

Сорок третий урок

43

Кинó / Пушкин

Кинó

- 1 _____
- 2 _____ дáльше дéлать, _____
- 3 _____, нет дóма.
- 4 Я – **лишний**, слóвно кúча лóма, у-у,
- 5 Я – **бездéльник**, о-о, _____, _____
- 6 Я – _____ у-у
- 7 В толпé я _____ игóлка _____ сене,
- 8 Я **сно́ва** _____ цéли.
- 9 **Болта́юсь** _____,
- 10 _____, у-у,

4	лишний (soft!)	<i>extra; superfluous</i> (You may have heard of the concept in Russian literature of <i>лишний человек</i> .)
4	слóвно	<i>as if; as though; just like</i>
4	лóм	<i>scrap; trash</i>
5	бездéльник	<i>loafer; bum; person без дéл</i>
7	толпá	<i>crowd</i>
7	игóлка	<i>needle</i>
7	сéно	<i>hay (stack)</i>
8	сно́ва	<i>once again</i>
8	цель	We saw this in the Sara Story: Она́ (Линда) не стáла бы врать. С какой цéлью?
9	болта́й+...ся	<i>hang out; loaf</i>

Алекса́ндр Серге́евич Пу́шкин (1799-1837)

(This is probably the most famous short poem in all of Russian, written by Russia's most beloved poet. **You must memorize this poem for class, as well as for the oral exam.** It really is an essential part of Russian literature.)

There are a few rather tricky phrases in this poem; see Exercise 1 in the homework for some “leading” questions that should help to clear things up.

- 1 _____ : любóвь ещё, _____,
- 2 В душе́ _____ угáсла не _____;
- 3 Но _____ не тревóжит;
- 4 _____ печáлить _____.
- 5 _____ безмóлвно, безнаде́жно,
- 6 То рóбостью, то ре́вностью томíм;
- 7 _____ так **и́скренно**, так **не́жно**,
- 8 Как дай вам Бог _____.

Словáрь

2	душа́	<i>soul</i>
2	гáс[ну]+ // у-	<i>go out; extinguish</i>
3	трево́жи+ // вс-	<i>trouble; alarm; disturb</i>
4	печáли+ // о-	<i>sadden</i>
5	безмóлвный	<i>silent</i>
5	безнаде́жный	<i>hopeless</i>
6	то...то	<i>now...then; either...or</i>
6	рóбость	<i>timidity</i>
6	ре́вность	Figure this one out
6	томí+ // ис-	<i>torment</i>
7	и́скренный	<i>sincere</i>
7	не́жный	<i>tender</i>
8	дай [кому́] Бог	<i>God willing; may God grant it [to person]</i>

43.A Больше не

In line 3 of the poem we find the phrase **Но пусть она вас больше не тревожит** *But let it not trouble any longer*. Let's look at the use of the phrase **больше не**.

Depending on other (negative) elements in the sentence, **больше не** is rendered in English as *no longer* or *anymore* or *again*; see examples below.

As a general rule (with a few exceptions we won't worry about), only *imperfective* verbs are used with **больше не** (and recall that future imperfective requires the "helping" verb **буд+**). Let's look at **больше не** in all three tenses:

Past

После этого она его **больше не видела**.

After that, she never saw him again (didn't see him anymore).

После того, как умерла его жена, Миша **больше не смеялся**.

After his wife died, Misha no longer smiled (didn't smile anymore).

Когда билеты стали безумно дорогими, они **больше не ходили** на концерты.

When the ticket prices shot up, they no longer went to concerts (didn't go to concerts).

Present

Саша **больше не работает** здесь.

Sasha doesn't work here anymore (no longer works here).

Я **больше не ем** мясо.

I don't eat meat anymore (no longer eat meat).

Мой брат **больше не играет** на арфе.

My brother doesn't play the harp anymore (no longer plays the harp).

Future

Я **больше не буду** звонить этому нахалу.

I'm not going to call that jerk anymore (no longer going to call that jerk).

Вера мне обещала, что **больше не будет** курить.

Vera promised me that she wasn't going to drink anymore (that she was no longer going to drink).

Я обещала родителям, что **больше не буду** пропускать занятия.

I promised my parents that I wouldn't skip class anymore (that I would no longer skip class).

In the final two examples, we see examples of "reported speech," which we discussed last year. The rules for deciding what tense to use in such constructions in *English* are quite complicated (there even seems to be more than one possibility), but that does not concern us here. Just recall that in *Russian* you simply "cut and paste" the original utterance, making sure *not to change the tense* (though you may need to change the person on the verb). So, since Vera said «Я больше не буду курить,» we keep the future tense (**буду курить**) and change the verb to third-person (**будет**) to agree with the new subject, Вера.



Переведите на русский

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I no longer eat lamb. | 2. After that, I didn't play chess anymore. |
| 3. I'm not going to exaggerate anymore. | 4. They no longer believe in God. |
| 5. She's no longer a member of that club. | 6. Vadik doesn't play the guitar anymore. |
| 7. I don't want to see you anymore! | 8. We won't complain anymore. Honest. |
| 9. After her husband died, Masha no longer went to the opera. | 10. You promised me that you wouldn't (<i>tense!</i>) flirt anymore. |

43.Б Imperfective Infinitive After Не Хотеть

In line 4 of the poem we find the phrase **Я не хочу печалить вас ничём** which is roughly equivalent to *I don't want to do anything that would make you feel sad*. Let's look at the aspect of infinitive forms following **не хотеть**.

As a general rule, in *statements* (see below for *questions*) after the phrase **не хотеть** only *imperfective infinitives* are found, even if what is being described is clearly a single-time, "completeable" action:

Он не хочет вставать.	<i>He doesn't want to get up.</i>
Я не хотел его видеть.	<i>I didn't want to see him.</i>
Она не хотела готовить обед.	<i>She didn't want to make dinner.</i>
Я не хочу готовиться к контрольной	<i>I don't want to study for the exam.</i>
Мы не хотим пропускать его лекцию.	<i>We don't want to miss the lecture.</i>
Мы не хотели покупать машину, но продавец нас уговорил.	<i>We didn't want to buy a car, but the salesman talked us into it.</i>

There is one exception to the above rule, which we have actually seen several times. Here a perfective infinitive is used:

Я не хотел её обидеть.	<i>I didn't want to offend her.</i>
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The usual explanation given is that the perfective indicates that the action is *unintended*. (Still, there are examples of unintended action where an imperfective infinitive is used. We recommend that you memorize this as a fixed phrase.)

In *questions*, often with **почему**, it is possible to find a perfective infinitive:

Почему ты не хочешь принять душ?	<i>Why don't you want to take a shower?</i>
Почему она не хотела постричься?	<i>Why didn't she want to get her hair cut?</i>
Почему Дима не хочет повесить эту карту на стену.	<i>Why doesn't Dima want to hang this map on the wall?</i>

Of course, the aspect of the infinitive after **не хотѣть** is problematic only when describing a single completed action. If a general or repeated action is in question, only an *imperfective* infinitive is possible:

Кто не хóчет учиться в Принстоне?

Who doesn't want to go to Princeton?

Почему ты не хóчешь обѣдать в столовой каждый день?

Why don't you want to eat in the cafeteria every day?



Переведите на русский

1. They didn't want to buy a new car.
2. Sasha doesn't want to help us.
3. Why don't you want to help her?
4. No one wants to die.
5. Gena doesn't want to dine with his professor.
6. I don't want to tell him about it.
7. He doesn't want to shave.
8. Why didn't she want to send the letter?
9. I didn't want to write down her address **адрес**.
10. Vera, why didn't you want to study in Moscow?

43.B Introduction to Word Formation: Adding Prefixes to Verbs

Here we will address certain questions about the *form* of perfective and imperfective verbs. For now we'll leave aside (the thousands of) questions concerning the *meaning* of the two aspects.

43.B.1 Unprefixed imperfective + (unpredictable) prefix > Perfective with same meaning

Last year when discussing the relationship between imperfective and perfective verbs, we saw that some verbs form their perfective by attaching a prefix to the unprefixed imperfective form. Note that for each of the verbs listed below a different prefix is used:

Unprefixed Imperfective	Prefixed Perfective
писа+	написа+
делай+	сделай+
читай+	прочитай+
смотре́+	посмотрѐ+
тонѹ́+	утонѹ́+
плати́+	заплати́+
ночевá+	переночевá+

For these verbs, the prefix is essentially “meaningless”; it serves simply to “perfectivize” an unprefixed imperfective form.

43.Б.1 Unprefixed im/perfective + (predictable) prefix > perfective with new meaning

In other cases, however, the prefix that is added to an unprefixed verb carries a specific meaning, and the verb that is created must be viewed as a completely differently verb, listed separately in the dictionary. (Just to give you an idea about how a prefix can add a meaning, look at the following English verbs, all of which are based on the root *-duce*, but each with a different prefix: *produce*, *adduce*, *reduce*, *induce*, *introduce*, *deduce*, *seduce*, *transduce*. It's rather difficult to see what some of these verbs have in common.)

“Meaning-changing” prefixes can be added to unprefixed verbs of either aspect. For example, the verb **бро́си+** is perfective, even though it has no prefix. Here are some unprefixed perfective verbs:

Unprefixed Perfective Verbs
купи́+
бро́си+
решы́+
кóнчи+
верну́+...ся

As a general rule, however, most unprefixed verbs are imperfective.

Let's now take a look at the creation of prefixed perfective verbs.

43.Б.2 Compositional, Non-Compositional and “Semi-Compositional” Verbs

To the imperfective stem **писа́+** *write*, we can add the prefix **под-**, which carries the meaning *under*. The resulting form **подписа́+** is a *perfective* verb meaning *sign (a document)*, i.e. *write one's name under*. A verb like **подписа́+** is a nice example of what we'll call a “compositional verb”; you can simply “add up the parts” and arrive at the new meaning.

In other cases, however, the parts don't add up so nicely, and a “non-compositional verb” results. For example, the verb {бу́д+ / бы́+} *be* combines with the prefix **за-**, to create the verb {забу́д+ / забы́+} *forget*. It seems to us that no matter what meaning the prefix **за-** carries—and **за-** happens to carry nearly a dozen different meanings—there is no way that you would ever associate *be* with *forget*.

There are many “semi-compositional” verbs – the meaning is not completely obvious from the sum of the parts, but it's not entirely opaque, as it is with *забы́ть*. For example, the verb {бий+ / бы́+} means *beat; hit*. Adding the prefix **у-** gives a new verb with the meaning *kill*. Certainly *beat* and *kill* are related, but it's not likely that you could *predict* the meaning of {убий+ / уби́+}.

We're not going to go into the various meaning of the prefixes here; at this point we just want to point out the extreme usefulness, as well as some of the limitations of word formation

Here are examples of prefixed perfective verbs (some of which we have not seen before):

Unprefixed Verb	“New” Prefixed Perfective
рабо́тай+	зарабо́тай+ <i>earn</i>
да́ть	прода́ть <i>sell</i>
сказа́+	рассказа́+ <i>tell (about)</i>
говори́+	уговори́+ <i>convince</i>
слу́шай+	подслу́шай+ <i>eavesdrop</i>
ду́май+	переду́май+ <i>change one’s mind</i>
ви́де+	предви́де+ <i>foresee</i>

In some cases, a prefix combines with the suffix **-ся**. Clearly **-ся** in these verbs has no reflexive meaning.

{спи+ / спа+}	{вЫ́спи+...ся / вЫ́спа+...ся} <i>get enough sleep</i>
есть	обье́сться <i>overeat</i>

Sometimes the unprefixed form of the verb does not exist on its own, i.e. it is only occurs in prefixed verbs:

Non-Existent Unprefixed Form	“New” Prefixed Perfective
вЫ́кну+	привЫ́кну+ <i>get used to</i>
ме́ти+	заме́ти+ <i>notice</i>
ключи́+	вЫ́ключи+ <i>turn off</i>

43.Б.1 Forming the Imperfective of a Prefixed Perfective Verb: Secondary Imperfectives

After you add a meaningful prefix to an unprefixed form and create a new perfective verb, you can then form the imperfective of this verb (of course, with the same prefix and the same meaning). This form is officially known as a “secondary imperfective,” since it is derived from the perfective form. Of course, there’s really nothing “secondary” about these verbs; they’re completely “normal” verbs.

Prefixed Perfective	Secondary (Prefixed) Imperfective
зарабо́тай+	зараба́тывай+
заме́ти+	замеча́й+
привЫ́кну+	привыка́й+
вЫ́ключи+	выключа́й+
обье́сться	обьеда́й+...ся

The exact rules governing the derivation of secondary imperfectives from prefixed perfective verbs are rather complex—so we won't go into the details here—but we can make a few general statements.

There are three suffixes used to create secondary imperfectives: **-ай+** / **-{I}вай+** / **-вай+**. There are also two other things to note: 1) In some cases, as a result of V+V truncation, consonant mutation takes place (спроси́+ > спра́шивай+, люби́+...ся > влю́бляй+ ...ся); 2) The vowel **o** may change to **a** in the stem (уговори́+ > уговáривай+, спроси́+ > спра́шивай+).

Here are examples of each of the three suffixes, with the prefixed perfective in parentheses:

Secondary Imperfectives Broken Down By Suffix		
ай+	-{I}вай+	-вай+
привыка́й+ (привы́к[ну]+)	спра́шивай+ (спроси́+)	надева́й+ (надéн+)
умира́й+ ({умр+ / у́мер+ / умерé+})	подпи́сывай+ (подписа́+)	закрыва́й+ ({закро́й+ / закры́+})
снима́й+ (сним+ ^{<} / сня́+)	уговáривай+ (уговори́+)	оставля́й+ (оста́ви+)
напада́й+ (напад́+)	дочита́ывай+ (дочита́й+)	пережива́й+ (пережив+ ^{>})

The important thing to note is that all end in **-ай+**, which is the main reason that **ай+** stems are by far the most commonly found in Russian.

So, what's the point of all this? As we said, this is merely an introduction to word formation. You should simply be aware of the process of creating perfective verbs by adding a prefix and then deriving an imperfective verb (using certain prefixes) from the prefixed perfective.



Упражнение 1

You don't have to translate the entire poem (or the song). Instead, answer the following questions, which should help you understand the more difficult constructions.

1. Rewrite the sentence **любовь...не совсем** (lines 1-2) in "normal" word order.
2. To whom (or what) does **она́** in line 3 refer? Translate the entire line.
3. Explain the case on the final word in line 4. (No, we're not going to give you the actual word here. You should be able to figure it out with your ear and your knowledge of grammar.) Translate the entire line.
4. What form is **томим** in line 6? (To help you answer this, look at the case of **робостью** and **ревностью**.) Translate the entire line.
5. Explain both the form and the case of the word immediately following **Бог** in line 8. (We can tell you that vowel reduction will probably prevent you from hearing the exact spelling, but your knowledge of grammar should help you out with you. Be sure to look at the entire context – both to the left and to the right.)
Translate the entire line.

**Упражнение 2**

Identify the forms as either: non-prefixed, perfective prefixed, secondary imperfective

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. {убьѝ+ / убѝ+} | 2. убиваѝ+ |
| 3. жда [̇] + | 4. дожда [̇] +...ся |
| 5. достѝг[ну]+ | 6. лечѝ+ |
| 7. вылечи+ | 8. {закроѝ+ / закрыѝ+} |
| 9. закрываѝ+ | 10. выпендриваѝ+...ся |
| 11. сделай+ | 12. засну+ |
| 13. засыпаѝ+ | 14. {сним+ ^{<} / снѝ+ ^{>} } |

**Упражнение 3**

Отвѣйте на вопросы:

1. Name something that you used to do, but now longer do.
2. Name something that you wish your parents/roommate/boyfriend/girlfriend no longer did. Begin **Я хочу, чтобы**
3. Name something that you didn't want to do but your parents/roommate/boyfriend/girlfriend forced you to do.
4. Name something that no one at Princeton wants to do.