You have already learned about the soft sign **ь** (мягкий знак) earlier in the course. It palatalizes (makes it sound soft) most of the consonants in Russian:

**Это** – **соль.** This is salt.

Это – апельсин. This is an orange.

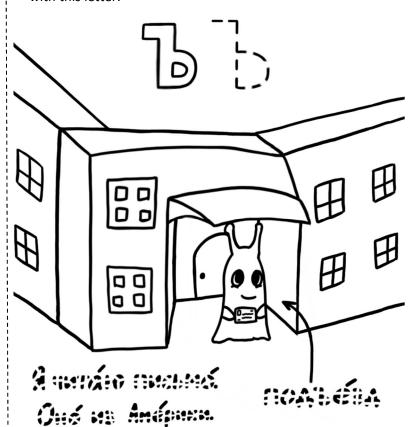
Это – письмо. This is a letter.

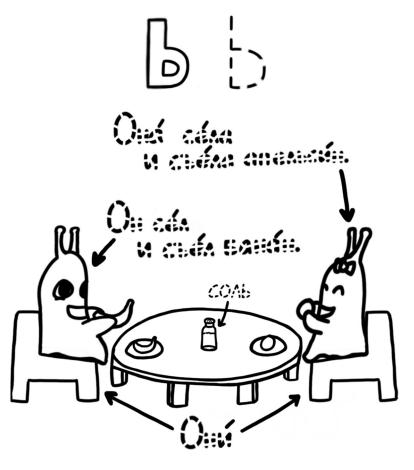
Я читаю письмо. Оно из Amepuku. I am reading a letter. It is from America.

Remember that the soft sign blends the sound [y] with the consonant that precedes it. The soft sign does not change the sound of the letter that follows it, it palatalizes only the preceding consonant.

What about this letter - b?

This letter is called the hard sign - твёрдый знак. Just like the soft sign, it only has the lower case form because no word in Russian begins with this letter.





In fact, the hard sign  $-\mathbf{b}$  – is rarely used in Russian. What does it do? The hard sign  $-\mathbf{b}$  – separates the sounds. Just like the words *soft* and hard are antonyms (their meanings are opposite), the hard sign  $-\mathbf{b}$  – does the opposite of what the soft sign  $-\mathbf{b}$  – does. The hard sign  $-\mathbf{b}$  – makes sure that the consonant is not blended with the following vowel. Listen and compare:

**сел** – (he) sat down

**съел** – (he) ate

поделка – a hand-crafted piece

подъезд – an entrance porch

Она села и съела апельсин. -

She sat and ate an orange.

Он сел и съел банан. –

He sat and ate a banana.