

Трина́дцатый урoк

13

Диалoг:	Борода́ и усы́ у меня́ oчень бы́стро расту́т <i>My beard and mustache grow very fast</i>
Граммáтика:	13.А: Truly Irregular Verbs 13.Б: A Few Verbs of Note

Борода́ и усы́ у меня́ oчень бы́стро расту́т *My beard and mustache grow very fast*

	1	(Па́ша бежи́т в класс)	<i>(Pasha runs into class)</i>
Учи́тельница	1 2 3	Я хочу́ знать, почему́ ты ка́ждый день опа́здываешь на занятия. Что ты де́лаешь у́тром?	<i>I want to know why you're late for class every day. What do you do in the morning?</i>
Па́ша	4 5	Обы́чно я встаю́ часoв в де́вять. Мо́юсь, брею́сь , чищу́ зу́бы.	<i>Usually I get up around 7:00. I bathe, shave, brush my teeth.</i>
Учи́тельница	6	Ты ка́ждый день бре́ешься?	<i>You shave every day?</i>
Па́ша	7 8	Почти́ ка́ждый день. Борода́ и усы́ у меня́ oчень бы́стро расту́т.	<i>Almost every day. My beard and mustache grow very fast.</i>
Учи́тельница	9	Хорошо́. А пото́м?	<i>OK, and then?</i>
Па́ша	10	Пото́м я за́втракаю.	<i>Then I eat breakfast.</i>
Учи́тельница	11	А что ты ешь на за́втрак?	<i>What do you eat for breakfast?</i>
Па́ша	12 13	Обы́чно я ем ма́ленькую тарелку́ ка́ши и пью́ ча́шку крeпкого че́рного ко́фе.	<i>Usually I eat a small bowl of (hot) cereal and drink a cup of strong black coffee.</i>
Учи́тельница	14 15 16	Хорошо́. Я тебе́ дам послeдний шанс . Е́сли ты за́втра не приде́шь во́время , я пошлю́ твои́м роди́телям пи́сьмо.	<i>OK. I'll give you one last chance. If you don't come on time tomorrow, I'm going to send a letter to your parents.</i>
Па́ша	17	Е́сли вы пошлeте э́то пи́сьмо, я умру́ .	<i>If you send that letter, I'm done for. (I'll die.)</i>

Слова́рь

5	{бре́й+...(ся) / бри́+...(ся)} // по-	<i>shave (oneself)</i>
7	борода́ (<i>accusative</i> бо́роду)	<i>beard</i> (This is actually a cognate – look at the consonants.)
7	усы́ (<i>genitive plural</i> усoв)	<i>mustache</i> (Always plural in Russian.)
9	{раст+´ / рос+´ / расти́}	<i>grow</i> (intransitive) (See grammar explanation.)
13	тарeл/ка (o)	<i>bowl</i> (We had this word last year with the meaning <i>plate</i> . It's complicated.)
13	ка́ша	<i>cereal</i> (Russians generally do not eat cold dry cereal with milk. Ка́ша usually refers to a hot grain dish.)
14	ча́ш/ка (e)	<i>cup, mug</i>
15	шанс (дать кому́-то послeдний шанс)	<i>chance</i> (<i>give someone one last chance</i>)
16	во́время	<i>on time</i> Written as one word!
16	посыла́й+ (сла́+) // посла́+	<i>send</i> (See grammar explanation of conjugation.)
18	умира́й+ // {умр+´ / умер+ / умерe+}	<i>die</i> (See grammar explanation about the forms of the perfective.)

13.A Present Tense: Irregular Verbs

Depending on the definition of “irregular,” Russian could be said to have just *four* verbs that are truly irregular in the present tense. Surely you remember the four:

<i>Infinitive</i>	есть <i>eat</i>	дать <i>give</i>	хотеть <i>want</i>	бежать <i>run</i>
я	ем	дам	хочу́	бегу́
ты	ешь	дашь	хóчешь	бежи́шь
он/а́	ест	даст	хóчет	бежи́т
мы	еди́м	дади́м	хоти́м	бежи́м
вы	еди́те	дади́те	хоти́те	бежи́те
они́	едя́т	даду́т	хотя́т	бегу́т

These verbs are irregular in the sense that their endings do not follow the standard patterns (цр-to-snuff / guitar) of the present tense.

Even within these four wild and crazy verbs there is a bit of regularity. Both **есть** and **дать** share the same endings in all forms except the **они́** form, where **даду́т** breaks the pattern of regular 2nd conjugation plural endings. So, **еди́м**, **еди́те**, **едя́т** have the “regular” 2nd conjugation endings.

Хотеть looks a regular **e-stem** except for the **ты** and **он/а́** forms, where you would not expect either the mutation of **т>ч** or the stress shift (given the stress on the ending in the plural forms).

Бежать looks a regular 1st conjugation **г-stem** in the **я** and **они́** forms, but becomes 2nd-conjugation in the middle forms. Still, you do get the expected **г>ж** mutation in the **ты**, **он/а́**, **мы**, **вы** forms.



Translate the first sentence and then substitute the various pronouns:

- He wants some tea they I you (sing) we you (plural)
- We're eating ice cream you (sing) I they you (plural) she
- He's running fast you (plural) we they you (sing) I
- When will she give him the keys they we you (plural) I you (sing)

13.Б Several Verbs of Note (Quasi-Regular)

13.Б.1 Another double-stem verb: {брéй+...(ся) / брй+...(ся)}// по- shave

The verb {брéй+...(ся) / брй+...(ся)} *shave* (either transitive - without **ся**, or intransitive - with **ся**) is just another double-stem verb. The only thing of note is that, unfortunately, it's another "oddball" double-stem; there's not another verb in the entire language that has this same {ей/и} alternation in the two stems.

Она́ два ра́за в неде́лю бре́ет но́ги.

She shaves her legs twice a week.

Я бре́юсь ка́ждое у́тро.

I shave every morning.

Она́ бре́ет го́лову ка́ждое ле́то.

She shaves her head every summer.

Гри́ша встал, побры́лся, при́нял душ, оде́лся,
позавтракал, и поше́л на рабо́ту.

*Grisha got up, shaved, took a shower, got dressed,
ate breakfast, and took off for work.*

13.Б.2 Посла́+ Send (Perfective)

With the perfective verb **посла́+** *send*, after the **а** is truncated, the **с** actually mutates (predictably to **ш**), while the **л** becomes soft:

Present Tense of посла́+ send
пошлю́
пошлѐшь
пошлѐт
пошлѐм
пошлѐте
пошлю́т

The past tense and infinitive forms (which we'll cover later on) are exactly as expected.

13.Б.2а The Imperfective of Посла́+: Either Сла́+ or Посыла́й+

There are actually two possible imperfective forms for the verb *send*, either **сла́+**, the forms of which are exactly like **посла́+**, minus the prefix **по-**, or **посыла́й+**, which is a regular ай-stem. The latter, **посыла́й+**, is much more common.

As you might expect, this verb takes both a direct object in *accusative* (the thing sent) and an indirect in *dative* (the recipient). If you wish to indicate *where* you send something, use **в** + *accusative*, as seen in the final example below:

Я тебе́ за́втра пошлю́ де́ньги.

I'll send you the money tomorrow.

Ве́ра ка́ждый ме́сяц посыла́ет Бо́ре дли́нное
письмо́.

Vera sends Borya a long letter every month.

Ско́лько сто́ит посла́ть письмо́ в Кита́й?

How much does it cost to send a letter to China?

13.Б.3 The many stems for the verb *grow; increase in height*: {раст+ / рос+ / расти}

Last year we saw the past tense of the perfective verb *grow up* **вырос, выросла, выросли** and we indicated that you should only use this verb in the past tense. There was a reason for this. It turns out that this verb, as well as related verbs with the same basic root, actually has *three* different stems: *present/imperative* **раст+** ; *past* **рос+** (note the change in *vowel!*); while the *infinitive* is **расти** (we'll discuss this in greater depth later). Here are all the forms:

{раст+ / рос+ / расти} <i>grow</i>	
Present	
	расту́
	расте́шь
	расте́т
	расте́м
	расте́те
	расту́т
Past	
	рос
	росла́
	росло́
	росли́
Infinitive	
	расти́

13.Б.3а Intransitive vs. transitive *grow*

Расти́ means *grow; increase in size* and is strictly *intransitive* (i.e., does not take a direct object). Note that English also has a *transitive* verb *grow*, as in *grow a beard/mustache*. For this transitive *grow* Russian has a separate verb: **отра́щивай+ // отрасти́+**. Both the imperfective and perfective are perfectly regular verbs.

To say *grow flowers/corn/marijuana*, a different verb (but with the same basic root) is used. It's **выра́щивай+ // вырасти́+**. Again, both of these verbs are perfectly regular.

Бо́же мо́й! Как бы́стро Ле́на расте́т!

My goodness! How quickly Lena is growing!

Мой сосе́д не лю́бит бр́иться, и по́тому реши́л отрасти́ть бо́роду.

My roommate doesn't like to shave and so he decided to grow a beard.

В Голла́ндии расте́т о́чень краси́вые цветы́.

Very beautiful flowers grow in Holland.

В Голла́ндии выра́щивают о́чень краси́вые цветы́.

They grow very beautiful flowers in Holland.

13.Б.4 А “triple-stem” verb: perfective *die* {умр+’ / ўмер+ / умерé+ }

Last year we only saw the the past tense forms of the verb *die*: **Он ўмер, Она умерла, Они умерли**. Based on these forms, the stem appears to be ўмер+. In the present tense (with future meaning), however, the stem is умр+’, while the infinitive is built from the stem умерé+. Sorry, but there just is no simple way around it – there are *three* distinct stems for this (and a few other) verbs, all of which contain the consonant **p**.

There actually is pattern within these stems: *present/imperative* in **p+’** / *past* (with shifting stress) in **ep+** / *infinitive* in **epé+**. So, going from left to right (from *present* to *past* to *infinitive*) you add an **e** at each step, first before the **p**, then after the **p**:

“Triple-Stem” Verbs in P ’ / > EP / EPÉ	
умр+’ / ўмер+ / умерé+ <i>die</i>	запр+’ / зăпер+ / заперé+ <i>lock</i>
Present умрú умрěшь умрёт умрём умрете умрúт	Present запрú запрěшь запрёт запрём запрете запрúт
Imperative умрй/те! (note nice!)	Imperative запрй/те!
Past ўмер умерла ўмерли	Past зăпер заперла зăперли
Infinitive умерéть	Infinitive заперéть

Some examples:

Его жена умерла от рака два года назад.

His wife died from cancer two years ago.

- Ты запер дверь? -- Нет, сейчас запру.

- Did you lock the door? -- No, I'll lock it right now.

Если я сейчас не выпью воды, я умру.

If I don't drink some water immediately, I'll die.



Переведите на русский:

- That tree is growing very fast.
- My father shaves about twice a week.
- I'm afraid that my great-grandmother will die soon.
- I'll send you the money in a week.
- He decided to grow a beard.
- My parents send me photographs of my sister every week.
- Vera decided to shave her head.
- I was born in Moscow but grew up in Paris.
- I (Natasha) sent them the article last week.
- Her great-grandfather died of heart attack in May.

**Упражнение 1** Give the verb forms. Try not to look back at the lesson:

eat	send (perfective)	grow (intransitive)
	Stem	Stems
я _____	я _____	я _____
вы _____	вы _____	вы _____
они _____	они _____	они _____

give (perfective)	run	want
я _____	я _____	я _____
вы _____	вы _____	вы _____
они _____	они _____	они _____

die	shave (intransitive)	send (imperfective)
Stems:	Stems:	Stems:
я _____	я _____	я _____
вы _____	вы _____	вы _____
они _____	они _____	они _____

**Упражнение 2** Переведите на русский:

1. I shave every morning.

2. She shaves her legs three times a month.

3. I eat a large bowl of hot cereal for breakfast every day.

4. If you don't send Mark the medicine **лекарство**, he will die.

5. He has a long black beard and a mustache.

6. Who wants a cup of strong black coffee?

7. If you don't arrive on time, I'll kill you.

8. I'll send you the money after I move to Moscow.