В. Г. КОСТОМАРОВ,
А. А. ЛЕОНТЬЕВ

РУССКИЙ
ДЛЯ
ТУРИСТОВ

Пособие для занятых деловых людей
и беззаботных туристов

Издание 2-е, переработанное и дополненное

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1987
V. G. KOSTOMAROV,  
A. A. LEONTYEV

RUSSIAN FOR TOURISTS
A Textbook for the Busy Businessman and the Lazy Tourist

2nd edition, revised and enlarged

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1987
Adapted to English-speaking readers and translated from the Russian by V. KOSTOMAROV

Designed by Y. Aratovsky
TO THE READER

How will this little book help you? What will it teach you? It won’t teach you to read Lev Tolstoy and Feodor Dostoevsky in the original or to understand Russian-language broadcasts by Radio Moscow. But it will tell you how to find your way in a strange Russian city or how to get the food you want in a café or restaurant even if the waiter does not speak English. You won’t be able to write a letter to your Russian friends in Russian, but you will be able to:

- use current everyday expressions, such as the Russian equivalents of “Hello”, “How do you do”, “Goodbye” and “Thank you”;
- make out the various signs, notices and advertisements you may come across in the streets of Soviet cities;
- find your way around fairly easily and without a guide in railway stations, air terminals and shops;
- buy, without anybody’s help, a newspaper, a sandwich, a souvenir, and so on;
- order your meals, buy cinema or theatre tickets, make a telephone call, send a telegram and do many other important everyday things.
A person who has read this book must not flatter himself that he knows Russian, although, as we flatter ourselves, he may sometimes get this impression from his quick and easy successes. Our book is meant to help a foreigner to get around safely and, perhaps, to get him interested in Russian so that later on he will take up a more serious study—with real effort and toil.

The Authors
THIS BOOK is arranged as follows. There are vertical rows of red dots printed in the margin of some pages to mark the active part of the material—the words, phrases and sentences that you must learn to use yourself. Included here is also some essential information about Russian customs and the Soviet way of life. All the Russian material here is given in Latin transcription followed by the Russian text and its English translation.

Other parts of the text are marked with vertical rows of blue dots. This is the passive part of the material—the words, phrases and sentences that you must be able to understand, and also some more important but not absolutely vital linguistic and non-linguistic information. All that you need to understand when you hear it, is given here in transcription (as in the active part of the text), but all that you need to read and understand without attempting to say it is given only in the Russian writing.

Where possible, drawings have been used to show the words as they occur on Russian signs, notices, posters, and so on.
Finally, much of the text is not marked at all. Here you will find information which is useful but not vital. Most of it has nothing to do with the Russian language.

The book is based on a principle which we would call “the principle of speech actions”. This means that we do not simply collect in one place all topical (i.e. thematically close or related) phrases with parallel translations as conventional conversation books do, but try to teach you how to act (linguistically or otherwise) in every particular situation, how to solve problems as they arise, both with and without using Russian.

Therefore, we thought it best to divide this book not into chapters, lessons, or topics, but into problems.

We have 19 of them:

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In many of these Problems both linguistic and non-linguistic information is contained. In some Problems, as in Problem 17, we could give only a general description in English, for the subjects touched upon in them would involve too much linguistic information. Wherever possible, we have tried to give relevant addresses, advice and hints, telephone numbers, and so on.

This book contains no theoretical grammar, though sometimes we considered it necessary to say a couple of words in explanation of word forms.

Naturally, we do not expect you to learn everything by heart. To use the book and to work out our Problems, you have to know: (1) the Russian alphabet and some elementary rules of pronunciation (there are special tables on this at the beginning of the book), (2) the Russian numerals. Apart from this it should be enough just to read carefully the Problem concerned before embarking on your expeditions...

So—Happy landing! As you fly over the Atlantic or the English Channel, or, perhaps, speeding in a train across Europe, open this book and look through it, just to get used to its layout and to acquaint yourself with the Russian alphabet and numerals. We hope you'll have a good time!
## The Russian Alphabet and the Transcription Used in This Book

<table>
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<th>Transcription symbol</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Pronounced as:</th>
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<tr>
<td>A, a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>when stressed or unstressed a</td>
<td>a in 'father'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B, b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>at the end of a word or before a voiceless consonant</td>
<td>p in 'pew'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>when stressed A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B or B'</td>
<td>when unstressed B or B'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P or P'</td>
<td>at the end of a word or before a voiceless consonant</td>
<td>p in 'play'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian letter:</td>
<td>Transcription symbol</td>
<td>Note</td>
<td>Pronounced as:</td>
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<td>---------------</td>
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<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B, b</td>
<td>Β, β</td>
<td>V or V&lt;sup&gt;♭&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>at the end of a word or before a voiceless consonant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V&lt;sup&gt;♭&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>f in 'fun'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F or F&lt;sup&gt;♭&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>at the end of a word or before a voiceless consonant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Г, г</td>
<td>Г, г</td>
<td>G or G&lt;sup&gt;♭&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>at the end of a word or before a voiceless consonant</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>K or K&lt;sup&gt;♭&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>k in 'kind'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>д, д</td>
<td>Д, д</td>
<td>D or D&lt;sup&gt;♭&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>at the end of a word or before a voiceless consonant</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>T or T&lt;sup&gt;♭&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>t in 'twelve'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>е, е</td>
<td>Е, е</td>
<td>E or E&lt;sup&gt;♭&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>when stressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>YE</td>
<td>ye in 'yet'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Йо</td>
<td>yo in 'yonder'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Йо</td>
<td>when stressed</td>
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<th>Russian letter:</th>
<th>Transcription symbol</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Pronounced as:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ж, ж</td>
<td>Жъ</td>
<td>ZH or SH</td>
<td>at the end of a word or before a voiceless consonant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>З, з</td>
<td>Зъ</td>
<td>Z or Zъ</td>
<td>at the end of a word or before a voiceless consonant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>И, и</td>
<td>И</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>when stressed when unstressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>И, й</td>
<td>Й</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>К, к</td>
<td>К</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>k in 'kind'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Л, л</td>
<td>Лъ</td>
<td>L or Lъ</td>
<td>l in 'lake'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>М, м</td>
<td>Мъ</td>
<td>М or Мъ</td>
<td>m in 'moon'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Н, н</td>
<td>Нъ</td>
<td>N or Nъ</td>
<td>n in 'note'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>О, о</td>
<td>О</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>when stressed when unstressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>П, п</td>
<td>Пъ</td>
<td>P or Pъ</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Russian letter:</td>
<td>Transcription symbol</td>
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<tr>
<td>P, p</td>
<td>R  or</td>
<td>r in root'</td>
<td>R  or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R^</td>
<td></td>
<td>R^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C, c</td>
<td>S  or</td>
<td>s in 'san'</td>
<td>S  or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S^</td>
<td></td>
<td>S^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T, т</td>
<td>T  or</td>
<td>t in 'two'</td>
<td>T  or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T^</td>
<td></td>
<td>T^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y, у</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>oo in good'</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Φ, φ</td>
<td>F  or</td>
<td>f in 'fun'</td>
<td>F  or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F^</td>
<td></td>
<td>F^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Χ, χ</td>
<td>H  or</td>
<td>ch in the Scottish word</td>
<td>H  or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>'loch'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Π, π</td>
<td>Η</td>
<td>h in 'hew'</td>
<td>Η</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TS</td>
<td>ts in 'hats'</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Μ, μ</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>ch in 'check'</td>
<td>CH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Σ, ς</td>
<td>SH</td>
<td>sh in 'shake'</td>
<td>SH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ШЧ</td>
<td>sh ch in 'Danish charter' (pronounced as one sound)</td>
<td>ШЧ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>′</td>
<td></td>
<td>hard sign: does not represent any sound: it never occurs at the beginning of words</td>
<td>′</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russian letter:</td>
<td>Printed</td>
<td>Script</td>
<td>Transcription symbol</td>
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<td>❄️</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Ё</td>
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<td>Э, э</td>
<td>Ё</td>
<td>I</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Ю</td>
<td>ЙУ</td>
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<td>Ю, ю</td>
<td>Ёё</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Йё</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Я, я</td>
<td>Ёъ</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Йъ</td>
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<td>Ь</td>
<td>Ь</td>
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A courteous person must first of all know how to greet the people he meets. In Russian this is a very simple matter: the same word of greeting can be used at any time of the day and with anybody—old friends or casual acquaintances. This word is ЗДРАСТУЙТЕ Здравствуйте 'Hello' (lit. 'Be healthy').

It covers a wide range of English greetings, from the formal British “How do you do?” to the American “Hi!”

Of course, although you yourself may use only this one expression (which you will hear on many occasions from Russians), people may well greet you with others, such as:

ДОБРЫЕ УТРО доброе утро 'good morning'.
DOBRAЯ ДЕНЬ добры день 'good afternoon';
DOBRAЯ ВЕЧЕР добрый вечер 'good evening'.

According to our etiquette, it is perfectly all right to approach any person you wish to get acquainted with and say:

МЯ ИМЯ ЗВУТ ДЖОHN БРАУН, А ВАС? ‘My name is John Brown, what is yours?’
(lit. ‘They call me John Brown, and you?’).

Or:
Я ИМЯ ЗВУТ ВИВЕН СМИТ. ‘My name is Vivien Smith.’
In the case of a man the answer will almost certainly be something like:
ОЧЕНЬ ПРИЯТНО (ПОЗНАКОМНЫ). Я ИВАН ВАСИЛЬЕВИЧ ПЕТРОВ. ‘Pleased (to meet you). I am Ivan Vasilyevich Petrov.’

The same forms can be used with feminine names. Note that the ending -а is typically feminine in Russian (thus, a girl whose father, or a woman whose husband is ПЕТРОВ will be ПЕТРОВА):
Я ВАНА ИВАНОВНА ПЕТРОВА. Я Анна Ивановна Петрова. ‘I am Anna Ivanovna Petrova’.

Or:
МЯ ИМЯ ЗВУТ ВАНА ИВАНОВНА ПЕТРОВА. ‘My name is Anna Ivanovna Petrova.’
Introductions by a third person are made with almost the same forms:

ETA M^IS^IR BRÅUN, A ETA TAVÅ- R^ISHCH P^ITROF. Это мистер Бра- ун, а это товарищ Петров. 'This is Mr. Brown, and this is Comrade Petrov'. or:

PAZNAKOM^T^ISb - TAVAR^ISHCH P^ITROF. Познакомьтесь — товарищ Петров. 'Let me introduce Comrade Petrov'.

Then you shake hands, probably smile, and say:

OCHIN' PR^IYATNA. Очень приятно.

'Pleased to meet you'. (lit. 'Very pleasant'.

The formalities of address are not often strictly observed in the U.S.S.R. People say ZDRÅSTUYTb on all occasions—when they meet anyone: children, old friends, casual acquaintances and complete strangers. This word is normally used only once a day at the first meeting, and if you meet the same person a second time, you usually just nod and smile; to repeat the greeting can even be considered impolite, as it may suggest that you don’t remember having seen the other person already that day.

Exchanging business cards with a new acquaintance is not very common in the Soviet Union. Most men do not lift their hats or caps when they meet friends or acquaintances, be they men or women. They do not take off their hats in lifts, shops, hotel lobbies, and so on. But men will take off their hats in cinemas and cafes. In places such as restaurants, theatres and museums, men leave their hats and coats in the cloakroom. Ladies may keep their hats on even in places where they take off their coats. We do not usually kiss a lady’s hand upon meeting or parting, but everybody in Russia likes to shake
hands, even when meeting an old friend or colleague.

To return to our subject, forms of address. One word you should remember is the universal TAVARISHCH товарищ ‘comrade’.

This is not an official form only, nor is it, as many foreigners think, a word used mainly among the members of the Communist Party. In reality TAVARISHCH is close to the English “Mr., Mrs., Miss” and is used with both men’s and women’s surnames; thus:

TAVARISHCH PIBITROF товарищ Петров ‘Mr. Petrov’;
TAVARISHCH PIBITROVA товарица Петрова ‘Mrs. Petrova’;
TAVARISHCH SMEIT товарица Смит ‘Mr. (or: Mrs., Miss) Smith’.

Its abbreviated written form is TOB., e.g. TOB. FleTpoB, TOB. SMEIT. YBa>KAEMBIH TOB. is a salutation used in letters and corresponding to the English “Dear Mr. (Mrs.) Petrov(a)”. Уважаемый товарищ! (the word is not shortened when used without a surname) means “Dear Sir”. By the way, we put an exclamation mark and not a comma (or semicolon) after the salutation in a letter. Товарищ is not used with first names, so you can call an Irina Vasilevna Petrova either TAVARISHCH PIBITROVA товарица Петрова (safe for all occasions) or IRINA, VASILIEVNA Ирина Васильевна or simply IRINA Ирина (the latter form suggests a certain familiarity and a friendly relationship).

The word товарищ TAVARISHCH is often used when greeting a person:

ZDRASTUYTI, TAVARISHCH PIBITROF. Здравствуйте, товарищ Петров. ‘How do you do (or: Hello), Mr. Petrov’. or simply:
ZDRASTUYPI, TAVARISHCH Здравствуйте, товарищ, if you don't know the person's name. So when introducing yourself you can well start with:
TAVARISHCH, MISHIN 'A ZAVUT BRAUN, A VAS? Товарищ, меня зовут Браун, а вас? 'Hello, my name is Brown, what is yours?'

Compare also the forms:
TAVARISHCH MISHINISTR товарищ министр lit. 'Comrade Minister';
TAVARISHCH GIRAL товарищ генерал lit. 'Comrade General';
TAVARISHCH VADITIL товарищ водитель (in a taxi) lit. 'Comrade driver'.

Recently, the word KALEGA коллега 'colleague' has come into use among people working in the same field (as in the case of TAVARISHCH, the same form is used for both men and women). It is quite likely that you will be addressed in this way.

In official conversations with foreigners the old, prerevolutionary word GASPADIN госпожа (feminine form GASPAZHA госпожа) (lit. 'master', 'gentleman') can sometimes be heard, but we do not recommend it to you because of its disagreeable connotations for the Russians. It is now used almost exclusively on formal occasions, such as diplomatic receptions.

You will certainly hear the following words used widely by Russians as forms of address:
MALADOY CHILAYEK молодой человек 'young man';
DEVUSHKA девушка 'girl', 'miss'.

However, we think that you should avoid them because their incorrect usage may lend them ironic
or impolite overtones. To use them always correctly, one must be a native speaker of Russian. We advise you to stick to TAVARISHCH on all occasions.

The situation is much trickier if you know the other person very well. You could even say that the better you know him or her, the more difficult is the choice of address. We have no space here to go into the complexities of Russian etiquette, but this is our advice: as soon as the word TAVARISHCH seems too formal and inadequate in your relations with a Soviet friend, simply ask him what he would like to be called:

KAK MNE VAS NAZYVAT'? Как мне вас называть? 'What should I call you?'

Your friend will probably ask you to address him by his name and patronymic, e.g.:

IVAN PETROVICH, IVAN P.ПЕТРОВ Иван Петрович.

The derivation and pronunciation of these forms is a very difficult problem, indeed. One instance of the typical difficulties is that the common name IVAN IVANOVICH may sometimes be pronounced as VANVANYCH! (although always written as ИВАН ИВАНОВИЧ).

We can only suggest that you should listen carefully to what your friend says and try to imitate him as closely as possible. Please note that patronymics are not surnames and should not be confused with them. Patronymics are not used without the first name. The use of the first name plus patronymic is probably even more common in Russian than the use of TAVARISHCH plus surname. If a Russian introduces himself to you by giving you his first name and patronymic, give him your first and last names and this should do.

The use of a person's first name alone implies
a considerable degree of intimacy, therefore you should address a Russian by his first name (without the patronymic) only if he himself asks you to do so.

Still more complicated is the use of diminutives of Russian names. The problem is that any Russian name has a host of diminutives. Thus, a person with the name IVAN may also be called: VAN\textsuperscript{a}A, VAN\textsuperscript{a}ICHKA, VAN\textsuperscript{a}USHA, IVANUSHKA, VAN\textsuperscript{a}-KA Ваня, Ванечка, Ванюля, Иванушка, Ванька, and so on. All of these names are very expressive and their overtones range from intimate affection to insult. We don’t recommend you using them, unless your Russian friend insists on your addressing him by a particular name he himself chooses and prefers. In any case, if you hear somebody calling your friend VAN\textsuperscript{a}A, that by no means gives you the right to do so.

To sum up: among the possible forms

\begin{itemize}
  \item TAVAR\textsuperscript{a}ISHČH П\textsuperscript{a}ITROF товарищ Петров;
  \item IVAN IVANAV\textsuperscript{a}ICH Иван Иванович;
  \item KAL\textsuperscript{a}EGA (П\textsuperscript{a}ITROF) коллега (Петров);
  \item GASPAD\textsuperscript{a}IN П\textsuperscript{a}ITROF господин Петров;
  \item IVAN Иван;
  \item VAN\textsuperscript{a}A Ваня, etc.,
\end{itemize}

the first two are the safest, and the last one is intimate (though, perhaps, the most Russian).
The most natural way to open your acquaintance with Russian numerals is, perhaps, by using the telephone. Of course, to dial a number, you don’t have to know how the Russian numerals are pronounced; but to be able to note down a phone number dictated to you, or to ask for an extension number, you have no choice but to learn them.

Here are Russian numerals:

0 NOLb ноль
1 ADb IN один
2 DVA два
3 TRb tri
4 CHITYRb quatre
5 Pб ATб пять
6 SHESb Tб шесть
7 Sб EMб семь
8 VOSb IM восьмь
<table>
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<th>Девять</th>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Десять</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Одиннадцать</td>
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<td>Двадцать два</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Двадцать девять</td>
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<td>Тридцать</td>
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<td>Тридцать один</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>Сорок</td>
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<td>Пятьдесят</td>
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<td>Сто</td>
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<td>Сто один</td>
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<td>110</td>
<td>Сто десять</td>
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<td>111</td>
<td>Сто одиннадцать</td>
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<td>119</td>
<td>Сто девятнадцать</td>
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<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Сто двадцать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Сто двадцать один</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Etc.
200 DВ-EST-I  
201 DВ-EST-I  AD-IN  
210 DВ-EST-I  DВ-ES-ITb  
220 DВ-EST-I  DВA-  
  TSATb  
300  TRbISTA  
400  CHITYRbISTA  
500  PбITbSOT  
600  SHISbSOT  
700  SбIMSOT  
800  YASbIMSOT  
900  DбIVbITSOT  
1000  TYSbICA  

двести  
двести один,  
etc.  

двести десять  
двести двадцать  
тріста  
четыреста  
пятьсот  
шестьсот  
семьсот  
восемьсот  
девятьсот  
тысяча  

When reading numerals aloud, Russians rarely read figure after figure as the English do. Thus, the extension 164 is read as:  
STO SHIZb-DбISбAT CHITYRbI сто шесть- 

dесять четыре, and almost never as:  
ADbIN-SHESbТb-CHITYRbI  один- 

шесть—четыре, though the latter would  
be quite understandable.  

Phone numbers in Moscow and Leningrad consist of seven figures, those in Kiev, Minsk, Tbilisi, Yerevan and Riga of six figures, subdivided into three groups, each of which is read separately:  
125-04-26: STO DVATSbATb PбATb—NOLb-  

CHITYRbI—DVATSbATb SHESbТb сто  

dвадцать пять—ноль четыре—два-  

дцать шесть (and not: ADbIN-DVA-PбATb—  

NOLb, etc.),  
22-35-16: DVATSbATb DVA—TRbITSATb  

PбATb—SHISNбATSATb двадцать два-  

тридцать пять—шестнадцать (and not  

DVA-DVA—TRbI—PбATb, etc.).
If you want a free lesson in Russian numerals, dial 100 in Moscow or 08 in Leningrad. You will hear a pleasant well-modulated voice saying, for instance:

S¹MNÁTSAT\b CHISOF TR¹I M⁴INU-
TY—семнадцать часов, три минуты,
which means that the precise (Moscow) time at that moment is 17.03 (i.e. three minutes past five p.m.).
Don't be confused by the fact that the forms of some words vary and the voice says:

AD¹IN CHAS один час,
ADNÄ M⁴INUTA одна минута;
DVA CHISÄ два часа,
DV⁵E M⁴INUTY две минуты;
TR¹I (CHITYR¹I) CHISÄ (M⁴INUTY) три (четыре) часа (минуты);
P⁴AT¹ (SHEST¹, SEM¹ ... DVATSAT¹) CHISOF (M⁴INUT) пять (шесть, семь ... двадцать) часов (минут).

And then again:

DVATSAT¹ AD¹IN CHAS двадцать один час;
DVATSAT¹ ADNÄ M⁴INUTA двадцать одна минута;
DVATSAT¹ DVA CHISÄ двадцать два часа;
DVATSAT¹ DV⁵E M⁴INUTY двадцать две минуты, etc.

Russian nouns are declined, i.e. they change their forms, mainly endings (including the way they are pronounced!), depending upon their relationship to other words in a sentence.

In this book we shall pass over explanations of how and when words are declined, so you will have to learn the separate forms without asking why, how or what for. We have tried not to give you
even one form more than absolutely necessary. However, the confusing forms CHAS, CHISÁ, CHISOF (час, часа, часов) and M³INUTA, M³INU-TY, M³INUT (минута, минуты, минут) are quite unavoidable, as you will see later.

Suppose your call is put through and somebody who does not speak English answers. You will probably hear:

(YA) SLUSHAYU. Я слушаю. Lit. '(I'm) listening, or AL₂O ало 'Hello', or simply: DA за 'Yes'—

all in an interrogatory tone, inviting you to speak. Only if you phone an office are you liable to get a fuller answer, and that rarely. The answer could be: INTUR²IST–SLUSHAYU (VAS). «Интурист» Слушаю (вас). Lit. ‘Intourist.

I'm listening (to you).’

How should you react? A Russian making the phone call would say:

PAPRAS²IT²I (or PAZAV²IT²I) IVANO-VA. Попросите (позвоните) Иванова. 'May I speak to Ivanov?' Lit. 'Call Ivanov.'

Of course, it's nice if you use a polite request including PAZHÁLUSTA 'please', e.g.:

PAPRAS²IT²I IVANOVA (IVANOVU), PAZHÁLUSTA (Note the forms needed in this construction: IVANOVA–masculine, and IVANOVU–feminine). Попросите Иванова (Иванову), пожалуйста. 'May I speak to Mr. Ivanov (Mrs. Ivanova), please?'

People very rarely give their own name on the phone in this country, but still it's helpful if you add the phrase:

ETA (GAVAR²IT) BRÁUN. Это (говорит) Браун. 'This is Brown (speaking).'
We don’t think you will be able to make yourself understood if you place a call and don’t know anybody at the receiving end who speaks English. Of course, with the Intourist office it’s easy—you can start straight away in English. But otherwise things are very tricky.

Let’s suppose that you are lucky and that after struggling through the given phrases you hear PAZHALUSTA and, maybe, a few other words quite incomprehensible to you, for instance: PAZHALUSTA (PADAZHDI^IT^I) M^I^NUTACHKU.

Mr. Ivanov now takes the receiver and begins to speak.

ETA YA. Это я. ‘It is I.’

and, after recognizing you, he will lapse into English.

If Mr. Ivanov is not available, however, they will probably tell you:

IVO N^ET, A KTO ETA GAVAR^IT?
(or: A KTO IVO SPRASHIVAYIT?)
Его нет. А кто это говорит? or: А кто его спрашивает?) ‘He is not here. Who is speaking?’ (or: Who is asking for him?)

Your answer should be:

SKAZHIT^I, SHTO ZVAN^IL BRÂUN,
PAZHALUSTA. Скажите, что звонил Браун, пожалуйста. ‘Please tell him Brown called.’ or simply:

ETA BRÂUN. Это Браун. ‘This is Brown.’

We can’t predict just what they will say to you then, but it will obviously be some kind of explanation as to where Ivanov is and when you can contact him. Ignore it and try to impose on the person at the other end of the line one of the following two phrases which you should have prepared beforehand for just such an occasion.

1. PAPRAS^IT^I IVO PAZVAN^IT^I MN^I^E
SPIVODN'I V'ECHIRAM (ZÁFTRA UT-RAM). Попросите его позвонить мне сегодня вечером (завтра утром). 'Ask him to call me this evening (tomorrow morning)', or more simply:
PUS'T ON PAZVAN'IT V'ECHIRAM. Пусть он позвонит вечером. 'Let him phone me this evening.'

Here you will find that your knowledge of Russian numerals comes in handy. Using the list we gave you at the beginning of this Problem, you can tell them exactly when you want Mr. Ivanov to phone you:
PUS'T ON PAZVAN'IT MN' E ZÁFTRA UTRAM V DÈV'MIT CHISOF. Пусть он позвонит мне завтра утром в девять часов. 'Let him phone me tomorrow morning at nine o'clock.'

Don’t forget to put in the preposition в (pronounced as [F] before т, ч, н, и, ем and other voiceless consonants): V DVA CHISA в два часа ‘at two o'clock’; but: F TR'I CHISA в три часа ‘at three o'clock’, etc.

You can easily dictate your phone number (the other person is sure to ask you whether Ivanov should know it already, but since you won’t understand the flood of words with which he will ask, you had better give it straight away):
MOY NOM'R ... Мой номер... ‘My number is....’

and you already know how to say it.

2. SKAZHIT'I SHTO YA PAZVAN'U ISHCHO SPIVODN'I V'ECHIRAM. Скажите, что я позвоню еще сегодня вечером. 'Tell him I’ll phone again this evening.'
Again, instead of 
S*IVODN*I

V*ECHIRAM

you can give some more exact time. The answer will be:

HARASHO. YA P*IR*IDÂM. Хорошо. Я
передам. 'Very well. I'll pass on the
message.'

Don't forget to wind up your conversation with:

SPAS*IBA. DASV*IDAN*YA. Спасибо.
До свидания. 'Thank you. Good-bye.'

In the sentences we have given you, all pro-
nouns are in the masculine form. Here they are with
the corresponding feminine forms:

IVO (as in IVO N*ET Ego нет 'He is
not here') and IYO (IYO N*ET Ee нет
'She is not here');

IMU (as in SKAZHIT*I IMU Скажите
ему 'Tell him') and YEY (SKAZHIT*I
YEY Скажите ей 'Tell her').

YA and its forms M*IN*A, MN*E (я,
меня, мне 'I', 'me', 'to me') serve for
both men and women.

But there may be one more difficulty: if
you are a woman, you must say here:

SKAZHIT*I SHTO ZVAN*ILA BRAUN.
Скажите, что звонила Браун. Tell (him
or her) that Mrs. (or Miss) Brown called.

i.e. ZVAN*IL BRAUN Zvonila Braun means 'Mr.
Brown called', whereas ZVAN*ILA BRAUN Zvon-
ila Braun means 'Mrs. (Miss) Brown called'.

With Russian names: ZVAN*IL IVANOF, ZVA-
N*ILA IVANOVA. Zvonila Ivanov. Zvonila Ivan-
ova. This is because in the past tense Russian verbs
have a special feminine form with the ending -я:
YA ZVAN*IL я звонил (of a man), YA ZVA-
N*ILA я звонила (of a woman). In YA PA-
ZVAN*U ISHCHÖ (the future tense), the form of
the verb remains the same for both men and women: Я позвоню ему means 'I (man, woman) will call again.'

This is **how to use the telephone in the Soviet Union**:

1. Pick up the receiver, wait for a signal.
2. On hearing a continuous buzzing, dial your number.
3. Wait for long signals and then for your party to speak.
4. Short signals (pips) indicate that the number is engaged; you must replace the receiver and repeat the call after a while. Thus,
   - the telephone is ready for dialing,
   - wait for an answer,
   - the number is engaged.

Most telephones in flats and offices are paid for by the owner on a monthly or yearly basis regardless of the number of calls. In hotels your calls within the hotel or within the city are free, but long-distance calls will be put on your bill for accommodation and services. In city streets, in underground stations, cinemas, etc. there are public telephone booths (in Russian ТАКСОФОН or ТЕЛЕФОН-АВТОМАТ).

Hence, the question: GDÆE TUT TÆLÆIFON-AFTAMÀT? Где тут те-
telephone? 'Where's (the nearest) public telephone here?'

This is **how to use a public telephone**:

1. Insert a two-copeck coin in the slot (in most cases you may use two one-copeck coins).
2. Lift the receiver from the hook and wait for a continuous buzzing sound.
3. Dial as when using an ordinary telephone.
4. If your call is not answered, or if the line is engaged, hang up the receiver and take your money back from the slot. The generally accepted rule is that you may speak on a public telephone for 3 minutes. This time limit is not strictly observed unless a queue forms by the booth. If it seems to the people waiting that you are taking too long, they may knock impatiently on the door. For your part you may do the same when somebody occupies a booth you want to use too long.

Incidentally, more and more public phones are provided with a special timing device: after three minutes the phone switches off automatically unless you insert another two-copeck coin (or two one-copeck coins) in the slot.
IN A TAXI.
RUSSIAN ADDRESSES

You've taken a taxi. What are you to say to the driver? It's best to start with the word you know very well by now, that is

PAZHÁLUSTA пожалуйста,

and then you tell him where you want to go:

PAZHÁLUSTA, BALSHOÝ TŚTÁTR. Пожалуйста, Большой театр. *(Will you take me (to) the Bolshoi Theatre, please.)*

Or:

PAZHÁLUSTA, GÁS TŚNÍTSA MÁSKVÁ. Пожалуйста, гостиница «Москва».

PAZHÁLUSTA, UL TŚNÍTSA GÓR KÁVA. Пожалуйста, улица Горького, сорок два. *'Gorky Street, Number 42, please.'*

PAZHÁLUSTA, ANGLÝÝSKAYÉ (AM I-R I-KÁNSKAYÉ PASOL STVÁ. Пожа-
Unfortunately for the foreigner, Russian cities have quite a number of places with names that sound alike or, for that matter, that bear identical names. So, since you can’t be too sure of your pronunciation, you’d better not rely on the spoken word alone.

The safest thing to guard yourself against any misunderstanding on the part of the driver is to get the address clearly written down on a piece of paper and to hand it to him with the words:

PAZHÁLUSTA, VOT ADRâ!S. Пожалуи-ста, вот адрес. ‘Here is the address.’

To satisfy the driver’s natural curiosity, you might add: YA NªIGAVARâU PARUSKî!—YA IZ- ANGLîII (IZAMâERâIKî). Я не гово-рю по-русски. Я из Англии (из Аме- рики). ‘Sorry, I don’t speak Russian. I’m English (American).’ Lit. ‘I’m from England (from America).’
This set piece can be used effectively in many situations, and it’s worthwhile copying it out on a few slips of paper and memorizing it:

By the way, paper might come in useful to help you pay for the taxi when you reach your destination. You already know how difficult it is to make out Russian numerals, especially if they are pronounced fluently. So it pays to have a notebook and pencil ready—you can always hand them over to your Russian conversation partner and save yourself trouble. In this case the accompanying words may be:

ПОЖАЛУЙСТА, НАПИШИТЕ СКОЛЬКО. 'Please, write down how much.'

It is curious that this very simple solution rarely occurs to foreigners struggling to get along without a working knowledge of the language.

To get back to our taxi. Paying the fare shouldn’t be too puzzling because you can read it on the meter.

П., or РУБ., on the meter stands for РУБ. I рубль 'roubles', and К., or КОП., for КАП. копейки 'copecks'.

When you get out, you may say:

СПАСИБО, ДО СВИДАНЬЯ. 'Thanks. Good-bye.'

to the driver.

You are not supposed to tip taxi-drivers. The Russians themselves usually give tips only to people who have done some favour to them which is not normally included in their duties; for instance, to a taxi-driver who has helped with the luggage, or has been waiting for a rather long time.

Let us suppose that a Russian friend invites you to visit him. It is not customary in the So-
viet Union to take a guest to a restaurant; we generally receive our guests at home, so it is only natural that your friend will write down his home address for you. This is the slip of paper you can show to the taxi-driver.

Now how are addresses written in the Soviet Union?

We don’t start with particulars and move on to the general, i.e. from the surname to the street, city, country, but vice versa. We begin our address the way people in England and the United States finish it:

Bear in mind that the addressee’s surname should be written in the dative case: И. И. Иванову, М. И. Ивановой. Here -y is the masculine dative case ending, and -он is the feminine dative case ending.

Abbreviations are widely used in addresses:

(1) бул., бульвар 'boulevard' BUL VAR
(2) г. или гор., город 'city', 'town' GORAT
(3) д., дом 'house' DOM
(4) кв., квартира 'flat', 'apartment' KVART ЫРА
(5) кв., квартил (rarely used) 'block' KVARTAL
(6) корп., корпус 'building' KORPUS
(7) наб., набережная 'embankment' NAB IR IZH NAYA
(8) обл., область 'region' OBLAS T
(9) пер., переулок 'lane', 'by-street' P IR IUI LAK
(10) пл., площадь 'square' PLOSHCHAT
(11) пр., проспект 'avenue' PRAS P EKT
(12) ул., улица 'street' UL ITSA

We have no formula corresponding to “if undelivered return to...”, but the sender’s address is usually written in the lower right-hand corner of
the envelope (never on its reverse side!). On many envelopes and postcards a special place is provided for this, indicated by Обратный адрес ('return
address”) or Адрес отправителя (‘sender’s address’). Other possible inscriptions are Куда “Where” and Кому “To Whom”, which indicate where and how to write parts of the address.

In the lower left-hand corner of the envelope there is a special boxed pattern with dotted-line figures in which the number (“index”) of the addressee’s post office is to be inserted.

Of course, you may need the following words, which are usually placed in the upper left-hand corner:

авиапочта or авиа ‘air mail’;
заказное ‘registered’.

It is rather difficult to give even an approximate guide to the names of places or streets. Still, we can say that the most typical are (1) combinations of an adjective and a noun: Кутузовский проспект ‘Kutuzov Avenue’, Суворовский бульвар ‘Suvorov Boulevard’, Смоленская площадь ‘Smolensk Square’; (2) combinations of two nouns, the second of which takes the genitive case (the possessive form): проспект Вернадского ‘Vernadsky Avenue’, улица Горького ‘Gorky Street’, площадь Маяковского ‘Mayakovskiy Square’; (3) one word, usually with specific historical connotations: Водочный, Арбат (in Moscow); Крещатик (in Kiev); Мойка (in Leningrad).

You sometimes find two or more different streets with similar names in one city, e.g.: Верхняя Масловка ‘Upper Maslovka St.’, Нижняя Маслов-
ка 'Lower Maslovka St.', etc., or (in some new residential areas): Первая Парковая улица 'First Park St.', Вторая Парковая улица 'Second Park St.', and so on.

The specifying adjectives (or numbers) are usually abbreviated in writing, e.g. В. Масловка, 2 Парковая улица, etc. Take care you don’t omit these abbreviated adjectives (or numbers) when writing your Russian friends’ address on the envelope.

As we said at the beginning of this Problem, the easiest way to find an address is to take a taxi. But we haven’t yet explained how to identify a taxi-cab in Soviet cities. Cabs can be distinguished by a small tablet on their roof with the word ТАКСИ "taxi" in it or a band of black and white "chess squares" on the sides and a green light in the upper right-hand corner of the windscreens. When the green light is on, it means that the cab is for hire; when the cab is engaged, this light is turned off. However, a taxi may drive to its depot or to a petrol pump with the light on.

Even if you approach a taxi at a taxi rank (shown in the picture and to be found in the street, near railway and underground stations, hotels, big shops, theatres, etc.), and it has the green light on, you are still supposed to ask the driver:

SVABODNY? Свободны? 'Are you for hire?'

and get in only on hearing:

DA Да 'Yes', or PAZHÁLUSTA Пожа-
луйста 'Please', or SVABODYN Свобо-
ден 'I'm for hire.'

Sometimes, before giving you the final answer, the driver asks:

KUDA (VAM) YEHAT? Куда (вам) ехать? 'Where do you want to go?'

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This usually means that the driver’s working day is coming to an end and he cannot go to a distant part of the city. In any case our firm advice is to hand him your address on the paper and say that you are a foreigner.

You can stop a taxi in the street if it has a green light on. To do so, you must simply raise your arm as is shown in the picture. The American “hitch-hike” thumb sign will not be understood; a whistle might well give offence and be ignored.

Remember that sometimes, especially during the rush hour (from 8:30 to 10:00 and from 16:30 to 19:00), hiring a taxi may prove to be a problem, and you may have to spend some time in a long queue at a taxi rank.

Taxi fares in the Soviet Union are comparatively cheap: 20 copecks a kilometre, plus 20 copecks “for hiring” (the meter automatically shows this sum as soon as it is switched on). Anyway, for 8-10 roubles you can cross diagonally even a city as large as Moscow. The fares are the same everywhere and not subjected to seasonal changes. There are special taxi-cabs for transporting five or more passengers and a lot of luggage; in these taxis fares are also 20 copecks a kilometre, plus 20 copecks “for hiring”.

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IN THE STREET

Here are five very important Russian words:

ZDRASTUYT! Здравствуйте ‘How do you do’, ‘Hello’;
SPASIBA Спасибо ‘Thank you’;
DASVYIDANья До свидания ‘Good-bye’;
PRAST’IT! Простите ‘Sorry’, ‘Pardon’, ‘Excuse me’;
PAZHALUSTA Пожалуйста ‘Please’, ‘Will you... ?’, ‘Not at all’ (depending on the context).

These are truly valuable words which are in constant use. You have already encountered some examples of their application. The versatility of PAZHALUSTA is really amazing; it is much more than a mere expression of request (“Will you, please...?” or “Do me a favour...”). PAZHALUSTA is also the polite response to a request
("Here you are", "You are welcome"). It is also used as an answer to thanks ("Not at all", "Don’t mention it") and has many other meanings and functions as well.

There is another Russian word, probably not quite so important, and not even one hundred percent standard-literary. However, the Russians use it so much in their everyday speech and with such a terrifying variety of meanings that we feel we must clue you in – even though our training as language teachers adamantly protests! This word is НИЧЕГО НИЧЕГО and we really are at a loss for a suitable equivalent in English. It’s something like the American “O.K.” in that it is equally contagious, but is quite different in all other respects. The original and literal meaning of НИЧЕГО is ‘nothing’, but depending upon the situation, it can be rendered in English as ‘not bad’, ‘it’s nothing’, ‘that’s all right’, ‘never mind’ and even ‘so-so’, ‘passably’.

НИЧЕГО will come in useful when you have to say something in reply to ПРОСТИ ПРОСТИ. Suppose somebody steps on your foot in an overcrowded bus and says apologetically:

ПРОСТИ ПРОСТИ ПАЖАЛУЙСТА. Послушайте. ‘Sorry’. Then you answer: НИЧЕГО.

НИЧЕГО is useful when somebody wants to know whether you like something. Suppose that you are shown your room on arriving at a hotel. Obviously, the manager will ask you something like “How do you like it? Is it all right?” (You can be sure of that even if you don’t make out the actual question.) If you answer НИЧЕГО, it will mean that you don’t object (depending on intonation and accompanying gestures the word can
mean anything from 'splendid' to 'I don't really like it, but I'll take it').

Armed with these basic five words and, perhaps, with NICHIVO, you can fearlessly embark on many a venture. Suppose you want to visit a Russian acquaintance who lives close to your hotel, so it isn't worthwhile bothering with taxis or other transport. You decide to walk, and set off down the street. What are you to do?

We suggest you should go up to any passer-by who doesn't seem to be on the run or to a militarman, and say:

PRAST IT PAZHÁLUSTA... VOT ÁD-RIS–KAK PRAYT? Просите, пожалуйста. Вот адрес—как проиhi? 'Excuse me, please. Here's the address. How do I get there?' (on foot, because the verb PRAYT implies walking).

But don't forget to hand him the slip of paper with the address....

In another situation, you can just name the place you need:

PAZHÁLUSTA ... BALŠHÓY TÍATR KAK PRAYT? Пожалуйста... Боль-шой театр—как проиhi? 'The Bolshoi Theatre'—How do I get there, please?'

Instead of BALŠHOY TÍATR it could be, of course,

ANGLIYSKAYE (AMPÉRÁNSKAYE) PASOLSTVA Английское (американ-ское) посольство 'The British (American) Embassy'; GASSTVA UKRAINA гостиница «Украина» 'Hotel Ukraine', POCHTA почта 'post office',

or any other location.

The most difficult thing, of course, is what
follows. The person you ask is more than likely to produce a long and rapid reply, accompanied by many energetic gestures. This will hardly make you any the wiser, so you may say:

**PRAS**T*"IT*"I PAZHALUS**T**A–YA IZ AN-
GL*"II (AM*"ER*"IK*)... YA N*"IGA-
VAR*"Ú PARUSK*"I. Простите, пожа-
луйста... Я из Англии (Америки). Я не
говорю по-русски... 'Sorry. I'm English
(American). I don't speak Russian.'

Then you might resort again to your notebook and pencil:

**NAR**ISUYT*"I KAK PRAYT*"I ... Нари-
суйте, как пройти... 'Will you draw me
a plan of how to get there (on foot).'

You can be sure that any Soviet citizen, who is not getting late for an important appointment, will spare no time or effort to make the required drawing. There is even a good chance that he will volunteer to show you the way in person.

Another method requires a great deal of effort and the knowledge of some new words, which you will also have to be able to recognize in the flood of words that are likely to gush forward from the other person:

**PR**ÁMÁ прямо 'straight', 'directly';
**NAZAT** or ABRÁTNA назад, обратно
'back(wards)';
**NAPRAVA** направо 'to the right, on the
right';
**NAL**ÉVA налево 'to the left, on the left';
**PATOM** or ZAT*ÉM потом, затем 'then,
after(wards)';
**ISHCHO** (RAS) еще (раз) 'once more',
'once again', 'still'.
You must also know the verb

\textit{I\textsuperscript{IT}I} \textit{идти} 'to walk',

and recognize it in the forms:

\textit{PRAYT\textsuperscript{I}}--already introduced to you in

\textit{KAK PRAYT\textsuperscript{I}} Как прошли 'How do I get there?'.

and

\textit{ID\textsuperscript{IT}I} идите 'go', 'you must go',

which you might hear in the explanation.

Armed with these words you can take the initiative and direct the conversation so as not to lose track of the overall sense. That is, you can impress on the other person that he is dealing with a foreigner, who does not understand his language and that he must adapt his speech accordingly.

If you should get a long and undecipherable answer to your original question \textit{KAK PRAYT\textsuperscript{I}}, you can always bring your partner back down to earth by saying:

\textit{PRAST\textsuperscript{I}--IT\textsuperscript{I} PR\textsuperscript{AMA}. NAPRA-VA IL\textsuperscript{I} NAL\textsuperscript{EVA}?} Простите, идти прямо, направо или налево? 'Sorry, should I go straight on, to the right or to the left?'

Thus you will force him to use one of the three words which you know and can understand. His ardour dampened, he will, probably, answer with one of the words which you have, as it were, offered him, for instance:

(\textit{ID\textsuperscript{IT}I}) \textit{PR\textsuperscript{AMA}. Идите прямо.} '(Go) straight on.'

Then your next question may be:

\textit{PATOM ISHC\textsuperscript{I}O PR\textsuperscript{AMA IL\textsuperscript{I} NAPRA-VA?} Потом еще прямо или направо?} 'Then, again (still) straight on or to the right?'
And so on until you get what you need.

Here are some of the expressions your partner is likely to use:

ID²IT¹ I DAUGLA Идите до угла. ‘Go up to the corner’.
ZAÚGLOM NAPRÁVA За углом направо. ‘Around the corner, and to the right’.
PATOM (PAV²IRN²IT¹) NAL³EVA I ISHCHO RAS NAL³EVA Потом (поворните) налево и еще раз налево. ‘Then (turn) to the left, and once again to the left’.
(DAYD²OT¹) DAKANTSÁ UL³ITSY I ... Дойдите до конца улицы и ... ‘You reach the end of the street, and then ...’
I SPRAS¹IT¹ ISHCHO RAS... и спросите еще раз ‘and inquire (of someone else) once again’.

Of course, this list is very approximate and incomplete for it is extremely difficult to foresee and enumerate all the possibilities....

As we have noted, the Russian PRAYT¹, IT²P¹, ID²IT¹, DAYD²OT¹, etc. идите, идите... are various forms of the Russian equivalent of ‘to go’ and mean only ‘walking’, but when listening to directions you must try to catch the words: M²ITRO метро ‘Underground’, TAKS¹ такси ‘taxi’, AFTOBUS автобус ‘bus’, TRAL³EYBUS трамвей ‘trolleybus’, TRAMVAY трамвай ‘tram’.

If you hear one of these, you had better make it clear that you want to walk—by repeating KAK PRAYT¹ with a special stress on PRAYT¹ or by saying: YA HACHU IT²T¹ (P²ISHKOM) Я хочу идти (пешком). ‘I want to walk’.

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The trouble with some Muscovites is that they themselves use public transport far more than is necessary, and the idea of a foreign guest walking somewhere does not appeal to them at all.

On the other hand, living in such a large city, many Muscovites somehow aren't really aware of its enormous distances and tend to underestimate them. So if you ask: ETA DAL*IKO? Это далеко? 'Is it far (from here)?', you may receive their favourite answer: Н*ЕТ, Н*ИДАЛ*ИКО. Нет, неда-
No, not far", though the distance concerned may be very considerable indeed.

But, of course, it may happen that in answer to your KAK PRAYT somebody will look you over curiously and point at a nearby building with the word(s): VOT (usually: VOT ON, VOT ANA, VOT ANO) Вот (Вот он. Вот она. Вот они).

'There (it is)'.

All Russian nouns belong to one of three genders (masculine, feminine or neuter) and this accounts for the forms of the words on (e.g. дом 'house', 'block of flats'), она (e.g. площадь 'square') and они (e.g. кафе 'cafe') in the preceding sentence.

In explanation you may also encounter:

IDIPI FTU STORANU. Идите в эту сторону. 'Go that way.'

and

IDIPI VETU STORANU. Идите в эту сторону. 'Go this way.'

These expressions are normally accompanied by a gesture. The word VOT is very widely used, especially while indicating something, just as in English sentences with “this” and “that”.

Setting off for a walk in the street in the Soviet Union a Briton—to avoid risks!—must be aware that we have right-hand traffic. This means that when one steps off the pavement one has to look to the left. and on reaching the centre of the street one must look to the right. Many streets are now “one-way” and have special crossings indicated by signs. Busy streets in large cities have underground passages for pedestrians.

Despite the strictness of the Traffic Regulations and the vigilance of militiamen, Russian pedestrians far too often behave in a careless and reckless manner. They pay no heed to traffic lights and other
signs and take great risks, the least of which is to be fined three to ten roubles by the officer on duty for running across the street, as we say, “under the very nose of a car”.

In the above picture (a genuine photograph!) you can see all that we have just mentioned, including people crossing the street just above the passage. You can see that the junction is not very different from those in European or American cities.

There is a middle line (we call it “axis line”), which runs into a broader central reserve, a “zebra crossing” and “stop lines” with the word СТОП ‘stop’.

You can also see traffic lights; the fourth light with a “green arrow” permits cars to turn to the right. On the same post you see an illuminated sign with a human figure for pedestrians. It consists of two parts: red, which means “Do not cross!” and green, which means “Cross now!”

The crossings are indicated by blue triangular illuminated signs with the figure of a man inside, or by the word ПЕРЕХОД ‘crossing’ in large letters. Sometimes you will see a yellow warning sign ПЕРЕХОДА НЕТ ‘no crossing’, which means
that there is no street crossing at this point. Below are a number of signs and inscriptions you may come across in the streets of a Soviet city:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Знак</th>
<th>Перевод</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ПЕРЕХОД</td>
<td>Crossing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ПЕРЕХОДА НЕТ</td>
<td>No crossing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ОСТОРОЖНО! ОДНОСТОРОННЕЕ ДВИЖЕНИЕ</td>
<td>Careful! One-way traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ПОДЗЕМНЫЙ ПЕРЕХОД</td>
<td>Underground crossing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>СТОНТЕ</td>
<td>Halt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>НДНТЕ</td>
<td>Go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>БЕРЕГИСЬ АВТОМОБИЛЯ!</td>
<td>Watch for cars!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Very often underground crossings (especially in Moscow, Kiev and Leningrad) are linked with the entrance to an Underground station.
Pride of place in the public transport systems of large Soviet cities undoubtedly belongs to the Underground, called:

МЕТРОПОЛИТЕН ‘metropoliten’, or more commonly,

МЕТРО ‘metro’.

While well planned and still expanding Underground railway networks exist in Leningrad, Tbilisi, Kiev, and Baku, the Moscow system is outstanding. The red letter М (the first letter of the word МЕТРО) serves as the symbol of the Underground. When it is dark, the letter is illuminated.

Moscow has several Underground lines with a total length of about 200 km. and over 130 stations. The Moscow Underground system consists of a ring line – КАЛЬТЕСО колы́ю ‘ring’ – and seven radial lines.

One trip, i.e. in one direction regardless of the distance and number of train changes, costs
5 copecks. At the entrance you pass the so-called “automatic controllers”, or simply “automats”, with slots for a five-copeck coin. A small red screen (or the red light) changes to ИДИТЕ (or to the green light) as soon as you drop the coin in the slot. Should anyone try to pass without inserting a five-copeck coin, he will encounter a barrier.

Clear plans of the lines, changes, etc., and also signs indicating passages, exits, entries, etc., are everywhere in the corridors and halls, and on the platforms. You can also find the best route to your destination by using the automatic mapstand placed at the entrance hall of some stations. You find the name of the station you want to get to on the panel and press the button; then the lights showing the best route light up on the screen.

So, you hardly need to use the language at all. We can envisage only one predicament: you have no five-copeck coin. (We must add parenthetically that genuine Muscovites always have such coins about them because they are always hurrying somewhere. Besides five-copeck pieces needed for paying one’s fare in public transport, one should have in constant readiness two-copeck coins and one-copeck bits as well—they are needed for public telephones.)
But it won’t cause a great deal of bother if you prove to be improvident. All Underground stations have “change machines”: you insert a 10, 15 or 20-copeck coin in the slot, and the corresponding sum in 5-copeck pieces is released in a special scoop. The machines look like the one on p. 51. All stations also have cash-booths, where you can also change money. Without saying anything, you hand in coins or a banknote and the cashier returns you the same sum in change, among which there will be five-copeck coins, usually four or six. You had better not hand her 25-, 50- or 100-rouble notes: in such a case you won’t get away without talking! But even then you can save yourself by simply saying:

Пожалуйста, четырех копеек, пожалуйста, please, four five-copeck coins among the change.

While riding in the train you’ll hear announcements made over the train radio. We don’t really believe you will make them out—and therefore our advice is, try to be guided by the written plans and indicators (the former can also be found in the trains themselves). In case you are curious, the usual announcements when the train arrives and leaves the station consist of the name of the station and of the next one as well introduced by the adjective-

следующая 'next', for instance:

Спортивная, следующая, "Sportivnaya": The next (station will be) "University".
And the warning:

**ASTAROZHNA, DVERI ZAKRYVA-**

**YUTSA. Осторожно, двери закрываются. ‘Careful! The doors are closing.’**

If the train is not going as far as the terminus, the driver will from time to time announce:

**POIST SIL EDUIT DASTANTSII ... Поеzd следует до станции ... ‘The train is going (only as far as) the ... station’.**

At the terminus the announcement will be:

**POIST DAL SHI NIPAYD OT. PROZ-**

**BA ASVABAD IT VAGONY. Поеzd дальше не пойдет. Просьба освободить вагоны. ‘The train will not go further. Please step onto the platform.’**

Soviet Undergrounds are not only very comfortable and clean, but astonishingly swift and provide the solution to the transport problems of our large cities. We are also proud of them as works of architecture; many Underground stations are places of real interest for tourists. In Moscow we'd like you to see for yourself the Underground stations Novoslobodskaya, Mayakovskaya, Arbatskaya, Kievskaya, and Pushkinskaya, even if you have no need to use them as transport junctions.

The Underground trains, especially on busy lines like the “Ring Line” in Moscow, are very rapid, and the interval between two trains in rush hours is less than 60 seconds. The Underground operates from 6 a.m. to 1 a.m., and on some holidays from 5 to 2 a.m. The working hours of buses and trolleybuses are from 5 to 1 a.m., of trams, from 5 to 1.30 a.m.; some bus routes and the taxis work round the clock. Moscow has about 80 trolleybus and more than 300 bus routes.
We not only take pride in our Underground, but are careful to keep it meticulously clean, tidy and orderly. It is absolutely out of the question to smoke there or to litter the premises.

In many Underground stations you can buy flowers and in the passages newspapers and magazines. Despite this the floor is never littered. Many foreigners are surprised to learn that the Underground station is the best place to buy tickets for theatres and concerts.

As with all other transport, it is customary to give up your seat for invalids, old people and passengers with children.
By the way, children accompanied by grown-ups do not pay fares on Soviet transport if they are aged seven or under; some categories of invalids also travel free.

Besides the method of paying the fare described above (which is by far the most common one), there are others: monthly tickets, books of tickets (for ten rides), etc. You will hardly use any of these, especially since they won't give you any reduction in fares. We mention them only to explain to you why, alongside the "automatic controllers", you'll see a lady in uniform letting some people in on presentation of these tickets.

The entrance to an Underground station may be either in the ground floor of a building, in the lobby of a large shop, a specially built structure, a railway station, an underground passage or simply a down staircase at the corner of a street, etc.

It is vital to make out the following signs and inscriptions:

- ВХОД / IN (Entry)
- ВЫХОД / OUT (Exit)
- НЕТ ВХОДА / 'No Entry'
- НЕТ ВЫХОДА / 'No Exit'
- К ПОЕЗДАМ / 'To the trains'
- ПЕРЕХОД / 'For changing'
The stations in the centre of the city are very deep below the ground, whereas some of the suburban lines and stations are practically on the surface. Nearly all stations have an ESKALATAR эскалатор 'escalator', sometimes very long, connecting the upper entrance hall with the platforms. Escalators and staircases are usually employed in the passages for changing from one line to another on a different level. There are practically no platforms at which trains bound in different directions stop. The exceptions are “Nogin Square” in Moscow and “Technological Institute” in Leningrad.

Among the many written indicators enumerating stations you can reach by walking in a certain direction, or streets, shops, buses, etc. to which the given passage will lead you if you leave the Underground, you must look out for the words

*For changing*, indicating a change of trains, and

*Exit*, meaning that by taking this direction you will come out into the street.
PROBLEM 6

ON THE BUS, TROLLEYBUS AND TRAM

Passenger regulations are the same for buses, trolleybuses and trams: you should enter through the rear door, move forwards and leave through the front door. There are some carriages with three doors; the central, and widest one, is for entry, the rear and the front ones are for exit. If there are many people at the stop, they form a queue ... and generally observe it rigorously enough: only invalids, the aged, passengers with children and babies, and children themselves are given the privilege to enter through the front door.

Stops are easy to find. As a rule, there is a special shelter with a sign showing the type of transport. A sign with the letter A is for a bus stop, with the letter T for a trolleybus stop, and
with a somewhat different capital T for a tram stop. Besides these letters, the signs bear the inscriptions:

ОСТАНОВКА АВТОБУСА АСТАНОФКА
АФТОБУСА ‘bus stop’, ОСТАНОВКА
ТРОЛЛЕЙБУСА АСТАНОФКА ТРА-ЛЭЙБУСА ‘trolleybus stop’,
Остановка трамвайная Астанофф-ка Tramvaya 'tram stop'. (The words Автобус 'bus', Троллейбус 'trolleybus', Трамвай 'tram' are here in the genitive case corresponding to the English "of": 'the stop of a bus', etc.) As a rule, the signs also bear the name of the stop (usually after the name of a street crossing the route, or the biggest enterprise, shop or supermarket in the vicinity), the name of the terminal stop, and the maximum interval between arrivals or, in some cases, the timetable. Here are pictures showing the typical vehicle stops and their signs.

One sign may be used to indicate a stop serving many routes.

Routes are denoted by numbers; this number and the two terminal stops are written at the front and the rear of each carriage; in addition, there is a plaque on the side near the entrance door, indicating the most important stops along the route:

Fares (again they are not related to the distance travelled, but in this case give you no right to transfer to other routes) are uniform: 5 copecks for a bus.
trolleybus and tram. The sum in one coin or any combination of coins should be dropped into the KASSA kacca a ‘coin box’ with a slot and simple mechanism with a handle which, when you turn it, gives you a ticket to be torn off. There are also more complicated mechanisms releasing the ticket automatically after you drop the money in the slot and press the button. These ticket boxes are placed near the rear and front doors.

You are supposed to keep the ticket to the end of the trip. If you carry a large suitcase, you must pay an additional fare.

If the bus is overcrowded, we do not advise you to pay your fare and get your ticket immediately. You will only block the passage for other passengers. Better move forward and then hand your money to the next passenger; he will hand it on to the next one, and so on until it gets to the KASSA-box, where it will be fed in by someone; the ticket will come back to you in the same way. People are accustomed to doing this favour, and you
can manage without saying a word except PAZHÁLUSTA. Of course, if you pass a larger sum than is necessary, you must state your wish:

(PbIRbIDAYTbI) ADbIN (BbIIbET), PA-ZHALUSTA. (Передайте) один билет, пожалуйста. ‘(Pass) one (fare), please’.

To save yourself the trouble, follow the advice that we have already given you—see to it that you have the necessary change ready in your pocket. And, of course, don’t forget to say PAZHÁLUSTA, when you hand the money to the passengers to pass it down to the KASSA, and to say SPASbIBA, when they pass you the ticket (to this, undoubtedly, they will reply PAZHÁLUSTA). And remember that you may be asked to do the same favour for other travellers!

An important phrase often heard on our public transport is

(VY) VYHODbITbI SbICHAS (NASLbESUDb.-SHCHIY? (Вы) выходите сейчас (на следующей)? ‘Are you getting off now (at the next stop)?’

(VY) VYHODbITbI? (Вы) выходите? ‘Are you getting off?’

This is usually asked of a person standing in front of you in the passage when you have to get to the door and he or she is blocking your way. In answer this person either steps aside, muttering NbET, PAZHÁLUSTA, or remains immobile, saying DA (SHAZHU). Да (хожу). ‘Yes, (I am).’

In the latter case you must wait quietly, till the people in front of you begin moving towards the exit.

It is quite likely that you will be asked this question, but now you know what to say in reply and what to do.
The most popular forms of road transport are trolleybuses and buses; less so, the tram. Apart from rush hours all the routes are quite convenient and comfortable. As a rule, there are no conductors on city routes, although they are employed on the so-called “out of the city” and inter-city routes, where the fares vary according to the distance.

It is rather unlikely (but still possible) that you will come across a “controller”, that is, an inspector. If you do, and he or she should address you with:

VASH B^IL^ET, PAZHALUSTA! Ваш билет, пожалуйста! 'Your ticket, please!' you simply give him your ticket, with PAZHALUSTA or without, according to your mood. He looks at it and returns it to you, saying: PAZHALUSTA.

The driver announces the names of the stops, exactly as in the Underground and in trains, but we won’t go into this because here the same difficulties arise, multiplied by still worse audio conditions. Besides, the drivers may give other information, which we cannot predict. As a rule, they also remind the passengers of the need to observe the traffic regulations on leaving the bus, etc. to protect their life in the city’s streets.

We can, however, give you some hints as to how to find the bus or trolley stop you need. You may ask, for example:

GD^E ASTANOFKA AFTOBUSA NO-M^IR DVA? Где остановка автобуса номер два? 'Where does Bus No. 2 stop?'

or probably easier:

AFTOBUS DVA – GD^E ASTANOFKA? Автобус два – где остановка? Lit. 'Bus No. 2, where’s the stop?'
To understand the answer, you will have to resort to the devices suggested in Problem 4.

It is still more difficult to find out what transport will take you where. It is advisable to buy a map of the bus and trolleybus routes and work out your route well in advance in quiet conditions. We believe, nevertheless, that the following questions may be of help:

- **FTSENTR – KAKOY NOM\^1IR?** В центр какой номер? 'Downtown (The centre), what number (goes there)?'
- **KM\^1ITRO – KAKOY NOM\^1IR?** К метро какой номер? 'The Metro, what number (goes there)?'

Incidentally, you can always ask about the Underground for it will always help you out in Moscow if you are stuck in a strange area! Of course, you can replace KM\^1ITRO or FTSENTR by the name of any street, area, or well-known establishment.

Finally, why not resort to the

**SPR\^AVACHNA\^YE B\^RU-RO Справочное бюро 'Information kiosk', 'Inquiry Bureau'.**

There are many in Moscow and other large cities. You name the place you want to reach in this way, for example:

- **KURSK\^1IY VAGZ\^AL–KAK PRAYEHAT\^b?**–Курский вокзал–Как проехать? 'Kursk Station, how can I get there?'
(Note PRAYEHAT instead of the PRAYT of Problem 4! The Russian language strictly differentiates between PRAYT 'to go on foot' and PRAYEHAT 'to ride', 'to go by any conveyance').

You will be given a slip of paper with the address of the place you need (Kursk Station in this particular case) and the numbers of the buses, or names of the Underground stations which you need. For this you usually pay 5 copecks' fee.
Here you are, at last, at the doorway of your friend's house. You have found it simply by looking at the numbers of flats shown above the doorway, by following your friend's detailed instructions, or by asking somebody in the yard of the house the simple question:

GDĚ KVARTÍRA STO DVA? Where's Flat 102?
GDĚ PADMĚZD SHEŠT? Where's Entry 6?

Most houses in our cities are large blocks of flats, though, of course, your friend may live in a former town house and then the question of finding one doorway among many does not arise.

Here is a typical block of flats in Moscow: the entrances are usually on the rear side (in the
yard”), while the front overlooking the street is taken up by shops and other communal facilities.

Our picture also shows the typical way of indicating the house number and the name of the street. The plaques are illuminated in the dark; the arrow on them shows the direction in which the numbers run. Besides this, many large buildings have their numbers written in large black figures on the corners of the walls. The houses on corners have two numbers, one for each street, like this: 18/2 (read as VASIMNATSAT DROP DVA восемнадцать-двой—два).

In the yard of the largest blocks there is often a school, or a kindergarten, etc., and sports facilities.

Most buildings have no doorkeepers at the entries, and you have to work the lift yourself. Usually at the entrance or in the cabin of the lift there is a table showing the numbers of the flats and the floors they are on. There are other notices and announcements which need not bother you (they concern using the lift for carrying children and luggage, closing the doors, or even pertain to the social life of this particular building, and so on). On leaving the lift you are not required to close the inner door, but it will cause no harm if you do. Most lifts in Moscow’s dwelling houses have a loud-speaker system through which you can call the operator in case something goes wrong.

If you come across a lift-operator (usually a woman), you simply tell her (for example):

ПЯТЫЙ (ПЯТЫЙ) ПАЖАЛУСТА! ПЯТЫЙ (ПЯТЫЙ) ПАЖАЛУСТА! ‘The fifth (floor), please!’

or, if the cardinal numbers seem easier:

(ПЯТЫЙ) ПЯТЫЙ ПАЖАЛУСТА! (ПЯТЫЙ) ПЯТЬ ПАЖАЛУСТА! ‘(Floor) five, please!’.
or, for that matter:

KVARTIRA STO DVA. Квартира сто два.

"Flat 102".

It is worthwhile noting that in the Soviet Union.
storeys are counted in a simple fashion, the “ground floor” being called “the first floor” – ПЕРВЫЙ ИТАШ первым этаж (as in the United States). So the British “first floor” is the Russian “second floor” – ВТОРОЙ ИТАШ вторым этаж, and so on.

You are standing on the landing in front of the door of your friend’s flat. You press the door bell, and he opens the door. You exchange handshakes and ЗДРАСТУЙТЕ. ‘Hello’.

You are introduced to the members of his family according to our Problem 1. You continue with:

ОЧЕНЬ ПРИЯТНО. ‘I’m very glad.’

We will assume your friend or somebody in the household speaks English and acts as an interpreter. In the Soviet Union English is spoken (perhaps not always fluently) and understood by many more people than is Russian in any other country. So, making this assumption, we won’t interfere with your talk. We can say only a few words that might be helpful when you take your seat at the dinner table. A prompt seating of guests at the dinner table is a strictly observed tradition of Russian hospitality.

The dinner table is not the place for a serious conversation.

Here are the most common and important phrases you will need:

(ZA) ВАША ЗДАРОВЬЕ! (Зa) Ваше здравье! ‘(To) your health!’ (This is close to the English “Cheers!”)

ПАЖАЛУСТА, ИШЧО! Пожалуйста, еще! ‘Some more, please!’

СПАСИБО. БОЛЬШЕ НЕ МОГУ. Спасибо, больше не могу. ‘Thanks, I’m full.’

The hostess will be secretly waiting for you to say:
OCHINb FKUSNA or KAK FKUSNA! Очень вкусно! or Как вкусно! ‘It’s very tasty!’ or ‘How very tasty!’
KAK NAZYVAITSYA ETA (BLUDE)? Как называется это блюдо? ‘What do you call this (dish)?’
VY SAMb ETA GATOVb-IL? Вы сами это готовили? ‘Did you prepare (cook) this yourself?’

The more you eat and drink, the greater your host’s and hostess’s pleasure will be. As to the rules of behaviour at the table, they are no different from those in Europe, but are not so strictly observed. The best line will be to act exactly as you are accustomed to doing at home. Nobody will pay any attention or draw any conclusions if you use your fork and knife indiscriminately.
PROBLEM 8

AT THE HOTEL

If you stay in an Intourist hotel, you will hardly need our help. As a rule, the staff there will speak to you in English, and there is also a special interpreters' service.

Nevertheless, here is a list of words that you may find handy, especially if you stay in a hotel not run by Intourist.

**GAST*IN*ITSA** гостиница ‘hotel’;
**BAGASH** багаж ‘luggage’, ‘baggage’;
**KAM*IRA HROAN*EN*IYA** камера хранения ‘left-luggage room’.

Besides you should know these names of places. (You will be able to find out where they are situated by placing the word **GD*E** ‘Where is...?’ before any of these words.)
You may order your meals to be brought to your room for an additional 10 per cent charge. We'll tell you about having meals in public places later—in Problem 15. For the time being, we will only warn you that almost all restaurants are closed before midday and after 11 p.m., and nearly all cafes are closed before 8-9 a.m. and after 11 p.m. So before 8-9 a.m. and after 11 p.m. you can only get something to eat in ‘buffets’ in large hotels or airports and railway stations.

On leaving your room you are expected to hand in the key to the floor manager, who sit at a desk on every floor, or to the desk at the entrance in smaller hotels. Returning, you say: NOM'IR... номер... 'Room...' and get your key. Here you can also inquire about services like laundering, pressing and ironing of clothes, dry-cleaning, repairs, etc.

Here are some phrases which may come in handy:
MOZHNA PAST'IRAT' ETA? Можете постирать это? ‘Can I have it washed?’
MOZHNA PACHISTЬ ETA? Можно почистить это? 'Can I have it dry-cleaned?'
MOZHNA PACHINЬ ETA? Можно починить это? 'Can I have it repaired?'
MOZHNA PRISHITЬ ETA? Можно пришить это? 'Can I have it sewn up?'

It is impossible to explain all this to someone without a thorough knowledge of the everyday language, but the preceding phrases are enough to make clear your wishes. After that you can produce the thing itself and show her what you want to be done to it.

More complicated and detailed information can be received, of course, in the БЮРО ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ

‘Service bureau’, where they usually have a person with a working knowledge of English.

We shall give you here one more sentence, with the sincere hope that you won’t need to use it:

Мне плохо; нужно доктора. 'I feel bad; I need a doctor.'

Incidentally, medical services in the Soviet Union are free.
PROBLEM 9

SIGNS, POSTERS, ETC.

While strolling about in a foreign city one always tries to read the signs, posters, advertisements, etc. Magnetically and quite irresistibly they arrest the attention of any foreigner whether he speaks the country’s language or not.

The most striking thing about our cities for an English-speaking visitor will probably be the absence of proper names on the signs and advertisements. Since all the enterprises are public and state property, proper names are used only when an enterprise is named after a well-known person; for example, Moscow’s largest car factory is named after its first director:

ZAVOT IMENI LIKHACHEVA завод имени Лихачева ‘the Likhachev Auto Works’. Lit. ‘The factory named in honour of Likhachev’.

Most of the streets and squares in Soviet cities are also named after famous statesmen, scientists,
poets or writers; for example, in Moscow we have:

Проспект Ленина 'Lenin Avenue';
Улица Горького 'Gorky Street';
Плошча Пушкіна 'Pushkin Square'; and so on.

In our streets you will see many special stands, some with posters showing what's on in the theatre, cinema and concert-hall, and some, perhaps to your surprise, displaying today's newspapers. Besides, as in any major city anywhere, you can see many signs in the streets of Moscow, Leningrad and other Soviet cities and towns.

The most important of them are translated and explained in this Problem. (They are arranged alphabetically.)

Апте́ка 'Chemist's shop, drug-store' (though it isn't in the least a "drug-store" in the American sense of the word and doesn't sell anything besides medicine and medical goods, but these include soap, toothpaste, eau-de-Cologne, etc.). Many patented remedies have particular names, but since Latin roots are widely used both in English and Russian names of medicines, you can probably get what you want without any trouble by writing the name down and showing it to the chemist. Many medicines are sold only when prescribed. When looking at the display of over-the-counter remedies you will see these inscriptions:

От головной боли ‘For headaches’.
От желудочных заболеваний ‘For stomach troubles’.
От простуды (гриппа) ‘For the cold (flu)’.
The relevant remedies are arranged under each of these inscriptions.
The same remedies are also available at special stalls, and at rail and airway terminuses. They are called

АПТЕКАРСКИЕ ТОВАРЫ  Артефакт  Товары ‘Medical goods’. A large chemist’s shop will also have a counter with the sign

«Оптикa» ‘Optician’s’, where it is possible to have new spectacles fitted and old ones repaired. A doctor’s prescription is not necessary.
The sign

АПТЕКА ДЕЖУРНАЯ ‘Duty chemist’s’ means that this particular shop stays open until late at night. Sedatives, sleeping pills and the like are normally sold only on prescription and are used in this country far less frequently than abroad.

БЛИННАЯ  Блинная, a cafe specializing in bliny, very tasty Russian pancakes, served hot and eaten either with smetana (thick sour cream), or honey, or caviare.


БУЛОЧНАЯ  Булочная ‘bakery’, very often

БУЛОЧНАЯ-КОНДИТЕРСКАЯ  Булочная-кондитерская ‘confectioner’s’. Very often instead of these signs you’ll see simply: ХЛЕБ  Хлеб ‘bread’.

Besides many sorts of bread (both “brown” and “white”), you can buy there all kinds of cakes, sweets, sugar, jam, etc. Many shops also have a counter serving hot coffee, tea, kefir (a sort of yoghurt), milk, etc. See also Problem 10.

ГАСТРОНОМ  Гастроном ‘Delicatessen’. It differs from the other food shops in its wide choice
of goods, but not in prices. It has many departments named as though they were smaller independent shops. See Problem 11.

ГРАМПЛАСТИНИКИ GRAMPLAST'INKI
'Gramophone records'. These are shops or counters at department stores dealing in gramophone records of all kinds (classical and light music, folk songs and dances, jazz and pop music, etc.). The larger shops of this kind are also known by other names (e.g. МЕЛОДИЯ МЕЛОДИЯ). See Problem 13.

«ДЕТСКИЙ МИР» ДЕТСКИЙ МИР (lit. “Children’s World”) is a large department store selling all kinds of goods for children. All the shops belonging to this chain are extremely popular among parents, who are sometimes more drawn to the “Me-
chanical Toys” and “Do It Yourself” departments than the children themselves!

ДОМ... ДОМ... “House (of)...” There are numerous large “specialized” shops called ДОМ обуви, ДОМ фарфора, ДОМ книг, etc. ДОМ обуви, ДОМ фарфора, ДОМ книг etc. ‘House of Footwear’, ‘House of Chinaware’, ‘House of Books’.

ИГРУШКИ IGRUSHKI ‘Toys’. Either a department of «Детский мир» (which see under this heading) or a separate shop for children’s toys.

КАНЦТОВАРЫ KANTSTAVARY is an abbreviation of КАНЦЕЛЯРСКИЕ ТОВАРЫ KANTSELARSKII TAVARY ‘Stationery’. Both are used for shops or departments selling paper, notebooks, albums, calendars, writing instruments, staples, clips, etc. Here you can also find typewriters, dictaphones, tape-recorders, reels of tape and compact cassettes.

КAFE KAFE ‘Cafe’. See Problem 15.

КИНО KINO or КИНОТЕАТР KINOTEAТР ‘Cinema’. See Problem 16.


КОЛЬБАСЫ KOLBASY ‘Sausage’. A meat shop specializing in various kinds of sausage.

КОМИССОНИНЫЙ МАГАЗИН KOMISSONNY MAGAZIN. ‘Second-hand shop’. These shops undertake to sell (“on commission”) various items for private persons and deal mainly in clothing, but also have curiosities and antiques. We advise you to visit the following shops: in Moscow— 5 Dimitrov Street; in Leningrad— 54 Nevsky Avenue. These shops are like museums and you may even find truly fine paintings, water-colours and antiques. However, when buying an item you must inquire about customs regulations and get the appropriate document from the shop’s manager. Because
some pictures, books, and antiques are not allowed to be exported from the Soviet Union. One other point is that these shops don’t take things “on commission” from foreign citizens. The analogous shops for books are called БУКВИНИХЕЧНЫЕ МАГАЗИНЫ (which see under this heading).

КОНСЕРВЫ КАНСЕРВЫ is a very imprecise name. Though the word means “tinned foods”, these shops also sell fruits, wines, and fruit juices.

КУЛЬТОВАРЫ КУЛЬТОВАРЫ, Lit: ‘Culture wares’. These are shops selling musical instruments, games, sports goods, etc. They are somewhat a combination of КАНЦТОВАРЫ, СПОРТАТОВАРЫ and even ИГРУШКИ.

МЕЖДУГОРОДНЫЙ ТЕЛЕФОН МЕЖДУГОРОДНЫЙ ТЕЛЕФОН. See Problem 17.

МЕЛОДИЯ МЕЛОДИЯ ‘Melody’ (See ГРАМПЛАСТИНКИ)

МЕХА МЕХА ‘Furs’. These shops sell all kinds of excellent furs


МОРКОВЬЕ МАРОЖИНАЙЕ ‘Ice-cream’.

КАФЕ-МОРОЖЕНОЕ КАФЕ-МОРОЖЕНОЕ КАФЕ-МАРОЖИНАЙЕ ‘Ice-cream Parlour’. In the latter you can also buy juices and soft drinks.

ОБУВЬ ОБУВЬ ‘Footwear’.

ОВОЩИ ОВОШИ ‘Vegetables and Fruit’.

ОДЕЖДА ОДЕЖДА ‘Clothes’. This can be МУЖСКАЯ ОДЕЖДА МУЖСКАЯ ОДЕЖДА МУЖСКАЯ ‘Men’s clothes’, ЖЕНСКАЯ ОДЕЖДА ЖЕНСКАЯ ОДЕЖДА ЖЕНСКАЯ ‘Women’s clothes’ or ДЕТСКАЯ ОДЕЖДА ДЕТСКАЯ ОДЕЖДА ДЕТСКАЯ ‘Children’s clothes’. See Problem 12.
ПАПИРОСЫ—СИГАРЕТЫ—ТАБАК РАПРС—СИГАРБ—ТАБАК ‘Tobacconist’s’. Cigarettes, Tobacco, etc. See Problem 11.

ПАРКМАХЕРСКАЯ РАМПНЯРСКИЯ ‘Hairdresser’s’ or a barber shop (if preceded by МУЖСКАЯ ‘Men’s’). You will also find a sign МАНИКУР ‘Manicure’. "Perfumery’.

ПЕЛЬМЕННАЯ РЕМЕННАЯ and ПИРОЖКОВАЯ РИРАШКОВАЯ are cafes specializing in traditional Russian pelmeni (Siberian meat dumplings) or pirozhki (small patties or pies with various stuffings, usually eaten with meat broth). See also БЛИННАЯ and ШАПЛЫЧНАЯ.
ПОДАРКИ РАДАРКИ, 'Gift shop', of late more often called СУВЕНИРЫ 'Souvenirs'. See Problem 14.

ПОЧТА РОСХТА 'Post office'. It usually has telegraph and telephone services as well. That's why the sign often says: ПОЧТА–ТЕЛЕФОН–ТЕЛЕГРАФ. See Problem 17.

РАДИО(ТОВАРЫ) РАДИО(TАВÁRY) 'Radio and TV Goods'.

РЕСТОРАН РЕСТОРАН 'Restaurant'. See Problem 15.


СОЮЗПЕЧАТЬ СОЮЗПЕЧАТЬ SAYUSПЕЧАТЬ 'Soviet Press'. These kiosks are widespread. In addition to
newspapers they sell journals, magazines, inexpensive books, postcards, stamps, cigarettes and even souvenirs. See Problem 13.

Справочное бюро спрэвачнaye B'uro ‘Inquiry Bureau’. These are standard kiosks, where, for a song, you can get almost any information—from a person’s address (if you give his name and age) to the best way of reaching your destination. Their popularity is partly due to the fact that telephone directories are little used in the Soviet Union; in particular, they are not to be found in public call boxes (although they are published and are on sale).

Сувениры SUV'iny 'Souvenirs'. See Problem 14.

Телефон Til'fon ‘Telephone’. See Problem 17.

Телефон-автомат Til'fon-Aftamat or Taksofon ‘Public Telephone’. See Problem 17.

Ткани Tkani 'Draper’s'. Only some of these shops have tailoring departments.

Универмаг UN'iv'mag 'Department Store'. These shops sell all kinds of goods. See Problem 12.

Фототовары Fota-Tavy. ‘Photographic Goods’. This is a shop where cameras, cine-cameras, optical fittings for them, films, chemicals, etc. can be bought. To have your photo taken, you have to go to a ‘photography shop’ called variously:

Фото. Фотография.

Цветы Tsv'ity 'Flower Shop’, ‘Florist’s’.
SHASHLYCHNAYA. This is a small cafe specializing in the Caucasian dish called *shashlyk* (pieces of mutton roasted on a spit, rather like an American barbecue).

ЭЛЕКТРОТОВАРЫ ИЛ‘EKTRA-TAVARY ‘Electrical Goods’. This is a shop dealing in electric irons, washing machines, light-fixtures, light bulbs, etc. It is also often called «CBET» SVbET ‘Light’.

ЮВЕЛИРНЫЕ ИЗДЕЛИЯ ЈUVbIL‘ЭРNYI 1ZDbEL‘IYA ‘Jewellery’. See Problem 14.

As we have already mentioned, many shops now have fancy names. Usually you’ll be able to make a good guess as to what they deal in: «МАРИНА», «ЛИОДМИЛА», «СВЕТЛАНА», «ТАТЬЯНА», «МАШЕНЬКА» MARbINA, LbUDMblLA, SVbITLANA, TATbYANA, MASHINbKA, all bearing very popular women’s names, sell ladies’ clothes; the last one is for little girls.

«АРМЕНИЯ» ARMbEN‘IYA ‘Armenia’ is a food shop specializing in the produce of this Union Republic, while «ВАЙДА», «ВЛАСТА», «ЛЕНИЦИГ», «БАЛАТОН», «ВАРИА», «БУКУР», «ЯДРАН» VANDA, VLASTA, LENIPTSIK, BALATON, VARNA, BUKUR, YADRAН are the names of Moscow shops selling goods from Poland, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Yugoslavia, respectively.

You may also be interested in knowing the following words, which you’re sure to come across in the street:

ПОЛИКЛИНИКА PAlbIKLbIN‘IKA ‘Clinic’ (similar to an outpatients department in a hospital).

БОЛЬНИЦА BALbNbITSA ‘Hospital’.
PROBLEM 10

A VISIT TO A BAKERY AND A CONFECTIONERY. SOVIET MONEY

In Soviet shops (which all belong to the State or cooperative organisations!) you usually choose your purchase, go to the cash-desk, pay the necessary sum to the cashier, get a чек CHEK 'check' and receive your purchase on handing this check to the assistant at the counter. In manufactured goods shops (ПРОМТОВАРЫ) the assistant helping you with your purchase writes out and gives you a slip of paper describing the thing you have chosen. This is also called a чек 'check' and while paying money at the cash-desk you must hand it to the cashier: the cashier will stamp it and return it to you together with the other "check", certifying your payment. Then you get your purchase on the presentation of these two "checks".
In large department stores, you generally get your purchase at a special place marked ВЫДАЧА ПОКУПОК VYDACHA PAKUPAK. In exchange for your two "checks" the senior assistant working there will make sure that your purchase is the right size, price, etc. and pack it for you. This counter is often called and marked KANTROL 'Checking-up counter'.

As you can see, Soviet shops work differently from British or American ones.

The phrase you'll need most in shops is:

PAKAZHIT, PAZHALUSTA, (VOT) ETA... Покажите, пожалуйста, вот это...
'Please show me that (there)...'

You can guide the shop-assistant with:

NET, NIETA, A (VOT) ETA. R'ADAM...
'No, не это, а (вот) это. Рядом... 'No, not that, but that (there)... Next to it...'

In the last resort you may point at the thing you want with your finger.

The next step is:

SKOLKA ETA STOIT? Сколько это стоит? 'How much is it?'

Though in most cases prices are clearly indicated in the shop-windows and at the counter, you may need to ask this question.

Here you may have trouble making out the numbers the assistant reels off in answer to your query. We recommend that you either (1) take out your notebook and resort to the familiar:

NAPISHIT, PAZHALUSTA, SKOLKA STOIT... Напишите, пожалуйста, сколько стоит. 'Please write down how much it costs.'

or (2) say to the assistant:

PAFTARIT, PAZHALUSTA, M'ED-
"LbINNA. Повторите, пожалуйста, медленно. 'Repeat that slowly, please.'

if, of course, you have been practising your Russian numerals, as set out on page 22.

And you'll still have to watch out for the following in the answer: a number and RUBL^bA or RUBL^bYE, another number again and KAP^bEIK, e.g.: два, (три, четыре) рубля, пять (шесть...) рублей, две (три, четыре) копейки, пять (шесть...) копеек. DVA (TR^bI, CH^bITYR^bI) RUBL^bA, P^bAT^b (SHEST^b) RUBL^bYE, DV^bE (TR^bI, CH^bITYR^bI) KAP^bEIK^bI, P^bAT^b (SHEST^b) KAP^bEIK 'two (three, four) roubles, five (six...) roubles, two (three, four) copecks, five (six...) copecks'. After numerals Russian nouns change their form, so don't let it confuse you that "rouble" will be nominative singular in the combination STO SORAK AD^bIN RUBL^b сто сорок один рубль '141 roubles' and then turn into either STO SORAK DVA RUBL^b сто сорок два рубля '142 roubles' (genitive singular) or STO SORAK P^bAT^b RUBL^bYE сто сорок пять рублей '145 roubles' (genitive plural) in other combinations.

By the way, prices are often given simply in numerals without the specification 'rouble(s)' or 'copeck(s)', e.g.: STO SORAK AD^bIN - DVATSAT^b сто сорок один - двадцать '141 roubles 20 copecks'. An important point for you to remember is that when you are paying at the cash-desk you must name the price correctly (unless the assistant has written it down for you in your notebook or you have a "check" where the price is always given).

By the way, in a large Moscow or Leningrad shop there is sure to be somebody at hand who understands English well enough to help you out.
though he may be shy of interfering himself. Therefore, you'd do better to address the people round you in English: "Does anybody here understand English?"

Now let us visit a bakery. Since we are grain-growing country (in which even the word хлебосольство 'hospitality' includes the concept of bread, coming from 'bread and salt'—the two traditional products presented to guests as a symbol of welcome), we have a great choice of various sorts of bread: белый хлеб 'white (wheat) bread' and черный хлеб 'brown (lit.: 'black') bread', the latter a traditional and integral part of the Russian cuisine. We have many words to denote these sorts of bread, and the shapes in which they are sold. Below are a few of these words:

БУХАНКА буханка, a loaf, usually of 'brown bread' (as a rule, 12-22 copecks).
БАТОН батон, a long round loaf, usually of 'white bread' (9-60 copecks).
БУЛКА булка, a roll of 'white bread' (there are various kinds of such rolls—7 or more copecks).*

Bread comes in different varieties, e.g. brown bread in “buhankas” can be бородинский, заварной, ржаной 'Borodino', 'parboiled', 'rye', etc. These words fit into the sentences you already know well: ПАЖАЛУСТА, черный—буханка (пол-буханки). 'Brown, please; a loaf (half a loaf).'

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* In Leningrad булка is used for every shape or sort of white bread.
PAZHÀLUSTA. BULKA-ADNÁ (DVE...). Пожа-
дуйста, булка одна (две...). 'A roll, please one
(two...').

You are sure to be interested in our confectione-
ry. Here are some possible
requests:

PAZHÀLUSTA KANFÉTY MÍSHKA KÈILO.
Пожалуйста, конфеты
"Mishka"-килод. "Mish-
ka" chocolates, please—a
kilo.

KÈILO килод is an accept-
ed abbreviation of 'кило-
gramme', and it does not change for the plural. How-
ever, you will probably
more often use the word
GRAM грамм 'gramme', which is also used in
one and the same form:

PAZHÀLUSTA. KANFÉTY (ZA DVA
RUBLÀ KÈILO) STO GRAM (DVE-
TÈI GRAM, TRÈISTA GRAM).
Пожа-
дуйста, конфеты (за два рубля кило)
сто грамм (двадцать грамм, триста грамм).
'Sweets (at two roubles a kilo) 100
grammes (200 grammes, 300 grammes),
please.'

All measures in the Soviet Union being decimal,
we have no direct equivalent for a pound.

We strongly recommend that you try our special
type of cakes, called PÈIROZHNAYE пирожное:

PAZHÀLUSTA. PÈIROZHNAYE (mean-
Although each *pirozhnaye* has its name, you don’t really have to know those names. We simply advise you to pay at the cash-desk (*pirozhnaye* have a standard price of 15 or 22 copecks) and, on handing the check to the salesgirl, wait for her to aim her tongs at a certain piece on the display and look up at you inquiringly. You have only to say DA or NÉT (or RABAD пазоM рядом ‘next’) and that’s all.

Other important words:

**ПАЩЕНЬЕ** неченье ‘biscuits’ (but of very many sorts, the majority of which are quite different from their namesakes in Britain or the United States.

The Russian word **БИСКВИТ** биcквит denotes a sort of *pirozhnaye*, which is very much like the English sponge-cake.

**ТОРТ** торт ‘cake’ (a much bigger item than *pirozhnaye*, but otherwise similar).

**КАОПКА** коробка ‘a box’, followed by a word specifying its contents: **КАОПКА КАНФЕТ** кoрoбка конфет ‘a box of sweets’. **КАРОПКА ШАКАЛADA** корбкa шоколада ‘a box of chocolates’.

**ПАЧКА** пачка ‘a packet’, also followed by a word specifying its contents: **ПАЧКА ПАЩЕНЬЕ** пачка печенья ‘a packet of biscuits’.

**ПЛИТКА** плитка ‘a bar’: **ПЛИТКА ШАКАЛАДА** плитка шоколада ‘a bar of chocolate’.

The cashier at a bakery is sure to know all the prices, so you can easily do without numerals and just repeat the same expressions you prepared for the salesgirl at the counter. And don’t forget that in a **БУЛОЧНАЯ – КОНДИТЕРСКАЯ** (See Problem
9) you can also get a cup of coffee to have with your cake. So, as the Russians say, ПРИЯТНОГО АПЕТИТА! 'Have a nice meal!'

All the various types of bread in the Soviet Union are of high quality and are inexpensive. Chocolate products are rather expensive, but very tasty, especially some of the chocolate sweets, of which there is always a wide choice.

Returning to bread, we once again would like to recommend that you should try our ЧОРНАЯ ХЛЕБ 'black bread', since you're sure to enjoy this rye bread which is little known in Europe. It's very tasty and good for your health. A real Russian meal is simply unthinkable without it. You'll be astonished to find how different the various kinds are, and, if you trust the author's taste, try БАРДИНСКАЯ 'Borodino bread'.

If, from the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, you turn to the other Soviet republics, you'll come across the very special breads of the Caucasus and Central Asia – ЛАВАШ and ЧУРЕК, while in the Ukraine you'll find ПАЛИНСКАЯ палача. Of course, all these specialities can be found in some bakeries and in the nationalities' restaurants in Moscow.

Oh yes, we nearly forgot to mention the ancient Russian white bread called КАЛАЧ. Unfortunately not many "булочнай" have it nowadays.

There are far too many confectionery goods to list them all here. All we can say is that we ourselves prefer the chocolates МИШКА 'Bears', which have on the wrapping a copy of a well-known painting by the Russian artist, Shishkin. Мorninf in a Pine Forest. We are also partial to inexpensive
sweets called “Orange and Lemon Segments” and “Little cows” and biscuits called “Biscuits with Cinnamon” and “Moscow Short-breads” (usually sold in 400-gramme boxes).

As for the pirozhnaye, the authors were unable to arrive at a unanimous opinion. So we decided to give you this advice: try them all. However, we deem it our duty to inform you that real gourmets buy their Pirozhnaye and Tort only in a specialized shop. Its address in Moscow is: 11 Stoleshnikov pereulok (STAL'ESHNIAF PIRU-LAK). In Leningrad it will be: 46 Nevsky Avenue (NEFSK'I PRASP'EKT). (Above it is a fine cafe called S'EVIR «Cénepe» ‘the North’). Leningraders claim that their shop is better than the Stoleshnikov shop in Moscow. Being Muscovites, we find it difficult to agree with them, but we leave this question for you to decide.

Soviet Money. The Soviet Union has a unified monetary system, i.e. all the republics have the same banknotes and coins. Foreign currency is not accepted and should be exchanged in the State Bank, or in its offices at hotels and air terminals. However, foreign currency is accepted in the “Beryozka” shops and Intourist hotels, restaurants and kiosks. It is a criminal offence punishable by law to exchange money with private individuals.

The basic unit of money is the RUBL рубль ‘rouble’, the equivalent of 100 copecks (KAP-EY-КА копейка).

There exist the following paper notes and coins: 100 roubles, 50 roubles, 25 roubles, 10 roubles, 5 roubles, 3 roubles, 1 rouble.

“silver coins” 1 rouble, 50 copecks, 20 copecks.
15 copecks, 10 copecks.

“coppers” - 5 (Underground, bus, trolleybus and tram fare), 3, 2 (useful for the public telephone) and 1 (the price of a box of matches).

Besides these standard coins, there are special “jubilee” coins, issued on the 20th anniversary of the Victory Day of World War II, the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and the 100th anniversary of Lenin’s birth. All these coins are accepted as standard, but cannot be used in slot machines, (e.g. in coin dispensers at the Underground stations).

The rates of exchange in operation in April 1987 are as follows:

£ 100 = 103 roubles 47 copecks and $ 100 = 63 roubles 85 copecks.
SHOPPING: IN FOOD SHOPS

While shopping you most likely will say and hear from the assistants and your fellow-customers essentially the same phrases as those given in the previous "problem", i.e. the constructions based on PAZHALUSTA...

The first articles we expect to interest you are cigarettes and the famous Soviet ice-cream. Both are on sale in delicatessens (ФАКТПОНОМ shops) and in many special kiosks in the streets. In the summer, besides numerous "ice-cream stalls", you'll see in the streets many trailer stands with all kinds of квас* tanks. Also very popular are small stands and

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* Квас is a peculiar Russian beverage made by pouring hot water over bread or rusks, to which various spices, raisins, etc. are added. Квас slakes thirst very well, it is both tasty and nourishing. Many Russians make квас at home. The best квас the authors ever drank was served at the Fregate Cafe, on Vasilievsky Island in Leningrad.
slot machines dispensing ГАЗРОВАЯ ВА-ДА газированная вода, a kind of soda-water, with a choice of syrups. Many of these slot machines are without attendants: you just take and wash the glass yourself in a special “fountain” in the machine, and then, when you insert a coin in the slot, you receive a glassful of the drink.

Ice-cream comes in dozens of varieties, and the display of ice-creams in the window or on the counter always shows the prices. When buying an ice you should simply say:

ПАЗХАЛУСТА, ЗА ДВАТСАТ (КАПЕ-ИК) (ор ЗА ПИТАТСАТ). Пожалуйста, за двадцать (ор за пятнадцать) копеек.

I’d like to have one costing 20 copecks (or 15 copecks’, etc.).

According to the authors’ taste, the best are:

ЛАКАМКА ‘a chocolate-coated ice’

ИСКОМО ‘a chocolate-coated ice on a stick, an especial favourite with children’

To find places where ice-cream is sold, look for the sign

МОРОЖЕНОЕ

We also have very popular ‘Ice-cream Parlours’, where you can sit and eat your ice-cream with soda-water or chilled coffee.

Tobacco shops and stands also have their own signs:
Unlike ice-cream shops, where you can simply name the price, here you’d better give the brand as well.
Although SsIgArbETY SFbIILTRAM сигареты с фильтром 'filter cigarettes' are smoked a lot, many Russians still stick to the traditional PAPbIROSY папиросы 'Russian cigarettes' with a long paper holder for "cooling down the smoke".

Again, we recommend that you should use the colloquial phrase saving you declining nouns:

YAVA (ADNÁ PÁCHKA) І SPbIICHKbI (ADNÁ KAROPKA). "Java" (одна пачка) и спички (одна коробка). '(A packet of) "Java" and (a box of) matches'.

The most popular brands of filter cigarettes are STALbIICHNYI «СТОЛИЧНЫЕ» 'Metropolitan' (what you'd call "king size" or "extralength") and NO-VAStb «Новость» 'News' (smaller ones), and of "Russian sigarettes": KAZbEK «Казбек» 'Kazbek' and bIILAMOR «Беломор» 'White Sea'. But the best filter cigarettes are ZALATOYE RUNO «ЗЛАТОЙ РУНО» 'Golden Fleece' (80 copecks a packet) and YAVA «Ява» 'Java' (40 or 60 copecks).

The usual price of a packet of cigarettes is from 16 to 80 copecks; matches are 1 or 2 copecks a box.

What about the choice of brands? Short of advising you not to smoke at all, we can only suggest that you should try them all yourself, even the папирось.

When buying drinks, you can use the same construction:

GAZbIROFKA SsSbIROPAM-ADbIN STAKÁN. Газировка (a colloquial shortened form for газированная вода) с сиропом—один стакан. 'Soda-water with syrup—one glass'.

Of course, you can ask for it BISbSbIROPA без сиропа 'without syrup'.
And again with juices:

ВИНАГРАДНЫЙ (СОК) – один стакан. 'Grape juice – one glass'.

For kvass you will have to say:

КВАС – один стакан. 'Kvas – one glass'.

We are sure you will like our 'mineral waters', bottled and shipped from a number of natural springs, mainly in the Caucasus. Many of them have been proved to be of medicinal value, especially the well-known НАРЗАН ‘Narzan’ and БОРЖОМИ ‘Borzhomi’.

Beer, kvass and fruit juices are also sold in half-litre bottles or the same type of bottles in which Coca-Cola is sold. So here you may ask for:

ВИНАГРАДНЫЙ (СОК) – одна бутылка. 'Grape juice – one bottle', etc.

Of course, there are dozens of different sorts of drinks; it's up to you to investigate the possibilities. Our hint is: do your best to try our juices, mineral waters and different fruit drinks generally called

ФРУКТОВАЯ ВОДА 'fruit drink' or simply

ЛИМОННАЯ 'lemonade'.

A few words on the different types of food shops. The best is undoubtedly the ГАСТРАНОМ ‘provision shop’, 'delicatessen'.

The difference, though, is in the choice and not in the quality or the prices. But all the same this makes them better places to shop. You can also find many foreign products here: Bulgarian tobaccos, mango juice from India, etc.

The most popular Moscow delicatessens are:
Another good provision shop is on the ground floor of the biggest Moscow department store 'GUM', and the newest of all, with a big self-service department, is in Kalinin Avenue.

In Leningrad, the biggest gastronom is in Nevsky Avenue.

The smaller food shops with the sign

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Under the sign МЯСО (МbASA ‘meat’), whether it is a specialized shop or a department in a гастроном, you can buy various sorts of meat and meat products ready to cook. You can find the exact names of the goods in the counter display or on a board at the entrance to the shop, usually under the heading:

Сегодня в продаже.... ‘On Sale Today’....

In the meat shop you’ll probably want to know what the frozen dough balls usually with a meat stuffing and called ПbILDbIMbENbI пельмени are. Originally a Siberian dish, they are very popular now throughout the country: inside the dough there is a spicy filling. All you have to do is to put them in boiling water for a few minutes, fish them out and eat them with various sauces, especially smetana ‘sour cream’.

In ГАСТРОНОМИЯ (don’t confuse it with ГАСТРОНОМ ‘gastro-

nom’!), often subdivided into КОЛБАСА ‘sausage’. КОНСЕРВЫ ‘tinned goods’, etc., you can find a good choice of semi-prepared meat products, tinned and otherwise. Besides various sorts of sausage, including various kinds of

КAPCHONAYA KALBASA конченая колбаса ‘smoked sausage’,
VARbONAYA KALBASA варенная колбаса ‘boiled sausage’, etc., they sell
VbICHINA ветчина ‘ham’.
SASbISKbI сосиски ‘frankfurters’
and much more.
In **BAKALĖJA** (BAKALĖJEYA ‘grocery’), you might need to know the difference between
SAHARNYY PŠISOK сахарный песок
‘granulated sugar’
and
SĀHAR RAFŠINĀT сахар-рафинад ‘lump sugar’.

KOFbE кофе 'coffee', in our opinion, should be bought either in all kinds of boxes or tins, or as beans, which the assistant in any large shop will grind for you if requested. If you buy coffee in a box or tin, look out for the inscription Кофе натуральный (без цикория) ‘Pure coffee (without chicory)’, because there are many substitutes on sale which, we are afraid, you won’t like.

In a **MOLOKO** (MALAKO ‘milk’) shop or department, you will see a really astonishing choice of products, and we recommend you to try as many as possible.

Unfortunately, we haven’t time to go into all the different types of dairy products. We must mention, however, a few excellent products akin to yoghurt or buttermilk:

КнФbIR кефир ‘kefir’,
РнАЗHINKA ряженка ‘soured baked milk’,
PRASTAKVĀSHA простокваши ‘sour milk’.

You really must try them and our famous SMbI-TĀNA ‘sour cream’ as well. Among the different cheeses (SYR) we recommend that you should taste RASbIYSKAY rossianski ‘Russian’, SAVbET-SKAY советский ‘Soviet’, KASTRAMSKOY костромской ‘Kostroma’, PASHAHONSKAY пошехонский ‘Poshekhonye’, UKRAINSKAY украинский
‘Ukrainian’ and also BRYNZА брынза ‘sheep’s milk cheese’, originally traditional among the Central Asian and Caucasian nationalities of the Soviet Union.

We also recommend that you try our TVAROK творог, a kind of Russian cottage cheese from cow’s milk.

If you buy МАСЛА масло ‘butter’, make it a point to obtain VALAGOTSKAYE вологодское ‘Vologda (butter)’. (Vologda Region is as famous for its butter in the Soviet Union as is Denmark in Europe.)

We hardly need comment on ВИНО (VINO ‘wine’), ОВОЩИ-ФРУКТЫ (OVASHCHI–FRUKTY ‘vegetables and fruit’) and the other specialized shops or gastronom departments.

One more reminder of the indispensable phrase:

ПАЖАЛУСТА, ТВАРОК (SASЯСКИ, КОФЕ, etc.)–ДВАСТАНДАРТНЯЯ ГРАМ. Пожалуйста, творог (сосиски, кофе, etc.)–двести грамм. ‘Will you give me cottage cheese (sausages, coffee, etc.)—two hundred grammes?’

To which you can easily add:

АГУРТСЯ огурцы ‘cucumbers’,
ПАМЯТНЫЕ помидоры ‘tomatoes’,
УАБЛАКЯ яблоки ‘apples’,
ВИНАГРAT виноград ‘grapes’, etc.

And again:

ПАЖАЛУСТА, МАЛАКО–АДНА БУТЫЛКА. Пожалуйста, молоко—одна бутылка. ‘Will you give me milk—one bottle?’

Nowadays many products are sold in pre-pack-
aged or semi-prepared form. Milk and other liquid products are mainly sold in plastic or paper cartons of 0.5 or 1.0 litre, and sometimes in 0.5 litre glass bottles.

By the way, a date is stamped on all such products; in the case of bottles, which usually have no paper labels, it is written on the metal cap, the colour of which corresponds to the name of the product: white silver for 'milk', gold for 'baked milk', green for 'kefir', brown stripes for 'cream', etc. But in most shops you can still buy butter, cheese, coffee, meat, sausage, fish, etc., by weight, i.e. the assistant will cut the required amount from bulk, weigh it, and hand it to you on your presentation of the check.

However, nowadays the self-service system is becoming more and more widespread. The 'supermarket' type of shop called УНИВЕРСАМ saves time and effort, nevertheless, many people still prefer to go to the smaller specialized shops, such as:

HAM-KCHDE

'Tea and Coffee' shops, where they can always find a wide variety of tea blends.

We'd like you to try our 'dry wines' (SUHOYE VINO) which are either:

БЕЛЯЕ белое 'white' or
КРАСНАЕ красное 'red'.

In our judgement, the best are the Georgian white wines TСИНАНДАІ (Цинандал), ГУРДЗААНІ (Гурджаани), ТВИЙАНІ (Тибияани); the Georgian red wines ТИЙАНІ (Телиани), МУКУЗАІ (Мукузаани), САПИРАВІ (Сапирави), and the Moldavian КАБЕРНІ (Каберне).

We believe you'll like САВЕТСКІЯЕ ШАМПАНСКІЯЕ (советское шампанское 'Soviet cham-
pagné)—rather different from the genuine French, but very tasty. It comes in the following sorts:

SLATKAYE сладкое ‘sweet’
PALUSLATKAYE полусладкое ‘semi-sweet’.
PALUSUHOYE полуслукое ‘semi-dry’,
SUHOYE сухое ‘dry’.

So, when food-shopping in the Soviet Union do not forget our dairy products, mineral water and, of course, our ice-cream.

Here’s some more useful information. Although cigars are on sale everywhere (including very good Cuban ones), Russians hardly ever smoke them, and though you seldom see a Russian with a pipe, you will find a good choice of pipe tobacco and pipes in many large specialized shops and at tobacco stalls.

Just one warning: smoking is not allowed in public places—in the Underground, on buses, in shops (even in a tobacco shop), in museums, in the auditoriums of cinemas and theatres, etc. Announcements to this effect (corresponding to the English “No Smoking”) are:

НЕ КУРИТЬ      У НАС НЕ КУРЯТ

ПРОСЬБА НЕ КУРИТЬ

КУРИТЬ ВОСПРЕЩАЕТСЯ

But even if there is no announcement of this type, you’d better make sure if smoking is allowed. To find out you simply ask:

МОЖНА КУРИТЬ? Можна курить?
‘May I smoke?’
SHOPPING: OTHER SHOPS

In any shop you can always use the old phrase: 
PAZHÁLUSTA, PAKAZHITº ETA... Пожалуйста, покажите это... 'Will you show me that...?' 
pointing to the thing you are interested in. Then, producing your notebook and pencil, you can say: 
SKOLº KA STOIT? NAPº ISHITº I, PAZHALUSTA. Сколько стоит? Напишите, пожалуйста. 'How much? Write it down for me, please.'

But this will probably not be enough: the choice of goods and the range of prices demand more in the way or explanation.

We don’t expect you will make shopping a major point during your visit in the Soviet Union, but there are some things you might want. Then into the shop you go, and ask:
PAKAZHIT1, PAZHÁLUSTA, ... (SHÁP-KA, SHLÁPA, PÍRCHÁTKI, NASKI, CHULKI ...). Покажите, пожалуйста, ...
(шапка, шляпа, перчатки, носки, чулки...) 'Please show me... (a cap, a hat, gloves, socks, stockings ...).'

Here you encounter problems in the way of sizes and colours. We have what are known as “continental sizes”, but the best thing is to try the article on. For this the following phrase is necessary:

МОЖНА ПАМЕРИТ? Можно поме- рить? 'May I try it on?'

As for the colour, we advise you to use the following expressions:

CHORNAVA (BÍELAVA, KRÁSNAVA, SÍERAVA, TÍOMNAVA, SVÍETLAVA) TSVETA. Черного (белого, красного, серого, темного, светлого) цвета. 'Black (white, red, grey, dark, light) in colour.'

The response to all these phrases will be easy to understand: it will be either the required action accompanied by PAZHÁLUSTA, or some form of negation which it is not difficult to recognize. It won’t be so easy, though, to understand the assistant’s response to such possible remarks from you as:

МОЖНА ДАРОЗЕ Можно дороже 'I’d like something more expensive';
LUCHSHI DÍŠHEVLÈ Лучше дешевле 'I’d prefer something cheaper';
PAKAZHIT TOZHE, NO DRUGOVA TSVÉTA or DRUGOVA FASONA. По- кажите то же, но другого цвета или другого фасона. 'Show me the same thing, but in another colour or in another style.'
We hope you’ll be able to get the general pur-
port of the shop-assistant’s reply, failing which you’d
better stop the whole thing and come back with an
interpreter... We think you will easily find the item
you need on display in the shop windows and on
the counters (prices are always shown!). In this case
you’ll only have to say:

**VOT ETA, PAZHÁLUSTA. Вот это, по-
жалуйста. 'That one, please.'**

You already know (remember how you chose a
cake?) that in the latter case you may have to
correct any misunderstanding on the part of the
assistant by:

**PRAST*IT*I, NIETA. A VOT ETA...,**

**N*ET ... R*ADAM... DA, ETA! Просто-
те, не это, а вот это..., нет... рядом...**

**да, это! 'Sorry, not that, but this (here)...,**

**no... right next to it... yes, that’s it!''**

Of course, this will require a bit of gesturing,
but the method seems to work. The transaction
can be concluded by the phrase:

**VYPISHIT*I, PAZHÁLUSTA. Выпишите,
пожалуйста 'Write out a check for it,
please' (meaning: 'I'll take it').**

The assistant will write out a "check", which
you’ll take to the cashier, thus avoiding any more
conversation.

Now a few words about sizes. It helps to say
to the assistant:

**RUBASHKA, PAZHÁLUSTA ... DL*A**

**M*IN*A. Рубашка, пожалуйста, ... для
меня. 'A shirt, please ... for myself'.**

You may add:

**RAZMÈER N*ÍZNÂÝU. Размер не знаю.**

'I don’t know what size.'

The assistant will measure your neck (as a rule,
they size you up at the first glance and know exactly the size you want).

Some more hints. Sometimes, though rarely, instead of writing a “check” for you the assistant will answer your **VYP**ISHIT, **PAZHALUSTA** with simply:

**PLAT**I FKÁSSU. Платите в кассу.

‘Pay at the cash-desk.’

which means that in this particular shop they don’t have a check system. This is also the case in self-service shops.

While packing your purchase for you the assistant will put a receipt (товарный чек) into the package. It is an indispensable document if later on you decide to change the purchase or return it; normally you have the right to do so within two to six days. This document is also important for goods having a guarantee: for instance, electric razors and cameras:

**GARÁNT**iya ‘guarantee’;
**SROK GARANT**II SHEST ‘guarantee period is six months.’

The opposite of **VYP**ISHIT is **NÉT** (Нет) ‘No (It’s not what I want)’, usually followed by **SPAS**IBA Спасибо.

Below is a list of items—to refer to rather than learn by heart:

**IL**EKTRA**BR**ITVA (NA STO DVÁT-SAT SÉM), DVÉSTI DVÁTSAT VOLTI) (Электро)щит (на сто двадцать семь, двести двадцать вольт) (Electric) razor (127, 220 volts);

**FOTAAPARÁT**, K**IN**A-APARÁT or (FO-TA-, K**IN**A-) KÁMIRA фотоаппарат,
киноаппарат; (фото- кино-) камера 'camera, cinecamera';
PL'ONKA–TSV'bITNAYA, ABRAT'bIMA-
YA .... (CHUSTV'bIT'bIL'bNAST'b) SO-
RAK (ID'bIN'bITS) пленка–цветная, об-
ратиная... (чувствительность) сорок (единиц) 'Film–colour, reversal (for sli-
des)... (sensitivity) forty (units)'*
MAGN'bITAFONNAYA PL'ONKA маг-
нитофонная пленка 'tape (for a tape-
recorder)';
PLAST'bINKA пластинка 'gramophone) record';
CHISY часы 'watch', 'clock';
KAL'bTSO кольцо 'ring';
BROSH брошь 'brooch';
(YANTARNYI) BUSY (янтарные) бусы 'amber) beads', 'amber) necklace';
GALSTUK галстук 'necktie';
NASAVOY PLATOK носовой платок 'handkerchief'.
You already know the Russian for 'gloves', 'cap', 'hat', 'stockings', 'socks', 'shirt', so, as it's impossible to think of everything you might want to buy, we'll stop here.
If you want to buy jewellery you'd do best to go to a "Beryozka" shop, where foreign currency is accepted and foreign languages are spoken. This chain also has foodshops, where all items are sold duty-
free.
The shops most popular with Soviet people are large department stores called UN'IV'bIRMAK уни-

* The sensitivity of photo materials is measured in GOST units. (ГОСТ is an abbreviation for Государственные обще-

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BepMar (an abbreviation for универсальный магазин) ‘department store’. Like the gastronom, they consist of departments rather like small specialized shops.

The largest univermags in multistoreyed buildings are combined with a gastronom and countless ice-cream and соки-воды (fruit juices and mineral water) stalls.

The most popular univermags in Moscow are: ГУМ (abbr. for Государственный Универсальный Магазин), ЦУМ (abbr. for Центральный Универсальный Магазин) and ПЕТРОВСКИЙ ПАССАЖ and in Leningrad: АПРАКСИИ ДВОР, ГОСТИНЫЙ ДВОР and ДЛТ (abbr. for Дом Ленинградской Торговли).

Still, if you are a real enthusiast you will pursue your items not in the univermags, but in the smaller specialized shops, such as:

ОХОТА И РЫБОЛОВСТВО ‘Hunting and Fishing’;
ГАЛСТУКИ ‘Ties’;
ГРАМПЛАСТИНИКИ ‘(Gramophone) records’;
КНИГИ ‘Books’;
ОПТИКА ‘Optical goods’.
Many of them have quite elegant names:
«СВЕТ» “Light” (electrical goods);
«ГОЛУБОЙ ЭКРАН» “The Blue Screen” (specialized TV shop);
«ТЫСЯЧА МЕЛОЧЕЙ» “A Thousand Trifles” (household goods shop);
ДОМ ФАРФОРА ‘House of China’ (large china and porcelain shop);
ДОМ ОБУВИ ‘House of Footwear’;
ДОМ ТКАНИ ‘House of Fabrics’ (large textiles shop), etc.
In Moscow we have, for instance, a special shop, called «БОГАТЫРЬ», selling outsize clothes for “huskies” (its name is derived from “bogatyry”, a mighty hero of Russian folk-lore), and a shop for little girls, called «МАШЕНЬКА» “Little Mary”.

There are always plenty of plans and signs in the big shops, so you can easily find your way to the department or counter you want. There are also special information desks, TV inquiry sets or telephones usually at the main entrance, but without a good working knowledge of Russian you could hardly attempt to use them.

Many shops also have services indicated by СТОЛ (or БЮРО) ЗАКАЗОВ and СТОЛ (or БЮРО) ДОСТАВКИ, where you can order all the items you want, and they will then be delivered to your home address (with a 10 per cent surcharge).

Some useful information. The voltage in the Soviet Union is either 127 or, more often, 220 volts A.C. Most electrical appliances produced in the U.S.S.R. have adjustment for both standards (the factory always sets it in the 220 volts position). The plugs are like those used in Europe, not in the U.S.A. (but may be easily altered).

Functioning both as specialized departments in photographers’ studios and separately, are numerous ФОТОЛАБОРАТОРИЯ “photo-laboratory”, where you can have film or cinefilm developed and printed.
SHOPPING: BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, RECORDS

Let's now call on a bookshop.

A Soviet bookshop is just like any other shop in the country: there are counters where books are displayed and behind which the assistants stand; and there is a cash-desk. The customer looks for what he wants, determines the price (always marked on the back cover of all Soviet editions), pays the required amount at the cash-desk, and, on giving the salesgirl the “check”, obtains his purchase.

By the way, the name you must look out for is: KNIZHNAIY MAGAZIN Книжный магазин ‘Bookshop’, or simply – KNIGI книга ‘Books’.

Some shops allow free access to the bookshelves, and here you can browse before bringing your selection to the assistant, who will add up the prices and wrap the books while you are paying the
cashier. This system is especially popular in second-hand bookshops, which are called

BUK² IN² IST² ICHISKAY MAGAZ² IN букинистический магазин.

It's a real pleasure to visit such a shop.

Again there are some specialized bookshops, for example:

DRUZHBA "Дружба" "Friendship" (a shop selling books from the socialist countries).

What books will you be interested in buying in the Soviet Union? We believe these will be: (1) books on art, in particular reproductions and descriptions of Russian painting, sculpture and architecture; (2) books (in English) in your own professional field, say in medicine, economics, technology; (3) socio-political literature and fiction in English translation. (We can hardly hope that by now you are interested in Russian fiction in Russian!); (4) textbooks and manuals on the Russian language, including those more serious than our modest effort. (We do flatter ourselves that our book has aroused your interest by now.)

What phrases will be useful for buying those books? The general formula you are most likely to need is:

PAKAZHIT² M, PAZHALUSTA, (GD² E) KN² IG² I PAISKUSTVU (PARUSKA-MU YAZYKU...). Покажите, пожалуйста, (где) книги по искусству (по русскому языку...). 'Show me, please, (where) the books on art (on the Russian language...) are'.

and

(...GD² E) KN² IG² I NA ANGL² IYSKAM YAZYK² E (...где) книги на английском языке '(...where) books in English are'.
You may also need the following:

**KNIG PARUSKAMU ISKUSTVU (PARUSKAY ARHITKTUR, PARUSKAY ZHIVAPIS, PARUSKAY SKULPTUR...)** книги по русскому искусству (русской архитектуре, русской живописи, русской скульптуре...) 'books on Russian art (Russian architecture, Russian paintings, Russian sculpture...')

You may also find these expressions useful:

**KNIG PARUSKAMU YAZYKU DLAI ANASTRANTSAYS (DLAI ANGLIYAN) книги по русскому языку для иностранцев (для англичан) 'books on the Russian language for foreigners (for English people)'

**KNIG TALSTOVA (DASTAYEVSKA-

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It often happens, when you are looking for a particular book, that the assistant will tell you with a sigh: 'No, we haven’t got it.' Books are one of the commodities that are in great demand in our country, and always have been! Despite the thousands (and millions!) of copies printed they are often sold out immediately.

On the average, the prices of books in the Soviet Union are very low, though art books and antique books are rather expensive.

Now let us discuss how to go about buying gramophone records.

Gramophone records are also very cheap in the Soviet Union: a long-playing monophonic record usually costs from one rouble and forty-five copecks to two roubles and fifty copecks. 78 R. P. M. records (hardly ever produced now), 45 R. P. M. records (never very popular in this country), and small 33 R. P. M. records cost from about 30 copecks to 1 rouble. Long-playing stereophonic records cost three roubles or more.

When buying records you can again make do with a minimum of conversation. On the counter, or displayed on special stands, there is always a list of all the records currently available. On finding the section that interests you, you can try to decipher on your own the names of the pieces and the performers. Then, after writing down the number of the record you are interested in, you can ask the assistant...
to play it for you. In many modern shops they have either ear-phones or special booths for listening to records. So, all the operation requires is a knowledge of the names of the sections in which the records are arranged (the system is not exactly the same in every shop), the ability to read the labels on the records and to say a couple of sentences to the assistant.

Records are usually classified as follows:

- **KLAS** (S**IMFAN**ICHISKAYA) MUZYKA Классическая (симфоническая) музыка 'Classical (symphonic) music';
- **MUZYKA I P** (ESN) NARODAF E-SE-SE SER Музыка и песни народов СССР 'Music and songs of the peoples of the U.S.S.R.';
- **RUSK** II NARODNYE P (ESN) РУССКИЕ НАРОДНЫЕ ПЕСНИ 'Russian folk songs';
- **ESTRÁDNAYA** (L**OHKAYA, TAN-TSAVAL**NAYA) MUZYKA Эстрадная (легкая, танцевальная) музыка 'Popular (light, dance) music';
- **PAPUL** ARNYI P (ESN) МИЛОДИИ ПОПУЛЯРНЫЕ ПЕСНИ И МЕЛОДИИ 'Popular songs and melodies';
- **ZápIS** (OP) ITAKLJУ ЗАПИСИ ОПЕР И СПЕКТАКЛЕЙ 'Recordings of operas and plays';
- **PAETY CHITAYUT** SVAI STIH 'ПОЭТЫ ЧИТАЮТ СВОИ СТИХИ 'Poets reading their own works'.

There are numerous albums of records, too.

We also have the magazine KRUGAZOR «Кругозор» "Horizon", containing records, and at least two magazines are published with a record as supple-
ment: KALABOK “Kolobok” “Round White Bread Loaf” for children, and RUSKII YAZYK ZA RU- 
BEZHOM “Russkii yazyk za rubezhom” “Russian Language Abroad”, intended for foreigners studying 
Russian. All of them can be bought in our many 
СОЮЗПЕЧАТЬ stands. Also very popular nowa-
days are sets of records and slides or film-strips, 
designed either for children or for those studying a 
foreign language. Tape recordings, though not so 
popular, are also on sale, usually in such shops as 
«Радиотовары» or «Фототовары».

Having chosen your records, you say to the assist-
ant:

РАЗХАЛУСТА, НОМ'ИР СТО ШЕСТЬ? Пожалуйста, номер сто шесть, etc. ‘Number 
106, please’, etc.

And while listening, you direct the salesgirl with 
ХАРАШО (Я ВАЗ‘МУ)... Хорошо (я 
возьму)... ‘All right (I'll take this)...’ or 
ЕТА НОИНАДА ... ВСО! Это не надо... 
все! ‘This I won’t take... that will be all!’

You might also use the phrase:

НОМ'ИР СТО ШЕСТЬ? – МОЗНА ПАС-
ЛУШАТ? Номер сто шесть - можно 
послушать? ‘Number 106 - can I listen to 
it?’

A few words in conclusion about newspapers 
and magazines. They are sold almost everywhere, 
in the СОЮЗПЕЧАТЬ kiosks and stands in the 
streets, in the passages of Underground stations 
(in automatic vendors), in hotel lobbies, etc. The 
price of newspapers varies from 3 to 10 copecks, 
depending on the number of the pages.

Many kiosks also sell newspapers from the Union 
Republics of the U.S.S.R. (in their languages).

Foreign newspapers are also sold in the Soviet
Union, although not all and not at all newsstands. You’d better try to buy them at the stall in the lobby of your hotel.

The most popular “national” newspapers in the Russian language are: «Правда», «Известия», «Комсомольская правда», «Литературная газета», «Труд». Of course, local papers are very popular, too, for instance in Moscow «Вечерняя Москва», «Московская правда» and in Leningrad «Вечерний Ленинград», «Ленинградская правда». You may be interested in our Soviet publications in English: Moscow News, Soviet Literature, Soviet Union, Soviet Woman, New Times, Culture and Life. The approach to the person selling them is as usual: «ПРАВДА», ПАЗHALUSTA, I "Moscow News". «Правда», пожалуйста, и “Moscow News”.

Make sure to have some change handy, otherwise a whole queue will quickly form behind you!

In practically all book and record shops you will see the sign: or «Новые поступления» introducing recently received books or records. So it’s probably a good idea to start with these particular items.

Here is a list of the largest and most popular book and record shops:

In Moscow:
«Дом книги», «Академия», «Книжный мир» (these three bookshops deal in books on practically all subjects, the first one also deals in gramophone records);
«Книги на иностранных языках» (books in foreign languages);
«Книжная лавка писателей» (where you can find rare books and the latest editions).
«Педагогическая книга» (deals in educational literature);
«Буккинист» (second-hand books);
«Дружба» (books in the languages of the socialist countries);
«Музыка» (deals in musical literature, sheet music and gramophone records);
«Мелодия» (boasts a vast selection of gramophone records);
«Диафильмы» (deals in film strips, slides, etc.);
«Иностранная буккинистическая книга» (second-hand books in foreign languages).

In Leningrad:
«Мир» (books in the languages of the socialist countries);
«Академкинига» (books on all subjects);
«Книжная лавка писателей» (where you can find rare books and latest editions);
«Грампластинки» (boasts a vast selection of gramophone records).
Before leaving the Soviet Union you will surely want to buy souvenirs of your trip. In our opinion, the best things to buy are items from the folk handicrafts tradition: little figures carved in wood, hand-made earthenware articles and our famous Russian boxes and caskets of papier-mache.

You can find a large choice of such goods in the specialized shops called ПОДАРКИ 'Gifts' СУВЕНИРЫ 'Souvenirs' or in departments under the same signs in all large department stores. In these shops you'll be able to buy goods made not only by Russian
handicraftsmen, but also by masters from other Soviet republics—Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania—the Caucasus and Central Asia.

Here are some hints for choosing Russian souvenirs. Probably the most famous are the many different kinds of

MATRESHA матрёшка,
a nest of wooden female figures in Russian national dress. Sometimes there are up to twelve figures in a nest!

Other typical Russian souvenirs are wooden articles from the village of Khokhloma: wooden boxes, plates, spoons, etc. Much more beautiful (and expensive!) are papier-mâché boxes with laquered pictures from the villages of Palekh and Fedoskino.

Samovars (SAMAVAR самовар), although rarely used now in the Russian home, are again a good souvenir from the Soviet Union. Apart from the electric samovars and toy samovars made specially as souvenirs, you may come across a really valuable (and expensive!) old piece in one of the second-hand goods shops (KAMIONNY MAGAZIN Комиссионный магазин).

However, the best hint of all would be to invite along a Russian friend who knows and likes the arts. You can also always ask the assistant for help:

YA HACHU (KUPIT) RUSKAY SUVIR... PASAVETUYTI SHTO VYBIRAT I хочу (купить) русский сувенир... Помогите мне выбрать, что выбрать. I want (to buy) a Russian souvenir ... Will you give me some advice as to what to choose?"
old suitcase, you’d better inquire before about the customs regulations and get a receipt from the manager, which will be very useful crossing the border. One possible question in Russian is:

"ETA RAZR" ISHINO KVYVAZU (ZAGRAN) KIYVARU? 3TO pa3pemeHO K BbiB03y (3a rpaHHuy)?

"Is it permitted to take that abroad?"

Though we don’t believe you’ll have any difficulties here, asking this question will put you on the safe side. Do not buy anything from private individuals, besides the Kelly's of such as such.
The Lomonosov University
it is almost 100 per cent certain that you will get something absolutely valueless, like fake icons.

Traditional folk handicrafts have dozens and dozens of different "schools", which it is impossible to discuss here. In many large shops you will find books (some of them in English) providing comprehensive information on the subject. But still, besides the articles already described, we should like to mention Vyatka toys, ironware from the village of Zhestovo, lacework from many parts of Russia, and North Siberian ivory figurines and carvings.

Metal ornaments from the North Caucasian village of Kubachi, Uzbek and Tajik embroidery, especially their national skull caps, called tynbiteiki, Ukrainian wood-carvings and earthenware, and Baltic leather goods are famous throughout the Soviet Union. Our souvenir shops are a vivid illustration of
The monument to Pushkin in Moscow

the merging of the national cultures of the many nationalities of the Soviet Union into the single multinational culture of the Soviet people.

Valuable goods of gold, silver, platinum, and of precious and semiprecious stones can be bought in the shops called 

Ювелирный магазин ‘Jeweller’s’.

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As a rule, these shops also have a large choice of watches. However, if you want to buy a watch, the best selection is available in specialized shops bearing the sign «ЧАСЫ» (CHASY) ‘Watches and Clocks’. Soviet watches are no worse in quality than the Swiss makes, but are cheaper. In the Soviet Union you can also shop for furs. Probably the most exotic and at the same time most practical item, especially in winter, will be a Russian man’s fur cap known as USHANKA ушанка. The word is derived from УНА ухо ‘ear’, because the flaps forming part of this cap can be “pulled down” to cover up your ears in a frost.

Well, you’ll see everything for yourself if you drop into one of the specialized souvenir shops.

We also think that it’s worth while looking for souvenirs in some of the numerous toy shops, such as:

«Дом игрушки» (Moscow);
«Гостинный двор» (Leningrad).

In some souvenir shops, those belonging to the “Верёвка” chain, and at practically all the stands in Intourist hotels, you can buy goods with foreign currency.
We expect that during your stay in our country you will mainly have your meals in restaurants and cafes. Although the information on food shops may prove to be useful to you, it's "public eating places", as we call them, that will be of the greatest importance to you.

In the Soviet Union a restaurant is a far more expensive and ambitious establishment than a cafe. Food in a restaurant is usually 20 to 30 per cent dearer than in a cafe, which, in turn, is more expensive than in a so-called STALOVAYA столовая 'dining-hall', a Russian institution, roughly corresponding to a cafeteria in the United States.

In general the term "cafe" in the Soviet Union covers a wide range of establishments, from very ambitious places (almost as smart as restaurants) to modest cafeterias with just two or three tables and no seats.
Restaurants always have a wide choice of dishes and drinks. Dining-halls and many cafes offer you a so-called “set meal”; besides, dining-halls don’t sell alcoholic drinks. In restaurants a band plays in the evenings and dancing is popular, whereas in dining-halls not even smoking is permitted. The Russian words for “restaurant” and “cafe” are Ресторан and Кафе respectively.

Besides these and Столовая, sometimes the words Буфет “buffet” and Закусочная “snack bar”, Кафетерия “cafeteria” and Чайная “tea-rooms” are also encountered, which denote small cafes.

Soviet people usually go to a restaurant not just to have a good meal, but to enjoy an evening with friends or to celebrate something. Cafes and dining-halls, on the other hand, exist solely as eating places.

Most restaurants, including the most fashionable ones, are open in the daytime (up to 5 p.m.) “as dining-halls”, i.e. with a more limited choice of ready dishes, cheaper prices and no alcohol. However, this doesn’t stop them accepting an order from the evening menu at evening prices.

Restaurant Procedure

When you enter a restaurant, surrender your overcoat to the attendant in the Гараж-комора “cloak-room” (in cheaper places it is called Раздевальня “dressing room”)

The attendant will give you a Номерок “tab” with a number, which you will later need to recover your things.

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Then you go into the main hall and choose a table, though in the best restaurants you may be met by a maître d'hôtel, who will lead you to a table. When you are seated, a waiter comes up, hands you the menu and waits to take down your zakaz 'order'.

Before you leave, he will give you the shchet 'bill' and you will pay him. The service charge is included in the bill or in the cost of the dishes. In a few restaurants payment is made to the maître d'hôtel or the head-waiter, who comes up to you after the waiter has brought the bill.

In many of the cafes and the dining-halls, and in restaurants that serve "as dining-halls" in the afternoon, you must first go to the cash-desk, choose your meal from the menu displayed there, pay in advance, and receive "checks" (like those in shops). Then you take a seat at a table and hand in your "checks" to the waiter, who will bring you the dishes you have chosen.

Self-service has become quite widespread in this country. In self-service eating places you arm yourself with a tray and follow the counter round, taking whichever dishes you like. Hot dishes, though put on display, should be asked for and received from the attendants standing behind the counter. On emerging from the passage by the counter you come up against the cashier, who looks at your tray and works out how much you must pay. The procedure is exactly the same as in France and many other countries. As a rule, such eating places have a separate buffet "buffet", "refreshment-room", where you can buy chocolate, cigarettes, beer, etc.

You should address the waiter in this way: TAVAR'ISHCH AF'TISIANT товариц офицант 'Mr. Waiter'.
When choosing a table yourself, i.e. without the help of the maitre d'hôtel or the head-waiter, be careful not to occupy places marked  
ЗАКАЗАНО or СТОЛ ЗАКАЗАН 'reserved'.

If somebody is already sitting at a table, you should first ask politely:

МОЖНО ‘May I (take this seat)?’
or RAZRIISHIT ‘Разрешите? ‘May I (take this seat)?’

though the answer is sure to be affirmative.

If there isn’t a menu-card within easy reach and the waiter fails to bring you one, you can ask your neighbour:

ПАЗХАЛУСТА, МЕНЮ! Пожалуйста, меню! ‘May I have the menu?’

and when the waiter comes to your table, you say.

ПРИМЕТЬ ЗАКАЗ. ‘Will you take my order?’

Now your difficulties will be just beginning. We advise you to have the menu-card there in front of you (in all first-class restaurants they are printed in at least four languages) and to point out to the waiter the items you want; at the same time you could say:

ЭТО ... И ЭТО ... ‘This ... and this...’
in reply to which he will probably nod and say:

ПАЗХАЛУСТА ..., ХАРАШО ... Пожалуйста ..., хорошо... ‘Yes ..., certainly...’

However, you may also hear something like:

КСАЖАЛЯНЛО ИЮ ИТАВА УНАС СИВОДА ИЕТ ... К сожалению, этого у нас сегодня нет ... ‘I’m afraid that’s off today.’;

ЛУЧШИ ВАС МЕНЯ И ЕТА ...
Лучше возьмите вот это... ‘Why not take this...?’

etc. The latter sentence means that, in the waiter’s opinion, your choice is not the best and he wants you to improve it. With the help of the multilingual menu you should reach some understanding... We ourselves would always stick to what the waiter recommends—after all, he should know best!

If the menu is only in Russian, you’ll have to read out the names of the dishes for the waiter to take them down. Now we would like to take you through a typical menu, with some hints as to the best dishes drawn from our own experience. But to finish your conversation with the waiter: having found little help in the menu, you dictate to him:

NA ZAKUSKU (or simply ZAKUSKA)—CHORNAYA IKRÁ I ŠALÁT IZAGUR-TSOF. На закуску (Закуска)—черная икра и салат из огурцов. ‘For hors d’oeuvres: black caviare and cucumber salad.’

(i.e. chopped cucumbers with spices):

NA P*ERVAÝE—BULÝON ŠAÝAY-TSOM. На первое—бульон с яйцом. ‘For the first course: clear soup with an egg.’

NA FTAROYE—B*IIFSHTÉKS. На второе—бифштекс. ‘For the second course: beefsteak.’

NA TR*ETÝE—MAROZHINAÝE I CHORNYÝ KÖFE. На третье—мороженое и черный кофе. ‘For dessert: ice-cream and black coffee.’

You may, of course, just name the dishes without saying NA ZAKUSKU, NA P*ERVAÝE, etc.

When ordering vodka, wine, mineral water or
lemonade, you'll have to say exactly how much you want (the waiter may even ask: SKOL? KA? 'How much?'). For example:

VOTKA – STO GRAM or P?VA – (ADNA) BUTYLKA. Водка – сто грамм or пиво – (одна) бутылка. 'A hundred grammes of vodka or: one bottle of beer.' (One bottle normally means 0.5 litre, though in the case of wine it may also be 0.75 litre.)

When you eat in a good restaurant, the waiter will observe your progress and at an appropriate moment come up to you with a casual:

MOZHN? PADAVAT? FTAIOY? Мож- но подавать второе? 'Are you ready for the second course?'

You are supposed to reply: PAZH?LUSTA. He may also inquire if you liked the dish, but it will be difficult for you to discuss this question at any length (though the phrases given in Problem 7 may come in very handy). When finishing, you should say to the waiter:

PAZH?LUSTA, SHCHOT. Пожалуйста, счет. 'The bill, please.'

After paying you might exchange a few of the phrases already well known to you. For example:


PAZH?LUSTA. Пожалуйста. 'Thank you.'

Now for a list of dishes based on the menu sheets of the Moscow restaurant «ПРАФА» that covers the main possibilities of nearly all cafes and dining-halls, though in the latter you will not find crab-meat salads or roasted hazel-grouse.

The menu sheets usually begin with a section headed:
Фирменные блюда: 'Specialty dishes', or:

Специальные блюда: 'The Chef recommends':

These are, of course, fancy dishes, tasty and rather expensive.

Then we have закуски 'hors d'oeuvres', 'snacks', sometimes divided into "cold" and "hot": холодные закуски and горячие закуски. Among them:

икра 'caviare' (зернистая 'fresh caviare'; палочная 'pressed caviare'; кетовая 'red caviare');
семга or лососина 'smoked salmon' (с лимоном 'with lemon');
осетрина 'sturgeon' (залывная 'in aspic', с гарниром 'with vegetables', под майонезом 'in mayonnaise');
сельдь 'herring';
кильки 'Russian anchovies';
сардины 'sardines';
асорти рыбное 'assorted fish';
булизина с гарниром 'cold boiled pork with vegetables';
ветчина с гарниром 'ham with vegetables';
асорти мясное 'assorted meats';
ростбиф с гарниром 'cold roast beef with vegetables';
рябчик жареный 'roasted hazel-grouse';
куропатка жареная 'roasted partridge';
салат из крабов 'crab-meat salad';
сыр 'cheese';
язык с гарниром 'cold tongue with vegetables';
грибы 'mushrooms' (соленые 'salted', маринованные 'pickled');
маслины 'olives'.

According to the time of year one can buy seasonal hors d'oeuvres, such as:

зеленый салат 'lettuce salad';

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салат из огурцов 'cucumber salad';
sалат из лука '(spring) onion salad';
sалат из помидоров 'tomato salad';
sалат из редиски 'radish salad';
кислая капуста 'sauerkraut'.
You will notice that vegetables and greenery in
general are scarcer in our diet than in the United
States and in Great Britain, especially in wintertime.
Of course, this rule does not hold for other regions
of the Soviet Union, for instance the Caucasian
or Central Asian Republics, which have a completely
different cuisine with lots of greens throughout the
year.
Russians are very fond of horse-radish sauce and
mustard, the latter is very strong and not a bit
like German or French mustard.
There are various hot snacks, although they are
not considered to be an integral part of a lunch
or dinner. We'd like you to try:

ZHUL$b$YEN IZ D$^IBCHI жульён из дичи
'a dish of game meat, usually with mush-
rooms, baked (and served) in a small
pot'.

ZHUL$b$YEN IZ GR$^IBOF жульён из гри-
боев 'cocktail of baked mushrooms in
a sour-cream sauce served in a small
pot'.

Then there is a large choice of soups, without
which a dinner is not a dinner to the Russian
mind and many of which are a dinner in them-
selves. The most popular among literally dozens
and dozens are:

BORSHCH борщ 'borsch', a beef stock cook-
ed with red beetroot, onions, celery, cabbage,
potatoes, carrots and lumps of boiled beef. Like many
other soups, it requires a spoonful of...
‘sour cream’ to bring out the flavour to perfection. The lump of meat in borshch or in many other Russian soups is eaten with a knife and fork after you have finished off the liquid with a spoon.

SHCHI шчі ‘shchi’. Along with BORSHCH, this seems to be quite well known abroad as a typical Russian dish, but while SHCHI is native, BORSHCH originally was strictly Ukrainian. The basic ingredient of shchi is cabbage, either sweet or sour. There are dozens of varieties of SHCHI: мясные (with meat) and вегетарианские (without meat); свежие ‘fresh’ (made from sweet cabbage) and кислые ‘sour’ (made from sauerkraut); суточны ‘yesterday’s’ (it is believed that SHCHI improves with keeping!), etc.

RASSOLNIK рассольник, a soup made with chicken giblets, veal kidneys, some vegetables, including pickled cucumbers, and sour cream.

BULION бульон, a clear soup with various added ingredients, often served as a separate course: с пирожками ‘with small meat pies’, с фрикадельками ‘with small meat balls’, с яйцом ‘with a boiled egg’, etc.

UHA уха, a fish soup, also found in many different forms, depending on the type of fish and the manner of preparation.

SALYANKA солянка, a soup made of sturgeon, onions, spices, greens, mushrooms and pickles.

AKROSHKA окрошка, summer soup based on kvass and made with beef or ham, and cucumbers, spring onions, eggs, dill and sour cream.

SVIYANKA свекольник, a vegetable soup made mainly of red beetroots, usually served cold, with plenty of sour cream.

HARCHO харчо, a thick, hot and spicy mutton soup from Georgia.
Normally the price of soup, i.e. the first course of a Russian dinner, varies from 40 copecks to 1 rouble.

Don't forget that soup is generally eaten with rye bread, an integral part of nearly all Russian meals. Many people like to add pepper and other spices to their soup, or a dollop of sour cream. Limited space does not allow us to dwell on the subject of soups any longer.

Hot fish dishes are very popular in the Russian cuisine:

AS'TTRINA острыйяна 'sturgeon' (паровая 'steamed', жареная 'fried', под белым соусом 'with white sauce', etc.)

SUDAK судак 'zander' (по-польски 'à la polonaise', по-русски 'à la russe', в белом бульё 'in white wine', жареный в тесте 'fried in batter').

FAR'bEL' форель 'trout'. We're not sure you'll have an opportunity to taste it in Moscow, but don't forget about it if you happen to visit the Caucasus, especially the Lake Sevan region of the Armenian Republic!

Besides these expensive sorts there are also:

KAMBALA камбала 'plaice';

SHCHUKA щука 'pike';

KARP карп 'carp';

NALIM налим 'burbot' ('eel-pout')

PALTUS палтус 'halibut' ('turbot');

SOM сом 'sheat-fish';

TR'ISKA треска 'cod' (unlike the English, Russians do not consider the cod a luxury item).

The price of a hot fish dish varies from 70 copecks to two roubles. In a classical Russian dinner, fish is only the first part of the second course, but nowadays people usually stop at that. But it is also
possible to skip the fish and come straight to the meat dish. Incidentally, the same goes for hot dishes of poultry and wild game. Originally an intermediate stage between the soup and the meat, they are now taken instead of meat or not at all. These are:

GUS гусь 'goose' (жаренный с капустой или яблоками 'roasted with cabbage or apples');

IND пюже 'duck';

RAPCHIK рябчик 'hazel-grouse';

Among the poultry dishes the most popular is probably

TSYPL TABAKA цыпленок «табака». This is a Caucasian dish: a young chicken roasted under a weight and served with garlic sauce.

Other popular dishes based on chickens are:

KATLETY PAKIFS 'cutlets à la Kiev', breast of chicken, breaded, stuffed with chilled sweet butter;

KATLETY STALICHNYI 'metropolitan cutlets (de volaille)', with chilled sweet butter in them.

But the main course of the meal is still the meat dish, both at dinner and supper. Here are the main possibilities:

AZU азу 'chopped meat in a savoury sauce';

BARANINA баранина 'mutton' (жаренная 'roasted');

TILTINA телятина 'veal';

SHASHLYK шашлык 'shashlik' (кавказский 'Caucasian shashlik', по-карски 'Karsk shashlik', pickled fillet of baby lamb broiled on a spit before an open fire);

PADZHARKA поджарка 'roasted pieces of meat served with a sauce';

BISTROGANOFF бефстроганов 'beef à la Stro-
ganoff", beef tenderloin cut into small pieces and fried, served in a sour-cream sauce.

- ANTRIKOT антре́кот 'broiled medium-size steak';
- LANGIKOT ланге́т 'broiled small steak';
- BIFSHTEKS бифштекс 'beefsteak';
- ROSTOVIF росто́в 'roast beef';
- SVETINAYA ATBIVNAЯ свиная отбивна́я 'pork chop';
- KATLET котлеты 'rissoles' (various kinds);
- ESKALOP эскало́п 'escalope';
- SHNITSIL ци́нице́ль 'shnitzel'.

There are also many specialties, such as:

- PARASONAK S KASHIY поро́сёно́к с ка́шей 'roasted sucking pig stuffed with steamed buckwheat';
- TILATINA VGARSHOCHKI теля́тина в горшо́чке (запечё́нная) 'veal baked in a clay pot';
- BARANINA NAVERTIL BARANINA варё́ на вер-теле 'mutton roasted on a spit', etc.

A popular and inexpensive meat dish is ordinarily (boiled) sausages' (very similar to frankfurters) with sauerkraut or potatoes.

Very typical of the Russian cuisine are dishes made from eggs, milk, vegetables and flour. They are normally served at breakfast, but many people have them for dinner, too.

First among them are:

- BLYNY бли́ны 'Russian pancakes', served with practically anything: caviare, herring, melted butter, sour cream and even jam. When you are invited to a real Russian "bliny-meal", you don't even get the otherwise inevitable soup! Besides bliny, very popular in this country are BLYNCHIKI блины-чике 'crepes' (the name is a diminutive form of bliny), which are not that serious and important.
They are served with meat and cottage cheese, but mostly with jam.

Also very common are:

Приложки 'patties' (stuffed with meat, cabbage, cottage cheese, вягага [prepared by boiling grain-like substance made from the dried spinal cord of cartilaginous fish], rice and egg, etc.)

Many meat dishes are served with vegetables called Гарнир, which is usually placed on the same plate and consists of potatoes, onions, beets, carrots, peas, etc. Most garnir extras can be ordered separately at a very low price.

Speaking of dairy dishes, we must mention hot сырники 'cheese cakes' and оладьи 'a kind of thick pancakes'.

Alongside this group of dishes we should also mention:

МАКАРОНЫ 'macaroni', 'spaghetti'; ЛАПША лапша 'noodles' (sometimes served in soup) and also:

Омлет 'omelette' (a wide variety); яичница 'fried eggs' and just яйца 'egg' (вареное вкрутую 'hard-boiled', в мешочке 'soft-boiled', всмятку 'very soft').

A common special dish, as well as a garnish, is шипота цветная капуста 'cauliflower', usually boiled and served with bread crumbs sautéed in butter.

We have already dealt with dairy products in Problem 11. Almost all of them can be obtained in restaurants, but not in the evening, as they are considered part of breakfast. But we can't help returning to:

Сметана 'sour cream', which really is one of the best dairy products ever
invented. It is needed with many soups, is essential in Russian sauces, especially those served with fish, and, sprinkled with castor sugar, can be served for dessert...

For the Russian breakfast try
TVAROK (or TVORAK) творог, a kind of cottage cheese, also served with sour cream and sugar or jam or honey. Unlike the French, Russians eat various types of hard cheese as hors d'oeuvres and not after the meal.

Dinner and other meals are usually crowned with a dessert:
BL^INCHIK^I SVAR^EN^YIM блинчики с вареньем ‘crepes with jam’;
P^IROZHNAЕE пирожное ‘a small (usually cream) cake’;
TORT торт ‘cake’, ‘gâteau’;
Y^ABLAKA FT^EST^I яблоко в тесте ‘apple baked in dough’;
MAROZHINAYE мороженое ‘ice-cream’; and
CHAY чай ‘tea’;
KOFE кофе ‘coffee’;
KAMPOТ компот ‘stewed fruit’;
K^IS^EL кисель ‘thin fruit jelly’.

In a cafe you’ll be offered mineral water or a fruit drink. In good restaurants the wine card is given separately and demands a good knowledge of both wines and Russian. It will usually save trouble just to tell the waiter:
V^INO NA VASH FKUS. Вино—на ваш вкус. ‘(Bring) some wine—according to your taste.’

The waiter might look a bit shocked, but ... you’ll surely get the best wine in the house! Of course, we also advise you to re-read our own opinions on the subject in Problem 11.

Russians traditionally have three meals a day
(besides which they may also take "tea"—very similar to the British custom—at five o'clock), approximately at these times:

**ZAFTRAK** завтрак 'breakfast' (around 7-10 a.m.).

**ABET** обед 'lunch', 'dinner' (around 1-3 p.m.).

**UZHIN** ужин 'supper' (around 7-9 p.m.).

Before bed-time many have a glass of milk or some other dairy product.

Russian breakfast is a generous meal; it consists of a cold or hot meat or fish dish, fruit juice, milk or dairy products (TVAROK is especially favoured), eggs, *kasha*, tea or coffee. *KASHA kaua* is porridge, which may be made from various grains; cornflakes are not very popular.

You already know all there is to know about **ABET**. Russian supper can vary from a repetition of **ABET** (though without soup) to a rather scant meat or vegetable dish and tea. But people still do their best to make it the second dinner of the day!

Americans will be surprised to find that Russians do not drink water, especially cold water with ice-cubes, during their meals; if they drink at all they have mineral water, juices, lemonade, or *kvas* and beer, but not just water. The British will have to do without cereals or cornflakes at breakfast, though both can be obtained in restaurants. However, both will be happy to discover our natural fruit juices which, as we've said, are also sold in kiosks in the streets and at special stands in many shops. A welcome discovery will be Russian ice-cream, which we have already praised. We really don't know what you'll think of the soda-water stands scattered everywhere; Russians go in for them in a big way, especially in hot weather, but both the authors dislike the very idea of "fizzy water".
Many tourists coming to the Soviet Union on a "de luxe" basis use the system of Intourist vouchers, which give them the right to choose any dish in any Intourist restaurant or cafe within a reasonable price range. Of course, these vouchers are not accepted in ordinary dining-halls and cafes.

It must already be clear from what we've said that besides actual Russian dishes our restaurants now prepare both a great many traditional dishes from our other nationalities (e.g. харчо, свекольник, шашлык) and dishes of the international cuisine, such as бульон, ростбиф. (Incidentally, though many British people think toast is international, it is unobtainable in the Soviet Union.) These dishes have become part of the Russian cuisine and are prepared in practically every restaurant. But to taste the real national cuisine of the peoples of the Soviet Union you must go to the nationality restaurants in Moscow, or better still, to the republics themselves.

We have many cafes specializing in this or that dish, for instance Siberian pelmeni, блины, пирожки, etc. We have also many

КАФЕ-КОНДИТЕРСКАЯ,  КАФЕ-МОРОЖЕНОЕ,

where ice-cream, soft drinks, cakes, tea, and coffee are served. All these establishments, and also:

ПИРОЖКОВАЯ, ПЕЛЬМЕННАЯ,

БЛИННАЯ

are cheap.

The "set meal" system is not so popular in this country; only in factory or office canteens do you get a choice of dishes within the set price, but, as a rule, only the workers of the factory concerned are admitted there. As we have before said, the self-service system is becoming more and more widespread.
Here is the list of the best restaurants in Moscow and Leningrad; most of them are in large hotels:

In Moscow:

In Leningrad:
PROBLEM 16

AT THE THEATRE AND THE CINEMA.
A FEW WORDS ABOUT SPORTS

You can find out what’s on in Moscow’s theatres, cinemas and concert halls from special publications, such as the monthly bulletins:

Театральная Москва ‘Moscow Theatres’, and
Досуг в Москве ‘Spending Leisure Time in Moscow’,
and from numerous posters in the streets.

Tickets are on sale in special “Theatre Box-Offices”, in kiosks with the same name, in Underground stations, and in the theatre lobby itself. All places where tickets for the theatres are sold are called:

Театральная касса ‘Theatre Box-Office’.
People usually buy tickets well in advance—several days or even weeks ahead, and, unless you turn to Intourist’s good offices, you may well find it difficult to get tickets for a performance on the same day, especially if you have in mind a very popular or a new production. It is always very hard to get tickets to:

- **BAL**<sup>1</sup>**SHOY**<sup>2</sup> **T**<sup>3</sup>**IATR** Большой театр ‘The Bolshoi Theatre’ or:
- **KR**<sup>1</sup>**IML**<sup>2</sup>**OFSDKAY**<sup>3</sup> **DVAR**<sup>4</sup>**ETS** **S**<sup>5</sup>**YEZ-DAF** Кремлевский Дворец съездов ‘The Kremlin Palace of Congresses’,

where the Bolshoi Theatre company also performs; or to:

- **KANSERVATOR**<sup>4</sup>**IYA** Консерватория ‘The Conservatoire’

and some of the new modern theatres like:

- **SAVR**<sup>1</sup>**IM**<sup>2</sup>**EN**<sup>3</sup>**N**<sup>4</sup>**IK** ‘Современник’ ‘The Contemporary’
- **T**<sup>3</sup>**IATR** **NATAGANK**<sup>4</sup>**I** Театр на Таганке ‘The Taganka Theatre’

So, if you ask for a ticket to see “Swan Lake” at the Bolshoi, or to hear Svyatoslav Richter at the Conservatoire, the cashier more likely than not will merely shake her head sadly in reply. During festivals, such as “The Russian Winter Festival” **PRAZ**<sup>1</sup>**N**<sup>2</sup>**IK** **RUSKA**<sup>2</sup>**Y** **Z**<sup>4</sup>**IMY** ‘Праздник русской зимы’,

or, for that matter, during Leningrad’s “White Nights’ Festival” **IST**<sup>1</sup>**IVAL**<sup>2</sup> **B**<sup>3</sup>**ELYI NOCHI** Фестиваль «Белые ночи», it’s even difficult to get cinema tickets for a new film. However, the Intourist Service Bureau, your guide or the Soviet colleagues with whom you do business will always help you in this matter.

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Anyway, the expression you’ll need for buying a ticket at a TbüATRALbNAYa KASSA театральная касса is:

ADbINbILbET (DVA BILbETA...) VBALbSHOY TbüIA TR NA SbüIVODNbüI (NAZbüFTRA, NAPANbüIDbüELbüNbüIK, NAFbTAROYE MARTA...) NA RUSLAN I LbüUDMbüILA. Один билет (два билета...) в Большой театр – на сегодня (на завтра, на понедельник, на второе марта...) на «Руслан и Людмила».

‘One ticket (two tickets...) for the Bolshoi Theatre – for today (tomorrow, for Monday, for the second of March ...) for Ruslan and Lyudmila.’

As for the dates, it is advisable that you should have a calendar with you, and point out to the box-office clerk the date you want (calendars with both the Russian and English names of the months and days of the week are on sale everywhere). Here we give you the English transcription of the Russian words denoting:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russian Words</th>
<th>English Transliteration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PANbüIDbüELbüNbüIK</td>
<td>popedel'nik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTORNbüIK</td>
<td>vtor'nik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRbüIDA</td>
<td>sreda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHITVERK</td>
<td>четверг</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PbüATNbüITSA</td>
<td>p'yanitsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBOTÁ</td>
<td>s'ubota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VASKRbüISbüENbüYE</td>
<td>voskresenye</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At this point, we might add that Russians denote the dates with ordinary numerals and put them in the neuter gender:

146
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>П blanco</th>
<th>avenport</th>
<th>FTAROYE</th>
<th>второе</th>
<th>the second,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TR blanco</td>
<td>ET blanco</td>
<td>ТРЕТЬЕ</td>
<td>the third,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIT blanco</td>
<td>OR-TAYE</td>
<td>ЧЕТВЕРТОЕ</td>
<td>the fourth,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P blanco</td>
<td>ATAYE</td>
<td>ПЯТОЕ</td>
<td>the fifth,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHISTOYЕ</td>
<td>MOYЕ</td>
<td>СЕДЬМОЕ</td>
<td>the sixth,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S blanco</td>
<td>ID blanco</td>
<td>VIII МОЕ</td>
<td>the seventh,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAS blanco</td>
<td>MOYЕ</td>
<td>ВОСЬМОЕ</td>
<td>the eighth,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D blanco</td>
<td>IV blanco</td>
<td>ДЕВЯТОЕ</td>
<td>the ninth,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D blanco</td>
<td>IS blanco</td>
<td>ДЕСЯТОЕ</td>
<td>the tenth,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD blanco</td>
<td>INATSA-TAYE</td>
<td>ОДИННАДЦАТОЕ</td>
<td>the eleventh,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DVIN blanco</td>
<td>NATSA-TAYE</td>
<td>ДВЕНАДЦАТОЕ</td>
<td>the twelfth,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TR blanco</td>
<td>INATSA-TAYE</td>
<td>ТРИНАДЦАТОЕ</td>
<td>the thirteenth,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHITYRYNATSA-TAYE</td>
<td>ЧЕТЫРНАДЦАТОЕ</td>
<td>the fourteenth,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P blanco</td>
<td>INATSA-TAYE</td>
<td>ПЯТНАДЦАТОЕ</td>
<td>the fifteenth,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHISNATSA-TAYE</td>
<td>ШЕСТНАДЦАТОЕ</td>
<td>the sixteenth,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S blanco</td>
<td>IMNATSA-TAYE</td>
<td>СЕМЬНАДЦАТОЕ</td>
<td>the seventeenth,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAS blanco</td>
<td>IMNATSA-TAYE</td>
<td>ВОСЕМЬНАДЦАТОЕ</td>
<td>the eighteenth,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D blanco</td>
<td>IV blanco</td>
<td>ДЕВЯТНАДЦАТОЕ</td>
<td>the nineteenth,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D blanco</td>
<td>ITSA-TAYE</td>
<td>ДВАДЦАТОЕ</td>
<td>the twentieth,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DVATSATAYE</td>
<td>ДВАДЦАТЬ ПЕРВОЕ</td>
<td>the twenty-first...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D blanco</td>
<td>VAYE</td>
<td>ПЕРВОЕ</td>
<td>the thirty-first</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In denoting a date, the name of the month takes the genitive case:

- YINVAR^[b][[^]A] яанваря of January;
- F^IVRAL^[b][[^]A] феврала of February;
- MÁRTA марта of March;
- APR^[b][[^]EL^[b][[^]A] апрэля of April;
- MÁYA май of May;
- IÝUN^[b][[^]A] июня of June;
- IÝUL^[b][[^]A] июля of July;
- ÁVGUSTA августа of August;
- S^INT^[b][[^]IBR^[b][[^]A] сентябрь of September;
- NAYABR^[b][[^]A] ноября of November;

It is still more interesting to know that the most commonly used form of the date (this corresponds to the English “on the first of August”, etc.) requires the genitive case of the numeral:

- P^[b][[^]ERVA^[[^]A] первого on the first
- YINVAR^[b][[^]A] яанваря of January,
- FTAROVA второго on the second
- YINVAR^[b][[^]A] яанваря of January,
- DVATSATAVA двадцатого on the twen-
- YINVAR^[b][[^]A] яанваря tieth of Jan-
- Iuary

We do not really believe you can learn all this right now (that is why we started off with the suggestion that you should use your finger and a printed calendar when buying tickets or, for that matter, to make dates with your Russian friends!), and went into details in the hope that your interest might be spurred on for further study sometime in the future.
To come back to our problem, we must mention that performances in Soviet theatres usually begin at 7 p.m., and concerts at 7.30 p.m. Normally matinees are held only on Sundays, starting at 12.00, while some children's performances start at 11.00 a.m. The time at which the performance begins (and a performance, by the way, is called in Russian "спектакль") is always written on the play-bills and on the back of your ticket. If you are late, you may not be admitted to the auditorium, and instead, will be sent to the gallery. Three bells at intervals of one to three minutes usually announce the beginning of the performance, and the rule written everywhere on the walls of the theatre, on the play-bills and your ticket is especially strict: 'The auditorium may not be entered after the third bell' is strictly observed by the ushers.

The same is true of our cinemas, where each show (called "фильм") includes a newsreel, followed by a short interval during which late-comers are admitted into the auditorium, and the feature film. There are practically no American-style "continuous showings". All the seats in cinemas are numbered and tickets are valid for only one performance (not always the case in British cinemas!). Nothing is on sale during the performance and in the auditorium in general, though all theatres and cinemas have refreshment rooms with soft drinks, sweets, ice-cream and sandwiches, which you can visit before the performance or during intervals in theatres and at concerts. You would be well advised not to take drinks, ice-cream, etc. into the auditorium since the ushers strictly enforce the rule that no one should disturb the other members of the audience by drinking or eating during the performance. Smok-
ing is prohibited in all but specially denoted areas.

In theatres and concert halls everybody must leave his coat and hat in the cloak-room (free of charge); whereas in cinemas people may sit in the hall in their overcoats or take them off and put them on their knees—but men must take off their hats. A lady can always leave her hat on, unless asked politely by the person sitting behind to remove it.

In most theatres you will have to leave in the cloak-room any cases, packages, and the like, with the exception of ladies’ handbags. While surrendering your overcoat in the cloak-room you will be asked if you want opera-glasses:

Бинóклё ну́жен? ‘Do you need opera-glasses?’

If you take them you also acquire an interesting and strictly observed right—the privilege of recovering your coat and hat, etc. in the cloak-room without standing in the queue after the performance: you just march ahead holding your opera-glasses so that everybody can see! However, you must pay 30 copecks for them—either when you get them or when you return them, as you like. You may ask the question:

Сколько стоит? ‘How much does it cost?’
or, to be on the safe side, you could just give 30 copecks. The suggestion to take opera-glasses is probably the only thing the attendant might say, so be prepared for it. If you don’t feel like taking them, say:

Спаси́бо, не надо. ‘Thanks, I don’t need them.’

More important is your possible conversation with the usher at the entrance to the auditorium. You might be asked to show your ticket, and,
if you are not led to your seat, you may have to ask for guidance:

ГДЕ МОЕ МЕСТО? ‘Where is my seat?’

If in answer you are not led there, you will have to repeat:

ПОКАЗИТЕ, ПОЖАЛУЙСТА, МОЕ МЕСТО. ‘Will you show me where my seat is, please?’

From the usher you can also buy programmes of the performance and the booklet Moscow Theatres («Театральная Москва»), which we have already mentioned before. He will probably offer them himself, but, if not, you should ask:

ПОКАЗИТЕ, ПОЖАЛУЙСТА, ПРОГРАММА — СКОЛЬКО? ‘The programme, please. How much?’

The tickets are checked by the ticket-collector or “controller” at the very entrance to the theatre or the cinema, who tears off a specially provided part of the ticket with the word КОНТРОЛЬ written on it. You must keep the remaining part of the ticket till the end of the performance. The usher in the hall can always ask:

ВАШ БИЛЕТ, ПОЖАЛУЙСТА! ‘Your ticket, please!’

During the performance you are supposed to refrain from expressing your pleasure or displeasure. At the end of an act and sometimes after a scene with a popular actor people usually applaud. You may also shout BRAVA ‘bravo!’ or BIS ‘encore!’ (usually at concerts). No other exclamations are considered complimentary. Whistling is not allowed and signifies in Russia the final degree of contempt!

To move on to cinemas, we note first of all
that the times of showings (сеансы) and the plan of the hall (план зрительного зала) are always displayed on the wall near the box-office (касса). When buying tickets, you must specify the number of tickets you want, the time and the seats you prefer:

AD†IN (DVA) S†IR†ID†INA PADAL†SHI (PABL†IZHI) NA P†AT† (CHISOF).

Один (два) середина, подальше (поближе) на пять (часов). 'One ticket (two tickets) in the middle, farther from (nearer to) the screen for the 5 o'clock showing.'

You won’t need anything else, except perhaps

IZV†IN†IT†Извините 'Sorry',
when getting to your place in the row, past the neighbours who have to stand up to let you pass.

One thing more: our cinemas often have a system of selling tickets one day in advance; then you must add to the above sentence either

NA S†IVODN†И на сегодня 'for today'
or

NA ZÁFTRA на завтра 'for tomorrow'.

We also advise you to visit the Moscow circus. Our circus troupes are world-famous and we are sure you’ll enjoy your visit there very much.

Now we shall mention a few theatres in Moscow and Leningrad. They are mostly musical ones, since it is evidently no use recommending drama theatres to people without a thorough knowledge of Russian. The pride of place undoubtedly belongs to the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow (Государственный академический Большой театр оперы и балета). Besides having its famous main building in Sverdlov Square, the company stages ballets and operas in the enormous hall of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Кремлевский Дворец съездов).
Another famous Moscow theatre is the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (Музыкальный театр имени К. С. Станиславского и В. И. Немировича-Данченко).

When ordering tickets to that theatre do not forget to mention the second name (Nemirovich-Danchenko), since Moscow has another theatre called after the famous Russian actor Stanislavsky—the Stanislavsky Drama Theatre (Драматический театр имени К. С. Станиславского).

We also recommend an evening of operetta in Moscow's Operetta Theatre (Московский театр оперетты).

We are sure you will enjoy a performance at the world-famous puppet theatre of Sergei Obraztsov (Центральный театр кукол).

In the main hall of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses you can watch not only the Bolshoi
ballet or opera but also troupes coming from various parts of the Soviet Union and abroad.

Among Moscow's lesser-known theatres there remains the "Romen" Gipsy Theatre (Цыганский музыкально-драматический театр «Ромэн»). There at a special concert programme you can hear beautiful Gipsy songs and old Russian ballads, the favourite songs of Alexander Pushkin, Lev Tolstoy and Peter Tchaikovsky....

The gem of Moscow's musical life is the Conservatoire (Московская консерватория) with its Grand Hall. Numerous concerts are performed in the capital's other concert halls, notably in the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall (Концертный зал имени П. И. Чайковского) and in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Trade Unions (Колонный зал Дома Союзов).

In Leningrad the main theatres are the Kirov State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre (Государственный академический театр оперы и балета имени С. М. Кирова) (formerly the Mariinsky Theatre) and the Maly Theatre of Opera and Ballet (Малый театр оперы и балета) (formerly the Mikhailovsky Theatre).

Let us now analyze what you can see on your ticket for the theatre or cinema. Besides the name of the establishment, the date, and the certain time, you will find the number of your seat, and one of the following words:

- PARTER партер 'orchestra stalls';
- AMPHITHEATRE амфитеатр 'amphitheatre';
- BALKON балкон 'balcony' or:
- LOZHA ложа 'box',

and also

- ЛЕВАЯ СТОРОНА левая сторона 'left side';

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The smaller the theatre, the simpler.

Inside the building you may see the following notices:

ФОИЕ 'foyer';
БУФЕТ 'refreshment room';
КУРИТЕЛЬНАЯ КОМИНА 'smoking-room';
ТУАЛЕТ 'toilet'
ВХОД В ЗРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛ 'entrance to the auditorium';
ВЫХОД 'exit';
and then, as on the ticket—парт, ложа, балкон...

In the foyer there is usually an exhibition depicting the history of the theatre and its performances. During the intervals the members of the audience usually stroll about the halls and corridors (where usually there are also pictures of the company's actors and the scenes from their productions)—all in one direction like a slowly moving procession.

Other inscriptions, also found in cinema halls and box-offices:

Касса (Билетная касса) 'Box-Office';
Продажа билетов на сегодня 'Sale of Tickets for Today';
Предварительная продажа билетов 'Advance Box-Office';

The window under the inscription

АДМИНИСТРАТОР 'Manager'

is a possible source of help if you have difficulty in getting tickets for the performance or showing you want (indicated by the inscription on the КАССА касса).
On posters you will find the following words and expressions:

- Новый художественный фильм 'new feature film' (if there is no word "новый" it means that this feature film is being revived after a break);
- документальный фильм 'documentary film';
- мультипликационный фильм (or мультфильм) 'animated cartoon film';
- широкоэкраный фильм 'wide-screen film';
- цветной фильм 'colour film'.

In Moscow and Leningrad there are also special cinemas for showing experimental films:
- панорамный 'panoramic' and
- стереоскопический 'stereoscopic'.

All imported films are dubbed; only in very few cinemas are they shown in their original language. Finally, you must be able to recognize the words:
- двухсерийный фильм (фильм в двух сериях) 'two-part film' (each part lasting about 1 1/2 hours),
- первая серия 'first part';
- вторая серия 'second part'.

As we have already said, a newsreel is always shown first, subdivided into «Новости дня» 'Newsreel', «Иностранная хроника» 'Foreign Newsreel', «Наука и техника» 'Science and Technology', «Спорт» 'Sport', etc. Sometimes cartoons and short satirical films are also shown; the most popular of these is a series of satirical episodes called «Фитиль» 'Fuse'.

The feature film starts with the name of the studio («Мосфильм» 'Moscow Studios' and «Ленфильм»...
‘Leningrad Studios’ are probably the most popular), and the credits:

В (главных) ролях: ... ‘Starring: ...’
Режиссёр ‘Director’
Оператор ‘Cameraman’.

Sport is a favourite pastime of the Soviet people and it was by right that Moscow has been chosen as the site for the 1980 Olympic Games. The numerous world records set up by Soviet athletes and the many gold and silver medals they have won at the stadiums of various countries are the best proof of it. Who does not know the names of Irina Rodnina and Alexander Zaitsev, Ludmila Pakhomova and Alexander Gorshkov, Anatoly Karpov, Lyudmila Turishcheva, Nelly Kim, and other Soviet athletes? Everyone admired the performance of the Soviet national hockey team in the World and European championships.

In Moscow, and in any major Soviet city, sports fans will be able to see a lot by way of sport. Here we mean not only athletes but unique sports facilities as well, such as the Luzhniki Sports Centre in Moscow (comprising an enormous open-air stadium, a covered Palace of Sports, summer skating-rinks, tennis courts, etc., etc.), the Kirov Stadium, seating 100,000, in Leningrad, or the Palace of Chess in Yerevan. In Moscow alone, besides the Luzhniki Sports Centre, you can visit the Dynamo Sports Centre, the Soviet Army Sports Centre (the latter two sports centres are situated within ten minutes’ walk of each other), the Water Sports Centre on the Moscow River, which is a place much frequented by Muscovites, or the Olympic Sports Centre in Peace Avenue.

Incidentally, sports facilities in Moscow are built
so quickly that by the time this book is printed it may well be dated in this respect.

The games most popular with the Soviet people include ice hockey and football. Tickets for football matches and other games are bought in the box- offices of the stadium itself, or at special desks and kiosks in the Underground stations. Again all of them are called KASSA касса.

You're unlikely to need any elaborate conversational phrases during your visit to a sports match. The score is announced throughout by loudspeakers and displayed in figures on the main board, so you can hardly miss it. The score on the board

| ДИНАМО 3 | СПАРТАК 1 |

is read as follows:

ТРИ И АДИН ФПОЛ ЗУ ДИНАМА. Три один в пользу «Динамо». 'Three to one in favour of Dynamo'.

If you are a real fan (in Russian БАЛШШИК), you may well find the following expression handy (it by no means exhausts the vast jargon of Russian fans):

ДАВАЙ, ДАВАЙ! Давай, давай! Something to the effect of 'Go team, go!' Along with whistling, to express the contrary, this will probably be sufficient for you, at least for the first time!
AT THE POST OFFICE

During your stay in the Soviet Union you will naturally want to inform your relations and friends at home about your impressions, or your health and plans, or simply send them greetings from Russia...! You can do so by

POCHTA почта 'post', 'mail'
Телеграф телеграф 'telegraph'
Телефон телефон 'telephone'.

Our postal service handles three principal types of correspondence:

1. (ПАЧТОВАЯ) АТКРЫТКА (почтовая) открытка 'postcard'. Various picture postcards are available, costing from 5 copecks up to 35. Postcards are usually sold with a stamp printed on them, but otherwise you must buy a stamp and stick it on yourself. You need a 5-copec stamp for delivery within the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, and a 50-copec stamp for all other countries.
2. Письмо письмо 'letter'. Envelopes can be bought in any post office, at numerous kiosks and news-stands in the streets, in hotel lobbies, etc. (the same is true, of course, of postcards). There is usually a wide choice of different envelopes—plain or with pictures, with or without postage stamps. For a letter you need a 5-copeck stamp (for the Soviet Union and the socialist countries) or a 50-copeck stamp (for all other countries).

3. Заказное письмо заказное письмо 'registered letter'. These are of various types and delivery cost varies accordingly; they are dispatched only by the post office clerk, who will inform you of particulars.

Here are some phrases you can use in buying postcards, envelopes, etc.:

Канверт и марка за пять копеек 'an envelope and a five-copeck stamp';
Марка, пажалуста, за три марки—пять (штук) 'three-copeck stamps—five, please'.

Note here that the plural of Марка 'stamp' is Марки 'stamps'.

If you want to send a registered letter or a parcel to Britain or the United States, you will have to turn to a clerk in a post office. Suppose you want to send a few books to Britain or the United States. You push them into the window and say to the clerk:

Ванглию (в Америку)… Заверните, пожалуйста. 'To Britain (to America)… Wrap them up, please'.
After the books are packed, the clerk will give the parcel back to you, saying:

NAPISHYT I ADRIS... VOT ZDRE.

Напишите адрес... вот здесь “Write the address... Right here.”

After you’ve done this (see Problem 3), you push the parcel back again through the window to the clerk. (You must remember to write the return address – обратный адрес). The parcel is weighed, stamps are attached, and the clerk will tell you what the charge is. You pay the money and receive the receipt (if the parcel is registered).

International telegrams and any other mail can be sent from any post office in the country (post offices nearly always have a telegraph department). The telegraph forms are usually lying on the table or near the “Telegraph Window” in the post office. If you don’t find what you want there, you will have to ask the clerk:

BLANK, PAZHÁLUSTA, MÍZHDUNA-RÓDNAYA T'IL'IGRÁMA. Бланк, пожалуйста, международная телеграмма.

‘(Will you give me) an international telegram form, please?’

The cost of a word in a cable from Moscow to New York is 60 copecks, from Moscow to London – 6 roubles.

A three-minute telephone call from Moscow to New York costs 18 roubles (6 roubles a minute) and a Moscow to London call – 9 roubles (3 roubles a minute). Communication by telephone is just like aeroplanes – rapid, convenient and ... expensive!

Anyway, to make an international call, you must phone the trunk office (tel. §194). You should name the country you want and they will tell you the number you must dial – so be ready to write it
down, because the number will be given rapid-fire in Russian numerals! When you have dialled that number, you must tell the operator:

LONDON (N-YU YORK...) NÔM^IR... MASKVÅ, NÔM^IR... (FKR^ID^IT) (ISGAST^IN^ITSY) Londôon (N-å-óëèk...) Nômë... Moskâa nômë... v kredët (iz gostînîçë). 'Number in Londôn (Nëw York...) is ... Number in Moscôw is ... on credit (speaking from a hotel)', i.e., you first give the number you want, then the number of the telephone you speak from and then the way the payment will be made (if you speak from a hotel, the charge will be added to your bill).

The operator will either ask:

KAGDÀ HAT^I GAVAR^I? Kògdà xòtítë gòvóèëëtë? 'When do you want to speak?'

or will simply name the available time herself, e.g.:

FTâICH^EN^IYI CHASÀ ZHD^E^I ZVÁNKÀ. B têçëèìë ðëåà-ëòëëëtë èóøç-êà. 'In an hour—wait for a call.'

The operator might also ask you:

SK^IEM BÜD^I GAVAR^E^I? C këm bûlètë gòvóèëëtë? 'Who will you speak to?'

in answer to which you either give the name or say:

VS^O RÀVÑÔ. Bëè ràëøò. 'It does not matter.'

Finally, she will ask you:

SKÖL^KA M^INUT? SköÌìëë ììùëëtë? 'How many minutes (will you speak),'

to which you may say, for example:

PR^AT^E^I M^INUT. Pëììë ììùëëtë. 'Five minutes.'
At the appointed time your telephone will ring and you can speak.... Sometimes at first you will hear the voice of the operator, asking you:

LONDAN (N°YU ŶORK...) ZAKAZY-VAL? ... GAVAR'IT! Лондон (Нью-Йоּрк ...) зака́зыва́ли? Говори́те! 'Did you order London (New York...)? Go ahead!'

After the conversation the operator will call you back and tell you how long you spoke. If at first you ordered

TRÈI MÈINÜTY (PÈATÈ MÈINÜT, DÈ-SÈITÈ MÈINÜT...) Три минуты, пять мину́т, десять минут... 'Three minutes (five minutes, ten minutes...);

the operator will inform you that your time is out by interrupting your conversation with:

VRÈEMÈA KÔNCHILAS! Время кочи́лось! 'Your time's up!' or, more politely, with

ASTALASÈ ADNA MÈINÜTA! Осталось одна минутá! 'One minute left!'

to which you can always say:

PAZHÅLUSTA, PRADLÈITÈ! Пожáлуйста, продлите! 'Please extend the call!'

You can make your call directly from the booths of any Международный телефонный переговорный пункт 'International Telephone Conversation Centre' (often situated in post offices).

After giving the number you need in a foreign city (calmly using your notebook!) you must wait until you are summoned to a booth where you can hold your conversation. In this case you must—while waiting—listen for a summons (usually through a loudspeaker):

LONDAN (N°YU ŶORK...)—SHISTÅYA
KABINA! London (New York...)-booth number six!

Should you fail to make out the number of the booth, other customers will show it to you.

Usually post offices have a wide choice of postcards, but you can get truly good reproductions on cards in special art stores or the departments of large bookshops.

Here are inscriptions you will see in a post office:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ПОЧТА</th>
<th>ПОЧТОВОЕ ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Post'</td>
<td>'Post Office'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'Post Office Manager'; 'Letters'; 'Money Orders'; 'Parcels'; 'Poste-restante', 'General Delivery'.

'Envelopes, Stamps, Postcards.'
PROBLEM 18

AT THE RAILWAY STATION
AND ON THE TRAIN

Let us assume you have to leave Moscow or Leningrad by train. What do you need to know and to say? What must you understand amongst all you will see and hear at the station and on the train?

First of all, you will have to consult the timetables which are on sale and are also displayed in the halls of the station, especially in the booking-office hall. To find one, look for the familiar word KACCA; it may also be

БИЛЕТНЫЕ КАССЫ

ЗАЛ ПРОДАЖИ БИЛЕТОВ

You must also distinguish between:
After finding what you need, you can apply to any KACCA selling tickets for long-distance trains and say:

PAZHÁLUSTA, ADÍN BØIÉT ... DA LÍNINGRÁDA... NA PÁTAYE (SIN- NºIMÓIR VOSÍMP... KUPÉÉNNYY (VAGÓN). Пожалуйста, один билет... до Ленинграда... на пятое (сентябрь)... Поезд номер восемь... купейный (вагон) 'One ticket, please, to Leningrad ... for the fifth (of September) ... train number eight ... in a compartment coach.'

The last two words denote one of the four classes of Soviet railway transport:
1. Плацкартный вагон;
2. Купированный или купейный вагон — the most popular, consisting of four-berth compartments;
3. Мягкий вагон — four-berth compartments or two-berth compartments (CB “ES-VE”), which have more comfortable, softer beds, and which are more expensive;
4. Вагон прямого сообщения, commonly known as «международный вагон» ’wagon-lit’, with luxurious one or two-berth compartments and separate toilets, usually used for longer (than “Moscow—Leningrad”) distances, and for “country-to-country” lines.

In our opinion, the KUP'ÉYNYY VAGÓN купированный (купеéйный) вагон is really the best, though one of the cheapest. The clerk selling you the ticket will most probably take an extra rouble from you and give you a ticket for bed-linen (this price includes having your bed made by the coach attendant). But you may pay this rouble directly to the attendant on the train.

The preceding relates to cases when you decide to buy your ticket by yourself at the railway station. However, it is much more convenient to do it through your guide or the Service Bureau in your hotel without actually leaving your hotel at all. Your independent actions will only start at the station shortly before your train leaves, by then you will already have the ticket in your pocket.

By the way, we use the word STÁNTSIÉYA стáния for a smaller railway station and the Underground stations, the place where trains arrive at and depart from is called a VAGZAL вокзал, derived from the London name of Vauxhall. Keep this in mind while directing the taxi-driver.
MOSKÓFSKAYA VAGZÁL Мокровский вокзал, if you leave Leningrad for Moscow, and
LÊNÉINGRÁTSKAYA VAGZÁL Ленинградский вокзал, if you leave Moscow for Leningrad.

At the station you must look for the inscriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ПОЕЗДА ДАЛЬНЕГО СЛЕДОВАНИЯ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘Long-distance trains’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>НА МОСКВУ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘to Moscow’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>НА ЛЕНИНГРАД</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘to Leningrad’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you get onto the platform (called in Russian either ПЛАТФОРМА платформа or ПІРІН перрон), you must look for your train number:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ПОЕЗД 12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ОТПРАВЛЕНИЕ: 21.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ПЛАТФОРМА 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Train No. 12 Departure: 21.45 Platform: 1’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can also use the question:

GDÈ POIEST NOMPÉR... (VMASKVÛ)?
Где поезд номер ... (в Москве)? ‘Where is train number ... (for Moscow)?’

to which the answer will probably be:

ПЛАТФОРМА ШЕСТ–ПІРІН ПРÁМА И НАПРАВО. Платформа шесть–право и направо. ‘It’s on platform six—go straight on and to the right.’

You can hire a porter (they usually wear a dark-blue uniform and peaked cap with a badge on it) by saying to him:
Then all you have to do is follow him. Porters must be paid 30 copecks for each piece of luggage.

On reaching your coach you will hand in your ticket to the attendant (in Russian: ПРАВАД-НІК проводник), who will keep it. In case you need your ticket as a receipt, you can ask for it just before you leave the coach at the end of your journey. Should any problems arise while you are in the train, you can always turn to the attendant. You might ask him (or her):

**GD**E VAGÓN-R**ISTARÁN? Где вагон-ресторан? ‘Where is the restaurant-car?’

He will just show you which direction, probably adding:

**CHÉR**IZ DVA (TRI ... VAGONÁ. Чéрез два (три...) вагона. ‘The third (fourth...) coach.’

You may need a few other questions:

**KAGDA BUD**IM VMASKV**E**? Когда будем в Москве? ‘When do we arrive in Moscow?’

Here the answer will be in numerals in the “o’clock” form, already known to you.

**KAKOY ÉTA GORAT? Какой это город? ‘What town is this?’ (when the train passes some town; the reply will contain the name)

**RAZBUD**IT I M**IN**Á, PAZHÁLUSTA, F**AT** (CHISOF). Разбудите меня, пожалуйста, в пять (часов) ‘Will you wake me up at five?’ (to which the answer will
probably be HARASHÔ or something else to the same effect)

Apart from the phrase

VASH B^IL^ÉT, PAZHÁLUSTA! Ваш би́лёт, пожа́луйста! 'Your ticket, please!'

(asked when you get onto the train),

the attendant is sure to ask you:

CHAY BÜD^IP^IP^IT? Чай буде́те и́ть?

'Will you take tea?'

The latter is an unavoidable question, but quite rhetorical, since nobody expects you to say N^ET нет 'no, thank you'. It is a long-standing tradition to drink tea while riding in a Russian train, and the question is asked just for the sake of politeness. Of course, instead of a simple DA да 'yes, please' you can say:

KANEŠHNA! Коне́чно! 'But of course!'
or—making it quite Russian:

PAZHÁLUSTA, TR^I STAKÁNA. Пожа́луйста, три стака́на! 'Three glasses, please'.

You pay for your "tea and sugar" (4 copecks a glass) when you leave the train, usually putting the money on the table in your compartment.

If nobody meets you on the platform after your journey you'd be advised to hire a porter again:

NAS^IL^ESCHIHK, KTAKS^I, PAZHÁLUSTA! Носи́льщик, к таке́й, пожа́луйста! 'Porter, (take me) to the taxi rank, please!'

Otherwise follow the crowd or the inscriptions

(Выход) В ГОРОД

'Exit' (lit. To the City).

You won't need the language at all to cope with PR^IGARADNYY POIST пригородный пое́зд 'suburban (electric) train'. The tickets are sold by slot-
machines; the sum paid being shown on a special illuminated screen (a system of "zones" is used to fix fares). At smaller stations there are sometimes booking-offices with clerks selling tickets. You’re most likely to buy a return ticket, called:

(Bilet) TUDÁ I ABRÁTNA (билет) туда и обратно.

Be careful to board the right train, i.e. the train that stops at the station you need. Express trains are announced by radio and shown in the time-tables.

Modern transport systems, like the modern city in general, provide almost all relevant information by means of signs and loudspeakers. That’s why it is important not so much to ask as to learn how to find ready information, i.e. you must know where to look for information and how to decipher it. We believe this way is much easier for you than trying to speak and to understand other people’s speech. The latter is difficult to predict and even a slight deviation from what we predict could confuse you. Standardized written information is much easier to predict. Look over once again the inscriptions you will find at a railway station:

ВХОД

‘Entrance’

ВЫХОД

‘Exit’
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ВЫХОД В ГОРОД</th>
<th>'Exit (to the city)'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ВЫХОД К ПРИГОРОДНЫМ ПОЕЗДАМ</td>
<td>'Exit (to suburban trains)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>К ПОЕЗДАМ ДАЛЬНЕГО СЛЕДОВАНИЯ</td>
<td>'To long-distance trains'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>НА МОСКВУ</td>
<td>'To Moscow'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>КАССА</td>
<td>'Booking-office'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ПУТЬ 2</td>
<td>'Line No. 2'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ПРИБЫТИЕ</td>
<td>'Arrival...'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>РАСПИСАНИЕ</td>
<td>'Time-table', 'Train Times'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>НА ЛЕНИНГРАД</td>
<td>'To Leningrad'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ПЛАТФОРМА № 1</td>
<td>'Platform No. 1'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ОТПРАВЛЕНИЕ ...</td>
<td>'Departure...'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
В ГОРОД  
'To the city'

К ТАКСИ  
'To the taxi rank'

К МЕТРО  
'To the Underground station'

КОМНАТА МАТЕРИ И РЕБЁНКА  
'Nursery'

ЗАЛ ОЖИДАНИЯ  
'Waiting hall'

ЗАЛ № 3  
'Hall No. 3'

БУФЕТ  
'Refreshment-room'

As an aside on КОМНАТА МАТЕРИ И РЕБЁНКА (a hall where women with children can rest, even get medical care, etc.), we must say that special attention to children is an old tradition of the Russian transport service, strictly observed not only on the railway, but also in the Underground, on buses, etc. For instance, in all forms of city transport the first six seats bearing the inscription

ДЛЯ ПАССАЖИРОВ С ДЕТЬМИ И ИНВАЛИДОВ
are reserved for invalids and passengers with small children. Young occupants must always be ready to give them up to such passengers. Elderly passengers have an indisputable right to get into the bus or coach through the front (i.e. "exit") door without having to observe the queue.

In contrast to travel in Europe, in the Soviet Union unacquainted men and women often travel in one compartment of a train. But, of course, if the woman asks the attendant to transfer her to an "all-ladies" compartment, the request is normally honoured.

Smoking is not allowed in suburban coaches or normally in a compartment unless all passengers in the compartment agree and the attendant does not notice or protest.

Trains nowadays are swift and their stops at the stations along the line are no longer than five or even three minutes. You may miss the loudspeaker announcement—and the train, so our advice is not to leave the coach at stops, though most of the Russian passengers may go for a walk along the platform.

Sometimes it is difficult to make out an announcement over the loudspeaker system when you are in a compartment of a long-distance train or—which is still more important—in a suburban train coach, in an Underground train, a bus or a trolleybus. Be on the lookout for the word SLĖDUYUSH-ChAYA следующая 'next' invariably preceding the name of the next stop or station.
PROBLEM 19

AT THE AIR TERMINAL
AND IN THE AEROPLANE

We won’t dwell on your arrival in and departure from the Soviet Union, as you will be making the trip via an international air terminal or an international railway junction. In these places you will find officials with a good command of English, as well as signs in that language. You will need our help only when travelling within the Soviet Union.

It is nice to travel by train, but the distances in our country are enormous—often measured in thousands of kilometres!—and it pays to fly, let us say, to Vladivostok, because you will be in the aeroplane for only eight to ten hours as compared to no less than four days in a train.... Your tickets will probably have to be ordered through Intourist, which will inform you of the regulations concerning foreigners.
travelling in our country. The same applies if you want to travel by train.

According to Aeroflot (Soviet state airlines) rules for domestic travel, you must arrive at the airport one hour before the departure of your plane. Usually you arrive at the city air terminal, called АЭРОВОКЗАЛ AIRAVAGZAL (lit.: Aero-station) as opposed to ‘airport’ АЭРОПОРТ AIRAPORT (or АЭРОПРОМ AIRADROM ‘aerodrome’), 1 1/2 or even 2 1/2 hours before your plane is due to leave. There you register your luggage and get onto an Aeroflot bus, which takes you straight to the plane.

In either case you have to register your luggage and ticket at a special desk (usually bearing the number of your flight and its destination). You will be given a luggage ticket and a boarding card.

Let us suppose you want to fly to Tashkent. The only question you might need is:

ГДЕ РЕЙС НА ТАШКЕНТ?

‘Where’s registration—flight for Tashkent?’

When flying from Moscow make sure you know the name of the airport (one of four!), because some planes go to the same destination from different Moscow airports. Their names are as follows: Шереметьево ‘Sheremetyevo’, Внуково ‘Vnukovo’, Домодедово ‘Domodedovo’ and Быково ‘Bykovo’.

On international lines Aeroflot allows you to carry free of charge 30 kilogrammes (first class) and 20 kilogrammes (for the rest). On internal flights there is no class system in planes that take on a considerable amount of fuel (but not in so-called “air buses”).
and allowance is 30 kilogrammes for all passengers. For excess weight you have to pay extra, but if the excess is only a few kilogrammes and you are flying in a big plane, the Aeroflot official registering the luggage will normally "overlook it". Carry-on luggage is usually not weighted at all.

At the airport or at the city air terminal you must make sure that you are in the right group of passengers. The question


can be of use.

You must also try to spot the exit gate with the number of your flight. And, finally, you can try to follow loudspeaker announcements. Before moving on to standard announcements and signs, we'd like to tell you how to board your plane (or the bus for your plane if you are going via the city terminal). A uniformed Aeroflot girl will come to the door after the announcement and, after waiting a few minutes for the passengers to gather, will lead the group to the plane or the bus. Then you will hand her your boarding card and board the plane. The air-hostess (STVARDESSA чиоардеса) will help you find your seat (on internal routes they are usually numbered). The bus fare from the city air terminal to the airport (in Moscow to any of the four) is about a rouble and is paid when you get on the bus (occasionally - while registering your plane ticket at the air terminal in the city).

When you land, you will be met at your plane by an Aeroflot girl, who will lead you into the airport building. There you will have to wait for your luggage to be brought, and claim it by showing your luggage ticket.
Now let us examine the various signs you will see at the air terminal and at the airport itself:

**КАССА «АЭРОФЛОТА»**
"AEROFLOT" BOOKING-OFFICE

**СПРАВОЧНОЕ БЮРО**
INFORMATION

**РЕЙС № ...**
FLIGHT No. ...

**РЕГИСТРАЦИЯ БИЛЕТОВ И БАГАЖА ТАШКЕНТ, РЕЙС 108**
REGISTRATION OF TICKETS AND LUGGAGE TO TASHKENT, FLIGHT No. 108

**ВЫХОД НА ПОСАДКУ**
BOARDING GATE

**ПРИБЫТИЕ**
ARRIVALS

and, of course, the familiar

**ИНТУРИСТ**
Also pay attention to

Also pay attention to

the last two generally meaning 'NO ENTRY'.

There are a number of automatic information devices: TV information, time-table stands, etc.

Among the radio announcements you will need:

ABYIVLÁITSA (or ABYAVLINA) PA-SÁTKA NA SAMALÓT ATLÁTAYU-SHCHIÝ RÉYSAM STO VOSIM FTASHKENT. Объявляется (ор: объявлена) посадка на самолёт, отлетающий рейсом 108 в Ташкент. 'Boarding is announced for flight 108 to Tashkent.'

The announcement can be still more complicated if the type of plane is mentioned or the passengers are requested to hurry up:
... NA SAMAL'ÓT AIRAFLÓTA SÓRAK NÓL' AD' NIN DVATSAT' TR' IL SHÍZ-
D'IS' ÁT CHITYR'I ATL' ITÁYU-
SHCHÍY REYSAM ... F ... Na samolyet «Aeroflota» 400 123 (sórok – nul’ odin
dva’dchat’ tri) «IIL-64», otkletayushii
рейсом ... v ... 'For Aeroflot plane
400 123 "IIL-64", flight bound for...

and

PASAZHÍRAF PRÓS'AT PRAÝT'I NA
PASÁTKU, ŽIVAT NÓM'I IR P'AAT'.
Passажírov próсяt proi’ti na posádku,
vyhod Ns S, 'Passengers are requested to
proceed to boarding gate number five.'

The most important word in this announcement
is, of course, PASÁTKA POSÁDKA, but this very
word will be used in another common announcement,
which is hardly important to you:

PRAÍZV'ÓL PASÁTKU SAMAL'ÓT ...

Произвёл посадку самолёт ... 'The plane
... has landed... (You’ll hear it also on the
plane when it touches down at its dest-
ination.)

So the fact that PASÁTKA means both – boarding
and the landing of the plane on the runway– may
be misleading, accordingly you might do better to
listen for another word in the announcement –
AB'YIVL'ÁTSA ... obyavlyaet'sa ... 'is announced...

Then, of course, you must try to follow the numerals
and compare them with the number of your flight.
The number of your flight will only be mentioned
in connection with boarding or (unfortunately, such
a possibility cannot be ruled out) with a delay. Then
the text will be:

VÝL'IT SAMAL'ÓTA ATL'ITÁYU-
SHCHÍVA REÝSAM STO VÓSM'IMb
Even if you do not understand the words you will understand the meaning from the annoyance shown by your fellow-travellers.

On board the aircraft the air-hostess will help you to find your seat (better have your ticket handy and show it to her, instead of attempting to say the number of your seat) and will take your overcoat and parcels. Pay attention to the screen with

| НЕ КУРИТЬ  
| ЗАСТЕГНИТЕ ПРИВЯЗНЫЕ РЕМНИ  
| NO SMOKING  
| FASTEN SEAT-BELTS  

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written on it. Before take-off you’ll hear an announce-
ment over the loudspeaker. This will be a standard
greeting on behalf of the captain and the crew,
some information on the flight time and conditions,
speed and altitude. After asking you to refrain from
smoking and fasten your seat-belts, the voice will
wish you a happy flight.

During the flight you will be given a “Flight
bulletin” with the same information, so don’t
strain yourself to understand the announcement.
You might be informed by radio of the major
cities you fly over and there will be a final announce-
ment after the touch-down – stating the evident fact
that you have landed at your destination, thanking
you for flying with Aeroflot and wishing you a happy
stay in the city you have arrived in. The important
part of this announcement is the warning not to
leave your seats until so requested. In all announc-
ements the weather conditions of the place of desti-
nation (or just outside the plane) are usually given.
We don’t believe you will follow them if only because
the temperatures are given in Centigrade and not
in Fahrenheit! But this information is important,
so you had better find it out from the newspapers
before leaving. Leaving hot, sunny Sukhumi, it is hard
to believe that in Leningrad there might be sub-zero
temperatures with blizzards!