

Восемна́дцатый урoк

18

Грамматика: 18.А: На + Винительный: For
18.Б: Approximation
18.В: The Genitive of Человек: Человек
18.Г: Reminders That English ≠ Русский
18.Д: И, А, Но

(Gentle) reminder: Listen to — and repeat — the story at least two more times!!

18.A Uses of На + Винительный: For

Let's review various verbs and nouns that combine with **на** + *accusative* with the meaning *for*:

(more examples – two for each)

расписание на (завтра/пятницу/зиму)
Какое у тебя расписание на среду?

schedule for (time period)
What's your schedule for Wednesday?

надежда на (будущее/победу)
Нет никакой надежды на победу!

hope for (future; event)
There's no hope for victory.

опаздывай+ // опоздай+ на (занятия/концерт)
Он всегда опаздывает на занятия.

be late for (event)
He's always late for class.

есть // съ- на (завтрак/обед/ужин)
Обычно я ем большую тарелку каши на завтрак.

eat for (meal)
I usually eat a big bowl of hot cereal for breakfast.

деньги на (поездку/билет/машину)
Откуда ты взял деньги на билеты?

money for (thing)
Where did you get the money for the tickets?

комната на одного человека
В общежитиях в России практически нет комнат на одного студента.

room for one person (Stick with *one person* for now)
In dorms in Russia there are practically no singles.

дарить+ // по- кому что на (свадьбу/Новый Год)
Он подарил мне «Мерседес» на день рождения.

give someone something for (occasion)
He gave me a Mercedes for my birthday.

подарок на (день рождения/Рождество Christmas)
Я ищу подарок матери на Рождество.

gift for (occasion)
I'm looking for a Christmas present for my mother.



Переведите на русский.

1. I gave him money for vodka.
2. I want a room for one person.
3. What did you eat for breakfast yesterday?
4. What's your schedule for tomorrow?
5. I am never late for a date.
6. What do you plan to give our Russian professor for (his) birthday?
7. He has no hope for the future.
8. Where will he get the money for a new car?

18.Б Approximation: Move Noun in Front of Number (and Preposition)

Recall that in Russian to express *approximation* move the noun directly in front of the number. In the examples below, we'll indicate the original position of the noun by [noun]:

Там было собак пятьдесят [noun].	<i>There were about 50 dogs there.</i>
У него книг пятьсот [noun].	<i>He has around 500 books.</i>
Этот фотоаппарат стоит рублём двести [noun].	<i>That camera costs about 200 rubles.</i>
Мы купили бутылок десять [noun] красного вина.	<i>We bought about ten bottles of red wine.</i>

Note that in the last example only the “head” noun itself (**бутылка**) moves; the adnominal genitive phrase (**красного вина**) remains in place. Some more examples of the genitive staying behind:

Она выпила стаканов восемь [noun] пива.	<i>She drank about eight glasses of beer.</i>
Я съел кусков десять [noun] плохой пиццы.	<i>I ate around ten pieces of bad pizza.</i>

When the number ends in 2, 3, 4 you must keep the noun in the *genitive singular* (we'll review numbers later on, but recall that after 2, 3, 4 the noun appears in genitive singular). In other words, don't touch the form of the noun:

Мы провели недели две [noun] в Париже.	<i>We spent around two weeks in Paris.</i>
В последнее время я сплю часа три [noun] каждую ночь.	<i>Lately I've been sleeping about three hours a night.</i>
Они жили в Лондоне года четыре [noun].	<i>They lived in London for about four years.</i>

When the number phrase is the object of a preposition you must move the noun *in front of the preposition*. (Remember, nothing comes between a preposition and its complement.)

Мы легли часов в шесть [noun].	<i>We went to sleep around 6:00.</i>
Я вернусь часа через два [noun].	<i>I'll be back in about 2 hours.</i>
Они уехали в Москву месяца на четыре [noun].	<i>They went to Moscow for around 4 months.</i>

18.Б.1 When movement of the noun is restricted

There are several cases where this approximation construction is restricted. For now, we'll simply list these cases, and later on we'll explain some of the strategies you can take to express approximation with these.

Can't Move Noun in Front of Number for Approximation

- 1) When the number ends in any form of *один*
- 2) When the noun is modified by an *adjective*
- 3) When a preposition governs a case *other than accusative*
- 4) When any form of *тысяча* or *миллион* is involved

(Believe us, this whole thing can get quite complicated. For now, just stick to “basic” approximation phrases like **долларов со́рок; часа́ че́рез два; часо́в в шесть**, etc.)



Переведите на русский.

1. She has around 200 books.
2. We went to sleep at around 4:00.
3. His computer costs around \$800.
4. We spent around 3 weeks in Munich.
5. She usually gets home from work at around 10PM.
6. She drank (выпила) about 10 glasses of water.
7. There were around 50 tigers at the performance.
8. She'll arrive in around 2 hours.

18.B The Genitive Plural of Человек: Человек

When the noun **человек** is used with a number ≥ 5 , the genitive plural form is not **людей** but **человек** (which is identical to the nominative *singular*). Recall that the noun **раз** also has a genitive plural form that is identical to the nominative singular. Of course, with numbers ending in 1 use **человек**, and with 2, 3, 4 use **человека**.

Genitive plural **человек** is also used with the question word **сколько**. However, with the quantifiers **мало** and **много**, the form **людей** is used.

18.B.1 Verb agreement with number phrases

Fasten your seatbelts for some bizarre facts about Russian verbal agreement. There are three possibilities for the number/gender of the verb in sentences that contain a number in the subject (in nominative):

Number ends in один : Singular Verb (Agrees in Gender)	Number ends in 2, 3, 4 : Plural Verb	Number ends in ≥ 5 : *Neuter Singular or Plural Verb
Пришёл сто один человек.	Пришли сто два человека.	Прошло/Пришли сто человек.

*Generally, a **neuter (singular) verb** is used with numbers ≥ 5 (as well as with the “quantifier” **сколько**), though this can get rather complex (depending on word order, the type of verb [transitive or intransitive], and what is being emphasized). You could easily write an entire dissertation on this topic.

Some more examples:

Во время войны погíбло примерно двадцать миллионов человек.

During the war about 20 million people perished.

Там бóдет человек со́рок.

There will be about 40 people there.

Ско́лько человек пришло́?

How many people came?

Тóлько два человека б́ыли на лекции.

Just two people were at the lecture.

На спектакле был сто **один** человек.

There were 101 people at the performance.



Переведите на русский.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. There were about 100 people at the concert. | 2. Four people fell asleep at the lecture. |
| 3. Forty-one people arrived from Petersburg. | 4. How many people were at the party? |
| 5. There will be about 500 people at the wedding. | 6. Twenty-two people noticed him. |
| 7. Around 50 people perished during (во время + <i>genitive</i>) the earthquake (землетрясение). | 8. Suddenly 101 people got up and left (выше+ (е)) the auditorium. |

18.Г Some Reminders That Русский ≠ English

Here are a few sentences we've had over the past week that illustrate some of the ☹ many unpredictable (and unsystematic) ways in which Russian and English differ. Our main point here is that in your translations you need to think "How would I express this idea in English?" This is not always easy, but you surely realize by now that very often a word-for-word translation between the two languages just won't work.

Русский	"Best" English Translation	Difference / Problem
Он читает лекции довольно скучно.	He's a rather boring lecturer.	Russian can make an adverb from <i>boring</i> , while English cannot.
Деньги ещё не всё.	Money isn't everything.	Russian for some reason requires ещё .
...гражданская война в Америке...	...the American Civil War...	In this case, Russian does not like making an adjective out of America.
На экзаменах все вопросы были по книгам.	On the exams all the questions were about the <i>readings</i> .	You really can't say <i>questions about books</i> ; <i>readings</i> sounds better to us.

So, what's the point of all this? Quite often you face a dilemma when translating. On the one hand, when translating into English you want (and need) to show that you understand the structure of the Russian. On the other hand, this can result in a rather clumsy sounding English sentence. Our advice: Translate into the most natural sounding English you can – and add a note or two if you want to explain an "odd" construction.

18.Д Three Little But Tricky Words: И, А, НО

Let's review how these three small but tricky conjunctions are used in Russian.

• И

И is used to link two non-contradictory notions, and always corresponds to English **and**.

Он умный и красивый.	<i>He's smart and good-looking.</i>
Я купила хлеб и молоко.	<i>I bought bread and milk.</i>
Вэра и Саша играют в шахматы.	<i>Vera and Sasha are playing chess.</i>

To say **both...and**, used **и...и**:

Он знает и русский и немецкий.	<i>He knows both Russian and German.</i>
И Маша и Саша заснули на лекции.	<i>Both Masha and Sasha fell asleep in the lecture.</i>

• А

А can appear as several different words in English (and in some cases, as no word at all).

1) **А** is often used when presenting people or things, and is translated **and**.

Это Витя, а это его жена.	<i>This is Vitya, and this is his wife.</i>
Здесь у меня стоит компьютер, а рядом принтер.	<i>My computer is here, and next to it is my printer.</i>
Хорошо. Это ты, а это кто?	<i>OK. (I understand.) That's you, and who is that?</i>

In the first two sentences, it is not *impossible* to have **и**, but **а** is much preferred. In the final example, only **а** is possible.

2) **А** is used to link two phrases which are *in contrast but not contradiction* with each other. This use of **а** can be translated with either **and** or **but** – depending on the strength of the contrast. (Often this use of **а** corresponds to **whereas**.)

Он молодой, а она старая.	<i>He's young and (whereas) she is old.</i>
Раньше он много пил, а теперь очень мало.	<i>He used to drink a lot, but (whereas) now he (drinks) little.</i>
Это кошка, а это собака.	<i>This is a cat and that's a dog.</i>

In the final example, because of the nature of cats and dogs, a definite contrast is felt. In the examples in 1), there is much less contrast felt between the computer and the printer (or between Витя and his wife), which is why it is also possible to have **и** in those sentences.

- 3) **А** is used when a positive statement is contrasted with a negative statement, and is translated either **but** or **and**, depending on the syntax:

Он не работает, а сачкуёт.

He's not working, but goofing off.

Миша дурак, а не гений.

Misha is a fool and not a genius.

- 4) In some cases **а** has no translation in English; it is used simply to move conversation along. (Sometimes **so** is a close approximation.)

Меня зовут Миша. А как вас зовут?

My name is Misha. What's your name?

— У неё в общежитии своя комната.

— She has her own room in the dorm.

— А у нас в России этого практически нет.

— In Russian that is almost unheard of.

А как там было?

So, how was it there?

• Но

Но is reserved for rather sharp contrasts or outright contradictions, and is almost always translated with **but**.

Он всё время занимается, но получает плохие замётки.

He studies all the time but gets bad grades.

Он умный, но не очень красивый.

He's smart but not very attractive.

Она всё прочитала, но ничего не поняла.

She read everything but didn't understand anything.

Обед был потрясающий, но такой дорогой!

Dinner was fantastic but really expensive.

Я тебя очень люблю, но мы не можем быть вместе!

I love you very much, but we cannot be together!

Честно говоря, the use of these three conjunctions is more complicated than what we have presented here. In many cases more than one of the three is possible. Both **а** and **но** are often possible in the same context, the choice depending on the strength of the contrast. Our suggestion: Learn what's here and keep your eyes and ears open for how Russian writers and speakers use these words.



Переведите на русский. Be sure to note which conjunction is used.

- This is my despicable professor, and this is his wife.
- He's sleeping not working.
- My name is Natasha. What's your name?
- Gleb is not a genius but (rather) a fool.
- He's young and rich.
- Kolya goes to Princeton, and Vera to Harvard.
- He's rich, but not very generous.
- Both Nina and Vitalik got drunk.
- He works like a dog but earns little.
- So, how was it there?

18-й урок – Домашнее задание



Упражнение 1 Ответьте на вопросы по рассказу:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

18-й урок – Домашнее задание

Упражнение 2 Переведите на русский:

1. I don't know squat about the American Civil War.
2. We nearly fell asleep at the lecture.
3. I gave him around 5 CDs (disks) for his birthday.
4. There were around 100 people at the concert.
5. No one noticed me at the party.
6. What are your plans for Friday?

Упражнение 3 Fill in the blanks with either **а**, **и**, **но**:

1. Я люблю _____ философию _____ историю.
2. Я учусь в Принстоне, _____ моя сестра в Брауне.
3. Она рано легла, _____ не могла заснуть.
4. Он не работает, _____ учится.
5. Это Костя, _____ это его дети. (comma after Костя!)
6. Это Костя _____ его дети. (no comma after Костя!)
7. Гэра много читает, _____ всё равно он очень глупый.
8. Меня зовут Люба. _____ как вас зовут?