

# Восемнадцатый урок

# 18

Грамматика: 18.А: На + Винительный: *For*  
18.Б: Approximation  
18.В: The Genitive of Человек: Человек  
18.Г: Reminders That English ≠ Русский  
18.Д: И, А, Но

## 18.A Uses of На + Винительный: *For*

Let's review various verbs and nouns that combine with **на** + accusative with the meaning *for*:

**расписа́ние на** (за́втра/пя́тницу/зи́му)  
Како́е у тебя́ расписа́ние на сре́ду?

**schedule for** (time period)  
*What's your schedule for Wednesday?*

**наде́жда на** (бу́дущее/побе́ду)  
Нет никако́й наде́жды на побе́ду!

**hope for** (future; event)  
*There's no hope for victory.*

**опа́здывай+ // опозда́й+ на** (за́нятие/конце́рт)  
Он всегда́ опа́здывает на за́нятия.

**be late for** (event)  
*He's always late for class.*

**есть на** (за́втрак/обе́д/ужи́н)  
Обы́чно я ем большо́ую тарелку́ ка́ши на за́втрак.

**eat for** (meal)  
*I usually eat a big bowl of hot cereal for breakfast.*

**де́ньги на** (пое́здку / биле́т / маши́ну)  
Отку́да ты взял де́ньги на биле́ты?

**money for** (thing)  
*Where did you get the money for the tickets?*

**ко́мната на одно́го челове́ка**

В общежи́тиях в Росси́и практи́чески нет ко́мнат на одно́го студе́нта.

**room for one person** (Stick with *one person* for now)  
*In dorms in Russia there are practically no singles.*

**да́рь+ // по- кому́ что на** (сва́дьбу/Новы́й Год)  
Он подари́л мне «Ме́рседес» на де́нь рожде́ния.

**give someone something for** (occasion)  
*He gave me a Mercedes for my birthday.*



Переведите на русский.

1. I gave him money for vodka.
2. I want a room for one person.
3. What did you eat for breakfast yesterday?
4. What's your schedule for tomorrow?
5. I am never late for a date.
6. What do you plan to give our Russian teacher for his birthday?
7. He has no hope for the future.
8. Where will he get the money for a new car?

## 18.Б Approximation: Move Noun in Front of Number (and Preposition)

Recall that in Russian it's possible to move the noun directly in front of the number to express *approximation*. In the examples below, we'll indicate the original position of the noun by [noun]:

Там б́ыло соба́к пятьдеся́т [noun].	<i>There were about 50 dogs there.</i>
У него́ книг пятьсо́т [noun].	<i>He has about 500 books.</i>
Э́тот фотоаппара́т стои́т рубле́й двести́ [noun].	<i>That camera costs about 2000 rubles.</i>
Мы купи́ли буты́лок де́сять [noun] кра́сного вина́.	<i>We bought about 10 bottles of red wine.</i>

Note that in the last example only the noun itself (**буты́лка**) moves; the adnominal genitive phrase (**кра́сного вина́**) remains in place.

When the number ends in 2, 3, 4 you must keep the noun in the *genitive singular* (we'll review numbers later on, but recall that after 2, 3, 4 the noun appears in genitive singular). In other words, don't touch the form of the noun:

Мы прове́ли неде́ли две [noun] в Па́риже.	<i>We spent about 2 weeks in Paris.</i>
В послéднее вре́мя я сплю́ часа́ три [noun] ка́ждую ночь.	<i>Lately I've been sleeping about 3 hours a night.</i>
Они́ жи́ли в Ло́ндоне го́да четы́ре [noun].	<i>They lived in London for about 4 years.</i>

When the number phrase is the object of a preposition you must move the noun *in front of the preposition*. (Remember, nothing comes between a preposition and its complement.)

Мы легли́ часо́в в шесть́ [noun].	<i>We went to sleep around 6:00.</i>
Я верну́сь часа́ че́рез два́ [noun].	<i>I'll be back in about 2 hours.</i>
Они́ у́ехали в Москву́ ме́сяца на четы́ре [noun].	<i>They went to Moscow for around 4 months.</i>

### 18.Б.1 When movement of the noun is restricted

There are several cases where this approximation construction is restricted. For now, we'll simply list these cases, and later on we'll explain some of the strategies you can take to express approximation with these.

#### Can't Move Noun in Front of Number for Approximation

- 1) When the number ends in any form of *о́дин*
- 2) When the noun is modified by an *adjective*
- 3) When a preposition governs a case *other than accusative*
- 4) When any form of *ты́сяча* or *мили́он* is involved

(Believe us, this whole thing can get quite complicated. For now, just stick to "basic" approximation phrases like **до́ллара́в со́рок; часа́ че́рез два́**, etc.)

**Переведите на русский.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. She has around 200 books.                       | 2. We went to sleep at around 4:00.              |
| 3. His computer costs around \$800.                | 4. We spent around 3 weeks in Munich.            |
| 5. She usually gets home from work at around 10PM. | 6. She drank (выпила) about 10 glasses of water. |
| 7. There were around 50 tigers at the performance. | 8. She'll arrive in around 2 hours.              |

**18.B The Genitive Plural of Человек: Человек**

When the noun **человек** is used with a number  $\geq 5$ , the genitive plural form is not **людей**, but **человек**, which is identical to the nominative *singular*. (Note that the noun **раз** also has a genitive plural form that is identical to the nominative singular.) Of course, with numbers ending in 1 use **человек**, and with 2, 3, 4 use **человека**. Genitive plural **человек** is also used with the question word **сколько**.

Generally, a **neuter (singular) verb** is used with numbers  $\geq 5$  (as well as the “quantifier” **сколько**), though this can get rather complex (depending on word order, the type of verb, and what is being emphasized). With numbers ending in 2-4 a plural verb is used, while with numbers ending in 1 a singular verb is used:

Во время войны погибло примерно двадцать миллионов человек.

*During the war about 20 million people perished.*

Там будет человек сорок.

*There will be about 40 people there.*

Сколько человек пришло?

*How many people came?*

Только два человека пришли на лекцию.

*Just two people came to the lecture.*

На спектакле был сто один человек.

*There were 101 people at the performance.*

**Переведите на русский.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. There were about 100 people at the concert.  | 2. Four people fell asleep at the lecture.                         |
| 3. Forty-one people arrived from Petersburg.  | 4. How many people were at the party?                              |
| 5. There will be about 500 people at the wedding.   | 6. Twenty-two people noticed him.                                  |
| 7. Around 50 people perished during (во время + genitive) the earthquake (землетрясение). | 8. Suddenly 101 people got up and left (выше+ (е)) the auditorium. |

## 18.Г Some Reminders That Русский ≠ English

Here are a few sentences we've had over the past week that illustrate some of the ☹ many unpredictable (and unsystematic) ways in which Russian and English differ. Our main point here is that in your translations you need to think "How would I express this idea in English?" This is not always easy, but you surely realize by now that very often a word-for-word translation between the two languages just won't work.

Русский	"Best" English Translation	Difference / Problem
Он читает лекции довольно скучно.	He's a really boring lecturer.	Russian can make an adverb from <i>bored</i> , while English cannot.
Деньги ещё не всё.	Money isn't everything.	Russian почему-то requires <b>ещё</b> .
...гражданская война в Америке...	...the American Civil War...	In this case, Russian does not like making an adjective out of America. How to predict? Ask us.
На экзаменах все вопросы были по книгам.	On the exams all the questions were about the <i>readings</i> .	You really can't say <i>questions about books</i> ; <i>readings</i> sounds better to us.

## 18.Д Three Little But Tricky Words: И, А, НО

Let's review (once again) how these three small but tricky conjunctions are used in Russian.

### • И

**И** is used to link two non-contradictory notions, and always corresponds to English *and*.

Он умный и красивый.

*He's smart and good-looking.*

Я купила хлеб и молоко.

*I bought bread and milk.*

Вера и Саша играют в шахматы.

*Vera and Sasha are playing chess.*

To say *both...and*, used *и...и*:

Он знает и русский и немецкий.

*He knows both Russian and German.*

И Маша и Саша заснули на лекции.

*Both Masha and Sasha fell asleep in the lecture.*

• **A**

**A** can appear as several different words in English (and in some cases, as no word at all).

1) **A** is often used when presenting people, things, and is translated **and**.

Это Витя, а это его жена.	<i>This is Vitya, and this is his wife.</i>
Здесь у меня стоит компьютер, а рядом принтер.	<i>My computer is here, and next to it is my printer.</i>
Хорошо. Это ты, а это кто?	<i>OK. (I understand.) That's you, and who is that?</i>

In the first two sentences, it is not *impossible* to have **и**, but **а** is much preferred.

2) **A** is used to link two phrases which are in contrast but not contradiction with each other. This use of **a** can be translated **and** or **but** – depending on the strength of the contrast. (Often this use of **a** corresponds to *whereas*.)

Он молодой, а она старая.	<i>He's young and (whereas) she is old.</i>
Раньше он много пил, а теперь очень мало.	<i>He used to drink a lot, but (whereas) now he (drinks) little.</i>
Это кошка, а это собака.	<i>This is a cat and that's a dog.</i>

In the last example, because of the nature of cats and dogs, a definite contrast is felt. In the examples in 1), there is no contrast at all felt between the computer and the printer (or between Витя and his wife).

3) **A** is used when a positive statement is contrasted with a negative statement and is translated either **but** or **and**, depending on the syntax:

Он не работает, а сачкует.	<i>He's not working, but goofing off.</i>
Миша дурак, а не гений.	<i>Misha is a fool and not a genius.</i>

4) In some cases **a** has no translation in English; it is used simply to move conversation along. (Sometimes **so** is a close approximation.)

Меня зовут Миша. А как вас зовут?	<i>My name is Misha. What's your name?</i>
— У неё в общежитии своя комната.	<i>— She has her own room in the dorm.</i>
— А у нас в России этого практически нет.	<i>— In Russian that is almost unheard of.</i>
А как там было?	<i>So, how was it there?</i>

## • Но

**Но** is reserved for rather sharp contrasts or contradictions, and is almost always translated *but*.

Он всё время занимается, но получает плохие замётки.

*He studies all the time but gets bad grades.*

Он умный, но не очень красивый.

*He's smart but not very attractive.*

Она всё прочитала, но ничего не поняла.

*She read everything but didn't understand anything.*

Обед был потрясающий, но такой дорогой!

*Dinner was fantastic but really expensive.*

Я тебя очень люблю, но мы не можем быть вместе!

*I love you very much, but we cannot be together.*

Честно говоря, the use of these three conjunctions is more complicated than what we have presented here. In many cases more than one of the words is possible. Both **а** and **но** are often possible in the same context, the choice depending on the strength of the contrast. Our suggestion: Learn what's here and keep your eyes and ears open for how Russian writers and speakers use these words.



**Переведите на русский.** Be sure to note which conjunction is used.

1. This is my despicable professor, and this is his wife.
2. He's sleeping not working.
3. My name is Natasha. What's your name?
4. Gleb is not a genius but (rather) a fool.
5. He's young and rich.
6. Kolya goes to Princeton, and Vera to Harvard.
7. He's rich, but not very generous.
8. Both Nina and Vitalik got drunk.
9. He works like a dog but earns little.
10. So, how was it there?





**Упражнение 1** Ответьте на вопросы по рассказу:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.


9.

10.



 **Упражнение 2** Переведите на русский:

1. I don't know squat about the American Civil War.
2. We nearly fell asleep at the lecture.
3. He has around 300 dictionaries.
4. There were around 100 people at the performance.
5. No one noticed me at the party.
6. Did you write down his telephone number (number of telephone) ?

 **Упражнение 3** Fill in the blanks with either **а, и, но**:

1. Я люблю \_\_\_\_\_ философию, \_\_\_\_\_ историю.
2. Я учусь в Принстоне, \_\_\_\_\_ моя сестра в Брауне.
3. Она рано легла, \_\_\_\_\_ не могла заснуть.
4. Он не работает, \_\_\_\_\_ учится.
5. Это Костя, \_\_\_\_\_ это его дети. (comma after Костя!)
6. Это Костя \_\_\_\_\_ его дети. (no comma after Костя!)
7. Он много читает, \_\_\_\_\_ всё равно он очень глупый.
8. Меня зовут Люба. \_\_\_\_\_ как вас зовут?

1. Какое у Пола расписание на завтра?
2. Почему никто не заметит Борю на первой лекции?
3. Какой курс Полу нравится, а какой нет?
4. Почему ему не нравится история?
5. Что Боря думает о Мелиссе?
6. О чем Боря спрашивает Пола после Истории?
7. Почему Пол ничего не записывал?
8. Почему Пол ходит на все лекции?
9. Все студенты в России всегда ходят на все лекции?
10. Как Боря собирается помочь Полу с его русским?