

# Двадцать восьмой урок

# 28

Диалог:	Ты его испортила! You ruined it!
Грамматика:	28.A: Accusative Pronouns 28.B: "Position" Verbs 28.B: Через + Acc.: In [time] from now

## Ты его испортила! You ruined it!

	1 2	(Нина кладёт особенно жирный кусок пидцы на бумагу.)	(Nina lays/puts an especially greasy piece of pizza on a piece of paper.)
<b>Витя</b>	3	Что же ты сделала? Я тебя убью!	What have you done? I'll kill you.
<b>Нина</b>	4 5	Почему ты меня убьешь? Я положила пидцу на бумагу. В чём дело?	Why are you going to kill me? I put my pizza on some paper. What's the big deal?
<b>Витя</b>	7 8 9	Ты её положила на моё сочинение по английской литературе. Ты его испортила! Я должен его сдать через час!	You put it on my English paper. You ruined it! I have to turn it in in a hour.
<b>Нина</b>	10 11	Не беспокойся! Ничего не испортилось. Я сейчас всё вытру!	Don't worry. Nothing got ruined. I'll wipe everything off in a second.
<b>Витя</b>	12 13	О чём ты говоришь! Бумага уже вся жирная. Всё испорчено!	What are you talking about? The paper is already all greasy. Everything is ruined!
<b>Нина</b>	14	Ну, какая разница? Напечатай другую копию!	So, what's the difference? Print another copy.
<b>Витя</b>	15 16	У меня нет принтера. Если я не дам сочинение вовремя, я получу двойку.	I don't have a printer. If I don't turn in this paper on time, I'll get a D.
<b>Нина</b>	17	Откуда ты это взял?	What makes you say that?
<b>Витя</b>	18 19 20	Профессор повесил объявление на стену у своего кабинета: «Сочинения принимаются шестого декабря только до пяти часов.»	The professor hung a sign on the wall outside his office: "Papers will be accepted on December 6 <sup>th</sup> only until 5:00."

## Словарь

1	клад+ // положй+	put; lay (in a flat position)
1	жирный	greasy; fatty
2	бумага	paper; piece of paper
8	порти+...(ся) // ис-	ruin; spoil Transitive...(intransitive)
11	вытирай+ // {вытр+ / вытер+ / вытере+ }	wipe off (This is another "triple-stem" verb, similar to die and lock. Note, however, that there is no shifting stress in the past, because the prefix вы- is always stressed.)
13	испорчен, -а, -о, -ы	ruined (This is actually the past passive participle from the verb испорти+. We'll get to participles in a few weeks.)
14	печатай+ // на-	print (a copy of)
15	копия	guess
18	вешай+ // повеси+	hang (transitive. Recall that intransitive hang is висе-)
19	объявление	announcement; sign
19	принимай+...ся // {прим+...ся / приня+...ся }	be accepted
20	пяти	(The genitive of пять. Note that it's the same ending as a feminine. noun in -ь.)

## 28.A Винительный Падёж – Pronouns (Местоимения)

Accusative pronouns are identical to genitive pronouns except for **всё**, which is inanimate and has the form **всего́** in the genitive, but **всё** in the accusative:

Именительный	Винительный
я	меня́
ты	тебя́
он/о́	*(н)его́
она́	*(н)её
мы	нас
вы	вас
они́	*(н)их
ни/кто́	ни/кого́
всё	всё
все	всех
self (No Nominative)	себя́

\*Recall that **(н)его́**, **(н)её**, **(н)их** can be translated either *him/her/them* or *it/them*, depending on whether the noun refers to a person or a thing:

Ты **его́** видел? (*referring to Dima*)

*Did you see **him**?*

Ты **его́** украл у меня! (*referring to a pencil*)

*You stole **it** from me!*

Я **её** не люблю! (*referring to an actress*)

*I don't like **her**!*

Я **её** съел. (*referring to a piece of candy – конфётка*)

*I ate **it** (up).*

Никто́ **их** не понимаёт. (*referring to Lena and Vera*)

*No one understands **them**.*

Ты **их** взял? (*referring to keys*)

*Did you take **them**?*



Change the pronouns

1. Ра́я лю́бит (я, ты, он, они́, вы, все, всё, она́, мы, self, что?, кто?)
2. Я не понима́ю (ты, он, они́, вы, все, self, она́)



Change from a noun to a pronoun. You should move the pronoun in front of the verb.

Example: Ты видишь карту? ⇒ Ты её видишь?

1. Митя взял (радио, брюки, колбаса, деньги, компьютер, ручка, все книги)
2. Ты заметила? (аспирантка, профессор, женщина, мальчик, все дети)

## 28.Б “Position” Verbs

### 28.Б.1 The Forms of “Position” Verbs

Russian has four sets of verbs related to various positions: *sitting, lying, hanging, standing*. Each set consists of three verbs: 1) be located in the position; 2) assume the position oneself; 3) put a thing in the position. We've had almost all of the forms, so now let's see the whole picture.

(Verbs not yet covered – and for which, of course, you are not responsible – will be given in parentheses.)

	<b>Be Located in Position</b> где? <i>Locative</i>	<b>Assume the Position Oneself</b> куда? <i>Accusative</i>	<b>Put Thing in Position</b> что (thing put) куда (destination) <i>Double Accusative!</i>
<b>sit / set</b> (in a sitting position)	сиде́+	сади́+...ся // {сяд+ / се́д+}	(сажа́й+ // посади́+)
<b>lie / lay</b> (in a flat position)	лежа́+	*ложи́+...ся // {ляг+ / лёг+}	кла́д+ // положи́+
<b>hang / hang</b> (in a hanging position)	висе́+	(Hopefully, you won't need to use this verb.)	веша́й+ // пове́си+
<b>stand / place</b> (in a standing position)	стоя́+	*{вста́й+ / встава́й+} // вста́н+	ста́ви+ // поста́ви+

\*Note that these two verbs have acquired the related but distinct meanings *go to bed* and *get up (wake up)*.

Patterns to note in these four sets of verbs:

- 1) All the *be located in position* verbs are 2<sup>nd</sup>-conjugation, either **e-stems** or **жа-жа stems**. Also note that they have no true perfective form. You *can* add **по-** to each of these verbs with the meaning *for a while*.
- 2) The *assume position oneself* forms for *sit* and *lie* have **-ся** in the imperfective but no **-ся** in the perfective. Also note that the perfectives are double-stem verbs that have a past tense/infinite form in a consonant.
- 3) All the *put thing in position* verbs have a perfective in **по.....и+**.

Examples of each of the four sets:

### sitting

Он сидит на диване / в машине.

*He's sitting on the sofa / in the car.*

Дима сейчас садится на диван / в машину.

*Dima is sitting down on the sofa. / Dima is getting into the car)*

Она села на стул / на лошадь.

*She sat (herself) down on the sofa. / She got on the horse.*

(Лена сажает котика на твою кровать.)

*(Lena is setting the cat on your bed.)*

(Мать посадила ребёнка на стул.)

*(The mother set the child on the chair.)*

### lying

Нина лежит на моей кровати / в спальном мешке.

*Nina is lying on my bed / in a sleeping bag.*

Мы ложимся каждый вечер в одиннадцать.

*We go to bed every night at 11:00.*

Миша лёг на кровать / в спальник.

*Misha lay down on the bed. (Misha got into the sleeping bag.)*

Почему ты всегда кладёшь ключи на полку?

*Why do you always put your keys on the shelf?*

Я положил деньги на стол.

*I put the money on the table.*

### standing

Боря стоит у окна и курит.

*Borya is standing next to the window and smoking.*

Мы каждый день встаём часов в шесть.

*We get up every day at around 6:00.*

Лена встала с дивана и подошла к окну.

*Lena got up from the sofa and walked up to the window.*

Почему ты всегда ставишь вино в холодильник?

*Why do you always put the wine in the refrigerator?*

Кто поставил стакан на мою очень важную бумагу?

*Who put the glass on my very important paper?*

### hanging

Карта России висит на стене.

*A map of Russia is hanging on the wall.*

Не вешай пальто на гвоздь, есть место в шкафу.

*Don't hang your coat on a nail. There's room in the closet.*

Я повесил картину на стену.

*I hung the picture on the wall.*

(Есенин повесился.)

*Esenin hanged himself. (True fact.)*

### 28.Б.1 Which Nouns Go With Which “Position” Verbs

It’s fairly obvious when to use the verb for *hanging/be ahnging* **вешай+** // **повеси+**, **висе+**, but choosing between the two verb for *putting/be lying (sitting)* **клад+** // **положи+**, **леж+** and **стави+** // **по-**, **стой+**) can be rather tricky.

For things that have any sort of *base* on which they can stand, use **стави-** // **по-**, **стой-**. This includes bottles, all furniture (including televisions and computers) and even plates, cups, and telephones (which are felt to have a small base on which they “stand”). (Of course, if a telephone is hanging on the wall, use **висе+**.) Note that in some cases English translations don’t “match” the Russian:

Мáша поста́вила ва́зу на по́лку.	<i>Masha placed the vase on the shelf.</i>
Тарéлки уже сто́ят на столе́? Да, я уже́ поста́вила.	<i>Are the plates (sitting) on the table already? Yes, I already put (them on the table).</i>
Куда поста́вить крéсло/дивáн/кровать/кни́жную по́лку/стул/стол/телев́изор/ра́дио?	<i>Where should I put the arm chair/sofa/bed/bookcase/chair/table/TV/radio?</i>
Телефо́н сто́ит во́зле компью́тера.	<i>The telephone is (sitting) next to the computer.</i>

For things that lack a base and which lie flat, use **клад+** // **положи+**, **леж+**:

Вилки лежа́т на столе́? Да, я уже́ положи́л.	<i>Are the forks (lying) on the table? Yes, I already put (them on the table).</i>
Куда́ ты обы́чно кладёшь газéту?	<i>Where do you usually put the newspaper?</i>
Не кладí но́ги на стол!	<i>**Don’t put your feet on the table.</i>

\*\*Cultural note: If you ever feel like really shocking and offending a Russian, try putting your feet on some furniture, especially a table. This practice of rude and vulgar Americans is unheard of in Russia.

For some nouns, it’s possible to use either set of verbs (**стави+** // **по-**, **стой+** or **клад+** // **положи+**, **леж+**) depending on what you want to say. Note that English has *put* for both verbs; some additional information is required to make it clear whether to use **стави+** // **по-** or **клад+** // **положи+**:

Он поста́вил кни́гу на по́лку. Тепе́рь кни́га сто́ит на по́лке.	<i>He put the book (in an upright position) on the shelf. Now the book is standing on the shelf.</i>
Она́ положи́ла кни́гу на по́лку. Тепе́рь кни́га лежи́т на по́лке.	<i>She put the book (in a flat position) on the shelf. Now the book is lying on the shelf.</i>



For each prompt give two sentences: 1) where the thing (person) is located; 2) how it (s/he) got into (is getting into) that position. For people, assume that s/he assumed the position him/herself. (Thing-Person / position / person who put it there. Use Perfective Past.)

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. keys / on the table / Vera | 2. plate / was lying on the table / I (M)  |
| 3. map / on the wall / I (F)  | 4. Dima / sitting on the sofa.             |
| 5. Lena / lying on the bed.   | 6. arm chair / next to the bookcase / who? |



Переведите на русский

1. Why are you getting up?
2. When do your children usually go to bed?
3. Careful! **Осторожно!** You're sitting down on my sandwich.
4. Where does she usually put her money?

## 28.B Another Accusative Time Expression: Через + Time Phrase

To say *in [time] (from now)*, use **через** + accusative of time phrase:

Мы будем готовы через час.	<i>We'll be ready in an hour.</i>
Он уезжает через неделю.	<i>He's leaving in a week.</i>
Я освобожусь через полчаса. <i>(This time phrase is already declined. <b>Don't</b> say полчаса.)</i>	<i>I'll be free in half an hour.</i>
Я окончу университет через два года.	<i>I'm going to graduate in two years.</i>
Через сколько дней он вернется?	<i>In how many days is he returning?</i>

Note that the English sentence *I can fix the car in an hour* is potentially ambiguous. It can mean either:

- 1) It will take me an hour to fix the car (whenever I decide to do it).
- 2) I cannot fix the car now, but I will be able to fix it an hour from now.

No such ambiguity can occur in Russian. **Через** refers only to the second meaning of *in* – (*from now*). We'll cover the first meaning of *in* later on. (It's **за** + **accusative**, in case you're interested.)



Переведите на русский

1. I'll (F) be ready in an hour.
2. We're leaving in about two hours.
3. The concert will be a week (from now).
4. The movie will start (начнётся) in half an hour.
5. I will help you in five minutes.
6. In ten years South Dakota will attack North Dakota.
7. He said he would return in about 5 days.
8. Vera will graduate (окóчи+ университет) in 6 months.
9. I think people will live on Mars (Марс) in about 200 years (from now).
10. Dinner will be ready in eight seconds.

**Упражнение 1** Fill in the blanks:

1. Я \_\_\_\_\_ голосовал.  
no one (think about everything you need!)
2. Ты \_\_\_\_\_ понял?  
everything
3. Я \_\_\_\_\_ не могу найти.  
it (referring to a bicycle)
4. Она \_\_\_\_\_ обидела.  
everyone
5. Он опять смотрит \_\_\_\_\_ в зеркало!  
self
6. Мы \_\_\_\_\_ купили.  
nothing
7. Я \_\_\_\_\_ люблю!  
you
8. Почему ты \_\_\_\_\_ без конца прерываешь (*interrupt*)?  
us
9. Кто напал \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
them
10. Я положила \_\_\_\_\_ на стол.  
it (referring to a napkin)

**Упражнение 2** Переведите на русский. Don't just copy from the диалог. Try to learn the vocabulary first.

1. I lost a very important piece of paper.
2. The table is all wet. It is necessary to wipe it off.
3. You ruined everything! Jerk!

4. Are credit cards (кредитные карточки) accepted here?

5. I like very fatty (greasy) meat.



**Упражнение 3** Draw three pictures with a person or thing in one of the positions discussed in 28.Б. For each picture say where the person (thing) is and how s/he (it) got there

1.

2.

3.