

Сто одиннадцатый урок

111-А

Диалог: Иди сюда, кошечка!
Here kitty!

Грамматика: 111.А: Imperative of Verbs of Motion
111.Б: Imperative of "Desired" Actions
111.В: Слушай+...ся // при- + Accusative

Иди сюда, кошечка! Here, kitty!

Да́ша	1	Са́ша, что ты делаешь сегодня вечером?	<i>Sasha, what are you doing tonight?</i>
Са́ша	2 3	Ничего особенного. А что, ты куда-нибудь идёшь?	<i>Nothing special. Why, are you going anywhere?</i>
Да́ша	4 5	Мы все собираемся у Вити Семёнова. Приходи! Будет здорово!	<i>We're getting together (there's a party) at Vitya Semyonov's. Come over. It'll be great!</i>
Са́ша	6	Хорошо. Только я не знаю, как туда ехать.	<i>OK. But I don't know how to get there.</i>
Да́ша	7 8 9 10	Это очень просто. Поезжай на метро до «Лубянки» (до станции «Лубянка»). Я тебя встречу у выхода из (входа в) метро ровно в восемь.	<i>It's very easy. Take the metro to "Lyubyanka" (to the "Lyubyanka" station). I'll meet you at the metro exit (entrance) at 8:00 sharp.</i>
Са́ша	11	Договорились.	<i>OK (agreed).</i>
	12	(У Вити дома. Стучат в дверь.)	<i>(At Vitya's. They knock on the door)</i>
Ви́тя	13 14	Входите! (Они входят.) Раздевайтесь! Наденьте, пожалуйста, тапки (тапочки).	<i>Come in. (They enter.) Take off your coats. Put on some slippers, please.</i>
Да́ша	15 16 17	(Видит, как по комнате ходит кошка.) Какая хорошенькая кошка! Иди сюда. Иди сюда, кошечка. Иди сюда. Кс-кс-кс.	<i>(Sees a cat walking around the room.) What a cute cat. Come here. Here, kitty. Come here. Ks-ks-ks.</i>
Ви́тя	18 19 20 21	Ты зря её зовёшь. Эта кошка никого никогда не слушается. (Кошка идёт на кухню.) Не ходи туда. Нельзя! Туда не ходи! Плохая кошка!	<i>You're wasting your time calling her. That cat doesn't listen to anyone. (The cat is heading into the kitchen.) Don't go there! No! Don't go there! Bad cat!</i>
Да́ша	22	Витя, нам всем уже есть хочется. Неси еду!	<i>Vitya, we're really hungry. Bring the food!</i>
Ви́тя	23	Сейчас я всё принесу.	<i>I'll bring everything in a second.</i>
Да́ша	24 25	(После ужина.) Ужин был прекрасный! Пальчики оближешь!	<i>(After supper [dinner].) The supper (dinner) was great. Finger-lickin' good!</i>
Са́ша	26 27	Уже третий час. Нам пора домой. Метро закрывается в два тридцать. Пошли!	<i>It's already after 2:00. We have to head home. The subway closes at 2:30. Let's go!</i>
Ви́тя	28 29	Не надо вам ехать на метро так поздно. Поезжайте лучше на такси. Я вам дам деньги.	<i>Don't take the metro so late. Take a cab instead. I'll give you money (for the cab).</i>

Словарь

6	(знай+ / помни+) как (туда) ехать	<i>(know / remember) how to get (there)</i>
7	поезжай/те	Imperative of поехать (See grammar)
8	Лубянка (на)	<i>Besides being the name of a metro station in the center of Moscow, Lyubyanka (Square) is also the site of ФСБ (formerly КГБ) headquarters.</i>

9	ВЫХОД ИЗ + <i>genitive</i> ВХОД В + <i>accusative</i>	<i>exit</i> <i>entrance</i>
13	раздева́йся (раздева́йтесь)	<i>take off your coat</i> (See grammar)
14	та́п/ка (о) та́поч/ка (е)	<i>slipper</i> (Normally plural)
17	кс-кс	sound made to attract a cat
19	слу́шай+...ся // по-	<i>listen to; obey</i> (See grammar)
23	у́жин	<i>supper (late meal)</i>

111А.А Imperatives With Verbs of Motion

111А.А.1 Forms: All are regular except *Ехать* > *Поезжай/те!*

All of the unprefixated Verbs of Motion form their imperative as expected with one exception. *Ехать* doesn't have an imperative; instead the form *поезжай/те*, which is formed from *perfective поехать*, is used (You may hear people say *поедь/те*, which makes sense – it's built on the present tense stem *поед+* –, but this form is considered substandard.)

Actually, it's rather unfortunate that the imperative of *поехать* is *поезжай/те*, because students often use the non-existent form *езжаю* for the present tense. Remember, the first singular of *ехать* is *езжу*.

Here's a table of all the forms, just to refresh your memory:

Verbs of Motion – Imperatives			
Non-Determined		Determined	
Stem	Imperative	Stem	Imperative
ходи́+	ходи́/те	{ид+ / шѐ+ (ѐ)}	иди́/те
э́зди+	*э́зди/те	{поед+ / по́еха+} (Perf.)	поезжа́й/те
бе́гай+	бе́гай/те	бежа́ть (irreg.)	беги́/те
лета́й+	лета́й/те	лете́+	лети́/те
носи́+	носи́/те	несе́+	неси́/те
води́+	води́/те	веде́+	веди́/те
вози́+	вози́/те	везе́+	вези́/те
пла́вай+	пла́вай/те	плыве́+	плыви́/те

* Even though the stress falls on the stem and not the ending, a **-и** is added because of the consonant cluster (зд) at the end of the stem. This is similar to *по́мни+* > *по́мни/те*.

(There's also an imperative form from the perfective *пойти* – *пойди́/те* – which we'll ignore for now.)

Now let's see how to use these forms.

111А.А.2 Usage - Single Action: + Determined / - Non-Determined

We'll first examine commands to perform a **single action** (*Come here; Don't go there; Run!*).

- For a **positive** command, use the *determined form*:

Иди сюда! Иди ко мне!	<i>Come here. Come to me!</i>
Поезжай с нами!	<i>Come with us!</i>
Неси это туда.	<i>Carry that over there.</i>
Беги от льва!	<i>Run from the lion!</i>
Веди собаку в парк!	<i>Take the dog to the park!</i>
Лети быстрее!	<i>Fly faster! (Perhaps said to a pilot)</i>
Плыви к тому берегу.	<i>Swim to that shore.</i>
Вези их на дачу. Я уверен, что им там понравится!	<i>Take them to the summer house. I'm sure they'll like it there.</i>

Here's a rather strong command using a verb of motion:

Иди к чёрту!	<i>Go to hell (to the devil)!</i>
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Hopefully you won't need that one too often.

- For a **negative** command, use the *non-determined form*:

(Note that these two rules parallel the general rule –which we will see violated in the next section – that for a positive command use the perfective, for a negative command use the imperfective – but recall that both determined and non-determined verbs of motion are **imperfective**.)

Here are some negative commands with the non-determined form:

Не ходи туда!	<i>Don't go over there!</i>
Не вози дедушку в Лас-Вегас. Он проиграет все наши деньги!	<i>Don't take grandpa to Las Vegas. He'll lose all our money.</i>
Не води детей на этот фильм. Там сплошной мат.	<i>Don't take the children to that film. There's non-stop swearing.</i>
Не летайте с ним. Он неопытный пилот.	<i>Don't fly with him. He's an inexperienced pilot.</i>
Не плавай в океане сегодня! Я слышал по радио, что в воде много акул.	<i>Don't swim in the ocean today. I heard on the radio that there are a lot of sharks in the water.</i>

As usual, there are a few (annoying) details. Russians just don't seem to like the form **не ездите** when used for a single action. (As we'll see in the next section, it seems OK as a general command.) Instead, you should use **(кому) не надо ехать**. Recall that **не надо** most often means *don't*, rather than *it's not necessary*.

Не надо ехать в Нью-Йорк сегодня. Много пробок на дорогах!	<i>Don't go to NY today. The traffic is brutal.</i>
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Technically, it's 100% grammatical to use **не ездите** in the above example, but it seems "odd" to many (very educated) native speakers.



Переведите на русский:

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| 1. Come here! | 2. Don't go there! |
| 3. Take the dog to the second floor. | 4. Come with us (by car)! |
| 5. Don't go by metro. It's dangerous at night. | 6. Swim (over) to Masha! |
| 7. Carry the TV into the other room. | 8. Take Nina to Trenton. It'll be interesting for her. |
| 9. Don't take Sasha to the exhibit. He'll be bored. | 10. Go to hell! (<i>It's OK to say this, as long as it's a test of grammar.</i>) |

111A.A.3 Repeated/General Actions: Non-Determined

For non-one-time commands, (either repeated actions *go to class every day, run an hour an day*, or general statements *don't swim without a partner; always carry an umbrella*), use the **non-determined** form. Here positive vs. negative plays no role.

Ходи́ на занятия́ ка́ждый день!	<i>Go to class every day.</i>
Всегда́ носи́ с собо́й зонт!	<i>Always carry an umbrella (with you).</i>
Éзди на велосипе́де то́лько по тем у́лицам, где ма́ло маши́н.	<i>Only ride your bike on streets where there are not a lot of cars.</i>
Не бега́й одна́ ве́чером.	<i>Don't run alone at night.</i>
Всегда́ пла́вай с кем-нибу́дь.	<i>Always swim with a partner.</i>
Не лета́й на своём самолёте в плоху́ю погóду.	<i>Don't fly your plane in bad weather.</i>
Води́ дете́й по музе́ям ча́ще.	<i>Take the children more often to museums.</i>
Лета́йте самолётами «Аэрофло́та»!	<i>Fly Aeroflot! (Actual slogan.)</i>
Вози́ дете́й в шко́лу ка́ждое у́тро!	<i>Take the children to school every morning.</i>



Переведите на русский:

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| 1. Don't run right after dinner. | 2. Take grandma to the zoo more often. |
| 3. Swim if only (ХОТЬ) 10 minutes every day. | 4. Always carry a knife when you stroll in Central Park. |
| 5. Don't ride a bicycle when it's dark out. | 6. Fly United Airlines! (<i>Doesn't decline</i>) |
| 7. Go to church every week. | 8. Don't swim alone (fem.) in the lake. |

(As you might have guessed, there are more details about the imperative of Verbs of Motion that we have not covered. That's what Third-Year Russian is for.)

111А.Б More on the Imperative: Imperfective for “Desired” Actions

111А.Б.1 Imperfective Imperative for Actions That Would Have Been Performed Anyway

In line 13 Витя says to his guests **Входите** *Come in*, where he uses the *imperfective* imperative for a single positive command, which seemingly violates the “rule” that a perfective should be used in such instances. (Recall that this has nothing to do with Verbs of Motion; once a prefix is added – here it’s **в-**, *in*; *enter* – you have a regular imperfective // perfective pair.)

It turns out that an *imperfective* imperative is used when the person addressed clearly has the intention of performing (wishes to perform) the action anyway. Thus, since Витя obviously knows that Саша and Даша wish to enter – why else would they have knocked? – he uses the imperfective imperative. This use of the imperfective for “desired” actions often occurs in certain “fixed” social situations. Other examples of the imperfective imperative for “desired/intended” actions:

Садись!	<i>Have a seat!</i>
Входи! Снимай куртку.	<i>Come in. Take off your coat.</i>
Ешьте!	<i>Go ahead and eat!</i>
Угощайтесь!	<i>Help yourself (to food)!</i>

As usual with aspect, things can get complicated in a hurry. Note that after again using the imperfective when he tells his guests to take off their coats (**Раздевайтесь** – see more below on this verb), Витя then uses the *perfective* for suggesting that they put on slippers (**Наденьте тапки**). Does this switch imply that his guests were not planning on putting on slippers? We don’t want to take the easy way out, but for now we’ll just have to say that “it’s complicated.” At this point you should learn – and use as much as you can – the four or five imperfective imperative forms discussed in this section.

111А.Б.2 Раздевайся (Раздевайтесь) Take Off Your Coat

A few words on **раздевайся / раздевайтесь**: First, Russians say it all the time to guests when they enter. The verb literally means *get undressed*, but don’t get offended (or get your hopes up) when you hear this upon entering someone’s place. This expression basically means *take off your coat* – along with all other non-essential pieces of clothing (e.g., hat, gloves, scarf).

111А.А Another “Rule” Exposed: Слушай+...ся // По- + Accusative!

In lines 18-19 Витя says of his (cute) cat **Эта кошка никого не слушается** *That cat doesn't listen to anyone.* Let's look more closely at the verb **слушай+...ся // по-**.

The verb **слушай+...ся // по-** means *listen to; obey; do what one is told to do*. But what case does it govern? From everything we have told you, the only thing that you can be certain of is that it does *not* govern the accusative. That's because, by definition, a verb with **-ся** must be *intransitive*, which means it cannot take accusative. Well, like so many other things in life, this “no -ся followed by accusative” rule is another myth (created by the powers that be to keep all of you in your places). Many (if not most) native speakers use an *accusative* direct object following **слушай+...ся // по-**. Of course, with masculine and plural nouns there is no difference (because *accusative=genitive*), but with a feminine noun – or masculine noun in {**А**} – the accusative case is clear:

Он всегда слушается маму.

He always listens to his mother / does what his mother says.

Ты должен слушаться твоего отца (папу).

You should listen to your father / do what your father tells you to do.

When the verb is negated, it's possible to find either accusative or genitive:

Почему он не слушается жену (жены)?

Why doesn't he listen to his wife?

Theoretically, the genitive is more “correct,” but many people use the accusative in this construction.

It's also possible to find the *accusative* after the verb **боя+...ся**. As a general rule, more abstract nouns (*darkness, heights*) still appear in the genitive, while specific nouns appear in accusative:

Все боятся Нину.

Everyone is afraid of Nina.

Он ещё боится темноты.

He's still afraid of the dark.

Я боюсь высоты.

I'm afraid of heights.



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| 1. You should listen to your mother. | 2. Have a seat! |
| 3. She finally did what her dad told her to do and quit smoking. | 4. Listen to your parents! |
| 5. Come in! | 6. Why doesn't he do what his wife tells him to do? |
| 7. Put on slippers! | 8. (Go ahead and) eat! |
| 9. Take off your coat (and other things)! | 10. Everyone is afraid of Natasha. |



Упражнение 1 Повторение – мать обучения! Insert a Verb of Motion that makes sense.
There will be a section on the контрольная exactly like this exercise (but with different verbs).

1. _____ сюда!
2. Не _____ туда!
3. Мы вчера _____ их на балёт.
4. Я решил не _____ с ними в кино.
5. Когда мы _____ домой, мы встретили Кóлю.
6. Он обещал родителям, что _____ на все занятия в этом году.
7. Я хотел _____ в Лондон, но моя кошка заболела, и я остался дома.
8. Саша обычно _____ в бар после обеда.
9. Ты умеешь _____ ?
10. Когда я был маленький, мы каждый год _____ на Кубу.
11. Их нет дома. Они _____ на дачу.
12. Мы весь день _____ по городу.
13. Она каждое утро _____ целый час.

14. Куда он _____ этот компьютер?
15. Не _____ Гэну на этот фильм. Ему не понравится.
16. Она _____ как рыба!
17. Какие птицы не _____ ?
18. Я стала _____ когда мне было шесть месяцев.
19. _____ с нами в Трентон. Будет здорово!
20. _____ в церковь каждую неделю!

**Упражнение 2** Переведите на русский

1. Come in! Take off your coat!
2. He always listens to (obeys) his wife.
3. Over supper we talked about Chinese slippers.
4. I don't remember how to get to Styopa's.