

# Unit 3

2007-10-23

# Outline

- Conjunctions (и, а, но́)
- Numbers
- Present tense pseudo-quiz
- The single-stem verb system
  - Learn to conjugate verbs by memorizing only one form
  - (Okay, and a few rules)

# The conjunctions *и*, *а*, and *но́*

- Three conjunctions that correspond to the two English conjunctions ‘and’ and ‘but’
- *но́* is stressed, the other two are unstressed
- Always write a comma before *но́* and *а*
- Do not write a comma before *и* (most of the time)
- Never use a “serial comma”
  - Ivan, Dmitrij, and Fedor live in Moscow.
  - Ivan, Dmitrij and Fedor live in Moscow.
  - Ива́н, Дми́трий и Фе́дор живу́т в Москве́.

# И

- и combines two things that are alike, with no expression of contrast or contradiction
  - Мы́ чита́ем и пи́шем хоро́шо.
    - The subject is the same (мы́) and we do both things well.
    - The only difference is that there are two activities.
  - Мы́ пи́шем хоро́шо и вы́ пи́шете хоро́шо.
    - The activity is the same (writing) and everyone does it well.
    - The only difference is that there are two subjects.

# НО́

- НО́ implies contradiction
- One clause sets up an expectation that is then frustrated in the other
  - Мы́ пи́шем хоро́шо, но́ ме́дленно.
    - Most people who write well don't have to qualify such a statement by adding that they have to do it slowly.
    - Good writing suggests writing at a normal speed, so having to do it slowly frustrates the normal expectation.
- Usually one difference (“we” and “write” are constant, but the adverb [“well”/“slowly”] changes)

# а

- а implies contrast, but not contradiction
  - Мы́ пи́шем хоро́шо, а вы́ пи́шете пло́хо.
  - *On the one hand*, we write well, but, *on the other hand*, you write poorly
  - We write well, *whereas* you write poorly.
  - There is no expectation that if we write well, you should also write well (that is, there is no contradiction)
  - Reversing the order of the clauses doesn't change the meaning
  - Usually two differences (“write” is constant, but “we”/“you” and “well”/“poorly” varies)

# Conjunction practice

- Ма́ма говори́т по-ру́сски \_\_\_\_ па́па говори́т по-ру́сски.
  - Ма́ма говори́т по-ру́сски **и** па́па говори́т по-ру́сски.
- Ма́ма говори́т по-ру́сски \_\_\_\_ она́ не чита́ет по-ру́сски.
  - Ма́ма говори́т по-ру́сски, **но́** она́ не чита́ет по-ру́сски.
- Ма́ма говори́т по-ру́сски \_\_\_\_ па́па говори́т по-англи́йски.
  - Ма́ма говори́т по-ру́сски **а** па́па говори́т по-англи́йски.
  - Ма́ма говори́т по-ру́сски **но́** па́па говори́т по-англи́йски.

# New numbers

- You already know 0–10, the teens, 20, 30, 40, and 50
- This unit adds 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, which lets you count up to 199
- Form compound numbers in Russian as you do in English (but with no hyphens)
  - String the pieces together
  - One hundred twenty-eight =  
СТО́ ДВА́ДЦАТЬ ВО́СЕМЬ
- Practice in recitation



# Learning numbers

- Memorize 0–10
- Teens sound like the units value plus –надцать
  - оді́ннадцать, двена́дцать, тринáдцать, ...
- 20 and 30 sound like the units value plus –дцать
  - два́дцать, три́дцать
- 50, 60, 70, 80 sound like the units value plus –деся́т (note: no soft sign at the end)
  - пятьдеся́т, шестьдеся́т, се́мьдеся́т, во́семьдеся́т
- Memorize 40, 90, and 100, which are peculiar
  - со́рок
  - девяно́сто
  - сто́

# Numbers and the soft sign

- Numbers never have more than one soft sign
- **Numbers through 30** with a soft sign have the soft sign at the **end**
  - п<sup>я</sup>ть, ш<sup>е</sup>сть, с<sup>е</sup>мь, в<sup>о</sup>семь, д<sup>е</sup>вят<sup>ь</sup>
  - од<sup>и</sup>ннадцат<sup>ь</sup>, двен<sup>а</sup>дцат<sup>ь</sup>, трин<sup>а</sup>дцат<sup>ь</sup>, ...
  - д<sup>е</sup>сят<sup>ь</sup>, дв<sup>а</sup>дцат<sup>ь</sup>, тр<sup>и</sup>дцат<sup>ь</sup>
- **Numbers from 50 up** with a soft sign have the soft sign in the **middle**
  - п<sup>я</sup>т<sup>ь</sup>дес<sup>я</sup>т, ш<sup>е</sup>ст<sup>ь</sup>дес<sup>я</sup>т, с<sup>е</sup>м<sup>ь</sup>дес<sup>я</sup>т,  
в<sup>о</sup>сем<sup>ь</sup>дес<sup>я</sup>т

# How to use numbers

- Surprisingly, numbers are *not* normally followed by the nominative plural (!)
- Numbers are normally followed by case forms we haven't learned yet (coming in Unit 6)
  - Notice SAM, p. 57, ex. Б, with different forms of the word for “ruble” after different numbers
- This means that we don't yet know how to count *things*
  - We *do* know how to *recognize* telephone numbers, addresses, prices, etc.
  - We *don't* know how to say “I have six cats and four dogs”

# Present tense pseudo-quiz

1. In the ёТ conjugation, when do we write –у (e.g., я пиш<sup>́</sup>у, он<sup>́</sup> пиш<sup>́</sup>ут) and when do we write –ю (e.g., я зна<sup>́</sup>ю, он<sup>́</sup> зна<sup>́</sup>ют)?
  - a. It depends on the place of stress.
  - b. It depends on whether there is a /j/ sound before the ending.
  - c. It depends on whether the other forms have е or ё.
  - d. It must be memorized for each verb.

# Present tense pseudo-quiz

2. In –ёТ conjugation verbs, when do we write ё (e.g., ОН ЖИВЁТ) and when do we write е (e.g., ОН ПИШЕТ)?
- It depends on the place of stress.
  - It depends on whether there is a /j/ sound before the ending.
  - It depends on whether the ОНІ form uses –УТ or –ЯТ.
  - It must be memorized for each verb.

# Present tense pseudo-quiz

3. What is the difference in stress patterns between conjugation type (–ӕТ vs –ИТ) and stress?
  - a. –ИТ conjugation verbs always have mobile stress.
  - b. –ӕТ conjugation verbs always have end stress.
  - c. –ИТ conjugation verbs always have end stress.
  - d. There is no correlation between conjugation type and stress.

# Present tense pseudo-quiz

4. In –ИТ conjugation verbs, when is the ending for the Я́ form –y and when is it –ю?
  - a. It depends on the place of stress.
  - b. It depends on whether there is a /j/ sound before the ending.
  - c. It is always –ю.
  - d. It must be memorized for each verb.
- (As far as we know.)

# Present tense pseudo-quiz

5. In –ИТ conjugation verbs, what is the ending of the ОНІ́ form?
- a. уТ
  - b. яТ
  - c. unstressed юТ
  - d. stressed Ю́Т



# How to learn verb forms

- What forms should you memorize, and which ones can you derive by rule?
- The infinitive has no predicative power
  - чита́ть, чита́ю
  - писа́ть, пишу́ (not \*писа́ю)
  - жи́ть, живу́
  - говори́ть, говорю́ (not \*говори́ву)
- The present tense has no predicative power
  - живу́, жи́ть
  - пишу́, писа́ть (not \*пи́ть)
- Your textbook tells you to memorize *four* forms for each verb: infinitive plus three present-tense (Я, ТЫ, ОНИ)
- You can cut that down to just *one* form per verb

# The single-stem verb system

- For each verb, memorize a single stem
- Derive *all* forms from that single stem by rules
- Pro: Much less memorization
  - Are you comfortable with learning systems and applying rules?
- Con: The stem and the rules are abstract
  - Would you prefer to avoid abstraction, even if doing so requires more memorization?
- Disclosure: The presentation here is slightly simplified because you know only seven verbs

# Stems and endings

- As with nouns and adjectives, think in terms of *sounds*, not letters
- Like nouns and adjectives, verb forms are made by combining *stems* and *endings*
- Stems may end in consonant sounds or vowel sounds
- Endings may begin with consonant sounds or vowel sounds

# Verb stems

Infinitive	Stem	Suffix type
знáть	zn-áj+	aj
изучáть	izuč-áj+	aj
понимáть	pon'im-áj+	aj
читáть	čit-áj+	aj
жítъ	živ+	non-suffixed
писáть	p'is-a+	a
говорítъ	govor'-í+	i

# The parts of a Russian verb form

- Root
  - Always ends in a consonant
  - Lexical part of the verb, e.g., /čit/ ‘read’
- Suffix
  - Provides information about how the verb is conjugated, e.g., /-aj+/
- Stem
  - Combination of root plus suffix, e.g., /čit-áj+/
  - Some verbs are unsuffixed, e.g., /živ+/
- Grammatical ending
  - Tense, number, person, and gender  
e.g., /u/ in читаю = first person singular present tense

# Working with stems and endings

- Think of words and their parts in terms of sounds, not letters
  - ЧИТА́Ю has five letters but six sounds /čitáju/
  - The stem is the sounds /čitáj/
  - The ending is the sound /u/
- The stem is not a real word
  - You have to add an ending to it to make it a real word
- The stem is useful because you can derive real words from it by following the rules
- If you memorize one stem for each verb, plus the general rules, you don't need to memorize any other forms

# Suffixes and conjugations

- There are two conjugations in Russian
  - –ёТ and –ИТ
- Suffixes indicate conjugation unambiguously
- There are about a dozen suffixes
- You know four suffix types
  - /-aj+/, /-a+/, /-i+/, and non-suffixed verbs
- Of the types you know
  - /-i+/ is ИТ-conjugation
  - all others are ёТ-conjugation

# –ĚТ conjugation

Subject	Grammatical ending	Example
Я	/–u/	живу́, пишу́, чита́ю
ТЫ	/–'oš/	живёшь, пишешь, читаешь
ОН, ОНА, ОНО	/–'ot/	живёт, пишет, читает
МЫ	/–'om/	живём, пишем, читаем
ВЫ	/–'ot'e/	живёте, пишете, читаете
ОНИ	/–ut/	живу́т, пишу́т, чита́ют

- As always in Russian, unstressed ě loses its dots and is pronounced like e.
- живёт /živ'ót/, пишет /píšet/, and читает /čitájet/ have the same ending: /–'ot/
- живу́ /živú/, пишу́ /pišú/, and чита́ю /čitáju/ have the same ending: /–u/



# -ИТ conjugation

Subject	Grammatical ending	Example
Я	/- 'u/	говору́
ТЫ	/- 'iř/	говори́шь
ОН, ОНА, ОНО	/- 'it/	говори́т
МЫ	/- 'im/	говори́м
ВЫ	/- 'it'e/	говори́те
ОНИ	/- 'at/	говоря́т

# The two conjugations

Subject	Grammatical ending	Example
Я	/-u/	живу́, пишу́, читаю́
ТЫ	/-'oš/	живёшь, пишешь, читаешь
ОН, ОНА, ОНО	/-'ot/	живёт, пишет, читает
МЫ	/-'om/	живём, пишем, читаем
ВЫ	/-'ot'e/	живёте, пишете, читаете
ОНИ	/-ut/	живу́т, пишу́т, читаю́т

Subject	Grammatical ending	Example
Я	/-'u/	говору́
ТЫ	/-'iš/	говори́шь
ОН, ОНА, ОНО	/-'it/	говори́т
МЫ	/-'im/	говори́м
ВЫ	/-'it'e/	говори́те
ОНИ	/-'at/	говоря́т

# Juncture

- The meeting of stem and ending is called *juncture*
- When two unlike things meet (C+V or V+C)
  - *Stable* juncture
  - Nothing happens
- When two like things meet (C+C or V+V)
  - *Unstable* juncture
  - Something (predictable) happens

# When two unlike things meet (C+V or V+C)

- Stable juncture
- Just slap the stem and ending together
- /čit-áj+u/ = чита́ю (C+V)
- /pis-a+l/ = писа́л (V+C)

# When two like things meet (C+C or V+V)

- Unstable juncture
- Something (predictable!) happens
  - C+C: Truncation of the first item
    - /živ+t'/ = **ЖИТЬ**
    - /v/ is truncated
  - V+V: Truncation of the first item and mutation of the preceding consonant
    - /p'is-a+u/ = **ПИШУ́**
    - /a/ is truncated and /s/ mutates to /š/

# Truncation is easy

- No truncation at stable junctures (C+V, V+C)
  - Nothing interesting happens at stable junctures
- At unstable junctures (C+C or V+V)
  - *C+C truncation*: delete the first consonant
    - /živ+t'/ = ЖИТЬ /žit'/
    - /čit-áj+l/ = ЧИТАЛ /čitál/
  - *V+V truncation*: delete the first vowel
    - /govor'-í+'u/ = ГОВОРЮ /govor'ú/
    - /govor'-í+iš/ = ГОВОРИШЬ /govoríš/

# Mutation is easy

- At V+V junctures, the consonant before the first vowel mutates (changes to another consonant)
- *V+V mutation*
- If a consonant mutates, it always mutates to the same thing
  - /r/ doesn't mutate
  - /s/ mutates only to /š/
- /govor'–í+u/
  - V+V truncation: /govor'u/
  - V+V mutation (/r/ doesn't mutate): /govor'ú/ = говорю́
- /p'is–a+u/
  - V+V truncation: /p'isu/
  - V+V mutation (/s/ mutates to /š/): /p'išú/ = пишу́

# How do you know what mutates to what?

- Your instructors tell you
- So far
  - /r/ doesn't mutate
    - This means that when you learn the verb **да́рить** 'to give,' with the stem /daŕ'–i/, you will know that the **я́** form has to be **я́ да́рю** (truncation but no mutation)
  - /s/ always mutates to /š/
    - This means that when you learn the verb **че́сать** 'scratch; comb,' with the stem /čes–a+/, you will know that the **я́** form has to be **я́ че́шý** (truncation plus mutation)



# Past tense

- The past-tense endings are /l, la, lo, l'i/
  - All past-tense endings begin with a consonant sound
- If the stem ends in a vowel sound (/p'is-a+/, /govor'-í+/
  - Adding a past ending produces a stable juncture (V+C)
  - Just add the stem and ending
    - /p'is-a+l/ = писа́л
    - /govor'-í+la/ = говори́ла
- If the stem ends in a consonant sound (/živ+/, /čit-áj+/
  - Adding a past ending produces an unstable juncture (C+C)
  - Truncation of first consonant
    - /živ+l/ = жи́л
    - /čit-áj+la/ = чита́ла

# Past tense

Subject	Grammatical ending	Example
Masculine singular	/-l/	я́, ты́, о́н жи́л, чита́л, писа́л, говори́л
Feminine singular	/-la/	я́, ты́, она́ жи́ла, чита́ла, писа́ла, говори́ла
Neuter singular	/-lo/	(оно́ жи́ло, чита́ло, писа́ло, говори́ло)
Plural (all genders)	/-l'i/	мы́, вы́, они́ жи́ли, чита́ли, писа́ли, говори́ли

# Infinitive

- The infinitive ending for most verbs (and all verbs we know so far) is /t'/
  - The infinitive ending begins with a consonant sound
- If the stem ends in a vowel sound (/p'is-a+/, /govor'-í+/
  - Adding an infinitive ending produces a stable juncture (V+C)
  - Just add the stem and ending
    - /p'is-a+t'/ = писа́ть
    - /govor'-í+t'/ = говори́ть
- If the stem ends in a consonant sound (/živ+/, /čit-áj+/
  - Adding an infinitive produces an unstable juncture (C+C)
  - Truncation of first consonant
    - /živ+t'/ = жи́ть
    - /čit-áj+t'/ = чита́ть

# How do you know the stem of a verb?

- You can't predict the stem from any single real form
- Your textbook doesn't tell you what the stem is
  - Your textbook authors don't tell you about single stems; they tell you to memorize four separate forms
- Your instructors tell you what the stem is

# /rabót–aj+/ ‘work’

- сейча́с я́  
– я́ рабо́таю /rabót–aj+u/
- сейча́с ты́  
– ты́ рабо́таешь /rabót–aj+’oš/
- сейча́с о́н  
– о́н рабо́тает /rabót–aj+’ot/
- сейча́с мы́  
– мы́ рабо́таем /rabót–aj+’om/
- сейча́с вы́  
– вы́ рабо́таете /rabót–aj+’ot’e/
- сейча́с о́ни  
– о́ни рабо́тают /rabót–aj+ut/
- ра́ньше о́н  
– о́н рабо́тал /rabót–aj+l/
- ра́ньше о́на́

# /čes–a+/ ‘scratch, comb’

- сейча́с я́  
– я́ че́шú /čes–a+u/
- сейча́с ты́  
– ты́ че́шешь /čes–a+’oš/
- сейча́с он  
– он че́шет /čes–a+’ot/
- сейча́с мы́  
– мы́ че́шем /čes–a+’om/
- сейча́с вы́  
– вы́ че́шете /čes–a+’ot’e/
  
- сейча́с они́  
– они́ че́шут /čes–a+ut/
- ра́ньше он  
– он че́сил /čes–a+’il/

# /dar-i+/'give'

- сейчас я  
– я дарю /dar-i+u/
- сейчас ты  
– ты даришь /dar-i+'iř/
- сейчас он  
– он дарит /dar-i+'it/
- сейчас мы  
– мы дарим /dar-i+'im/
- сейчас вы  
– вы дарите /dar-i+'it'e/
- сейчас они  
– они дарят /dar-i+'at/
- раньше он