

Шестна́дцатый уро́к

16

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| Диалог: | Она́ заслу́живает го́раздо лу́чшего <i>She deserves much better</i> |
| Грамматика: | 16.A: Genitive Pronouns 16.B: More Uses of the Genitive 16.B: Possessives vs. Genitive Pronouns 16.G: Feeling Sorry for Someone |

Она́ заслу́живает го́раздо лу́чшего *She deserves much better*

| | | | |
|-------|------------------|--|---|
| Та́ня | 1 2 3 4 | (Разговра́ивает по телефо́ну) Жела́ю тебе уда́чи. Ну ла́дно, все́го до́брого (все́го хоро́шего). (Та́ня ве́шает тру́бку). Бе́дная Ве́ра! Мне её о́чень жа́лко. | (Speaking on the phone.) (I wish you) good luck. Well, OK, all the best. (Tanya hangs up the receiver.) Poor Vera! I really feel sorry for her. |
| Па́ша | 5 | Почему́? Мне ка́жется, у неё неплоха́я жизнь. | Why? It seems to me that she doesn't have a bad life. |
| Та́ня | 6 7 | Её муж тако́й наха́л и эгои́ст. Ве́ра заслу́живает го́раздо лу́чшего. | Her husband is such a jerk and an egomaniac. Vera deserves much better. |
| Па́ша | 8 9 | О чём ты говори́шь! У её му́жа хоро́шая рабо́та. У них роско́шный дом, да́ча. | What do you mean! Her husband has a good job. They have a luxurious house, a summer house. |
| Та́ня | 10 | Де́ньги е́щё не все́! | Money isn't everything. |
| Па́ша | 11 12 | Говори́ за себя́! Почему́ же она́ от него́ не уходи́т, раз она́ так несча́стлива? | Speak for yourself. So why doesn't she leave him, if (given that) she's so unhappy. |
| Та́ня | 13 14 15 | Не зна́ю. Когда́ она выходи́ла за него́ за́муж, она́ была́ полно́ сча́стья. А тепе́рь у неё нет никако́й наде́жды на бу́дущее. | I don't know. When she married him, she was full of happiness. But now she has no hope for the future. |
| Па́ша | 16 | Ну, ты уже́ преувели́чиваешь! | Come on, you're exaggerating (have reached the level of exaggerating). |

Слова́рь

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | жела́й+ // по- + dative + genitive | wish someone something (See grammar explanation.) |
| 2 | все́го до́брого | all the best (See grammar explanation.) |
| 2 | все́го хоро́шего | all the best (See grammar explanation.) |
| 4 | dative жа́лко + accusative | feel sorry for someone (See grammar explanation.) |
| 7 | заслу́живай+ // заслужи́+ | deserve (See grammar explanation.) |
| 10 | де́ньги е́щё не все́ | money isn't everything (For some reason you need the word ещё in Russian) |
| 11 | говори́/те за себя́ | speak for yourself |
| 12 | раз | given (the fact) that; since; seeing that |
| 14 | по́лон (о) полно́, полно́, полно́ + genitive | full of (See grammar explanation.) |
| 15 | наде́жда (на + accusative) | hope (for) (Related to наде́я+...ся) |
| 15 | бу́дущее | future (Why is this in the neuter? We'll ask about this in class.) |
| 16 | преувели́чивай+ // преувели́чи+ | exaggerate |

16.A Родительный Падёж – Pronouns (Местоимения)

| Именительный | Родительный |
|----------------------|-------------|
| я | меня́ |
| ты | тебя́ |
| он/о́ | (н)его́ |
| она́ | (н)её |
| мы | нас |
| вы | вас |
| они́ | (н)их |
| ни/что́ | ни/чего́ |
| ни/кто́ | ни/кого́ |
| все́ | всего́ |
| все | всех |
| self (No Nominative) | себя́ |

16.B More Uses of the Genitive

16.B.1 Verbs that Govern the Genitive

Generally, not very many verbs govern the genitive, at least not without a preposition. Last year we saw just one, **боя́+...ся** *fear; be afraid of*.



Practice with genitive pronouns - Change the 'fearer' and the 'feared'. Be sure to move question words to the front.

Example: Са́ша / я ⇒ Са́ша бо́ится ме́ня
 Ни́на / что ⇒ Че́го Ни́на бо́ится?

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Я / он | 2. Ма́ша / все́ | 3. Мы / вы | 4. Никто́ / она́ |
| 5. Все / мы | 6. Ли́за / я | 7. Я / они́ | 8. Ве́ра / ты |
| 9. Мо́я соба́ка / все | 10. Ко́ля / что? | 11. Се́ва / кто? | 12. Ли́да / self |

Here's another verb that governs the genitive (as well as the dative):

желáй+ // **по-** (+ *dative*) + *genitive wish (someone) something*

The thing wished (e.g. *luck, health, happiness, success*) is in **genitive**, while the person to whom this is wished (optionally) appears in **dative**. Often the dative indirect object is omitted, since it's usually clear to whom you are wishing something – normally either **тебé** or **вам**. In addition, quite often the verb itself is omitted, and just a bare genitive phrase is used. Many of these genitive phrases have become fixed expressions, especially **всего́ дóброго** / **всего́ хорóшего**, which are used as polite partings.

Желáю тебé уда́чи.

I wish you good luck.

Она́ ему́ пожела́ла здоро́вья и сча́стья.

She wished him health and happiness.

Уда́чи тебé.

Good luck to you.

Всего́ дóброго. / Всего́ хорóшего.

All the best. (More or less interchangeable.)

So now we can understand the “strange” case in the phrase **споко́йной но́чи** *good night*. It's genitive, with the verb **желáй+** as well as the indirect object having been ellipsed.

But note that other, seemingly parallel phrases appear in nominative:

Дóброе у́тро.

Good morning..

Дóбрый де́нь.

Good day.

Дóбрый ве́чер.

Good evening.

What accounts for this difference in case? All of the nominative phrases are actually *greetings* (something you say to someone when you first see them), while the genitive phrases are *parting phrases*. (That doesn't exactly explain the difference in case, but it can help you keep these straight.)

16.Б.2 The Genitive For Abstract Nouns (Vs. Accusative for Concrete Nouns)

There are several verbs that can mark their direct object either with the accusative or the genitive, depending on its concreteness (specificity)/abstractness (arbitrariness). Concrete (specific) objects appear in the accusative, while abstract (non-specific) nouns may appear in the genitive. Here are the most common verbs to which this applies are:

| Verbs That Can Govern Accusative or Genitive | |
|--|-------------------|
| жда́+ // подо- | <i>wait (for)</i> |
| хоте́ть | <i>want</i> |
| иска́+ // по- | <i>look for</i> |
| заслу́живай+ // заслу́жи́+ | <i>deserve</i> |
| проси́+ // по- | <i>ask for</i> |

Some examples contrasting the specific accusative vs. non-specific genitive on direct objects:

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Я жду авто́бус но́мер шесть. | <i>I'm waiting for bus number 6.</i> |
| Я жду авто́буса. | <i>I'm waiting for a bus.</i> |
| Все хотя́т но́вую маши́ну. | <i>Everyone wants a new car.</i> |
| Все хотя́т ми́ра. | <i>Everyone wants peace.</i> |
| Я ищú ключи́. | <i>I'm looking for my keys.</i> |
| Я ищú сча́стья. | <i>I'm looking for happiness.</i> |
| Он заслу́живает лу́чшего. | <i>He deserves better.</i> |
| Он заслу́живает пяте́рку. | <i>He deserves an A.</i> |
| Они́ проси́ли э́ту кни́гу | <i>They are asking for that book.</i> |
| Они́ проси́ли по́мощи. | <i>They are asking for help.</i> |



Переведите на русский

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Good luck! | 2. All the best! (2 ways) |
| 3. I'm looking for my keys. | 4. I'm looking for happiness. |
| 5. Vera deserves an A. | 6. Vera deserves better. |
| 7. I'm waiting for Nina. | 8. I'm waiting for a bus. |

16.B.2 A Short-Form Adjective That Governs the Genitive: **Пóлон (о) full of**

The short-form adjective **пóлон (о) полна́, полно́, полны́** *full of* is followed by the genitive. Note that in all forms except the masculine, the stress falls on the ending.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Стака́н был пóлон молока́. | <i>The glass was full of milk.</i> |
| Ча́шка полна́ апельси́нового со́ка. | <i>The cup is full of orange juice.</i> |
| Ра́ньше она́ была́ полна́ сча́стья. | <i>Before she was full of happiness.</i> |
| Аудито́рия полна́ люде́й. | <i>The auditorium is full of people.</i> |



Переведите на русский. (You will need the genitive plural for a few answers.)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. The cup is full of black coffee. | 2. The room is full of smoke дым . |
| 3. The fridge is full of beer | 4. The auditorium is full of students. |
| 5. The glass was full of cheap vodka. | 6. Vera was full of hope. |

16.B Frozen Possessives vs. Genitive Third Person Pronouns (±н)

Don't confuse the third person possessives **его, её, их**, which *never* change regardless of case, number, gender, with the third person genitive pronouns, which are spelled exactly the same *only* after a bare verb that requires genitive (such as **бой+...ся, слушай+...ся**). After any preposition that requires genitive you must attach an 'н-' to the pronoun, but *not to the possessive*. Look at these three different cases:

| Genitive Pronouns (± н- depending on preceding element) | | Possessives (No 'н-' ever) |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| After a bare verb (No 'н-') | After any preposition (With 'н-') | After both verbs and prepositions |
| Я его/её/их боюсь. | Это для него/неё/них. | Я боюсь его/её/их сестры. Это для его/её/их брата. |



Answer the question using the correct form of either the pronoun or the possessive.

- Кого мы боимся? (он, его брат, они, их отец, она, её собака, его кот)
- Это подарок для (она, я, вы, её сестра, они, их профессор, его кошка, он, все, мы, вы, кто?)

16.G Feeling Sorry for Someone: Кому Кого Жалко

To say that someone feels sorry for another person, use the following construction:

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--------------|
| Person who feels sorry in Dative | <i>be</i> (default neuter agreement) | Person felt sorry for in Accusative | жалко |
|--|---|---|--------------|

Note on *word order*: There is some flexibility in the position of the accusative noun (the person felt sorry for). As a general rule, pronouns precede **жалко**, while full nouns tend to follow. Still, it is possible (and by no means a mistake) to find either pronouns after **жалко** or full nouns preceding. Some examples with this **жалко** construction:

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Мне её жалко. | <i>I feel sorry for her.</i> |
| Мне не жалко таких людей. | <i>I don't feel sorry for people like that.</i> |
| Всем жалко его. | <i>Everyone feels sorry for him.</i> |
| Нам было их слона́ очень жалко. | <i>We felt really sorry for their elephant.</i> |
| Ему тебя́ будет жалко. | <i>He will feel sorry for you.</i> |

Instead of **жалко**, you may find **жаль**, which is (ever so) slightly bookish.

What does this expression have to do with the genitive? Nothing – except for the fact that all the personal pronouns are identical in the genitive and accusative.



Переведите на русский

1. I feel sorry for you.
2. She felt sorry for us.
3. Whom do you feel sorry for?
4. I don't feel for fools like that.
5. We felt sorry for Nina.
6. No one will feel sorry for him.
7. He always feels sorry for himself
8. I feel sorry for everyone who goes to (studies at) Harvard.

16-й урок - Домашнее задание



Упражнение 1 Fill in the chart. NO PEEKING at previous pages!

| | Nominative | Genitive |
|------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| I | | |
| you | | |
| he | | |
| she | | |
| we | | |
| y'all | | |
| they | | |
| what | | |
| who | | |
| no one | | |
| everything | | |
| everyone | | |
| self | | |



Упражнение 2 Fill in the blanks – More practice with genitive prepositions:

1. Что ты делаешь _____ урок _____ ?
2. _____ концерт _____, мы пошли в кафе.
3. Почему он всегда стоит _____ окн _____ ?
4. Мы остались дома _____ дожд _____.
5. Раньше я жила _____ бабушк _____.
6. Они были в Москве _____ месяц _____.
7. Он живёт недалеко _____ аэропорт _____.

16-й урок - Домашнее задание



Упражнение 3 Переведите на русский. Don't just copy from the dialog. Try to learn the vocabulary first.

1. Good luck to you!
2. (*Polite parting phrase*)
3. I deserve better!
4. Since you're here, let's go to the movies.
5. Money isn't everything!
6. (*Person of your choice*) always exaggerates!
7. I feel sorry for (*person/people of your choice*).