Два́дцать шесто́й уро́к **26**

Диало́г: Не кури́ть

No Smoking

26.A: The Infintive: Form Грамматика:

26.Б: The Infinitive: Usage

Не кури́ть No smoking

	1	(В самолёте)	(In an airplane)	
Ми́ша	И́иша2Bam помо́чь?Can I help you with that? Do help?		Can I help you with that? Do you need some help?	
Ле́на	3 4	Спаси́бо. Мне одно́й тако́й тяжёлый чемода́н не подня́ть .	Thanks. There's no way I could lift this suitcase by myself.	
Ми́ша	5 6	Боже мой! Что у вас в чемодане - кирпичи, что ли?	My goodness. What do you have in the suitcase, bricks or something?	
Ле́на	7 8 9	Да, он действи́тельно о́чень тяжёлый. Я е́ду к отцу́ во Екатеринбу́рг. Он попроси́л меня́ привезти́ пи́шущую маши́нку.	Yeah, it really is heavy. I'm going (to visit) my father in Yekaterinburg. He asked me to bring him a typewriter.	
Ми́ша	10 11	Это о́чень ми́ло с ва́шей стороны́. Куда́ его́ поста́вить? (Берёт чемода́н.)	That's very nice of you. Where should I put it? (Takes the suitcase.)	
Ле́на	12 13	Сейча́с, однý секýндочку. На́до снача́ла его́ запере́ть. (Запира́ет.)	Hold on. One second. I have to lock it first. (Locks it.)	
Ми́ша	14 15	Извините, я не хочу совать свой нос в ваши дела, но почему вы дрожите? Вам плохо?	Excuse me, I don't want to shove my nose into you affairs, but why are you shaking? Are you not feeling well?	
Ле́на	16 17	Сигаре́ту о́чень хо́чется. И мы бу́дем в во́здухе ча́сов шесть! Како́й кошма́р! Я про́сто умру́.	I really need a cigarette! And we're going to be in the air for around six hours. What a nightmare. I'm not going to make it.	
Ми́ша	18 19	Да, я вас хорошо понимаю, но там написано: Не курить. Что же делать?	Yeah, I feel your pain, but it's written over there: No Smoking. What can you do?	

Слова́рь

1	самолёт	airplane (lit.: self-flyer)
3	чемода́н	suitcase
4	поднима́й+ // {подним+ < / подня́+}	lift; raise
5	кирпич′	brick (FYI: There's an expression Мо́рда кирпича́ про́сит which literally means Face asks for a brick. The closest translation is He has a face only a mother could love.)
9	привозй́+ // привёз+′	bring (by vehicle)
9	пишущая машинка	typewriter (lit.: writing machine)
12	одну секундочку	hold on a second (The verb подожда+ has been ellipted.)
15	дрожа́+	shake (intransitive – which means that you need a different verb to say shake your booty)
16	сигаре́та	guess! (Note that it's <i>feminine</i> in Russian.)
18	написано	it is written

26.A The Infinitive (Инфинити́в): Form

26.A.1 Forming the Infinitive: V+C (No problem)

By far the most common infinitive ending is $-\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{b}}$. As expected, with vowel stems simple $\mathbf{V}+\mathbf{C}$ addition occurs. You can ignore shifting stress.

Stem	Infinitive	
говори́+	говори́ть	
ви́де+	ви́деть	
лежа́+	лежа́ть	
писа́+	писать	
жда+	ждать	
коло́+ся	коло́ться	
обманў+	обману́ть	
привы́к[ну]+	привы́кнуть	
сова́+	совать	
голосова́+	голосовать	

Nearly all double-stem verbs have a past tense/infinitive stem (the one on the right) that ends in a vowel, leading to a harmonious **V+C** combination. (See below for the two double-stem verbs whose past tense/infinitive stem ends in a consonant.)

Stem	Infinitive	
{пьй+ / пй+ }	ПИТЬ	
{мо́й+ / мы+ }	МЫТЬ	
{спи+ / спа+ }	спать	
{буд+ / бы +}	быть	
{éд+ / éха+ }	éхать	
{бре́й+ся / бри́+ся }	бри́ться	
{BO3bM+' / B3¶+}	ВЗЯТЬ	
{пой+ / пé+ }	петь	
{дай+' / дава́й+ }	дава́ть	
{встай+' / встава́й+ }	встава́ть	

Recall that for a few double-stem verbs, the stress in the infinitive (on the second syllable) is different from the stress for the past tense (which has shfiting stress from the first syllable to the last). See 17.A.2a for review.

Stem	Infinitive	
{начн+' / на̂ча́+ }	нача́ть	
{прим+' / приня́+ }.	приня́ть	
{подним+ ^{<} / подния +}	подня́ть	

And the two triple-stem verbs we have seen (*die*, *lock*) also have an infinitive stem that ends in a vowel—actually the combination **-epé**+. See 13.5.4 for review.

Stem	Infinitive	
(Present / Past / Infinitive)		
{ymp+'/ ymep+ / ymepé+}	умере́ть	
{запр+' / запер+ / запере́+}	запере́ть	



Give the Infinitive

- 1. Не надо так громко говорин.
- 4. Не забу́дь {запр+' / запер+ / запере́+} дверь.
- 7. Он зна́ет, как туда́ {éд+ / éха+}?
- 10. Я не хочу её даже виде+.
- 13. На́до {мо́й+ / мы+} ру́ки три ра́за в день.

- 2. Она любит писа+ мелом.
- 5. Я не могу́ привы́к[ну]+ к заня́тиям.
- 8. На́до боро́+...ся с тарака́нами.
- 11. Он {начн+' / нача́+} уро́к в де́вять.
- 14. Никто́ не смо́жет {подним+
 / подня́+} э́тот чемода́н.
- 3. Мне хо́чется {спи+/спа+}.
- 6. Он не бу́дет жда+.
- 9. За кого ты будешь голосова́+?
- 12. Я был хоте́л с ней потанцева́+
- 15. Когда мы должны вернун...ся?

26.5. Forming the Infinitive From Consonant Stems

When forming the infinitive from consonant stems, several different changes can occur, depending on the final consonant of the stem:

1) Stems in й, в, н lose the final stem consonant (just like in the past) and attach -ть

Stem	Infinitive	
чита́й+	чита́ть	
знай+	знать	
жив+ >	жить	
плыв+ >	плыть	
стан+	ста́ть	
де́н+	де́ть	

2) Stems in **c** and **3** attach **-ти́** (or **-ть** if stress is on stem, which only occurs in a few **3**-stems). This is simple **C+C** addition, which is not supposed to happen. (Recall that we previously saw **C+C** addition in the non-masculine past tense forms of Greasy Zeke verbs: помогла́, у́мерли, пекло́, etc.)

Stem	Infinitive	
Hëc+'	нести́	
спас+′	спасти́	
тряс+' shake	трясти́	
Bë3+′	везти́	
ле́з+ climb (stem-stressed)	лезть	

3) In stems ending in **π**, **τ** and **6** the final consonant "mutates" to **c**, onto which either **-τú** or **-τb** is added. Where do we find the ending **-τb**? Only in "mixed-stress" verbs like κπαά+, which are end-stressed in the present/infinitive but stem-stressed in the past/infinitive. (Recall our notation for "mixed-stress" – a 'directly over the final consonant of the stem.) All **T**-stems and **6**-stems are end-stressed throughout; only **π**-stems (in this group) have mixed stress.

Stem	Infinitive	
вёд+′	вести	
MëT+'	мести́	
грёб+' row	грести	
кла́д+	красть	
укра́д+	украсть	
упад′+	упа́сть	

As we mentioned in Lesson 13, the infitive of the verb *grow*, whose present tense stem is pacт+' is **pacт**и́. (To be honest, you really don't see this verb in the infinitive very often.)

4) Stems in Γ and κ mutate to Ψ b. If the stem vowel is $\ddot{\mathbf{e}}$, it becomes \mathbf{e} (before the soft consonant).

Stem	Infinitive	
пёк+′	печь (ё>e before a soft consonant)	
TËK+	течь (ё>e before a soft consonant)	
сёк+′ slash	сечь (ё>e before a soft consonant)	
помог+	помо́чь	
стриѓ+ся	стри́чься	

5) Note that the two double-stem verbs whose past tense/infinitive stems end in consonant follow the rules outlined above:

Stem	Infinitive
{cя́д+ / cе́д+} (д>c, stem stressed)	сесть
{ля́г+ / лё́г+} (г>ч; ё>е)	лечь

Summary of C+C Infinitive Formation

Й/B/H (losers!) > ТЬ	Т/Д/Б > СТИ́ (СТЬ)	С/3 > СТЙ/ЗТЙ (ЗТЬ)	Г/К > ЧЬ
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26.A. The infinitive forms идти and пойти

For the verb go (make one's way; head), whose present tense stem is ид+' (иду, идёт, идут) and whose past stem is шё+ (ё) (шёл, шла, шли), the infinitive form is идти́. (Based on the present tense stem, a д-stem, you might predict исти́, but that would make too much sense.)

The perfective has a "present" tense stem пойд+′ (пойду́, пойдёт, пойду́т) and past tense stem пошё+′ (ё) (пошёл, пошла́, пошла́). The perfective infinitive is пойта́—no д! Don't you worry, we're going to review all Verbs of Motion later in the course. Ждём не дождёмся!



Give the Infinitive.

- 1. Она любит занимай+...ся в кафе́.
- 4. Она хочет стан+ врачом.
- 7. Я хочý жив+[>] в Сиби́ри
- 10. Я о́чень хочу́ *to go (perfective)* на конце́рт с ва́ми.
- 13. Чай о́чень горя́чий. На́до подуй+ (blow) на него́.

- 2. Я попроси́л Ви́тю принёс+′ торт.
- 5. Ты обещал подмёт+' пол.
- 8. Он собира́ется укра́д+ маши́ну
- 11. Она научи́лась (learned) грёб+' (row) когда́ ей бы́ло пять лет
- 14. Ужé порá to go (imperfective)

- 3. На́до помог+ стой же́нщине.
- 6. Нина любит пёк+.
- 9. Я не хочý ле́з+ (climb) на дере́во.
- 12. Мы должны́ перевёд+′ (translate) эту статью.
- 15. Они обещала отвёз+' (take) их в аэропорт.

26.5 The Infinitive: Usage

26.5.1 Russian infinitive = English to [verb]

In most cases, the infinitive, which is a single word in Russian, corresponds to the phrase to [verb] in English, and is used after verbs like want, like, hate, can, promise as well after certain neuter predicates like difficult, good, etc:

Он хочет жениться на Mame. He wants to marry Masha.

Я люблю́ сиде́ть на полу́. I like to sit on the floor.

Она́ ненави́деть рабо́тать в столо́вой. She hates working (to work) in the cafeteria.

Ве́ра обеща́ла нам помо́чь Vera promised to help us.

Ты уме́ешь игра́ть в ша́хматы?Do you know how to play chess?Бы́ло о́чень тру́дно найти́ его́.It was very difficult to find him.

Хорошо́ погуля́ть после обе́да. It's good to take a walk after dinner.

Note that sometimes English drops the *to* (in phrases with the so-called *modal* verbs):

Я не мог спать. I couldn't sleep.

Ты до́лжен ей помо́чь. You should help her.



Переведите на русский:

- 1. One mustn't (Нельзя́) to touch that vase (ва́за)
- 3. Vera wants to marry Gena. (remember this?)
- 5. He likes to exaggerate.
- 7. No one likes to shave.
- 9. I want to sleep in.

- 2. I (F) couldn't believe my eyes.
- 4. Can you sing? (Do you possess the talent?)
- 6. We should help that poor cockroach.
- 8. She should stay (at) home.
- 10. I don't want to correct the homeworks. (use дома́шние рабо́ты)

26.5.2 Russian Infinitive With Modal Meaning

As we saw in Lesson 12 in our explanation of the poem, Умо́м Росси́ю не поня́ть, a bare infinitive (with optional dative "subject") can be used to express possibility. In fact, there are several "modal" meanings of a bare infinitive, including (lack of) ability, desirability, prohibition.

Possibility / Desirability / Advisability

*Вам помочь?

Закры́ть окно́?

Куда поставить кресло?

*Налить тебе чаю?

Do you need some help? Should I help you?

Should I close the window?

Where should I put the armchair?

Do you want (me to pour you) some tea?

^{*}Think about the use of the dative in these examples.

Lack of Ability

Мне ника́к не подня́ть чемода́н. There's no way I can lift the suitcase. Ему́ не вы́пить це́лую буты́лку со́ка! He can't drink a whole bottle of juice.

26.Б.2a Infinitive + Dative Одному/Одной/Одним: Doing Something By Oneself

In this meaning, in addition to the dative subject you can include the dative forms **одному́/одно́й/одно́м** together with the negative particle **не** to indicate that the person(s) cannot perform the action *alone*, *without assistance*:

Ей одной не сделать эту работу.She can't do this whole job herself.Им одним не построить дом.They can't build a house by themselves.Мне одному́ не съесть столько кукуру́зы.I can't eat so much corn by myself.

26.Б.3 Imperfective Infinitive = Negative Imperatives

On official signs it is quite common to see imperfective infinitives used as (negative) imperatives:

Не кури́ть!No Smoking.Не входи́ть!Do Not Enter

He открыва́ть о́кна! Keep the Windows Closed

He тро́гать! Do Not Touch

He ходи́ть по траве́! Do Not Walk on the Grass

He купа́ться! No Swimming

The infinitive as imperative can be used in speech, but it very harsh. In some cases, this use is reserved for animals. (And hopefully no one talks to you like an animal.)

Молча́ть! Keep quiet!

Сиде́ть! / Лежа́ть! (Often said to a dog. You could say sit! / Lie! it to a cat, but you'd just be wasting your time.)

?	Question:	Why are the verbs сидеть/лежа́ть used with dogs? I thought these verbs meant be in a sitting/lying position? Why not сесть/лечь , which mean to get into a sitting/lying position?
	Answer:	Good question! We have wondered about this one ourselves, but you must use сидеть/лежать. And so far no dogs have complained about this.
		Also, notice in English we say Sit!/Lie! – and not Sit down!/Lie down! So, there!

Recall that you can also use **нельзя́** with an infinitive to indicate prohibition. We'll cover this later in the course.

Finally, there's a nice fixed phrase with an infinitive:

Что же делать?

Yeah, but what can you do.



Переведите на русский:

- 1. He can't lift the heavy suitcase himself.
- 3. She can't fix починй+ the car herself.
- 5. Do Not Touch!
- 7. Do you need some help?
- 9. Should I place the book on the shelf?

- 2. We can't do everything ourselves.
- 4. No Smoking!
- 6. Sit! (said to a dog)
- 8. Should I lock the door?
- 10. There's no way he can eat (up) so much ice cream.

26-й урок

Домашнее задание

📈 Упражнение 1 Give the	e verb forms. Try not to look bacl	k at the lesson:
die perfective	bring (by vehicle) perfective	sit down perfective
Stems "Present"	Stem "Present"	Stems "Present"
к	я к	я
она́	она́	она́
они́	они́	они́
Past	Past	Past
он	он	он
она́	она́	она́
они́	они́	они́
Infinitive	Infinitive	Infinitive

K

Упражнение 2 Переведите на русский:

- 1. Where did my suitcase disappear to?
- 2. Wait a second!

26-й урок – Домашнее задание

3.	Do you need some help? (Two words)
4.	It seems to me that he is shaking.
5.	Vika has her own airplane.
6.	+ Give me a cigarette Are you blind or something? It's written (over) there: No Smoking.
7.	I can't [supply verb phrase] by myself (without assistance).
8.	What can you do?