

Восьмой урок

8

Диалог: Всё время борюсь с тараканами
I'm constantly fighting cockroaches

Грамматика: 8.A: Three New Stem Types
8.B: Double-Stem Verbs
8.B: Other New Verbs of Note

Я всё время борюсь с тараканами *I'm constantly fighting (struggling with) cockroaches*

Витя	1 2	Маша, где же ты была? Я тебя жду около часа. Ты опять напилась вчера вечером?	<i>Masha, where the heck were you? I've been waiting for you for nearly an hour. Did you get drunk again last night?</i>
Маша	3 4	О чём ты говоришь!? Ты же знаешь, что теперь я вообще не пью.	<i>What are you talking about? You know that I don't drink at all now.</i>
Витя	5 6	Надеюсь, ты не врешь. Ты же обещала, что не будешь пить!	<i>I hope that you're not lying. You <u>promised</u> that you weren't going to drink.</i>
Маша	7 8 9 10 11	Нет, я не вру. Честное слово! Дело в том, что в последнее время я очень плохо сплю. Я всё время борюсь с тараканами. Как я их ненавижу! Я каждый день мою пол, сбплю яд, но ничего не помогает.	<i>No, I'm not lying. Honest. The thing is, lately I haven't been sleeping well. I'm constantly fighting (struggling with) cockroaches. I hate them so much! I wash the floor every day, pour poison, but nothing helps.</i>
Витя	12 13 14	Да, я тебе сочувствую. По-моему, в университетском магазине продают очень хорошие ловушки.	<i>Yeah, I sympathize with you. I think they sell really good traps in the u(niversity) store.</i>
Маша	15 16	Я пойду после обеда и узнаю. Если есть, я куплю и для тебя (тебе).	<i>I'll go after dinner and find out. If they have them, I'll buy some for you as well.</i>
Витя	17 18	Не надо. Ведь у нас нет никаких тараканов. Слушай, пошли с нами в клуб после обеда.	<i>That's not necessary. After all, we don't have any cockroaches. So, why don't you come to the club with us after dinner?</i>
Маша	19	Мне некогда.	<i>I don't have the time.</i>
Витя	20 21	Как это «некогда»? Что ты делаешь? Куда ты идёшь?	<i>What do you mean "don't have the time"? What are you doing? Where are you going?</i>
Маша	22	У меня дела.	<i>I have some things to take care of.</i>
Витя	23	Какие?	<i>What (kind of things)?</i>
Маша	24 25	Почему ты всегда суешь свой нос в чужие дела? Это тебя не касается.	<i>Why do you always stick your nose into other people's business? This doesn't concern you.</i>

Словарь

9	борѓ+...ся с + <i>instrumental</i>	<i>struggle with</i> (See grammar for details on this verb type.)
13	университетский	adjective from университет
14	ловуш/ка (е)	<i>trap</i>
24	совá+	<i>shove; stick</i>
	совá+ свой нос в чьи дела	<i>stick one's nose into person's business</i>

8.A Three New Stem Types: O-, Root {O}ва-, Non-Syllabic A-Stems

Let's look at three (more or less) new stem types. One is completely new, while the other two are similar to stems we saw last year – but with a twist.

8.A.1 O-Stems

O-stems are completely new to us; we did not see a single **o-stem** last year.

Characteristics of O-Stems:

- 1) All are 1st conjugation (since they're not **и-**, **е-**, or **жа-жа-**stems).
- 2) All have shifting stress in the present tense.
- 3) In the **я** and **онѝ** forms (i.e. the endings that begin with {**У**}), the final stem consonant *softens*, but does not mutate. It turns out that the final stem consonant for all **o-stems** is either **р** or **л** (and recall from our discussion of consonant mutation in Lesson 5 that **р** and **л** can soften, but do not mutate).

борѝ+ ...ся	борю́сь, бо́решься, бо́рется, бо́ремся, бо́ретесь, бо́рются
колѝ+ <i>prick</i>	колю́, ко́лешь, ко́лет, ко́лем, ко́лете, ко́лют

There are exactly five **o-stems** in the entire language (not counting all the prefixed versions), only one of which is used with any significant frequency: **борѝ+** ...ся *struggle, fight (for/against)*. This verb can be followed by three different prepositions, each of which takes a different case:

- 1) **с** + *instrumental* *fight, struggle against (a problem or a foe)*
- 2) **прѝтив** + *genitive* *fight against (a foe – normally animate)*
- 3) **за** + *accusative* *fight for (the cause of)*

Врачи́ бо́рются с ра́ком.

Doctors are fighting against cancer.

Во вре́мя Вто́рой миро́вой войнѝ Со́ветский Сою́з
бо́рлся прѝтив на́цистов (с на́цистами).

*During WWII the Soviet Union fought against the
Nazis.*

Он бо́рется за сво́боду сло́ва.

He's fighting for freedom of speech.

To be honest, the difference between **борѝ+...ся с** and **борѝ+...ся прѝтив** can be very subtle, and is really not worth worrying about.

8.A.2 Root {O}ва-Stems

In all of the **{O}ва-stems** we have seen (**завѝдова+**, **танцева́+**, **целова́+... (ся)**, etc.), the **{O}ва** was actually a verbal *suffix* attached to a *root*. (The exact details are not important.) There are, however, a number of verbs where **{O}ва** is not a suffix; it's part of the root, which is why we'll call them **root {O}ва-stems**. It turns out that the only important difference between root **{O}ва-stems** and regular, non-root **{O}ва-stems** is the position of stress in the present tense (See details below). Otherwise, root **{O}ва-stems** are just like regular **{O}ва-stems**.

Characteristics of Root {O}ва-Stems:

- 1) The regular mutation of {O}ва > {U}й takes place throughout the present tense (and imperative), just as with non-root {O}ва stems;
- 2) All (and only) **root {O}ва-stems** are *ending-stressed* (i.e. the stress is *on the ending itself*) throughout the present tense. (In the past and infinitive the stress falls on the **á** of {O}ва.) Regular {O}ва-stems are never ending-stressed in the present. If a regular {O}ва-stem has stress on the **á** (e.g. **танцевá+**), in the present tense the stress will fall on the {U} (of the {U}й), preceding the actual ending (**танцúю**). (And, of course, if the stress falls on a syllable preceding the {O}ва, that's where it stays – in all forms).

Root {O}ва-Stems Stress Always on Ending in Present		“Regular” {O}ва-Stems Stress Never on Ending in Present	
совá+	плева́+ <i>spit</i>	танцевá+	зави́дова+
сую́	плюю́	танцúю	зави́дую
суёшь	плюёшь	танцúешь	зави́дуешь
суёт	плюёт	танцúет	зави́дует
суём	плюём	танцúем	зави́дуем
суёте	плюёте	танцúете	зави́дуете
сую́т	плюю́т	танцúют	зави́дуют

So, when you see a stem in **-овá+** or **-евá+**, you need to determine whether the {O}ва is a suffix or part of the root. If the {O} is the first vowel in the stem (not counting any prefixes), then it's a root {O}ва-stem; otherwise it's a regular, non-root {O}ва-stem. It's normally pretty obvious which is which.

8.A.3 Non-Syllabic A-Stems: No Consonant Mutation After $V^1+V^2>V^2$

In Lesson 5, we described **a-stems** (e.g., писа́+, сказа́+, сыпа́+, пла́ка+, etc.), where consonant mutation occurs in all forms of the present tense (and in the imperative, as we'll see later). There is another group of verbs whose stems also end in **a**, but which *do not undergo mutation* after **V+V** truncation. We will refer to these as **non-syllabic a-stems** because, as should be obvious, their stems do not contain a syllable – leaving out the **a**, of course. We actually saw several of these verbs last year: e.g., **жда́+**¹ *wait* and **вра́+** *lie; tell untruth*. We did note last year that the expected mutation of **д > ж** does not take place in **жда́+**, but we never said why. Now you know. (Note also the **p** in **вра́+** remains *hard* after **V+V** truncation – at least before the endings in **y**.)

Characteristics of Non-Syllabic A-Stems:

- 1) No consonant mutation or softening (before endings in **-y**) after **V+V** truncation.
- 2) Many non-syllabic **a-stems** have shifting stress in the *past*. (More details when we get to the past tense. In any case, the [>] gives this away, since shifting stress in the present tense is always in the other direction, from the ending in the **я**-form to the stem in all other forms.)

¹ You may have guessed already that the [>] indicates shifting stress in the past tense. See below for more details.

Non-Syllabic A-Stems: No Consonant Mutation or Softening		Regular A-Stems: Consonant Mutation Throughout	
жда̑+	вра̑+	писа̑+	пла̑ка+
жду	вру	пишу́	пла̑чу
ждёшь	врёшь	пи́шешь	пла̑чешь
ждёт	врёт	пи́шет	пла̑чет
ждём	врём	пи́шем	пла̑чем
ждёте	врёте	пи́шете	пла̑чете
ждут	врут	пи́шут	пла̑чут

8.A.3a Reclassifying Two Double-Stem Verbs as Non-Syllabic A-Stems

Last year we saw the following two verbs, which we classified as double-stems: {бер+'/ бра̑+ } *take (imperfective)* and {зов+'/ зва̑+ } *call*, as in **Меня́ зову́т Са́ша** *They call me Sasha*. It turns out that we need to re-classify these two verbs as **non-syllabic a-stems**, both of which have a cluster buster (**e** for **бера̑+**; **o** for **зова̑+**) in the present/imperative forms. Our reason for reclassifying these two verbs has nothing to do with any of the forms we have learned so far; it's related to certain *participles*, which we won't cover until the end of the semester. In any case, here are the forms:

Two Reclassified Non-Syllabic A-Stems (With Cluster Buster in Present)	
бера̑+ (e)	зова̑+ (o)
Present	Present
беру́	зову́
берёшь	зовёшь
берёт	зовёт
берём	зовём
берёте	зовёте
беру́т	зову́т
Imperative	Imperative
бери́/те!	зови́/те!
Past	Past
брал	звал
брала́	звала́
бра́ли	зва́ли
Infinitive	Infinitive
брать	звать



Question: Why do you even need a cluster buster in these two verbs? After all, it's no more difficult to pronounce бру, брёт, зву, звет than вру, врёт or жду, ждёт. These last two stems вра+ and жда+ are fine without a cluster buster in the present.

Answer: Excellent question, and once again, you are correct. But the forms of берá+ (е) and зовá+ (о) *do* have an inserted vowel in the present (and imperative), while there is no vowel in the infinitive and past. And there's very little chance that this will change in the near future. Что же делать?



Give the я, вы, and он́ forms of the following verbs. (Some have a direct object added.):

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. борб́+..ся с таракáнами | 2. совá+ свой нос в чужие дела́ | 3. жда́+ около́ часа́ |
| 4. хорошó танцевá+ | 5. колó+ ..ся <i>shoot up drugs</i> | 6. никогдá не вра́+ |
| 7. грóмко жевá+ <i>chew</i> | 8. берá+ (е) кн́игу из библиотéки | 9. парковá+ машину |

8.5 Double-Stem Verbs

For some verbs, it is not possible to posit a *single* stem from which all forms (present, past, infinitive, imperative, etc.) can be derived. Instead, normally *two* stems must be given, one for the present tense and imperative, the other for the past and infinitive. Recall our notation of enclosing double-stem verbs in { / }, where the stem to the left of the / is used for the present/imperative, while the stem to the right of the / is used for the past/infinitive. A reminder of a few double-stem verbs which we had last year.:

present~imperative / past~infinitive

{открóй+ / открý+} *open*

{пый+ / пй́+} *drink*

{бúд+ / бý+} *be; will*

The stem on the left almost always ends in a consonant (закрóй+; пый+; бúд+) to which endings beginning in a vowel (or Ø - for the imperative) are added: **C+V**. On the other hand, the stem on the right (almost) always ends in vowel (пй́+; мý+...ся; бý+), to which endings beginning in a consonant are added: **V+C**. Thus, in nearly all environments, double-stem verbs are stable and harmoniously attach all endings.

The biggest difficulty with double-stem verbs is, of course, learning the two different stems. In the next section we offer a little help with this.

8.Б.1 Identifiable Patterns Within Double-Stem Verbs

We can identify three different groups of double-stem verbs that share the same alternation between the two stems. We list the basic stem first, followed by any prefixed forms of that stem.

{-о́й+ / -ы́+}	{-ьй+ / -и+} ^(>)	{-ай+ / -авай+}
{мо́й+... (ся) / мы+... (ся)} <i>bathe</i>	{пьй+ / пи́+} <i>drink</i> {напъй+...ся / напй́+...ся} <i>get drunk</i>	{дай+ / давай+} <i>give</i> {отдай+ / отдавай+} <i>give away</i> {продай+ / продавай+} <i>sell</i> {задай+ / задавай+} <i>pose (question)</i> {сдай+ / сдавай+} <i>turn in</i>
{крóй+ / крý+} <i>cover</i> {открóй+ / открý+} <i>open</i> {закрóй+ / закрý+} <i>close</i>	{бъй+ / бй́+} <i>beat</i> {убъй+ / убй́+} <i>kill</i>	{-стай+ / -ставай+} always prefixed {встай+ / вставай+} <i>get up</i> {достай+ / доставай+} <i>obtain</i> {остай+...ся / оставай+...ся} <i>remain</i>
<i>For reference</i> {во́й+ / вы́+} <i>howl</i> {но́й+ / ны́+} <i>moan</i> {ро́й+ / ры́+} <i>dig</i>	<i>For reference</i> {льй+ / ли́+} <i>pour liquid</i> {шьй+ / шй́+} <i>sew</i> {вьй+ / ви́+} <i>twist</i>	{знай+ / знавай+} always prefixed {узнай+ / узнавай+} <i>recognize</i>



Give the я / вы / он́ forms:

- give him money (present)
- bathe (oneself) every day
- will get drunk tomorrow
- will close the window
- will kill Marta
- usually get up at 7:00
- sell drugs **наркóтики**
- often drink red wine
- obtain the tickets every week

8.Б.2 The Other Double-Stem Verbs

We're sorry to say that the other double-stem verbs cannot really be classified into any identifiable groups. In a few cases there are some basic similarities between two verbs. For example, both {съяд+ / сёд+} and {ляг+ / лёг+} contain the letter 'я' in the present/imperative stem and end with a consonant in the past/infinitive stem). Other than that, there are not any very useful tips. ☹ Here are the other double-stem verbs:

Other Double-Stem Verbs	
{бúд+ / бы́+}	<i>be; will</i>
{пой+ / пе́+}	<i>sing</i>
{возьм+ / взя́+}	<i>take (perf)</i>
{éд+ / éха+}	<i>ride; go</i>
* {начн+... (ся) / начá+ ... (ся)}	<i>begin</i>
* {прим+ / при́ня+}	<i>accept; take</i>
{съяд+ / сёд+}	<i>sit down</i>
{ляг+ / лёг+}	<i>lie down</i>

*We'll discuss the stress in the past tense and infinitive of these two verbs later in the course. Note that the present tense (actually future) **прим**+[<] has shifting stress even though the stem ends in a consonant. The only other such verb we have seen is **мог**+[<].

8.Б.3 Chaos in Double-Stem Verbs

As we mentioned above, in nearly all instances, endings are harmoniously attached to double-stem verbs: **C+V** (present and imperative) or **V+C** (past and infinitive). In the present tense (and imperative) there is just a single exception, the verb {**спи+** / **сп̃а+**} *sleep*, where the stem on the left ends in a vowel, leading to **V¹+V²> V²** truncation and mutation in the я-form. The present tense itself is a perfectly regular **и-stem**:

{ спи+ / сп̃а+ } <i>sleep</i>
Present
сплю
спишь
спит
спим
спíte
спят
Imperative
спí/те!
Past
спал
спалá
спáли
Infinitive
спать

When we discuss the formation of past and infinitive we'll see a few double-stem verbs with chaotic **C+C** combination, but that is not of concern here.



Give the я / мы / онѝ forms:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. sing Russian songs | 2. will take the money | 3. will take a shower after dinner |
| 4. sleep on the floor | 5. am riding to Moscow | 6. will soon start the lesson |
| 7. will sit down on the sofa | 8. will be at Nina's | 9. will lie down (go to sleep) at 2:00 |

8-й урок - Домашнее задание



Упражнение 1 Ответьте на вопросы

1. Explain what is unusual about the past/infinitive stem for the verb *lie down* ({ляг+ /лѐг+}).

2. List (from memory!) the three most commonly found alternations within double-stem verbs. Give one example of each type.



Упражнение 2 Fill in the chart (No looking!)

<i>sleep</i> Stems:	<i>take (perfective) (Not the verb take a shower)</i> Stems:	<i>wash (intransitive, imperfective)</i> Stems:
я _____	я _____	я _____
вы _____	вы _____	вы _____
они _____	они _____	они _____

<i>lie down (perfective)</i> Stems:	<i>drink</i> Stems:	<i>take (imperfective)</i> Stem:
я _____	я _____	я _____
вы _____	вы _____	вы _____
они _____	они _____	они _____

<i>struggle</i>	<i>give (imperfective)</i>	<i>accept; take (a shower) (perfective)</i>
Stem:	Stems:	Stems:
я _____	я _____	я _____
вы _____	вы _____	вы _____
они _____	они _____	они _____

<i>shove</i>	<i>sing</i>	<i>get up (imperfective)</i>
Stem:	Stems:	Stems:
я _____	я _____	я _____
вы _____	вы _____	вы _____
они _____	они _____	они _____

<i>sit down (perfective)</i>	<i>lie; tell untruth (imperfective)</i>	<i>be</i>
Stems:	Stem:	Stems:
я _____	я _____	я _____
вы _____	вы _____	вы _____
они _____	они _____	они _____



Упражнение 2 Переведите на русский:

1. He always sticks his nose into my affairs.
2. My roommate works in the u-store.
3. The government is struggling against crime (*abstract notion*).