

Рассказ - Часть Шестая Story - Part Six (Grammar)

Грамматика:	A. Accusative Nouns of Direction Б. Introduction to the Verbal Suffix ся В. Double Adjectives/Adverbs Г. Introduction to Verbal Prefixes
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Рассказ - Часть Шестая: 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.*

6.A The Accusative of Direction with *Nouns*: Билёт в Москву

In Lesson 45 we saw that the Accusative is used with verbs of motion that indicate **Direction** (as opposed to **Location**): Я **ёздил в Москву** / Я **был в Москвё**. The “*Accusative of Direction*” also applies to certain **Nouns**. In this lesson we have **билёт** *ticket*, which combines with the Preposition **в** or **на** (depending on the destination) + Accusative:

Мы купили билет в Москву.

We bought a ticket to Moscow.

Извините, этот билет в Лондон, а я хотел в Париж.

Excuse me, this ticket is to London, but I wanted a ticket to Paris.

Я купил два билета на оперу.

I bought two tickets to the opera.

To say *round-trip ticket to [place]*, use **билёт туда и обратно в / на [place – Accusative]**. (You can also put the place phrase in front of **туда и обратно**.)

Сколько стоит билет в Москву - туда и обратно?

How much does a round-trip ticket to Moscow cost?

Они купили два билета в Чикаго - туда и обратно.

They bought two round-trip tickets to Chicago.



Переведите на русский

1. How much is a round-trip ticket to London?
2. She bought three tickets to the opera **опера**.
3. Where can I buy a cheap ticket to Moscow?
4. A round-trip ticket to New York, please.

6.B The Verbal Suffix –ся (-сь) An Introduction

Recall that after a consonant the spelling of this verbal suffix is **ся** (**учится, занимаюсь**), while after a vowel it's **сь** (**учусь, занималась**).

Believe it or not, there has been a large number of dissertations and scholarly articles written on the meaning of the verbal suffix **ся**. (Ask your instructor for various references.) This gives you some idea of the difficulty of “defining” what **ся** means in a sentence or two. The one (nearly) inviolable rule is that:

Verbs in ся cannot (repeat CANNOT) take an Accusative direct object

Story – Part 6 Grammar

Here let's look at one use of **ся**, as we compare a pair of closely related verbs, one with **ся**, one without:

Without ся – Verb Takes Accusative Direct Object	With ся – No Direct Object
*целова́+ кого́ (в + [Accusative]) <i>kiss someone (on [body part])</i>	целова́+...ся <i>kiss one another</i>

*In the story we saw the one-time action verb **поцелова́+**, but for our purposes here, the repeated-action verb **целова́+** carries the same meaning.

With the verb **целова́+...ся**, the suffix **ся** means *each other*. The important thing to note, as we mentioned above, is that the verb with **ся** cannot take a direct object. Of course, not *all* verbs without **ся** take an Accusative direct object. For example, you cannot have a direct object after **ду́май+** or **э́зди+**.

We'll return to **ся** in a later lesson. (It's worth the wait.)

6B. Double Adjectives: **чи́стый-чи́стый во́здух**

In Russian, much more so than in English, it's possible to repeat an Adjective or Adverb to give the meaning *really; very; extremely*:

Она́ краси́вая-краси́вая!

She's really attractive.

В лесу́ ти́хо-ти́хо.

It's really quiet in the forest.

Его́ дом большо́й-большо́й.

His house is huge.

Моя́ маши́на ста́рая-ста́рая.

My car is really old.



Переведите на русский

1. He kissed her on the cheek.
2. His house is really big.
3. That course is really boring.
4. Vera is really kind.
5. My room is really dirty.
6. I saw them kissing.

Unfortunately, you cannot double every Adjective and Adverb (and it's really hard to predict). For example (and please don't ask us why) you normally cannot double **шумно́**, even though you could double **ти́хо**.

6Г. Verbal Prefixes with Motion Verbs: An Introduction

In this part of the story (as well as in the previous part), we've seen a number of verbs with the Past Tense stem **-шѐл' (ѐ)** with various prefixes. As in English, a prefix can significantly change the meaning of a word (compare *import / export/ deport/ report; produce / reduce / deduce/ induce.*) Let's look at the prefixes and their meanings (at least in this motion verb):

Prefix / Meaning	Examples
по- <i>set off; head to</i>	Он встал и пошёл в университет. <i>He woke up and headed to the university.</i> Мы пошли в другую комнату. <i>We headed into the other room.</i>
при- <i>arrive</i>	Когда вы пришлѐи? <i>When did you get here?</i> Натáша пришлá в семь. <i>Natasha arrived at 7:00.</i>
в(о)- <i>enter</i>	Вѝка открѝла дверь и вошлá в дом. <i>Vika opened the door and walked into the house.</i> Мы вошлѝ в библиотѝку. <i>We went into the library.</i>



Переведѝте на русскѝй

1. When did he arrive?
2. She got up and headed to the store.
3. Who walked into her room?
4. Vera arrived at 1:00.
5. Where did he go (to)?
6. Everyone walked into the dorm.

6Г. Sample Sentences

билёт	1. Она оставила билет дома.	1. She left the ticket at home.
туда и обратно	2. Сколько стоит билет во Флориду - туда и обратно?	2. How much does a round-trip ticket to Florida cost?
{сяд+ / сёд+} на + ACC	3. Они пришли на вокзал и сразу сели на поезд.	3. They arrived at the train station and immediately got on (boarded) the train.
через	4. Вера будет в Москве через месяц.	4. Vera will be in Moscow in a month.
час	5. Он два часа смотрел телевизор.	5. He watched TV for two hours.
на	6. Я люблю быть на природе.	6. I like to be outside
воздух	7. К сожалению, воздух здесь очень грязный.	7. Unfortunately, the air here is very dirty.
река ACC: реку	8. Миссисипи – самая большая река в Северной Америке.	8. The Mississippi is the largest river in North America.
у [кого] просто нет слов	9. Ты такой подлец! У меня просто нет слов.	9. You are such a scoundrel. I can't even put it into words!
входи	10. Входи, пожалуйста. Все тебя ждут в гостиной.	10. Come in, please. Everyone is waiting for you in the living room.
вошёл' (ё)	11. Мы вошли в кухню.	11. We walked into the kitchen.
закрича+	12. Когда Вера вошла в гостиную, мы закричали: «С днём рождения!»	12. When Vera walked into the living room, we yelled out "Happy Birthday!"
с днём рождения	13. Маша, с днём рождения!	13. Masha, Happy Birthday!
друзья ACC/GEN друзья	14. Все мои друзья учатся на третьем курсе. 15. У него очень много друзей.	14. All of my friends are juniors. 15. He has a lot of friends.
чёрт с [ней]!	16. Чёрт с Ниной!	16. The heck with Nina!
откуда [кто] знай+	17. Откуда ты знаешь, как его зовут?	17. How do you know what his name is?
паспорт	18. У меня нет паспорта.	18. I don't have a passport.
однажды	19. Я однажды ездил в Монголию.	19. I once took a trip to Mongolia.
еда	20. Какую еду ты любишь?	20. What kind of food do you like?
чешский	21. По-моему, чешское пиво - самое вкусное.	21. I think Czech beer is the tastiest.
наконец	22. Они наконец пришли.	22. They finally arrived.
спасибо [тебе / вам]	23. Боря, большое тебе спасибо!	23. Borya, thanks a lot.
это так мило с/о [чьей] стороны	24. Это очень мило со стороны твоего брата.	24. That's very kind of your brother.
молодец' (е)	25. Она молодец. Все молодцы!	25. She's great. Everyone is great.
поцелова'- [кого] в + ACC	26. Коля поцеловал Надю в щеку.	26. Kolya kissed Nadya on the cheek.
щека ACC: щеку PLUR: щёки	27. У моей сестры красные-красные щёки.	27. My sister has really red cheeks.