

Шестой урок

6

Грамматика: 6.A: Names
6.B: Dates
6.B: Short-Form Adjectives

Поѐздка в Америку: Часть Пѐрвая - Грамматика

In addition to presenting a new grammar point (or two) in the second part of the story, we will also review several important (and often confusing) topics that were covered last year. Once again, this is the perfect opportunity to really firm up your knowledge.

6.A Asking / Stating Names

Recall that these constructions are quite idiomatic; you cannot just translate phrases like *What's your name? / My name is Chris* literally (and get a grammatical Russian sentence). Instead, you need to learn the various "formulae" Russian uses to ask about and state someone's name.

6.A.1 Asking Someone's Name

The question consists of three elements:

- 1) **Как** + 2) accusative pronoun or full noun + 3) **зову́т**

What's your / his / her name? (With pronoun)

ACC Pronoun		
Как	тебя́ его́ еѐ вас	зову́т?

In instances in which a full noun is used (e.g. *his brother / that woman / your friend*), don't forget to put the noun phrase into the accusative. (Students often make the mistake of leaving it in the nominative.) Also note the difference in word order between questions with pronouns (in 2nd position *preceding* зову́т) and those with full nouns (in 3rd position, *following* зову́т):

What's your brother's/her father's/their daughter's name? (With full noun)

Full Noun in ACC		
Как	зову́т	твоего́ брата́? ва́шу ста́ршую сестру́? его́ соба́ку? ва́шего профе́ссора?

6.A.2 Stating Someone's Name

The statement also consists of three elements:

- 1) accusative pronoun or full noun + 2) **зову́т** + 3) nominative of name

(Note that both the pronoun and the full noun are found in the same position, directly preceding **зову́т**.)

My/his cousin's/her/his sister's name is...

Pronoun/Noun in ACC		First Name in NOM
Меня́ Моего́ брата́ Его́ Мою́ ста́ршую сестру́ Её́ Его́ собаку́ Этого́ наха́ла	зову́т	Ли́за. Ми́ша. Гри́ша. Ле́на. О́ля. Рекс. Бори́с Ви́кторович.



Form a question and answer:

Example: ты (Ми́ша) ⇨ *Как тебя́ зову́т? Меня́ зову́т Ми́ша.*

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. он (Серёжа) | 2. ваш профе́ссор (Пётр Петро́вич) | 3. их дочь (Лю́ба) |
| 4. она́ (Жа́нна) | 5. э́тот страна́ный мужчи́на (Яша) | 6. твой о́тец (Па́вел Дми́триевич) |
| 7. ваш дядя́ (Гена́дий Бори́сович) | 8. его́ соба́ка (Бе́лка) | 9. э́та безда́рная актри́са (Ра́я) |

6.A.3 Inquiring Specifically About First Name (Patronymic / Last Name)

To inquire specifically about a person's *first name / patronymic / last name* use indeclinable **как** + *nominative* of the "name word" (**и́мя / о́тчество / фами́лия**):

What's your / his cousin's / her first name / patronymic / last name?

	NOM of "Name Word"
Как	ва́ше и́мя? её́ о́тчество? твоя́ фами́лия?

Don't forget that full nouns seen below in brackets – as opposed to possessive pronouns – must appear in the *genitive* following the "name word":

Как	и́мя [твоего́ дяди́]? о́тчество [её́ мужа́]? фами́лия [э́той актри́сы]?
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Normally, the question **Как его / её / ваше имя?** is used when you already know a person's last name. If you know nothing about the person, **Как его / её / вас зовут?** is more appropriate.

The answer simply consists of the nominative of both the “name word” and the name:

NOM of “Name Word” and Name	
Его / Её имя	Юра / Инна.
Моё отчество	Борисович / Петровна.
Фамилия моего дяди	Сидоров / Путин.

It is possible to inquire about both first name and patronymic in a single question:

Как ваше имя-отчество?

What's your first name and patronymic?



Переведите на русский:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. What's your (<i>formal</i>) patronymic? | 2. What's your aunt's last name? |
| 3. What's your (<i>formal</i>) first name? | 4. What's Madonna's last name? |
| 5. Her patronymic is Vadimovna. | 6. His last name is Pushkin. |

6.Б Dates

6.Б.1 Expressing When Something Occurs: On a Certain Date

To say when an event occurs (occurred / will occur), use the *neuter genitive* of the ordinal number **without any preposition**. The month appears (optionally) in the genitive. Notice (from the first example below) that there are several possible English translations: ± the preposition *on*; moving the date in front of the month, together with *the*. Russian has just one possibility ☺.

Она уехала третьего марта.

She left March 3rd / on March 3rd / the 3rd of March.

Путин родился седьмого октября. (Это правда.)

Putin was born (on) October 7th.

Моцарт умер пятого декабря. (Это правда.)

Mozart died on the 5th of December.

Концерт будет двадцать шестого.

The concert will be on the 26th.

To question when something takes (took / will take) place, you can use either **когда** or **какого числа** – note that this last phrase is in the genitive (the nominative of the noun is neuter **число**):

Когда / Какого числа он уедет?

When (What day / On what date) is he leaving?

Когда / Какого числа концерт?

When (What day / On what date) is the concert?

Our experience shows...

Students are tempted to use the preposition **в** + *accusative* to express the date. This makes sense, since that is what is done with days of the week: **Она уехала в субботу / пятницу / четверг**. Note that this last phrase has the same basic structure in English as the above examples with dates: *She left (on) Saturday / March 6th*. Sorry, but dates work differently in Russian than days.



State when the event took (will take) place:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Боря приехал в Америку (March 5) | 2. Я уеду (January 30) |
| 3. Пушкин родился (June 17) | 4. Она меня бросила (August 12) |
| 5. Мы переехали (May 4) | 6. Концерт был (February 7) |
| 7. Спектакль будет (October 26) | 8. Семестр начинается (November 19) |

6.Б.2 Asking / Stating Today's (Yesterday's / Tomorrow's) Date

To report today's (yesterday's / tomorrow's) date, use the *neuter nominative* of the ordinal number. The month appears (optionally) in the genitive. The questions are: **Какое сегодня (вчера было/завтра [будет]) число?**

Какое сегодня число?
Сегодня пятое (марта).

What's today's date?
Today is the 5th (of March).

Какое вчера было число?
Вчера было первое апреля.

What was yesterday's date?
Yesterday was April 1st.

Какое завтра (будет) число?
Завтра будет тридцатое.

What's tomorrow's date (going to be)?
Tomorrow will be the 30th.



Form a question and answer:

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. today / June 14 | 2. yesterday / August 23 | 3. tomorrow / November 2 |
| 4. yesterday / May 6 | 5. today / September 22 | 6. tomorrow / January 1 |

6.B Short-Form Adjectives

6.B.1 Forming Short-Form Adjectives

The endings for short-form adjectives, which are attached to the adjectival stem, are exactly the same as those for nominative nouns (see chart below). To get an adjective's stem, take the dictionary form and remove the ending (**-ый, -ий, -ой**): глуп-ый > глуп-; хорош-ий > хорош-; дорог-ой > дорог-. (More on stress below).

Gender / #	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine	Plural
Ending	∅	{O}	{A}	{I}
Examples	красив глуп хорош крепок (о) зол (о) интересен (е) благодарен (е)	красиво глупо хорошо крепко зло интересно благодарно	красива глупа хороша крепка зла интересна благодарна	красивы глупы хороши крепки злы интересны благодарны

Some notes on the formation of short-form adjectives:

- 😊 Short-form adjectives (for reasons we'll discuss below) appear **only in the nominative**. They do not decline for case.
- There are **no soft short-form adjectives**. As a result: 1) all feminine forms end in **-a** (never-я); 2) only unstressed neuter forms in a husher have **-e** (there are very few of these – most short-form neuter adjectives in a husher end in stressed **-ó**); 3) plural forms have **-ы**, unless the stem ends in an unpaired consonant, in which case the spelling rules covered in Lesson 2 require **-и**.
- Short-form adjectives have stress patterns similar to past tense verbs. Stress can be either: 1) always on the stem (красив, красива, красиво, красивы – similar to видел, видела, видели, видели); 2) always on the ending (хорош, хороша, хорошо, хороши – similar to мог, могла, могло, могли); 3) shifting to the ending *only for the feminine* (глуп, глупа, глупо, глупы – similar to пил, пила, пило, пили).

Fixed Stress		Shifting Stress
Stem Stress	End Stress	
красив, красива, красиво, красивы	хорош, хороша, хорошо, хороши	глуп, глупа, глупо, глупы

We will indicate shifting stress in short-form adjectives with the same $\grave{}$ used for past tense verbs: глуп $\grave{}$.

- Some masculine forms contain a cluster buster, which is sometimes replaced by soft-sign in the other forms. The cluster buster vowel is (almost always) {O}: сил $\grave{}$ ен, сильна́, си́льно, си́льны; кре́пок, кре́пка, кре́пко, кре́пки. (Recall that even if the vowel is unstressed e, this may very well be a “hidden” basic {O}.) We'll always put the cluster buster vowel in parentheses next to the short-form adjective: благодарен (e).

- Many adjectives do not have a short-form. The explanation as to why is a bit involved, but here's a good test: Only adjectives that can logically have a comparative form can also have a short-form. For example, you really cannot say: "This book is more last/final than that one." Therefore, you can conclude that **последний** does not have a short-form.
- There is just one adjective (**рад, рада, радо, рады**) that appears *only in the short-form*; no long-form (**радый, радая**, etc.) exists. However, as we'll see below, a number of quite common adjectives are found almost exclusively in the short-form (with a specific meaning).

6.B.2 Usage of Short-Form Adjectives: In Predicate Only

Short-form adjectives can only appear in the **predicate**, i.e., after the verb *be* (either overt or implied). They never precede the noun, and, as mentioned above, are fixed in the nominative:

Она краси́ва.	<i>She is attractive.</i>
Сла́ва дово́льно краси́в.	<i>Slava is rather attractive.</i>
Я больна́.	<i>I'm (female) sick.</i>
Его́ роди́тели бы́ли о́чень бога́ты.	<i>His parents were very rich.</i>
Он умён.	<i>He's smart.</i>
Они́ ста́ли лени́вы.	<i>They became/started to be lazy.</i>

6.B.2a Use Unchanging Так (Instead of Declinable Тако́й) With SF Adjectives

Instead of the modifier **тако́й, -а́я, -о́е, -и́е** (**Они́ такие лени́вые**), use the unchanging **так** with short-form adjectives:

Они́ так лени́вы!	<i>They are so lazy!</i>
Она́ так сильна́!	<i>She is so strong!</i>
Он так глуп!	<i>He's so stupid!</i>
Вино́ здесь так до́рого!	<i>The wine here is so expensive.</i>
Мы так за́няты!	<i>We're so busy!</i>

6.B.3 Choosing Between LF and SF Adjectives (Only in Predicate Position)

Keep in mind that when an adjective precedes the noun (**зелёная** машина, **большо́й** дом, **дороги́е** подарки) only the long form is possible. It is only in predicate position that both the long form and short form may be found.

So, what *is* the difference between **Ма́ша голо́дная** (long form) and **Ма́ша голо́дна́** (short form)? Well, we hate to wimp out, but this is a rather complicated question. To some extent, you're almost always "safe" to use the long form, which is what we recommend. Many native speakers consider the short form somewhat "bookish".

Having said that, there are a number of short adjectives that *are* commonly used. Here are the ones we saw last year (and in Part 1 of the story):

Commonly Used Short-Form Adjectives	
ра́д (-а, -о, -ы) (No long form exists)	<i>happy; glad</i>
гото́в (-а, -о, -ы)	<i>ready</i>
откры́т (-а, -о, -ы)	<i>open</i>
закры́т (-а, -о, -ы)	<i>closed</i>
бо́лен (е) (больна́, -ны́) (note strange stress!)	<i>sick</i>
благодарен (е) (благодарна, -о, -ы)	<i>grateful</i>
сы́т (-а́, -о, -ы)	<i>full (from eating)</i>
за́нят (-а, -о, -ы) (за́нята́ is possible)	<i>busy; occupied</i>
свободо́н (е) (свободна, -,о, -ы)	<i>free (not busy); unoccupied</i>
дово́лен (е) (дово́льна, -о, -ы) + <i>instrumental</i>	<i>satisfied with</i>
пра́в (-а́, -о, -ы)	<i>right; correct</i>



Переведите на русский:

1. Masha, are you ready?
2. My aunt is always right.
3. Vadik, are you free tonight?
4. Tomorrow they will be very busy.
5. I'm (female) very grateful to your parents.
6. I'm (male) glad that Nina dumped Gleb.
7. Is the library open?
8. The store is already closed.

6.Г.2 Short-Form Adjectives in {О}

Short-adjectives in {О} are quite often found in so-called “impersonal expressions” (the first two examples below) and “dative of experience” constructions (the last four examples).

Здесь о́чень хоро́шо/краси́во.	<i>It's very nice / beautiful here.</i>
Сего́дня хо́лодно/жа́рко.	<i>It's cold / hot today.</i>
Мне ску́чно.	<i>I'm bored.</i>
Нам интере́сно.	<i>It's interesting for us.</i>
Ему́ всё ровно́.	<i>He doesn't care. (It's all the same to him.)</i>
Ей пло́хо.	<i>She's not feeling well.</i>



Переведите на русский. (A mix of various short-form adjectives)

1. It's cramped here.
2. You (masc.) are so lazy!
3. He's grateful to us for the ticket.
4. It's so beautiful in Trenton!
5. He's sick.
6. I don't feel well.
7. They're so bored.
8. Vera is so busy!
9. Are you (fem.) full?
10. It's hot today.

6-й урок - Домашнее задание



Упражнение 1 Answer the questions about the story *using complete sentences*

1. главный герой *main character*

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

6-й урок - Домашнее задание

Упражнение 2 Переведите на русский

1. I don't want to live with two guys. It will be too crowded (for us).
2. My (female) cousin often travels abroad.
3. What floor do you live on? (*Translate question and give answer.*)
4. + Who paid for dinner? – Some ignorant man by the name of Vadik.
5. I can't for the life of me figure out why they moved from Paris to Trenton.
6. I'm grateful to you for everything!