

Dialogues: A: "My roommate was snoring all night";

Б: "My roommate crying was all night"

<u>Grammar</u>: The verb type {-ай+ ' / -ава́й+ }

The Past Tense (cont'd): "Get the -л

outa here"

Accusative of time (cont'd): Giving the

time of day

Диалоги

A. Моя́ сосе́дка всю ночь храпе́ла My roommate was snoring all night

Лёва:	1	Когда́ ты обы́чно встаёшь?	What time do you usually get up?
Áля:	2	Обычно я встаю в семь.	I usually get up at 7:00.
Лёва:	3	А сего́дня? Когда́ ты вста́ла сего́дня?	And today? What time did you get up today?
Аля:	4 5 6	Сего́дня я о́чень пло́хо спала́ и вста́ла в пять. Я не могла́ спать, потому́ что моя́ сосе́дка всю ночь храпе́ла.	Last time I slept really badly and I got up at 5. I couldn't sleep because my roommate was snoring all night.
Лёва:	7	А ты храпишь?	Do you snore?
Аля:	8	Конечно, нет.	Of course not.

Б. Мой сосе́д всю ночь пла́кал My roommate was crying all night

Ни́ка:	9	Когда́ ты обы́чно ложи́шься ?	What time do you usually go to sleep?
Ю́ра:	10	Обы́чно я ложу́сь в час .	I usually go to sleep at 1:00.
Ни́ка:	11	А вчера, когда ты лёг?	And yesterday? What time did you go to sleep?
Ю́ра:	12 13 24	Я лёг в три. Мой сосе́д всю ночь пла́кал, потому́ что его́ подру́га бро́сила его́, и я не мог спать.	I went to sleep at 3:00. My roommate was crying all night because his girlfriend dumped him, and I couldn't sleep.

Слова́рь

1	{встай+' / встава́й+}	get up; wake up (general action)
2	B + ACC	here: at (##:00) (time expression)
3	встан+	get up; wake up (one-time action)
5	сосе́дка	neighbor; roommate (female)
5	храпе́+	snore
5	MOT+ (end-stressed in Past)	can; be able (Only use могу́ in Present Tense for now. See grammar explanation about Past Tense.)
9	ложи́+ся	go to bed; lie down (general action)
10	час	1:00 (here: 1:00 AM. Literally the word means hour)
11	{ля́г+ / лёг+´}	got to bed; lie down (one-time action)
12	cocéд (irreg. pl: cocéд <u>и</u>)	neighbor; roommate (male)
12	пла́ка+	cry (*Present Tense is not what you think; just use in Past for now)
13	бро́си+	dump (boyfriend, wife, etc.) (lit.: 'throw') (С mutates to ш, in case you're wondering: я бро́шу, он бро́сит, они бро́сят)

Grammar Lesson 32

32.A The Double-Stem Verb Type {-ай+´ / -ава́й+}

There are three sets of (some rather important) double-stem verbs that have end-stress in the Present (following aŭ+') and stem-stress in the Past and Infinitive (with an "extra" -aB- added in, for good measure). You may be confused as to why the Past/Infinitive stem ends in a consonant and not a vowel (like all the other double-stem verbs we've seen so far). For now, it doesn't make any difference. In both the Past and Infinitive, the ĭ is truncated. We'll tell you later why we posit the forms with the ĭ.

Actually, we've already seen this verb type in the expression:

Ну ты даёшь!

Wow!; That's something else!

Let's look at the conjugation:

Person / Number			{встай+' / встава́й+ } get up	{дай'+ / дава́й+} <i>give</i>			
	Present Tense: End-Stressed Stem in –ай+′						
1sg	-{U}	R	встаю́	даю́			
2sg	-₂{О}шР	ТЫ	встаёшь	даёшь			
3sg	- ^b { O } T	он/она́/оно́	встаёт	даёт			
1pl	- ^b { O }M	МЫ	встаём	даём			
2pl	- ^ь {О}те	ВЫ	встаёте	даёте			
3pl	-{ U }T	они́	встаю́т	даю́т			
Past and Infintive: Stem-Stressed Stem in –ава́й+							
Masc	-л	я, ты, он	встава́л	дава́л			
Neut	-Л0	оно́	встава́ло	дава́ло			
Fem	-ла	я, ты, она́	встава́ла	дава́ла			
Pl	-ли	мы, вы, они́	встава́ли	дава́ли			
Infin	-ть		встава́ть	дава́ть			



Conjugate based on the cue:

- 1. Маша обычно встаёт в час (я, мы, они, Вова, ты, вы, Кира, моя собака, Яшина сестра)
- 2. Раньше Марина вставала в пять (Серёжа, наши дети, этот кот, вы, они, Наташа, я (Аня))
- 3. Нина не любит вставать в четыре. (я, мы, вы, они, никто, ты, Яша, моя мать, Зина)
- 4. Hy ты даёшь! (он, вы, они, она, ты can't really say this about yourself)

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Question: Is it just me, or did I see two completely different verbs for both get up and go

to bed?

Answer: It's you ... OK, it's not. We'll talk about this at length in Chapter 5. For now

just try to mimic the dialogues. So it's as follows:

Repeated Act (Present or Past)One Time Act (Past Only){встай+' / встава́й+}вста́н+ложи́+...ся{ля́г+ / лёг}

One more thing – Do not attemp to use the One-Time-Act Verbs $\mbox{вст\'{a}}\mbox{н+}$ / $\mbox{л\'{a}}\mbox{г+}$ in the Present Tense. Bad things can happen. Again, we suggest that you memorize the phrases exactly as they appear in the dialogues. This will make things much simpler for you.

32.Б The Past Tense: Greasy Zeke Says "Get the Л outa here!"

лёг vs. легла, мог vs. могла

In presenting the Past Tense we saw that for both V and C stems the Masculine Singular the ending is -л:

This could be the beginning of a beautiful relationship.

 $V + \pi \rightarrow$ harmony. Attach -л directly to stem vowel: говор $\hat{\underline{u}} + \underline{\pi} \rightarrow$ говори́л

леж<u>а́</u> + <u>л</u> → лежа́л

жа́лова+ <u>л</u>…ся → жа́ловался

Look out, stem consonant! I'm the new consonant in charge!

С + л → chaos. -л boots the stem consonant: paбо́тай + -л → рабо́тал

жи**р∕**+[×]-<u>л</u> → жил

встава́й + -<u>л</u> → встава́л

Well, the Past Tense marker π ain't as tough as it thinks it is. For some verbs, in the Masculine Singular <u>only</u>, it's the π that gets booted and the stem consonant remains. In the remaining forms of the Past Tense the (complete) regular endings beginning with π are attached.

The "Get the Π outa here" consonants: Γ, P, C, 3, K

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Question: How is one supposed to memorize these 5 consonants?

Answer: Meet Greasy Zeke (or should we say: $\underline{\Gamma}$ - \underline{p} -ea- \underline{c} -y $\underline{3}$ -e- $\underline{\kappa}$ -e). His name contains

all of these 5 consonants.

Of Greasy Zeke verbs, so far we've only seen verbs that end in -Γ. Let's take a look:

Get the -л outa here!

No!! I'm melting! What a world! What a world! ...

Masc Sq: when verb ends in Γ p c 3 к + -f1 \rightarrow - π goes bye-bye:

лёг+´-**/**1 → лёг

Remaining forms: Both consonants peacefully coexist: мог+´-ла/-ло/-ли > могла́/могло́/могли́

лёг+´-ла/-ло/-ли → легла́/легло́/легли́

Here are some Greasy Zeke verbs:

		Masculine -a	FEMININE -ла	Neuter -ло	PLURAL -ли
Γ	мог+ [×] , лёг+′	мог, лёг	могла, легла	могло, легло	могли, легли
P	×умер+ (die)	ýмер	умерла́	ýмерло	ýмерли
С	нёс+' (carry)	нёс	несла́	несло́	несли́
3	вёз+' (transport)	вёз	везла́	везло́	везли́
К	пёк+' (<i>bake</i>)	пёк	пекла́	пекло́	пекли́

With our verb system (yes, it's actually a system) we can confidently predict that every verb whose stem ends in one of the "Greasy Zeke" consonants will follow the same pattern.



Let's practice along with Greasy Zeke. Don't worry (for now) if you get the stress wrong on new verbs.

- 1. Вчера Федя лёг в три. (Петя, Рая, мы, они, вы, никто, я (Нина), я (Митя), наш сын, наша дочь, Зик)
- 2. Ва́дик не мог спать всю ночь. (Ла́ра, Ко́стя, мы, они, моя́ соба́ка, мой оте́ц, никто́, ты (Бо́ря), вы)
- 3. Ле́нин у́мер. (Ми́ша, наш кот, они́, кто, Людми́ла Бори́совна, Ви́тя, президе́нт, Окса́на, Зик)

32.B The Accusative of Time (cont'd): Stating the Hour

To say at 2:00 / 3:00 / 7:00, etc., use **B** + the number (which is again in the Accusative, even if it may not look like it):

Миша обычно встаёт в шесть. *Misha usually gets up at* <u>6:00.</u>

Мой родители обычно ложатся в одиннадцать. My parents usually goes to bed at 11:00.

For 1:00 use **B 4ac** (lit.: at an hour):

Аня легла́ вчера́ в <u>час</u>. Anya went to bed yesterday **at** 1:00.

In case you were wondering, there is a way to specify AM or PM, but we won't worry about it for now. If you can't figure out the difference from context....well, students may actually need to make it clear.



Say what time stuff happens/happened:

- 1. Я обычно встаю в...(7, 9, 10, 5, 4, 6, 8, 11, 12, 1)
- 2. Я обычно ложусь в ... (11, 2, 4, 3, 1, 12, 10, 8, 9)
- 3. Сего́дня я вста́л/а в ... (6, 8, 9, 7, 4, 10, 1, 3, 2, 5)
- 4. Вчера я легла́/лёг в ...(10, 2, 5, 6, 12, 1, 5, 3, 11, 4)

Lesson 3	32 – Ho	mework
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Ймя			

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Exercise 1 Answer as truthfully as you wish. (You'll have to stick to :00 for now.)

- 1. Когда́ вы обы́чно встаёте?
- 2. Когда вы встали сегодня?
- 3. Когда вы обычно встаёте в субботу?
- 4. Когда вы обычно ложитесь?
- 5. Когда́ вы легли́ вчера́?
- 6. Когда вы обычно ложитесь в пятницу?
- 7. Когда ваш/а сосе́д/ка обычно встаёт?

Z

Exercise 2 Give the Past of these verbs. Circle the Greasy Zeke consonant in the Masculine if the verb has one:

	$MO\Gamma^{+}^{\times}$	лёг+′	вста́н+	дава́й+	пёк+′
я, ты, он					
я, ты, она́					
мы, вы, они́					

Дома́шнее зада́ние

Ø	Exercise 3 Translation:
1.	– I never snore. – Of course not!
2.	 Why was our Russian professor crying? His wife dumped him. If she dumped me, I wouldn't cry.