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This paper will revisit the non-imperative uses of the Russian second person singular imperative form in constructions with surface subjects. There are four such uses with concrete subjects and one with a generalized subject. Birjulin & Xrakovskij (1992: 47-50) mention four uses, but some of their statements require clarifications and additional comments. Xrakovskij & Volodin (1986: 234-246) discuss these constructions in the same subchapter that covers phrases such as *Bože upasi*, and *čert voz'mi*, such expressions of surprise such as *gljadi(-ka)*, and *podumajte*, and the imperative construction with optative meaning. Jászay (1995) separates the optative use from those that will follow. He also provides a detailed classification and an extensive semantic analysis. However, some of his explanations and definitions warrant a reexamination. Neither of these works discuss word order. In all uses, the imperative form is singular regardless of the grammatical number of the subject NP, and since the meaning in these constructions is non-imperative, we could refer to them as pseudo-imperative constructions. In two uses the word order is unrestricted VS, while in the other three it is inverted. Each word order will be examined in turn.