

## 8. Кандашымше урок: Ануш черле

omj\_08\_1.mp3

### I. Text

- Елу: – Ануш, үдырем, кын'ел, вашке кочкаш шинчына.  
 Ануш: – Кочмем ок шу, авай. Мыйын вuem да логарем коршта.  
 Елу: – Туге гын ит кын'ел, йочасадыш огына кай. Врачым үжына. Серге, поликлиникиш йынгырте, врачым үж: Анушна черле. Мыйын пашашкат йынгырте: «ок тол», ман.  
 Серге: – Йöра, Елу, кызытак йынгыртем.

(Врач толеш.)

- Врач: – Поро кече лийже!  
 Елу: – Поро кече!  
 Врач: – Кö тендан черле?  
 Елу: – Үдырем черле. Ончыко эртыза.  
 Врач: – Лүмет кузе, үдырем?  
 Ануш: – Ануш.  
 Врач: – Моэт коршта, Ануш?  
 Ануш: – Вuem да логарем коршта.  
 Врач: – Умшатым поч да а-а-а ман.  
 Ануш: – А-а-а.  
 Врач: – Логарже йошкарге. Температуржат уло. Йочадам кудашса, мый тудым колыштам. Тудын – ангине. Йочалан садикыш кошташ ок лий. Мый тыланда рецептым возем. Тиде эмым кечеш кум гана пуыман. Эше витаминан чайым да шокшо шöрым йүктыман.  
 Елу: – Витаминан чайжым кузе ыштыман?  
 Врач: – Шокшо вүдеш иктаж 15 (латвич) минут наре тёрлö шудым шолтыза да тиде чайым йочаланда йүктыза.  
 Елу: – Поро канашланда тау. Мыланна поликлиникиш кунам мийыман?  
 Врач: – Черле йоча дене ида кошт. Мый кум кече гыч шке толам. Таза лийза!  
 Елу: – Пеш кугу тау. Чеверын!



## II. Vocabulary

ангине	tonsillitis	логар	throat
витамин	vitamin	манаш (-ам)	to say
витаминан чай	vitamin tea	минут	minute
возаш (-ем)	to write	мияш (-ем)	to come, to go, to arrive
врач	doctor, physician	наре	approximately, about
вуй	head	ончык(о)	forward, onward, ahead
вўд	water	поликлиник	(outpatient) clinic
гана	time, times	почаш (-ам)	to open
гын	if	пуаш (-эм)	to give
ида	(imperative form of the negation verb, second person plural) /see III.1./	рецепт	prescription
иктаж	about, approximately	садик	kindergarten
ит	(imperative form of the negation verb, second person singular) /see III.1./	таза	healthy
йўкташ (-ем)	to give somebody something to drink	таза лийза!	good-bye! all the best!
йынгырташ (-ем)	to call (telephone)	температур	temperature
кангаш	advice	туге	so, like that
кечеш кум гана	three times a day	туге гын	in this case
колышташ (-ам)	to listen (to)	тўрлө	different, diverse
коршташ (-ем)	to hurt	умша	mouth
кочмем ок шу	I don't feel like eating /see IV.2./	чай	tea
кө тендан	which one of you	черле	sick, ill; sore
кугу	big, large	шке	(one)self (here: myself)
кудашаш (-ам)	to undress, to take off, to remove (e.g., clothing, shoes)	шокшо	warm, hot
кызытак	<i>кызыт</i> 'now' + <i>-ак</i> /see III.7./	шолташ (-ем)	to boil, to cook (tr.)
лияш (-ям)	(here:) to be possible /see IV.9./	шөр	milk
		шудо	grass, hay; herb
		эм	medicine
		эрташ (-ем)	to go, to walk, to pass (through, over, by)
		эше	still, yet, more

## III. Grammar

### 1. Negation of the imperative (second person):

The forms of the negation verb in the imperative second person are *ум* (singular) and *ида* (plural). These forms are followed by the connegative form – see 7.III.1. (page 109): *Тол! Ит тол!* 'Come! Don't come!', *Толза! Ида тол!* 'Come! Don't come!'.

Conjugation I:

Infinitive	2nd person singular		2nd person plural	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
толаш	тол	ит тол	толза	ида тол
тунемаш	тунем	ит тунем	тунемза	ида тунем
лудаш	луд	ит луд	лудса	ида луд
ўжаш	ўж	ит ўж	ўжса	ида ўж
кодаш	код	ит код	кодса	ида код
налаш	нал	ит нал	налза	ида нал

Conjugation II:

Infinitive	2nd person singular		2nd person plural	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
илаш	иле	ит иле	илыза	ида иле
туныкташ	туныкто	ит туныкто	туныктыза	ида туныкто
кутыраш	кутыро	ит кутыро	кутырыза	ида кутыро
вучаш	вучо	ит вучо	вучыза	ида вучо
полшаш	полшо	ит полшо	полшыза	ида полшо
пуаш	пу	ит пу	пуыза	ида пу

2. Negation of the imperative (first person plural):

As was the case with the positive form of the imperative first person plural, the negated form of the imperative is formally identical with the indicative form.

Positive		Negative	
Indicative	Imperative	Indicative	Imperative
Лудына. 'We read.'	Лудына! 'Let's read!'	Огына ~ она луд. 'We don't read.'	Огына ~ она луд! 'Let's not read!'

3. Lative case:

The lative answers the question *кушан?*, which depending on the verb used can correspond to either *where?* or *where to?*. The marker of this case is either *-ш*, *-еш*, or *-эш*.

Formation: a) The ending *-ш* is used after word-final, stressed *-а*, *-я*, *-е*, or *-э*. b) The ending *-еш* is used if the word ends in a consonant and also when the word ends in an unstressed *-е/-о/-ө*. In the latter case the word-final *-е/-о/-ө* is dropped before the addition of *-еш*. c) The ending *-эш* is used after word-final, stressed *-и*, *-о*, *-ө*, *-у*, and *-ү*. It thus connects to the stem in a manner equivalent to that of the possessive suffixes first and second person singular – see 3.III.4. (page 68).

	Nominative		Lative
a)	ола	city	олаш
	шопке	aspen tree	шопкеш
	куэ	birch tree	куэш
b)	ял	village	ялеш
	урем	street	уремеш
	кудо	hut, house	кудеш
	кече	day; sun	кечеш
	кӧргӧ	(the) inside	кӧргеш
	вий	power, strength	виеш
c)	пасу	field	пасуэш

Usage: The lative is used far less often than the illative and occurs particularly often in connection with certain verbs. Here are several examples:

шинчаш (-ам)	to sit down	диванеш шинчаш	to sit down on the couch
кодаш (-ам)	to stay	ялеш кодаш	to stay in the village
шочаш (-ам)	to be born	кресаньык ешеш шочаш	to be born into a peasant's family
сакаш (-ем)	to hang up/on	пырдыжеш сакаш	to hang on the wall (tr.)
пышташ (-ем)	to put	мешакеш пышташ	to put into a sack

Note that the verb indicates whether motion takes place or not. The usage of the lative case is idiomatically more restricted than that of the illative or the inessive case. Many verbs can also be used with either the lative or the illative case. For example, one could also say *диваныш(ке) шинчаш*, *мешакыш(ке) пышташ*, *пырдыжыш(ке) сакаш* instead of the forms given above. There are, however, a number of idiomatic expressions that require the lative, e.g., *вует налаш* 'to be offended' (< *вуй* 'head'), *тачеш сита* 'that's enough for today' (*таче* 'today'), and *кечеш кум гана* 'three times a day' (*кече* 'day').

Possessive and plural suffixes are attached to words in the lative case in the same order as they are to words in the inessive and illative cases: *ялешыже* 'in(to) his/her village', *урем-влакешна* 'in(to) our streets', *пӧрт-влакешем*, *пӧртем-влакеш* 'in(to) my houses'.

#### 4. Necessitive infinitive in *-ман*:

In addition to the normal infinitive in *-аш* there is a second infinitive, known as the necessitive infinitive.

Formation: The marker of the necessitive infinitive is *-ман*, which is added directly to the verbal stem. First conjugation verbal stems that end in certain consonant clusters are automatically simplified – see 6.III.1. (page 98). In the second conjugation the word-final *-e/-o/-ö* becomes *-ы* before the ending is added.

Conjugation I		
Infinitive	Verbal stem	Necessitive infinitive
толаш (-ам)	тол-	толман
кодаш (-ам)	код-	кодман
налаш (-ам)	нал-	налман
кочкаш (-ам)	коч-	кочман
*возаш (-ам)	воч-	вочман

\* *возаш (-ам)* 'to fall'

Conjugation II		
Infinitive	Verbal stem	Necessitive infinitive
вучаш (-ем)	вучо-	вучыман
кутыраш (-ем)	кутыро-	кутырыман
илаш (-ем)	иле-	илыман
пуаш (-эм)	пуо-	пуыман
каяш (-ем)	кае-	кайыман

Function: The construction with the necessitive infinitive is synonymous with the construction 'infinitive + *күлеш*' – see 6.IV.3. (page 101): *лудман ~ лудаш күлеш* '(one) must/should read', *кайыман ~ каяш күлеш* '(one) must/should go'. In both of these constructions the person who must do something is in the dative case.

Таче мыланна школыш кандаш шагатлан <u>толман.</u> Таче мыланна школыш кандаш шагатлан <u>толаш күлеш.</u>	Today we have to go to school at eight o'clock.
---	---

Negation: The necessitive infinitive is negated with the particle *огыл*. Negated forms of this infinitive have the meaning '(one) must not', i.e. it is not permitted to do a thing: *вашкаш* 'to hurry' > *вашкыман* 'one must hurry' > *вашкыман огыл* 'one must not hurry'. This is in contrast to the negation of *күлеш*, which has the meaning '(one) does not have to', i.e. it is not necessary to do a thing: *Жапна сита, вашкаш ок күл.* 'We've got enough time, there's no need to hurry.'

##### 5. Factual conditional sentences:

Factual conditional sentences, referring to true, factual, or at least possible conditions or situations, are formed with the word *гын* 'if', which is positioned at the end of the conditional clause. The conditional clause generally precedes the main clause.

<u>Туге гын</u> ит кын'ел.	If that is so, don't get up.
<u>Тый кает гын</u> , мый ом кай.	If you go, I won't go.
<u>Билетым налат гын</u> , кинош каена.	If you buy tickets, we'll go to the movie theater.

## 6. 'to be':

The full paradigm of the verb of being in Mari consists of the two verbs *улаш* (-ам) and *лияш* (-ям). The verb *лияш* also bears the meaning of 'to become'.

a) Copula: The usage of *улаш* in predicative constructions (A = B) in the present tense has already been discussed – 1.III.2. (page 45), 3.III.2. (page 67), 4.III.2. (page 80), 7.III.2. (page 110). The verb *улаш* expresses the present tense in such constructions while *лияш* is used to express the future.

Мый журналист <u>улам</u> .	I am a journalist.
Мый журналист <u>омыл</u> .	I am not a journalist.
Мый журналист <u>лиям</u> .	I will be/become a journalist.
Мый журналист <u>ом лий</u> .	I will not be/become a journalist.
Тудо черле.	(S)he is sick.
Тудо черле <u>огыл</u> .	(S)he is not sick.
Тудо черле <u>лиеш</u> .	(S)he will be/become sick.
Тудо черле <u>ок лий</u> .	(S)he will not be/become sick.

b1) Sentences of existence: These primarily occur in the third person singular and plural. They are used to express that something or someone exists (existed, will exist) or does (did, will) not exist. The verbal forms used in the present tense are *уло* (singular) and *улыт* (plural), and the negated forms are *уке* and *уке улыт*, respectively. The future forms are *лиеш* and *лийыт* in the positive and *ок/огеш лий* and *огыт лий* in the negative.

Юмо <u>уло</u> .	There is a god.
Юмо <u>уке</u> .	There is no god.
Сар <u>лиеш</u> .	There will be a war.
Сар <u>ок лий</u> .	There will not be a war.
Йолташ-влак <u>улыт</u> .	There are friends.
Йолташ-влак <u>уке улыт</u> .	There are no friends.
Йолташ-влак <u>лийыт</u> .	There will be friends.
Йолташ-влак <u>огыт лий</u> .	There will be no friends.

Existential constructions in other persons are rare, but possible. In these cases, the various forms of *улаш* are negated with *уке*:

Шонем, тугеже <u>улам</u> .	I think, therefore I am.
Ом шоно, тугеже <u>уке улам</u> .	I don't think, therefore I am not.

Positive forms of *лияш* following *уке* are encountered as well. These forms will be revisited in 37.IV.7. (page 479).

Эрла ида тол, тыште <u>ом лий</u> . ~	Don't come tomorrow, I won't be here.
Эрла ида тол, тыште <u>уке лиям</u> .	

b2) Locational existential sentences, denoting the existence or absence of something in a specific location, are formed in an analogous fashion.

Чодыраште понго <u>уло</u> .	There are mushrooms in the forest.
Чодыраште понго <u>уке</u> .	There are no mushrooms in the forest.
Чодыраште понго <u>лиеш</u> .	There will be mushrooms in the forest.
Чодыраште понго <u>ок лий</u> .	There will be no mushrooms in the forest.

Especially in combination with numerals and other quantifiers, the form *уло* is in practice frequently omitted: *Йошкар-Олаште мыняр театр?* 'How many theaters are there in Yoshkar-Ola?'

c) Locational sentences: Such constructions can occur in all persons. Once again, *улаш* denotes the present tense and *лияш*, the future. In the third person singular present, the form of 'to be' can be omitted – see 1.III.2. (page 45) – or can be *уло*. The negation follows the normal pattern for 'to be' as shown in 7.III.2. (page 110) – *омыл*, etc.

Мый Йошкар-Олаште <u>улам</u> .	I am in Yoshkar-Ola.
Мый Йошкар-Олаште <u>омыл</u> .	I am not in Yoshkar-Ola.
Мый Йошкар-Олаште <u>лиям</u> .	I will be in Yoshkar-Ola.
Мый Йошкар-Олаште <u>ом лий</u> .	I will not be in Yoshkar-Ola.
Ўстел вес пöлемыште ( <u>уло</u> ).	The table is in the other room.
Ўстел вес пöлемыште <u>огыл</u> .	The table is not in the other room.
Сумка-влак кухнышто <u>улыт</u> .	The bags are in the kitchen.
Сумка-влак кухнышто <u>огытыл</u> .	The bags are not in the kitchen.
Туныктышо-влак школышто <u>лийыт</u> .	The teachers will be at school.
Туныктышо-влак школышто <u>огыт лий</u> .	The teachers will not be at school.

d) Possessive constructions: These constructions denote that somebody possesses something or not. They consist of three elements: the possessor, the possessed, and a form of 'to be'. The verb forms here are identical to those in pure existential constructions. The possessor can be a personal pronoun or a noun. The form *уло*, used in the present tense, is in practice frequently omitted, especially in combination with numerals and other quantifiers.

d1) Possessor = noun: The possessor must be in the genitive. The possessed is usually, but not obligatorily, marked with a possessive suffix in the third person singular or plural. In the written language, the usage of possessive suffixes is considered preferable.

Серген машина(же) <u>уло</u> .	Serge has a car.
Серген машина(же) <u>уке</u> .	Serge does not have a car.
Серген машина(же) <u>лиеш</u> .	Serge will have a car.
Серген машина(же) <u>ок лий</u> .	Serge will not have a car.
Йоча-влакын пий(ышт) <u>уло</u> .	The children have a dog.
Йоча-влакын пий(ышт) <u>уке</u> .	The children do not have a dog.
Йоча-влакын пий(ышт) <u>лиеш</u> .	The children will have a dog.
Йоча-влакын пий(ышт) <u>ок лий</u> .	The children will not have a dog.
Елу ден Серген кок машина(шт) ( <u>уло</u> ).	Yelu and Serge have two cars.
Елу ден Серген кок машина(шт) <u>уке</u> .	Yelu and Serge do not have two cars.

d2) Possessor = pronoun: Here there are three possibilities: 1) the possessed is marked with a possessive suffix (*пöртем*) and the personal pronoun is not used, 2) the possessed is marked with a possessive suffix and the personal pronoun is used in the genitive (*мыйын*

*пөртем*), or 3) the possessor is in the genitive and no suffix is attached to the possessed (*мыйын пөрт*). The first two options are preferred in the written language.

Ўдырышт <u>уло</u> .	They have a daughter.
Ўдырышт <u>уке</u> .	They do not have a daughter.
Мыйын пырыс(ем) <u>лиеш</u> .	I will have a cat.
Мыйын пырыс(ем) <u>ок лий</u> .	I will not have a cat.
Тыйын окса(т) <u>уло</u> ?	Do you have money?
Тыйын окса(т) <u>уке</u> ?	Don't you have money?
Нунын кок машина(шт) ( <u>уло</u> ).	They have two cars.
Нунын кок машина(шт) <u>уке</u> .	They do not have two cars.

Plurality of the possessed: In general, Mari avoids sentences of the type 'I have apples', 'You have houses' and prefers using quantifiers, such as 'I have two houses', 'He has many apples'. In certain cases, however, plurality can explicitly be expressed with -*влак* in such constructions:

Нунын мўкш омарта-влакышт <u>улыт</u> ?	Do they have beehives?
Нунын мўкш омарта-влакышт <u>уке улыт</u> ?	Don't they have beehives?

#### 7. -ак:

The intensifying particle *-ак* (roughly: 'just, exactly, namely') is often used in Mari. When added to words ending in *-e/-o/-ö* this final vowel is dropped: *кызыт* 'now' > *кызытак*, *шокшо* 'warm' > *шокшак*, *каяш кўлеш* '(one) must go' > *каяшак кўлеш* ~ *каяш кўлешак* (cf. the attachment of the clitic *-ат*, see 3.IV.5. (page 73)). It can also be used to stress identity or equation: *тудо* 'he, she' > *тудак*, *тиде рвезе* 'this boy' > *тиде рвезак*.

This suffix can be encountered without the expected stress: *тунам* 'then' > *тунамак* ~ *тунамак*.

#### 8. Possessive suffix third person singular as a determining or emphatic particle:

The possessive suffix in the third person singular is often used not in its main function, namely to express possession, but rather to express determination – usually to indicate that something or someone has already been spoken of, that someone or something has already been introduced in the conversation. It can thus be translated with the English definite article in certain, but not all cases. For example, depending on the context the expression *витаминан чайже* could be translated either as 'his/her vitamin tea' or as 'the vitamin tea' (that has already been mentioned).

This suffix also exists as an emphatic particle. In this function it can also be added to other parts of speech: *А тидыже кө?* 'But who is this?', *Кузе тудым палашыже?* 'How can one know it?' It can also be added to words that already include a possessive suffix: *кидыштемже* 'in my hand'. In such cases, the suffix is positioned at the end of the word: *эргымже* 'the son' (accusative + emphatic particle).



#### IV. Words and word usage

##### 1. Suffixation of interrogative pronouns:

The interrogative pronouns *мо* ‘what’ and *кө* ‘who’ can be used in conjunction with the possessive suffixes. Examples:

<u>Моэт</u> ( <u>моч</u> ) коршта?	What hurts (you)?
<u>Можо</u> коршта?	What hurts (him/her)?
<u>Мошт</u> уло?	What do they have?
<u>Мода</u> уке?	What do you not have?
<u>Кöдам</u> вучеда?	Which one of you are you waiting for?

As regards *моэт* ~ *моч*, see kinship terms discussed in 3.III.4. (page 68): *эргет* ~ *эргыч* ‘your son’.

##### 2. *кочмем ок шу*:

In this construction the elements of the word *кочмем* are the (simplified) stem of the verb *кочкаш* ‘to eat’, followed by the ending of the passive participle (*-мо/-ме/-мө*), which will be discussed in section 14.III.3. (page 191), and the possessive suffix of the first person singular: *кочкаш* > *кочмо* > *кочмем*. Together with the verb *шуаш* (*-ам*), used here only in the third person singular, the construction acquires the meaning of ‘wanting to do something, feeling like doing something’ – in this case not wanting to eat, not feeling like eating. This specific construction will also be discussed in section 14.III.3. (page 191).

##### 3. *Тудын – ангице*:

In connection with illnesses, ‘to have’ is expressed not with the word *уло* and possessive suffixes – see III.6. – but simply with the genitive and the name of the illness: *Тудын – ангице* ‘(S)he has tonsillitis’, *Тыйын – грип* ‘You have the flu.’

##### 4. Infinitive usage:

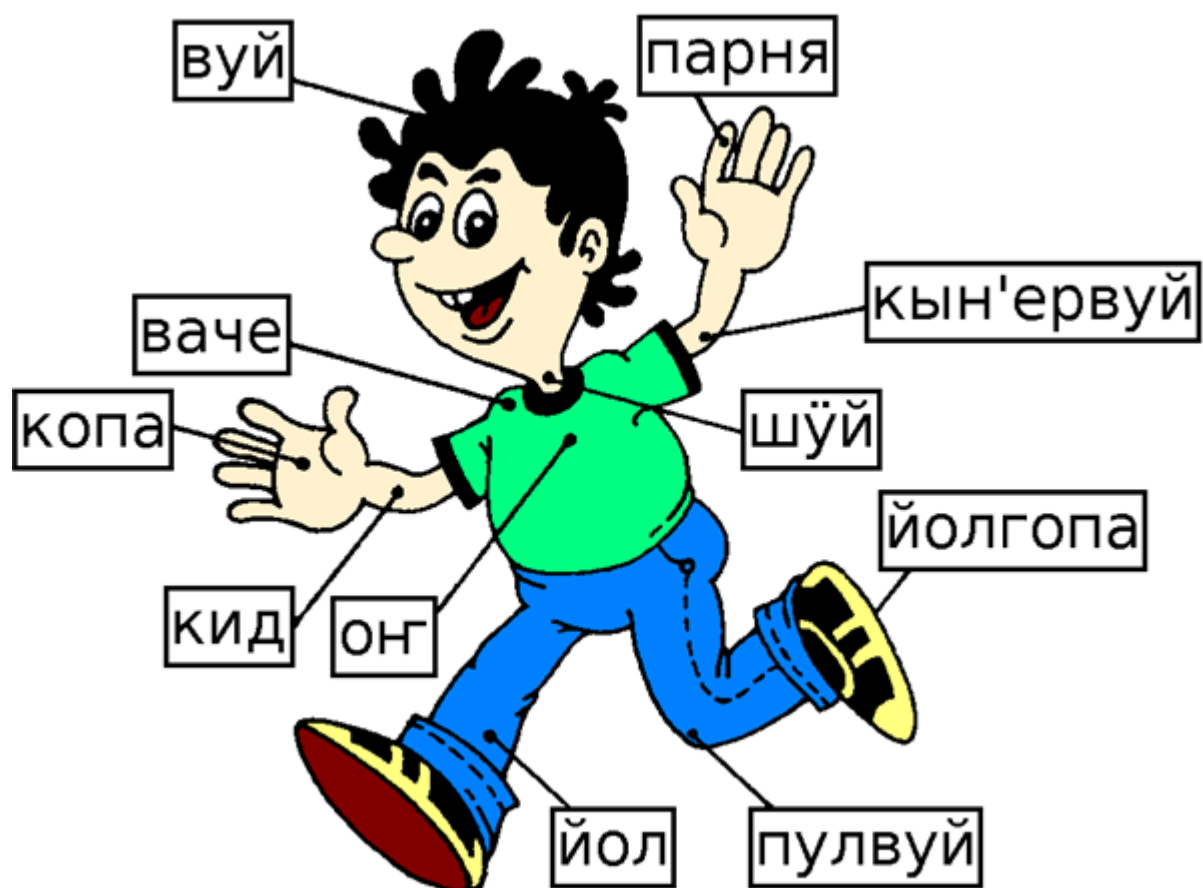
The infinitive can be used in Mari in impersonal constructions denoting what should or should not be done. In English, passive constructions, or personal constructions with “I”, “we”, etc., would be used in these cases. In negative sentences of this type, the word *огыл* follows the infinitive.

Тиде книгаг кушан <u>пышташ</u> ?	Where should this book be put? (Where should I put this book?)
Тиде портретым кушан <u>сакаш</u> ?	Where should this picture be hung? (Where should I hang this picture?)
Рисым могай вүдеш <u>шолташ</u> ?	What kind of water should rice be cooked in?
Пайремыште кузе <u>кушташ огыл</u> !	How can you not dance at a party!

## 5. Anatomical terms:

Note the following common anatomical terms.

Parts of the body		Parts of the face	
вуй	head	санга	forehead
парня	finger	ўп	hair
ваче	shoulder	шинчавун	eyebrow
кын'ервуй	elbow	шинча	eye
шўй	neck	пылыш	ear
копа	hand/palm; sole	нер	nose
кид	hand; arm	умша	mouth
йолгопа	sole	пўй	tooth
онг	chest	тўрвө	lip(s)
йол	leg; foot	онгылаш	chin
пулвуй	knee	йылме	tongue





Words referring to body parts that come in pairs – eyes, ears, arms, hands, legs, feet – can refer to either one of the pair or to both. Thus, *шинчам* means both ‘my eye’ and ‘my eyes’. If it is necessary to refer explicitly to one item of the pair, one must specify which one, using the words *пурла* ‘right’ or *шولا* ‘left’:

Мыйын <u>пылышем</u> коршта.	My ear(s) hurt.
Кудо <u>пылышет</u> ?	Which ear?
Мыйын <u>пурла/шولا</u> <u>пылышем</u> коршта.	My right/left ear hurts.

#### 6. *кодаш (-ам) ~ кодаш (-ем)*:

Note the difference in meaning between the intransitive verb *кодаш (-ам)* ‘to stay, to remain’ and the transitive verb *кодаш (-ем)* ‘to leave (tr.)’.

Кочай, ковай, <u>кодса</u> !	Grandfather, grandmother, stay!
Рецептдам <u>кодыза</u> .	Leave your prescription.

#### 7. *гыч*:

This postposition, meaning ‘from’, can also be used in a temporal sense, signifying an action that will be carried out after a certain time period. In combination with *марте*, it can also be used to signify a time period.

Кум кече <u>гыч</u> толам.	I will come in three days
<u>Кок арня гыч</u> Козьмодемьянскыш каем.	In two weeks I will be going to Kozmodemyansk.
<u>шочмо гыч</u> вүргече марте	from Monday to Wednesday
<u>ик шагат гыч</u> кокыт марте	from one o'clock to two o'clock

8. йынгырташ (-ем) 'to call, to phone':

This verb governs the dative (when denoting a person called) or the illative case (when denoting a location to call).

Йынгырте мылам!	Call me!
Пашаш йынгыртыза!	Call work!

9. лияш (-ям) 'to be, to become':

The third person singular forms of this verb (*лиеш, ок лий*) are often used in the sense of 'it is possible to' or 'one cannot, one should not'. If the person connected with the activity is cited, the dative case is used.

Тидым кок кечыште ышташ <u>лиеш</u> .	This can be done in two days.
Йочалан садикыш кошташ <u>ок лий</u> .	The child should not go to kindergarten.

10. Yes and no (polar) questions:

a) Positive answer: The words *музе* and *да* can be used, with or without a fuller answer. It is also possible to simply repeat the word in question, not using a particle at all.

– Толат мо? – Туге. – Да. – Туге, толам. – Да, толам. – Толам.	– Are you coming? – Yes.
– Тудо тунуктышо? – Туге. – Да. – Туге, тунуктышо. – Да, тунуктышо. – Тунуктышо.	– Is (s)he a teacher? – Yes.

b) Negative answer: The word *уке* is used, with or without a negation of the question's content. Note that in the first person singular the additional form *огым* exists as an alternative to *ом* + main verb (apart from the verb 'to be'): *Кочкат мо? Ом коч/огым*. It is not used in combination with *уке*.

– Толат мо? – Уке. – Уке, ом тол. – Ом тол. – Огым.	– Are you coming? – No.
– Тудо тунуктышо? – Уке. – Уке, тунуктышо огыл. – Тунуктышо огыл.	– Is (s)he a teacher? – No.

11. черле:

This word has the meaning 'sick, ill', or when referring to parts of the body, 'sore, diseased, bad'.

Таче Ануш <u>черле</u> .	Anush is sick today.
Мыйын шўмем <u>черле</u> .	I have a bad heart.

12. иктаж ~ наре:

Both words can mean 'about, approximately'. Note that *наре* is a postposition and thus comes after the noun it refers to; *иктаж* precedes the word it refers to. These words can be used together, placed before and after the words in question, or on their own.

Шокшо вўдеш <u>иктаж 15 (латвич) минут наре</u> тўрлө шудым шолтыза.	Cook various herbs in hot water for about fifteen minutes.
<u>Иктаж кумшўдө витле тенгем</u> пуэн кертаат?	Can you give me approximately three hundred and fifty rubles?
Шочмо эл деч тораште <u>кок ий наре</u> иленам.	I lived away from my native country for about two years.

13. коршташ:

Note that this verb is only used in the third person singular.

Вуем <u>коршта</u> .	My head hurts.
Кидем <u>коршта</u> .	My hand hurts./My hands hurt.
Вуем да логарем <u>коршта</u> .	My head and throat hurt.

**V. Exercises**

1. Negate the following imperative forms.

- 1) Йынгырте! Йынгыртыза!
- 2) Шолто! Шолтыза!
- 3) \*Саке! Сакыза!
- 4) Возо! Возыза!
- 5) Кын'ел! Кын'елза!
- 6) Тол! Толза!

\* *сакаш (-ем)* 'to hang'

2. Form the negated imperative forms in the second person singular and plural of the following verbs.

налаш, кочкаш, колышташ, лияш, вучаш

3. Negate the following sentences.

- 1) Тиде **книгам лудса**.
- 2) Таче **кастене толза**.
- 3) Шочмын **урок деч вара кодса**.
- 4) Мыланем **полшыза**.
- 5) Эрдене шым **шагатлан кын'ел**.
- 6) Тиде **рушарнян унадам ўжса**.
- 7) **Айста тиде** **вереш шинчына**.
- 8) **Тудым таче вучо**.
- 9) **Тиде \*упражненийым ыштыза**.

\* *упражнений* 'exercise'

4. Insert the negated imperative form of the appropriate verb into the following sentences. Use the second person plural if indicated by the context, otherwise the second person singular: *погаш*, *\*малаш*, *кын'елаш*, *йўкташ*, *йынгырташ*, *кудашаш*, *вашкаш*.

- 1) Эрдене **шuko** ... , **кын'елза** да **\*зарядкым ыштыза**.
- 2) Тудлан ... , **тудо мўнгыштыжў огыл**.
- 3) **Ўдырда черле, йўштў шўрым** ... .
- 4) **Таче эрдене куд шагатлан** ... .
- 5) **Ўстембаке** ... , **уна-влак огыт тол**.
- 6) **\*Пальтодам** ... , **\*тыште йўштў**.
- 7) ... , **\*жапда шuko уло**.

\* *малаш (-ем)* 'to sleep', *зарядке* 'physical exercises, calisthenics', *пальто* '(over)coat', *тыште* 'here', *жап* 'time'

5. Put the following nouns into the lative case.

урем	парня	копа	кас
лум	*ял	ваче	логар
йочасад	кинде	пўрт	шинча
кид	шўр	совла	йылме
йол	еш	вуй	умша

\* *ял* 'village; countryside'

6. Translate into English.

- 1) Книгам **верешыже \*пыштыза**.
- 2) **Айста \*диванеш шинчына** да **изиш каналтена**.
- 3) **Тиде шудым шокшо вўдеш шолто** да **ўдыретлан кечеш кум гана йўктў**.
- 4) **Тиде \*фотографий мыланем пеш келша**, **мый тудым \*пырдыжеш сакем**.

\* *пышташ (-ем)* 'to put, to place', *диван* 'couch, sofa', *фотографий* 'photo', *пырдыж* 'wall'

7. Answer the questions using the words in parentheses.

- 1) Тый кушан шинчат? (диван)
- 2) Тиде книгам кушан пышташ кўлеш? (верже)
- 3) Тиде \*портретым кушан сакаш? (пырдыж)
- 4) \*Рвезе-влак кушан кодыт? (ял)
- 5) \*Рисым могай вўдеш шолташ? (шокшо)

\* *портрет* 'portrait, picture', *рвезе* 'boy; young', *рис* 'rice'

8. Transform the following constructions with *кўлеш* into ones with the necessitive infinitive *-ман*. Example: *каеш кўлеш* > *кайыман*.

- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1) кочкаш кўлеш | 3) ямдылалташ кўлеш |
| 2) полшаш кўлеш | 4) вучаш кўлеш      |

9. In the following sentences replace the construction with an infinitive and *кўлеш* by using the necessitive infinitive in *-ман*.

- 1) Таче мыланна университетыш индеш шагатлан толаш кўлеш.
- 2) Изи йоча-влаклан урокым ышташ полшаш кўлеш.
- 3) Тиде эмым кечеш кум гана йўкташ кўлеш.
- 4) \*Ача-авам колышташ кўлеш.
- 5) Кечеш ныл гана кочкаш кўлеш.

\* *ача-ава* 'parents'

10. Choose the appropriate infinitive.

- 1) Таче \*сочиненийым ... кўлеш. Таче сочиненийым ... . (возаш, возыман)
- 2) Эмым кум гана ... . Эмым кум гана ... кўлеш. (\*йўаш, йўман)
- 3) Анушлан шокшо чайым ... . Анушлан шокшо чайым ... кўлеш. (йўкташ, йўктыман)
- 4) Ача-авам ... кўлеш. Ача-авам ... . (колышташ, колыштман)

\* *сочинений* 'essay', *йўаш (-ам)* 'to drink'

11. Translate into English.

- 1) Авай, жапна уло, вашкыман огыл.
- 2) Ачий, сочиненийым кузе возыман?
- 3) Тыйым мыняр шагат марте вучыман?
- 4) Йочана черле: врачым ўжман.
- 5) Кечывал деч вара изиш каналташ кўлеш.
- 6) Эрдене \*жапыште кын'елман.
- 7) Таче ече дене мунчалташ кўлеш.

\* *жапыште* 'in time, at the proper time'

12. Read the following sentences, paying particular attention to the usage of the particles.

- 1) Тудо кызыт кушто ила? – Йошкар-Олаштак. Тиде книга Йошкар-Олаштат уке.
- 2) Мый кызытак тудым үжам. Тудо кызытат школышто.
- 3) Эчан эрденат, кастенат зарядкым ышта. Тудо эрденак пашаш кая.
- 4) Тиде туныктышак \*н'емыч йылмым туныкта. Тиде туныктышат марий университетыште туныкта.

\* *н'емыч* 'German'

13. Answer the following questions about the text *Ануш черле*.

- 1) \*Молан таче Ануш ок кын'ел?
- 2) Тудын можо коршта?
- 3) Кө поликлиникиш йынгырта да врачым үжеш?
- 4) Врач мом ышта?
- 5) Витаминан чайым кузе ыштыман?

\* *молан* 'why'

14. Insert the appropriate words: *йуман, шу, кай, коршто, йошкарге, каем Эх, налам, коршта, воза, колыштеш*.

- 1) Мыйын вuem ... .
- 2) Кочмем ок ... .
- 3) Мый поликлиникиш ... .
- 4) Врач мыйым ... , вара рецепттым ... .
- 5) Мый \*аптекеш ... да эмым ... .
- 6) Эмым кум гана ... .
- 7) Кум кече гыч мый \*адак врач дек ... .
- 8) Вuem ынде ок ... , логарем ... огыл.
- 9) Эше кок кече пашаш ом ... .

\* *аптеке* 'pharmacy', *адак* 'again'

15. Add the appropriate possessive suffixes, as in the following example: *Мый черле улам. Мыйын вuem коршта*.

- 1) Мый черле улам. Мыйын (пылыш) коршта.
- 2) Тый черле улат. Тыйын (пүй) коршта.
- 3) Тудо черле. Тудын (он) коршта.
- 4) Ме черле улына. Мемнан (йол) коршта.
- 5) Те черле улыда. Тендан (кид) коршта.
- 6) Нуно черле улыт. Нунын (логар) коршта.



16. Read the following dialogues.

- \*Алло, тиде поликлиник мо?
- Туге, поликлиник.
- Врач Смирнова таче кунам пашам ышта?
- Индеш шагат гыч кокыт марте. Фамилийда кузе?
- Иванов Пётр Петрович.
- Мыняр ияш улыда?
- 45 (нылле вич) ияш.
- Кушто иледа?
- Петров уремыште, 10-шо (луымшо) пörтыштö, 27-ше (коло шымше) \*пачерыште.
- 11 (латик) шагатлан толза!
- Пеш кугу тау, чеверын!

\* алло 'hello (telephone)', пачер 'apartment'

Аптекыште:

- Поро кече лийже!
- Поро кече!
- Тиде эм тендан уло?
- Кызыт уке, рецептдам \*кодыза, ямдылена. Кастене толза.
- Тау, чеверын.
- Чеверын.

\* кодаш (-ем) 'to leave (tr.)'

- Тендан \*антигриппин уло мо?
- Кöлан: йочалан ал'е \*кугыенлан?
- Йочалан.
- Рецептда уло?
- Уло. Теве.
- Тиде \*порошокым кечеш ныл гана йочаланда йöктыза.
- Мынярым \*тöлыман?
- 15 (латвич) \*тенгем.

\* антигриппин 'flu medicine', кугыен 'adult', порошок 'powder', тöлаш (-ем) 'to pay', тенге 'ruble'

17. Complete the following dialogue with the words given. (ангине, йошкарге, коршта, уло, почса, толза, \*ончем, Тендан мода коршта? рецепттым)

- \*Салам лийже, \*доктор!
- Салам. ... .
- Вуем да логарем ... .
- Температурдат уло?
- ... .
- Умшадан ... , логардам ... . Логарда ... . Тендан ... . Мый тыланда ... возем. Кум кече гыч ... .
- Кугу тау, доктор. Чеверын.

\* ончаш (-ем) 'to look at, to see'; салам 'hello', доктор 'doctor, physician'

## 18. Translate into Mari.

I am sick. I'm not going to work. I call the doctor and ask him to come. The doctor comes at 11 o'clock. He listens to me and writes a prescription. Then I go to the pharmacy and buy the medicine. This medicine must be taken four times a day. In three days I will go /present tense/ to the clinic again.

## 19. Write down the dictation.

