

Девяносто трéтий урóк

93

Стихотворéние / Пёсня : Маякóвский / Земфíра

Граммáтика: А: Instrumental of Time and Place
 Б: Another Verb for Read
 В: The Verb игра́й+

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A quick glance at the glossary will show you that this poem is rather “odd.” While it may be difficult to say exactly what this poem “means,” the sound and rhythm alone are rather engrossing.

А вы моглí бы?

- 1 Я срáзу смáзал _____ б́удня
- 2 плесн́увши крáску из _____;
- 3 я показáл на блю́де стúдня
- 4 косьíе скúлы _____.
- 5 На чешу́е жестя́ной _____
- 6 прочё́л я зóвы _____ губ.
- 7 _____
- 8 ноктёрн _____
- 9 _____ флéйте водостóчных труб?

Словáрь

1	срáзу	<i>all at once; in one fell swoop</i>
1	смáзывать+ // смáза+	<i>smear</i>
1	б́удень (<i>Normally this noun is plural б́удни.</i>)	<i>(boring) daily life; quotidian life</i>
2	плескá+ // плесн́у+	<i>splash</i>
2	крáска (о) крáси+ // по-	<i>paint</i> <i>to paint</i>
3	пока́зывать+ // показá+	<i>point (to)</i>
3	стúднень (е) (Masculine)	<i>fish or meat in a sort of jelly; aspic</i>
4	косóй	<i>slanting</i>
4	скула́ (Plural скúлы)	<i>cheekbone</i>
5	чешу́я	<i>scales (of a fish)</i>
5	жестя́ный	<i>made of tin</i>
6	прочёсть	<i>read (See grammar)</i>
6	зов	<i>summons; invitation</i>
8	ноктёрн	<i>nocturne</i>
9	флéйта (Note it’s feminine!)	<i>flute</i>
9	водостóчная труба́ труба́	<i>drain pipe</i> <i>pipe (in various senses)</i>

Земфи́ра (родила́сь в 1976) – Искáла (For more info see www.zemfira.ru)

- 1 _____
 2 Год _____ до́лг _____
 3 _____
 4 двор _____ тёмн _____
 5 _____,
 6 Среди друз _____.
 7 В _____,
 8 _____.
- 9 Ты _____ как _____ сне
 10 _____ как в альбомах,
 11 Где я _____ гуа́шью
- 12 **Да́льше** _____ звонки́
 13 Ночные бо́льше
 14 **Сле́зы**, нервы _____
 15 И стрёлки в По́льше.
 16 Де́ти _____
 17 И _____ зазнобы
 18 Куришь _____ пять*
 19 Мы _____ о́ба.

*Think about what noun has been ellipted.

Слова́рь

2	до́лгий	<i>long (time)</i>
2	двор во дворе́	<i>courtyard (of apartment building) in the courtyard</i>
9	сон (о)	<i>dream; state of being asleep</i>
11	гуа́шь	<i>gouache (a type of style of painting similar to water colors)</i>
12	да́льше	<i>then, after that, next</i>
12	звонко́к (о)	<i>(phone) calls</i>
13	бо́льше	<i>mostly (We'll talk about this in class.)</i>
14	слеза́ (Plural слёзы, слёз, слеза́м/и)	<i>tear</i>
14	нерв	<i>nerve</i>
15	стрёлка	<i>date; meeting (This is slang – to the extreme. Several native speakers over the age of 40 had no idea what this phrase meant.)</i>
17	зазно́ба	<i>girlfriend (This word has a feel of деревня.)</i>
19	о́ба	<i>both</i>

93.A The Bare Instrumental of Time and Space

In lines two and four of the song we find the phrases (**Я иска́ла тебя́**) / **Года́ми до́лгими** / ... **Двора́ми те́мными** (*I searched for you*) / *For many long years* / *In dark courtyards*. Why is the *instrumental* used? First let's review what we know about the use of the *instrumental* with time expressions, and then we'll see what's going on here.

We have seen the *instrumental* used in various time phrases (denoting parts of the day/year) as an answer to the question **когда́**?

Онi поже́нились ле́том .	<i>They got married in the summer.</i>
Вчера́ вече́ром мне звони́л э́тот са́мый, Грiша.	<i>Whatshisface, Grisha, called me last night.</i>
Он уезжа́ет зимóй .	<i>He is leaving in the winter.</i>
Встрéтимся за́втра у́тром часóв в семь.	<i>Let's meet tomorrow morning around 8.</i>

(That was review, and not the usage we see in the song.) In addition, a bare *instrumental plural* time phrase (i.e., with no preposition) can be used to answer the question **как до́лго** *for how long*? We actually saw one of these in a dialogue a while back: **це́лыми дня́ми** *for days on end*. There's one odd fact: You can use this bare *instrumental plural* of time with the nouns **часáми**, **дня́ми**, and **года́ми**, but with **неде́лями** and **месяца́ми** it just "doesn't sound right." Go figure. Some examples:

Она́ це́лыми часáми сиди́т на дивáне и смóтрит телеви́зор.	<i>She sits for hours on end on the sofa and watches TV.</i>
Я года́ми тебя́ иска́ла.	<i>I searched for you for years.</i>
Как он мо́жет часáми слúшать одну́ и ту же пе́сню?	<i>How can he listen to the same song for hours on end?</i>
Онi це́лыми дня́ми ничегó не е́ли.	<i>They didn't eat anything for days.</i>

There's yet another (perhaps related, though that's debatable) use of the bare *instrumental*, this time with *location* phrases. The *instrumental* of certain nouns of location denotes the place *across/through/along which* motion proceeds. The noun phrase can be either singular or plural, depending on which noun is used. Often the *instrumental* noun is equivalent to the phrase with **по + dative** or **че́рез + accusative**:

Он возвра́щался домо́й по́лем (по по́лю / че́рез по́ле).	<i>He was returning home (walking) across / through the field.</i>
Онi шли́ бе́регом (по бе́регу).	<i>They were walking along the bank.</i>
Мы ме́дленно шли́ у́зкими у́лицами (по у́зким у́лицам) старого́ го́рода и ти́хо разгово́ривали.	<i>We were slowly walking along the narrow streets of the old city and quietly talking.</i>
Онi е́хали асфа́льтiрованной доро́гой (по асфа́льтiрованной доро́ге).	<i>They drove on an paved (asphalt) road.</i>
Туда́ мы летели́ на самолёте, а домо́й мы е́хали мо́рем (че́рез мо́ре).	<i>We flew there (by plane), and took a boat (on the water) home.</i>

There's a very famous short story (Хаджи-Мурат) by Tolstoy that begins with the line **Я возвращался домой полями** *I was returning home (walking) through the fields.*

We should note that this “instrumental of location” is much more rare than the “instrumental of duration”. Still, you will almost certainly encounter it in literature, and should be able to recognize this meaning.



Переведите на русский:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. He likes to sit and write for hours on end. | 2. I searched for this book for years. |
| 3. We talked for days on end about | 4. We stood in line for hours. |
| 5. I searched for you in dark courtyards. | 6. He didn't eat anything for days. |

93.Б Another Perfective Verb for Read

In line six of the poem we find the verb form **прочёл** *I read*. Let's look at the verb whose infinitive is **прочёшь**.

Last year we gave **прочитай+** as the perfective of the verb **читай+** *read*. That was certainly not wrong, but there is another verb that is used, perhaps even more frequently than **прочитай+**. The stem is (approximately) **проч/т+**. Here are the gory details.

In the present and imperative the forms are as expected – simple **C+V** (with no consonant mutation): **прочту, прочтёшь, прочтёт, прочтут; прочти(те)!**

In the past, the **т** from the stem is truncated by the **л** of the ending (since it's not a Greasy Zeke consonant), which leaves **проч/л+**, clearly a case for a cluster buster in the masculine singular form. Note the end-stress: **прочёл, прочла, прочли**. So far, everything works as expected.

Forming the infinitive, however, is not as easy. Recall that end-stressed stems in **т** (and **д**) normally have an infinitive in **-сти** (cf. **мёт+** > **мести**, **вед+** > **вести**). But here that just won't work, most likely because there is no vowel in the root **чт**. So the solution is to insert the cluster buster **е**, which ends up being stressed, giving the form **прочёшь**. In any case, here are all the forms:

проч/т+ read (Perfective)		
PERF FUTURE	PAST	INFINITIVE
я прочту	я, ты, он прочёл	прочёшь
мы прочтём	ты, она прочла	
ты прочтёшь	он(о) прочло	
вы прочтёте	мы, вы, они прочли	
он(а) прочтёт		
IMPERATIVE: прочти/те!		

As we said above, this form is used quite often, perhaps more so than **прочитай+** though some people consider the verb a bit “bookish.” In any case, you will see and hear it, so you do need to learn it.



Переведите на русский:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Read this novel! | 2. I advise you to read this article. |
| 3. I will read you (<i>dative</i>) one interesting phrase (фраза) from this article. | 4. Yesterday she read a terrible poem by (=of) one modern poet. |
| 5. He read <i>War and Peace</i> in two days. | 6. In class we read the words of the fantastic song by Земфи́ра . |

93.Б Review of Playing (Instrument vs. Sport vs. In a Movie)

In line eight of the poem we find the verb phrase ...но́ктюрн сы́грать...на флэ́йте ...*play a nocturne on a flute*. Let's review the many uses of the verb игра́й+ // по-, сы́грать+.

1) игра́й+ в + accusative (of sport / game) *play a sport / game*

(Reminder: Don't forget the preposition **в**, which does not appear in the English equivalent.) The perfective form поигра́й+ can be used to indicate *for a while, a little*.

Я ра́ньше непло́хо игра́л в ша́хматы.	<i>I used to be pretty good at chess.</i>
Моя́ сестра́ о́чень лю́бит игра́ть в го́льф.	<i>My sister loves to play golf.</i>
Хо́чешь поигра́ть в скрэ́бл?	<i>Do you want to play a little scrabble?</i>

2) игра́й+ на + prepositional (of instrument) *play an instrument*

Мне бы́ло пять лет, ко́гда я научи́лась игра́ть на скри́пке.	<i>I was five years old when I learned to play the violin.</i>
Мой бра́т научи́л меня́ игра́ть на гита́ре.	<i>My brother taught me how to play the guitar.</i>
Влади́мир Го́ровиц потряса́юще игра́л на ро́йле.	<i>Vladimir Horowitz played the piano masterfully.</i>

For both of the above usages of игра́й+ use the verb уме́й+ to express one's ability (or lack thereof). No **как** anywhere in sight!

Ты уме́ешь игра́ть в бри́дж?	<i>Do you know how to play bridge?</i>
Кто здесь уме́ет игра́ть на бараба́не?	<i>Who here knows how to play the drums?</i>
Я ни на ка́ком музыка́льном инстру́менте игра́ть не уме́ю.	<i>I don't know how to play any musical instrument.</i>

3) игра́й+ //сыгра́й+ + *accusative (role, musical piece) play a role / piece*

Here the accusative direct object is the thing (role in a movie or play / musical piece) or person played. As in English, you can either insert the word *role* (роль), followed by an “*of phrase*” – which appears as *genitive* in Russian – or you can simply put the name of the role in the accusative (contrast the first two examples). As in English, the shorter form – without роль – is often preferred. The perfective сыгра́й+ is often used with a specific direct object (as seen in the final example).

Кто игра́ет роль ца́рицы в фи́льме?	<i>Who plays the role of the tsaritsa in the movie?</i>
Кто игра́ет ца́рицу в фи́льме?	<i>Who plays the tsaritsa in the movie?</i>
Оркэ́стр прекра́сно сыгра́л Пя́тую Симфо́нию Бетхо́вена.	<i>The orchestra played Beethoven's Fifth Symphony splendidly.</i>

It's possible to leave out the accusative phrase when inquiring about who plays in a film or play:

Ты не зна́ешь, кто игра́ет в э́том фи́льме?	<i>Do you know who's in this film?</i>
Кто игра́ет в се́годняшнем спекта́кле?	<i>Who's in the play today?</i>
Я не помню́, игра́л ли Ал Па́чино в э́том фи́льме.	<i>I don't remember whether Al Pacino was in that film.</i>

4) игра́й+ (+ location phrase *and/or* с + instrumental) *play / have fun (with)*

Here игра́й+ // по- means *pass the time in a playful manner; horse around*.

Де́ти мо́гут це́лыми часа́ми игра́ть во дво́ре.	<i>Children can play in the courtyard for hours on end.</i>
Я хочу́ чуть-чуть поигра́ть с ко́шкой.	<i>I want to play with the cat for a little bit.</i>
Мы це́лое у́тро игра́ли на пля́же.	<i>We played on the beach all morning.</i>

There are probably another 7-10 usages with the verb игра́й+. We'll stop here for now.



Переведите на русский:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. We're going to play soccer tomorrow night. | 2. Laurence Olivier (Лóуренс Оливье́) played Hamlet (Га́млет) splendidly. |
| 3. Play with the dog for a bit. | 4. Who taught you to play the clarinet (кларне́т)? |
| 5. What films was he in? | 6. Unfortunately, I don't know how to play chess. |

93-й урок

Домашнее задание



Упражнение 1

Переведите песню и стихотворение и пошлите e-mail вашему преподавателю.



Упражнение 2

Write four sentences with the various uses of играй+ //по-, сыграй+

1.

2.

3.

4.



Упражнение 3

Переведите на русский:

1. We sat on a bench in the courtyard and for hours on end talked (разговаривай+).

2. The other day I read an interesting article about a man who teaches children to play the flute.

3. We walked through the dark streets of Moscow.