

Восемьдесят восьмой урок

88

Диалог: Сколько лет, сколько зим!
Long time no see!

Грамматика: Образование Education
88.A: "Study"
88.B: Graduate
88.B: Enroll
88.Г: Stating Your Major

Сколько лет, сколько зим! *Long time no see!*

Серёжа	1	Кого я вижу?! Лена, привёт!	<i>Look who's here / I can't believe it! Lena, hi.</i>
Лена	2 3	Сколько лет, сколько зим! Что слышно? Что ты подёльывал всё это время?	<i>Long time no see! What's up? What have you been up to all this time?</i>
Серёжа	4 5 6	Я окончил юридический колледж два года назад. Теперь работаю в небольшой фирме в Бостоне. А ты? Где ты работаешь?	<i>I graduated (was graduated from) law school two years ago. Now I'm working in a small firm in Boston. How about you? Where do you work?</i>
Лена	7 8 9	Я ещё учусь, хочешь верь, хочешь не верь. В аспирантуре, в Стэнфорде, на историческом факультете.	<i>I'm still in school, believe it or not. In grad school at Stanford, in the history department.</i>
Серёжа	10 11	История? А я думал, что в Принстоне твоей специальностью была математика.	<i>History? I thought you majored in math at Princeton.</i>
Лена	12 13 14	Совершенно верно. Я поступила на матфак в Стэнфорд, а потом заинтересовалась историей. Мне разрешили перейти на другой факультет.	<i>You're absolutely right. I started (enrolled) in the math department at Stanford, and then I got interested in history. They let me transfer to a different department.</i>
Серёжа	15	А сколько ещё надо учиться?	<i>How much longer do you have left (to study)?</i>
Лена	16 17	Я надеюсь закончить диссертацию к концу лета. Тьфу, тьфу. тьфу!	<i>I hope to finish my dissertation by the end of the summer. (Spits three times to keep the evil spirits away.)</i>
Серёжа	18	А потом?	<i>And then (what)?</i>
Лена	19 20 21	А потом - суп с котом. Безумно трудно найти работу. Но я считаю, лучше быть очень бедной, чем ненавидеть свою работу.	<i>And then shmen. It's incredibly hard to find a job. But I think it's better to be really poor than to hate your job</i>
Серёжа	22 23	Может быть, ты права, но я в этом сомневаюсь.	<i>Maybe you're right, but I doubt it.</i>

Словарь

1	кого я вижу!	<i>look who's here!; I can't believe who I see!</i> (Said when running into someone you didn't expect to see or someone you haven't seen in a long time.)
2	сколько лет, сколько зим	<i>long time no see</i> (Literally: <i>How many summers; how many winters.</i>)
3	подёльывай+	<i>be up to; spend one's time doing</i>
5	фирма (<i>Feminine!</i>)	<i>law firm</i>
8	аспирантура (в) аспирант ~ аспирант/ка (о)	<i>graduate school</i> <i>grad student</i>

9	факультёт (на)	<i>department; school</i>
12	совершенно верно	<i>that's absolutely correct</i>
14	разреши́й+ // разреши́+ + <i>dative</i> + <i>infinitive</i>	<i>allow someone to do something; let</i>
14	переходи́+ // перейти́ в / на + <i>accusative</i>	<i>transfer to</i>
19	+ А пото́м? - А пото́м – суп с кото́м	The response, which can only be used to the question <i>А пото́м?</i> , literally means <i>And then cat soup</i> , but it's really just a way of giving a nonsense answer. Maybe the closest thing are the "fake rhymes" you can make up in English: Princeton, shminston.

Образова́ние Education

In the next few lessons we'll be looking at various topics in Education (Образова́ние). It'll be a blast – trust us. We did cover quite a bit of this last year, but there is no small amount of new stuff here for you. And although we're certain that you remember every single last detail from last year, a little review never hurt anyone.

88.A The Multi-Faceted Verb: Учи́+...ся *Being a Student*

The imperfective verb **учи́+...ся**, which has no perfective pair (at least in the usages we'll examine today), can be used in several ways, all of which express the general idea of *being a student*. Notice that the actual verb in English may vary – for example, *go to, study at, do well/poorly*, etc.

1) Be a student (as opposed to having a job or staying at home)

+ Где Ми́ша рабо́тает? - Он ни́где не рабо́тает, он ещё учи́тся. + *Where does Misha work? - He doesn't work anywhere. He's still in school.*
По-мо́ему, Ко́ля бу́дет учи́ться до сорока́ лет. *I think Kolya will be in school until he's forty.*

For a small child, you can add **в шко́ле** to emphasize that s/he is already in school:

Тру́дно пове́рить, что их сы́н уже́ учи́тся в шко́ле. *It's hard to believe that their son is already going to school.*

For this last meaning, you can also use the phrase **ходи́+ в шко́лу** (accusative of direction):

Она́ уже́ ходи́т в шко́лу. *She's already going to school.*

2) Where (at what institution; in what department; at what level)

The name of the university (medical school, law school) appears in the *prepositional* following **в**:

Все на́ши сыновья́ учёлись в При́нстоне.	<i>All our sons went to Princeton.</i>
Её мечта́ – учёться в Бра́уне.	<i>Her dream is to go to Brown.</i>
Ве́ра бу́дет учёться в прести́жном университе́те на восто́чном побере́жье.	<i>Vera is going to study at a prestigious college on the east coast.</i>
На́ша дочь учётся в юриди́ческом ко́лледже.	<i>Our daughter goes to law school.</i>

The word for graduate school (black clothing required) is **аспира́нтура**. Use **в + prepositional**:

Е́сли тебе́ не́чего де́лать, ты мо́жешь лет семь учёться в аспиранту́ре.	<i>If you don't have anything better to do, you can go to grad school for seven years or so.</i>
По́сле При́нстона я бу́ду учёться ещё́ лет во́семь в аспиранту́ре.	<i>After Princeton I'm going to go to grad school for around eight years.</i>

The word for an academic department (Slavic, Physics, Math, Sociology, etc.) is **факульте́т**, which requires the preposition **на**. There are three (3) ways to indicate what department a person is in:

- 1) Use the shortened name of the department (see chart below) with the suffix **-фа́к**. This is rather colloquial. You can't create this “**-фа́к**” form with all departments.

Он учётся на физфа́ке.	<i>He's in the physics department. (He's a physics major.)</i>
Я учёлась на биофа́ке.	<i>I studied biology. (I was a bio major.)</i>

- 2) Use the *prepositional* of the adjectival form of the department preceding **факульте́т**:

Он учётся на физи́ческом факульте́те	<i>He's in the physics department. (He's a physics major.)</i>
Я учёлась на славя́нском факульте́те.	<i>I was a Slavic major.</i>

- 3) Use the *genitive* of the department following **факульте́т**:

Он учётся на факульте́те славя́нских языко́в и литерату́р.	<i>He's in the Slavic Department. (He's a Slavic major.)</i>
Моя́ сестра́ учёлась на факульте́те англи́йской литерату́ры.	<i>My sister was an English lit major.</i>

See below for a more detailed discussion of **факульте́т**.

There is a list of the факультеты at Moscow State University at <http://www.msu.ru/info/struct/>.

Here is a list of various departments/majors. You may need to refer back to it later in the lesson.

DEPARTMENTS/MAJORS (NOTE THAT NOT ALL DEPARTMENTS ALLOW THE -фа́к form)			
<i>Anthropology</i>	антрополо́гия	<i>Geology</i>	геоло́гия; геологический факультет; геофа́к
<i>Art</i>	иску́ство	<i>German</i>	неме́цкие язы́ки и литерату́ра
<i>Archeology</i>	археоло́гия	<i>History</i>	исто́рия; исторический факультет; истфа́к
<i>Astrophysics</i>	астрофи́зика	<i>Mathematics</i>	матема́тика; математический факультет; матфа́к
<i>Biology</i>	биоло́гия; биологический факультет; биофа́к	<i>Music</i>	му́зыка; музыкальный факультет
<i>Ecology and Evolutionary Biology</i>	эколо́гия и эволюцио́нная биоло́гия	<i>Near Eastern Studies</i>	бли́жневосто́чный факультет
<i>Molecular Biology</i>	молекуля́рная биоло́гия	<i>Philosophy</i>	филосо́фия; философский факультет; филфа́к
<i>Chemistry</i>	хи́мия; химический факультет; химфа́к	<i>Physics</i>	фи́зика; физический факультет; физфа́к
<i>Classics</i>	анти́чные язы́ки и литерату́ра	<i>Politics / Political Science</i>	политоло́гия
<i>Comparative Literature</i>	сравни́тельная литерату́ра	<i>Psychology</i>	психоло́гия
<i>Computer Science</i>	вычисли́тельная те́хника и программи́рование (информа́тика)	<i>Religion</i>	рели́гия
<i>East Asian Studies</i>	восто́чный факультет	<i>Romance Languages</i>	рома́нские язы́ки и литерату́ра
<i>Economics</i>	эконо́мика; экономический факультет; экономфа́к	<i>Slavic Languages</i>	славя́нские язы́ки и литерату́ра ☺
<i>Engineering</i>	инжене́рный факультет	<i>Sociology</i>	социо́логия
<i>English</i>	англи́йский язык и литерату́ра		

3) Be in a certain grade/level

Recall that year in *college* is expressed by **на первом/втором/третьем/четвёртом курсе**.

Everything *pre-college* is expressed with **в первом/пятом/седьмом/двенадцатом классе**.

With both of these constructions, you can actually use the verb *be* (which is Ø in the Present) instead of учи́+...ся:

Я учу́сь на третьем курсе, а моя подру́га на первом.

I'm a junior and my girlfriend is a freshman.

Мой мла́дший брат учится в восьмом классе.

My younger brother is in 8th grade.

Когда она́ была́ (учи́лась) на втором курсе, она́ ходила на «Стрит» чуть ли не ка́ждый ве́чер.

When she was a sophomore, she went to The Street practically every night.

Когда́ я (был) учи́лся в десятом классе, я влюби́лся в мою́ учи́тельницу.

When I was in 10th grade, I fell in love with my teacher.

4) With an adverb – Well / Poorly (but not *how often*, *where* – which is a different verb – see below)

В шко́ле я хорошо́ учи́лся, а тепе́рь - та́к себе.

I was a really good student in school, but now I'm no great shakes.

Она́ прекра́сно у́чится.

She's a superb student. She goes very well in school.



Переведите на русский:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. He's a so-so student. | 2. When I was in 9 th grade, I wanted to become a lawyer. |
| 3. Vera get good grades (= studies excellently). | 4. I envy students who are Slavic majors. |
| 5. - Is your son still in school? + Yes, he's in law school. | 6. I'm a math major. |
| 7. My older sister is in grad school at Princeton. | 8. - Is he a junior? +No, he's a sophomore. |

• Even more ways of saying *study*?

You may not believe it, but the English verb *study* has (at least) three other usages (that are *not* expressed with учи́+...ся) which were not covered in this lesson. In case you're interested, they are:

1) spend time studying (doing homework, reading, etc.):

I usually study in my room.
She studies 10 hours a day.
Don't bother him, he's studying.
I prefer to study Russian on an empty stomach.

2) study a specific topic

I'm studying Russian literature at Princeton.
What is your daughter studying in school?

3) study for an exam

I have to study for my umpteenth Russian exam.
He never studies for exams, and gets all A's.

We'll get to these meanings of *study* shortly. Жду – не дождусь!

88.Б Graduate From College Окóнчи+ университет

To say *graduate from college* (*medical school, law school*) use the verb **окáнчивай+ // окóнчи+** plus the institution in the *accusative*. **DO NOT USE ANY PREPOSITION!**

Я окóнчу университет в мае.

I'm going to graduate (be graduated) in May.

Она окóнчила прести́жный медицинский ко́лледж.

She graduated from a prestigious medical school.

*Когда ты окáнчиваешь университет?

When are you graduating (from college)?

*As in English, it is often possible to use a present tense verb in Russian to refer to a future action.

88.В (Apply) / Enroll Поступáй+ // Поступи́+

The verb *enroll* is **поступáй+ // поступи́+ в/на + accusative** (of institution or department). Recall from the film «Москва слезáм не вéрит» that **Кáтя поступáла, но не поступи́ла в инститúт** which means (roughly) *Katya applied but was not accepted to the institute; Katya attempted to enroll but did not successfully enroll in the institute*. To some extent, this sentence would never be said about an American student – and not because America students always get accepted everywhere they apply. In Russia in order to enroll at a particular university (institute) you must take a special **вступи́тельный экза́мен** for that school. This process is described by the imperfective verb **поступáй+**. If the person is successful, then the perfective **поступи́+** is used.

For Americans, normally only the perfective **поступи́+** would be used. (We'll discuss how to say *apply to a school* in an upcoming lesson.)

Когда ты поступи́л в юриди́ческий ко́лледж?

When did you enroll in (start) law school?

Осенью она поступи́т в При́нстон.

She's starting (enrolling at) Princeton in the fall.



Переведите на русский:

1. I will enroll in medical school in the fall.
2. She graduated from Princeton in the 2000.
3. Nina started (enrolled at) Harvard in September.
4. When will you graduate from law school?

88.Г Expressing Your Major

First, we should note that there's no exact phrase in Russian for *major*. Some background: Each university (or institute) is divided in various **факультеты**, which are really much larger than individual departments at American universities. (See above chart.) Perhaps the closest analogy is School of Engineering/Education/Hotel Management, which are themselves further divided into various areas of specialization. In any case, when a Russian says **Я учусь на матфаке** they are in essence saying *I am a math major (I am in the math department)*.

You can also use the noun **специальность**, normally in the nominative (with either **какая** or **что** when in a question):

Какая у тебя специальность?
Что твоё специальность?

What's your major?

Моя специальность – политология.

My major is political science.

*Его специальностью в университете был русский язык.

His major in college was Russian.

На каком факультете вы учитесь?

What's your major? What department are you in?

Он учился на истфаке.

He was a history major.

*Recall the “instrumental of being”.



Переведите на русский:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Gena is a math major. | 2. What's your major? |
| 3. I'm an economics major. | 4. Her major was English literature. |
| 5. My brother plans to major in history. | 6. Why does everyone major in political science? |



Упражнение 1 Write 4 sentences, each with a different use of учи+...ся.

1.

2.

3.

4.



Упражнение 2 Отвѣтьте на вопросы:

1. Where did your father (mother / sister / brother) go to college?

2. When did you start Princeton? (How many years ago?)

3. When will you graduate?

4. What's your major (going to be)?

