

Russian Philologist Help Contents

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Some Notes about This Help

Generally, this Help is rather similar to any other Windows Help. But there exist some slight differences.

First of all, take into account that some cross-references should not be taken literally. This means that when you go to the reference named Control Window Table you may not get topic with the same name. But read it! You definitely find some reference-related information.

We also considered that some pictures in help text would be appreciated and some extra memory requirement is not big deal.

TIPs

General

How to switch between windows using keyboard?

Control Window

How to mark/unmark in the Control Window table?

What's difference between Tile and Maximize commands?

Why Tile, Cascade or Maximize commands do nothing?

How to switch between windows using keyboard?

Switching between RPh Windows: use CUA standard **Ctrl+F6** keys combination or Main Menu Window popup containing list of all windows.

Switching between Main and Control Windows - use CUA standard **Alt+F6** keys combination (this command is also available via Control Window system menu).

How to mark/unmark in the Control Window table?

Mark random set of cells - click desired cells with left mouse button.

Unmark random set of cells - click desired marked cells with left mouse button.

Mark entire row (column) - click row leftmost cell (column topmost cell). If row (column) was partially marked or not marked it becomes all marked.

Unmark row (column) - click row leftmost cell (column topmost cell). Row (column) will be unmarked only if it was previously all marked.

Mark all - click leftmost cell in the first row. If table was partially marked or not marked it becomes all marked.

Unmark all - click leftmost cell in the first row. Table will be unmarked only if it was previously all marked.

Unmark partial selection. If you need to unmark row (column, all table) when there are some selected cells you need not unmark every cell. You may firstly mark entire row (column, table) and then unmark it as a whole.

See also [How to use Control Window?](#) section.

What's difference between Tile and Maximize commands (Control Window)?

There are two differences:

- (i) Maximize command minimizes (iconizes) all not selected windows;
- (ii) Maximize command never affects Control Window position and size.

See also **Control Window Functions.**

Why Tile, Cascade or Maximize commands do nothing (Control Window)?

These commands may do nothing if Main Window Client Area is too small to arrange all selected windows inside it. Unselect some windows or resize Main Window.

Tiny Tutorial

This is very short tutorial which gives you example plan of interfacing with Russian Philologist.

I. Add new word. Use *View/Word* item from Main Menu or Toolbar to get Word Lookup Dialog. Input desired word, select windows to show and press OK button. If you spell a word correctly all selected windows will be cascaded over Main Window client area. If not you will be given Spell Checker dialog and Homonyms analysis will take place.

II. Add another word. Double click left mouse button on any word from any RPh Windows you see. This brings you Word Lookup Dialog with the word already placed into input field. Select desired windows for the word and press OK button.

III. Invoke Control Window. If there are many opened windows it's high time to open Control Window. To do this press F4 function key or use Toolbar.

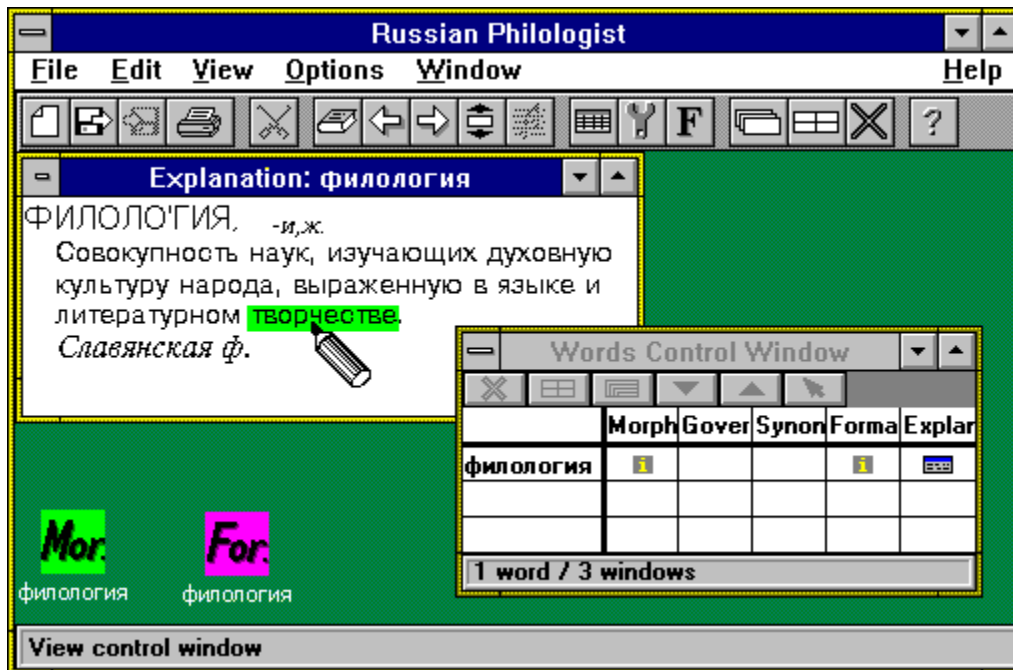
IV. Use Control Window Functions. Mark some windows in Control Window Table by clicking corresponding cells with left mouse button. Push the fifth Control Window button to tile selected windows and iconize the rest (corresponding signs appear in Control Window table).

Introduction

Let us to introduce **Russian Philologist** (RPh)- unique program for all who are interested in Russian language.

Using this program you may get different information about many Russian words. Information on every word includes up to five articles which are displayed in separate RPh Windows. You may work simultaneously with several words dealing with many windows. RPh interface gives you tools for smart and easy operation on multiple windows.

The basic elements of RPh application is presented at the picture. You may click any picture region to get more information on the desired element.



- 1 - Main Window
- 2 - Main Menu
- 3 - Toolbar
- 4 - Main Window Client Area
- 5 - RPh Window
- 6 - Iconized RPh windows
- 7 - Marking cursor
- 8 - Control Window

See also [Adding New Word](#).

Main Window Status Line

At the bottom of Main Window you may see Status Line which gives you instant brief help information on the control currently selected (this is true for menu items and toolbar buttons).

Main Window Caption Bar

At the top of Main Window some standard window controls are arranged:

Caption Bar - contains program title and may be used for moving window (drag caption with mouse);

System Menu (at left) - besides system pull-down gives you way to terminate program (via double-click);

System Buttons (at right) - use these buttons to minimize, maximize and restore window size.

Main Window Client Area

There are two reasons for Main Window Client Area to exist:

firstly, it's field where all RPh Windows are placed and moved around;

secondly, it's screen region where you may click right mouse button (even if it is covered with some RPh Window) to accomplish one of the following:

- 1) to invoke Control Window;
- 2) to get this help;
- 3) to invoke Word Lookup Dialog.

The action associated with right mouse button may be selected using Environment dialog.

Marking Cursor

When you move mouse cursor to one of the RPh Windows it changes its shape to "Marker". This means that you may click left mouse button to mark any word in the current window and double click - to run Word Lookup Dialog to get information on the selected word. This is why Russian Philologist may be considered as some kind of hypertext system.

Main Menu Commands

File

- New
- Open...
- Save
- Print
- Exit

Edit

- Cut
- Copy
- Paste
- Delete

View

- Word...
- Previous word
- Next word
- Dictionary
- Control Window

Options

- Environment...
- Fonts...
- Show Empty Dictionaries
- Language
- Save

Window

- Cascade
- Tile
- Arrange Icons
- Close all
- [Windows List]

Help

- Contents
- Introduction
- Using Help
- About...

File/New (Main Menu)

Toolbar

Keyboard



NONE

This command gives you a possibility to open Editor Window and place desired text file in it. Using editor window you may investigate words from ready Russian texts (just double-click desired word with left mouse button).

When you close editor window with new text Save File As dialog appears allowing you to specify file name to save you work in.

File/Save (Main Menu)

Toolbar

Keyboard



NONE

This command save text in current Editor window into disk file. If text was previously loaded from disk or saved to disk command proceeds immediately. Otherwise, Save file As dialog appears. Using the dialog you may specify filename to save text under. The dialog has the next controls:

File name	input window; you may specify full pathname or filename here;
Path	text field, which indicates current DOS path;
Files	selection list presents files in the current directory;
Directories	selection list presents directories and drives list;
OK	click this button to save text into file with name you specified;
Cancel	click this button to leave dialog without action.

File/Open... (Main Menu)

Toolbar

Keyboard



NONE

This command gives you a possibility to open Editor Window and place desired text file in it. Using editor window you may investigate words from ready Russian texts (just double-click desired word with left mouse button).

The Command invokes Open File dialog with the next controls:

File name	input window; you may specify full pathname or filename mask with wildcards here;
Path	text field, which indicates current DOS path;
Files	selection list presents files in the current directory;
Directories	selection list presents directories and drives list;
OK	click this button to open selected file;
Cancel	click this button to leave dialog without action.

File/Print (Main Menu)

Toolbar

Keyboard



NONE

Use this command to make a hard copy of the current dictionary article on your printer.

There is no menu command for printer setup in Russian Philologist: use Control Panel if you need change printer setup.

File/Exit (Main Menu)

Toolbar

Keyboard

NONE

Alt+F4

There are a number of ways to terminate every Windows application. One of them is to use this standard menu item.

Edit/Cut (Main Menu)

Toolbar

Keyboard



Shift+Del

This Command gives you way to cut marked text from Editor Window to Clipboard.

You may use this command only in Editor Window.

Edit/Copy (Main Menu)

Toolbar

Keyboard

NONE

Ctrl+Ins

This Command gives you way to copy any dictionary article contents to Clipboard. The command brings you dialog with edit window containing current article text. Initially all text are selected and you may reselect any part of the text. Using **Copy** button you copy selected text to Clipboard.

You may also use this command to copy marked text block from Editor Window to Clipboard.

Edit/Paste (Main Menu)

Toolbar

Keyboard

NONE

Shift+Ins

This Command inserts text block from clipboard into current editor window. This command is only available when current window is Editor Window.

Edit/Delete (Main Menu)

Toolbar

Keyboard

NONE

Ctrl+Del or **Del**

This Command deletes marked text from Editor Window. You may undo this command by **Alt+BackSpace** keyboard command.

View/Word (Main Menu)

Toolbar

Keyboard



F3

This Main Menu command brings you Word Lookup Dialog to input a new Russian word and select Dictionaries to be displayed.

For more information see Adding New Word.

View/Previous word (Main Menu)

Toolbar

Keyboard



F7

Using this command you may skip to the previous dictionary entry in the same window (all other windows of the original word remain unchanged).

View/Next word (Main Menu)

Toolbar

Keyboard



F8

Using this command you may skip to the next dictionary entry in the same window (all other windows of the original word remain unchanged).

View/Dictionary (Main Menu)

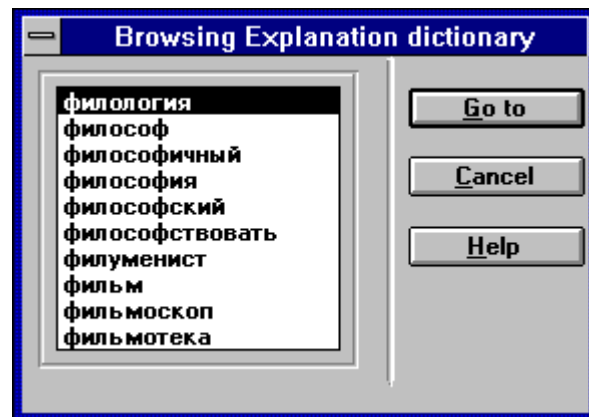
Toolbar

Keyboard



Alt+B

This command opens dialog for browsing current dictionary (except Morphological one):



You may look through the whole list of words from the dictionary and select desired word for inspection. To choose a word to get information on simply point it and click "Go to" button. You may find desired word quickly by typing first letters of the word (to start new search press arrow key first).

You get new word information in the current window (previous word is replaced), the contents of other windows will not change.

View/Control Window (Main Menu)

Toolbar

Keyboard



F4

This command brings you Control Window which gives you the maximal flexibility and convenience in managing multiple dictionary windows.

Pronounce current word (Main Menu)

Toolbar

Keyboard



NONE

If you have CD-ROM version of the program and sound card you may listen to the perfect pronunciation of the current word using this command.

Options/Environment... (Main Menu)

Toolbar

Keyboard



NONE

This Main Menu command invokes the dialog for changing some RPh environment parameters:



- 1) Control Window Options;
- 2) Autosave feature: whether will RPh save Desktop and Configuration before exiting to MS Windows or not;
- 3) Right mouse button action: you may select what should occur when you click right mouse button over client area of one of the RPh Windows.
- 4) Empty window picture: this option defines image which will be shown in empty dictionary article (if empty windows are enabled in Options/Show empty dictionaries command). "Standard" corresponds to the next picture:



If it's not good enough for you - try "Smart".

Options/Fonts... (Main Menu)

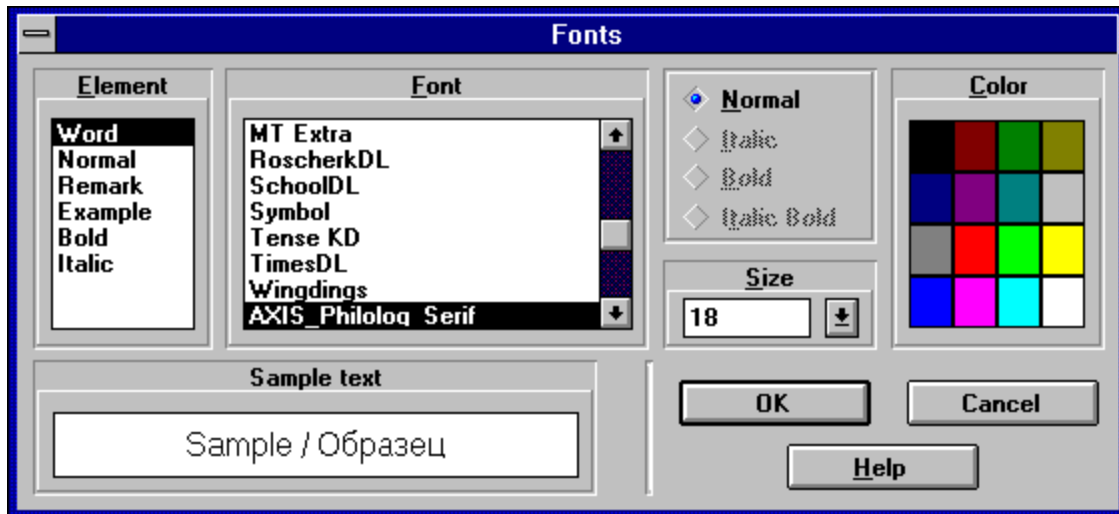
Toolbar

Keyboard



NONE

This Main Menu command brings you the dialog for selecting characters styles for displaying different elements of the dictionaries articles:



You may select a font typeface, a size and a color for each text element of dictionaries article.

To get more information on what every dictionary article may include see [Dictionaries](#).

To save your setup use [Options/Save](#) Main Menu function or set [Save Configuration](#) parameter in [Environment](#) dialog.

Options/Show empty dictionaries (Main Menu)

Toolbar

Keyboard

NONE

NONE

This Main Menu option determines whether RPh Windows which occasionally has no information should be created and displayed as empty window or should not be created at all. If you prefer to see empty window you may choose the picture to be shown in it in Environment.

This option doesn't affect the number of already opened windows.

Options/Language (Main Menu)

Toolbar

Keyboard

NONE

NONE

This command allows you to select the convenient interface language: English or Russian. Your choice will be saved automatically if the Configuration is checked in Environment Dialog or you may do it explicitly using Options/Save Main Menu command. To change interface language full restart of Russian Philologist are automatically performed.

Options/Save (Main Menu)

Toolbar

Keyboard

NONE

NONE

This command saves all parameters specified in the Environment dialog, in the Fonts dialog, the choice of Language, the Control Window size and position and the main application window size and position.

Window/Cascade (Main Menu)

Toolbar

Keyboard



Shift+F5

This command cascades all RPh Windows and Editor Windows but never affects Control Window.

Window/Tile (Main Menu)

Toolbar

Keyboard



Shift+F4

This command tiles all RPh Windows and Editor Windows but never affects Control Window.

Window/Arrange Icons (Main Menu)

Toolbar

Keyboard

NONE

NONE

This command moves icons to the bottom of Main Window Client Area and arranges them into straight rows.

Window/Close all (Main Menu)

Toolbar

Keyboard



NONE

This command closes all RPh Windows and Editor Windows.

Window/[Opened windows list] (Main Menu)

If there are some opened RPh Windows and/or Edit Windows their names are inserted in Main Menu Windows popup. You may choose any window from this list to switch to it.

Help/Contents (Main Menu)

Toolbar

Keyboard



F1

This command brings you Main Help Contents which is also accessible from anywhere of the Help system by pushing **Contents** button.

Help/Using Help (Main Menu)

Toolbar

Keyboard

NONE

NONE

This command shows you standard Microsoft Help on Help. It is also available from anywhere of the Help system via **Help/How to use Help** menu item.

Help/About (Main Menu)

Toolbar

Keyboard

NONE

NONE

This command brings you brief information about version of RPh and copyright owner.

Control Window Index

How to invoke Control Window?

What's Control Window designed for?

Control Window appearance

How to use Control Window?

Control Window Buttons

Control Window Options

Using keyboard

How to invoke Control Window?

Control Window may be displayed either through View/Control Window Main Menu command or by clicking right mouse button while cursor is inside the client area of Main Window (you should set this association in the Environment dialog).

This action may be accomplished also via Toolbar.

This methods are also applicable for restoring iconized Control Window.

What's Control Window designed for?

Control window gives you flexibility and convenience in controlling of multiple RPh Windows on-screen appearance.

Using Control Window commands you can easily tile, cascade, iconize, close, etc. **any number** of currently existing RPh Windows. To accomplish this you should highlight desired windows in the table and push one of the active Control Window buttons.

Control Window Appearance

Control Window is ordinary resizable window which *always lies on the top* of the RPh application.



Control Window contains a number of buttons at the top, the rest space is occupied by the table of RPh Windows.

There are six Control Window buttons. Buttons are denoted with bitmaps representing corresponding actions. If you find this bitmaps vague remove RPBITBTN.DLL file from the hard disk - the bitmaps will be substituted with text (button size may increase in this case).

Some of the buttons maybe active and the rest disabled (grayed). That depends on the selection made by the user in the window table.

Window table consists of six columns and indefinite number of rows. First column is resizable and contains words you are working at. The rest five columns correspond to the five types of windows with different word-related information.

At the bottom of the Control Window Status Bar may appear. This is controlled through Options/Environment...Environment Main Menu command.

How to use Control Window?

The main principle is ***to mark and to push***. This means that any action on the RPh Windows is performed in two steps.

Firstly you should mark desired windows in the table. This may be accomplished using mouse or keyboard. Mouse is more convenient: it's enough to drag mouse cursor through corresponding table cells or click with mouse all cells you want. Note that each cell in the first table row (with windows names) corresponds to the whole column, and each cell in the first column (with words) corresponds to the whole row. But what about the first cell in the first row? Try it!

Then you should push one of the active Control Window buttons (this also may be done using keyboard or mouse). Action is immediately performed.

First Column width change

To change width of the column move mouse cursor to its right border and drag it to the new position. This may be done also using keyboard.

Control Window Buttons (Functions) List

There are six Control Window Functions which are associated with the next buttons:



Close window(s)



Tile window(s)



Cascade window(s)



Minimize window(s)



Maximize window(s)



Switch to window

Control Window Options

There are two Control Window options which may be changed using Options/Environment... Main Menu command.

MDI window - this option when enabled forces Control Window to be affected by its own Tile and Cascade commands along with ordinary RPh Windows. When this option is disabled - no Control Window commands affects Control Window. *Default* - enabled.

Status Bar - when this option is enabled status bar is shown at the bottom of Control Window. Status bar contains information about total number of words and corresponding windows currently available. *Default* - enabled.

Control Window Keyboard Commands

All Control Window functions are accessible through keyboard.

To select desirable windows you should use arrow keys for navigation in the table and *Enter* key to mark/unmark cells. Current cell is outlined with thin dashed rectangle. Originally there is no current cell and you should press *up* or *down* arrow key once do display selection rectangle (you may hide selection rectangle again if you move it upper than the first table row or lower than the last one).

Alternative way to mark cells is to move selection rectangle using arrow keys while holding down *Shift* key. This action is similar to mouse dragging (see [How to use Control Window](#) section).






To perform an action select corresponding button using *Tab/Shift-Tab* keys and press *Space* key to push the button.

To change width of the first column use item *First Column* from the system menu of the Control Window. Then using left/right arrow keys move right column border into the new position and press *Enter*.

RPh is a abbreviation for **R**ussian **P**hilologist - this great program.

RPh Windows

RPh Windows are all application windows representing a different information about words you are currently investigating. There are five types of RPh Windows:

Icon	Window
	Morphology window
	Words Explanation window
	Synonyms and antonyms window
	Words Formation window
	Words Government window

Every word you add to the application workspace may has five or less RPh Windows as you specify in Word Lookup Dialog.

Through each RPh window you may observe an article from the definite dictionary. For the information on layout of articles and special signs they contain see Dictionaries.

There may be up to four other windows in RPh application: Main Window, Control Window, Help Window (this current window) and Editor windows.

Editor Window(s)

Editor Window is opened via File/Open Main Menu command. Editor gives you ordinal Notepad-like editor capabilities. It's possible also to paste a contents of the clipboard to the editor windows. For example, you may copy any dictionary article (or its part) to clipboard using Edit/Copy command and then paste in into editor window for future use.

If a text file is larger than 32Kb editing facility is disabled but you still can browse text and select and copy blocks to clipboard.

It's important that you always may double click any word in the Editor Window with left mouse button to get complete information on the word.

You may open as many Editor Windows as you like. Editor Windows aren't controlled via Control Window but are included in the Windows List in Main Menu Window popup.

Control Window/Close window(s)



This command closes selected windows. If all windows for the definite word are closed the word is removed from the table.

Never affects Control Window.

This command is available when there is one or more selected windows in the table.

Control Window/Tile window(s)



This command tiles selected windows, the rest windows are unchanged.

Control Window itself may be included in the tile list if corresponding Control Window option is on.

This command is available when there is one or more selected windows in the table.

Control Window/Cascade window(s)



This command cascades selected windows, the rest windows are unchanged. If main window is too small to cascade all selected windows visible - no cascading takes place.

Control Window itself may be included in the cascade list if corresponding Control Window option is on.

This command is available when there is one or more selected windows in the table.

Control Window/Minimize window(s)



This command iconizes all selected windows, the rest windows are unchanged.

Never affects Control Window.

This command is available when there is one or more selected windows in the table.

Control Window/Maximize window(s)



This command tiles selected windows, but the rest windows are minimized.

Never affects Control Window.

This command is available when there is one or more selected windows in the table.

Control Window/Switch to window

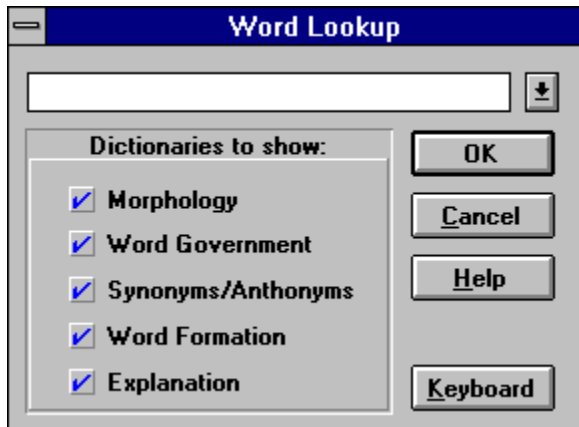


This command shows selected window on the top of application without changing its size and position. Iconized window is restored.

Never affects Control Window.

This command is available when there is the only selected window in the table.

Word Lookup Dialog



Using *Word Lookup* Dialog you may input a new word for an investigation and choose a set of dictionaries to be displayed for the word. Only windows for selected dictionaries will be created.

Keyboard button brings you special dialog with Russian keyboard image and allows to input Russian word using mouse. This is important if you have no Russian keyboard driver. Using Russian keyboard picture you may click desired keys images and input any Russian text. To complete entering you may press **OK** button or **Enter** key on the picture.

See also [Adding New Word](#).

Main Window

Main Window has two essential elements: Main Menu and Client Area. There is nothing else about Main Window in spite of its name.

Be attentive!

This is not real window - just its picture! Don't try to use it - just enjoy it!

Dictionaries

There are five dictionaries RPh is based on:

Words Explanation dictionary
Synonyms and antonyms dictionary
Words Formation dictionary
Words Government dictionary
Morphology dictionary

Unfortunately not all these dictionaries are comprehensive enough. This is due to absence of more complete versions of the dictionaries both in computer-reading and printed form. In other words, just now better Russian dictionaries don't exist at all.

Dictionary	Number of articles	Entries from RPh
Words Explanation	40 000	75 000
Synonyms/antonyms	7 000	35 000
Words Formation	6 000	145 000
Words Government	2 500	2 500
Morphology	100 000	1 500 000

Each article may contain several key-words which are used by RPh as entries into the article. This is why the number of entries may considerably exceed the number of article.

See topics on each dictionary for information on its articles layout, special symbols and formatting meaning.

Explanatory Dictionary

The dictionary is based on the printed book:

S.I.Ozhegov, Explanatory Russian Language Dictionary, ed. by corresponding member of Academy of Science of USSR N.Yu.Shvedova, Moscow, "Russki yazik", 1988.

Electronic version by Russian Language Fund (Institute of Russian Language, Russian Academy of Science).

Abbreviations

Notes

Explanatory Dictionary - Structure of Dictionary Entries

In entry heading, the head word is immediately followed by the grammatical information in abbreviated form (see [Abbreviations](#)), whose content depends upon the part of speech (see below).

Examples of usage of explained words are given in *italics*. The word itself may be represented by its first letter.

Word stress is marked by an apostrophe sign ('), which is placed immediately after the stressed vowel.

Word forms are usually given in abbreviated form beginning with the letter, after which the word spelling or stress point changes in this form, e.g. "ðáááíê, -íêà (Gen. case)"; "êðàñíúé, -ñái (short form)"; "çàâèâîâàðü, -âóp -âóâðü (1-st and 2-nd person)". If one of the first two letters of the word are affected by the word change, the forms are not abbreviated, e.g. "ñíí, ñíà".

The Nouns.

Nouns are given in nominative singular form followed by the genitive singular ending and the gender marker: ì. - masculine, æ. - feminine, ñð. - neutral. The presence of two gender markers, e.g. "Ó'ÍÊÒÀ, -û, ì. è æ", indicates that the word may be of both the masculine and the feminine gender (a so-called common gender word) depending upon its use as applied to a male or a female, and correspondingly, upon the gender form of the agreeing adjective: *áíêûðíé óíêòà, áíêûðây óíêòà*. Indeclinable nouns are given with the "íáñêè." mark, e.g. *ÌÀÒÐÎ', íáñêè. ñð*.

When only genitive singular is indicated all other cases of the word are formed in accordance with the declension norms and maintain the same stress point. It is always marked in the dictionary if the formation of or the stress point position for some cases differ from those of the genitive. If the ending(s) for oblique case(s), singular, are followed by a íí. mark and nominative (and may be genitive and dative) plural endings, it means that formation of plural forms for all cases deviates from the norms of the singular forms formation, e.g. *ÁÍÊÍÔÎ', -à', íí. - í'òà, í'ò*. Some masculine nouns may have the ending -ó in addition to the ending -à in the genitive singular, e.g. *ñà'òàðà and ñà'òàðó*. The second ending is usually given only when both variants are used [in literary language] with different shades of meaning.

The nouns are given in nominative plural form if they either have no singular forms, or are more commonly used in the plural. In the first case only the genitive plural form is given after the nominative, e.g. *ÑÀ'ÍÊ, á'é*. In the second case the nominative and genitive singular forms are given in addition to the genitive plural form, e.g. *ÁÍ'ÒÊÊÊ, -îâ, ââ. áí'òêê, -à, ì. and ÁÍ'ÒÛ, áí'òîâ, ââ. áíð, -à, ì*.

When forms of other words are used as plural forms of a given word, it is always marked, e.g. *ÐÁÁ'ÎÎÊ, -íêà, â çíà÷. íí. óíððð. ðááy'òà, -ý'ò è áâ'òè, áâðá'é, ì.; ÍÁ×ÒÁ', -û, â çíà÷. ðíâ. íí. óíððð. ìâ÷òà'íéé, æ*. If a noun is used in the same sense in both numbers then after the áâ. or íí. markers a commentary (â íáíî çíà÷. ñ áâ.) or (â íáíî çíà÷. ñ íí.) are given in parentheses followed by the forms of the other number, e.g. *ÕÊß'ÁÛ, -è, íí. (â íáíî çíà÷. ñ áâ.) õêý'áé, -áé, æ.; ÊÐÓÆÁÁÁ', êðó'æáá, -à, áâ. (â íáíî çíà÷. ñ íí.) êðó'æáá, -à, -ñð*.

For collective nouns the ñíáèð. mark is given, e.g. *ÊÊÀ'ÊÀ, -è, æ., ñíáèð*. If a noun is used in both collective and non-collective sense this fact is indicated in the following way: *ÁÀÊ'ÛÊÀ, -è, æ., òàèæá ñíáèð*.

The Adjectives.

Adjectives are given in the full form of the nominative singular masculine, e.g. *Î'ÂÛÊ, -ây, -îâ; ÑÊ'ÍÊÊ, -ýý, -áâ; ÁÊÓÁÍ'ÊÊÊ, àý, íâ*. It is marked if the masculine gender form is not used or if it is infrequently used.

Short forms are given after the head adjective and its forms, e.g. **Ǽĕĕ'ĭĕñòúĕ**, àÿ, îâ; -ĕñð. Short forms of the feminine gender are given only if they differ from the masculine forms in spelling or in stress position. Neuter and plural short forms are given only if their stress position is different from the stress position of the preceding form or if they have some fluctuations, e.g. **ǼðáíǼĭ'çíúĕ**, -àÿ, -îâ; -çǻí, çíà; **Ǽĭ'ðǻúĕ**, -àÿ, -îâ; Ǽĭðǻ, Ǽĭðǻà', Ǽĭ'ðǻĭ, Ǽĭ'ðǻû (è Ǽĭðǻû').

Comparative and superlative forms are given if they do not follow the usual formation paradigms. Comparative form is given after the gender forms and the short forms, and is followed by the superlative form, e.g. **Ǽûñĭ'ĕĕĕ**, -àÿ, -îâ; -îĕ, -îĕà', -ĭ'ĕĭ è ĭĕĭ'; Ǽû'ðǻ; Ǽûñĭ-à'ĕĕĕĕ.

The Numerals.

Cardinal numerals are given in nominative form accompanied by the genitive form and also by the forms of other cases if their formation or stress position differs from those of the genitive. Ordinal numerals are given as derivatives under the cardinals, e.g. **ĭð'òû**, -è', ĭÿòûþ', ÷ĕñĕ. ... ĭðÿǻĕ, ĭÿ'òúĕ, -àÿ, -îâ.

The Pronouns.

Pronouns are given in the nominative and, if they have gender forms, in masculine form together with the necessary case forms and forms of other genders. They are provided with a mark and the indication of the category of the pronoun: relative, possessive etc.

The Verbs.

Verbs are given in the infinitive. Verb forms are abbreviated in accordance with the rules of abbreviation (see above). The head word is followed by the forms of 1-st and 2-nd person: present singular (for imperfective verbs) or future singular (for perfective verbs). The 3-rd person plural form is given if its formation differs from the formation of the 2-nd person singular. If the 1-st person form or the 1-st and 2-nd person forms are not actually used, it is marked by 1 ĕĕðĭ (ĕĕĕ 1 ĕ 2 ĕĕðǻ) íǻ óĭððð., and in this case only the 2-nd or 3-rd person form is given respectively. For impersonal verbs only the 3-rd person singular is given followed by the áǻçĕ. mark. The personal verb forms are followed by markers of formation and accentuation peculiarities (if any), by past tense forms, imperative forms, passive past participle forms for transitive verbs (with abbreviated short forms), and the gerund (ǻǻǻĭðĕ-àñðĕǻ). E.g. **ĭǻðǻíǻñòĕ**, -ñó', ñǻ'ðû; -íǻ'ñ, -íǻ'ñĕà'; -íǻ'ñðĕĕ; -íǻ'ñÿ'; -íǻ'ñǻ'ííúĕ (-ǻ'í, -ǻ'íǻ'); **ǻòǻðǻ'òû**, ǻĭððó', ǻĭððǻ'ðû; ǻðǻð, -ĕà; ǻðǻ'ðòúĕ; ǻðǻðǻ'ǻ (and ǻðǻ'ðĕĕ).

After the forms, the aspect and sub-aspect of the verb are indicated by the ñĭǻ., íǻñĭǻ., ĭǻĭĭĕð., ĭĭǻĭĕð. markers. Then, if necessary, strong verb government, i.e. the case required by the verb, is indicated by the so-called declension questions: ĕĭǻĭ-÷ǻǻĭ (genitive case), ĕĭĭó-÷ǻĭó (dative case), ĕĭǻĭ-÷òĭ (accusative case), ĕǻĭ-÷ǻĭ (instrumental case), ĭ ĕĭĭ-÷ǻĭ (prepositional case); government with prepositions is indicated, respectively, in the following way: - ñ ĕǻĭ-÷ǻĭ, ǻĭ ÷òĭ, ĭð ĕĭǻĭ-÷ǻǻĭ etc. If the verb governs only animate nouns then only the ĕòĭ (ĕĭĭó, ĕǻĭ etc.) question is given, but ĕĭǻĭ(÷òĭ) for the accusative case to distinguish it from the genitive. If the verb governs only inanimate nouns then only the ÷òĭ (÷ǻĭó, ÷ǻĭ etc.) pronoun is given in the declension question. If the verb has a strong government and at the same time it is widely used without object then the governed case question is followed by the mark: è áǻç ǻĭĭ., e.g. **ǻó'ĭǻòû** ... 1. ĭ ĕĭĭ-÷ǻĭ, íǻǻ ĕǻĭ-÷ǻĭ è áǻç ǻĭĭ.

Explanatory Dictionary - *Abbreviations*

áǎçĕ. -	áǎçĕĕ÷íǎ - impersonal
áǎǎí. -	áǎǎííǎ - abusive
áóǎ. -	áóǎóùǎǎ áǎǎíy - future (tense)
áóĕǎ. -	áóĕǎǎĕúíí - literally
ǎǎíǎí. ĩĕ. -	ǎǎíǎíǎ ĩĕíǎí - parenthesis
ǎ ċíǎ÷. ĩĕǎç. -	ǎ ċíǎ÷ǎíĕ ĩĕǎçóǎíǎí - as predicate
ǎĕí. -	ǎĕíĕòǎĕúíúé ìǎǎǎĕ - accusative case
ǎíçǎǎòíúé -	ǎíçǎǎòíúé çǎĕíǎ - reflexive voice
ǎíǎíĩĕò. -	ǎíǎíĩĕòǎĕúííǎ - interrogative
ǎǎ. -	ǎǎíy ãĕǎǎíĕǎ - tense (of a verb)
ǎúĩĕíĕ. -	ǎúĩĕíĕí, ǎúĩĕíĕíǎ ĩǎĕĕy - elevated style
ǎĕ. ĕ ãĕǎǎ. -	ǎĕǎǎíĕ - verb
ǎǎò. -	ǎǎòǎĕúíúé ìǎǎǎĕ - dative case
ǎǎǎíǎ. -	ǎǎǎíǎĕ÷ǎĩĕòĕǎ - gerund, verbal adverb
ǎǎĕĩĕòǎĕúíúé -	ǎǎĕĩĕòǎĕúíúé çǎĕíǎ - active voice
ǎǎ. -	ǎǎĕĩĕòǎǎííǎ ÷ĕĩĕí - singular (number)
ǎĕ. -	ǎǎíĩĕĕĕ đíǎ - feminine (gender)
çǎ. -	ĩǎǎǎúé çǎǎòǎĕúíúé ìǎǎǎĕ - archaic vocative case
çǎóĕííǎǎ. -	çǎóĕííǎǎǎǎíĕǎ - onomatopoeia
çíǎ÷. -	çíǎ÷ǎíĕǎ - meaning
ĕí. -	ĕíǎíĕòǎĕúíúé ìǎǎǎĕ - nominative case
ĕđíí. -	ĕđííĕ÷ǎĩĕíǎ - ironical
ĕíĕǎí. -	ĕíĕǎíí, ĕíĕǎííǎ ĩǎĕĕy - bookish
ĕíĕĕ÷. -	ĕíĕĕ÷ǎĩĕòǎǎííǎ ÷ĕĩĕĕòǎĕúííǎ - cardinal numeral
ĕíĩǎ. -	ĕíĩǎǎíúé ìǎǎǎĕ - oblique case
ĕđǎòĕ. ĕĕĕ ĕđ. ó. -	ĕđǎòĕǎy óíđíǎ íđĕĕǎǎǎòǎĕúííǎí - short form of an adjective
ĕđǎòĕ. ì. -	ĕđǎòĕǎy óíđíǎ íđĕĕǎǎǎòǎĕúííǎí íóǎĕĕíǎí đíǎǎ - short form of an adjective, masculine
ĕ-đúé, ĕ-đǎy, ĕ-đíǎ -	ĕíóíđúé, -ǎy, -íǎ
ĕ. -	ĕĕđí - person
ĕǎĩĕ. -	ĕǎĩĕǎòǎĕúííǎ ĩóúǎǎĩĕòǎĕúííǎ - affectionate noun
ì. -	íóǎĕĕíĕ đíǎ - masculine (gender)
ìǎǎǎ. -	ìǎǎǎíǎǎòĕǎ - interjection
ìǎĩò. -	ìǎĩòíĕíǎíĕǎ - pronoun
íí. -	ííǎǎĩĕòǎǎííǎ ÷ĕĩĕí - plural (number)
íííǎíĕđ. -	íííǎíĕđǎóíúé ãĕǎǎíĕ - frequentative verb
-í. (ĕđí-í. ĕ đ.ǎ.) - -	íĕǎóǎú (ĕđí-íĕǎóǎú ĕ đ.ǎ.)
íǎĕĕ. -	íǎĕĕííǎíĕǎ ãĕǎǎíĕǎ - mood of a verb
íǎíđ. -	íǎíđĕíǎđ -for example
íǎđǎ÷. -	íǎđǎ÷ĕǎ - adverb
íǎĩò. -	íǎĩóíyúǎǎ áǎǎíy - present (tense)
íǎĕçì. -	íǎĕçìǎíyǎíǎ - invariable
íǎĕ-đúé, íǎĕ-đǎy, íǎĕ-đíǎ -	íǎĕíóíđúé, -ǎy, -íǎ
íǎíǎíǎđ. -	íǎíǎíǎđĕòǎĕúííǎ - disapproving
íǎíđ. -	íǎíđǎǎǎǎǎííǎ (íǎĕĕííǎíĕǎ ãĕǎǎíĕǎ ĕĕĕ íǎĩòíĕíǎíĕǎ) - infinitive, or indefinite (pronoun)
íǎĩĕĕ. -	íǎĩĕĕííyǎííǎ - indeclinable
íǎĩǎ. -	íǎĩǎíǎđǎíúé ãĕǎ - imperfective aspect (of a verb)
íǎĕ. -	íǎĕǎĩòííǎ - regional
íǎíĕđ. -	íǎíĕđǎòíúé ãĕǎǎíĕ - momentary verb
ííđǎǎǎĕĕĕ. -	ííđǎǎǎĕĕòǎĕúííǎ - attributive
íòííĩĕò. -	íòííĩĕòǎĕúííǎ - relative
íđĕĕ. -	íđĕĕĕǎĕúííǎ - official
í. -	íǎǎǎĕ - case
íǎđǎíǎ÷. -	íǎđǎííǎ÷ǎĕúíí - initially, originally
íǎđǎí. -	íǎđǎíííí çíǎ÷ǎíĕǎ - figurative meaning
íǎ. -	íǎǎĕĕòǎĕúííǎ íǎĕĕííǎíĕǎ - imperative mood
íǎíǎ. -	íǎíǎíđĕǎ - saying, adage
ííĕí. ĕĕĕ ííĕí. ó. -	ííĕíǎy óíđíǎ íđĕĕǎǎǎòǎĕúííǎí - full form of an adjective
ííđyǎĕ.-	ííđyǎĕíǎíǎ ÷ĕĩĕĕòǎĕúííǎ - ordinal numeral
ííĩĕ. -	ííĩĕíǎĕòǎ - proverb
íđǎíĩĕ. ĩǎ. -	íđǎíĩĕđíǎíǎy ĩǎǎíǎíú íđĕĕǎǎǎòǎĕúííǎí - superlative degree
íđǎǎĕ. -	íđǎǎĕíǎíúé ìǎǎǎĕ - prepositive case
íđǎçđ. -	íđǎçđĕòǎĕúííǎ - contemptuous
íđǎĕíóú. -	íđǎĕíóúǎĩĕòǎǎíí - largely
íđǎíǎǎđ. -	íđǎíǎǎđǎĕĕòǎĕúíí - disdainful
íđĕĕ. -	íđĕĕǎǎǎòǎĕúííǎ - adjective
íđĕòyǎĕ. -	íđĕòyǎĕǎòǎĕúííǎ - possessive
íđĕ÷. -	íđĕ÷ǎĩĕòĕǎ - participle

ἰδῖἐçí. -	ἰδῖἐçíḡḡèòḡý - pronounced
ἰδῖḡò. -	ἰδῖḡḡóἰδῖḗ-èḗ, ἰδῖḡḡòἰδῖḗ-ḡíḗ - common, low colloquial
ἰδῖòèḗḡḡ. -	ἰδῖòèḗḡḡḡḡḡḡ èèè ἰδῖòèḗḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ - opposite
ἰδῖḡ. -	ἰδῖḡḗḗḗḗḗ ḗòḗḡý - past (tense)
ḡ. -	ḡíḗ - gender
ḡḗçḗ. -	ḡḗçḗḡḡḡḡḡḡ - colloquial
ḡíḗ. -	ḡíḗèòḗḗḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḗḗḗḗ - genitive case
ḡḗḡ. -	ḡḗḗḗḗḡḡḗḡ - family
ḡḗḗç. -	ḡḗḗçḡḗḡḡḡ - predicate
ḡíḗ. -	èḡý ḡíḗḡḡḗḗḡḡḡḡ - personal noun
ḡíḗèèḡ. -	ḡíḗḗèòḗḗḗḡḡḡḡ - collective
ḡíḗ. -	ḡíḗḗḗḗḗḗḡḡḡḡ ḗḗḗ - perfective aspect (of a verb)
ḡíḗḡ. -	ḡíḗḗḗḗḗḗḡḡḡḡ - special
ḡḡ. -	ḡḡḗḗḗḗḗ ḡíḗ - neuter (gender)
ḡḡḗḗ. ḡ. -	ḡḡḗḗḗḗḗèòḗḗḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḗḗḗḡḡḡ - comparative degree
ḡḡḗḗ. -	ḡḡḗḗḗḗḡḡḡḡ - ancient
ḡḡḡ. -	ḡḡḡḗḗḗḗḗèòḗḗḗḡḡḡḡ - noun
ḡḗ. -	ḡḗḗḗḗèòḗḗḗḡḡḡḡ ḡḗḗḗḗḗ - instrumental case
ḡḗḗḗ. -	ḡḗḗḗḗè-èèḗḗḗḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḗḗḗḗḗèòḗḗḗḡḡḡḡ - augmentative noun
ḡḗḗḗ. -	ḡḗḗḗḗḗḗḗ - stress
ḡḗḗçḗḗ. -	ḡḗḗçḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗ - demonstrative
ḡḗḗḡḗ. -	ḡḗḗḗḗḗèòḗḗḗḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḗḗḗḗḗèòḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗ - diminutive noun
ḡḗḗ+. -	ḡḗḗ-èḗḗèòḗḗḗḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḗḗḗḗḗèòḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗ - pejorative noun
ḡḡḡḡ. -	ḡḡḡḡḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗ, ḡḡḡḡḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗ - used
ḡḡḗḗèè. -	ḡḡḗḗèèèòḗḗḗḡḡḡḡ - intensifying
ḡḡḗḗḗ. -	ḡḡḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗ - obsolete
ḡ.-ḡḗ. èèè ḡḗḗḗ.-ḡḗḗḗ. -	ḡḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗ - Church Slavonic
÷. -	÷èḡḡḗ - number
÷èḡḗèè. -	÷èḡḗèèèòḗḗḗḡḡḡḡ - numeral
ḡḡḡḗ. -	ḡḡḡḗḗèèḗḗḗḗ - playful

Synonyms/antonyms Dictionary

The dictionary is based on the printed book:

Synonyms Dictionary - reference guide, Russian Language Institute of Academy of Science of USSR, Leningrad, "Nauka", 1975.

Electronic version by Russian Language Fund (Institute of Russian Language, Russian Academy of Science).

Abbreviations

Notes

Synonyms/antonyms Dictionary - Abbreviations

There is no any abbreviations in the dictionary articles.

Synonyms/antonyms Dictionary - *Structure of dictionary entries*

Articles of this dictionary are of the simplest structure.

Title of each article contains main word (bold-style typeface) which is followed by synonyms in normal-style typeface. Then antonyms follow in *italic-style* typeface:

æǻŋðêèé
æǻëǻçíúé
êðǻíêèé
ŋððíǻèé
ŋóðíǻúé
òǻǻðǻúé
óǻǻðǻíúé
íǻǻǻðíúé
íǻðǻǻðǻúé
íǻóǻǻðǻíúé

Words Formation Dictionary

The dictionary is based on the printed book:

A.N.Tikhonov, Words Formation Dictionary of Russian Language, v. 1-2, Moscow, "Russki yazik", 1990.

Electronic version by Russian Language Fund (Institute of Russian Language, Russian Academy of Science).

Abbreviations

Notes

Words Formation Dictionary - Notation adopted in the Dictionary

Bold typeface is used for affixes (prefixes, interfixes, suffixes) used for word-formation:

àèñò
àèñò-**ñê**
àèñò-**îêê**

àðáíä(à)
ñí-àðáíäà
ñóá-àðáíäà

Italics are used for:

1) Commentaries:

ãðàáèòü | Ìòíèìàòü ñèêíé

ñð. íãñîèý, óñòàð. Òíðãñîèý

2) Unstable or alternating letters that distinguish derivatives from the initial part of the parent word:

î-ãðàáèòü
îãðàáè-**áíèj**-á [îãðàáèáíèá]

àçáóê(à)
àçáó÷-**ê**-à
àçáó÷-í(úé)
àçáó÷-í-**ñòü**

The letter j. If there is a éî phoneme at the joint of two morphemes, this phoneme is represented in the dictionary by the letter j: áðóí'-j-à, èè-**òj**-î, ñíð-**àòèj**-à, æáèà-**íèj**-á, àðà-í'-j-á, èàèèj-**áá**-úé, ñí-áíè÷-j-**è** (îð áíè÷-**èè**), áíðíá'-**èí**-úé (îð **áíðíááé**), áàèàòðáðj-à. The orthographic spelling of the word is given in square brackets beside the phonemic one: çããð'-j-î [çããðüã] except the cases when the orthographic form of the stem is maintained within other derivatives in the same word family : ðããóè-**ýòè(j)**-à - òãðì-í-ðããóèýòèý, ðóáèèèj-**áá**(úé) - ðóáèèèèè-í-ñòðííóèèèúé, ñíèí-àj-**á**-ðããò-í-úé - ñíèí-àòðããò-í-**úá**, ñóù.

The letter 0. This letter is used to indicate zero suffix. Examples:

áãñ-êðüè-**0**-úé ÿò-**0**-úé
áãñ-ìàè-**0**-úé øãñò-**0**-íé

Palatalization sign ('). This sign is used in the dictionary to indicate palatalization of consonants preceding j, for example:

ààð-**á'**j-á éààèà-í'-j-á
çãíðíá'-j-á ñí-áàðáí'-j-è
èè-**ò'**j-î áíðíá'-**èð**-à

Exclamation mark !. 1) This sign is used to separate interfix (on the left) from suffix within a formant, for example:

éíðá-**é!**í-úé ìàðð-**íá!ñê**-èé èèìò-**àò!è÷áñê**-èé
øíñíá-**é!**í-úé àããóñò-**íá!ñê**-èé èèìò-**àò!è÷**-í-úé

2) Exclamation mark is used to indicate the boundary between the components of words formed by

အိုဏ်ကိရ်း!ကိဝဲအဲအိဝိဝဲ	ိရဲဇ်!အဲဝဲယဲဝဲ
အိုဏ်ကိရ်း!ဝဲဝဲဝဲ	ိရဲဇ်!ါအဲကိဝဲဝဲ
အိုဏ်အိ!ကိရဲအဲဝိဝဲ	ိရဲအဲ!ကိရဲအဲဝိဝဲ
အိုဏ်အိ!ကိဝိယဲဝဲ	ိရဲအဲ!ကိဝိယဲဝဲ

êèíî!âêòâď	ăè!ăăî!à	ôêëùòď!đăăķň
êèíî!àî!âďàò	áíď!í!â!òîě	õěăă!àăă!ò

ᱱᱚᱞᱟᱨᱚᱵᱚᱨᱚᱴᱚᱨ	ᱱᱚᱞᱟᱨᱚᱵᱚᱨᱚᱴᱚᱨ	ᱱᱚᱞᱟᱨᱚᱵᱚᱨᱚᱴᱚᱨ
ᱱᱚᱞᱟᱨᱚᱵᱚᱨᱚᱴᱚᱨ	ᱱᱚᱞᱟᱨᱚᱵᱚᱨᱚᱴᱚᱨ	ᱱᱚᱞᱟᱨᱚᱵᱚᱨᱚᱴᱚᱨ
ᱱᱚᱞᱟᱨᱚᱵᱚᱨᱚᱴᱚᱨ	ᱱᱚᱞᱟᱨᱚᱵᱚᱨᱚᱴᱚᱨ	ᱱᱚᱞᱟᱨᱚᱵᱚᱨᱚᱴᱚᱨ

àãèò!áðèàààà	àâôî!âàçà
àãèò!ââãíí	àâôî!ââðàæ
àãèò!íóíêò	àâôî!ãííêà

<p>āāēāīñ(ē-y) āāēāīò-f-ûé</p>	<p>āāçāò(à) āāçāò-ê-à</p>
<p>īēāī(ēñ), íāñēē., ñð. īēāī-ēñò</p>	<p>īāāīēī÷(ē-à) īāāīēī÷-f-ûé</p>

ñěǎíú
 ñěǎí-**ǎâ**(úé)
 ñěǎí-**ǎâàò**-úé [ñěǎí(ǎâ)-**ǎâàò**-úé]

ãîđîä

ãĩđĩă-**ñê**-íé
ãĩđ!êñ [ãĩđ(ĩăñêíé) êñ(èòăò)]

áóòàí
áóò!èèáí [áóò(àí)+(ýò)èèáí]

Brackets are used to enclose:

1) initial words with the letter j inserted into them in order to indicate the exact phonemic boundary between the stem and the ending:

ăăěăđă(ý) [ăăěăđăj-à] **ăăăđě(ý)** [ăăăđěj-à]

2) orthographical spelling of derivatives if they have a letter j in their word-formation structure:

ĩěăòù(ă) [ĩěăò'j-ă]	ăđăòù
ĩěăò'j- ěñê -í [ĩěăòùèñêí]	ăóđ-ă-ăđăj-à [ăóđăăđăý]
ĩěăò'j- ěö -ă [ĩěăòùèöă]	öăê-í-ăđăj-à [öăêíăđăý]

3) combinations of words used as a basis for formation of abbreviated words:

êñíáéíèđíăăòù
êñíáéíèđíăă-**íí**-úé, *ĩđê÷-ĩđêë*.
êñíáé!æèđ [êñíáé(íèđíăăíúé) æèđ]

êñíăíă(à)
êñíăíă-í-úé
êñí!ññòăă [êñí(ăíăíúé) ññòăă]

4) combinations of words used as a basis for word-formation by way of suffixation:

ĩđ(ă)
ìèêđí!ĩđ(ă)
ìèêđíĩđ(-**ěñö**-úé)
ìèêđíĩđ-**ê**-à [ìèêđíĩđ(ěñòăý đăçéíă)-**ê**-à]

ĩăññíáí(úé)
ĩăññíă-**ê**-à [ĩăññíă(íă ĩăăùăíéă)-**ê**-à]

Arabic numerals. 1, 2 etc. are used to indicate a derivative having not one but two or more initial words from which it is formed, i.e. a word with a multiple word-formation structure:

ěăě(ă)	ăêíă(èçì)
ěăĩě- ê (ă)	ăêíă- ěñö
ěăĩěü÷- ăö -úé 1	ăêíăěñö- ñê -èé 1
ěăĩěü÷- ăö -úé 2	ăêíă- ěñö!ñê -èé 2

The derivative *ěăĩěü÷-ăö-úé 1* is formed from the word *ěăĩěêă* with the suffix **-ăö-** and with the *ê÷* alternation; *ěăĩěü÷-ăö-úé 2* is formed from the word *ěăěă* with the suffix **-ăö-** and "zero sound - ĩ" gradation; *ăêíăěñö-ñê-èé 1* is formed from the word *ăêíăěñö* with the suffix **-ñê-**; *ăêíă-ěñö!ñê-èé 2* - from *ăêíăèçì* with the formant **-ěñö!ñê-** where **-ěñö-** is an interfix.

Roman numeral. Roman numerals I,II etc. indicate homonyms:

ăăê I <i>íăñúü, äđyăă</i>	ăăê II <i>Ăđăùăpùèéñý ñòăđăăíü â ĩăđăíèçlàđ</i>
ăăê-êê I <i>ăăêêê II ñî. âăê II</i>	ăăê-êê II <i>ăăêêê I ñî. âăê I</i>

âă-î | âăî | ñ. âă |

âă-î | âăî | ñ. âă |

Cî. è Cđ. cross-references. Two types of cross-references are used in the dictionary: ñ. (see) and ñđ. (ñf.).

Ñ. refers to an entry where the word is placed; it is used with compound words and homonyms.

Ñđ. refers to a word with which the given word has only a weak semantic connection. This cross-reference is also used to introduce obsolete and regional non-derivative words which are placed at the very end of the entry.

Sorry! On-line translation is not available in this version.

Words Formation Dictionary - Abbreviations

àíàò. -	àíàòííèý - anatomy
àððèò. -	àððèòàèòóðà - architecture
áâçè. ñèàç. -	áâçèè÷ííà ñèàçóâííà - impersonal predicate
áèáèèíàðð. -	áèáèèíàððè÷âñèèé òâðìèí - bibliographical term
áèíè. -	áèíèíàèý - biology
áíò. -	áíòàíèèà - botany
áóðã. -	áóðãàèòðâñèèé òâðìèí - accounting term
ââíâí. ñè. -	ââíâíâ ñèíâí - parenthesis
â çíà÷. ñèàç. -	â çíà÷âíèè ñèàçóâííâí - as predicate
âíâí. -	âíâíííúé òâðìèí - military term
âèââ. -	âèââíè - verb
ââ. -	ââèíñòââííâ ÷èñíí - singular number
æ. -	æâíñèèé ðíâ - feminine gender
çâóèííâðð. -	çâóèííâððàæâíèâ - onomatopoeia
çííè. -	çííèíàèý - zoology
è äð. -	è äðóâèâ - and others
èñò. -	èñòíðèý; èñòíðèçì - history; historicism
è ò.â. -	è òàè âàèââ - and so on
è ò.í. -	è òíò ííâíâíâ - and the like
èâðò. -	èâðòí÷íúé òâðìèí - card game term
èâñè. -	èâñèàððèùííâ - affectionate
èèíââ. -	èèíââèñòèèâ - linguistics
èèòâððò. -	èèòâððòóðà - literature
ì. -	ìóæñíèíé ðíâ - masculine gender
ìàòâí. -	ìàòâíàðèèâ - mathematics
ìââ. -	ìââèóèíà - medicine
ìâæâ. -	ìâæâííâðèâ - interjection
ìâñò. -	ìâñòíèíâíèâ - pronoun
íí. -	íííâñòââííâ ÷èñíí - plural number
ííâ. ñè. -	ííâàèùííâ ñèíâí - modal word
íð. -	íðñíèíé òâðìèí - nautical term
ìóç. -	ìóçúèâ - music
íàðâ÷. -	íàðâ÷èâ - adverb
íàð.-íýò. -	íàðíâí-íýòè÷âñíèíâí - folk-poetic
íàèçì. -	íàèçìâíýâííâ - invariable
íâñèè. -	íâñèèíýâííâ - indeclinable
íâñíâ. -	íâñíâððâííúé âèâ - imperfective aspect
íâè. -	íâèâñòííâ ñèíâí - regional word
íðíò. -	íðíðíè÷èé òâðìèí - hunting term
íðèè. -	íðèèââàððèùííâ - adjective
íðè÷. -	íðè÷âñòèâ - participle
íðè÷.-íðèè. -	íðè÷âñòèâ â çíà÷âíèè ïðèèââàððèùííâ - participle used as adjective
íðíñò. -	íðíñòíðâ÷íâ ñèíâí - common (low colloquial) word
ñí. -	ñííððèòâ - see
ñíâèð. -	ñíâèðàððèùííâ - collective
ñíâ. -	ñíâððâííúé âèâ - perfective aspect
ñíâð. -	ñíâðèàèùííúé òâðìèí - special term
ñíðò. -	ñíððèàíúé òâðìèí - sporting term
ñð. -	1) ñðââíèòâ; 2) ñðââíèé ðíâ - 1) compare; 2) neuter gender
ñóú. -	ñóúâñòâèòâèùííâ - noun
ñ.-ð. -	ñâèùñèíðíçýéñòââííúé òâðìèí - agricultural term
òâð. -	òâðíèèâ - technical
òèíâð. -	òèíâððñèèé òâðìèí - typographical term
òèàðè. -	òèàðèèé òâðìèí - weaving term
óââè. -	óââèè÷èòâèùííâ - augmentative
óââè.-óíè÷. -	óââèè÷èòâèùííâ-óíè÷èæèòâèùííâ - augmentative-pejorative
óíâíúð. -	óíâíúðèòâèùííâ - diminutive
óíâíúð.-èâñè. -	óíâíúðèòâèùííâ-èâñèàððèùííâ - diminutive-affectionate
óñàðð. -	óñàððâíèâ ñèíâí - obsolete word
òèç. -	òèçèèâ - physics
ðð. -	ððèâè÷âñèèé òâðìèí - law term

Words Government Dictionary

The dictionary is based on the printed book:

D.E.Rozental, Words Government in Russian Language, 2nd edition, Moscow, "Russki yazik", 1986.

Electronic version by Russian Language Fund (Institute of Russian Language, Russian Academy of Science).

Abbreviations.

Notes.

Words Government Dictionary - *Abbreviations*

è äð. -	è äðóãèä - and others
èñò. -	èñòìðèý; èñòìðèçì - history; historicism
è ò.ä. -	è òäè ääèää - and so on
è ò.ĩ. -	è òìó ïäíáííä - and the like
êí.	lêíèæííä - iterary
-è. (+òí-è. è ò.ĩ.)	-èèáí (+òí-èèáí è ò.ĩ.)
ĩðñò.	ĩðñòìðä÷ííä - vulgar
ĩðìð.	ĩðìðäññèíäèùííä - professional
ðàçä.	ðàçäíäíðííä - colloquial word or construction
ñì. -	ñìòðèðä - see
ñíäð. -	ñíäðèèèùíúé òäðìéí - special term
ñð. -	ñðäáíèðä - compare
óñòàð.	óñòàðäãðää - obsolete

The purpose of the reference dictionary. When creating and editing a text one often faces the problems of syntactic government, i.e. the choice of the appropriate case form and preposition. Although constructions with government are very stable, it is not uncommon to observe the cases of fluctuation and variativeness that cause problems.

The reference dictionary pursues two main objectives : 1) to prevent and correct the errors (grammatical objective) and 2) to help in choosing the best alternative (stylistic objective).

The notion of government cannot be formulated in an unambiguous way. By the government in the broad sense of the word one may mean a relation which is expressed in any case or case-prepositional form depending upon the governing word. However such a broad concept of relations between the governing and dependent words have since long been doubted. It was pointed out that in such collocations as *āī ī ēīēīīāīē*, *āī ā ōāñōū yōææāē*, *āī īā ōāēō nīñāāīāē ōēēōū*, *āī ēç īāīāēāē*, *āī ēēōīē-īīāī ōāōà* etc., there is no question of government, i.e. of a direct dependence of the case-prepositional form upon the lexical meaning or grammatical peculiarities of the word elucidated by this form. Even taking into consideration the "weak government" cannot justify the use of the term government when referring to the aforementioned collocations. In these collocations we do not have objective or adverbial relations (which are characteristic of government) but the attributive ones. One may cite many examples (e.g. *āōēyē ā ēāñō*, *āōēyē ī ōīāāēēūāī*, *āōēyē ī āā-āāāī* etc.) where some researchers see not a government relation but a relation of adjoinment (parataxis).

Another example. It is well known that every noun may have another noun in the genitive case as an elucidatory word. However, according to the same researchers, this does not imply that in all these cases we have a government relation. Thus, in collocations *ĩĩæêà ñòĩèà*, *òǎððàüü ó-áĩèèà*, *áðàð æáíü*, *æðǎêðĩð èçǎàðæüñòâà*, *çàìǎð ðĩçü*, *ñǎǎæñòü òððà* etc., the advocates of the narrow interpretation of the notion of government see the noun adjoinment and not the government, although the governing word of the collocation has a dependent word in oblique case. On the other hand, in collocations *ðǎçóëüðàðü âüáíðĩà*, *ððǎáíàĩèǎ ïĩü*, *óâàæáíèǎ ê ñðàððèì*, *làñòǎð íà âüáóìèè* etc. a noun government relation is acknowledged.

These points (independently of the differences in the points of view) could be taken as a guide when preparing the vocabulary list of the present publication. It means that our dictionary does not contain case-prepositional forms considered by some researches to be the cases of adjointment and not of the government (the exception being made for cases allowing variative forms and having some interest in this connection, see below).

In order to restrict the material we also did not include in the dictionary the majority of verb constructions (mainly with the strong government verbs) that may be used automatically by the person writing a text. As criteria for such selection we used not so much the "difficulties" of the government itself (the majority of them are known to a person having a good command of the standard or "literary" language) as the problems that arise when selecting variative constructions differing by their semantic or stylistic shades. This category includes the cases of verb and noun government:

- 1) bi-variant government of the following types:
- a) æääòù, ææääòù, řĩĩěòù, òòááĩàòù ... êĩĩĩ-÷ãĩĩ and êĩĩĩ-÷òĩ;
 - b) ääðèòù, ææêĩàòù, řáĩĩĩà-èòù ... êĩĩĩ-÷ãĩ and êĩĩĩ-÷òĩ;
 - c) âçýòù, âũĩèòù, řĩĩääèòù, řðèĩĩòè ... ÷òĩ and ÷ãĩĩ;

- d) áúááàòù, áíáéàòùñý, áíúòùáàòùñý, óçíàòù ... íò éíáí and ó éíáí;
- e) áíçáàèòù, áúýàèòù ... â éíí and ó éíáí;
- f) ááðòáòù, áðàùàòù ... ÷òí and ÷áí;
- g) áíðíòùñý (áíðúáá), ñðàæàòùñý ... íðíðèâ éíáí-÷áí and ñ éáí-÷áí;
- h) èáèàðñòáí, ñðááñòáí ... íð ÷áí and íðíðèâ ÷áí;
- i) áúáíáíúé, áíðíáíé, áíñòóíúé ... äëý éíáí and éííó;
- j) áíðíáíúé, ñíñíáíúé ... ê ÷áí and íà ÷ðí;

2) trivariant government of the following types:

- a) áíñíèíàòù, áíáíðèòù, çíàòù ... ÷ðí, í ÷áí and íðí ÷ðí (one may continue the series by adding to it stylistically colored prepositions íàñ-÷áò, èàñàðáèùíí, íðíñèòáèùíí);
- b) áíðááàòù, áðóñèòù, ñéó-÷àòù, ðíñéíàòù ... ê éíí, íí éííó-÷áí and íí éíí-÷áí;
- c) àè-íúé, æááíúé, íàäèèè ... áí ÷áí, ê ÷áí and íà ÷ðí.

There are also cases of multivariant government : ðàçáíáíðù í ííçáèè, íàñ-÷áò ííçáèè, íðíñèòáèùíí ííçáèè, èàñàðáèùíí ííçáèè.

We included in the dictionary the constructions with verbs referring to movement in space, like íáðááàèòù, íáðááòàòù, íáðáèòè, íáðáíèòù, íáðáíðùáíóòù, íáðáñòóíèòù ... ÷ðí and ÷áðç ÷ðí.

A major group is represented by constructions referring to the direction and the location of action, like íááñèòù, ííéíèòù, ííáñèòù, ííðàæèòù ... éóáá (íà ÷ðí, áí ÷ðí) and ááá (íà ÷áí, â ÷áí).

In the reference dictionary the reader will find constructions with some rarely used verbs and "unexpected" government, e.g. íáçúýíé-÷àòù éíáí-÷ðí, íñèáíàèèòù éíáí, as well as with special verbs like íáçðèòù ÷ðí.

When selecting stylistic and grammatical variants we had to include "chronological" variants: we mean variants with obsolete semantics and variants with obsolete government forms. The first category includes such constructions as áçñéópùéé ÷áí, íááðá-ù ÷áí and í ÷áí, íáçááñòè éíáí ÷áí, íðáíáðàòèòù ÷ðí áí ÷ðí etc. The second category includes constructions like ááæàòù ÷áí, áèàñòáíàòù éáí-÷áí, íááýòùñý ÷áí, íðáæòù éíáí-÷ðí, ðóéíáíèòù éíáí-÷ðí, ñèáæòù ÷ðí, ñíñíáíáíàòù ê ÷áí, óáèæýòùñý ÷áí etc. Their inclusion in the reference dictionary is motivated by the fact that such constructions sometimes occur in the texts of modern writers, to say nothing about the fact that the editor has to deal with the texts of the old classic writers.

There are many double government constructions in the dictionary which are of interest not from the point of view of difficulties but from the standpoint of their valency (i.e. the ability of a word to enter collocations), like áðáííáíðèíáàòù, çàááðèòù, çàííèòù, íçíàíáíáàòù ... ÷ðí ÷áí, áñííðèèðíáàòù, ñâyçúáàòù ... ÷ðí ñ ÷áí, ááèòù, áááðíóòù, áááðñòàòù, áíáèá-ù, çáííàòù ... ÷ðí áí ÷ðí etc.

To show some trends in the competition of prepositional and prepositionless constructions we included in the reference dictionary entries like áúñíðíé, áèóáéíé, áèéíé, øèðèíé â ..., óáííé, ñðèèíñòù á... etc. , the second variant being accusative case without preposition. For the sake of comparison we also give entries like áá-÷áí - íí áá-÷áí, áðáíáíè - íí áðáíáíè etc.

Entry of the dictionary.

1. The headwords are given in alphabetical order.
2. Entry consists of a headword, pronominal question to the headword and an illustrating example with a case-prepositional form. For example:

áàçèðíáàòù ÷ðí íà ÷áí. Áàçèðíáàòù íðííðèáíííðù íà íáñòíí ñúðùá.

3. The meaning of the headword is explained if the form of the dependent word is related to it (words are explained in accordance with modern dictionaries). For example:

íàñòááàòù (ñòááây, èçáíðíáèò â èáíí-è. éíèè-ñòàá) ÷ðí and ÷áí (followed by examples).

4. Polysemantic words (including the direct and figurative meanings) are given in a common entry. Separate meanings are numbered if they are connected with different government schemes. For example:

íðáááàðèòù ÷ðí í ÷áí. 1. ÷ðí (ñááèàòù ÷ðí-è. ðáíðá ÷áí-è., íðááíñèàòù ÷áí-è.). Íðáááàðèòù ñíáúðèý. 2. í ÷áí (íðááóíðáèòù , óáááíèòù çàðáíáá). Íðáááàðèòù í íðèáçáá.

The meanings are not given if they have identical government. For example:

íðáðáíáíàòù íà ÷ðí. Íðáðáíáíàòù íà áàèáíðíá íáñòí. Íðáðáíáíàòù íà íñíáíá ííéíáíèá.

Íðáðáíáíàòù íà ííèó-áíèá ó-áíé ñðáíáíè. Íðáðáíáíàòù íà íñòðíóèá.

5. Homonyms are given in separate entries with number labels above the headword. For example:

áíéíæèòù 1 (ñááèàòù áíèèáá, áííáíáíè í ÷áí-è., íñòàæèòù â èçááñòííðù) ÷ðí and í ÷áí. Áíéíæèòù

- ðǎçóëüòàòü ìááëþǎǎíëé. Áíëíæèòü î ïðëóíǎǎ ïñǎòèòǎëý.
 áíëíæèòü 2 (ïðëááàèòü) ÷òí and ÷ǎǎí. 1. ÷òí (ííëíúé ïðáàò ïðǎáíǎòà áǎéñòáëǎí). Áíëíæèòü
 íǎǎíñòàþùòþ ñóííó. 2. ÷ǎǎí (÷ǎñòè÷íúé ïðáàò ïðǎáíǎòà áǎéñòáëǎí). Áíëíæèòü áàðǎíúý á áëþǎòǎ.
6. As a rule, verbs are given in the perfective infinitive form. The second element of the aspect pair either is not given at all or is given beside (in order to confirm the examples that follow) or is given at its place according to the alphabetical order with a cross-reference to the headword, e.g.:
 ñíðýòàòü ñì. ïðýòàòü; çàìà÷èàòü ñì. ìà÷èàòü.
7. Full and predicative forms of adjectives (if the latter are necessary to illustrate the examples) are given in a common entry, e.g.:
 äëèíúé (äëèíǎí) êñíó è äëý êñǎí÷÷ǎǎí.
8. In some cases we give the entries of the generalizing character:
- a) the entry for the negative particle "íǎ" that explains the cases of the use of the genitive and accusative cases of the dependent word with a transitive verb with negation;
 - b) the entry for the verb prefix "íà" that gives the verb the meaning of fullness and quantitative abundance in the manifestation of action. The verbs with this prefix govern [require] the accusative or genitive case, e.g.: íàáàðèòü ìǎññó èǎðóðǎé -- íàáàðèòü èǎðóðǎé. The entry explains in which case which case form should be used with subsequent cross-reference to the common entry given for numerous verbs with this prefix to the common entry;
 - c) the entry on the case forms of the numeral ááà (ððè, ÷ǎòüðǎ) used in certain constructions (êóíèòü ááóó êñíǎ -- ... ááǎ êñíǎ; èçáðàòü ððèáòàòü ááà áǎéááàòà -- ... ððèáòàòü ááóó áǎéááàòǎ);
 - e) entries of comparative character dedicated to the use of prepositions: â -- çà (when referring to time), cf.: â ìǎíó íǎǎǎþ -- çà ìǎíó íǎǎǎþ; â -- ìà (when referring to location, direction of action, field of activity), cf.: (ìǎðíæòüñý) â éóóíǎ -- ìà éóóíǎ; (ñíðððǎòü) â íǎǎí -- ìà íǎǎí; (ðǎáíòàòü) â ñòóáèè -- ìà èèíñòóáèè; (ǎðàòü) â áàðíáóñǎ -- ìà áàðíáóñǎ. See also entries for äëý -- ìà, è -- ìà, ê -- ìǎ, ìà -- ìí, ìéíèí -- áí -- ñ, ìò -- ó, ìí -- ìñéǎ, ñéáíçü -- ÷ǎðǎç etc.
- 9) Similar cases are explained in an identical way. Thus, the following formulae are given to explain the use of the accusative and genitive case with transitive verbs like áíáúòü, êóíèòü, ïðëááàèòü, ïðëááçòè ... ÷òí è ÷ǎǎí: a) "ííëíúé ïðáàò ïðǎáíǎòà áǎéñòáëǎí" -- "÷ǎñòè÷íúé ïðáàò ïðǎáíǎòà áǎéñòáëǎí" ("the object completely taken by the action" -- "the object partially taken by the action" or b) "óéàçàíèǎ ìà ïðǎááéǎíóþ ìǎðó èèè êñèè÷÷ǎǎí" -- "óéàçàíèǎ ìà ìǎíðǎááéǎíóþ ìǎðó èèè êñèè÷÷ǎǎí" ("indication of a definite measure or quantity" -- "indication of indefinite measure or quantity" . For emotion verbs (áíðǎáàòü, áðñðèòü, ñéó÷àòü, ðñíéíáàòü ... î êñí÷÷ǎí, ìí êñí÷÷ǎí, ìí êñí÷÷ǎí) the dictionary gives identical explanations for all constructions (see respective entries).

Labels in the reference dictionary. There are grammatical and stylistic labels in the dictionary. The first category includes the warning (prohibiting) label "íǎ", e.g.: çàáááóþùé ÷ǎí (íǎ ÷ǎǎí), óíðàáëýþùé ÷ǎí (íǎ ÷ǎǎí), ñǎíéñòáíúé êñíó (íǎ äëý êñǎí), ðððàèòððíúé äëý êñǎí (íǎ êñíó).
 About stylistic labels see [Abbreviations](#).

Illustrations in the reference dictionary. The examples of the use of constructions that are given in the entry are provided in the form of sayings, separate sentences, and citations from the fiction and social and political literature, scientific and business speech. As a rule, the examples are of positive nature, i.e. they show the use of grammatical constructions that constitute a norm in the modern russian language. Obsolete forms that are given for comparison serve to show their subsequent development and their possible modern use with stylistic purpose.

Morphological Dictionary

This dictionary is unique: there no exists printed analog of the dictionary. The dictionary was developed on the base of fundamental The Russian Grammar Dictionary by A.A.Zaliznyak, contains more than 100 000 entries and presents you all correct wordforms of the given word.

The morphological dictionary can not be browsed.

Abbreviations

Notes

Morphological Dictionary - *Structure of Dictionary Entries*

The articles of the dictionary are of the following structure:

word (headword)

Notes line (part of speech and comments)

Table of all possible forms of the word.

The structure of the table varies significantly for different parts of speech.

Morphological Dictionary - *Abbreviations*

àèò. -	àèòèáíúé -
æ. -	æáíñéèé ðíä - feminine gender
ê. ô. -	êðàòèäý ôîðlà - short form
ì. -	ìóæñéíé ðíä - masculine (gender)
íí. -	íííæåñòååííå ÷èññí - plural (number)
ñ. -	ñðååáíèé ðíä - neuter (gender)
ñòðåä. -	ñòðåäåäòåëüíé -

Using Keyboard

Accelerators

RPh Windows Keyboard Commands

Control Window Keyboard Commands

Switching between windows using keyboard

RPh Windows Keyboard Commands

For all RPh Windows you may use **Tab**, **Shift+Tab** keys combinations to mark desired words (Tab moves selection one word forward, Shift+Tab - one word back).

To get additional information on the selected word you should press **Enter** - this brings you Word Lookup Dialog with the selected word in input field (this action is equivalent of double clicking word with left mouse button - see Marking cursor).

Keyboard Accelerators

Currently there are a few special accelerator keys:

F3	<u>add new word</u>
F4	open <u>Control Window</u>
F7	get a <u>Previous Word</u>
F8	get a <u>Next Word</u>
Alt+B	<u>browse</u> current dictionary

and some standard accelerators:

F1	enter this help (with some context sensitivity)
Ctrl+F4	close current <u>RPh Window</u>
Alt+F4	close <u>RPh</u> application
Alt+F6	switch between Main and <u>Control windows</u>
Ctrl+F6	switch between RPh windows
Shift+Del	cut marked text from Editor window to Clipboard
Ctrl+Ins	copy text (or article contents) to Clipboard
Shift+Ins	paste text from Clipboard (for input lines and editor windows)
Ctrl+Del	delete marked text from Editor window
Alt+BkSp	undo last editing command in Editor window
Shift+F5	cascade windows
Shift+F4	tile windows

Adding a New Word

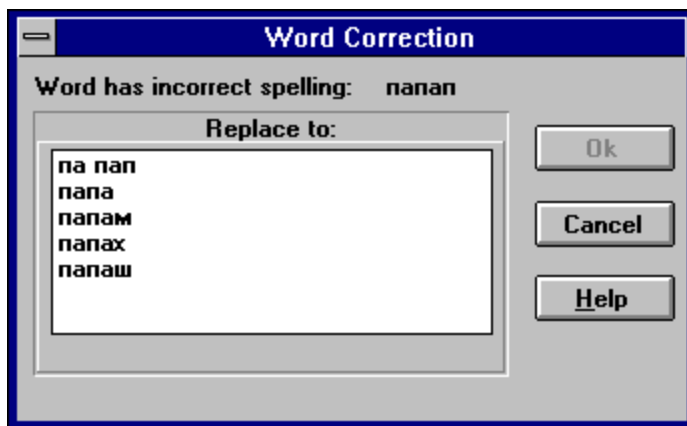
You may start adding of new word in three ways:

- 1) using View/Word... Main Menu command;
- 2) using F3 accelerator key;
- 3) using Toolbar.

Generally, word adding comprises three steps:

1) Entering a new word using Word Lookup dialog

2) After you enter a new word RPh checks its spelling. If spelling is incorrect the Spell Checker dialog appears.



Using this dialog you may choose one of the proposed corrections for the word.

3) Then RPh normalizes (if necessary) the word. In some cases there may be found several alternative normalized form. This occurs when definite forms of two different words coincide in spelling. If this is a fact one of the Homonymy dialogs appears.

As you may guess Steps 2 and 3 are optional. But there is one note which may not be guessed about. For some words presented as the alternatives in Spelling an Homonyms dialogs no RPh Windows can be opened. This is due to the fact that spelling and homonyms searching are based on Morphological Dictionary which is one of the most complete dictionaries (see Dictionaries). So some words recognized by Spell Checker are not presented in other dictionaries (especially this is true for Words Government Dictionary which contains non-standard government constructions).

On the other hand, Words Formation Dictionary is even more comprehensive than Morphological one. So some words from this dictionary may be unrecognized by spell-checker.

Toolbar

Toolbar gives you a quick access to the most often used Main Menu commands:



the same as File/New



the same as File/Open...



the same as File/Save



the same as File/Print...



the same as Edit/Cut



the same as View/Word...



the same as View/Previous word



the same as View/Next word



the same as View/Dictionary



no menu analog Pronounce current word



the same as View/Control Window



the same as Options/Environment...



the same as Options/Fonts...



the same as Window/Cascade



the same as Window/Tile



the same as Window/Close all



the same as Help/Contents

Configuration

Configuration of Russian Philologist assumes the next settings:

- 1) Environment Settings:
 - autosave settings
 - the behavior of the Control Window
 - the picture for an empty window
 - actions for right mouse button
- 2) interface language
- 3) the Fonts Settings
- 4) to show or not empty windows (see Options/Show Empty Dictionaries).

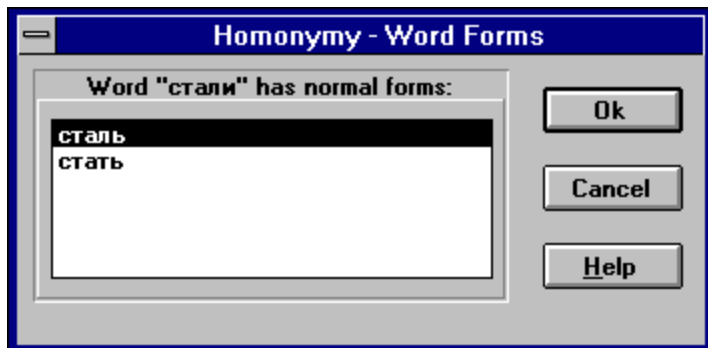
Desktop

This concept includes the sizes and positions of all currently opened RPh Windows.

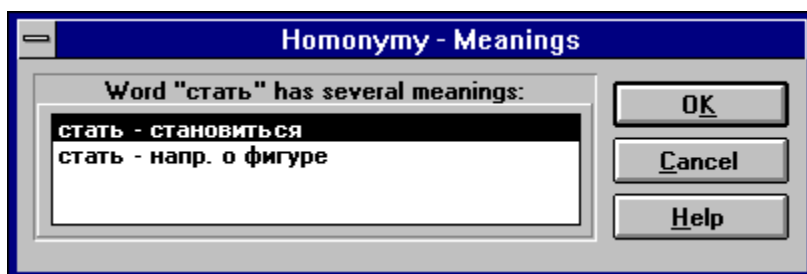
Homonymy

There are two different problems with homonymy:

1. The form of the word is alike to one of the forms of another word. It is so called Word Forms Homonymy. For example:



2. The normal forms of the different words have the equal spelling but different meanings. This is Meanings Homonymy. For example:



Choose attentively what you really need.

