

Шестьдесят первый урок

61

Катюша / Ахматова

61.A: Trees
61.B: Fire, Burn, Candle
61.B: Между + Genitive

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- 1 Расцветали **яблони** и **груши**,
- 2 Поплыли туманы _____.
- 3 Выходила _____ Катюша,
- 4 На _____ , на **крутой**.
- 5 Выходила, _____ заводила
- 6 _____ степного сизого орла,
- 7 _____, которого любила,
- 8 Про того, _____ **берегла**.
- 9 Ой ты, _____ , песенка девичья,
- 10 Ты лети за ясным _____ вслед
- 11 И бойцу на дальнем пограничье
- 12 _____ !
- 13 Пусть он **вспомнит** _____,
- 14 _____ услышит, _____,
- 15 Пусть он **землю** сбережёт родную,
- 16 _____ **сбережёт**.

Словарь

1	расцветай+ // расцвет+'	<i>bloom</i>
1	яблоня	<i>apple tree</i>
1	груша	<i>pear tree</i>
2	плыв+ ^{>} // по- (Note that the stress is "wrong" in the song.)	<i>float</i>
3	Катюша	<i>alternate for Káтя (more intimate)</i>
4	крутой	<i>steep</i>
5	заводи+ // завёл+'	<i>start up</i>
6	степной	Adjective from степь <i>steppe</i>
6	сизый	<i>blue-gray</i>
6	орёл' (ё)	<i>eagle</i>
8	берёт+'	<i>keep; save</i>
9	девичий (и)	Adjective from девушка (Declines like третий , i.e., a nounjective)

10	вслед за + <i>instrumental</i>	<i>after; in pursuit of</i>
11	боек' (е)	<i>soldier</i>
11	дальный	Adjective from далекó
11	пограничье	<i>border</i>
13	вспоминай+ // вспомни+	<i>recall (to mind); remember; bring forth in one's mind</i>
15	земля́ (Accusative зéмлю)	land; earth
15	сберега́й+ / сберёг+'	protect
15	родной	<i>native</i>

Анна Андреевна Ахматова (1889-1966)

Песня последней встречи 1911

1 _____ беспомощно грудь _____
 2 Но шагí _____ легки́.
 3 Я _____ надéла
 4 _____ с _____ руки́.
 5 Показáлось, что _____ ступéней,
 6 _____ – их тóлько три!
 7 _____ клéнов шéпот осéнный
 8 _____ : «Со мною _____ !
 9 Я _____ моéй уны́лой,
 10 Переменчивой, _____ судьбой».
 11 Я _____ : «_____, _____ !
 12 И я _____ ...»
 13 Э́то _____ встречи.
 14 Я взгляну́ла _____ .
 15 _____ горéли свéчи
 16 Равноду́шно-_____ огнём.

Словáрь

1	беспомощный	<i>helpless</i> (Look at the make-up of this word.)
1	грудь	<i>breast</i>
1	холодéй+	Figure this out. This verb works the same as краснéй+
2	шаг	step (movement of legs)
5	ступéнь	<i>step; stair (on staircase)</i>
6	их три	<i>there are three of them</i>
7	клён	maple tree

7	шёпот	<i>whisper</i>
9	унѳылый	<i>downcast; depressed; despondent</i>
10	перемѳнчивый	<i>changeable</i>
14	взглядывай+ // взглянѳ+	<i>look at</i>
15	горѳ+	burn (intransitive) (See grammar)
15	свечá nom/accusative plural свѳчи genitive plural свѳчѳй	candle (See grammar)
16	равнодѳшный	<i>indifferent; not caring</i>

61.A Some Trees

Both the song (line 1) and the poem (line 7) contain names of some trees. Here's a list of commonly found trees:



(Both the names of the trees and the examples are on the recordings. Be sure to listen and repeat.)

Дерѳвья	
клѳн	<i>maple</i>
дуб	<i>oak</i>
сос/нá (ѳ)	<i>pine</i>
берѳза	<i>birch</i>
яблоня	<i>apple</i>
¹ грѳша	<i>pear</i>
¹ виш/ня (ѳ)	<i>cherry</i>
² тóполь	<i>poplar</i>
² ель	<i>fir</i>
² осѳна	<i>aspen</i>
² секвóйя	<i>redwood</i>
² йва	<i>willow</i>
² пáльма	<i>palm</i>
² липа	<i>linden</i>
² каштáн	<i>chestnut</i>

¹ These two words (**вишня** and **грѳша**) also refer to the *fruit* of the tree. Normally the meaning (*tree vs. fruit*) is clear from context. There's no ambiguity with **яблоня**, which only refers to the tree (and **яблоко** is unambiguously the fruit),

² For reference – the others are for active knowledge.

(During the Soviet era, there was a chain of foreign currency stores – i.e. you couldn't pay in rubles – called **Берѳзка**, literally *little birch tree*. At a **Берѳзка** you could find all sorts of products – from food to books – that were not available in regular stores.)

Some examples sentences (listen and repeat!):

Джордж Вашингтон почему-то срубил вишню.	<i>For some reason George Washington chopped down a cherry tree.</i>
У нас в саду растёт очень красивая яблоня.	<i>There's a beautiful apple tree growing in our garden.</i>
Сосны обычно растут на севере.	<i>Pine trees usually grow in the north.</i>
Клён – самое распространённое дерево в Канаде.	<i>The maple is the most common tree in Canada.</i>
В «Войне и мире» есть известная сцена, где Андрей Болконский смотрит на дуб.	<i>In <u>War and Peace</u> there's a famous scene in which Andrej Bolkonskij looks at an oak tree.</i>
В этом лесу много старых берёз.	<i>There are a lot of birch trees in this forest.</i>
Посмотри на эту грушу. Какое красивое дерево!	<i>Look at that pear tree! It's a beautiful tree!</i>

61.Б Lexcially Related Vocabulary: *Burn, Candle, Fire*

The poem contains several vocabulary items relating to *fire* and *burning*. Let's look at the words for *burn*, *candle*, and *fire*.

горé+ // с- *burn (intransitive)*

This verb is strictly *intransitive*, which means that the subject is the thing/substance that is on fire/burning (being consumed by fire).

Что-то горит в вашей комнате.	<i>Something is on fire in your room.</i>
В прошлом году у нас дом сгорел.	<i>Last year our house burned down.</i>
У тебя в кабинете горят какие-то бумаги.	<i>There are some papers burning in your office.</i>

(There is an entirely different verb used for the transitive meaning of *burn*, as in “Bart wants to burn down the school.”)

With the noun **свет** *light*, the verb **горé+** is best translated as “be (turned) on”:

Если никого нет дома, почему в спальне горит свет?	<i>If there isn't anyone home, why is there a light on in the bedroom?</i>
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The verb **горé+** // **с-**, like English *burn*, can also indicate that *food is burning / has become burned*:

По-моему, на кухне что-то горит.	<i>I think something is burning in the kitchen.</i>
Баранина совсем сгорела.	<i>The lamb is completely burned (burnt).</i>

свечá *candle*

In the singular, all forms of **свечá** are end-stressed: **свечá, свечú, свечé, свечóй** (as expected, in this noun form – as opposed to a verb – you write ‘о’ after stressed ‘ч’). In the plural, the nominative/accusative is stem-stressed (**свéчи**), while all other forms in the plural are end-stressed (**свечáм, свечáх, свечáми**). The genitive plural is not the expected form свеч, but **свечéй**, (though **свеч** does exist in one common expression that we’ll tell you if you’re really curious).

The verb **горé+** is often used with the noun **свечá**:

В окнé горéла свечá.

There was a candle (burning) in the window.

В цéркви бýло мнóго свечéй.

There were a lot of candles in the church.

ОГО́НЬ (о) *fire*

Ого́нь (о) is an end-stressed masculine noun that corresponds to several—though not all—meanings of English *fire*. In general, **ого́нь** refers to the actual flame of a fire, rather than the entire fire, as in *Several people perished in the fire*—see below for how to translate this use of *fire*. Some examples with **ого́нь**:

Онí спáли вóзле огнá.

They slept next to the fire.

Я люблю смотрéть на ого́нь в камíне.

I like to look at the fire in the fireplace.

Осторо́жно, не суй рúку в ого́нь!

Careful! Don't stick you hand in the fire.

You may not recall, but we saw **ого́нь** in the song «Бумáжный солдáт» last year:

А он просíл «Огнá, огнá»
Забýв, что он бумáжный.

*But he asked for (some) fire, fire
Having forgotten that he was made out of paper*

The noun **ого́нь** can also be used as a (military) command, similar to *Fire (your weapon)!* However, you cannot put a noun following **ого́нь** as you can in English *Fire your gun!*

Ого́нь!

Fire!

Note (just for reference) the following expression, which exactly parallels English:

Нет дýма без огнá.

There's no smoke without fire

The notion of fire as an “event,” as a natural disaster, is expressed with a different word: **пожáр**. (You’re not responsible for this, but we’ll show you a few examples to highlight the difference in meaning from **ого́нь**.)

Мнóго лошаде́й погíбло при пожáре.
(Note that you cannot use the preposition **в** here.)

Many horses perished in the fire.

В прóшлом годú бýло мнóго пожáров на зáпаде.

Last year there were a lot of fires in the west.

Был пожáр в общежítии.

There was a fire in the dorm.

Finally, for those film buffs out there, Charlie Chaplin's *City Lights* is translated into Russian as «Огни большого города». Это потрясающий фильм!



Переведите на русский:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Something's burning in the kitchen. | 2. There's a light on in the living room. |
| 3. We don't have any candles. | 4. Fire! |
| 5. The building burned down in April. | 6. The chicken is completely burned. |
| 7. I like to sleep next to the fire. | 8. <i>City Lights</i> is my favorite film. |

61.B Между + Genitive

In lines 7-8 of the poem we find the find **Между клёнов шёпот осенний** / **Попросил: «Со мною умри!**
Among the maple trees an autumn whisper / Asked: Die with me! Does the case on **клёнов** seem odd to you? It should.

Until now we have only seen the preposition **между** *between, among* followed by the *instrumental* case. As you can see from the line above, it is also possible to find the *genitive plural* after **между**, though it is rather rare and is normally considered “bookish.” As far as we can tell, there is no difference in meaning between the instrumental and the genitive. As with several rare or “bookish” forms we have seen this semester, the goal here is to be able to recognize, rather than produce, the construction in question.

There's even a rather common fixed expression containing **между** + *genitive* with a vocabulary item we just learned:

между двух огнёй ~ *between a rock and a hard place* (lit.: between two fires)

We include an approximation sign because **между двух огнёй** is not always equivalent to *between a rock and a hard place*. While **между двух огнёй** implies that a person faces undesirable, even hostile forces from both directions, often arising from a conflict with another person, *between a rock and a hard place* can describe a situation in which a person faces difficulty due to a lack of options – and not necessarily involving another person. (For example, if a person loses their job, they can say “I’m between a rock and hard place,” but they could not use **между двух огнёй**.) Here are some situations with **между двух огнёй**:

Димин отец хочет, чтобы он стал адвокатом, а его мать актёром. Дима между двух огнёй.

Dima's father wants him to become a lawyer, while his mother wants him to become an actor. He is between a rock a hard place.

Моя мать очень больна и хочет переехать к нам, но моя жена её терпеть не может. Я между двух огнёй.

My mother is very ill and wants to move in with us, but my wife can't stand her. I'm between a rock and a hard place.

The whole point of this discussion is to show you the very subtle differences between lexical items—in this case, between fixed expressions—in the two languages. These types of differences are almost never listed in dictionaries. Very often it's a matter of “stumbling” across a particular lexical item and discovering that it doesn't quite work the same way as it does in English.