

# Рассказ - Часть Девятая Story - Part Nine (Grammar)

Грамматика: А. The Prepositions В / На  
Б. Не было  
В. Сто раз  
Г. Sample Sentences

## Рассказ - Часть Девятая: 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.*

### 9.A В vs. На

The English Prepositions *to* (destination) and *at* (location) can each be translated by (at least) two different Prepositions in Russian, either **в** or **на**.

First recall that both **в** and **на** govern either Accusative (direction/destination) or Locative/Prepositional (location):

<b>В / На + Accusative (= Direction)</b>	<b>В / На + Prepositional (= Location)</b>
Он пошёл в библиотеку. <i>He headed off to the library</i>	Он работает в библиотеке. <i>He works at the library</i>
Мы ходили на отличный концерт. <i>We went to a great concert.</i>	Мы были на отличном концерте. <i>We were at a great concert.</i>

Now the question arises: How do you know whether to use **в** or **на**? After all, there doesn't seem to be any difference in English.

First, we can tell you that the choice between **в** and **на** can be very tricky, but for now we'll stick to one basic opposition:

### Use «В» for Physical Locations // Use «На» for Events

Here are some Nouns we've had so far, categorized by **в** versus **на**:

<b>В (Place)</b>	<b>На (Event)</b>
театр	балет
кинó	концерт
музей	опера
университет	урок
ресторан	выставка

(Nearly) all place names take **в**: **в Москвú; в Принстоне; в Чикаго; в Росси́и.**

We'll be updating the **в / на** list as the year goes on.



**Question:** I seem to recall that it was «на дáче». What the heck kind of event is дáча? That sure seems like a location to me.

**Answer:** First, you have an excellent memory. It is «на дáче». We *told* you **в** versus **на** was complex.



Add water (and provide the correct Preposition). Don't forget about Location vs. Motion.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Мы / кáждый / пýтница / ходи́+ / музéй (present) | 2. Онí / вчерá / вéчером / {бýд+ / бы́+} / концéрт   |
| 3. Она́ / пошёл+´(ё) / урóк                         | 4. Мой / знако́мая / рабóтай+ / библиотéка (present) |
| 5. Сегóдня / мы / ид+´ / кинó (present)             | 6. Я (masc) / вíде+ / Лéна / вы́ставка (past)        |
| 7. Вéра / чáсто / ходи́+ / óпера (present)          | 8. Бýло / скýчный / теáтр                            |

## 9.Б Ни рáзу не + Past Tense Verb

To indicate that you have never (not a single time) done something, been somewhere, etc., use the Adverbial Phrase **ни рáзу не + Past Tense Verb**:

Since there is a complete lack of accomplishment, only an *Imperfective* Verb can be used with **ни рáзу не**.

With the Verb *be*, the stress shifts to the **не** in all forms except the Feminine, where it stays on the **-á** in **былá**: Also, note that in English we say *been to (London, a concert)*, which might lead you to try to use the Accusative after **в** (or **на**). But after the Verb **был/á/и** you must use Prepositional. (And when translating from Russian, you do not want to be too literal: **Я не рáзу не был в Москвé** is *I have never been to Moscow*; “*in Moscow*” sounds awkward, at least to me.

Я ни рáзу не обéдала в грузи́нском  
рестора́не.

*I have never eaten in a Georgian restaurant.*

Она́ ни рáзу не былá в Ло́ндоне.

*She has never been to London.*

Он ни рáзу не́ был во Влади́востóке.

*He has never been to Vladivostok.*

Онí ни рáзу не е́ли икру́.

*They have never eaten caviar.*



**Question:** What Case is **рáзу**? Since there's negation involved, shouldn't it be Genitive, i.e., **рáза**?

**Answer:** Wow, you are really sharp. It turns out, however, that **рáзу** is Genitive. There are a small number of Masculine Nouns that sometimes have a Genitive form in {U}. We won't see many this year, but when you come across a Noun in {U} and nothing except Genitive makes sense, you'll be able to look back fondly on this note.



Indicate what the person has never to, where s/he has never been:

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Гриша (male) / been to Paris                | 2. Надя (female) / been to Moscow. |
| 3. Я (female) / dined in a Russian restaurant. | 4. Кто / drank vodka.              |
| 5. Мы / baked a cake                           | 6. Юра (male) / saw snow           |
| 7. Марина (female) / read that newspaper       | 8. Я (male) / been to Toronto      |

### 9.B Plans for (time): Планы на + Accusative

In the story Mitya asks Sara: Какие у тебя планы на каникулы? *What are you plans for vacation?* To indicate what someone's plans are for a certain time period (*morning, Saturday, a week, March*), use **планы на** + Accusative (where Accusative is possible):

Какие у тебя планы на среду?	<i>What are your plans for Wednesday?</i>
У меня нет особых планов на лето.	<i>I don't have any special plans for the summer.</i>
Какие у Вики планы на завтра*?	<i>What are Vika's plans for tomorrow?</i>
У нас уже есть планы на эту неделю.	<i>We already have plans for this week.</i>

\***Завтра** (which is most likely an Adverb) does not decline. We also saw: **До завтра** *See you tomorrow.*

We actually see a very similar **на + Accusative of Time** in the sentence:

Я бы хотел съездить в Питер на неделю.	<i>I would like to go to Petersburg for a week.</i>
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We'll discuss this exact use of **на** a little later on. (It's basically the same as **планы на**, but it requires a little more explanation.)



Переведите на русский:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. What are your plans for Friday?                   | 2. I don't have any special plans for tomorrow.        |
| 3. What are his plans for the summer?                | 4. They don't have any special plans for December.     |
| 5. Unfortunately, I already have plans for vacation. | 6. What are your plans for next <b>следующий</b> week? |

**9Г. Sample Sentences**

музей	1. В Нью-Йорке много прекрасных музеев.	1. <i>There are a lot of great museums in New York.</i>
театр	2. Мой друг часто ходит в театр.	2. <i>My friend often goes to the theater.</i>
концерт	3. Мы вчера были на прекрасном концерте.	3. <i>We were at a great concert yesterday.</i>
особый	4. У тебя нет каких-то особых планов на завтра?	4. <i>You don't have any special plans for tomorrow?</i>
съезди+ Perfective only	5. В субботу я съездил в Трентон.	5. <i>I went to Trenton on Saturday.</i>
Питер	6. Мой друг учился два семестра в Питере.	6. <i>My friend spent two semesters studying in "Petetown"</i>
на	7. Мы едем на два месяца в Москву.	7. <i>We're going to Moscow for two months.</i>
неделя	8. Мы были там неделю.	8. <i>We were there a week.</i>
ведь	9. Ведь он твой сын!	9. <i>After all, he's your son!</i>
ни разу (не)	10. Она ни разу не была в Калифорнии.	10. <i>She has never been to California.</i>
идея	11. У неё всегда хорошие идеи.	11. <i>She always has good ideas.</i>
умница	12. Дима, какой ты умница!	12. <i>Dima, you are so smart!</i>
Эрмитаж	13. Эрмитаж – один из лучших музеев в мире.	13. <i>The Hermitage is one of the best museums in the world.</i>
походи+	14. Мы около часа ходили по Бродвее.	14. <i>We walked on/along Broadway for about an hour.</i>
Невский проспект	15. На Невском (проспекте) много интересных зданий.	15. <i>There are a lot of interesting buildings on Nevsky (Prospect).</i>
Гоголь	16. Я читал много Гоголя.	16. <i>I've read a lot of Gogol.</i>
стоит + Infinitive	17. Стоит пообедать в этом ресторане?	17. <i>Is it worth dining in this restaurant?</i>
Достоевский	18. Что ты читал Достоевского?	18. <i>What have you read of Dostoevsky?</i>
«Мёртвые души»	19. Гоголь - автор книги «Мёртвые души».	19. <i>Gogol is the author or the book "Dead Souls".</i>
«Преступление и наказание»	20. Я очень хочу прочитать «Преступление и наказание» по-русски.	20. <i>I really want to read "Crime and Punishment" in Russian.</i>
полюби+	21. Моя подруга сразу полюбила Петербург.	21. <i>My friend immediately fell in love with Petersburg.</i>
культура	22. Он знает всё об американской культуре.	22. <i>He knows everything about American culture.</i>
{ед+ / еха+} // по-	23. Куда ты едешь летом?	23. <i>Where are you going this summer?</i>
сессия	24. Когда будет сессия в этом семестре?	24. <i>When is exam period this semester?</i>
устраивает + Accusative	25. К сожалению, это его не устраивает.	25. <i>Unfortunately, that doesn't suit him/that's not OK with him.</i>

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**Рассказ – 9-я часть (Грамматика)**

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жду – не дождусь!	26. Мы едем в Россию. Жду – не дождусь!	26. <i>We're going to Russia. I can't wait!</i>
в восторге от + Genitive	27. Они были в восторге от концерта.	27. <i>They were absolutely crazy about the concert.</i>
Пушкин, Павловск, Петергоф, Гатчина	28. Я хочу поехать и в Пушкин, и в Павловск, и в Петергоф, и в Гатчину.	28. <i>I want to go to Pushkin, and to Pavlosk, and to Petergof, and to Gatchina.</i>
почти	29. Мой профессор ходит в бар почти каждый вечер.	29. <i>My professor goes to a bar practically ever night.</i>



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

1.

2.

3.

4.

5. Дайте 3 причины *Give 3 reasons*

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.



**Exercise 2** Use the following new vocabulary items in a sentence NOT related to the story.

1. ни разу
2. сто́ит
3. в востóрге от
4. почти́



**Exercise 3** Переведите на русский

1. I would like to go to California for a week.
2. Does that suit your father? (Is that OK with your father?)