

## Language Generator 12—Love, Dislike, and Hate

In Russian you can use the verb “любить” to say that you love or like something or someone. You can negate it to say you dislike. To express a stronger feeling there is “ненавидеть” which means “to hate”. The English like versus love distinction (as in “Do you like him or do you love him?”) has no direct equivalent in Russian.

Subject and Verb	Translation	Direct Object	Notes
Я (не) <sup>1</sup> люблю́	I love (not)	чай	When the direct object is a person or a concrete thing, use the accusative case.
Мы (не) <sup>1</sup> любим	We love (not)	шокола́д	
Ты (не) <sup>1</sup> люби́шь	Thou lovest (not)	ры́бу	
Вы (не) <sup>1</sup> любите́	You love (not)	ку́рицу	
Он/Она/Оно (не) <sup>1</sup> любит	He/She/It loves (not)	тебя́	
Они (не) <sup>1</sup> любят	They love (not)	его	
Он (не) <sup>1</sup> любил	He loved (not)	А́нну	
Она (не) <sup>1</sup> люби́ла	She loved (not)	Ива́на	
Оно (не) <sup>1</sup> люби́ло	It loved (not)	па́пу	
Они (не) <sup>1</sup> люби́ли	They loved (not)	ма́му	
Люби́шь ли <sup>2</sup> ты	Doest thou love	вопро́сы/вопро́сов <sup>1</sup>	Use the genitive case for abstract direct objects of negated verbs.
Любите́ ли <sup>2</sup> вы	Do you love	эту́ войну́/этой войны́ <sup>1</sup>	
Я ненави́жу	I hate	сомне́ния/сомне́ний <sup>1</sup>	
Мы ненави́дим	We hate	чита́ть	To say how someone feels about an activity use a verb in the infinitive.
Ты ненави́дишь	Thou hatest	чита́ть Би́блию	
Вы ненави́дите	You hate	изуча́ть	
Он/Она/Оно ненави́дит	He/She/It hates	изуча́ть Би́блию	This verb can have direct and indirect objects. Adverbs and prepositional phrases can describe its action.
Они ненави́дят	They hate	рабо́тать	
Ненави́дишь ли <sup>2</sup> ты	Doest thou hate	разгова́ривать с людьми́	
Ненави́дите ли <sup>2</sup> вы	Do you hate	страда́ть	The only part of a complete sentence it cannot have is a subject.
		помога́ть други́м	
		пропове́довать	

<sup>1</sup>Use the optional “не” to say “to love not” which means “to dislike”. If the direct object is an abstract noun, it is frequently put in the genitive case rather than the usual accusative.

<sup>2</sup>The particle “ли” is used mainly in written Russian to indicate a question. In spoken Russian question inflection usually suffices. Beginners can use the written form when speaking until they learn the inflection.

Word order is flexible. For example, the thing loved or hated can be placed between the subject and verb:

Я вопро́сов не люблю́. I dislike questions.

With proper inflexion the statements made with this generator can be turned into questions. You can choose to start with either a positive or a negative statement in order to indicate which answer you are expecting:

Вы люби́те дете́й? You like children, don't you?  
 Вы не люби́те дете́й? You don't like children, do you?