

Пятьдесят второй урок

Диалоги

A: "I dialed the wrong number"
B: "He began to sing his very last song"

Грамматика

54.A More on Aspect
54.A.1 How to form aspectual pairs
54.A.2 Aspect of infinitives after verbs of starting and finishing

Диалоги

А. Я не тот номер набрал I dialed the wrong number

Витя:	1	(Набирает номер) Алло, можно Вадима?	(dials the phone) Hello, is Vadim there?
Леня:	2	Вы не тот номер набрали.	You have (dialed) the wrong number.
	3	(Витя вешает трубку и начинает плакать)	(Vitya hangs up the phones and starts to cry.)
Жанна	4 5	Почему ты повесил трубку? Почему ты плачешь?	Why did you hang up (the receiver)? Why are you crying?
Витя:	6 7 8 9	Я не тот номер набрал. Я уже три раза набирал не тот номер. Что за чёрт! Я ещё один раз позвоню, а если опять наберу не тот номер, я больше не буду звонить сегодня.	I dialed the wrong number. I've already dialed the wrong number three times. What the devil is going on? I'll going to call one more time, and if I dial the wrong I'm not going to call anymore today.

Б. Он начал петь самую последнюю песню He began to sing his very latest song

Марина:	10	Жаль, что тебя не было на концерте вчера вечером. Было замечательно!	It's a shame that you weren't at the concert last night. It was great.
Проша:	11	Да, но что же делать? Какие песни он пел?	Yeah, but what can you do? What songs did he sing?
Марина:	12 13	Сначала он спел мою любимую песню а потом пел несколько старых песен.	(At) first he sang my favorite song and then he sang a few old songs.
Проша:	14	А на бис?	And for the encore?
Марина:	15 16 17 18	На бис он начал петь самую последнюю песню, но все стали кричать «Бумажный солдат» и он согласился её спеть. Когда он кончил её петь, все встали и долго аплодировали.	For the encore he started to sing his very latest song, but everyone started to yell "Paper Soldier" and he agreed to sing it. When he finished singing it everyone got up and applauded for a long time.

Словарь

1	набирай+ // {набер+' / набра+}	dial (a phone)
3	вешай+ // повеси+	hang (up)
3	трубка	telephone receiver
3	начинай+ // {начн+' / нача+} (Past: начал, -ла, начали)	start; begin (Either an Infinitive or a noun may follow this verb. Профессор начал писать. Профессор начал урок.)
7	что за чёрт	What the devil (is going on)?
8	звонй+ // по-	call; telephone (The person you're calling is in the Dative, which we start learning next week.)
10	жаль	it's a pity, it's a shame

15	бис на бис	<i>Encore!</i> (This is what people yell out to encourage the performer to give an encore.) <i>for the encore</i>
17	ста́н+ + Infinitive	<i>start; begin to</i> (This verb appears only in the Perfective in this meaning.)
18	соглаша́й+...ся // согласи́+...ся + Infinitive	<i>agree (to do something)</i>
19	кони́чай+ // ко́нчи+	<i>finish</i> (Either an Infinitive or a noun may follow this verb. Профе́ссор ко́нчил пе́ть писа́ть. Профе́ссор нача́л уро́к.)
20	до́лго	<i>for a long time</i>

50.A More on Aspect: Forming Aspectual Pairs

There are three ways (two common / one rare) to form Aspectual pairs: 1) Add a prefix to the Imperfective stem; 2) Change the “insides” of the stem; 3) Use completely different stems.

1. Add a prefix (not of your choice) to a non-prefixed Imperfective verb to form the Perfective:

IMPERFECTIVE Unprefixed	PERFECTIVE Prefixed
писа́+ ^х	написа́+ ^х
чита́й+ ^х	прочита́й+ ^х
звони́+ ^х	позвони́+ ^х
ви́де+ ^х	уви́де+ ^х
де́лай+ ^х	сде́лай+ ^х
{пью́+ ^х / пи+ ^х }	{вы́пью+ ^х / вы́пи+ ^х }
мог+ ^х	смог+ ^х
гото́ви+ ^х	пригото́ви+ ^х
тра́ти+ ^х	потре́ти+ ^х
шутя́+ ^х	посу́ти+ ^х

There is just one exception to this. For the verb *buy* the Imperfective has a prefix, while the Perfective does not: покупа́й+ // купи́+.



Question: How can you tell whether a verb is non-prefixed?

Answer: Fair question. In general, it seems pretty obvious, at least to us. As a rule, many prepositions (**на, у, в, с**) also are prefixes. Other common prefixes include: **по-** and **при-**.



Question: How can you predict which prefix to add?

Answer: Basically, you can't. You have to memorize which verb takes which prefix. Sorry. Hint: by far the most common Perfective prefix is **по-**.



Question: Does the prefix add a meaning? I seem to recall two verbs with similar stems but totally different meaning – {открóй+ / открý+} *open* vs. {закрóй+ / закрý+} *close*. It seems that the prefixes **от-** and **за-** have a meaning.

Answer: Excellent question. The answer is: it depends. You're absolutely correct, in the pairs {открóй+ / открý+} vs. {закрóй+ / закрý+} the prefixes *do* have a distinct meaning. And later on we're going to look at the meanings of various prefixes. However, the prefixes added to a non-prefixed Imperfective stem to form the Perfective do not add any other meaning.



Change the Aspect of the sentences. (You will need the list of verbs found on pages 52-5/6 for the exercises in this lesson.)

From Imperfective > Perfective: ⇒ *Я каждый день VERB > Завтра я VERB*
 From Perfective > Imperfective: ⇒ *Вчера Маша VERB > Раньше Маша часто VERB*

1. Маша каждый день готóвит обéд.
2. Он каждый день пьёт бутылку пивá.
3. Я каждый день дéлаю домáшнюю рабóту
4. Они́ каждый день пишут три страницы.
5. Мы каждый день учим словá.
6. Мой отéц каждый день читáет стáтью.

2. Change the “insides” of the verb.

As a rule, here the Imperfective form is longer than the Perfective. (Contrast this with the above, where the Perfective form was longer – due to the presence of a prefix). Note that the pairs can have either different vowels (закáнчивай+ vs. закóнчи+) or consonants (спрáшивай+ vs. спроси́+) in their stems – the change in consonant mirrors the mutation found in the Present Tense. (Technically, this operation is known as Imperfective Derivation. The exact rules for this are a bit complex and not worth going into at this point. Wait until second-year.)

IMPERFECTIVE	PERFECTIVE
решáй+	решí+
закáнчивай+	закóнчи+
набирáй+	{набер+' / набрá+}
открывáй+	{открóй+ / открý+}
бросáй+	броси+
спрáшивай+	спроси́+

Note that **all the Imperfective forms are ай-stems** and that **none of the corresponding Perfective verbs are ай-stems**. Recall that we *did* see a few Perfective **-ай+** verbs above, such as **сделай+** and **прочитай+**, but their Imperfective did *not* have a prefix.



Change the Aspect of the sentences.

From Imperfective > Perfective: ⇒ Я люблю VERB > Завтра я VERB
 From Perfective > Imperfective: ⇒ Вчера Маша VERB > Маша никогда неVERB

1. Я люблю рано вставать.
2. Миша любит открывать магазин.
3. Мы любим рассказывать о русской грамматике.
4. Моя мать любит покупать хлеб.
5. Коля любит приглашать друзей.
6. Они любят уговаривать людей бросить курить.

3. Use completely different stems for the Imperfective and Perfective. This is relatively rare.

IMPERFECTIVE	PERFECTIVE
говори́+	сказа́+
{бер+´// бра́+}	{возьм+´/ взя́+}
пони́май+	{пойм+´/ поня́+} (Past: по́нял, -ла, -ли)
ложу́+..ся	{ляг+ / лёг+´} (Inf.: ле́чь)



Change the Aspect of the sentences.

From Imperfective > Perfective: Я часто VERB > Завтра я VERB
 From Perfective > Imperfective Вчера Маша VERB > Раньше Маша часто VERB

1. Я часто ложусь в час.
2. Она часто берет книги из библиотеки.
3. Я часто говорю ему (Dative – to him) об этом
4. Они часто не понимают нас. (Don't use negative in Perfective Future.)



Question: Do you actually mean to tell me that we have to learn two, I repeat two, versions of each verb?

Answer: Yes. 😊 We don't expect you to memorize on the spot every corresponding pair of every single verb we've had so far. Still, to some extent, you can't really say that you know a verb unless you know both the Imperfective and the Perfective forms.

Forming Aspectual Pairs - Summary

There are three methods for going from an Imperfective to a Perfective verb:

	IMPERFECTIVE	PERFECTIVE
1. Add a (specific) prefix to the un-prefixed Imperfective to form the Perfective	писа ^х + чита́й+ де́лай+ ви́де+	написа ^х + прочита́й+ сде́лай+ уви́де+
2. Using the same root but a different verbal suffix, often accompanied by change in consonant and vowel alternations (All and only Imperfective verbs are ай-STEMS):	{вста́й+ / встава́й+} спра́шивай+	вста́н+ спроси́+
3. Using a totally different-looking verb altogether:	говори́+ ложи́+...ся	сказа́+ {ле́г'+/ляг'+}

What we expect of you ...

We're not *so* cruel as to expect you to instantly memorize the Aspectual pairs of every single verb we've had so far. Here we've listed what we think are 30 of the most important verbs we've had, and which we do expect you to learn (i.e., will appear on exams). Over the rest of the year we'll provide the "missing" pair for verbs we've had in previous lessons.

Note that this list contains one or two verb types that we have not yet discussed. Naturally we do not expect you to learn these before we discuss them.

Group 1: Imperfective is prefixless, Perfective is prefixed:

ви́де+	у-	<i>see</i> (Perf also has meaning <i>catch sight of</i>)
гото́ви+	при-	<i>prepare; make; cook</i>
де́лай+	с-	<i>do; make</i>
звони́+	по-	<i>call; telephone</i> (Perf has meaning <i>reach or intent to reach by phone</i>)
мог ^х + писа ^х + {пой'+/пе'+}	с-	<i>can; be able</i> <i>write</i> <i>sing</i>
{пьи́+/пи'+}	вьи́- (Note stress)	<i>drink</i> (Perf also has meaning <i>drink up</i>)
слы́ша+	у-	<i>hear</i> (Don't confuse with слы́шай+ <i>listen</i>)
смотре́+ на ACC	по-	<i>(take a) look at</i>
тра́ти+ на ACC	по-	<i>spend (money, time) on something</i>
учи́+	вьи́- (Note stress)	<i>study; learn</i> (Perf has meaning <i>finish learning; successfully learn</i>)
целова́+ (...ся)	по-	<i>to kiss (each other).</i>
чита́й+	про-	<i>read</i> (Perf has the meaning <i>read through</i>)

Group 2: Pairs in which the verbs share the same prefix and the same root, but differ in their suffixes. The Imperfective is always an **-ай+** verb. The Perfective never is. *Possible changes in stem vowel and consonant mutation in the Imperfective:

{встай+' / вставай+}	вста́н+	<i>get up; wake up</i>
забыва́й+	{забу́д+ / забы+}	<i>forget</i>
заканчива́й+	закончи́+	<i>finish</i>
закрыва́й+	{закро́й+ / закры́+}	<i>close</i>
открыва́й+	{откро́й+ / откры́+}	<i>open</i>
ошиба́й+...ся	ошиби́+...ся (Present is 1 st conj.: ошибу́сь, -бёшься; Past: ошибся, -лась, -лись)	<i>be mistaken</i>
показыва́й+ рукой на ACC	показа́+ рукой на ACC	<i>point</i>
покупа́й+	купи́+	<i>buy</i>
приглаша́й+	пригласи́+	<i>invite</i>
рассказа́й+ DAT о PREP	рассказа́+	<i>tell, narrate</i>
реша́й+	реши́+	<i>decide</i>
спра́шивай+ кого (о чём)	спроси́+	<i>ask someone (about something)</i>
уговáривай+ кого + Inf.	уговори́+	<i>convince someone to do something</i>
улыба́й+...ся	улыбну́+...ся	<i>smile</i>

Group 3: Pairs in which the verbs have totally different roots:

говори́+	сказа́+	<i>speak; talk</i>
ложи́+...ся	{ляг+/лёг+'}	<i>got to bed; lie down</i>
понима́й+	{пойм+' / поня́+} (Past: по́нял, -ла́, по́няли)	<i>understand</i>

52.A.2 Imperfective Infinitive after verbs of *starting* and *finishing*

One absolute rule about the Aspect of Infinitives (NO exceptions)

After the verbs *begin* **начинай+** // {**начн+’/нача+**} (**стан+** which is Perfective, also means *start, begin*) and *finish* **кончай+** // **кónчи+**, only an **Imperfective** Infinitive is found. Note that the *start* and *finish* verbs themselves can be either Imperfective or Perfective.

Когда вы **начали** курить?

When did you start to smoke?

Когда я учился на первом курсе, я стал пить. *When I was a freshman I started to drink.*

Мы **кónчили** играть в шахматы в 7:00 *We finished playing chess at 7:00.*

Я **завтра** **начну** писать диссертацию. *I'm going to start writing my dissertation tomorrow.*

Когда он **кónчит** петь, я **начну** заниматься. *When he finishes singing, I'll start to study.*

Студенты **начинают** учиться в сентябрé *The students are starting school in September.*



Translate into Russian:

1. He started to dance.
2. We finished playing chess at 6:00.
3. When did she start to drink?
4. When will you finish the article?
5. The musicians started the concert.
6. Masha is starting to speak.



Упражнение 1 You should spend time updating your index cards, lists, etc., filling in the Aspectual pairs of the verbs we've covered so far.



Упражнение 2 What are the three ways in which an Imperfective verb can differ from a Perfective. Provide **two** examples of each (Try to do this exercise *without* simply copying pairs from the examples):

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



Упражнение 3 Pick nine verbs from today's dialogues, identify and *explain* the Aspect, provide the Aspectual pair and explain which of the three operations identified in Упражнение 2 was used in deriving the pairs (Pick at least 1 Impf and Perf Past, 1 Present, 1 Impf and Perf Future, and 1 Infinitive):

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____
