

# Трѣтий урѳк

# 3

Диалѳг:	Что за передѳча? <i>What show is that?</i>
Граммати́ка:	3.А: Nominative Singular: Forms 3.Б: Gender of Nouns and Adjectives 3.В: Use of Nominative 3.Г: Some TV Vocabulary

## Что за передѳча? *What (TV) show is that?*

	1	<i>Мáша</i> вхѳдит в кѳмнату.	<i>Masha</i> walks into the room.
<b>Мáша</b>	2	Лѳня, привѳт! Что хорошего?	<i>Hi, Lyonya! What's the good word?</i>
<b>Лѳня</b>	3	<b>Тѳхо!</b> Ты мне мешѳешь! Я смѳтрѳю телевѳзор.	<i>Quiet! You're disturbing me. I'm watching TV.</i>
<b>Мáша</b>	4	Что за <b>прогрѳмма (передѳча)?</b>	<i>What show is that?</i>
<b>Лѳня</b>	5 6	Этѳ моѳ любѳмая прогрѳмма (передѳча), «Бѳффи – Убѳйца вампѳров.»	<i>It's my favorite show – Buffy the Vampire Slayer.</i>
<b>Мáша</b>	7	Какѳе глѳпѳе имя — Бѳффи!	<i>What a stupid (first) name, Buffy!</i>
<b>Лѳня</b>	8 9	Ш-ш-ш! Сегѳдня послѳдняя <b>сѳрия</b> . Она долѳжна убѳить какѳе-то стрѳнное, <b>злѳе сущѳствѳ</b> .	<i>Shhh! Today's the last episode. She has to kill some strange, evil creature.</i>
<b>Мáша</b>	10	Этѳ какѳй <b>канал</b> , НТВ, что ли?	<i>What station is that, NTV?</i>
<b>Лѳня</b>	11	Нет, какая ты <b>невѳжественная!</b> Этѳ ОРТ.	<i>No, you are so ignorant (poorly informed). It's ORT.</i>
<b>Мáша</b>	12	А я дѳмала, что «Бѳффи» идѳт по пѳтому каналѳ.	<i>But I thought that Buffy was on channel five.</i>
<b>Лѳня</b>	13 14 15 16	Нет, этѳ шѳстой канал. Слѳшай, ты мне мешѳешь. <b>Пѳжалуйста</b> , сходи в нѳвое кафѳ и купи мне <b>стакѳн</b> кѳфе. Я дѳлжен написѳть огрѳмное сочинѳние, а я ещѳ дѳже не начинал.	<i>No, it's channel six. Hey, you're bothering me. Do me a favor and go down to the new cafѳ and buy me a cup of coffee. I have to write a huge paper and I haven't even started (it) yet.</i>
<b>Мáша</b>	17 18	Какѳй кѳфе ты любѳишь? С молокѳм? С <b>сѳхарѳм</b> ?	<i>What kind of coffee do you like? With milk? With sugar?</i>
<b>Лѳня</b>	19	Нет, я пѳю <b>крѳпкий</b> , чѳрный кѳфе.	<i>No, I drink strong, black coffee.</i>

## Словѳрь

3	тѳхо!	<i>quiet!; shh!</i> (From the adjective <b>тѳхий</b> . This adverbial form is often used as a command.)
4	прогрѳмма / передѳча	<i>TV show; program</i> (See below for discussion of TV vocabulary.)
5	убѳйца	<i>killer; murderer</i> (This noun is used for both male and female killers.)
6	вампѳр	(guess)
8	сѳрия	<i>episode of a TV show</i> (See below for discussion of TV vocabulary.)
9	злѳй	<i>evil; malicious; nasty</i>
9	сущѳствѳ	<i>creature; being</i>
10	невѳжественный	<i>ignorant; displaying lack of education</i>
12	канал	<i>TV channel</i> (See below for discussion of TV vocabulary.)
14	пѳжалуйста + <i>imperative</i>	<i>do me a favor and...</i>
15	стакѳн	<i>glass; cup</i>
18	сѳхар	<i>sugar</i>
19	крѳпкий (о)	<i>strong (either a person or a beverage – coffee, wine, etc.)</i>

## Именительный падеж (Nominative Case)

### 3.A Nominative Singular: Forms

#### Masculine

ADJECTIVES	NOUNS AND NOUNJECTIVES*
{I}й (-ый/-ий) // -ой (always stressed)	∅ (Consonant or -ь)

\*Recall that the *nounjectives* (also known as pronominals) take **noun endings** in the **direct cases** (nominative and accusative), and **adjective endings** in the **oblique cases** (genitive, prepositional/locative, dative, instrumental). The nounjectives we had last year are: **мой, твой, свой, наш, ваш, этот (от), тот (от), Сашин, Вэрин, мамин** – and other names –, **весь (е), один (и), третий (и), чей (е)**.

мой но́вый доро́гой си́ний стол  
наш тре́тий плохо́й компью́тер  
э́тот хоро́шиймолодо́й учи́тель  
че́й ста́рый ру́сский слова́рь?  
Са́шин послéдний филь́м

#### Neuter

ADJECTIVES	NOUNS AND NOUNJECTIVES
{O}е (-ое/-ее)*	{O} -о/-е/-ё

\*Recall that no soft adjectives have stress on the ending, i.e., the ending -ëe does not occur.

моё но́вое доро́гое си́нее мы́ло  
на́ше тре́тье плохо́е зда́ние  
э́то хоро́шее неме́цкое пи́во  
че́ё чёрное кита́йское ружьё?  
па́пино послéднее окно́

#### Feminine

ADJECTIVES	NOUNS AND NOUNJECTIVES
{A}я (-ая/-яя)	{A} (-а/-я) // -ь

мо́я но́вая доро́гая си́няя маши́на  
на́ша тре́тья плоха́я ку́хня  
э́та хоро́шая чёрная ло́шадь  
че́я ста́ршая сестра́?  
Ве́рина послéдняя но́чь



Make the adjective agree with the noun. Both the noun and the adjective will change. Pay attention. This is a long, but very important exercise.

Пример: Это моя гитара 1) учитель ⇒ Это мой учитель; 2) плохой ⇒ Это плохой учитель

Start with Это хороший учитель.

- |                |              |              |             |            |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. комната     | 2. маленький | 3. здание    | 4. старый   | 5. журнал  |
| 6. странный    | 7. окно      | 8. дом       | 9. твой     | 10. книга  |
| 11. вино       | 12. средний  | 13. врач     | 14. певица  | 15. плохой |
| 16. мясо       | 17. студент  | 18. наш      | 19. сестра  | 20. место  |
| 21. последний  | 22. картина  | 23. красивый | 24. дорогой | 25. радио  |
| 26. фотография | 27. большой  | 28. магазин  | 29. кресло  | 30. мой    |

### 3.Б Gender of Nouns and Modifiers (Adjectives and Nounjectives)

Nouns and modifiers (adjectives and nounjectives) in Russian are marked for *gender* (as well as *number* — discussed in an upcoming lesson). Compared to languages like French or German, determining the gender of a noun in Russian is usually straightforward: just look at the ending (which we just described above). Recall that modifiers have no inherent gender; they “take their orders” about gender (and number) from the noun.

Below we present a few slightly troublesome points involving gender.

#### 3.Б.1 Masculine Nouns in {-А}: Мой единственный дедушка

Nouns and proper names in {-А} that refer to male persons take masculine agreement on modifiers and verbs:

Мой любимый <b>дядя</b> подарил мне галстук.	<i>My favorite uncle gave me a tie.</i>
Ваш милый <b>дедушка</b> спит на диване.	<i>Your kind grandfather is sleeping on the sofa.</i>
Какой-то странный <b>мужчина</b> спросил о тебе.	<i>Some strange man asked about you.</i>
Твой <b>папа</b> только что звонил.	<i>Your dad just called.</i>
Какой <b>Саша (Никита/Витя/Петя)</b> пришёл?	<i>Which Sasha (Nikita/Vitya/Petya) arrived?</i> (This assumes that there at least two people named Sasha, Nikita, etc.)



Переведите на русский:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. My dad works like a dog.                      | 2. Whose kooky grandfather is sleeping on the floor?       |
| 3. Which Vitya brought the cake?                 | 4. Our strange uncle keeps playing that stupid ‘N Sync CD. |
| 5. Which man does she like? (Remember нравится?) | 6. Your grandfather doesn’t know squat about rap music.    |

### 3.Б.2 Neuter Nouns in –МЯ (врѐмя, ѝмя)

There are about a dozen nouns that end in **-мя** that are *neuter* (and not feminine, as would be expected). The two most important are **врѐмя** *time* and **ѝмя** *first name*. In all forms except the nominative/accusative singular, these nouns drop the **-я** and insert the suffix **-ен-** before the case ending. (More on this when we cover the other cases.) Some samples sentences with these neuter nouns in **-мя**:

Как вáше ѝмя?	<i>What's your name?</i>
У него́ очень стрáнное ѝмя.	<i>He has a very strange first name.</i>
Врѐмя шло́ очень мѐдленно.	<i>Time passed very slowly.</i>
Какóе врѐмя гóда ты лóбишь?	<i>What time of the year (season) do you like?</i>

Curiously, (and fortunately) it turns out that there are no feminine nouns that end in **-мя**.

### 3.Б.3 The Gender of (Foreign) Indeclinable Nouns

Russian has borrowed thousands of nouns from other languages. How do these borrowed nouns decline? If the borrowed noun happens to end in a consonant (профѐссор, компьóтер, Интернѐт) or {**А**} (мáшина, истóрия, мýзыка), it will be masculine<sup>1</sup> or feminine, respectively, and decline like a native Russian noun. However, if the borrowed noun happens to end in **е** (кафѐ), **и** (таксѝ, вѝски), **о** (кинó, рáдио), or **у** (рандевú, джиу-джитсу) it is indeclinable (yeah!) and takes *neuter* agreement. The modifiers themselves do decline as they would for a regular neuter noun.

\*\*\*The one important exception to this is **кóфе**, which takes *masculine* agreement (but is still indeclinable).\*\*\*

Here are some foreign nouns and modifiers in vary cases. The nominative is given first as an example:

Чьѐ́ это немѐцкое рáдио?	<i>Whose German radio is that?</i>
Твоѝ́ ключѝ́ лежáт на большóм рáдио.	<i>Your keys are lying on the big radio.</i>
Где́ вáше любѝ́мое кафѐ?	<i>Where is your favorite cafe?</i>
Он рáботает в нóвом францúзском кафѐ.	<i>He works in the new French cafe.</i>
У тебѝ́ есть хорóшее вѝски?	<i>Do you have good whiskey?</i>
Она́ купѝ́ла бутýлку шотлáндского вѝски.	<i>She bought a bottle of Scottish whiskey.</i>
В столóвой́ очень плохóй, слáбый кóфе.	<i>In the cafeteria there is really bad, weak coffee.</i>
Я не могу́ жить без хорóшего кóфе.	<i>I can't live without good coffee.</i>



**Question:** What about the noun **винó**? I seem to recall that this noun declines (бутýлка винá – genitive), even though it appears to be a foreign borrowing.

**Answer:** You're right, **винó** is not a native Russian word, but it was borrowed so long ago (as opposed to, say, **рáдио** or **кинó**) that it became a “regular”, declinable neuter noun. Good observation.

<sup>1</sup> There are some foreign nouns in **-ь** that are feminine: меда́ль *medal*, сталь *steel*.

### 3.Б.3 The Gender of Nouns in -Ь

How can you determine the gender of a noun ending in **-Ь**? Two answers: Sometimes you can tell, sometimes you can't.

Here is a chart for those nouns in **-Ь** whose gender you *can* determine:

ALWAYS MASCULINE	ALWAYS FEMININE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noun referring to a <i>person performing an action</i> (derived from a verb), in which case the word will often end in the suffix <b>-тель</b>: любитель, преподаватель, писатель, читатель</li> <li>All <i>months</i> that end in <b>-Ь</b> are masculine: январь, февраль, апрель, июнь, июль, сентябрь, октябрь, ноябрь, декабрь</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nouns ending in <i>husher</i> (<b>ж, ш, ч, щ</b>) + <b>Ь</b>: мышь, ночь, дочь, помощь, also рожь <i>rye</i>, (which we didn't have last year, but we wanted to give an example of each husher + <b>Ь</b>).</li> <li>Nouns with the suffix <b>-ость</b>: преступность, специальность, гадость</li> <li><i>Abstract nouns</i> tend to be feminine: жизнь, смерть, любовь</li> </ul>

For other nouns in **-Ь**, you simply need to memorize the gender ☹. Eventually, combinations like **мой словарь** and **моя лошадь** should start "sounding better" to you than моя словарь and моя лошадь.

- Here is a list of all the unpredictable nouns you had last year. (We're certain you remember them all.)

Masculine	Feminine
день (remember добрый день)	деталь
дождь	дверь
лагерь	кровать
лебедь	кровь
медведь	лошадь
парень (the meaning makes it clear)	мать (the meaning makes it clear)
рубль	осень
рояль	очередь
словарь	площадь (remember Красная площадь)
	роль
	Сибирь (big part of <i>Mother Russia</i> )
	цель
	часть
	четверть

Stupid trick: Think of a male (say, Harrison Ford, who is quite masculine) playing piano outside at a camp in the rain while sitting next to a bear that is looking up a word in the dictionary and shoving millions of rubles down Harrison's shirt.

Or think of you and your mother waiting in line on Red Square in order to spend a quarter if not a third of your fall vacation giving blood while lying in bed in Siberia in order to prevent a terrible disease. (Or something like that.)



Have the adjectives agree with the noun. Same procedure as the previous exercise.

Start with **Это хорошая вещь**

- |             |             |             |             |              |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. дорогой  | 2. словарь  | 3. мой      | 4. кровать  | 5. кровь     |
| 6. учитель  | 7. дверь    | 8. красивый | 9. парень   | 10. скучный  |
| 11. день    | 12. жизнь   | 13. хороший | 14. лагерь  | 15. лошадь   |
| 16. большóй | 17. очередь | 18. лебедь  | 19. площадь | 20. красивый |

### 3.B Uses of Nominative Case: Without a Preposition

#### 3.B.1 Subject of Sentence

A noun (or pronoun) in the nominative case is very often the subject of the sentence. (The inverse is not always true – the subject of the sentence is not always in the nominative. More on this when we cover the dative.)

**Моя ко́шка** спит на полу́.

*My cat is sleeping on the floor.*

**Она́** рабо́тает как вол.

*She works like a dog.*

**Пу́тин** лю́бит слу́шать рэп-му́зыку.

*Putin likes to listen to rap music.*

#### 3.B.2 Identification: With это or just Noun (Pronoun) - Predicate

In so-called “frozen это” constructions, the noun (or pronoun) being identified appears in the nominative.

**Это моя́ маши́на.**

*This is / That is / It's my car.*

**Чьё это окно́?**

*Whose window is this / that?*

**Како́й это журна́л?**

*What magazine is that?*

Note that in English, it's possible to have the objective case (similar to Russian *accusative*) in these identification constructions, i.e., English has *me, us*, while Russian uses the nominative of the pronoun:

**Это я.**

*It's me.*

**Это она́?**

*Is that her?*

In these identification sentences it's impossible to say **Это меня́/Это её/Это нас**, etc.

The nominative is also used in identification sentences without **это**, normally consisting of just two nouns (or a pronoun + noun). Often a hyphen is used to separate the two parts:

Он – друа́к!	<i>He is a fool!</i>
Ма́ша – тала́нтливый фи́зик.	<i>Masha is a talented physicist.</i>
Она ру́сская?	<i>Is she (a) Russian?</i>
По-мо́ему, он амери́канец.	<i>I think he's an American.</i>

### 3.Г Some TV Vocabulary: Програ́мма, Сэ́рия, Кана́л

There are four nouns related to TV that can be quite confusing and that you need to keep straight. Of course, we know that no Princeton students watch TV, but you should learn them just in case you're ever in Russia and want to watch «**Кто х́очет ста́ть миллио́нером?**» (The show actually does exist.)

- 1) **програ́мма** normally correspond to *show*, which can be either a TV series (*The Simpsons, Friends, Dallas*) or a single airing of a show, while **передáча** (which literally means “transmission”) usually refers to the single airing of a show. In some instances these two nouns are entirely interchangeable, other times there is a slight difference in meaning, which is not worth worrying about.<sup>2</sup>

«Шестьдеся́т мину́т» – моя́ любима́я програ́мма.	<i>60 Minutes is my favorite show.</i>
Кака́я твоя́ любима́я програ́мма?	<i>What's your favorite show?</i>
«Все лю́бят Рэ́ймонда» – о́чень интеллектуа́льная програ́мма.	<i>Everybody Loves Raymond is a really intellectual show.</i>
Я вчера́ смотре́л о́чень интере́сную програ́мма о ру́сской грамма́тике.	<i>I saw a really interesting show yesterday about Russian grammar.</i>

- 2) **сэ́рия** is a *specific episode* of a show/series.

Я о́чень люблю́ сэ́рию, где Кра́сти нахо́дит свое́го отца́.	<i>I really like the episode where Krusty finds his father.</i>
Ты по́мнишь сэ́рию, где уби́ли Ке́нни?	<i>Do you remember the episode where they killed Kenny?</i>
По-мо́ему, я уже́ ви́дела э́ту сэ́рию.	<i>I think I've already seen this show/episode.</i>
Кака́я э́то сэ́рия?	<i>Which episode is that?</i>

<sup>2</sup> Програ́мма is sometimes used to refer to a TV station/network. We'll ignore that usage here.

3) **канал** is *channel* or *station*. Use **идёт по + dative** to ask or indicate what channel a show is on.

Какой канал ты смотришь?

*What station are you watching?*

По какому каналу здесь идёт «Опра»?

*What channel is Oprah on here?*

«Кто хочет стать миллионером?» идёт по первому каналу.

*Who wants to be a millionaire is on channel one.*

В этом здании плохо видно пятый канал.

*In this building channel 5 does not come in well (is not seen well).*

We should warn you that there is quite a bit of variation in TV vocabulary in Russian (certainly much more than in English, where things are more or less fixed). So don't panic if you hear a Russian use the "wrong" word for *show* or *channel*.



Переведите на русский:

1. What's your favorite show?
2. What channel is *Friends* on?
3. Do you remember this episode?
4. It's us!
5. His brother is a vampire
6. What station are you watching?
7. I saw an interesting show about lawyers yesterday.
8. Whose glasses are these?
9. What show are you watching?
10. Which newspaper is that?
11. Whose jar of caviar is this?
12. This is my favorite episode.



### 3-й урок – Домашнее задание



**Упражнение 1** Fill in the correct *singular* endings. Use Ø to indicate a zero ending.

1. Где м \_\_\_\_\_ нóв \_\_\_\_\_ сйн \_\_\_\_\_ машин \_\_\_\_\_ ?
2. Ч \_\_\_\_\_ *whose* эт \_\_\_\_\_ нóв \_\_\_\_\_ словár \_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. Он óчень плох \_\_\_\_\_ и зл \_\_\_\_\_ мужчйн \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. Как \_\_\_\_\_ у тебя специальность \_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. Тóмас Джэфферсон – трэт \_\_\_\_\_ америкáнск \_\_\_\_\_ президент \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. Апрёл \_\_\_\_\_ сáм \_\_\_\_\_ жестóк \_\_\_\_\_ *cruel* мéсяц \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. Ч \_\_\_\_\_ *whose* эт \_\_\_\_\_ кóф \_\_\_\_\_ ? Он óчень крèпк \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. Там мо \_\_\_\_\_ любйм \_\_\_\_\_ каф \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. Как \_\_\_\_\_ стрáнн \_\_\_\_\_ и зл \_\_\_\_\_ существ \_\_\_\_\_ !
10. Эт \_\_\_\_\_ последн \_\_\_\_\_ больш \_\_\_\_\_ вошь *louse (in hair)* .
11. Ч \_\_\_\_\_ *whose* эт \_\_\_\_\_ грязн \_\_\_\_\_ кóмнат \_\_\_\_\_ ?
12. Как \_\_\_\_\_ эт \_\_\_\_\_ канáл \_\_\_\_\_ , втор \_\_\_\_\_ ?
13. Там есть óчень дорог \_\_\_\_\_ и вкусн \_\_\_\_\_ францúzск \_\_\_\_\_ вин \_\_\_\_\_ .
14. Нáш \_\_\_\_\_ дéдушк \_\_\_\_\_ – так \_\_\_\_\_ глúп \_\_\_\_\_ .
15. М \_\_\_\_\_ общежити \_\_\_\_\_ – трэт \_\_\_\_\_ здáни \_\_\_\_\_ слéва.

### 3-й урок – Домашнее задание

16. Там стоял \_\_\_\_\_ больш \_\_\_\_\_ чёрн \_\_\_\_\_ лошад \_\_\_\_\_.

17. У тебя очень красив \_\_\_\_\_ им \_\_\_\_\_.



**Упражнение 2** :Fill in the blanks and then try your best to finish this mini-essay.

Мо \_\_\_\_\_ любим \_\_\_\_\_ — \_\_\_\_\_.  
TV show (name of show)

Она идёт \_\_\_\_\_.  
(information on channel)

Мо \_\_\_\_\_ любим \_\_\_\_\_, где \_\_\_\_\_.  
episode (say what happens in the space below)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---