

## **PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR FOR STUDENTS OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES**

A few years ago it occurred to one of the writers of these materials that in a department where beginners' courses were being taught to students of Czech, Polish and Russian what were essentially the same grammatical topics were being explained by three different teachers to three different groups of students. It ought, therefore, at least in theory, be possible for one person to take on the task of explaining the fundamental issues relating to each topic, leaving the people talking the individual courses free to concentrate on language-specific issues. In practice it was not quite so simple: the three courses progressed at different speeds and did not necessarily present the topics in the same order, which meant that the Principles of Grammar course could never run in perfect synchrony with the individual language courses. Nevertheless, the course does offer the opportunity for a detailed presentation and discussion of those grammar topics that cause particular problems for English-speaking students and, it is hoped, to provide students with some fresh insights into the issues involved in learning Czech, Polish or Russian. The course was intentionally constructed to take a contrastive approach as far as possible.

These hand-outs are a resource that has been built up gradually over the years that course has been taught, first by John Dunn and then by Shamil Khairov. Among the topics they cover are:

Parts of speech

Cases

Agreement and government

Verb conjugation

Aspects and tenses

Active and passive verbs

Transitive, intransitive and reflexive verbs

Some issues relating to word order

Wherever appropriate, and in the vast majority of instances parallel examples are provided from all three languages.

# *PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR FOR STUDENTS OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES*

## LIST OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES

### 1. East Slavonic

Russian 150 million

Ukrainian 42.5 million

Belarusian (Belorussian) Also sometimes known as White Russian 9 million

Rusyn Spoken in Eastern Slovakia, West Ukraine, parts of former Yugoslavia

### 2. West Slavonic

Polish 38 million (in Poland)

Kashubian (N. Poland)

Czech 9.5 million

Slovak 4.5 million

Upper Sorbian Also formerly known as Lusatian or Wendish, these languages are

Lower Sorbian spoken by c.70,000 people in areas of Brandenburg and Saxony in the south-east of the former GDR

†Polabian Spoken until the eighteenth century along the R. Elbe in N. Germany

### 3. South Slavonic

Slovene 2 million

Serbo-Croat This term, used to describe the language spoken in Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, has been replaced locally by Serbian, Croatian and even Bosnian and Montenegrin, but remains appropriate for certain historical purposes.

Macedonian 2 million

Croatians 4.5 million, Serbs 8 million, Montenegrins 600 thousand, Yugoslav Muslims (Bosniaks) 2 million

Bulgarian 8 million

†Old Church Slavonic The language of the earliest (ninth-century) translations of the Gospels and other religious texts and those surviving copies that date from the tenth and eleventh centuries

# *PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR FOR STUDENTS OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES*

## **PARTS OF SPEECH**

### 1. Nouns

*Words indicating objects or concepts*

Fish:	ryba	ryba	рыба	Table:	stůl	stół	стол
Freedom:		svoboda	wolność			свобода	

### 2. Verbs

*Words indicating actions*

To do:	dělat	robić	делать	To eat:	jíst	jeść	есть
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### 3. Adjectives

*Words describing objects or concepts*

Beautiful:	hezky	piękny	красивый
Red:	červený	czerwony	красный

### 4. Adverbs

*Words describing actions*

Beautifully:	hezky	pięknie	красиво
Very	velmi	bardzo	очень

## 5. Pronouns

Words replacing nouns

Personal	She:	ona	ona	она
Possessive	Our:	náš	nasz	наш
Demonstrative	This:	tento	ten	этот
Interrogative	Who?	kdo?	kto?	кто?
Indefinite	Someone:	kdosí	ktoś	кто-то
Relative	Which:	který	który	который

## 6. Numerals

Five:        pět    pięć    пять

## 7. Conjunctions

*Words which join clauses*

And:        a        i        и                    If:    když    jeśli    если

## 8. Interjections

Hi!        Ahoj!        Cześć!        Привет!

## 9. Articles

The, A:        Do not exist in Czech, Polish or Russian (but that does not mean you can ignore them!)

# PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR FOR STUDENTS OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES

## NUMBER

In Czech, Polish and Russian there are **two** grammatical **numbers**: **singular** and **plural**. Generally the singular is used when referring to one object, person, animal etc.; the plural is used to refer to more than one object, person, animal etc.

### Singular

**tento šedý vlk je hladový**  
**ten szary wilk jest głodny**

ЭТОТ СЕРЫЙ ВОЛК ГОЛОДЕН

*This grey wolf is hungry*

**(ja) čtu knihu**

**(ja) czytam książkę**

Я ЧИТАЮ КНИГУ

*I am reading a book*

### Plural

**tito šedí vlci jsou hladoví**

**te szare wilki są głodne**

ЭТИ СЕРЫЕ ВОЛКИ ГОЛОДНЫ

*These grey wolves are hungry*

**(my) čteme knihy**

**(my) czytamy książki**

МЫ ЧИТАЕМ КНИГИ

*we are reading books*

In general the relation of grammatical number to 'real life' is closer than in many other areas of grammar. Nevertheless, in Russian the words горох (*peas*), картофель (*potatoes*), разница (*difference*) are always **singular**, while the words обои (*wallpaper*), сани (*sledge*), счёты (*abacus*), часы (*clock, watch*) are always **plural**.

Some Slavonic languages (Slovene, Sorbian) have a third number, the **dual**. Survivals of the dual number are found as irregularities or eccentricities in Czech, Polish and Russian.

# PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR FOR STUDENTS OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES

## GENDER

Gender is a means of classifying nouns. There are in the singular three genders: Masculine, Feminine, Neuter. The gender of a noun is determined by agreement, i.e. by the endings of adjectives, pronouns and certain verb forms which to the nouns concerned refer:

Masculine:      tento nový dům byl ...  
                    ten nowy dom był ...  
                    ЭТОТ НОВЫЙ ДОМ БЫЛ ...

Feminine:      tata nová hra byla ...  
                    ta nowa gra była ...  
                    ЭТА НОВАЯ ИГРА БЫЛА ...

Neuter:        toto nové okno bylo ...  
                    to nowe okno było ...  
                    ЭТО НОВОЕ ОКНО БЫЛО ...

Nouns referring to male persons are usually masculine, and nouns referring to female persons are usually feminine; the gender of other nouns is arbitrary.

### Asymmetric gender systems

Czech, Polish and Russian all have different gender systems in the plural:

Formal Czech has three genders in the plural, but not the same as in the singular: (1) masculine animate, (2) neuter and (3) all the rest:

- (1)    tyto dobří studenti/vlci byli ...
- (2)    tyto dobré stoly/hry/studentky byly ...
- (3)    tato dobrá auta byla ...

Informal Czech has only two genders in the plural, since (2) and (3) are not distinguished:

Tyto dobré stoly/hry/studentky/auta byly ...

Polish has two genders in the plural: (1) Masculine personal (Virile) and (2) all the rest:

- (1) ci dobrzy studenci byli . . .
- (2) te dobre wilki/studentki/gry/okna były . . .

Russian has no genders at all in the plural:

эти хорошие студенты/волки/студентки/игры/окна были . . .

There is usually, but not always, a close correlation between the gender of a noun and its endings.



# *PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR FOR STUDENTS OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES*

## CASE

In Czech, Polish and Russian nouns, adjectives and pronouns take different endings to indicate the different functions that they can fulfil in a sentence. These are known as **Cases**. In English these functions are indicated by a mixture of case endings, prepositions and word order.

### English:

Case endings: father; father's; fathers'                      he; his; him

Prepositions: of; to; with

Word order: John loves Mary; Mary loves John

### Czech, Polish, Russian

Each of these languages has the following six cases:

**Nominative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative, Instrumental,  
Prepositional/Locative**

In addition Czech and Polish have a **Vocative** case, though only nouns in the singular have a distinct ending.

In Czech the cases are sometimes known by numbers instead of names.

# *PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR FOR STUDENTS OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES*

## **CASE (2)**

The **Nominative** case is the form under which nouns are listed in dictionaries. It is used mainly for the **grammatical subject** of a sentence:

Jan bydlí v Praze

Janusz mieszka w Warszawie

Иван живёт в Москве

Jan čte knihu

Janusz czyta książkę

Иван читает книгу

The principal use of the **Accusative** case is to indicate the **direct object** of a sentence:

Jan čte knihu

Janusz czyta książkę

Иван читает книгу

It is also used after many prepositions and in many time expressions

The **Genitive** case is used to indicate **possession**:

Jan čte knihu **ženy**

Janusz czyta książkę **żony**

Иван читает книгу **жены**

It can also indicate the part of something larger:

stěna **domu**

ściana **domu**

стена **дома**

It is also used after many prepositions

The **Dative** case is used for the **indirect object** of a sentence:

Dávám knihu ženě    Daję książkę żonie    Даю книгу жене

The **Dative** case is also used for the **logical subject** of an **impersonal verb**:

Bylo mi chladno    Było mi zimno    Мне холодно было

It is sometimes used after prepositions

The **Instrumental** case indicates the instrument with which you carry out an action:

Pišu tužkou    Piszę ołówkiem    Пишу карандашом

It is also used in **Czech** and **Russian** for the **Agent** of a **Passive verb**:

Kniha byla přeložena profesorem  
Книга была переведена профессором  
cf. Książka została przetłumaczona przez profesora

It is also used after many prepositions

The **Prepositional/Locative** case is used only after prepositions; some of these (but not all) indicate location:

Bydlím v Praze    Mieszkam w Warszawie    Живу в Москве

**Word Order** is **not** used to indicate grammatical relations:

Jan čte knihu	Knihu čte Jan
Janusz czyta książkę	Książkę czyta Janusz
Иван читает книгу	Книгу читает Иван

# *PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR FOR STUDENTS OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES*

## **CASE (3)**

The **Vocative** case is used (in Czech and Polish) when addressing someone:

**Dobrý den, pane profesore!**

**Dzień dobry, panie profesorze!**

The **Vocative** has a distinct ending only in the singular and is used in practice only with animate nouns.

Russian has no vocative case, though relics survive in the exclamations:

**Боже!       Господи!**

and it is sometimes found in religious usage:

**Отче наш, иже еси на небесех**

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**Knihu čte Jan**

**Książkę czyta Janusz**

**Книгу читает Иван**

**Ženu profesora pozval Jan**

**Żonę profesora zaprosił Jan**

**Жену профессора пригласил Иван**

**Za knihu jsem zaplatil já**

**Za książkę zapłaciłem ja**

**За книгу заплатил я**

**Klíče jsou za knihou**

**Klucze są za książką**

**Ключи находятся за книгой**

# *PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR FOR STUDENTS OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES*

## **ANIMACY**

Czech, Polish and Russian all have a category of **animacy**. This relates in different ways to the categories of **gender** and **case**.

### **Singular**

In **Czech, Polish and Russian** the **accusative singular** ending for **masculine animate nouns** is the same as the **genitive**; for other masculine nouns it is the same as the **accusative**. **Qualifiers (adjectives and pronouns)** used with **masculine animate nouns** also have an ending identical to the **genitive**:

**Udím toho nového profesora**  
**Widzę tego nowego profesora**  
Вижу этого нового профессора

**Udím ten nový stůl**  
**Widzę ten nowy stół**  
Вижу этот новый стол

In **Czech** there is a tendency for **masculine animate** nouns to have distinct endings in other cases as well.

### **Note:**

(i) In the singular the category of animacy affects only **masculine** nouns.

(ii) **Animacy** is a **grammatical** category: in **Russian** мертвец (dead man) is **animate**; труп (corpse) is **inanimate**, even in the phrase живой труп (living corpse). Спартак (Spartacus) is **animate** when it refers to the leader of the Roman slave rebellion, **inanimate** when it refers to the football team. In **Polish** names of games, dances and currencies, brand names and papieros (cigarette) are **grammatically animate**.

## Plural

In **Czech masculine animate** nouns (and their associated **qualifiers**) have distinct endings in the **nominative**; for **all other** nouns the **nominative** and **accusative** endings are **identical**:

**Tito noví studenti jsou tu**  
**Znám tyto nové studenty**

**Tyto nové stoly jsou tu**  
**Vidím tyto nové stoly**

In **Polish masculine personal (virile)** nouns (and their associated **qualifiers**) have distinct endings in the **nominative**; they also take the **genitive** ending in the **accusative**; for **all other** nouns the **nominative** and **accusative** endings are **identical**:

**Ci nowi studenci są tutaj**  
**Znam tych nowych studentów**

**Te nowe psy/stoły są tutaj**  
**Widzę te nowe psy/stoły**

In **Russian all animate nouns** (and their associated **qualifiers**) take the **genitive** ending in the **accusative** (remember that there are **no gender distinctions** in the **plural** in Russian); for **all other** nouns the **nominative** and **accusative** endings are **identical**:

Вижу этих новых студентов/коней/лошадей/животных  
Вижу эти новые столы/двери/окна

# PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR FOR STUDENTS OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES

## AGREEMENT

**Grammatical agreement** is, alongside **government**, one of the main factors governing grammatical relations within a clause or sentence. It is therefore one of the main considerations to be taken into account when choosing which endings are required by different **inflected parts of speech**. For present purposes there are two main types of grammatical agreement.

### 1. Agreement between subject and verb:

What are you doing?

Co (ty) děláš?

Co (ty) robisz?

Что ты делаешь?

The student is reading the book

Student čte knihu

Student czyta książkę

Студент читает книгу

The students are reading the book

Studenti čtou knihu

Studenci czytają książkę

Студенты читают книгу

These verbs agree with the subject in **person** and **number**.

If there is no grammatical subject (**impersonal verbs**), the verb is third **person singular**.

### 2. Agreement between the noun and its various qualifiers (adjectives and pronouns)

I am reading this new new book

Čtu tuto novou knihu

Czytam tę nową książkę

Читаю эту новую книгу

These good students live in this old town

Tito dobří studenti bydlí v tomto starém městě

Ci dobrzy studenci mieszkają w tym starym mieście

Эти хорошие студенты живут в этом старом городе

These good (female) students live in this new hostel

Tyto dobré studentky bydlí v této nové koleji

Te dobre studentki mieszkają w tym nowym akademiku

# *PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR FOR STUDENTS OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES*

## **GOVERNMENT**

John wrote the book

Jan napsal knihu      Jan napisał książkę

Иван написал книгу

I am afraid of water

Bojím se vody      Boję się wody      Боюсь воды

John is helping his father

Jan pomáhá otci      Jan pomaga ojcu

Иван помогает отцу

John is writing to his father

Jan píše otci      Jan pisze do ojca      Иван пишет отцу

John is writing with a pencil

Jan píše tužkou Jan pisze ołówkiem

Иван пишет карандашом



John is going to school

Jan jde do školy      Jan idzie do szkoły

Иван идет в школу

John is coming from school

Jan jde ze školy Jan idzie z szkoły

Иван идет из школы

John is going with his wife

Jan jede s manželkou      Jan jedzie z żoną

Иван едет с женой

*PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR FOR STUDENTS  
OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES*

**MORE FUN WITH AGREEMENT AND GOVERNMENT**

To je ta nová kniha, kterou čtu  
To jest ta nowa książka, którą czytam  
Это (та) новая книга, которую читаю  
This is the new book (that) I am reading

To jsou te nové knihy, které čtu  
To są te nowe książki, które czytam  
Это (те) новые книги, которые читаю  
These are the new books (that) I am reading

To je ta nová tužka, kterou Jan píše  
To jest ten nowy ołówek, którym Jan pisze  
Это (тот) новый карандаш, которым Иван пишет  
This is the new pencil (which) John is writing with

Znáte tuto starou kolej, ve které bydlíme?  
Czy pani zna ten stary akademik, w którym mieszkamy?  
Знаете ли вы то старое общежитие, в котором живём?  
Do you know that old hall of residence where (in which) we live?

# PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR FOR STUDENTS OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES

## FORMS OF THE VERB (1)

The forms of the verb in Czech, Polish and Russian can be divided into **finite** and **non-finite**. The only **non-finite** form relevant at this stage is the **infinitive**; this is the form given in dictionaries:

psát	pisać	писать	to write
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The **infinitive** is used most often with other verbs (it corresponds approximately to the English 'to' form).

**Finite** forms normally provide the main verb of any clause or sentence. The most important categories of **finite** verbs for present purposes are **tense** and **person**.

The category of **tense** relates to **time**. Czech, Polish and Russian distinguish three tenses: **past**, **present** and **future**. Older Czech and Polish had a pluperfect tense.

**Person** indicates the grammatical subject of the verb: 1st person (I, we), 2nd person (you), 3rd person (he, she, it, they). **Impersonal** verbs (where there is no grammatical subject) are always **3rd person (neuter) singular**.

Verbs in Czech, Polish and Russian usually (though not always in Russian) indicate the **person** in the **ending**. The **Russian** verb in the past tense (and the conditional) indicates the **gender**, but not the **person**.

**N.B.** Verbs **conjugate**, but nouns **decline**.

## THE CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN THE PRESENT TENSE IN CZECH, POLISH AND RUSSIAN

<b>(já) znám</b>	<b>(ja) znam</b>	<b>(я) знаю</b>
<b>(ty) znáš</b>	<b>(ty) znasz</b>	<b>(ты) знаешь</b>
<b>(on, ona, ono) zná</b>	<b>(on, ona, ono) zna</b>	<b>(он, она, оно) знает</b>
<b>(my) známe</b>	<b>(my) znamy</b>	<b>(мы) знаем</b>
<b>(vy) znáte</b>	<b>(wy) znacie</b>	<b>(вы) знаете</b>
<b>(oni, ony, ona) znají</b>	<b>(oni, one) znają</b>	<b>(они) знают</b>

# *PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR FOR STUDENTS OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES*

## **FORMS OF THE VERB (2)**

The **mood** indicates an attitude towards the action. The **indicative** is used for a statement or a question; the **imperative** is used for a command; **the conditional/subjunctive** (they are not distinguished in Czech, Polish or Russian) is used for hypothetical statements.

Verbs distinguish between the **active** and the **passive** voice. Further hand-outs on transitive and intransitive verbs, active, passive and reflexive verbs will be issued later.

The category of **tense** relates to **time**. Czech, Polish and Russian distinguish three tenses: **past**, **present** and **future**. Older Czech and Polish had a pluperfect tense.

The category of **aspect** refers to how an action is looked at, e.g. from the point of view of completion or repetition. Czech, Polish and Russian distinguish **perfective** and **imperfective** aspects. Note that in the Slavonic languages each verb belongs to one or other aspect:

**psát, pisać, писать** are **imperfective**

**napsát, napisać, написать** are **perfective**

# *PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR FOR STUDENTS OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES*

## **FORMS OF THE VERB**

### **Non-finite forms:**

**The Infinitive** (dictionary form):

**psát      pisac'      писать**

**Participles** (verbal adjectives):

**napsaný      napisany      написанный**

**Gerunds** (verbal adverbs):

### **Finite forms:**

**Finite** forms normally provide the main verb of any clause or sentence. Finite verbs normally indicate **person, mood, voice, tense and aspect**. In the past tense (and the conditional) they indicate **gender**.

**Person** indicates the grammatical subject of the verb: 1st person (I, we), 2nd person (you), 3rd person (he, she, it, they). **Impersonal** verbs (where there is no grammatical subject) are always 3rd person (neuter) singular.

Verbs in Czech, Polish and Russian usually (though not always in Russian) indicate the person in the ending. The **Russian** verb in the past tense (and the conditional) indicates the **gender**, but not the **person**.

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# *PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR FOR STUDENTS OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES*

## TRANSITIVITY

A **transitive** verb is one that takes a **direct object** in the **accusative case**:

Jan čte knihu

Jan czyta książkę

Иван читает книгу

All other verbs are **intransitive**:

Jan jde do školy

Jan idzie do szkoły

Иван идёт в школу

Jan pomáhá otci

Jan pomaga ojcu

Иван помогает отцу

Co dělá Jan? Jan čte

Co robi Jan? Jan czyta

Что делает Иван? Он читает

# *PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR FOR STUDENTS OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES*

## ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

The following sentences are in the active voice:

John wrote the book

Jan napsal knihu      Jan napisał książkę

Иван написал книгу

John is going to school

Jan jde do školy      Jan idzie do szkoły

Иван идет в школу

John is helping his father

Jan pomáhá otci      Jan pomaga ojcu

Иван помогает отцу

When a sentence is in the passive voice, the direct object of a transitive verb becomes the subject; the original subject becomes the agent (which need not be expressed):

The book was written by John

Kniha byla napsána Janem

Książka była/została napisana przez Jana

Книга была написана Иваном



The book was written in 1991

Kniha byla napsána r. 1991

Książka była/została napisana w 1991 r.

Книга была написана в 1991 г.

Passive forms can normally be formed only from transitive verbs. Only a direct object in the accusative can become the subject of a passive verb.

My father gave me the book ~ I was given the book by my father

Kniha mi byla dána otcem

Książka była mi dana ojciem

Книга мне была дана отцом

Or:

Knihu mi dal otec

Książkę mi dał ojciec

Книгу мне дал отец

Passive forms are used much less frequently in Czech, Polish, Russian than in English.

# **PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR FOR STUDENTS OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES**

## **REFLEXIVE VERBS**

The basic function of a reflexive verb is to indicate an action which the subject carries out on him/her/itself:

**myju si ruce**  
**myję (sobie) ręce**  
мою руки

**myju se každý den**  
**myję się co dzień**  
моюсь каждый день

More generally, however, a **reflexive** verb is used to turn a normally **transitive** verb into an **intransitive** verb:

**Otevírám obchod v 7 hodin**  
**Otwieram sklep o 7 godzinie**  
Открываю магазин в 7 часов

**Obchod se otevírá v 7 hodin**  
**Sklep się otwiera o 7 godzinie**  
Магазин открывается в 7 часов

Some verbs are **always reflexive**:

**Nemám se čeho bát**  
**Nie mam czego się bać**  
Мне нечего бояться

**N.B. Reflexive verbs can never be transitive**

# *PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR FOR STUDENTS OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES*

## **TENSE AND ASPECT**

К вам пришел друг  
К вам приходил друг

A friend has come to see you  
A friend came to see you

Вы звонили домой?  
Вы позвонили домой?

Have you telephoned home?  
Did you telephone home?

**skládat zkoušku**  
**zdawać egzamin**  
сдавать экзамен  
*to take an exam*

**složit zkoušku**  
**zdać egzamin**  
сдать экзамен  
*to pass an exam*

**léčit nemocného**  
**leczyć pacjenta**  
лечить больного  
*to treat a patient*

**uyléčit nemocného**  
**wyleczyć pacjenta**  
вылечить больного  
*to cure a patient*

**Začal jsem psát**  
**Zaczęłem pisać**  
Я начал писать

# *PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR FOR STUDENTS OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES*

## **TENSE AND ASPECT**

### **FORMATION OF ASPECT PAIRS**

#### **1. Unprefixed pairs:**

**dávat - dát**  
**dawać - dać**  
давать — дать

**házet - hodit**  
**rzucać - rzucić**  
бросать — бросить

#### **2. Unprefixed imperfective/prefixed perfective:**

**číst - přečíst**  
**czytać - przeczytać**  
читать — прочитать

**psát - napsat**  
**pisać - napisać**  
писать — написать

#### **3. Prefixed pairs:**

**vyhazovat - vyhodit**  
**zapisovat - zapsat**

**vydávat - vydat**  
**rozbíjet - rozbít**

**wyrzucać - wyrzucić**  
**zapisywać - zapisać**

**wydawać - wydać**  
**rozbić - rozbić**

выбрасывать — выбросить  
записывать — записать

выдавать — выдать  
разбивать — разбить

# *PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR FOR STUDENTS OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES*

## **FUN WITH VERBS**

1. **Autobus odjíždí v jednu hodinu**  
**Autobus odjeżdża o pierwszej godzinie**  
Автобус уезжает в час
2. **Ruce si myji uždy před jídlem**  
**Zawsze myję ręce przed obiadem**  
Всегда мою руки перед обедом
3. **Hrajete na kytaru?**  
**Czy pani gra na gitarze?**  
Играете ли вы на гитаре?
4. **Četl jsi tu knihu?**  
**Czy czytałeś tę książkę?**  
Читал ли ты эту книгу?
5. **Díval jsem si na televizi, když zazvonil telefon**  
**Oglądałem telewizor, kiedy zadzwonił telefon**  
Я смотрел телевизор, когда зазвонил телефон
6. **Ten dopis jsem už napsal**  
**Ten list już napisałem**  
Это письмо я уже написал

## VERBS OF MOTION

**jít**  
**ísť**  
**идти**

**chodit**  
**chodzić**  
**ходить**

**jet**  
**jechać**  
**ехать**

**jezdit**  
**jeździć**  
**ездить**

**nést**  
**nieść**  
**нести**

**nosit**  
**nosić**  
**носить**

**vést**  
**wieść**  
**вести**

**vodit**  
**wodzić**  
**водить**

**vézt**  
**wieźć**  
**везти**

**vozt**  
**wozić**  
**возить**

**běžet**  
**biec**  
**бежать**

**běhat**  
**biegać**  
**бегать**

**letět**  
**lecieć**  
**лететь**

**létat**  
**latać**  
**летать**

# PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR FOR STUDENTS OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES

## CLITICS

**Clitics** are words (usually monosyllabic) that form a single stress unit with the preceding or following word.

**Proclitics** form a single stress unit with the **following** word. The main proclitics in Czech, Polish and Russian are **prepositions** and the **negative particle** **ne/nie/не**:

In **Czech** words of this type normally take the stress:

**do** lesa      **na** stole      **bez** vás      **za** vámi

**Nečtu** tuto knihu      **Nečetl** jsem tuto knihu

In **Czech** the **negative particle** is written together with the verb.

In **Polish** words of this type normally take the stress if they are followed by a monosyllabic word:

**do** nas      **za** nim      **przeze** mnie

**Nie** wiem

In **Russian** words of this type **can** take the stress (though this does not happen very often):

**на́** пол      **по́** два      **как** снег **на́** голову

**Он не́** был      **Она не** **была́**      **Оно не́** было

# PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR FOR STUDENTS OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES

## CLITICS (2)

In Czech the rules for placing **enclitics** are very strict: **enclitics** always follow the **first stressed word or phrase** of a sentence or clause. Where there is more than one **enclitic**, **verb enclitics** come before **pronoun enclitics**:

Psal jsem ti o svém pobytu v horách  
Na hodině češtiny jsme mluvili česky

In **Polish** the rules are less strict. **Enclitics** are normally placed **either** after the **first stressed word or phrase** or after the verb:

Jak się ta pani nazywa?  
Ona się nazywa Wanda Kowalska.      Ona nazywa się Wanda Kowalska

In **Russian** the particle **ли** is placed **after the first stressed word** (usually, though not always, the verb); the particle **бы** is normally placed **either** after the **first stressed word** or after the verb:

Скажите, пожалуйста, нет ли у вас бананов?  
Если бы я жил в России, я говорил бы только по-русски

It follows from this that **enclitics** can never occupy the first position in a clause or sentence and can never be used after a preposition. **Czech** and **Polish** have special stress-bearing forms of the personal pronouns for use in these positions:

Jeho jsem tam neviděl	Čekám na něho
Jego nie widziałem tam	Czekam na niego