Восемьдесят третий урок

Грамма́тика: 83.A: The Suffix ова́т

83.5: Describing People

83

«Москва́ слеза́м не ве́рит» - 1: Describing the Characters

This is the first of several lessons on the movie «Москва́ слеза́м не ве́рит». Each lesson will include a small grammar point or two as well as new vocabulary related to the film. In this lesson we'll describe the physicial appearance of each of the main characters. In the following lessons we'll cover the acutal plot.



Note that all vocabulary items as well as all examples are available on recording.

83.A The Adjectival/Adverbial Suffix: -ова́т- somewhat; slightly; -ish

You can attach the suffix **-oBát-** (the **á** is *always stressed*, regardless of where the stress is in the regular adjective) to some *adjectives* or *adverbs* to give the meaning *somewhat; slightly; -ish; possessing a trait to a certain degree*. Often the *short-form* of the adjective is used, especially in predicate position. (It can get complicated.) Some examples:

Лю́да грубова́та.

Ко́ля стал толстова́т. Kolya got a bit heavy.

Фильм, надо сказать, длинноват. The movie, one must admit, is a bit long.

Это для нас дороговато. That's a bit expensive for us.

Unfortunately, you cannot attach this suffix to *every* adjective and adverb. For example, ***xopomeвá**т does not exist, but **плоховáт** does. (The * is a symbol linguists use to indicate that a word or phrase is ungrammatical.) There doesn't appear to be any particular rhyme or reason to this.



Переведите на русский

- 1. He's somewhat poor.
- 3. That's a bit early for me.
- 5. The exam was somewhat long and difficult.
- 2. She's somewhat stupid.

Ljuda is somewhat rude.

- 4. It's a bit boring here.
- 6. He spoke somewhat fast.

83.5 Describing People: Hair, Eyes, Build

83.Б.1 Наіг: Во́лосы

The word for hair is во́лосы (normally in plural). All the oblique case forms (i.e. everything except nominative and accusative) have end-stress: волос, во

Here are some common adjectives used to describe hair:

Hair Color: Цвет воло́с

*светлые	light
*тёмные	dark
чёрные	black
кашта́новые	chestnut
ры́жие	red
седы́е	grey

^{*}These two adjectives are used much more often in Russian to describe someone's hair color than we use *light* and *dark* in English.

You cannot say коричневые, белые от красные волосы – unless you're talking about Bozo the Clown.

Во́лосы – Length and Texture

дли́нные	long
коро́ткие	short
прямы́е	straight
вьющиеся	curly

To be honest, there are several other ways to say *curly*, but you're safe with **выощиеся** (which is actually a present active participle from the verb {вый+...ся / ви+...ся} *twist; wind*).

Just use the regular possessive construction **Y koró...** to describe what kind of hair a person has:

У Кати прямые, чёрные волосы. Kayta has straight, black hair.

В конце́ фи́льма у Лю́ды све́тлые, вью́щиеся In the end of the film, Lyuda has light, curly hair. во́лосы.

У Го́ши коро́ткие, тёмные во́лосы. Gosha has short, dark hair.

Переведите на русский:

1. What color is her hair?

2. My sister has long, curly red hair.

3. Her grandmother has short gray hair.4. In Japan, practically everyone has straight black hair.

5. No one here has curly hair. (*Think!*) 6. Kolya's girlfriend has long light hair.

Tonya has straight chestnut hair.

8. What color is your hair?

2) You can also use a noun to describe a person's hair, similar to English: She's a blond; He's a brunette:

блонди́н / -ка	blond
шате́н / -ка	lightish brown
*брюне́т / -ка	dark brown; black

^{*}Unlike English brunette, Russian брюне́т/ка can refer to someone with jet-black hair.

For red and gray hair only an adjective is used (often without the word во́лосы), i.e., there's no special noun for redhead or "grayhead".

ры́жий / -ая	red-head
седо́й / -ая	"gray-head"

Рудольф - брюнет. Rudolf is a brunette.

Неужели он уже седой? Can it be that he is already gray?

Ему нравятся только шатенки. He only likes women with light brown hair.

Если я не ошибаюсь, Борина сестра рыжая. If I'm not mistaken, Borya's sister is a redhead.

В этом клубе одни брюнеты. In this club everyone has black hair.

Other hair vocabulary: Facial Hair

усы́ (always Plural!)	mustache
Genitive Plural: усо́в	
борода́	beard
Accusative: бо́роду	

У Рудольфа были тёмные усы.

Rudolf had a dark mustache.

У одного из Гошиных друзей была длинная чёрная One of Gosha's friends had a long black beard. борода́.

Baldness (It could happen to you or a loved one.)

Finally, to express lack of hair (baldness) use the following:

лы́сый	bald
лы́сина	bald spot

Коля стал лысоват.

Kolya became slightly bald.

У Рудольфа была небольшая лысина.

Rudolf had a small bald spot.



Переведите на русский:

- 1. She only likes blondes.
- 3. Do you like my mustache?
- 5. My sister is already gray.
- 7. If I'm not mistaken, Vera is a brunette.
- 2. Vera is a redhead.
- 4. For some reason, she finds bald men attractive.
- 6. He used to have a long, gray beard.
- 8. I think you already have a small bald spot.

83.Б.2 Eyes: Глаза́

Recall that the nominative plural of глаз is глаза́, while the genitive plural is глаз. All other plural forms are end-stressed: глаза́м, глаза́м, глаза́ми.

Eye Color: Цвет глаз

голубы́е	(light)-blue
ка́рие (soft!)	brown
зелёные	green
се́рые	grey
чёрные	black

In addition to the construction \mathbf{y} $\mathbf{\kappaoro}$..., you can also use \mathbf{c} with + instrumental plural. Normally this is used as part of a larger description (i.e., you also describe the person's hair or height, in addition to their eyes). You can also use \mathbf{c} + instrumental plural with hair:

У То́ни голубы́е глаза́. Tonya has blue eyes. У Ка́ти ка́рие глаза́. Katya has brown eyes.

Лю́да - шате́нка с зелёными глаза́ми. Lyuda has light brown hair and green eyes.

У тебя́ краси́вые се́рые глаза́. You have beautiful gray eyes.

Там была́ о́чень интере́сная де́вушка с чёрными There was an attractive woman there with black глаза́ми и дли́нными, прямы́ми чёрными волоса́ми. eyes and long, straight black hair.

83.Б.3 Build: Телосложе́ние (this word is not for active vocabulary)

*худо́й	skinny (Negative)
то́нкий	thin
по́лный	heavy
стро́йный	fit; slender
высо́кий / высо́кого ро́ста	tall
среднего роста	of average height
невысо́кий / невысо́кого ро́ста	short

^{*}The comparative form **xýxe** *worse* is derived from this word, which may say something about how Russians feel about skinny people.

Гоша высокий, стройный мужчина.

Лю́да полнова́та, невысо́кого ро́ста.

Саша тонкая, даже худая.

Катя стройная, среднего роста.

Gosha is a tall, fit man.

Lyuda is slightly overweight and on the short side.

Sasha is thin, even skinny.

Katya is slender, of average height.



Переведите на русский:

- 1. Nina is a slender (fit) and red-haired with blue eyes.
- 3. I like tall men with green eyes.
- 5. I think he is too skinny.
- 7. Practically everyone in Sweden is tall, slender with blue eyes and straight light hair.
- 9. What color are his eyes?

- 2. My sister is a bit on the heavy side.
- 4. What color are Vera's eyes?
- 6. She has large, beautiful brown eyes.
- 8. My wife is a bit thin.
- 10. My (male) cousin is a blond with gray eyes.

83-й урок – Домашнее задание	83-й	урок –	Домашнее	задание
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Имя	

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Упражнение 1

Describe 3 characters from the film and 2 other people. Use the suffix **ова́т** at least twice (Try to stick to the adjective/adverbs given in the examples; оват does not work with a lot of words.) (If you don't know eye color, make something up.)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Домашнее задание



Упражнение 2

1. I like tall blondes with short curly hair and green eyes.

2. My uncle has a dark mustache and a long gray beard.

3. For some reason, Vera finds bald men attractive. To each his own.

4. What color are your eyes?