

## Сто трéтий урóк

# 103

Текст: «Дóрого стóит» - 1  
Граммáтика: 103.А: Perfective "Present"  
103.Б: Singular and Plural Bce

### «Дóрого стóит» 1890

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1 Быль  
2 Расскáз по Мопассáну

3 Есть мéжду Фрáнцией и Итáлией, на берегу **Средизéмного мóря**, мáленькое,  
4 крóшечное цáрство. Назывáется éто цáрство Монáко. В цáрстве éтом жítелей мéньше, чем  
5 в большóм селé, всегó семь тýсяч, а землi стóлько, что не хватáет по десyтине нá душу. Но  
6 царёк в цáрстве есть настоящий. Есть у éтого царькá и **дворец**, и придвóрные, и минiстры, и  
7 архиерéи, и генерáлы, и войскó.

8 Немнóго вóйска, всегó шестьдесят человек, но **все-такi** вóйско. **Доходóв** у царькá  
9 мáло. **Налóг** есть, как и вездé, и на табáк, и на винó, и на вóдку, и подúшные; и хоть пьют и  
10 кúрят, но нарóда мáло, и нéчем бы царькú кормiть своiх придвóрных и чинóвников и  
11 самóму прокормiться, кáбы нé было у негó осóбого доходá. А **осóбый** доход у негó в  
12 цáрстве с игóрного заведéния – рулётки. Лúди играют, **проiгрывают**, выiгрывают, а  
13 содержáтелю всегдá барыш. А с доходá содержáтель царькú платит большiе дéньги. А  
14 большiе дéньги потóму платят, что остáлось такóе игóрное заведéние тóлько однó **во всей**  
15 **Еврóпе**. Прéжде бýли тáкже игóрные заведéния у мáленьких немéцких князькóв, но их лет  
16 десyть томú назáд **запретiли**. А запретiли за то, что от игóрных заведéний мнóго **бед**  
17 бывáло. Приéдет какóй-нибúдь, начнёт игра́ть, зарвётся, спúстит всё, что есть, и дáже чужiе  
18 дéньги, а потóм с горя́ ли́бо тóпится, ли́бо стреля́ется. Нёмцы своiм князькáм запретiли, а  
19 мона́кскому царькú запретiть нéкому. У негó одногó остáлось.

### Словáрь - «Дóрого стóит» - 1

Active vocabulary is in bold

|   |                    |  |
|---|--------------------|--|
| 1 | быль               | <i>расскáз о том, что бýло<br/>(obs.) true story</i> |
| 2 | по + <i>dative</i> | <i>based on</i>                                      |

|    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 3  | Средизёмное море   | (Figure this out)   |
| 4  | цáрство  | kingdom   |
| 4  | жíteль   | inhabitant  |
| 5  | стóлько  | in such quantity  |
| 5  | десяти́на  | desyatin (2.7 acres)  |
| 5  | душа́  | here: person (used to count people)   |
| 6  | царёк' (ё) Genitive царька́                                    | princeling, ruler   |
| 6  | дворец' (е) Genitive дворца́                                   | <b>palace</b>   |
| 6  | придворные   | court (of people)   |
| 7  | архиере́й  | religious leaders   |
| 7  | войско́  | army (Now usually used in plural, meaning 'troups')                                     |
| 8  | <b>всё-таки́</b>   | <b>still, nevertheless, despite that</b>  |
| 8  | <b>доход (Often plural!)</b>                                   | <b>income, revenue</b>  |
| 9  | <b>налог (на + accusative)</b><br><b>налог на водку</b>        | <b>tax</b><br><b>tax on vodka</b>   |
| 9  | поду́шные  | poll tax  |
| 9  | хоть   | although, even though   |
| 10 | чино́вник  | civil servant   |
| 11 | корми́+...ся // про-   | to get by (feed yourself)   |
| 11 | ка́бы  | если  |
| 11 | <b>о́собый</b>   | <b>special, certain</b> (Related to о́собенный)   |
| 12 | игóрное заведе́ние<br><b>казино́ (indeclinable)</b>            | gambling establishment<br>We'll say: казино́  |
| 12 | руле́тка   | guess   |
| 12 | <b>прои́грывай+ // прои́грай+</b>                              | <b>lose (money, game)</b>   |
| 13 | содержа́тель   | owner, proprietor   |
| 13 | бары́ш<br>при́быль   | profit<br>we'll say: прибыль  |
| 14 | <b>во всёй Еврoпе</b><br><b>во всём доме</b>                   | <b>in all of Europe, throughout of all Europe</b><br><b>throughout the entire house</b> |
| 15 | княз(ё)к' Genitive князька́                                    | princeling  |
| 16 | <b>запрещáй+ // запрети́+ (т &gt; щ) + dative + infinitive</b> | <b>to forbid (someone from doing something)</b>   |
| 16 | за то, что   | потому́, что  |
| 16 | <b>беда́</b>   | <b>trouble, misfortune</b>  |
| 17 | зарывáй+...ся // зарва́+...ся (short-a stem)                   | get carried away, lose control  |
| 17 | спуска́й+ // спусти́+  | lose (one's money)  |
| 18 | го́ре  | sorrow, grief   |
| 18 | ли́бо  | и́ли  |
| 18 | топи́+...ся// у-   | to drown oneself  |
| 18 | стреля́й+...ся // за-  | shoot oneself   |

### 103.A Perfective “Present Tense” – Repeated Actions

Last year we nearly beat you over the head with the fact that a perfective verb with “present tense” endings refers to a single completed action in the *future*:

Я это сделаю завтра.

*I'll do it tomorrow.*

Он нам купит икру́.

*He will buy us caviar.*

Когда она́ придёт?

*When will she arrive?*

It turns out that in some (rather limited) instances, a perfective verb with present tense endings can describe an action that occurs (or is apt to occur) *repeatedly*. Thus, in line 17-18 of the story we find a series of perfective verbs that describe “generalized repeated actions.” Notice, perhaps not coincidentally, that often the future verb *will* is used in English to describe such actions:

Приедет какой-нибудь, начнёт играть, зарвётся,  
спустит всё, что есть...

*Someone will arrive, (he'll) start to play, (he'll) get carried away, (he'll) lose everything that he has...*

Other examples of the future perfective for repeated actions:

Он всегда́ что-то глупое скажет.

*He'll always say something stupid.*

Они́ всегда́ нам помогут.

*They'll always help us.*

Она́ всегда́ принесёт что-нибудь вкусное.

*She'll always bring something delicious.*

Кира́ всегда́ купит что-нибудь необычное.

*Kira will always buy something unusual.*

The present perfective is not used all that often, either in speech or in writing. Still, it's not so rare that you'll *never* encounter it.

## 103.A Всё-таки (and the difficulties of “small words”)

In line 8 we find the phrase **Немного войска, всего шестьдесят человек, но всё-таки войско** *There is a small army (in Monaco), sixty men in all, but it's army nonetheless.* Let's examine the rather common interjection **всё-таки**. (First a small digression.)

### 103.A.1 (Deep thoughts) A few words about “small words”

As we will see in the next few lessons, some of the most difficult words to translate (no just from Russian to English, but from any language) are “small words.” In some cases, the meaning is straightforward, and the “small word(s)” can be replaced by a paraphrase. In other cases, it's very find a paraphrase or to *explain* exactly what the word or phrase means. To be honest, in some cases the difference in meaning that the “small word(s)” make is so slight and subtle that you really won't lose anything if you don't understand it exactly. In other cases, however, the “small word(s)” carry the central meaning of a phrase or sentence; without understanding the small words, you will simply not understand text.

We realize that it can be very difficult to grasp quite subtle differences in usage, and we cannot do expect you to instantly incorporate these tricky “small words” into your active speech. The point is first to be able to understand what the words mean, and also to be aware of some of the restrictions on their usage. Eventually (after hearing them hundreds of times), they tend to just “creep into” your active vocabulary.

If it's any consolation, English has its share of troublesome “small words.” Look at the various meanings of *just* in the following sentences. (I think there's a different *just* in each sentence, though I may be wrong.) Imagine explaining to a person learning English the exact meanings of all of these *justs*, and exactly how to use all of them.

*I just do not understand the people in this club.*  
*Sally was just minding her own business when up walked Geroge and started tickling her.*  
*Just you wait and see.*  
*These are just the kind of cufflinks with dog faces I've been searching for.*  
*He just got here (two minutes ago).*  
*He's just tall enough (to reach the thing on the top shelf).*  
*He's just not tall enough for her. She likes men over 7'2".*  
*Just don't mention this to my wife.*  
*No one else is home – just me.*  
*She called just after noon.*  
*I've had just about enough of your complaining.*  
*He is just a man.*  
*He is a just man.*  
*Let's just say that the white powder he put in the brownies was not flour.*

Can you think of any other usages of *just*? (Just testing you.)

Now let's look at **всё-таки**, which has (at least) three closely related but still distinct usages.

### 1) Person / Thing [is Noun/Verb] *Nonetheless*

This is the meaning we see in the story. In the first part of the sentence there is some doubt cast about a person's/thing's quality (in the text, it is a question of the small size of the army). Next comes **всё-таки**, followed by an affirmation that the person/thing nonetheless possesses that quality, or has achieved some goal. It's best to show this with examples:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Он журналист без всяких принципов, но он всё-таки журналист. | <i>He's a journalist without any principles at all, but he's still a journalist (nonetheless).</i> |
| Она пишет матери редко, но всё-таки пишет.                   | <i>She rarely writes her mother, but she still writes (nonetheless).</i>                           |
| Она три раза сдавала экзамен, но всё-таки сдала.             | <i>She took the exam three times, but she passed it nonetheless.</i>                               |

### 2) *Nevertheless / Still* (= **Несмотря на то, что...**)

**Всё-таки** can also be used in constructions that are equivalent to **Несмотря на то, что...** (which would modify the first clause – whereas **всё-таки** appears at the beginning of the second clause).

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Мой сосед получает одни пятёрки, а всё-таки он дурак = Несмотря на то, что мой сосед получает одни пятёрки, он дурак. | <i>My roommate gets all A's, but he's a fool nevertheless (he's still a fool).</i> |
| Он сделал много ошибок, но всё-таки выиграл.  | <i>He made a lot of mistakes, but he still won.</i>                                |
| Мой отец очень богат, а всё-таки не счастлив.   | <i>My father is very rich, but he's unhappy nevertheless.</i>                      |

### 3) In comparisons: *But still not...*

Finally, **всё-таки** is used in the second clause of a comparison to state that however good/bad/hot, the thing/person was in the first clause, it still pales in comparison to the thing in the second clause.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Этим летом было очень жарко, но всё-таки не так, как в прошлом году. | <i>It was really hot this summer, but still not as hot as last summer.</i> |
| Он прекрасно поёт, но всё-таки он не Паваротти.                      | <i>He sings very well, but he's no Pavarotti.</i>                          |
| Город безусловно красивый, но всё-таки это не Париж.                 | <i>The city is unquestionably beautiful, but it's no Paris.</i>            |

|   |
|---|
| <b>103.Б Plural vs. Singular Все: Во всём /всей vs. Во всех</b> |
|---|

First let's review the forms of the nounjective **весь** (е)

### 103.Б.1 Forms

#### ВЕСЬ

|                      | Masculine                        | Neuter | Feminine | Plural                           |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|--------|----------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Nominative</b>    | весь                             | всѐ    | вся      | *всѐ                             |
| <b>Accusative</b>    | Inanimate = Nom<br>Animate = Gen |        | всю      | Inanimate = Nom<br>Animate = Gen |
| <b>Genitive</b>      | всѣго                            |        | всей     | всѣх                             |
| <b>Dative</b>        | всѣму                            |        |          | всѣм                             |
| <b>Prepositional</b> | всѣм                             |        |          | всѣх                             |
| <b>Instrumental</b>  | всѣм                             |        |          | всѣми                            |

\*Note the vowel **е** (instead of **и**), similar to **те**.

### 103.Б.2 Meaning: Singular (Entire) vs. Plural (All Instances of)

In the *singular*, **весь** refers to the entire amount (length, depth, content, volume) of a *single* noun:

Вся Москва смóтрит эту передачу.

*All of Moscow watches that show.*

Я съѣла всѐ мороженое.

*I ate all of the ice cream.*

Во всей квартирѣ есть тóлько одна кнѳга.

*In the whole apartment there is only one book.*

Я люблѳю тебѳа всѣм сѣрдцем.

*I love you with all my heart.*

In the *plural*, **все** refers to all the instances (occurrences) of a *plural* noun:

Все студѣнты в Принстоне гѣнии.

*All the students at Princeton are geniuses.*

Я ужѣ был во всех штáтах Амѣрики.

*I've already been in all the states (in every state) of America.*

Она помогáет всем бездóнным кóшкам.

*She helps all homeless cats.*

Мы смеялись над всѣми лысыми профессорáми.

*We were laughing at all the bald professors.*



Упражнение 1 Ответьте на вопросы

1. Где происходит действие рассказа? Где находится эта страна?
2. Какие у царька доходы?
3. Почему казино в Монако такое популярное?
4. Почему осталось только одно казино во всей Европе?



**Упражнение 2** Переведите на русский:

1. I want to live in a palace on the bank of the Mediterranean.
2. Did you win? No, unfortunately we lost.
3. My parents forbade me to smoke.
4. In all of Princeton there is just one good restaurant.