

# Двадцать второй урок

# 22

Грамматика: 22.А: Leaving Out Words: Ellipsis  
22.Б: Want: Хотеть vs. Хотеться  
22.В: Why: Почему vs. За чем

## 22.А Ещё Как (Какóй / Ско́лько)! And How!, You Betcha!

Russian uses **ещё** followed by an appropriate question word (see directly below for details) as a very positive response to certain yes-no questions, something along the lines of “And how!” “You betcha!” “You better believe it!” As you can see from the examples, English does not have a single phrase that exactly parallels the Russian, though we think the meaning is clear.

When an *adverb* or *verb* is questioned, respond with **Ещё как!**. As we saw in the story, it's possible to repeat the verb following **ещё как**:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| + Он выпендривается?                     | + Does he show off?                             |
| - Ещё как! (Она ещё как выпендривается!) | - And how! Does he ever!                        |
| + Вера хорошо поёт?                      | + Does Vera sing well?                          |
| - Ещё как! (Она ещё как поёт!)           | - You better believe it! Does she ever!         |
| + Профессор интересно читает лекции?     | + Does the professor give interesting lectures? |
| - Ещё как! (Она ещё как поёт!)           | - You betcha! And how!                          |
| + Маша быстро бегает?                    | + Does Masha run fast?                          |
| - Ещё как!                               | - You betcha! And how!                          |
| + Там было жарко?                        | + Was it hot there?                             |
| - Ещё как!                               | - And how!                                      |

When a *noun* is questioned, respond with **Ещё какой** in the appropriate CNG. Thus, in the second example, since the question is about a feminine direct object (машину), the answer is **Ещё какую**.

- |                            |                                    |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| + Она красавица?           | + Is she an attractive woman?      |
| - Ещё какая!               | - Is she ever!                     |
| + Он купил дорогую машину? | + Was the car he bought expensive? |
| - Ещё какую!               | - Was it ever! It sure was!        |
| + Он нахал?                | + Is her a jerk?                   |
| - Ещё какой!               | - Is her ever!                     |
| + Они снобы?               | + Are they snobs?                  |
| - Ещё какие!               | - Are they ever!                   |

When a quantity is involved (normally the question contains the word **много**), answer with **Ещё сколько!** (Some native speakers find the use of **ещё сколько** a bit odd, though others have no objections.)

+ Он много зарабатывает?  
- Ещё сколько (зарабатывает)!

+ *Does he make a lot of money?*  
- *You better believe it!*

+ На концерте много было народу?  
- Ещё сколько!

+ *Were there a lot of people at the concert?*  
- *It was jammed!*

+ Твоя кошка много ест?  
- Ещё сколько!

+ *Does your cat eat a lot!*  
- *To put it mildly!*



Give an answer:

- |                                   |                            |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Саша хорошо говорит по-русски? | 2. Она много зарабатывает? |
| 3. Он гений?                      | 4. Нина красавица?         |
| 5. Маша хорошо танцует?           | 6. Она много выпила?       |
| 7. Там было жарко?                | 8. Они снобы?              |

## 22.Б *Want: Кто хочет vs. Кому хочется*

*Wanting to do something* can be expressed with two related, but syntactically quite different constructions:

- 1) With the verb **хотеть**, which agrees with the nominative subject (**я хочу, ты хочешь, Саша хотел**, etc.), plus an infinitive. Note that you can insert **очень** to give the meaning *really*:

Я **очень** хочу поехать в Россию!

*I really want to go to Russia.*

Саша **хочет** купить хорошую дешёвую машину.

*Sasha wants to buy a good, cheap car.*

Я **хотел** бы его просто убить!

*I would just like to kill him.*

Они **хотят** уйти отсюда.

*They want to get out of here.*

Ой, извини, я не хотела тебя обидеть.

*Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't want to offend you.*

- 2) With the verb **хотеться** in the neuter third-person singular (**хочется, хотелось**), together with a dative "subject":

Мне спать **хочется**.

*I feel like sleeping. (I'm tired and want to sleep.)*

Мне **хочется** пиццу. (*verb ellipted*)

*I feel like eating some pizza.*

Нам **хотелось** танцевать.

*We felt like dancing.*

Им не **хотелось** заниматься.

*They didn't feel like studying.*

The dative subject can be ellipted when it clear who is being described. (Most often this occurs with first-person singular, but given the right context, it could apply to anyone.)

Как не хочется работать!

*I really don't feel like working.*

Есть хочется?

*Do you feel like eating? Do you want something to eat?*

So, what is the difference in meaning between **хотеть** and **хотеться**? **Хотеть** is felt to be more definitive, more affirmative, and must be used to express long-term wishes. **Хотеться**, on the other hand, often expresses how someone feels at a particular time, what someone is (dis)inclined to do.

Both of these verbs have a perfective form in **за-**. Normally **захотеть/захотеться** are used to indicate the *beginning* of a wish, desire, urge:

Если захочешь есть, обед в холодильнике.

*If you want something to eat, dinner is in the fridge.*

Вдруг она захотела поцеловать его.

*Suddenly she wanted to kiss him.*

Если тебе захочется поспать, ложись на диван.

*If you feel like taking a nap, lie down on the sofa.*

Ему захотелось колбасы. (**есть** is ellipted)

*He felt like (eating some) mystery meat.*



Переведите на русский. In many cases either **хотеть** or **хотеться** is possible, so don't freak if your answer doesn't match the recording.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. I don't feel like studying.                                 | 2. She wanted to throw a party.          |
| 3. Suddenly I felt like (eating) some mystery meat.            | 4. He doesn't want to talk with you.     |
| 5. Vera wants to be happy. (Remember the Instrumental?)        | 6. (We) didn't feel like working.        |
| 7. If you feel like sleeping, there's a sofa in the main room. | 8. No one wants to live in Trenton.      |
| 9. I want to play chess.                                       | 10. Suddenly, I felt like playing chess. |

## 22.B Two Why's: Почему vs. Зачем

Russian has two words – **почему** and **зачем** – that are both normally translated by English *why*. Let's look at the difference in usage between these two.

**Почему** inquires about the circumstances that led (lead / will lead) to something occurring, and can be paraphrased *what caused (causes / will cause) X to happen*:

Почему ты всегда опаздываешь на работу?

*Why are you always late for work?*

Почему никто меня не понимает?

*Why doesn't anyone understand me?*

Почему она ему нравится?

*Why does he like her?*

Почему здесь вездé валяется мусор?

*Why is there garbage lying everywhere?*

**Зачём** inquires about a subject's intention / aim in doing something, and can be paraphrased to *what end; for what purpose, what does (did) [Subject] hope to accomplish by doing X, what for*:

Зачём ты это сделал?	<i>What did you do that for?</i>
Зачём она льёт яд в суп?	<i>Why is she pouring poison into the soup?</i>
Зачём ты мне всё время звонишь?	<i>Why do you keep calling me?</i>
Зачём она купила такой дорогой компьютер?	<i>Why did she buy such an expensive computer?</i>

The answer to a **зачём** question should be able to contain **чтобы** *in order to*:

+ Зачём ты пришёл сюда?	<i>Why did you come here?</i>
- Чтобы сказать, что я люблю тебя!	<i>To tell you that I love you.</i>
+ Зачём она купила такую дорогую машину?	<i>Why did she buy such an expensive car?</i>
- Чтобы все думали, что она очень богата.	<i>So that everyone will think that she's rich.</i>
+ Зачём он говорит по-китайски?	<i>Why is he speaking Chinese?</i>
- Чтобы ты его не понимал.	<i>So that you will not understand him.</i>

Note that the subject of a sentence with **зачем** must be a *person* (whose intentions / aims) are questions, while **почему** can appear in sentences with inanimate subjects or even "subjectless sentences":

Почему сосиски здесь такие невкусные?	<i>Why are the hot dogs here so awful tasting?</i>
Почему здесь всегда так холодно?	<i>Why is it always so cold here?</i>

Looking at the last example, is **Зачём здесь всегда так холодно?** even possible? Maybe. Here's the rather unlikely situation where you could say it: You often go to a certain place (say, your friend's room) where it is always cold. **Зачём здесь всегда так холодно?** would imply that you think they intentionally made the room cold and you want to know what they hope to accomplish by doing so. (See, we told you it was rather unlikely.)

There are some situations where both **почему** and **зачём** would make sense – though, of course, they still express a different meaning.

+ Почему он женился на ней?	<i>Why did he marry her?</i>
- Потому что он влюбился в неё с первого взгляда.	<i>Because he fell in love with her at first sight.</i>
+ Зачём он женился на ней?	<i>Why did he marry her?</i>
- Чтобы украсть все её деньги.	<i>In order to steal all her money.</i>

(As far as we can tell) you can always form a question with **почему**, but, as we saw directly above, the use of **зачём** is rather restricted.



Переведите на русский. As we said just above, you won't be "wrong" to use почему in any of these sentences, though зачем is preferred in several.

1. Why did you come here?
2. Why are you standing on your head?
3. Why is he always late?
4. Why doesn't anyone sympathize with me?
5. Why did you get up early every morning?
6. Why does it rain every day?
7. Why did they decide to throw a party?
8. Why is he such a bad student? (Use **учи+...ся**)

## 22-й урок – Домашнее задание



### Упражнение 1 Ответьте на вопросы по рассказу:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.



**Упражнение 2** Переведите на русский:

1. I've never (not one time) tried (*imperfective*) peanut butter (*genitive of negation*).
2. Pour me a cup of strong tea.
3. Are you going to have lamb? (3 words)
4. + Do members of that club show off? - And how!
5. What's the difference between Princeton and Harvard?



**Упражнение 3**

Fill in the blanks with either **зачём** or **почему** and give a paraphrase of the translation.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ вы приехали сюда?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ здесь так душно?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ она написала мне это письмо?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ ты так тяжело дышишь?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ его никто не спас?