

Пятьдесят трéтий урóк

53

Мáша и медвéди / Пушкин

53.A: Tense After Ёсли

53.B: Stopping By And Picking Someone Up

53.B: Four Important Irregular Comparatives

Мáша и медвéди - Земля

- 1 _____, я _____ **зайдú** за тобóю _____ семí.
- 2 Я _____ сóлнце, и я появляюсь _____ **рэже** и _____.
- 3 Нет, так бóльно _____, как _____ лежишь ты на тéле реки.
- 4 Ты _____, ведь моё поцелуи как _____ тебá **рэжут**.

Припев:

- 5 Хэ - эй, **Земля** - а - а ,
- 6 Залéй _____
- 7 _____ тáлым.
- 8 Такая любóвь _____.

- 9 Спи, я зáвтра _____ с пёрвым лучóм
- 10 Я _____ слабéе, _____ с тобóю всё **чаще** и бли́же
- 11 Я тебá обожгú, но я всё же прижмúсь своим жáрким плечóм
- 12 _____ снёжным _____, и ужé никогда, никогда не уви́жу

Словáрь

	медвёдь (М)	<i>bear</i>
1	заходѝ+ // {зайд+ / зашѣ+ (ё)} за + <i>instrumental</i>	<i>stop by to pick someone/something up</i>
1	семѝ	Genitive of <i>семь</i>
2	появляѝ+...ся	<i>appear; make one's appearance</i>
2	рёдкий рёже	<i>rare; infrequent</i>
3	бóльно	<i>painful</i>
3	тёло	<i>body</i> (Apparently this noun phrase doesn't make much more sense in Russian than it does in English.)
4	поцелуѝ	Noun from <i>целова+</i>
4	реза+	<i>cut</i>
5	земля	<i>earth; ground</i>
6	заливаѝ+ // {зальѝ+ / зали+}	<i>pour over; inundate</i>
7	та́лый	<i>melted</i>
9	луч	<i>ray</i>
10	ча́стый ча́ще	<i>frequent</i> (See grammar for more info.)
11	об/ж/г+	<i>burn</i>
11	всё же	<i>still, nevertheless</i>
11	{прижм+...ся / прижа+...ся}	<i>press oneself up against</i>
11	плечó Plural: плéчи, плеч, плеча́х, плеча́м, плеча́ми	<i>shoulder</i>
12	сне́жный	Adjective from <i>снег</i>

Алекса́ндр Серге́евич Пу́шкин (1799-1837)

1 _____,

2 _____ печалься, _____!

3 _____ уны́ния смири́сь:

4 День весéлья, _____, наста́нет.

5 _____ в бу́душем _____;

6 **Настоящее** уны́ло:

7 _____ мгнове́нно, _____ пройдёт;

8 Что пройдёт, то _____.

Слова́рь

2	печа́ли+...ся	<i>be sad, melancholy</i>
3	уны́ние	<i>dejection, despondency</i>
3	смиря́й+...ся // смири́+...ся	<i>resign oneself; give in</i> (Note the root мир, which adds the notion 'make peace with'.)
4	весéлье	<i>joy; cheerfulness</i>
4	наста́н+	<i>come (to pass)</i>
5	бу́душее	<i>future</i>
6	настоящее	<i>present</i>
6	уны́лый	<i>melancholy; doleful</i>
7	мгнове́нный	<i>momentary; ephemeral</i>
8	что...то	<i>that...which</i> (The syntax of this entire line is a bit odd, so we'll give you the translation: <i>That which passes will become dear [to one].</i>)

53.A “Real” Tense After Если

In line 1 of the poem there appears the phrase **Если жизнь тебя обманет...**, where **обманет** is a future tense perfective verb. Still, the most natural translation of this phrase contains a present tense verb: *If life deceives you...*, Let’s look at the question of verb tense in Russian following the word **если**.

It turns out that English has some strange rules governing the verb tense after “if”. Actions that refer to a future event are expressed with a *present* tense verb: *If he gets an A on tomorrow’s exam, his father will buy him a Mercedes; If it rains tomorrow, we will stay home.* Russian is much more direct. When the verb following **если** refers to a future action, use the future tense. And, of course, when the verb following **если** refers to an action in the past or present, use the appropriate tense.

If **если** is in the first clause of the sentence you will often find the word **то** *then, in that case* at beginning of the second clause. This **то** is not *required*, but you find it fairly frequently. If **если** is in the second clause, no **то** is possible.

Examples with **если...(то)** and various tenses:

Future

Если ты увидишь Машу, (то) передай ей привёт от меня.	<i>If you see Masha, (then) tell her hello from me.</i>
Я не возьму деньги, если она предложит.	<i>I won’t take the money if she offers it.</i>
Все будет обижены, если ты не пойдёшь.	<i>Everyone will be offended if you don’t go.</i>

Present

Если Дима так много занимается, (то) почему он получает одни двóйки?	<i>If Dima studies so much (then) why does he get all D’s?</i>
Если ты не куришь, (то) почему у тебя зúбы и пáльцы все жёлтые?	<i>If you don’t smoke (then) why are your teeth and pingers all yellow?</i>
Если его отец миллиардёр, (то) почему он живёт в крошечной квартирe в плохом райóне.	<i>If his father is a billionaire, (then) why does he live in a tiny apartment in a bad neighborhood?</i>

Future

Если он учился в Принстоне, (то) почему он не работает на Уолл Стрит?	<i>If he went to Princeton, (then) why doesn’t he work on Wall Street?</i>
Если ты был занят, (то) почему ты ходил в кино?	<i>If you were busy, (then) why did you go to the movies?</i>
Если на вечеринке играла рок-группа. (то) почему никто не танцевал?	<i>If there was a rock group (playing) at the party, (then) why didn’t anyone dance?</i>

Warning!! Getting the tense wrong after **если** is a very common—and certainly understandable—mistake made by speakers of English. Before you fall into the “present tense after ‘if’ trap” take a moment to think about what tense the verb actually refers to.

(Note that all of these examples contain “plain” **если**, with no **бы**. We’ll discuss the difference between **если** and **если бы** in an upcoming lesson.)



Переведите на русский:

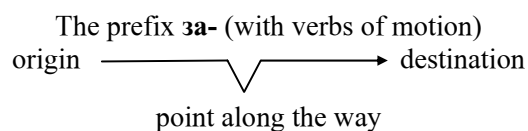
- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. If you see Lena, say hello to her from me. | 2. If you were at the opera, why didn't I see you? |
| 3. If you deceive me, I'll kill you. | 4. We'll stay home tomorrow if it's cold. |
| 5. If Dima went to Moscow, why doesn't he have any photographs? | 6. If you are going to gossip all day, I'm not going to help you. |
| 7. If his sister's a lawyer, then why is he sitting in jail? | 8. If (they) find the diamonds, everyone will rejoice. |
| 9. I will read the article if you translate it into Russian. | 10. If you were fed up with studying, why were you in the library all evening? |

53.Б Stopping By and Picking Someone/Something Up

In lines 1 and 9 of the song we find the phrase **Я завтра зайдё за тобою** *I'll stop by for you tomorrow/I'll pick you up tomorrow*. Let's look at the construction more closely.

To indicate stopping by somewhere to pick someone/something up use **заходи+** // {**зайд+** / **зашё+** (ё)} followed by **за** + *instrumental* (person or thing picked up).

Notice that this entire verb phrase has two instances of “за”. The **за-** in the prefix of the verb—it's a verb of motion, which we'll review in full next semester—indicates “stopping by” a place while on one's way to a different destination, i.e., the trip will continue after the person stops by to pick something/someone up. You don't need to express the final destination, though it's certainly possible to include it.



The second **за** is the preposition that refers to the act of retrieving/picking up something. You can use this **за** with other verbs of motion, not just with those that contain the prefix **за-**, as can be seen in the last two examples below:

Зайди́ за мной после концерта.

Pick me up after the concert.

Она́ каждое утро заходит за Витей.

She picks up Vitya every morning.

По доро́ге домой я зайдú в магази́н за мо́локом.

On my way home I'll stop off at the store to pick up some milk.

Ге́ны нет. Он пошёл в магази́н за хле́бом.

Gena's not home. He went to the store to get some bread.

Мы е́здили на фёрму за ёлкой.

We went to a farm to get a Christmas tree



Переведите на русский:

1. I'll stop by tomorrow after dinner.
2. He stopped by after work to pick up Vera.
3. Dima went to the stop for peanut butter and jelly.
4. Kolya picks up Lena every morning.
5. We'll stop by for you after the concert.
6. Masha used to pick me up every day at around 7.
7. I have to go the store for milk and bread.
8. Stop by the theater to pick up the tickets.
9. He never stops by.
10. He went to Moscow just **специально** for caviar.

53.B Four Irregular Comparatives

The song contains the following four rather common irregular comparative forms:

Adjective	Adverb	Comparative
редкий <i>rare</i>	редко	реже
частый <i>frequent</i>	часто	чаще
близкий <i>close</i>	близко	ближе
далёкий <i>far</i>	далеко	дальше

Here are some examples of all of the above forms:

Adjective

У него очень редкое имя.	<i>He has a very rare name.</i>
Она здесь частая гостья.	<i>She's a frequent guest here.</i>
Она моя близкая подруга.	<i>She's my close friend.</i>
Он живёт в какой-то далёкой стране.	<i>He lives in some faraway country.</i>

Adverb

Note that **далеко/дальше** takes only **от** + *genitive*, while **близко/ближе** can take the phrases **к** + *dative* or **от** + *genitive*. The difference between the two can be quite subtle. (In fact, instead of using **близко**, Russians tend to use **недалеко от**.) Also recall that “*from here*” is **отсюда**.

Саша очень редко пропускает занятия.	<i>Sasha very rarely skips classes.</i>
Вера часто не высыпается.	<i>Vera often does not get enough sleep.</i>
Я живу близко (недалеко) от библиотеки.	<i>I live close to the library.</i>
Она живёт далеко отсюда.	<i>She lives far from here.</i>

Comparative:

После того как Паша потерял работу, он стал реже обедать в дорогих ресторанах.

Они теперь моются чаще, чем раньше.

Я решил переехать ближе к своей работе.

Принстон находится дальше от Нью-Йорка, чем от Филадельфии.

After Pasha lost his job, he started to dine in expensive restaurants less frequently.

They bathe more often now than before.

I decided to move (to a place) closer to my job.

Princeton is (located) farther from NY than from Philadelphia.



Переведите на русский:

1. Siberia is located very far away from here.
2. Natasha rarely skips class.
3. The Vietnamese restaurant is close to my house.
4. He's my close friend.
5. The other day I found a very rare coin **монета**
6. Nina often wears an orange leather skirt.
7. Borya shows off more often now than before.
8. Princeton is located closer to New York than to Chicago.
9. He sweats less now often than when he was in school.
10. Vera lives further to the library than I do.



Упражнение 1 Переведите на русский:

1. If you stop by the store, be so kind (*remember this phrase?*) and buy me orange juice.

2. If you went to Princeton, then why aren't you rich?

3. I sleep in (get enough sleep) much more rarely than previously.

4. Every morning she picks me up at 7:00.

5. No one knows anything about the future.

6. I live closer to the library than last year.

7. He started to miss class more and more frequently.