

Восемьдесят третий урок

Грамматика

83.A: Prefixed Verbs of Motion: Form

83.B: The Meanings of the Prefixes



1 Я встал часов в семь, принял душ, почистил зубы, причёсался, одёлся, позавтракал, и
2 вышел из дома в четверть девятого. Я перешёл улицу и дошёл до автобусной остановки, как
3 раз когда отходил мой автобус. Кажется, я опять опоздаю на работу. Что же делать!? Я там
4 стоял минут пятнадцать, когда подошла моя бывшая жена Жёня. Мы **вёжливо**
5 поздоровались, но больше не разговаривали. Минут через десять подошёл автобус. Через
6 полчаса я приехал на работу. Я вышел из автобуса, перешёл улицу и подошёл к зданию
7 моей **компания**. Как раз, когда я входил в дверь (я опоздал минут на двадцать), подошёл
8 мой **шеф**. «Опять опаздываете? Вам надо купить новый **будильник!**» После **очередного**
9 скучного дня я ушёл с работы в половине шестого, приехал домой в четверть седьмого,
10 пообедал, часа три смотрел телевизор и лёг спать в одиннадцать. День как день.

Словарь

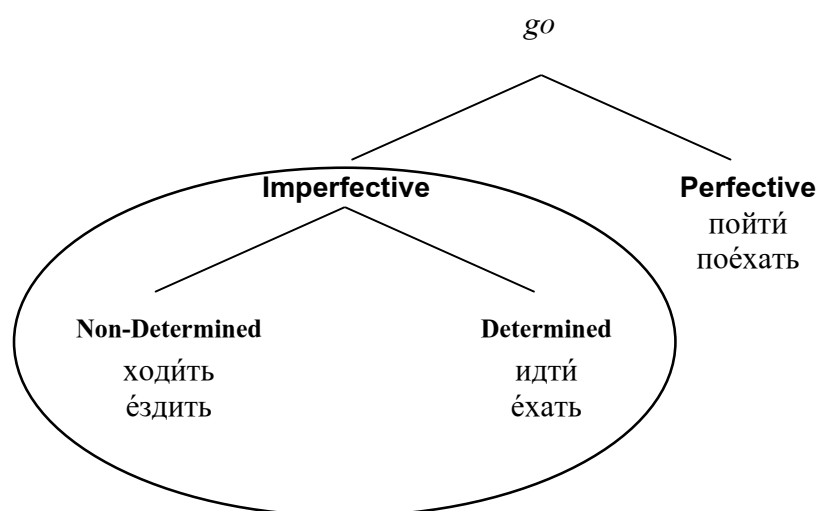
We actually saw all of the Prefixed Verbs of Motion given here in part 20 of the story. See the grammar for details on forms.

4	вёжливый	<i>polite</i>
7	компания	<i>company</i>
8	шеф	<i>boss</i>
8	будильник	<i>alarm clock</i>
8	очередной	<i>next in a series of; yet another</i>

83.A Prefixed Verbs of Motion: Forms

We recently spent several lessons looking at Verbs of Motion (VoM), where we saw that there are *two* forms in the Imperfective, the Determined and Non-Determined. To form the Perfective, the prefix **по-** is added to the Determined form (полетѣ+, понѣс'+, etc.). It turns out that all the forms we described before are known as **Non-Prefixed** Verbs of Motion (because, as we'll see directly below, there also exist forms where a prefix adds a meaning to the verb).

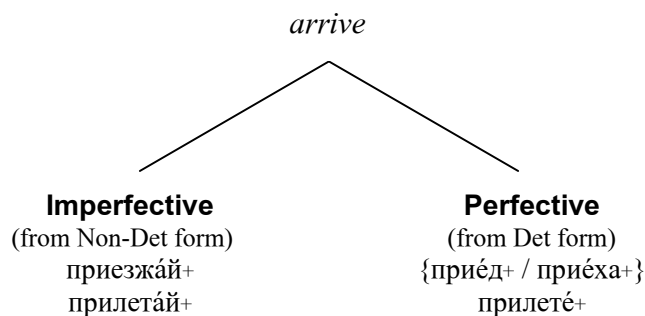
NON-PREFIXED VERBS OF MOTION



Prefixed VoM: No (Non)-Determined Distinction (just Imperfective vs. Perfective)

It is also possible to add various prefixes – each with a distinct meaning – to Verbs of Motion, in which case **the distinction between the Determined and Non-Determined forms disappears**, and a strictly Aspectual distinction remains (similar to the difference between спрашивать and спросить, читать and прочитать, etc.). As you might have predicted, the prefixed Imperfective form is derived from the Non-Determined form (ходи́+, носи́+, лета́й+, etc.), while the prefixed Perfective form takes the Determined verb as its base (идти́, нес'+, летѣ+). Unfortunately, there are a few small (but troubling) changes in the stems that we need to look at:

PREFIXED VERBS OF MOTION



Eight Prefixed VoM: Four Totally Regular; Four Slightly Irregular

First let's look at four of the eight VoM that add a prefix with no changes at all to the stem. We'll use various prefixes, some ending in a consonant, others in a vowel – it makes no difference here. For now don't worry about the meanings. Again, the Imperfective is formed from a Non-Determined, while the Perfective use a Determined stem:

The four Prefixed VoM with no changes in stems:			
-ноСИ́+ / -не́с+´	-води́+ / -ве́д+´	-вози́+ / -ве́з+´	-лета́й+ / -лете́+´

Some examples of Prefixed VoM. (We'll discuss the meanings of the prefixes below):

Imperfective (from Non-Det)	Perfective (from Det)
приноси́+ <i>bring</i>	прине́с+´
уводи́+ <i>lead away</i>	уве́д+´
ввози́+ <i>import</i>	вве́з+´
отлета́й+ <i>fly away</i>	отлете́+´

Notice that for the Perfective all three 'ё' verbs are here (не́с+´, ве́д+´, ве́з+´), as well as the one 'е' verb (лете́+´).



Give the correct form

- у + carry (she – Perfective Past)
- до + transport (I – Perfective Future)
- при + lead (Imperfective Infinitive)
- под + fly (we – Present)
- от + transport (they – Perfective Past)
- в + carry (I – Present)
- вы + fly (he – Imperfective Future *think!*)
- пере + lead (she – Perfective Past)
- при + transport (you – Present)
- у + fly (I – Perfective Future)
- пере + carry (Perfective Infinitive)
- в + lead (we – Present)

The four Prefixed VoM with a change in the stem (in bold):

-бегáй+ / -бежáть	-плывáй+ / -плыв+	-езжáй+ / -éхать	-ходí+ / -йд́+
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For three of the remaining four verbs, a change occurs in the *Imperfective* stem:

- For *run*, the Imperfective form simply shifts the stress forward one syllable, from бéгай+ to -бегáй+. The Perfective form is built on the (rather irregular) form бежáть

бéгай+ > -бегáй+	
Imperfective	Perfective
прибегáй+ отбегáй+	прибежáть отбежáть

- For *swim*, the stem vowel changes from **а** to **ы** and the stress moves forward (плáвай+ > -плывáй+). The Perfective is built, predictably on ПЛЫВ+

плáвай+ > -плывáй+	
Imperfective	Perfective
подплывáй+ переплывáй+	подплыв [×] + переплыв [×] +

- For *go by vehicle*, the new Imperfective stem is -езжáй+. You cannot use this stem by itself!

éзди+ > -езжáй+	
Imperfective	Perfective
уезжáй+	{уéd+ / уéха+}
*подъезжáй	{подъéd+ / подъéха+}

*See discussion of the **ь** directly below

Adding a prefix ending in a consonant to the stems **-езжай+** / **ехать**: **Hard Sign Time!**

Let's take a look at what happens when we add a prefix ending in a Consonant (**под-, от-**, etc.) to the stems **-езжай+** or **-ехать**. First we need to think about what basic sounds (*Chapter 1 stuff*) are represented with these words. Both **-езжай+** and **-ехать** begin with a **й** sound. (The soft-indicating vowel **е** not immediately preceded by a consonant.) If we simply attached the prefix **под-** onto **-езжай+**, or **-ехать** giving us ***подезжай+** / ***подехать** (** means ungrammatical*) we would have wiped out the **й** sound. Therefore, in order to keep the **й** sound, a sign is needed. And since there's no reason to suppose that the final consonant of the prefix is soft, we use a hard sign.

Basic Sounds with -езжай+ / ехать		
Unprefixed Form	Prefixed with но ъ No й sound	Prefixed with а ъ Maintain the й sound
эзди+ й{E}зд{P}	*подэзжай+ п{O}д{E}зж{A}й	подъезжай+ п{O}дй{E}зж{A}й+
ехать й{E}х{A}т{b}	*отехать {O}т{b}{E}х{A}т{b}	отъехать {O}тй{E}х{A}т{b}

When a prefix ending in a vowel is added, no problem arises – the initial **е** is not immediately preceded by a consonant, which means that the **й** sound is maintained: **уехать** {U}й{E}х{A}т{b}

4. For *go (on foot or by vehicle)*, the Imperfective remains the same, while the Perfective changes from **ид+** to **-йд+**. When adding prefixes ending in a vowel, no problem arises. When the prefix ends in a consonant, a cluster buster (o) is required between the prefix and the stem:

ид+ > -йд+ (Past tense stem is the same: ш(ё)+)	
Prefix ends in a vowel – Simple addition (except при-)	
Imperfective	Perfective
уходи+	уйд+ / уш(ё)+
выходи+	выйд+ / выш(ё)+
переходи+	перейд+ / пере ш(ё)+
Prefix ends in a consonant – Cluster Buster (o)	
Imperfective	Perfective
подходи+	подойд+ / подош(ё)+
отходи+	отойд+ / отош(ё)+
входи+	войд+ / вош(ё)+

Infinitive ends in -ті

For some reason in the Infinitive **д** becomes **т**, and the stress falls on the end: **-ті**. (If you think about it, you might expect *исті. But that form doesn't exist.) Be sure to distinguish this from the Imperfective Determined form **идті**, where both **д** and **т** are present.

Infinitive of Prefixed <i>go on foot</i> -ті (No д!)
уйті в́йти* отойті войті

*See below concerning the stress on this verb (and other verbs in **вы**).



Give the correct form

- у + swim (she – Perfective Past)
- до + go on foot (I – Perfective Future)
- при + run (Imperfective Infinitive)
- под + go by vehicle (we – Present)
- от + run (they – Perfective Past)
- в + go on foot (I – Present)
- вы + swim (he – Imperfective Future *think!*)
- пере + go by vehicle (she – Perfective Past)
- при + run (you – Future Perfective)
- у + swim (I – Perfective Future)
- пере + go on foot (Perfective Infinitive)
- в + go by vehicle (we – Present)

The prefix **при-** with the stem **йд+**

First note that there's no problem adding the prefix **при-** to **-ходи+** to form the Imperfective form (*Present: прихож́у, прихо́дит, прихо́дят; Past: приход́ил/а/и; Infinitive: приход́ить*).

When forming the Perfective (using the A>B form) in the *Non-Past* the **й** of the stem **-йд+** is lost. Compare with other prefixed forms (**приду́, придут́** vs. **войду́, отойд́ешь**, etc.). In the Infinitive, the **й** reappears (**прийти́**). To be honest, even many educated Russians get a bit confused by this, so don't feel bad.

прийти́ <i>arrive on foot/vehicle</i> (Perfective)		
PERF FUTURE	PAST	INFINITIVE
я придú ты придёшь он(а) придёт	я, ты, он пришёл оно пришло я, ты, она пришла мы, вы, они пришли	прийти́

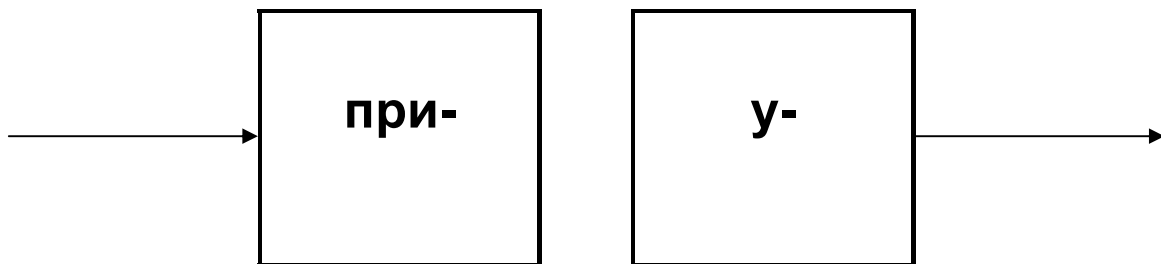


Give the correct form

1. Он / на работу (Past Perfective)
2. Он / на работу каждый день в 6:00. (Past Imperfective)
3. Я / к тебе после урока. (Future Perfective)
4. Он / час назад. (Past Perfective)
5. Я обычно / домой в 7:00 (Present)
6. Я / к тебе каждый день после работы. (Future Imperfective)
7. Он / часа через два (Future Perfective)
8. Он / минут десять назад (Past Perfective)

83.Б The Meanings of the Prefixes

Throughout the year we've actually seen almost all of the prefixes we're going to discuss in this lesson. It's best to break them down into pairs, though each prefix has its own meaning. We'll look at the meaning of each prefix, as well as with which preposition (and which Cases) the verbs are used.



при-	у-
Indicates <i>arrival</i> at a destination	Indicates <i>leaving</i> a place (for an extended period – not just stepping out).
Use the prepositions of destination.	Use the prepositions of origin.

Мы приехали в Москву десятого апреля.

We arrived in Moscow on April 10.

Когда ты уедешь из России?

Where are you leaving Russia?

Она пришла на почту.

She arrived at the post office.

Мы ушли с концерта.

We left the concert.

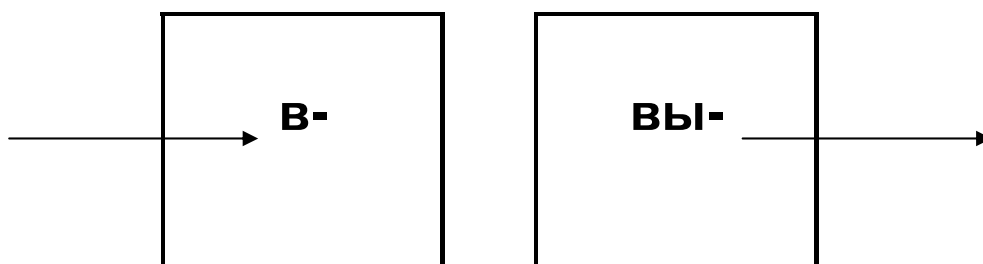
Я к тебе придю через час.

I'll be at your place in an hour.



Translate

1. We arrived in Moscow.
2. We left from Moscow.
3. I got the the library at 9:00.
4. I left the library at 9:05.
5. Masha arrived at Pasha's on Tuesday.
6. Masha left Pasha's on Saturday.



В-	ВЫ-
Indicates <i>entering</i> an enclosed area. (Don't use with people.) Use в .	Indicates <i>leaving</i> a an enclosed place Use из .

Note that *all* Perfective verbs (not just VoM) with the prefix **ВЫ-** are stressed on the prefix in all forms. No exceptions. None!

Мáша вошла́ в ко́мнату и легла́ на дивáн.

Masha entered the room and lay down on the sofa.

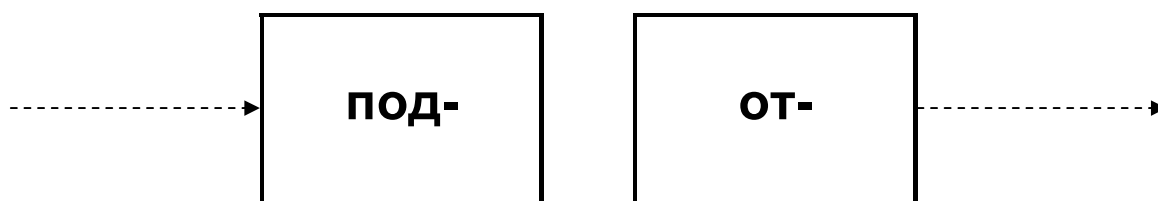
Он вы́шел из общежи́тия и поверну́л налево́.

He exited the dorm and turned left.



Translate

1. We walked into the room.
2. We walked out of the room.
3. Nina walked into the building.
4. Nina walked out the building.
5. We drove into the garage **гара́ж**.
6. We drove out of the garage.



ПОД-	ОТ-
Indicates <i>approaching</i> a place or person. Use к .	Indicates <i>movement away from</i> a place or person. Use от .

Ко мне подошла́ кака́я-то стра́нная де́вушка.

Some strange lady walked up to me.

Когда́ я отходи́ла от него́, он нача́л изви́няться.

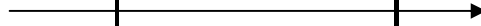
As I was walking away from him, he started to apologize.



Translate

1. A strange man walked up to me.
2. I walked away from the strange man.
3. We drove up to the dormitory.
4. We drove away from the dormitory.

пере-



пере-

Indicates *movement across* an area.

For now, just use with the direct object **улицу**.

Мы перешли улицу.

We crossed the street.

Надо быть очень осторожным, когда переходишь улицу.

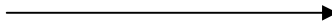
You have to be very careful when you cross the street



Translate

1. We crossed the street.
2. Be careful when you cross the street.

ДО-



ДО-

Indicates *reaching* or *getting as far as* a destination.

Use **до..**

Он наконец дошёл до библиотеки.

He finally got to the library.

Мы доехали до Москы́

We went as far as Moscow.

The prefix **до-** places a heavy emphasis on *reaching, going as far as* a destination, while verbs with **при-** indicate simple arrival. In general, verbs with **при-** are much more common.



Translate

1. He reached the bus stop.

2. We went as far as Trenton.



Упражнение 1

Write a sentence for each new prefix and ***translate into English***. You can model your sentences on our examples, but try not to just copy them.

1. при-

2. у-

3. в-

4. вы-

5. под-

6. от-

7. пере-

8. до-