

Двенадцатый урок Lesson Twelve

Dialogues:	A: "Whose book is this?"; Б: "Whose horse is this?"; В: "Whose pencil is this?"; Г: "Whose beer is this?"
Grammar:	The anatomy of nouns and possessives: Stem + Ending Gender of nouns ending in -ь Wimpy possessives and bossy nouns Чей, чьё, чья <i>whose</i> Forming possessives from first names in {-A}

Диалоги

From now on we will **bold** new vocabulary as it is introduced in the dialogues

А. Чья это книга? *Whose book is this?*

(Галья takes a book)

Мйша:	1	Что ты делаешь? Это моя книга.	<i>What are you doing? That's my book.</i>
Галья:	2	О чём ты говоришь? Она моя.	<i>What are you talking about? It's mine.</i>
Мйша:	3	Мама, чья это книга? Моя или Галина?	<i>Mom, whose book is this? Mine or Galya's?</i>
Мама:	4	Не твоё и не Галина. Это моя книга!	<i>It's not yours and it's not Galya's. It's my book!</i>

Б. Чья это лошадь? *Whose horse is this?*

(Лёша takes a horse outside a saloon)

Катя:	5	Что ты делаешь? Это моя лошадь.	<i>What are you doing? That's my horse.</i>
Лёша:	6	О чём ты говоришь? Она моя.	<i>What are you talking about? It's mine.</i>
Катя:	7	Папа, чья это лошадь? Моя или Лёшина?	<i>Dad, whose horse is this? Mine or Lyosha's?</i>
Папа:	8	Не твоё и не Лёшина. Это моя лошадь!	<i>It's not yours and it's not Lyosha's. It's my horse!</i>

В. Чей это карандаш? *Whose pencil is this?*

(Дима takes a pencil)

Жёня:	9	Что ты делаешь? Это мой карандаш.	<i>What are you doing? That's my pencil.</i>
Дима:	10	О чём ты говоришь? Он мой.	<i>What are you talking about? It's mine.</i>
Жёня:	11	Мама, чей это карандаш? Мой или Димин?	<i>Mom, whose pencil is this? Mine or Dima's?</i>
Мама:	12	Не твой и не Димин. Это мой карандаш!	<i>It's not yours and it's not Dima's. It's my pencil!</i>

Г. Чьё это пиво? *Whose beer is this?*

(Соня starts drinking a beer)

Боря:	13	Что ты делаешь? Это моё пиво.	<i>What are you doing? That's my beer.</i>
Соня:	14	О чём ты говоришь? Оно моё.	<i>What are you talking about? It's mine.</i>
Боря:	15	Папа, чьё это пиво. Моё или Сонино?	<i>Dad, whose beer is this? Mine or Sonya's?</i>
Папа:	16	Не твоё и не Сонино. Это моё пиво!	<i>It's not yours and it's not Sonya's. It's my beer!</i>

Словарь

1	делаешь	<i>do/make; are doing/making</i> (ты-форм)
1	книга	<i>book</i>
2	о чём ты говоришь?	<i>what are you talking about?</i>
3	чей+ (е): чей, чьё, чья	<i>whose</i> (M, F, N) (We'll explain what the (e) means in an upcoming lesson.)
3	или	<i>or</i>
5	лошадь	<i>horse</i> (F)
9	карандаш	<i>pencil</i>
13	пиво	<i>beer</i>



Other Nouns you should learn:

Masculine	Neuter	Feminine	Feminine in -ь
журнал <i>magazine</i> словарь <i>dictionary</i>	мыло <i>soap</i> печенье <i>cookie</i> ружьё <i>rifle</i>	газета <i>newspaper</i> спальня <i>bedroom</i>	мышь <i>mouse</i> дверь <i>door</i>



12.A The Anatomy of Nouns and Possessives: STEM + ENDING

Every noun and possessive in Russian consists of a Stem (*which must end in a consonant, C*) + an Ending (*which must begin in a vowel, V*). Some nouns and possessives have a zero ending (-∅), i.e. consist of just a stem – and therefore end in a consonant.

There are exactly 3 possible endings for singular nouns and possessives: -∅, -{A}, -{O}¹. The various spellings of the ending ('C' or 'Сь'; 'а' or 'я'; 'о' or 'ё' or 'е') depend on: 1) the quality (hard or soft) of the final consonant of the stem; 2) stress (for 'о' vs. 'ё', as well as 'ё' vs. 'е'); 3) spelling rules (covered in Lesson 7)

As we've already discussed, Russian nouns and possessives (and adjectives – next lesson) are marked for gender (and number – also next lesson). There are 3 genders in Russian: Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter, which you can usually determine based on the ending of the noun. The only nouns whose you can't tell for sure are those that end in ь. Still, there are some clues even for these nouns, which we'll discuss later.

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
∅ (Consonant or ь)	{A} or ь	{O}
журнал	сестра	пиво

¹ When you see a noun or possessive that ends in -е, what you really have is the ending {O}, leaving aside forms like парке, which impart a different meaning (location).

словáрь	спáльня лóшадь	ружьё печёнье
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Examples of stem + ending

Nouns:

GENDER	STEM (MUST END IN C)	+	ENDING (MUST BEGIN IN V)	=	FULL WORD
MASC	брат ⁺		-∅		брат
	словáрь ^{b+}				словáрь
NEUT	пíв ⁺				пíво
	мóр ^{b+}		-{O}		мóре
	ружьй ⁺				ружьё
	здáний ⁺				здáние (<i>ũ+{O} is spelled e/ě</i>)
FEM	кнiг ⁺				кнiга
	спáльн ^{b+}		-{A}		спáльня
	лóшад ^{b+}		-∅ (ь)		лóшадь

Possessive share the same endings as noun (so far):

Possessives:

GENDER	STEM (MUST END IN C)	+	ENDING (MUST BEGIN IN V)	=	FULL WORD
MASC	МОЙ ⁺		-∅		мой
					наш
FEM	НАШ ⁺		-{A}		моя́ (<i>ũ + {A} = я</i>)
					наша
NEUT			-{O}		моё́ (<i>ũ + {O} = ё/е</i>)
					наше

12.Б The Gender of Nouns Ending in -Ь

How can you determine the gender of a noun ending in **-Ь**? Two answers: Sometimes you can tell, sometimes you can't.

ALWAYS MASCULINE (based on meaning)	ALWAYS FEMININE (based on form)	CAN'T PREDICT
If the noun refers to a profession, in which case the word will often end in -тель . There are quite a lot of these.	If the noun ends in HUSHER ('ж, ш, ч, щ') + -Ь .	Need to memorize gender when you learn the noun. (We suggest you write it into your vocab index cards in phrases with modifiers of the correct gender)
учитель (<i>teacher</i>) руководитель (<i>leader</i>) писатель (<i>writer</i>) водитель (<i>driver</i>)	рожь <i>rye</i> мышь дочь вещь <i>thing</i>	словарь, рубль (<i>ruble</i>) (M) лошадь, дверь (F) (Not surprisingly, мать is Feminine. Also, abstract nouns tend to be Feminine: любовь (<i>love</i>), жизнь (<i>life</i>))

Eventually, combinations like **мой словарь** and **моя лошадь** should start "sounding better" to you than **моя словарь** and **мой лошадь**.

So, anytime we give you a "can't-predict" noun we'll indicate the gender.

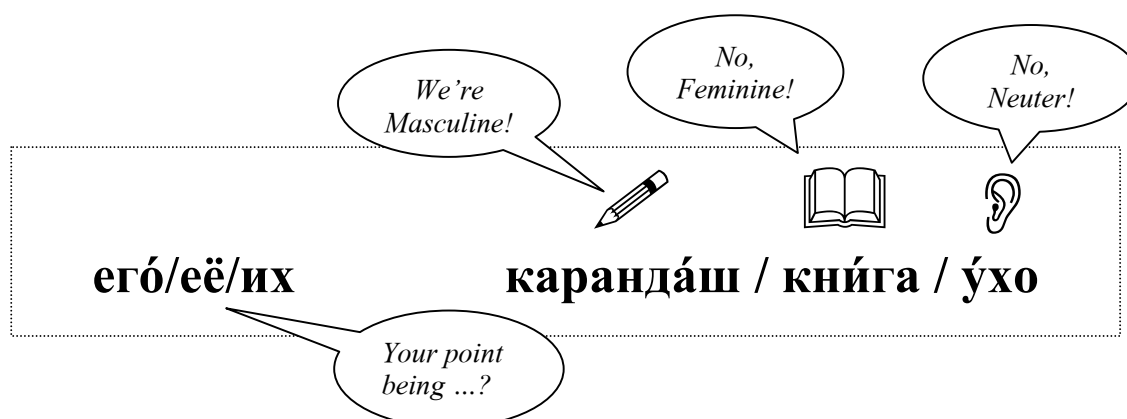
12.B Wimpy Possessives and Bossy Nouns

Word like **кни́га**, **лоша́дь**, **ку́хня**, **наха́лка**, etc. are always Feminine. They're just "born" that way – and they never change. The same holds for **каранда́ш**, **наха́л**, **бра́т**, etc. being "born" Masculine and **пи́во**, **письмо́**, **пече́нье**, etc. being 'born' Neuter.

Possessives (and adjectives), on the other hand, are not "born" any particular gender – they just agree with the noun they are modifying. So if someone asks you how to say *our* in Russian, you have to break the news to them that there are several answers: **наш** (бра́т), **на́ша** (сестра́), **на́ше** (пи́во). For some reason, dictionaries only list the first of these, the Masculine singular (not very politically correct, we know). Perhaps the best answer to give would be: 'наш+ plus appropriate ending', but that tends to be a bit hard to express. Still, keep in mind that possessives (and all adjectives) are wimps – they just take on whatever form they're told to by the noun.



** Remember: the 3rd person possessives (**его́**, **её́**, **их**) NEVER change, regardless of gender and number:





Put the possessive in the correct form (depending on the gender of the noun). (Note that you don't need to know the meaning of the noun, just the gender based on the ending):

Example: кнiга (my) ⇨ Это моя кнiга.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. кнiга (our) | 2. брат (your – pl) | 3. пiво (his) | 4. фотоаппарат (their) |
| 5. печенье (her) | 6. журнал (my) | 7. яблoкo (apple) (my) | 8. мать (your – sg) |
| 9. отец (her) | 10. телевизор (TV) (our) | 11. фотография (his) | 12. кот (my) |
| 13. дочь (your – sg) | 14. холодильник (her) | 15. сердце (heart) (my) | 16. карандаш (his) |

12.Г Чей / Чьё / Чья whose

Here are the Masculine, Neuter, and Feminine forms of the question word *whose*:

STEM	+	ENDING	=	FULL WORD
		-Ø (Masc)		чей
чей+		-{O} (Neut)		чьё (ў{O} = ё/e)
		-{A} (Fem)		чья (ў{A} = я)

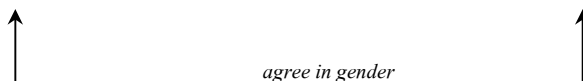
For now, it's best to just memorize the three forms. We'll explain later on why the Masculine begins with **че-**, while the Neuter and Feminine begin with **чь-**.



Every form of *whose* except the dictionary form (Masculine) begins with the letters **чь-**.

With **чей, чьё, чья** we find another 'frozen это' construction – **Чей это карандаш?, Чьё это пиво?, Чья это кнiга?** Note that while the **это** is frozen, the question word **чей, чьё, чья** still agrees with the noun.

AGREEING FORM OF ЧЕЙ+	FROZEN ЭТО	NOUN	
Чей	ЭТО	карандаш ?	<i>Whose pencil is this/that?</i>
Чьё		пиво ?	<i>Whose beer is this/that?</i>
Чья		кнiга ?	<i>Whose book is this/that?</i>





Form a question as seen in the examples:

Example: пиво ⇒ Чьё это пиво?

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. пиво | 2. вóдка | 3. брат | 4. дочь |
| 5. газéта | 6. словáрь | 7. холоди́льник | 8. лóшадь |
| 9. каранда́ш | 10. мы́ло | 11. журна́л | 12. колбасá (<i>sausage</i>) |
| 13. сигарéта | 14. отéц | 15. печéнье | 16. мать |

12.Д Forming Possessive From First Names in {A}

Га́лина кнѝга (3)

Now that we know how to ask to whom something belongs, here's how to answer. To form a possessive from a first name (which MUST end in {A} – don't worry, we only let you pick names that end in {A}), you should:

1) Nuke the -{A}	2) Add the suffix -ин-	3) Add the appropriate ending to match the noun modified (-Ø, -{A}, -{O})
Ка́тя	Ка́т-ин-	Ка́тин муж <i>Katya's husband</i> Ка́тино пиво <i>Katya's beer</i> Ка́тина сестра́ <i>Katya's sister</i>
Ми́ша	Ми́ш-ин-	Ми́шин отéц <i>Misha's father</i> Ми́шино пальто́ <i>Misha's coat</i> Ми́шина жена́ <i>Misha's wife</i>
Зи́ня	Зи́н-ин-	Зи́нин каранда́ш <i>Zina's pencil</i> Зи́нино у́хо <i>Zina's ear</i> Зи́нина кнѝга <i>Zina's book</i>

For some reason, students often want to add the soft endings (я, е) to these forms. Use the hard endings (а, о)



Form sentences using possessives:

Example: сын (Вéра) ⇒ Это Вéрин сын.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. сестра́ (Ми́ша) | 2. брат (Ма́рина) | 3. лóшадь (Та́ня) | 4. вино́ (Ко́стя) |
| 5. чай (Вéра) | 6. дивáн (Серёжа) | 7. пальто́ (А́ся) | 8. дочь (Ю́ра) |
| 9. холоди́льник (Ви́тя) | 10. муж (Й́нна) | 11. отéц (Ви́ка) | 12. жена́ (Пе́тя) |
| 13. соба́ка (Ма́рта) | 14. ста́ршая сестра́ (О́ля) | 15. мла́дший брат (Бо́ря) | 16. пиво́ (Й́ра) |




Form questions and provide answers as seen in the example:

Example: кні́га (his) ⇨ Чья́ э́то кні́га? Э́то е́го кні́га.
 бра́т (Яша) ⇨ Чей́ э́то бра́т? Э́то Яши́н бра́т.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. журна́л (your – sg) | 2. сестра́ (his) | 3. бра́т (their) | 4. фотогра́фия (Да́ша) |
| 5. пи́во (my) | 6. гита́ра (her) | 7. гара́ж (your – sg) | 8. су́мка (<i>purse</i>) (my) |
| 9. я́блоко (<i>apple</i>) (his) | 10. дочь (our) | 11. газе́та (her) | 12. зо́лото (<i>gold</i>) (Ко́ля) |
| 13. па́спорт (Ма́рта) | 14. ру́чка (<i>pen</i>) (my) | 15. мышь (their) | 16. словáрь (your – pl) |


12-й урок

Домашнее задание

 **Exercise 1** Identify (when possible) the gender of a noun. Write ?? if you can't be sure – this applies only to words we have not had. You should know the gender of all the words we've had:

Example: карандаш *M*
книга *F*
слово *N*
рояль ??

- | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1. журнал | _____ | 2. мать | _____ | 3. сердце | _____ | 4. дверь | _____ |
| 5. деревня | _____ | 6. словарь | _____ | 7. вещь | _____ | 8. окно | _____ |
| 9. гений | _____ | 10. статья | _____ | 11. здание | _____ | 12. мышь | _____ |
| 13. нож | _____ | 14. газета | _____ | 15. печенье | _____ | 16. день | _____ |
| 17. нос | _____ | 18. лошадь | _____ | 19. письмо | _____ | 20. кот | _____ |

 **Exercise 2** Form questions and answers as seen in the example:

Example: книга (my) ⇒ Чья это книга? Это моя книга.
пиво (Миха) ⇒ Чьё это пиво? Это Мичино пиво.

1. водка (his)

2. мыло (soap) (your – Formal)

3. журнал (Таня)

4. машина (car) (our)

5. яблоко (apple) (her)

6. собака (Лёва)

7. словарь (my)

12-й урок

Домашнее задание

8. радио (Íра)

9. компьютер (your – Informal)

10. сумка *purse* (Свѣта)

11. кошка (their)

12. профессор (our)
