

Рассказ - Часть Восьмая Story - Part Eight (Grammar)

Грамматика:	А.: Дóма / Домóй
	Б.: Titles of books, plays, movies, etc.
	В.: Гулять так гулять
	Г.: Friend in Russian: друг ~ знакомый
	Д.: Спасибо за + Accusative
	Е.: Спокойной ночи
	Ё.: Sample Sentences

Рассказ – Часть Восьмая: Грамматика

*Friendly reminder: Be sure to listen to (and repeat) the story a few more times, especially **after** you go over the grammar explanations. Everything will make a whole lot more sense – and mastering the vocabulary will be that much easier.*

8.A Домóй Home(ward)

We saw previously that there is a special Adverb of location used to express (*at*) *home* – **дóма** (answers question **где?**) There is also a special Adverb of **destination**, used to express motion *homeward* – **домóй** (answers question **куда?**). Both of these special *home* Adverbs are used without a Preposition. Note that in English, **домóй** normally appears simply as *home*, not *homeward*:

Онí наконец пришлí домóй.

They finally got home.

+ Куда ты идёшь? - Я идú домóй.

+ *Where are you going? - I'm headed home.*

Я провожú тебя домóй.

I will walk you home.

В суббóту я ёздила домóй.

I went home (and came back) on Saturday.

If you want to specify that a person *entered a house* (from outside), use the phrase **вошёл-’ (ё) в дом**. (This is the Past Tense – we haven’t learned the other tenses yet.)

Вéра открýбла дверь и вошлá в дом.

Vera opened the door and walked into the house.

+ Онí на úлице? - Нет, онí ужé вошлí в дом.

+ *Are they outside? - No, they already went inside.*

8.B Titles of books, movies, plays, etc.

There are two ways to indicate what *book you are reading, film you saw, ballet you went to*, etc.

1. Decline the name of the book (movie, play) as if it were a “regular” Noun:

Я читаю «А́нну Каре́нину».

I'm reading “Anna Karenina”.

Ты смотре́л «О́стина По́уэрс»?

Did you see “Austin Powers”?

Мы ходи́ли на «Лебе́диное о́зеро».

We went to “Swan Lake”.

Все говори́ли о «Дэ́виде Ко́пперфилде».

Everyone was talking about “David Copperfield”.
(The book, not Claudia Schiffer’s ex.)

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2. Insert the Noun **кни́га (фильм, балёт, etc.)** in the required case, followed by the title in **Nominative**:

Я чита́ю кни́гу «Э́мма».	<i>I'm reading (the book) "Emma".</i>
Ты смотре́л филь́м «Фо́ррест Га́мп»?	<i>Did you see (the movie) "Forrest Gump"?</i>
Я о́чень люблю́ балёт «Спя́щая красáвица».	<i>I really like the ballet "Sleeping Beauty".</i>
Все говор́ят о но́вой кни́ге То́ни Мо́ррисон «Рай».	<i>Everyone is talking about Toni Morrison's new book "Paradise".</i>
Я ниче́го не зна́ю о филь́ме «Магно́лия».	<i>I don't know anything about (the movie) "Magnolia".</i>

Either of these two constructions is perfectly grammatical, though, to be honest, Russians usually use the first construction and decline the name of the book (movie, ballet, opera, play). There are, however, certain cases where even a native speaker would use the second construction and keep the name in the Nominative. (It's not worth going into here, but generally when the name of the work contains animate plural noun, the second strategy is used.)



Переведите на русский

1. We went to *Swan Lake* on Wednesday.
2. Did you see *Austin Powers*? (Yeah, baby!)
3. My sister is reading *Anna Karenina*.
4. I'm reading (the book) *Anna Karenina*.
5. Everyone is talking about (the movie) *Sara in Moscow*.
6. What time did they get home?
7. He often goes home.
8. Kira wasn't home yesterday.

8.B An Odd Construction: *Infinitive так Infinitive* (гулять так гулять)

In the story we find the phrase **гулять так гулять**, which translates as *if you're going to splurge, then go ahead and splurge*. This construction ***Infinitive так Infinitive*** can be used with almost any verb (as long as it still makes sense), meaning *if you're going to (Verb), then go ahead and (Verb), don't hold back!*

- Two things to note:
- 1) Only a bare infinitive is used – no Adverbs or Direct Objects are possible.
 - 2) Only **Imperfective** Infinitives are used (even though it seems like a One-Time action)!

Пить так пить!	<i>If you're going to drink, then drink!</i>
Заниматься так заниматься!	<i>If you're going to study, then study!</i>
*Покупать так покупать!	<i>If you're going to buy (it), then buy (it)!</i>

*The direct object (whatever it is) has been ellipped – it should be clear from the context.

8.Г Friend in Russian: друг ~ подру́га; знако́мый ~ знако́мая

There are several ways of translating *friend* into Russian, and we should warn you that using the wrong word can lead to definite miscommunication. Friendship is taken very seriously in Russia.

Друг ~ подру́га: close friend (boyfriend ~ girlfriend)

(Recall that the Nominative Plural of друг is друзья́, the Accusative/Genitive Plural is друзе́й).

Друг / подру́га means a very close friend, not just someone you happen to know. If a Russian uses this word, it really has significance for them. In many cases, it refers to boyfriend/girlfriend:

Что ты зна́ешь о но́вой подру́ге Бори́са?	<i>What do you know about Boris's new girlfriend?</i>
У неё мно́го стра́нных друзе́й.	<i>She has a lot of strange friends.</i>
Все на́ши друзья́ бы́ли на да́че.	<i>All our friends were at the dacha.</i>

Знако́мый ~ знако́мая: person you know; acquaintance

(Note that these are Adjectives used as Nouns, and that there is a separate masculine and feminine form.)

Знако́мый ~ знако́мая literally means *known (person)*, and the best translation is *acquaintance*. Of course, in English, we don't use the word *acquaintance* all that often. (At least I don't.) In English, it's not uncommon to refer to someone with whom you don't even keep in touch as *a friend of mine*. You cannot use друг ~ подру́га in that case, you must use знако́мый ~ знако́мая.

Я се́годня чита́л в газе́те об одно́м моём ста́ром знако́мом.	<i>I read about an old acquaintance of mine in the newspaper today..</i>
Моя́ бы́вшая знако́мая тепе́рь живёт в Пра́ге.	<i>A former acquaintance of mine is living in Prague now.</i>

From now on, we will (slightly artificially, in our view) distinguish between *acquaintance* and *friend*.



Question:	Is there a middle ground? What about someone you hang out with occasionally, but do not consider a really close friend?
Answer:	Good question. Yes, there is yet another word for friend, приятель ~ приятельница, which is a not-too-close friend. For now, the two listed above should suffice.



Переведите на русский:

1. If you're going to work, then work!
2. I saw your acquaintance Vera.
3. I don't know his friends very well.
4. If you going to sing, then sing!
5. If you're going to play, then play!
6. What do you know about Nina's ex-boyfriend?
7. I was thinking about an old (male) acquaintance.
8. If you're going to kiss (her), then kiss (her).

8.Д Thanks for Спаси́бо за (not для!) что

To say *thanks (very much) for [Noun]* use **(большо́е) спаси́бо за + Accusative**.

Спаси́бо за подаро́к.	<i>Thank you for the present.</i>
Большо́е спаси́бо за кни́гу.	<i>Thanks a lot for the book.</i>
Спаси́бо тебе́ за всё!	<i>Thanks (to you) for everything.</i>

We have made this a separate grammar point to alert you to the danger when translating English *for*. Previously we had **для + Genitive**, and even **Bare Accusative (in time phrases)** with the meaning *for*:

Для когó она купи́ла э́тот шарф?	<i>Who did she buy this scarf for?</i>
Э́то всё для меня́?	<i>Is this all for me?</i>
Он шесть часо́в занима́лся.	<i>He studied for six hours.</i>
Ле́сли це́лый семéстр учи́лась в Петербу́рге.	<i>Leslie studied in Petersburg for a whole semester.</i>

Acually, there are probably a dozen other meanings of *for*. We'll see another three or four later in the course.

8.Е Споко́йной но́чи *good night*

First, we strongly recommend that you learn **споко́йной но́чи *good-night*** as a fixed phrase. Still, you may be wondering about the form of this noun phrase – what case it is in and why. Actually, it's **Genitive** (singular). because there is a Verb that has been ellipted (it happens to be **жела́й+** wish someone – but you don't have to know that, yet), which marks the thing wished in Genitive.

The Adjective **споко́йный** literally means *peaceful; calm*. In any case, learn **споко́йной но́чи** as a phrase!



Переведите на русский

1. Thanks for the dictionary.
2. I bought this for you.
3. I lived in Moscow for six months.
4. Thanks for the vodka. Good night.

8Г. Sample Sentences

теáтр	1. Вéрин сын хóдит в теáтр кáждую пýтницу.	1. <i>Vera's son goes to the theater every Friday.</i>
балéт (на)	2. Мой любíмый балéт «Щелкúнчик»	2. <i>My favorite ballet is "The Nutcracker".</i>
лéбедь (М)	3. Мы вíдели большóго красíвого лéбеда.	3. <i>We saw a large beautiful swan.</i>
óзеро Plural: озéра	4. В Пpíнстоне мáленькое óзеро.	4. <i>There is a small lake in Princeton.</i>
достáн+	5. Как ты достáнешь билéты на «Лебедíное óзеро»?	5. <i>How will you get tickets to "Swan Lake"?</i>
чéрез + Accusative	6. Нíна достáла билéты чéрез рóдственника.	6. <i>Nina got tickets through a relative.</i>
знакóмый ~ знакóмая	7. Мой стáрый знакóмый игpáет в рок грúппе.	7. <i>An old friend of mine plays in a rock band.</i>
по блáту	8. Он вседгá достáет хорóшие билéты по блáту.	8. <i>He always gets good tickets through connections.</i>
балерíна	9. Моя бýвшая женá – знаменíтая балерíна.	9. <i>My ex-wife is a famous ballerina.</i>
пообéдай+	10. Мы пообéдали в новóм китáйском ресторáне.	10. <i>We had dinner in a new Chinese restaurant.</i>
грузíнский	11. Мы купíли бутýлку отлíчного грузíнского винá.	11. <i>We bought a bottle of excellent Georgian wine.</i>
ресторáн	12. В Пpíнстоне нет хорóших дешёвых ресторáнов.	12. <i>There are no good inexpensive restaurants in Princeton.</i>
скамéйка Gen Pl скамéек	13. Какóй-то стрáнный человек спит на скамéйке.	13. <i>Some strange man is sleeping on the bench.</i>
óколо + Genitive	14. Я живú óколо нóвого италýнского ресторáна.	14. <i>I live near the new Italian restaurant.</i>
держá+	15. Что ты дёржешь в рукé?	15. <i>What are you holding in your hand?</i>
букéт	16. На столé стоíт óчень красíвый букéт бéлых роз.	16. <i>There was a very beautiful bouquet of white roses on the table.</i>
рóза	17. Я люблú жёлтые рóзы.	17. <i>I like yellow roses.</i>
помог-ť	18. Она́ мне так помогла́!	18. <i>She really helped me.</i>
уговорí+ когó + Infinitive	19. Кóля уговорíл меня́ учíть рúсский язýк.	19. <i>Kolya convinced me to study Russian.</i>
спасíбо за + Accusative	20. Спасíбо за всё!	20. <i>Thanks for everything!</i>
пóрция	21. Пóрции в éтом ресторáне óчень большúе.	21. <i>The portions in this restaurant are very large.</i>
замечáтельный	22. Она́ замечáтельно танцúет.	22. <i>She dances really well.</i>
знаменíтый	23. Его́ сестра́ – знаменíтая актpíса.	23. <i>His sister is a famous actress.</i>
танцóр	24. Он бездáрный танцóр.	24. <i>He's a lousy dancer.</i>
пóсле + Genitive	25. Пóсле экзáмена он пошёл в бар.	25. <i>After the exam, he went to a bar.</i>

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проводи́+ кого́ (куда́)	26. Если хочешь, я могу́ проводить тебя́ домой.	26. <i>If you want, I can walk you home.</i>
домой	27. + Куда ты? - Я домой.	27. + <i>Where are you going? - I'm going home.</i>
поверну́+	28. Он поверну́л машину направо.	28. <i>He turned the car to the right.</i>
нежный	29. Она́ это сказа́ла очень нежно.	29. <i>She said that very gently.</i>
губа́ Accusative Singular губу Nom/Acc Plural губы	30. У неё очень красные губы.	30. <i>She has extremely red lips.</i>
спокойной но́чи	31. Спокойной но́чи, до за́втра.	31. <i>Good night. See you tomorrow.</i>
до за́втра	32. До за́втра. Пока́!	32. <i>See you tomorrow. Later.</i>



Exercise 1 Answer the questions on the recording, using full sentences

1.

2.

3.

4.

5. *Cápe to Sara*

6.

7. *Объясните explain*

8.

9.

10.



Exercise 2

Use the following new vocabulary items in a sentence NOT related to the story.

1. знаменитый
2. уговорить+
3. после
4. {достать+ / доставать+} // достать+



Exercise 3

Переведите на русский

1. What are you holding in your hand?
2. Everything was wonderful!
3. My lip hurts. (Think about how to express *my*.)