

Двадцать седьмой урок

27

Грамматика: 27.А: The Verb *имей- have*
27.Б: The Nounjective *Сам*
27.В: Refresher on *Ask*

27.А The Verb *Имей+ Have*

In most cases, the English verb *have* refers to possession (of an item), and is expressed in Russian with the following construction, which we saw last year:

У **КОГО** (*possessor – (be) – verb agreement is determined by the noun in Genitive*) **Thing Possessed in Nominative**
(Use *есть* only when you want to talk about thing's existence.)

У неё красивые, зелёные глаза.	<i>She has beautiful green eyes.</i>
У моего дяди новая машина.	<i>My uncle has a new car.</i>
У меня были скучные курсы в прошлом году.	<i>I had boring classes last year.</i>
У него была уйма денег.	<i>He had a ton of money.</i>
У Димы будет другое расписание.	<i>Dima is going to have a different schedule.</i>
У кого здесь есть деньги?	<i>Who here has money?</i>

Russian also has the verb **имей+ have**, (a regular *ей*-stem, exactly parallel to *ай*-stems) which is normally used with more abstract nouns and in some rather common expressions. Some examples (we saw a few of these last year):

Я имею право жить, где хочу.	<i>I have the right to live where I want.</i>
Ты не имеешь права (<i>genitive of negation!</i>) так говорить.	<i>You don't have the right to talk like that.</i>
Что все имеют против меня?	<i>What does everyone have against me?</i>

Note the useful expression **имей+ в виду** (*locative in -ý have in mind (by)*):

Я имел в виду другую пьесу.	<i>I had a different play in mind.</i>
Кого она имеет в виду?	<i>Whom does she have in mind?</i>

We'll see a few more expressions with **имей+** later in the course.

So, is it “wrong” to say **Он имеет две машины?** Technically, this is a grammatical sentence, but it would never in 100 years be uttered by a native speaker of Russian.



Переведите на русский.

1. He has a typical American (first) name.
2. What does Kira have in mind by that?
3. What do you have against me?
4. You have strange traditions at Princeton.
5. Everyone has the right to live where they want.
6. I have my own bicycle.
7. It seems they had a different book in mind.
8. They have greasy pizza.
9. What do you have in (your) suitcase? Bricks or something?
10. I have a different actor in mind.

27.Б The Nounjective Сам, Самó, Самá, Сáми

27.Б.1 The Forms of Сам

We've seen the nounjective **сам** a few times, so now let's look at it more closely. First, keep in mind that **сам** is a nounjective, which means, as you well know, that in the nominative and accusative (the "direct" cases) it has nouns endings, while in all other cases (the "oblique" cases) it has adjective endings. The endings are:

	М	Н	Ф	РІ
Именительный	сам	самó	самá	сáми*
Винительный	Inanimate ↑		самóу	самú
	Animate ↓	Animate ↓		
Родительный	самогó		самóй	самíх*
Предложный	самóm			самíх*
Дательный	самомú			самíм*
Творительный	самíм*			самíми*

Note the "weird" stress pattern in the nominative. Judging by the singular (**сам, самó, самá**), the word appears to have end-stress. But noooooooo! The plural is stem-stressed **сáми**. Какое нахальное слово!

*Also note the unexpected softening in the masculine/neuter instrumental singular and all plural forms. This same unexpected softening occurs with the nounjectives **один' (и)** and **этот (от)**, which have **о́дним** and **э́тим, о́дних, о́дними, э́тих, э́тими**, etc.

Note: You do not get this softening in nounjectives formed from first names in {**А**}: С Сáшиным братом; Лúбины дéти; О Вéриных друзúях. (This is a common mistake students make.)

27.Б.2 The Meanings of Сам

Сам has (at least) three different meanings, all of which are normally translated with some form of the word *self*:



Listen and repeat the examples of **сам** as you read along:

1) **Сам** is used to indicate that the person (or thing) did something **by it/him/herself**, without assistance:

Нина сама всё сделала. Никто ей не помогал.	<i>Nina did everything (by) herself. No one helped her.</i>
Я сам написал это сочинение!	<i>I wrote this paper myself!</i>
Вера сама починила машину.	<i>Vera fixed the car herself.</i>
Мы испекли торт сами.	<i>We baked the cake by ourselves.</i>
Дверь сама закрылась.	<i>The door closed by itself.</i>
+ Ты сломал компьютер! – Нет, он сам сломался.	<i>+ You broke my computer! – No, it broke by itself.</i>

2) **Сам** is used to emphasize that a **particular person – and no one else** – is meant:

Саша сам виноват.	<i>Sasha himself is to blame.</i>
Я отдал деньги самой Нине.	<i>I gave the money to Nina herself.</i>
Нам самим нужны деньги.	<i>We ourselves need money.</i>
Профессору самому очень скучно.	<i>The professor himself is bored.</i>

3) **Сам** is used to emphasize **the importance** of a person. This meaning of **сам** can appear as *the very* in English:

Сам президент пришёл на лекцию.	<i>The very president himself came to the lecture.</i>
Самá Мадонна поцеловала меня в губы.	<i>Madonna her (very) self kissed me on the lips.</i>
Мы видели самого царя!	<i>We saw the very Czar himself!</i>
Мы познакомились с самым сенатором.	<i>We met the very senator himself.</i>
Я получила письмо от самой королевы.	<i>I got a letter from the very Queen herself.</i>

Also note the very common expression **Самó собой разумеётся** *It goes without saying; Of course*. Literally, the expression means *by its very self it is understood*. You can leave out either **самó собой** (and say just **разумеётся**) or **разумеётся** (and say just **самó собой**).

Be sure not to confuse the *nounjective* **сам** with the *superlative adjective* **самый**: **Он самый талантливый актёр в мире** *He's the most talented actor in the world*. Note that in the forms where **сам** has adjectival endings, it is end-stressed (as opposed to **самый**, which has fixed stress on the first syllable).



Add the correct form of **сам** to the following sentences

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Саша испóртил своё сочинéние. | 2. Мадóнна в востóрге от меня́. |
| 3. Ты виновáта. | 4. Президéнт пришёл на концéрт. |
| 5. Он пóднял óчень тяжёлый чемодáн. | 6. Окно́ закрýлось. |
| 7. Вéра ничегó не знáет. | 8. Мне никто́ не помóг. Я всё сделала́. |
| 9. Мы познакóмились с царём. | 10. Компью́тер сломáлся. |

27.B Ask: Спрашивай+ // Спроси́+ vs. {Задай+ / Задава́й+} // Зада́ть вопро́с

Recall that Russian has two different verbs *ask* (actually, there are three, but here we'll focus on asking for information rather than asking someone to do something).

- 1) **спрашивай+ // спроси́+** **кого́** [о чём/ком; где/когда/почему́, etc.] *ask person for information / about*

Я не знаю́. На́до спроси́ть Лéну об éтом.

I don't know. You should ask Lena about it.

Он спроси́л меня́, почему́ я опозда́л.

He asked me why I was late.

Почему́ ты меня́ спрашиваешь? Меня́ здесь не́ было́ вчера́.

Why are you asking me? I wasn't here yesterday.

Все спрашивали́ о тебе́.

Everyone asked about you.

You absolutely cannot (cannot!) use the noun **вопро́с** with **спрашивай+ // спроси́+**! If you want to include the noun **вопро́с** you must use the verb below:

- 2) **{задай+ / задава́й+} // зада́ть** (итрег.) **кому́ вопро́с** *ask someone a question (about)*

Мо́жно зада́ть тебе́ вопро́с?

Can I ask you a question?

Она́ обы́чно задаёт глупые вопро́сы.

She usually asks stupid questions.

Ми́ша за́дал профе́сору интере́сный вопро́с о филосо́фии.

Misha asked the professor an interesting question about philosophy.

Она́ весь ве́чер задава́ла нам вопро́сы о Росси́и.

She asked us questions about Russia all night.



Переведите на русский.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. He asks difficult questions. | 2. I asked Vera why she was crying (sequence of tense!) |
| 3. Whom can we ask about this? | 4. He's asking her questions again! |
| 5. Masha asked me about my sister. | 6. I asked him where he used to live. |
| 7. I wanted to ask him a question about crime. | 8. Compared to Nina, you ask really good questions. |
| 9. Why didn't you ask me about that? | 10. If Gena asks (tense!) about me, tell him I'm not home. |

27-й урок – Домашнее задание



Упражнение 1 Ответьте на вопросы по рассказу:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.


9.

10.

27-й урок – Домашнее задание

 **Упражнение 2** Переведите на русский:

1. Compared to Princeton, (*finish as you wish*).
2. What were your impressions of (use **о** + *prepositional*) the exhibit?
3. Pay no attention to the man behind the curtain **завес**.
4. The Great Patriotic War began when Germany (Германия) attacked Russia.
5. The majority of the students at Princeton drink (*singular verb*) coffee with cream.
6. Natasha, which book did you have in mind?

 **Упражнение 3** Write 3 sentences with the nounjective **сам** – one with each meaning.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.