

# Пятый урок

# 5

Диалог:	Он сегодня стрижётся <i>He's getting his hair cut today</i>
Грамматика:	5.А: The One-Stem Verb System 5.Б: The Present (Non-Past) Tense

## Он сегодня стрижётся *He's getting his hair cut today*

Кóля	1	Что ты собираешься делать сегодня?	<i>What do you plan to do today?</i>
Нáдя	2 3	Я останусь дома и буду убирать квартиру. Сегодня к нам приходят гости.	<i>I'm going to stay home and clean up the apartment. Some guests are coming over (to our place) today.</i>
Кóля	4	А почему ты сидишь на полу?	<i>Why are you sitting on the floor?</i>
Нáдя	5 6 7 8	Я сижу и ищу тараканов. Вчера я видела таракана. Сейчас я подмету, а потом посыплю яд на пол. Как это противно! Как я ненавижу тараканов!	<i>I'm sitting and searching for cockroaches. I saw a cockroach yesterday. I'll sweep (the floor) and then I'll pour poison on the floor. How disgusting this is! How I hate cockroaches!</i>
Кóля	9 10	Ну, конечно. Все ненавидят тараканов. А может быть, твой муж тебе поможет с этим?	<i>Well, of course. Everyone hates cockroaches. Maybe your husband will help you with this?</i>
Нáдя	11	Держи карман шире. Он сегодня стрижётся.	<i>Don't hold your breath. He's getting his hair cut today.</i>
Кóля	12	А твои дети? Что они делают?	<i>And your children? What are they doing?</i>
Нáдя	13 14	Ира уже мне помогает, печёт торт для гостей. Она молодец!	<i>Ira is already helping me. She's baking a cake for the guests. She's wonderful.</i>
Кóля	15	А Пётя? Что он делает?	<i>And Petya? What is he doing?</i>
Нáдя	16 17	По-моему, Пётя слушает рэп-музыку, машет руками и танцует. Он никогда не помогает.	<i>I think Petya is listening to music, waving his arms and dancing. He never helps.</i>
Кóля	18	Какой он ленивый!	<i>He is so lazy!!</i>

## Словарь

3	гость (m)	<i>guest</i>
5	искá+ // по-	<i>look for; search for</i>
5	таракáн	<i>cockroach</i>
7	мёт+ ' // под-	<i>sweep</i>
7	сы́па+ // по-	<i>pour a dry substance (There's a different verb in Russian for pour a liquid.)</i>
7	яд	<i>poison</i>
10	стриг+...ся // по-	<i>get one's hair cut (See 5.Б.7 for explanation of stress)</i>
	махá+	<i>wave (Use the instrumental to refer to the body part that is waved. More on this later.)</i>
	махá+ рука́ми	<i>wave one's arms</i>

## Спряжение – Conjugation

*This is another lesson containing no small amount of material, 98% of which is review from last year. Be sure to go over this lesson very carefully (как обычно!).*

### 5.A The One-Stem Verb System: Stems + Endings (Using Combination Rules)

To describe conjugation we use what is known as the **One-Stem Verb System**<sup>1</sup>. (In case you're interested, most other Russian grammar books use a Double-Stem System, based on the infinitive and the third-person plural present tense. It's not pretty, trust us.) We strongly believe – and our experience has shown – that the One-Stem Verb System is the most effective way for learning and *understanding* Russian conjugation. The major advantage of the One-Stem System is that it enables the student to *predict* forms for verbs that s/he has never seen before. Still, we must admit that the system is by no means simple, but it's infinitely simpler and more straightforward than any other system.

At the heart of the One-Stem System lies an attempt to describe conjugation as efficiently as possible. The goal is to minimize the amount of information that the student needs to remember in order to derive all the forms of a verb. The system consists of three components: **stems**, **endings**, and **combination rules**.

**Verb stems** combine with **endings** (using certain **combination rules**) to produce specific forms (first-person singular present, plural past, infinitive, imperative, etc.). The crucial position is where the *final letter of the stem*, either a vowel (**V**) or a consonant (**C**), combines with the *first letter of the ending*, either **V** or **C** (or  $\emptyset$ ). The basic rules of combination are very simple: **Opposites Attract** (harmony); **Likes Repel** (chaos). The key is being able to predict what kind of chaos will result in an unstable environment.

Basic Combination Rules for Combining Verb Stems + Endings	
Opposites Attract (and normally result in simple addition)	Likes Repel (and normally result in truncation and possible mutation)
<b>C+V &gt; CV</b> дѐн+ + {U} > дѐну читáй+ + {O}Т > читáет	<b>V<sup>1</sup>+V<sup>2</sup> &gt; V<sup>2</sup></b> вѝде+ + {U} > вѝжу (e is lost) крѝчá+ + {I} > крѝчѝ (a is lost)
<b>V+C &gt; VC</b> пѐмни+ + ть > пѐмнить целовá+ + ли > целовáли	<b>C<sup>1</sup>+C<sup>2</sup> &gt; C<sup>2</sup></b> читáй+ + ть > читáть (ѝ is lost) вѐд+´ + л > вѐл (л is lost) <b>C<sup>1</sup>+C<sup>2</sup> &gt; C<sup>1</sup></b> пѐк+´ + л > пѐк (л is lost)

In today's lesson on the present tense, we will deal only with *vowel endings* (because all present tense endings happen to begin with a vowel). As we'll see, in a **V+V** combination, it is always the first vowel (from the stem) that is deleted/truncated, i.e., **V<sup>1</sup> + V<sup>2</sup> > V<sup>2</sup>**. (When we get to the past tense and infinitive, we'll see instances where the consonant from the *ending* is lost. And we'll even see cases where *both* consonants remain – that's coming up in a few weeks.)

Those are really all the basic rules of our verb system. There are some specific rules that apply to individual verb classes, which we'll go over below.

<sup>1</sup> Actually, our system is slightly different from the "classical" One-Stem Systems found in other books. If you're interested in finding out about these differences, we'll be happy to fill you in on the details.

*Note to those students who did not take SLA101-2 at Princeton*

In all likelihood, if you studied Russian in high school or at another university you did not learn conjugation using the One-Stem Verb System. Well, we have good news and bad news. The “bad” news first – ***you must learn the One-Stem Verb System and give up on your old system.*** If you try to hold onto your old system, you will become very confused. The good news is that, as we mentioned above, the One-Stem System, more than any other approach to conjugation, gives you a really solid understanding of Russian verbs. And it’s really not that hard, it just takes a little work at the beginning. Please feel free to ask your instructor any questions about anything in the One-Stem Verb System that is even the slightest bit unclear. We realize that this new approach to conjugation may come as a bit of a shock, so do not hesitate to ask for help.

**5.Б The Present (Non-Past) Tense****5.Б.1 “Present” Tense Endings**

The endings presented below are normally referred to as “present tense” endings. However, recall that perfective verbs with these endings have a *future* meaning: **Я возьмú** *I will take*; **Мáша помóжет** *Masha will help*, etc. Thus, technically, we could call them “non-past” endings, but that sounds, well, stupid. We’ll stick with the term present tense (but not forget about the possible future meaning).

Also recall that the imperfective future is formed with the helping verb **бúд+** followed by the infinitive, as seen in line 2 of the dialogue: **Я бúду убирáть кварти́ру** *I’m going to clean up the apartment.*

**5.Б.2 Two Conjugations in the Present Tense**

There are two sets of endings in the present tense, normally called 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation and 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation.

	1 <sup>st</sup> Conjugation		2 <sup>nd</sup> Conjugation			
<b>Stem</b>	не́с+´	чита́й+	по́мни+	сиде́+		
я	{U}	несу́	читаю́	{U}	по́мню	сиджу́
ты	* <sup>b</sup> {O}шь	несёшь	чита́ешь	{I}шь	помнишь	сиди́шь
он/а/о	* <sup>b</sup> {O}т	несёт	чита́ет	{I}т	по́мнит	сиди́т
мы	* <sup>b</sup> {O}м	несём	чита́ем	{I}м	по́мним	сиди́м
вы	* <sup>b</sup> {O}те	несёте	чита́ете	{I}те	по́мните	сиди́те
они́	{U}т	несу́т	чита́ют	{A}т	по́мнят	сидя́т

\*All stems automatically (and unexpectedly) soften before endings in {O}. For example, the stem *remain* is **оста́н+...ся**, which ends in the hard consonant **н** (the **-ся** comes after the stem and plays no role – see below). For endings that begin {U} (the **я** and **они́** forms), the **н** remains hard and you write **у** (and not **ю**): **я оста́нусь**, **они́ оста́нутся**. However, since **all** stems soften before endings in {O}, we must write **е** for the “middle” forms (ты, он/а, мы, вы): **ты оста́нешься**, **он/а оста́нется**, **мы оста́немся**, **вы оста́нетесь**. Recall that {O} is spelled **е** when unstressed after a soft consonant. When the ending is stressed, you must write **ё**: **ты метёшь**, **он/а метёт**, **мы метём**, **вы метёте**; **ты даёшь**, **он/а даёт**, **мы даём**, **вы даёте**.

### 5.Б.3 Consonant + -СЯ (занимáется) / Vowel + -СЬ (занимáюсь)

Recall that the verbal suffix **-ся** gets “tacked” on *after* the present tense endings are attached. Write **-ся** after a *consonant* (ты остáнешься, он/á остáнется, мы остáнемся, они остáнутся); **-сь** following a *vowel* (я остáнусь, вы остáнетесь). We’ll discuss the various meanings of the verbal suffix **-ся/-сь** later in the course.

### 5.Б.4 How to Determine the Conjugation of a Verb Stem

Remember your mantra: “There are exactly three types of 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation verbs: **и-stems** like говорí+, **е-stems** like сидé+, and **жа-жа stems** (stems in ша (слы́ша+), жа (лежá+), ча (кричá+), ща (пищá+ *squeak*), оя\* (стоя́+)). All other verbs are 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation.”

Say this every night before bed. Stop people in the street and recite it. Include it in your wedding vows.

#### 5.Б.4а The Status of the Stems боя́+...ся and стоя́+ as 2<sup>nd</sup> Conjugation Verbs

Based on боя́+...ся and стоя́+, which are 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation verbs, you may be tempted to conclude that *all* verbs whose stems end in я (=й{А}) are 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation, and that й is a **жа-жа** consonant similar to the hushers ш, ж, ч, щ. But recall that there are several stems ending in я that are 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation (надéя+...ся, смея́+ ..ся, and another dozen or so we didn’t see last year). It turns out that боя́+...ся and стоя́+ are the only two verbs with stems ending in я that are 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation. They are also the only two verbs in the entire language whose stems end in оя. So, you can either think of боя́+...ся and стоя́+ as “defective” **жа-жа** stems (keeping in mind that other stems in я are first conjugation), or else add a fourth category to 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation verbs: оя-stems. (To be honest, most students usually do not have a hard time keeping this straight.)

\*\*\*See the charts at the end of the lesson listing all stems broken down by conjugation\*\*\*

### 5.Б.5 Up-to-Snuff (1<sup>st</sup> Conjugation) and Guitar (2<sup>nd</sup> Conjugation) Verbs

One of the most common mistakes students make when forming the present tense is to use the 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation оня́-form ending {У}т for 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation verbs, which should have {А}т: the horrible sounding кричу́т and говорю́т, instead of the correct крича́т and говоря́т. Well, we have a (really stupid) way to help you avoid this mistake. Instead of referring to 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation verbs (where 1<sup>st</sup> vs. 2<sup>nd</sup> doesn’t really tell you much about the actual endings), we suggest you think of: 1) **Up-to Snuff** verbs (u-o-u), and 2) **Guitar** verbs (u-i-a). The vowels in these phrases are exactly the same as those in the two conjugations – in the correct order. OK, it is stupid, but it may help. (Hopefully, in the not too distant future, you won’t even have to think about conjugation; the correct verb endings will flow automatically off your tongue.)

### 5.Б.6 Stress in the Present Tense: Shifting Stress (Almost) Only in Vocalic Stems

Shifting stress in the present tense – from the ending of the я-form back to the stem in all other forms – is normally found only in vocalic stems, i.e., 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation stems (**и-, е-, жа-жа-stems**) and **а-** and **ну-stems** among 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation. Therefore, all stems that end in a consonant (чита́й+, нёс+’, остáн+...ся) have fixed stress in the present tense. The only exception to this (that we have seen so far) is мор+<sup>с</sup>, which does have shifting stress in the present tense even though its stem ends in a consonant.

*New this year:* We will mark shifting stress in the present tense with a raised <sup>◀</sup>, which indicates the movement of the stress from the ending back onto the stem: **купи́+**, **писа́+**, **держи́+**, etc. You may recall from last year that we used a \* to indicate all types of shifting stress, both in the present and the past (which has a different pattern of shifting stress). The only problem with this symbol is that it does not indicate the direction of the shift in stress. By using <sup>◀</sup> (and <sup>▶</sup> for the past tense – details to follow), we eliminate this problem. Here are examples of fixed and shifting stress in the present tense:

Fixed Stress				Shifting Stress		
Stem Stress		Ending Stress				
чита́й+	по́мни+	пе́к+´	говори́+	писа́+	люби́+	мог+◀
чита́Ю	по́МНЮ	пекУ́	говори́Ю	пишУ́	люблЮ́	могУ́
чита́Ешь	по́МНИшь	печЕ́шь	говори́шь	пи́шешь	люблЮ́бишь	мо́жешь
чита́Ет	по́МНИТ	печЕ́т	говори́т	пи́шет	люблЮ́биы	мо́жет
чита́Ем	по́МНИМ	печЕ́м	говори́м	пи́шем	люблЮ́бим	мо́жем
чита́Ете	по́МНИТЕ	печЕ́те	говори́те	пи́шете	люблЮ́бите	мо́жете
чита́ЮТ	по́МНЯТ	пекУ́т	говори́ят	пи́шут	люблЮ́бят	мо́гут

**5.Б.7 “Mixed” Stress: End-Stress in Present, Stem-Stress in Past**

A number of verbs whose stems end in a consonant have a “mixed” stress pattern: end-stress in the present (and imperative), but stem-stress in the past (and infinitive). By our definition this is not “shifting stress”, since the stress is stable within all the forms of a given tense. We will mark “mixed” stress with a regular ´ directly over the final consonant of the stem.

“Mixed” Stress: кла́д+	
Present: End-Stress	Past: Stem-Stress
кладУ́	кля́л
кладЕ́шь	кля́ла
кладЕ́т	кля́ло
кладЕ́м	кля́ли
кладЕ́те	
кладУ́т	

In today’s lesson we find the verb **стри́г+...ся** *get one’s hair cut*, which has this mixed stress pattern.

**?** **Question:** What about the stress in the present tense of жив+>? What does that > mean?  
**Answer:** The stress in the present tense is fixed – on the ending: живу́, живёшь, живёт, живу́т. The > refers to shifting stress in the past tense, which is not part of this lesson.



Give the я – not Я!!, ты and о́ни forms for the following verbs / verb phrases:

- |                                |  |                                      |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. рабо́тай+ как вол           | 2. бо́я+...ся его́                         | 3. жив+> в Принстоне                 |
| 4. уме́й+ играть на гита́ре    | 5. смотре́+ эту переда́чу                  | 6. не́с+´ кни́ги                     |
| 7. оста́н+...ся до́ма          | 8. звони́+ своей ма́тери                   | 9. сто́я+ на балко́не                |
| 10. ниче́го не слы́ша+         | 11. гуля́й+ в па́рке ка́ждый день          | 12. ни черта́ не по́мни+             |
| 13. напива́й+..ся ка́ждый день | 14. крича́+ на на́шего бе́дного профессо́р | 15. говори́+ по-ру́сски без акце́нта |

### 5.Б.8 Spelling “Rules” in Present Tense Forms

As we saw above, all 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation stems unexpectedly soften before endings that begin in {O}. Actually, we can make an even broader generalization about *all* verb forms, not just the present tense:

**All verb stems soften before endings in {O} (-ë/-е), {I} (-и), {A} (-я)**

So, you will never see either **о** or **ы** as part of a verbal ending. Never! But what about the letter **а**? (We’ll ask you about this in class.)

In our discussion of the present tense, we did not need to specify that stems automatically soften before endings in {I} and {A}. Why not? (We’ll also ask you about this in class.)

It will become clear later on, when we discuss the imperative and gerunds, just why we need to stipulate that stems soften before {I} and {A}.

### 5.B Vowel plus Vowel (V<sup>1</sup>+V<sup>2</sup>>V<sup>2</sup>) Truncation Leading to Mutation in Stem

In some cases, when the final vowel of the stem is truncated and replaced by the first vowel of the ending, the preceding consonant (or group of consonants) may: 1) mutate to a husher (e.g., **д** > **ж**; **т** > **ч**); 2) insert a soft **л<sup>b</sup>** (e.g., **б** > **бл<sup>b</sup>**; **м** > **мл<sup>b</sup>**) 3) change altogether ({O}ва > {U}й). (We’ll refer to all three as “mutations”.) Here is a list of all mutations in the present tense:

Final Stem Consonant / Cluster	Mutates to..	Examples	
		Stem	First-Singular (я-form)
<b>З</b>	<b>Ж</b>	возй̆+	вожѹ
<b>Д</b>		виде+	вижу
<b>Г</b>		двй̆га+	двй̆жу
<b>Т</b>	<b>Ч</b>	платй̆+	плачў
<b>К</b>		плака+	плачу
<b>С</b>	<b>Ш</b>	писӑ+	пишў
<b>Х</b>		махӑ+	машў
<b>СК</b>	<b>Щ</b>	искӑ+	ищў
<b>СТ</b>		простй+	прощў
<b>Б</b>	<b>Бл<sup>b</sup></b>	любй̆+ +	люблю̆
<b>В</b>	<b>Вл<sup>b</sup></b>	готóви+	готóвлю̆
<b>М</b>	<b>Мл<sup>b</sup></b>	кормй̆+	кормлю̆
<b>П</b>	<b>Пл<sup>b</sup></b>	сы̆па+	сы̆плю̆
<b>(Ф)</b>	<b>Фл<sup>b</sup> rare</b>	графй̆+	графлю̆
<b>{O}ва</b>	<b>{U}й</b>	завй̆дова+	завй̆дую̆

### 5.B.1 Where Mutation Occurs in the Present Tense: Three Patterns

Unfortunately, mutation does not occur consistently across all verb types. There are three patterns:

- 1) Only in the *1<sup>st</sup> singular* (я-form) for *2<sup>nd</sup>-conjugation verbs (u-, e-stems)* :

Stem	Mutated я-form	Other forms (No mutation)
готóви+	готóвлю	готóвишь, готóвит, готóвим, готóвите, готóвят
любѝ+	люблѝю	любѝшь, любѝт, любѝм, любѝте, любѝят
вѝде+	вѝжду	вѝдишь, вѝдит, вѝдим, вѝдите, вѝдят
спросѝ+	спрошѝю	спрѝсишь, спрѝсит, спрѝсим, спрѝсите, спрѝсят
чѝсти+	чѝщу	чѝстишь, чѝстит, чѝстим, чѝстите, чѝстят
отвѝти+	отвѝчу	отвѝтишь, отвѝтит, отвѝтим, отвѝтите, отвѝтят

Mutation in 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation verbs is found in **и-stems** and **е-stems** only; in **жа-жа-stems** the consonant preceding the truncated vowel is *already* mutated (a husher). (See below for discussion of lack of mutation of ѝ.)

- 2) In *all forms* for *a-stems* and *{O}va-stems*:

Stem	All Forms With Mutation
писá+	пишѝю, пишѝешь, пишѝет, пишѝем, пишѝете, пишѝут
искá+	ищѝю, ищѝешь, ищѝет, ищѝем, ищѝете, ищѝут
сѝпа+	сѝплю, сѝплѝешь, сѝплѝем, сѝплѝете, сѝплѝют
махá+	машѝю, машѝешь, машѝет, машѝем, машѝете, машѝут
бормотá+	бормачѝю, бормѝчѝешь, бормѝчѝет, бормѝчѝем, бормѝчѝете, бормѝчѝут
плáка+	плáчу, плáчѝешь, плáчет, плáчем, плáчете, плáчут
танцевá-	танцѝю, танцѝешь, танцѝет, танцѝем, танцѝете, танцѝют
горевá+	горѝю, горѝешь, горѝет, горѝем, горѝете, горѝют

- 3) *For the velar stems* (those ending in **к** or **г** – there are no stems in **х**), mutation occurs *before endings in {O}* (the “middle” forms) but not before endings in **{U}** (the я and онѝ forms). See discussion directly below for the “exceptional” nature of mutation in velar stems.

Stem	Mutation Before Endings in {O}	No Mutation Before {U}
пѝк+	печѝшь, печѝт, печѝем, печѝете	пекѝю, пекѝют
стригѝ+...ся	стрижѝешься, стрижѝется, стрижѝемся, стрижѝетесь	стугѝсь, стригѝтся

### 5.B.1a Velar Mutation As Exception; All Other C+V Combinations Are Harmonious

Based on the general rules of combination outlined earlier (Opposites Attract/Likes Repel) we would not predict mutation in velar stems (since they're all stable **C+V** in the present tense). So, here the mutation (of **г > ж** and **к > ч**) is really an exception. A very common mistake students make is to apply mutation to other **C+V** environments. Please don't do this! If the stem ends in a non-velar consonant, that stem consonant never mutates. Just attach the present tense endings directly (in harmonious **C+V**):

Stem in C	All Forms Without Consonant Mutation
дѐн+	дѐну, дѐнешь, дѐнет, дѐнем, дѐнете, дѐнут
нѐс+´	несу́, несѐшь, несѐт, несѐм, несѐте, несу́т
жив+ >	живу́, живѐшь, живѐт, живѐм, живѐте, живу́т
вѐз+´	везу́, везѐшь, везѐт, везѐм, везѐте, везу́т
мѐт+´	мету́, метѐшь, метѐм, метѐте, мету́т
крад+	краду́, крадѐшь, крадѐт, крадѐм, крадѐте, краду́т
грѐб+´	гребу́, грѐбѐшь, грѐбѐт, грѐбѐм, грѐбѐте, грѐбу́т
читай+	читаю́, читаѐшь, читаѐт, читаѐм, читаѐте, читаю́т
гуляй+	гуляю́, гуляѐшь, гуляѐт, гуляѐм, гуляѐте, гуляю́т



**Question:** What happened to the **й** in читай+ and гуляй+ in the present tense forms? I thought the point of this section was that the stem-final consonant is not lost? But I don't see an **й** anywhere in читаю́, читаѐм, гуляѐшь, гуляю́т, etc.

**Answer:** You should know better.

The *letter* **й** may be gone in these forms, but the *sound* **й** is still there, as much as the sounds **т** or **д** are present in forms like **мету́** or **ведѐшь**, respectively. Recall from our discussion of the representation of the **й** sound (Lesson 2) that when not immediately preceded by a consonant, a soft indicating vowel (except **и**) indicates the presence of a **й** sound. Thus, in читаю́, гуляѐшь, etc. the endings (**{U}**, **{O}шь**, respectively) have simply been added to the stem, with the **й** sound being “incorporated” into the soft-indicating vowels **ю/е**.

### Where Mutation of Stem Consonant Occurs: Summary

2 <sup>nd</sup> Conjugation Verbs	1 <sup>st</sup> Conjugation Verbs	
И-Stems, Е-Stems: Я-form Only	А-Stems, {О}ВА-Stems: Everywhere	К-Stems, Г-Stems: Before {О} Endings





Give the я, она́, and они́ forms of the following verbs / verb phrases.

- |                                  |                                       |   |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. иска́+ подарок для отца́      | 2. отве́ти+ на его́ вопро́с           | 3. люби́+ ру́сскую литерату́ру          |
| 4. чи́сти+ зу́бы ка́ждое у́тро   | 5. грёб+ <sup>row</sup> ка́ждое у́тро | 6. ка́ждую неде́лю гла́ди+ бру́юки      |
| 7. корми́+ котá два ра́за в день | 8. маха́+ рука́ми                     | 9. хоро́шо танцева́+                    |
| 10. гото́ви+ обе́д               | 11. помо́г+ <sup>c</sup> ему́ за́втра | 12. ме́т+ <sup>r</sup> пол ка́ждый день |
| 13. лиза́+ lick моро́женное      | 14. писа́+ ле́вой рука́й              | 15. пе́к+ <sup>r</sup> хле́б            |

## 5.B.2 Consonants That Do Not Mutate

There are a few cases where the  $V^1+V^2>V^2$  truncation does *not* cause the final stem consonant to mutate:

- 1) In 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation (Guitar) verbs, **н**, **р**, and **л** remain *soft* in all forms, but do not mutate to another consonant:

говори́+	говору́, говори́шь, говори́т, говори́м, говори́те, говори́т
звене́+ <i>ring</i>	звеню́, звени́шь, звени́т, звени́м, звени́те, звеня́т
пили́+ <i>saw</i>	пилю́, пи́лишь, пи́лит, пи́лим, пи́лите, пи́лят

- 2) In 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation (Up-to-Snuff) Verbs in **ну/[ну]** (we'll explain the difference between these two stem types when we cover the past tense, but that is irrelevant for the present tense endings), the **н** remains *hard* even after **V+V** truncation. (Of course, the **н** softens before endings beginning in {**О**} – that rule has absolutely no exceptions.):

верну́+...ся	верну́сь, верне́шься, верне́тся, верне́мся, верне́тесь, верну́тся
исчез[ну]+	исчезну́, исче́знешь, исче́знет, исче́знем, исче́знете, исче́знут

- 3) In 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation (Guitar) **жа-жа-stems**, the consonant preceding the stem-final **а** is already mutated (it's a husher) and does not change:

крича́+	кричу́, кричи́шь, кричи́т, кричи́м, кричи́те, крича́т
слы́ша+	слы́шу, слы́шишь, слы́шит, слы́шим, слы́шите, слы́шат
лежа́+	лежу́, лежи́шь, лежи́т, лежи́м, лежи́те, лежа́т
пища́+ <i>squeal</i>	пищу́, пищи́шь, пищи́т, пищи́м, пищи́те, пища́т

- 4) Similarly, in the 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation **жа-жа stems боя́+...ся** and **стоя́+**, the **й** does not mutate. Nor does the **й** mutate in 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation **а-stems** like **смея́+...ся**, **наде́я+...ся**:

боя́+...ся	бою́сь, бойи́шься, бойи́тся, бойи́мся, бойи́тесь, боя́тся
стоя́+	стою́, стои́шь, стои́т, стои́м, стои́те, стоя́т
смея́+...ся	смею́сь, смее́шься, смее́тся, смее́мся, смее́тесь, смею́тся
наде́я+...ся	надею́сь, надее́шься, надее́тся, надее́мся, надее́тесь, надею́тся

There is one other important group of stems where consonant mutation does not occur after **V+V** truncation, which we will discuss in a future lesson. (In case you're interested, it's in verbs like **жда́+** *wait*, **бра́+** *take*, which we'll call "non-syllabic a-stems". More on this later.)



Give the я, мы, and о́ни forms of the following verbs / verb phrases.

- |                                      |                               |                                  |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. сто́я+ на голо́вѣ                 | 2. верну́+...ся в сре́ду      | 3. прекра́сно говори́+ по-ру́ски |
| 4. нико́гда не крича́+ на дете́й     | 5. смея́+...ся над ним        | 6. лежа́+ на дива́не             |
| 7. пища́+ <i>squeal</i> как мышь     | 8. ни черта́ не по́мни+       | 9. нико́го не бо́я+...ся         |
| 10. бы́стро приви́к[ну]+ к заня́тиям | 11. пи́ли+ <i>saw</i> де́рево | 12. слы́ша+ как поёт Ве́ра       |

In the chart on the following page you will find information on the present tense of all the verb types discussed in this lesson. You may want to look at the chart before completing the next oral exercise.



Give the я, вы, and о́ни forms of the following verbs / verb phrases. This exercise contains all types of verbs discussed in the lesson:

- |                                 |  |                                   |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. чита́й+ газѣту ка́ждое утро  | 2. люби́+ её                                   | 3. стри́г+...ся се́годня ве́чером |
| 4. наде́я+...ся, что он приде́т | 5. ему́ зави́дова+                             | 6. ве́д+´ соба́ку в парк          |
| 7. сидѣ́+ на полу́              | 8. пляса́+ <i>dance</i> в ба́ре ка́ждый ве́чер | 9. уме́й+ сто́ять на голо́вѣ      |
| 10. корми́+ их ло́шадь          | 11. что-то слы́ша+                             | 12. ста́н+ президѣ́нтом           |

1st-Conjugation (Up-to-Snuff Verbs)

Stem Type	Examples				Comments
	Stem	я	он/á	онí	
АЙ	чита́й+	чита́ю	чита́ет	чита́ют	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• АЙ stems are <i>by far</i> the most commonly found stems in Russian</li> <li>• Fixed stem stress</li> </ul>
	гуля́й+	гуля́ю	гуля́ет	гуля́ют	
ЕЙ	уме́й+	уме́ю	уме́ет	уме́ют	
	боле́й+	боле́ю	боле́ет	боле́ют	
А	писа́+	пишу́	пи́шет	пи́шут	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mutation throughout the present, where possible</li> <li>• Shifting stress is quite common</li> </ul>
	сы́па+	сы́плю	сы́плет	сы́плют	
	смея́+...ся	смею́сь	смеёт́ся	смею́тся	
	наде́я+...ся	надею́сь	надеёт́ся	надею́тся	
Г / К	мог+ <sup>с</sup>	могу́	мо́жешь	мо́гут	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mutation only before endings in {<b>О</b>}</li> <li>• мог+<sup>с</sup> has irregular shifting stress in the present</li> <li>• End-stress is quite common</li> </ul>
	стриг+...ся	стригу́сь	стриже́тся	стригу́тся	
	пе́к+ <sup>ч</sup>	пеку́	пече́т	пеку́т	
Other Consonants (Д, Т, З, С, В, Н)	вед+ <sup>д</sup>	веду́	ведёт	веду́т	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• End stress is quite common</li> <li>• Remember to write <i>y</i> and not <i>ю</i> for <i>я</i> and <i>онí</i> forms</li> </ul>
	крад+ <sup>д</sup>	краду́	краде́т	краду́т	
	ме́т+ <sup>т</sup>	мету́	метёт	мету́т	
	вез+ <sup>з</sup>	веду́	везёт	веду́т	
	нес+ <sup>с</sup>	несу́	несёт	несу́т	
	жив+ <sup>в</sup>	живу́	живёт	живу́т	
{ <b>О</b> }ва	зави́дова+	завиду́ю	завидует	завиду́ют	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mutation {<b>О</b>}ва &gt; {<b>У</b>}й throughout present</li> <li>• Fixed stress on stem (So far)</li> </ul>
	танцева́+	танцу́ю	танцу́ет	танцу́ют	

2nd-Conjugation (Guitar Verbs)

Stem Type	Examples				Comments
	Stem	я	она́	онí	
И	купи́+	куплю́	ку́пит	ку́пят	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mutation in <i>я</i> form only.</li> <li>• No mutation in <b>п-, н-, л-</b>stems</li> <li>• Shifting stress is quite common.</li> </ul>
	говори́+	говору́ю	говори́т	говору́ят	
	учи́+...ся	учу́сь	учи́тся	уча́тся	
	по́мни+	по́мню	по́мнит	по́мнят	
Е	смотре́+	смотрю́	смот́рит	смот́рят	
	ви́де+	ви́жу	ви́дит	ви́дят	
	лете́+	лечу́	лете́т	лете́ят	
Жа-Жа	крича́+	кричу́	кричи́т	крича́т	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No mutation – since the final stem consonant is already mutated.</li> <li>• Just attach -т to stem to get <i>онí</i>-form</li> <li>• боя́+...ся / сто́я+ only two <b>оя-</b>stems</li> </ul>
	слы́ша+	слы́шу	слы́шит	слы́шат	
	сто́я+	стою́	стои́т	сто́ят	
	боя́+...ся	бою́сь	бойт́ся	боя́тся	



### 5-й урок - Домашнее задание

искá+ Stem Type _____ Conjugation _____	держá+ Stem Type _____ Conjugation _____	спас+´ Stem Type _____ Conjugation _____
я _____	я _____	я _____
вы _____	вы _____	вы _____
они _____	они _____	они _____

перепу́тай+ Stem Type _____ Conjugation _____	дремá+ Stem Type _____ Conjugation _____	пёк+´ Stem Type _____ Conjugation _____
я _____	я _____	я _____
вы _____	вы _____	вы _____
они _____	они _____	они _____

слыв+> Stem Type _____ Conjugation _____	стоя+ Stem Type _____ Conjugation _____	болé+ Stem Type _____ Conjugation _____
я _____	я _____	я _____
вы _____	вы _____	вы _____
они _____	они _____	они _____

пла́ка+ Stem Type _____ Conjugation _____	смея́+...ся Stem Type _____ Conjugation _____	плати́+ Stem Type _____ Conjugation _____
я _____	я _____	я _____
вы _____	вы _____	вы _____
они _____	они _____	они _____

лови́+ Stem Type _____ Conjugation _____	ви́де+ Stem Type _____ Conjugation _____	маха́+ Stem Type _____ Conjugation _____
я _____	я _____	я _____
вы _____	вы _____	вы _____
они _____	они _____	они _____