

Рассказ - Часть Первая Story - Part One

Грамматика: Adverbs and Other Parts of Speech

Рассказ - Часть Первая: Грамматика

☺ Generally, there will be no new vocabulary on Thursday, but there's still plenty to do. The class will be devoted to a discussion of the story and practice of the grammar point(s). Be sure to read over and listen to the story again.

Our suggestion:

- 1) Listen to and repeat the story at least 2-3 times. (We suggest about 10-15 minutes for this.)
- 2) Read the grammar. Do the oral exercises. (20 minutes)
- 3) Listen to and repeat the examples sentences. (15-20 minutes)
- 4) Complete the written homework. Answer the questions that appear only on the recording. (20 minutes)

1A. Adverbs and Other Parts of Speech

1.A.1 Forming Adverbs

We've already discussed various aspects of Adjectives (gender, number, case), so now let's look at Adverbs. The good news is that Adverbs don't change form (except for the comparative – *John plays chess well, but Mary plays even better* – which we will discuss much later in the course.)

1.A.1a Adverbs in -о: хорошо, плохо, отлично, обычно, etc.

By far the most common ending for Adverbs is {О}, specifically -о (-е is rare, while -ѐ simply does not occur). To form an Adverb, simply add -о to the Adjectival stem. The only difficulty that sometimes arises is a difference in the position of stress between the Adjective and the Adverb. Unfortunately, there are no great rules for predicting when the stress will be different; you really need to memorize this – but it's not really that hard.

Some examples of Adjectives and Adverbs.

Adjective Stem	Adverb
красив-ый	красиво
плох-ой	плохо
обычн-ый	обычно
странн-ый	странно
хорош-ий	хорошо
интересн-ый	интересно
скучн-ый	скучно
отличн-ый	отлично
прекрасн-ый	прекрасно
прост-ой	просто
давний	давно



Form adverbs from these adjectives. Those words marked with a * have a stress change.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. * хоро́ший | 2. * плохой | 3. краси́вый |
| 4. прекра́сный | 5. глупый <i>stupid</i> | 6. у́мный <i>smart</i> |
| 7. скучный | 8. интере́сный | 9. * холо́дный |
| 10. вку́сный | 11. страна́ный | 12. * тёплый |

1.A.16 Adverbs in -ки: по-ру́ски, пра́ктически

If an Adjective ends in suffix **-кий**, simply remove the **й** to form the Adverb. (We saw this already when we covered phrases like Он говори́т **по-ру́ски** / чита́ет **по-неме́цки** / понима́ет **по-кита́йски**. In general, besides these language/nationality adverbs, there are not that many **-ки** adverbs. Here a few for reference:

Adjective Stem	Adverb
пра́ктический <i>practical</i>	пра́ктически <i>practically</i>
крити́ческий <i>critical</i>	крити́чески <i>critically</i>

One good thing: Adverbs in **-ки** always have the same stress as the related Adjective.



Form adverbs from these adjectives.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. пра́ктический | 2. эконо́мический | 3. полити́ческий | 4. крити́ческий |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|

1.A.2 Other Adverbs

A number of very common Adverbs do not have a corresponding Adjective, and may not end in either **-о** or **-ки**. Some may even be phrases (with or without a Preposition). Here are some “miscellaneous” Adverbs:

Adverbs Not From Adjectives
до́ма
пото́м
опя́ть
о́чень
дово́льно
наве́рно
совсе́м
чу́ть-чу́ть
то́лько
весь день
без конца́

1.A.3 Exactly What Are Adverbs? Он хорошо поёт vs. Там было хорошо

In story we find the following phrases

Но там было **скучно**...

But it was boring there...

(Лесли сказала, что) там **очень хорошо**, **очень интересно**.

(Leslie said that) it was very good there, very interesting

On the surface all three words **скучно**, **хорошо**, **интересно** certainly look like Adverbs – they all end in **-о**. But if you think about the meaning, they certainly don't "feel" like Adverbs the way that, say, **хорошо** or **плохо** do in **Он хорошо / плохо поёт** *He sings well/poorly*. In this sentence **хорошо / плохо** are clearly Adverbs modifying the verb **поёт**. So, what part of speech are **скучно**, **хорошо**, **интересно** in the above examples?

Actually, different people give different answers to this question. Some people claim that they are, in fact, Adverbs, modifying the verb *be*. The Neuter 3rd Singular **было** is used as a "default," since there is no obvious subject in the Nominative. Others say that **скучно**, **хорошо**, **интересно** are actually Adjectives, but a special kind of Adjectives called Short-Form Adjectives. (We won't go into details on these right here.)

The good news is that as far as we are concerned, it really doesn't make much difference whether **скучно**, **хорошо**, **интересно** are Adjectives or Adverbs. There is no difference in the form, which is our main concern.

1.A.4 Some "Strange" Uses of Adverbs in Russian

Russian sometimes uses an Adverb in constructions where English cannot. For example, in the story *Сара* says of *Митя*: **Он очень красиво курил**. Literally this means *He very beautifully / attractively smoked*, but that's not really English. It's not hard to understand what the Russian phrase means, but giving an exact translation can be difficult.

Here are some other examples where Russian has a perfectly normal phrase with an Adverb for which there is no exact English equivalent:

Моя мать **очень вкусно** готовит.

My mother is a really good cook. (She cooks "deliciously".)

Профессор **скучно** читает лекции *lectures*.

The professor is a boring lecturer. (He reads the lectures "boringly".)

Лиза всегда так **интересно** говорит.

Liza always has something interesting to say. (She talks "interestingly".)

We can't give you any absolute "rules" about which Adverbs you can use in Russian but not in English. The most important thing is to be able to recognize this difference (and eventually introduce these Adverbs into your speech).



Translate into Russian. Don't worry if your answer does not match – but be sure to listen and repeat. All the sentences contain an Adverb.

1. She smokes in a very attractive manner.
2. He's a bad student.
3. Gena's mother is a good cook.
4. Everything in the store was expensive.
5. In Moscow everything is inexpensive.
6. He's an excellent singer.

1B. Example Sentences With the New Vocabulary

(There are not sufficient pauses on the recording for you to repeat. You will need to use the **мышь**.)

We suggest that you:

- 1) Look first at the Russian, then quickly at the English, then again at the Russian as you hear the sentence for the first time.
- 2) Repeat the sentence once or twice.
- 3) After you go through all the sentences once, go back and this time look only at the English. Try to translate *before* the text is read. Then repeat after you hear the Russian.

как будто	1. Натáша говорíт по-английски как будто он америкáнка.	1. <i>Natasha speaks English as though she were an American.</i>
давнó	2. Я давнó читáла эту кнйгу.	2. <i>I read that book a long time ago.</i>
молодóй	3. + Егó нóвая женá старáя? – Нет, она совсém молодáя.	3. <i>+ Is his new wife old? – No, she's quite young.</i>
Москвá	4. Ёльцин живёт в Москвé.	4. <i>Yelstin lives in Moscow.</i>
университét	5. Принстон - отличнýй университет.	5. <i>Princeton is an excellent university.</i>
Амériка	6. Я не знáю почему мой муж не лóбит Амériку.	6. <i>I don't know why my husband doesn't like America.</i>
скúчно	7. Здесь никогдá не скúчно.	7. <i>It's never boring here.</i>
решí+	8. Мы решíли танцевáть на столé.	8. <i>We decided to dance on the table.</i>
семéстр	9. Сáра одíн семéстр учíлась в Росси́и.	9. <i>Sara studied for a semester in Russia.</i>
пожив+^x	10. Мы решíли пожить год в Петербúрге.	10. <i>We decided to live in Petersburg for a year.</i>
подрúга	11. + Где Бóрина подрúга? – Помóему, я ви́дела её с Мíшей!	11. <i>+ Where is Borya's girlfriend? – I think I saw her with Misha!</i>
цéлый	12. Он цéлый день занимáлся.	12. <i>He studied all day.</i>
год	13. Она цéлый год жилá в Лóндоне.	13. <i>She lived in London for a whole year.</i>
Петербúрг	14. В Петербúрге красíвые здáния.	14. <i>There are beautiful buildings in Petersburg.</i>
все	15. На вечерíнке все пíли, пéли и танцевáли.	15. <i>At the party everyone drank, sang, and danced.</i>
прóтив	16. Ёсли бы Стёпа был прóтив, он бы сказáл.	16. <i>If Styopa was against it, he would have said.</i>
друг	17. Мой друг учíтся в Гарварде.	17. <i>My friend goes to Harvard.</i>
дáже	18. Все бýли там, дáже Оксáна.	18. <i>Everyone was there, even Oksana.</i>
кóшка	19. Я ви́дела очéнь красíвую чёрную кóшку.	19. <i>I saw a very nice-looking black cat.</i>
коридóр	20. В коридóре бýло очéнь хóлодно.	20. <i>It was very cold in the hall.</i>
обы́чно	21. Мы обы́чно пьём дорогóе францúзское красное винó.	21. <i>We usually drink expensive French red wine.</i>

Рассказ – 1-я часть

блондѣн / блондѣнка	22. Там был одѣн о́чень краси́вый блондѣн. 23. Почему́ ты смóтришь на э́ту блондѣнку?	22. <i>There was a very attractive blond guy there.</i> 23. <i>Why are you looking at that blond woman?</i>
(не)высо́кого рóста	24. Ша́к о́чень вы́сокого рóста.	24. <i>Shaq is very tall.</i>
на́до сказа́ть	25. В Принстоне, на́до сказа́ть, всё о́чень дóрого.	25. <i>Everything in Princeton, I must say, is very expensive.</i>
подошла́ он подошёл (ё), онѣ подошли́	26. Он подошёл и сказал «Здра́вствуйте. Меня́ зову́т Тим.»	26. <i>He walked up and said, "Hello, my name is Tim."</i>
первокла́ссный	27. Мерседес – первокла́ссная ма́шина.	27. <i>Mercedes is a first-class car.</i>
ну что вы / ты!	28. + Фѣльм был о́чень скúчный! – Ну что ты?! Э́то хоро́ший фѣльм.	28. + <i>The movie was very boring! – What do you mean!?! (Come on!) It's a good movie.</i>
кста́ти	29. Кста́ти, егó зову́т Грѣша, а не Мѣша.	29. <i>By the way, his name is Grisha, not Misha.</i>
о́чень приятно́	30. + Ва́ля, э́то Мѣша. – О́чень приятно́. + О́чень приятно́.	30. + <i>Valya, this is Misha. – Nice to meet you. + Nice to meet you.</i>
улыбну́+...ся	31. Онѣ о́чень стра́нно улыбну́лись.	31. <i>They smiled very strangely.</i>
то́же	32. Ма́ша учѣтся в Принстоне, и я то́же учу́сь в Принстоне.	32. <i>Masha goes to Princeton and I also go to Princeton.</i>

Рассказ: Первая часть – Домашнее задание



Exercise 1 Answer the questions on the recording. По-русски, конечно:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5. (Опишите *describe*)

6. (о *about* + Location ending)

7.



Exercise 2 Be as truthful as you wish and write 5 sentences using an Adverb(ial) form

1.

2.

Рассказ: Первая часть – Домашнее задание

3.

4.

5.



Exercise 3 Переведите на русский

1. Whose mother is standing in the hall and smoking?

2. My younger sister is tall.

3. I would like to study a whole semester in Moscow.