

# Восемьдесят второй урок

## Диалог

"My car was stolen the other day»

## Грамматика

82.A Verb Stems in 'д'

82.B Three More Verbs of Motion

### Мою машину украли на днях *My car was stolen the other day*

<b>Жэня</b>	1 2	Кира, где ты была? Тебя весь день не было. Я уже начала нервничать.	<i>Kira, where were you? You weren't home all day. I was already starting to worry.</i>
<b>Кира</b>	3 4 5 6	Я <b>водила</b> детей в цирк. Я не хотела их туда вестИ, но они меня очень просИли, и я не могла им <b>отказАть</b> . Я тоже часто ходила в цирк, когда была маленькая.	<i>I took (my) kids to the circus. I didn't want to take them there, but they really beseeched me and I couldn't refuse. I used to go to the circus a lot when I was young, too.</i>
<b>Жэня</b>	7	Ты их <b>возИла</b> на новой машине?	<i>Did you take them in your new car?</i>
<b>Кира</b>	8 9	Нет, я (их <b>возИла</b> ) на автобусе. Мою машину <b>украли</b> на днях.	<i>No, we took the bus. (I accompanied them on the bus.) My car was stolen the other day.</i>
<b>Жэня</b>	10 11 12 13	<b>Трудно поверИть</b> , что в Принстоне крадУт машины! Слава Богу, у меня совсем старая машина. Никто бы не захотел её красть. Скажи, что это ты <b>несёшь</b> ?	<i>It's hard to believe that cars are stolen in Princeton! Thank goodness I have a really old car. No one would want to steal it. Say, what are you carrying (in your hand)?</i>
<b>Кира</b>	14 15 16	Это <b>футболка</b> для моей младшей дочери, Тани. Она тоже очень хотела пойти в цирк, но плохо себя чувствовала и осталось дома.	<i>This is a T-shirt for my youngest daughter Tanya. She also really wanted to go to the circus, but she wasn't feeling well and stayed home.</i>
<b>Жэня</b>	17	Бедняга!	<i>Poor thing.</i>

3	водИ+    вёд+ / повёд+	<i>take; drive</i> (See grammar for details on conjugation and useage.)
3	цирк	<i>circus</i>
5	отказываИ+    отказА+ + Dative	<i>say not to; refuse; turn down</i>
7	возИ+    вёз+ / повёз+	<i>take; drive</i> (See grammar for details on usage.)
9	крад+ / у-	<i>steal</i> (See grammar for details on conjugation and stress)
10	трудно поверИть	<i>it's hard to believe</i>
13	носИ+    нёс+ / понёс+	<i>carry; take</i> (See grammar for details on usage.)
14	футбол/ка (о)	<i>T-shirt</i>

## 82.A Д-Stem Verbs

Let's look at what will be our final (☺) Verb Type for the year: **Д-Stem Verbs**.

Everything about the conjugation of this Consonant Stem is as expected, *except* the Infinitive. (So, in the Present and Imperative, you attach vowel endings directly to the stem, with no mutation; in the Past, the **д** is a “loser consonant” which is booted out in all forms by the **л/а/о/и**.)

The basic rule for the Infinitive is that **д > сть** or **сти́** – it depends on stress. When the Past Tense is **end-stressed**, use **-сти́** (Recall with stems ending in **с**, you ‘steal’ the stressed **й** from the Past Tense **они́**-form (**несли́** implies **нести́**)) If the Past Tense of a **-д+** verb is stem-stressed, use **-сть**.

<b>вѣд+’ / по-</b> <i>lead; take</i>		
NON-PAST (End-Stressed)	PAST ( <u>End</u> -Stressed) >	INFIN: -СТІ́
я (по)веду́      мы (по)ведѐм ты (по)ведѐшь      вы (по)ведѐте он(а) (по)ведѐт      они (по)веду́т <b>IMPERATIVE:</b> (по)веди́(те)	я, ты, он (по)вѣл оно (по)велó я, ты, она (по)велá мы, вы, они (по)вели́	(по)вести́

The verb крадѣ́+ / у- is **end-stressed in the Non-Past**, but **stem-stressed in the Past**. (Very few verbs have this stress pattern. We will put the <sup>х</sup> over the consonant to indicate it.) As mentioned directly above, look to the Past to determine the form of the Infinitive.

<b>крадѣ́+ / у-</b> <i>steal</i>		
NON-PAST (End-Stressed)	PAST ( <u>Stem</u> -Stressed) >	INFIN: -СТЬ
я (у)краду́      мы (у)крадѐм ты (у)крадѐшь      вы (у)крадѐте он(а) (у)крадѐт      они (у)краду́т <b>IMPERATIVE:</b> (у)кради́(те)	я, ты, он (у)кра́л оно (у)кра́ло я, ты, она (у)кра́ла мы, вы, они (у)кра́ли	(у)кра́сть



Put the verb into the correct form. Pay attention to the tense – given at the end:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Я / вѣд+’ / дете́й в цирк <i>Present</i><br>3. Он / крадѣ́+ / Ки́рин карандаш <i>Present</i><br>5. Она́ / вѣд+’ / соба́ку в парк, когда́ начался дождь. <i>Past</i><br>7. Я не хоте́л / вѣд+’ / дете́й в цирк. <i>Past</i><br>9. Ва́дик / крадѣ́+ / мой аква́риум <i>Past</i> | 2. Мы / украдѣ́+ / его́ принтер <i>Future</i><br>4. Они́ хотят / украдѣ́+ / эту маши́ну. <i>Present</i><br>6. Куда́ вы их / вѣд+’? <i>Present</i><br>8. Мы / повѣд+’ / их туда́ <i>Future</i><br>10. Когда́ мы их / вѣд+’ / домо́й, они́ смея́лись. <i>Past</i> |
|--|---|

## 82.5 Still More Verbs of Motion: Taking People or Things

So, you thought that you had seen the last of those Verbs of Motion. Well think again (☹). Today we will look at three new Verbs of Motion that describe the act of *taking something or someone somewhere*. First the forms:

Imperfective			Perfective
Non-Determined ≠“Heading / On one’s way”	Determined “Heading / On one’s way”		
<i>carry (in arms, on back)</i> нос <sup>ѣ</sup> и+	нёс+’		понёс+’
<i>lead (take)</i> вод <sup>ѣ</sup> и+	вёд+’		повёд+’
<i>transport(take)</i> воз <sup>ѣ</sup> и+	вёз+’		повёз+’

Notice that all three Non-Determined forms are И-Stems, while the Determined forms are Consonant stems. Let’s see how these three verbs are used.

In general, everything that we said before about Verbs of Motion applies here as well. So let’s look at the most common uses of these three verb of conveyance.

### • There and Back With the Thing/Person: нос<sup>ѣ</sup>л / вод<sup>ѣ</sup>л / воз<sup>ѣ</sup>л

*(In the grammar explanations below we sometimes use the masculine past tense simply for convenience.)*

For all three of these verbs the past tense of the single round trip (using Non-Determined form: **нос<sup>ѣ</sup>л, вод<sup>ѣ</sup>л, воз<sup>ѣ</sup>л**) implies that the subject took something/someone somewhere and *returned with the thing or person transported*. Therefore, while **вод<sup>ѣ</sup>л** and **воз<sup>ѣ</sup>л** are commonly found (taking someone somewhere and back), i.e., making a single round trip, **нос<sup>ѣ</sup>л** is much less common – it’s not likely that you would carry something somewhere and thing back again.

Annoying detail: You cannot use any of these three verbs to indicate *dropping off* (taking something/someone somewhere and leaving it/them there). So, to say *I took Vera to the airport*, you need a different verb.

Она́ вчера́ вод<sup>ѣ</sup>ла дет<sup>ѣ</sup>й к врач<sup>у</sup>.

*She took her children to the doctor’s yesterday.*

Кто вас воз<sup>ѣ</sup>л в магаз<sup>ѣ</sup>н?

*Who took you to the store?*

## • Carrying Things (or People)

The verb **носи́+** | **нёс+** / **поне́с+**, which often appears as *take* in English, implies that the person is carrying something (or someone) *in their hands or arms, or on their back*. This verb cannot be used when the person is transporting something/someone in a vehicle (either in a car or even a wagon). See below for when a vehicle is involved.

Куда́ ты несёшь э́тот компью́тер?	<i>Where are you taking my computer?</i>
Почему́ ты всегда́ но́сишь рюкза́к?	<i>Why do you always carry a backpack?</i>
Он весь день но́сил дочь на спи́не.	<i>He carried his daughter on his back all day.</i>
Когда́ Дима́ не́с доро́гую ва́зу на кúхню, он упáл и ва́за разби́лась.	<i>As Vera was carrying an expensive vase to the kitchen, she fell and the vase broke.</i>

## • Taking People (and Things) Somewhere: **води́ть/вести́** vs. **вози́ть/везти́**

First of all, the direct object following **води́ть/вести́** (*lead, take*) must be animate. (Yes, we have seen the phrase **води́ть маши́ну** *drive a car*, but that's more of an idiom). After **вози́ть/везти́** (*transport, take*), both animate and inanimate direct objects can be found.

To some extent, the difference between **води́ть/вести́** (on foot or by vehicle) and **вози́ть/везти́** (only by vehicle) is identical to that between **ходи́ть/идти́** (on foot or by vehicle) and **э́здить/э́хать** (only by vehicle). Well, not identical. Whereas you would normally say **Мы ходи́ли на ко́нцер́т**, and not **Мы э́здили на ко́нцер́т** – unless a geographical name or a vehicle is mentioned, or you wish to emphasize that you drove to the concert – it is often possible to use *either* **води́ть/вести́** (on foot or by vehicle) or **вози́ть/везти́** (only by vehicle) when no place name or vehicle is mentioned, and when there is no special emphasis that you drove the person.

Вчера́ он води́л дете́й к врачу́ ≈ Вчера́ он вози́л дете́й к врачу́

To be honest, the choice between **води́ть/вести́** and **вози́ть/везти́** can get complicated, often depending on certain assumptions by the speaker, external conditions (where the utterance is made in relation to the destination), etc.. To be safe, use **води́ть/вести́** when the taking was *on foot* and **вози́ть/везти́** when the taking was by *vehicle*.

Куда́ ты меня́ веде́шь?	<i>Where are you taking me (on foot)?</i>
Куда́ он её ве́зёт?	<i>Where is he taking her (by vehicle)?</i>
Она́ ка́ждое у́тро во́дит сы́на в шко́лу.	<i>She takes her son to school every morning. (Most likely she walks him there.)</i>
Она́ ка́ждое у́тро во́зит сы́на в шко́лу.	<i>She drives her son to school every day. (Must be by vehicle.)</i>
Сего́дня мы веде́м ста́рых универси́тетских друзе́й в францу́зский рестора́н.	<i>Today we're taking some old university friends to a French restaurant. (Possibly by vehicle, though there's no emphasis on how they're going.)</i>
Когда́ Ве́ра ве́ла соба́ку в парк, её укуси́ла ко́шка в ла́пу.	<i>As Vera was walking her dog to the park, a cat bit him/her on the paw..</i>
Когда́ я ве́з сестру́ в магази́н, нас остано́вила поли́ция.	<i>As I was taking my sister to the store, the police stopped us.</i>
Позвони́ мне́ из маши́ны, когда́ ты бу́дешь ве́зти́ па́пу к врачу́.	<i>Call me from the car on your way to taking dad to the doctor.</i>

Except for the last example (be on one's way), the exact rules for when to use the infinitives **нести/понести**, **вести/повести**, **везти/повезти** can be a real кошмар, (There are just too many little details that can influence which form to use. Plus, as we mentioned above, often a prefixed Verb of Motion is used.) If you can master the types of examples given above, you'll be able to handle nearly all real world scenarios.



Translate into Russian:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Where are you carrying that printer?                          | 2. She drives her kids to school every morning.          |
| 3. Where are you taking me (on foot)?                            | 4. Where are you taking them (by car)?                   |
| 5. As I was walking my elephant to the park, it started to rain. | 6. We're taking our grandmother to a Chinese restaurant. |
| 7. Why do you always carry that backpack?                        | 8. Where did you take them (by car)?                     |
| 9. She took her children to the circus yesterday.                | 10. We led them around the city yesterday.               |

### • There *But Not Back* With the Thing/Person: **понёс / повёл / повёз**

Another annoying detail: You can use the perfective past when the subject has left *but not yet returned*, even if the subject is planning on dropping off the thing/person (i.e., not returning with it/them). (Recall that directly above we said that you needed a different verb to indicate dropping off – but that only applies when the person has returned. Yes, it's sometimes hard to believe the level of specificity language – especially Russian Verbs of Motion – can express.)

Ва́ли нет до́ма. Она́ понесла́ кни́гу в библиоте́ку.	<i>Valya's not home. She went to take a book (back) to the library.</i>
Га́ли нет до́ма. Она́ повела́ сы́на в шко́лу.	<i>Galya's not home. She went to take her son to school.</i>
Ви́ктора нет до́ма. Он повёз отца́ в аэропо́рт.	<i>Viktor's not home. He went to take his father to the airport.</i>

By the way, be very careful to pronounce the **н** soft in the masculine past tense form **понёс**. Check in a dictionary for what **понёс** means.



Put the verb into the correct form. Pay attention to the tense – given at the end:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Misha's not home. He went to take a book back to the library. | 2. Vera's not home. She went to take her son to school. |
| 3. Lena's not home. She went to take her sister home.            |   |

**Упражнение 1 Circle the correct Verb of Motion. For some, both verbs are possible.**

1. Куда ты сейчас [несёшь / носишь] эту книгу?
2. Куда вы [возили / носили] детей в субботу?
3. Лиза [водила / вела] сына к врачу, когда встретила Мишу.
4. Мы их весь день [водили / везли] по городу.
5. Паши нет дома. Он [возит / повёз] Машу домой.
6. Вчера Миша [водил / возил] детей в зоопарк.
7. Вера почему-то всегда [носит / несёт] очень тяжёлый рюкзак.
8. Когда Нина [водила / вела] собаку домой, она упала и сломала ногу.
9. Мать [будет вести / будет водить] детей в школу каждое утро.
10. Куда ты [несёшь / ведёшь] эту лошадь?
11. Позвони мне из машины когда ты [будешь везти / будешь водить] Машу в Нью-Йорк.
12. Кто вас [возит / водит] в школу?
13. Я не хочу [водить / везти] его в аэропорт. (*We didn't cover this explicitly in the lesson ,but give it a try.*)
14. Лены нет дома. Она [понесла / несла] книгу в библиотеку.
15. Куда он [везёт / ведёт] этот телевизор?

**Упражнение 2 Insert a Verb of Motion that makes sense**

1. Куда она \_\_\_\_\_ этого котёта?
2. Мать весь день \_\_\_\_\_ ребёнка на спине (*back*).
3. Раньше Маша часто \_\_\_\_\_ детей на концерты.

4. Маша сегодня \_\_\_\_\_ сына на концерт.
5. Когда мы \_\_\_\_\_ их домой, начался снег.
6. Я буду \_\_\_\_\_ детей в школу каждое утро в семь.
7. Куда он \_\_\_\_\_ этот принтер?
8. Они нас вчера \_\_\_\_\_ в музей.
9. Она \_\_\_\_\_ вазу на кухню, когда муж вдруг открыл дверь.
10. Миши нет дома. Он \_\_\_\_\_ бабушку в магазин.


**Упражнение 2** Fill in the blanks:

<b>клад<sup>х</sup></b>	<b>VERB TYPE</b> _____ <b>CONJ</b> _____
<b>NP</b> я _____	<b>PAST</b> он _____
он(а) _____	она _____
они _____	они _____
<b>IMPER</b> _____	<b>INF</b> _____

<b>стриг<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>VERB TYPE</b> _____ <b>CONJ</b> _____
<b>NP</b> я _____	<b>PAST</b> он _____
он(а) _____	она _____
они _____	они _____
<b>IMPER</b> _____	<b>INF</b> _____