

Пятидеся́тый у́рок

50

Грамматика: 50.А: For (A Time Period)
50.Б: Names- People vs. Things
50.В: Compass Directions
50.Г: Sick and Tired

50.А For [Time Period]: На + Accusative

To indicate the time period spent in a place after arriving there, use the construction:

Motion Verb + на + *Accusative of Time Period*

The verb can indicate either *leaving* or *arriving* in a place for a period of time:

Ві́тя прие́хал в Аме́рику на неде́лю.	<i>Vitya came to America for a week.</i>
Я уезжа́ю в Москву́ на год.	<i>I'm leaving for Moscow for a year.</i>
Они́ ка́ждый год е́здят во Флори́ду на́ зи́му.	<i>They go to Florida every year for the winter.</i>
Приходи́ хоть на па́ру часо́в.	<i>Come over if only for a couple (of) hours.</i>

Approximation is possible. Move the noun (in the correct form – based on the number) in front of **на + number**. Recall that nothing can intervene between a preposition and its complement:

Мы е́дем в Рим ме́сяца на три.	<i>We're going to Rome for about 3 months.</i>
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If you use the verb **be**, then no preposition is required, while the time phrase still appears in *accusative*:

Они́ бы́ли здесь неде́лю.	<i>They were here for a week.</i>
Он бу́дет в Росси́и це́лый год.	<i>He'll be in Russia a whole year.</i>
Мы бы́ли в Петербу́рге все́ ле́то.	<i>We were in Petersburg all summer.</i>

You can also find other verbs, such as *lending*, *giving* someone something for a certain amount of time. In all cases, the time period begins after the action takes place. i.e. first the person gives the thing, then the time period starts:

Я одолжи́ла маши́ну Ма́ше на неде́лю.	<i>I lent Masha my car for a week.</i>
Одолжи́ мне нож на оди́н ве́чер.	<i>Lend me a knife for one night.</i>
Она́ дала́ ему́ кни́гу на два дня́.	<i>She gave him the book for two days.</i>



Переведите на русский

1. I want to go to Russia for the summer.
2. He came to California for a few weeks.
3. He was in California for three weeks.
4. I lent him my bicycle for a week.
5. We'll be in Paris for a whole year.
6. They go to Rome for the spring every year.
7. Come over if only for an hour.
8. Give me a suitcase for two days.
9. We're leaving for Paris for a whole year.
10. He's going to Istanbul for six months.

50.Б Names: People vs. Things

Russian used two different—though obviously related—verbs for asking/stating a *person's* name as opposed to the name of a *thing*. We covered asking/stating a *person's name* in Lesson 6 (check it out!), so let's look at *things* (which is actually much easier).

(как) назывáй-...ся + *nominative* *what thing is / was called*

Naturally, the verb agrees in number and gender with the nominative noun. (Generally, only the 3rd-person is used, which makes sense.) As a rule, only imperfective назывáй+...ся is used. (There does exist a perfective form, which isn't worth worrying about at this point.)

Person	Thing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verb (зову́т / зва́ли) is fixed in 3rd Plural • Pronoun or “Title” is in accusative • Name itself is in nominative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verb (назывáй-...ся) always in 3rd person) agrees with nominative subject

Here are sample sentences with the two “name” verbs:

Как назывáется но́вый венге́рский рестора́н?	<i>What's the new Hungarian restaurant called? (What's the name of the new Hungarian restaurant?)</i>
Его́ послед́ний фильм назывáлся «Москва́ слезáм не ве́рит».	<i>He last film was called Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears.</i>
Как назывáются э́ти острова́?	<i>What is the name of these islands?</i>
Зда́ние, в кото́ром я рабо́тал, ра́ньше назывáлось Exxon Building. (<i>True fact.</i>)	<i>The building in which I worked was previously called the Exxon Building.</i>
Как назывáлись его́ пер́вые две пьесы́?	<i>What were his first two plays called?</i>
Как вас зову́т?	<i>What's your name?</i>
Как зову́т ва́шего тепе́решнего му́жа?	<i>What's your current husband's name?</i>
Мою́ ба́бушку зва́ли Тама́ра.	<i>My grandmother's name was Tamara.</i>

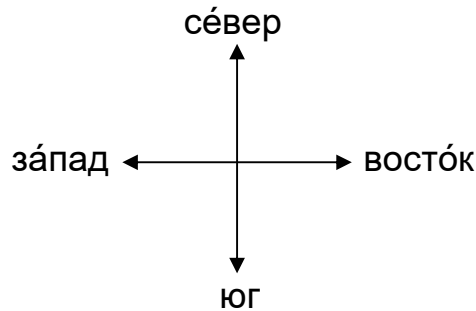


Переведите на русский. In many cases, more than one modal is possible.

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| 1. What's his younger sister's name? | 2. What the name of this song? |
| 3. My grandfather's name was Boris. | 4. What was the name of his last poem? |
| 5. What is the name of this kind (sort) of ice cream? | 6. What was Petersburg called before? |
| 7. My favorite show is The Simpsons. (<i>what a surprise.</i>) | 8. What is the name of this opera? |

50.B Compass Directions

We've seen these four in various forms. Here they all are:



All four take **на** (*location / direction*); **с** (*origin*):

Я хочу́ жить на ю́ге.	<i>I want to live in the south.</i>
Мы е́дем на за́пад.	<i>We're travelling toward the west.</i>
Они́ прие́хала с восто́ка.	<i>They arrived from the east.</i>
Му́рманск нахо́дится на се́вере Росси́и.	<i>Murmansk is located in the north of Russia.</i>

We've also seen the adjectives **се́верный**, **ю́жный** (**г > ж**), **за́падный**, **восто́чный** (**к > ч**), which are normally combined with geographical names taking **в** or **на**:

Мы живём в за́падном При́нстоне.	<i>We live in west Princeton.</i>
Она́ из Ю́жной Аме́рики.	<i>She's from South America.</i>
Мы е́дем в Се́верную Дакóту.	<i>We're going to North Dakota.</i>
Она́ с восто́чной Аля́ски.	<i>She's from eastern Alaska.</i>
Я хочу́ жить на ю́жном побере́жье Фра́нции.	<i>I want to live on the south coast of France</i>

To indicate *(to the) east (west, north, south) of [Place]*, use **(нахо́дится ~ нахо́дятся) к восто́ку (за́паду, се́веру, ю́гу) от + genitive**

При́нстон нахо́дится к ю́гу от Нью-Йо́рка.	<i>Princeton is located to the south of New York</i>
Петербу́рг к се́веру от Москвы́.	<i>Petersburg is north of Moscow.</i>



Переведите на русский

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|--|--|
| 1. I want to live in the east. | 2. I want to live on the east coast. |
| 3. We're travelling north. | 4. They arrived from the south. |
| 5. California is located in the west. | 6. Russia is (to the) east of Germany. |
| 7. Everything is better in the south. | 8. I want to live in South America. |
| 9. She's from North Carolina (Кароли́на) | 10. Princeton is located to the north of Philadelphia. |

50.Г Кому́ надо́ело (-а, -о, -и): *Being Sick and Tired of [Noun] / [Verb]*

To say that someone is *sick and tired* use one of two closely related constructions (depending on whether the person is sick and tired of *doing something* or sick and tired of a *concrete item*):

КОМУ́ НАДО́ЕЛО (frozen in default neuter) + *infinitive* *tired of doing something*

As you might predict, only imperfective infinitives are used (just like with *люби́+* and *нравится*).

Нам надо́ело ждать.	<i>We're tired of waiting.</i>
Мне надо́ело учи́ться.	<i>I'm tired of being a student.</i>
Ни́не надо́ело заботи́ться о сосе́дке.	<i>Nina is tired on taking care of her neighbor.</i>

КОМУ́ НАДО́ЕЛ, -а, -о, -и (agrees with subject) + *nominative* *tired of a thing*

Here the thing that the person is sick of is the grammatical subject in the nominative, with which the verb agrees in number and gender:

Мне надо́ел твой проти́внын го́лос.	<i>I'm tired of your despicable voice.</i>
Ей надо́ели егó дура́цкие вопро́сы.	<i>She's tired of your idiotic questions.</i>
Холо́дная пого́да всем надо́ела.	<i>Everyone is tired of cold weather.</i>
Мне всё здесь надо́ело!	<i>I'm tired of everything here!</i>

In all the examples above, the verb is perfective past. In theory, you can use the perfective future or the imperfective (which we have not seen) or, but it's quite rare. Just stick to the various forms of **надо́ел/а/о/и** for now.



Переведите на русский

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|--|---|
| 1. I'm sick of (not <i>from</i>) the food in the cafeteria. | 2. He's sick of waiting. |
| 3. My sister is tired of shaving every morning. | 4. Vera is tired of eating lamb every day. |
| 5. I'm tired of sitting at home. | 6. I'm tired of sleeping on the floor. |
| 7. She's tired of all those snobs. | 8. I'm tired of your roommate. |
| 9. We're tired of filling out applications. | 10. Everyone is tired of the Instrumental Case. |



Упражнение 1 Ответьте на вопросы по рассказу:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.



Упражнение 2

Use the following vocabulary items in a different context than that in which they appeared in the story:

1. прѳще
2. надоёл/а/о/и
3. играй+ роль
4. завйсе+ от
5. поступай+ // поступи+



Упражнение 3

Переведите на русский

1. What the name of the new Chinese restaurant?
2. Petersburg is located to the north of Moscow.