

Шестьдесят второй урок

Диалоги

I needed the space on my desk.

Грамматика

- 62.A Needing a thing
- 62.B Needing to do something
- 62.B More on modals

Мне нужно было место на столе I needed the space on my desk

Аля	1	Куда исчез твой компьютер?	<i>Where did your computer disappear to?</i>
Серёжа	2 3 4 5	Ты забыла, что ли? Я же тебе сказал, что я его продал моему профессору русского языка. Ему был очень нужен новый компьютер. Его старый компьютер недавно сломался.	<i>Did you forget or something? I told you that I sold it to my Russian professor. He badly needed a new computer. His old computer broke recently.</i>
Аля	6 7 8 9	Но мне тоже нужен компьютер. Тебе были нужны деньги? Если тебе нужны деньги, я тебе дам. Или твой отец тебе даст. Он очень богатый, насколько я понимаю.	<i>But I need a new computer too. Did you need (the) money? If you need money, I'll give it to you. Or your father will give you (some money). He's very rich, as far as I understand.</i>
Серёжа	10 11 12	Нет, мне нужно было место на столе. Здесь слишком тесно . Я куплю ноутбук. Кстати, мне нужна твоя помощь .	<i>No, I needed the space (room) on my desk. It's too cramped (crowded). I'm going to buy a notebook. By the way, I need your help.</i>
Аля	13	А в чём дело?	<i>What's up?</i>
Серёжа	14 15 16	Завтра у меня контрольная (работа) по русскому языку, и я думаю, что у меня будут вопросы. Ты сможешь мне помочь?	<i>I have a Russian quiz tomorrow, and I think I will have some questions. Can you help me?</i>
Аля	17 18 19	Кажется, я буду занята. Я должна работать в библиотеке. Тебе надо было сказать мне об этом раньше.	<i>I think (it seems) I'm going to be busy. I'm supposed to work in the library. You should have told me about it before.</i>
Серёжа	20	Когда ты дашь мне знать ?	<i>When will you let me know?</i>
Аля	21	Сегодня в четыре.	<i>Today at 4:00.</i>

Словарь

4	нужен (е), нужна, нужно, нужны	<i>need a thing (See 62.A)</i>
9	насколько	<i>as far as (I know/remember)</i>
10	место	<i>room; space; place</i>
11	тесный	<i>crowded; cramped</i>
12	помощь	<i>help (You can predict the gender.)</i>
14	контрольная (работа)	<i>quiz; exam (but not final exam)</i>
20	дать кому знать Я тебе завтра дам знать об этом.	<i>let someone know I'll let you know about it tomorrow.</i>

62.A Expressing Need: Кому́ ну́жны де́ньги?

To say that someone needs a thing, once again a Dative construction is used. The **thing needed** appears in **Nominative**, a form of the short-form Adjective **ну́ж(е)н** together with the verb *to be* (in the Past and Future) agrees with the “thing needed,” and the ‘**needer**’ appears in **Dative**.

The most typical word order is:

Needer > **ну́ж(е)н** > Thing Needed (*controls agreement*)
 ↑ or ↑
 to be

The verb can appear either before or after **ну́ж(е)н**:

The form **ну́ж(е)н** has a strange stress pattern: Stem-stressed for Masculine and Neuter (**ну́жен, ну́жно**), end-stressed for Feminine and Plural (**нужна́, нужны́**).

Present

NEEDER (DAT)	ну́ж(е)н	THING NEEDED (NOM)	
Мне	ну́жен	но́вый каранда́ш	<i>I need a new pencil.</i>
Всем	ну́жно	мы́ло	<i>Everyone needs soap.</i>
На́шим де́тям	нужна́	тво́я по́мощь	<i>Our kids need your help.</i>
Ни́не	нужны́	тво́й ключи́	<i>Nina needs your keys.</i>
Ни́кому́ не	нужна́	плоха́я во́дка	<i>No one needs bad vodka.</i>

In the Past and Future a form of the verb *to be* agrees with the Nominative “thing needed,” as does the form of **ну́ж(е)н**. Note that this is different from all the Dative of Experience constructions we saw earlier, where the Verb was in the default Neuter 3rd Singular (**бы́ло / бу́дет**).

The word order of *be* and **ну́ж(е)н** is quite flexible. (Otherwise keep the word order as presented.)

Past and Future

NEEDER	BE	ну́ж(е)н	BE	THING NEEDED	
Ма́ше	был	ну́жен		мой слова́рь	<i>Masha needed my dictionary.</i>
Бори́су		нужна́	была́	красна́я ру́чка	<i>Boris needed a red pen.</i>
Мо́ей сестре́	было	ну́жно		ме́сто на столе́	<i>My sister needed room on (her) table.</i>
Кому́		нужны́	бы́ли	де́ньги?	<i>Who needed money?</i>
Тебе́		нужна́	бу́дет	э́та кни́га?	<i>Will you need this book?</i>
Мне	бу́дет	ну́жен		большо́й нож	<i>I am going to need a big knife.</i>
Ве́риной сестре́		ну́жно	бу́дет	но́вое пальто́	<i>Vera's sister is going to need a new coat</i>
Вам	бу́дут	нужны́		де́ньги	<i>You will need money.</i>

Note that the “thing” needed could be a person, in which case **нуж(е)н** simply reflects the gender of the person needed. In such sentences it’s better to start with the Nominative > Dative > (Verb) > **нуж(е)н**:

Ты мне (была́ / будешь) нужна́ (said to a woman) I need (needed / will need) you.
Ты мне не (был / будешь) нужен (said, sadly, to a man) I don't (didn't / won't) need you.

Recall that **что(-нибудь)**, **ничего**, and **всё** take Neuter Singular agreement:

Что тебе́ (было́ / будет) нужно? What do (did / will) you need?
Ему́ что-нибудь (было́ / будет) нужно? Does (did / will) he need anything?
Нам ничего́ не (было́ / будет) нужно. We don't (didn't / won't) need anything?
Ей всё (было́ / будет) нужно. She needs (needed / will need) everything.



Say what the person needed / needs / will need:

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Я / карандаш / present | 2. Ты / ключи́ / future | 3. Олѐг / место́ на столе́ / past |
| 4. Ве́ра / слон / present | 5. На́ши де́ти / компью́тер / future | 6. Его́ сестра́ / бы́страя маши́на / past |
| 7. Все / по́мощь / past | 8. Никто́ / во́дка / present | 9. Он / мь́ло / past |
| 10. Эти адво́каты / карто́шка / future | 11. Ни́на / де́ньги / past | 12. Мой роди́тели / но́вый дом / present |
| 13. Эта страна́я де́вушка / но́вый кондиционер / future | 14. Кто / это́т учебник / present? | 15. Сла́ва / что / past? |
| 16. Я / ниче́го / present | 17. Ты / что-нибу́дь / present? | 18. О́ни́ / ты (Ве́ра) / present |

62.Б Needing to Do Something: **Кому́ надо́ (было́/будет) + Infinitive**

Here’s yet another Dative construction. To express what a person **must do**, use Dative (Person) + **на́до** (+ *to be* Neuter Singular) + Infinitive:

Person in Dative	Unchanging на́до	<i>to be</i> (3 rd Neuter Sg)	Infinitive	Translation (just one tense – of the three possible – will be given for each example)
Мне	на́до	(бы́ло/ будет)	занима́ться	<i>I have to study.</i>
Те́бе			де́лать дома́шнее зада́ние.	<i>You will have to do your homework.</i>
Ва́дику			вы́нести мусо́р.	<i>Vadik had to take out the garbage.</i>
Ма́рине			купи́ть хле́б.	<i>Marina has to buy bread.</i>

You may recall that we had **на́до** + Infinitive without a specific person in Dative when Sara told Mitya «**На́до броси́ть кури́ть**». She could have included the Dative pronoun **тебе́**, (except we didn’t know the Dative at the time). But given the situation, it was clear that Sara thought *Mitya* should quit smoking, so it was possible to omit the pronoun.



Say what the person needed / needs / will need to do:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Я / clean the carpet / present | 2. Маша / study / future |
| 3. Дима / buy caviar / past | 4. Ты / speak German / present |
| 5. Они / sing Russian songs / past | 6. Все / help the poor / present |
| 7. Глеб / take out the garbage вынести мусор / present | 8. Никто / write a composition / future |

62.B More on Modals: *Unchanging Надо vs. Agreeing Долж(е)н*

Like English, (with *must, have to, should, ought, need to*, etc.) Russian has several ways of expressing necessity or obligation – these are known as **Modal Verbs**. Here we'll look at two of the most common constructions in Russian, and make a few observations about the differences in structure and meaning. However, as in English, the exact differences between modals is often very subtle, and cannot be covered in full in a first-year course.

As we saw just above, **надо** is an unchanging form that is used with a Dative and a 3rd Singular Neuter Noun.

Должен (должна́, должно́, должны́), on the other hand, is an **Adjective** (Short-Form) that *agrees with the Nominative subject in Person, Number, and Gender*. Like **надо**, it is followed by an Infinitive. For the Past and Future the verb *to be* must also agree with the Nominative subject in Person, Number, and Gender. (Also like **надо**, **долж(е)н** does not require a verb in the Present tense). The one (seemingly arbitrary) restriction with **должен** is that the verb *to be* must follow **долж(е)н**:

Nominative Subject + **долж(е)н** (agrees) + (be) + Infinitive

Subject in Nominative	долж(е)н + (be – in Past and Future) (agree with Subject)	Infinitive	Translation (just one tense – of the three – will be given for each example)
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◆ First-Person Singular

Я (Вадик)	должен (был / буду)	ей помочь	<i>I should have helped her.</i>
Я (Вера)	должна́ (была́ / буду)	написать сочинение	<i>I am going to have to write a composition.</i>

◆ Second-Person Singular

Ты (Игорь)	должен (был / будешь)	попросить Веру принести икру	<i>You were supposed to ask Vera to bring the caviar.</i>
Ты (Галья)	должна́ (была́ / будешь)	почистить ковёр	<i>You must clean the carpet.</i>

◆ Third-Person Singular

Он	должен (был / будет)	испечь торт	<i>He is supposed to bake a cake.</i>
Она́	должна́ (была́ / будет)	сходить в магазин	<i>She was supposed to run to the store.</i>

◆ Plural

Мы	должны́	(бы́ли / бу́дем)	купить́ всем подарки́	<i>We have to buy everyone a gift.</i>
Вы	должны́	(бы́ли / бу́дете)	убра́ть кварти́ру	<i>You are going to have to clean your apartment.</i>
Они́	должны́	(бы́ли / бу́дут)	помы́ть посу́ду	<i>They are supposed to do the dishes.</i>

62.B.1 Semantic Differences between дол́ж(е)н and на́до: Obligation vs. Necessity

In many instances, especially in the Present Tense, **на́до** and **дол́ж(е)н** have very similar meanings. As a general rule, though, **дол́ж(е)н** implies *obligation* or *responsibility*, i.e., something from *within*, while **на́до** stresses having to do something due to *outside* circumstances that arise (like having to buy milk because you've run out).

Compare these two sentences:

Мне на́до купить́ хлеб.

I have to buy bread (because we just ran out).

Я должна́ купить́ хлеб.

I have to buy bread (it is my obligation to do it because I promised someone that I would.)

Russians often say that **дол́ж(е)н** is “stronger” than **на́до**, that the necessity is greater.

Let's take a look at two relatively straightforward differences between **на́до** and **дол́ж(е)н**:

62.B.2 The “Tickle-me-Elmo/Furby” На́до: Missed opportunity

In the Past Tense only **на́до** can convey the meaning “should have but didn't / missed opportunity”. For example, if you visited a toy store around Christmas and saw the latest hot-selling toy but decided not to buy it right then, and then a week later the toy was sold out everywhere, you would say:

Мне на́до бы́ло её (*toy is Feminine*) купить́, когда́ я бы́л в магази́не на про́шлой неде́ле.
I should have bought it when I was in the store last week.

You cannot use **дол́ж(е)н** in this context.

62.B.3 A Scheduled Event: Дол́ж(е)н

To express an event that was (is) scheduled to take place you must use **дол́ж(е)н**. Note that even though such sentences do not express necessity, **дол́ж(е)н** is used nevertheless.

Они́ должны́ бы́ли у́ехать в пя́тницу.

They were supposed to (scheduled to) leave on Friday.

Ма́ша должна́ раба́тывать се́годня ве́чером.

Masha is supposed to (scheduled to) work tonight.

You cannot use **на́до** in this meaning.

Over the rest of the course (and next year) we'll come across quite a few differences in the usage of modals. Quite often the best way to learn these is to memorize one very clear example of a specific use.



Упражнение 1 Write 3 sentences along the pattern “If you want to do X (Infinitive), you need Y (Noun)”, e.g. Если хочешь купить машину, тебе нужны деньги.

Some possible activities: read a difficult article; write a paper; open a door; buy (thing); go to NY; make dinner; kill two rabbits; get tickets to the ballet; dance; eat; sleep

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



Упражнение 2 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of *надо* or *долж(е)н* and the verb *be*

1. Я _____ почистить ковёр. *present*
2. Нам _____ ему помочь. *past*
3. Им _____ купить пиво. *future*
4. Онí _____ думать об этом. *present*
5. Кто _____ убрать (*clean*) квартиру? *past*



Упражнение 3 Translate:

1. I'll let you know tomorrow.

2. We need a new air conditioner.

Verb of the Day:

Stem	поги́б[ну]+ <i>perish</i>
Verb Type // Conjugation Type	
<i>“Present”</i>	
я	
ты	
о́н	
<i>Past</i>	
о́н	
о́на	
о́н	
<i>Infinitive</i>	