

Одіннадцятий урок

11

Грамматика: 11.A: More on **Свой**
11.B: Location vs. Direction vs. Origin
11.B: Adverbs

Поїздка в Америку: Часть Вторая - Грамматика

11.A More About Свой (Including Use in the Nominative!)

11.A.1 Possessive Pronouns: When to Use Свой

Last year we saw that **свой**, roughly equivalent to *one's own*, is a possessive modifier that refers back to the subject in the same clause. With first- and second-person pronouns (**я, ты, мы, вы**), **свой** is optional; **мой/твой/наш/ваш** (in the appropriate CNG) may be used instead of **свой** with no real change in meaning. With the third-person pronouns (**он, она, они**), **свой** is used when the subject and the possessor of the modified noun are the same; otherwise **его, её, их** are used:

Он терпéть не мóжет своего профессора.

He can't stand his (own) professor.

Ты довольна своими (твоими) курсами?

Are you satisfied with your (own) courses?

Она боится даже своей тени.

She's afraid of even her own shadow.

Они говорили о своих детях.

They were talking about their (own) children.

Compare the last sentence above with:

Они говорили об их детях.

They were talking about their children.

Here, “they” are talking about *someone else's* children, not their own. English sentences like *John loves his wife* are potentially ambiguous; John may love his own wife or someone else's wife. Normally context makes this clear in English. In Russian the use of **свою** (his own – John's) vs. **его** (someone else's - ≠John's) eliminates any possible ambiguity.

11.A.2 Leaving Out The Possessive Pronoun Altogether

We also saw last year that in many instances, when it is obvious whose *wife/pocket/arm*, etc. is being described, Russian omits the possessive pronoun altogether:

Мiша изменяет женé с Вéрой.

*Misha is cheating on **his** wife with Vera.*

Он положил ключи в карман.

*He put the keys in **his** pocket.*

Я сломала ногу.

*I broke **my** leg.*

Technically, it's not a grammatical “mistake” to include a possessive pronoun in these sentences, but it would certainly sound rather “odd” to a Russian. Unfortunately, it's difficult to give absolute rules about when the possessive pronoun can be left out; we can tell you that it's probably more often than you may think.

11.A.3 Another Lie Uncovered: *Nominative* Свой

Last year we stressed that **свой** cannot appear in the nominative – because it must refer back to the subject, which itself is in the nominative. Well, we lied. In a few constructions, where the “subject” of the sentence is not in nominative, **свой** can appear in nominative. The most common use of nominative **свой** is in sentences with the possessive construction **у + genitive** (possessor) to indicate that someone has his/her *own* thing:

У меня своя комната.	<i>I have my own room.</i>
У нашего противного профессора свой учебник.	<i>Our despicable professor has his own textbook.</i>
У кого здесь своя машина?	<i>Who here has his/her own car?</i>
У этой богатой студентки свой этаж в общежитии.	<i>That rich student has her own floor in the dorm.</i>



Переведите на русский:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. We have our own furniture. | 2. He couldn't believe his eyes. |
| 3. Nina slept over her ex-husband's (place) | 4. I have my own room. |
| 5. Ljuda lives near her (own) mother. | 6. He's dreaming about his (own) girlfriend. |
| 7. Ira has her own car. | 8. He loves his dog. |

11.B Location vs. Direction vs. Origin

Recall that *location* is normally indicated with the **prepositional/locative case** (though **у + genitive** is used with people), while *direction/destination* is normally expressed by the **accusative** (though **к + dative** is used with people). Your mantra for this is: **в-из, на-с, у-к-от**, which represents the following set of prepositions and cases. We will discuss the question of when to use **в** vs. **на** in greater detail in an upcoming lesson. With people, the choice of prepositions is fixed: **у-к-от**.

Location	Direction	Origin
В + prepositional Мы были в Москвѣ. <i>We were in Moscow.</i>	В + accusative Мы ѣздили в Москву. <i>We went to Moscow.</i>	ИЗ + genitive Мы приѣхали из Москвѣ. <i>We arrived from Moscow.</i>
На + prepositional Онѣ были на выставке. <i>They were at the exhibit.</i>	На + accusative Онѣ ходили на выставку. <i>They went to the exhibit.</i>	С + genitive Онѣ идѹт с выставки. <i>They are coming from the exhibit.</i>
У + genitive Вѣра сегодня у бабушки. <i>Vera is at her grandmother's today.</i>	К + dative Вѣра часто ходит к бабушке. <i>Vera often goes (to see) her grandmother.</i>	ОТ + genitive Вѣра вернулась от бабушки. <i>Vera returned from her grandmother's.</i>

You also need to remember the forms of *here/hither/hence*, *there/thither/thence*, *where/whither/whence* and the adverbs used with *home*:

Location	Direction	Origin
здесь/тут Я здесь / тут работаю. <i>I work here.</i>	сюда́ Кто сюда́ идёт? <i>Who's coming here / this way?</i>	отсюда́ Я не отсюда́. <i>I'm not from around here.</i>
там Они́ там живу́т. <i>They live there.</i>	туда́ Они́ иду́т туда́ <i>They're going there.</i>	оттуда́ Они́ уже́ верну́лись отту́да? <i>Did they already return from there?</i>
где Где она́ живёт? <i>Where does she live?</i>	куда́ Куда́ вы идёте? <i>Where are you going?</i>	откуда́ Откуда́ они́ иду́т? <i>Where are they coming from?</i>
до́ма Её́ не́ было до́ма вчера́. <i>She wasn't home yesterday.</i>	домо́й Пошли́ домо́й. <i>Let's go home.</i>	и́з дому* Ты и́з дому́ звони́шь? <i>Are you calling from home?</i>

*Note: 1) the stress moves to the preposition; 2) the -y ending (which is actually genitive – more on this later).

The accusative of direction applies not only to the so-called Verbs of Motion (that you know and love, and which we'll review later in the course). Here are several “regular” verbs we have had that require **в / на + accusative**:

Она́ без конца́ смо́трит на себя́ в зе́ркало.

He keeps looking at himself in the mirror. (Note “double accusative – себя́ and зе́ркало.)

Ди́ма никогда́ не кричи́т на свою́ соба́ку.

Dima never yells at his dog.

Я на тебя́ не сержу́сь.

I'm not mad at you.

Они́ опозда́ли на конце́рт.

They were late for the concert.



: Form three sentences for each number: 1) Location; 2) Destination; 3) Origin. For Location, use the Past Tense of the verb *be*. For Destination and Origin, use the verb provided.

- Мы и́дем / библиоте́ка.
- Он е́дет / да́ча.
- Я (Ма́ша) иду́ / врач.
- Его́ соба́ка бежи́т / where?
- Ки́ра уеха́ла / Росси́я.
- Он верну́лся / ба́бушка.
- Они́ иду́т / home
- Мы е́дем / there.
- Кто е́дет / конце́рт?
- Ми́ша прише́л / here.

11.B Adverbs

Most adverbs are derived from a corresponding adjective. There are two common adverbial endings: 1) {О}, which is by far the most common, and 2) **-ски**. Here's the breakdown:

11.B.1 Adverbs in {О}

For all adjectives that do *not* end in **-ский**, attach {О} to the stem to form an adverb. There are no soft adverbs, so most of the time the letter 'о' is used. The only time you find {О} spelled with 'е' is after unstressed hushers. There are very few of these, though they are spelled as expected, for example **потрясающе** *fantastically*. Notice that the stress can differ in an adverb from its corresponding adjective. Here are a few adjectives we had last year and their corresponding adverbs:

Adjective	Adverb
бездáрный	бездáрно
весéлый	вéсело <i>stress!</i>
вкúсный	вкúсно
высóкий	высокó <i>stress!</i>
глúпый	глúпо
дóлгий	дóлго
корóткий	кóротно <i>stress!</i>
лúчий	лúче
лéгкий	легкó <i>stress!</i>
плóхой	плóхо <i>stress!</i>
потрясающий	потрясающе
прекрасный	прекрасно
тéплый	теплó <i>stress!</i>
холóдный	хóлодно <i>stress!</i>
хорóший	хорошó <i>stress!</i>

Some sample sentences with adverbs in {О}:

Мáша хорошó поёт.

Masha sings well.

Он óчень глúпо улыбнúлся.

He smiled quite stupidly.

Вéра говорít по-францúзски лúче, чем Нíна.

Vera speaks French better than Nina (does).

Кíра прекрасно танцúет.

Kira dances superbly.

Она высокó образованный человек.

He's a highly educated person.

11.B.2 Adverbs in -ски

For adjectives that end in **-ский** just remove the final 'й' to form the adverb. Just remember **по-руссски** (*in a Russian way*).

Adjective	Adverb
критический	критически
политический	политически
практический	практически
физический	физически

Some sample sentences with adverbs in **-ски**:

Мы забыли практически всё.

We forgot practically everything.

Сейчас Россия – экономически слабая страна.

Now Russia is an economically weak country.

Он очень критически относится к последнему фильму Кубрика.

He is quite critical of Kubrick's last film.

Это физически невозможно.

That's physically impossible.

Generally, many adverbs in **-ски** sound rather bookish. You don't often use them in speech, but you will see them in writing. Also, in many cases you cannot use these adverbs the same way as you do in English. For example, in English you can say *France is **historically** a Catholic country*. While there does exist the adjective **исторический** in Russian, you cannot form an adverb **исотрически** and use it in this context. (If you're curious about how to translate *historically* in the above sentence, we can tell you after class; it ain't pretty.)



Form adverbs from the following adjectives:

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. хороший | 2. политический | 3. лучший | 4. вкусный |
| 5. физический | 6. дорогой | 7. отличный | 8. критический |
| 9. грубый | 10. плохой | 11. практический | 12. высокий |

11.B.2 Other Adverbs (Not in {O} or -ски)

There are a large number of adverbs that do not end in {O} or -ски and that do not have any corresponding adjectival form. You really just have to learn these as they come up. Here are a few we have seen:

Miscellaneous Adverbs	
вмѐсте	<i>together</i>
*довóльно	<i>rather; quite</i>
домóй	<i>homeward</i>
**óчень	<i>very; really, very much</i>
рýдом	<i>nearby; next door</i>
рáньше	<i>before; previously</i>
сли́шком	<i>too; excessively</i>
сначáла	<i>at first</i>
срáзу	<i>right away</i>

* The adjective довóльный has the meaning *satisfied*.

**Recall that óчень is often used to modify a verb, where it corresponds to *really, very much*:

Я óчень хочý посмотре́ть э́ту пѐсу.

I really want to see that play.

Кóля óчень бо́ится, что Ённа его́ забудет.

Kolya is really afraid that Inna will forget him.

Я тебя́ óчень люблю́!

I love you very much!

There are also several phrases (some with prepositions) that have really become adverbs:

Phrasal Adverbs	
без конца́	<i>without end; constantly</i>
всѐ врѐмя	<i>all the time</i>
бóльше всего́	<i>most of all</i>
к концу́	<i>by the end</i>
не ахтí	<i>OK; not great</i>
та́к себе	<i>a bit worse than average; so-so</i>

11.B.1a Some Difficult-to-Translate Adverbs

Some adverbs in Russian cannot be translated literally into English. Instead, you may need to use a phrase, or change the structure of the sentence entirely. Generally the meaning is clear; you just need to be flexible in your translation. A few examples – be sure to read over the translation carefully:

Она очень вкусно готовит.

She's a really good cook.

Вера ему ответила очень коротко: «Нет!»

Vera gave him a very short/direct answer: "No!"

For the first example above, the literal translation, *She cooks very deliciously*, is simply not English (at least the English that I speak).



Переведите на русский. Be sure to repeat the answer, which may not match your sentence exactly.

1. I really like ice cream.
2. He's speaking critically about my composition.
3. She cooks (prepares) very deliciously.
4. Before (previously) my aunt danced better.
5. He's an excellent student. (He studies excellently.)
6. I live next door.
7. Pasha sleeps over his girlfriend's (place) practically every night.
8. Nina sings so-so.
9. I really want to see that play (= performance).
10. She met me very coldly.

11-й урок - Домашнее задание

We **strongly** suggest that you listen to the story at least twice more before you do this assignment.



Упражнение 1

Answer the questions about the story

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

 Упражнение 2 Переведите на русский

1. In his room (at his place), there was garbage lying (scattered) everywhere on the floor.

2. When Vadik walked into the bedroom, everyone was shocked.

3. I have my own leather arm chair.

4. Vera has a large map of Russia hanging on the wall.

5. His sister is a good cook. (*Think about how to say this in Russian.*)

6. + Where are you going? To the concert?
– No, I coming from my grandfather's.