

Русский язык 203

Урок 9

Творительный падеж

For **Tuesday, October 6**

Please carefully review the video of Джим в метро, text of 9.1. Write A in the workbook. Know the details of the text as much as you can, and contemplate the following q's:

1. Почему Тамара говорит, что её сестра «настоящий Шерлок Холмс»?
2. На какой станции Джим выходит? Знает ли он новое название?
3. Почему иностранцы любят московское метро?

Study the instrumental grammar and write 9.1 Г Д Ж З in the workbook.

Consider the grammar of откуда, из (paragraph 9.1) and try workbook Б, В.

Aid to the instrumental:

Prepositions с 'with', за 'behind', между 'between', перед 'in front of', над 'above', под 'below' take instrumental.

Without a preposition the case designates instrument, agent, or means, sometimes manner or circumstance. Я пишу ручкой, он пишет карандашом, мы едем машиной.

Review the notion of STEM in nominals. Get the masc nom sg of a modifier or the nom sg of a noun.

хороший новый дорогой – take off the masc ending to get the stem: хорош- нов- дорог-

дом рубль трамвай – masc nouns have a zero ending in the nom; the stems are дом-, рубл'- [keep soft], трамвай- [keep soft]. See that jot there in that last example? So the endings Gen трамвая, дат. трамваю, твор. трамваем, all have a jot at stem-final.

мама неделя Таня – мам- недел'- (soft) Тан'- (soft)

Я хочу идти в кино с (mother)

analysis: 1. с takes instr 2. 'mother' мама is a fem-decl noun, hard 3. ending is –ой. С мамой.

Извините, я за (you).

analysis: 1. за takes instr 2. 'you' is a personal pronoun – will have a special form 3. check decl of вы – instr is вами (cf нами, ими). Note pronunciation of с вами vs. с братом 'with brother'. What's the difference here? It's that there is no voicing assimilation before -v- in Russian.

Я поеду (by streetcar).

analysis: 1. instrument is expressed by instr. 2. 'streetcar' is a masc-decl noun in –й, so will change vowel to the soft –е- 3. ending is –ом, change to –ем, take off й: трамваем

Я люблю говорить с (foreigners).

analysis: 1. instr. case needed 2. find pl NOM stem, then pop on the ending: иностранец, pl иностранцы - will take hard ending, remove ы, add –ами.

Папа идёт в кино с (my old friend Tania).

analysis: 1. instr needed 2. this is a noun phrase, feminine. Need fem of the possessive моя, fem of adj старая, fem of noun подруга, fem of noun Таня. моя – моей (soft, but Е, not Ё; these possessive pronouns are often idiosyncratic)

старая – старой (hard, keep о – it's going to be ой or ей in every fem, you have to determine hard ~ soft

подруга – подругой (same; velars don't affect –о-)

Таня – change ой to ей, soft. answer: Папа идёт в кино с моей старой подругой, Таней.

Other phrases: за этим хорошим соседом (masc noun phrase; этот has soft style ending, idiosyncratic; the adj is in a husher, hence ы > и; the noun is hard, hence –ом)

этим дорогим пером (neut. phrase – same as nom) ‘with this expensive fountain pen’

за вашей красивой, но не очень интересной, соседкой (fem noun phrase) ‘behind your beautiful, but very interesting, neighbor’

между тем большим общежитием и новой почтой (neutr noun phrase + fem noun phrase; tot is idiosyncratic; husher has и, the neuter noun is soft in –ие)

‘between that large dormitory and the new post office’

между тем большим общежитием и новой почтой’

The instrumental often contains an implicit metaphor or comparison. It may mark the medium by means or through which some action or event takes place.

Маяковский wrote:

морем букв и чисел плавай *рыбой* 'through the sea of letters and numbers swim, like a fish'

князь Владимир рыскал *серым волком* 'Prince Vladimir ran in the shape of (like?) a gray wolf'

Jakobson (you knew I'd get to him) called the instrumental a peripheral case, not immediately essential to the core of the utterance, as you could omit it and still have a sentence. Example:

я ел икру ‘I ate caviar’ а) ложкой with a spoon

б) пудами by the pound

в) днём и вечером day and night

г) грешным делом sad to say

д) прошлой осенью last autumn

е) с мамой with mother

ё) под столом under the table

For **Wednesday, October 7.**

Consider superlatives, 9.3 and attendant exercises in the book. Write И, К, Н, О.

Please glance as p. 80 on давай(те) пойдём.

You recall we skimmed over the hortative constructions in 8.3:

Р with 1st person perfective:

давайте купим вам компьютер 'let's buy you a computer'

давайте поговорим 'let's have a chat'

давайте уйдём из работы раньше времени 'let's leave ahead of time'

І uses the infinitive:

давай(те) говорить только по-русски 'let's speak only Russian'

давай(те) заниматься в библиотеке 'let's study in the library'

давай(те) не будем об этом говорить 'let's not talk about that'

Here we see (79-80) uses with motion verbs.

Most important here in 9:

- 1) instrumental case form and function
- 2) откуда – из
- 3) superlatives
- 4) "let's" constructions

For **Friday, October 9**: Read text from Саша Соколов, Школа для Дураков (to be distributed in class).

Напишите краткое сочинение на тему: грамматика глагольного вида у Соколова.

For **Monday, October 12**

Conferences.