

# Шестьдесят первый урок

## Диалог "Are you bored?"

### Грамматика

- 61.A The Dative of 'Experience'  
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 61.B **Кому́ хочется** + Infinitive *feel like doing something*  
 61.Г **Всё равно́** *not care*  
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## Диалог

### Тебе́ скучно? *Are you bored?*

<b>Валя:</b>	1	Почему́ ты зева́ешь? Тебе́ скучно?	<i>Why are you yawning? Are you bored?</i>
<b>Петя:</b>	2 3 4	Нет, мне спать <b>хочется</b> . Я не мог спать всю ночь. Мне было очень <b>жа́рко</b> . Наш кондиционер сломался.	<i>No, I'm sleepy. (I feel like sleeping.) I couldn't sleep all night. I was really hot. Our air conditioner broke.</i>
<b>Валя:</b>	5 6 7 8	Я тебе́ сочу́вствую. Я <b>то́же</b> не могу́ спать, когда́ жа́рко. <b>К счастью</b> , по телевизору сказа́ли, что сегодня́ ве́чером бу́дет <b>прохла́дно</b> , даже холо́дно. Наде́юсь, что тебе́ бу́дет хоро́шо.	<i>I sympathize with you. I can't sleep either when it's hot. Fortunately, (they) said on TV that it's going to be chilly tonight, even cold. I hope that you'll be OK.</i>
<b>Петя:</b>	9 10 11	Спаси́бо. Мой сосед по ко́мнате иногда́ очень гро́мко храпи́т и <b>меша́ет</b> мне спать. Ему́ <b>всё равно́</b> , что я не сплю.	<i>Thanks. My roommate sometimes snores really loudly, and keeps me from sleeping. He doesn't care that I can't sleep.</i>
<b>Валя:</b>	12 13	Моя соседка <b>то́же</b> иногда́ храпи́т и меша́ет <b>всем</b> спать. Какие́ наха́лы!	<i>My roommate also snores sometimes and keeps everyone from sleeping. What jerks!</i>

## Словарь

1	зевáй+ // зевну́+	<i>yawn</i>
2	кому́ хочется + Infinitive	<i>[Person] feels like doing something (See grammar)</i>
3	жа́ркий	<i>hot (This Adjective is used to describe the weather. You cannot use it with чай, ко́фе, etc.)</i>
4	кондиционер	<i>air conditioner</i>
5	то́же	<i>also, too; either (See 61.Д)</i>
6	к счастью	<i>fortunately (The Noun <b>сча́стье</b> happiness is in Dative following the Preposition <b>к</b>.)</i>
7	прохла́дный	<i>cool; chilly</i>
10	мешáй+ // по- + Dative (+Infinitive)	<i>bother; prevent someone from doing something (See grammar)</i>
10	кому́ всё равно́	<i>[Person] doesn't care; it doesn't make a difference to [Person]; [Person couldn't care less] (See grammar)</i>
12	всем	<i>Dative of все</i>

## 61.A The Dative of Experience: Мне скучно / холодно / жарко

One of the most common uses of the Dative is with Short-Form Neuter Adjectives (which are identical to Adverbs) to indicate how a person feels (either physically or emotionally). Some examples:

Мне **скучно**.

*I'm bored.*

Тебе **холодно**?

*Are you cold?*

Моему дедушке всегда **жарко**.

*My grandfather is always hot.*

Мне здесь **хорошо**.

*I'm having a good time here.*

*Note:*

Мне **плохо**.

*I don't feel well.*

An infinitive can often follow the Adjective/Adverb:

Всем было **интересно** читать о Пушкине.

*It was interesting for everyone to read about Pushkin.*

Тебе не **трудно** открыть окно?

*Would it be difficult for you to open the window?  
(This functions as a polite request.)*

In the Past and Future, as you would predict, a Neuter 3<sup>rd</sup> singular Verb is used (**было** or **будет**), since there is no Nominative subject with which to agree:

Я боюсь, что тебе **будет скучно** на вечеринке.

*I'm afraid that you will be bored at the party.*

Мойм родителям **было** очень **интересно** слушать о России.

*It was very interesting for my parents to hear about Russia.*



Translate into Russian:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Are you bored?   | 2. Everyone was hot at the concert.             |
| 3. Is it interesting for him to read about Russian history? | 4. I'm cold.                                    |
| 5. Is it difficult for you to speak Chinese?                | 6. I'm afraid Nadya will be bored at the party. |
| 7. Did you have a good time yesterday?                      | 8. Do you feel OK? (Do you feel not well?)      |

### 61.Б Another “Unexpected” Dative Verb: меша́й+ // по- bother

Another Verb that unpredictably governs the Dative is меша́й+ // по- bother; disturb. It can be used in two constructions:

#### 1) bother someone (this meaning was not seen in the dialogue)

Ты мне меша́ешь! Разве ты не видишь, что я занимаюсь.	<i>You're <b>bothering</b> me! Can't you see that I'm studying?</i>
Она́ без конца́ нам меша́ет.	<i>She <b>bothers</b> us constantly</i>
Не меша́й Наташе! <i>(This is the Imperative, which we haven't seen yet. Hint of things to come – soon.)</i>	<i>Don't <b>bother</b> Natasha!</i>

#### 2) prevent/hinder someone from doing something (followed by Dative and Infinitive)

Коля меша́ет сестре́ смотре́ть телеви́зор.	<i>Kolya is <b>preventing</b> his sister from watching TV (because he's bothering her)</i>
Не меша́й ей спать.	<i>Don't keep her from sleeping. (Let her sleep.)</i>

### 61.В Кому́ хóчется + Infinitive [Person] feels like doing [Verb]

Instead of я хóчу + [Infinitive], ты хóчешь + [Infinitive]? Russians often use the construction мне хóчется + [Infinitive], тебе́ не хóчется + [Infinitive]?, etc., which correlate to *I feel like [Verb-ing]; do you feel like [Verb-ing]?* Note that the verb хóчется remains in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Singular – there's no Nominative to agree with.

Мне спать хóчется.	<i>I'm sleepy. (I <b>feel like</b> sleeping.)</i>
Мне есть хóчется.	<i>I <b>feel like</b> eating. (I could sure go for some food.)</i>
Са́ше не хóчется занима́ться.	<i>Sasha doesn't <b>feel like</b> studying.</i>
Нам не хóчется работа́ть.	<i>We don't <b>feel like</b> working.</i>
Мне не хóчется жда́ть.	<i>I don't <b>feel like</b> waiting.</i>

This verb does have a Perfective захоте+ (Мне захотéлось, Если тебе́ захóчется...) and it's actually used quite a bit, but for now stick to the Present Tense, хóчется.

## 61.Г Кому всё равно [Person] doesn't care

Yet another common expression with the Dative is **кому всё равно** [Person] *doesn't care*. Literally the expression means *to [Person] (it's) all even / the same*.

The phrase is similar to English in that it can express either: (1) equal satisfaction with two alternatives or; (2) indifference, apathy, lack of concern:

- Equal satisfaction (Not presented in the dialogue). Often a question word or phrase follows:

– Какое вино ты хочешь, белое или красное? *What kind of wine do you want, white or red?*  
 – Мне **всё равно** (какое). *I don't care (either one is fine with me).*

– На какую выставку она хочет пойти? *Which exhibit does she want to go to?*  
 – Ей **всё равно** на какую. (Must include Preposition!) *It makes no difference to her (to) which one.*

- Lack of concern; Indifference. Often a clause follows:

Ему **всё равно**, что идёт дождь и у меня нет зонта. *He doesn't care that it's raining and I don't have an umbrella.*

Гале **всё равно**, что она мешает мне спать. *Galya doesn't care (couldn't care less) that she is keeping me from sleeping.*

– Катя, мне холодно! – Мне **всё равно**. *– Katya, I'm cold! – I don't care. (The heck with you.)*



Translate into Russian:

1. You are bothering me.
2. I don't feel like studying.
3. – I don't feel well. – I don't care.
4. – Which book do you want? – I don't care which.
5. Do you feel like eating?
6. Dima is preventing me from sleeping.

### 61.Г.1 More Than One Всё равно

You may recall seeing **всё равно** in the last lesson: **но всё равно они получают хорошие отметки** *but they still get good grades*. As you can see, this is a different use of **всё равно**. Here **всё равно** means *still; in any case; nevertheless*. You cannot use a Dative “subject” here.

<b>61.Д Тóже also; too</b>
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- **When *also* = тóже: New subject attached to old “sentence”**

One of the most misused words in Russian is **тóже**, which is normally translated as *also, too*. You can only use **тóже** in a few specific contexts, the most common of which is to indicate that a second person/thing has the same characteristics/does the same action as the person/thing previously described. In other words, the only difference between a sentence with **тóже** and the original sentence (besides the word **тóже**) is the subject. (It doesn't matter whether it's a “real” subject in Nominative, or a Dative “subject” – just as long as everything else is the same in the new sentence.) The predicate (which is everything in the sentence except the subject) *must not change*. Simply paste on a new subject and add **тóже** following the subject.

It is much better to translate **тóже** with *too* because like **тóже**, *too* must follow the word or phrase it modifies:

Саша играёт в тénнис. Я <b>тóже</b> играю в тénнис	<i>Sasha plays tennis. I play tennis <b>too</b>.</i>
Эта кнiга стóит дéсять рублéй. И эта кнiга <b>тóже</b> стóит дéсять рублéй.	<i>This book costs 10 rubles. And this book costs 10 rubles <b>too</b>.</i>

Some examples with a Dative “subject”:

Сáше жáрко. Мне <b>тóже</b> жáрко.	<i>Sasha is hot. I'm hot <b>too</b>.</i>
Дiме сóрок лет. Мне <b>тóже</b> сóрок лет.	<i>Dima is 40 years old. I'm forty <b>too</b>.</i>

When the predicate is negated, **тóже** shows up as *not ... either* in English:

Мáша не бóдет пить сего́дня. Я <b>тóже не</b> бóду пить.	<i>Masha is not going to drink tonight. I'm <b>not</b> going to drink <b>either</b>.</i>
Натáше не нрáвится егó гáлстук. Мне <b>тóже не</b> нрáвится егó гáлстук.	<i>Natasha doesn't like his tie. I <b>don't</b> like his tie <b>either</b>.</i>

Repeating ourselves (for the fourth time), in order to use **тóже**, the same action (condition) must be carried out by two different subjects.

**61.Д.1 Don't Start a Sentence With То́же**

**То́же** CANNOT (repeat CANNOT!!!) begin a sentence in Russian. (If every Russian teacher had a ruble for every time a student started saying: «То́же, я купил...», we could all buy...one or two shares of some hot Internet stock.)

For sentences such as *Also, I was thinking...*; *Also, we bought...* Russians often don't bother with any special word. If any word is used, it's most often **и**.

**И** я купила три больших банки чёрной икры.      *Also, I bought three large jars of black caviar.*

(Next year we'll also see **к тому́ же** *furthermore; in addition*.)

The correct use of **то́же** and the translation of *also* is another fairly tricky topic, which we have only touched on here. However, if you avoid beginning sentences with **то́же**, and if you use it only to re-state the same predicate with a new subject, you'll have mastered by far the most important usage.



Translate what is not in parentheses into Russian:

1. (Dima likes ice cream.) I like ice cream too.
2. Also, I bought a new air conditioner.
3. (Masha is 20 years old.) Misha is 20 years old too.
4. (Masha liked the film.) Grisha liked the film too.
5. (I was yawning.) My dog was yawning too.
6. (I'm sleepy.) My husband is sleepy too.



**Упражнение 1**

Use the Dative of Experience in 4 sentences:

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Упражнение 2**

Fill in the blanks:

1. В \_\_\_\_\_ (you) был \_\_\_\_\_ скучн \_\_\_\_\_ на вечеринк \_\_\_\_\_ ?
2. Мо \_\_\_\_\_ брат \_\_\_\_\_ трудн \_\_\_\_\_ выпить цел \_\_\_\_\_ бутылк \_\_\_\_\_ русск \_\_\_\_\_ водк \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Я думаю, что теб \_\_\_\_\_ буд \_\_\_\_\_ жарк \_\_\_\_\_ на дач \_\_\_\_\_ .



**Упражнение 3**

Translate:

1. Masha is bothering me. Sasha is bothering me too.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. I like hot weather.

3. Why are you yawning? Are you sleepy too (*I'm sleepy – don't translate*)?

4. No one cares (=Everyone doesn't care) that he's bored.

5. What book do you want? I don't care which.