

Сорок пятый урок

45

Грамматика: 45.А: Modals
45.Б: Three “Old” Verbs

Another (gentle) reminder to go back and listen to (and repeat) the story another time or two.

45.A Review of Modals: Надо, Должен, Придётся

There are several ways of expressing *need, obligation, compulsion, advisability*, etc. in Russian. Let’s review the various semantic as well as syntactic differences between three modal forms.

КОМУ НАДО (НУЖНО)

person is obligated to

Form:	The “subject” is in <i>dative</i> . Past and future are indicated with the third-person neuter of the verb <i>be</i> , normally following the modal надо . You can also find нужно , which is synonymous with надо .
Meaning:	Often refers to compulsion from an <i>external</i> source. Past tense надо было can refer to a <i>missed opportunity</i> ; what you now realize you should have done when the chance was there (studying more, not buying a hot-selling toy, turning down a \$50,000,000 gift, etc.)

Ей надо подготовиться к экзамену по истории.	<i>She has to study for a history test.</i>
Тебе надо было сказать это ему, когда он был жив.	<i>You should have told him that when he was alive.</i>
Им надо будет очень быстро собраться завтра.	<i>They will have to get ready very quickly tomorrow.</i>
Всем студентам надо спать больше и пить меньше.	<i>All students should sleep more and drink less.</i>

КТО ДОЛЖЕН (ДОЛЖНА, ДОЛЖНЫ)

person is obligated to

Form:	The subject appears in the <i>nominative</i> , with which the modal должен / должна / должны agrees in number and gender. In the past and future, use the verb <i>be</i> {буд+ / бы+} following the modal. Inanimate nouns (машина, магазин, окно, etc.) can combine only with должен , never with надо / нужно .
Meaning:	Often refers to compulsion from <i>within</i> . In the past, должен may also refer to an <i>external</i> compulsion (because надо было implies missed opportunity).

Все должны уважать своих родителей.	<i>Everyone should respect their parents.</i>
Он должен был послать мне письмо, но не послал.	<i>He was supposed to send me the letter, but he didn't.</i>
Фильм должен был начаться час назад.	<i>The movie was supposed to start an hour ago.</i>
Мы должны будем осторожно вести машину сегодня.	<i>We will have to drive carefully today.</i>

кому́ пришл́ось / придёт́ся (приход́ится) *person has to but doesn't want to*

Form:	The "subject" is in <i>dative</i> , while the verb is fixed in the third-person neuter singular. Normally the perfective forms пришл́ось or придёт́ся are found. The imperfective приход́илось / приход́ится indicate, as expected, repeated obligation.
Meaning:	<i>Uncontrollable external circumstances compel the person to do something they really don't want to do.</i>

Из-за дождя́, де́тям пришл́ось оста́ться до́ма. *Because of the rain, the children had to stay home.*

Ему́ придёт́ся спат́ь на полу́ все́ ле́то. *He will have to sleep on the floor all summer.*

Здесь ка́ждый раз приход́ится оста́навливать́ся. *You have to stop here every time.*



Переведите на русский. In many cases, more than one modal is possible.

1. We'll have to go to the store again tomorrow.
2. I can't. I have to study.
3. We will have to thank them for the gift.
4. The store should open in ten minutes
5. Vera was supposed to return the book yesterday.
6. We were forced to move all the time.
7. You should have bought flowers when you were at the market.
8. You were supposed to keep that secret.
9. You must get everything done on time.
10. I have to get a driver's license.

45.Б "Same" Verb, Different Meaning

In this part of the story, we encounter three verbs that we have already seen. Sort of. All three have a related, but slightly different meaning than what we saw before. Let's clear this up.

повора́чивай+...ся // поверну́+...ся к *turn to someone*

In Lesson 37 we saw this verb with the meaning turn around (180°): Вдруг я услы́шала, что он **повора́чивается** и подхо́дит ко мне *Suddenly I heard him turn around and walk up to me.* When used with the preposition **к** (+ dative), this verb means *turn to (with the purpose of addressing) someone*:

Он поверну́лся ко мне и ти́хо сказа́л: «Я тебе́ отомщу!»

He turned to me and said quietly, "I'm going to get you!"

Ли́ля не́сколько раз пово́рачивалась к нам, ничего́ не говоря́.

Lilya turned to us several times, not saying anything.

(We actually saw this verb last year with this meaning in case this all sounds strangely familiar.)

быва́й+ *occur; be found; happen*

In part 9 of the story we saw this verb with the meaning *frequent, spend time in/at*: Он ни ра́зу не́ был у меня́ в Волгогра́де, но **быва́л** во мно́гих кварти́рах в Петербу́рге *He had never been at my place in Volgograd, but had been in many apartments in Petersburg*. **Быва́й+** can also be used with inanimate subjects—or even no overt subject—to indicate that *something occurs; is found*, etc.

Не беспоко́йся! Э́то быва́ет.

Don't worry! This (sort of thing) happens.

В э́том магази́не быва́ют такие́ вку́сные апельси́ны!

They sometimes have really delicious oranges in this store.

Здесь дождя́ никогда́ не быва́ет.

It never rains here.

Здесь никогда́ не быва́ет мно́го наро́ду.

There are never a lot of people here.

собира́й+...ся // {собра́+...ся (е)} *get ready*

Last year—and this year—we saw this verb with the meaning *intend, plan + infinitive*: Пол, что ты **собира́ешься** де́лать се́годня́ ве́чером *Paul, what are you planning on doing tonight*. This verb, whose perfective form is **собра́+...ся (е)** can also mean *get ready; get prepared (often with the notion of going out)*. Recall that the “accusative of duration” is used to indicate how long someone spends getting ready. (You can also use the preposition **за** + *accusative*, which we’ll discuss in a later lesson.)

Он всегда́ та́к ме́дленно собира́ется.

He always takes a long time to get ready.

Она́ се́годня́ поче́му-то о́чень бы́стро собра́лась.

For some reason, she got ready very quickly today.

*Собира́йся бы́стрее! Мы ско́ро уходи́м.

Hurry up (getting ready)! We're leaving soon.

Они́ часа́ три собира́лись.

They spent about three hours getting ready.

*Note the use of the imperfective imperative (even though it’s a positive command). The perfective imperative of this verb is practically never used. (And I don’t know why.)



Переведите на русский

1. Get ready! I’m outta here.
2. Grisha turned to everyone and said, “Get out! Now!”
3. Sometimes there are great concerts in Princeton.
4. Kira kept turning to her husband and asking about some things.
5. That never occurs. (*think about Case!*)
6. She is so slow. She spends two hours getting ready every morning.



Упражнение 1 Ответьте на вопросы по рассказу:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.



Упражнение 2

Переведите на русский

1. He spends an hour getting ready every morning. (He gets ready for an hour every morning)

2. Hurry up! We're going to be late. (We won't get there in time.)

3. Don't treat her so rudely!

4. I wouldn't mind taking a nap (sleeping a bit).

5. He had to pay the fine. (*Here the verb pay takes an accusative direct object; no preposition needed.*)

6. She turned to him and started laughing. (*Recall how to express 'start to' as part of the verb itself?*)

7. Unfortunately I don't have a driver's license.