

Сорок второй урок Lesson Forty-two

Диалог: "That's too expensive"
Грамматика: An important noun **дѐньги** money
 More numbers: 200-999.999
 The verb **стои+** cost
Слушай+ listen (to) vs. **слыша+** hear

Диалог

Это слишком дорого *That's too expensive*

Гѐна	1 2 3	(В магазинѐ) Скажѐте, пожалуйста, сколько стоит этот краснѐй шарф?	(In a store) Could you please tell me how much that red scarf costs?
Вѐря	4	Он стоит тысячу рублей	It costs 1000 rubles.
Гѐна	5 6	Этo слишком дорого. А сколько стоит вот этот маленький жѐлтый шарф?	That's too expensive. How much does that small yellow scarf over there cost?
Вѐря	7	Четыреста сорок один рубль.	441 rubles.
Гѐна	8 9	Слишком дорого. А вот этот очень маленький, старѐй синѐй шарф, сколько он стоит?	Too expensive. And that very small, old (dark) blue scarf, how much does it cost?
Вѐря	10	Сорок рублей.	40 rubles.
Гѐна	11	Нет, это слишком дорого.	No, that's too expensive.
Вѐря	12 13	Может бѐть, вы меня не слышали . Я сказала, что он стоит сорок рублей	Maybe you didn't hear me. I said it cost 40 rubles.
Гѐна	14	Нет, я вас слышал.	No, I heard you.
Вѐря	15	А сколько дѐнег вы хотите потратить на шарф?	How much money do you want to spend on the scarf?
Гѐна	16 17	Может бѐть, двадцать рублей. Дѐло в том, что это подароk для сестры моѐй жѐны.	Maybe 20 rubles. The thing is, it's a present for my wife's sister.

Словарь

(See new numbers below)

2	стои+	cost (See more below)
4	рубль' (Masc) два рубля, сто рублей	ruble (As of December 2, 1999, \$1 ≅ 26.6 rubles.)
5	слишком	too; excessively
6	маленький	small
12	слыша+	hear (See more below)
15	дѐньги (e)	money (See more below)
15	потрати+ (на что)	spend (money, time) on something (One-time action.)

42.A An Important Noun: дѐнь/ги (e) *money*

This noun is always **plural** in Russian, which means that the Genitive Plural cannot be predicted (since, as you recall, the Genitive Plural is based on the Nominative *Singular*). The Genitive is дѐнег (with a cluster buster before the final consonant, and no more soft-sign).

Examples:

Твой дѐньги лежат там на кровати.

Your money is (lying) there on the bed.

Она взяла дѐньги и ушла.

She took the money and left.

Он слишком любит дѐньги.

He cares too much about money.

– Сколько у тебя дѐнег?

How much money do you have?

– У меня нет дѐнег.

I don't have any money.

Let's practice using this important word.



Put the noun дѐньги into the correct form

- У меня нет _____.
- _____ лежат на столе.
- У него очень мало *little* _____.
- Сколько у тебя _____?
- У Билла Гейтса очень много _____.
- Где я оставил _____?

42.B More Numbers: 200-999.999*

*Russians write a period in large numbers where we write a comma: 76.349.910 and a comma in decimals where we write a period: 7,6 (“seven point six”).

All of these numbers take Genitive Plural Adjectives and Nouns (unless, of course, the final digit is 1-4, which we covered previously):

200	двѐсти
300	трѐста
400	четы́реста
500	пятьсо́т
600	шестьсо́т
700	семьсо́т
800	восемьсо́т
900	девятьсо́т
1000	ты́сяча

2000	две ты́сячи
3000	три ты́сячи
5000	пять ты́сяч
10,000	де́сять ты́сяч
21,000	два́дцать одна́ ты́сяча
100,000	сто ты́сяч

Notes about spelling and forms:

Три́ста 300 and **четы́реста 400** – These forms actually make sense: after **три** and **четы́ре** you have the Genitive Singular of **сто**, a Neuter noun.



Question: What’s up with **двэ́сти 200**? Shouldn’t it be **двáста**?

Answer: In theory, you’re absolutely right. However, originally, **две** was used with both Feminine and Neuter nouns, so that explains the **две** (vs. два).

As for **-сти** (vs. ста), it goes back to the Dual, where **-и** was the Neuter Dual ending. The Dual has died in the modern language, but the **-сти** in **двэ́сти** is a vestige. You can explain all this to a Russian friend, because it’s not very likely that even they will know about this.

Пятьсо́т 500 – **девятсо́т 900** – Again these forms are what we predict. After 5-9 we get the Genitive Plural of **сто**, which is **сот** (which has the cluster buster ‘о’, after you nuke the ending **-о**). Also, remember the “One ‘ь’ only” spelling rule. Since **сот** has no ‘ь’ in it, the ‘ь’ appears right after the first half of the word: **пятьсо́т**, **шестьсо́т**, etc.

Ты́сяча 1000 – This number behaves like a regular Feminine noun, as we’ll see below.

Две ты́сячи 2000 – **четы́ре ты́сячи 4000** – These are exactly what we would predict: the Genitive Singular of the Feminine noun **ты́сяча** after 2, 3, 4.

≥ **пять ты́сяч 5000** – As expected, we find the Genitive Plural of **ты́сяча** (nuke the vowel) after numbers ≥ 5.

All of these numbers take Genitive Plural adjectives and nouns (unless, of course, the final digit is 1-4, which we covered previously):

У моего́ профе́ссора три ты́сячи ску́чных книг. *My professor has 3000 boring books.*

Наш дом сто́ил сто ты́сяч до́лларов. *Our house cost \$100,000.*

В Принстоне у́чатся четы́ре ты́сячи пятьсо́т (отли́чных) студéнтов. *There are 4500 (excellent) students at Princeton.*

У меня́ семьсо́т (но́вых) ди́сков. *I have 700 (new) CDs.*



Pronounce these number phrases. (Don't forget about 2, 3,4, and agreement, etc., etc.)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. 200 interesting books | 2. 352 Japanese computers |
| 3. 500 rubles | 4. \$10,000 (Nominative is доллар) |
| 5. 501 ugly ties | 6. 790 sports cars |
| 7. 1,834 talentless lawyers | 8. 2,000 Russian doctors |
| 9. 424 German newspapers | 10. 666 large jars of black caviar |

42.B The Verb стои+ cost

This is actually a *transitive* verb in Russian, which means that it takes the Accusative Case. The Accusative of the number usually is the same as the Nominative, unless the price ends in the number 1000, in which case **тысяча** will become **тысячу**:

Хороший компьютер **стоит** две тысячи долларов. *A good computer costs \$2000.*

Его новая спортивная машина **стоила** тридцать три тысячи долларов. *His new sports car cost \$33,000.*

With 1000 we can clearly see the Accusative:

Этот фотоаппарат **стоит** тысячу долларов. *This camera costs \$1000*

Эти брюки **стоят** тысячу рублей. *These pants cost 1000 rubles.*



Say how much the items cost. Begin each response with the question **Сколько стоит...?**

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. our house / \$90,000 | 2. bread / 2 rubles |
| 3. his new Italian sports car / \$40,000 | 4. newspaper 'Truth' / 3 rubles |
| 5. a bottle of good German beer / \$21 | 6. that ugly tie / 103 rubles |
| 7. her new pants / \$50 | 8. his notebook (computer) / 20,000 rubles |
| 9. coffee (Starbuck's) / \$33 (it just seems like it) | 10. good dictionary / 250 rubles |
| 11. good watch / \$1000 | 12. imported импортный sausage / 70 rubles |

42.Г Слúшай+ *listen (to)* vs. Слúша+ *hear*

First note that these two verbs, despite very similar *Infinitives* (слúшать / слúшать) actually have completely different Present Tense conjugations. Слúшай+ is a 1st-conjugation (Up-to-Snuff) ай-stem verb (just like знáй+, дúмай+, etc.), while слúша+ is a 2nd-conjugation (Guitar) Жа-Жа-stem (like закричá+, сто́й+)

Person / Number	Pronoun	слúшай+ <i>listen (to)</i>	слúша+ <i>hear</i>
PRESENT TENSE			
1sg	я	слúшаю	слúшу
2sg	ты	слúшаешь	слúшишь
3sg	он/онá/онó	слúшает	слúшит
1pl	мы	слúшаем	слúшим
2pl	вы	слúшаете	слúшите
3pl	онí	слúшают	слúшат
PAST TENSE			
Masc	я, ты, он	слúшал	слúшал
Fem	я, ты, онá	слúшала	слúшала
Pl	мы, вы, онí	слúшали	слúшали
INFINITIVE			
		слúшать	слúшать

Note that in Russian both of these verbs take “bare” Accusative. No Preposition is needed (or allowed):

Ты меня слúшаешь?

Are you listening to me?

Яничегó не слúшала.

I didn't hear anything.



Supply the correct verb (слúшай+ or слúша+) in the proper form:

1. Онá всё время (Present) рэп-мúзыку.
2. Вы (Past), что я сказа́ла? (hear)
3. На́до всегда́ (Infinitive) профе́ссора!
4. Ты меня́ (Present)?! (listen)
5. Говори́те грóмче *louder*. Я вас не (Present).
6. Глухо́й (*deaf*) челове́к ничегó не (Present)
7. По-мо́ему, я что-то (Past) внизú *downstairs*.
8. Вчерá я (Past) Мо́царта.
9. Он никогдá не (Present) женú.
10. Я не хочú да́же (Infinitive) об э́том!

**Exercise 1**

Write 4 sentences with the word 'money'. Suggestions: 1) Ask how much money someone has; 2) A person has no money; 3) Where the money is (lying); 4) A person has a lot of money; 5) Where someone left the money

1.

2.

3.

4.

**Exercise 2**

Write 6 number phrases (with the new numbers – as well as the old) with both an adjective and a noun.

Example: десять тысяч триста сорок семь обыкновенных машин

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

