

Сорок первый урок Lesson Forty-one

Диалог: "He used to have 100 houses"
Грамматика: More numbers: 13-100
 - Spelling tips
 - Two forms for two
 - Numbers and Case

Диалог

Раньше у него было сто домов

He used to have 100 houses

Олег:	1 2	Зоя, опять у тебя новая машина? Сколько у тебя машин?	<i>Zoya, you have a new car again? How many cars do you have?</i>
Зоя:	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	У меня только три машины. Одна старая красная немецкая машина и две новых синих итальянских машины. А у моего брата действительно очень много машин. По-моему, у него сорок машин. Двадцать три спортивных машины и семнадцать «обыкновенных» машин. Он, конечно, большой любитель спортивных машин.	<i>I only have three cars. One old red German car and two new (dark) blue Italian cars. But my brother really has a lot of cars. I think he has 40 cars. Twenty-three sports-cars and 17 'regular' cars. He, of course, is a great lover of sports-cars.</i>
Олег:	11	А сколько у твоего отца домов?	<i>How many houses does your father have?</i>
Зоя:	12 13 14 15	Раньше у него было сто домов, а недавно он продал пятьдесят один дом. А потом он мне подарил тридцать четыре дома. Теперь у него только пятнадцать домов.	<i>He used to have 100 houses, but recently he sold 51 houses. And then he gave me (as a present) 34 houses. Now he only has 15 houses.</i>
Олег:	16	Бедняга!	<i>Poor thing!</i>

Словарь

(See new numbers in next section.)

6	действительно	<i>really; in fact; in truth</i>
7	спортивный	<i>sport(s) (adjective)</i>
8	обыкновенный	<i>normal; regular</i> (Related to обычно . Note the mutation of к > ч .)
13	мне	Indirect Object (Dative) form of я. We saw this in the story: Он помогал мне во всём. The verb <i>help</i> takes an Indirect Object in Russian. More on this later.)
14	подарить + ACC (thing given) and Indirect Object (Dative – person to whom it is given). Don't worry about these forms for now.	<i>give as a gift</i> (Use only in the Past for now; Related to подарок .)



41.A More Numbers: 13-100



Listen and repeat

13	трина́дцать	
14	четы́рнадцать	
15	пятна́дцать	‘-teen’ = -надцать
16	шестна́дцать	(All teens stressed on -на́дцать except оди́ннадцать and четы́рнадцать.)
17	семна́дцать	
18	восемна́дцать	
19	девятна́дцать	
20	два́дцать	
21	два́дцать оди́н / одно́ / одна́	
22	два́дцать два / две	‘-ty’ 1) ‘-дцать (20, 30)
30	три́дцать	
40	со́рок	
50	пятьдеся́т	2) ‘-десят (по ь!) (50, 60. 70, 80)
60	шестьдеся́т	
70	се́мьдеся́т	
80	во́семьдеся́т	
90	девяно́сто	
100	сто	

41.A.1 Spelling Tips for Numbers:

As a general rule, a word may have only *one* soft-sign.

- 1) For all numbers 5-30 (except, of course 21, 22, 23, 24) there is a soft-sign AT THE END OF THE WORD. Thus, the soft-sign in the first part of the numbers 15-19 (**пять, шесть**, etc.) is lost before the suffix **-надцать: пятна́дцать, девятна́дцать**, etc.
- 2) 50, 60, 70, 80 have their single soft-sign IN THE MIDDLE OF THE WORD, and not at the end, where we find the suffix **-десят**.

Good mnemonic: **After 40, you get soft in the middle!** (Don't laugh – it'll happen to you.)

- 3) **Со́рок 40, девяно́сто 90**, and **сто 100** have no soft-sign anywhere.



Question: What's up with the word **сорок**? Why isn't there a trace of **четы́р-** in it?

Answer: The exact derivation of the Russian word for 40 is somewhat contentious. The most common explanation is that it refers to a bag that could hold up to 40 fur skins. Hey, that beats the French version of 80, which is '4 20s'.

41.A.2 Two forms for *two*

With Masculine and Neuter nouns use **ДВА** (два, двáдцать два, сорок два, сто два, etc.)

With Feminine nouns use **ДВЕ** (две, двáдцать две, сорок две, сто две, etc.)

41.B Numbers and Case: The fun begins

Russian, along with several other Slavic languages, does some rather strange things with Numbers and Case. It's not that the rules themselves are so complicated, it's just that from the point of view of English, there doesn't seem to be any good reason why things are the way they are.

We will only look at Numbers modifying Nominative and Inanimate Accusative Noun Phrases. In other words, we won't learn yet how to say *I saw his six ex-wives* (**Animate Accusative**) or *He bought that for my ten sisters* (**Genitive** because of **для**).

To be honest, even native speakers of Russian sometimes avoid sentences with numbers in cases other than Nominative and Accusative.

We'll break things down into *three* groups, based on the final digit of the number: a) **1**; b) **2, 3, 4**; c) **≥ 5**

41.B.1 1 and numbers ending in 1

The number 1 is actually a Nounjective. In the Nominative and Accusative the ending is the same as the Noun it is modifying (∅, -o, -a), unless a singular Animate Masculine Accusative is involved (and then the Genitive ending is used: **Я ви́дел одно́го врачá**). This applies not only to 1, but also to all compound numbers that end in 1 (e.g., 21; 41; 671, 831), but NOT 11 (see section (c) below). Note **о́дин** is end-stressed, and contains the cluster buster **и**.

1, 31, 61, ETC.	ADJ AGREES WITH 1	NOUN AGREES WITH 1
о́дин	большо́й	сто́л
одно́	краси́вое	здáние
одна́	но́вая	ру́чка
одну́	красну́ю	кни́гу
два́дцать о́дин	ску́чный	журна́л
три́дцать одно́	ста́рое	общежи́тие
сто одна́	си́няя	маши́на
сорок одну́	жёлту́ю	крово́ать

Some examples of Number Phrases ending with *1* in the Accusative:

Она купила двадцать один новый карандаш.	<i>She bought 21 new pencils.</i>
Мы видели семьдесят одно большое здание.	<i>We saw 71 big buildings.</i>
Петя пел сто одну французскую песню.	<i>Petya sang 101 French songs.</i>
Мы видели сто тридцать одну зелёную дверь.	<i>We saw 131 green doors.</i>

It may seem bizarre to have a *singular* adjective and noun after the number 61 or 9,437,901, but that's how it's done in Russian.

41.Б.2 2, 3, 4 and numbers ending in 2, 3, 4

Put the adjective into the Genitive Plural (don't ask why it's plural) and the noun into the Genitive Singular (don't ask why it's Genitive). Don't forget to distinguish between Masculine/Neuter **два** and Feminine **две**:

2, 3, 4	ADJ IN GEN PL	NOUN IN GEN SG
два / три / четыре	красных	карандаша́ / здания́ / словаря́
две / три / четыре	хороших*	шко́лы / ку́хни / кровати

* Note: It is possible to find a Nominative Plural adjective with *Feminine* Nouns following 2, 3, 4: **две но́вые машины**. Just be aware of this; you're never "wrong" to use a Genitive Plural adjective. It's easier to remember just one ending for all adjectives.

The above rules apply not only to 2, 3, 4, but also to all compound numbers that end in 2, 3, 4 (e.g., 22; 33; 968, 984), but NOT 12, 13, and 14 (see section (c) below).

22, 63, 104, ETC.	ADJ IN GEN PL	NOUN IN GEN SG
двадцать два	больших	до́ма / общежи́тия
тридцать две	жёлтых	кни́ги / двéри
сорок три	плохих	студéнта / студéнтки
сто четыре	синих	полотéнца / маши́ны

In the Accusative (assuming the noun is **inanimate**) everything is the same as in the above table:

Она купила двадцать два чёрных карандаша́.	<i>She bought 22 black pencils.</i>
Мы видели семьдесят три новых здания́.	<i>We saw 73 new buildings.</i>
Петя пел сто четыре китайских песни́.	<i>Petya sang 104 Chinese songs.</i>



Question: What about nouns like **часы́**, which appear only in the plural? They don't have a Genitive *Singular*.

Answer: Good question. Just avoid using these nouns with 2, 3, 4. (After all, do you really need more than one watch?)



Say what Béра saw:

Бéра ви́дела...

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. 101 new pencils | 2. 53 boring books | 3. 184 Russian stores |
| 4. 152 Japanese (япо́нский) computers | 5. 41 new doors | 6. 73 first-class universities |
| 7. 64 black cars | 8. 192 old schools | 9. 31 tasty cookies |

41.Б.5 ≥ 5 and numbers ending in 5 or greater

Numbers (including compounds) that end in 5 or above use Genitive Plural for both adjectives and nouns.

NUMBER ≥ 5	ADJ AND NOUN IN GEN PL	
пять	ску́чных	фи́льмов
о́днана́дцать*	дороги́х	кни́г
три́дцать се́мь	ста́рых	кля́чэй
сто	большы́х	зда́ний

* Note: Even though 11-14 end in the number *symbol* 1-4, the word **о́дин, два, три, четы́ре** is not pronounced. Therefore these numbers behave like 5, 6, 17, 40, etc., and take Genitive Plural on both adjectives and nouns.

As with numbers ending in 2, 3, 4, the Accusative noun phrase with the number keeps the same cases as the Nominative (assuming that the Accusative noun is **inanimate**):

Она́ купи́ла пять чёрных карандаше́й. *She bought 5 black pencils.*

Мы ви́дели се́мьдесят се́мь но́вых зда́ний. *We saw 77 new buildings.*

Пе́тя пел сто со́рок во́семь кита́йских пе́сен. *Petya sang 148 Chinese songs.*

The strange thing with the above examples is that you have a verb that takes a direct object (which should require Accusative), yet the adjective and the noun are in Genitive. If it's any consolation, the number itself is in Accusative – even if you couldn't tell. (The same thing applies to a number phrase that is the subject – the number itself is Nominative, but the adjective and noun are Genitive. Such is life, or at least Russian grammar.)



Say what Ми́ша bought:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. 96 mediocre printers | 2. 58 new sportscars | 3. 187 big refrigerators |
| 4. 85 ugly photographs | 5. 40 white envelopes | 6. 79 small pieces of sausage |
| 7. 66 green towels | 8. 100 bottles of beer | 9. 38 expensive dictionaries |

Here is a summary of the (bizarre) facts about Numbers and Case:

NUMBER	ADJ	NOUN
1, #'s ending in 1 (\neq 11)	NOM/ACC (inanimate) Singular	
2, 3, 4; #'s ending in 2, 3, 4 (\neq 12, 13, 14)	GEN Plural	GEN Singular
\geq 5; #'s ending in \geq 5	GEN Plural	



Exercise 1 Answer the following questions about numbers:

1. Explain where we find (or don't find) a soft-sign in the spelling of numbers 1-100. Try to list the fewest groups of numbers possible. Give an example or two from each group.

2. What Case do Adjectives and Nouns appear in after various numbers? (Your answer should be broken down into 3 groups, with an example for each group. Assume we are talking about either Nominative or Inanimate Accusative Noun Phrases.)



Exercise 2 Translate into Russian. Try your best to learn the numbers BEFORE doing this exercise. Otherwise it's just busy work.

1. 2 red pencils _____
2. 2 black pens _____
3. 3 blind mice _____
4. 4 boring people (*think about which noun to use*) _____

5. 5 big dogs _____

6. 16 green towels _____

7. 29 difficult exams _____

8. 43 brown cars _____

9. 31 important questions _____

10. 60 bad doctors _____

11. 59 Russian actresses _____

12. 73 small bottles of vodka _____

13. 87 first-class stores _____

14. 92 lazy geniuses _____

15. 141 French magazines _____