

# Сорок 43 третий урок

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## Диалог

Я больше не могу́

*I can't take this anymore*

<b>Вадик:</b>	1 2	Ах, я больше не могу́! Я не могу́ жить в общежитии. Здесь слишком шумно.	<i>Ah, I can't take this anymore! I can't live in a dorm. It's too noisy here.</i>
<b>Лена:</b>	3 4	Ты не можешь? А где ты хочешь жить? В квартире?	<i>You can't? So where do you want to live? In an apartment?</i>
<b>Вадик:</b>	5 6 7 8	Может быть, в квартире. Летом я жил в квартире в Филадельфии. А, может быть, в доме. Миша живёт в доме на улице Олден. Там очень тихо и чисто.	<i>Maybe in an apartment. In the summer I lived in an apartment in Philadelphia. Or maybe in a house. Misha lives in a house on Olden Street. It's really quiet and clean there.</i>
<b>Лена:</b>	9 10 11 12 13	Ты шутишь, что ли? Там очень грязно и шумно. Они сидят на полу, пьют дорогое, импортное пиво, курят и слушают плохую музыку. А может быть ты хочешь жить в лесу в Сибири? Я думаю, что там будет очень тихо.	<i>Are you joking? It's really dirty and noisy there. They sit on the floor, drink expensive imported beer, smoke, and listen to bad music. Maybe you want to live in the forest in Siberia. I think that it will be very quiet there.</i>

## Словарь

1	я больше не могу́ больше мог <sup>†</sup>	<i>I can't (take this; do this) anymore more (comparative of большо́й) be able; can (see 43.Г for conjugation)</i>
2	шумный	<i>noisy</i>
4	квартира	<i>apartment; flat</i>
5	летом	<i>in the summer; during the summer</i>
7	улица	<i>street</i>
8	тихий	<i>quiet</i>
8	чистый	<i>clean</i>
9	грязный	<i>dirty</i>
10	по́л (ý)	<i>floor (See 43.B.2 about the -ý)</i>
11	импортный	<i>imported</i>
13	ле́с (ý)	<i>forest (See 43.B.2 about the -ý)</i>
13	бу́дет	<i>it will be</i>

### 43.A Neuter Short-Form Adjectives (Adverb) After the Verb 'to be'

We've seen the following construction in several places:

Там было скучно / \*хорошо́ / тихо.

*It was boring / nice / quiet there.*

\* Note that sometimes the stress in this form is sometimes different from the regular long-form adjective:

хоро́ший vs. хорошо́      плохой vs. пло́хо      тёплый vs. тепло́

These sentences are impersonal - there is no subject (no noun in the Nominative). When a sentence in Russian has no subject, the predicate is in the Neuter 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular by 'default'. (Recall that we said this form may actually be an adverb; it makes no real difference what you call it.)

To form sentences like *It's noisy there, It was cold yesterday*, etc., use:

- 1) an indicator of time (**вчера́, в пятницу́, ле́том**) or place (**здесь, там, в Москвё**), or both, or neither.
- 2) the verb *to be* {б<sup>уд</sup>+ / б<sup>ы</sup>+} in the 'default' Neuter 3<sup>rd</sup> sg: **бы́ло** in the Past, ∅ in the Present, **бу́дет** in the Future.
- 3) a short-form Neuter adjective, which ends in **-о** (technically **-{O}**): **шумно́, чи́сто, хорошо́, скучно́**, etc.

\*\*\* Most Important: Do not use **это́** for English *it* in impersonal sentences!! \*\*\*

Thus, this very common construction consists of the following parts:

TIME OR PLACE (or both or neither)	VERB <i>be</i>	NEUTER SF ADJ (which itself can be modified)	
В среду́	бы́ло	скучно́.	<i>It was boring on Wednesday.</i>
Здесь	∅	хорошо́.	<i>It's nice here.</i>
Ле́том в При́нстоне	бу́дет	о́чень краси́во.	<i>It will be very beautiful in the summer in Princeton.</i>
∅	Бу́дет	интересно́.	<i>It will be interesting. (Wherever they're going.)</i>



Describe the situation using the list of Neuter SF adjectives below:

скучно́      шумно́      хорошо́      холодно́      чи́сто  
тепло́      тихо́      краси́во      интере́сно      грязно́

Example:      You were all alone in the library.      ⇨ *В библиоте́ке бы́ло о́чень ти́хо.*

1. Tomorrow's high will be -30 . Завтра́ бу́дет...
2. You just stepped out of NYC subway station. Здесь о́чень...
3. Telling you friend about the beauty of Princeton. В При́нстоне о́чень...
4. You can't study in the dorm because of the noise. В общежи́тии сли́шком...
5. You don't want to listen to yet another soporific Russian grammar lecture (*totally imaginary situation*). Там всегда́ о́чень...
6. You're trying to convince your friend to move to Moscow. В Москвё о́чень...
7. It's a summer day in Texas. Здесь о́чень....
8. You're telling your friend about a fascinating Russian grammar lecture you went to (*100% realistic*). Бы́ло о́чень....
9. You prefer to study in the library. В библиоте́ке о́чень...
10. You swear that yesterday your floor wasn't covered with beer cans. Вчера́ здесь бы́ло...

## 43.Б Prepositional (Locative) Case: Singular Nouns

We saw this case starting on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of class (**в клубе**) and many times since (**в Калифорнии, на кровати, etc.**)

### 43.Б.1 Forms

Here are the endings once again:

NOMINATIVE SINGULAR	PREPOSITIONAL/LOCATIVE SG
<b>All Genders (exceptions below)</b> <b>-E (automatic softening)</b>	
клуб словарь Принстон место море ( <i>sea</i> ) Москва улица спальня	в клубе в словарé в Принстоне в месте в море в Москвé на улице в спальне
<b>Masculine nouns in -ий</b> <b>Neuter nouns in -ие</b> <b>Feminine nouns in -ия</b> <b>-ИИ</b>	
планетáрий гéний здáние общежítие Росси́я Калифóрния	в планетáрии о гéнии в здáнии в общежítии в Росси́и в Калифóрнии
<b>Feminine nouns in -ь</b> <b>-И</b>	
кровáть Сибíрь мышь	на кровáти в Сибíри о мьшИ

### 43.Б.2 Masculine Nouns with Locative in -ý

A few Masculine (but not Neuter or Feminine) nouns have the Locative singular ending -ý (always stressed). We'll indicate these with (-ý) in the vocabulary entry: лѣс (ý), пѳл (ý):

Почему ты сидишь **на** полý?

*Why are you sitting **on** the floor?*

Я хочу жить **в** лесý.

*I want to live **in** the forest.*

Two things to note about Masculine Nouns with Locative in ý:

- 1) It will help to remember that Masculine nouns with Locative in -ý are otherwise stem-stressed in the singular but end-stressed in the plural (hence the <sup>˘</sup>).
- 2) The -ý ending is used only when the case is truly the Locative - when it's expressing location (with **в/на**). With other prepositions taking the Prepositional, the regular -e ending is used, with the expected stem-stress for the singular:

Мы говорили **о** лесе.

*We were talking **about** the forest.*

There are only about 7-8 really important nouns that have Prepositional in -ý, but you do need to know them.

### 43.Б.3 Uses of the Prepositional Case

The Prepositional is the only case that **MUST** include a preposition, i.e., a verb will never simply take the Prepositional Case without an accompanying preposition. So far we've seen 3 prepositions that "govern" (take) the Prepositional Case: **о/об** *about*, **в/о** *in, at* and **на** *on, at*. Remember, there's no sure way to predict which case a preposition will govern. (Later on, we'll see prepositions that indicate location, but govern a different case.)

Мой близкие друзья живúт **в** Москвѳ.

*My close friends live **in** Moscow.*

Гѳна работает **в** библиотеке.

*Gena works **in** the library.*

Наташина книга лежит **на** столѳ.

*Natasha's book is (lying) **on** the table.*

Валý сидела **на** полý.

*Valya was sitting **on** the floor.*

Онѳ говорят **о** Гале.

*They're talking **about** Galya.*

\*Егѳ сын читает книгу **об** Англии.

*His son is reading a book **about** England.*



When the noun following the preposition **о** begins with a vowel *sound* (not just a vowel *letter*), the 'buffer' consonant '**б**' is added to the preposition. Before nouns that begin with the soft-indicating vowels '**я, е, ѳ, ю**' no buffer consonant is needed. Why not? (Answer in class.)

Мы говорим **об** университѳте/ **об** Иванѳ / **об** Амѳрике *but* **о** Японѳии / **о** едѳ / **о** Юре



A rapid fire drill. Put the noun in the Prepositional/Locative Case. Use the preposition provided.

Example: Света / о ⇔ о Светѳ

- |                  |               |                 |               |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Москвѳ / в    | 2. стол / на  | 3. Вѳра / о     | 4. Олѳг / об  |
| 5. Фрѳнция / в   | 6. лес / в    | 7. кровѳть / на | 8. Лондон / в |
| 9. общежитѳе / в | 10. стул / на | 11. Клинтон / о | 12. пол / на  |



Answer the questions. Be sure to choose the correct preposition

Example: Где Митя? (библиотека) ⇒ Он в библиотеке.

1. Где Катя? (клуб)
2. Где карандаш? (стол)
3. Где он хочет жить? (лес)
4. Где Надя была летом? (Германия)
5. Где Гриша сидит? (кровать)
6. Где ты обычно спишь? (пол)
7. Где Люда работает? (бар)
8. Где они были? (Чикаго)
9. Где ты обычно занимаешься? (общество)
10. Где живут Ритины родители? (Англия)

### 43.B The Verb *be able; can*: мог<sup>х</sup>

Since this verb is not an **и**-stem, **е**-stem or **Жа-Жа**-stem, it must be 1<sup>st</sup>-conjugation (up-to-snuff). Also, notice that it's a 'Greasy Zeke' verb, which means the **г** remains in all forms of the Past Tense.

So what's with the <sup>х</sup> over the +? It's our way of expressing that **мог<sup>х</sup>** has *shifting stress in the Present, but fixed, end stress in the Past*. This actually violates the rule we gave earlier, when we said that 1<sup>st</sup>-conjugation verbs have shifting stress in the Past but not the Present. Sorry about that.

NOTE: There is the consonant mutation **г > ж**, but only in front of <sup>б</sup>{**О**} endings. (Recall the phrase **может быть** *maybe*, which literally means *is able to be*.)

In front of {**У**} endings (which do not soften the previous consonant) the **г** remains intact. So this is a different pattern of mutation than we saw with some 2<sup>nd</sup>-conjugation (Guitar) Verbs, where mutation occurred only in the **я**-form.

Present Tense		
<b>1sg</b>	я	мог <sup>х</sup> <b>у́</b>
<b>2sg</b>	ты	<b>мо́ж</b> ешь
<b>3sg</b>	он/она́/(оно́)	<b>мо́ж</b> ет
<b>1pl</b>	мы	<b>мо́ж</b> ем
<b>2pl</b>	вы	<b>мо́ж</b> ете
<b>3pl</b>	они́	<b>мо́г</b> ут
Past Tense		
<b>Masc</b>	я, ты, он	мог
<b>Neut</b>	оно́	мог <b>ло́</b>
<b>Fem</b>	я, ты, она́	мог <b>ла́</b>
<b>Pl</b>	мы, вы, они́	мог <b>ли́</b>
Infinitive		
		мочь

Note the unpredictable Infinitive form **мочь** (which is almost never used anyway).

43.B.1 Uses of мог<sup>х</sup>

In Russian this verb is always followed by an Infinitive. In English you only get the “full” Infinitive (*to + Verb*) after the verb *be able*: *I am able to lift my arm*. After *can* you get a “reduced” infinitive: *I can lift my arm*.

Как ты **можешь** всё время заниматься?

How **can** you study all the time?

Я не **могу** работать в эту субботу

I **can't** work this Saturday.

Он не **мог** открыть дверь.

He was not **able** to open the door.

Besides **мог<sup>х</sup>**, there are very few *r*-stem verbs. But just for the fun of it, let's look at another one (to confirm that our system works): the verb **берѣг<sup>+</sup>** *guard*:

Present Tense		
<b>1sg</b>	я	берег <b>ý</b>
<b>2sg</b>	ты	береж <b>ѣшь</b>
<b>3sg</b>	он/она/(онó)	береж <b>ѣт</b>
<b>1pl</b>	мы	береж <b>ѣм</b>
<b>2pl</b>	вы	береж <b>ѣте</b>
<b>3pl</b>	онѣ	берег <b>ýт</b>
Past Tense		
<b>Masc</b>	я, ты, он	берѣг
<b>Neut</b>	онó	берег <b>лó</b>
<b>Fem</b>	я, ты, она	берег <b>лá</b>
<b>Pl</b>	мы, вы, онѣ	берег <b>лѣ</b>
Infinitive		
		берѣчь

Everything is exactly as predicted. Here, because all the forms of the Present Tense are stressed on the end, the letter ‘ѣ’ is used.<sup>1</sup> Boy, was that ever fun!



Chameleon: Change either the subject, *tense*, **infinitive**, or ( $\pm$  affirmative) will change.

The starting point will be: Сóня мóжет открѣть дверь.

- |       |               |         |             |                   |
|-------|---------------|---------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. я  | 2. мы         | 3. онѣ  | 4. (negate) | 5. Вѣра           |
| 6. вы | 7. Past tense | 8. Вáня | 9. Óля      | 10. спать на полý |

<sup>1</sup> Remember, the use of ‘ѣ’ after ‘ж’ does NOT affect the pronunciation of the consonant, which is always HARD. Exactly why the letter ‘ѣ’ is used (instead of ‘о’) is a bit arbitrary here, but don't worry about it.

### 43.Г Expressing *at home* **дома** vs. *in the house* **в доме**

With the Noun **дом** *house*, there are two ways to express location. To say someone is *at home* use the single word **дома**, no preposition needed. To be more emphatic about location *inside a house* (vs. outside, or vs. an apartment) use **в доме**. Russian doesn't have an exact equivalent to 'outside', though sometimes you hear **на улице**.

Миша **дома**? Нет, он в университете.

*Is Misha **home**? No, he's at the university.*

Где ты был вчера? Я весь день был **дома**.

*Where were you yesterday? I was **home** all day.*

Раньше я жила в квартире, а теперь я живу **в доме**.

*I used to live in an apartment, but now I live **in a house**.*

Где твоё собака? По-моему, она **в доме**.  
Нет, она **на улице**.

*Where is your dog? I think she's **in the house**.  
No, she's outside.*

Note:

Его нет **дома**.

*He's not home. (Genitive of Negation!!)*



Answer the questions using either the form **дома** or **в доме** in your answer.

Example: Митя в библиотеке? ⇔ Нет, он дома.

1. Маша в библиотеке?
2. Они живут в квартире?
3. Ты будешь в ресторане?
4. Юрина собака на улице?
5. Нина была в университете вчера?
6. Костя в баре?

**Exercise 1** Describe the situation using an appropriate Neuter SF adjective.

Example: You visited the Grand Canyon. ⇨ *Там было очень красиво.*

1. You went to a heavy metal concert last night.

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2. It's -40° outside.

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3. You're sitting in the bowels of Firestone at 11:30 on a Tuesday night.

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4. You were in an operating room.

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5. You're going to a lecture about Russian Impersonal Predicatives. (Brownie points time)

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6. You're sleeping through your Econ lecture.

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7. You visited Yosemite in the summer.

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**Exercise 2** Match up where the following people once lived and write out an entire sentence.

Билл Клинтон	Сибирь
Мария Кюри	Грузия
Рональд Рейган	???
я (yourself)	Арканзас
Сталин	Польша
Чайковский	Калифорния

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_



### 43-й урок – Домашнее задание



**Exercise 3** Fill in the blanks with the correct form of **мог<sup>х</sup>** plus any words required.

1. Ты \_\_\_\_\_ откры́ть дверь?  
Нет, не \_\_\_\_\_. А Вéра \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Вчерá никто́ не \_\_\_\_\_ спать. Бы́ло сли́шком \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Вы \_\_\_\_\_ бы мне помо́чь? (*Think about what tense the verb must be!*)
4. Вы \_\_\_\_\_ рабо́тать за́втра?  
Мы \_\_\_\_\_ рабо́тать то́лько в \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Почему́ Ё́ра не \_\_\_\_\_ гла́дить мо́й брjóки вчерá?



**Exercise 4** Answer as truthfully as you want (or can) using the Prepositional Case.

1. Я бы хоте́л/а жить \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Де́ти обы́чно игра́ют \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Я обы́чно сплю \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Я обы́чно занима́юсь \_\_\_\_\_.