

# Сто первый урок

# 101-А

Диалог:	Меня тошнит <i>I'm nauseous</i>
Грамматика:	101.А: Порá 101.Б: Illness 101.В: Impersonal Verbs

## Меня тошнит *I'm nauseous\**

Мать	1 2	Семь часóв. <b>Порá</b> вставáть! Бýстро примй душ и одёнсья, а то опоздáешь в шкóлу.	<i>Seven o'clock. Time to get up. Hurry up and take a shower and get dressed, or else you'll be late for school.</i>
Сын	3	Я невáжно себя чýвствую . Кáжется, я заболёл.	<i>I don't feel well. I think I've come down with something.</i>
Мать	4	Что с тобóй?	<i>What's wrong?</i>
Сын	5	Головá болит, гóрло болит. Меня <b>знобит</b> .	<i>I have a headache, my throat hurts. I have the chills.</i>
Мать	6 7	Навэрно, это <b>грипп</b> . Я сейчáс возьмý <b>градусник</b> и <b>измерю</b> тебе темперáтуру.	<i>It's probably the flu. I'll go get a thermometer and take your temperature.</i>
Сын	8	Да, мнóгие в шкóле <b>болéют</b> (гриппом).	<i>Yeah, a lot people at school are sick (with the flu).</i>
Мать	9 10 11 12	(Измеряет сыну темперáтуру) Трйдцáть вóсемь и семь. Да, ты заболёл. Ну, поéшь что-нибúдь. Я бýстро тебе приготóвлю твою любймую кáшу.	<i>(Takes her son's temperature) Thirty-eight point seven (=101.6). You're sick all right. Eat something. I'll whip up your favorite kasha for you.</i>
Сын	13	Не хóчется есть. Меня <b>тошнит!</b>	<i>I don't feel like eating. I'm nauseous.</i>
Мать	14	Ой, бédный ты мой! Я сейчáс <b>вызову</b> врачá.	<i>Oh, you poor thing. I'll call the doctor (to come over).</i>

## Словарь

1	порá (+ dative) + <i>imperfective</i> infinitive	<i>it's time (for person) to something</i> (See grammar)
3	заболева́й+ // заболéй+	<i>fall ill, be sick</i> (See grammar)
5	гóрло	<i>throat</i>
5	зноби́+ + <i>accusative</i>	<i>feel aches all over</i> (See grammar)
6	грипп	<i>flu</i>
7	градусник	<i>thermometer</i>
7	измеря́й+ // измéри+ (комý) темперáтуру Note the dative case!	<i>take (measure) someone's temperature</i>
8	болéй+ (+ <i>instrumental</i> )	<i>be ill</i> (See grammar)
13	тошни́+ + <i>accusative</i>	<i>be nauseous*</i> (See grammar)
14	вызывáй+ // вы́зова+ (о) врачá	<i>call (summons) a doctor</i> (Doctors in Russia actually make house calls)

\*It's actually incorrect to say "I'm nauseous." The correct form is "nauseated," though not many people observe this. "Nauseous" should be used to describe a substance, e.g., nauseous gas. Век живй, век учйсь!

## 101А.А Пора + Imperfective Infinitive

To express the idea *it's time (for person) to do something* use the construction:

### Dative “subject” (optional) + **пора́** + *imperfective* infinitive

We saw a similar use of *time to + imperfective infinitive* in Lesson 92: **когда́ пришло́ время́ поступать в среднюю школу...** *when it came time to enroll in high school...* Some examples with **пора́**:

На́м пора́ иди́ть домо́й.	<i>It's time for us to go home.</i>
Пора́ ложи́ться спать.	<i>Time to go to bed.</i>
Ей уже́ пора́ выходи́ть за́муж.	<i>It's time for her to get married.</i>
Я ви́жу, что мне уже́ пора́ за́канчива́ть ле́кцию.	<i>I see that it's time for me to finish the lecture.</i>

(Just to let you know, it is possible to have a *perfective* infinitive following **пора́**, but we won't explore this here.)



**Переведите на русский:**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. It's time to take his temperature again.           | 2. It's time for the children to go to bed. |
| 3. It's time for me to get a haircut.                 | 4. It's time for her to wash her hair.      |
| 5. It's time for our (male) professor to get married. | 6. It's time to cancel the performance.     |

## 101А.Б Sickness and Pain – Words With the Root «БОЛ»

Let's look at a number of words related to *sickness* and *pain* that contain the root **БОЛ**.

### 101.Б.1 The Two Verbs «Болеть»

If you look in a Russian dictionary you will find two verbs with the infinitive **болеть**. But don't be fooled, the two verbs have totally different stems, a fact which is clear when we see the present tense forms.

#### 101.Б.1а Болé+ Be painful, hurt (body part)

**Болé+** is a 2<sup>nd</sup>-conjugation e-stem verb meaning *hurt, be painful*. Normally the subject of sentences with **болé+** is a *body part*, and therefore the verb is used only in the third-person. Recall that Russians do not use possessive pronouns (мой, твой) when stating that a body part hurts. Instead, they either leave the whole thing out or use the phrase **у + genitive**:

Голова́ боли́т.	<i>I have a headache.</i>
У тебя́ что-нибу́дь боли́т?	<i>Does anything hurt (you)?</i>
Вчера́ у меня́ о́чень боли́ли у́ши.	<i>My ears were hurting yesterday.</i>
У меня́ боли́т пра́вая нога́.	<i>My right leg hurts.</i>
Ра́ньше у моёй ма́тери ча́сто боли́ла спи́на.	<i>My mother's back used to hurt her often.</i>

## 101.Б.16 Болей+ Be ill (person)

**Болей+** is a 1<sup>st</sup>-conjugation **ей-stem** verb meaning *be ill; have an illness* (see more below for how to use this verb). The subject is the person who is ill, and, as expected, the verb agrees in person, number, and gender:

Он часто болеет.	<i>He is often sick.</i>
К счастью, она не долго болела.	<i>Fortunately she was not sick for a long time.</i>
Я надеюсь, что ты не будешь болеть, когда ты будешь жить в России.	<i>I hope that you'll stay well when you are living in Russia.</i>

You can express the disease the person is sick with using a bare instrumental, (most commonly with the noun **грипп** *flu*, but we've provided a few other examples as well):

Все в университете болеют гриппом.	<i>Everyone in the university has the flu.</i>
Мой младший брат болеет свинкой.	<i>My younger brother has the mumps.</i>
Я не помню, болела ли она корью.	<i>I don't remember whether she had chicken pox.</i>

Unfortunately, you cannot use **боле́й+** with *every* disease. For example, you can't use it with рак or астма. So we suggest that you learn the phrase **боле́й+ гриппом** *have the flu*. It's also possible to simply say **У [кого] грипп**.

Cool fact: **Боле́й+** (followed by **за** + *accusative*) is used to express the idea of *root for a sports team*. (And given the way some people root, it's not that odd that this verb is related to illness.)

Он болеет за Питтсбург.	<i>He roots for Pittsburgh.</i>
За какую команду (За кого) ты болеешь?	<i>Which team (Who) are you rooting for</i>

## 101.Б.3 Заболевай+ // Заболе́й+ Fall ill / Be ill

You can build a new verb from **боле́й+** by adding the prefix **за-**, to give the (literal) meaning *fall ill; come down with something* (more on the exact usage of this verb below). There's a secondary imperfective (see Lesson 43 for more on secondary imperfectives) built from perfective **заболе́й+**, namely, **заболевай+**. Some examples:

Я заболел.	<i>I'm sick / I have fallen ill.</i>
Я боюсь, что заболеваю.	<i>I'm afraid I'm coming down with something.</i>
Я чувствую, что (я) заболеваю	<i>I can feel that I'm coming with something.</i>
Надень тёплую куртку, а то заболеешь.	<i>Put on a warm coat or else you'll get sick.</i>

### 101.Б.3а How to Say “I’m sick” Заболёл vs. Болéет (vs. Бóлен)

You might think that expressing the very common phrase “*She is sick (ill)*” would be straightforward in Russian. You would be wrong. It turns out that there are (at least) three possibilities used to express the idea of being sick: **Она́ болéет / Она́ заболéла / Она́ больна́.** (The last form is a short-form adjective with the forms **бóлен / больна́ / больны́.**) So, how do you know which of the three to use?

While **заболёл/а/и** literally means *fall ill* (recall that the prefix **за-** can indicate the beginning of an action), this verb is used quite often, certainly much more than we would say “I have fallen ill.” In fact, we recommend that you use this verb to inform someone for the first time that you or someone else is sick. Here’s a typical exchange:  
- Где Саша? Почему́ его́ нет? + Он заболёл.

**Болéйт+** carries the meaning of *nursing an illness*, and implies that the person is at home convalescing. Thus, you cannot walk into class and say **Я болéю** (because you should be at home taking medicine). This verb is used in the present to indicate that someone is often (or never) ill: **Она́ ча́сто (никогда́ не) болéет.**

The short-form adjective **бóлен** (which did not appear in the dialog) is more or less similar to **заболёл**, but we won’t burden you with yet another form to learn.

(To be honest, the difference in meaning between these three words can be very subtle, and is probably not worth worrying about at this point.)



Переведите на русский:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. My left arm hurts.                            | 2. I’m (Vera) sick (= I have fallen ill.)                |
| 3. Dima is sick with the flu.                    | 4. When she was young, she had the mumps <b>свѝнка</b> . |
| 5. He is never ill.                              | 6. I’m afraid he’s going to get sick.                    |
| 7. Misha is sick again (= has fallen sick again) | 8. Nothing hurts. I feel great.                          |

### 101А.Б Totally Impersonal Verbs – Тошнит / Знобѝт

Russian has a number of verbs (often related to feeling ill) that behave rather oddly from the point of view of English. These verbs appear in the third-person (neuter) singular and take an accusative direct object – **without any subject at all in the sentence**. Thus, often the entire sentence consists of just two words – *accusative direct object + verb* (of course, it’s possible to include adverbs, though Russians normally don’t with these verbs). In this lesson we have two of these “totally” impersonal verbs: **тошнѝт+** *feel nauseated* and **знобѝт+** *have the chills*. Let’s look at some examples:

Меня́ тошнѝт.

*I feel nauseated.*

Ната́шу знобѝт.

*Natasha has the chills.*

Вчера́ Ма́шу тошнѝло.

*Masha felt nauseated yesterday.*

Лéну знобѝло.

*Lena had the chills.*

With the verb **тошнить** you can express the source of the nausea with **от + genitive**. Quite often this phrase is used when **тошнить** has a more metaphorical meaning, something akin to *it really disgusts me, I find it (or him) revolting*. However, the source could also be something someone ate, as seen in the final example:

Меня от такой музыки просто тошнит.

*That kind of music makes me sick to my stomach.*

Лёну от него тошнит.

*Lena finds him revolting.*

Всех тошнило от рыбы. Наверно, она была испорченная.

*Everyone got sick from the fish. It was probably spoiled.*



**Переведите на русский:**

1. I feel nauseated.
2. He has the chills.
3. That makes me sick to my stomach.
4. Kira had the chills yesterday.
5. Do you feel nauseated?
6. That kind of music makes my father sick to his stomach.



**Упражнение 1**

**Write 6 sentences, 2 each with the three «БОЛ» verbs described in the lesson**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.



**Упражнение 3**

**Переведите на русский**

1. I feel nauseated.

2. It's time to make dinner.

3. I can't take (*perfective*) her temperature. I don't have a thermometer.

4. He makes her sick to her stomach.

5. Call the doctor (to come over). I have the flu.



Упражнение 5 V O D ☺:

<b>ВЫЗОВА+ (O)</b>			
Verb Type _____ / Conjugation Type _____			
<b>PRESENT (&amp; IMPERATIVE)</b>		<b>PAST (&amp; INFINITIVE)</b>	
я		он	
он(á)		онá	
онí		онí	
Imperative		Infinitive	
<b>PARTICIPLES AND GERUNDS (NOT ALL ARE POSSIBLE!)</b>			
Pres Active		Past Active	
Pres Passive		PPPP	
Pres Gerund		Past Gerund	