

# Тридцать шестой урок

## Lesson Thirty-six

**Диалог:** "Who(m) do you love more?"  
**Грамматика:** Animate nouns  
 More about Case  
 - Don't Drop that Case  
 - And Don't Forget that preposition

### Диалог

Кого ты больше любишь?

*Who(m) do you love more?*

<b>Костя:</b>	1 2 3	Кого ты <b>больше</b> любишь, твоего <b>теперешнего</b> мужа Игоря или твоего <b>первого</b> мужа Виталика, или твоего <b>второго</b> мужа Гришу?	<i>Who(m) do you love more, your current husband Igor or your first husband Vitalik, or your second husband Grisha?</i>
<b>Рита:</b>	4 5 6	Какой странный <b>вопрос!</b> Я любила и Виталика и Гришу, но <b>к сожалению</b> мы <b>развелись</b> , и теперь я очень люблю Игоря.	<i>What a strange question! I loved both Vitalik and Grisha, but unfortunately we got divorced, and now I really love Igor.</i>
<b>Костя:</b>	7 8	<b>В</b> какого мужа ты <b>влюбилась с первого взгляда?</b>	<i>Which husband did you fall in love with at first sight?</i>
<b>Рита:</b>	9 10	В Виталика я влюбилась с первого взгляда, а в Гришу и Игоря не сразу.	<i>Vitalik I fell in love with at first sight, but with Grisha and Igor (I didn't fall in love) immediately.</i>

### Словарь

1	больше	<i>more</i>
2	теперешний (soft stem!)	<i>current</i>
2	первый	<i>1<sup>st</sup></i>
3	второй	<i>2<sup>nd</sup></i>
4	вопрос	<i>question</i>
5	к сожалению	<i>unfortunately</i>
5	развед+...ся (end-stressed)	<i>get divorced</i> (Formation: развед+ ли + сь. Note that д is a "loser consonant".)
7	влюб+...ся в (+ ACC)	<i>fall in love with</i> (Remember – you must learn this as an entire phrase – verb + preposition + ACC)
7	с первого взгляда  взгляд	<i>at first sight</i> (The preposition <b>с</b> from takes the Genitive. We saw this in the expression Каждый сходит с <b>ума</b> (Genitive) по-своему.)  <i>view; sight</i>



### 36.A Masculine Singular Animate Nouns (= Genitive)

Какого мужа ты больше любишь? (1)

You are now ready to learn the Accusative Singular endings for Masculine Animate nouns and adjectives. The good news is that you know them already: they simply ‘borrow’ the endings of the Genitive Case.

TRANSITIVE VERB OR PREPOSITION THAT TAKES THE ACCUSATIVE)	ACCUSATIVE NOUN PHRASE – IDENTICAL IN FORM TO THE GENITIVE
Даша не хорошо знает ... Кира больше любит ... Ты смотришь на ... Маша сразу влюбилась в ...	Ёгоря его отца их котá (animals are animate) вашего сына моего младшего брата этого странного человека профессора русского языка (even professors of Russian language are animate)

So now you can finally say *I loathe my Russian professor* (Well, actually, we haven't taught you the word for *loathe*, but you get the point.)



**Question:** In the previous lesson you said that Nounjectives take Noun endings in the Accusative. But Masculine Animate adjectives in the Accusative take adjectival Genitive endings.

**Answer:** So sue us. Actually, what you could say is that it's not really the Accusative, it's the Genitive. But you do have a point.

In case you're wondering *why* the Genitive endings are used for the Animate Accusative, it didn't always used to be that way. Originally the Accusative looked just like the Nominative. But then in a sentence like *Иван видел Александр* you couldn't tell who was the subject and who was the object. A few such sentence still exists in the modern language is: **Мать любит дочь.** Knowing that word order is quite free in Russian, this could mean either *The mother loves the daughter* or *The daughter loves the mother.*



Transform as in the model:

Example: Там стоит мой профессор. ⇨ Я вижу моего профессора.

- |                         |                              |                                 |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Владимир Ильич       | 2. мой тигр ( <i>tiger</i> ) | 3. наш профессор русского языка |
| 4. его отец             | 5. их сын                    | 6. её брат                      |
| 7. Антон Павлович Чехов | 8. странный человек          | 9. Шурин друг                   |

So what about Feminine nouns?

### All Feminine Form Accusative Nouns Have the Same Ending (Animate or Inanimate): {U}

Remember, all singular Feminine Accusative nouns (Inanimate and Animate) in -{A} take the ending -{U}. For some reason students just love to give Animate Feminine Accusative nouns Genitive endings. Don't go there! And Feminine nouns in -ь are the same in both the Nominative and Accusative, regardless of animacy.

This also applies to all Masculine names that end in -{A} (Дима, Кóля, Сáша, etc.); they also have Accusative in -{U} (Диму, Кóлю, Сáшу, etc.). So it's possible to have a phrase with the modifier bearing the Masculine Genitive/Accusative ending -{O}го, while the noun has the Feminine ending -{U}. For example: **Она́ влюбилась в твоего́ Ми́шу** *She fell in love with your Misha.*

Below are more examples of the split between Masculine Animate Accusative=Genitive and one size fits all Feminine Accusative.

SUBJECT + TRANSITIVE VERB (OR PREPOSITION)	ACCUSATIVE NOUN PHRASE
Да́ша не хоро́шо знаёт ... Ки́ра бо́льше лю́бит ... Ты смóтришь на ... Ма́ша влю́билась в ...	это́го стра́нного челове́ка BUT э́ту стра́нную же́нщину моего́ мла́дшего бра́та BUT мою́ мла́дшую сестру́ И́горя Ви́кторовича BUT Ла́рису Ви́кторовну Шу́рино́го профе́ссора BUT Шу́рину ма́ть  Бо́рю, Ди́му, Ле́шу, Ми́шу, Гри́шу (Remember: all Masculine names in -{A} take -{U})



Put the name/noun phrase in Accusative:

Example: Кто ко́го лю́бит? Ты (Бори́с Кири́ллович) ⇒ Ты лю́бишь Бори́са Кири́лловича.

1. Я (Марк)
2. Вы (его́ ма́ть)
3. Все (наш профе́ссор)
4. Никто́ (Ве́ра Па́вловна)
5. Они́ (Ла́рин сын)
6. Ты (её́ соба́ка)
7. Мы (Ди́ма)
8. Ми́ша (его́ оте́ц)

## 36.Б More About Case

...твоего первого мужа, Виталика...

### 36.Б.1 Don't Drop that Case!

Let's look at the Case of the nouns and adjectives in the first question Гриша asks in the dialogue:

Кого ты больше любишь, [твоего теперешнего мужа Игора] или [твоего первого мужа Виталика] ?

Technically, only the question word **кого** is directly governed by the verb, **любишь**. Yet *every* noun and accompanying adjective (**твоего теперешнего мужа, Игора, твоего первого мужа Виталика**) is in Accusative.

Despite the best efforts of English speakers to stick everything in sight into the Nominative, you must maintain the original Case on nouns and adjectives depending on the function it has in the sentence. This is especially true of responses to questions:

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1) + Кто любит Машу?<br>- Ваня. | <i>Who loves Masha?</i><br><i>Vanya. (functions as Subject: NOM)</i>                |
| 2) + Кого ты видела?<br>- Машу. | <i>Whom did you see?</i><br><i>Masha. (functions as Direct Object: must be ACC)</i> |

The Nominative in 2) is impossible.



**Question:** What happens if there is a combination of Masculine nouns in one sentence, some ending in  $\emptyset$  – which ‘borrows’ the Animate endings from the Genitive – and some ending in  $\{-A\}$  – which takes regular Accusative Case endings?

**Answer:** Excellent question! Check this out from line 3 of the dialogue:  
... твоего второго мужа Гришу

All the modifiers as well as the Masculine noun **мужа** take the Animate Accusative (Genitive) endings, but **Гришу** has a regular Accusative (from Feminine) ending, just as any other noun in  $\{-A\}$  would.

### 36.Б.2 And Don't Forget that Preposition

Another common mistake of American students is to omit a preposition when giving a short answer – because you *can* in English. In response to **Откуда вы?** you **MUST** include the preposition **из** + place (in Genitive). Just answering in the Nominative is not allowed.

Similarly, if someone asks **На кого ты смотришь?** Your answer must include the phrase **на** + ACC.

Of course if the question is **кто**, then your answer should be in the Nominative.

Откуда ты?  
~~Принстон.~~ Из Принстона.

*Where are you from?*  
*(From) Princeton.*

На кого ты смотришь?  
~~Маша.~~ На Машу.

*Who(m) are you looking at?*  
*(At) Masha.*



Answer the following questions:

1. Кого ты любишь? (Юра)
2. Откуда он? (Техас)
3. Кто жéнится? (Митя)
4. В кого Вéра влюбилась? (Марк)
5. На кого Кóля смóтрит? (я)
6. Откуда Пётя? (Россия)

Lesson 36 – Homework

Имя \_\_\_\_\_



**Exercise 1** Fill in the table (use an arrow as shown in the first row if the Accusative is identical to the Nominative):

NOM SG	ACC SG	GEN SG
этот вопрос	→	
мой брат		
		хорошей книги
	это утро	
его сестра		
	мою дочь	
их отец		
белое полотенце		
этот странный человек		



**Exercise 2** Make up sentences with the following people in the Accusative:  
(Possible verb/verb phrases: *love, can't stand, understand, fall in love with, look at, know, ask, see*)

1. Билл Клинтон \_\_\_\_\_
2. Майкл Джордан \_\_\_\_\_
3. Харрисон Форд \_\_\_\_\_
4. Билл Гейтс \_\_\_\_\_
5. Альберт Эйнштейн \_\_\_\_\_
6. мой профессор русского языка \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 36 – Homework**



**Exercise 3** Translate into Russian:

1. Vika fell in love with (her – *leave out*) first husband Vadik at first sight.

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2. Do you know my younger brother Dima?

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3. Unfortunately they got divorced.

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**Exercise 3** Verb of the day:

		<b>развѣд+’...ся</b> <i>get divorce</i>
<b>*Present</b>	я	
	ты	
	вы	
	они́	
<b>Past</b>	он	
	она́	
	они́	
<b>Infinitive</b>		(Avoid for now – it’s actually <b>развесті́сь</b> , if you’re curious.)

*\*We’ll see in a few weeks that although this looks like a Present Tense verb, it actually has a **Future** meaning. Still, this does not in any way affect the conjugation.*