

Шестьдесят ПЯТЫЙ урок

Диалоги

"She wants him to tell her the whole truth"

Грамматика

65.A Wanting someone to do something: чтобы + Past Tense

65.B More on marriage verbs

Она́ хóчет, чтобы́ он сказа́л ей всю пра́вду *She wants him to tell her the whole truth*

И́ра	1	Как тебе нра́вится курс французского языка́?	<i>How do you like your French course?</i>
Дени́с	2 3	Я пра́осто в востóрге от не́го. Мы чита́ем потряса́ющий рассу́аз.	<i>I love it. (I'm in ecstasy over it.) We're reading a fantastic short story.</i>
И́ра	4	О че́м идёт речь?	<i>What's it about?</i>
Дени́с	5 6 7	Речь идёт об одной амери́канке, Са́ре, кото́рая реши́ла один семéстр учи́ться в Пари́же. Она́ узнаёт , что её друг в Аме́рике ей изменя́ет .	<i>It's about an American (female), Sara who decided to study for a semester in Paris. She finds out that her boyfriend in America is cheating on her.</i>
И́ра	8	Како́й подле́ц!	<i>What a scoundrel!</i>
Дени́с	9 10	Она́ хóчет, чтобы́ он сказа́л ей всю пра́вду, чтобы́ он призна́лся .	<i>She wants him to tell her the whole truth. She wants him to confess.</i>
И́ра	11 12	Я бы то́же хоте́ла, чтобы́ мой друг ниче́го не скрыва́л от меня́.	<i>I wouldn't want my boyfriend to hide anything from me either.</i>
Дени́с	13	А у неё в Пари́же но́вый друг, францу́з .	<i>She has a new boyfriend in Paris, a French guy.</i>
И́ра	14	Зна́чит, она́ то́же изменя́ет дру́гу.	<i>So, she's also cheating on her boyfriend.</i>
Дени́с	15 16	А её но́вый друг хóчет, чтобы́ она́ броси́ла дру́га-амери́канца.	<i>And her new boyfriend wants her to dump her American boyfriend</i>
И́ра	17	Он ей пря́мо сказа́л, чтобы́ она́ его́ броси́ла?	<i>Did he tell her directly to dump him?</i>
Дени́с	18 19 20 21	Не сове́ем . Но он ей сказа́л, что он хóчет, чтобы́ она́ оста́лась во Фра́нции ещё́ на один семéстр. А её роди́тели воо́обще не хоте́т, чтобы́ она́ учи́лась в Пари́же. Они́ бы́ли пра́отив э́того.	<i>Not exactly. But he told her that he wanted her to stay in France for another semester. Her parents didn't want her to study in Paris in the first place. They were against it.</i>
И́ра	22	А что они́ хоте́т, чтобы́ она́ де́лала?	<i>What do they want her to do?</i>
Дени́с	23 24 25 26	Они́, наве́рно, хоте́ли, чтобы́ она́ оста́лась в Аме́рике, в При́нстоне. Мо́жет бы́ть, они́ хоте́ли, чтобы́ она́ вы́шла за́муж за Ро́берта, её дру́га-амери́канца.	<i>They probably wanted her to stay in America, in Princeton. Maybe they wanted her to get married to Robert, her American boyfriend.</i>
И́ра	27	А Ро́берт хóчет жени́ться на ней ?	<i>Does Robert want to marry her?</i>
Дени́с	28 29	Мы не зна́ем. Но мы зна́ем, что он то́же не хоте́л, чтобы́ она́ учи́лась в Пари́же.	<i>We don't know. But we do know that he didn't want her to study in Paris either.</i>
И́ра	30 31	А как ты ду́маешь, Са́ра и её францу́з пожéнятся ?	<i>What do you think, are Sara and her French (boyfriend) going to get married?</i>
Дени́с	32	Вре́мя пока́жет .	<i>Time will tell.</i>

Словарь (Today's Словарь contains a number of words found in previous dialogues and sections of the story.)

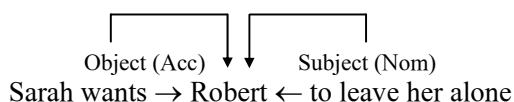
4	речь идёт о + PREP	<i>the thing/story/conversation is about ... (lit.: the talk/speech is about ...)</i>
6	{узнай+’/ узнава́й+} // узна́й+	<i>find out; recognize</i>
7	изменя́й+ // измени́+ + Dative (person cheated on)	<i>cheat on somebody (lit.: this verb + Accusative means change)</i>
9	чтобы ... (note unstressed)	<i>in order that ...; such that ... (See Section 65.A)</i>
10	{признай+’...ся / признава́й+...ся} // призна́й+...ся	<i>confess</i>
12	скрыва́й+ // {скро́й+ / скры́+}	<i>conceal; hide (transitive)</i>
13	францу́з / францу́жен/ка (о)	<i>French male / female</i>
17	пря́мо прямо́й	<i>directly; straight (with regard to direction) direct; straight (*Note difference in stress between adj and adv)</i>
18	не совсе́м	<i>not exactly (lit.: not completely)</i>
19	{остай+’...ся / остава́й+...ся} // оста́н+...ся	<i>stay; remain</i>
25	выходи́+’ // вы́йд+ за́муж за когó (Perf Past: вы́шел, вы́шла; Inf: вы́йти)	<i>marry (said of a woman) (See Section 65.B for all marriage verbs)</i>
27	жени́+’...ся на ком	<i>marry (said of a man)</i>
31	жени́+’...ся // по-	<i>marry (said of a couple)</i>
32	вре́мя пока́жет	<i>time will tell (Lit.: time will show)</i>

65.A Wanting Someone To Do Something: Чтобы + Past Tense

• Sara wants Robert to leave her alone: English vs. Russian

In the sentence *Sara wants Robert to leave her alone* “Robert” appears to be the **Direct Object** of *wants*. (You can confirm this by using pronouns, which would give the sentence *She (Nom) wants him (Acc) to leave her alone*. But if you think about it, “Robert” is also the **Subject** of *leave alone* in the lower clause (he’s the one who’s going to be performing that action). So, in this very common English construction “Robert” has two distinct grammatical functions; 1) Object (of the upper clause) and; 2) Subject (of the lower clause). Such a situation is not normally tolerated in Russian, mostly likely because grammatical functions are marked overtly with case. A noun cannot be simultaneously marked with more than one case in Russian.

OK in English / Impossible In Russian (usually)



If you really think about it, it **isn't** Robert that Sarah wants (in fact, he's the **last** thing she wants). What she wants is the *situation* where Robert (*he* - Nom) leaves her alone, which would lead us to predict that in Russian “Robert” is going to show up in the Nominative. And indeed that's what we get. Read on.

- **The Construction: Хотеть чтобы + Subject in Nominative + Past Tense**

To render sentences such as *I want you to open the window, He wanted me to buy him a new car, She wants use to leave, etc.*, Russian uses the normal verb for *want* (irregular **хотеть**) followed by the conjunction **чтобы** (lit: *in order; such that*) followed by **the verb in the past tense**. This doesn't have a past meaning at all – it's “tense-neutral” just like in the previous **бы** constructions we've had. The subject of the lower clause is in nominative (as expected). Being a word that simply links both clauses, **чтобы** has weak or no stress.

Some examples of хотеть + чтобы + Past:

MAIN CLAUSE, WITH ХОТЕТЬ	ЧТОБЫ (unstressed)	SECOND CLAUSE, WITH SUBJECT IN NOM & VERB IN THE PAST	
Сара хочет,	чтобы	Роберт сказа́л ей всю пра́вду.	<i>Sarah wants Robert to tell her the whole truth.</i>
Я хочу́,	чтобы	ты ушла́.	<i>I want you to leave.</i>
Все хоте́ли,	чтобы	Ми́тя жени́лся на Са́ре.	<i>Everyone wanted Mitya to marry Sarah.</i>
Мои́ роди́тели не хоте́т,	чтобы	я игра́л в амери́канский футбо́л.	<i>My parents don't want me to play football.</i>
Ната́ша хоте́ла,	чтобы	её роди́тели купи́ли ей но́вую маши́ну.	<i>Natasha wanted her patents to buy her a new car.</i>
Что ты хо́чешь,	чтобы	я сде́лал?	<i>What do you want me to do?</i>

- **One Case (Function) Limit Per Noun**

As mentioned above, in general Russian does not tolerate Nouns being assigned more than one grammatical function (i.e. Case). We saw an example of this when Linda reported about what she saw at Cloister:

Я ви́дела, как они́ целова́лись

I saw them kissing.

Once again, in English we see a word (here: *them*) acting as both Direct Object (of *see*) and Subject (of “kissing”). In this particular grammatical construction, Russian uses **как** to “absorb” the Accusative Case of **ви́дела**. As expected, the true subject of the lower clause (the “kissers”) appears in the Nominative in Russian. We've now seen another way (**чтобы**) that Russian deals with the problem of “one Noun – two grammatical functions”. And later in the course we'll discuss two other strategies. The point here is that such a situation would create “Case overload,” an entirely unacceptable situation in Russian.

• **Хотеть is not always followed by чтобы**

Remember, the verb **хотеть** may be followed by a bare infinitive when the subject of both clauses is the same person. If the subject in both clauses is the same person, you *cannot* use **чтобы**. So sentences like Я хочу, чтобы я / Саша хочет, чтобы он (Саша)... are impossible. Examples of “plain” **хотеть** + infinitives:

Он не хочет говорить по-русски.	<i>He doesn't want to speak Russian.</i>
Я хочу жить в Петербурге.	<i>I want to live in Petersburg.</i>
Кто хочет танцевать?	<i>Who wants to dance?</i>
Мы хотели заниматься в библиотеке.	<i>We wanted to study in the library.</i>



Say that PERSON wants PERSON to do VERB

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Я // она принёс+ торт | 2. Кто // мы стоя+ на балконе? |
| 3. Мы // они остан+...ся в Москве | 4. Вера // её друг признай+...ся |
| 5. Они // я (Вера) броси+ Бору | 6. Володя // его отец купи+ ему Мерседес |
| 7. Все // профессор не кашляй+ | 8. Гриша // Лара испек+ чёрный хлеб |
| 9. Никто // ты (Вадик) съешь всю пиццу | 10. Ты // он делай+ ? |

• **When the PERSON in the second clause is in a Case other than Nominative**

You can also use **чтобы** plus the past (normally **было**) in many of the “experience” constructions we learned, where the “subject” appears in dative:

Он хочет, чтобы ей было хорошо.	<i>He wants her to feel good.</i>
Мы хотим, чтобы тебе понравился фильм.	<i>We want you to like the film. (We hope that you like the film.)</i>
Я не хочу, чтобы тебе было скучно.	<i>I don't want you to be bored.</i>



Translate into Russian. The PERSON in the second clause will not be in the Nom:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I don't want you to be bored. | 2. He doesn't want her to be too cold. |
| 3. We want you to like the book. | 4. Nobody wants you to be sick (feel bad). |
| 5. The professor wants the students to be interested. | 6. I don't want it to be too hot in here. |

65.Б More on Marriage Verbs

We've seen bits and pieces of the verbs meaning *get married*, so now let's look at the whole picture (and it ain't so pretty). There are 2½ verbs that are used: 1 for women and 1½ for men and couples:

- **Women: выходи^х// {выйд+ / вышла} замуж за когó (Accusative)**

The Infinitive of the Perfective is **выйти**.

If the wedding is in the near future, you can use the Imperfective, just as in English the Present Tense *is getting married* can be used for a near future event. In the last example below (with *Sara*) the Perfective is used because the event (if it were to take place) is not in the near future. (Sorry, no hints here about what's going to happen in the story.) The "near future" use of the Imperfective applies not only to all the marriage verbs discussed here, but also to a number of other verbs. More on this later.

Моя сестра выходит замуж за профессора из Гарварда.	<i>My sister is getting married to a professor from Harvard.</i>
Кира вышла замуж в прошлом году за одного очень богатого, но очень глупого человека.	<i>Kira got married last year to a really rich but stupid guy.</i>
Лиз Тэйлор, кажется, каждую неделю выходит замуж.	<i>Liz Taylor, it seems, gets married every week.</i>
Как ты думаешь, Сара выйдет замуж за Митю?	<i>What do you think, is Sara going to marry Mitya?</i>
Она хочет выйти замуж за известного профессора.	<i>She wants to marry a famous professor.</i>

Strange but true: With the interrogative **кто**, a **Masculine** form of the Verb must be used, even though you know that the answer is Feminine. The rule that **кто** must take a Masculine Singular Verb is inviolable.

Кто бы вышел замуж за такого подлеца?	<i>Who would marry such a scoundrel?</i>
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- **Men: жени^х+...ся на ком (Prepositional)**

When describing a male, the verb **жени^х+...ся** is both Imperfective and Perfective, so the exact tense of the Non-Past form is potentially ambiguous. But given what we said above about the Imperfective being used for near future actions, this doesn't really cause much confusion.

Мой старший брат женился на очень скучной девушке.	<i>My older brother married a really boring woman.</i>
Мой дядя хочет жениться на богатой женщине.	<i>My uncle wants to marry a rich woman.</i>
Как ты думаешь, Митя женится на Саре?	<i>What do you think, is Mitya going to marry Sara?</i>

• **Couples:** жени^х+...ся // по- (with no complement)

When describing couples, the verb жени^х+...ся does have a Perfective form, пожен^х+...ся

Он^и пожен^ятся в ма^рте.

They are getting married in March.

Почему он^и пожен^ились? Он^и без конца
изменяют друг другу.

*Why did they get married? They're constantly cheating on
each other.*

В Аме^рике мно^гие жен^ятся в ию^не.

In America a lot of people get married in June.



Say that the people got / are getting / will get married to whom:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Ва ^д ик / моя сестра (Past) | 2. Ве ^р а / плохой актёр (Present/Future) |
| 3. На ^т а ^ш а и Бо ^р я / в ма ^е (Past) | 4. Га ^л я / он (Future) |
| 5. Ми ^т я / она (Present/Future) | 6. Моя сестра / его дядя (Past) |
| 7. Мой дядя / её тётя (Present/Future) | 8. Ко ^л я и Ри ^т а / в про ^ш лом году |
| 9. Мой друг / странная де ^в ушка (Present/Future) | 10. Моя бывшая подру ^г а / президент Кана ^д ы (Past) |
| 11. Ни ^н а и Се ^в а / на сле ^д ующей неде ^л е (Future) | 12. Моя тётя / бедный врач (Present/Future) |



Упражнение 1

List 3 things that either you want someone else to do, or that someone (say, your parents) want / wanted you to do:

1.

2.

3.



Упражнение 2

Fill in the blanks with a marriage verb that makes sense:

1. Кóля _____ Гáл _____ в прóшлом мáрте.

2. Онí _____ чéрез мéсяц.

3. Натáша хóчет _____ богáт _____ челóвéк _____.

4. Егó тётя шесть раз _____.

5. Кóгда твой дýдя _____ ?

6. В прóшлом гóду Мáша _____.

7. На к _____ Борíс _____ ?

