

INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL

RUSSIAN LYRIC DICTION WORKBOOK

A graded method of phonetic transcription that employs frequently occurring words from Russian art song literature

Cheri Montgomery

S.T.M. Publishers
Nashville, TN

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Senior editor and Russian authority: Виктория Коренева (Vita Koreneva)

Cover Image: Performance in The Bolshoi Theater, painting by Mihaly Zichy, created: January 1, 1856

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To my grandfather, Cornelius Wall, in honor
of his service as a medic in the Russian Army



B. 1893, Blumenort (Molotschna, Russia)

PREFACE

The *Russian Lyric Diction Workbook* was created from the lyrics of more than 1,000 operatic, choral, and art song texts. Words from the lyrics were organized in order of frequency of occurrence. The most frequently occurring words are short in length and appear in the enunciation exercises. Other frequently occurring words are introduced in graded order and categorized according to Russian speech sounds as defined by the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). A study of articulatory phonetics is provided with consonant and vowel charts for student application and definition of terms.

Consecutive units highlight specified sets of symbols by providing transcribed art songs, enunciation instructions, transcribed enunciation exercises, rules for transcription, group assignments, and individually assigned word and phrase lists. Other features include: QR codes that provide instant access to 179 audio clips; detailed instructions for defining the pronunciation of the schwa; a review of enunciation and transcription rules; access to the *Talking IPA Chart*; and IPA wheels for easy memorization of Cyrillic script with corresponding IPA (see appendix).

The words, phrases, and songs needed to create the workbook were extracted from texts set by Arensky, Balakirev, Borodin, Cui, Dargomyzhsky, Glazunov, Glinka, Grechaninov, Ippolitov-Ivanov, Medtner, Mussorgsky, Prokofiev, Rachmaninoff, Rimsky-Korsakov, Rubinstein, Shostakovich, Taneyev, and Tchaikovsky. Lyrics were organized to find words, phrases, and songs with the most frequent occurrence of the sounds highlighted in each unit.

IPA transcriptions were generated using an algorithm created by Timur Baytukalov, founder and main developer of EasyPronunciation.com. His method of transcription follows standard dictionary practice. Adjustments were made to reflect a pronunciation that is favorable for singing. For example, the [r] symbol was replaced with flipped [ɾ], the open [ʊ] vowel in unstressed syllables was replaced with closed [u], and the [ɐ] symbol was replaced with dark [ɑ]. The [ɐ] symbol is commonly associated with the spoken pronunciation of the German vowel *r*. Dark [ɑ] provides a better approximation of the sound. The transcription of other vowel and consonant sounds that are unique to Russian were preserved.

Achieving precise transcription for Russian lyric diction is challenging since vowels in unstressed syllables are often reduced (or weakened). Unstressed и, е, у, ы, or ю weaken (by varying degrees) from the closed toward the open vowel form. Unstressed и is transcribed with an open [ɪ] in this text since it has the most obvious mutations. Dictionaries provide an open vowel transcription for unstressed и and у. The degrees of openness are unpredictable and less apparent for unstressed е, ы, and ю. Dictionaries simply transcribe them as closed vowels.

Transcriptions in this workbook do not include the [ʒ], [ʃ], and [ʧ] symbols. These symbols do not accurately define Russian consonant formations and are not applied in standard dictionary transcription. For example, the Russian ж [ʒ] is a [ʒ] formed with a retroflex tongue, the Russian ш [ʃ] is a [ʃ] formed with a retroflex tongue, the Russian ч [tɕ] is a [tɕ] formed with the tongue tip down, the Russian ж [ʒ] is a [ʒ] formed with the tongue tip down, and the Russian щ [ɕ] is a [ɕ] formed with the tongue tip down. The closed central vowels (barred vowels: ы [ɨ] ю [ɯ] ө [ø]), found in standard Russian dictionary transcription, are retained. They clearly indicate the unique formation needed for specified Russian spellings. The barred vowel symbols denote a lifting of the tongue base. The barred vowels and soft consonant formations of Russian give singers the opportunity to explore a language that promotes added pharyngeal space. Additionally, the tongue position of Russian soft consonants helps to streamline the articulatory process by keeping the tongue tip in contact with the lower front teeth – in the vowel position. With these formations, it is no wonder the Russian language lends itself to grand singing and elevated composition!

PREFACE, continued

Students begin to claim the language as they familiarize themselves with authentic spelling. Ruled paper for practicing handwriting of Cyrillic script is provided throughout the workbook. Students discover the flow of the language as they hear spoken examples. QR codes give students instant access to 179 audio clips of word and phrase lists. Note that the audio clips serve as a general guide. The spoken pronunciation of Russian vowels in unstressed syllables is weaker and shorter than the sung pronunciation of the same vowels.

There are 12 assignments in each unit (one list for each student). Every transcription assignment contains fill in the blank exercises. This makes the complexity of the topic more manageable. The strategic selection of words gives students the ability to complete units 11 - 19 without IPA assistance. However, it is recommended that they attempt the fill in the blank exercises first, then cover the answers and complete the exercises a second time.

The *Lyric Diction Workbook Series* was created to make foreign languages accessible to singers. Familiarity is gained as numerous words are encountered. It was also designed to make grading easier for instructors. Accurate transcription and proficiency of memorized rules is assessed through in-class enunciation.

The *Russian Lyric Diction Workbook* introduces singers to the language through transcription and enunciation of a rich vocabulary. The carefully selected words and phrases are designed to guide students through the unique sounds and formations of the Russian language. This text functions consecutively within our series of workbooks created for lyric diction.

AUTHORITY FOR THIS TEXT

The Russian lyric diction authority for this text is Виктория Коренева (Vita Koreneva). Ms. Koreneva is a native of Moscow, a classically trained opera singer, and a Russian lyric diction coach. She finalized the rules for transcription and enunciation. Her expertise impacted many aspects of the content, from format and presentation to the English translations, rules for transcription, and rules for enunciation. Her editing work substantially elevated the intricate details of enunciation and transcription provided in this text.

Ms. Koreneva is the co-founder of DictionBuddy, www.dictionbuddy.com, a lyric diction mobile app with 900+ titles across ten languages. DictionBuddy provides the audio resources singers need to help them prepare art songs and arias in various languages. View highlights of her active performing career, international awards, and educational background on her website at www.vitakoreneva.com.

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A special “thank you” is extended to my freshmen diction students at Vanderbilt University (class of 2024) for their enthusiasm and interest in this project.

The *Russian Lyric Diction Workbook* is unique in that transcription rules are introduced directly from the Cyrillic script. It is gratifying to observe the spellings of languages and see how beautifully they display evidence of structure, order, and design.

Cheri Montgomery

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UNIT 1:

Classification of symbols

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GENERAL TERMS

IPA. The *International Phonetic Alphabet* was established by the International Phonetic Association around 1888. Each symbol stands for one phonetic sound and is enclosed in brackets. Authentic pronunciation and accurate formation must be defined for each symbol within the respective language.

Pronunciation: conversion of letters into the proper choice of speech sounds as represented by IPA

Enunciation and Articulation: the act of speaking or singing phonetic sounds

Expression: the act of conveying mood, color, and sentiment of lyric texts

Initial: the first letter or sound of a word

Medial: a letter or sound in the middle of a word

Final: the last letter or sound of a word

CONSONANT TERMS

Aspirate: a consonant that is sounded with an audible release of breath (English *p, t, k*)

Cognates: consonants that share the same formation and manner of air flow, but differ in voicing: [d]/[t], [z]/[s]

Soft consonant (palatalized consonant): a consonant formed with a tongue arch that rises toward the palate. The tongue tip touches the lower front teeth for all soft consonants (except [r']). The soft sign ь indicates a soft pronunciation of a preceding consonant. The hard sign ъ indicates a hard (or regular) pronunciation of a preceding consonant. The small [j] associated with the soft symbol is merely a formation indication. Do not articulate a [j] sound following the soft consonant.

VOWEL TERMS

Closed central vowel (barred vowel): a vowel formed with the tongue tip touching the lower front teeth and tongue arch rising toward the palate, as in ы [ɨ] ю [ɯ] ё [ə]. The lips are rounded for [ɯ] and [ə]. See vowel chart on page 184.

Hiatus: consecutive vowels that occupy separate syllables

Monophthong: a vowel sound that maintains one articulatory position throughout the course of a syllable; a diphthong contains two vowel sounds per syllable; a triphthong contains three vowel sounds per syllable

Reduced vowel: a weakened vowel in an unstressed syllable. An y [u] opens toward [ʊ]. An e [e] opens toward [ɛ].

Schwa [ə]: an undefined vowel sound in an unstressed syllable. The schwa has multiple pronunciations. It is defined as an [ɑ] in сердца ['sʲɛrtɕə], [ʌ] in навсегда [nəfsʲɪg'da], [ɑ] in моего [mɐjɪ'vo], and [a] in песня ['pʲɛs'nʲə] (this schwa is defined as an [æ] sound in speech). Precise pronunciation is based on Cyrillic spelling. See units 17 and 18 for rules.

INTRODUCTION

The attributes of multiple languages are combined in a study of Russian lyric diction. Italianate sounds include: non-glottal onsets, and dental, non-aspirate, and double consonant articulations. Germanic sounds include: fricative [x], open front [ɪ], and dark [ɑ]. English approximations include: central [æ] and reduced vowels in unstressed syllables. The Russian palatalized consonants (soft consonants) and closed central vowels (barred vowels) are ideal for singing. They bring the base of the tongue up and out of the pharyngeal space. This allows the tongue tip to stay in home position (vowel formation) and streamlines the articulatory process. The dental and palatalized consonants, the lifted tongue arch of barred vowels, and the non-glottal onsets merge the attributes of multiple languages to create a legato that is reminiscent of French. Vocal discovery is optimized when students explore the unique assimilation of vowel and consonant formations found in the Russian language. Identifying the stressed syllable requires the use of a dictionary. Stress is indicated throughout this text.

THE CYRILLIC SCRIPT WITH IPA

The Russian alphabet uses Cyrillic script. The transcription and classification of each letter are indicated below:

CONSONANTS						VOWELS	
Bilabial	voiced plosive	Бб [b]	Alveolar	voiced fricative	Зз [z]	Front	Ии [i][ɪ]
	voiceless plosive	Пп [p]		voiceless fricative	Сс [s]		Ее [e]
voiced nasal	Мм [m]	voiced trill		Рр [r]	Ээ [ɛ]		
Labiodental	voiced fricative	Вв [v]	Prepalatal (tongue tip down)	voiced glide	Йй [j]	Back	Уу [u]
	voiceless fricative	Фф [f]		voiced fricative	Жж [zː]		Оо [o]
Dental	voiced plosive	Дд [d]	Prepalatal (retroflex tongue)	voiceless fricative	Щщ [ɕː]	Closed central	Ыы [ɨ]
	voiceless plosive	Тт [t]		voiceless affricate	Чч [tɕ]		Юю [ɯ]
	voiceless affricate	Цц [tɕ]	Velar	voiced fricative	Жж [z]	Open central	Ёё [ə]
	voiced nasal	Нн [n]		voiceless fricative	Шш [ʂ]		Яя [a/æ]
Alveolar	voiced lateral (retroflex tongue)	Лл [l]	Alveolar	voiced plosive	Гг [g]	Soft sign	ь
	voiced lateral	Лл [lʲ]		voiceless plosive	Кк [k]		Hard sign
				voiceless fricative	Хх [x]		

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE



FRONT VOWELS

CYRILLIC	IPA	ENGLISH (approximation)	RUSSIAN
Ии	[i] Stressed	eat, greet	ива, один, сила [ˈivə][ɑˈdʲin][ˈsʲilə]
Ии	[ɪ] Unstressed	infinity, quickly (an [i] that weakens toward [ɪ])	стоит, тучи, играет [ˈstɔit][ˈtutɕɪ][ɪˈgrajɪt]
Ее	[e]	chaos, decor	ель, весь, неге [jelʲ][ˈvʲesʲ][ˈnʲegʲe]
Ээ	[ɛ]	met, friend	это, поэт, эхо [ˈɛtə][pəˈɛt][ˈɛxə]

[i]: See
page 5
Notes

BACK VOWELS

Уу	[u] Stressed	food, blue	друг, будто, руку [druk][ˈbutʲə][ˈruku]
Уу	[ʊ] Unstressed	today, visual (an [u] that weakens toward [ʊ])	луна, тайну, воздух [luˈna][ˈtajnu][ˈvozdux]
Оо	[o]	obey, protect	слов, окном, город [slof][akˈnom][ˈgorət]

OPEN CENTRAL VOWELS

Яя	[a/æ] Sung form/Spoken form	sand, hat, ladder	спят, заря, огня [spʲa/æt][zɑˈrʲa/æ][agˈnʲa/æ]
Аа	[a] Bright a	voilà (Fr.) farfalla (It.) (French and Italian a)	брат, раз, вода [brat][ras][vaˈda]
	[ɑ] Dark a	father, heart	когда, аромат, оттого [kagˈda][araˈmat][atːaˈvo]
	[ə] Schwa (see page 2)	idea, little, moment	сладко, золотой, милого [ˈslatkə][zələˈtoj][ˈmʲiləvə]

CLOSED CENTRAL VOWELS (Barred Vowels)



CYRILLIC	IPA	FORMATION	RUSSIAN
Ыы	[ɨ] Stressed	<p>The tongue tip touches the lower front teeth while the middle of the tongue forms a high plateau that rises toward the palate.</p> <p>The ы [ɨ] vowel maintains the tongue of arch [i] and [u]. The ю [ɯ] vowel maintains the tongue arch of [i] and [u] with [u] lip rounding. The ё [ɵ] vowel maintains the tongue arch of [e] and [o] with [o] lip rounding.</p> <p>An unstressed [ɨ] weakens toward [ɪ].</p>	было, полны, выси [ˈbʲilə] [pəlˈnʲɪ] [ˈvʲisʲɪ]
Ыы	[ɨ] Unstressed		думы, нежный, дыхание [ˈdumʲɪ] [ˈnʲeʒnʲɪ] [dʲɪˈxanʲjɐ]
Юю	[ɯ]		поют, любви, мою [pəˈjuɪt] [lʲubˈvʲɪ] [məˈjuɪ]
Ёё	[ɵ]		нёбо, звезд, вёсны [ˈnʲɵbə] [zvʲɔst] [ˈvʲɵsnʲɪ]

DENTAL CONSONANTS

HARD CONSONANTS (regular formation)

SOFT CONSONANTS ([j] formation – see p. 5 notes)

Дд	[d] Non-aspirate	дух, надо [dux] [ˈnadə]	[dʲ] Non-aspirate	дитя, ходят [dʲɪˈtʲa/æ] [ˈxodʲa/ɪt]
Тт	[t] Non-aspirate	тоской, вот [təˈskoj] [vot]	[tʲ] Aspirate	тебя, грудь [tʲɪˈbʲa/æ] [grutʲ]
Нн	[n]	она, много [əˈna] [ˈmnogə]	[nʲ] Alveolar l	небес, день [nʲɪˈbʲes] [dʲenʲ]
Лл	[l] Retroflex l	глаз, лодка [glas] [ˈlotkə]	[lʲ] Alveolar l	легко, поле [lʲɪxˈko] [ˈpəlʲe]

ALVEOLAR CONSONANTS

HARD CONSONANTS (regular formation)

SOFT CONSONANTS ([j] formation – see p. 5 notes)

Зз	[z]	завтра, взгляд [ˈzaftrə] [vzglʲa/æt]	[zʲ]	зима, везде [zʲɪˈma] [vʲɪzʲɪˈdʲe]
Сс	[s]	снова, уста [ˈsnovə] [uˈsta]	[sʲ]	сестра, спесь [sʲɪˈstra] [spʲesʲ]
Рр	[r]	равно, красой [ravˈno] [kraˈsoj]	[rʲ]	река, море [rʲɪˈka] [ˈmorʲe]

PREPALATAL CONSONANTS



CYRILLIC	IPA	ENGLISH (approximation)	RUSSIAN
Жж	[ʒ] Tongue tip down [ʒ]	vision, azure	дрожжи [ˈdʁoʒːɪ]
Щщ	[ɕː] Tongue tip down [ʃ]	shell, passion	щит, роши [ɕːit] [ˈrɔɕːɪ]
Чч	[tɕ] Tongue tip down [tʃ]	chair, latch	час, ночь [tɕa/æɕ] [notɕ]
Жж	[ʒ] Retroflex tongue [ʒ]	decision, leisure	жар, между [ʒar] [ˈmʲezɕdu]
Шш	[ʂ] Retroflex tongue [ʃ]	sheep, mission	чтоб, душа [ʂtop] [duˈʂa]

VELAR CONSONANTS

HARD CONSONANTS (regular formation)

SOFT CONSONANTS (*[j] formation)

Гг	[g] Non-aspirate	горят, гроза [gɔˈrʲa/æt] [grɔˈza]	[gʲ] Non-aspirate	гимн, ангел [gʲimn] [ˈangʲɪl]
Кк	[k] Non-aspirate	копя, так [kɔˈnʲa/æ] [tak]	[kʲ] Non-aspirate	кипарис, руки [kʲɪpaˈrʲis] [ˈrukʲɪ]
Хх	[x] German Ach-Laut	холод, смех [ˈxolət] [smʲex]	[xʲ]	духи, вздохи [ˈduxʲɪ] [ˈvzdɔxʲɪ]

DIACRITICAL MARK

[ˈ]	rejoice, again [ɪˈdʒɔɪs] [ʔɪˈɡeɪn]	ликуй, молодой [ɪˈkuj] [mɔlɔˈdoj]
Stress mark		

*NOTES: ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS

Soft consonant indicator [j]. The small [j] associated with the soft consonant symbol is a formation indication. Form a silent [j] glide before articulating the soft consonant and merge the consonant with the following vowel. A [j] glide should not be articulated after a soft consonant. The й [j] is articulated in words like ясной [ˈja/æsnəj].

Bilabial [b] [p] [m] and labiodental [v] [f]. Lip consonants are not listed above. Maintain light contact between the articulators. The release of tone or air is non-aspirate for б [b] and п [p].

Long mark [ː]. Specified double consonants require a deliberate lengthening of the consonant sound. Length is indicated with a long mark. Long marks are not used with vowels. The vowel of the stressed syllable is always long. Vowel length in the stressed syllable is implied as an attribute of the Russian language.

A forward slash [/] indicates that a word has two pronunciations. Sung pronunciation is first. Spoken is second.

Classification of Symbols: Vowels

Quality	Russian	English
Closed Formed with less space between the tongue arch and the roof of mouth	и е у о [i] [e] [u] [o] ы [ɨ] ю [ɯ] ё [ɵ]	[i] [e] [u] [o]
Open Formed with more space between the tongue arch and the roof of mouth	и э я а [ɨ] [ɛ] [æ] [a] [ɑ]	[ɨ] [ɛ] [ɔ] [ɔ] [æ] [ɑ] [ʌ]

Peak of tongue arch	Russian	English
Front (tongue vowel) The front of the tongue arches with tongue tip touching lower front teeth	и и е э [ɨ] [ɨ] [e] [ɛ]	[i] [ɨ] [e] [ɛ]
Back (lip vowel) The back of the tongue arches with tongue tip touching lower front teeth	у о [u] [o]	[u] [ʊ] [o] [ɔ]
Open central The tongue arch maintains a low position, the tip touches lower front teeth	я а [æ] [a] [ɑ]	[æ] [ɑ] [ʌ] [ɜ]
Closed central (barred vowels) The tongue arches to form a high plateau. The tongue tip touches the lower front teeth. The lips are rounded for [ɯ] and [ɵ].	ы [ɨ] ю [ɯ] ё [ɵ]	

Note. The schwa [ə] represents an undefined vowel sound in an unstressed syllable. The Russian schwa has multiple pronunciations. See units 17 and 18.

Worksheet #1: Classification of Vowels

Provide vowel descriptions for the following symbols:

Russian Vowels

IPA	Quality	Peak of tongue arch
[i]		
[ɨ]		
[e]		
[ɛ]		
[u]		
[o]		
[æ]		
[a]		
[ɑ]		
[ɨ]		
[ɯ]		
[ɵ]		

English Vowels

	IPA	Quality	Peak tongue arch
<i>greet</i>	[i]		
<i>bit</i>	[ɨ]		
<i>chaos</i>	[e]		
<i>said</i>	[ɛ]		
<i>blue</i>	[u]		
<i>look</i>	[ʊ]		
<i>obey</i>	[o]		
<i>ought</i>	[ɔ]		
<i>sat</i>	[æ]		
<i>father</i>	[ɑ]		
<i>up</i>	[ʌ]		
<i>bird</i>	[ɜ]		

Companion Symbols

Observe how vowels appear in pairs as uppercase and lowercase letters. There are two tongue heights: open and closed. Another category is needed to describe angle of the tongue. The tongue maintains a steep slope for [i]/[ɨ] and [u]/[ʊ], a moderately steep slope for [e]/[ɛ] and [o]/[ɔ], a mild slope for [æ]/[a] and [ɔ]/[ɑ], and a flat tongue position for [ʌ]. Vowel pairs share the same tongue angle at the front, back, or center of the tongue. The only difference between the pairs is tongue height. The tongue forms a lower plateau for open vowels giving them more space between the tongue arch and the roof of the mouth. See vowel charts on page 183.



вдруг нота скорбная пронзала
 [vdruk 'notə 'skorbnejə prɔn'zalə]
 (suddenly a mournful note pierced)

UNIT 2:

Enunciation of Italianate sounds: dental and non-aspirate consonants, flipped [ɾ]

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Point of Articulation	Russian	English
Dental ['dentəl] The tongue tip contacts the upper front teeth. The tongue arches toward the upper front teeth for soft consonants.	д т ц н л [d] [t] [t͡s] [n] [l]	th [ð] [θ]
Plosive ['plɒsɪv] or Stop [stɒp] A momentary closure of the air flow passage – the air is released without aspiration in Russian (except for soft [tʲ])	б п д т г к [b] [p] [d] [t] [g] [k]	[b] [p] [d] [t] [g] [k] [ʔ]

Note. Flipped [ɾ] is classified as alveolar in Russian. The tongue tip contacts the ridge behind the upper front teeth. The tongue rapidly releases the contact upon phonation.

Art song with a frequent occurrence of dental and non-aspirate consonants, flipped [r]

Aleksei Nikolayevich Apukhtin (1841 - 1893)
Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840 - 1893)

**Забывать так скоро, Боже мой**

To forget so soon, my God
Забывать так скоро, Боже мой,
[za'bitʲ tak 'skorə 'bozʲi moj]

All the happiness of a life lived!
Всё счастье жизни прожитой!
[fsʲə 'ɕ:astʲje 'zʲiz'nʲi prəzʲi'toj]

All our meetings, conversations,
Все наши встречи, разговоры,
[fsʲe 'naʂi 'fstɾjɛtʲɛi rəzɡə'vorʲi]

To forget so soon, forget so soon!
Забывать так скоро, забыть так скоро!
[za'bitʲ tak 'skorə za'bitʲ tak 'skorə]

Forget the excitement of the first days
Забывать волненья первых дней,
[za'bitʲ val'nʲenʲə 'pʲervix dnʲej]

Rendezvous hours in the shade of the branches,
Свиданья час в тени ветвей,
[svʲi'danʲjə tʲɛas f_tʲi'nʲi vit'vʲej]

Mute conversations of the eyes
Очей немые разговоры,
[a'tʲɛj nʲi'mʲije rəzɡə'vorʲi]

To forget so soon, forget so soon!
Забывать так скоро, забыть так скоро!
[za'bitʲ tak 'skorə za'bitʲ tak 'skorə]

To forget a full moon
Забывать, как полная луна
[za'bitʲ kak 'polnəjə lu'na]

How it looked at us through the window,
На нас глядела из окна,
[nə nas glʲa'dʲelə iz_ak'na]

How quietly the curtain fluttered ...
Как колыхалась тихо штора...
[kak kəli'xaləsʲ 'tʲixə 'ʂtorə]

To forget so soon, forget so soon!
Забывать так скоро, забыть так скоро!
[za'bitʲ tak 'skorə za'bitʲ tak 'skorə]

To forget love, forget dreams
Забывать любовь, забыть мечты,
[za'bitʲ lʲu'bofʲ za'bitʲ mʲitʲe'tʲi]

To forget those vows - do you remember? -
Забывать те клятвы -- помнишь ты? --
[za'bitʲ tʲe 'klʲatvi 'pomnʲiʂ tʲi]

Do you remember?
Помнишь ты?
['pomnʲiʂ tʲi]

On a cloudy night?
В ночную пасмурную пору?
[v_natʲe'nʲujə 'pasmurnʲujə 'poru]

On a cloudy night?
В ночную пасмурную пору?
[v_natʲe'nʲujə 'pasmurnʲujə 'poru]

To forget so soon, so soon! Oh my God!
Забывать так скоро, так скоро! Боже мой!
[za'bitʲ tak 'skorə tak 'skorə 'bozʲi moj]



CLASSWORK #2: Dental and non-aspirate consonants, flipped [r]

Soft Consonants. Form a silent [j] before the enunciation of a soft consonant. The front of the tongue creates the upper contact point. The tongue tip touches the lower front teeth to create the lower contact point (except for [r]). Merge the soft consonant with the following vowel sound. **Symbol note.** The small [j] associated with the soft consonant symbol is merely a formation indication. Soft consonants are formed with a [j] tongue – there should be no articulation of the [j].

RULES	FORMATION	EXAMPLES	CLASSWORK
Dental н [n]	Nasal air flow: the tongue tip touches the upper front teeth.	нам (us) [nam]	она (she) [a'na]
Soft dental н [nʲ]	The tongue tip touches the back of the lower front teeth. The front contacts the upper front teeth.	ним (with him) [nʲim]	мани (beckon) [ma'nʲi]
Dental д [d]	Non-aspirate: the tongue tip touches the upper front teeth.	дом (house) [dom]	вода (water) [va'da]
Soft dental д [dʲ]	The tongue tip touches the back of the lower front teeth. The front contacts the upper front teeth.	день (day) [dʲenʲ]	дадим (give) [da'dʲim]
Dental т [t]	Non-aspirate: the tongue tip touches the upper front teeth.	тон (tone) [ton]	фонтан (fountain) [fan'tan]
Soft dental т [tʲ]	Aspirate: the tongue tip touches the back of lower front teeth. The front contacts the upper front teeth.	те (those) [tʲe]	найти (to find) [naj'tʲi]
Dental retroflex л [l]	The tongue tip turns up to touch the upper front teeth.	мал (small) [mal]	лад (fret) [lat]
Soft alveolar л [lʲ]	The tongue tip touches the lower front teeth. The front of the tongue contacts the alveolar ridge.	лев (lion) [lʲef]	долин (valleys) [da'lʲin]
Alveolar р [r]	The tongue tip taps once against the alveolar ridge with vocalized tone.	рай (paradise) [raj]	аромат (flavor) [ara'mat]
Soft alveolar р [rʲ]	Soft [rʲ] is formed like flipped [r] but with a raised tongue arch.	три (three) [trʲi]	дворе (yard) [dva'rʲe]
Bilabial б [b]	The lips lightly contact with tongue tip touching the lower front teeth. The tone is non-aspirate.	брат (brother) [brat]	работ (works) [ra'bot]
Soft bilabial б [bʲ]	Soft [bʲ] is formed like hard [b] but with a raised tongue arch.	бил (beat) [bʲil]	обет (vow) [a'bʲet]
Bilabial п [p]	The lips lightly contact with tongue tip touching the lower front teeth. The release is non-aspirate.	дуб (oak) [dup]	полна (full) [pal'na]
Soft bilabial п [pʲ]	Soft [pʲ] is formed like hard [p] but with a raised tongue arch.	пир (feast) [pʲir]	вопит (yells) [va'pʲit]
Velar г [g]	The back of the tongue contacts the soft palate. The tone is released without aspiration.	гор (mountains) [gor]	тогда (then) [tag'da]
Soft bilabial г [gʲ]	Soft [gʲ] is formed like hard [g] but with a raised tongue arch along the middle of tongue.	герб (emblem) [gʲerp]	могил (graves) [ma'gʲil]
Velar к [k]	The back of the tongue contacts the soft palate. The breath is released without aspiration.	друг (friend) [druk]	какой (what) [ka'koj]
Soft velar к [kʲ]	Soft [kʲ] is formed like hard [k] but with a raised tongue arch along the middle of tongue.	кедр (cedar) [kʲedr]	таким (like that) [ta'kʲim]
Soft м [mʲ] and ф [fʲ]	The tongue tip touches lower front teeth with the arch raised.	мир (peace) [mʲir]	вновь (again) [vnofʲ]
Double consonants [:]	Double consonants require a deliberate lengthening of the sound. Plosive тд are lightly rearticulated.	отдам (will give) [a'd'am]	оттого (because) [at'a'vo]

WORKSHEET #2: Dental and non-aspirate consonants, flipped [ɾ]

Enunciate the following words:



RULES	#1	#2	#3
Dental н [n]/[nʲ]	ни (neither) [nʲi]	не (not) [nʲe]	мно́й (me) [mnoj]
н [n]/[nʲ] with dark [ɑ]	сосна (pine) [sɑs 'na]	война (war) [vɑj 'na]	они́ (they) [ɑ 'nʲi]
Dental д [d]/[dʲ]	да́м (will give) [dam]	да́й (give) [daj]	ду́м (thoughts) [dum]
д [d]/[dʲ] with dark [ɑ]	води́ (drive) [vɑ 'dʲi]	о́дно (one) [ɑd 'no]	оде́ну (will dress) [ɑ 'dʲenu]
Dental т [t]/[tʲ]	те́нь (shadow) [tʲenʲ]	фу́т (foot) [fut]	ведь (after all) [vʲetʲ]
т [t]/[tʲ] with dark [ɑ]	о́тойди (step away) [ɑtɑj 'dʲi]	таи́ть (conceal) [ta 'itʲ]	фа́той (veil) [fa 'toj]
Dental retroflex л [l]	младо́й (young) [mlɑ 'doj]	во́л (ox) [vol]	мо́лве (rumor) [mal 'vʲe]
Alveolar soft л [lʲ]	оли́в (olive trees) [ɑ 'lʲif]	мо́лил (begged) [ma 'lʲil]	ли́ (whether) [lʲi]
Alveolar р [r]/[rʲ]	во́р (thief) [vor]	ве́рь (believe) [vʲerʲ]	ра́н (wounds) [ran]
р [r]/[rʲ] with dark [ɑ]	море́й (seas) [ma 'rʲej]	орла́ (eagle) [ɑr 'la]	да́рил (gave) [da 'rʲil]
Bilabial б [b]/[bʲ]	лбо́м (forehead) [lbom]	бита́в (battles) [bitʲf]	бра́л (took) [bral]
б [b]/[bʲ] with dark [ɑ]	до́лбит (hollows) [dal 'bʲit]	табу́н (herd) [ta 'bun]	мо́льбе (supplication) [malʲ 'bʲe]
Bilabial п [p]/[pʲ]	пе́й (drink) [pʲej]	ло́б (forehead) [lop]	пе́л (sang) [pʲel]
п [p]/[pʲ] with dark [ɑ]	плодо́в (fruit) [plɑ 'dof]	толпе́ (crowd) [tal 'pʲe]	тро́пой (path) [tra 'poj]
Velar г [g]/[gʲ]	гро́м (thunder) [grom]	гу́б (lips) [gup]	ги́мн (anthem) [gʲimn]
г [g]/[gʲ] with dark [ɑ]	благим (good) [bla 'gʲim]	огне́ (fire) [ɑg 'nʲe]	мо́гла (could) [ma 'gla]
Velar к [k]/[kʲ]	та́к (so) [tak]	ке́м (by whom) [kʲem]	кру́г (circle) [kruk]
к [k]/[kʲ] with dark [ɑ]	раке́т (rockets) [ra 'kʲet]	по́ка (bye) [pa 'ka]	ло́тки (trays) [lat 'kʲi]
Bilabial м [mʲ] labiodental and в [vʲ]	томи́т (languishes) [ta 'mʲit]	ви́д (view) [vʲit]	ми́рт (myrtle) [mʲirt]
Double consonants [ː]	о́тда́й (give back) [ɑ 'dːaj]	коло́нн (columns) [ka 'lonː]	вво́дил (introduced) [vːɑ 'dʲil]



WORKSHEET #2: Dental and non-aspirate consonants, flipped [ɾ]

Enunciate the following words:

RULES	#4	#5	#6
Dental н [n]/[nʲ]	ниву (cornfield) [ˈnʲivʊ]	нимф (nymphs) [nʲimf]	но (but) [no]
н [n]/[nʲ] with dark [ɑ]	овин (barn – archaic) [ɑˈvʲin]	навой (weaver’s beam) [naˈvoj]	аминь (amen) [ɑˈmʲinʲ]
Dental д [d]/[dʲ]	воде (water) [vaˈdʲe]	вдов (widows) [vdof]	дна (bottom) [dna]
д [d]/[dʲ] with dark [ɑ]	дойду (I will reach) [dajˈdu]	найди (find) [najˈdʲi]	один (one) [ɑˈdʲin]
Dental т [t]/[tʲ]	мать (mother) [matʲ]	тот (that one) [tot]	тьма (darkness) [tʲma]
т [t]/[tʲ] with dark [ɑ]	одет (dressed) [ɑˈdʲet]	дойти (walk) [dajˈtʲi]	дадут (will give) [daˈdut]
Dental retroflex л [l]	вал (shaft) [val]	дал (gave) [dal]	мул (mule) [mul]
Alveolar soft л [lʲ]	льнут (cling) [lʲnut]	близ (near) [blʲis]	льдом (ice) [lʲdom]
Alveolar р [r]/[rʲ]	трель (trill) [trʲelʲ]	врат (gate) [vrat]	тварь (creature) [tvarʲ]
р [r]/[rʲ] with dark [ɑ]	нору (burrow) [naˈru]	фонарь (lamp) [faˈnarʲ]	народ (people) [naˈrot]
Bilabial б [b]/[bʲ]	бодр (cheerful) [bodr]	бед (troubles) [bʲet]	бай (rich landowner) [baj]
б [b]/[bʲ] with dark [ɑ]	побил (beat) [paˈbʲil]	бобов (beans) [baˈbof]	обед (dinner) [ɑˈbʲet]
Bilabial п [p]/[pʲ]	пруд (pond) [prut]	пир (feast) [pʲir]	пейте (drink) [ˈpʲejtʲe]
п [p]/[pʲ] with dark [ɑ]	пропел (sang) [praˈpʲel]	толпа (crowd) [talˈpa]	опор (supports) [ɑˈpor]
Velar г [g]/[gʲ]	горд (proud) [gort]	погиб (perished) [paˈgʲip]	гнул (bent) [gnul]
г [g]/[gʲ] with dark [ɑ]	враги (enemies) [vraˈgʲi]	благой (extremely good) [blaˈgoj]	богинь (goddesses) [baˈgʲinʲ]
Velar к [k]/[kʲ]	кинь (throw it) [kʲinʲ]	кто (who) [kto]	кед (sneaker) [kʲet]
к [k]/[kʲ] with dark [ɑ]	покой (rest) [paˈkoj]	накинй (slip into) [naˈkʲinʲ]	коралл (coral) [kaˈral]
Bilabial м [mʲ] labiodental and в [vʲ]	отравить (poison) [atraˈvʲitʲ]	томим (languid) [taˈmʲim]	ветвь (branch) [vʲetfʲ]
Double consonants [ː]	отдав (given) [ɑˈdːaf]	вверг (plunge into) [vʲːerk]	отдать (give away) [ɑˈdːatʲ]



WORKSHEET #2: Dental and non-aspirate consonants, flipped [ɾ]

Enunciate the following words:

RULES	#7	#8	#9
Dental н [n]/[nʲ]	мне (to me) [mnʲe]	умней (smarter) [um 'nʲej]	ну (well) [nu]
н [n]/[nʲ] with dark [ɑ]	обману (deception) [ab 'manu]	оно (it) [ɑ 'no]	войне (war) [vaj 'nʲe]
Dental д [d]/[dʲ]	два (two) [dva]	день (day) [dʲenʲ]	да (yes) [da]
д [d]/[dʲ] with dark [ɑ]	войди (come in) [vaj 'dʲi]	одна (one) [ad 'na]	надень (put it on) [na 'dʲenʲ]
Dental т [t]/[tʲ]	тем (themes) [tʲem]	тут (here) [tut]	нет (not) [nʲet]
т [t]/[tʲ] with dark [ɑ]	таит (conceals) [ta 'it]	водить (to drive) [va 'dʲitʲ]	давать (give) [da 'vatʲ]
Dental retroflex л [l]	лови (catch) [la 'vʲi]	ил (silt) [il]	мол (they say) [mol]
Alveolar soft л [lʲ]	молитв (prayers) [ma 'lʲitf]	аллей (alleys) [ɑ 'lʲej]	вдали (far away) [vda 'lʲi]
Alveolar р [r]/[rʲ]	руд (ore) [rut]	вред (harm) [vrʲet]	труд (work) [trut]
р [r]/[rʲ] with dark [ɑ]	отвори (open) [atva 'rʲi]	омар (lobster) [ɑ 'mar]	нарви (pluck) [nar 'vʲi]
Bilabial б [b]/[bʲ]	бой (fight) [boj]	бит (bit) [bʲit]	бал (ball) [bal]
б [b]/[bʲ] with dark [ɑ]	долбил (hammered) [dal 'bʲil]	набат (alarm bell) [na 'bat]	борьбе (fight) [barʲ 'bʲe]
Bilabial п [p]/[pʲ]	пену (foam) ['pʲenu]	петь (sing) [pʲetʲ]	пил (drank) [pʲil]
п [p]/[pʲ] with dark [ɑ]	поймут (will understand) [paj 'mut]	подав (served) [pa 'daf]	паи (shares of equity) [pa 'i]
Velar г [g]/[gʲ]	град (hail) [grat]	гибнуть (perish) ['gʲibnutʲ]	год (year) [got]
г [g]/[gʲ] with dark [ɑ]	ноге (leg) [na 'gʲe]	горой (mountain) [ga 'roj]	нагим (naked) [na 'gʲim]
Velar к [k]/[kʲ]	край (edge) [kraj]	руке (hand) [ru 'kʲe]	луг (meadow) [luk]
к [k]/[kʲ] with dark [ɑ]	коньки (skates) [kanʲ 'kʲi]	окно (window) [ak 'no]	покинь (leave) [pa 'kʲinʲ]
Bilabial м [mʲ] labiodental and в [vʲ]	момент (moment) [ma 'mʲent]	ловил (caught) [la 'vʲil]	тьма (darkness – poetic) [tʲemʲ]
Double consonants [ː]	оттого (because) [atːɑ 'vo]	отдам (I will give it) [ɑ 'dːam]	ввергнут (plunged) ['vʲːergnut]



WORKSHEET #2: Dental and non-aspirate consonants, flipped [ɾ]

Enunciate the following words:

RULES	#10	#11	#12
Dental н [n]/[nʲ]	вне (out) [vnʲe]	ней (her) [nʲej]	ни (days) [nʲi]
н [n]/[nʲ] with dark [ɑ]	мани (beckon) [ma'nʲi]	овин (barn – archaic) [ɑ'vʲin]	войну (war) [vaj'nu]
Dental д [d]/[dʲ]	дав (given) [daf]	дно (bottom) [dno]	виде (kind) [ʲvidʲe]
д [d]/[dʲ] with dark [ɑ]	води (drive) [va'dʲi]	один (one) [ɑ'dʲin]	одну (one) [ɑd'nu]
Dental т [t]/[tʲ]	та (that) [ta]	нить (thread) [nʲitʲ]	твой (your) [tvoj]
т [t]/[tʲ] with dark [ɑ]	томить (torment) [ta'mʲitʲ]	твои (yours) [tva'i]	войти (to come in) [vaj'tʲi]
Dental retroflex л [l]	дел (cases) [dʲel]	волн (waves) [voln]	дала (gave) [da'la]
Alveolar soft л [lʲ]	вольна (is free) [valʲ'na]	для (for) [dlʲa/æ]	воле (will) [ʲvolʲe]
Alveolar р [r]/[rʲ]	род (clan) [rot]	внутри (inside) [vnutrʲ]	одр (bier – archaic) [odr]
р [r]/[rʲ] with dark [ɑ]	дарил (gave) [da'rʲil]	товар (product) [ta'var]	творит (creates) [tva'rʲit]
Bilabial б [b]/[bʲ]	бант (bow) [bant]	трубит (trumpets) [tru'bʲit]	добр (kind) [dobr]
б [b]/[bʲ] with dark [ɑ]	побед (wins) [pa'bʲet]	брала (took) [bra'la]	рабе (slave) [ra'bʲe]
Bilabial п [p]/[pʲ]	пар (steam) [par]	пить (drink) [pʲitʲ]	дробь (drumroll) [dropʲ]
п [p]/[pʲ] with dark [ɑ]	напев (hum) [na'pʲef]	пропал (disappeared) [pra'pal]	падут (they will fall) [pa'dut]
Velar г [g]/[gʲ]	граф (count) [graf]	гибну (perish) [ʲgʲibnu]	гимн (anthem) [gʲimn]
г [g]/[gʲ] with dark [ɑ]	могилу (grave) [ma'gʲilu]	глагол (verb) [gla'gol]	огни (lights) [ag'nʲi]
Velar к [k]/[kʲ]	Кипр (Cyprus) [kʲipr]	рок (rock) [rok]	кот (cat) [kot]
к [k]/[kʲ] with dark [ɑ]	кротка (meek) [krat'ka]	платки (scarves) [plat'kʲi]	каким (what) [ka'kʲim]
Bilabial м [mʲ] labiodental and в [vʲ]	пойми (understand) [paʲ'mʲi]	дверь (door) [dvʲerʲ]	навек (forever) [na'vʲek]
Double consonants [ː]	отторг (have rejected) [ɑ'tːork]	вводить (bring in) [vːɑ'dʲitʲ]	отдала (gave) [adːɑ'la]

WORKSHEET #2: Dental and non-aspirate consonants, flipped [ɾ]



Enunciate the following phrases:

Example: младое утро [mlɑ 'dojə 'utrə] (the young morning)

Classwork: и там, и тут (both here and there)
[i tam i tut]

о скандал, о скандал (oh scandal, oh scandal)
[o skan'dal o skan'dal]

1. голубок стая (dove flock)
[gɑ 'lubək 'stajə]

и народ молодой (and people are young)
[i nɑ 'rot mələ 'doj]

2. и долго так (and for a long time)
[i 'dɔlgə tak]

она моя, она моя! (she's mine, she's mine!)
[ɑ'nɑ mɑ'ja/æ ɑ'nɑ mɑ'ja/æ]

3. справа от стола (to the right of the table)
['spravə at'sta'la]

под моим окном (under my window)
[pəd'mɑ'im ɑk'nom]

4. моя арфа (my harp)
[mɑ'ja/æ 'ɑrfə]

там, там, покой, красота (there, there, peace, beauty)
[tam tam pɑ'koj krəsɑ'tɑ]

5. вдруг лоно волн (a sudden gust swept the waves)
[vdruk 'lonə voln]

за оградой садовой (outside the garden fence)
[zə ɑ'gradəj sɑ'dovəj]

6. полон давно (full for a long time)
['pɔlən dav'no]

и какая нам забота (that's of no concern to us)
[i kɑ'kajə nam zɑ'botə]

7. о, дорогая (oh, darling)
[o dərə'gajə]

от портного до поэта (from tailor to poet)
[at'part'novə də pɑ'etə]

8. и мраком, и сном (both in darkness and sleep)
[i 'mrakəm i snom]

от ворот поворот (turn from the gate)
[at'va'rot pəvɑ'rot]

9. солнца красного (the sun is red)
['sɔntsə 'krasnəvə]

вон над той горой (there over that mountain)
[von nət'toj gɑ'roj]

10. роза молодая (young rose)
['rozə mla'dajə]

тобой одной, тобой одной! (you alone, alone!)
[tɑ'boj ad'noj tɑ'boj ad'noj]

11. за годом год (year after year)
[zə 'godəm got]

надоела вам давно (you are tired of her)
[nədə'jelə vɑm dav'no]

12. а за богатство (and for wealth)
[ɑ zə bɑ'gatstvə]

как твой сон молодой (like your young dream)
[kɑk tvoj sɔn mələ'doj]



ТАК ДОЛГО, АХ ДОЛГО СТОИМ ПОД ОКНОМ
 [tak 'dɒlgə ax 'dɒlgə stɑ'ɪm pəd_ɑk'nɒm]
 (for so long, oh, for a long time we stand under the window)

UNIT 3:

Enunciation of Germanic and English sounds: alveolar consonants, velar [x], and unstressed vowels

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Points of Articulation	Russian	English
Alveolar [ʔæl'viələ] The tongue tip contacts the ridge behind the upper front teeth. The tongue arches toward the ridge for soft consonants.	л з с р [lʲ] [z] [s] [r]	[d] [t] [z] [s] [l] [n] [r] [ɹ]
Velar ['vilə] The back of the tongue contacts the soft palate for [g] and [k]. The back of the tongue raises toward the soft palate for [x].	г к х [g] [k] [x]	[g] [k] [ŋ]

Art song with a frequent occurrence of alveolar consonants and velar [x]

Modest Mussorgsky (1839 – 1881)
(Russian text from a translation of Goethe's Faust)



Mephistopheles song in Auerbach's cellar

Once upon a time there was a king,
Жил был король когда-то,
[zʲɪl bɪl ka'rolʲ kaɣ'da tə]

A flea lived with him,
При нём блоха жила,
[prɪi nʲəm bla'xa zʲɪ'la]

A flea! A flea!
Блоха... блоха!
[bla'xa bla'xa]

It was dearer than his brother;
Милей родного сына она ему была;
[mɪl'lej rad'novə 'sɪnə a'na jɪ'mu bɪ'la]

A flea ... ha, ha, ha, ha, ha! A flea?
Блоха... ха, ха, ха, ха, ха! Блоха?
[bla'xa xa xa xa xa bla'xa]

Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha! ...A flea!
Ха, ха, ха, ха, ха!... Блоха!
[xa xa xa xa xa bla'xa]

The king called for a tailor: "Listen, you numbskull!"
Зовёт король портного: „Послушай ты, чурбан!"
[za'vʲot ka'rolʲ part'novə pas'luʂəj tɪ tʃur'ban]

For my dear friend
Для друга дорогого
[dlʲa 'drugə dəra'govə]

Sew a velvet caftan!"
Сшей бархатный кафтан!"
[sʂ:ej 'barxətɲɪj kaf'tan]

For the flea, a caftan? Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha! A flea?
Блохе кафтан? Ха, ха, ха, ха, ха! Блохе?
[bla'xʲe kaf'tan xa xa xa xa xa bla'xʲe]

Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha!
Ха, ха, ха, ха, ха!
[xa xa xa xa xa]

A caftan? Ha, ha, ha, ha!
Кафтан? Ха, ха, ха, ха!
[kaf'tan xa xa xa xa]

Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha! For the flea, a caftan?
Ха, ха, ха, ха, ха! Блохе кафтан?
[xa xa xa xa xa bla'xʲe kaf'tan]

Here in gold and velvet, The flea is dressed up,
Вот в золото и бархат, Блоха наряжена,
[vot v'zolətə i 'barxət bla'xa na'rʲazɪnə]

And it was given complete freedom at court.
И полная свобода ей при дворе дана.
[i 'polnəjə sva'bodə jej prɪi dva'rʲe da'na]

Ha, ha! Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha! A flea!
Ха, ха! Ха, ха, ха, ха, ха! блохе!
[xa xa xa xa xa xa bla'xʲe]

The king made it minister
Король ей сан министра
[ka'rolʲ jej 'san mɪ'nɪstrə]

and gave it a star (medal),
И с ним звезду даёт,
[i s'nɪm zvʲɪz'du da'jət]

All the flea's relatives were given the same.
За нею и другие пошли всё блохи в ход.
[zə 'nʲejɪ i dru'gʲije paʂ'li fsʲə 'bloxɪ f'xot]

Ha, ha!
Ха, ха!
[xa xa]

And to the queen herself, and her ladies-in-waiting,
И самой королеве, И фрейлинам ея,
[i 'saməj kərə'lievʲe i 'frʲejlɪnəm 'ejə]

Can't stand fleas anymore,
От блох не стало мочи,
[ad'blox nʲe 'stalə 'motɕɪ]

Life became unbearable. Ha, ha!
Не стало и житья. Ха, ха!
[nʲe 'stalə i zʲɪ'tʲja xa xa]

And they were afraid to touch the flea.
И тронуть-то боятся.
[i 'tronutʲ tə ba'jatsə]

To kill them was wrong.
Не то чтобы их бить.
[nʲe to ʂta'bi jɪx bɪtʲ]

But we, those that started biting (us)
А мы, кто стал кусаться
[a mɪ kto stal ku'satsʲə]

Immediately started strangling (them)! Ha, ha!
Тотчас давай душить! Ха, ха!
[tʲotɕas da'vaj du'ʂɪtʲ xa xa]

CLASSWORK #3: Alveolar consonants, [x], unstressed vowels

Enunciate the following words:

RULES	FORMATION	EXAMPLES	CLASSWORK
Alveolar з [z] and schwa	Voiced [z]: the tongue tip rises toward the alveolar ridge. Vocalized tone is released through the narrowed passageway. The schwa [ə] has multiple pronunciations. It is usually pronounced as [a]. See units 17-18.	замка (castle) ['zamkə]	злая (angry) ['zlajə]
Polysyllables with з [z]		золотой (gold) [zəla 'toj]	заботой (care) [za 'botəj]
Alveolar с [s] and schwa	Voiceless [s]: the tongue tip rises toward the alveolar ridge. The breath is released through the narrowed passageway.	сладко (sweet) ['slatkə]	сорока (magpie) [sa 'rokə]
Polysyllables with с [s]		особой (special) [a 'sobəj]	досадно (annoying) [da 'sadnə]
*Unstressed y [u] in first syllable	Pronunciation of unstressed [u] is similar to stressed [u]. It may weaken toward [ʊ] in unstressed syllables. Maintain a deliberate rounding of the lips.	луна (moon) [lu 'na]	уста (mouth) [u 'sta]
*Unstressed y [u] in second syllable		воду (water) ['vodu]	руку (hand) ['ruku]
*Unstressed и [ɪ] in first syllable	Unstressed [ɪ] is a reduced [i] vowel. It is typically closer to a closed [i] sound when it precedes the stressed syllable. It is often closer to an open [ɪ] sound when it follows the stressed syllable.	иной (other) [ɪ 'noj]	имел (had) [ɪ 'mjel]
*Unstressed и [ɪ] in second syllable		стоит (worth) ['stoit]	струи (jets) ['strui]
Central я [æ] and schwa	Central [æ] has the most fronted tongue arch of all the open central vowels. The я spelling in the stressed syllable is pronounced as [æ] for speech. It should be weakened to bright [a] for singing.	ярко (brightly) ['ja/ærkə]	пятой (fifth) ['pja/ætəj]
Dark [ɑ] and я [æ]		стояла (stood) [sta 'ja/ælə]	объята (embraced) [ɑ 'bja/ætə]
Initial velar x [x]	Voiceless [x]: the tongue tip touches the lower front teeth. The back of the tongue rises toward the soft palate. The breath is released through the narrowed passageway.	холод (cold) ['xolət]	хлеба (bread) ['xliebə]
Medial velar x [x]		эхо (echo) ['ɛxə]	духа (spirit) ['duxə]
Dental ц [t͡s] and schwa	Voiceless [t͡s]: the tongue tip touches the upper front teeth. The breath is released as it opens a narrowed passage.	солнца (sun) ['sontsə]	агнца (lamb) ['agntsə]
Polysyllables and ц [t͡s]		отец (father) [ɑ 't͡st͡s]	царит (reigns) [t͡sa 'rjit]
Soft consonant з [zʲ]	Voiced [zʲ]: the tongue tip touches the lower front teeth. The front of the tongue rises toward the alveolar ridge.	земле (earth) [zʲɪ 'mlje]	друзей (friends) [dru 'zjej]
Soft consonant с [sʲ]	Voiceless [sʲ]: the tongue tip touches the lower front teeth. The front of the tongue rises toward the alveolar ridge.	весь (whole) [vjesʲ]	сквозь (through) ['skvosʲ]
Soft consonant х [xʲ]	The tongue tip touches lower teeth. The front and back of the tongue rise toward soft palate and alveolar ridge.	тихим (quiet) ['tʲixʲim]	вздохи (sighs) ['vzdoxʲɪ]
Double consonants [ː]	Double consonants require a deliberate lengthening of the consonant sound. Plosive тд are lightly rearticulated.	странно (strange) ['stranːə]	рассвет (dawn) [rasː 'vjet]

***Vowel Reduction.** Unstressed и, е, у, ы, or ю weaken (by varying degrees) from the closed toward the open vowel form. Unstressed и is transcribed with an open [ɪ] in this text since it has the most obvious and varied mutations. Dictionaries provide an open vowel transcription for unstressed и and у. The degrees of openness are unpredictable and less apparent for unstressed е, ы, and ю. Dictionaries simply transcribe them as closed vowels.



ВОТ В ЗОЛОТО И БАРХАТ
 [vot ṿ 'zɔlətə i 'barxət]
 (here in gold and velvet)

UNIT 4:

Transcription of bilabial and labiodental consonants

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Points of Articulation	Russian	English
Bilabial [bɐɪ'leɪbiəl] The lips gently contact.	б п м [b] [p] [m]	[b] [p] [m] [w] [ʌ]
Labiodental [leɪbio'dentəl] The lower lip contacts the upper front teeth.	в ф [v] [f]	[v] [f]

Cognates are consonants that share the same formation and manner of air flow, but differ in voicing: [b]/[p], [v]/[f]. Circle the cognates (consonant pairs) in the chart above.

RULES FOR TRANSCRIPTION



CYRILLIC	IPA	RULE	EXAMPLE
б	[b]	Spelling б	барабан [bərə'ban] (drum)
	[p]	б + voiceless consonant Final б	робко ['ropkə] (timidly) дуб [dub] (oak)

CYRILLIC	IPA	RULE	EXAMPLE
п	[p]	Spelling п	пурпур ['purpur] (purple)

CYRILLIC	IPA	RULE	EXAMPLE
в	[v]	Spelling в	возврата [vaz'vrata] (return)
	[f]	в + voiceless consonant Final в	травка ['trafkə] (grass) звуков ['zvukəf] (sounds)

CYRILLIC	IPA	RULE	EXAMPLE
ф	[f]	Spelling ф	арфа ['arfə] (harp)

CYRILLIC	IPA	RULE	EXAMPLE
м	[m]	Spelling м	март [mart] (March)

DOUBLE CONSONANTS

Consonant doubling is indicated in this text with a long mark [:]. The letters в д з н п are doubled in transcription when doubled in spelling. Single щ [ɕ:] is doubled. Spelling cc is often doubled (check dictionary). Spellings тц, тч, тд and дт are doubled.



CLASSWORK #4: Bilabial and labiodental consonants

Provide IPA:

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. вот | (here) | 11. глубоко | (deeply) |
| [__ot] | | [glu__a'ko] | |
| 2. пух | (fluff) | 12. эфир | (ether) |
| [__ux] | | [ɪ'__jɪr] | |
| 3. голубка | (dove) | 13. слаб | (weak) |
| [gɑ'lu__kə] | | [sla__] | |
| 4. всех | (all) | 14. готов | (ready) |
| [__sʲɛx] | | [gɑ'to__] | |
| 5. много | (a lot of) | 15. близок | (close) |
| ['__nogə] | | ['__lʲizək] | |
| 6. альфа | (alpha) | 16. свет | (light) |
| ['alʲ__ə] | | [s__jɛt] | |
| 7. толпой | (crowd) | 17. мал | (small) |
| [tal'__oj] | | [__al] | |
| 8. будем | (we will) | 18. вдруг | (suddenly) |
| ['__udʲɪ__] | | [__druk] | |
| 9. парус | (sail) | 19. зов | (call) |
| ['__arus] | | [zo__] | |
| 10. нам | (us) | | |
| [na__] | | | |

Handwriting. Practice forming the Cyrillic letters Бб [be] Пп [pe] Мм [ɛm] Вв [ve] Фф [ɛf]:

Handwriting practice lines consisting of four sets of horizontal lines. Each set includes a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line, providing a guide for letter height and placement.