

Диалог Когда́ он посмо́трит на себя́ в зе́ркало

Грамматика

80.A Self 80.Б Ли

Когда́ он посмо́трит на себя́ в зе́ркало... When he looks at himself in the mirror...

| | В магази́не | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Óля | 1 | Бу́дьте добры́, покажи́те мне эту ку́ртку. | Excuse me, could you please show me that jacket? | | | | |
| Продавщи́ца | 2 3 | Каку́ю? Э́ту зелёную? Вы себе́ (для себя́) покупа́ете? | Which one? This green one? Are you buying this for yourself? | | | | |
| Óля | 4 5 6 7 | Нет, не себе́ (для себя́). Э́то пода́рок моему́ профе́ссору (для моего́ профе́ссора) ру́сского языка́. Но я не зна́ю, понра́вится ли она́ ему́. Я про́сто не по́мню, но́сит ли он таки́е ку́ртки. | No, it not for (me) myself. It's a present for my Russian professor. But I'm not sure whether (if) he'll like it. I just don't remember whether (if) he wears jackets like this (such jackets). | | | | |
| Продавщи́ца | 8 | Когда́ он посмо́трит на себя́ в зе́ркало, он бу́дет собо́й о́чень дово́лен. Пове́рьте мне. | When he looks at himself in the mirror, he'll be delighted with himself. Believe me. | | | | |
| Óля | 10 | Хорошо́, покупа́ю. | OK, I'll take it. | | | | |
| Продавщи́ца | 11 12 | Вы возьмёте её с собой, или хотите, чтобы мы её послали ему? | Are you taking this with you, or do you want us to send the jacket to him? | | | | |
| Óля | 13 | Я с собой возьму. | I'll take it with me. | | | | |

| 1 | бу́дьте добры́ | Very polite phrase said in store (and other places) to get someone's attention, a combination of <i>excuse me</i> and <i>please</i> . |
|----|-----------------------------------|---|
| | будь добр / добра́ | You can also use this expression with friends, in which case you would use the ты form. |
| 1 | ку́рт/ка (0) | jacket (Not a sport coat, which is пиджа́к.) |
| 2 | продавец′ (е) ~ продавщица | salesperson |
| 2 | себе́ | oneself (See Grammar) |
| 6 | ли | if; whether (See Grammar) |
| 7 | HOCN+ | wear |
| 8 | зе́ркало | mirror |
| | смотрё+ // по на себя́ в зе́ркало | look at oneself in the mirror |
| 11 | {BO3bM+' / B3X+} | take (Perfective) For now just learn the Perfective. |
| | {возьм+' / взя+} с собой | take with oneself |
| 12 | посыла́й+ // посла́+ | send (Perfective) For now just learn the Past and Infinitive of the Perfective Stem. (The Perfective Future is not what you expect.) |

80.A Себя (Себе́, Собой) (One)self

The reflexive pronoun **ceбя́ (ceбе́, coбо́й.)** (one)self is used to refer back to the subject of the clause. **Ceбя́** declines exactly like **ты** except it has no Nominative form (which makes sense, given that **ceбя́** is linked to the subject of the clause, but cannot itself be the subject.) You'll like the fact that **ceбя́ (ceбе́, coбо́й.)** is used for <u>both</u> genders (Masc. and Fem.) and for singular as well as plural.

Some examples with **ceбя** self:

| Именительный | N/A | |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| Nominative | | |
| Винительный | Вера слишком любит себя. | Vera loves herself too much. |
| Accusative | Мой брат без конца смотрит на себя в зеркало. | My brother constantly looks at himself in the mirror. |
| | Мы не на тебя, а на себя сердимся. | We're not mad at you, we're mad at ourselves. |
| | Вчера я видел себя по телевизору. | Yesterday I saw myself on TV. |
| Родительный | Маша всё делает для себя. | Masha does everything for herself |
| Genitive | Они́ себя́ боя́тся. (Recall that боя́+ся takes <i>Genitive</i>) | They're afraid of themselves. |
| | Он сейча́с у себя́ . (Note this use of y) | He's in his room now. |
| Предложный | Почему ты без конца говоришь о себе? | Why do you constantly talk about yourself? |
| Prepositional | Они ду́мают то́лько о себе́ . | They only think about themselves. |
| Да́тельный | Я купи́л себе́ но́вые ту́фли. | I bought new shoes for myself. |
| Dative | Я по себе́ зна́ю, что учи́ться и рабо́тать тру́дно. | I know from personal experience that it's hard to go to school and work. |
| Твори́тельный Instrumental | Над кем ты смеёшься? Я смеюсь над собой . | Who are you laughing at? I'm laughing at myself. |
| | Она́ забы́ла взять с собо́й зонт. | She forgot to take an umbrella with her. |
| | Я откры́л глаза́ и уви́дел перед собо́й большо́го ти́гра. | I opened my eyes and saw a big tiger in front of me. |

The phrasal verb чу́вствова+ себя́ does contain the Accusative себя́, though it is somewhat hard to see the exact "reflexive" meaning. (Still, it's a good way to remember at least the one form.)

Self: Two (non-interchangeable) ways: себя́ vs. -ся

'Self' is not always expressed by **ceб**я́. Later on we'll see that with some verbs the Accusative meaning of self is expressed with the suffix **-c**я. The difficulty is that almost always the two ways of expressing self (**ceб**я́ vs. **-c**я) are mutually exclusive. For example, we have seen the **-c**я verb {**Móй+...c**я / **Mы́+...c**я} wash oneself. We also saw the non-cя verb {**Mой+** / **мы́+**} as in **Oh móet посу́ду** He's washing the dishes. But you **cannot** take the verb {**Moй+** / **мы́+**} and add **ceб**я́ to get the meaning wash oneself. Basically, Russian figures that having one way to express Verb self is enough. But it can be very hard to predict which method a particular verb uses. (A dissertation is just waiting to be written about this.) We'll discuss **-c**я in depth a little later on.



Substitute the reflexive pronoun for the object

- 1. Маша думает о Вите.
- 3. Я куплю Вике новые туфли.
- 5. Нина довольна ими.
- Я говорю́ о тебе́.
- 9. Маша смеётся надо мной.

- 2. Я купил это для него.
- 4. Ки́ра сейча́с у врача́.
- 6. Марта смотрит на Борю.
- 8. Я ненавижу всех.
- 10. Миша сердится на нас.

80.Б When if = whether: ли

You may not have realized it, but English *if* has two entirely different usages (and, as expected, shows up in two distinct ways in Russian). Previously we saw **éсли**, as well as **éсли бы**, both of which are used to indicate a hypothetical situation.

However, when if can be replaced by whether, you cannot use **éсли**, you must use **ли**.

| if | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| е́сли /е́сли бы | ли | | | |
| If it rains, we won't go. | I don't know if (whether) he'll like it. | | | |
| I'll give you \$5 if you give me an A. | She didn't say if (whether) she would come to the party. | | | |
| If had lived in Moscow, I would speak Russian without an accent. | I'm not sure if (whether) he eats eel. | | | |

(If you have studied German, you'll recognize that ли corresponds to ob.)

Indicate whether if corresponds to **éсли**, **éсли бы** or **ли**. Answers on the bottom of the page.

- 1. I'm not sure if she speaks Russian.
- 3. Vera said she would be mad if we don't come.
- 5. I won't tell if you won't.
- 7. I don't remember if she lives in Petersburg.
- 9. Did you tell them if you'd be free?

- 2. If she was born in Moscow, why doesn't she speak Russian?
- 4. I'd buy you a big bottle of soda if I had \$1,000,000.
- 6. If today is Monday, why is our professor wearing pajamas?
- 8. If I could dance like him, I'd quit school.
- If I had known that Russian was this much fun, I would have failed the course so I could take it again next year.

• Ли (Lee/Li the whether-man) (Corny but good way to remember this.)

When if can be replaced by whether, you must use a ли construction in Russian. The syntax is as follows:

| Introductory phrase | Element in Question | ли | Rest of Sentence | |
|---------------------|------------------------|----|------------------|--|
| Я не знаю, | понравится | ли | Вите эта шапка. | I don't know whether Vitya will like this hat. |
| Вера не сказала, | хо́чет | ли | она есть. | Vera didn't say whether she wants to eat. |
| Он не уверен, | Га́ля | ли | это сделала. | He's not sure whether it was Galya who do it |

Exactly one syntactic element (not necessarily just one word – more on that below) must appear before $\pi \mathbf{u}$ (following the Introductory phrase). Most often a *verb* is found before $\pi \mathbf{u}$. There are four or five phrases that most commonly "trigger" a $\pi \mathbf{u}$ construction:

Я не знаю, придёт ли он. I don't know whether he's coming. Никто не знает, сможет ли она прийти. No one knows whether she'll be able to come. Вы не знаете, много ли Ваня зарабатывает? Don't you know whether Vanya earns a lot of money? Я не уверен, играет ли Маша в шахматы. I'm not sure whether Masha plays chess. Она не уверена, знает ли Лёня его. She's not sure whether Lyonya knows him.. Мы не уверены, помылись ли дети. We're not sure whether the children bathed. Лев не сказал, получил ли он мой подарок. Lev didn't say whether he got my present. Нина не сказала, понравилась ли ей песня. Nina didn't say whether she liked the song. Они не сказали, смеялся ли Макс над этим. They didn't say whether Maks laughed at that. Я не помню, курит ли Таня. I don't remember whether Tanya smokes. Ты не помнишь, задал ли Боря профессору Don't you remember whether Borya asked the professor a question? вопрос? Они не помнят, получала ли Поля хорошие They don't remember whether Polya got good grades. отметки. Ко́ля меня́ спроси́л, интересуюсь ли я Kolya asked me whether I was interested in music. му́зыкой. I asked him whether he wanted to come with us. Я его спросил, хочет ли он пойти с нами.

Tanya asked us whether we knew that guy.

Таня нас спросила, знаем ли мы этого

парня.



Form a ли construction

- 1. Гриша не помнит / Нина отдала им деньги
- 3. Родители не были уверены / Дети занимались
- 5. Кира не сказала / Она принесёт торт
- 7. Мне всё равно / Боре понравится эта шапка
- 9. Кто тебя́ спроси́л / Я вы́пил буты́лку во́дки?
- 11. Когда Тамара скажет / Она испечёт хлеб?

- 2. Они меня спросили / Мне понравился фильм
- 4. Никто не помнит / Маша была на вечеринке
- 6. Ты не знаешь / Гриша взял ключи?
- 8. Он тебе сказал / Он помнит меня?
- 10. Я не знаю / Саша уже поправился
- 12. Они не уверены / Лара носит юбки

• Break up the Imperfective future: ...бу́ду ли я...

In the compound future (Imperfective) only the verb $\mathbf{6}\mathbf{\acute{y}}\mathbf{A}^{+}$ appears before $\mathbf{J}\mathbf{u}$ – the Infinitive of the main Verb follows $\mathbf{J}\mathbf{u}$:

Я не знаю, буду ли я писать диссертацию.

Она́ не сказа́ла, **бу́ду**т ли они́ занима́ться вме́сте с на́ми.

Ты не помнишь, будет ли Дима работать в эту субботу.

I don't know whether I will write a dissertation.

She didn't say whether they will study together with us.

Do you happen to remember whether Dima is going to work this Saturday.

The same applies to other compound verb constructions: $\mathbf{mor}^{\times} / \mathbf{xore}^{\times}$, etc. + Infinitive. Only the conjugated verb precedes \mathbf{nu} :

Боря не знает, сможет ли он приехать.

Та́ня меня́ спроси́ла, **хочу́** ли я занима́ться вме́сте с ней.

Я не помню, попроси́л ли я его́ закры́ть дверь.

Borya doesn't know whether he can come.

Tanya asked me whether I wanted to study with her.

I don't remember whether I asked him to close the door.

One syntactic element (not just one word) + ли: ...в сре́ду ли...

All of the previous examples have one word, usually the verb, preceding Ju. The more general rule is that the one syntactic *element* that is in question, not necessarily the verb, must precede ли. So you can find a prepositional phrase or noun or adjective, etc. before ли. In English we often use intonation to get the meaning across.

> Я не помню, в Москве ли мы познакомились.

Она спросила, Вера ли написала это стихотворение.

Я не уверена, в субботу ли он уехал.

Я не знаю, **красную** ли Аня взяла книгу.

I don't remember whether we met in Moscow (it may have been Rome).

She asked whether **Vera** wrote that poem (if may be Nina).

I'm not sure whether he left on **Saturday** (it may

have been Friday).

I don't know whether Anya took the red book (it may have been the blue one).

In all of the above examples, the speaker already knows that an action has taken place (that they met somewhere, that someone wrote the poem, that he left, that Anya took a book), they are trying to focus in on a specific aspect of the action (where, who, when, what kind). Still, the most common element found before ли is the Verb.

е́сть ли ≠ **е́с**ли

When questioning the existence or presence of a thing of person, the verb **ectb** (unchanging) appears. Do not mix this up with если.

Я не знаю, есть ли у него подруга.

Никто не сказал, есть ли он в Принстоне.

Почему ты его не спросил, есть ли у него деньги.

I don't know whether he has a girlfriend.

No one said whether he's in Princeton.

Why didn't you ask him whether he has any money.

In the past and future, a conjugated form of the verb be, which agrees with the Nominative subject, is used:

Я не уверена, будут ли у меня деньги

Он не сказал, был ли он на выставке.

Она не помнит, были ли Верины родители на обе́де.

I'm not sure whether I'm going to have any money.

He didn't say whether he had been at the exhibit.

She doesn't remember whether Vera's parents were at the dinner.



Form ли constructions. The phrase in question appears in **bold (except Verbs)**.

- 1. Ко́ля не сказа́л / Он бу́дет учи́ться в Принстоне
- 3. Мы не знали / Миша женился на Марте
- 5. Я не у́верена / И́ра у́ехала в сре́ду.
- 7. Нам всё равно / Коля сможет пойти
- 9. Я не знаю / У меня будут деньги

- 2. Кто спроси́л Ро́дю / У него́ есть подру́га?
- 4. Они не были уверены / Они смогут помочь
- 6. Юля не помнит / Виталик попросил Лару купить капусту
- 8. Я не уверена / Надя написала это стихотворение
- 10. Оле́г не по́мнит / Ви́ка купи́ла кра́сную маши́ну

• "Non-Whether" Ли – Used without an introductory phrase (For reference)

А ли construction can also be found in an independent clause (without any introductory я не зна́ю; она́ не сказа́ла, etc.). Here ли does not correspond to *whether*, or any overt element in English for that matter; it simply emphasizes that the phrase preceding ли is what is in question.

Many Russians consider this use of "non-whether" **ли** to be quite bookish, though a lot of people actually think it is quite polite. In any case, since you will see this use of **ли** quite often in literature, you should be able to recognize. Note that the same exact question can expressed without **ли**:

Зна́ете ли вы, как её зову́т? = Вы зна́ете, как её зову́т?

В Москву́ ли они́ е́дут? = Они́ е́дут в Москву́?

Помнишь ли вы, где он живёт? — Ты помнишь, где он живёт?

Домашнее задание



Упражнение 1 Indicate whether the sentence would be translated with если, если бы ог ли. No need to translate.

- 1. If it rains, I'm not going.
- 2. He didn't say if he finished his JP.
- 3. No one know if Demi cheated on Bruce.
- 4. I'll give you \$5,000 if you accept me to your prestigious club.
- 5. Misha doesn't remember if he drank beer or vodka.
- 6. If I were in your shoes, I would surrender.
- 7. By 5:00 we'll know whether our plan worked.
- 8. Gena will go to class only if the Yankees win.
- 9. I don't remember if I locked the door.
- 10. My professor doesn't care if I turn in my paper on time.

| Z | ∑ Упражне́ние 2 | Insert the correct forms of self: | |
|----|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Он часто смеётся над | | |
| 2. | Нина без конца говори | и́т o | |
| 3. | Ле́на ка́ждый день три | и часа́ смо́трит на | в зе́ркало. |
| 4. | Я купи́л | пода́рок. | |
| 5. | Как ты | чу́вствуешь? | |

ØS.

Упражнение 3 Переведите на русский:

- 1. The salesman looked at himself in the mirror all morning.
- 2. I don't remember if she wears yellow T-Shirts.
- 3. Take an umbrella with you.

Z

Упражнение 4 Глаго́л дня:

| {возьм+´ / взя̈́+}- <i>tak</i> e (Perfective) | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|
| VERB 7 | TYPE CONJ | | | | | |
| PRESENT | PAST | | | | | |
| Я | он | | | | | |
| ты | она́ | | | | | |
| они́ | они́ | | | | | |
| IMPER | INF | | | | | |