

<u>Диалоги</u>: "My relatives are such bores <u>Грамматика</u>: 45.A Unisex nouns in -{A} 45.Б Location vs. Destination 45.B *Go* in Russian: riding vs. walking "My relatives are such bores"

Диалог

Мой родственники такие зануды

My relatives are such bores

Ю́ра:	1	Где ты была вчера? Что ты делала?	Where were you yesterday? What did you do?
На́стя:	2	Я е́здила в Филаде́льфию.	I went to Philadelphia.
Ю́ра:	3	Куда́?	Where?
На́стя:	4	В Филадельфию.	To Philadelphia.
Ю́ра:	5	Почему в Филадельфию?	Why did you go to Philadelphia?
На́стя:	6	Там живут мой родственники .	My relatives live there.
Ю́ра:	7	Ты е́здила на маши́не и́ли на по́езде?	Did you drive or take the train?
Настя:	8 9 10	На поезде конечно. У меня нет машины. Я её продала. Ты не помнишь, что ли? А что ты делал вчера?	Of course I took the train. I don't have a car. I sold it. Don't you remember? And what did you do yesterday?
Ю́ра:	11 12	Я чуть-чуть занимался, а потом мы с Мишей ходили в кино.	I studied a little, and then Misha and I went to the movies.
На́стя:	13	Ты был в кино и даже не пригласил меня?	You went to the movies and you didn't even invite me?
Ю́ра:	14 15 16	О чём ты говоришь? Я звони́л и звони́л, но тебя́ не́ было до́ма. Ты же была́ в Филаде́льфии.	What are you talking about? I called and called, but you weren't home. You were in Philadelphia.
Настя:	17 18	Да, но там бы́ло о́чень ску́чно. Мой ро́дственники таки́е зану́ды.	Yeah, but it was really boring there. My relatives are such bores.

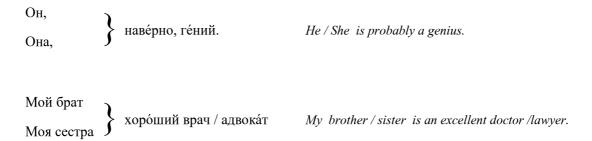
Словарь

2	е́зди+ на + LOC	go (by vehicle - Loc) 2 nd conjugation, so д > ж in 1 st sg Present: éзжу, éздишь
3	куда́	where (to) (as opposed to где where (at)? - See 45.Б)
6	ро́дственник	relative
8	поезд (на)	train
12	ходй+	$go\ (by\ foot)\ 2^{nd}\ conjugation,\ so\ {\bf д}>{\bf ж}\ in\ 1^{st}\ sg\ Present:\ {\bf xo}{\bf\underline{\kappa}}{\bf\acute{y}},\ {\bf x\acute{o}}$ дишь,
14	звони́+	call (Repeated Action)
15	кого́ (GEN) не́ было до́ма	person (in GEN) was not home (The GEN is used because of negation. The Neuter verb is used because there is no Nominative subject with which to agree.)
18	зану́да	bore (both M & F - See 45.A)

45.A Unisex Nouns in -{A}

Он такой зануда / Она такая зануда

We've seen nouns that could refer to a male or female, even though they were grammaticality Masculine. Modifying adjectives are also Masculine:



On the other hand, there are a few Nouns ending in -{A} which can refer to either a male or female. With these nouns, use masculine adjectives with males and feminine adjectives with females (and of course, plural adjectives with plural nouns). In this lesson we have **3ahý**a bore:



Actually, things can get pretty nasty with unisex nouns. For example, with the noun **свинья́**, you can only use a Feminine adjective. The reason is that **свинья́** is a "real" noun which is feminine (the "regular" meaning is *swine*).



Quick translation drill:

- 1. You (Vera) are such a bore.
- 3. Misha's wife is such a bore.
- 5. She is such a swine!

- 2. My husband is such a bore.
- 4. Y'all are such bores.
- 6. He is such a swine!

To be honest, this is a fairly complex topic. Some 'unisex' nouns that end in {A} take only Feminine adjectives. And with some unisex nouns in {A} Russians themselves are not exactly sure what to do with the adjective. For now, just remember this about the person who wrote this book:

Он такой зануда!

45.5 Location (Locative) vs. Direction/Destination (Accusative)

Вера была в Филадельфии vs. Вера ездила в Филадельфию

Russian distinguishes between *location*, where the noun (place name) is in the *Prepositional/Locative Case* vs. *destination*, where the noun (place name) is in the *Accusative*. There are also different versions of various adverbs (где where at vs. куда́ where to, etc.). English used to make this distinction, as seen in where vs. whither; there vs. thither, but this distinction died out (at least among the people we hang around with).

	ATION ative	DESTINATION Accusative		
где? там здесь	where? there here	куда́? туда́ сюда́	to where? to there to here	
в Аме́рике в При́нстоне в Петербу́рге в Росси́и в Сиби́ри	in America in/at Princeton in St. Petersberg in Russia in Siberia	в Аме́рику в При́нстон в Петербу́рг в Росси́ю в Сиби́рь	to America to Princeton to St. Petersberg to Russia to Siberia	
на столе́ на сту́ле на да́че на полу́	on the table on the chair in/at the dacha on the floor	*на стол *на стул на дачу *на пол (note stress!)	on(to) the table on(to) the chair to the dacha on(to) the floor	
в лесу́ в библиоте́ке в зда́нии в кино́ (nice indeclinable word)	in the forest in/at the library in(side) the building at the movies	в лес в библиоте́ку в зда́ние в кино́	into the forest to the library to/into the building to the movies	

^{*}We'll see the Accusative of Motion with these nouns when indicating *placing* something somewhere.



Answer the question with the correct preposition and case:

- 1. где (Москва)
- 2. куда (Москва)
- 3. куда (Принстон)
- 4. где (Принстон)

- 5. где (стол)
- 6. куда (стол)
- 7. где (Россия)
- 8. куда (Россия)

- куда́ (кино́)
- 10. где (кино́)
- 11. где (дача)
- 12. куда (дача)

45.B Go in Russian: Riding (е́зди+) vs. Walking (ходи+)

Мы **е́здили** в Филаде́льфию vs. Мы **ходи́ли** в кино́.

Notice that in the English version of the above two sentences the verb is the same: We went to Philadelphia / We went to the movies. In Russian, a different verb must be used to distinguish long distance travel ($\acute{e}_{3}\mu$ + travel by vehicle) from short distance travel ($\chi o \mu$ + either on foot or by vehicle).

45.B.1 Clues indicating when to use е́зди+ vs. ходй́+

Long distance travel: must be by vehicle éзди+		SHORT DISTANCE TRAVEL: EITHER ON FOOT OR BY VEHICLE ходй+	
	Context clues:		Context clues:
1.	Geographical name (в Москву́, в Тре́нтон, на луну́ <i>moon</i>)	1.	Destination is an "event" (в кино́, на бале́т)
2.	A vehicle is mentioned: Use на + Prepositional Case (e.g., на маши́не, на по́езде)	2.	Destination is a landmark (в библиоте́ку, в магази́н)
3.	Desire to emphasize use of vehicle vs. walking (Ты ходи́л туда́? Нет, я е́здил.)	3.	Use of the adverb пешко́м <i>on foot</i> . (Don't worry about this for now)

In line 13 of the dialogue when Юра says **Мы ходи́ли в кино́** he is **not** implying that they walked there. Even if they drove, and Hacтя knows that they drove, he can use **ходи́ли** because (in his mind) there is no reason to emphasize how they got there and back – by foot or by vehicle.

With the noun да́ча you must use the verb е́зди+ because by definition a да́ча is something out in the countryside, to which one must drive: Мы вчера́ е́здили на да́чу.



Choose between riding and walking in your answer. (Sometimes the question itself gives it away.)

<u>Example</u>: Где ты был вчера? (Тре́нтон)

Куда она ездила летом? (Россия)

На чём Митя е́здил? (машина)

- 1. Где Боря был вчера? (Калифорния)
- 3. Где они были сегодня утром? (Трентон)
- 5. Где они были вчера? (дача)
- 7. На чём они ездили? (поезд)
- 9. Где ты (Ва́дик) был? (Нью-Йо́рк)

- **⇒** Я е́здил в Тре́нтон.
- 👄 🛮 Она е́здила в Росси́ю.
- 2. Где Наташа была вчера? (кино)
- 4. Где они были сегодня утром? (библиотека)
- 6. Куда Маша ездила летом? (Канада)
- 8. Где ты (Лиза) была? (магазин)
- 10. На чём вы ездили? (моя новая машина)

Go-verbs in various tenses 45.B.2

Past Tense

In the Past Tense, these two verbs (\acute{e}_{3} Ди+ \sim ходй+) indicate one of two things:

or:

1) A round trip, i.e., a trip that the subject is now back from (I went (and came back) ...).

Very often when these verbs are used in the Past Tense they are an answer to the questions Где ты был/á? or Что ты де́лал/а? Note that for the question Где ты был/а? you use the Location word где, but the answer may contains a Destination word (assuming you answer with the motion verb and not был/á). It is not wrong to respond with the verb **был** followed by the prepositional phrase in the Locative Case, however, it is very common to find a motion verb and then a noun in the Accusative Case.

– Где ты была вчера? Where were you yesterday?

- Мы с Машей ходили в библиотеку. Masha and I went to the library (and are now back).

 Мы с Машей были в библиотеке. Masha and I were at the library (and are now back).

or:

– Мы с Машей е́здили на да́чу. Masha and I went to our dacha (and are now back).

- Мы с Машей были на даче. Masha and I were at our dacha (and are now back).

- Что ты делал вчера вечером? What did you do last night?

 Я ходи́л на баскетбо́л. I went to a basketball game (and am back now).

 Я был на баскетбольном матче. I was at a basketball game (and am now back).

Я е́здила в Нью-Йо́рк. I went to New York (and am now back).

 Я была́ в Нью-Йо́рке I was in New York (and am now back).

Что твоя подруга делала ле́том? What did your friend do during the summer?

 Она е́злила в Росси́ю. She went to Russia (and is back now).

2) Habitual action (e.g., I would go, I used to go ...). Your biggest clue is to look for 'habitual' adverbs like **ча́сто** often or anything modified by часто от каждый:

Раньше я часто ездила в Россию. I used to go to Russia often.

Мой сосед часто ездил в Москву. My roommate would often go to Moscow.

Когда я учился на первом курсе, я каждый

вечер ходил в библиотеку.

When I was a freshman, I would go to the library every day.

Моя сосе́дка каждую субботу ходила в

Коттадж.

My roommate would go to Cottage Club every Saturday.

• Present Tense use of е́зди and ходй+

In the Present Tense these verbs are used (among other things) to describe *habitual actions*. Again, look for 'habitual' adverbs:

Она́ всё вре́мя е́здит в Росси́ю.She goes to Russia all the time.Ма́ша ка́ждый ве́чер хо́дит в бар.Masha goes to a bar every night.Я ка́ждое у́тро хожу́ в библиоте́ку.I go to the library every morning.

If you run into a friend on the street heading somewhere, you **CANNOT** (repeat **CANNOT**) ask **Куда́ ты хо́дишь?** Where are you going? (Just to let you know, we actually already saw the correct form for this situation back in Lesson 16; the verb for this go is **ид**+'. Wait until next semester for details.)



Quick translation exercise:

- 1. Vitya often travels to Moscow.
- 3. Nina often goes to the library.
- 5. When I was a sophomore, I went to the library every evening.
- 2. Where do you go every morning?
- 4. My brother often used to go to New York.
- 6. When I was a senior, I went to TI every day.

Домашнее задание

Exercise 1 Circle the correct verb

- 1. Ле́том мы [е́здили / ходи́ли] в Москву́.
- 2. В субботу она [ездила / ходила] на концерт.
- 3. Я никогда́ не [е́зжу / хожу́] в библиоте́ку.
- 4. Вчера́ мы [е́здили / бы́ли] в Тре́нтоне.
- 5. Вчера́ мы [е́здили / ходи́ли] на бале́т.
- 6. Мы [ездили / ходили] на балет на поезде.
- 7. Куда́ ты [е́здила / была́] в пя́тницу?
- 8. Где ты [ездил / был] вчера?

Z	Exercise 2	Supply the correct ending based on the context

1.	Вчера Маша ход в библиотек	
2.	вы е́зд вчера́?	
3.	вы быं вчера́?	
4.	Я ча́сто е́з в Москв	(present tense)
5.	Де́ньги леж на стол	(past tense)
6.	Вчера́ Боря бы в библиоте́к	
7.	Ра́ньше я жил в Москв	
8.	Она́ положи́ла placed де́ньги на стол	
9.	Я каждый день хо в библиотек_	(present tense)
10.	Вчера́ мы хо в кин	<u>.</u>
11.	Кто положи́л <i>placed</i> мои́ ключи́ на крова́т	?
12.	Твои ключи не леж на кроват	Вот они́.

45-й урок – Домашнее задани

Имя		
7 1 1 1 1 7 1		

Exercise 3 Translate

- 1. -- Where were y'all yesterday? -- We went to the movies.
- 2. -- What did you do yesterday? -- I went to New York. -- Did you go by car or train?
- 3. -- What did you do this summer **ле́том**? -- I went to Europe (Евро́па)
- 4. (Said to your male Russian professor for whom you have no respect) You are such a bore! Leave me alone!