

Девятнадцатый урок Lesson Nineteen

Dialogue: "You are so strange!"
Grammar: Another use of какой
 2nd conjugation: V+V truncation and consonant mutation
 The Infinitive
 - Forming the Infinitive
 - Uses

Диалог

Какая ты странная!

You are so strange!

Лéна:	1 2	Какой ты ленивый! Ты весь день сидишь и смотришь телевизор.	<i>You are so lazy! You sit and watch TV all day.</i>
Пéтя:	3 4 5	Ну и что? Сижú, смотрю телевизор. Я люблю сидеть и смотреть телевизор. А что надо делать?	<i>So what? I'm sitting and watching TV. I like to sit and watch TV. So what <u>should</u> (I) do?</i>
Лéна:	6 7	Я не знаю. Заниматься, работать, читать, готовить обед.	<i>I don't know. (You ought to) study, work, read, cook (prepare) dinner.</i>
Пéтя:	8 9	Но ты знаешь, что я очень плохо готовлю. А ты что делаешь?	<i>But you know that I can't cook (= I cook very poorly). And what are you doing?</i>
Лéна:	10 11	Я? Я глажу брюки. Я очень люблю гладить брюки.	<i>Me? I'm ironing (my) pants. I really like to iron pants.</i>
Пéтя:	12	Да, я вижу. Какая ты странная!	<i>Yes, I see (that). You are so strange!</i>

Словарь

1	ленивый	<i>lazy</i>
1	весь день	<i>all day</i> (Learn this as a fixed phrase for now.)
1	сидé+	<i>sit; be in a sitting position</i> (as opposed to sitting down)
3	любй́+	<i>like; love</i>
4	на́до	<i>(one; you) has to; ought to; must</i>
6	занима́й+...ся	<i>study</i> (We'll discuss the ...ся later on.) This verb means spend time studying, (reading, doing homework, etc.) and never takes a direct object like учй́+ does
7	гото́ви+	<i>prepare; make; cook</i>
7	обе́д	<i>dinner</i>
8	но	<i>but, however</i>
10	глади́+	<i>iron</i>
10	брю́ки	<i>pants</i> (always plural)
12	ви́де+	<i>see</i>
12	стра́нный	<i>strange</i>

19.A Another Use of Какóй

како́й ты ле́нивый (1); како́я ты стра́нная! (12)

In addition to the uses illustrated in Lesson 15, **како́й** is used to constructions such as *You are so [adjective]! He is such a [Noun]!* The structure is shown below. Note that both **како́й** and the adjective agree in gender and number with the PERSON (the subject). If you add another noun after the adjective, **како́й** and the adjective will agree with the NOUN. (Lit: How kind he is – the difference between this and такой)

КАКО́Й + PERSON + АДЪЕКТИВЕ (& NOUN)			
Како́й	он	до́брый!	<i>He is so kind!</i>
 agreement with person			
Како́я	Ма́ша	стра́нная!	<i>Masha is so strange!</i>
 agreement with person			
Какие́	они́	ле́нивые!	<i>They are so lazy!</i>
 agreement with person			
Како́й	О́льга	отли́чный врач!	<i>Olga is such an excellent doctor!</i>
 agreement with noun			



Make comments about people according to the prompt:

Example: Воло́дя (kind) ⇒ *Како́й Воло́дя до́брый!*

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. ты (F) (kind) | 2. он (old) | 3. они́ (lazy) |
| 4. вы (attractive) | 5. Ни́на (smart: у́мный) | 6. Ге́на (excellent student студéнт) |
| 7. я (kind person) | 8. он (bad student) | 9. мы (good students) |

19.Б 2nd-Conjugation: : **V+V** Truncation and Consonant Mutation

Some consonants in a verb stem cannot take the shock of seeing their vowel neighbor to the right unceremoniously lopped off by the vowel from the ending. Being paired up with the 1st person ending -{U} just adds insult to injury and the stem consonant **MUTATES** into another consonant.

1. Add the **я-form** Present Tense ending -{U} to the verb stem. (Because of the **X+V** combination that results, vowel truncation occurs as expected):

ВІД~~Е~~+ {U}

Hey, stem vowel, **отвяжись!** You're no longer needed. I'm the head vowel in charge now!

2. The consonant that is now at the end of the stem undergoes mutation:

Oh, the agony! **E** and I were so close. I can't take this. I'm *mutating*. What a world! Ahhhhh!!!

ВІД+ {U}

ВІЖ+ {U} → ВІЖУ

This mutation occurs only in the я-form. When any other ending is added, no such mutation occurs:

Yo, stem vowel, **scram!**

ВІД~~Е~~+ {I}ШЬ / {A}Т

Hey {I}, {A}, you're not so bad. I think I'll stick around.

ВІД+ {I}ШЬ / {A}Т → ВІДИШЬ, ВІДЯТ

English also has consonant mutation, but we don't normally represent it in spelling. If you say 'did you' at normal conversational speed, most likely it comes out 'didja,' where [d] mutates to [j]. The same sort of thing happens with 'got you!,' which can even be spelled 'gotcha!' ([t] mutates to [ch]). English also has [d] → [zh] mutation in pairs like *decide* → *decision*, *collide* → *collision*, etc.

Here are the mutations we've seen so far:

MUTATION	EXAMPLE: 2 nd conj., Present 1sg only	NO MUTATION: Remaining Present Tense
Д → Ж	вѣдѣ+{U} → вѣжу сидѣ+{U} → сижу глади+{U} → глажу	вѣдишь ... вѣдят сидишь ... сидят гладишь ... глядят

For consonants that are formed with the lips (known as the Labials), instead of changing into a different consonant, an л^b is added before the я-form ending is attached. So far we've seen the following stems with labial mutations:

б → бл	любѣ+{U} → люблю	любишь ... любят
в → вл	готóви+{U} → готóвлю	готóвишь ... готóвят

We'll see two more labial consonants (м and п) fairly soon.



Question: Why didn't we see consonant mutation last lesson with лежѣ+{U} and смотрѣ+{U}? Don't these consonants mutate?

Answer: Not every consonant CAN mutate. The consonants **р** and **ѣ** don't mutate. As for **Жа-Жа** verbs, the final stem consonant ALREADY is mutated, and once you mutate, you don't feel like doing it again.

NON-MUTATING CONSONANTS	EXAMPLE: 2 ND CONJ., <u>ALL</u> OF PRES. TNS.
р - doesn't mutate	говорѣ+{U} → говорю (as well as говоришь ... говорят) смотрѣ+{U} → смотрю (as well as смотришь ... смотрят)
ѣ - doesn't mutate	стоя+{U} → стою (as well as стоишь ... стоят)
ж - already mutated	лежѣ+{U} → лежю (as well as лежишь ... лежат) держѣ+{U} → держю (as well as держишь ... держат)
ч - already mutated	учѣ+{U} → учю (as well as учишь ... учат)



Listen and repeat. There are several new verbs, but they work exactly like similar verbs you know:

Example: ловѣ+ (catch) ⇒ я ловлю, ты ловишь, он ловит, мы ловим, вы ловите, они ловят
вѣде+ ⇒ я вѣжу, ты вѣдишь, он вѣдит, мы вѣдим, вы вѣдите, они вѣдят

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. готóви+ | 2. дарѣ+ (give a gift) | 3. получѣ+ (receive) | 4. вѣде+ |
| 5. обѣде+ (offend) | 6. ненавѣде+ (hate) | 7. граби+ (rob) | 8. крича+ (yell) |
| 9. водѣ+ (lead) | 10. остáви+ (leave) | 11. мѣри+ measure | 12. звонѣ+ (phone) |
- н** doesn't mutate!



Chameleon:

Example: Что ... де́лай+ (Ма́ша, о́ни, кури́+)
 ⇒ *Что де́лает Ма́ша?, Что о́ни де́лают?, О́ни ку́рят.*

Start with **гото́ви+ обе́д**

1. он	2. я	3. мы	4. гла́ди+ брю́ки	5. Ма́ша
6. ты	7. о́ни	8. пьй+’ вино́	9. я	10. мы
11. вы	12. Ге́на	13. ты	14. сиде́+ на дива́не	15. Ни́на
16. я	17. мы	18. всё ви́де+	19. о́ни	20. я
21. ты	22. сто́я+ на балко́не	23. О́ля	24. я	25. ты
26. о́ни	27. учи́+ ру́сский язы́к	28. я	29. вы	30. моя́ сестра́

19.B The Infinitive

рабо́тать; сиде́ть; гото́вить

19.B.1 Forming the Infinitive

The most common Infinitive ending is **-ть**.

This ending, along with the Past Tense endings (**-л, -ла, -ло, -ли**), begin in a consonant, so let’s see how to add a consonant ending to a verb stem:

Taking what we’ve seen with the Present Tense, where **V+C** combines harmoniously, while **V≠V** causes havoc, we can now make a more general statement about attaching endings to stem:

Opposites Attract (and combine harmoniously), **Likes Repel** (leading to truncation – and possible mutation)

OPPOSITES ATTRACT: C+V, V+C (and combine peacefully)				LIKES REPEL: V+V, C+C (leading to truncation – and possibly mutation)	
Vowel endings (e.g., nouns and adjective endings; Present Tense verb endings)					
чита́й+{U}т	чита́ют	жив+{U}т	живу́т	сиде́+{U}	сиджу́
брю́к+{I}	брю́ки	балко́н+{E}	балко́не	любу́+{U}	люблю́
на́ш+{A}	на́ша	ва́ш+{O}	ва́ше	лежа́+{I}т	лежи́т
лени́в+{I}й	лени́вый	сре́дн+{A}я	сре́дняя	учи́+{A}т	уча́т
Consonant endings (e.g., Infinitive ending –ть. We’ll discuss the Past Tense shortly)					
гово́ри+ ть	гово́рить			пони́ма́й+ ть	пони́ма́ть
сиде́+ ть	сиде́ть			чита́й+ ть	чита́ть
лежа́+ ть	лежа́ть			жи́в+ ть	жи́ть
кури́+ ть	кури́ть (no stress shift in the Infinitive)				



Question: What about the Infinitive for **ид+** *go*? Is it **ить**? How about **пй+**? What could the Infinitive of that verb be?

Answer: You know, you ask a lot of questions. No, the Infinitive of the stem **ид+** is not **ить**, but that's a good guess, it's **идти**. (Don't ask; just memorize it for now). The Infinitive of verb types like **пй+** and **пой+** are also forms we don't expect. We won't tell you what they are right now. We'll keep you in suspense until the next lesson.

19.B.3 Uses of the Infinitive

Infinitives are normally translated as *to talk*, *to understand*, etc., and generally appear in the same environment as they would in English:

Я люблю **смотре́ть** телеви́зор.

I like to watch TV.

Надо **занима́ться**.

*(You) have to study / (You) must study**

*Note that when the word *must* is used, you lose the *to* in English: *You must study*. This isn't an issue in Russian, where the Infinitive is a single word.



Form an Infinitive as in the example

Example: читай+ ⇒ Я люблю чита́ть

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. говорí+ | 2. смотре́х+ телеви́зор | 3. гото́ви+ | 4. гла́ди+ брjоки |
| 5. спа́+ (<i>sleep</i>) | 6. учи́+ ру́сские слова́ | 7. рабо́тай+ | 8. де́лай+ дома́шнее задание |
| 9. лежа́+ на дива́не | 10. сто́я+ | 11. кури́х+ | 12. игра́й+ (<i>play</i>) |
| 13. чита́й+ | 14. лета́й+ (<i>fly</i>) | 15. гуля́й+ (<i>stroll</i>) | 16. слу́шай+ ра́дио |



Chameleon (Keep the Present Tense of **люби́х** as a constant):

Example: Ма́ша **любит** чита́ть (гото́ви+, я) ⇒ Ма́ша **любит** гото́вить; Я **люблю́** гото́вить

Start with: **Ми́ша любит кури́ть.**

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| 1. я | 2. вы | 3. де́лай+ дома́шнее задание | 4. мы |
| 5. Ва́ня | 6. мо́й бра́тья | 7. гла́ди+ брjоки | 8. я |
| 9. мо́й се́стры | 10. смотре́х+ телеви́зор | 11. он | 12. я |

**Exercise 1** Fill in this verb table:

	ви́де+	люби́ ^x +	гото́ви+	держа́ ^x +
Infín.				
я				
ты				
Же́ня				
мы				
вы				
они́				

**Exercise 2** Fill in this verb table:

	ду́май+	плы́в+´	по́мни+	лови́ ^x +
Infín.				
я				
ты				
Же́ня				
мы				
вы				
они́				



Exercise 3 List 3 things you like or don't like to do. Then list 3 things that a sibling or parent likes or doesn't like to do. Do not use the verbs *drink, sing, dance* – they each have a nasty infinitive form.

Example: Я люблю говорить по-русски.
Мой младший брат не любит заниматься.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____