

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

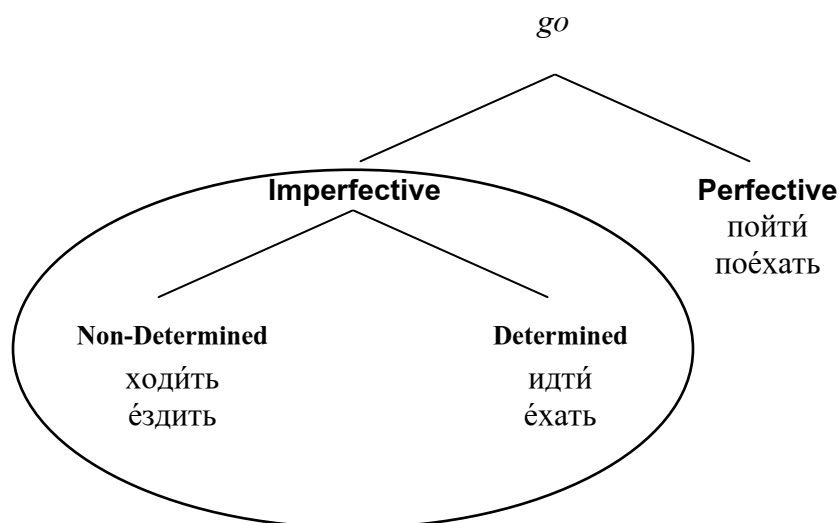
We actually saw all of the Prefixed Verbs of Motion given here in part 20 of the story. See the grammar for details on forms.

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 (полетé+, понёс´+, 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).

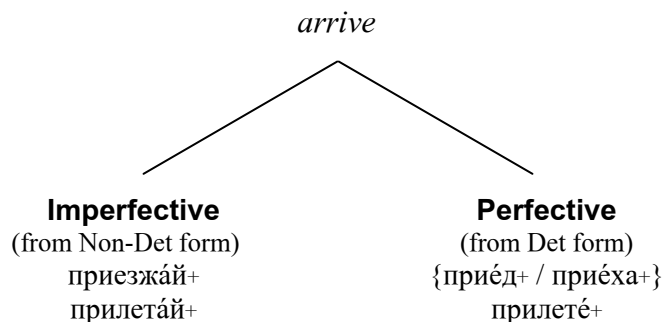
NON-PREFIXED VERBS OF MOTION



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, нёс´, летé+). 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:			
-ноСИ ^х + / -нёс ^ч ´	-води ^х + / -вёд ^ч ´	-возИ ^х + / -вёз ^ч ´	-летáй ^х + / -летé ^ч +

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

Imperfective (from Non-Det)	Perfective (from Det)
приноси ^х + <i>bring</i>	принёс ^ч ´
уводи ^х + <i>lead away</i>	увёд ^ч ´
ввозИ ^х + <i>import</i>	ввёз ^ч ´
отлетáй ^х + <i>fly away</i>	отлетé ^ч +

Notice that for the Perfective all three 'ё' verbs are here (нёс^ч´, вёд^ч´, вёз^ч´), as well as the one 'е' verb (летé^ч).



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):

-бега́й+ / -бежа́ть	-пыва́й+ / -пыв+	-езжа́й+ / -эхать	-ходи^х+ / -й^д+
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For three of the remaining four verbs, a change occurs in the *Imperfective* stem:

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

бега́й+ > -бега́й+	
Imperfective	Perfective
прибега́й+ отбега́й+	прибежа́ть отбежа́ть

2. For *swim*, the stem vowel changes from **а** to **ы** and the stress moves forward (пла́вай+ > -пыва́й+). The Perfective is built, predictably on пыв+^х

пла́вай+ > -пыва́й+	
Imperfective	Perfective
подпыва́й+ перепыва́й+	подпыв ^х + перепыв ^х +

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

эди+ > -езжа́й+	
Imperfective	Perfective
уезжа́й+	{уэ ^д + / уэ ^х а+}
*подъезжа́й	{подъэ ^д + / подъэ ^х а+}

*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 e 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 no ъ No й sound	Prefixed with a ъ Maintain the й sound
эзди+ й{E}зд{I}	*подезжай+ п{O}д{E}зж{A}й	подъезжай+ п{O}дй{E}з{A}й+
ехать й{E}х{A}т{b}	*отехать {O}т{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 e 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 ^x +	уйд+' / уш(ё)+'
выходи ^x +	выйд+' / выш(ё)+'
переходи ^x +	перейд+' / пере ш(ё)+'
Prefix ends in a consonant – Cluster Buster (o)	
Imperfective	Perfective
подходи ^x +	подойд+' / подош(ё)+'
отходи ^x +	отойд+' / отош(ё)+'
входи ^x +	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 вбйті* 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: прихожy, приходит, приходят; Past: приходил/а/и; Infinitive: приходить*).

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 (**придy, придyт** vs. **войду, отойдeшь**, etc.). In the Infinitive, the **й** reappears (**прийтй**). To be honest, even many educated Russians get a bit confused by this, so don't feel bad.

прийтй <i>arrive on foot/vehicle</i> (Perfective)					
PERF FUTURE			PAST		INFINITIVE
я	придy	мы	придeм	я, ты, он	прийтй
ты	придeшь	вы	придeте	оно	
он(а)	придeт	они	придyт	я, ты, она	
				мы, вы, они	

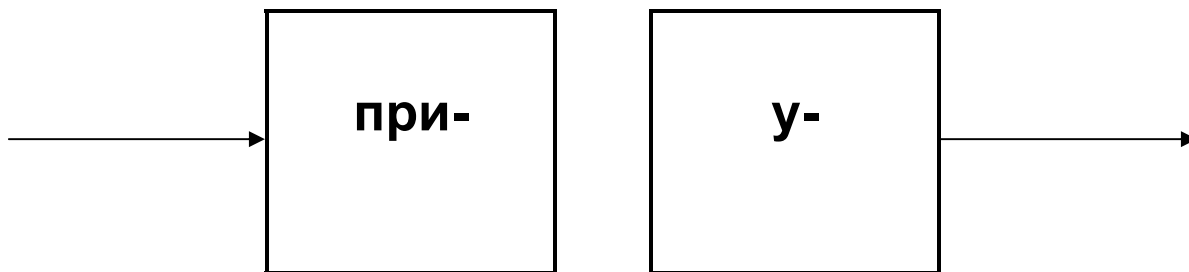


Give the correct form

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)

83.5 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.

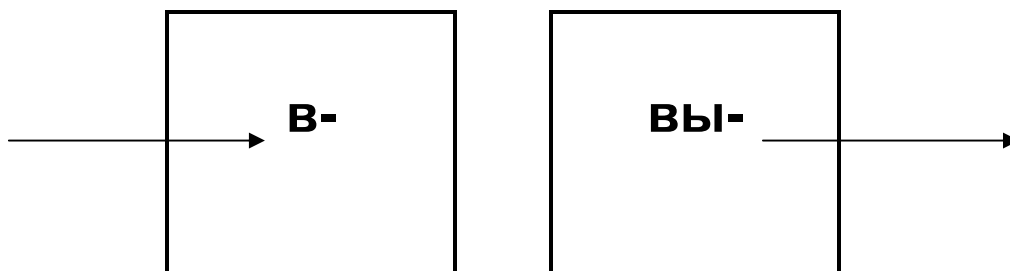
Я к тебе придю через час.

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 кóмнату и легла́ на дивáн.

Masha entered the room and lay down on the sofa.

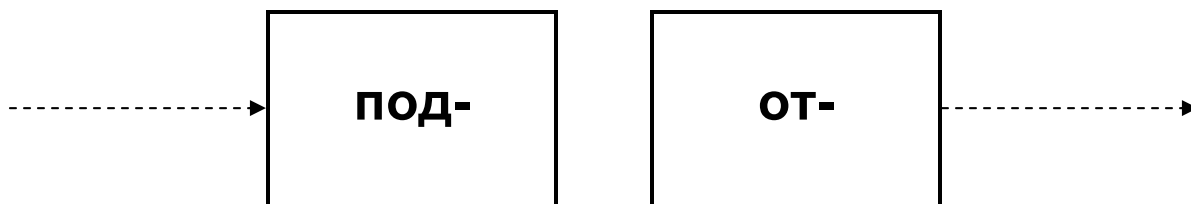
Он вы́шел из общеж́ития и поверну́л налево́.

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 какáя-то стрáнная дéвушка.

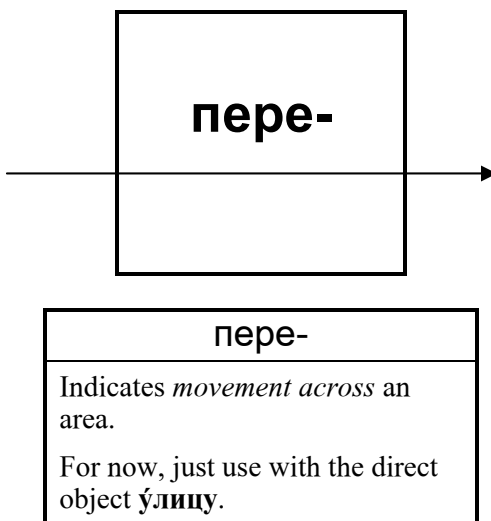
Some strange lady walked up to me.

Когдá я отхо́дила от него́, он нáчал извиня́ться.

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



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.



Мы перешли́ улицу.

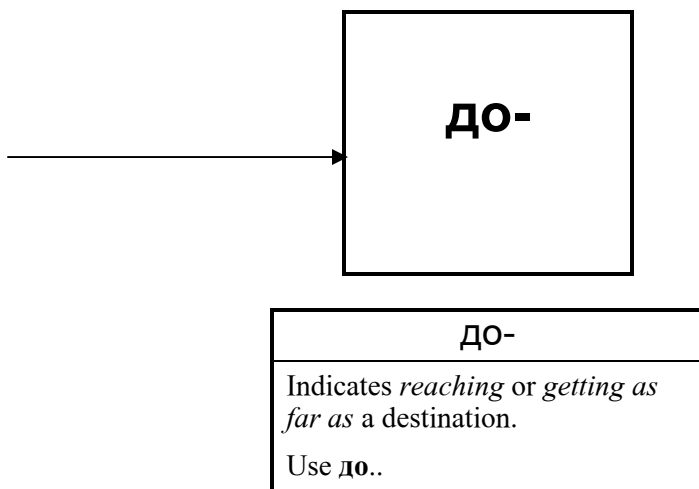
We crossed the street.

Надо́ быть́ очень́ осторо́жным, когд́а́ переходи́шь
улицу́.

*You have to be very careful when you cross the
street*



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



Он наконец дошёл до библиотеки.

He finally got to the library.

Мы доехали до Москвы

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.