

Тридцать первый урок Lesson Thirty-one

Dialogue: "What can you do?"
Grammar: The verb {спи+ / спá+} *sleep*
 Весь, вся, всё *all; entire; whole*
 The Accusative of Time

Диалог

Что же делать? *What can you do?*

Аля:	1	Как ты спал сегодня?	<i>How did you sleep last night?</i>
Серёжа:	2 3	Не спрашивай. Я всю ночь занимался. Сегодня экзамен по русскому языку.	<i>Don't ask. I was studying all night. There's a Russian test today.</i>
Аля:	4 5	Опять экзамен по русскому! Твой профессор просто нахал!	<i>A Russian test again! Your professor is a real jerk.</i>
Серёжа:	6	Не говори. Но что же делать?	<i>Tell me about it. But what can you do?</i>
Аля:	7 8 9 10 11	Ты же всё время занимаешься. Каждую пятницу и субботу ты сидишь в библиотеке и занимаешься. Ты занимаешься весь день и каждый день. Всё утро , весь день, весь вечер , всю ночь. Какой кошмар!	<i>You study all the time. Every Friday and Saturday you sit in the library and study. You study all day, every day. All morning, all day, all evening, all night. What a nightmare!</i>

Словарь

1	{спи+ / спá+ }	<i>sleep</i> (related to <i>soporific</i>) (See below for conjugation)
2	весь	<i>all; entire; whole</i> (See discussion below)
2	ночь	<i>(very late) night</i> (you can tell the gender) - roughly from 1AM-3AM otherwise use the noun вечер for 'evening' or 'night'.
6	что же делать	<i>what can you do?</i> (learn as a phrase)
7	всё время время	<i>all the time</i> <i>time</i> (This noun is <i>Neuter</i> ! Don't ask why ... yet. Just remember the phrase всё время , which tells you that время is Neuter)
7	каждый	<i>every; each</i>
8	библиотека	<i>library</i>
10	утро	<i>morning</i>
10	вечер	<i>evening; night</i> - roughly 6PM-1AM

31.A The Verb {спи+ / спá+} sleep

What is strange about the Present Tense conjugation of this double-stem verb? Do you remember what we said about the Present Tense of all double-stem verbs? What type of letter do they all end in? Does this verb follow this rule? Be prepared to make an intelligent comment in class 😊.

STEM: спи+				STEM: спá+	
PRESENT TENSE				PAST TENSE	
я	*сплю	мы	спим	я, ты, он, Марк (онó)	спал спáло
ты	спишь	вы	спíte	я, ты, она́, Вéра	спалá
он/á	спит	онí	спят	мы, вы, онí	спáли
INFINITIVE					
спать					

* Another example of labial mutation: п > плʰ.



How languages differ: Как ты спал *сегóдня*? vs. How did you sleep *last night*?



This is another example of an unpredictable difference between Russian and English. We'll always be sure to point out things like this. So if a Russian asks you "How you slept today?" just smile, correct his mistakes, and tell him it's none of his business anyway.



Answer the questions based on the prompt:

Example: Как вы спáли сегóдня? 😊 ⇒ Я óчень хорошó спалá.

😊 óчень хорошó 😊 так себе 😊 плóхо

1. Как вы (Вéра) спáли сегóдня? 😊
2. Как вы обычно спíte? 😊
3. Как спит ваш отéц? 😊 А вáша мать? 😊
4. Как Вéра спалá сегóдня? 😊
5. Как спят твой собáки? 😊
6. Как твой кóшки спáли сегóдня? 😊 (*Are there any cats that don't sleep well?*)

31.Б Весь (е), Всѐ, Вся, *all; entire; whole*

This is another word like **мой, твой, наш**, i.e. it “feels” like an Adjective but takes Noun endings (so far). If you noticed the cluster buster appearing in the Masculine form, then you can probably guess that the stem is **весь+** (**е**). When any endings are added ({A}, {O}, {U}, etc.), the soft-indicating vowel letter must be used – to indicate the softness of the stem-final **с**^b.

	NOMINATIVE	ACCUSATIVE
M	весь	весь (<i>inanimate</i>)
N	всѐ	всѐ
F	вся	всю



Question: Judging from the Masculine Singular, the first letter ‘в’ is a soft consonant, after all, the Cluster Buster is ‘е’, which normally indicates a preceding soft consonant. Why don’t all the other forms have the stem **вѐс**^b?

Answer: Very good point. We saw this same problem in Lesson 26 when we first discussed cluster busters. We can tell you that the **в** is, in fact, still soft even though no soft-sign appears after it. The softness is maintained even through the **с**.

For now, we’ll be using only the Accusative Singular forms of **весь+** (**е**). Some examples:

Мáша не смотре́ла **весь** филь́м.

*Masha didn't watch the **whole / entire** movie.*

Ко́ля не хоте́л чита́ть **всѐ** пись́мо.

*Kolya didn't want to read the **whole / entire** letter.*

Я дово́льно хоро́шо зна́ю **всю** кнѝгу.

*I know the **whole / entire** book quite well.*

Accusative **весь / всѐ / всю** are also found in time expressions, which we discuss directly below.

31.В The Accusative of Time

Я всю ночь занима́лся. (2); Ты ка́ждую пѝтницу и суббо́ту сиди́шь в библиоте́ке (7-8)

So far we’ve seen the Accusative Case used:

- 1) for direct objects of verbs (Он купи́л **кнѝгу**)
- 2) after certain Verb + Prepositions combinations (Она смóтрит **на** **Ми́шу**; Я игра́ю **в** **футбо́л**).
- 3) to indicate on which day (в **сре́ду**, во **вто́рник**)
- 4) to indicate at a certain time (в **пѝть**, в **час**, в два *doesn't become в дву*)

In this lesson we see a rather strange use of the Accusative: the Accusative of Time. When indicating either *how long* or *how often* you did/do/will do something, the time phrase goes into the Accusative:

HOW LONG: весь; целый <i>all, whole</i>	HOW OFTEN: каждый <i>every</i>
Вэра весь день смотрела телевизор. <i>Vera watched TV all day.</i>	Миша каждую среду танцует в баре. <i>Misha dances in a bar every Wednesday.</i>
Маша всю ночь занималась. <i>Masha studied all night.</i>	Я каждое утро моюсь. <i>I bathe every morning.</i>
Нина целый год училась в Москвѣ. <i>Nina studied in Moscow for a whole year.</i>	



Question: Why is the *Accusative* used for this? There doesn't seem to be any direct object or directionality involved.

Answer: You know, you ask a lot of questions. But this is actually a good one. In fact, since you asked, we can tell you that many *linguists* (people who go around talking to themselves all day) don't have a really great explanation for the Accusative here either. If you're really good, we may even give you the names of several theoretical articles about this very question. Forget it, we saw you rolling your eyes up.



Переведите на русский:

- They play chess every Friday.
- Vera studied all night.
- I want to study (*different verb than in 2*) a whole year in Petersburg.
- They drink vodka every day.
- She sleeps all the time.
- Every morning I play tennis.
- He was in (at) the library all day.
- What did they do every evening when they were in Moscow?
- She was lying on the couch and watching TV all morning.
- He works in a restaurant every Sunday.
- They play chess every Friday.
- Vera studied all night (*until morning*).
- I want to study (for) a whole year in Petersburg.
- I bathe every morning.
- We danced the whole evening.
- Masha works in the library every Saturday.
- My father irons (his) pants every day.
- Dima wrote letters all morning.
- We used to (previously) played tennis every Sunday.
- He studies all day and every day. (*You need the and in Russian.*)

**Exercise 1**

Fill in the doubly underlined blanks with the correct form of the verb *sleep* and the remaining blanks with an adverb (or phrase). Be as truthful as you wish:

- Обычно я _____ .
- Сегодня я _____ .
- Я бы хотел _____ .
- Вэра обычно очень плохо _____, а её дети хорошо _____.
- Когда мы были в России, мы плохо _____. Дома мы _____ хорошо.

**Exercise 2**

List 4 'environments' we have seen the Accusative Case used in. Provide an example for each:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

**Exercise 3**

Fill in with a time expression that makes sense:

- Маша _____ танцует в баре.
- Я спал/а _____.
- Я муюсь _____.
- Аня не спала, потому что она _____ занималась.
- Никто не хотел читать _____ (the entire) книгу. (just testing if you read the examples)
- Наш сын смотрит телевизор _____.



Exercise 4 Translate into Russian:

1. – Kolya, how did you sleep last night? – So-so.

2. – There's a Russian test tomorrow.

– A Russian test again!?

– What can you do?
