

Сорок 45 ПЯТЫЙ урок

Диалоги: "My relatives are such bores"
Грамматика:
 45.A Unisex nouns in {-A}
 45.B Location vs. Destination
 45.B Go in Russian: riding vs. walking

Диалог

Мой родственники такие зануды

My relatives are such bores

Юра:	1	Где ты была́ вчера? Что ты делала?	<i>Where were you yesterday? What did you do?</i>
Настя:	2	Я е́здила в Филадельфию.	<i>I went to Philadelphia.</i>
Юра:	3	Куда́?	<i>Where?</i>
Настя:	4	В Филадельфию.	<i>To Philadelphia.</i>
Юра:	5	Почему́ в Филадельфию?	<i>Why did you go to Philadelphia?</i>
Настя:	6	Там живу́т мои́ родственники.	<i>My relatives live there.</i>
Юра:	7	Ты е́здила на маши́не и́ли на пóезде ?	<i>Did you drive or take the train?</i>
Настя:	8 9 10	На по́езде коне́чно. У меня́ нет маши́ны. Я её продала́. Ты не по́мнишь, что ли? А что ты делал вчера́?	<i>Of course I took the train. I don't have a car. I sold it. Don't you remember? And what did you do yesterday?</i>
Юра:	11 12	Я чуть-чуть занима́лся, а пото́м мы с Ми́шей ходи́ли в кино́.	<i>I studied a little, and then Misha and I went to the movies.</i>
Настя:	13	Ты был в кино́ и да́же не пригласи́л меня́?	<i>You went to the movies and you didn't even invite me?</i>
Юра:	14 15 16	О чём ты говори́шь? Я звони́л и звони́л, но тебя́ не́ было́ до́ма . Ты же была́ в Филадельфии.	<i>What are you talking about? I called and called, but you weren't home. You were in Philadelphia.</i>
Настя:	17 18	Да, но там бы́ло о́чень ску́чно. Мои́ родственники такие́ зану́ды .	<i>Yeah, but it was really boring there. My relatives are such bores.</i>

Словарь

2	е́зди+ на + LOC	<i>go (by vehicle - Loc) 2nd conjugation, so д > ж in 1st sg Present: е́зжу, е́здишь</i>
3	куда́	<i>where (to) (as opposed to где where (at)? - See 45.B)</i>
6	ро́дственник	<i>relative</i>
8	по́езд (на)	<i>train</i>
12	ходи́+	<i>go (by foot) 2nd conjugation, so д > ж in 1st sg Present: хожу́, ходишь, ...</i>
14	звони́+	<i>call (Repeated Action)</i>
15	кого́ (GEN) не́ было́ до́ма	<i>person (in GEN) was not home (The GEN is used because of negation. The Neuter verb is used because there is no Nominative subject with which to agree.)</i>
18	зану́да	<i>bore (both M & F - See 45.A)</i>

45.A Unisex Nouns in -{A}

Он такой зануда / Она такая зануда

We've seen nouns that could refer to a male or female, even though they were grammatically Masculine. Modifying adjectives are also Masculine:

Он,	}	навёрно, гений.	<i>He / She is probably a genius.</i>
Она,			

Мой брат	}	хороший врач / адвокат	<i>My brother / sister is an excellent doctor / lawyer.</i>
Моя сестра			

On the other hand, there are a few Nouns ending in -{A} which can refer to either a male or female. With these nouns, use masculine adjectives with males and feminine adjectives with females (and of course, plural adjectives with plural nouns). In this lesson we have **зануда** *bore*:

Митя такой	}	зануда!	<i>Boris / Rita is such a bore!</i>
Сара такая			

Они такие	занды!	<i>They are such bores!</i>
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Actually, things can get pretty nasty with unisex nouns. For example, with the noun **свинья**, you can only use a Feminine adjective. The reason is that **свинья** is a “real” noun which is feminine (the “regular” meaning is *swine*).

Митя такая	}	свинья!	<i>Boris / Rita is such a swine!</i>
Сара такая			



Quick translation drill:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. You (Vera) are such a bore. | 2. My husband is such a bore. |
| 3. Misha's wife is such a bore. | 4. Y'all are such bores. |
| 5. She is such a swine! | 6. He is such a swine! |

To be honest, this is a fairly complex topic. Some ‘unisex’ nouns that end in {A} take only Feminine adjectives. And with some unisex nouns in {A} Russians themselves are not exactly sure what to do with the adjective. For now, just remember this about the person who wrote this book:

Он такой зануда!

45.Б Location (Locative) vs. Direction/Destination (Accusative)

Вёра была́ в Филадельфии vs. Вёра е́здила в Филадельфию

Russian distinguishes between *location*, where the noun (place name) is in the *Prepositional/Locative Case* vs. *destination*, where the noun (place name) is in the *Accusative*. There are also different versions of various adverbs (где *where at* vs. куда́ *where to*, etc.). English used to make this distinction, as seen in *where* vs. *whither; there* vs. *thither*, but this distinction died out (at least among the people we hang around with).

LOCATION Locative		DESTINATION Accusative	
где?	<i>where?</i>	куда́?	<i>to where?</i>
там	<i>there</i>	туда́	<i>to there</i>
здесь	<i>here</i>	сюда́	<i>to here</i>
в Аме́рике в При́нстоне в Петербу́рге в Росси́и в Сиби́ри	<i>in America in/at Princeton in St. Petersburg in Russia in Siberia</i>	в Аме́рику в При́нстон в Петербу́рг в Росси́ю в Сиби́рь	<i>to America to Princeton to St. Petersburg to Russia to Siberia</i>
на столе́ на сту́ле на да́че на полу́	<i>on the table on the chair in/at the dacha on the floor</i>	*на стол *на стул на да́чу *на́ пол (<i>note stress!</i>)	<i>on(to) the table on(to) the chair to the dacha on(to) the floor</i>
в лесу́ в библиоте́ке в зда́нии в кино́ (<i>nice indeclinable word</i>)	<i>in the forest in/at the library in(side) the building at the movies</i>	в лес в библиоте́ку в зда́ние в кино́	<i>into the forest to the library to/into the building to the movies</i>

*We'll see the Accusative of Motion with these nouns when indicating *placing* something somewhere.



Answer the question with the correct preposition and case:

1. где (Москва́)
2. куда́ (Москва́)
3. куда́ (При́нстон)
4. где (При́нстон)
5. где (стол)
6. куда́ (стол)
7. где (Росси́я)
8. куда́ (Росси́я)
9. куда́ (кино́)
10. где (кино́)
11. где (да́ча)
12. куда́ (да́ча)

45.B Go in Russian: Riding (éзди+) vs. Walking (ходи+)

Мы **эздили** в Филадельфию vs. Мы **ходили** в кино.

Notice that in the English version of the above two sentences the verb is the same: *We went to Philadelphia / We went to the movies.* In Russian, a different verb must be used to distinguish long distance travel (эзди+ travel by vehicle) from short distance travel (ходи+ either on foot *or* by vehicle).

45.B.1 Clues indicating when to use эзди+ vs. ходи+

LONG DISTANCE TRAVEL: MUST BE BY VEHICLE эзди+	SHORT DISTANCE TRAVEL: EITHER ON FOOT OR BY VEHICLE ходи+
Context clues:	Context clues:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geographical name (в Москву, в Трэнтон, на луну moon) 2. A vehicle is mentioned: Use на + Prepositional Case (e.g., на машине, на поезде) 3. Desire to emphasize use of vehicle vs. walking (Ты <u>ходил</u> туда? Нет, я <u>эздил</u>.) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Destination is an “event” (в кино, на балет) 2. Destination is a landmark (в библиотеку, в магазин) 3. Use of the adverb пешком <i>on foot</i>. (Don't worry about this for now)

In line 13 of the dialogue when Юра says **Мы ходили в кино** he is *not* implying that they walked there. Even if they drove, and Настя knows that they drove, he can use **ходили** because (in his mind) there is no reason to emphasize how they got there and back – by foot or by vehicle.

With the noun **дача** you must use the verb **эзди+** because by definition a **дача** is something out in the countryside, to which one must drive: **Мы вчера эздили на дачу.**



Choose between riding and walking in your answer. (Sometimes the question itself gives it away.)

Example: Где ты был вчера? (Трэнтон) ⇒ Я эздил в Трэнтон.
Куда она эздила летом? (Россия) ⇒ Она эздила в Россию.
На чём Митя эздил? (машина) ⇒ Митя эздил на машине.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Где Боря был вчера? (Калифорния) 3. Где они были сегодня утром? (Трэнтон) 5. Где они были вчера? (дача) 7. На чём они эздили? (поезд) 9. Где ты (Вадик) был? (Нью-Йорк) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Где Наташа была вчера? (кино) 4. Где они были сегодня утром? (библиотека) 6. Куда Маша эздила летом? (Канада) 8. Где ты (Лиза) была? (магазин) 10. На чём вы эздили? (моя новая машина) |
|--|--|

45.B.2 Go-verbs in various tenses

• Past Tense

In the Past Tense, these two verbs (éзди+ ~ ходи^х+) indicate one of two things:

1) A round trip, i.e., a trip that the subject is now back from (*I went (and came back) ...*).

Very often when these verbs are used in the Past Tense they are an answer to the questions **Где ты был/а?** or **Что ты делал/а?** Note that for the question **Где ты был/а?** you use the *Location* word **где**, but the answer may contain a *Destination* word (assuming you answer with the motion verb and not **был/а**). It is *not wrong* to respond with the verb **был** followed by the prepositional phrase in the Locative Case, however, it is very common to find a motion verb and then a noun in the Accusative Case.

- | | |
|---|---|
| – Где ты была вчера? | <i>Where were you yesterday?</i> |
| – Мы с Машей ходи́ли в библиотеку. | <i>Masha and I went to the library (and are now back).</i> |
| <i>or:</i> | <i>or:</i> |
| – Мы с Машей бы́ли в библиотеке. | <i>Masha and I were at the library (and are now back).</i> |
| <i>or:</i> | <i>or:</i> |
| – Мы с Машей э́здили на да́чу . | <i>Masha and I went to our dacha (and are now back).</i> |
| <i>or:</i> | <i>or:</i> |
| – Мы с Машей бы́ли на да́че. | <i>Masha and I were at our dacha (and are now back).</i> |
| – Что ты делал вчера вéчером? | <i>What did you do last night?</i> |
| – Я ходи́л на баскетбо́л. | <i>I went to a basketball game (and am back now).</i> |
| <i>or:</i> | <i>or:</i> |
| – Я был на баскетбо́льном ма́тче. | <i>I was at a basketball game (and am now back).</i> |
| – Я э́здила в Нью-Йо́рк. | <i>I went to New York (and am now back).</i> |
| <i>or:</i> | <i>or:</i> |
| – Я была́ в Нью-Йо́рке | <i>I was in New York (and am now back).</i> |
| – Что твоя подру́га делала ле́том? | <i>What did your friend do during the summer?</i> |
| – Она э́здила в Росси́ю. | <i>She went to Russia (and is back now).</i> |

2) Habitual action (e.g., *I would go, I used to go ...*). Your biggest clue is to look for ‘habitual’ adverbs like **ча́сто** or anything modified by **ча́сто** or **каждый**:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Ра́ньше я ча́сто э́здила в Росси́ю. | <i>I <u>used to go</u> to Russia <u>often</u>.</i> |
| Мой сосед ча́сто э́здил в Москвú. | <i>My roommate would <u>often</u> go to Moscow.</i> |
| Когда я учи́лся на пе́рвом ку́рсе, я каждый вéчер ходи́л в библиоте́ку. | <i>When I was a freshman, I would go to the library <u>every day</u>.</i> |
| Моя соседка каждую суббо́ту ходи́ла в Ко́ттадж. | <i>My roommate would go to Cottage Club <u>every Saturday</u>.</i> |

• **Present Tense use of *éзди* and *ходи*^x**

In the Present Tense these verbs are used (among other things) to describe *habitual actions*. Again, look for ‘habitual’ adverbs:

Я ча́сто *éзжу* в Нью-Йорк.

I often go to New York.

Она́ всё время *éздит* в Росси́ю.

She goes to Russia all the time.

Ма́ша ка́ждый ве́чер *ходи́т* в бар.

Masha goes to a bar every night.

Я ка́ждое у́тро *хожу́* в библиоте́ку.

I go to the library every morning.

If you run into a friend on the street heading somewhere, you **CANNOT** (repeat **CANNOT**) ask **Куда́ ты ходи́шь?** *Where are you going?* (Just to let you know, we actually already saw the correct form for this situation back in Lesson 16; the verb for this *go* is *ид*⁺. Wait until next semester for details.)



Quick translation exercise:


1. Vitya often travels to Moscow.
2. Where do you go every morning?
3. Nina often goes to the library.
4. My brother often used to go to New York.
5. When I was a sophomore, I went to the library every evening.
6. When I was a senior, I went to TI every day.

**Exercise 1** Circle the correct verb

1. Лётom мы [éздили / ходили] в Москвú.
2. В суббóту она [éздила / ходила] на концéрт.
3. Я никогдá не [éзжу / хожу] в библиотéку.
4. Вчерá мы [éздили / бýли] в Трэнтоне.
5. Вчерá мы [éздили / ходили] на балéт.
6. Мы [éздили / ходили] на балéт на пóезде.
7. Кудá ты [éздила / была] в пýтницу?
8. Где ты [éздил / бýл] вчерá?

**Exercise 2** Supply the correct ending based on the context

1. Вчерá Мáша ход _____ в библиотéк _____
2. _____ вы éзд _____ вчерá?
3. _____ вы бý _____ вчерá?
4. Я чáсто éз _____ в Москв _____ (*present tense*)
5. Дéньги леж _____ на стол _____ (*past tense*)
6. Вчерá Бóря бы _____ в библиотéк _____.
7. Рáньше я жил в Москв _____
8. Она положила *placed* дéньги на стол _____.
9. Я кáждый день хо _____ в библиотéк _____ (*present tense*)
10. Вчерá мы хо _____ в кин _____.
11. Кто положи́л *placed* мо́й ключи́ на кровáт _____?
12. Тво́и ключи́ не леж _____ на кровáт _____ . Вот они́.

 **Exercise 3** Translate

1. -- Where were y'all yesterday? --We went to the movies.

2. -- What did you do yesterday? -- I went to New York. -- Did you go by car or train?

3. -- What did you do this summer **лѐтом**? -- I went to Europe (Еврóпа)

4. *(Said to your male Russian professor for whom you have no respect)* You are such a bore! Leave me alone!
