

Восемьдесят первый урок

81

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Диалог: | Я должна выучить наизусть уйму дат <i>I have to memorize by heart a ton of dates</i> |
| Грамматика: | 81.А: Days of the Week 81.Б: Expressing Dates 81.В: Expressing the Year |

Я должна выучить наизусть уйму дат *I have to memorize by heart a ton of dates*

| | | | |
|------|------------------|---|--|
| Саша | 1 | Жёня, пошли с нами в кино! | <i>Zhenya, come with us to the movies.</i> |
| Жёня | 2 3 4 5 | Никак не могу. Готовлюсь к контрольной по истории Восточной Европы, которая будет в среду. Это ужас! Я должна выучить наизусть уйму дат. | <i>There's no way I can go. I'm studying for an exam on Eastern European history (which is going to be) on Wednesday. It's a horror! I have to memorize a ton of date.</i> |
| Саша | 6 | Хочешь, я тебя проверю? | <i>Do you want me to test you out?</i> |
| Жёня | 7 | Хорошо. | <i>OK.</i> |
| Саша | 8 | В каком году Путин стал президентом России? | <i>(In) what year did Putin become president of Russia?</i> |
| Жёня | 9 | В двухтысячном году. | <i>In 2000.</i> |
| Саша | 10 11 | Правильно. А какого числа упала Берлинская стена? | <i>Correct. What day (date) did the Berlin Wall fall?</i> |
| Жёня | 12 13 | Девятого ноября (тысяча девятьсот) восемьдесят девятого года. | <i>November 9, (19)89.</i> |
| Саша | 14 15 | Правильно. А в каком году Советский Союз запустил спутник? | <i>Correct. (In) what year did the Soviet Union launch a satellite (Sputnik)?</i> |
| Жёня | 16 17 | Вот это я не помню точно. В (тысяча девятьсот) шестидесятом году? | <i>Now that I don't remember exactly. Was it in 1960?</i> |
| Саша | 18 19 | Нет, в пятьдесят седьмом – четвертого октября. А скажи, какое сегодня число? | <i>No, in 57 – the 4th of October. Say, what's today's date?</i> |
| Жёня | 20 | Сегодня двадцать первое. Почему ты спрашиваешь? | <i>Today is the 21st. Why are you asking?</i> |
| Саша | 22 23 24 | Дело в том, что у моей матери день рождения двадцать пятого и мне надо успеть послать ей подарок. | <i>The thing is, my mother's birthday is the 25th, and I have to be sure that I send her present in time.</i> |

Словарь

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 2 | готови+...ся // под- к (контрольной / экзамену по + <i>dative</i>) | <i>study for an exam</i> (You can not use the word занимай+...ся when you specifically mention the subject of the exam you are studying for. We'll discuss this in more depth when we cover Education.) |
| 4 | выучивай+ // выучи+ | <i>memorize</i> |
| 4 | наизусть | <i>by heart</i> (It's not superfluous to use this adverb together with the verb выучить in Russian, as it would be to say <i>memorize by heart</i> in English.) |
| 5 | дата | <i>date (in history)</i> |
| 6 | проверяй+ // провери+ | <i>check (for errors); quiz</i> |
| 15 | запускай+ // запусти+ | <i>launch</i> |
| 15 | спутник | <i>satellite</i> |

Almost everything below is review – which means that you should be a Day and Date Master after this lesson

81.A Дни недели Days of the Week (Review)

A little review (never hurt anyone). Our old friends, the days of the week:

понеде́льник вто́рник среда́ четве́рг пя́тница суббо́та воскре́сенье

Recall that **понеде́льник** *Monday* is considered the first day of the week in Russia.

To express *on a day* use **в + accusative**. Note the shift in stress for **в сре́ду**, and the cluster for **во вто́рник**. There's no cluster buster with **в воскре́сенье** – just pronounce one long [в] sound. For *last* use **про́шлый**; for *next* use **сле́дующий** (and agree with the gender of the day).

| | |
|---|---|
| Он у́ехал в про́шлую сре́ду. | <i>He left last Wednesday.</i> |
| Что ты де́лаешь в э́ту суббо́ту? | <i>What are you doing this Saturday?</i> |
| У неё день рожде́ния во вто́рник. | <i>Her birthday is on Tuesday.</i> |
| Конце́рт бу́дет в сле́дующее воскре́сенье в во́семь часо́в ве́чера. | <i>The concert is next Sunday at 8PM.</i> |

To ask *What day is it?* use **како́й сего́дня день?** In the answer just use **сего́дня** + *nominative* of the day.

To talk about *yesterday*, use **вчера́** + **был/а/о** (which agrees with the gender of the day) + *nominative* of the day. The question would be **како́й день был вчера́?** (**был** agrees with masculine **день**), while the gender of the verb in the answer would depend upon the gender of the particular day.

To talk about *tomorrow*, use **за́втра (бу́дет)** + *nominative* of the day.

Examples of the above cases:

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Како́й сего́дня день? | <i>What day is today?</i> |
| Сего́дня четве́рг. | <i>Today is Thursday.</i> |
| Вчера́ был понеде́льник. | <i>Yesterday was Monday.</i> |
| Вчера́ бы́ло воскре́сенье. | <i>Yesterday was Sunday.</i> |
| Вчера́ была́ среда́. | <i>Yesterday was Wednesday.</i> |
| За́втра бу́дет пя́тница. | <i>Tomorrow is (will be) Friday.</i> |



Переведите на русский:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. What day is today? Today is Friday. | 2. He left (уед+ // уеха+) on Saturday. |
| 3. Yesterday was Sunday. | 4. Tomorrow is (will be) Tuesday. |
| 5. I have a Russian test (≠ экза́мен) on Wednesday. | 6. For some reason Monday is her favorite day. |
| 7. We're going (ид+) to a concert next Thursday/ | 8. We went (ходи́+) to an exhibit last Wednesday. |

81.Б Dates

81.Б.1 Dates and Months (But Not Years)

The word for *date* is **число́**, which is (obviously) neuter singular – this is important to keep in mind.

When asking *What today's (yesterday's / tomorrow's) date*, use the questions:

Како́е сего́дня число́?

What's today's date?

Како́е вче́ра бы́ло число́?

What's tomorrow's date?

Како́е за́втра бу́дет число́?

What was yesterday's date?

The answer is simply the **ordinal numeral** in the **neuter singular** (since **число́** is neuter singular – see, we told you to keep this in mind). See below for a complete list of ordinals. (We did just see these in a previous lesson.)

Сего́дня пе́рвое / два́дцать четве́ртое / тре́тье.

Today is the 1st / 24th / 3rd.

Вче́ра бы́ло пя́тое / шестна́дцатое / три́дцатое.

Yesterday was the 5th / 16th / 30th.

За́втра бу́дет оди́ннадцатое.

Tomorrow's the 11th.

The month (which is optional) appears in the *genitive*:

Сего́дня два́дцать девя́тое ма́я / ноя́бря / ию́ля

Today is the 29th of May / November / July.

Since we brought up the months, here is a quick review:

Ме́сяцы

январь´

февраль´

ма́рт

апре́ль

ма́й

ию́нь

ию́ль

а́вгуст

сентябрь´

октя́брь´

ноя́брь´

дека́брь´

Things to keep in mind about the months:

- 1) All are *masculine* - just remember **а́вгуст** or **ма́рт** and that all the months are the same gender.
- 2) The fall and winter months (**сентя́брь´** – **февра́ль´**) are **end-stressed**, while the spring and summer months (**ма́рт** – **а́вгуст**) are **stem-stressed**. It's similar to *fall (and winter) back – spring (and summer) forward*.

Also recall that you can express the month in which something occurs simply with **в** + *prepositional*. (Note that the date is not expressed here; more on that below).

В каком месяце он родился?

What month was he born (in)?

Весенний семестр начинается в феврале.

The spring semester starts in February.

Они приедут в июне.

They will arrive in June.



Переведите на русский:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. What's today's date? Today's the 6 th . | 2. What was yesterday's date? |
| 3. Tomorrow is the 31 st . | 4. Today is May 16 th . |
| 5. His birthday is in June. | 6. Today is Monday, December 3 rd . |

81.Б.1 Asking/Stating when something happened / when an event occurs

For rather hard-to-grasp reasons (i.e., we have no idea why), the **genitive of the ordinal** is used to express what date something took place (takes place / will take place), or simply on what date an event (e.g. a birthday) falls.

The question is either **Когда** or **Какого числа** (the genitive of **число**):

Когда / Какого числа он приезжает?

When / What day is he arriving?

Когда / Какого числа она умерла?

When / What day did she die?

Когда / Какого числа у тебя день рождения?

When / What day is your birthday?

The answer also contains the genitive of the ordinal (for both the date and the month):

Я родился седьмого мая.

I was born on the 7th of May.

Он уехал тридцать первого.

He left on the 31st.

Он умер пятнадцатого апреля.

He died on April 15th.

У Вани день рождения тринадцатого ноября.

Vanya's birthday is November 13th.



Переведите на русский:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. My birthday is August 23 rd . | 2. When (What date) will she arrive (приед+)? |
| 3. She died on November 4 th . | 4. The war began on June 1 st . |
| 5. When (What date) did they get married? | 6. The fall semester begins on September 16 th . |

81.B Expressing Years

Before we start looking at how to express the year in which something occurs, we need to look at the larger ordinals (> 30) that we didn't discuss a few lessons ago.

Recall that ordinal numbers — which are regular adjectives (except **трéтий**) — do not contain a soft sign. (The only exceptions are all forms of **трéтий** except the masculine singular nominative/accusative, **седьмóй**, and various forms with **восьм-**.)

What happened to the soft sign in **пять**, **четы́рнадцать**, **пятьдесят**, **сéмьдесят**, **пятьсóт**, **девятьсóт** etc? The soft sign found at the end of 5-30 is replaced by the hard adjectival ending (**пýтый**, **трина́дцатое**, **двадцáтая**, etc.). In 50-80 the soft sign found in the middle of the word becomes **и**, which is actually the genitive of the cardinal number (**пятидеся́тый**, **шестидеся́тую**, **семидеся́тому**). We also see the genitive in the higher ordinals (≥ 200), onto which either the suffixes-**сóтый** or **-ты́сячный** are added (**двухсóтый**, **шестисóтые**, **трéхты́сячная**). Here are all the ordinals you could ever need to know:

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1 st | пéрвый | 11 th | оди́ннадцатый | 30 th | тридцáтый | 200 th | двухсóтый |
| 2 nd | вторóй | 12 th | двена́дцатый | 40 th | сороковóй | 300 th | трéхсóтый |
| 3 rd | трéтий (и) | 13 th | трина́дцатый | 50 th | пятидеся́тый | 400 th | четырёхсóтый |
| 4 th | четвёртый | 14 th | четы́рнадцатый | 60 th | шестидеся́тый | 500 th | пятисóтый |
| 5 th | пýтый | 15 th | пятна́дцатый | 70 th | семидеся́тый | 600 th | шестисóтый |
| 6 th | шестóй | 16 th | шестна́дцатый | 80 th | восьмидеся́тый | 700 th | семисóтый |
| 7 th | седьмóй | 17 th | семна́дцатый | 90 th | девянóстый | 800 th | восьмисóтый |
| 8 th | восьмóй | 18 th | восемна́дцатый | 100 th | сóтый | 900 th | девятисóтый |
| 9 th | девя́тый | 19 th | девятна́дцатый | 110 th | сто деся́тый | 1000 th | ты́сячный |
| 10 th | деся́тый | 20 th | двадцáтый | | | 2000 th | двухты́сячный |
| | | 21 st | два́дцать пéрвый | | | 3000 th | трéхты́сячный |
| | | 22 nd | два́дцать вторóй | | | 4000 th | четырёхты́сячный |
| | | | | | | 5000 th | пятиты́сячный |
| | | | | | | 6000 th | шеститы́сячный |
| | | | | | | 7000 th | семиты́сячный |
| | | | | | | 8000 th | восьмиты́сячный |
| | | | | | | 9000 th | девятиты́сячный |
| | | | | | | 10000 th | десятиты́сячный |
| | | | | | | 1.000.000 th | миллиóнный |

81.B.1 Expressing the year in which something occurred: годú vs. го́да

We should first note that (generally) when expressing the year in which something occurs, only the prepositional **годú** and genitive **го́да** are found; nominative **год** is rare. Let's see when to use prepositional **годú** versus genitive **го́да**.

Use prepositional **годú** when nothing (e.g. the month, the season) comes between the preposition **в** and the year. i.e. the only piece of information given is the year.

To express the year itself, put the last element — an ordinal number — in the masculine prepositional singular. **All other elements are nominative cardinal numbers:**

| В | Cardinal Elements (Nominative) | Ordinal Element (Prepositional) | Годú | |
|----------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------|---------|
| В | две ты́сячи | пе́рвом | годú | In 2001 |
| | ты́сяча де́вятсо́т ше́стьде́сят | ше́сто́м | | In 1966 |
| | ты́сяча се́мьсо́т | пя́тиде́сято́м | | In 1750 |
| | ты́сяча че́тыреста де́вяно́сто | вто́ро́м | | In 1492 |
| | | двухты́сячно́м | | In 2000 |
| | три ты́сячи | пя́тисо́то́м | | In 3500 |

Some more examples:

- + В како́м годú он роди́лся? - В ты́сяча де́вятсо́т
 пятьде́сят пе́рвом годú. + *What year was he born (in)? - (In) 1951.*
- Я о́кóнчу уни́верситéт в две ты́сячи тре́тьем годú. *I will graduate from college in 2003.*
- Мы поже́нились в двухты́сячно́м годú. *We got married in (the year) 2000.*

We should also note here that when it is clear from context, Russians very often leave out the first two elements, and only express the decade and year. Even **годú** is sometimes omitted, just as we can say *He graduated in '83.*

- Они́ уéхали в де́вяно́стом годú. *They left in '90.*
- Мы познако́мились в во́семьдесят се́дьмо́м. *We met in '87.*

In general English speakers tend to state the whole date much more often than Russians do, but speech practices vary from person to person.



Say (or ask) in what year the event took (will take) place:

- Вторая́ мирова́я война́ ко́нчилась // 1945
- Они́ поже́нились // ??
- Колу́мб откры́л Аме́рику // 1492
- Декла́рация Незави́смости бы́ла подпи́сана // 1776
- Я о́кóнчу уни́верситéт // 2002
- Она́ родила́сь // 1860
- Они́ разве́лись // 2000
- Мой праде́душка у́мер // 1980

For all other cases in which the year is expressed, you must use the genitive **го́да**. Let's see various examples.

- 1) When the “entire” date is given, whether the date itself is in nominative (normally expressing today's date) or genitive (expressing when an event took place):

| | |
|--|---|
| Сего́дня шесто́е ма́рта две ты́сячи пе́рвого го́да. | <i>Today is March 2nd, 2001.</i> |
| Я роди́лся два́дцатого́ а́вгуста́ ты́сяча де́вятсо́т се́мьдесят де́вятого́ го́да. | <i>I was born (on) August 20th, 1979.</i> |
| Мы поже́нимся три́дцатого́ ма́я две ты́сячи де́сятого́ го́да. | <i>We're getting married May 30th, 2010.</i> |
| Декла́рация Незави́симости́ была́ подпи́сана че́твёртого́ ию́ля ты́сяча се́мьсо́т се́мьдесят шесто́го го́да. | <i>The Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4th, 1776.</i> |

- 2) When only the month or time of year (either a *season* in *instrumental* or a part of the year – *beginning, middle, end* in prepositional following **в**) is given:

| | |
|---|---|
| Он у́мер в ма́рте ты́сяча де́вятсо́т во́семьдесят тре́тьего́ го́да. | <i>He died in March of 1983.</i> |
| Они́ верну́лись в Росси́ю ле́том две ты́сячи второ́го го́да. | <i>They returned to Russia in the summer of 2002.</i> |
| Э́то бы́ло в нача́ле ты́сяча се́мьсо́т соро́кового́ го́да. | <i>It was in the beginning of 1740.</i> |

Compare the use of **го́да** vs. **году́**:

| | |
|--|---|
| Вели́кая Оте́чественная война́ началась два́дцать второ́го ию́ня ты́сяча де́вятсо́т со́рок пе́рвого го́да. | <i>The Great Patriotic War began on June 22nd, 1941.</i> |
| Вели́кая Оте́чественная война́ началась в ию́не (ле́том) ты́сяча де́вятсо́т со́рок пе́рвого го́да. | <i>The Great Patriotic War began in June (in the summer) of 1941.</i> |
| Вели́кая Оте́чественная война́ началась в ты́сяча де́вятсо́т со́рок пе́рвом году́. | <i>The Great Patriotic War began in 1941.</i> |



Переведите на русский:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Today is March 6 th , 2001. | 2. The war started in 1939. |
| 3. The Soviet Union launched a satellite in October 1957. | 4. Kennedy was killed (“they” killed Kennedy) in 1963. |
| 5. Stalin died on March 5 th , 1953. | 6. Pushkin was born on May 26, 1799. |
| 7. She perished in the fall of 1938. | 8. He died in 1940. |



Упражнение 1 List five 'historic' days: 2 with a full date, 2 with either a month or time of year, 1 with just a year. You can choose anything: when you were born, any other specific dates you remember. Lying – as long as it's grammatical – is encouraged.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.



Упражнение 2 Переведите на русский

1. + What's today's date? - If I'm not mistaken, today is the 14th.

2. My father was born in 1950.

3. We met in the summer of 2000.

4. I learned (memorized) that poem by heart.



Упражнение 3 V O D

| лови́ + catch (imperfective) | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------|--|
| Verb Type _____ / Conjugation Type _____ | | | |
| PRESENT (& IMPERATIVE) | | PAST (& INFINITIVE) | |
| я | | он | |
| он(á) | | она́ | |
| они́ | | они́ | |
| Imperative | | Infinitive | |
| PARTICIPLES AND GERUNDS (NOT ALL ARE POSSIBLE!) | | | |
| Pres Active | | Past Active | |
| Pres Passive | | PPPP | |
| Pres Gerund | | Past Gerund | |