

Рассказ - Часть Пятая Story - Part Five (Grammar)

Грамматика:	A. The Future Tense: An Introduction Б. -TO Some- B. Relative Tense Г. Sample Sentences
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Рассказ - Часть Пятая: Грамматика

*Friendly reminder: Be sure to listen to (and repeat) the story a few more times, especially **after** you go over the grammar explanations. Everything will make a whole lot more sense – and mastering the vocabulary will be that much easier.*

5.A The Future Tense: An Introduction

Like English, which uses *will*, Russian can use a “helping verb” to form a Future Tense verb. Combine the stem **буд+** with the Infinitive of a Repeated Action Verb:

Future Tense (First look)

буд+ Infinitive (Repeated Action Verb)

Завтра я **буду** заниматься весь день.

Tomorrow I'm going to study all day.

Ты **будешь** петь на вечеринке?

Are you going to sing at the party?

Она **будет** писать книгу о Чайковском.

She's going to write a book about Tchaikovsky.

Никто не **будет** ему помогать.

No one will help him.

Мы **будем** играть в гольф в субботу.

We're going to play golf on Saturday.

Вы **будете** ночевать на даче?

Are you going to spend the night at the dacha?

Они **будут** петь русские песни.

They are going to sing Russian songs.

We'll learn later on how to form the future tense of One-Time Action verbs like **спроси́+**, **купи́+**, **встан́+**, etc.

The Verb **буд+** can be used on its own, without an Infinitive, to mean *will be*:

Я **буду** дома весь день сегодня.

I will be home all day today.

Где ты **будешь** в шесть?

Where will you be at 6:00?

Они **будут** в Принстоне в субботу.

They will be in Princeton on Saturday.



Переведите на русский

1. I am going to sleep on the floor.
2. Are you going to spend the night in the dorm?
3. When is Dima going to listen to (his) parents?
4. No one is going to go to sleep at 8:00.
5. We are going to live in an apartment in Petersburg.
6. Where are y'all going to wait?
7. They are going to get up every day at 5:00.
8. When will you be in Moscow?
9. I will be at home tonight.
10. They will be in Princeton a whole week.

5.Б “Some-” -ТО

You can attach the particle **-то** to various Question words to give the meaning “some-”

-TO Phases	
кто-то	<i>someone</i>
что-то	<i>something</i>
где-то	<i>somewhere</i>
куда-то	<i>(to) somewhere</i>
откуда-то	<i>from somewhere</i>
какой-то	<i>some (kind of)</i>
как-то	<i>somehow</i>
почему-то	<i>for some reason</i>

Кто-то сказа́л, ты купи́л маши́ну для меня́.	<i>Someone said that you bought a car for me.</i>
Что-то случи́лось. Его́ нет до́ма.	<i>Something happened. He's not home.</i>
Она́ где-то рабо́тает, не по́мню где.	<i>She works somewhere; I don't remember where.</i>
Ве́ра куда́-то пошла́.	<i>Vera headed off to somewhere.</i>
Отку́да-то пришла́ его́ подро́га.	<i>His girlfriend arrived from somewhere (or other).</i>
В коридо́ре сто́ял како́й-то па́рень.	<i>Some guy was standing in the hall.</i>
Он как-то откры́л дверь.	<i>He somehow opened the door.</i>
Она́ почему́-то не мо́жет засну́ть.	<i>For some reason, she can't fall asleep.</i>

Notice that all of these uses of **-то** words are in *statements* (about either the past or present). You generally cannot use **-то** in *questions* or *statements about the future*. (Yes, we will teach you what to use for these later on.)

While the attached particle **-то** is fixed, the Question word can change CNG (where applicable):

кого́-то	someone (ACC / GEN)
каку́ю-то	some kind of (ACC)
каки́х-то	some kind of (ACC / GEN)
како́м-то	some kind of (LOC)
о че́м-то	something (LOC)

Мáша когó-то пригласи́ла, не зна́ю когó.	<i>Masha invited someone; I don't know who.</i>
Она́ чита́ет каку́ю-то кни́гу.	<i>She is reading some book.</i>
Ми́ша из како́го-то ма́ленького го́рода в Техáсе.	<i>Misha is from some small town in Texas.</i>
Они́ о чём-то говоря́т.	<i>They're talking about something.</i>

A few question words do not attach **-то** to give a “normal” *some-* meaning. For now, avoid **когда́-то**. The word for *sometimes* is **иногда́**. (In case you're interested, **когда́-то** means “at one point in the past.”)

Мы иногда́ занима́емся в библиоте́ке.	<i>Sometimes we study in the library.</i>
Иногда́ я о́чень хочу́ танцева́ть.	<i>Sometimes I really want to dance.</i>



Переведите на русский:

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Someone said that Vadik is getting married. | 2. For some reason, no one wanted to iron my pants. |
| 3. She bought some kind of German camera. | 4. He's from a small country in Asia (А́зия). |
| 5. Vera fell in love with some guy. | 6. I saw your keys somewhere in the living room. |
| 7. Masha said something about Shura. | 8. They saw someone at (на) the dacha. |

5B. Relative Tense: An Introduction

We've seen numerous sentences where the English translation contains a verb in a *different tense* than the Russian. In each instance so far, the Russian verb is in the present tense, while the English has past tense:

Russian – Present Tense	English – Past Tense
Митя́ знал, что у меня́ есть друг	Mitya knew that I had a boyfriend
... но подумала, что они́ про́сто занима́ются вме́сте	... but I thought that they were probably just studying together
Джу́ди всегда́ говори́ла, что она́ тво́я бли́зкая подру́га (<i>Verb is Present Tense of be - Ø</i>)	Judy always said that she was your close friend
... я имела́ пра́во де́лать всё, что хочу́	... I had the right to do everything I wanted

We don't want to sound chauvinistic, but this difference is really a problem with **English**. It turns out that English has something called “sequence of tenses.” (Supposedly you learned about this in high school English class. Violating the sequence of tenses “rule” is a typical “error” in writing.) In English, when the first verb in a sentence is in the Past Tense, all following verbs must also be in the Past. In English it doesn't matter whether the following verbs refer to an action previous to (past), concurrent with (present), or after (future) the original Past Tense verb: everything must be in the Past.

Russian does **not** have a “sequence of tenses” rule. Russian puts the verbs following the initial past tense verb in whatever tense they actually refer to – relative to the first past tense verb. In the first example, Mitya *knew* (past) that Sara *currently had* a boyfriend, so the present tense **есть** is used. In the second example, Linda *thought* (past) that Judy and Robert *were currently studying*, so, again, the present tense is used.

Story – Part 5 Grammar

When translating from Russian > English, the sequence of tenses rule does not create too much of a problem – after all, you are all native speakers of English and you know what is grammatical in English. The problem comes in when going from English > Russian. You need to get out of the habit of translating literally. (Of course this applies in general, but it is especially important when sequence of tenses is involved.)

Let's take a look at what the actual meaning of the above sentences would be if you translated literally from English > Russian:

Митя́ знал, что у меня́ **был** друг

Mitya knew that I had (previously) had a boyfriend

...но подумала, что они́ просто **занимались**
вместе

*... but I thought that they had (previously) been
studying together*

Джуди́ всегда говори́ла, что она́ **была́** твоя́
близкая подру́га

*Judy always said that she had (previously) been your
close friend*

...я имела́ пра́во де́лать всё, что **хотела́**

*I had the right to do what I had (previously) wanted to
do*

This is an important (and somewhat complex) topic, which we'll return to in a later lesson.



Question: I seem to remember the following line in Part 4 of the story:

Я ви́дела, как они́ целова́лись *I saw them kissing*

Why is the verb **целова́лись** in the Past Tense? She (Linda) saw an ongoing action? Why isn't it in the Present Tense?

Answer: Super-fantastic question! We'll have to wimp out and say that this involves a rather complex explanation that's not worth going into (at this level). (Of course, that's a fancy way of saying we really have no great answer.)



Переведите на русский:

1. I thought that you loved him.
2. We heard that she played tennis well.
3. He knew that I had 10 sports cars.
4. Everyone thought that you went to Brown.
5. When I saw them I asked how they were getting along.
6. Rita said that she lived in California.

5Г. Sample Sentences

пошёл' (ё)	1. Она пошла в библиотеку.	1. She headed to the library.
в + ACC	2. Они пошли в новое кафе.	2. We went to the new café.
план	3. У меня нет никаких планов.	3. I don't have any plans.
на + ACC of Time Phrase	4. Он пришёл на два часа.	4. He came (over) for two hours.
уикэнд	5. Я занимался весь уикэнд.	5. I studied all weekend.
свободен (е)	6. Ты свободен сегодня вечером?	6. Are you free tonight?
дача	7. Мои родители купили маленькую дачу.	7. My parents bought a small dacha.
природа	8. Там очень красивая природа.	8. The nature there is beautiful.
ответи+	9. Она меня спросила, но я не ответил.	9. She asked me, but I didn't answer.
{буд+ / бы+}	10. Я буду в гостиной.	10. I will be in the living room.
один' (и)	11. Она живёт одна.	11. She lives alone.
что за + NOM	12. Что за книга?	12. What is that book?
комната	13. Его комната всегда очень грязная.	13. His room is always dirty.
буд+ + Infinitive	14. Мы будем смотреть немецкий фильм.	14. We're going to see a German film.
ночевá+	15. Она часто ночует у друга.	15. She often spends the night at her boyfriend's.
почему-то	16. Серёжа почему-то не хотел танцевать с Тамарой.	16. Seryozha for some reason didn't want to dance with Tamara.
устрои+	17. Кто устроил эту вечеринку?	17. Who threw this party?
пригласи+	18. Почему вы не пригласили Иру?	18. Why didn't you invite Ira?
-то	19. Он что-то оставил на столе.	19. He left something on the table.
без + GEN	20. Я не могу жить без тебя!	20. I can't live without you!
утром	21. Сегодня утром я встал в пять.	21. This morning I got up at 5:00.
приня+ душ	22. Ты принял душ сегодня?	22. Did you take a shower today?
оден+...ся	23. Она быстро оделась и пошла в клуб.	23. She quickly got dressed and headed to the club.
вокзал	24. Я видел Пётю на вокзале.	24. I saw Petya at the train station.
пришёл' (ё)	25. Они пришли в час.	25. They arrived at 1:00.
засну+	26. Она заснула на диване.	26. She fell asleep on the sofa.



Exercise 1 Answer the questions on the recording, using full sentences

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.



Exercise 2

Use the following new vocabulary items in a sentence NOT related to the story. Remember, for One-Time Action Verbs, stick to **Past** or **Infinitive**.

1. пригласи́+

2. ко́мната

3. свобо́ден (е)

4. пла́ны на

5. один' (и)



Exercise 3

Переведите на русский

1. + What are you going to do tomorrow? - We're going to sit at home and think about Russian grammar

2. Yesterday for some reason I got up at 5:00, took a shower, got dressed, and headed to the library.

3. I can't live without cheap American beer!