

Тридцать второй урок

Грамматика: 32.А: People and Places
32.Б: On [Days]

32

32.A Nationalities and Some Important Place Names

Geography time. Let's finally learn the names of various countries, nationalities, and a few important cities. Besides these names there's just a small grammar point, so really spend time mastering these quite familiar words.

32.A.1 Places and People: The Forms

For each location, you actually need to learn four things: 1) country name; 2-3) fe/male resident; 4) adjective. There certainly are some definite patterns, but (surprise!) there are also quite a few rather important exceptions. *We have selected what we think are some of the most important countries; we apologize in advanced if we didn't select your favorite places.*



Listen and repeat as the countries, people, and adjective (together with various nouns) are read:

Country / Continent	Male Resident	Female Resident	Adjective
Россия	<i>See note below</i>		русский
Америка (США)	американец (е)	американ/ка (о)	американский
Франция	француз	францужен/ка (о)	французский (<i>note зс!</i>)
Германия	немец (е)	нем/ка (о)	немецкий
Англия / Великобритания	англичанин	англичан/ка (о)	английский / британский
Италия	итальянец (е)	итальян/ка (о)	итальянский
Китай	китаец (е)	китайн/ка (о)	китайский
Канада	канадец (е)	канад/ка (о)	канадский
Польша	поляк	поль/ка (е)	польский
Австралия	австралиец (е)	австралий/ка (е)	австралийский
Швейцария	швейцарец (е)	швейцар/ка (о)	швейцарский
Япония	японец (е)	япон/ка (о)	японский
Корея	кореец (е)	корейн/ка (о)	корейский
Испания	испанец (е)	испан/ка	испанский
Индия	индеец	индианка	индийский
Мексика	мексиканец (е)	мексикан/ка (о)	мексиканский
Украина (на)	украинец (е)	украин/ка (о)	украинский

Notes on forms:

1. There are a lot of cluster busters in both the male and female persons. (Of course, with the male person, the cluster buster appears only in the nominative singular, while with the female person it appears in the genitive/accusative plural.)
2. Only the place names are capitalized. People and nationalities in Russian are written with a lower-case letter (as are the pronoun я – remember!!, months, and days of the week).
3. Look closely at the spelling of французский! Millions of students misspell this word.

32.A.2 Places and People: Usage

No comment is needed on how to use the place names – it's exactly as in English.

To say that someone is French, German, English, etc., you **cannot** use an adjective. Instead you must use the proper noun (male or female). Be sure not to write a capital letter!

Его жена американка? Нет, она французженка.	<i>Is his wife (an) American? No, she's French.</i>
Томи́ко – япо́нка, а её муж немец.	<i>Tomiko is Japanese and her husband is German.</i>
Там было́ много англича́нок / корея́нок	<i>There were a lot of English / Korean women there.</i>
Ты заме́тил э́тих страна́нных кита́йцев и испа́нок?	<i>Did you notice those strange Chinese people and Spanish women?</i>

Of course you can use an adjective to modify nouns like *writer, artist, composer, actress* etc.:

Бах – вели́кий неме́цкий композито́р	<i>Bach is a great German composer.</i>
Сельма Ха́йек – изве́стная мексика́нская актри́са.	<i>Selma Hayek is a famous Mexican actress.</i>

32.A.2a One Important Exception: Саша русский; Нина русская; Они русские

It turns out that the one big exception to the above is for fe/male **Russians**. There is no (commonly used) noun, as there is for every other nationality. Instead you simply use the adjective:

Ми́ша ру́сский, а его́ жена́ испа́нка.	<i>Misha is Russian and his wife is Spanish.</i>
На конце́рте было́ много ру́сских.	<i>There were a lot of Russians at the concert.</i>
Ру́сские обы́но чита́ют бо́льше чем америка́нцы.	<i>Russians usually read more than Americans.</i>



For each number you should produce 3 sentences.

Пример: Джон / Сара (Америка) / фильмы

- 1) Джон американец и его́ жена́ то́же америка́нка.
- 2) Они́ родили́сь и вы́росли в Аме́рике.
- 3) Мне о́чень нра́вятся америка́нские фи́льмы.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Клаус / Лóла (Гермáния) / маши́ны | 2. Пьер / Никóль (Фра́нция) / вино́ |
| 3. У-Ги / Шин-Хе (Коре́я) / пе́сни | 4. Найджел / Диáна (А́нглия) / литерату́ра |
| 5. Бори́с / Ната́ша (Росси́я) / му́зыка | 6. Марчелло / Анже́ла (Ита́лия) / архитекту́ра |
| 7. Ка́рлос / Мари́я (Испа́ния) / фи́льмы | 8. Пинг / Жен (Кита́й) / язы́к |
| 9. Э́жи / Катаржи́на (По́льша) / колбаса́ | 10. Хуáн / Маргарита́ (Ме́ксика) / еда́ |

32.A.3 Important Cities

Here are a few major cities that you should know (some of which are quite different from English):



Listen and repeat as the city is pronounced, followed by a sentence containing the city

Городá	
Москвá	Moscow
Сáнкт-Петербúрг (Пíтер)	Saint Petersburg (Petetown)
Парíж	Paris
Лóндон	London
Прáга	Prague
Рим (<i>different vowel!</i>)	Rome
Чика́го (<i>different consonant!</i>)	Chicago (but we say 'Shicago')
Нью-Йóрк (<i>don't forget the hyphen!</i>)	New York
Монреáль (<i>masculine</i>)	Montreal
Мю́нхен	Munich
Вéна	Vienna
Мéхи́ко-сíти	Mexico City
Пеки́н	Beijing
Иерусали́м	Jerusalem
Вене́ция	Venice
Варша́ва	Warsaw
Стамбу́л (<i>no initial vowel!</i>)	Istanbul

With many American cities and states, Russians living in the US often adopt American pronunciation, which can differ in stress from the “official” Russian form. For example, “officially” Florida in Russian is **Флорíда** (accent on the **í**), but many Russians living here follow the English and say **Флóрида**. Same for **Мичигáн** / **Мíчиган**.



Переведите на русский. Do this *after* you have practiced saying the names of the cities.

1. My ex-wife's (male) cousin grew up in Rome.
2. Where is Kemal from? He's from Istanbul.
3. Venice is my favorite city.
4. In what month did the Germans attacked Warsaw?
5. I've never been to (in) Paris.
6. There are a ton of good restaurants in Munich.
7. Masha is going to Jerusalem.
8. I'll never forget my trip to Beijing.
9. I repeat, Prague is the most beautiful city in Europe.
10. In my opinion it's dirty in Chicago. (Sorry to you lovers of the Windy City.)

32.Б Он [Days]: По четверга́м / пя́тницам, etc.

To say *on Wednesdays/Fridays/Mondays*, etc., use the preposition **по** followed by the name of the day in the *dative plural* (ending is {А}М). Often there is no real difference between this time phrase and the accusative singular phrase **ка́ждую сре́ду/пя́тницу/суббо́ту**, etc.

Я рабо́таю в библиоте́ке по понеде́льникам,
сре́дам и пя́тницам.

*I work in the library on Mondays, Wednesdays,
and Fridays.*

По четверга́м он ходи́т на концерты́.

On Thursdays he goes to concerts.

Э́тот рестора́н закры́т по воскресе́ням.

This restaurant is closed on Sundays.

You can also use **по** + *dative plural* with parts of the day (except you *can't* say *по дням* – see below)

Он ходи́т в спорти́вный зал по вечера́м.

He goes to the gym in the evening.

По утра́м я гуля́ю в па́рке.

Mornings I walk in park.

Я тепе́рь рабо́таю по нача́м.

I work the graveyard shift now.

To say *during the day, in the afternoon*, use the bare instrumental **днём**:

Днём он рабо́тает в кни́жном магази́не, а по
вечера́м пи́шет ужа́сные стихи́.

*He works in a bookstore during the day and writes
awful poetry in the evenings.*



Переведите на русский. Do this *after* you have practiced saying the names of the cities.

1. What do you usually do on Saturdays?
2. In the morning Sasha brushes (her) teeth.
3. I play chess on Tuesdays.
4. I usually sleep in on Sundays.
5. At night (after 12) we like to walk around the campus.
6. On Thursdays they talk about Japan.
7. I do the laundry (*remember this?*) on Wednesdays.
8. During the day he works in a Korean restaurant.
9. He travels (э́зди+) to Vienna on Fridays.
10. On Mondays I get home from work around 1:00.

32-й урок – Домашнее задание



Упражнение 1 Ответьте на вопросы по рассказу:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

32-й урок – Домашнее задание



Упражнение 2

Write 2 sentences each about a country, fe/male resident, and nationality (adjective).

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.



Упражнение 3

Переведите на русский

1. The other day the Frenchmen were complaining about the food in the cafeteria.

2. Get acquainted. This is my close friend Dima. He's from Petersburg.

3. + Knock on the door! – He's not home. On Fridays he travels to Switzerland.