

Пятьдесят третий урок

Диалог

A: "She said she would bring everything"

Грамматика

53.A More Greasy Zeke verbs: **принёс+**, **пёк+** // **ис-**
55.B Reported Speech in Russian: Cut– (Modify)–Paste

Диалог

Она сказала, что всё принесёт

She said she would bring everything

Рита	1	Как было на вечеринке?	<i>How was the party?</i>
Никита	2	Не спрашивай!	<i>Don't ask.</i>
Рита	3	Что-нибудь случилось?	<i>Did anything (bad) happen?</i>
Никита	4	Это был ужас! Во-первых, не было еды.	<i>It was a horror. First of all, there wasn't any food?</i>
Рита	5	Как это «не было»?	<i>What do you mean 'wasn't' (any food)?</i>
Никита	6	Галья обещала принести еду, но забыла.	<i>Galya promised to bring the food, but she forgot.</i>
Галья	7 8	Ничего подобного! Нина сказала, что всё принесёт. Она всегда приносит еду.	<i>Nothing of the sort. Nina said she was going to bring everything. She always brings the food.</i>
Никита	9 10 11 12	Я точно помню: вечером во вторник, когда мы вместе занимались, ты сказала, что испечёшь мой любимый торт и принесёшь на вечеринку в пятницу.	<i>I distinctly remember. Tuesday evening when we were studying in the library you said that you would bake my favorite cake and (would) bring it to the party on Friday.</i>
Галья	13 14 15 16	О чём ты говоришь? Я вообще не пеку! Наверно, это была Тамара. Она всё время печёт. Она очень любит печь. Кажется, ты меня перепутал с Тамарой. Какой ты подлец!	<i>What are you talking about? I don't even bake (in general). It was probably Tamara. She bakes all the time. She really likes to bake. You apparently mixed me up with Tamara. What a cad you are!</i>

Словарь

2	что-нибудь	<i>anything</i> (The particle -нибудь works like -то (as in что-то <i>something</i> , кто-то <i>someone</i> , etc.): it attaches to question words, but instead gives the meaning "any". Кто-нибудь , кого-нибудь , etc. <i>anyone</i> , где-нибудь <i>anywhere</i> . We'll cover this in detail later.
4	ужас	<i>horror</i>
	во-первых	<i>first of all</i> (Notice the Prepositional Plural ending)
5	как это (+ word or phrase you want to question)	<i>what do you mean + (word or phrase you want to question)</i> <i>Как это «в Москву»? – What do you mean 'to Moscow'?</i> ; <i>«Как это «нет»? – What do you mean 'no'?</i>
6	обещай+ // (same)	<i>promise</i> (Note that this stem is both Imperfective and Perfective. This is fairly rare, though not unheard of.)
6	приносй ^x + // принёс+	<i>bring</i> (Note that the prefix при- was also found on придут , приехали . Later on we'll see this prefix often has the meaning 'arrive; reach destination'.

7	ничего́ подобного	<i>nothing of the kind; absolutely not; you're way off</i>
10	пёк+´ // ис-	<i>bake</i> (See below for conjugation.)
11	торт	<i>cake</i>
13	вообще́ (не)	<i>(not) at all; in general; altogether</i>

53.A More Greasy Zeke Verbs: принёс+´, пёк+´ // ис-

As indicated by the ´ after the stems, both **принёс+´** and **пёк+´ // ис-** are *end-stressed* in all forms.

First let's look at Perfective **принёс+´** (the Imperfective is **приноси́+**).

The forms of the non-past (actually the Future) are exactly as predicted: C+V. Harmonious 1st conjugation.

In the Past Tense, good ol' **Greasy Zeke** helps us predict that 'с' is a "Get the -л outta here" consonant:

The Infinitive is **принести́**. It turns out that stems that end in 'с' or 'з' (we haven't seen any of these yet) that are end-stressed in the Past Tense, take the ending **-ти́** for the Infinitive. Thus, the Infinitive of the stem **полз+´** crawl is **ползти́**. (We'll get to a few 3-Stem Verbs later.)

принёс+´ (<i>bring</i>) (Perfective)			
PERFECTIVE FUTURE		PAST	INFINITIVE
я	принесу́	мы	принести́
ты	принесёшь	ты, он	
он(а)	принесёт	ты, она	
		он	
		мы, вы, они	

↑ "steal" -ú for the Infinitive



Question: Why is there a **ѐ** in the stem of **принёс+´**? The Masc Sg Past is the only one time we see it, and the rest of the time it's spelled **е**.

Answer: Tsk, tsk. I really thought we were past that.

As our notation indicates, this verb is always end-stressed. However, in the Masc Sg Past the stress falls on the stem – there's no other place for the stress to go. (It's irrelevant here that this is a Greasy Zeke verb; there are non-Greasy Zeke verbs that work exactly the same way). And when that letter is stress, we see that the **е** is really a basic {O}, spelled exactly as we predict, **ѐ**.

In the other forms of the Past, as well as in the Present and Infinitive, there is another vowel following the **ѐ** that can receive stress, so the unstressed **ѐ** becomes **е**.

Based on the Infinitive **принести́**, the supposedly "friendly" dictionary form, you would have no idea that **е** is really {O}. (That's why our notation is superior!)

Another Greasy Zeke type – K-stem Verbs: пёк+´ // ис-

As expected, Verbs with a stem ending in ‘к’ are 1st-conjugation (because they’re not и+, е+, Жа-Жа+). In the non-past endings that do not end in -у (i.e., in the ты, она, мы, вы forms) **к mutates to ч**. (We saw this same pattern where another Velar, ‘г’ mutated to ‘ж’ in the same forms, but not before endings beginning with -у.

The Infinitive of K-Stem Verbs is also parallel to Г-Stems (recall помо́чь): The ending is -чь (instead of -ть)..

пёк+´ // ис- (bake)					
PERFECTIVE FUTURE / PRESENT			PAST		INFINITIVE
я	ис/пекú	мы	ис/печём	я, ты, он	ис/пéчь
ты	ис/печёшь	вы	ис/печёте	я, ты, она	
он(а)	ис/печёт	они	ис/пекúт	оно	
				мы, вы, они	
				ис/пекли́	



Question: Why isn't the Infinitive ис/пéчь? The vowel is stressed in the Infinitive, and in the Masc Sg Past we see that it's an 'ё'. Why the change from ё > é?

Answer: Very good question. You're right, you would predict ис/пéчь. But normally 'ё' doesn't like to appear in front of soft consonants. We saw the same thing with the Feminine Gen and Prep твоёй, where we might expect твоёй.



Add water. Pay attention to tense and case.

1. Кто / завтра / принёс+´ / икра́?
2. Мой брат / ка́ждый / день / пёк+´ / вку́сный торт. (Present)
3. Вчере́а мы / испёк+´ / хлеб.
4. Она́ / вчере́а / обеща́й+ / принёс+´ / еда́.
5. Ра́ньше / о́ни / ка́ждый / пя́тница / пёк+´ / печёнье.
6. Вчере́а / Ми́ша / принёс+ / буты́лка / неме́цкий / вино́.
7. Я / завтра / принёс+´ / ймпортный / колбаса́.
8. Моя́ мать / любя́+ / пёк+´. (Present)

53.Б Reported Speech in Russian: Cut – (Modify) – Paste

You may not have known it, but English has strange and complicated rules for reporting words or thoughts. For some reason, you usually take what was said (thought, heard, promised) and put it into the Past.¹

ACTUAL WORDS, THOUGHTS, ETC.	REPORTED SPEECH, THOUGHT, ETC.
Mary (thinking) “Monica hates Linda”	Mary thought that Monica <i>hated</i> Linda.
John: “I promise I will bring a cake.”	John promised that he <i>would</i> bring a cake (<i>would</i> is the Past Tense of <i>will</i> – More on this below)
Jane (hearing): “Amy swears all the time.”	Jane heard that Amy <i>swore</i> (<i>swears</i>) all the time (here either the Past or the Present is possible)
I : “I want TEA”	I said that I <i>wanted</i> TEA.

Our discussion here (of both English and Russian) concerns reporting *past* utterances, thoughts, promises, etc. In English with Present utterances, etc. you don't need Past Tense anywhere: *Mary thinks that Monica hates Linda.*

¹ As we said, the rules are strange and complicated. In some cases you can use the Present or Future. It's irrelevant for us.

Reported Speech in Russian: Cut – (Modify) – Paste

In Russian, reported speech (thoughts, promises) is straightforward. Just take THE EXACT WORDS the person said (thought, heard, promised) and Paste them after an introductory Past Tense phrase such as: Он сказа́л, что..., Я ду́мала, что..., Мы слы́шали, что..., Петя обеща́л, что..., etc. You may need to change the Person of the verb, but **DO NOT CHANGE THE TENSE** of the original utterance.

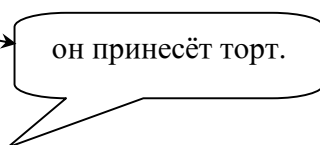


Step 1) Cut the exact words said



Step 2: (when required) Modify the Person of the verb to match the Person in the reported speech clause (in this case we need to change the original 1st person to 3rd person: Пу́шкин сказа́л, что...

3rd sg



Notice that if you talking directly to Пу́шкин about what he said, you would change the verb to the 2nd person.

Алекса́ндр Серге́евич, вы сказа́ли, что
прине́сёте торт. Где он!

*Aleksandr Sergeevich, you said that you **would bring** a cake.
Where is it?*

Notice that Step 2 (Modify) is only needed when the verb on the original statement is in a different Person from the reported speech verb. This is not always the case. When talking about yourself, there's no need to modify:

[Я бу́ду занима́ться в э́ту суббо́ту]. Я сказа́л, что [(я) бу́ду занима́ться в э́ту суббо́ту].



When reporting about a 3rd person (vs. what s/he said), there's no need to modify:

[Ма́ша пло́хо у́чится]. Я слы́шала, что [Ма́ша пло́хо у́чится].



Step 3: Paste the modified phrase after the reported speech clause. Note that in Russian *you do not need to repeat the pronoun*, which is mandatory in English:

Пушкин сказа́л, что (он) **принесёт** торт *Pushkin said that he **would bring** a cake.*

More examples of reported speech:

ACTUAL WORDS, THOUGHTS, ETC.	REPORTED SPEECH, THOUGHTS, ETC.
Маша думает: «Моника терпеть не может Линду.» “ <i>Monica can’t stand Linda.</i> ”	Маша думала, что Моника терпеть не может Линду. <i>Masha thought the Monica couldn’t stand Linda.</i>
Дима: «Я принесу́ торт.» “ <i>I’ll bring a cake.</i> ”	Дима сказа́л, что (он) принесёт торт. <i>Dima said that he would bring a cake.</i>
Даша слышит: «Яша без конца жалуется .» “ <i>Yasha complains all the time.</i> ”	Даша слышала, что Яша без конца жалуется . <i>Dasha heard that Yasha complains/ed all the time.</i>
Я: «Я хочу́ чай, а не кофе!» “ <i>I want tea, and not coffee!</i> ”	Я сказа́л, что (я) хочу́ чай, а не кофе! <i>I said I wanted tea, and not coffee!</i>

Note that an English sentence like *Vera said she loved me* is potentially ambiguous. It could mean either 1) *Vera said that she used to love me, but no longer loves me* or 2) *The words that came out Vera’s mouth were “I love you”*. In Russian, you always know where you stand (with Vera). Because the tense remains the same, no ambiguity ever occurs. The ambiguity that occurs in English reported speech can be dangerous, and may even lead to misunderstandings:

ENGLISH: AMBIGUITY	REAL MEANING	RUSSIAN: NO AMBIGUITY
Vera said she loved me.	1) She used to love me. ☹️	Вера сказа́л, (она) меня люби́ла.
	2) She said “I love you.” 😊	Вера сказа́л, (она) меня люби́т.



Turn the following into reported speech constructions:

Example:

1st Person: Я: «Я куплю́ немецкую маши́ну» ⇨ Я сказа́л, что куплю́ немецкую маши́ну.

2nd Person: Глеб: «Я хочу́ жить в Москвѣ». (What you would say to Глеб, using ты.) ⇨ Глеб, ты сказа́л, что (ты) хочешь жить в Москвѣ.

3rd Person: Лиза: «Я учу́сь в Принстоне». ⇨ Лиза сказа́ла, что (она) учи́тся в Принстоне.

- Надя: «Я испеку́ торт».
- Галя: «Я не помню́ вас (Plural)». (What you would say to Га́ля, using вы.)
- Я: «Я терпеть не могу́ таких людей, как Лиля».
- Мы слышим: «Никто́ хорошо́ не учи́тся».
- Ира: «Я ничего́ не помню́».
- Гриша: «Мой брат купи́т но́вый компью́тер».
- Жанна: «Я пло́хо себя́ чу́вствую».
- Юра думает: «Вика хорошо́ танцу́ет».
- Аня обеща́ет: «Я принесу́ еду́».
- Макс думает: «Она меня́ люби́т». (What you would say to Макс, using ты.)
- Они: «Мы ничего́ не понима́ем».
- Я: «Я хочу́ ЧАЙ!».

53.Б.1 Be careful with *would*

One very common mistake American students make is to translate all clauses that contain *would* with the conditional (бы + Past Tense). You need to look very closely at how *would* is being used.

- *Would* as Conditional: бы + Past Tense

When *would* refers to a situation that is “unreal,” i.e., something that either did not happen or is not likely to happen, use the Conditional with бы + Past Tense:

Would = бы + Past Tense “Unreal” Conditions

Кóля бы помóг мне.

Kolya would have helped me

Ёсли бы я жил в Москвё, я бы прекра́сно говорíл по-русски.

If I lived in Moscow, I would speak Russian fabulously.

The other place you find бы + Past Tense is with the Verb *want*, in which case, the бы “softens” the wish:

Would = бы + Past Tense Softening *Want*

Все бы хотёли учíться в Прíнстоне.

Everyone would like to study at Princeton.

Я бы хотёла жить в Парíже.

I would like to live in Paris.

- *Would* as Past Tense of *Will*: Future Tense in Reported Speech

However, as we mentioned above, *would* is also the Past Tense form of the Verb *will*. (Pretty strange that a strictly Future Verb has a Past Tense, but it’s true.) Therefore, in reported speech constructions in English, where the Past Tense is required, *will* becomes *would*. There is no sense of any “unreal” condition in these reported speech constructions, and, of course, no бы is used:

Direct Speech (Thought, etc.) Will	Reported Speech (Thought, etc.) Would
Apu: I will help you this afternoon.	Apu said he would help us this afternoon.
Мое (thinking): Selma will not like my tie.	Moe thought Selma would not like his tie.



Переведíте на рýсский:

1. Masha said she would get up at 5:00.
2. Vera would like to hang up the receiver.
3. Kolya thought that I would say “No”.
4. If we had known, we would have helped.
5. Nina said everyone would be at the party.
6. Misha thought that Vera would kiss him on the lips.



Упражнение 1

Turn the following sentences into reported speech using either *сказал/а/и*, *думал/а/и*, *обещал/а/и*

1. Пётр: «Я принесу торт».

2. Наши дети: «Мы не любим заниматься».

3. Моника: «Я терпеть не могу Линду».

4. Я: «Раньше наш профессор танцевал в баре».

5. Вера: «Я больше не люблю его».

6. Дима: «Мой брат любит печь».

7. Ты: «Я буду целую неделю в Париже».

 Упражнение 2 Переведите на русский

1. I promised that I would bring vodka.
2. Who said that I couldn't stand Vera?
3. I heard that you said that you were going to bake a cake for me.