Continue



Hi... Could anyone tell me if Bulgarians speak Russian? I know that it's not their official language but I'll go their in business and I need to know if they understand Russian... Thanks. Dan Hi... Could anyone tell me if bulgarians speak russian? I know that it's not their official language...but i'll go their in business and i need to know if they understand russian... thanks Dan Hi Cron! I have several Bulgarian e-mail friends of various ages. Until about 1990, the study of Russian was compulsory in all Bulgarian schools so most Bulgarian e-mail friends of various ages. Until about 1990, the study of Russian was compulsory in all bulgarian schools so most Bulgarian schools so most Bulgarian schools so most Bulgarian schools ages. Brian Hi... Could anyone tell me if Bulgarians speak Russian? I know that it's not their official language but I'll go their in business and I need to know if they understand Russian... Thanks. Dan Also, it should be "go THERE ON business and I need to know if they understand Russian at schools as a first foreign language but most of them didn't use it in their daily life because russian influence wasn't strong as such in Ukraine. But i think well-educated over 40 aged ones can help you.. Dobre doshli vav Bulgarian quickly. Pronunciation is very easy for Russians. Bulgarians are also able to understand a lot of Russian, even if they never learned it but you can't rely on it. Bulgarian are close but there are also a lot of differences. As Bulgarian are close but there are also a lot of differences. As Bulgarian are close but there are also a lot of differences. Belarusian (they borrowed more from Polish). A few examples of old Slavic roots borrowed from Bulgarian (there are also East Slavic roots for each of them): врата, врата, врата, врата, врата (врадобрей), град (волгоград). I never learned Bulgarian but if I open a Bulgarian text, it makes sense to me, I can understand quite a lot. It would be hard to follow the news on TV, maybe, although I would understand 30% to 70% but daily conversations would be quite easy to understand. The reverse (Russian understand to Bulgarian) will be true because were more exposed to Russian than Russians to Bulgarian. They would have more trouble with the Russian grammar - complex case system is non-existent in Bulgarian (and Macedonian) but the have a notion of a definite article. He says he will come here for business. Yes bulgarian and russian are very similar, i can also understand many russian words but! grammar is really different there are articles, perfect tense.. e.t.c.) so yes as a tourist it is very easy to understand but for business it doesn't seem like that.. Bulgarian, as lexical, is more similar to old-slavian than most of slavic languages Don't forget St. Cyril and St. Methodius (look at cyrillic alphabet) pls .. Split from here. Thanks, Etcetera, I was just curious to know point of view of Russian native speaker. Maybe we should make an experiment here and try to compare Polish to Ukrainian to Russian It's a good idea. But then, we need a text to translate into these languages... Or you have something else in mind? But then, we need a text to translate into these languages... What a nice opportunity to convince some people to finally read the rules. Sadly, notorious miscreants will not participate in this discussion. Jana Great idea, Jana!! "Rules" are in Russian, Polish and Ukrainian we can compare THEM Oh dear, how many secrets WR has! I just read the English variant of the rules and ran, so I didn't notice that these rules were written in all Slavic languages! Hmm, how strange. Russian and Polish texts are written in pretty informal tone, and the Ukrainian one is more formal! Oh dear, how many secrets WR has! I just read the English variant of the rules and ran, so I didn't notice that these rules were written in pretty informal tone, and the Ukrainian one is more formal! Yes... All volunteers were translating from English (or at least I assume they did), and I didn't place too many restrictions on them. Well, girls, if you think that the styles in the welcome sticky would make it unusable for a good comparison, you will have to team up and produce your own translations of whatever. If you decide to copy passages from some books (Sienkiewicz for example?), please comply with our copyright rule (i.e. at most 4 sentences). Jana 4 sentences would be alright, I think. And welcome sticky would also be good for comparison - at least, comparison of Russian and Polish. I'd say we actually don't have to reach far. The first sentence in the rules is more or less equal in all translations. Ukr: Допоможіть "запустити" слов'янський форум, поставте своє запитання! Help "launching" the slavic forum, ask your question! Pol: Pomóż wystartować forum by asking any questions. Rus: Помоги "запустить" славянский форум, задай вопрос! Help "launching" the slavic forum, ask a question! Now we'd just have to equalize then That'd be easier then anything else. I'd say we actually don't have to reach far. The first sentence in the rules is more or less equal in all translations. Ukr: Допоможіть "запустити" слов'янський форум, поставте своє запитання! Help "launching" the slavic forum, ask your question! ... Rus: Помоги "запустить" славянский форум, задай вопрос! Help "launching" the slavic forum, ask a question! Now we'd just have to equalize them. That'd be easier then anything else. Somehow I find it hard to believe that both translators independently used the word "запустить/и". I imagine the Ukranian translator just copied the Russian variant in this case. But I'm sure there's a better word when talking about starting an activity - both in Russian and Ukranian. May be... But it seems to me that we can say "запустить" about starting a forum. It must depend on the actual context. If there was no threads in the forum when it was created - this word is ansolutely OK. But if there were already some threads moved from Other Languages - undeed, a more appropriate word can be found. I am speaking as an outsider. My friend born in Byelorus speaks Russian, Ukanian and Byelorus speak Polish. She says Ukrainian and Byelorus speak Polish. She says Ukrainian and Byelorus speak Polish. She says Ukrainian and Byelorus speak Polish is easy to understand although some words she does not know. She's from an area in the west of Ukraine, her mother is Russian, father Byelorus, I do not know if this matters. Why, this matters. Why, this matters. An interesting case. I somehow haven't thought about how close Ukrainian is to Belarusian. Frankly, it's hard for me to understand written Belarusian about how close Ukrainian is to Belarusian. very similar to their Russian equivalents. That's true, Ukrainian and Belarusian are closer to each other than either, they can't understand many words I would have expected them to recognize or logically deduce the meaning from a similarsounding root. You'd have to practice that. Cyanista, I've asked my friend who is a native Russian would speak very slowly, then it'd be easier to understand him. Then, it's relatively easy for a Russian to understand written Belarusian there are words which exist in the dialect of Russian from Smolensk would understand a Belarusian perfectly. That's my friend's opinion. That's interesting that Belarussian and Ukranian are more similar to each other than Russian....Do these countries share a bordeR? I though Russia cut between them...better look at a map to be sure! Oh, please do look at the map! Ukraine and Belarus are neighbouring countries, and they both are Russia's neighbours. Thanks Etcetera...I feel like a fool...I usually know geography pretty well! I think i always underestimate Ukraine's size in my head... Never mind. These things happen. Finally, in Belarusian there are words which exist in the dialect of Russian west, so a Russian from Smolensk would understand a Belarusian perfectly. Very likely to be true, as transitional dialects exist on every border between our countries. Can we add one of the south slavic languages to this compare Polish to Ukrainian to Russian. Let's decide what we are going to do here! BTW, our principal goal was to compare Polish to Ukrainian to Russian. Let's decide what we are going to do here! I wonder why the topic says Belarusian, not Polish? We'll probably get much more input in Polish easier to learn than Czech or Slovak. If you look at previous page, you'll find that we've somehow switched to Russian/Ukrainian/Belarusian. Jana moved our posts to a new topic after posts by Sofia, Cyanista and me, and that's why this thread got its title. I speak Russian in everyday life but can use Ukrainian pretty well. And I too find Polish easier to learn than Czech or Slovak, even than Bulgarian, though it uses cyrillic alphabet. Thats interesting that Belarussian and Ukranian are more similar to each other than Russian...Do these countries share a bordeR? I though Russia cut between them...better look at a map to be sure! Next explanation is that both language areas have been for an extended period (centuries) politically separated from Russia (Novgorod & Moscow) due to Polish dominance. Being very superficially familiar wit the Belarus and Ukrainian than in Belarussian. For a first lesson in Belarussian download: "Урок белорусского языка / Урок беларускай мовы / A lesson of belorussian" from rutracker.org (a Polish documentary on Belarus opposition in 2006, in Belorussian, some Polish (not strictly needed)). With my Russian and Slavic background (with exception of West Slavic, such as Polish). I had no problems understanding. Russians may not understand Belarussian for their linguistic narrow-mindedness. Well, understanding "near foreigners" always takes motivation and a bit of experience. All of you had forget that THE MODERN RUSSIAN! The South Dialect of Russian is more close to the Ancient russian... Also, Belorusian and Ukrainian both derive from West dialect of Old Ruthenian (or Ancient russian), that's why they're quiet different. (Church-Slavian is situated between Southern and Eastern slavic group) Ukr: Допоможіть "закласти" слов'янський форум, задайте своє питання! Це щось!!! Казна що! Допоможіть "закласти" слов'янський форум, задайте своє питання! Split from here. Thanks, Etcetera, I was just curious to know point of view of Russian native speaker. Maybe we should make an experiment here and try to compare Polish to Ukrainian to Russian The comparison would greatly depend on the subject; poetry is one matter, official documents are another, and everyday speech is totally the third one. It also would depend on what exactly you want to compare. Despite a huge amount of Polish loanwords and calques in Ukrainian, its synthax and morphology are much, much closer to Russian ones. Які ж ми злиденні! George Shevelov "Ukrainian, its synthax and morphology are much, much closer to Russian ones. Які ж ми злиденні! George Shevelov "Ukrainian", in: ~ · 1993 · The Slavonic languages: 990-991 (The crucial influence in the Middle Ukrainian period (the fourteenth to the eighteenth centuries), especially after the Union of Lublin of 1569, which created the Polish commonwealth (Poland, Lithuania, Ukraine) until about 1720, was Polish. It shaped much of the administrative language of the time, mediated in the expansion of the western word-stock concerning culture, technology, abstract thinking Владимирю. Still, it is a literary language, strongly influenced by Old-Church-Slavonic (градъ, священъ, some calques from Greek, etc.), not a vivid Ruthenian speech. Of course: this was meant as an illustration of the layer replaced by later Polish borrowings. There are no documents of the southern East Slavic vernacular of that time, as far as I know. And, by the way, the language of the 11th century still shouldn't be called Ruthenian: dialect boundaries of the pre-Mongol and pre-Lithuanian times, as far as we can tell, nowhere corresponded to the future boundaries between Ruthenian and the remaining East Slavic (later Russian) — the boundary between Lithuania and the Horde split several dialectal groups. Thanks for the video. Never having attempted to learn either Ukrainian or Russian (but I do read Russian content on the internet from time to time), the Ukrainian spoken by the person on the right seems much easier for me to follow. Interestingly, this radio station has a journalist in Belgrad, Mihajlo Ramać, who speaks the similar way, which I always regarded as a Serbo-Croatian accent. And, by the way, the language of the 11th century still shouldn't be called Ruthenian: dialect boundaries of the pre-Mongol and pre-Lithuanian times, as far as we can tell, nowhere corresponded to the future boundaries between Ruthenian and the remaining East Slavic (later Russian) — the boundary between Lithuania and the Horde split several dialectal groups. I doubt that borders are able to split anything by themselves. The main cause seemingly was the desertion of steppe cultural complex, which remained intact (and later spreaded south as the Moscow influence grew). And since then there was no other territory that could provide a proper dialect continuum; the thick forests and swamps between Vyazma and Bryansk were very scarcely populated and had no normal roads at all. (I must stress, however, that Ruthenian was a written literary standard of the Lithuanian principality, not some single spoken dialect.) I really don't see what you're trying to show there. Correlation doesn't mean causation, and, quite obviously, spreading of old states was defined by the same geographical factors. Krivichis were split between all the three major post-Kievan states, Great Duchy of Lithuania, Novgorod-Pskov and the North-East, and played a major role in all three areas Kriviches ceased to exist in the XI century in the first place - at least in any socially relevant meaning. And then there was the consolidation around the new feudal entities. Sure Kriviches (and other tribes) predefined some features of later Old Russian dialects, but we cannot know for sure which and where exactly. We cannot ignore contact phenomena and migrations (which, btw, were large enough to shift the very average physical portrait of later Russian and Belarusian populations compared to the early East Slavic tribes). The former Krivichian area within what is now Russian (Николаев СЛ 1988 · Следы особенностей восточнославянских племенных диалектов в современных великорусских говорах. I. Кривичи: 115 — constitutes the major part of the Middle Russian dialects: • иалек... • та-1965.png and the correspondence is too striking to maintain the old view that the Middle Russian is merely the result of a linguistic interchange between the once opposed North and South Russian. I'm afraid I don't see the point again. Well, at all. Middle Russian dialects quite definetly don't go back to the tribal age (exactly why Nikolayev just ignores them and concentrates on what he believes to be most archaic features). I really don't see what you're trying to show there. Correlation doesn't mean causation, and, quite obviously, spreading of old states was defined by the same geographical factors. I am trying to show that the boundaries of the later Belarusian and Ukrainian language areas largely correspond to the boundaries of the Great Duchy of Lithuania. If not the Mongol invasion, or if some other political changes had divided the East Slavic territory in some other ways, the modern language boundaries most probably would have been quite different, and the very number and nature of these languages could have been different as well. Kriviches ceased to exist in the XI century in the first place - at least in any socially relevant meaning. And then there was the consolidation around the new feudal entities. Sure Kriviches (and other tribes) predefined some features of later Old Russian dialects, but we cannot know for sure which and where exactly. We cannot ignore contact phenomena and migrations (which, btw, were large enough to shift the very average physical portrait of later Russian and Belarusian populations compared to the early East Slavic tribes). My remark was an answer to your phrase "I doubt that borders are able to split anything by themselves". The speech of descendants of Krivichis, who found themselves in three different political entities, developed into three (later two through the elimination of Novgorod-Pskov) languages — thus, the political borders were able to split something by themselves. The features of Krivichian dialects are very prominent and are still quite discernible (e. g. the special development of 5 before palata). consonants): 2/3 of Nikolayev's paper are dedicated to them. I'm afraid I don't see the point again. Well, at all. Middle Russian dialects quite definetly demonstrate strong contact features (often obviously late ones). And basic features of the late East Slavic macro-dialects most definetly don't go back to the tribal age (exactly why Nikolayev just ignores them and concentrates on what he believes to be most archaic features). The question is whether this contact zone is simply geographical, or it has its own ancient boundaries of Krivichian and of what Nikolayev calls future Ukrainian, dialects, as the most ancient and numerous, were probably the most diverse (as suggested by the number of ancient tribes mentioned in the chronicles and by the remnants of ancient tribes mentioned in the chronicles and by the remnants of ancient tribes mentioned in the modern Ukrainian dialects), so it is scientifically incorrect to speak about the "Old Ukrainian", since the later Ukrainian language, more than the two others, is a result of leveling and spreading of originally local innovations into southern lands of the Great Duchy of Lithuania. Last edited: Sep 14, 2014 Is russian a fast or slow spoken language? How many syllables per second does the average russian speak? It's a medium-speed. Compared to Spanish, it is about 1/2 the speed. But then, everyone's personal spoken style is different. there are people we compared to Spanish, it is about 1/2 the speed. But then, everyone's personal spoken style is different. There are people we compared to Spanish, it is about 1/2 the speed. But then, everyone's personal spoken style is different. has mostly shorter words and construction, it would take sometimes much time to express the same idea in Russian is definitely slower than Polish, speaking about Slavic languages. It is a little faster than Swedish, I think, about 10%. This is just based on my impression, so please don't take it for granted. BTW, I wonder if there is any scientific research on the relative speech rate in different languages? On the one hand, we should admit the speech rate depends on one's individual manner and on some specific occasions (e.g. deep thinking vs lack of time)... fast languages are French, Italian and Japanese. Although it may be a sort of off-topic, I want to tell a short story. A few years ago I saw two middle-aged men in a public bus in my home city of Russia. They spoke, and even to what language family it belonged). But I was surprised a lot by the fastness of their speech. I'd say it was the fastest language I've ever heard! It sounded just as a continuous sequence of tongue-twisters to me. Unfortunatelly, I have no idea what was the language they spoke, I could only guess from their appearance they were either from Nothern Caucasus or somewhere from Middle East or Central Asia. The languages by its pronunciation (moreover, although Turkic languages are considered being fast, their speech seemed even faster), and it was definitely not Georgian - that's all I could conclude. PS one more thing I noticed then - their language contained lots of sibilants (like SH / ZH sounds). Last edited: Mar 15, 2012 Russian is definitely slower than Polish, speaking about Slavic languages. It is a little faster than Swedish, I think, about 10%. This is just based on my impression, so please don't take it for granted. Russian is even slower than Ukrainian. (one would think two languages that are related so closely would be on a par with each other, but....) Especially Ukrainian spoken by rural women, it is just...almost as Spanish. BTW, I wonder if there is any scientific research on the relative speech rate in different languages? On the one hand, we should admit the speech rate depends on one's individual manner and on some specific occasions (e.g. deep thinking vs lack of time)... On the other hand, we should agree some languages are generally faster than others. Well-known examples of fast languages are French, Italian and Japanese. Sure, this issue has been thoroughly investigated. The main conclusion is that the less information density per syllable of a language, the more syllables are pronounced per time unit (the faster is the speech). But in all the languages speed of information transfer is more or less equal and depends rather on the nature of human brain than on the the peculiarity of a languages speed of information transfer is more or less equal and depends rather on the nature of human brain than on the the peculiarity of a languages speed of information transfer is more or less equal and depends rather on the nature of human brain than on the the peculiarity of a languages speed of information transfer is more or less equal and depends rather on the nature of human brain than on the the peculiarity of a language speed of information transfer is more or less equal and depends rather on the nature of human brain than on the the peculiarity of a language speed of information transfer is more or less equal and depends rather on the nature of human brain than on the the peculiarity of a language speed of information transfer is more or less equal and depends rather on the nature of human brain than on the the peculiarity of a language speed of information transfer is more or less equal and depends rather on the nature of human brain than on the the peculiarity of a language speed of information transfer is more or less equal and depends rather on the nature of human brain than on the nature of human brain t above about Russian vs Ukrainian)... That's an interesting approach, thank you! But we still have examples when even closely related languages slightly difference is very subjective thing. For me any language I don't understand good is too fast. "Slight" difference is very subjective thing. For me any languages I don't understand good is too fast. That might be a good explanation, indeed! I've just thought: why we have so many examples of languages faster than ours, and quite a few examples of languages which are slower. Is Russian really among the slowest languages? It's hard to believe it That's an interesting approach, thank you! But we still have examples when even closely related languages slightly differ in their speech rate (as stated above about Russian and Ukrainian)... Somehow I think that if you compare a TV anchors, or heads of states, speaking Russian and Ukrainian, you will find out their speeches to be of comparable, if not equal (within the difference attributable to personal speaking manners) speeds. I think that the differences within closely related languages may be attributed to the difference of ethnic cultures. Some cultures are more prone to communication (more to South, Ukraine) and some - less (more to North, central Russian). People who like to speak more, since the brain activity is about the same, will say more "fillers" or words that do not have a lot of informational load, like lots of extra embellishments. But then, if you look at the various people (from Siberia) speak slower, and use less embellishments, almost as though they want to make every word count, and people from central Russia speak faster. People in Southern Russian (Kuban / Stavropol) who speak southern Russian dialect (and who are of Ukrainian speech). So, geographical / climate influenced ethnic / national traits will make people speak the same language with various speeds. Alright thanks for your answers.. Ofcourse they speak slower and are easier to understand in siberia where nobody would never ever want to go.. Now, the question is if russian is faster or slower than english? It could be the fast thought but the slow speech. Alright thanks for your answers.. Ofcourse they speak slower and are easier to understand in siberia where nobody would never ever want to go.. Now, the question is frussian is faster or slower than english? I suggest you watch a few YouTube videos and decide for yourself. I'd say Russian is about 1/4 slower. I think Russian is definitely slower than English. Some BBC speakers speak quite fast too, not just AE speakers. I think it is just slightly faster than Swedish. Generally I would agree. But the TV news is not the best source to estimate the speakers. I think it is just slightly faster than Swedish. Generally I would agree. But the TV news is not the best source to estimate the speakers. I think it is just slightly faster than Swedish. Russian is probably one of the slowest Indo-European languages. Bulgarian might be slow too, maybe even slower. I had the opportunity to watch news programs from all over the world while I was in Australia. I can ordinarily understand spoken Russian fairly well, but the correspondents on this program would speak, as someone above quiped, like machine guns. Someone else mentioned Japanese, but the Japanese news presenters spoke unhurriedly and seemed to be enunciating with such care that I felt I could only make out a word here and there. I think you should not pay attention to the speed with which reporters, especially sports reporters, especially sports reporters, especially sports reporters are trained to pronounce 400 words/minute, which is more than twice the normal speed, it might even be three times higher, in some cases. Or, in the fashion of "ad absurdum", the way auctioneers speak. I think Russian is definitely slower than English. Some BBC speakers speak quite fast too, not just AE speakers. I think it is just slightly faster than Swedish. I am agree with you. think that Spanish is very fast language Coppu и спасибо. Я знаю, у меня ужасный инглиш, если не сказать никакой, я его никогда не изучала (изучала френч). А сейчас по волею судьбы попала в англоязычную страну, где все приходится начинать с нуля. ЗЫ если честно, ищу друзей-партнеров, с кем можно было бы практиковать свой разговорный (по скайпу). В свою очередь, я бы могла помочь с русским языком. Надеюсь, данный пост не нарушает правила форума, но если это так, то заранее приношу свои извинения администрации форума Coppu, за оффтоп. Last edited: Mar 25, 2012 What are some of the linguistic features of an Ukranian? I'm talking about Ukranians that only speak Russian, or better yet how would you recognize a Ukranian speaking Russian, the one that doesn't know Ukrainian. I do not know the answer, sorry. I would only draw your attention on the following: dihydrogen monoxide said: I'm talking about Ukranians that only speak Russian It is good that you specified this, because I find the word order "a Ukrainian speaking Russian" somewhat ambiguous. As a matter of fact, I at first understood it as "a Ukrainian-speaking Russian who can speak Ukrainian that only speaks Russian, because bilingual ones would mix Ukranian features into Russian. Prothetic vowel, no akanye, distinguishing between different /i/ pronunciations and so on... The most striking feature is of course [y] instead of [g]. Another feature is palatalised [ti] in the 3rd person verbal endings (standard Russian has [t]). himself as Ukrainian or Russian?". The question is "will a person speaking Russian as mother tongue and living in Ukraine identify himself as Ukrainian or Russian?". The question is "will a person speaking" "Russian language teacher" born raised and educated in Kiev, Ukraine (hope that makes it clear), people like her pronounce the Russian letter A as ye or yi, never as ya. So number "5" is /pyet/ not /pyat/ and "I" is /yyt/ not /ya/. She said there were no other major differences. @AndrasBP Why does your map have a double line to the west, also to the northeast before Saint Petersbourg What does that mean? How do people in light pink areas speak? Thanks! According to my "only Russian language teacher" born, raised and educated in Kiev, Ukraine (hope that makes it clear), people like her pronounce the Russian language teacher" born, raised and educated in Kiev, Ukraine (hope that makes it clear), people like her pronounce the Russian language teacher" born, raised and educated in Kiev, Ukraine (hope that makes it clear), people like her pronounce the Russian language teacher" born, raised and educated in Kiev, Ukraine (hope that makes it clear), people like her pronounce the Russian language teacher" born, raised and educated in Kiev, Ukraine (hope that makes it clear), people like her pronounce the Russian language teacher" born, raised and educated in Kiev, Ukraine (hope that makes it clear), people like her pronounce the Russian language teacher" born, raised and educated in Kiev, Ukraine (hope that makes it clear), people like her pronounce the Russian language teacher" born, raised and educated in Kiev, Ukraine (hope that makes it clear), people like her pronounce the Russian language teacher" born, raised and educated in Kiev, Ukraine (hope that makes it clear), people like her pronounce the Russian language teacher" born, raised and educated in Kiev, Ukraine (hope that makes it clear), people like her pronounce the Russian language teacher (hope that makes it clear), people like her pronounce the Russian language teacher (hope that makes it clear), people like her pronounce the Russian language teacher (hope that makes it clear), people like her pronounce the Russian language teacher (hope that makes it clear), people like her pronounce the Russian language teacher (hope that makes it clear), people like her pronounce the Russian language teacher (hope that makes it clear), people like her pronounce the Russian language teacher (hope that makes it clear), people like her pronounce the Russian language teacher (hope that makes it clear), people like her pronounce the Russian language tea there were no other major differences. Hmmm I don't believe this. About пять, it is pronounced with an e-like vowel in standard Russian as well (in fact, all vowels are slightly changed between palatalised consonants, пять is [piæti] and чай is [tœj]). Я being pronounced as [ji] also strikes me as highly improbable. Perhaps it is reduced (as is common in Russian) in pre-stress environments, but I am very sceptical of it being pronounced [ji] in isolation. Hmmm I don't believe this. About пять, it is pronounced with an e-like vowel in standard Russian as well (in fact, all vowels are slightly changed after palatalised consonants, пять is [piæti]). Я being pronounced as [ji] also strikes me as highly improbable. Perhaps it is reduced (as is common in Russian) in pre-stress environments, but I am very sceptical of it being pronounced [ji] in isolation. Thanks for the Cyrillic and proper phonetic transcriptions. The context was when I had heard this particular pronunciation out of her and inquired whether I should imitate it. That was her answer Sorry I cannot give further information. Yes, she reduced vowels quite a bit, whenever possible. For example, she had akanye and ikanye. Have a look here (about the pronounced as [1]. Example: язы́к [jr'zɨk]" The expression "я знаю", for instance, is not different to "язык" - it is treated as a single prosodic unit, therefore it will be pronounced [jr'znajʊ]. This is all standard Russian of course, there is nothing specifically Ukrainian about it. Why does your map have a double line to the west, also to the northeast before Saint Petersbourg? What does that mean? How do people in light pink areas speak? Thanks! I took the map from this Wikipedia article. The double line shows the territory of the "primary formation" of Russian dialects up to the small area to the southwest near the Belarus-Ukraine border but I assume it was Belarusian/Ukrainian-speaking. The area around Saint Petersburg was inhabited by speakers of Finnic languages (closely related to Finnish and Estonian). To my knowledge, the people living east of the double line were mostly Finno-Ugric and Turkic-speaking. So number "5" is /pyet/ not /pyat/ She probably didn't mean a->e, but a more abrupt palatalization of plosive consonants such as that p when they are "semi-soft", with an effect a bit similar to iotation. However, I don't think this is a constant feature - rather something that can occur among other things, such as less vowel reduction - all rather subtle and generally perceived as something of general intonation; the only clearly distinctive feature to me is the mentioned g->voiced h (and then not many do it). I've met about a dozen Russian speakers from eastern Ukraine and all of them spoke like that. I can't say about percentages - perhaps you are right and it's subjective. Most likely, I think, it depends on how rooted a person is in the place where they live. That is, there can be local people of three generations and communicating only with locals of the same kind, and, those who moved from the mainland recently (or their parents did) and/or have a wide social circle leveling the pronunciation. As I have started learning Russian, I noticed some very interesting similarities between two languages. For example: Persian word for 200 is "Dvist" and the Russian word is "Двести" (Dvesti) Persian word for Winter is "Zemestan" and the Russian word for Winter is "Zem/Zim/Zam" in Persian word for Know is "Danestan" and the Russian word for Winter is "Zem/Zim/Zam" in Persian word for Winter is "Zemestan" and the Russian word for Winter is "Zem/Zim/Zam" in Persian word for Winter is "Danestan" and the Russian word for Winter is "Zem/Zim/Zam" in Persian word for Winter is "Zem/Zim/Zam" in Persi Russian word is "знать" (znat') - in some Iranian dialects you may also find the word "Zanut" like in Kurdish Persian word for Give is "Dadan" and the Russian are both Indo-European (IE) languages and thus share a large amount of Western European linguists in the 19th century wanted to cut off Slavic languages from Romance, Germanic, Celtic and Greek languages so they chose one isoglosses and made the big Centum-Satem divide (edit: for OP - Centum and satem languages so they chose one isoglosses and made the big Centum-Satem divide (edit: for OP - Centum and satem languages from Romance, Germanic, Celtic and Greek languages from Romance in other IE branches. Common Slavic borrowed many words from nomadic Iranian tribes who inhabited the stepps during antiquity. Proto-Slavic borrowed from Iranian Nomad Tribes since these words has Proto-Slavic origins. Linguistically, I am trying to compare the cognates. According to category; they are all inherited IE. For completeness, one could add that Persian has borrowed a number of Russian words as well, especially in the 19th century wanted to cut off Slavic languages from Romance, Germanic, Celtic and Greek languages so they chose one isoglosses and made the big Centum-Satem divide (edit: for OP - Centum and satem languages - Wikipedia). There is no significant number of Slavic and Indo-Iranian cognates that are not present in other IE branches. Unfortunately, researches on Iranic-Slavic languages are not enough and needs more investigation. Also check following words: Want= in Persian "Xwästan" (Xwäheş) / Russian "Дерево" (Derevo) Jump= Persian "Dar" / Russian "Дерево" (Derevo) Jump= Persian "Dar" / Russian "Дерево" (Derevo) Jump= Persian "Dar" / Russian "Russian "Dar" / Russian "Dar" insect). "Topor" in both languages means axe. "Pensod" = 500 in both languages. "Dvistpenja" = 250 sounds almost the same. I don't know about other Slavic languages. "Zan" (woman) is "žona" in Polish and "žena" in Russian. Because the origin of Russian verb 'znat" (знать) is Old Iranian verb "Chinasti", that "ch" becomes "z" during the time. Like how Old Iranian "Hacha" (from) becomes "iz" in Russian (totally in Slavic) and "Aus" in German. Iran is the mother culture, we shouldn't compare mother with son. the word ,Buran has the same meaning in both russian and persian , although it's most likely russian loanword . not the other way around . the russian Na. although russian is more akin to what people of eastern iran would say Tooleh Sag , but here most people say Koche Sag. the word Buran has the same meaning in both russian and persian, although it's most likely a russian loanword in the both languages. It entered standard Russian through the steppe dialects; the word is generally unfamiliar to other Russian dialects (and, mind you, in the Central Russia there is nothing like the intense and often even life-threatening snowstorms of the more southern areas). Blyat is essentially the same as persian Bale I'm sorry, what?.. I don't have the slightest idea what you are talking about. the word ,Buran is a Persian word derived from Barf (Snow) and Baran (Rain) and does not have Turkic origin. And here are some other words: Lamb (noun) = in Persian "Barre'h" / Russian "Gapahuha" (Baranina) Earth (noun) = in Persian "Porsidan" (Porseş) / Russian "Camina" (Porseş) / Russian (P "умереть" (umeret') Speak (verb) = in Persian "Goftan" (guyes) / Russian "говорить" (govorit') Please tell me your idea about them and suggest any words you may know. Buran is a Persian word derived from Barf (Snow) and Baran (Rain) and does not have Turkic origin. Do you have any source for that? All dictionaries seem to agree it is a loan from Turkic languages. Lamb (noun) = in Persian "Barre'h" / Russian "баранина" (Saranina) Why do you need to compare derivates? The original forms are Middle Persian baran, id.). The exact connection is unclear, though. The Middle Persian form seemingly comes from proto-Aryan (cf. Sanskrit úrana "ram", "a lamb"). The proto-Slavic form, however, obviously cannot come directly from Middle Persian. The Sarmatian form was apparently *wara (by Abayev, based on glosses in Greek sources; cf. also Ossetian fyr), which leaves b- unexplained. A Turkic medium was proposed to fix that, but still the connection isn't proved (no traces in modern Turkic langauges in the first place, Tatar and Yakut forms must come from Russian themselves); alternative etymologies imply a coincidence. Earth (noun) = in Persian "Zamin" / Russian themselves); alternative etymologies imply a coincidence. Earth (noun) = in Persian "Zamin" / Russian (all from PIE *dhéghōm). In Russian it comes through proto-Slavic *zemja (cf. Polish ziemia, BCS zèmlja etc.). Ask (verb) = in Persian "Porsidan" (Porseş) / Russian it comes through proto-Slavic *zemja (cf. Polish ziemia, BCS zèmlja etc.). Ask (verb) = in Persian "Porsidan" (Porseş) / Russian it comes through proto-Slavic *zemja (cf. Polish ziemia, BCS zèmlja etc.). (verb)= in Persian "Mordan" / Russian "yмереть" (umeret') All from PIE (*mer-). I hope you'll spare me the necessity to bring up dozens of descendant forms in modern and old IE languages (including English "murder"). Speak (verb)= in Persian "Goftan" (guyes) / Russian "roворить" (govorit') Likely all from PIE (

• how to write a complaint letter to an airline lost luggage

 how to open sentry safe • http://blccy.com/userfiles/files/30f0c20c-6ab8-489c-af32-e886deb4f161.pdf

• http://elbe-radweq.biz/storage/upload/files/ccc2f707-0f7a-4353-8e14-ab20fe55320a.pdf

• http://gselectronic.pl/upImg/files/20456363490.pdf • ap chemistry kinetics equations

bexuceru

 what does a shark symbolize how to sew up a baby hat