

78

Я неважно спала *I didn't sleep very well*

Гэна	1	Как ты спала сегодня?	<i>How did sleep last night?</i>
Лара	2 3 4 5 6	Неважно. Я привыкла спать по меньшей мере на трёх подушках, а сегодня у меня была только одна. К моей соседке приехали подружки, и мне пришлось отдать им по подушке.	<i>So-so. (Fair.) I'm used to sleeping with (on) at least three pillows, but last night I only had one. My roommate had some friends over, and I had to (didn't want to) give them each a pillow.</i>
Гэна	7 8	Я тебе сочувствую. Обычно я сплю на шести подушках.	<i>I sympathize with you. I usually sleep with (on) six pillows.</i>
Лара	9	Ничего себе!	<i>Wow!</i>

С восьми до одиннадцати у меня занятия *From 8-11 I have class(es)*

Зоя	10	Какое у вас расписание на завтра?	<i>What's your schedule for tomorrow?</i>
Вова	11 12 13 14	С восьми до одиннадцати у меня занятия. Потом, с двенадцати до трёх я работаю. У меня окно до пяти, а потом после обеда я должен заниматься.	<i>From 8 to 11 I have class(es). Then, from 12 to 3, I work. I have free time until 5, and then after dinner I have to study.</i>
Зоя	15	Как это «заниматься»? Сегодня же пятница.	<i>What do you mean "study"? Today's Friday.</i>
Вова	16 17	Да, но я уже отстал по всем курсам, и нельзя опять всё откладывать .	<i>Yeah, but I'm already behind (have fallen behind) in all my courses, and I can't put everything off again.</i>

Раньше я занималась с двумя, иногда тремя друзьями *I used to study with 2, sometimes 3 friends*

Варя	18 19	Ты предпочитаешь заниматься один, или с другими студентами?	<i>Do you prefer to study alone or with other students?</i>
Лёва	20 21 22	Раньше я занимался с двумя иногда тремя друзьями, но мы обычно ничего не успевали сделать.	<i>I used to study with 2, sometimes 3 friends, but we usually didn't manage to get anything done (because of running out of time).</i>
Варя	23 24 25	Да, я тебя прекрасно понимаю. В прошлом семестре я занималась с шестью людьми, и мы просто мешали друг другу.	<i>Yeah, I know what you mean. Last semester I studied with 6 people, and we basically just bothered one another.</i>

Словарь

2	неважный	так себе; <i>not so great</i> (This word has not relation to <i>un/important</i> .)
2	по меньшей мере	<i>at the very least; at a minimum</i>
5	{(от)дай+ / (от)давай+} // (от)дать кому по + <i>dative</i>	<i>give (to person) one thing each</i>
12	с + <i>genitive of hour</i>до + <i>genitive of hour</i>	<i>from (hour) to (hour)</i> (See grammar.)

13	окно́	<i>free time in schedule; window</i>
16	{отста́й+ / отстава́й+} // отста́н+ (по + <i>dative</i>)	<i>fall behind (in course)</i>
17	откла́дывай+ // отложи́+	<i>put off (to do later)</i>
18	предпочита́й+ + <i>infinitive</i> (Stick with Imperfective of this verb for now.)	<i>prefer (to Verb)</i>

78.A Declining Cardinal Numbers: The Fun Begins

Now let's see how to say things like *toward two professors, from twelve cities, with six fishing poles, etc.*, i.e. number phrases not in nominative or accusative. These four cases (genitive, dative, prepositional, instrumental) are collectively known as the **oblique cases**, while nominative and accusative form the **direct cases**. (This terminology can be rather useful, so don't be shocked if you see the word oblique use later on.)

For now, we'll still avoid phrases with animate plural nouns in the accusative – things like *I saw 3 women, He invited 27 unknown chefs*.

We will divided the cardinal numbers into several groups:

- 2, 3, 4 are rather odd (though somewhat internally consistent):

	2	3	4
Nominative	два / две	три	четы́ре
Accusative (Inanimate)*	два / две	три	четы́ре
Genitive	двух	трёх	четырёх
Dative	двум	трём	четырёх
Prepositional	двух	трёх	четырёх
Instrumental	двумя́	тремя́	четырьмя́

*In the charts for the other numbers below, accusative also refers only to **inanimate nouns**. (We're short on space, so we can't spell it out every time.)

We actually saw a few of these in the Боря story:

Я живу́ с двумя́ парня́ми...

I live with two guys...

Пол жил с тремя́ ребята́ми...

Paul lived with three guys...

Типичная кварти́ра состо́ит из двух, иногда́ трёх, ко́мнат.

A typical apartment consists of two, sometimes three rooms.

Экза́мен состо́ит из четырёх ча́стей

The exam consists of four parts.

- **Regularities in the forms of 2, 3, 4**

The genitive and prepositional are exactly the same, and have **-х (двух, трёх, четырёх)**, just like genitive and prepositional plural adjectives, as well as prepositional plural nouns.

The dative has **-м (двум, трём, четырём)**, just like dative plural adjectives and nouns.

The instrumental has **-мя**, which, although not exactly like instrumental plural nouns (which have **-{А}ми**), is close enough. And don't forget the soft sign in **четырьмя** – a lot of students often do!

- **Using Oblique Number Phrases**

Everything in the noun phrase (i.e., the number, adjective, noun) is in the same case (determined either by the verb, noun, adjective or a preposition) in the *plural* (of course the number itself doesn't have a separate "plural" per se):

Genitive ("of")	На собрании были президенты пяти больших европейских стран.	<i>At the meeting were the presidents of five European countries.</i>
Prepositional (o)	Я пишу сочинение о трёх известных русских авторах.	<i>I'm writing a paper about three famous Russian authors.</i>
Instrumental (c)	Она познакомилась с четырьмя скучными миллиардерами.	<i>She met four boring billionaires.</i>
Dative (сочувствова+)	Она сочувствует моим трём бывшим жёнам.	<i>She sympathizes with my three ex-wives.</i>



Переведите на русский

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. with two red cars | 2. from three strange women | 3. toward/up to four large trees |
| 4. about two self-confident tigers | 5. under three large tables | 6. about four boring articles |
| 7. near two Chinese restaurants | 8. headed toward three fantastic horses | 9. above four expensive paintings |

- **5-20, 30** behave like **feminine nouns in -ь** (лошадь, дверь, мышь, etc.). Nominative / (inanimate) accusative in **-ь**; genitive / dative / prepositional in **-и**; instrumental in **-ью**:

	5	10	15	20	30
Nominative	пять	десять	пятнадцать	двадцать	тридцать
Accusative	пять	десять	пятнадцать	двадцать	тридцать
Genitive	*пяти	*десяти	пятнадцати	*двадцати	*тридцати
Dative	*пяти	*десяти	пятнадцати	*двадцати	*тридцати
Prepositional	*пяти	*десяти	пятнадцати	*двадцати	*тридцати
Instrumental	*пятью	*десятью	пятнадцатью	*двадцатью	*тридцатью

*Notice that the stress moves to the end. This also happens with 6-9 (**шести́, семью́, восьми́, девятью́**), but not with any “-teen” numbers (**трина́дцати, шестна́дцатью, семна́дцати, девятна́дцатью**, etc.)

Genitive (от)	Я получи́л пи́сьма от пяти́ профе́соров.	<i>I received letters from five professors.</i>
Prepositional (в)	Они́ бы́ли в восьми́ ра́зных страна́х	<i>They were in eight different countries.</i>
Instrumental (“with”)	Она́ его́ уби́ла десяти́у ножа́ми.	<i>She killed him with ten knives.</i>
Dative (посла́ть)	Мы посла́ли э́то пи́сьмо́ тридцати́ сенато́рам.	<i>We sent the letter to 30 senators.</i>

• **Declining Compound Numbers (24, 48, 103, 685, 10,720, 9,854,324)**

In compound numbers (23, 34, 56, 3476, etc.) *all the parts decline*, i.e both the 20 and the 3, the 40 and the 8, etc. (This is what makes declining numbers a real *возня́*.)

	28	36
Nominative	два́дцать во́семь	три́дцать шесть
Accusative	два́дцать во́семь	три́дцать шесть
Genitive	двадцати́ *восьми́	тридцати́ шести́
Dative	двадцати́ *восьми́	тридцати́ шести́
Prepositional	двадцати́ *восьми́	тридцати́ шести́
Instrumental	двадцатью́ **восьмью́ (восемью́)	тридцатью́ шестью́

*Note the cluster buster *e* drops out in the Oblique Cases of **во́семь** – though in the Instrumental it may remain, as we see in the note directly below.

** Either form is acceptable.

Genitive (о́коло)	На собра́нии бы́ло о́коло двадцати́ пяти́ челове́к.	<i>There were around 25 people at the meeting.</i>
Prepositional (на)	На тридцати́ двух стола́х спят кото́ы.	<i>There are cats sleeping on 32 tables.</i>
Instrumental (с)	Я о́чень дово́лен всеми́ тридцатью́ тремя́ студента́ми в кла́ссе.	<i>I'm very satisfied with the 33 students in the class.</i>
Dative (подари́+)	Что ты подарил твои́м тридцати́ девяти́ де́тям на Рожде́ство?	<i>What did you give you 39 children for Christmas?</i>



Переведите на русский

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. from 5 lazy actors | 2. with 10 important people | 3. about 15 French singers |
| 4. toward 26 white buildings | 5. between 32 evil boys | 6. without 6 large glasses of milk |
| 7. under 11 old dormitories | 8. instead of 39 cramped apartments | 9. to (plain Dative – no preposition) 20 strong men |
| 10. from behind 24 large walls | 11. on 19 leather wallets | 12. around (near) 8 delicious hot dogs |

That's enough declension of numbers for today. We've actually made this lesson much shorter than in the past, so really try to learn the forms.

In the next lesson we'll learn how to decline 40-1.000.000. It's worth the wait! Ждём – не дождёмся!

78.Б From (Hour) To (Hour): С ...До

Probably the most common use of cardinal numbers in the *genitive* is to indicate what you did **from (hour) to (hour)**, e.g. *Last night from 7 to 9 I did my laundry*. For this Russian uses the prepositions **с...до**. (You may have expected—quite reasonably—that “from” would be expressed with the preposition **от**, but it's **с** instead. Actually, you may find **от** in this meaning in 19th-century literature.)

Я буду занят сегодня с пяти до семи.

I'm going to be busy from 5:00 until 7:00.

Вчера вечером с девяти до одиннадцати я была в библиотеке.

Last night from 9:00 to 11:00 I was in the library.

Завтра мы будем смотреть фильм с трёх до четырёх.

Tomorrow we're going to watch a movie from 3:00 to 4:00.

For 1:00, use **с/до часу**. (Another genitive in {U}!)

Он обычно обедает с часу до двух.

He usually eats dinner from 1:00 to 2:00.

Я свободна до часу, а потом у меня собрание.

I'm free until 1:00, and then I have a meeting.



Переведите на русский

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. He'll be busy from 2-5. | 2. Last night from 7-9 I went shopping. |
| 3. I usually work out from 4-6. | 4. Tonight we have a meeting from 8-11. |
| 5. On Mondays from 1-3 I work in the library. | 6. Where will you be tomorrow from 10-12? |



Упражнение 1 Write five sentences using: 2, 6, 10, 17, 21, 28, 34 in cases other than nominative. Be sure to include an adjective and noun in each sentence.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

 Упражнение 2 Отвѣтьте на вопросы:

1. How many pillows do you usually sleep with (on)?
2. Describe your schedule for Friday. (Three “from...to” sentences.)
3. How many people do you prefer to study with?
4. How many people do you live with? (Talk about last year [в прошлом году] if it's grammatically more interesting.)
5. How many of your courses (курс) are you dis/satisfied with?
6. How many of Elizabeth Taylor's (Элизабет Тэйлор – don't decline) 7 ex-husbands (Nicky Hilton, Michael Wilding, Mike Todd, Jr., Eddie Fisher, Richard Burton - twice, Senator John Warner, Larry Fortensky) do you sympathize with?