**. For **дэсерт** , you would like **торт, шакалад**.

Before serving dinner, the **сцюардэса** brings the drinks cart around. She has a large variety of drinks including **віно, віскі, шампанскае, кан'як** . You feel like having **віно**. After dinner, the **сцюардэса** offers you **кава, чай, лімон**. Afterwards you enjoy the **фільм** or listen to **музыка**.

In the Minsk airport you go through **пашпартны кантроль**. You catch a **таксі**. The **шафёр** puts your **багаж** in the trunk and you are off!

As you ride along the **праспекты і бульвары** and streets, you admire the **архітэктур**a of the beautiful city. You pass the **універсітэт, стадыён, парк, кафэ, інстытут, планетары, манумент**. You seem to be approaching the **цэнтр**. There is an abundance of public **транспарт**: **аўтобусы, тралейбусы, трамваі**. The huge **M** you see so frequently, stands for **метро**. Near a large building with a sign «**ТЭЛЕГРАФ**» on it you see many **тэлефон** booths. You are very impressed with the beautiful city. Your first glimpse of **Мінск** is now over. You want to call **Інтурыст** and sign up for an **экскурсія**. You want to see other cities of the **рэспубліка**:
Брэст, Гомель, Віцебск, Гродна, Магілёў.
Welcome to **Беларусь**!



The Belarusian alphabet consist of letters which:

A. Look almost exactly like Latin letters and represent approximately the same sounds. They are:

A, a	- a
O, o	- o
K, k	- k
M, m	- m
T, t	- t

Exercise 1

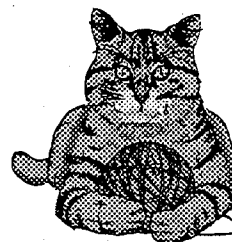
Read the following words.



мама



тата



КОТ

Exercise 2

Listen to your tape and pronounce the following words:

ТАМ	МАМА	МАК
ТОМ	ТАТА	ТО
АКА	ТОМА	КОМ
КОТ	ТАК	ТОМКА

Exercise 3

Listen to the tape and circle the words you hear pronounced.

ТАМ, ТАК, КОМ, МАК, КОТ, МАМА, ТАТА, ТОМ, ТАМ, АТАМ, ТОМА.

Exercise 4

Listen to the tape and insert the missing letter in the appropriate space below.

- ама	- амок	а - а
т - та	- - ма	к - т
ат - маН	атак -	т - к

Exercise 5

You have different sets of letters. Try to compose words you've come across in the above exercises. Write them down. Work in pairs.

B. These letters look like Latin letters, but they represent different sounds:

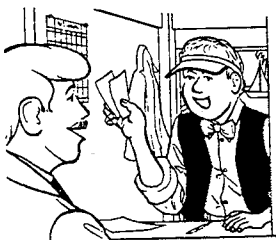
Е,е	- je
І,і	- e
У,у	- u
В,в	- v
Н,н	- n
Р,р	- r
С,с	- s
Х,х	- kh

Exercise 6

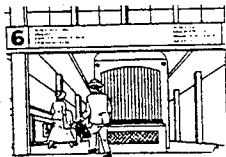
Look at the cards shown to you and name the letter. Work in pairs.

Exercise 7

Look at the pictures and read.



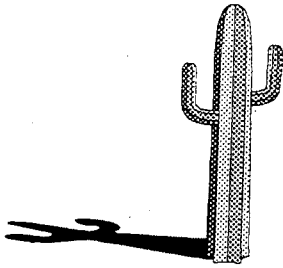
каса



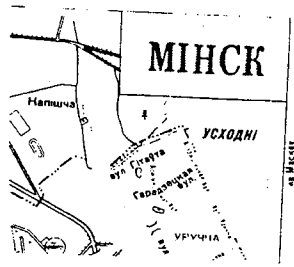
метро



трактар



кактус



Мінск



хор

Exercise 8

Listen and pronounce the words.

МОХ	-	МЕХ	-	СМЕХ	-	МАК
УХ	-	ВУС	-	СУК	-	МУХА
ОСА	-	НОС	-	САУНА	-	СМАК

Exercise 9

Listen to the tape and pronounce the words you hear.

Exercise 10

Now listen to the same tape and write down the words you hear.

Exercise 11

Listen to the tape. You will hear the words listed below pronounced. Insert the missing letters. Work alone.

ва а	м тро	акн	н рма
с к	т к	т ст	ст л

Exercise 12

You have a set of cards with letters. Work in pairs and put together as many words as you can imitating the words you've come across already.

Exercise 13

Work with the class as a whole. Alphabetize the words you have in ex.12. If you don't know some letters, ask your instructor for help.

C. The following letters look different from the letters of the Latin alphabet altogether. They are:

Й,й	- ji
Ы,ы	- y
Э,э	- eh
Ю,ю	- you
Я,я	- ja
Б,б	- b
Г,г	- g
Д,д	- d
Ж,ж	- zh
З,з	- z
Л,л	- l
П,п	- p
Ф,ф	- f
Ц,ц	- ts
Ч,ч	- tch
Ш,ш	- sh

Note: Besides the letters of the alphabet, there are diagraphs **Дж,дж, Дз,дз**.
Letter **Ў,ў** is called a short <y>.

Exercise 14

Read the following groups of words aloud.

вуха	-	вушы	-	ух
тама	-	мама	-	тут
тата	-	атам	-	там
каса	-	аса	-	ах
квас	-	вас	-	ас
спор	-	сор	-	бор

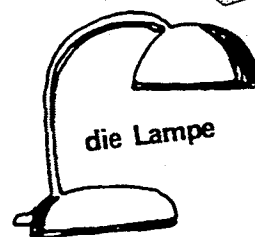
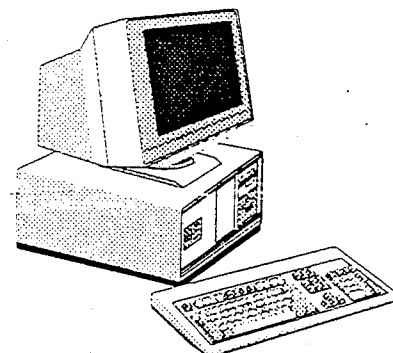
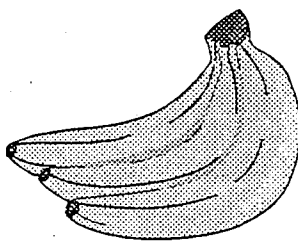
Exercise 15

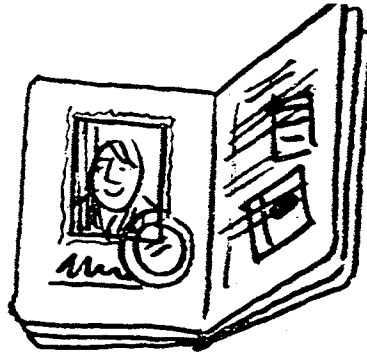
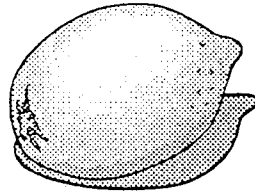
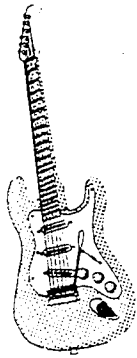
Read the following words and translate them orally into English.

віно, казіно, доктар, радыё, Рым, сістэма, універсітэт,
камітэт, мінімум, максімум

Exercise 16

Match the following words with the pictures below.





Words for use: банан, лімон, лямпя, радыё, кампутар, стул, доктар, пашпарт, гітара.

Now list these words alphabetically:

**МІЖ
ІНШЫМ**

БЕЛАРУСЬ is a landlocked country in Eastern Europe, bordered to the North and East by **Расія**, to the South by **Україна**, to the West by **Польшча**, and to the Northwest by **Літва** and **Латвія**. Important land and air routes pass through the Republic, and communication lines connect the West and East, and North and South of the European continent.

Exercise 17

Look at the map of Eastern Europe below. Listen to the tape. You will hear the names of the countries surrounding Belarus. Number them in the order you hear them.



Exercise 18

Continue listening to the tape. Now you will hear a country and its capital. Write down the names of the countries and their capitals in Belarusian.

Counties	Capitals
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Exercise 19

Write down the names of the countries bordering Belarus in the right column. Start from the North. Then write the names of the capitals of those countries in the left column.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

МІЖ
ІНШЫМ

МІНСК, the capital of **БЕЛАРУСЬ**, has 1.8 million inhabitants. **Мінск** is also a coordinating center of the Commonwealth of Independent States (C.I.S.). The largest cities in **Беларусь** are **Брэст**, **Віцебск**, **Гомель**, **Гродно**, and **Магілёў**, in which the administrative centers of the republic are located.



Exercise 20 **Get acquainted with the Belarusian cities !**

Read the following list of names of Belarusian cities grouped by administrative division. Then circle each city on the map above.

Брэст - Баранавічы - Кобрын - Лунінец - Пінск

Віцебск - Лепель - Наваполацк - Орша - Полацк

Гомель - Добруш - Жлобін - Калінкавічы - Мазыр - Рагачоў - Рэчыца - Светлагорск

Гродна - Ваўкавыск - Ліда - Навагрудак - Слонім - Смаргонь

Магілёў - Асіповічы - Бабруйск - Горкі - Крычаў

Мінск - Барысаў - Вілейка - Джяржынск - Жодзіна -
Заслаўе - Маладзечна -Салігорск - Слуцк

Exercise 21

Read through the list of Belarusian cities with a population of more than 50,000 people. Practice writing the names of the cities.

Мінск

Гомель

Магілёў

Віцебск

Гродна

Брэст

Бабруйск

Баранавічы

Барысаў

Орша

Пінск

Мазыр

Салігорск

Наваполацк

Маладзечна

Ліда

Полацк

Рэчыца

Светлагорск

Слуцк

Жлобін

Жодзіна

Exercise 22

Now listen to the tape and circle the names of the cities on the list above when you hear them.

Exercise 23

Read the names of the Belarusian poets below. Write them in alphabetical order first by their first names and then by their last names.

Міхась Машара, Максім Танк, Якуб Колас, Янка Купала,
Анатоль Астрэйка, Іван Мележ, Кандрат Крапіва, Максім
Багдановіч, Іван Шамякін, Паўлюк Трус

a. by first names

b. by last names



Minsk area

В**ДАВАЙЦЕ РАЗМАЎЛЯЦЬ**

Exercise 1

a) Read the list of names below. Then listen to your cassette. You will hear several short dialogs in which Belarusians introduce themselves. Circle the names on the list when you hear them.

Men's names

Ігар

Кірыл

Алесь

Антось

Слаўка

Міхась

Women's names

Тамара

Ірына

Алеся

Каця

Вера

Зося

Exercise 2

a) Write the name of the city where you grew up on the blackboard in Belarusian. Ask your instructor how it is spelled when it follows the word **з**. Then write the city name correctly after the word **з**.

Grammar Note

In Belarusian names of cities have endings when they follow the word **з**.

Example:

з Сан-Францыска
з Нью-Йорку

b) Work with a partner. Start up a conversation in Belarusian. Introduce yourself and then say where you are from.

Model:

- Я Джон. Я з Сан-Францыска.
- Я Раян. Я з Мантэрэя.
- ог
- Я Мэры. Я з Чыкага.
- Я Мішэл. Я з Нью-Ёрку.

Exercise 3

Look at the illustration below. Take turns introducing each of the Belarusians. The correct forms for the name of the cities are given below.

Model: Яна Тамара. Яна беларуска. Яна з Беларусі,
з Мінска.

Ён Алесь. Ён беларус. Ён з Беларусі, з
Брэста.

Names of the cities

Corresponding Form

Мінск	з Мінска
Гомель	з Гомеля
Гродна	з Гродна
Брэст	з Брэста
Магілёў	з Магілёва
Віцебск	з Віцебска



Exercise 4

Work with a partner and find out some information about him/her. Talk about yourself using the previous model and the words below. Then report your findings to the class.

Useful Vocabulary:

амерыканец, амерыканка, студэнт, студэнтка,
Амерыка

Model:

Імя(name) Нік. Ён амерыканец. З Мантаны, з Білінгзу. Ён студэнт.

Імя Нікол. Яна амерыканка. З Каліфорніі, з Сан Францыска. Яна студэнтка.

Exercise 5

Read the following information about a person from Belarus. Then fill in corresponding information about yourself in the space provided.

Імя:	Алесь
Прозвішча:	Бачыла
Нацыянальнасць:	беларус
Краіна:	Рэспубліка Беларусь
Горад:	Мінск

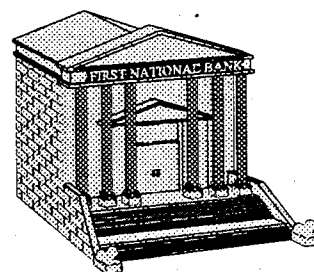
Імя:	_____
Прозвішча:	_____
Нацыянальнасць:	_____
Краіна:	_____
Горад:	_____

С **ДАВАЙЦЕ ПАЧЫТАЕМ** 

Exercise 1

You are in Belarus. You see different signs on the streets. Analyze the words and place them in categories. Write in Belarusian in the space provided.

- a. АПТЭКА
- б. ТЭЛЕФОН
- в. СТОП
- г. БУФЕТ
- д. РЭСТАРАН
- е. Бар
- ё. ІНСТЫТУТ
- ж. **МЕТРО (М)**
- з. Б А Н К
- і. ГАТЕЛЬ
- к. КАФЭ



Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Exercise 2

The following Belarusian words are cognates. They sound like their English counterparts. Match the Belarusian and English words. Work alone.

_____ кампугар	1. coffee
_____ тэлефон	2. lemon
_____ радыё	3. zebra
_____ тэлевізар	4. computer
_____ банан	5. telephone
_____ кава	6. zebra
_____ лямон	7. giraffe
_____ жырафа	8. radio
_____ зебра	9. television

**МІЖ
ІНШЫМ**

The Republic of Belarus became independent in 1991 following the collapse of the Soviet Union. Along with democratic changes it also began a series of economic reforms to move towards a free-market economy. These reforms are a significant departure from economic policies of the past.

Exercise 3

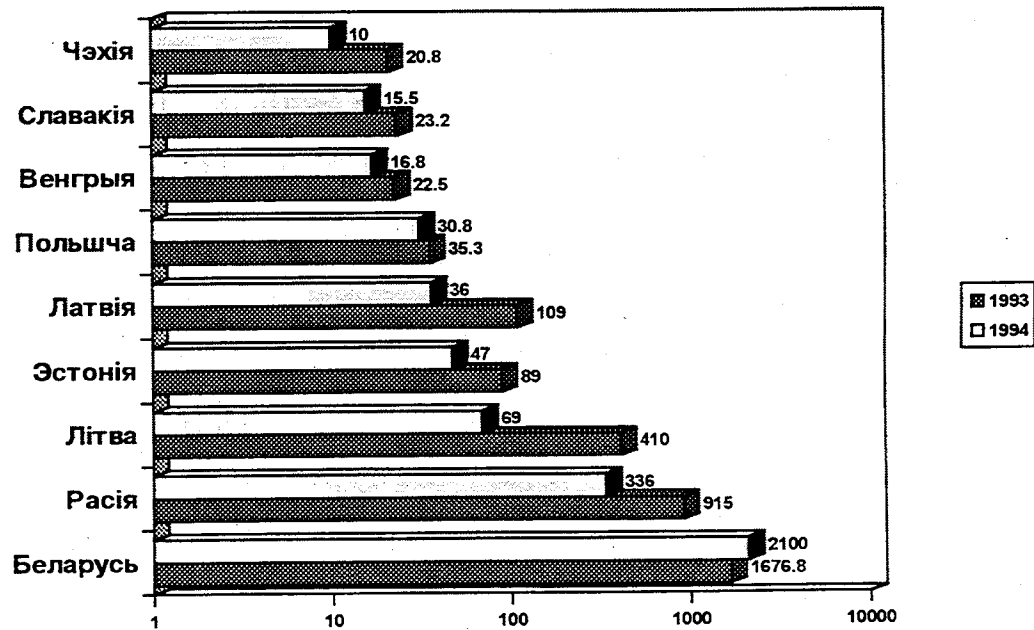
a) Read the following text taken from a Belarusian newspaper. Translate the title.

БЕЛАРУСЬ І ІНФЛЯЦЫЯ

Інфармацыя аналізуе інфляцыю як у Беларусі, так і ў васьмі еўрапейскіх дзяржавах. На графіку адзначаны тэмпы інфляцыі ў працэнтах. У Беларусі яна расце (), у еўрапейскіх краінах зніжаецца ().

P.S. Міністэрства статыстыкі і аналізу падрыхтавала гэту інфармацыю.

Юрась Навуменка



b) Use the maps given to you to locate the European countries mentioned in the article. In Belarusian list those countries in the space provided.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

c) Respond appropriately to the following instructions.

- Who is the author of the article?

- List the countries which were a part of the Soviet Union.

- What countries belong to former Czechoslovakia?

- List other countries you know in Europe. Consult the map.

- Place all the countries above in alphabetical order.

_____	_____
-------	-------

_____	_____
-------	-------

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<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

- List the countries you have visited

<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

- List the countries you intend to visit

<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

Exercise 4

Read the following text and answer the questions in Belarusian.

Мяне клічуць Алена. Моё прозвішча Дарашэвіч. Я студэнтка. Я жыву ў Брэсце.

Мама і тата таксама жывуць у Брэсце. Мама - доктар, а тата - інжынер.

1. What's the person's first name?

2. What's the person's last name?

3. Where does she live?

4. What's her mother's profession?

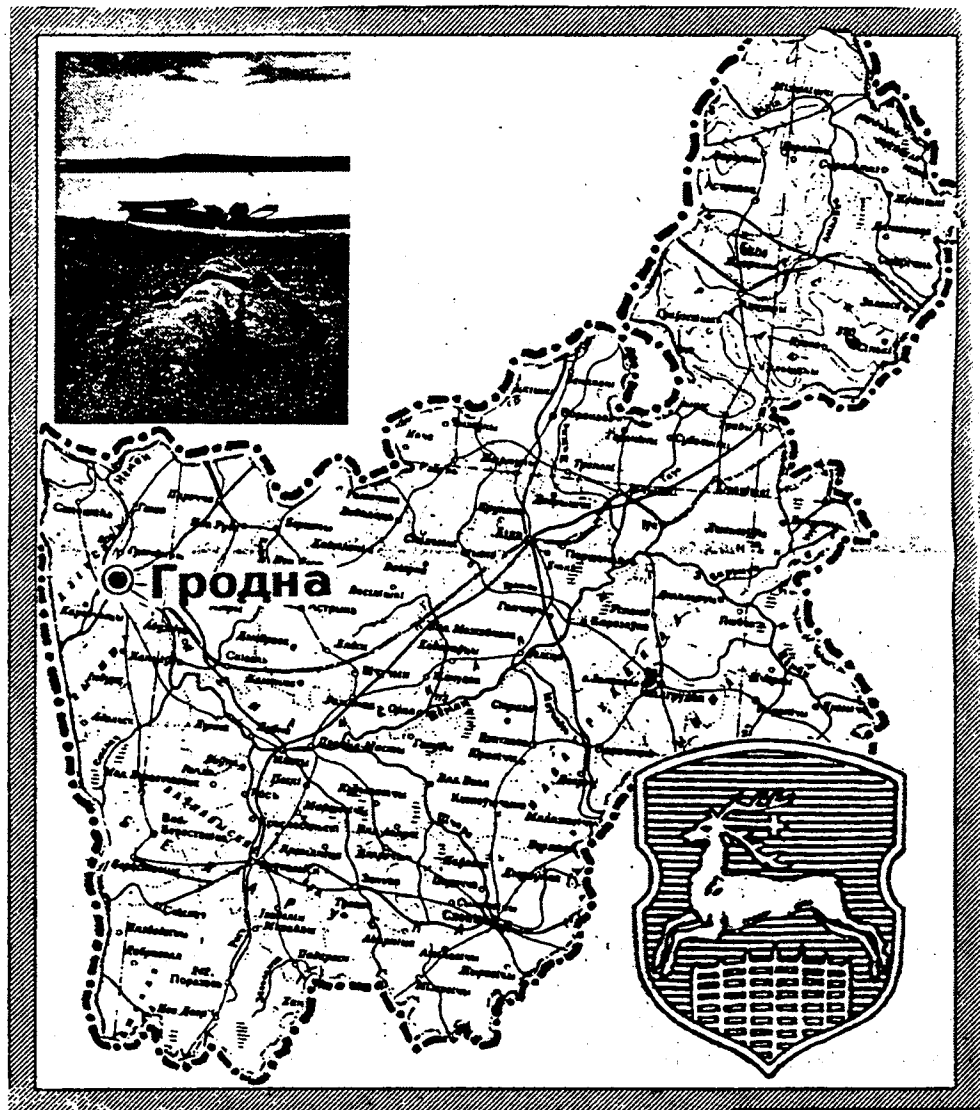
5. What's her father's profession?

Exercise 5

In the following table the words do not always fit the categories. Rearrange the words correctly. List in Belarusian the correct order of the words by filling in the second empty table appropriataely.

Animals	Foods	Concepts	Family members
мама тата сын дзядзя цётка	зебра кот жырафа тыгр сабака	мяса маянэз кетчуп тонік віно	камунізм капіталізм гласнасць дэмакратыя сацыялізм

Animals	Foods	Concepts	Family members



Grodno area

D**ДАВАЙЦЕ ПАСЛУХАЕМ**

Exercise 1

Listen to a tape. Write the letters you hear. Underline the vowels.

Exercise 2

Listen to your cassette. You will hear an itinerary for a trip. Circle the cities you hear mentioned.

Далас
Хьюстан
Талахасі
Маямі
Чарльстон
Савана

Атланта
Норфалк
Вашынгтон
Філадэльфія
Нью-Йорк
Бостан

- List in Belarusian the cities you have visited

- List the cities you would like to see

Exercise 3

Listen to the list of lottery prizes and check off the ones named.

тэлефон
кампутар
фотаапарат
піяніна

радыё
лямпа
машына
кінакамера

тэлевізар
гітара
шакалад
прынтар

- List the items which you own from the list above

- Ask your partner about the items he/she has and list them.

Exercise 4

a) Listen to the announcer on tape reading the names of people to be invited to a party and check off the names you hear mentioned.

Адамовіч Алесь Антонавіч
Акімава Ганна Антонаўна
Амосаў Сяргей Міхалавіч
Баранкіна Зінаіда Францаўна
Бяроза Аделя Станіславаўна
Валахаў Мікалай Сцяпанавіч
Волубеў Міхась Сяргеевіч
Гулько Адам Сцяпанавіч
Дарэўскі Ігар Антонавіч
Дзеружынская Алена Пятроўна
Кішкурна Святлана Патапаўна
Курагін Анатоль Сцяпанавіч
Смірнова Сафія Піліпаўна

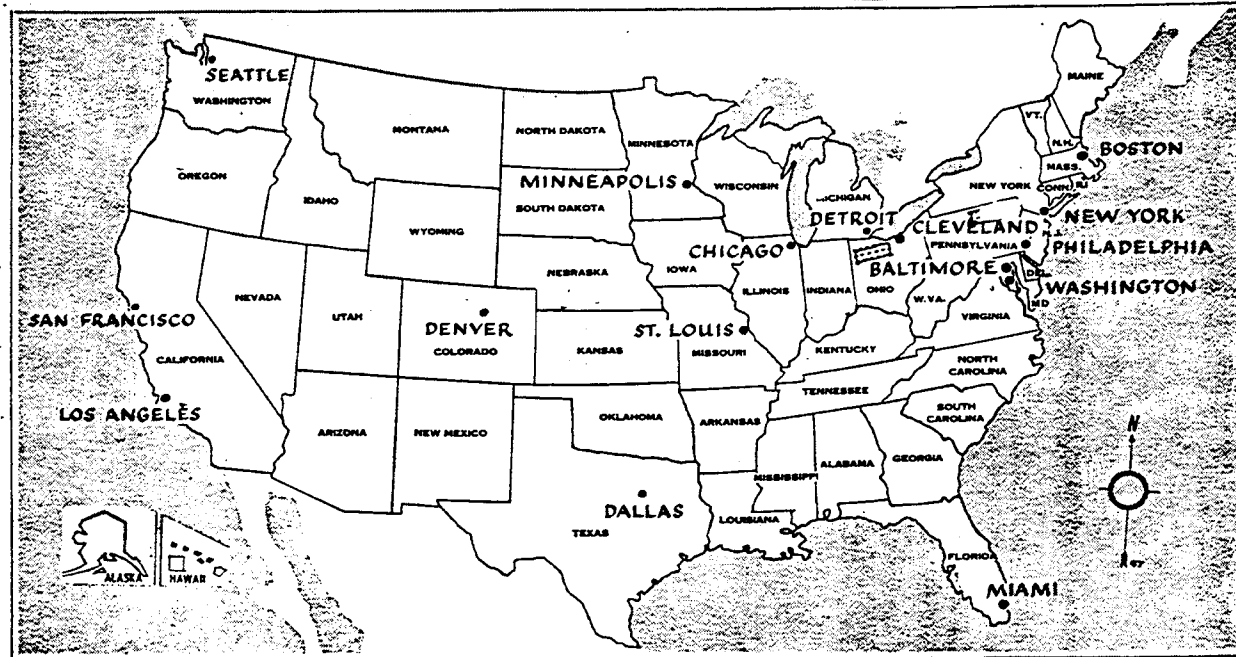
b) Can you tell the difference between female and male names? Give some examples.

female:

male:

Exercise 5

USA Geography. Listen to the tape and write down the names of the states you hear. Write in Belarusian. Work alone.



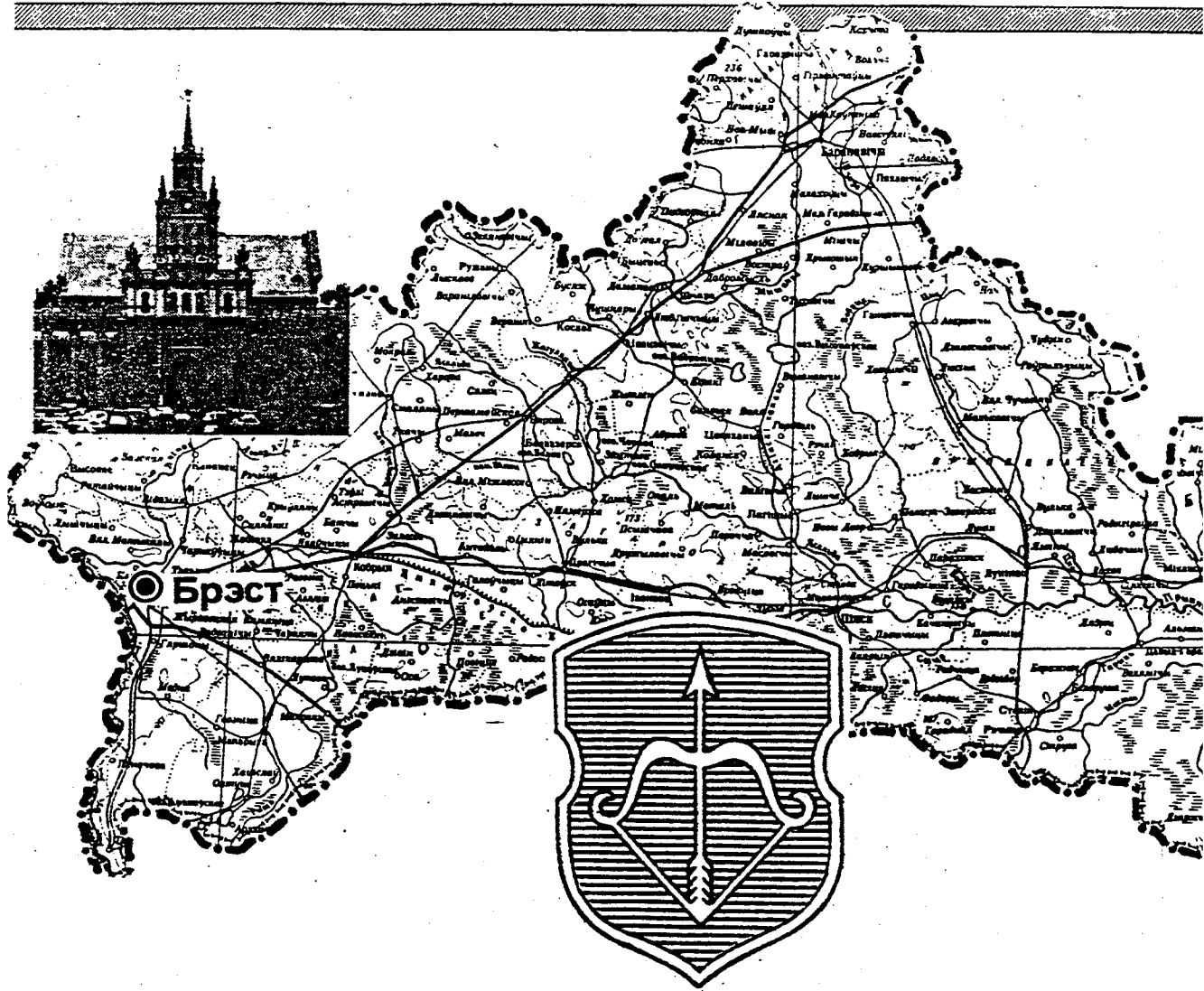
Exercise 6

Continue listening to the tape. Now you will hear the capitals of some states. Write them down in Belarusian. Work alone.

Exercise 7

Match the state and the capital. You can consult the map. Work alone. Write down your findings in Belarusian.

Counties	Capitals
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>



Brest area

Е**ГЭТА ВАМ ДАПАМОЖА****LETTERS AND SOUNDS**

Written or printed signs for the sounds are called letters.
When saying the word **стол** we pronounce 4 sounds.

In Belarusian alphabet there are 32 letters : 10 vowels, 2 semivowels and 22 consonants.

PHONETICS

There are six vowels in the Belarusian language: (а), (о), (у), (ы), (э), (і). They are denoted by ten letters:

а, о, у, ы, э, і, е, ё, ю, я.

Most Belarusian consonants occur in both varieties, **hard** as well as **soft**. If consonants are followed by soft vowels : **і, е, ё, ю, я** they become soft, i.e. palatalized.

Example: білет (ticket) as in the word "abuse"
Зіна (name) as in the word "zero"
першы (first) in the name "Peter"

If consonants are followed by hard vowels : **а, о, у, ы, э** they are pronounced hard.

Example: будзе (will be) as in "book"
Зося (name) as in "zoo"
параход(ship) as in "park"

Consonants : (ж), (дж) (р) (ч) (ш) are always hard. We can write only hard vowels after these consonants.

Example: бяроза - birch tree
чацвер - Thirtday
шэры - grey

The soft sign «ь» has no sound. It indicates only that the preceding consonant is to be pronounced soft.

Example: **вось** - here it is
піць - to drink

The soft sign can also perform the disjunctive function just as the other Belarusian separating sign - the apostrophe.

Example: **шампін'ён** - a type of mushroom
парц'еры - heavy curtain
сям'я - family
п'ю - I am drinking

Exercise 1

Write in alphabetical order first female names then male names. Underline the vowels.

Мікола, Алесь, Галя, Віця, Алена, Вольга, Ніна, Лёня, Каця, Валодзя, Эдзік, Юрка, Вера, Тацяна, Лявон, Міхась, Юля, Люся, Ядзя, Зіна, Надзя, Іра, Стась.

Female names:

Male names:

МІЖ
ІНШЫМ

Belarusian female names always end in **-а,-я**. For example: **Марына, Алена, Клава**. Belarusian male names often have no ending. Sometimes, however, they have the same ending as female names. For example: **Міхась, Эдзік, Юрась, Алесь, but Мікола, Віця**.

Exercise 2

Listen to the tape and pronounce phonetically correct sounds.

нажы - нашы	сук - жук
вужу - вушы	торт - порт
хаджу - хачу	шар - жар

RULES OF SYLLABLE DIVISION

Correct syllable division is important both for pronunciation and for dividing a word at the end of a line. Syllable division in Belarusian differs in many cases from that of English. The following rules must be remembered:

1. There are as many syllables in a word as there are vowels.

Example: ён, стол, я-е, я-на.

2. Two consecutive vowels form two separate syllables.

Example: ма-я, ма-еш-ся, зна-ю,я-е.

3. The semivowels «й», «ў» cannot form a syllable by themselves. In the middle of a word they always <close> a syllable, i.e. they have to be joined to the preceding vowel.

Example: ва-лей-бол, праў-да

4. A single consonant between two vowels is attached to the preceding vowel.

Example: Ве-ра, гэ-та.

5. Only syllables can be <carried> from the end of one line to the beginning of the next. A syllable consisting of only one letter may not be left by itself at the end of a line or carried over to the next one.

Exercise 3

Divide the following words into syllables by putting in slash marks as appropriate.

пара, нара, камуніст, дырэктар, інстытут, каледж, тэатр, музей, піянер, місіянер, прэзідэнт, Беларусь, Амерыка.

Exercise 4

Listen to the tape and transcribe the words you hear. Write the words with slash marks between the syllables.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

STRESS

Words with two or more syllables have at least one syllable which is stressed more than the others.

In Belarusian the placement of the stress effects the word in three ways:

- 1) The stress placement denotes how many words with the full meaning are there in a sentence.
- 2) Sometimes words with two different meanings are spelled in the same way. In English this is also true, for example, "bright" meaning "lighter" and "bright" meaning "intelligent". In Belarusian the placement of the stress helps to distinguish between the meaning of words written in the same way.

Example: **'кара** (penalty) - **ка'ра**(bark)
'сталы(grown up) - **ста'лы**(tables)

- 3) Stress placement may identify a change in the meaning of a word root.

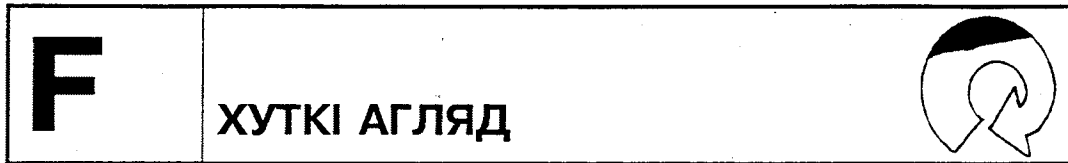
Example: **лю'біць** (to love) - **'любіць** (he loves)

AKANNIE and YAKANNIE

- a. The changing of the unstressed «о», «э» to «а» and the unstressed «е», «ё» to «я» is called AKANNIE and YAKANNIE in Belarusian.
- b. In foreign words, the unstressed «э» and «е» stay unchanged, only the unstressed «о» usually changes to «а» but not always:

Example: тэлефон, тэлевізар, тэатр, дэлегат,
прафесар, радыё

- c. Yakannie in all words applies to the stem only.



Exercise 1

Read through the lists of words and categorize appropriately.

Рэстаран, кінатэатр, амбулаторыя, вакзал, праспект,
інстытут, універсітэт, бульвар, станцыя, клініка, тэатр,
буфет, кафэ, порт, лабараторыя, кафетэры, парк, курсы,
сквер, філармонія, аэрапорт, школа шпіталь.

Eating out	Entertainment	Medicine

Transportation	Education	Places in the city

Exercise 2

a) You have a map of the USA. Listen to the tape. You will hear the names of the thirteen original colonies. Write them out in Belarusian in the order you hear them. Work alone.

b) Continue listening to the tape. You will hear the names of the capitals of these states. Write them down in Belarusian.

c) Using lists from a) and b) match the country and the capital. Give at least five examples. Write in Belarusian.

d) Name the states you have visited.

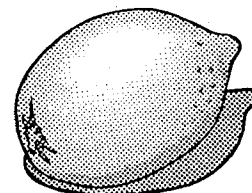
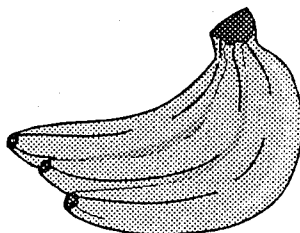
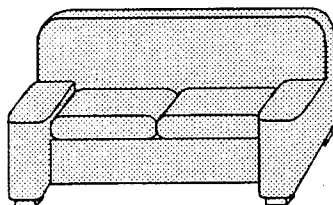
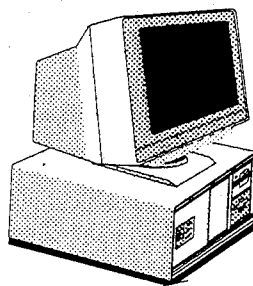
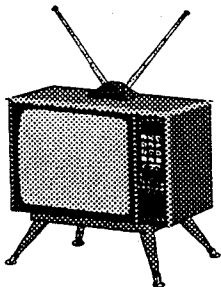
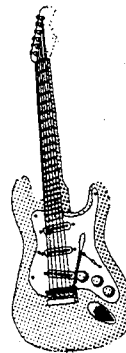
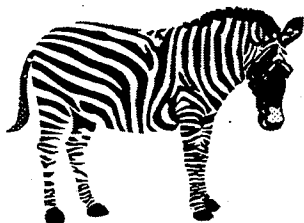
e) Name the states you have lived in.

f) Work with your partner. Ask your partner the above mentioned questions and write down your findings. Write in Belarusian.

Exercise 3

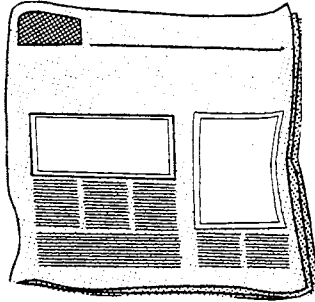
Write the Belarusian name of each item under the correct picture. Use the words in the box.

банан, канапа, тэлевізар, радыё, стул, зebra, лямон, тыгр, кампютар, гітара



Exercise 4

Reading a Belarusian newspaper



Read the following headlines and titles from Belarusian newspapers and magazines. Write an English translation in the space provided. Work with a partner.

1. **БЕЛАРУСЬ - РАСІЯ - Дыялог?**

2. *СТАРТ*

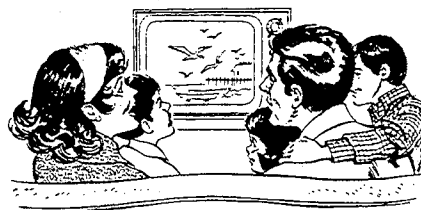
3. **Г у М а Р**

4. **ІНФАРМАЦЫЯ, КАМЕНТАРЫІ, ФАКТЫ**

5. **ЗША** - эканоміка
 - палітыка
 - ідыялогія

Exercise 5

You can find a TV guide on the last page of almost all Belarusian newspapers. Work with a partner. Look through the TV guide and sort the program according to the following categories : music, sport, politics, misc.

ХАТНІ**ЭКРАН**

15 , субота

10.10	Тэлерэклама
10.35	Прэм'ер-кіно
12.30	Брэйн рынг.
13.40	Конкурс: Міс Амерыка
15.20	Кліп-канцэрт. Мадона
16.40	Тэлерэклама
17.15	Паліцыя Маямі
18.15	Мультфільм « Том і Джэры»
18.45	Футбол. «Тарпеда» Масква- «Дынама» Мінск
20.45	Культура і бізнес
21.30	Тэледэбаты: Еўропа - Амерыка
22.45	Тэт-а-тэт. Тэлерэпартаж
23.55	Сенсацыя. 6-я серыя
00.15	Тэлерэклама

Music:

Sport:

Politics:

Misc.:

UNIT 2

КРЫХУ АБ САБЕ



АБ ЧЫМ ІДЗЕ ГАВОРКА

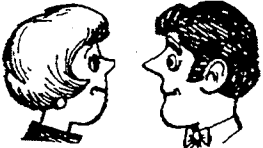
- introducing oneself
 - asking for information about somebody
 - giving information about yourself

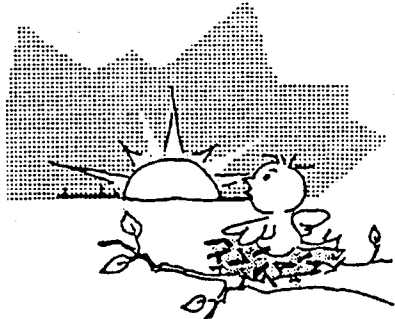
ГЭТА ВАМ ДАПАМОЖА

- pronouns **Ты** and **Вы**
 - introduction of gender and case
 - **y+prepositional case = location**

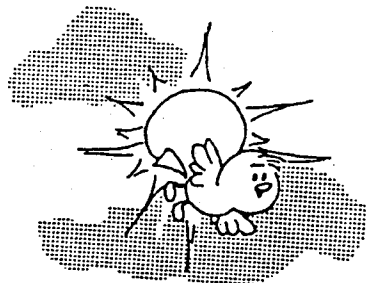
МІЖ ІНШЫМ

- Belarusian names
 - greeting customs in Belarus
 - changes in Belarus (one of the 15 republics of the former Soviet Union)

A	АБ ЧЫМ ІДЗЕ ГАВОРКА	
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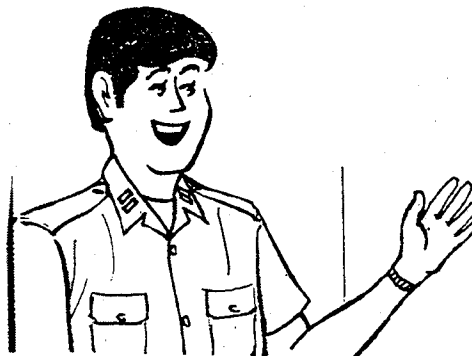
Добрай раніцы!



Добры дзень!



Добры вечар!



Прывытанне!

Exercise 1

GREETING BELORUSIANS

a. Look at the pictures. Practice greeting the following people orally in Belarusian the first time you meet them during the day. Take turns in class.



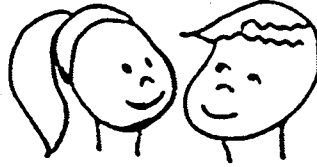
маці



Алена Віктараўна



Алесь



Алесь і Яніна



Яніна



Каця

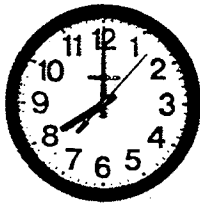


Наталля Леанідаўна

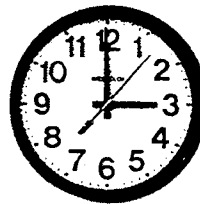


Лявон

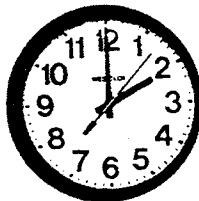
b. Greet people in different ways at the following times of the day. Practice in class.



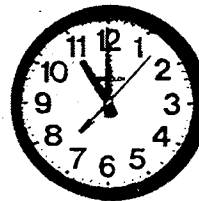
8:00am



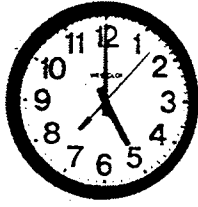
3:00pm



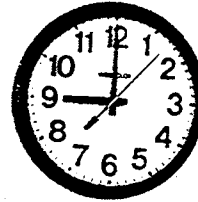
2:00am



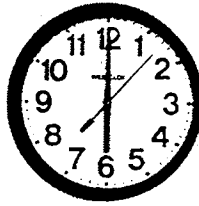
11:00am



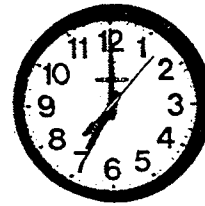
5:00pm



9:00pm



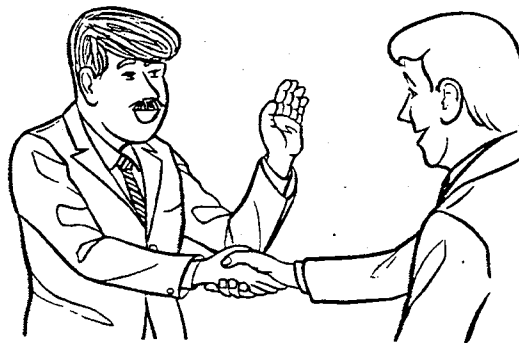
6:00am



7:00pm

МІЖ
ІНШЫМ

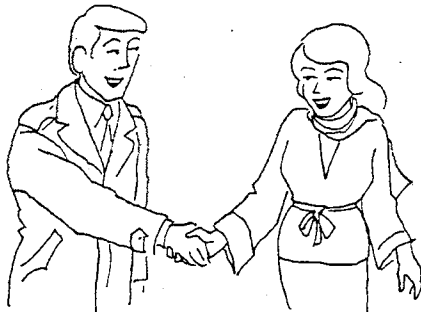
Belarusians often initiate an introduction by saying, **Давайце пазнаёмімся**, (Let's get acquainted - Formal) or **Давай пазнаёмімся** (Informal). Then they give their names and conclude by saying: **Вельмы прыемна! Дужа рады з вамі пазнаёміцца!** (Nice to meet you.)



c. Listen to the tape. Identify the relationship between the people. Is it formal or informal? Fill in the table below.

Dialogue	Names	Formal	Informal

d. Get acquainted with your classmates using the model below. Practice orally in class.



- Давайце пазнаёмімся
 - Алена
 - Васіль
 - Вельмы прыемна

Exercise 2

GATHERING PERSONAL INFORMATION

a. Compare the following masculine nouns (referring to a man) with the corresponding feminine nouns (referring to a woman). What conclusions can you draw? Discuss in class.

MAN

амерыканец
 канадзец
 беларус
 рускі
 студэнт

WOMAN

амерыканка
 канадка
 беларуска
 руская
 студэнтка

b. Describe yourself using the nouns from the list above.
Enter the words below.

Я _____.

Я _____.

Exercise 3

LISTENING FOR INFORMATION

Listen to the three dialogues. Answer the questions by filling in the chart below for each of the dialogues. You can listen to the tape as many times as you need. Work in pairs.

Дыялог #1 Давайце пазнаёмімся.

- What is the name of the male speaker?
- What is the name of the female speaker?
- What is the woman's nationality?
- Where is she from?
- Where does she go to school?

Дыялог #2 Дазвольце адрэкамендавацца.

- What is the name of the male speaker?
- What is the name of the female speaker?
- What is the woman's profession?
- Where is the man from?
- What is he?

Дыялог #3 Вы канадзец?

- What is the name of the male student?
- What is the name of the female student?
- What is the man's nationality?
- Where is he from?
- Where is she from?

Name	Nationality	Place of origin	Additional information

d. Now listen to the dialogues one more time and summarize the information (name, nationality, country) in English. You may compare your notes with another student.

Дыялог #1

--

Дыялог #2

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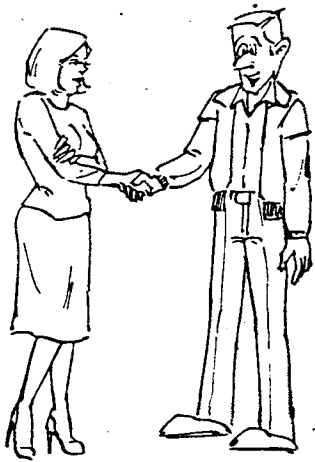
Дыялог #3

Exercise 4

LOGICAL DEDUCTION

Read each dialogue and write down the words which might logically follow **імя** and **прозвішча**.

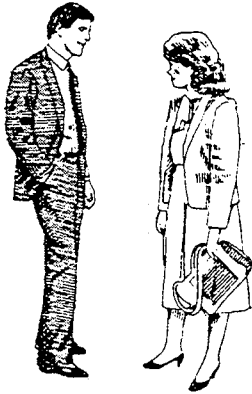
Дыялог #1 Прывытанне! Давайце пазнаёмімся.



- Прывытанне! Давайце пазнаёмімся.
- Мяне завуць Антон.
- Мяне завуць Ірына
- Вельмі прыемна.
- Вы студэнт?
- Так, студэнт. Вучуся ў Мінску.

Dialogue #1 Імя _____.

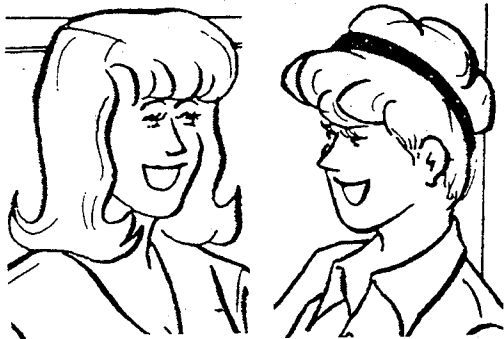
Прозвішча _____.

Дыялог #2 Добрай раніцы!

- Добрай раніцы! Давайце знаёміцца. Мяне завуць Марына. А як цябе завуць?
- Мяне, Роб
- Роб. Гэта імя а прозвішча Філіпс. Я амерыканец.
- Дужа прыемна пазнаёміцца!

Dialogue #2 Імя _____.

Прозвішча _____.

Дыялог #3 Добры дзень!

- Добры дзень! Мяне завуць Мэрыл Стрып. Я амерыканка.
- Добры дзень. Надзея Міхайлаўна. Вы студэнтка?
- Так, студэнтка. Прабачце, як ваша імя па-бацьку?
- Міхайлаўна
- Вельмі прыемна з вамі пазнаёміцца Надзея Міхайлаўна

Dialogue #3 Імя _____.

Прозвішча _____.

Дыялог #4 Добры вечар!



- Добры вечар! Давай пазнаёмімся Валянцін.
- Боб. Вельмы прыемна.
- Ты амераканец?
- Не, канадзец. Жыву і вучуся ў Таронта.
- Ты студэнт?! Я таксама.
- А дзе ты вычышся?
- У Беларусі, у Мінску.

Dialogue #4 Імя _____.

Прозвішча _____.

Exercise 5 EXCHANGING PERSONAL INFORMATION

Create two new dialogues. Select appropriate passages from the previous exercise.

Dialogue #1

Dialogue #2

Exercise 6

COMPLETING THE TEXT

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words and phrases.

1. - Прывітанне. Давайце _____ . Мяне
_____ Хадасевіч Любоў Сцяпанаўна.

А _____ завуць?

- Мяне? _____.

- Вельмі _____ пазнаёміцца.

2. - Добрай _____ ! Давай

_____ завуць Мікалай. А як _____
завуць?

- _____ завуць _____.

- Вельмі _____.

Exercise 7

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Complete this personal data sheet by filling in the blanks.

1. Маё імя _____. Маё прозвішча _____.

2. Я _____. Я _____
(студэнтка, студэнт)
(амерыканец, амерыканка, беларус, беларуска, канадзец,
канадка, рускі, руская)

3. Я жыву у _____

(Нью-Йорку, Чыкага, Сан-Францыска, Таронта, Мінску,
Брэсце)

4. Я вучуся у _____

(школе, універсітэце, інстытуце)

Exercise 8

GATHERING INFORMATION

Work in pairs. Introduce yourselves to each other. Write down information about your partner.

Імя _____

Прозвішча _____

Жыве у _____

Вучыцца ў _____

В**Давайце размаўляць**

Exercise 1

CREATING YOUR OWN DIALOGUE

a. Падрыхтаўка да размовы. Write down various ways to communicate the following messages in Belarusian. Work with the class as a whole.

- initiating an introduction

- indicating your name

- getting your speaking partner's name (formal)

- getting your speaking partner's name (informal)

- giving your first and last name

- stating your nationality

- indicating that you are pleased

- indicating your home address

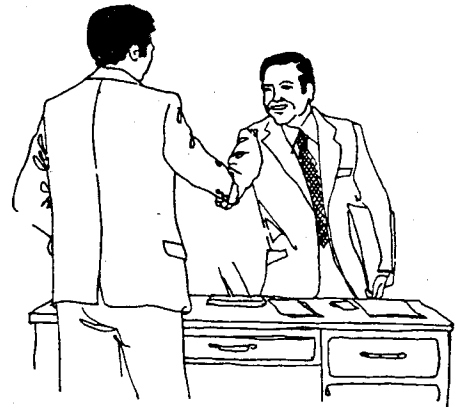
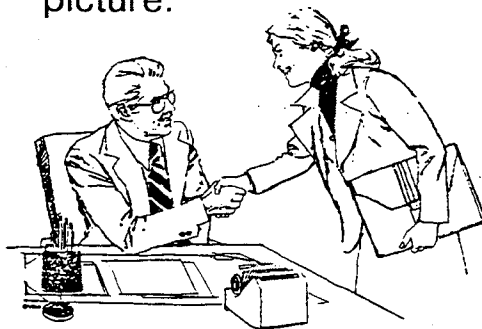
- indicating your school's location

- requesting a person's patronymic name

Exercise 2

CREATING WITH THE LANGUAGE

Look at the pictures below. These people are talking to each other. Work in pairs. Develop short dialogues for each picture.





Exercise 3

USING THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE

- a. Read the following summary concerning your teacher's identity. Underline the statements which you suspect or know to be false.

Маё імя Марына. Маё прозвішча Назарэнка. Я беларуска. Я з Канады, але жыву ў Мантэрэі. Я выкладаю беларускую мову.

Now interview your teacher to get the correct information.

- b. You are at a party. You see a young Belarusian and want to get acquainted. Strike up a conversation and get as much information about him/her as you can. Your teacher will play the part of the Belarusian. Take turns playing the role of the American. When it is not your turn, take notes in Belarusian. You will use these notes in the next exercise.
- c. **Уявіце сябе!** Imagine that you are in Belarus. You are an exchange student. Use appropriate parts of the information you noted down in the previous exercise. Introduce yourself to the class.
- d. Work with a partner. Prepare and act out an introduction situation of your own.

Useful Vocabulary

беларус, беларуска, амерыканец, амерыканка, імя, прозвішча, Я з ..., я жыву ў ...

Exercise 4

INTERPRETING AND TRANSLATING

Вусны пераклад. Act as an interpreter. Take turns interpreting from/to:

English/Belarusian and Belarusian/ English.

English speaker's part:

- Hello. I'd like to meet you.

- What's your name?

- It's nice to meet you. My name is

- My last name is

- I'm a student too.

- Yes, I am an American.

Belarusian speaker's part:

- Добры дзень. Дазвольце адрэкамендавацца, Алесь Паўлавіч

- Якое ваша прозвішча?

- Вы з Чыкага?

- Вы вайсковец?

- Я таксама вайсковец.

- Дужа прыемна пазнаёміцца.

С**ДАВАЙЦЕ ПАЧЫТАЕМ**

Exercise 1

SCANNING INFORMATION

a. Візітныя карткі. Examine these business cards and decide whom you would consult if you:

- A. needed a visa to Belarus
- B. wanted to study Belarusian in Minsk
- C. suddenly got sick in Minsk
- D. were interested in a Belarusian-American business committee

Indicate your answer here: A _____ C _____
 B _____ D _____

1.

**Плотнікаў Браніслаў
 прафесар
 Беларускі Дзяржаўны
 Універсітэт г. Мінск
 тэл. 23-15-18**

2.

**Уладзімір Пятровіч Біран
 Кандыдат Медыцынскіх
 Навук
 г. Мінск
 тэл: 83-73-39**

3.

**Сяргей Паўлавіч Стэсік
 загадчык пашпартна-
 візавага аддзела
 Міністэрства - Унутраных
 Спраў
 г. Мінск
 тэл: 65-26-92**

4

Уладзімір Іванавіч
Кургаеў
Кандыдат
медыцынскіх навук
9-я клінічная
бальніца,
г.Мінск

5

Паўлоўская Ванда
Піліпаўна
сакратар беларуска-
амерыканскага
камітэта
г.Мінск,
тэл. 45-15-60

b. Which of these card holders are women? Write the names in Belarusian in the space below.

МІЖ
ІНШЫМ

Changes in the Former Soviet Union

Since 1991, the Republic of **Беларусь**, has taken its place in Eastern **Еўропа** as a new independent state. Before, the official name of the republic was the *Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic*. The name **СССР (Саюз Савецкіх Сацыялістычных Рэспублік)** disappeared from the map at the end of 1991. Fifteen independent states were brought into existence, such as: **Україна, Грузія, Малдова, Расія**, and others. **Беларусь** was among them. Within a few months, cities, streets, universities, even entire republics had their names changed. The main street in Minsk was named after **У. І. Ленін**, now it's **праспект Францыска Скарыны**. In fact, most of the street signs in **Беларусь** carry the old names, and many people find it hard to break old habits and switch to the new names.

Exercise 2

READING OFFICIAL FORMS

Візавая анкета. Read through the visa application. Find the following information. Write answers in Belarusian in the space provided.

1. The person's name _____
2. Date of birth _____
3. The reason for the visit _____
4. Places she will visit _____
5. Time she will arrive in Belarus _____
6. Time she will leave Belarus _____
7. Profession _____
8. Place of her work _____
9. Address _____
10. Length of stay in Belarus _____
11. Date of this visa application _____
12. How do Belarusians write dates? _____

ВІЗАВАЯ АНКЕТАПрозвішчаДжонсонІмяКэтрінІмя па бацьку _____Дата і месца нараджэння 4 . 4 . 1950

Мэта паездкі

турыстычная

Месца знаходжання

Беларусь, Мінск

Час знаходжання

з 4 . 5 . 199 да 21 . 5 . 199

Пасада

настаўніца

Месца працы

Універсітэт Чыкага

Пашпарт

N 12324

Дата

2 . 2 . 199

Асабісты подпіс: _____

ВІЗАВАЯ АНКЕТА ДЛЯ ЎЕЗДУ У РЭСПУБЛІКУ БЕЛАРУСЬ

ЗАПАЎНЯЦЬ ВЯЛІКІМІ ЛІТАРАМІ

ПОЎНАЕ ІМЯ		ДАТА НАРАДЖЭННЯ _____
ГРАМАДЗЯНСТВА		ПОЛ (МУЖ,ЖАН)
НУМАР ПАШПАРТА		САПРАЎДНЫ ДА _____
ВАШ ДАМАШНІ АДРАС		ТЭЛЕФОН
МЕСЦА РАБОТЫ АДРАС		
ЗАЙМАЕМАЯ ПАСАДА		ТЭЛЕФОН
МЭТА ЗНАХОДЖАННЯ ў РЭСПУБЛІЦЫ		
МЯРКУЕМАЕ МЕСЦА і ЧАС ЗНАХОДЖАННЯ ў РЭСПУБЛІЦЫ БЕЛАРУСЬ		
НАЗВА і АДРАС ЗАПРАШАЮЧАЙ УСТАНОВЫ		
ЗВЕСТКІ АБ ЗАПРАШАЮЧЫХ АСОБАХ		
АСОБЫ, ЯКІЯ ўНЕСЕНЫ ў ПАШПАРТ		
КАЛІ ўЯЗДЖАЕЦЕ ў БЕЛАРУСЬ НА АўТАМАБІЛІ ўКАЖЫЦЕ ЯГО МАРКУ і РЭГІСТРАЦЫЙНЫ НУМАР		

ДЭКЛАРАЦЫЯ

Я сапраўдным абавязуюся, што мая паездка ў Рэспубліку Беларусь будзе адказваць мэце візіту, паказанай пры атрыманні візы.
Я поўнасьцю ўсведамляю, што, калі прыведзеныя мною вышэй звесткі няправільныя, то віза можа быць адменена ў любы час.

I hereby confirm that my visit to Republic of Belarus will correspond to the purpose for which the visa has been applied.
I fully understand that if any of the particulars furnished above are found to be incorrect, the visa may be canceled at any time.

ПОДПІС

ДАТА ЗАПАЎНЕННЯ

Date of Entry into Belarus:

Date of Departure from Belarus:

D	ДАВАЙЦЕ ПАСЛУХАЕМ	
----------	--------------------------	---

Exercise 1 **TRANSCRIBING THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE**

Listen to the three dialogues on tape. Transcribe each of them in the space provided.

Дыялог #1

Дыялог #2

Дыялог #3

Exercise 2

NOTING IMPORTANT POINTS

Listen to a short story. Make a gist in English in the space provided.

Exercise 3

CHANGING POINTS OF VIEW

Listen to the story once again. Retell it to your partner as if you were the main character.

Exercise 4

LISTENING FOR INFORMATION

Listen to two short dialogues on tape. Explain the difference between them to your instructor in Belarusian. Work in pairs to prepare your presentation.

Exercise 5

TRANSCRIPTION

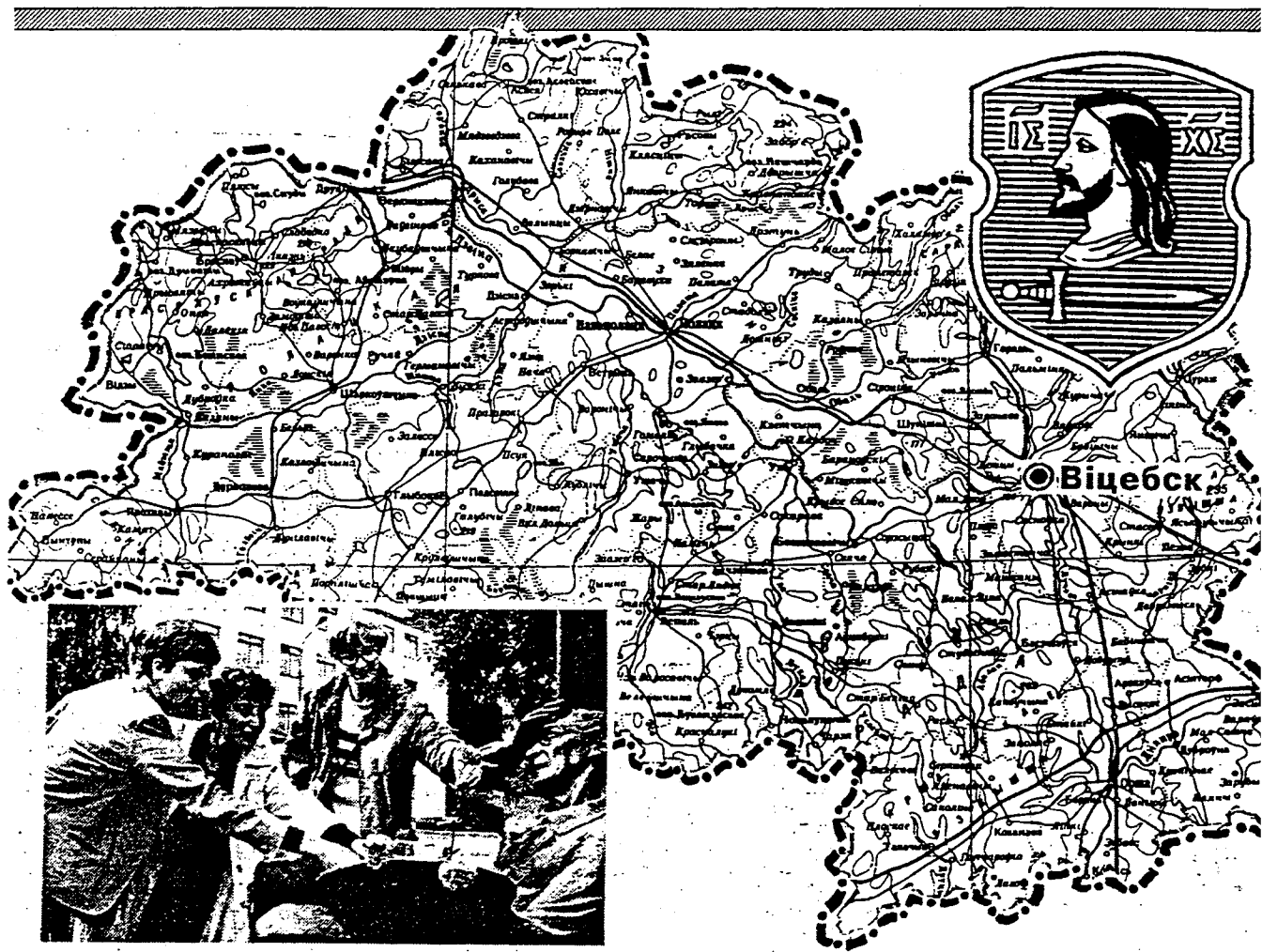
Listen to the message found on your answering machine and read the incomplete transcript below. Some words are missing. Complete the transcript:

Добры дзень, _____ ! Гэта _____, твая

_____ беларускай _____ .

Калі _____, тэлефануй мне . Мой

нумар _____ . Дзякуй! Да пабачэння!



Vitebsk area

Е	Гэта вам дапаможа	
----------	--------------------------	---

Formal and informal speech situations

Informal Forms	Formal (and Plural) Forms
Прывітанне !	Прывітанне !
Давай пазнаёмімся	Давайце пазнаёмімся
Ты амерыканец?	Вы амерыканец?
Як цябе завуць?	Як ваш завуць?
Дзе ты вучышся?	Дзе вы вучыцеся?
Дзе ты жывеш?	Дзе вы жывеце?

Exercise 1

Write the appropriate greeting in Belarusian for the following people.

- your new Belarusian teacher

- a small boy

- two young girls

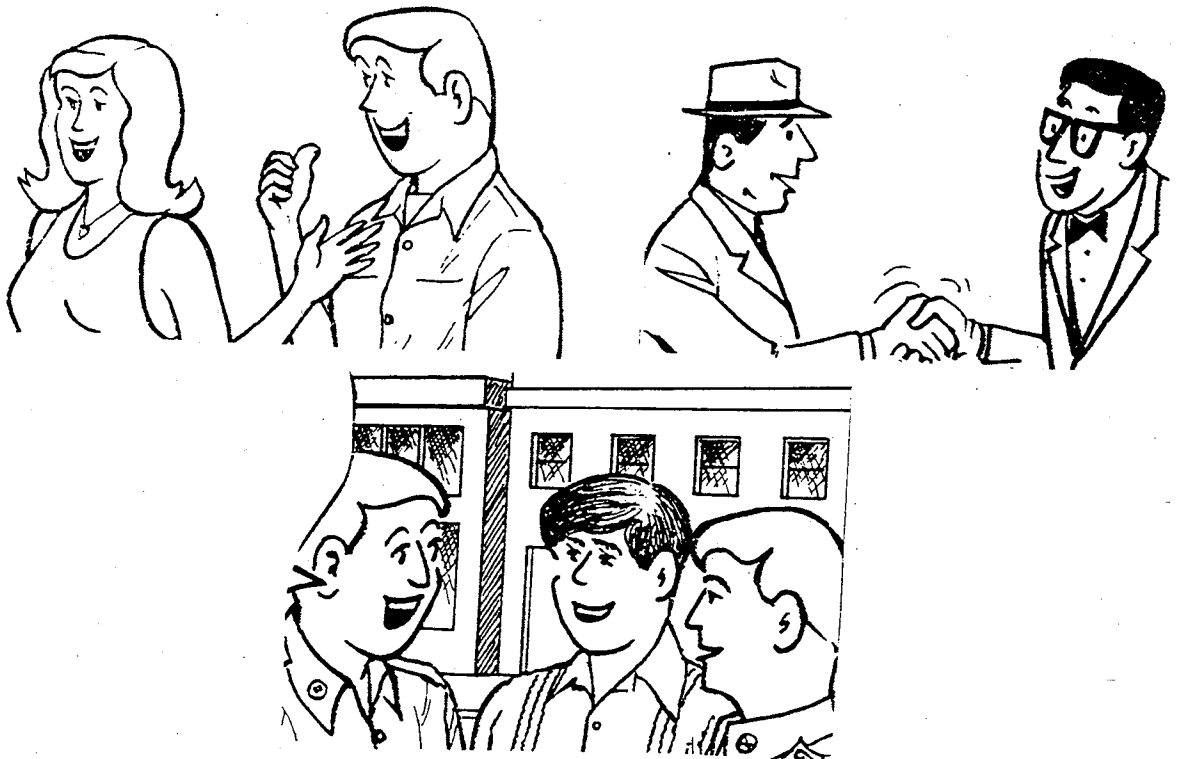
- your neighbor

Exercise 2

Ask the above people their names. Write the questions below in Belarusian.

Exercise 3

Work in pairs. Discuss two ways to address the people in the pictures below.



Exercise 4

Work in pairs. Read the following dialogue between people, who are on formal terms. Then create an informal dialogue of your own using the formal text as a model. Write in Belarusian in the space provided.

(Вы)

- Прывітанне! Давайце пазнаёмімся! Мяне завуць Стасік. А як вас завуць?
- Мяне завуць Марк, вельмі прыемна.
- Вы студэнт, Марк?
- Так, студэнт. Я вучуся ва ўніверсітэце тут, у Мінску.
- А у Амерыцы, дзе вы вучыцеся?
- У Амерыцы? Я жыву і вучуся у Лос-Анджэлісе.

Exercise 5

Belarusians have three names: a first name (імя), a patronymic (імя па бацьку), and a last name (прозвішча).

- a. **ІМЯ** This is the given name. Examples are Надзя, Марыля, Юрась, Уладзімір. Most names have one or more commonly used nicknames Надзея - Надзя - Надзейка - Надзюха.
- b. **ІМЯ ПА БАЦЬКУ** This is derived from the father's first name by adding a suffix to it.

Example:

оўна-аўна for daughters (Надзея Пятроўна)
овіч-авіч for sons (Уладзімір Якімавіч).

This is part of a Belarusian's full name as it appears in all documents.

- c. **ПРОЗВІШЧА** Belarusian last names are slightly different for males and females. The female form of the last name ends in **а, ая** (Сямёнава, Каліноўская). He is Сямёнаў, she is Сямёнава; he is Каліноўскі, she is Каліноўская.

Exercise 6

You have a list of people's full names. Match them with the names of their fathers (Леанід, Рыгор, Захар, Іван, Віктар) by writing the corresponding father's name in the space provided.

Алена Віктараўна Казлова

Любоў Захараўна Турына

Іван Рыгоравіч Абрамовіч -

Уладзімір Іванавіч Крукоўскі -

Ала Леанідаўна Еўдакімава -

Exercise 7

GENDER IN BELARUSIAN



студэнт
амерыканец
беларус

Віктар Піліпавіч Крук



студэнтка
амерыканка
беларуска

Вікторыя Піліпаўна Крукава

**МІЖ
ІНШЫМ**

**All Belarusian nouns, including names,
show gender.**

Exercise 8

Read through the following list of people. Make two lists, one denoting men, and one denoting women.

Сяргей Пятровіч Расолькін
Геннадзь Іванавіч Віткоўскі
Анатоль Міхайлавіч Віткоўскі
Тамара Сцяпанаўна Патапава
Аляксандр Віктаравіч Ганчароў
Вольга Антонаўна Дзягілева
Максім Маркавіч Шаўцоў
Ігар Пятровіч Бяляўскі
Валянціна Міхайлаўна Сабірава
Алена Паўлаўна Каралёва

for men

for women

МІЖ ІНШЫМ

In official Belarusian, **ПРОЗВІШЧА** comes first, followed by **ІМЯ** and **ІМЯ па БАЦЬКУ**. They are not separated by

commas.

Exercise 9

Restore the missing letters, where necessary.

- 1 Асташонак__ Кірыл Яўгенавіч
- 2 Ключнікав__ Ларыса Іванаўна
- 3 Казлов__ Валянціна Піліпаўна
- 4 Ціханав__ Алена Пятроўна
- 5 Калінін__ Марк Валянцінавіч

Exercise 10

Read list of names below. In the space provided write the nationality and gender of each person.

Мэры _____

Васіль _____

Джэйн _____

Кэвін _____

Кэрол _____

Ларыса _____

Янка _____

Exercise 11

Write questions and answers according to the example. Use the list of names given below.

Example : - Наташа, ты студэнтка?
- Так, студэнтка

Імёны: Сярожа, Вера, Мікола, Кацярына, Тамара, Юрась, Алег.

CASE

Belarusian nouns, adjectives, and pronouns have endings that indicate their function in a sentence. English uses word order to tell you the function.

Example: The dog bit the man.
The man bit the dog.

The man gave the dog a bone.
The dog gave the man a bone.

Languages which put endings on nouns, adjectives and pronouns use a case system. Belarusian has six cases: the nominative, the accusative, the genitive, the prepositional (locative), the dative, and the instrumental.

THE NOMINATIVE CASE

The nominative case is used for naming. The nominative case is used for:

1. The subject of the sentence:

Майкл- амерыканец. **Michael** is an American.

2. The predicate complement:

Майкл - **амерыканец**. Michael is **an American**.

THE LOCATIVE (prepositional) CASE

Я жыву ў Амерыцы
 Нью-Йорку
 Мічыгане
 Каліфорніі

Nominative case		Prepositional case	
Вашынгтон	-	У Вашынгтоне	-е
Амерыка	- а	Амерыцы	-ы
Беларусь	- ь	Беларусі	-і
Гродна	- а	Гродне	-е
Каліфорнія	- ія	Каліфорніі	-іі
Сан-Францыска Цынцінацці foreign names ending in - а or -і		У Сан-Францыска Цынцынацці no change	

To say "in an American state", you may put the word **штат** in the prepositional case and then keep the state's name in the nominative:

Я жыву ў **Нью-Йорку**.
Я жыву ў **Каліфорніі**.
Я жыву ў **Арызоне**.

Я жыву ў **штаце** Нью-Йорк.
Я жыву ў **штаце** Каліфорнія.
Я жыву ў **штаце** Арызона.

Exercise 12

In the sentences below, indicate the nominative case (N) and the prepositional case (P) by writing the appropriate letter in the parenthesis.

Бернард () - студэнт ()
Боб () - амерыканец ()
Тоні вучыцца ва ўніверсітэце () у Каліфорніі ()
Сан-Францыска () у Каліфорніі ()

Exercise 13

How would you say in Belarusian where the following people live? (жыве). Translate the following statements.

Rob lives in Phoenix (Фінікс).

Susan lives in Indiana (Індыяна).

Scott lives in California (Каліфорнія).

Michelle lives in Chicago (Чыкага).

Exercise 14

Work with a partner. Cover either the left side of the page or the right side. Ask your partner for the missing information and write it in the appropriate space. Speak only Belarusian.

Sergei lives in Washington.
Anna lives in Toronto.
Mary lives in Seattle.

Jorge lives Mexico City.
Bill lives in Tokyo.
John lives in Paris.

Jorge lives in _____ . Sergie lives in _____ .

Bill lives in _____ . Anna lives in _____ .

John lives in _____ . Mary lives in _____ .

Exercise 15

- a. Write a list of three acquaintances who live in different cities or states in the space provided. Use Belarusian.

Example:

Тоні жыва ў Каліфорніі.

Useful Vocabulary

Гарады :Вашынгтон, Таронта, Лондан, Тампа, Сан-Дыега, Мантэрэй Names: Джон, Марк, Клэра, Розі,
--

- b) Work with a partner. Give him/her the names of your acquaintances but not their place of residence. Your partner will ask you in Belarusian about the places where your acquaintances live.

Example:

Пітэр -- Дзе жыве Пітэр? -- Пітэр жыве ў Каліфорніі.

Take turns. Write down the new information. Compare what you wrote with your partner's work above.

Exercise 16

Work in groups. Listen to the tape. It gives you the information about several people living in different countries. Fill in the chart with the information you hear.

Name	City, country	Place of study

Exercise 17

Y + prepositional case = location. Use the example as a model. In the space provided write a sentence indicating where the following people are.

Example: Ганна (інстытут) --- Ганна ў інстытуце

Антось (рэстаран)

Віталь (школа)

Алесь Іванавіч (хата)

Наталля (парк)

Ірына Францаўна (кафэ)

Exercise 18

Write sentences according to the example. Use the prepositional case.

Example:

Вашынгтон --- Я жыву ў Вашынгтоне

Брэст

Невада

Арменія

Расія

Канада

Exceptions : На Украіне, на Алясцы, на Гавайях

Exercise 19

You are a student. Answer the question according to the model using the names of the cities given below.

Example :

Дзе ты вучышся ? - Я вучуся ў Маскве

Назвы гарадоў :

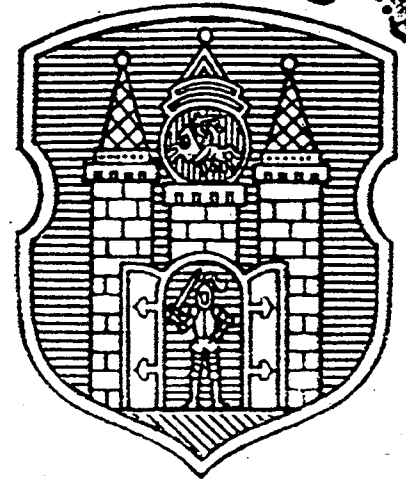
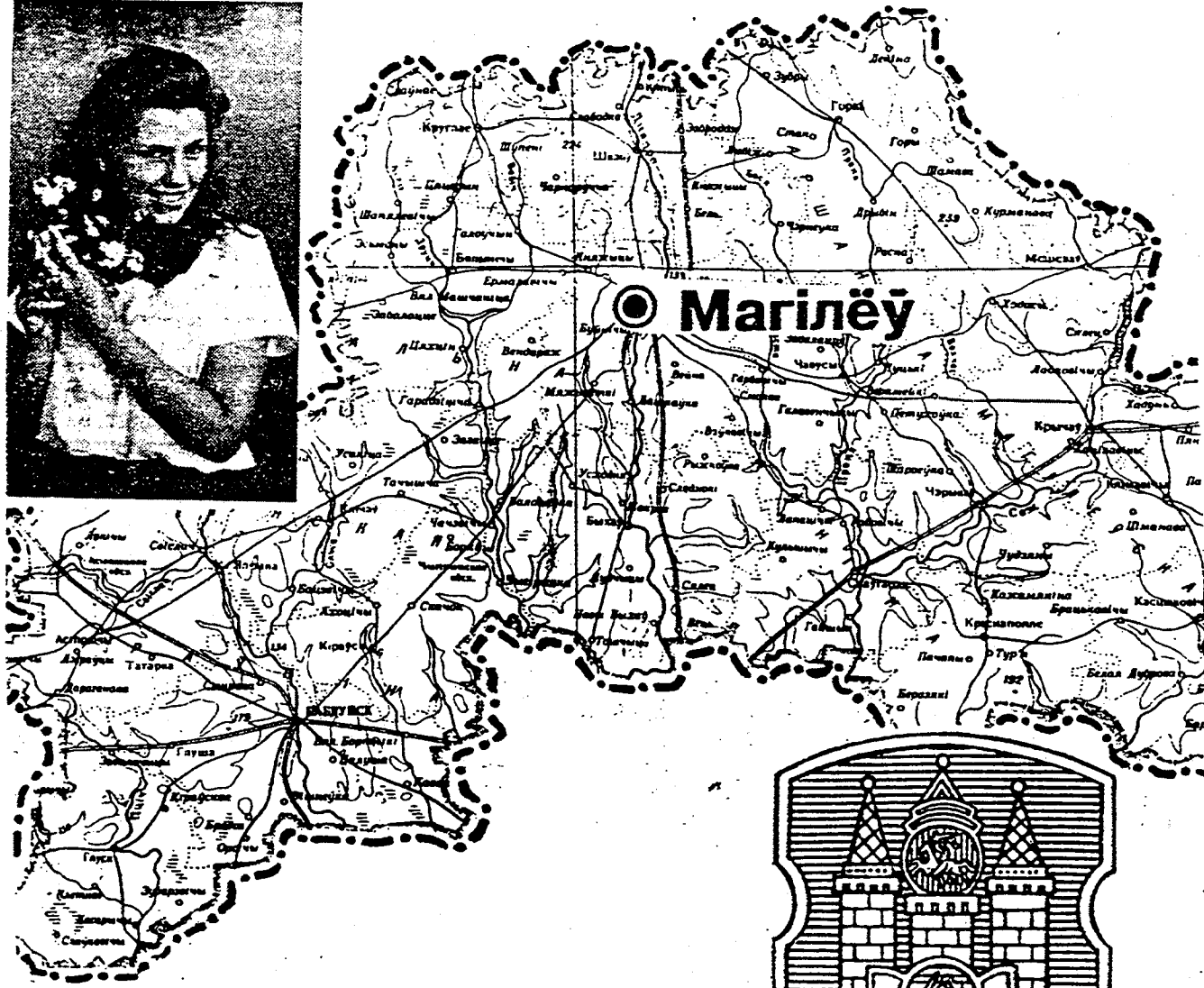
Брэст, Магілёў, Гомель, Гродна, Віцебск, Мінск.

The verb "to be" in Belarusian present tense sentences

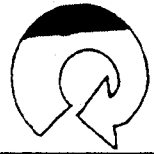
The verb "to be" and its forms "am", "are", "is" are not used in Belarusian in the present tense. In writing, a dash is often used in present tense sentences. Both the subject and the predicate are nouns.

Example :

Джэйн - студэнтка
Бернард - студэнт



Mogilev area

F**ХУТКІ АГЛЯД**

Exercise 1

GETTING STARTED IN BELARUS

a) You just arrived in Minsk to study Belarusian. You have a list of Belarusian teachers. Listen to the tape describing the schedule. Write down the names of teachers next to the subjects they teach. The list of teachers is given below.

Семеняка Людміла Андрэеўна
Крук Святлана Мікалаеўна
Патапава Тамара Сцяпанаўна
Свірыдаў Аркадзь Міхайлавіч
Грушко Алесь Піліпавіч

Фанэтыка

Літаратура

Граматыка

Практыка

Чытанне

b) Take turns introducing yourself to one of the teachers. Your instructor will play the role of the belarusian teacher. As other students enact their roles, take notes in English on any information which you hear.

Exercise 2 **AT A BELARUSIAN CONFERENCE**

You are at a conference in Minsk. Listen to the tape. A spokesperson is announcing the names of people who will work with you in one section. Compare the names with the following list. Place a check in front of the names mentioned. There are more names on the list than in the announcement.

- Аляксейчанка Барыс Мартынавіч
- Андрэеў Аркадзь Ціханавіч
- Валшына Вольга Антонаўна
- Дзяцінкін Алег Мікалаевіч
- Карпіевіч Наталля Васілеўна
- Куляшоў Яўген Уладзіміравіч
- Лаўрыненка Валянціна Францаўна
- Шахава Алена Барысаўна
- Чалкоў Піліп Яўменавіч
- Яроменка Мікалай Мікалаевіч

Exercise 3 **IDENTIFYING RELATIONSHIPS**

Analyse the following names. Could some people be brothers and sisters? Who? Write their names in the space provided.

1. Багамолава Надзея Мікалаеўна
2. Вярцінскі Анатоль Раманавіч
3. Вярба Вера Адамаўна
4. Конан Уладзіслаў Пятроўна
5. Краўчанка Пётр Пятровіч

6. Лойка Алесь Адамавіч
7. Яўлінская Марыля Раманаўна
-
-
-
-

Exercise 4

GETTING ACQUAINTED

- a. Read the following descriptions of people. Choose several persons (at least two) whom you would like to meet. Place a check in front of the appropriate statement.

- [] Мне завуць Мішэл. Маё прозвішча Джонс. Я студэнтка. Я жыву ў Сан-Францыска.
- [] Мне клічуць Боб. Маё прозвішча Боггз. Я жыву ў штаце Агаія. Я вайсковец.
- [] Мне завуць Ліз. Маё прозвішча Стар. Я з Англіі, але жыву ў Амерыцы. Я жыву ў штаце Мэйн. Я журналістка.
- [] Мне завуць Пітэр. Маё прозвішча Джэнсан. Я канадзец. Жыву ў Квэбеке.
- [] Мне завуць Рыгор. Маё прозвішча Цітоў. Я жыву ў Брэсце. Я студэнт.
- [] Мне клічуць Вольга. Маё прозвішча Корбут. Я з Беларусі, але жыву ў Амерыцы. Я гімнастка.
- [] Маё імя Насця. Маё прозвішча Гурына. Я з Беларусі, з Гомля. Я студэнтка.

- b. Write a dialogue in which you introduce yourself to one of the persons you chose above. Work alone. Then check your work with a partner.

Exercise 5

TRANSCRIBING BELARUSIAN

Listen to the dialogue. Fill in the missing words.

- Прывітанне ! Я новы _____ .
- Вельмі _____ . Марк.
- Уладзімір. _____ амерыканец?
- _____ у _____
СанФранцыска, штат Каліфорнія.
- А дзе вучышся?
- У Сан-Францыска, ва _____ .

- Вось як! Ну, _____ 3

табой пазнаёміцца.

- Мне таксама.

Exercise 6

INTRODUCING YOURSELF

Copy the following sentences. Personalize them as indicated.

Добры дзень !

Мяне клічуць (fill in your last name)

Я жыву ў штаце(fill in your state)

Я вучуся ў штаце(fill in your state)

Exercise 7

LOCATING CITIES

Write down the location of the following cities. Use the example as a model.

Example : Чыкага - Ілінойс Чыкага ў Ілінойсе

Фенікс - Арызона

Майамі - Фларыда

Масква - Расія

Мінск - Беларусь

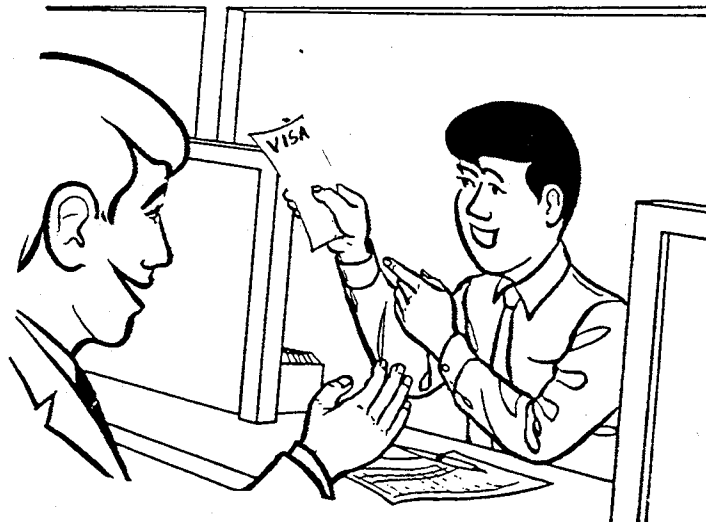
Сіэтл - Вашынгтон

Кіеў - Украіна

Exercise 8

YOUR VISA APPLICATION

Review the application on page Fill out the form below with information about yourself. Remember, foreigners do not have **ІМЯ ПА БАЦЬКУ**.



ВІЗАВАЯ АНКЕТА

Прозвішча _____

Імя _____

Імя па бацьку _____

Дата і месца нараджэння _____

Мэта паездкі _____

Месца знаходжання _____

Час знаходжання з _____ да _____

Пасада _____

Месца працы _____

Пашпарт _____

Дата _____

Асабісты подпіс: _____

Exercise 9

TRANSLATING INTO BELARUSIAN

Аб сабе. Translate the following. Substitute personal information for the data in parentheses.

_____ !
Hello!

_____ !
My name is (your name)

_____ !
I am

_____ !
your nationality

_____ !
I live _____ (in your country)

_____ !
I study _____ (in a university)

Exercise 10

WRITING QUESTIONS

Restore the questions in this dialogue.

а - _____
- У Сіятле

б - _____
- М'яне клічуць Ганна

в - _____
- Маё прозвішча Пятрова

Г -

- Я вучуся ва ўніверсітэце

Д -

- Так, амерыканка

Exercise 11 INTRODUCTION TO BELARUSIAN NUMBERS

a) Listen to the tape while reading the script.

0 ноль	6 шэсць	5 пяць	10 дзесяць
1 адзін	7 сем	4 чатыры	9 дзевяць
2 два	8 восем	3 тры	8 восем
3 тры	9 дзевяць	2 два	7 сем
4 чатыры	10 дзесяць	1 адзін	6 шэсць
5 пяць		0 ноль	

b) Listen to the tape again and write the numbers you hear.

1	2	3

c) Listen to the tape. Circle the numbers you hear.

a) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

b) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

d) Write in the numbers as you hear them.

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 5$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 8$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 7$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 10$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 6$$

G**НОВЫЯ СЛОВЫ І ВЫКАЗВАННІ****НАЗОЎНІКІ****NOUNS**

Амерыка	America
Расія	Russia
Беларусь	Belarus
Англія	England
Канада	Canada
амерыканец	American (m)
амерыканка	American (f)
англічанін	Englishman
англічанка	Englishwoman
рускі	Russian (m)
руская	Russian (f)
беларус	Belarusian (m)
беларуска	Belarusian (f)
канадзец	Canadian (m)
канадка	Canadian (f)
імя	name
імя па бацьку	patronymic
прозвішча	last name
студэнт	student (m)
студэнтка	student (f)
універсітэт	university
школа	school
штат	state
Лондан	London
Мінск	Minsk
Нью-Йорк	New York
Атава	Ottawa

ЗАЙМЕННІКІ

Я
ты
вы

PRONOUNS

I
you (informal)
you (formal)

ДЗЕЯСЛОВЫ

Я жыву
Я вучуся

VERBS

I live
I study

Ты жывеш / вы живеце
Ты вучышся / вы вучыцеся

You live
You study

ПРЫСЛОЎЕ

тут
таксама

ADVERB

here
also

ЗАПЫТАЛЬНЫЯ СЛОВЫ

дзе
хто

QUESTION WORDS

where
who

ПРЫНАЗОЎНІК

у + prep. case

PREPOSITIONS

in

ФРАЗЫ

так
Давай (це) пазнаём імся
Добрай раніцы!
Добры дзень!
Добры вечар!
Такім чынам...
Як цябе (вас) завуць
як ваша імя па бацьку

PHRASES

yes
Let's get acquainted
Good morning!
Good afternoon!
Good evening!
so ...
What's your name
What's your
patronymic

Мяне клічуць
Крыху аб сабе
Дужа прыемна з вамі
(з табой) пазнаёміцца
Сапраўды ?
Прабачце

My name is
a bit about myself

Pleased to meet you.
Really ?
Excuse me.

UNIT 3

РЭЧЫ ВАКОЛ НАС



Аб чым ідзе гаворка

- naming common objects
- passing through customs
 - greeting friends
 - reading and listening to ads

Гэта вам дапаможа

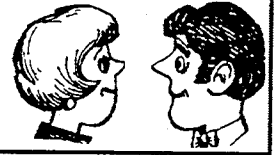
- grammatical gender
 - nominative plural of nouns
 - pronouns ён, яна, яно, яны
 - possessive pronouns
 - nominative case of adjectives

Між іншым

- passing through customs

A

АБ ЧЫМ ІДЗЕ ГАВОРКА



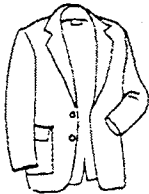
АДЗЕННЕ



штаны



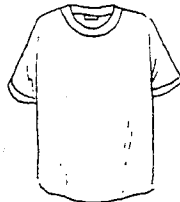
гальштук



пінжак



кашуля



футболка



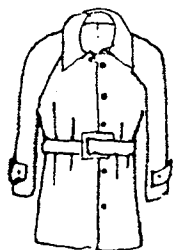
спадніца



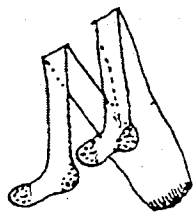
купальнік



сукенка



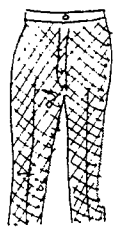
паліто



калготкі



блузка

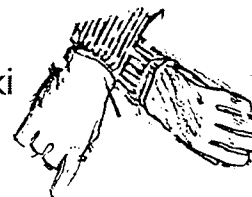


штаны

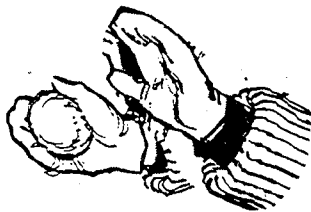
джынсы



пальчаткі

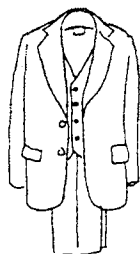


боты



рукавіцы

паліто (зімовае)



касцюм



капялюш

шкарпэткі



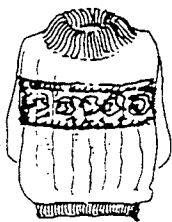
гадзіннік



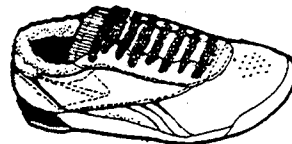
туфлі



світэр

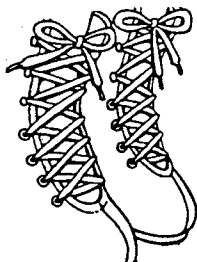


акуляры



красоўкі

чаравікі



вушанка

Exercise 1

DRESSING FOR THE OCCASION

In the spaces beneath each heading, list appropriate items of clothing in Belarusian.

casual

formal

top

bottom

winter

summer

Exercise 2

PACKING YOUR SUITCASE



You are taking a trip. Name as many things as you can that you will take with you. Write in Belarusian.

- to visit to a friend

- on a formal business trip

Exercise 3

WRITING NOTES

Listen to the tape. You will hear a short conversation. List alphabetically in Belarusian the items of clothing mentioned on the tape.

Exercise 4

RECOGNIZING LOAN WORDS**ТЭХНІКА**

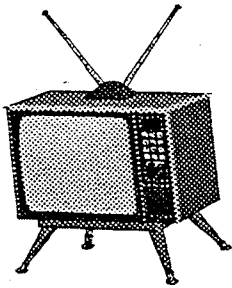
A lot of Belarusian technical terminology is borrowed from English.

Examples: **прынтэр, скэнар, кампутэр** etc.

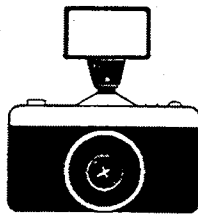
Match the pictures with the words.

радыё
тэлевізар
кампутар
фотаапарат

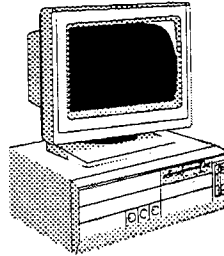
касеты магнітафон
машына
відэамагнітафон
прінтэр



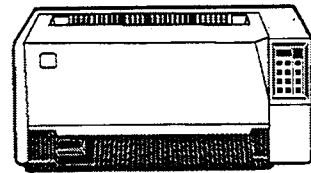
а



б



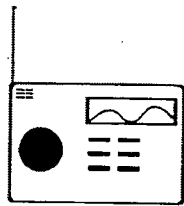
в



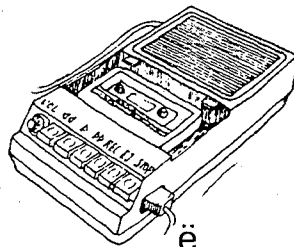
г



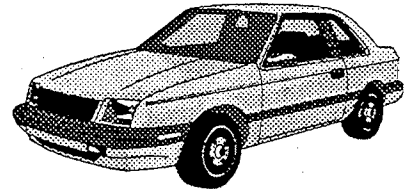
д



е



ё



ж

Exercise 5

PERSONAL LIST

Name the items you own. Write them down in Belarusian.

Exercise 6

GETTING INFORMATION

Work in pairs. Find out which items your friend owns by asking questions in Belarusian. Write them down in Belarusian.

Example:

У цябе ёсць кампутар? - Так, ёсць.

Exercise 7

RELATING TERMS

Match up each item in the left column with one item in the right column by drawing a line between the related items.

1. кампутар
2. фотаапарат
3. відэамагнітафон
4. радыё
5. магнітафон

- а. відэакасета
- б. дыскета
- в. аўдыакасета
- г. антэна
- д. слайд

С ДРУК

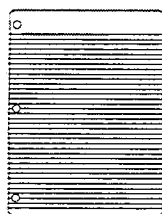
Reading Materials.



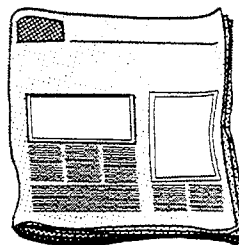
кніга



дакументы



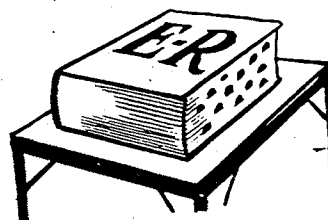
ліст



газета



часопіс



слоўнік

Exercise 8

ARRANGING TERMS

Read the following adjectives. Organize them into pairs of opposites.

новы new
вялікі large
стары old
прыгожы beautiful

добры good
маленькі small
дрэнны bad
непрыгожы ugly

	↔	
	↔	
	↔	
	↔	

Exercise 9

CREATING YOUR OWN PHRASES

Match the adjectives from Exercise 7 with the words you know. Write out some examples in Belarusian.

Example:

новая сукенка, добрае паліто, маленькі часопіс.

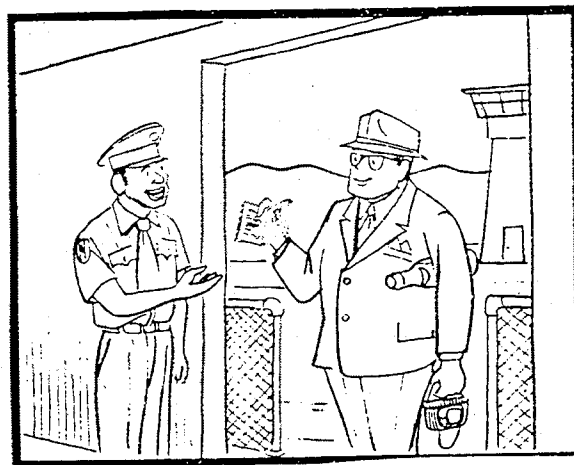
Exercise 10

TAKING A CALCULATED RISK

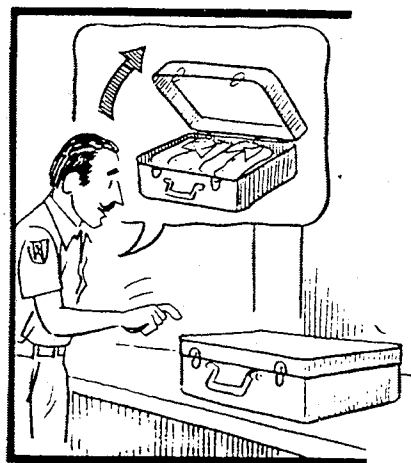
Listen to the conversations at the customs in Belarus. You will not understand everything. However, you will understand enough information to get the general idea. Answer as many of the questions as you can. Work alone. Then listen again. Work with a partner and compare the information you understood.

Дыялог 1 На мытні

1. What documents is the official asking for?
2. What is the passenger bringing into the country ?
3. Does the passenger have any gifts?

**Дыялог 2 Пасля мытні**

1. What is Vera saying to Michelle?
2. What does Michelle have in the suitcase?
3. What is Vera's surprise?



Дыялог 3 На мытні

1. What document does the officer want to see?
2. Which items is he particularly interested in?
3. What do we know about these items?



Exercise 11 UNDERSTANDING THE MAIN POINT

Listen to the tape at customs again. Compare the information you have and fill out the chart in Belarusian. Work with a partner, if you prefer.

Name	Nationality	Things

Exercise 12

ORGANIZING INFORMATION

Work with a partner. Read the dialogues. Analyze the information you have read and make a list of things the people are taking with them on a trip. Use Belarusian.

Дыялог 1: На мытні

- Вашу дэкларацыю
- Вось, калі ласка
- Чый гэта чамадан? Ваш?
- Мой.
- Адчыніце, калі ласка. Падарункі ёсць?
- Не.
- А гэта што?
- Магнітафон і касеты.
- Зразумела. Усё. Праходзьце.

Дыялог 2: Што ў чамадане?

- Вашу дэкларацыю.
- Вось, калі ласка.
- Чый гэта чамадан?
- Гэты вялікі? Мой.
- Што ў чамадане?
- Кнігі, часопісы, адзенне: майкі, джынсы, сукенкі і туфлі.
- А тэхніка ёсць? У вас ёсць фотаапарат ці магнітафон?
- Толькі маленькі магнітафон.
- А гэта што?
- Відэаксеты.
- Добра. Гэта ўсё. Праходзьце.

Дыялог 3: 3 прыездам!

- 3 прыездам, Тоні! Ну, як ты?
Дзе твой чамадан?
- Вось ён.
- Такі вялікі! Што ў цябе ў чамадане? Тэхніка?
- Так, магнітафон, касеты, падарункі.
- Падарункі! Якія?
- Гэта сюрпрыз.
- А ў мяне таксама сюрпрыз.
- Які?
- Новая машына!
- Вось добра! Якая?
- «Форд».

Дыялог 4: Малайчына!

- Кэтрын! Сардэчна запрашаем! Як ты?
- Добра, дзякуй. Прывітанне, Насця!
- Гэта твой чамадан? Які вялікі!
- І гэты - таксама мой. Тут у мяне толькі адзенне, а там - касеты, фотаапарат, падарункі.
- Падарункі!? Цікава, якія?
- Амерыканскія кнігі і часопісы.
- Ну, Кэтрын, ты малайчына

List of things:

Дыялог 1	Дыялог 2	Дыялог 3	Дыялог 4

Exercise 13

WRITING A SCRIPT

Create your own dialogue in Belarusian based on the information you got in exercise 12. Work with a partner.

Exercise 14

EXCHANGING INFORMATION

Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions as in the model.

Model: - У вас (цябе) ёсць тэхніка?
- Так, у мяне ёсць фотаапарат

ці

- Не, у мяне няма

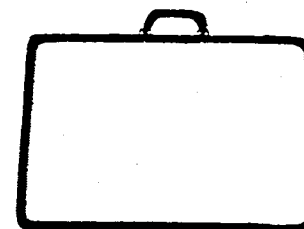
Useful Vocabulary

радыё, кампутар, відэамагнітафон, тэлевізар,
магнітафон, машына, газета, слоўнік, гадзіннік, акуляры,
чамадан

Exercise 15

LOST LUGGAGE

Your luggage has been lost. List the items that were in your suitcase(s).



Exercise 16

Appropriate Attire

What would you wear if you were to go to the following places:

- a job interview

- a class at school

- a beach

- a winter resort

- a visit to a friend in Minsk

Exercise 17

TREASURE HUNT

Work with the class as a whole. Take turns. You receive a present. Write down what it is but do not tell anyone what it is. Your fellow students will ask questions in Belarusian to find out what the present is.

Possible questions:

Падарунак вялікі ці маленькі? Гэта адзенне? Гэта тэхніка?



В

ДАВАЙЦЕ РАЗМАЎЛЯЦЬ



Exercise 1

LEARNING THROUGH LISTENING

a) Listen to a dialogue at the customs office in **Брэст**. Write in Belarusian how the American answers the following questions:

Where is your visa?

How many suitcases do you have?

Do you have any gifts?

Where will you stay in Belarus?

b) How do the speakers in the dialogue indicate that:
something has been understood

someone is welcome

Exercise 2

FOLLOWING THE MODEL

a) Review the dialogues. Practice answering these questions in Belarusian. Work in pairs.

- Whose suitcase is this?
- Do you have any gifts?
- What is this?

b) Now work with the class as a whole. Do the following:

- indicate that you have understood something
- welcome someone (upon arrival)
- praise someone
- thank someone

Exercise 3

PULLING THE PIECES TOGETHER

Work with your partner. You are at the customs in Brest.
Respond to the following situations:

a) **With Customs Officials**

- Вашу дэкларацыю

- Ваш пашпарт

- Дзе віза?

- Дзе пашпарт?

- Гэта ваш чамадан?

- Што ў чамадане?

- Тэхніка ёсць?

b) **With a Friend**

- Сардэчна запрашаем!

- Як ты?

- Вялікі дзякуй!

- Гэта падарунак.

- У мяне новая машына.

Exercise 4

AT THE CUSTOMS

You have just arrived in Minsk. Go through customs. You have the following items to declare. The teacher will play the role of a customs official.

- tape recorder and cassettes
- computer and printer
- American newspapers and magazines
- VCR and tapes
- cameras, radio, and magazines

Exercise 5

INTERPRETING AT THE CUSTOMS

Вусны пераклад. You have been asked to interpret for a person who is going through customs at **Мінск-2** airport. The Belarusian customs official, played by your instructor, speaks first.

English speaker's part

- a) Here it is
- b) Visa? Here it is.
- c) This is my suitcase.
- d) This small one is mine too.
- e) O.K.
- f) Clothes, gadgets.
- g) Computer, camera
- h) Ten.
- i) Only an English-Belarusian dictionary.

Exercise 6

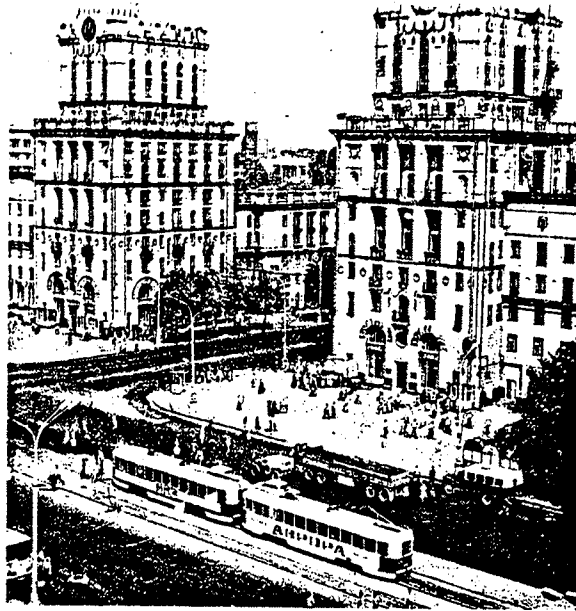
TRANSCRIBING

Listen to the tape. Transcribe what the person introducing himself says.

Exercise 7

INTRODUCING YOURSELF

You have just arrived in Belarus for a week's stay. Get acquainted with your host. Use exercise 5 as a model. Your teacher will play the role of the host. Use Belarusian.



*Прывакзальная плошча —
вароты горада*



Exercise 1

Looking through the ads

a) **ПРАДАЮ**. Look through these <for sale> ads. What telephone numbers would you call if you want to buy the items listed? Answer orally in Belarusian.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 1. a stereo | 4. a TV set |
| 2. a VCR | 5. musical instruments |
| 3. a car | |

1235 Музычны
стэрыацэнтр «Панасонік»
т. 51-51-35

1285 Аўтамашыну «Джып», у добрым
стане
т. 45-57-80

1395 Новы японскі відэамагнітафон
«Соні»,
тэлевізар «Панасонік».
т. 33-54-30

1824 Кампутар «Ай-Бі-Эм»,
прынтар.
т. 24-15-97

1925 Электрагітара, у добрым
стане.

Фотаапарат «Зяніт»

т. 21-24-68

2071 Ангельска-беларускія і беларуска-ангельскія слоўнікі.
Тэлефоны ў

Мінску: 23-23-45

Гродне: 5-15-36

Брэсце: 4-18-92

1934 Піяніна «Беларусь»,
электраарган

т. 71-98-32

b) In Belarusian, list the objects that you would like to buy in
priority order.

Exercise 2

SETTING PRIORITIES

a) You have a new office in Minsk. Read the ads below. Make a list of things you need in the space provided. You are limited to four items only. Work in pairs. Then compare the items you have chosen. Work with class as a whole.

ЭЛЕКТРАТЭХНІКА**рэалізуе:**

- машыны для падліку
банкнотаў, пішучыя
машынкi, радыётэлефоны
- электронна-запісныя кніжкі, аўдыё -
відэатэхніку

Телефон у Мінску: 70-23-54

АРГАНІЗАЦЫЯ**прадае са складу**

- тэлефаксы «Самсунг СФ - 1000» -
адапаваны і дазволены да
выкарыстання
ў Беларусі
- ксераксы «Канон - 1520»
- радыётэлефоны і аўтаадказчыкі
- персанальныя камп'ютэры АТ - 286

тэл. у Мінску : 47-43-50, 48-36-57

b) Now sort the items from the ads into 1st choice and 2nd choice. Write your separate lists in the space below in Belarusian.

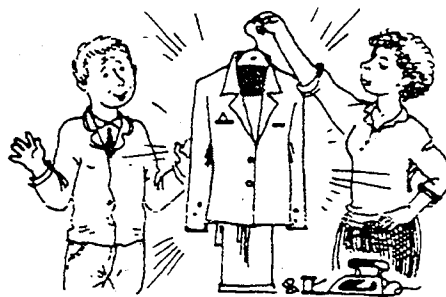
1st choice

2nd choice

Exercise 3

TAKEN TO THE DRY CLEANER'S

a) **ХІМЧЫІСТКА** This is a receipt from a dry cleaner. Examine the receipt and write a list of the articles which were cleaned in the space provided. Use English.



Форма N 215

Прадпрыемства _____

Заказчык _____

Заказ N _____

РАЗЛІК ЗА ПАСЛУГІ

Найменаванне	Цана	Усяго	Сума
адзення	за шт.	шт.	руб.кап.


Сума ўсяго
Руб. _____

Адзенне атрымаў(ла) _____

(Подпіс)

« _____ » _____ 19 _____ г.

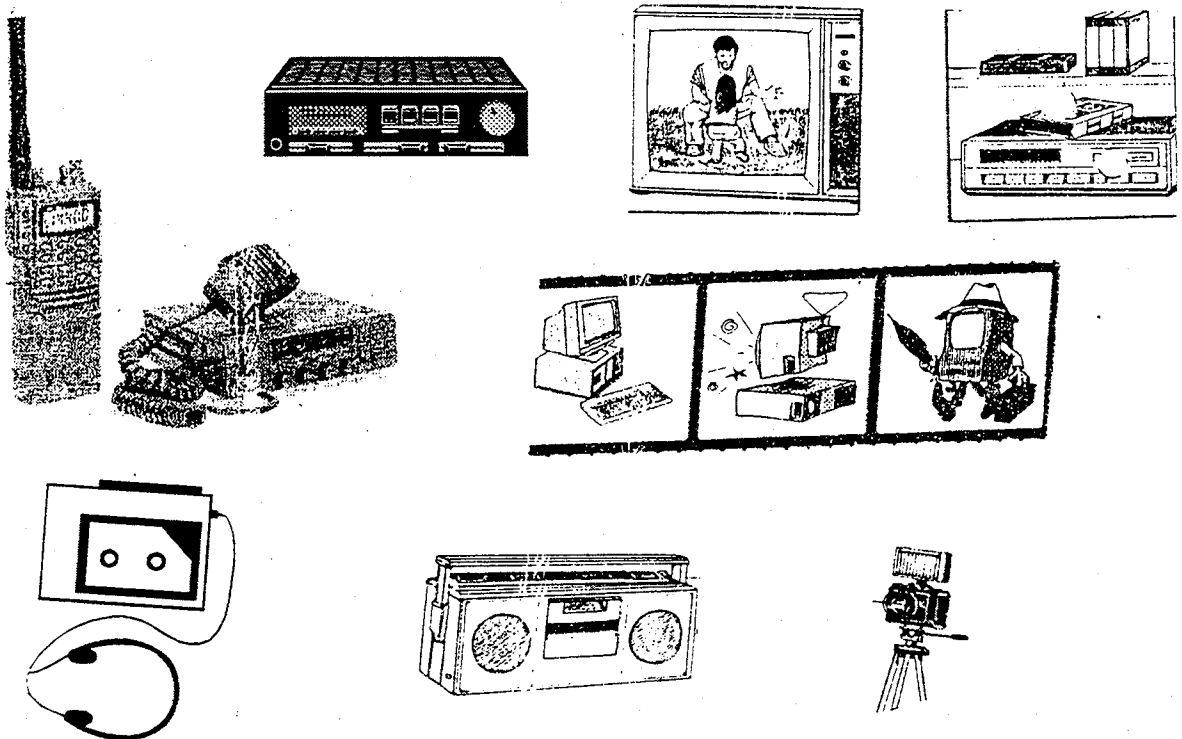
b) Is the customer a man or a woman? Why do you think so?
Discuss in English.

D **ДАВАЙЦЕ ПАСЛУХАЕМ** 

Exercise 1

LISTENING FOR INFORMATION

a) **МАГАЗІН-САЛОН.** Listen to the announcement and circle the items the store offers.



b) Listen a second time and answer the following questions.

- What is the store's address ?

-
- What is its phone number?

In Minsk _____

In Vitebsk _____

In Brest _____

In Gomel _____

In Novapolotsk _____

In Leda _____

**МІЖ
ІНШЫМ**

A **Магазін-салон** is a store specializing in selling products of the same kind. For example **радыёэлектроніка, кампутары, адзенне** etc. Sometimes they sell products produced by one enterprise. In Minsk and other cities of the republic there are quite a few. In Minsk < Luch > specializes in watches and <Horizont>- in TV-sets.

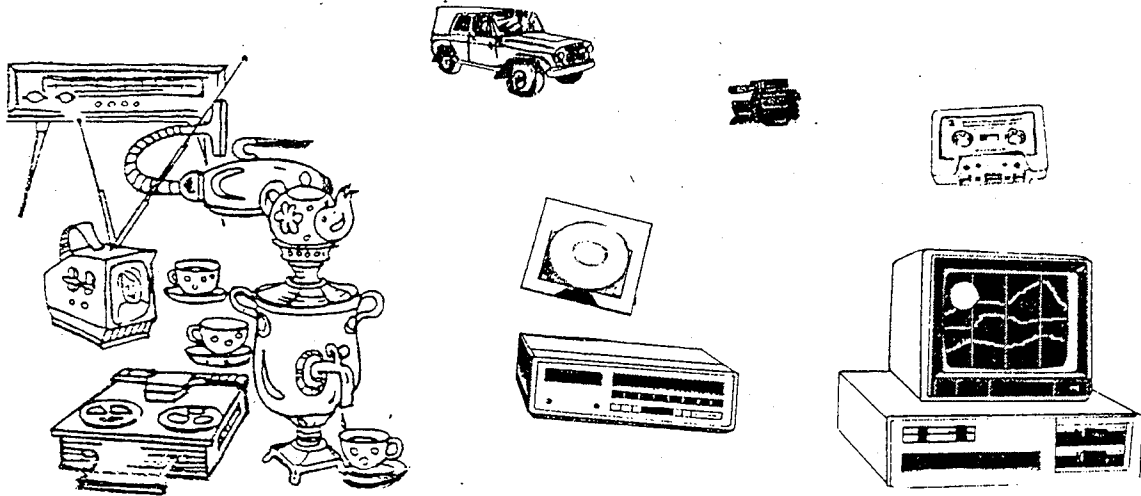
Exercise 2 **LISTENING FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION**

Listen to the announcement and determine what is being advertised. Identify at least five key words which will help you draw a conclusion. Write down the words in Belarusian or English. Discuss the announcement with your partner.

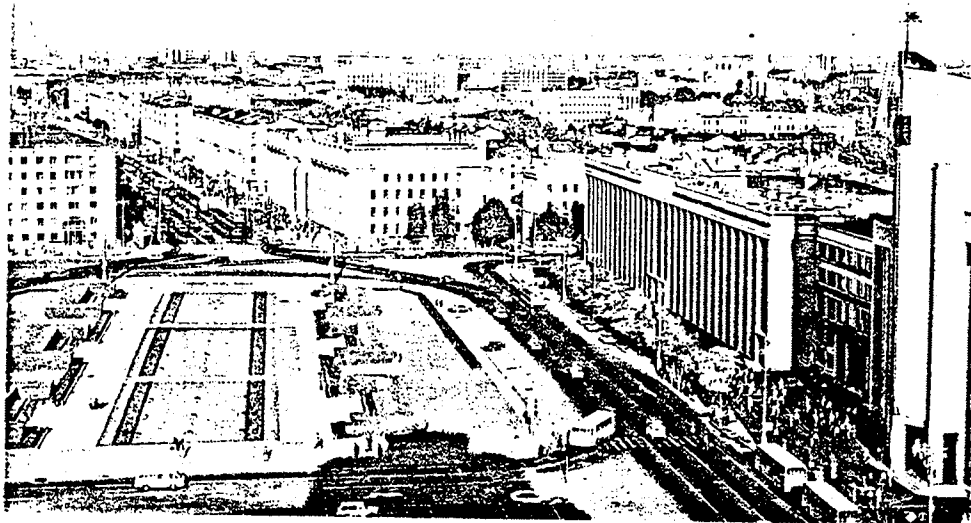
Exercise 3

LIMITATIONS FOR TRAVELERS

МЫТНЯ. You are planning to leave Belarus. You want to take the items in the pictures below out of the country. You call customs at the airport **Мінск-2** and hear a recording of items which cannot be taken out of Belarus. Listen and circle the things that cannot be taken out of the country.



Плошча Незалежнасці





GRAMMATICAL GENDER

Belarusian nouns are made up of stems and endings. The stem carries the lexical meaning, the ending - the grammatical meaning. Belarusian nouns belong to one of three genders: masculine, feminine, and neuter. We can identify the gender of a noun by looking at its ending in the nominative singular (the dictionary form).

GENDER OF BELARUSIAN NOUNS

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Hard stem	часопіс-	газет-а	пяр-о
Soft stem	бол-ь дзядул-я	связь-ь ралл-я	галл-ё ім-я

Masculine nouns

In the nominative case most masculine nouns have no ending. They consist of the stem plus a zero vowel ending. In other words, masculine nouns usually end in a hard or soft consonant. A few nouns referring to men and boys (for example, **бацька** (father), **дзядзька** (uncle), **дзядуля** (grandfather), and a large number of nicknames for males, **Віця, Коля, Толя**) have the ending **-а**, or **-я**.

Feminine nouns

Hard-stem feminine nouns end in **-а**. Soft-stem feminine nouns end in **-я**, or in **-ь**.

Neuter nouns

Hard-stem neuter nouns end in **-о**. Soft-stem neuter nouns end in **-е**. Some soft-stem neuter nouns end in **-ё**, or in **-я**.

Exercise 1

Indicate the gender of the following nouns by placing an appropriate letter in the spaces provided.

шлях _____ дзіця _____ пяро _____
 край _____ дзень _____ морква _____
 сястра _____ ліпа _____ дзядзька _____

NOMINATIVE PLURAL OF NOUNS

The nominative plural of Belarusian nouns has similar endings for all grammatical genders : **-ы** (вербы, браты, вокны), **-і** (вучні, хвоі, берагі), **-е** (мінчане, грамадзяне).

Note: Words of foreign origin ending in **-о, -а, -і, -ы, -э** never change their form. They are called undeclinable. (Ex: фламінга, авеню, аташэ, лэдзі, кіно).

Exercise 2

Write the nominative plural form of the following nouns.

машына _____ школа _____
 слоўнік _____ паліто _____
 чамадан _____ сукенка _____
 бацька _____ зерне _____

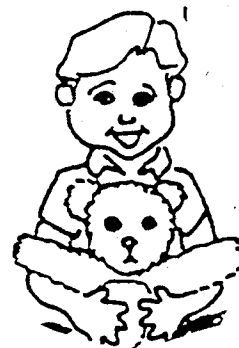
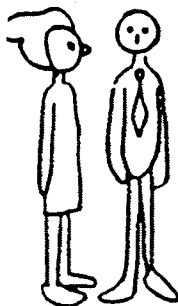
Exercise 3

Write these nouns in their plural form.

Example: Гэта кніга - Гэта кнігі

дакумент, касета, магнітафон, універсітэт, газета,
падарунак, студэнт, радыё

PERSONAL PRONOUNS
ЁН, ЯНА, ЯНО, ЯНЫ



Belarusian nouns are divided into three grammatical genders. The pronouns used to replace them are also masculine, feminine, or neuter.

Example: Дзе Іван Мікалаевіч? - **Вось ён.**
There he is.
Дзе Марыля Пятроўна? - **Вось яна.**
There she is.

The English word **it** has several possible Belarusian equivalents depending on the context.

Example: Дзе твая кніга? - **Вось яна.**
There it is.
Дзе твой гадзіннік? - **Вось ён.**
There it is.

In the plural, the personal pronoun is always **яны** regardless of the gender of the noun.

Example: Дзе твае чамаданы? - **Вось яны.**
There they are.
Дзе твае газеты ? - **Вось яны.**
There they are.

Exercise 4

Answer the questions orally. Follow the model.

Model : Дзе Ганна? - Яна тут.

Дзе бацька?
Дзе сястра?
Дзе поле?

Дзе студэнт?
Дзе студэнтка?
Дзе дзіця?

Дзе чамадан?
Дзе Мэры?
Дзе радыё?

Exercise 5

Answer the questions orally. Follow the model.

Model : Дзе віза? - Віза? Вось яна.

Дзе пашпарт?

Дзе сукенка?

Дзе дакументы?

Дзе паліто?

Дзе слоўнік?

Дзе магнітафон?

Дзе джынсы?

Дзе фотаапарат?

Exercise 6

Fill in the blanks by replacing the nouns with pronouns.

Дзе твой слоўнік?

Вось _____.

Дзе яе сукенка?

Вось _____.

Дзе твой магнітафон?

Вось _____.

Дзе Алена?

Вось _____.

Дзе яго чамадан?

Вось _____.

Дзе яе дзіця?

Вось _____.

Дзе Юрка і Алесь?

Вось _____.

Дзе вашы дакументы?

Вось _____.

**POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS: МОЙ, ТВОЙ, НАШ, ВАШ,
THE QUESTION WORD ЧЬЙ**



**Чыя гэта
віза?
Гэта мая
віза.**



**Чый гэта
чамадан?
Гэта яе
чамадан.**



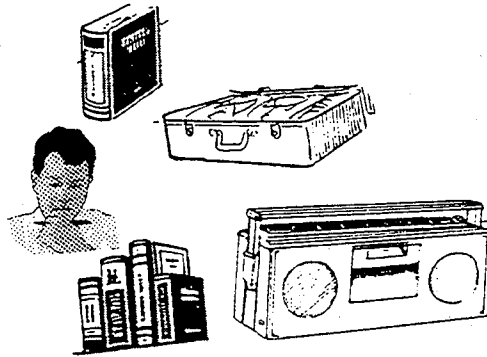
**Чые гэта
газеты?
Гэта мае
газеты.**

The Belarusian pronouns **мой, твой, наш, ваш, and чый** agree with the nouns they modify.

The possessive pronouns **яго or his, яе or her**, never change their form.

**Example: мой, твой, наш, ваш - чамадан (masculine)
мая, твая, наша, ваша - кніга (feminine)
маё, тваё, наша, ваша - дзіця (neuter)**

Гэта яго кніга.
 Гэта яго чамадан.
 Гэта яго радыё.
 Гэта яго кнігі.



Гэта яе сукенка
 Гэта яе паліто.
 Гэта яе дзіця.
 Гэта яе газеты.



Exercise 7

Fill in the blanks, using the correct form of the appropriate possessive pronoun.

- Чыі гэта дакументы? _____ (yours, formal)
- Так, _____ (mine)
- Добра. А гэта _____ (your) чамадан?
- Не. Не _____ (mine). Гэта , напэўна,
 _____ (his) чамадан.
 Вось гэты вялікі чамадан _____ (mine). I
 яшчэ сумка
 _____ (mine).
- _____ (whose) гэтыя газеты?
- Гэта _____ (our) газеты. Не пачакайце
 хвілінку. Гэтыя газеты не _____ (ours). Гэта не

- Не, не _____ (mine)
- Цікава, _____ (whose) гэтыя часопісы?

Exercise 8

Respond orally to the following questions.

Model: Чый гэта часопіс? - Мой.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Чыя гэта віза? | Чыя гэта сукенка? |
| Чыё гэта радыё? | Чые гэта дакументы? |
| Чыя гэта касета? | Чый гэта слоўнік? |
| Чый гэта магнітафон? | Чыё гэта адзенне? |

Exercise 9

Take turns asking and answering the following questions. Use the following example as a model.

Model: Гэта твая касета? - Так, мая.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Гэта ваш пашпарт? | Гэта твой часопіс? |
| Гэта твая газета? | Гэта іхні чамадан? |
| Гэта ваша сукенка? | Гэта ваш студэнт? |
| Гэта яе машына? | Гэта іхні дакумент? |

Exercise 10

Write the following sentences in the plural.

Model : Гэта мой чамадан - Гэта мае чамаданы
мой часопіс

мая майка

ваша студэнтка

твая кніга

Exercise 11

Rewrite the sentences as shown in the model. Focus on the meaning of the possessive words.

Model : Дзе мой пашпарт? - Ваш пашпарт? Вось ён.

Дзе мае джынсы?

Дзе яго дакументы?

Дзе мая сукенка?

Дзе наш прафесар?

Дзе твой падарунак?

