**Fundamentals of Modern Belarusian**

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 While living in Lithuania, Belarus, and Russia, I learned to speak Russian, which in those days was still the *lingua franca* of CIS countries. During the first decade after the collapse of the USSR, Russian was still spoken by the majority of adults in the CIS, and it served me well during my travels. To this day, Russian remains the dominant language in Belarus. Nevertheless, Belarusian still holds a prominent position in Belarusian society as a symbol of Belarusian identity and nationalism. In those days, many government documents were printed only in Belarusian and most street signs were in Belarusian. Every schoolchild is required to learn the language, and almost all Belarusians can speak it at least to some extent. A knowledge of Belarusian is valuable to anyone who spends any amount of time in Belarus.

 This book was written with the assumption that the reader is already moderately familiar with either Russian or Ukrainian. Little explanation is given of noun gender and cases, or verb aspect and tenses. The reader should consult either a Russian or Ukrainian grammar for more details on these principles. I have attempted, in this book, to thoroughly describe those parts of Belarusian grammar that differ from Russian or Ukrainian.

 There is great variation in the Belarusian language from region to region, and any attempt to make an authoritative description of the Belarusian language will be plagued by this fact. I have strived to make this work as consistent as possible with the standard Belarusian used in most literature. To this end, I have set forth the most common declensions, conjugations, and vocabulary.

To my comrades of the Vitebskaya Banda

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# Chapter 1: Spelling Rules

 It is important to understand Belarusian spelling, which can be quite complex and more difficult than Russian. Most of the complexity of Belarusian morphology is a result of spelling rules. This problem is aggravated by the competition between two existing orthographies, or sets of spelling rules, called *Tarashkevitsa* and *Narkamouka*. *Tarashkevitsa* is based on *Biełaruskaja Hramatyka dla Škoł*, published by Branisłaŭ Taraškiéwič in 1918. It was the first comprehensive description of Belarusian and in some ways is more phonetically descriptive. *Narkamaŭka* was instituted by the Counsel of National Commissars of the BSSR in 1933 and is the basis of the state-sanction standard most broadly used today. I will refer to them simply as the “Classical” and “Modern” orthographies. I have chosen to use the Modern orthography throughout this work. I have noted in this chapter those ways in which the two differ.

## 1.1 Vowels

Belarusian has 10 letters representing vowel sounds. They can be divided into two categories, non-iotized vowels and their iotized counterparts. The letters in the second column represent the same sounds as the vowels in the first, but with an initial “y” sound. When a consonant precedes a vowel of the second column, it is palatized.

 **а я**

 **о ё**

 **у ю**

 **ы і**

 **э е**

## 1.2 Invariably Non-palatized Consonants

The letters **д**, **ж**, **р**, **т**, **ч**, and **ш** are never palatized, they cannot be followed by any letter from the second column. In a situation where a word’s morphology would normally place an iotized vowel after a **д** or a **т**, those consonants are changed to **дз** or **ц** respectively. In a situation where an iotized vowel would normally follow a **ж**, **р**, **ч**, or **ш**, that vowel is changed to its non-iotized counterpart. The consonants **г**, **к**, **х** are never followed by the letter **ы**. In a situation where an **ы** would normally occur, it is changed to an **і** if following one of these three letters.

бяда *misery* у бядзе *in misery*

гара  *mountain* на гары *on the mountain*

мяжа  *boundary* на мяжы *on the boundary*

пірог *pastry* пірагі *pastries*

растуць *they grow* расце  *it grows*

## 1.3 Stress and the vowels **о**, **э**, and **ё**

The letters **о**, **э**, and **ё** normally only exist when stressed. When unstressed, the letters **о** and **э** change to **а**. In Belarusian this phenomenon is called аканне. The letter **ё** usually changes to a **е**, but sometimes it also changes to a **я** in a phenomenon kalled яканне. See **Section 1.4** for more details on spelling rules that effect **е**. Care must be taken when stress shifts to a different syllable.

 Sing. Pl.

 вол валы *ox*

саснасосны *pine tree*

столсталы *table*

There are exceptions, all of which are loan words.

 радыё *radio*

тэлевізар *television*

эканоміка *economy*

## 1.4 Conversion of **е** to other vowels

Any **е** or **ё**, which immediately precedes the accent, is changed to **я**.

адзець *to dress*(per.)адзяваць *to dress*(imp.)

вецер *wind* вятры *winds*

Exceptions to this included many loan words from other languages, as well as many numerals, which are described in **Section 10.7**.

 бензін *gasoline*

сезон *season*

электрон *electron*

## 1.5 Conversion of **о** to **ы**

In words with the accent on the last syllable, it is common for a preceding syllable –**ро**- to change to –**ры**-.

 бровы *eyebrows* брыво *eyebrow*

гром *thunder* грымець *to rumble*

кроў *blood* крыві *of blood*

## 1.6 The apostrophe

In Belarusian, this symbol fills the function of the Russian letter **ъ**. It only occurs following a consonant, and preceding an iotized vowel. Having no sound of its own, its function is to separate the sound of the vowel following it from the consonant preceding it. This is either to prevent the consonant from being palatized, or to conform to spelling rules because the preceding consonant is invariably non-palatized.

аб'явіць *to declare*

п'яны *intoxicated*

сур'ёзны *serious*

## 1.7 Assimilation

Belarusian, like Russian, de-voices its consonants. Voiced consonants followed by unvoiced consonants are pronounced as unvoiced. Unvoiced consonants followed by voiced consonants are pronounced voiced. Consonants at the end of words are pronounced as unvoiced.

 Belarusian has assimilation with respect to palatization. If a consonant is palatized, an immediately preceding consonant is also palatized, provided it is one of the eligible consonants. Only the consonants **дз**, **з**, **л**, **н**, **с**, and **ц** are eligible to be palatized in this way. The Classical orthography represents this palatization by placing a **ь** between the two palatized consonants. For the purposes of both assimilation and pronunciation, the letter combination **дз** is treated as a single letter. The consonants **б**, **в**, **м**, and **ф** are not palatized this way, but if they are followed by an iotized vowel, consonants that precede one of these letters can be palatized by assimilation. The invariably non-palatized consonants cannot be palatized, and will prevent those consonants preceding them from being palatized by assimilation. See **Section 1.2** for more on invariably non-palatized consonants. The pronunciation of a word does not change depending on which orthography is used to write it. Both the Modern and the Classical forms of a word are pronounced exactly the same.

 ModernClassical

дзверы дзьверы *door*

ёсць ёсьць *there is*

 песня песьня *song*

## 1.8 Rules for **в**, **у**, and **ў**

If the letter **у** occurs after a vowel, even if the vowel ends the previous word, it is written as an **ў**. This letter is pronounced like the English ‘w’.

Пайшла ў хлеў. *She went into the shed.*

Стаіць у хляве. *She is standing in the shed.*

Гэты хлеб увесь. *This is all the bread.*

Гэта ўсё, што ёсць. *That’s all there is.*

Увайшлі яны ў хату. *They went into the house.*

Я ўвайшоў у хату. *I went into the house.*

 The letter **в** cannot occur, unless it is immediately followed by a vowel, otherwise, it must change to a **ў**. The letter **ў** can precede iotized vowels, but is changed to a **в** if it precedes a non-iotized vowel. When preceding an iotized vowel, it is not always clear whether the consonant should be a **в** or an **ў**.

 любоў *love* любоўю *with love*

справа *affair* спраў *of the affairs*

хлеў *shed* за хлявом *behind the shed*

хлеў *shed* у хляве *in the shed*

 Belarusian words cannot normally begin with an **о**. Many words which would otherwise begin with an **о** instead have the letter **в** added to the beginning. If the **о** changes to an **а** due to an accent shift, the initial **в** often drops off.

 возера *lake* азёры *lakes*

вокны *windows* акно *window*

 There are exceptions to this rule, but they are all loan words.

 одум *profound thought* ордэн *ceremonial order*

опера *opera* ордер *warrant*

орган *organ*

# Chapter 2: Noun Declension

 Because of the complex nature of Belarusian spelling rules, I have attempted to give exhaustive examples of the different declensions. Most of the declensions are slight variations of one of the few basic declensions, differing only because of the manifestation of spelling rules. It should be noted that it is extremely common for a noun with accented endings in the singular to have unaccented endings in the plural, and vice-versa. Careful attention must also be paid to the points raised in **Chapter 3**.

## 2.1 Masculine nouns ending in a non-palatized consonant

Most masculine nouns with accented endings decline like стол, *table*.

 Sing. Pl.

Nom. стол сталы

Acc. стол сталы

Gen. стала сталоў

Dat. сталу сталам

Instr. сталом сталамі

Prep. на стале на сталах

 вугал *corner*

лоб *forehead*

Most masculine nouns with unaccented endings decline like план, *plan*.

Nom. план планы

Acc. план планы

Gen. плана планаў

Dat. плану планам

Instr. планам планамі

Prep. у плане у планах

 аўтобус *bus*

клас *class*

Masculine nouns with accented endings in –**д** or –**т** decline like суд, *judgment*. The final consonant becomes either **ц** or **дз** for the prepositional singular.

 Sing. Pl.

Nom. суд суды

Acc. суд суды

Gen. суда судоў

Dat. суду судам

Instr. судом судамі

Prep. на судзе на судах

 куст *bush*

 ліст *leaf*

Masculine nouns with accented endings in –**г**, -**к**, or –**х** decline like пірог, *pastry*.

Nom. пірог пірагі

Acc. пірог пірагі

Gen. пірага пірагоў

Dat. пірагу пірагам

Instr. пірагом пірагамі

Prep. у пірагу у пірагах

 бок *side*

мех *sack*

Masculine nouns with unaccented endings in –**г**, -**к**, or –**х** decline like гук, *sound*.

Nom. гук гукі

Acc. гук гукі

Gen. гуку гукаў

Dat. гуку гукам

Instr. гукам гукамі

Prep. у гуку у гуках

 луг *meadow*

страх *fear*

Masculine nouns with unaccented endings in **–д** or **–т** decline like погляд, *outlook*. This declension is just like for план except the final consonant becomes **ц** or **дз** for the prepositional singular.

 Sing. Pl.

Nom. погляд погляды

Acc. погляд погляды

Gen. погляду поглядаў

Dat. погляду поглядам

Instr. поглядам поглядамі

Prep. у поглядзе у поглядах

 асфальт *asphalt*

Masculine nouns with accented endings in –**ж**, -**р**, -**ц**, -**ч**, or –**ш** decline like двор, *yard*.

Nom. двор двары

Acc. двор двары

Gen. двара двароў

Dat. двару дварам

Instr. дваром дварамі

Prep. на двары на дварах

 нож *knife*

канец *end*

мяч *ball*

кош *basket*

Masculine nouns with unaccented endings in –**ж**, -**р**, -**ц**, -**ч**, or –**ш** decline like катэдж, *cottage.*

Nom. катэдж катэджы

Acc. катэдж катэджы

Gen. катэджа катэджаў

Dat. катэджу катэджам

Instr. катэджам катэджамі

Prep. у катэджы у катэджах

 ровар *bicycle*

 харч *food*

 палец *finger*

аркуш *sheet of paper*

## 2.2 Masculine nouns ending in –**ь** or -**й**

Most nouns of this group with accented endings decline like пень, *stump*.

 Sing. Pl.

Nom. пень пні

Acc. пень пні

Gen. пня пнёў

Dat. пню пням

Instr. пнём пнямі

Prep. на пні на пнях

 агонь *fire*

 ручай *stream*

Nouns of this group with unaccented endings decline like партфель, *briefcase*.

Nom. партфель партфелі

Acc. партфель партфелі

Gen. партфеля партфеляў

Dat. партфелю партфелям

Instr. партфелем партфелямі

Prep. у партфелі у партфелях

 аўтамабіль *automobile*

 гай *grove*

## 2.3 Neuter nouns ending in –**о** or -**а**

Most neuter nouns ending in -**о** decline like крыло, *wing*.

Nom. крыло крылы

Acc. крыло крылы

Gen. крыла крылаў

Dat. крылу крылам

Instr. крылом крыламі

Prep. крыле крылах

 акно *window*

пісьмо *letter*

Most neuter nouns ending in -**а** decline like кола, *wheel*.

 Sing. Pl.

Nom. кола колы

Acc. кола колы

Gen. кола колаў

Dat. колу колам

Instr. колам коламі

Prep. на коле на колах

 дрэва *tree*

Neuter nouns ending with **д** or **т** as the final consonantdecline like крыло or кола, except the final consonant becomes **ц** or **дз** respectively for the prepositional singular.

 Nom. Prep.

 гняздо гняздзе *nest*

жыта жыце *rye*

 лета леце *summer*

Neuter nouns ending in –**га**, -**ка**, or –**ха** decline like воблака, *cloud*.

Nom. воблака воблакі

Acc. воблака воблакі

Gen. воблака воблакаў

Dat. воблаку воблакам

Instr. воблакам воблакамі

Prep. на воблаку на воблаках

рэха *echo*

Neuter nouns ending in –**жо**, -**ро**, -**цо**, -**чо**, or –**шо** decline like вядро, *bucket*.

Nom. вядро вёдры

Acc. вядро вёдры

Gen. вядра вёдраў

Dat. вядру вёдрам

Instr. вядром вёдрамі

Prep. на вядры на вёдрах

 ружжо *gun*

 яйцо *egg*

 плячо *shoulder*

Neuter nouns ending in –**жа**, -**ра**, -**ца**, -**ча**, or –**ша** decline like акенца, *small window*.

 Sing. Pl.

Nom. акенца акенцы

Acc. акенца акенцы

Gen. акенца акенцаў

Dat. акенцу акенцам

Instr. акенцам акенцамі

Prep. на акенцы на акенцах

 мора *sea*

 аблічча *countenance*

 падстрэшша *eaves*

## 2.4 Neuter nouns ending in –**ё** or -**е**

Neuter nouns ending in –**ё** decline like жыццё, *life*.

 Sing. Pl.

Nom. жыццё жыцці

Acc. жыццё жыцці

Gen. жыцця жыццяў

Dat. жыццю жыццям

Instr. жыццём жыццямі

Prep. на жыцці на жыццях

 галлё *piece of firewood*

пачуццё *sense*

Neuter nouns ending in –**е** decline like пакаленне, *generation*.

Nom. пакаленне пакалення

Acc. пакаленне пакалення

Gen. пакалення пакаленняў

Dat. пакаленню пакаленням

Instr. пакаленнем пакаленнямі

Prep. у пакаленні у пакаленнях

выключэнне *exception*

## 2.5 Neuter nouns ending in –**мя**

There are seven nouns of this group. They decline like стрэмя, *stirrup*. Many of these nouns have no plural form.

 Sing. Pl.

Nom. стрэмя страмёны

Acc. стрэмя страмёны

Gen. стрэмя страмёнаў

Dat. стрэмю страмёнам

Instr. стрэмем страмёнамі

Prep. аб стрэмі аб страмёнах

 бярэмя *armful*

 вымя *udder*

 племя *tribe*

полымя *flame*

семя *seed*

цемя *top of head*

## 2.6 Neuter nouns ending in –**я**

Nouns of this type decline like цяля, *calf*. All are animate and represent animal young.

Nom. цяля цяляты

Acc. цяля цялят

Gen. цяляці цялят

Dat. цяляці цялятах

Instr. цялём цялятамі

Prep. аб цяляці аб цялятах

 парася *piglet*

 жарабя *foal*

## 2.7 Feminine nouns ending in –**а**

Most nouns of this group with accented endings decline like сцяна, *wall*.

 Sing. Pl.

Nom. сцяна сцены

Acc. сцяну сцены

Gen. сцяны сцен

Dat. сцяне сценам

Instr. сцяной сценамі

Prep. на сцяне на сценах

 галава *head*

сасна *pine tree*

Most nouns of this group with unaccented endings decline like галіна, *branch*.

 Sing. Pl.

Nom. галіна галіны

Acc. галіну галіны

Gen. галіны галін

Dat. галіне галінам

Instr. галінай галінамі

Prep. на галіне на галінах

 бульба *potato*

крама *store*

Nouns of this group with **д** or **т** as the final consonantdecline like сцяна or галіна, except the final consonant becomes **ц** or **дз** respectively for the prepositional singular.

 Nom. Sing. Dat. & Prep.

 пліта пліце *slab*

хата хаце *home*

 вада вадзе *water*

бяседа бяседзе *discussion*

Nouns of this group with the accented endings –**га**, –**ка**, or –**ха** decline like нага, *leg*. The ending changes to -**зе**, -**цэ**, or -**се** respectively, for the prepositional and dative singular.

Nom. нага ногі

Acc. нагу ногі

Gen. нагі ног

Dat. назе нагам

Instr. нагой нагамі

Prep. на назе на нагах

 Nom. Prep. & Dat.

 страха страсе *roof*

рука руцэ *arm*

Nouns of this group with the unaccented endings –**га**, –**ка**, or –**ха** decline like дарога, *road*. The ending changes to -**зе**, -**цы**, or -**се** respectively, for the prepositional and dative singular.

Nom. дарога дарогі

Acc. дарогу дарогі

Gen. дарогі дарог

Dat. дарозе дарогах

Instr. дарогай дарогамі

Prep. на дарозе на дарогах

 Nom. Prep. & Dat.

 скруха скрусе *sadness*

зорка зорцы *star*

Nouns of this group with the accented endings –**жа**, -**ра**, -**ча**, -**ца** or –**ша** decline like мяжа, *boundary*.

 Sing. Pl.

Nom. мяжа межы

Acc. мяжу межы

Gen. мяжы межаў

Dat. мяжы межам

Instr. мяжой межамі

Prep. на мяжы на межах

 гара *mountain*

каланча *observation tower*

 душа *soul*

Nouns of this group with the unaccented endings –**жа**, -**ра**, -**ча**, -**ца** or –**ша** decline like мара, *dream*.

 Sing. Pl.

Nom. мара мары

Acc. мару мары

Gen. мары мараў

Dat. мары марам

Instr. марай марамі

Prep. на мары на марах

 вежа *spire*

раніца *morning*

 ануча *rag*

каша *porridge*

## 2.8 Feminine nouns ending in –**я**

Nouns of this group with accented endings decline like зямля, *land*.

Nom. зямля землі

Acc. зямлю землі

Gen. зямлі земляў

Dat. зямлі землям

Instr. зямлёй землямі

Prep. на зямлі на землях

сям'я *family*

Nouns of this group with unaccented endings decline like лінія, *line*.

Nom. лінія лініі

Acc. лінію лініі

Gen. лініі лініяў

Dat. лініі лініям

Instr. лініяй лініямі

Prep. на лініі на лініях

куля *bullet*

 партыя *party*

## 2.9 Feminine nouns ending in –**ь** or consonant

 There are a couple of points that must be noted for these nouns. If the final consonant is preceded by a vowel, it is doubled in the instrumental singular. If the genitive plural ending is accented, it will be –**ей** or –**эй**, otherwise it will be –**аў** or –**яў**.

Nouns of this group with the ending –**ь** decline like сувязь, *connection.*

 Sing. Pl.

Nom. сувязь сувязі

Acc. сувязь сувязі

Gen. сувязі сувязяў

Dat. сувязі сувязям

Instr. сувяззю сувязямі

Prep. на сувязі на сувязях

радасць *joy*

соль *salt*

Nouns of this group with the endings –**ж**, -**р**, -**ч**, or -**ш** decline like ноч, *night*.

Nom. ноч ночы

Acc. ноч ночы

Gen. ночы начэй

Dat. ночы начам

Instr. ноччу начамі

Prep. у ночы у начах

вупраж *bridled horse*

 мыш *mouse*

# Chapter 3: Additional Points on Noun Declension

## 3.1 Accusative form of animate nouns

 The accusative form of plural animate nouns is identical the genitive, not the nominative case. Adjectives describing these nouns take the genitive ending.

Пастух збірае сваіх кароў. *The herdsman gathers his cows.*

Туды дзяўчат пасылалі. *That’s where we sent the girls.*

Прасіў у яго, не за сябе, за двух маленькіх *I asked him, not for myself, but for two little kids.*

дзетак.

 The accusative case is identical to the genitive for singular masculine animate nouns as well. Corresponding adjectives take the genitive ending.

Яна прыдбае новага мужа. *She will get a new husband.*

Ён перажываў за старэйшага брата. *He was worried about his older brother.*

Паважанага пешахода ігнаруюць і *The respected pedestrian is ignored and*

 прыгнятаюць пошлыя вадзіцелі. *oppressed by common drivers.*

## 3.2 Masculine genitive singular endings **а**/**я** versus **у**/**ю**

 There are two groups of masculine nouns. One of these groups has genitive singular endings of **а** and **я**, the other group has genitive singular endings of **у**, and **ю**. There is no easy way to tell to which group any given noun belongs.

Nouns with the genitive singular endings -**а** or –**я** are typically words that can be described in English with the word “many.” These nouns are often concrete, countable objects.

* Nouns denoting people, animals, and body parts
* Units of measurement and currency
* Geographical concepts

брата *of the brother* малатка *of the hammer*

грама *of the gram* пальца *of the finger*

дня *of the day*  перашыйка *of the isthmus*

кантынэнта *of the continent* рубля *of the ruble*

каня *of the horse* чалавека *of the person*

Nouns with the genitive singular endings –**у** or –**ю** are typically words that are used in the partitive sense. In other words, some portion of a whole is implied. Typically, such words represent more abstract ideas. They can usually be described in English with the word “much.” If a word in English cannot have an article like “the” applied to it, it will have the –**у** or -**ю** genitive ending in Belarusian.

* Nouns that denote a group, gathering, or collection of other things
* Natural phenomena, characteristics, actions, and spatial directions
* Emotions, senses, and abstract concepts
* Substances and other nouns that can be described in English by the word “much”

выгляду *of the glance* роду *of the type*

дажджу *of rain* сну *of sleep*

жалю *of pity* страху *of fear*

колеру *of color* усходу *of the east*

набору *of the collection* холаду *of the cold*

натоўпу *of the crowd* цукру *of sugar*

## 3.3 Genitive plural endings

It is often very difficult to predict the genitive plural endings of nouns. The genitive plural form must be memorized for every feminine noun, and for masculine nouns ending in –**ь**.

Feminine nouns ending in –**а** or -**я** are the most problematic.

Nom. Sing. Gen. Pl. Nom. Sing. Gen. Pl.

вежа вежаў *of the spires* зямля земляў *of the lands*

галава галоў *of the heads* крама крамаў *of the shops*

галіна галін *of the branches* лінія ліній *of the lines*

зорка зорак *of the stars* сям'я сем'яў *of the families*

Masculine nouns ending in –**ь** also have this issue.

госць гасцей *of the guests* локаць локцяў *of the elbows*

конь коней *of the horses* пень пнёў *of the stumps*

Some nouns can have either ending.

мяжа меж or межаў *of the boundaries*

сасна сосен or соснаў *of the pine-trees*

хата хат or хатаў *of the cottages*

## 3.4 Irregular prepositional endings

Many maculine and neuter nouns with unaccented endings whose final consonant **г** or **х**, have irregular prepositional singular endings. The final consonant morphs into **з** or **с** respectively.

бераг на беразе *on the shore*

верх на версе *on top*

кажух у кажусе\* *in the leather jacket*

луг на лузе *in the field*

начлег на начлезе *in the lodgings*

парог на парозе *on the threshold*

снег на снезе *on the snow*

стог на стозе *on the haystack*

\*The form у кажуху is equally common.

 The following masculine and neuter nouns have irregular prepositional forms.

 брат аб брату *about the brother*

горб на гарбу  *on the hump*

меч на мячы *on the sword*

 пост на пасту *at the watch-post*

ход на хаду *in motion*

гняздо у гняздзе *in the nest*

 малако у малацэ *in milk*

рэха у рэсе *in the echo*

## 3.5 Feminine Instrumental Ending Variation

There exists a variation of the instrumental ending for feminine nouns ending in –**а** or –**я**. This alternate ending is created by replacing the final -**й** with a -**ю**. This variation is common, but is non-standard and should be avoided by the non-native speaker. This variation extends to adjectives and pronouns as well.

Бабуля толькі галавою паківала. *The old lady just shook her head.*

Я пайду з табой разам. *I will go together with you.*

З пэўнаю перасцярогай ў душы, Бураў *With definite caution in his soul, Burau crossed*

 пераступіў і другі парог. *the second doorway also.*

## 3.6 Gender and declension disagreement

 Masculine animate nouns ending in –**а** or –**я** do not decline like other masculine nouns. If the accent falls on the ending, the word declines exactly as though it were feminine. If the accent falls on the stem, the word has feminine endings for the nominative, accusative, and genitive singular cases, but has masculine endings for all remaining cases. Note the examples of бацька, *father*, and тата, *dad*.

 Sing. Pl. Sing. Pl.

Nom. бацька бацькі тата таты

Acc. бацьку бацькоў тату татаў

Gen. бацькі бацькоў таты татаў

Dat. бацьку бацькам тату татам

Instr. бацькам бацькамі татам татамі

Prep. аб бацьку аб бацьках аб таце татах

 сабака *dog*

слуга *servant*

 суддзя *judge*

## 3.7 Declension misfits

Some nouns do not fit well in the normal declension patterns. These include the neuter noun дзіця, *child*, and the feminine nouns любоў, *love*, and кроў, *blood*.

Nom. дзіця дзеці любоў кроў

Acc. дзіця дзяцей любоў кроў

Gen. дзіцяці дзяцей любові крыві

Dat. дзіцяці дзецям любові крыві

Instr. дзіцём дзецьмі любоўю крывёй

Prep. аб дзіцяці аб дзецях аб любові у крыві

 There are many nouns, mostly foreign words, which do not decline. They have the same form, regardless of case or number.

 маці *mother*

пані *Mrs.*

# Chapter 4: Irregular Plurals

## 4.1 Words with no plural form

 Many words have only a singular form. Most of these words have no plural in English either. Included are things like substances, proper nouns, and ideas.

 бульба *potato* сонца *sun*

вецер *wind* спакой *stillness*

ліха *evil* сярэдзіна *middle*

 Most neuter nouns ending in –**мя** have no plural form.

 бярэмя *armful* семя *seed*

 вымя *udder* цемя *top of head*

 полымя *flame*

## 4.2 Words with no singular form

 Many words have only a plural form.

 абцугі *pincers* каноплі *hemp*

 акуляры *eyeglasses* кпіны *laughter*

 арэлі *child’s swing* крупы *porridge*

 выбары *election* людзі *people*

 грошы *money* нетры *depths*

 грудзі *chest* паводзіны *behavior*

 джунглі *jungle*  прысмакі *hors d’oeuvres*

 дзверы *door* сані *sled*

дровы *firewood* суткі *twenty-four hours*

 забабоны *superstition* шахматы *chess*

 зносіны *relations* штаны *pants*

## 4.3 Irregular plurals

 The plural forms of these words have different stems than the singular forms.

Masc.

 Sing. Pl. Gen. Pl.

 пан панове паноў *gentleman*

сусед суседзі суседзяў *neighbor*

чорт чэрці чарцей *devil*

Neut.

 вока вочы вачэй *eye*

 вуха вушы вушэй *ear*

 зерне зярняты зярнят *grain*

 калена калені каленяў *knee*

 неба нябёсы нябёсаў *sky/heaven*

Fem.

 дзяўчына дзяўчаты дзяўчат *girl*

 курыца куры курэй *chicken*

## 4.4 Nouns ending in -**ін**

 These animate nouns denote types of people. Other than the nominative plural ending, the rest of the plural endings are the same as for other nouns. The genitive plural ending is –**аў** and is unaccented.

 Masc. Fem. Pl.

 гараджанін гараджанка гараджане *townsperson*

 грамадзянін грамадзянка грамадзяне *citizen*

 мешчанін мяшчанкамяшчане *aristocrat*

 палачанін палачанка палачане *courtier*

 селянін сялянка сяляне *villager*

 славянін славянка славяне *slav*

 хрысціянін хрысціянка хрысціяне *christian*

 татарын татарка татары *tatar*

# Chapter 5: Adjective Declension

 Adjectives generally match the gender and case of the noun they describe. As mentioned in **Section 3.1**, the accusative case of animate masculine nouns and plural nouns is identical to the genitive case. Consistent with this, adjectives describing these nouns also have accusative endings identical with the genitive case.

## 5.1 Non-palatized stem adjectives

 These adjectives with accented endings decline like малады, *young*.

 Masc. Neut. Fem. Pl.

Nom. малады маладое маладая маладыя

Acc. малады (-ога) маладое маладую маладыя (-ых)

Gen. маладога маладога маладой маладых

Dat. маладому маладому маладой маладым

Instr. маладым маладым маладой маладымі

Prep. аб маладым аб маладым аб маладой аб маладых

 These adjectives with unaccented endings decline like чырвоны, *red*.

Nom. чырвоны чырвонае чырвоная чырвоныя

Acc. чырвоны (-ага) чырвонае чырвоную чырвоныя (-ых)

Gen. чырвонага чырвонага чырвонай чырвоных

Dat. чырвонаму чырвонаму чырвонай чырвоным

Instr. чырвоным чырвоным чырвонай чырвонымі

Prep. аб чырвоным аб чырвоным аб чырвонай аб чырвоных

 Adjectives with accented endings of –**гі**, -**кі**, or –**хі** decline like другі, *second*.

Nom. другі другое другая другія

Acc. другі (-ога) другое другую другія (-іх)

Gen. другога другога другой другіх

Dat. другому другому другой другім

Instr. другім другім другой другімі

Prep. аб другім аб другім аб другой аб другіх

 Adjectives, with unaccented endings of –**гі**, -**кі**, or –**хі**, decline like хуткі, *fast*.

Nom. хуткі хуткае хуткая хуткія

Acc. хуткі (-ага) хуткае хуткую хуткія (-іх)

Gen. хуткага хуткага хуткай хуткіх

Dat. хуткаму хуткаму хуткай хуткім

Instr. хуткім хуткім хуткай хуткімі

Prep. аб хуткім аб хуткім аб хуткай аб хуткіх

## 5.2 Palatized stem adjectives

 Adjectives, whose stem ends in a palatized consonant, decline like апошні, *last*.

 Masc. Neut. Fem. Pl.

Nom. апошні апошняе апошняя апошнія

Acc. апошні (-яга) апошняе апошнюю апошнія (-іх)

Gen. апошняга апошняга апошняй апошніх

Dat. апошняму апошняму апошняй апошнім

Instr. апошнім апошнім апошняй апошнімі

Prep. аб апошнім аб апошнім аб апошняй аб апошніх

## 5.3 Adjective ending variation

 The adjectives declined above have the most current and accepted endings, but variations do exist. One common variation replaces the final **–й** of the feminine prepositional ending with a –**ю**. See **Section 3.5** for more on how this variation affects nouns. Another variation replaces the final –**й** of the feminine genitive ending with a –**е**. Although these variations do exist, they are non-standard and should be avoided by the non-native speaker.

## 5.3 Short adjectives

 The use of short adjectives is much more rare in Belarusian than in Russian, being used almost exclusively for the neuter third person impersonal. As in Russian, such adjectives are only used predicatively. The neuter form of the short adjective is identical to the adverb. See **Chapter 29** for more on adverb formation.

 Only a very few adjectives can take a short form for anything other than the third person impersonal. These include гатовы, *ready*, and рады, *glad*. The word павінен, which translates as *should*, has no long form and can only be used as a short adjective.

 The forms of the most common short adjectives are given below, along with some examples.

 Masc. Neut. Fem. Pl.

 гатоў гатова гатова гатовы

 павінен павінна павінна павінны

 рад рада рада рады

Будзь гатоў! — Заўжды гатоў! *Be prepared! — Always prepared!*

Я рада, што пакінуў. *I am glad that he left.*

Яна павінна адразу сказаць ім. *She should immediately tell him.*

Было маркотна, калі ён не прыйшоў. *It was sad when he did not come.*

Мы дужа працавалі, каб усё было зроблена *We worked hard so that everything would be done*

 ў час. *on time.*

The long adjective is usually used if the subject is not the neuter third person impersonal.

Пакой поўны людзей. *The room is full of people.*

Яна не абавязаная дапамагчы яму. *She is not obligated to help him.*

# Chapter 6: Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

 Only qualitative adjectives can have a superlative or comparative form. If an English adjective can be used comparatively or superlatively, the equivalent Belarusian adjective most likely can as well. By the same token, if the English adjective cannot be used comparatively or superlatively, the Belarusian adjective probably cannot also.

## 6.1 Short comparative adjective formation

 The short comparative form of an adjective is identical to the comparative adverb. The comparative adverb is formed by removing the final –**ы** or –**і** and replacing it with an accented –**ей**. See **29.4** for more on the comparative adverb.

 бедны *poor* бядней *poorer*

 белы *white* бялей *whiter*

важны *important* важней *more important*

вольны *free* вальней *more free*

вясёлы *fun* весялей *more fun*

дакладны *precise* дакладней *more precise*

 ранні *early* раней *earlier*

 If the last consonant of the adjective is invariably non-palatized, the final –**ы** is replaced with –**эй**.

 мудры *wise* мудрэй *wiser*

 прыгожы *beautiful* прыгажэй *more beautiful*

 хітры *cunning* хітрэй *more cunning*

 For adjectives ending in –**ты** or –**ды**, the ending is removed and replaced with one of the accented endings –**цей** or –**дзей** respectively.

 багаты *rich* багацей *richer*

густы *thick, viscous* гусцей *thicker, more viscous*

 жоўты *yellow* жаўцей *more yellow*

малады *young* маладзей *younger*

просты *simple* прасцей *simpler*

тоўсты *thick, fat* таўсцей *thicker, fatter*

 цвёрды *hard, firm* цвярдзей *harder, firmer*

чысты *clean* чысцей *cleaner*

There are a number of irregular comparative adjectives.

 высокі *high* вышей *higher*

глыбокі *deep* глыбей *deeper*

 далёкі *far* далей *farther*

 шырокі *wide* шырэй *wider*

 блізкі *near* бліжэй *nearer*

вузкі *narrow* вужэй *narrower*

 гладкі *smooth* гладзей *smoother*

 кароткі *short* карацей *shorter*

салодкі *sweet* саладзей *sweeter*

 глухі *deaf* глушэй *deafer*

дарагі *expensive* даражэй *more expensive*

доўгі *long* даўжэй *longer*

лёгкі *light* лягчэй *lighter*

мяккі *soft* мякчэй *softer*

 ціхі *quiet* цішэй *quieter*

 хуткі *fast* хутчэй *faster*

## 6.2 Short comparative adverb usage

 Because short comparative adjectives are adverbs, they do not decline and can only be used predicatively.

 Я маладзей за яго. *I am younger than him.*

 Кожнаму хацелася стаць бліжэй да вады. *Each wanted to get closer to the water.*

## 6.3 Irregular short comparative adjectives

 A small number of adjectives have unique short comparative adjective forms, separate from their short comparative adverb form. These adjectives all end in –**шы**, decline like other adjectives, and are not limited to predicate usage.

 вялікі *big* большы *bigger*

 добры *good* лепшы *better*

дрэнны *bad* горшы *worse*

 малы *small* меншы *smaller*

 Some examples of usage of short comparative adjectives are given.

 Сам быў не ў лепшым стане. *I myself was not in any better shape.*

 Там былі яблыкі болшыя, чым тут. *The apples were bigger over there than here.*

The adjective малады, *young*, has the normal short comparative form маладзей, but it also has an additional short comparative form малодшы, which has the specialized meaning of junior. The adjective стары does not have a normal short comparative form, but there is the specialized word старшы, which means *older*, or *senior*. Both малодшы and старшы are used like any normal adjective.

 Малодшы лейтэнант камандаваў *The junior lieutenant commanded the mortar*

 мінамётнай ротай. *company.*

 Апроч мяне была ў маці яшчэ *My mother had another daughter besides*

 дачка, мая сястра старшая. *me - my older sister.*

## 6.4 Long comparative adjectives

 Adjectives that do not have a short comparative form can be used comparatively by placing either больш, *more*, or менш, *less*, before the word.

Я больш палітычны, чым вы разам узятыя. *I am more tactful than both of you combined.*

Беражок ля ямы стаў больш зручны. *The rim around the hole became more convenient.*

## 6.5 Superlatives ending in –**ейшы** or –**эйшы**

 Any adjective which has a short comparative form can form a superlative by appending the ending –**шы** to that short comparative form. Adjectives without a short comparative form that ends in –**ей** or –**эй** do not have a unique superlative form.

 бядней *poorer* бяднейшы *poorest*

бялей *whiter* бялейшы *whitest*

 даражэй *more expensive* даражэйшы *most expensive*

карацей *shorter* карацейшы *shortest*

 мякчэй *softer* мякчэйшы *softest*

 раней *earlier* ранейшы *earliest*

The adjective стары, *old*, has no short comparative form, but does have the superlative старэйшы, *oldest*.

## 6.6 Superlatives using the adverb самы

 The superlative form of any qualitative adjective can be formed by placing the adjective самы, *most*, before the adjective and by then declining самы to agree with the adjective. This is the form used for adjectives that do not have a superlative form ending in –**ейшы** or –**эйшы**, like the adjectives discussed in **Section 6.3**.

 Яны стаялі перад самым крутым узоркам. *They stood in front of the steepest hill.*

 А ўвогуле розум — не самае галоўнае *Generally, the mind is not the most*

 ў чалавеку. *important thing to a person.*

## 6.8 Superlatives with the prefix **най**-

 This prefix can be appended to ordinary superlatives, the comparative adjectives mentioned in **Section 6.3**, or to adjectives that normally has no special superlative form. The prefix **най**- slightly changes the meaning of the word. A normal superlative indicates that the characteristic of the noun is the extreme when compared to others. When the prefix **най**- is appended, the meaning indicates that the characteristic of the adjective is extreme, regardless of whether it is compared to others or not.

Гэта — найбольшы знак для *This is a really big sign for the town that*

гарадка, што заўтра вайна.  *there will be war tomorrow.*

Гэтую даведку, бы найдаражэйшы *She buried this affidavit in the papers, as*

 дакумент, яна загарнула ў *if it were a most valuable document.*

 паперку.

Я калісьці буду найпершы. *Someday I will be the very first.*

# Chapter 7: Personal Pronouns

## 7.1 Personal pronouns

 1st Pers. Sing. 2nd Pers. Sing. 1st Pers. Pl. 2nd Pers. Pl.

Nom. я ты мы вы

Acc. мяне цябе нас вас

Gen. мяне цябе нас вас

Dat. мне табе нам вам

Instr. мной\* табой\* намі вамі

Prep. аба мне аб табе аб нас аб вас

 3rd Pers. Masc. 3rd Pers. Neut. 3rd Pers. Fem. 3rd Pers. Pl.

Nom. ён яно яна яны

Acc. яго яго яе іх

Gen. яго яго яе іх

Dat. яму яму ёй ім

Instr. ім ім ёй\* імі

Prep. аб ім аб ім аб ёй аб іх

## 7.2 The reflexive personal pronoun

 The reflexive pronoun is a direct synonym for the subject of the sentence. This means that it cannot be the subject of a sentence and does not have a nominative form. This pronoun is used when the subject of the sentence is also some other part of the sentence, such as the direct or indirect object.

Acc. сябе

Gen. сябе

Dat. сабе

Instr. сабой\*

Prep. аб сабе

 \*The variations мною, табою, ёю, and сабою are very common, but are non-standard and should be avoided by the non-native speaker. See **Section 3.5** for how this variation effects nouns.

## 7.3 The pronoun сам

 This pronoun is used to emphasize part of the sentence, either the subject, an object, or indirect object. When not used with the subject of the sentence, the pronoun сам simply imparts emphasis and is not actually translated. When used with the subject of the sentence, however, its meaning can be roughly translated as *myself*, *yourself*, *himself*, etc... The pronoun сам is used like an adjective, matching the case and gender of the noun it describes.

 Masc. Neut. Fem. Pl.

Nom. сам само сама самі

Acc. сам (-ога) само саму самі (-іх)

Gen. самога самога самой саміх

Dat. самому самому самой самім

Instr. самім самім самой самімі

Prep. аб самім аб самім аб самой аб саміх

 Ён вырашыў сам прыйсці. *He decided to come himself.*

 Аднойчы нават выратаваў саму каралеву. *Once he even rescued the queen.*

 Але гаварыў ён толькі з самімі суседзьмі. *But he only spoke with the neighbors.*

# Chapter 8: Possessive and Demonstrative Pronouns

 These pronouns follow the same rules as adjectives, declining for gender and case to match the nouns they modify, see Chapter 5 for more details on adjectives.

## 8.1 Possessive pronouns

 The first person singular possessive pronoun мой, *my*, declines as follows.

 Masc. Neut. Fem. Pl.

Nom. мой маё мая мае

Acc. мой (майго) маё маю мае (маіх)

Gen. майго майго маёй маіх

Dat. майму майму маёй маім

Instr. маім маім маёй маімі

Prep. аб маім аб маім аб маёй аб маіх

 The second person singular possessive pronoun твой, *your*, declines as follows.

Nom. твой тваё твая твае

Acc. твой (твайго) тваё тваю твае (тваіх)

Gen. твайго твайго тваёй тваіх

Dat. твайму твайму тваёй тваім

Instr. тваім тваім тваёй тваімі

Prep. аб тваім аб тваім аб тваёй аб тваіх

 The first person plural possessive pronoun наш, *our*, declines as follows.

Nom. наш наша наша нашы

Acc. наш (нашага) наша нашу нашы (нашых)

Gen. нашага нашага нашай нашых

Dat. нашаму нашаму нашай нашым

Instr. нашым нашаму нашай нашымі

Prep. аб нашым аб нашым аб нашай аб нашых

The second person plural possessive pronoun ваш, *your*, declines as follows.

 Masc. Neut. Fem. Pl.

Nom. ваш ваша ваша вашы

Acc. ваш (вашага) ваша вашу вашы (вашых)

Gen. вашага вашага вашай вашых

Dat. вашаму вашаму вашай вашым

Instr. вашым вашаму вашай вашымі

Prep. аб вашым аб вашым аб вашай аб вашых

## 8.2 Third person possessive pronouns

 The words ягоны, *his*, ейны, *her*, and іхны, *their*, are the most common way of indicating possession. They decline like normal adjectives and their usage is extremely common, however there are some who feel that their usage is colloquial and that possession should be indicated by preceding the noun with the genitive form of the third person pronoun.

## 8.3 The reflexive pronoun

 The pronoun свой roughly translates as *one’s own*, and declines as follows.

Nom. свой сваё свая свае

Acc. свой (свайго) сваё сваю свае (сваіх)

Gen. свайго свайго сваёй сваіх

Dat. свайму свайму сваёй сваім

Instr. сваім сваім сваёй сваімі

Prep. аб сваім аб сваім аб сваёй аб сваіх

## 8.4 The interrogative possesive pronoun

 The pronoun чый roughly translates as *whose*, and declines as follows.

Nom. чый чыё чыя чые

Acc. чый (чыйго) чыё чыю чые (чыіх)

Gen. чыйго чыйго чыёй чыіх

Dat. чыйму чыйму чыёй чыім

Instr. чыім чыім чыёй чыімі

Prep. аб чыім аб чыім аб чыёй аб чыіх

## 8.5 The demonstrative pronouns

 The pronouns гэты, *this*, and той, *that*, decline as follows.

 Masc. Neut. Fem. Pl.

Nom. гэты гэта гэта гэтыя

Acc. гэты (гэтага) гэта гэта гэтыя (гэтых)

Gen. гэтага гэтага гэту гэтых

Dat. гэтаму гэтаму гэтай гэтым

Instr. гэтым гэтым гэтай гэтымі

Prep. аб гэтым аб гэтым аб гэтай аб гэтых

Nom. той тое тая тыя

Acc. той (-аго) тое тую тыя (-ых)

Gen. таго таго той тых

Dat. таму таму той тым

Instr. тым тым той тымі

Prep. аб тым аб тым аб той аб тых

 The pronoun гэны, *that*, declines just like гэты. It is not very common.

 Гэны ўсё можа. *That guy can do anything.*

Усе пра гэна даведаліся. *Everybody found out about that.*

## 8.6 The pronoun увесь

 The pronoun увесь, *all*, declines as follows.

Nom. увесь усё уся усе

Acc. увесь (усяго) усё усю усе (усіх)

Gen. усяго усяго усёй усіх

Dat. усяму усяму усёй усім

Instr. усім усім усёй усімі

Prep. аба ўсім аба ўсім аба ўсёй аба ўсіх

Увесь час адчуваючы ветлівасць і шчырасць The whole time feeling the courtesy and

серцаў усёй ягонае сям’і. sincerity of his entire family.

Яна працавала як усе, можа, і больш за ўсіх. She worked like everyone else, maybe even

 more than everyone else.

# Chapter 9: Interrogative and Relative Pronouns

 These pronouns follow the same rules as adjectives, declining for gender and case to match the nouns they modify, see Chapter 5 for more details on adjectives.

## 9.1 The interrogative pronouns

 The pronouns што, *what*, and хто, *who*, decline as follows.

Nom. што хто

Acc. што каго

Gen. чаго каго

Dat. чаму каму

Instr. чым кім

Prep. аб чым аб кім

 The pronouns нішто, *nothing*, and ніхто, *nobody*, decline like што and хто except for the genitive case, for which the accent lies on the middle syllable.

 Гэта нішто. *It’s nothing.*

 Я нічога не сказаў. *I didn’t say anything.*

Год таму зразумеў, што ў жыцці *A year ago I realized that in life,*

 я ніхто і нішто. *I am a nobody and a nothing.*

У пакоі ўжо нікога не было. *There was already noone in the room.*

## 9.2 The pronoun які

 The pronoun які declines just like the adjective другі, *second*, see **5.1** for the complete declension. The pronoun is used as the conjunction *which* or *what*. It is also used as an exclamation.

 Якую кнігу чытаеш? *Which book are you reading?*

 Вось кніга, якую чытаю. *This is the book, which I am reading.*

 Якая дата сёння? *What is the date today?*

 Якая прыгожая дзяўчына! *What a pretty girl!*

# Chapter 10: Numerals

## 10.1 Numerals and case governance

 The numeral адзін, *one*, is used just like an adjective, following the same rules. It declines to match the case and gender of the noun it describes. See Chapter 5 for more details. The numerals два, *two*, тры, *three*, and чатыры, *four*, as well as абодва, *both*, all decline to agree with the case of the noun that they govern. Два and абодва also decline to match the gender of their corresponding nouns. Like adjectives, the accusative animate forms of these numerals coincide with the genitive forms for masculine objects.

 У мяне застаецца адна ручка. *I have one pen left.*

У нас два новыя сталы. *We have two new tables.*

 Я прыехаў з дзвюма гарматамі. *I arrived with two cannons.*

 Ён тры дні не паднімаўся з гнілой *For three days, he did not get up off of the rotting*

 саломы. *hay.*

Ён узяўся абедзвюма рукамі за вугал. *He grabbed the corner with both hands*

 When the numerals два, тры, чатыры, and абодва are used as either the subject or the inanimate direct object of a clause, the nouns that they govern take a special form. For feminine nouns, this form is identical to the genitive singular. For masculine and neuter nouns, it is formed by appending either ы or і to the root, depending on whether the root has a palatized or non-palatized ending and on other spelling rules. Any modifying adjectives are declined for the nominitive plural.

У селяніна ёсць два кані. *The villager has two horses.*

Дзве дзяўчыны прыйшлі. *Two young ladies came.*

 Вось гэтыя тры акны. *Look at these three windows.*

 Чатыры чалавекі стаяць там. *Four people are standing over there.*

Абодва сыны служаць у арміі. *Both sons are serving in the army.*

Абедзве даты вельмі прыблізныя. *Both dates are very close.*

## 10.2 The number *one*

 The number адзін, *one*, declines as follows.

 Masc. Neut. Fem. Pl.

Nom. адзін адно адна адны

Acc. адзін (-аго) адно адну адны (-ых)

Gen. аднаго аднаго адной адных

Dat. аднаму аднаму адной адным

Instr. адным адным адной аднымі

Prep. аб адным аб адным аб адной аб адных

 The plural form адны is used with nouns that have no singular form, as well as with certain idiomatic constructions.

 Там былі адны хлопцы. *There were only boys there.*

 Ён там быў толькі адны суткі. *He was here for only twenty-four hours.*

The word адзін is also used in certain constructions to mean *each other*.

 Мы разумеем адзін аднаго. *We understand each other.*

Падморгвалі адзін аднаму зайздросным *They winked at each other with*

 калючым вокам. *piercing envious eyes.*

## 10.3 The number *two* and the word *both*

 The number два, *two*, declines as follows.

 Masc. Neut. Fem.

Nom. два два дзве

Acc. два (двух) два дзве

Gen. двух двух дзвюх

Dat. двум двум дзвюм

Instr. двума двума дзвюма

Prep. аб двух аб двух аб дзвюх

 The word абодва, *both*, declines as follows.

 Masc. Neut. Fem.

Nom. абодва абодва абедзве

Acc. абодва (абодвух) абодва абедзве (абедзвюх)

Gen. абодвух абодвух абедзвюх

Dat. абодвум абодвум абедзвюм

Instr. абодвума абодвума абедзвюма

Prep. аб абодвух аб абодвух аб абедзвюх

## 10.4 *Three* and *four*

 The numbers тры, *three*, and чатыры, *four*, decline as follows.

Nom. тры чатыры

Acc. тры (трох) чатыры (чатырох)

Gen. трох чатырох

Dat. тром чатыром

Instr. трыма чатырма

Prep. аб тром аб чатырох

10.5 *Five* and up

 These numbers all decline like сувязь, as shown in **Section 2.9**, including сем, *seven*, and восем, *eight*, even though they do not end in a **ь**.

 пяць *five* чатырнаццаць *fourteen*

 шэсць *six* пятнаццаць *fifteen*

 сем *seven* шаснаццаць *sixteen*

восем *eight* семнаццаць *seventeen*

 дзевяць *nine* васемнаццаць *eighteen*

 дзесяць *ten* дзевятнаццаць *nineteen*

 адзінаццаць *eleven* дваццаць *twenty*

 дванаццаць *twelve* трыццаць *thirty*

 трынаццаць *thirteen*

 In 2008, Alyaksandr Lukashenka issued a law on Belarusian orthography and punctuation, which altered the state-sanctioned rules of Belarusian orthography. It changed the official state-sanctioned form of many numerals to make them more consistent with the яканне phenomenon described in **Section 1.4**. Following this change, the new forms of *seventeen* and *eighteen* became сямнаццаць and васямнаццаць respectively.

## 10.6 Forty, ninety, and one hundred

 The words сорак, *forty*, дзевяноста, *ninety*, and сто, *one hundred*, decline as follows.

Nom. сорак дзевяноста сто

Acc. сорак дзевяноста ста

Gen. сарака дзевяноста ста

Dat. сарака дзевяноста ста

Instr. сарака дзевяноста ста

Prep. аб сарака аб дзевяноста аб ста

## 10.7 Fifty, sixty, seventy, and eighty

 These words have two roots, both of which decline. Because of this, although the main accent falls on the final syllable, there is a quieter accent on the end of the first root.

 *fifty sixty seventy eighty*

Nom. пяцьдзесят шэсцьдзесят семдзесят восемдзесят

Acc. пяцьдзесят шэсцьдзесят семдзесят восемдзесят

Gen. пяцідзесяці шасцідзесяці сямідзесяці васьмідзесяці

Dat. пяцідзесяці шасцідзесяці сямідзесяці васьмідзесяці

Instr. пяццюдзесяццю шасцюдзесяццю сямюдзесяццю васьмюдзесяццю

Prep. пяцідзесяці аб шасцідзесяці аб сямідзесяці аб васьмідзесяці

 The 2008 state-sanctioned orthography reform changed the official spelling of пяцьдзесят to пяцьдзясят.

## 10.8 *Two hundred* and beyond

 These numbers also have two roots, which both decline. The number дзвесце, *two hundred*, has only one accent. The numbers трыста, *three hundred*, чатырыста, *four hundred*, and пяцьсот, *five hundred*, have only one accent in the nominative and accusative cases, but two accents in the rest of the cases. The numbers шэсцьсот, *six hundred*, семсот, *seven hundred*, восемсот, *eight hundred*, and дзевяцьсот, *nine hundred*, have two accents throughout all their forms.

Nom. дзвесце трыста чатырыста пяцьсот

Acc. дзвесце трыста чатырыста пяцьсот

Gen. дзвюхсот трохсот чатырохсот пяцісот

Dat. дзвюмстам тромстам чатыромстам пяцістам

Instr. дзвюмастамі трымастамі чатырмастамі пяцістамі

Prep. аб дзвюхстах аб трохстах аб чатырохстах аб пяцістах

Nom. шэсцьсот семсот восемсот дзевяцьсот

Acc. шэсцьсот семсот восемсот дзевяцьсот

Gen. шасцісот сямісот васмісот дзевяцісот

Dat. шасцістам сямістам васмістам дзевяцістам

Instr. шасцюстамі сямюстамі васмюстамі дзевяццюстамі

Prep. аб шасцістах аб сямістах аб васмістах аб дзевяцістах

## 10.9 Collective numerals

 These numbers are used with nouns that do not have a singular form, and in certain cases with animate nouns. The collective numerals have adjectival endings for the oblique cases. When a collective numeral is in the nominative or accusative case, the noun that it governs takes the genitive plural case. For oblique cases, the noun takes the same case as the numeral. As always, the accusative animate form is the same as the genitive.

Nom. двое трое чацвёра пяцёра

Acc. двое трое чацвёра пяцёра

Gen. дваіх траіх чацвярых пяцярых

Dat. дваім траім чацвярым пяцярым

Instr. дваімі траімі чацвярымі пяцярымі

Prep. аб дваіх аб траіх аб чацвярых аб пяцярых

Nom. шасцёра сямёра

Acc. шасцёра сямёра

Gen. шасцярых семярых

Dat. шасцярым семярым

Instr. шасцярымі семярымі

Prep. аб шасцярых аб семярых

 The words двое, трое, and чацвёра can be used with nouns that only have a plural form.

 У нас двое саней. *We have two sleds.*

Загадана ўзяць ежы на трое сутак. *It was ordered that enough food be taken for three days.*

 These numerals can also be used to denote a number of people. They are especially used with men, workers, children, and words that decline like the neuter nouns of **Section 2.6**.

 У яго трое дзяцей. *He has three children*.

 Чацвёра манахаў-дамініканаў неслі *Four Dominican monks carried a large black cross.*

 вялізны чорны крыж.

 Сем прыйшлі, а пяцёра з іх спазніліся. *Seven came, but five of them were late.*

 There is along with these words the word абое, which means *both*.

Сцяпан моўчкі пазіраў на абаіх. *Stsyapan silently glanced at both of them.*

 Аблапіў дзяўчыну і абое паваліліся ў *He hugged the girl and both fell into the soft clover.*

 мяккую канюшыну.

## 10.10 Ordinal numerals

 These adjectives are used as ordinal numbers.

 першы *first* пятнаццаты *fifteenth*

другі *second* шаснаццаты *sixteenth*

 трэці *third* семнаццаты *seventeenth*

 чацвёрты *fourth* васемнаццаты *eighteenth*

 пяты *fifth* дзевятнаццаты *nineteenth*

 шосты *sixth* дваццаты *twentieth*

 сёмы *seventh* трыццаты *thirtieth*

 восьмы *eighth* саракавы *fortieth*

 дзевяты *ninth* пяцідзесяты *fiftieth*

 дзесяты *tenth* шасцідзесяты *sixtieth*

 адзінаццаты *eleventh* сямідзесяты *seventieth*

 дванаццаты *twelfth* васьмідзесяты *eightieth*

 трынаццаты *thirtieth* дзевяносты *ninetieth*

 чатырнаццаты *fourteenth* соты *hundredth*

 The 2008 orthography reform law changed the state-sanctioned spelling of the ordinal numerals *ninth*, *tenth*, *fiftieth*, *sixtieth*, *seventieth*, and *eightieth* to дзявяты, дзясяты, пяцідзясяты, шасцідзясяты, сямідзясяты, and васьмідзясяты respectively.

# Chapter 11: 1st Conjugation Verbs

 Most of the difficulty involved with Belarusian verbs comes from the spelling rules, which distort the ending of the verb. Careful attention to spelling rules predicts and explains the different variations of conjugation. Verbs of the 1st conjugation are called type 1 verbs. Unless otherwise noted, all verbs here are imperfective.

## 11.1 The root ends in a vowel and the ending is accented

 In general, type 1 verbs conjugate like даваць, *to give*.

 даю даём

 даеш даяце

 дае даюць

 1st Pers. Sing. 2nd Pers. Sing.

 жаваць *to chew* жую жуеш

 пець *to sing* пяю пяеш

This group also incudes verbs whose stem ends in **ь** or the apostrophe. An example of these is біць, *to hit*.

 б’ю б’ём

 б’еш б’яце

 б’е б’юць

 ліць *to pour* лью льеш

 піць *to drink* п’ю п’еш

## 11.2 The root ends in a vowel and the root is accented

 Verbs of this type conjugate like чакаць, *to wait*.

 чакаю чакаем

 чакаеш чакаеце

 чакае чакаюць

 гадаць *to guess* гадаю гадаеш

 шыць *to sew* шыю шыеш

## 11.3 The root ends in a consonant and the ending is accented

 Most verbs of this type conjugate like жыць, *to live*.

 жыву жывём

 жывеш жывяце

 жыве жывуць

 1st Pers. Sing. 2nd Pers. Sing.

 зваць *to call* заву завеш

 грызці *to gnaw* грызу грызеш

 For verbs of this type, whose root ends in **д** or **т** for the first person singular and third person plural, the final consonant changes to either **дз** or **ц** for the other persons. They conjugate like класці, *to put*.

 кладу кладзём

 кладзеш кладзяце

 кладзе кладуць

 ісці *to go* іду ідзеш

 цвісці *to bloom* цвіту цвіцеш

 For verbs of this type, whose root ends in **г** or **к** for the first person singular and third person plural, the final consonant changes to either **ж** or **ч** for the other persons. They conjugate like пячы, *to bake*.

 пяку пячом

 пячэш пячаце

 пячэ пякуць

 сячы *to cut up* сяку сячэш

 берагчы *to safeguard* берагу беражэш

 Verbs of this type, whose root ends in an invariable non-palatized consonant conjugate like браць, *to take*.

 бяру бяром

 бярэш бераце

 бярэ бяруць

 перці *to make one’s way*  пру прэш

 церці *to rub* тру трэш

## 11.4 The root ends in a consonant and the root is accented

 Verbs like these conjugate like цягнуць, *to pull*.

 цягну цягнем

 цягнеш цягнеце

 цягне цягнуць

 1st Pers. Sing. 2nd Pers. Sing.

 прыняць *to accept* прыму прымеш

 узяць *to take* вазму возмеш

Verbs of this type, whose root ends in **д**, conjugate like быць, *to be*.

 буду будзем

 будзеш будзеце

 будзе будуць

 ехаць *to go [by vehicle]* еду едзеш

 красці *to steal* краду крадзеш

Verbs of this type, whose root ends in **г**, conjugate like магчы, *to be able*.

 магу можам

 можаш можаце

 можа могуць

 легчы *to lie down* лягу ляжаш

Verbs of this type, whose root ends in an invariably non-palatized consonant, conjugate like рэзаць, *to cut*.

 рэжу рэжам

 рэжаш рэжаце

 рэжа рэжуць

 казаць *to say* кажу кажаш

 плакаць *to cry* плачу плачаш

# Chapter 12: 2nd Conjugation Verbs

 Most of the difficulty involved with Belarusian verbs comes from the spelling rules, which distort the ending of the verb. Careful attention to spelling rules predicts and explains the different variations of this conjugation. Unless otherwise noted, all verbs here are imperfective. Verbs of this conjugation are called type 2 verbs.

## 12.1 The root ends in a vowel

 Accent placement of type 2 verbs has no effect. Some examples of these verbs are стаяць, *to stand*, строіць, *to prepare*, and таіць, *to hide.*

стаю стаім строю строім таю тоім

стаіш стаіце строіш строіце тоіш тоіце

стаіць стаяць строіць строяць тоіць тояць

## 12.2 The root ends in a consonant

 These verbs conjugate very similarly to the verbs in **12.1**, but there are variations on the endings, depending on what consonant the root ends in. Verbs, whose root ends in **л** or **н** have the same endings as the verbs shown above.

 помню помнім

 помніш помніце

 помніць помняць

 1st Pers. Sing. 2nd Pers. Sing.

 валіць *to knock down* валю валіш

 гнаць *to chase* (determinate)ганю гоніш

 Verbs of this type, whose root ends in **б**, **в**, **м**, **п**, or **ф**, have a **л** added between the root and the ending for the first person singular.

 раблю робім

 робіш робіце

 робіць робяць

 ставіць *to put* стаўлю ставіш

 карміць *to feed* кармлю корміш

 купіць  *to buy* (perfective) куплю купіш

If the final letters of the root are **дз**, **з**, **с**, **сц**, or **ц**, they change for the first person singular as shown below. An example of these verbs is хадзіць, *to walk*.

 **дз** → **дж**

хаджу ходзім **з** → **ж**

ходзіш ходзіце **с** → **ш**

ходзіць ходзяць **сц** → **шч**

 **ц** → **ч**

 1st Pers. Sing. 2nd Pers. Sing.

 вазіць *to transport* важу возіш

 ляцець *to fly* лячу ляціш

 насіць *to carry* нашу носіш

песціць *to pamper* пешчу песціш

 Verbs of this type, whose root ends in an invariably non-palatized consonant, conjugate like бачыць, *to see*.

 бачу бачым

 бачыш бачыце

 бачыць бачаць

 гаварыць *to speak* гавару гаворыш

 служыць *to serve* служу служыш

 рашыць *to decide* рашу рэшыш

# Chapter 13: Miscellaneous and Irregular Verbs

## 13.1 Three miscellaneous verbs

 The verbs бегчы, *to run*, даць, *to give*, and есці, *to eat*, conjugate as follows*.*

бягу бяжым дам дадзім ем ядзім

бяжыш бяжыце дасі дасце еш ясце

бяжыць бягуць дасць дадуць есць ядуць

## 13.2 Shifting stress

 For many verbs, the accent is on the ending for the first person singular, but is the root for all other persons. This happens most often when the final syllable of the infinitive is accented.

 Infin. 1st Pers. Sing. 2nd Pers. Sing.

 вазіць *to transport* важу возіш

 гаварыць *to speak* гавару гаворыш

 прыняць *to receive* прыму прымеш

 хацець *to want* хачу хочаш

## 13.3 Verb ending variation

 The verbs conjugated above have the most current and accepted endings, but variations do exist. One common variation that effects verbs of the types discussed in **Sections 11.1** and **11.3** is to replace the ending of the 1st person plural, -**ём** or -**ом**, with the endings -**ем** or -**эм**, respectively. Another common variation, which affects all verbs with accented endings, replaces the final -**е** of the 2nd person plural with a -**ё**. Although these variations do exist, they are non-standard and should be avoided by the non-native speaker.

# Chapter 14: Reflexive Verbs

## 14.1 Use of reflexive verbs

 The one characteristic that all reflexive verbs have in common is that they cannot take a direct object in the accusative case. Very often, the fact that the verb is reflexive means that the subject of the sentence is what is being acted upon.

 Мяч кідаецца ім. *The ball is thrown by him.*

 Яны баяцца. *They are afraid.*

## 14.2 Conjugation of reflexive verbs

 Reflexive verbs in general are all formed from non-reflexive verbs in the same way. Below are given examples of both type 1 and type 2 reflexive verbs. The reader will notice that they are formed in the exact same way. An example of a type 1 reflexive verb is старацца, *to try*, and an example of a type 2 reflexive verb is туліцца, *to press against*.

 стараюся стараемся тулюся тулімся

 стараешся стараецеся тулішся туліцеся

 стараецца стараюцца туліцца туляцца

 1st Pers. Sing. 2nd Pers. Sing.

 падабацца *to be pleasing* падабаюся падабаешся

 спадзявацца *to hope* спадзяюся спадзяешся

 баяцца *to fear* баюся баішся

 нарадзіцца *to be born* нараджуся народзішся

## 14.3 Reflexive past tense, participles, and gerunds

 All other parts of the verb are formed like normal verbs, with the suffix –**ся** placed on the end.

 Ён стараўся дапамагаць. *He tried to help.*

 Ляжалі абняўшыся і маўчалі. *They lay hugging and were quiet.*

 Міхась быстра падняўся з зямлі, *Michael quickly got up off the ground,*

 не аглядаючыся вакол. *not looking around.*

# Chapter 15: Past Tenses

## 15.1 Past tense formation

 Belarusian verbal aspect is similar to Russian and Ukrainian. Consult a text on one of these languages for more information on verbal aspect. Belarusian has two past tenses, the past perfect and the past imperfect. The past tense form is conjugated for gender and number, but not for person. The past tense is formed from the infinitive of the appropriate aspect.

 Мы шмат рабілі, калі жылі там. *We were getting a lot done while we were living*

*there.*

 Я пазнаёміўся з ім, калі прыехаў. *I met him when I arrived.*

Густая і чорная вада цякла ціха *The thick and black water flowed quietly and*

 і спакойна. *gently.*

Infinitives with the ending -**ць** form the past tense by replacing the final -**ць** with -**ў** to form the masculine, -**ло** to form the neuter, -**ла** to form the feminine, or **-лі** to form the plural. If unaccented, the neuter ending is -**ла**.

 Infin. Masc. Neut. Fem. Pl.

 быць *to be* быў было была былі

 жыць *to live* жыў жыло жыла жылі

 чытаць *to read* чытаў чытала чытала чыталі

## 15.2 Past tense of verbs ending in -**чы** or -**ці**

 The past tense of these verbs really just have to be memorized. If the masculine form ends in -**ў**, the verb is conjugated for the other genders by replacing the final -**ў** with the proper ending, either -**ло**, -**ла**, or -**лі**.

 весці *to bring* вёў вяло вяла вялі

 есць *to eat* еў ела ела елі

 ісці *to go* ішоў ішло ішла ішлі

 класці *to put* клаў клала клала клалі

 красці *to steal* краў крала крала кралі

 сесці *to sit* сеў села села селі

 цвісці *to bloom* цвіў цвіло цвіла цвілі

 If the masculine past tense form ends in a consonant, the other genders are formed by simply adding the appropriate ending to the end of the masculine form.

 Infin. Masc. Neut. Fem. Pl.

 бегчы *to run* бег бегла бегла беглі

 берагчы *to take care of* бярог берагло берагла бераглі

 валачы *to drag* валок валакло валакла валаклі

 легчы *to lie down* лёг лягло лягла ляглі

 магчы *to be able to* мог магло магла маглі

 пячы *to bake* пёк пякло пякла пяклі

 сячы *to cut up* сек секла секла секлі

 стрыгчы *to cut [hair]* стрыг стрыгло стрыгла стрыглі

 везці *to transport* вёз вязло вязла вязлі

 лезці *to climb* лез лезла лезла лезлі

 несці *to carry* нёс несла несла неслі

 памерці *to die* памёр памерла памерла памерлі

 перці *to make one’s way* пёр перла перла перлі

 церці *to rub* цёр церла церла церлі

## 15.3 Past tense of verbs ending in -**нуць**

 Most verbs ending in -**нуць** form the past tense normally, but there are a few irregular ones that just have to be memorized. These ones form the masculine past tense by removing the -**нуць** ending. The other genders are formed by adding the appropriate ending.

 глухнуць *to go deaf* глух глухла глухла глухлі

 знікнуць *to disappear* знік знікла знікла зніклі

 мерзнуць *to freeze* мёрз мерзла мерзла мерзлі

 пранікнуць *to penetrate* пранік пранікла пранікла праніклі

 прывыкнуць *to get used to* прывык прывыкла прывыкла прывыклі

 сохнуць *to become dry* сох сохла сохла сохлі

 узнікнуць *to arise* узнік узнікла узнікла узніклі

# Chapter 16: Present and Future Tenses

 Belarusian verbal aspect is similar to Russian and Ukrainian. Consult a text on one of these languages for more information on verbal aspect.

## 16.1 Present tense

 Belarusian has one present tense and two future tenses, the future perfect and the future imperfect. The present tense is formed by conjugating the infinitive of the imperfect aspect of a verb for the correct person.

 Я тут жыву. *I live here.*

 Я жыву цяпер у сяброў. *I am living with friends right now.*

 Я жыву з імі месяц. *I have lived with them for a month.*

The verb быць, *to be*, has no present tense conjugation. The verb *to be* is often rendered in the present tense as a pause, represented as a dash when written. It is dropped completely in third person impersonal constructions. Some of the functions of the verb *to be* can also be filled by other verbs like бываць, *to occur*, and стаць, *to become*.

 Я — амерыканец, а ты — беларус. *I am an American, and you are a Belarusian.*

 Хлопчык — вельмі галодны. *The young man is very hungry.*

 Цяжка вывучыць новую мову. *It is difficult to learn a new language.*

 The word ёсць is also used to fulfill some of the functions of the verb *to be*. It is used either to emphasis the existence of the subject, or as a predicate meaning *there is*. The word ёсць is etymologically descended from the obsolete present tense conjugation of the Common Slavonic verb byti, *to be*.

 Ён з’явіўся такім, якім ён і ёсць *He appeared as that person, whom he is by his*

 па сваёй натуры. *nature.*

Ёсць які-небудзь стары, што да *Is there anyone old that lived here before the war?*

 вайны тут жыў?

## 16.2 Future imperfect formation

 The future imperfect tense is formed by conjugating the verb быць for the correct person, and following that with the infinitive of a verb’s imperfective aspect.

 Што будзеш рабіць? *What will you be doing?*

 Я буду многа чытаць. *I will be reading a lot.*

## 16.3 Future perfect formation

 The future perfect tense is formed by conjugating the infinitive of a verb’s perfective aspect for the correct person.

 Што зробіш? *What will you do?*

 Я скончу гэту кнігу. *I will finish this book.*

# Chapter 17: The Imperative

## 17.1 Formation of the imperative

 In the case of the vast majority of Belarusian verbs, the imperative is formed as follows. Conjugate the verb for the 2nd person singular and remove the final two letters. If the stem ends in a vowel, add an -**й**. If the stem ends in an invariably non-palatized consonant, nothing is added, otherwise add either an -**і** or a -**ь**. The ending -**і** is added either if the infinitive is more than one syllable and the accent falls on the last syllable, or if the root ends in two or more consonants (note that the letter combinations **дз** and **дж** are each treated as a single letter). If neither of these two conditions is met, then a -**ь** is added. This forms the singular form of the imperative. To form the plural imperative, the suffix -**це** is appended to the singular form.

 Infin. 2rd Pers. Sing. Stem Imp. Sing. Imp. Pl

 браць *to take* бярэш бяр- бяры бярыце

 глядзець *to look* глядзіш глядз- глядзі глядзіце

 глянуць *to glance* гляніш глян- глянь гляньце

 жыць *to live* жывеш жыв- жыві жывіце

 легчы *to lie down* ляжаш ляж- ляж ляжце

 мыць *to wash* мыеш мы- мый мыйце

 ехаць *to drive* едзеш едз- едзь едзьце

 рабіць *to do* робіш роб- рабі рабіце

 рэзаць *to slice* рэжаш рэж- рэж рэжце

 сячы *to cut up* сячэш сяч- сячы сячыце

 стаць *to become* станеш стан- стань станьце

 стукнуць *to knock* стукнеш стукн- стукні стукніце

 чакаць *to wait* чакаеш чака- чакай чакайце

## 17.2 Vowel changes due to spelling rules

 There are several verbs, which seem to be irregular, but the changes of their vowels are really just manifestions of spelling rules.

 баяцца *to fear* баішся бо- бойся бойцеся

 смяяцца *to dare* смяешся сме- смейся смейцеся

 стаяць *to stand* стаіш сто- стой стойце

## 17.3 Verbs beginning with вы-

 If imperative form of verb ends in an -**і** (or -**ы** due to spelling rules) the verb formed by adding the prefix **вы**- to the verb also has an imperative that ends in -**і**, even though the accent will fall on the prefix.

 Infin. Imp. Sing. Infin. Imp. Sing.

 весці *to lead* вядзі вывесці *to lead away* выведзі

 казаць *to say* кажы выказаць *to state smthng.* выкажы

 рваць *to tear* рві вырваць *to tear away* вырві

## 17.4 Irregular imperatives

 Certain verbs have irregular imperatives. A few of these are given below.

 Infin. 2nd Pers. Sing. Imp. Sing. Imp. Pl.

 даваць *to give* даеш давай давайце

 даць *to give* (Perf.) дасі дай дайце

 есці *to eat* еш еш ешце

 біць *to hit* б’еш бі біце

 ліць *to pour* льеш лі ліце

 піць *to drink* пьеш пі піце

## 17.5 1st person plural imperative

 The most common way of forming the 1st person plural imperative is by using the word давайце. If the verb is imperfective, давайце is followed by the verb’s infinitive. If the verb is perfective, the word давайце is followed by the verb conjugated for the 1st person plural.

 Давайце яшчэ нальём. *Let’s pour in some more.*

Давайце крычаць: хто слабей *Let’s yell: Whoever yells the weakest,*

 крыкне, таго зьядзём. *him we will eat.*

 Alternatively, verbs do have a special form for the 1st person plural imperative.

 Бярэм манаткі і марш! *Let’s grab our gear and move out!*

 Уцякайма, пакуль не позна. *Let’s get out of here, while it’s not to late.*

 Едзем на базар, каб купіць ежу на заўтра. *Let’s go to the market to buy food for tomorrow.*

If the 2nd person singular imperative ends in -**й**, the 1st person plural imperative is formed by adding the letters -**ма** to the end of the imperative.

 Infin. Imp. Sing. Imp. Pl.

 будаваць *to build* будуй будуйма

 мыцца *to wash oneself* мыйся мыймася

 чытаць *to read* чытай чытайма

 If the 2nd person singular imperative ends in an accented -**ы** or -**і**, the 1st person plural imperative is formed by replacing that final letter with -**эм** or -**ем** respectively.

 бегчы *to run* бяжы бяжэм

 брацца *to wrap around smthng* бярыся бярэмся

 крычаць *to yell* крычы крычэм

 сарваць *to tear* (Perf.) сарві сарвем

 спаць *to sleep* спі спем

 хадзіць *to walk* хадзі хадзем

 Otherwise, the 1st person plural imperative is identical to the 1st person plural indicative form.

 быць *to be* будзь будзем

 сесці *to sit down* (Perf.) сядзь сядзем

 легчы *to lie down* (Perf.) ляж ляжам

## 17.6 3rd person imperative

 The third person imperative is formed by placing either the particle хай or няхай before the verb, conjugated for the third person, either singular or plural.

 Хай гаворыць. *Let him speak.*

Не чапай, хай ляжыць. *Don’t disturb him, let him lie.*

 Хай будзе святло. *Let there be light!*

# Chapter 18: Verbs of Motion

 There is a set of verbs expressing motion, whose imperfective aspect has two distinct parts, the indeterminate form and the determinate form. The determinate form is used when expressing a distinct progression from one point to another. The indeterminate form is used in all other instances.

Indeter. Deter.

хадзіць ісці *to walk*

 хаджу ходзім іду ідзём

 ходзіш ходзіце ідеш ідзяце

 ходзіць ходзяць ідзе ідуць

 хадзіў хадзілі ішоў ішлі

 хадзіла ішло

 хадзіла ішла

ездзіць ехаць *to go [by transport]*

 езджу ездзім еду едзем

 ездзіш ездзіце едзеш едзеце

 ездзіць ездзяць едзе едуць

 ездзіў ездзілі ехаў ехалі

 ездзіла ехала

 ездзіла ехала

бегаць бегчы *to run*

 бегаю бегаем бягу бяжым

 бегаеш бегаеце бяжыш бяжыце

 бегае бегаюць бяжыць бягуць

 бегаў бегалі бег беглі

 бегала бегла

 бегала бегла

вадзіць весці *to lead*

ваджу водзім вяду вядзём

 водзіш водзіце вядзеш ведзяце

 водзіць водзяць вядзе вядуць

 вадзіў вадзілі вёў вялі

 вадзіла вяло

 вадзіла вяла

вазіць везці *to transport*

важу возім вязу вязём

 возіш возіце вязеш везяце

 возіць возяць вязе вязуць

 вазіў вазілі вёз везлі

 вазіла везла

 вазіла везла

ганяць гнаць *to chase*

ганяю ганяем ганю гонім

 ганяеш ганяеце гоніш гоніце

 ганяе ганяюць гоніць гоняць

 ганяў ганялі гнаў гналі

 ганяла гнала

 ганяла гнала

качаць каціць *to roll*

 качаю качаем качу коцім

 качаеш качаеце коціш коціце

 качае качаюць коціць коцяць

 качаў качалі каціў кацілі

 качала каціла

 качала каціла

лазіць лезці *to climb*

лажу лазім лезу лезем

 лазіш лазіце лезеш лезеце

 лазіць лазяць лезе лезуць

 лазіў лазілі лез лезлі

 лазіла лезла

 лазіла лезла

лятаць ляцець *to fly*

лятаю лятаем лячу ляцім

 лятаеш лятаеце ляціш ляціце

 лятае лятаюць ляціць ляцяць

 лятаў ляталі ляцеў ляцелі

 лятала ляцела

 лятала ляцела

насіць несці *to carry*

 нашу носім нясу нясём

 носіш носіце нясеш несяце

 носіць носяць нясе нясуць

 насіў насілі нёс неслі

 насіла несла

 насіла несла

цягаць цягнуць *to pull*

 цягаю цягаем цягну цягнем

 цягаеш цягаеце цягнеш цягнеце

 цягае цягаюць цягне цягнуць

 цягаў цягалі цягнуў цягнулі

 цягала цягнула

 цягала цягнула

# Chapter 19: Verbal Prefixes

## 19.1 Prefix usage

 Adding a prefix to an imperfective verb usually creates a perfective verb with a modified meaning. Adding a prefix to an imperfective verb of motion does not create a perfective verb, but a new imperfective verb with a modified meaning. The same prefix is attached to the perfective aspect of the verb of motion to form the perfective form of the new verb.

When a prefix ending in a consonant is attached to a verb beginning in an iotized vowel, a buffer symbol **’** is placed between them.

When хадзіць has a prefix attached to it, the accent moves to the root for all forms. When ісці has a prefix attached to it, the initial **і**- changes to an **й**- and the accent falls on the prefix for all persons in the present tense except the 1st person singular. The exception to this is the prefix вы-, for which the accent always falls on this prefix, irrespective of person or tense. When either хадзіць or ісці has a prefix attached, which ends in a consonant, an **ы** is placed as a buffer between the prefix and root.

 аб’явіць *to announce* пад’ехаць *to drive up*

 прыходжу *I am coming* прыходзіў *I came*

 пойдзе *he will go* пайшоў *he went*

 разышліся *they dispersed* адыходжу *I am leaving*

## 19.2 Directional prefix meanings

 Each of these prefixes has additional meanings that have nothing to do with direction, but for now I have only listed the meanings which imply a direction of motion. Prefixes can be added to verbs to create new verbs. Adding a prefix to the indeterminate form of a verb of motion creates the imperfective infinitive of a verb, and adding the prefix to the determinate form creates the perfective infinitive of the same verb. The exception to this rule is the verb ехаць and ездзіць, *to go [by transport]*. The perfective aspect of a verb can be formed by adding a prefix to ехаць, but the imperfective aspect of the same verb is formed by adding the prefix to the verb язджаць. The form язджаць rarely occurs on its own, without a prefix. These prefixes can also be added to other, non-motion verbs.

па- This prefix is added to the directional infinitive to form the perfective infinitive for all

verbs of motion.

 пайсці *to go [somewhere, on foot]*

 паехаць *to go [somewhere, by transport]*

 пабегчы *to run [somewhere]*

 панесці *to carry [something somewhere]*

аб- This prefix implies encompassing or overtaking motion.

 абыходзіць абыйсці *to walk around*

 аб’язджаць аб’ехаць *to drive around*

 абганяць абагнаць *to overtake*

 абкладваць абкласці *to surround [with something]*

ад- This prefix has the meaning of moving away.

 адыходзіць адыйсці *to withdraw*

 адносіць аднесці *to carry off*

 адбіраць адабраць *to take away*

 адрываць адарваць *to tear off*

вы- This prefix has the meaning of going out of something.

 выходзіць выйсці *to exit [on foot]*

вынасіць вынесці *to carry out*

 выбіраць выбраць *to select*

 вырываць вырваць *to tear out*

да- This prefix implies movement as far as, or up to, a certain point.

 даходзіць дайсці *to reach*

даносіць данесці *to bring as far as*

 даганяць дагнаць *to catch up to*

 дабірацца дабрацца *to get as far as*

з- This prefix has the meaning of coming off of, or coming out of.

 зыходзіць зыйсці *to come off of*

 з’язжаць з’ехаць *to depart*

 зносіць знесці *to take down from, to take out of*

 знімаць зняць *to remove*

за- Verbs with this prefix have the meanings of traveling far, or past something.

 заходзіць зайсці *to walk behind*

 забегаць забегчы *to run ahead*

 заносіць занесці *to carry [far] away*

 закладваць закласці *to place behind*

на- Verbs with this prefix have the meaning of collision with something.

 находзіць найсці *to come across, to walk into*

 наязджаць наехаць *to run into [with a vehicle]*

 нападаць напасці *to fall into*

 наступаць наступіць *to approach* *[a certain time]*

пад- This prefix has the basic meaning of upward motion.

 падыходзіць падыйсці *to approach [on foot]*

 пад’язджаць пад’ехаць *to drive up to*

 падбягаць падбегчы *to run up to*

паднімаць падняць *to lift*

пера- This prefix has the meaning of crossing over something.

 пераходзіць перайсці *to walk across*

 пераносіць перанесці *to carry across*

 перадаваць перадаць *to pass along*

 перакладваць перакласці *to transfer, to translate*

пра- This prefix gives verbs the meaning of passing by something.

 праходзіць прайсці *to pass by*

 праязджаць праехаць *to drive past*

прабягаць прабегчы *to run by*

 праносіць пранесці *to carry by*

раз- This prefix gives verbs the meaning of movement in various directions, or distribution.

 разыходзіцца разыйсціся *to disperse*

 раз’язджацца раз’ехацца *to drive away [in various directions]*

 разбягацца разбегчыся *to run off, to scatter*

разлятацца разляцецца *to fly away, to scatter*

у- This prefix gives verbs the meaning of entering. It changes to ува- with хадзіць and ісці.

 уваходзіць увайсці *to enter*

 уязджаць уехаць *to drive in*

 убягаць убегчы *to run in*

 уносіць унесці *to carry in*

уз- This prefix gives verbs the meaning of upward motion.

 узыходзіць узыйсці *to walk up*

 узлазіць узлезці *to climb up*

 узлятаць узляцець *to take off*

 узвышаць узвысіць *to elevate*

# Chapter 20: Gerunds and Participles

 Gerunds and participles are not commonly used in colloquial Belarusian, but they are found in literature.

## 20.1 Present imperfect gerunds

 These gerunds are formed by conjugating an imperfect infinitive of a verb for the 3rd person plural, removing the final -ць, and appending the ending -чы. They are often also used as a present active participle, but they do not decline.

 Infin. 3rd Pers. Pl. Gerund

 вяртацца *to turn*  вяртаюцца вяртаючыся

 гаварыць *to speak* гавораць гаворачы

 пісаць *to write* пішуць пішучы

 хадзіць *to walk* ходзяць ходзячы

 чытаць *to read* чытаюць чытаючы

 Яго вусны заварушыліся, нібы *His lips moved, as though forming a*

 творачы святую малітву. *sacred prayer.*

 Нават будучы параненым, ён не *Even being wounded, he didn’t have*

 меў права на спакойнае *the right to a peaceful life.*

 жыццё.

## 20.2 Past perfect gerunds

 These gerunds are formed from perfective verbs by conjugating the verb for the past tense masculine singular and adding the ending -**шы**.

 напісаць *to write* напісаў напісаўшы

 зрабіць *to do* зрабіў зрабіўшы

 вярнуцца *to return* вярнуўся вярнуўшыся

 прынесці *to bring* прынёс прынёсшы

 пабегчы *to run* пабег пабегшы

 Напісаўшы, што трэба было, ён *Having written what was necessary, he*

 пачаў поркацца ў паперах. *began to pore over the papers.*

 Перанёсшы яго, рыбы доўга не *Having carried him over, the fish did not*

вярталіся. *return for a long time.*

## 20.3 Past passive participles

 Participles are adjectives, obeying all the same rules that other adjectives do. Most of them are formed by attaching –**аны**, or –**ены** to the root of the infinitive. There really isn’t much rhyme or reason to the formation, each participle needs to be memorized. These participles can be formed from either aspect, but they are formed much more often from the perfective aspect.

 Infin. Past Pass. Part.

 пісаць *to write* пісаны

 звязаць *to bind* (perfective)звязаны

 купіць *to buy* (perfective) куплены

 зрабіць *to do, to make* (perfective)зроблены

 скласці *to stack* (perfective)складзены

 Monosyllable infinitives form the past passive participle by removing the suffix -**ць** and appending -**ты**.

 мыць *to wash* мыты

 біць *to hit* біты

 шыць *to sew* шыты

 У выстаўцы ёсць каран беларускі, *In the exhibit there is a Belarusian Koran,*

 пісаны татарскімі літарамі. *written with the Tatar alphabet.*

 Яна была падобна да зробленай *She was like a statue wrought from stone.*

 з каменю фігуркі.

 Давялося-б яму зараз выціраць свой *He just happened to peel his face away*

 твар ад слядоў, а галаве *from the footprints, and his head*

 прышлося-б пазнаёміцца *happened to become aquainted with*

 з бітым шклом. *the smashed glass.*

## 20.4 Other participles

 Other participles such as the Present Active, Present Passive, and Past Active may be encountered very occasionally, especially in technical literature. These participles are uncommon in normal literature, and their use in Belarusian is considered to be a symptom of language interference from Russian. It is preferable to use other synonymous constructions.

# Chapter 21: The Nominative Case

## 21.1 Use of the nominative case

 This case is taken by the subject of the sentence. If the verb of the sentence is ёсць, or if there is no verb, then the object of the sentence also takes the nominative case.

 Беларусь — прыгожы кут. *Belarus is a beautiful land.*

 Але ён дурны, а я разумны. *But he is foolish, and I am wise.*

 The direct objects of verbs such as зваць, *to call*, and its derivatives, often take the nominative case.

 Яго завуць Саша. *His name is Sasha.*

(Literally: *[They] call him Sasha.*)

 The direct object of the verbs быць, *to be*, and стаць, *to become*, can take the nominative case if the direct object is an adjective that is being used as a predicate.

 Яна стала цяпер жвавая. *She’s now become lively.*

 Рана ці позна будуць названыя *Sooner or later, they will be labeled*

 злачынцамі і праклатыя. *criminals and damned.*

# Chapter 22: The Accusative Case

## 22.1 Use of the accusative case

 The direct object of most verbs usually takes the accusative case. Certain prepositions are followed by nouns in the accusative case, often when motion is implied. A period of time placed in the accusative case, with no preposition preceding it, indicates that an action was carried out over the course of that time.

 Скажы мне, ты запраўды мяне кахаеш? *Tell me, do you really love me?*

 Я жыў з імі месяц. *I lived with them for a month.*

## 22.2 Prepositions with the accusative case

 The following prepositions can be followed by the accusative case. Often, the meaning of the prefix revolves around a sense of motion. The meaning of each preposition in that context is given.

аб *against*

 Лодка стукнулася аб бераг. *The boat bumped against the shore.*

з *about*

Прайшоў з кіламетр. *I walked about a kilometer.*

за *behind*

 Ён пайшоў за хату. *He went behind the house.*

 *at*

 Саджуся за стол. *I sit down at the table.*

 *after*

 Гаварылі далёка за поўнач. *They talked well past midnight.*

 [not translated, expresses distance]

 Жыве за 40 кіламетраў за *He lives 40 kilometers from the city.*

 горада.

 *in*

Гэта можна зрабіць за два *This can get done in two days.*

 дні.

на *on*

 Паставіць яго на стол. *He will put it on the table.*

 *to*

Ідзём на Магілёў. *We’re going to Mohilyou.*

 [not translated, similar to ‘per’]

 Два разы на тыдзень. *Twice a week.*

 *by*

Дыван тры на шэсць метраў. *The carpet is three by six meters.*

па *up to*

 Стаіць у вадзе па пояс. *He stands in water up to his waist.*

 *for*

Пайдзі пад студню па ваду. *Go to the well for water.*

 *along*

 Людзі ішлі па той бок. *People were walking along that side.*

пад *under*

 Схаваў яго пад падушку. *He hid it under the pillow.*

 *about*

Гадоў пад сорак. *About forty years.*

 *to*

Пайдзі пад студню па ваду. *Go to the well for water.*

паўз *by*

 Праязджалі паўз лес. *We drove by the forest.*

пра *about*

 Мы гаварылі пра яго. *We were talking about him.*

праз *through*

Прайсці праз натоўп. *To pass through a crowd.*

 *after*

 Прыйшло праз дзве гадзіны. *It arrived after two hours.*

 *because of*

 Праз гэта я многае страціў. *I suffered a lot because of this.*

скрозь *through* (implying difficulty)

Промні прабіваліся скрозь галіны. *Sunbeams broke through the branches.*

цераз *across*

 Пераступіць цераз парог. *To step across the threshold.*

 *through*

 Дождж ішоў цераз поўнач. *It rained right through midnight.*

у *to*

Дзеці ходзяць ў школу. *The children go to school.*

 *in*

 Запісаў гэта ў сшытак. *He wrote it down in his notebook.*

 *into*

 Яны ўвайшлі ў лес. *They walked into the forest.*

 *on*

 Стукаць у дзверы. *To knock on the door.*

 *at*

 Страляць у праціўніка. *To shoot at the enemy.*

 *up to*

 Намяло снегу ў пояс. *Snow drifted up to waist height.*

 [not translated, similar to ‘per’]

 Адзін раз у год. *Once a year.*

 *on*

 Не працую ў выхадныя. *I don’t work on weekends.*

 [used to denote multiplication]

 Два ў тры — шэсць. *Two times three is six.*

# Chapter 23: The Genitive Case

## 23.1 Use of the genitive case

 This case is used both by certain prepositions and also to express ownership and relationship. Some verbs, like баяцца, *to fear*, and хацець, *to want*, require that the direct object be placed in the genitive case. To negate a sentence, the particle не is placed before the direct object, and the direct object is placed in the genitive case. A lack of something can be expressed by the word няма, followed by the noun in the genitive plural, or genitive singular if the noun has no plural form.

 Расліны баяцца марозу. *Plants fear frost.*

 Я сама гэтага хацела. *I wanted this myself.*

Невядома, хто гаспадар гэтага *No one knows who the owner of this*

 катэджа. *cottage is.*

 Я не маю часу. *I do not have any time.*

 Я нічога не разумею. *I do not understand anything.*

 Шкада, але і ў мяне нічога няма. *It is sad, but I do not have anything either.*

## 23.2 Prepositions with the genitive case

 The following prepositions can be followed by the genitive case. The meaning of each preposition in that context is given.

ад *from*

 Ад сасны адламалася галінка. *A branch broke off from the tree.*

 Схаваліся ад дажджу. *They hid from the rain.*

 Ад вясны да восені. *From spring to fall.*

 *than*

 Мацней ад грому. *Stronger than thunder.*

акрамя *but*

Там нікога не было акрамя мяне. *No one was there but me.*

апрача *but*

Там нікога не было апрача мяне. *No one was there besides me.*

без *without*

 Без усялякай прычыны. *Without any excuse.*

вакол *around*

 Вакол яго сабраліся людзі. *People gathered around him.*

воддаль *far from*

 Воддаль дарогі стаяла вёска. *Far from the road stood a village.*

да *until*

 Яшчэ некалькі дзён да жніва. *It is still a few days until harvest.*

 *to*

 Дадаць пяць да трох. *Add five to three.*

 Ужо да берага падплываў. *He had already swam to the bank.*

дзеля *for [someone’s benefit]*

Зраблю гэта дзеля цябе. *I will do this for you.*

для *for*

 Для яго гэта лёгкая справа. It is an easy thing for him.

з *off of* (opposite of на + accusative)

 Прыбраў ліст з акна. *He removed the leaf off of the window.*

 *out of* (opposite of у + accusative)

 Выйшаў з вады. *He got out of the water.*

замест *instead*

 Хочаш вады замест чаю? *Do you want water instead of tea?*

звыш *more than*

 Набраў звыш двух дзесяткаў. *He gathered more than twenty.*

каля *near*

Дрэва расце каля плоту. *The tree grows near the fence.*

 *about*

 Каля пяці гадзін. *About five o’clock.*

ля *near*

Ён там ля лазьні блізка жыў. *He lived there, close near the bath-*

*house.*

між *among*

 Спрэчка між сябраў. *An argument among friends.*

паводле *in accordance with*

 Апранутая паводле апошняй *Dressed according to the latest*

 моды. *fashions.*

паміж *between*

 Стаяць паміж двух агней. *To stand between two fires.*

пасля *after*

 Пасля аб'яднання, яны *After the unification, they selected*

выбралі старэйшага. *an elder.*

Настаўніца, якая прыедзе *The teacher, who will come after*

 пасля вучылішча. *the school.*

супраць *across*

 Хата стаіць супраць школы. *The house is across from the school.*

 *against*

 Плысці супраць цячэння. *To swim against the current.*

 Хто «за» і хто «супраць»? *Who is “for” and who is “against”?*

 Здарылася супраць маёй *It happened against my will.*

 волі.

сярод *in the middle of*

 Дрэва стаіць сярод поля. *A tree stands in the middle of a*

 *field.*

у [used to show possession]

 Няўжо ў іх няма сабакі? *Do they really not have a dog?*

 У яго баліць галава. *His head hurts.*

 *at*

 Шыць паліто ў краўца. *To have the coat mended at the tailor’s.*

# Chapter 24: The Dative Case

## 24.1 Use of the dative case

 This case is used to signify indirect objects, and is also used by certain prepositions. Very often, words in the dative case can be translated into English as having the word ‘to’ placed before them. There are also certain constructions with predicates that use the dative case.

 Вы даяце прыклад усім нашым *You give an example to all our workers.*

 калгаснікам.

 Мне трэба выйсці. *I have to leave.*

 Адставаць жа нельга нам! *We must not fall behind!*

 Не дваццаць табе летаў! *You are not even twenty years old!*

## 24.2 Prepositions with the dative case

 The preposition most commonly used with the dative case is па. There are many different meanings of па + dative, but a few examples are given below. For these usages, the preposition па only takes the dative when the indirect object is singular. If the object is plural, it must take the prepositional case.

 Я даў дзецям па яблыку. *I gave the children one apple apiece.*

Паляўнічы ідзе па слядах звера. *The hunter went along the animal’s tracks.*

 Спаборніцтвы па футболу. *Soccer competition.*

 Не прыехаў па хваробе. *He did not come because he was sick.*

 Таварыш па універсітэту. *A friend from college.*

 The preposition к is also used with the dative case. This preposition is quite a bit rarer in Belarusian than it is in Russian. Often, the preposition да + genitive is used in Belarusian in situations where Russian uses к + dative.

 [used to indicate moving towards something]

Травы цягнуліся к сонцу. *The plants strained towards the sun.*

 *for*

 Спякла пірог к святу. *She baked a pie for the holiday.*

 *just before*

Прышоў на сход к дзвюм *I came to the meeting just before*

 гадзінам. *two o’clock.*

# Chapter 25: The Instrumental Case

## 25.1 Use of the instrumental case

 This case is used by certain prepositions and also to signify that the noun functions as some means for an action. The direct object of some verbs, especially those that translate as *to be*, also takes this case. A word in the instrumental case can often be translated into English by preceding it with the preposition “with.”

 Галоўнай іх сілай былігранаты. *Their main weapon was grenades.*

 Мы давай паедзем машінай. *Let’s take the car.*

 Ты павінна валодаць гэтай мовай *You should have such control of this*

 так, каб чулася як удома *language that you feel at home*

 між людзей, якія *among people, who speak*

 па-беларуску гавораць. *Belarusian.*

## 25.2 Prepositions with the instrumental case

 The following prepositions can be followed by the instrumental case. The meaning of each preposition in that context is given.

з *with*

 Я пайшоў з імі. *I went with them.*

за *behind*

 Ідзі за мною. *Walk behind me.*

між *between*

 Дарога ўецца між палямі. *The road winds between fields.*

над *over*

 Над лесам навісла хмара. *A stormcloud hung over the forest.*

 *exceeding*

 Мароз над усімі маразамі. *A frost exceeding all frosts.*

пад *beneath*

Жыта залоціцца пад сонцам. *The rye ripened beneath the sun.*

 *under*

 Быць пад строгай аховай. *To be under heavy guard.*

паміж *between*

 Паміж небам і зямлёю. *Between heaven and earth.*

перад *in front of*

 Не адступаць перад *Do not retreat in the face of difficulty.*

 цяжкасцямі.

 *before*

 Перад тым, трэба падумаць. *Before that, one must think.*

 *compared to*

 Яны нішто перад ім. *They are nothing compared to him.*

# Chapter 26: The Prepositional Case

## 26.1 Use of the prepositional case

 This case is only used when following prepositions, hence the name. The following prepositions can be followed by the prepositional case. The meaning of each preposition in that context is given.

аб *about*

 Гаварылі аб усім. *We spoke of everything.*

на *on*

 Кніга ляжыць на стале. *The book lies on the table.*

 *in*

 На вайне куды болей *In war, such strength is*

 патрэбна такая вось *needed much more.*

дужасць.

па [used to denote movement all over or around something]

 Ехаць на санях па лёдзе. *To ride a sleigh over the ice.*

 *among*

Чуткі хадзілі па вёсках. *The rumors circulated among the*

 *villages.*

 *after*

 Па абедзе. *After dinner.*

 For the usages of па given below, the prepositional case can only be used if the object is plural. If it is singular, the dative case must be used, see **Section 24.2** for examples.

 Пайшлі па ягоных слядах. *They followed in his steps.*

 Снаборніцтва па лыжах. *Skiing competition.*

пры *near*

 Ён быў пры смерці. *He was near death.*

 *with*

 Я застаўся пры сваёй думцы. *I was left with my opinion.*

у *in*

 Стаіць у пакоі. *He is standing in the room.*

# Chapter 27: Prepositional Oddities

## 27.1 Preposition variation

 The prepositions listed below have a special form when preceding certain words.

normal form auxiliary form

аб аба When preceding the words мне, ўсім,and ўсіх.

к ка When preceding the word мне.

пад пада When preceding the word мной.

над нада When preceding the word мной.

перад перада When preceding the word мной.

у ва When preceding any word beginning with **ў**.

у ў Otherwise, if it follows a word ending in a vowel.

з са When preceding a word whose first letter is

either **ж**, **з**, **м**, **с**, or **ш**, and whose second letter is a consonant

## 27.2 Pronouns following prepositions

 A characteristic unique to Belarusian of all the Slavic languages, a prosthetic **н** is not added to the pronouns ён, яно, яна, and яны when following a preposition.

 аб ім *about it*

 да яго *to him*

 з ёй *with her*

 над імі *over them*

## 27.3 Prepositional assimilation

 Certain prepositions and particles are assimilated into the words that follow them. They and the words in front of them are pronounced as one word. For purposes of pronunciation, all spelling rules should be applied to the preposition as if it were part of the next word, for example, if the following word begins with a palatized consonant, the ending of the preposition is pronounced palatized. Classical orthography writes the prepositions with the rules applied, while Modern orthography does not. Pronunciation of prepositions reflects the application of the spelling rules, regardless of which orthography is used.

 Classical Modern

Устаў зь зямлі. Устаў з зямлі. *I got up from the ground.*

Як сарока бязь хваста. Як сарока без хваста. *Like a magpie without a tail.*

## 27.3 Prepositions with adverbs

 Sometimes prepositions can be followed by an adverb, which is not declined.

 Які прагноз на сёння? *What is the forecast for today?*

 Нам трэба купіць ежу на заўтра. *We need to buy food for tomorrow.*

# Chapter 28: Conditional Sentences

## 28.1 Real conditional sentences

 Conditional sentences consist of two clauses, a condition, and the result of that condition. If the result is certain, given the condition, then the sentence is formed thus; the first clause begins with калі and states the condition. The second clause can optionally begin with the word дык, and then states the result.

 Калі ён здаровы, дык ён можа *If he is healthy, then he can work.*

 працаваць.

 Калі ён ведаў, ён не ішоў. *If he knew, then he did not go.*

## 28.2 Hypothetical conditional sentences

 If the result is uncertain, then the particle бы (б when preceded by a vowel) must be inserted into the result clause and any indicative verb must be changed to the past tense. If there is speculation involved, then the condition clause can also have бы added to it and the verb changed to the past tense.

 Калі ён здаровы, ён мог бы *If he is healthy, he might be able to work.*

 працаваць.

 Калі б ён быў здаровы, то мог бы *If he were healthy, then he might be*

 працаваць. *able to work.*

 Калі ён ведаў, ён не пайшоў бы. *If he knew, he might not have gone.*

 Калі б ён ведаў, то не пайшоў бы. *If he had not known, he might not have*

 *gone.*

# Chapter 29: Adverbs

## 29.1 Adverbs formed from adjectives

 Most adverbs are formed by removing the final –**ы** or –**і** from the adjective and adding -**а** to the ending. If the stress in the adjective falls on the last or next to the last syllable, it often shifts to the first syllable for the adverb.

 блізкі *close* блізка *closely*

 важны *important* важна *importantly*

 вясёлы *happy* весела *happily*

 дакладны *precise* дакладна *precisely*

 ранні *early* ранна *early*

 ціхі *quiet* ціха *quietly*

## 29.2 Compound adverbs

 These adverbs are formed by adding ‘па-‘ to the front of the adjective. When certain possessive adjectives are formed from animate nouns, they can be made into adverbs indicating similarity of behavior to the animate noun.

 дзіцячы *child’s* па-дзіцячы *childishly*

 воўчы *wolf’s* па-воўчы *like a wolf*

 Ordinal numbers form adverbs by declining the adjective for the nominative neuter case and adding the prefix.

 першы *first* па-першае *firstly*

 другі *second* па-другое *secondly*

 трэці *third* па-трэцяе *thirdly*

 Some adjectives, especially ones denoting language or nationality, form an adverb by appending the prefix and changing the final -**і** to an -**у**.

 беларускі *Belarusian* па-беларуску *in Belarusian*

 брацкі *brother’s* па-брацку *like a brother*

 англійскі *English* па-англійску *in English*

## 29.3 The adverbs болей, меней, больш and менш

 The adverbs болей and больш mean *more*, and меней and меньш mean *less*. See **Section 6.4** for more on the usage of these adverbs.

 Сястры ён болей не ўбачыць. *He will not see his sister anymore.*

 Куды болей за іх баяўся Ізяслаў *Izyaslau feared his own people much*

 свайго народа. *more than them.*

У жыцці, аднак, усё сталася болей *In life, however, everything became more*

 складана і меней шчасліва. *complicated and less happy.*

 Кожны з якіх збіў больш за 100 *Each of which destroyed more than 100*

 нашых самалётаў. *of our planes.*

 Я памкнуўся бліжэй, і Франі *I strove closer, and I did not see Franya*

 больш не пабачыў. *any more.*

 Яна, тым не менш, таіла ў сабе *She nevertheless concealed within herself*

 неразгаданую загадку. *an unsolved riddle.*

Ён пачаў менш успамінаць былое. *He started to remember the past less.*

## 29.4 Comparative and superlative adverbs

 There are two ways to form the comparative and two ways to form the superlative form of an adverb. The short comparative form is the more common of the two. It is identical to the short comparative adjective. **Section 6.1** covers its formation thoroughly. Not all adverbs have a short comparative form, but all adverbs can also form a comparative by preceding the adverb with болей or больш.

 На вайне куды болей патрэбна *In war, such strength is much more necessary.*

 такая вось дужасць.

 Рабілася ўсё болей сцюдзёна на *It became much colder at this windy forest-edge.*

 гэтым ветраным узлеску.

 «Размова пра паходы скочана» *“All talk of the march is finished” he said*

 сказаў больш лагодна *more good-naturedly.*

 Гэта ідэя будзе больш выгадна. *This idea will be more profitable.*

 There are two ways of forming the superlative adverb. The first is to precede the adverb with найбольш, *most*. The second way is to follow the adverb by the phrase за ўсё or за ўсіх.

 Нас маглі накіраваць куды заўгодна, *They could place us wherever is*

 але найбольш верагодна – у *convenient, but most likely, it will*

 стралковы батальён. *be into a rifle battalion.*

 Але найбольш зацята я не хацеў *But most stubbornly, I did not want to*

стаць кампазітарам. *become a composer.*

 Але болей за ўсё яму дакучала *But mostly, he felt cravings of hunger.*

 адчуванне голаду.

 Болей за ўсё верагодна, што ён *It was most likely that he felt the*

 адчуў непажаданую *unwanted perspective of loneliness.*

 пэрспэктыву адзіноты.

## 29.5 Miscellaneous adverbs

 There are many important adverbs that are not derived from adjectives. A very few of them are listed here.

 дзе *where* куды *to where*

 тут *here* сюды *to here*

 там *there* туды *to there*

 нідзе *nowhere* нікуды *not to anywhere*

 усюды *everywhere*

адкуль *from where*

 дома *at home* адсюль *from here*

 дадому *to home* адтуль *from there*

ніадкуль *not from anywhere*

 калі *when*

цяпер *now* сёння *today*

зараз *immediately* заўтра *tomorrow*

тады *then* учора *yesterday*

потым *after that*

 ніколі *never* вельмі *very*

 заўсёды *always* зноў *again*

ледзь *barely*

 як *how* надта *significantly*

 так *so/that way* крыху *a little*

 неяк *some way* шмат *a lot*

 ніяк *no way* многа *much/many*

# Chapter 30: Conjunctions and Particles

## 30.1 Coordinating conjunctions

 Coordinating conjunctions join two different phrases into one sentence.

і *and*

 Ён прыехаў і адразу пачаў *He arrived and immediately began to work.*

 *п*рацаваць.

 *both*

 Мне падабаюцца і клубніца *I like both strawberries and raspberries.*

 і маліна.

а *and* (contrasting)

 Ты школьнік, а ён студэнт. *You are in grade school, and he is in college.* *but*

 Ён паехаў, а я засталася. *He went, but I stayed behind.*

аднак *although*

 Гэта не зусім лагічна, аднак *This was not completely logical,*

 значна больш нелагічна *although his next action was*

 быў яго наступны *much more illogical.*

 ўчынак.

але *but*

Галоўнай іх сілай былі *Their main weapon was grenades,*

 гранаты, але кідаць іх *but it was still a long way*

 было яшчэ далёка. *to throw them.*

ды *and*

 Каму-ж, калі не ім, па фэстах *Who, if not they, should wander*

 валачыцца, ды з *around the festival and make*

 бяднейшых пакепліваць? *fun of poor people?*

 *but*

 Людзі паміралі, ды не спынялі *People died, but they did not stop*

 барацьбы. *the fighting.*

потым *then*

Ліць пот за іншых в ўласнай *To pour sweat for others in their*

 патрэбе, потым ад *own need, then be prepared*

голаду змерці гатовы. *to die from hunger.*

таксама *also*

 Дзеці працавалі таксама як і *The children worked also, just like*

 дарослыя. *the adults.*

то *both*

 Гэта ідзе то ўверх, то ўніз. *It goes both up and down.*

 See **Chapter 28** for examples of то as a conditional conjunction.

ці *or*

 Ці рана, ці позна, ці зусім не *Either sooner, or later, or he will not*

 прыйдзе. *come at all.*

## 30.2 Subordinating conjunctions

 Subordinating conjunctions join a clause to another clause, on which it depends.

бо *because*

 Хадзем шпарчэй, бо *Let’s walk faster, because we are*

 спознімся. *going to be late.*

каб *so that*

 Ён хоча, каб яго сын быў *He wants his son to be a doctor.*

 лекарам.

## 30.3 Predicates

 When these are used, the sentence will not have a noun in the nominative case as a subject. Often they are used in combination with the dative case.

можна *one may*

 Гэта можна зрабіць за два дні. *This can get done in two days.*

нельга *one must not*

 Нельга хадзіць па газонах. *No walking on the grass.*

 *one cannot*

Чалавеку нельга жыць без *Man cannot live without love.*

 любові.

няма *there is none*

 У мяне няма грошай. *I do not have any money.*

трэба *it is necessary*

На кожны стрэл трэба было *For each shot, they needed to get*

 браць дазвол камадзіра *the commander’s permission.*

шкада *it is sad*

 Шкада, што тое да мяне *It is too bad that it still has not*

 яшчэ не дайшло. *come to me.*

## 30.4 Suffixes

 There are suffixes that can be attached to any interrogative pronoun or adverb. Doing this is equivalent to appending “some” to the beginning of an interrogative

pronoun or adverb in English.

-сьці

 Ён яшчэ дадаў пра злачыннасць *He again thought about the crimes of that*

 тае вайны, за якую калісьці *war, for which sometime, someone*

 прыйдзецца некаму адказваць. *would have to answer.*

-небудзь

 Што-небудзь тлумачыць я не меў сілы. *This was something that I did not have the*   *strength to explain.*

 Ёсць які-небудзь стары? Што да *Is there someone who’s old? That lived*

вайны тут жыў? *here before the war?*

-колечы

 Ён пашукаў чаго-колечы з’есці. *He looked for something to eat.*

## 30.5 Other particles

аж [indicates a limit or extremeness]

 Гналі нас аж да Дунаю. *They pursued us all the way to Duna.*

Навокал зрабілася аж *All around it became way too quiet.*

 занадта ціхмана.

але *yes*

Але, я вас разумею. *Yes, I understand you.*

абы *if only*

Абы яна пазваніла... *If only she would call...*

 *just*

 Хачу забіць яго, абы ціха *I want to kill him, just so it would*

 было. *be quiet.*

жа [adds emphasis]

 Ён жа вярнуўся тайком, без *He returned secretly, without permission.*

 дазволу.

так *yes*

Так, але... У чым я магу вам *Yes, but... How can I help you?*

 памагчы?

 *so*

Так думаў я. *I thought so.*

 *so* [adds emphasis]

 Бо іх ужо так шмат *Because there is already so many*

на тым баку. *of them on that side.*

ці [indicates question]

 Ці размаўляеш па-беларуску? *Do you speak Belarusian?*

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