

# Девятнадцатый урок

## Lesson Nineteen

Dialogue: "You are so strange!"  
 Grammar: Another use of какой  
 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation: V+V truncation and  
 consonant mutation  
 The Infinitive  
 - Forming the Infinitive  
 - Uses

### Диалог

**Какая ты странная!**

**You are so strange!**

<b>Лéна:</b>	1 2	Какой ты <b>ленивый!</b> Ты <b>весь день сидишь</b> и <b>смотришь</b> телевизор.	<i>You are so lazy! You sit and watch TV all day.</i>
<b>Пéтя:</b>	3 4 5	Ну и что? Сижú, <b>смотрю</b> телевизор. Я <b>люблю</b> сидеть и <b>смотреть</b> телевизор. А что <b>надо</b> делать?	<i>So what? I'm sitting and watching TV. I like to sit and watch TV. So what <u>should</u> (I) do?</i>
<b>Лéна:</b>	6 7	Я не знаю. <b>Заниматься</b> , <b>работать</b> , <b>читать</b> , <b>готовить обед</b> .	<i>I don't know. (You ought to) study, work, read, cook (prepare) dinner.</i>
<b>Пéтя:</b>	8 9	<b>Но</b> ты знаешь, что я <b>очень плохо</b> готовлю. А ты что <b>делаешь</b> ?	<i>But you know that I can't cook (= I cook very poorly). And what are you doing?</i>
<b>Лéна:</b>	10 11	Я? Я <b>глажу брюки</b> . Я <b>очень люблю</b> гладить <b>брюки</b> .	<i>Me? I'm ironing (my) pants. I really like to iron pants.</i>
<b>Пéтя:</b>	12	Да, я <b>вижу</b> . Какая ты <b>странная!</b>	<i>Yes, I see (that). You are so strange!</i>

### Словарь

1	ленивый	<i>lazy</i>
1	весь день	<i>all day</i> (Learn this as a fixed phrase for now.)
1	сиде+	<i>sit; be in a sitting position</i> (as opposed to sitting down)
3	любй+	<i>like; love</i>
4	надо	<i>(one; you) has to; ought to; must</i>
6	занимай+...ся	<i>study</i> (We'll discuss the ...ся later on.) This verb means spend time studying, (reading, doing homework, etc.) and never takes a direct object like учи+ does
7	готови+	<i>prepare; make; cook</i>
7	обед	<i>dinner</i>
8	но	<i>but, however</i>
10	глади+	<i>iron</i>
10	брюки	<i>pants</i> (always plural)
12	виде+	<i>see</i>
12	странный	<i>strange</i>

## 19.A Another Use of Какóй

какóй ты лени́вый (1); какáя ты страна́я! (12)

In addition to the uses illustrated in Lesson 15 ([list these, or have a review of all meanings](#)), **какóй** is used to constructions such as *You are so [adjective]! He is such a [Noun]!* The structure is shown below. Note that both **какóй** and the adjective agree in gender and number with the PERSON (the subject). If you add another noun after the adjective, **какóй** and the adjective will agree with the NOUN. (Lit: How kind he is – the difference between this and *тако́й*)

КАКО́Й	+	PERSON	+	ADJECTIVE (& NOUN)	
Какóй		он		до́брый!	<i>He is so kind!</i>
		↑↑ agreement with person			
Какáя		Ма́ша		стра́нная!	<i>Masha is so strange!</i>
		↑↑ agreement with person			
Какие́		они́		лени́вые!	<i>They are so lazy!</i>
		↑↑ agreement with person			
Какóй		О́льга		отли́чный врач!	<i>Olga is such an excellent doctor!</i>
				↑↑ agreement with noun	



Make comments about people according to the prompt:

Example:      Волóдя (kind) ⇨      *Какóй Волóдя до́брый!*

- |                    |                          |   |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1. ты (F) (kind)   | 2. он (old)              | 3. они́ (lazy)                          |
| 4. вы (attractive) | 5. Ни́на (smart: у́мный) | 6. Ге́на (excellent student<br>студéнт) |
| 7. я (kind person) | 8. он (bad student)      | 9. мы (good students)                   |

[summary of какой](#)

## 19.Б 2<sup>nd</sup>-Conjugation: : V+V Truncation and Consonant Mutation

Some consonants in a verb stem cannot take the shock of seeing their vowel neighbor to the right unceremoniously lopped off by the vowel from the ending. Being paired up with the 1<sup>st</sup> person ending -{U} just adds insult to injury and the stem consonant MUTATES into another consonant.

1. Add the **я-form** Present Tense ending -{U} to the verb stem. (Because of the  $\cancel{X}+V$  combination that results, vowel truncation occurs as expected):

вид~~е~~+ {U}

Hey, stem vowel, отвяжись! You're no longer needed. I'm the head vowel in charge now!

2. The consonant that is now at the end of the stem undergoes mutation:

Oh, the agony! E and I were so close. I can't take this. I'm *mutating*. What a world! Ahhhhh!!!

вид+ {U}

в~~ид~~ж+ {U} → в~~ид~~жу

This mutation occurs only in the я-form. When any other ending is added, no such mutation occurs:

Yo, stem vowel, scram!

вид~~е~~+ {I}ШЬ / {A}Т

Hey {I}, {A}, you're not so bad. I think I'll stick around.

вид+ {I}ШЬ / {A}Т → видишь, видят

English also has consonant mutation, but we don't normally represent it in spelling. If you say 'did you' at normal conversational speed, most likely it comes out 'didja,' where [d] mutates to [j]. The same sort of thing happens with 'got you!,' which can even be spelled 'gotcha!' ([t] mutates to [ch]). English also has [d] → [zh] mutation in pairs like *decide* → *decision*, *collide* → *collision*, etc.

Here are the mutations we've seen so far:

MUTATION	EXAMPLE: 2 <sup>nd</sup> conj., Present 1sg only	NO MUTATION: Remaining Present Tense
Д → Ж	видѣ+{U} → віжу сидѣ+{U} → сижу гладі+{U} → глажу	відишь ... видят сидішь ... сидят гладішь ... гладят

For consonants that are formed with the lips (known as the Labials), instead of changing into a different consonant, an л<sup>b</sup> is added before the я-form ending is attached. So far we're seen the following stems with labial mutations:

б → бл	любѣ+{U} → люблю	любишь ... любят
в → вл	готóвѣ+{U} → готóвлю	готóвишь ... готóвят

We'll see two more labial consonants (м and п) fairly soon.



**Question:** Why didn't we see consonant mutation last lesson with лежѣ+{U} and смотрѣ+{U}? Don't these consonants mutate?

**Answer:** Not every consonant CAN mutate. The consonants **р** and **й** don't mutate. As for **Жа-Жа** verbs, the final stem consonant ALREADY is mutated, and once you mutate, you don't feel like doing it again.

NON-MUTATING CONSONANTS	EXAMPLE: 2 <sup>ND</sup> CONJ., <u>ALL</u> OF PRES. TNS.
р - doesn't mutate	говорѣ+{U} → говорю (as well as говоришь ... говорят) смотрѣ+{U} → смотрю (as well as смотришь ... смотрят)
й - doesn't mutate	стоя+{U} → стою (as well as стоишь ... стоят)
ж - already mutated	лежѣ+{U} → лежю (as well as лежишь ... лежат) держѣ+{U} → держю (as well as держишь ... держат)
ч - already mutated	учѣ+{U} → учю (as well as учишь ... учат)



Listen and repeat. There are several new verbs, but they work exactly like similar verbs you know:

Example: ловѣ+ (catch) ⇨ я ловлю, ты ловишь, он ловит, мы ловим, вы ловите, они ловят  
виде+ ⇨ я вижу, ты видишь, он видит, мы видим, вы видите, они видят

- готóви+
  - дарѣ+ (give a gift)
  - получѣ+ (receive)
  - виде+
  - обіде+ (offend)
  - ненавиде+ (hate)
  - гра́би+ (rob)
  - крича́+ (yell)
  - водѣ+ (lead)
  - оста́ви+ (leave)
  - ме́ри+ (measure)
  - звони́+ (phone)
- н** doesn't mutate!



Chameleon:

Example: Что ... де́лай+ (Ма́ша, о́ни, кури́+) ⇔ *Что де́лает Ма́ша?, Что о́ни де́лают?, О́ни ку́рят.*

Start with **ГОТОВИ+ ОБЕД**

1. он	2. я	3. мы	4. глади+ брjоки	5. Ма́ша
6. ты	7. о́ни	8. пjй+' вино́	9. я	10. мы
11. вы	12. Ге́на	13. ты	14. сиде́+ на дива́не	15. Ни́на
16. я	17. мы	18. всё ви́де+	19. о́ни	20. я
21. ты	22. сто́я+ на балко́не	23. О́ля	24. я	25. ты
26. о́ни	27. учи́+ ру́сский язы́к	28. я	29. вы	30. мо́я сестра́

## 19.B The Infinitive

рабо́тать; сиде́ть; гото́вить

### 19.B.1 Forming the Infinitive

The most common Infinitive ending is **-ть**.

This ending, along with the Past Tense endings (**-л, -ла, -ло, -ли**), begin in a consonant, so let's see how to add a consonant ending to a verb stem:

Taking what we've seen with the Present Tense, where **V+C** combines harmoniously, while **V≠V** causes havoc, we can now make a more general statement about attaching endings to stem:

**Opposites Attract** (and combine harmoniously), **Likes Repel** (leading to truncation – and possible mutation)

<b>OPPOSITES ATTRACT: C+V, V+C</b> (and combine peacefully)				<b>LIKES REPEL: V+V, C+C</b> (leading to truncation – and possibly mutation)	
<b>Vowel endings</b> (e.g., nouns and adjective endings; Present Tense verb endings)					
чита́й+{U}т	чита́ют	жив+{U}т	живу́т	сиде́+{U}	сиджу́
брю́к+{I}	брю́ки	балко́н+{E}	балко́не	люби́+{U}	люблю́
на́ш+{A}	на́ша	ва́ш+{O}	ва́ше	лежа́+{I}т	лежи́т
лени́в+{I}й	лени́вый	сре́дн <sup>b</sup> +{A}я	сре́дняя	учи́+{A}т	уча́т
<b>Consonant endings</b> (e.g., Infinitive ending –ть. We'll discuss the Past Tense shortly)					
говори́+ть	говори́ть			пони́маи́+ть	пони́ма́ть
сиде́+ть	сиде́ть			чита́и́+ть	чита́ть
лежа́+ть	лежа́ть			живи́+ть	жи́ть
кури́+ть	кури́ть (no stress shift in the Infinitive)				



**Question:** What about the Infinitive for **ид+** 'go'? Is it **ить**? How about **пй+**'? What could the Infinitive of that verb be?

**Answer:** You know, you ask a lot of questions. No, the Infinitive of the stem **ид+** is not **ить**, but that's a good guess, it's **идти**. (Don't ask; just memorize it for now). The Infinitive of verb types like **пй+**' and **пй+**' are also forms we don't expect. We won't tell you what they are right now. We'll keep you in suspense until the next lesson.

### 19.B.3 Uses of the Infinitive

Infinitives are normally translated as *to talk*, *to understand*, etc., and generally appear in the same environment as they would in English:

Я люблю **смотреть** телевизор.

*I like to watch TV.*

Надо **заниматься**.

*(You) have to study / (You) must study\**

\*Note that when the word *must* is used, you lose the *to* in English: *You must study*. This isn't an issue in Russian, where the Infinitive is a single word.



Form an Infinitive as in the example

Example: читай+ ⇒ Я люблю читать

- |                                |  |   |   |
|--------------------------------|--|---|---|
| 1. говорй+                     | 2. смотре <sup>х</sup> + телевизор     | 3. гото <sup>ви</sup> +                   | 4. глади+ брюки                         |
| 5. спа+ ( <i>sleep</i> )       | 6. учи <sup>х</sup> + русские слова    | 7. рабо <sup>тай</sup> +                  | 8. дела <sup>й</sup> + домашнее задание |
| 9. лежа <sup>+</sup> на диване | 10. сто <sup>я</sup> +                 | 11. кур <sup>х</sup> +                    | 12. игра <sup>й</sup> + ( <i>play</i> ) |
| 13. чита <sup>й</sup> +        | 14. лета <sup>й</sup> + ( <i>fly</i> ) | 15. гуля <sup>й</sup> + ( <i>stroll</i> ) | 16. слушай+ радио                       |



Chameleon (Keep the Present Tense of **люби<sup>х</sup>** as a constant):

Example: Маша любит читать (гото<sup>ви</sup>+, я) ⇒ Маша любит гото<sup>вить</sup>; Я люблю гото<sup>вить</sup>

Start with: **Миша любит курить.**

- |               |                                     |   |       |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------|
| 1. я          | 2. вы                               | 3. дела <sup>й</sup> + домашнее задание | 4. мы |
| 5. Ваня       | 6. мой братя                        | 7. глади+ брюки                         | 8. я  |
| 9. мой сестры | 10. смотре <sup>х</sup> + телевизор | 11. он                                  | 12. я |



**Exercise 1** Fill in this verb table:

	ви́де+	люби́ <sup>х</sup> +	гото́ви+	держá <sup>х</sup> +
Infin.				
я				
ты				
Жэ́ня				
мы				
вы				
они́				

**Exercise 2** Fill in this verb table:

	ду́май+	плы́в+ <sup>в</sup>	по́мни+	лови́ <sup>х</sup> +
Infin.				
я				
ты				
Жэ́ня				
мы				
вы				
они́				





**Exercise 3** List 3 things you like or don't like to do. Then list 3 things that a sibling or parent likes or doesn't like to do. Do not use the verbs *drink*, *sing*, *dance* – they each have a nasty infinitive form.

Example: Я люблю говорить по-ру́ски.  
Мой мла́дший брат не лю́бит занима́ться.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_