

Двадцать восьмой урок

28

Диалог:	Ты его испортила! <i>You ruined it!</i>
Грамматика:	28.А: Accusative Pronouns 28.Б: "Position" Verbs 28.В: Через + Acc.: <i>In [time] from now</i>

Ты его испортила! *You ruined it!*

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

Словарь

1	клад+ // полож+	<i>put; lay (in a flat position)</i>
1	жирный	<i>greasy; fatty</i>
2	бумага	<i>paper; piece of paper</i>
8	порт+... (ся) // ис-	<i>ruin; spoil Transitive...(intransitive)</i>
11	вытира+ // {вытр+ / вытер+ / вытере+ }	<i>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.)</i>
13	испорчен, -а, -о, -ы	<i>ruined (This is actually the past passive participle from the verb испорти+. We'll get to participles in a few weeks.)</i>
14	печатай+ // на-	<i>print (a copy of)</i>
15	копия	<i>guess</i>
18	вешай+ // повеси+	<i>hang (Transitive. Recall that intransitive hang is висе-)</i>
19	объявление	<i>announcement; sign</i>
19	принимай+...ся // {прим+ / приня+...ся }	<i>be accepted</i>
20	пяти	<i>(The genitive of пять. Note that it's the same ending as a feminine. noun in -ь.)</i>

28.A Винительный Падёж – Pronouns (Местоимения)

Accusative pronouns are identical to genitive pronouns except for **всё**, which is inanimate and has the form **всего** 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** ви́дел? (*referring to Dima*)

*Did you see **him**?*

Ты **его́** укрáл у меня́! (*referring to a pencil*)

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

Я **её** не люблю́! (*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 понима́ет. (*referring to Lena and Vera*)

*No one understands **them**.*

Ты **их** взял? (*referring to keys*)

*Did you take **them**?*



Change the pronouns

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

	Be Located in Position <i>где? Locative</i>	Assume the Position Oneself <i>куда? Accusative</i>	Put Thing in Position <i>что (thing put) куда (destination)</i> <i>Double Accusative!</i>
sit / set (in a sitting position)	сиде́+	сади́+...ся // {сяд+ / се́д+}	(сажа́й+ // посади́+)
lie / lay (in a flat position)	лежа́+	*ложи́+...ся // {ля́г+ / лёг+}	клади́+ // положи́+
hang / hang (in a hanging position)	виси́+	(<i>Hopefully, you won't need to know this verb.</i>)	веша́й+ // повеси́+
stand / place (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 2nd-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/infinitive 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.

Дима сейчас садится на диван / в машину.

Она села на стул / на лошадь.

(Лена сажает котика на твою кровать.)

(Мать посадила ребёнка на стул.)

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

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

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

(Lena is setting the cat on your bed.)

(The mother set the child on the chair.)

lying

Нина лежит на моей кровати / в спальном мешке.

Мы ложимся каждый вечер в одиннадцать.

Миша лёг на кровать / в спальный мешок.

Почему ты всегда кладёшь ключи на полку?

Я положил деньги на стол.

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

We go to bed every night at 11:00.

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

Why do you always put your keys on the shelf?

I put the money on the table.

standing

Боря стоит у окна и курит.

Мы каждый день встаём часов в шесть.

Лена встала с дивана и подошла к окну.

Почему ты всегда ставишь вино в холодильник?

Кто поставил стакан на мою очень важную бумагу?

Borya is standing next to the window and smoking.

We get up every day at around 6:00.

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

Why do you always put the wine in the refrigerator?

Who put the glass on my very important paper?

hanging

Карта России висит на стене.

Не вешай пальто на гвоздь, есть место в шкафу.

Я повесил картину на стену.

(Есенин повесился.)

A map of Russia is hanging on the wall.

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

I hung the picture on the wall.

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+, висе́+**, but choosing between the two verb for *putting/be lying (sitting)* **клад+ // положи́+, лежа́-** and **ста́ви+ // по-, сто́я+** can be rather tricky.

For things that have any sort of *base* on which they can stand, use **ста́ви-** // **по-, сто́я-**. 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 **висе́+**.) Note that in some cases English translations don’t “match” the Russian:

Ма́ша поста́вила ва́зу на по́лку.	<i>Masha placed the vase on the shelf.</i>
Таре́лки 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 кресло́/дива́н/кровать/кни́жную по́лку/стул/стол/телевизо́р/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+ // положи́+**, **лежа́+**:

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 газе́ту?	<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 (**ста́ви+ // по-, сто́я+** or **клад+ // положи́+, лежа́+**) 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 **ста́ви+ // по-** or **клад+ // положи́+**:

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.Б Another Accusative Time Expression: Через + Time Phrase

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

Мы будем готовы через час.

We'll be ready in an hour.

Он уезжает через неделю.

He's leaving in a week.

Я освобожусь через полчаса. (*This time phrase is already declined. Don't say полчаса.*)

I'll be free in half an hour.

Я окончу университет через два года.

I'm going to graduate in two years.

Через сколько дней он вернётся?

In how many days is he returning?

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?
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

Write two sentences about each picture. Indicate what position the thing is in and how it got there.

1.

2.

3.