

# Шестьдесят шестой урок

# 66

Грамматика: 66.A: Уже седьмой час *It's already after 6:00*  
66.B Review of Negation  
66.B: Any- in Russian

**Мне – конец! I'm (diddly-doodly) done for!**

<b>Витя</b>	1 2	Поднимает трубку. Алло?	Answers the phone (Lifts the receiver). <i>Hello?</i>
<b>Люда</b>	3 4	Витя, привёт. Куда ты пропал? Я уже стала волноваться. Ты куда-нибудь ходил?	<i>Vitya, hi. Where did you disappear to? I was starting to worry. Did you go anywhere?</i>
<b>Витя</b>	5 6	Нет, я нигде не ходил. Наверно, телефон опять барахлит.	<i>No, I didn't go anywhere. Probably the phone is on the fritz again.</i>
<b>Люда</b>	7	Что слышно? Чем ты занимаешься?	<i>What's up? What are you working on?</i>
<b>Витя</b>	8 9 10	В данный момент я ничем не занимаюсь. Я встал час назад, сделал зарядку, сейчас завтракаю.	<i>Right now (At this moment) I'm not working on anything. I got up an hour and worked out. I'm eating breakfast now.</i>
<b>Люда</b>	11 12	А я сейчас не завтракаю, а обедаю. Уже первый час!	<i>Well I'm not eating breakfast now, I'm eating lunch. It's already after 12!</i>
<b>Витя</b>	13 14 15 16 17 18	Я решил выспаться. В последнее время я работаю как вол. Ни с кем не разговариваю, нигде не хожу, ничего больше не делаю. Сижу как привязанный и пишу курсовую. Если я её не закончу к двадцать второму, мне – конец.	<i>I decided to sleep in (catch up on my sleep). Lately I've been working like a dog. I don't talk to anyone, I don't go anywhere, I don't do anything except sit (as though I'm tied down) and write my JP. If I don't finish it by the 22<sup>nd</sup>, I'm done for.</i>
<b>Люда</b>	20	Бедняга. Удачи тебе.	<i>You poor thing. Good luck.</i>

## Словарь

6	барахли+	<i>be on the fritz; not work; be a clunker</i>
7	занимай+...ся + <i>instrumental</i>	<i>be engaged in; do; be up to</i>
8	в данный момент	<i>right now; literally: at the given moment (This is actually somewhat bookish in Russian.)</i>
9	делай+ //с- зарядку	<i>workout</i>
11	уже первый / второй / седьмой час	<i>it's already after 12 / 1 / 6. (See grammar.)</i>
16	сиде+ как привязанный привяза+	<i>sit like someone chained to a chair; sit like a prisoner attach; bind (to)</i>
17	к + <i>time in dative</i> к часу (Cardinal of Hour) / первому (Ordinal of Date)	<i>by [time period] by 1:00 / the first (Since we have not yet learned how to decline cardinal numbers, stick to the ordinals – i.e., dates.)</i>
18	кому конец	<i>[Person] is (diddly-doodly) done for; that's the end of [Person]</i>
20	удача удачи [кому]	<i>good fortune; luck good luck! What case is this noun in and why? (We covered this last semester.)</i>

### 66.A Уже пёрвый (седьмо́й) час *It's already after 12 (6)*

We will review telling time in detail later in the course, but now let's look at a rather common (and somewhat odd) time expression. To indicate that is already *after* a certain hour, use the cardinal of the upcoming hour followed by **час**. Very often this phrase begins with **уже́**, which indicates that it is later than would be expected. As you might expect, this expression is only used with the first ~15-20 minutes of the hour, just as you are not likely to say "It's already after 6:00 at 6:25." Technically, it's not wrong, but pragmatically, it doesn't fly. Here are some examples with **уже́** + *ordinal* + **ча́с**:

Уже пёрвый час!	<i>It's already after 12!</i>
Уже́ трéтий час и ты ещё спишь!	<i>It's after 2 and you're still asleep!</i>
Быстрéе! Мы не успéем, уже́ двена́дцатый час!	<i>Hurry up! We're going to be late. It's already after 11.</i>

### 66.B Negation In Russian

*We're going to spend three lessons looking at various constructions involving negation. In this first lesson we'll review the basic constructions involved in negation, all of which we covered last year. In the next two lessons we'll look at two new constructions involving different kinds of negation.*

#### 66.B.1 Negating the Verb (Phrase)

To negate the verb (phrase) insert **не** in front of the verb (phrase):

Subject	Не	Verb (Phrase)	
Я	не	зна́ю.	<i>I don't know.</i>
Нина́	не	пьёт.	<i>Nina doesn't drink.</i>
Джим	не	говори́т по-францу́зски.	<i>Jim doesn't speak French.</i>

The subject can be **никто́**, which in Russian causes no changes in the syntax (as compared to English, where the negation moves from *don't/isn't/won't* to *no one* – see the translations below). (Recall that both **кто** and **никто́** always take a singular masculine verb, even when you know the subject is a woman.)

Никто́	не	де́лает за́рядку.	<i>No one is working out.</i>
Никто́	не	вы́спался.	<i>No one slept enough.</i>
Никто́	не	хотéл выходи́ть за него́ за́муж.	<i>No one wanted to marry him.</i>



Переведите на русский

1. I don't speak German.
2. Don't chew so loud(ly).
3. He won't let me study (in peace).
4. I don't dare even think about that.

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|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 5. It's already after 5!          | 6. Why didn't you lock the door? |
| 7. No one respects the nasty boy. | 8. No one proposed to poor Vera. |
| 9. It's already after 12!         | 10. Nothing is on the fritz.     |

### 66.Б.2 Negating Something Other Than the Verb (Phrase)

Negation in Russian is much more flexible (and logical, to be honest) than in English. When the intention is to negate a specific piece of a sentence, but not the entire action, English often uses *don't/didn't/isn't/won't* at the beginning of the sentence (even though the thing to be negated appears at the end), whereas Russian normally puts **не** directly in front of the element to be negated:

Мой брат не в Принстоне учится, а в Гарварде.	<i>My brother doesn't go to Princeton, he goes to Harvard.</i>
Я купил это не для тебя, а для сестры.	<i>I didn't buy this for you, I bought it for my sister.</i>
Он живёт не в Москвѣ, а в Петербурге.	<i>He doesn't live in Moscow, he lives in Petersburg.</i>
Я не о Вѣре говорю, а о Саше.	<i>I'm not talking about Vera, I'm talking about Sasha.</i>

Actually, there is some flexibility in the placement of **не**, depending on what other elements are in the sentence. Note that in all of the above examples, the negated phrase is followed by the conjunction **а** and a positive statement (*not X but Y*). If the second statement is not included, it is possible to have **не** not directly preceding the element that is being negated. Thus, in the first example below, even though **не** precedes the verb, the element that is being negated is **в Принстоне** and not **учится**. Of course, it's not wrong to put the **не** in front of **в Принстоне**.

Она не учится в Принстоне.	<i>He doesn't go to Princeton.</i>
Она не живёт в Нью-Йорке.	<i>She doesn't live in New York.</i>
Он здесь не работает.	<i>He doesn't work here.</i>



#### Переведите на русский

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|--|--|
| 1. I'm not reading Tolstoy, I'm reading Pushkin. | 2. She isn't a Bio major.                                      |
| 3. I'm not a Math major, I'm a Physics major.    | 4. We didn't go to Moscow, we went to London.                  |
| 5. He doesn't live in Petersburg.                | 6. We're not gossiping about you, we're gossiping about Slava. |
| 7. I'm not eating breakfast, I'm eating lunch.   | 8. They didn't grab him by the left ear, but by the right ear. |

### 66.Б.3 Negating a Question Word

Russian is a *multiple-negation* language (and not just *double-negation*, as most textbooks claim – more below). Attach **ни-** to any question word(s) to be negated (**кто, что, когó, где, куда, какóю**, etc.) together with **не** plus the verb phrase. Note that in regular speech, the **ни-** and **не** are pronounced exactly the same [ни].

(1) Subject	(2) Ни-Word(s)	(3) Не	(4) Verb Phrase	
Я	ничегó	не	купíл.	<i>I didn't buy anything.</i>
Сóня	никуда	не	ходи́ла.	<i>Sonya didn't go anywhere.</i>
Она́	никогó	не	лю́бит.	<i>She doesn't love anyone.</i>
Никто	никому́	не	помога́л.	<i>No one helped anyone.</i>
Мы	никаки́х студéнтов	не	ви́дели.	<i>We didn't see any students.</i>

Note that in slot (2) more than one **ни**-word may appear. In fact you can have as many **ни**-words as you wish (as long as the sentence makes sense):

Онí	никогда́ ничегó	не	дела́ют.	<i>They never do anything.</i>
Никто́	никогда́ ни́где ни с кем	не	танцу́ет.	<i>No one anywhere ever dances with anyone.</i>

So, while most textbooks state that Russian contains *double-negatives* (**ни**-word + **не**), we see that Russian can contain *mutiple-negatives* (**никто́** + **ни**-word + **ни**-word + **ни**-word + **не** + verb phrase)

### 66.Б.4 Negation With Prepositions: Ни + Preposition + Complement

Recall that if a preposition is present, it must come *between the ни and the question word*. (Nothing can come between a preposition and its complement! This relationship is inviolable, so we'll mark it with [.] )

Мы	ни [о ком]	не	говори́ли.	<i>We weren't talking about anyone.</i>
Ма́ша	ни [для кого]	не	купи́ла подаро́к.	<i>Masha didn't buy a present for anyone.</i>
Онí	ни [о како́й статье́]	не	ду́мают.	<i>They're not thinking about any article.</i>
Она́	никогда́ ни [с кем]	не	танцева́ла.	<i>She never danced with anyone.</i>



Negate the following sentences as much as possible. For sentences with **все**, use **никто́**, otherwise keep the subject as is:

- Мы е́здили в Я́сную Поля́ну.
- Он всегда́ покупа́ет подаро́к для нас.
- Онí рабо́тают на заво́де.
- Все сплётничают о ней.
- Окса́на танцева́ла со мной.
- Почему́ вы пи́шете статью́?
- Все всегда́ всем помога́ют.
- Казни́ли (*executed*) ужа́сных преступни́ков.
- Я проща́лся с (*parted with*) роди́телями.
- Все спо́рят об э́том.

### 66.Б.5 Negation With Possession: *No one has any money, etc.*

To indicate that *No one has [thing]*, use:

Ни у когó нет/не́ было/не б́удет + thing lacking in *genitive*

There's nothing special about this construction – **ни** directly precedes the (inviolable) prepositional phrase; still, we draw special attention to it because it does cause students problems. Also note that since there is no nominative subject with which to agree, a neuter singular verb is used in the past (**не́ было** – note the stress on **не́**) and the future (**не б́удет** – stress back on the verb). More examples:

Ни [у когó] нет дéнег.	<i>No one has any money.</i>
Ни [у когó] не́ было ключá.	<i>No one had the key.</i>
Ни [у когó] не б́удет врéмени.	<i>No one will have any time.</i>

## 66.B Be Careful With English *Any-* : Two Different Ways in Russian

You need to be very careful when translating words beginning with *any-*. Depending on the context, an *any-* word can appear in two entirely different ways in Russian:

### 1) In Questions: -ниб́удь

In questions (interrogatives) 'any-' is translated with a **question word-ниб́удь**:

Interrogative <i>any-</i>	-ниб́удь
<i>Did anyone call?</i>	Кто-ниб́удь звони́л?
<i>Did she buy anything?</i>	Она́ что-ниб́удь купи́ла?
<i>Did you see him anywhere?</i>	Ты где-ниб́удь его́ ви́дела?
<i>He didn't say whether she would dance with anyone.</i>	Он не сказа́л, бу́дет ли она́ танцева́ть с кем-ниб́удь.
<i>I don't know whether he bought any books for you.</i>	Я не зна́ю, купи́л ли он каки́е-ниб́удь кни́ги для тебя́.

Note **когда́-ниб́удь**, which does not normally correspond to an *any-* word, but rather to *ever*.

<i>Have you ever been to Moscow?</i>	Ты <b>когда́-ниб́удь</b> был в Москвэ́?
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2) In negated sentences *any-* appears as **ни-**:

Negative <i>any-</i>	<b>ни-</b>
<i>She doesn't want anything.</i>	Она <b>ничего́</b> не хóчет.
<i>We didn't go anywhere.</i>	Мы <b>никуда́</b> не ёздили.
<i>He doesn't sympathize with anyone.</i>	Он <b>никому́</b> не сочу́вствует.
<i>We're not gossiping about anyone.</i>	Мы <b>ни о ком</b> не сплётничаем.

Also note that the negative version of *когда́*, **никогда́**, may not correspond to an 'any-' word:

<i>I'm never late.</i>	Я <b>никогда́</b> не опáздываю.
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and:


<i>No one ever studies.</i>	Никто́ <b>никогда́</b> не занима́ется
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As was mentioned, negation in Russian is less complex than in English. One trick you can use is to first negate everything you can and then translate:

*I didn't buy anything* > *I didn't buy nothing* > Я **ничего́** не купи́л

*I wasn't thinking about anyone* > *I wasn't thinking about no one* > Я **ни о ком** не ду́мала

Of course you need to be certain that the action itself is actually negated. Otherwise you will need to use the more limited type of negation, as we saw above in such sentences as: **Он учё́тся не в При́нстоне, (а в Га́рварде)** *He doesn't go to Princeton, (he goes to Harvard)*, where English negates the verb, while Russian singles out the word or phrase in question.

 **Переведите на русский**

- Did you see anyone?
- I didn't see anyone.
- No one has any corn.
- We weren't gossiping about anything.
- Did they buy any magazines?
- I never go anywhere.
- Did you go anywhere?
- No one had any money.
- Is anyone home?
- No one ever said anything about anyone.
- Were you gossiping about anything?
- They didn't buy any magazines.



**Упражнение 1**

Answer in the negative. In some answers you may need to supply a contradictory phrase.

1. Что они делают?
2. Где он работает?
3. О ком вы думаете?
4. Он учится в Гарварде?
5. У кого есть деньги?
6. Она для Миши купила это?
7. Кто куда пропал?
8. Каких профессоров Нина пригласила?
9. У кого были хорошие идеи?

10. Когда ты обычно делаешь зарядку?



**Упражнение 2**    Переведите на русский

1. I usually eat breakfast around 7:00.
2. Right now I'm working out.
3. Answer the phone! (Lift the receiver!)
4. I don't feel well. I didn't sleep enough.
5. My goodness, it's already after 6:00!
6. He'll return by 1:00 / the 6<sup>th</sup> of November.