

Девяносто первый урок

91

Диалог:	Я. кажется, заблудился <i>I seem to be lost</i>
Грамматика:	91.A: Adjectives With Singular вы 91.B: Be Polite: случайно не... 91.B: Teach / Learn To Do Something 91.G: Teach Someone Something 91.D: Акцент 91.E: Take Music (Dance / Guitar) Lessons

Я, кажется, заблудился / I seem to be lost

Боб	1 2	Извините, пожалуйста. Я, кажется, заблудился. Вы случайно не знаете, где Цветной бульвар?	<i>Excuse me, please. I seem to be lost. Do you happen to know where Tsvetnoy Boulevard is?</i>
Зоя	3 4	К сожалению, не знаю. Я не отсюда. Извините, вы иностранец? У вас лёгкий акцент.	<i>Unfortunately I don't know. I'm not from around here. Excuse me, are you a foreigner? You have a slight accent.</i>
Боб	5 6	Да, я из Америки. Я здесь учусь в аспирантуре. На матфаке.	<i>Yeah, I'm from America. I'm studying mathematics in grad school here.</i>
Зоя	7	Где вы научились так хорошо говорить по-русски?	<i>Where did you learn to speak Russian so well?</i>
Боб	8	В университете. Я три года изучал русский язык.	<i>In college. I studied Russian for 3 years.</i>
Зоя	9	А в каком университете вы учились?	<i>Where did you go to college?</i>
Боб	10	В Принстоне. Вы слышали о Принстоне?	<i>Princeton. Have you heard of Princeton?</i>
Зоя	11 12 13 14 15 16	Вы шутите, конечно. О Принстоне все знают. Скажите, пожалуйста, у вас случайно нет знакомого, который бы хотел подработать? Дело в том, что моя подруга ищет преподавателя английского языка. Она хочет брать уроки только у американца или англичанина.	<i>Are you joking? Everybody knows about Princeton. You wouldn't happen to have a friend who might want to earn a little (money) on the side. The thing is, my (girl)friend is looking for an English teacher. She only wants to study with a native speaker of English.</i>
Боб	17 18	Я бы мог её учить английскому. Я не очень занят сейчас.	<i>I could teach her English. I'm not too busy now.</i>
Зоя	19	Когда вы свободны?	<i>When are you free?</i>
Боб	20	Обычно по вечерам. Каждый день, кроме пятницы.	<i>Usually in the evening(s). Every day except Friday.</i>
Зоя	21	А сколько вы берёте за уроки?	<i>How much do you charge (for lessons)?</i>
Боб	22 23 24	Если ваша подруга согласится, я буду помогать ей с английским, а она мне с русским. Мне всегда нужна практика с моим русским.	<i>If you friend agrees, I'll help her with English and she can help me with Russian. I can always use the practice with my Russian.</i>

Словарь

1	заблудѝ+...ся (Perfective only!)	<i>be lost; get lost</i>
2	случайно не (нет)	<i>wouldn't happen to (have) – See grammar</i>
4	иностранец (е) ~ иностран/ка (о)	<i>foreigner</i>
4	лёгкий ~ сильный акцент	<i>slight ~ heavy (thick) foreign accent</i>
7	учѝ+...ся // на- + (imperfective) infinitive учѝ+ // на- когó + (imperfective) infinitive	<i>learn to do something teach someone to do something</i>
13	подраба́тывай+ // подраба́тай+	<i>earn money on the side</i>
15	бера́+ (е) уро́ки (чегó) у когó	<i>take lessons from someone</i>
24	пра́ктика с + instrumental	<i>practice with</i>

(For a change of pace, two quick non-education topics)

91.A Adjective Agreement With *Singular* Вы: Вы умная / правы

When **вы** refers to a single person, long-form adjectives are in *singular* – and thus reflect the person addressed - (**Вы очень умный / Вы такая умная**), while short-form adjectives are in the *plural* – and thus do not reflect gender - (**Вы заняты / Вы правы**).

When вы is one person	
Long-Form: Singular	Short-Form: Plural
Вы странная	Вы свободны завтра?
Вы такой глупый.	Вы голодны?

When **вы** refers to more than one person, the plural form is used for both long-form and short-form (**Вы сумасшедие. Вы заняты?**)

Of course these rules don't clear up the issue of when to use long-form versus short-form adjectives. As we have said many times, it's a rather complex question, and we'll leave it at that for now.

91.B Being Very Polite: Случайно не... *Wouldn't happen to...*

If you wish to be extremely polite (and who doesn't), you can “soften” questions by adding **случайно не**, which gives the meaning *wouldn't happen to*:

Вы случайно не знаете, где живёт профессор Павлов?

You wouldn't happen to know where Professor Pavlov lives?

Он вам случайно не сказал, когда вернётся?

He didn't happen to tell you when he'll return?

Вы случайно не из Трентона?

You don't happen to be from Trenton?

Ваша фамилия случайно не Лапкин?

Your last name wouldn't happen to be Lapkin?

When possession is being discussed (*you wouldn't happen to have*), use **случайно нет** + *genitive of negation* (together with the regular **у кого** construction):

У вас случайно нет спички?

You wouldn't happen to have a match?

У него случайно нет лишнего билета?

He wouldn't happen to have an extra ticket?



Переведите на русский:

- You are correct.
- You wouldn't happen to have a jar of caviar.
- You wouldn't happen to be from Moscow.
- You wouldn't happen to know where the Hermitage is located.
- Vera, you are so sweet.
- Vadik, are you hungry? (*Long-form*)
- She didn't happen to tell you when she'll arrive?
- Are you (two) busy?

Образова́ние Education

91.B Learn to do something / Teach someone to do something

There is basically one verb used to express *learn to do something / teach someone to do something*, the only difference is the presence or absence of **-ся**. As you might predict, *teach someone* has no **-ся** (and takes a direct object), while *learn* does have **-ся**.

Warning: Don't use как!!

Even though in English we can (and often do) include the word *how* in these teaching/learning phrases – *He taught me how to dance; I'm learning how to juggle* – in Russian you do not need to insert this extra word. It turns out that it's not completely impossible to insert **как**, but it's better to leave it out. Just use a bare infinitive. Here are the constructions, some of which we have seen previously:

учи́+ // на- + кого́ + *infinitive* (Imperfective) teach someone to do something

Кто тебя́ научи́л рисова́ть?

Who taught you (how) to draw?

Я учу́ сы́на водить ма́шину.

I'm teaching my son how to drive (a car).

Кто его́ научи́л так хоро́шо игра́ть на ро́яле?

Who taught him to play the piano so well?

Мой о́тец хо́чет, чтобы́ я научи́л тебя́ пла́вать.

My father wants me to teach you how to swim.

учи́+...ся // на- + *infinitive* (Imperfective) learn to do something

So, you can think of **учи́+...ся // на-** as *teach oneself*.

Я научи́лась водить ма́шину когда́ мне бы́ло 10 лет.

I learned to drive when I was 10 years old.

Он учи́тся игра́ть на бараба́не.

He's learning how to play the drums.

Научи́ меня́ свисте́ть!

Teach me how to whistle.

Я тебя́ научу́ жонгли́ровать.

I'll teach you how to juggle.

91.B.1 When in doubt, use the *perfective* научи́+ (...ся)

Note on aspect: The *perfective* **научи́+ (...ся)** is used much more often than you might expect. You might think that since the teaching/learning takes place over an extended period, the *imperfective* would be used. In fact, the *imperfective* is fairly rare in the meaning, and actually places special focus on the fact that the teaching/learning was/will be a long, drawn-out process.



Переведите на русский:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Sasha is learning to play the guitar. | 2. Who taught you to play chess? |
| 3. I'm teaching my wife how to drive a car. | 4. I want to learn how to stand on (my) head. |
| 5. Teach us how to make (prepare) shchi. | 6. Where did you to speak Chinese so well? |
| 7. I learned how to whistle when I was 6 years old. | 8. Nina will teach him how to juggle жонглирова+ . |

91.Г Teach (someone) a subject (concrete thing)

There are (surprise!) several ways of expressing the notion *I teach Russian / Who taught you that song?*

To express the general idea *She teaches math / Russian / psychology*, (i.e. is a teacher/professor of a subject), use the imperfective verb:

{преподай+ / преподава́й+} + *accusative*

Моя сестра преподаёт математику.

My sister teaches math.

Мой отец раньше преподавал испанский язык.

My father used to teach Spanish.

If you want to express both the subject (specific thing) as well as the person taught – *He taught me Russian; Teach me that song* – you need a different verb (and some wacky cases). Here's the construction:

учи́+ // на- + *accusative* (person) + *dative* (subject, thing)

Yes, the thing taught (*Russian [language], poem, song*) actually goes into the *dative*. Go figure.

Я учу́ Стíва русскому языку́.

I'm teaching Steve Russian.

Кто тебя́ научи́л э́той пёсне?

Who taught you that song?

In general, it is much more common to find a *verb* following **учи́+ // на-**. For example, to say *I taught her chess*, you should say **Я научи́л её играть в ша́хматы** *I taught her to play chess*. Still, given the right noun, the above construction is perfectly grammatical and standard.

91.Д Акцент – Not a good thing

Recall that the word **акцент** implies a *foreign* accent. You *cannot* say У него хорошее акцент. Instead, you must use the noun **произношение** *pronunciation*, along with хорошее, отличное, плохое etc. To express the language in which the person has good (bad) pronunciation, use **в + prepositional**:

У тебя очень хорошее произношение в английском.	<i>You have very good pronunciation in English.</i>
У Вики ужасное произношение в немецком.	<i>Vika has horrible pronunciation in German.</i>

You can use a number of different types of adjectives with **акцент**: various nationalities (русский, английский, etc.), **лёгкий** *slight*; **сильный** *heavy*; *thick*:

У неё сильный французский акцент.	<i>She has a thick French accent.</i>
У этого парня лёгкий украинский акцент.	<i>That guy has a slight Ukrainian accent.</i>

You can also say **Он/á говорит с + instrumental**; or **Он/á говорит без акцента**:

Вэра говорит с сильным русским акцентом.	<i>Vera speaks with a heavy Russian accent.</i>
Он говорил с лёгким китайским акцентом.	<i>He spoke with a slight Chinese accent</i>
Ты говоришь по-русски без акцента.	<i>You speak Russian without an accent.</i>



Переведите на русский:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. He has a thick Hungarian accent. | 2. Who taught you that expression? |
| 3. My aunt teaches math in a private high school on the west coast. | 4. She speaks Russian with an English accent. |
| 5. He has an excellent pronunciation. | 6. His brother teaches French literature. |
| 7. Lena speaks Spanish without an accent. | 8. Please teach me that song. |
| 9. That kook teaches Russian in a prestigious university somewhere in New Jersey. | 10. They didn't teach us anything. |

91.E Take (music / tennis) lessons from someone

To say that a person *takes music (tennis / dance / Russian) lessons from someone*, use:

берѐ + (е) уро́ки + *genitive* (type of lesson) + у + *genitive*(person)

Notice that here *from* is expressed with **у + *genitive***; this is the first time we've seen this, to the best of my recollection.

Я берѹ уро́ки гита́ры у одно́го аспи́ранта.

I'm taking guitar lessons from a grad student.

Она́ де́сять лет брала́ уро́ки роя́ля у извѣстна́го му́зыка́нта.

For ten years she took piano lesson from a famous musician.

Ты случа́йно не зна́ешь, у ко́го Ни́на бу́дет брать уро́ки та́нцев?

You don't happen to know who Nina is going to take dance lessons from?

If a single lesson is referred to, use **уро́к**:

За́втра у́тром я бу́ду за́нята. У меня́ уро́к те́нниса с восьмы́ до о́динадцати.

I'm going to be busy tomorrow morning. I have a tennis lesson from 8-11.



Переведите на русский:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. When I was little, I took piano lessons from a famous Russian musician. | 2. I'm busy today from 4-6; I have a tennis lesson. |
| 3. I want to take dance lessons. | 4. She's took guitar lessons from Джѣмми Хе́ндрикс. |

2. When I was little, I took guitar lessons from a talented English musician by the name of Ringo.

3. Vera Daughter-of-Viktor, you are so strange!

4. Vika got lost in Kiev.