

Can be used at any level of study
from elementary to advanced Russian

Can be used in conjunction with
any textbook or other course materials

Can be used for independent study by anyone
who is interested in
maintaining and improving their Russian

Individual chapters on each case
with major case usages
explained in a use-by-use fashion

The book may be read through
from beginning to end
or in sections or used as a reference

All examples in the text and exercises
are drawn from a database of
naturally occurring Russian sentences

Examples represent a variety of
genres and topics

Focus is on case usage, not endings, but tables
of case endings are included at the beginning of
each chapter and in a comprehensive appendix

Accompanying interactive website and CD-ROM
for both Windows and Macintosh platforms

Exercises for each chapter are presented in
three difficulty levels to facilitate the
use of the book with different years of study

Interactive materials feature male and female
native-speaker recordings of all examples

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The Case Book *for Russian*

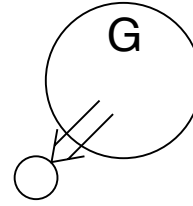
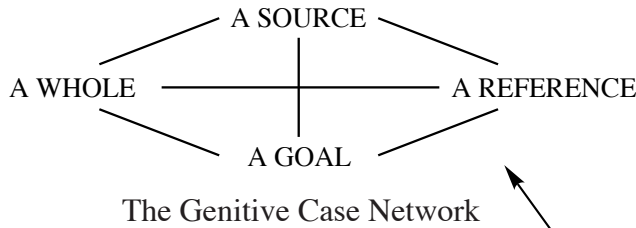
A decade of research on Russian case semantics has come together in a valuable new pedagogical tool through the work of Laura Janda and Steven Clancy. The Case Book for Russian, a textbook and exercises, presents the Russian case system in terms of structured semantic wholes. This method of explanation is easily accessible to students and provides a coherent conceptual framework that accounts for the rich and often confusing details of Russian case usage. Throughout the text, the basic meanings of the cases are illustrated with examples from a large database of Russian prose, compiled specifically for this project. Examples in the text and exercises were taken from a variety of sources (primarily books and newspapers of the past decade) and are representative of multiple genres and fields (fiction, current events, contemporary history, politics, law, economics, science and medicine, etc.).

The aim of the text is to familiarize students with the variety of case usage by using real Russian sentences as opposed to the controlled language of traditional textbook examples. By confronting real case samples in an unadulterated form, students can learn to make sense of the systematic meanings of case in a fashion that will approach the understanding of a native speaker. The accompanying exercises continue the presentation of the text and challenge students to implement the concepts they have learned.

The interactive version (website or CD-ROM for Macintosh and Windows platforms), contains recordings of all examples by both male and female native speakers, playable at the click of a button. As students work through the exercises, they can easily consult the full-text searchable electronic version of the book for quick reference and can print out summary sheets of completed assignments to hand in for class.

The Case Book for Russian

FEATURES



An item (small circle) departs from a GENITIVE: A SOURCE (circle labeled G)

Clear headings provide reference points and state the main idea of each section.

Figures and case networks summarize case usages and provide a visual mnemonic for learning.

All example sentences are fully parsed and translated to help with difficult vocabulary.

84 The Dative Case
Dative: a receiver 1 85

DATIVE: A RECEIVER 1—The indirect object

DATIVE: A RECEIVER involves the transfer of an object from one thing or person to another, as in *Sally gave the book to John*. The thing or person on the receiving end (John) is marked with the dative. You might recognize this as the indirect object (the direct object, of course, is the book, marked in the accusative). As we will see, the tricky thing about Russian is that you can sometimes have an indirect object (DATIVE: A RECEIVER) without an obvious direct object (ACCUSATIVE: A DESTINATION). But let's start with some straightforward examples.

Giving is a universal experience of human interaction, and it serves as the logical starting point for the meanings of the dative. Russian has two verbs for 'give': *давать/дать* (which can have many prefixes) and *дарить/подарить*, and the following examples illustrate their use with the dative:

Дорриан обходит своих учеников, раздаёт им ноты.
[Dorian-NOM walk-around own pupils-ACC, gives-out them-DAT music-ACC.]
Dorian makes the rounds of his pupils, handing out music to them.

Идея была моя, я сам её подарил себе своему начальнику.
[Idea-NOM was mine-NOM, I myself-NOM gave it-ACC own boss-DAT.]
The idea was mine, I gave it to my boss myself.

You can see that these sentences have parallel structures, as indicated in this table:

subject	verb	indirect object	direct object
Dorian	hands out	to pupils	music
I	gave	to my boss	the idea

You can also see that both the pupils and the boss are much more than passive destinations for the music and the idea. In both instances we presume that they are going to do something with what they have received: the pupils are probably going to play the music on their instruments, and the boss is probably going to implement the idea. Even if they fail to do anything, the fact that they could do something is crucial here.

Giving need not involve tangible objects. In English we can offer more abstract, metaphorical "gifts", such as chances and opportunities, and the same goes for Russian:

Ему дали шанс оплатить долги по кредитам.
[Him-DAT gave chance-ACC pay-off debts-ACC along credits-DAT.]
They gave him the chance to pay off his debts on credit.

Смеемся, мы широко открываем рот, напрягая все мышцы лица, и даём возможность полностью расслабиться другим мышцам.
[Laughing, we-NOM widely open mouth-ACC, tensing all muscles-ACC face-GEN, and give opportunity-ACC completely relax other muscles-DAT.]
When we laugh, we open wide our mouth, tensing all the muscles in our face, and we give our other muscles an opportunity to completely relax.

Acts of transferring objects from one party to another are fairly widespread; in English, for example we can *send, offer, supply, and deliver* things to other people. We can even extend this idea of making something available to someone to words like *buy* (She bought me a ticket) and *show* (He showed me his report card). These words aren't really synonyms of *give*, but they share the same basic conceptual structure, and it is no surprise that in Russian words like these will also have dative indirect objects, as we see in the following table and examples:

Expressions of giving associated with DATIVE: A RECEIVER

'return'	'send, dispatch'	'send'
возвращать/возвратить/вернуть	отправлять/отправить	посылать/послать
'deliver, entrust'	'pass, convey'	посылать/послать
вручать/вручить	передавать/передать	посылать/послать
вручение 'delivery'	передача 'passing; broadcast'	предлагать/предложить
'give out, issue'	'show'	предлагать/предложить
выдавать/выдать	показывать/показать	предлагать/предложить
идея 'idea'	показание 'testimony, evidence'	предоставление 'grant(ing)'
'give'	'buy'	'bring'
давать/дать	покупать/купить	принимать/принести
'give as a gift'	'entrust'	принимать/принести
дарить/подарить	поручать/поручить	принимать/принести
дарение 'giving'	подарок 'gift'	'sell'
'dedicate'	посвящать/посвятить	продавать/продать
'request'	посвящение, 'dedication'	продажа 'sale'
заявлять	'supply'	'hand out, distribute'
'tender'	поставлять/поставить	раздавать/раздать
оказывать/оказать	поставка 'supply, delivery'	раздавать/раздать
'leave (for)'		оставлять/оставить
		'hand over, surrender'
		сдавать/сдать
		сдача 'handing over, surrender'

Headings, text, and example sentences are arranged on the page in a user-friendly fashion.

Tables compile information on verbs, prepositions, nouns, adjectives and the cases they govern.

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Text, Exercises, CD-ROM, and website
Laura A. Janda & Steven J. Clancy
<http://languages.uchicago.edu/casebooks>

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