

Четырнадцатый урок

14

Диалог:	Xóчешь хлеба (сыра)? <i>Do you want some bread (cheese)?</i>
Грамматика:	14.A: Genitive Case Forms: Singular 14.B: Masculine Genitive in {U} 14.C: Genitive Case Usage

Хочешь хлеба (сыра)? Do you want some bread (cheese)?

Шура	1	Хочешь хлеба (сыра)?	<i>Do you want some bread (cheese)?</i>
Надя	2 3	Нет, спасибо, я уже сытая. Я только что супа поела.	<i>No, thanks. I'm already full. I just ate some soup.</i>
Шура	4	А чаю хочешь?	<i>Would you like some tea?</i>
Надя	5 6	Нет, спасибо. Я сок пью. У меня остался целый стакан сока.	<i>No, thanks. I'm drinking juice. I have a whole glass of juice left (remaining).</i>
Шура	7	Какого сока, яблочного?	<i>(Of) what kind of juice, apple?</i>
Надя	8 9	Нет, апельсинового. Я нашла в холодильнике бутылку апельсинового сока вблизе молоки.	<i>No, orange. I found a bottle of orange juice next to the milk in the fridge.</i>
Шура	10 11 12	Ты пьёшь апельсиновый сок? Я же купил его для моей любимой тёти! Она ни разу не пробовала апельсинового сока!	<i>You're drinking the orange juice? I bought it for my favorite aunt! She's never tried orange juice.</i>
Надя	13 14	Как это «ни разу»? Откуда она? Из Сибири, что ли?	<i>What do you mean “never”? Where is she from? (From) Siberia, or something?</i>
Шура	15 16 17	Нет, она из Южной (Северной) Каролины. Её родители почему-то терпеть не могут апельсиновый сок.	<i>No, she's from South (North) Carolina. Her parents for some reason can't stand orange juice.</i>
Надя	18	Каждый сходит с ума по своему.	<i>To each his own.</i>

Словарь

1	сыр	<i>cheese</i>
5	остан...ся	<i>be remaining</i> (Use the past tense for now. Be sure to make the verb agree with the subject.)
7	яблочный	<i>apple</i> adjective
8	апельсиновый апельсин	<i>orange</i> adjective <i>orange</i> (These words refer only to the fruit. The color orange is оранжевый)
9	вблизе + genitive	<i>next to; alongside</i>
15	северный южный восточный западный	<i>northern; North</i> (with states, as in Северная Каролина) <i>southern; South</i> (Южная Дакота) <i>eastern; East</i> <i>western; West</i> (Западная Виргиния)

Родительный падеж (Genitive Case)

14.A Genitive Singular: Forms

Masculine and Neuter

ADJECTIVES AND NOUNJECTIVES	NOUNS
{О}го (-ого / -его)	{А} (-а / -я) *{У} (-ы / -ю)

* See 14.B for discussion of genitives in {У}.

Именительный	Родительный
мой новый синий стол наш плохой профессор этот хороший учитель чей словарь? Сашин последний фильм моё старое синее мыло это дорогое русское вино ваше высокое здание какое красивое имя хорошее время	моего нового синего стола нашего плохого профессора этого хорошего учителя чьего словаря? Сашиного последнего фильма моего старого синего мыла этого дорогое русского вина вашего высокого здания какого красивого имени хорошего времени

Feminine

ADJECTIVES AND NOUNJECTIVES	NOUNS
{О}й (-ой / -ей)	{І} (includes Nouns in й)

Именительный	Родительный
моя новая синяя машина наша плохая комната эта хорошая кухня чья большая лошадь? южная Сибирь Машинка последняя книга дядя / дедушка / Мыша / мужчина моё мать наша дочь	моей новой синей машины нашей плохой комнаты этой хорошей кухни чьей большой лошади? южной Сибири Машиной последней книги дяди / дедушки / Мыши / мужчины моей матери нашей дочери



Put the following noun phrases into the genitive singular. Use **Серёжа стоит около** as an intro:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. мой большой дом | 2. наша новая синяя машина | 3. их огромное здание |
| 4. какое-то высокое дерево | 5. маленькая коричневая лошадь | 6. твой невежественный дядя |
| 7. третий красивый холодильник | 8. одна известная актриса | 9. этот чудак |
| 10. ваше обожайтие | 11. мой очкнутый учитель | 12. последняя дверь |

14.B Masculine Genitive Singular Nouns in {U}

A number of masculine (but not neuter) nouns have an alternative genitive singular form in {U}. We have already seen **ни разу** *never, not a single time*, which we noted was the genitive of masculine **раз**. And we saw **из дома** a few lessons ago. Another common one is **чай**, which we'll discuss below.

In some instances you can use either the genitive in {A} or {U}. Elsewhere, however, you have no choice. So, only **ни разу** is possible, not **ни раза**. We'll point these out as we go along.

Two goals with genitive in {U}:

- 1) Try to incorporate **ни разу** into your speech (it's quite useful). There are also a few other useful phrases with genitive in {U}, which we'll see later in the course.
- 2) Be able to *recognize* these nouns when reading. Don't be fooled by the {U} ending! It's not always masculine/neuter dative singular or feminine accusative singular. If you don't recognize the word, look at the context and decide what case makes sense – this will also help you find the word in the dictionary.

14.B Uses of the Genitive Case

Recall that the genitive is used after more prepositions and in more different functions than any other case in Russian. Here are some of the most common uses of the genitive:

14.B.1 Genitive as ‘Of’

In many cases, the bare genitive (with no preposition) corresponds to an English phrase containing *of*.

На столе стоит бутылка **хорошего белого вина**.

On the table is (standing) a bottle of good white wine.

Президент **нашего университета** много зарабатывает.

The president of our university earns a lot.

Цена **молока** в Трентоне ниже, чем в Принстоне.

The price of milk in Trenton is lower than in Princeton.

У меня остался целый стакан **плохой водки**.

I have a whole glass of bad vodka left.

Автор **этой пьесы** ни черта не понимает.

The author of this play doesn't understand squat.

If you want to impress your friends, you can tell them that you have covered the **adnominal genitive**.

This *of* use of the genitive can also be used to express possession. Recall that for first names that do not end in {A}, as well as for all other persons/titles, only the genitive is possible to express possession. So, you **cannot** use the suffix **-ин-**, as in **Сáшин отéц** for names like Вáдик or “titles” like **мой брат, егó женá, наш президéнт** etc. Instead you must put the noun phrase in the genitive *following* the thing possessed. (In poetry you may see a possessive genitive phrase *preceding* of the noun.)

Брат **мóего дру́га** очень лóбит яблочный сок.

My friend's brother (The brother of my friend) really likes apple juice.

Мáть **нашего профéссора** чáсто ёздит за границу.

Our professor's mother often travels abroad.

Сестрá **Бóриса Леонидовича** – инженéр.

Boris Leonidovich's sister is an engineer.

Кот **нашей бáбушки** лóбит спать на кровáти.

Our grandmother's cat likes to sleep on the bed.

14.B.1a

The “Frozen” Genitive

Recall that the noun in the *of* phrase is frozen (in the genitive). It makes no difference what case the main noun is in. Thus, in the examples below, the noun **сестрá** appears in all six cases, but **моегó любíмого дáди** stays frozen in the genitive:

Здесь работает **сестрá моегó любíмого дáди**.

My favorite uncle's sister works here.

Я влюбíлся в **сестрú моегó любíмого дáди**.

I fell in love with my favorite uncle's sister.

Он жил близко от **сестры моегó любíмого дáди**.

He lived near my favorite uncle's sister.

Мы говорíли о **сестрé моегó любíмого дáди**.

We were talking about my favorite uncle's sister.

Я очень завíдую **сестрé моегó любíмого дáди**.

I really envy my favorite uncle's sister.

Все смеóтся над **сестрой моегó любíмого дáди**.

Everyone is laughing at my favorite uncle's sister.



Переведите на рýсский

1. He ate (up) a small piece of French cheese.
2. She drank (up) a big glass of bad vodka.
3. We bought a large bottle of apple juice.
4. I stole a small bottle of orange juice.
5. I met the author of the novel *War and Peace*.
6. She was dreaming about composer **композíтор** of this symphony **симфóния**.
7. My girlfriend's father works like a dog.
8. His uncle's dog is named Lajka **Лáйка**.
9. (They) stole Vadik's new car.
10. The mayor **мэр** of Paris is going crazy.

14.B.2 Prepositions That Govern the Genitive

Last year we saw the following prepositions that govern the genitive:

a) из from (a place)

Онá из сéверного Канзáса.

She's from northern Kansas.

Мо́я бáбушка из Йóжной Дакóты.

My grandmother is from South Dakota.

б) от from (a person) (Often with недалекó / близко от)

Я полу́чил письмó от твоегó дéдушки.

I got a letter from your grandfather.

Онá рабóтает недалекó от извéстного ресторáна.

She works not far from a famous restaurant.

в) с from

Мы идём с почты.

We're coming back from the post office.

Они ещé не вернúлись с рабóты.

They already returned from work.

We saw the preposition с used with the genitive in the following fixed expressions:

С однóй сторонý, он интéréсный пárень, а с другóй сторонý, он такóй нахáл.

On the one hand, he's a good-looking guy, but on the other hand, he's such a jerk.

Умерлá бáбушка со стороны́ отцá.

My grandmother on my father's side died.

Я с умá схожу. (Nominative is ум)

I'm going crazy.

д) óколо near(ly) (place and time)

Я живú óколо егó бýвшей жены́.

I live near his ex-wife.

Он плáкал óколо чásа.

He cried for nearly an hour.

е) без without

Я не могу́ жить без хорóшего чёрного хléба.

I can't live without good black bread.

Без Мити бýло скúчно.

Without Mitya it was boring.

ё) из-за because of; due to

Онá стáла пить из-за мýжа.

She started to drink because of her husband.

Мы не пошли́ из-за дождя́.

We didn't go because of the rain.

ж) кróме except (for)

Все кróмē её младшей сестры́ пíли пýво.

Everyone except her younger sister drank beer.

Мне понráвились все фíльмы кróмē «Титáника»

I liked all the films except Titanic.

3) **пóсле after** (Recall that with *clauses* you must use **пóсле тогó, как...**)

Пóсле обéда мы пошлí в кинó.

After dinner we went to the movies.

Пóсле экзáмена он заплáкал

After the exam he burst out crying.

Пóсле тогó, как он переехал, мы забыли о нём.

After he moved, we forgot about him.

и) **до before; until** (Recall that with *clauses* you must use **до тогó, как...**)

До урóка я дóлжен занимáться.

I have to study before class.

Онý бúдут зáняты до среды.

They're going to be busy until Wednesday.

До тогó, как он стал президéнтом, он был чéстный.

Before he became President, he was honest.

й) **y by; at (someone's place)**

Рáньше я жил у бáбушки.

I used to live at my grandmother's.

Почемú он всегдá стóйт у окна?

Why does he always stand by the window?

к) **для for (the sake of)**

Онá дéлает всé для нас.

She does everything for us.

Я купíл éтот гáлстук для моегó дáди.

I bought this tie for my uncle.

Here's another (brand new!) preposition that (always) takes the genitive:

л) **вóзле next to; alongside**

Мýтия стóял вóзле стéны и красíво курýл.

Mitya stood next to the wall and smoked attractively.

Кóжаное кréсло стóйт вóзле пíсьменного столá.

The leather armchair is (standing) next to the desk.



1. I'm from South Dakota.
2. In the fridge there's a bottle of apple juice standing next to the milk.
3. I saw all his plays except the last (one).
4. Kira used to live with her grandfather.
5. Before I met you, I thought you were a strange bird.
6. I'm coming from the doctor's.
7. I can't live without the genitive case!
8. Everyone except my (male) cousin plays chess.
9. My desk is standing next to the bookcase.
10. After Misha got used to classes, he began to go to The Street™.

11.B.1 Partitive Genitive (New)

The genitive (without any preposition) can be used with nouns that denote substances to convey the meaning *some*. This is officially known as the *partitive genitive*, in case anyone ever asks you. Probably the most common use of the partitive genitive is after the verb *want*, though you also find it with other verbs, such as *buy*. Here are some examples of the partitive genitive:

Хочешь *пиво*?

Do you want some beer?

Я хочу *шоколада*.

I want some chocolate.

Вы хотите *хлеба*?

Do you want some bread?

Я хочу *колбасы*.

I want some mystery meat.

Она купила *сахара*.

She bought some sugar.

With the noun **чай**, often the partitive genitive uses the {U} ending discussed above: **чайо**. The {U} ending is possible on a few other “food” nouns, but some Russians find these forms “substandard”:

Хочешь *чайо*?

Do you want some tea?

Хочешь *сўни*? (more colloquial)

Do you want some soup?

Хочешь *сўки*? (more colloquial)

Do you want some juice?



1. Do you want some tea?
2. I want some cheese.
3. Who wants some mystery meat?
4. Misha wants some beer.
5. Do you want some wine?
6. Who wants some juice?
7. I want some milk.
8. Do you want some sugar?

14-й урок - Домашнее задание



Упражнение 1 Fill in the blanks:

	delicious apple	my younger brother	our favorite song
Singular			
Nom			
Gen			
Plural			
Nom			



Упражнение 2 Fill in the blanks – provide prepositions:

1. Я получíл письмó _____ мо_____ дру́г_____.
2. Мýша рýсский. Он _____ Москв_____.
3. Все бýли там _____. Вéр_____.
4. --Где ты был? -- Я сейчáс идú _____ почт_____.
5. Я не могú жить _____ хоро́ш_____ мýзык_____.
6. Кни́жная полка стойт _____ телевíзор_____.

**Упражнение 3**

Put the noun phrases into the correct form

1. Это подáрок для (my Russian professor) _____.
2. Я из (a small southern state) _____.
3. Где машíна (my mother) _____?
4. Я купíл огрóмное колíчество (German beer) _____.
5. Как делá у (your younger sister) _____?

**Упражнение 4**

Переведите на рúсский:

1. Do you want some tea?
2. There's a whole glass of orange juice left (remaining).
3. Do you want some ice cream? (*think!*)