Тридцать седьмой урок

37

Диало́г: Ты поте́ешь, что ли?

Are you sweating, or something?

Грамма́тика: 37.A: Dative Pronouns

37. E. Dative Prepositions37. B. Another Dative Verb37. Γ. Impersonal Constructions

Ты поте́ешь, что ли? Are you sweating or something?

Ва́ня	1 2	Да́ша, что с тобо́й? Ты вся мо́края! Ты поте́ешь, что ли?	Dasha, what's wrong with you? You're soaking wet. Are you sweating or something?
Да́ша	3 4 5 6	Я шла домой с работы и вдруг увидела, как навстречу мне идёт какой-то довольно высокий мужчина. Никого не было на улице, и мне было очень страшно.	I was walking home from work and suddenly I saw a rather large man walking directly towards me. There was no one else around and I was really scared.
Ва́ня	7	А где был Миша?	Where was Misha?
Да́ша	8	Он задержа́лся на рабо́те. У него́ бы́ло како́е-то собра́ние.	He got delayed at work. He had some kind of meeting.
Ва́ня	10	А потом?	And then?
Да́ша	11 12 13 14	Он шёл мне навстречу Мы прошли мимо друг друга, не говоря ни слова, и вдруг я услышала, что он повора́чивается и подхо́дит ко мне. Я вся задрожа́ла	He was walking directly toward me. We walked by each other, not saying a word, when suddenly I heard him turn around and walk toward me. I started shaking all over.
Ва́ня	15	Боже мой, ты в порядке?	My goodness, are you OK?
Да́ша	16 17 18 19 20	Он подошёл ко мне и сказал: «Извините, эти ключи принадлежат вам? Кажется, вы их уронили.» Он отдал мне ключи и ушёл. Мне так стыдно, что я его заподозрила! Ведь благодаря ему, я не потеряла ключи.	He walked up to me and said "Excuse me, do these keys belong to you? It appears that you dropped them." He gave me back my keys and walked away. I'm so ashamed that I suspected him. After all, thanks to him, I didn't lose my keys.

Слова́рь

2	поте́й+ / вс-	sweat
4	навстре́чу + dative	coming directly toward someone
7	страшно	scared; terrified (See grammar explanation.)
8	заде́рживай+ся // задержа́+ся	get delayed; get held up
14	повора́чивай+ся // поверну́+ся	turn around (We had seen this verb in the meaning turn toward, used with $\kappa + dative$.)
17	принадлежа́+	belong to (See grammar explanation.)
18	роня́й+ // урони́+	drop
19	сты́дно	ashamed (See grammar explanation.)
19	подозрева́й+ // заподо́зри+	suspect
20	благодаря́ + dative	thanks to (See grammar explanation.)

37.A Дательный Падеж – Pronouns (Местоимения)

Имени́тельный	Роди́тельный
Я	мне
ТЫ	тебе́
он/о́	(н)емý
она́	(н)ей
МЫ	нам
ВЫ	вам
они́	(н)им
ни/что́	ни/чему́
ни/кто́	ни/кому́
всё	всему́
все	всем
self (No Nominative)	себе́



Кому Слава звонил?

1.	МЫ	2. они́	3. я	4.	ТЫ
5.	ОН	6. кто?	7. она́	8.	все
9.	никто́	10. self	11. вы	12.	весь мир

37.Б More Uses of the Dative: Prepositions

The following prepositions are used with the dative case:

K(O) to; towards

The preposition $\kappa(\mathbf{o})$ can be used to describe physical motion towards an object, as well as more abstract notions of *towards*. $\kappa(\mathbf{o})$ always governs the dative. Many nouns derived from verbs can take $\kappa(\mathbf{o})$ to indicate interest, respect, hatred, etc. for something/someone.

Here are various examples of sentences with $\kappa(\mathbf{o})$. We certainly don't expect you to memorize every single possible use of $\kappa(\mathbf{o})$. The goal is to get a general notion of how $\kappa(\mathbf{o})$ (and $\pi\mathbf{o}$ – see below) are used with the dative in Russian.

Она подошла к нему и сказала: «Я люблю тебя!»

She walked up to him and said, "I love you!"

Я за́втра иду́ к врачу́.

I'm going to the doctor's tomorrow.

Я всю ночь готовился к экзамену по истории.

I studied for my history exam all night.

Ты готова к экзамену?

Are you ready for the exam?

Я не понимаю его любовь к птицам.

I don't understand his love of birds.

У него интерес к политике.

He has an interest in politics.

Они придут к вечеру.

They will arrive toward evening.

We've also seen $\kappa(0)$ in the following fixed expressions:

К сожалению, между нами ничего не может быть.

Unfortunately, there can't be anything between us.

К счастью, он уже забыл об этом.

Fortunately, he's already forgotten about it.

Habctpéyy coming from the opposite direction and heading directly toward

Навстре́чу literally means "to (на) a meeting (встре́ча)"

Посмотри! Вера идёт навстречу нам.

Look! Vera is heading toward us.

Мне навстречу медленно шла большая собака.

A large dog slowly walked toward me.

While both **Habctpéuy** and $\kappa(\mathbf{0})$ mean *towards*, only **Habctpéuy** implies that the person/thing is coming from the opposite direction and moving head on, directly toward the person. $\kappa(\mathbf{0})$ can be from any direction.

ΠΟ along; across; according to; on; by; up/down; around, etc.

As you can see, the prepostion πo has many different meanings. And, к сожале́нию, there really isn't any single general meaning as there is with $\kappa(o)$. Πo does govern other cases in addition to the dative. (We may see one or two later in the year.)

1) along (often with бе́регу)

Мы весь день гуля́ли по бе́регу о́зера Карне́ги.

We walked along the shore of Lake Carnegie all

day.

2) across (often with площади)

Когда я бежал по площади, начался дождь.

As I was running along the square, it started to

rain.

3) according to (Warning: You cannot normally use πo in this meaning with people. To say something like "According to Vera, the pizza here is fabulous," you should use the phrase **Κακ γοβορύτ Βερα,...**

По этому словарю, ударение в этом слове на

According to this dictionary, the stress in this

первом слоге.

word is on the first syllable.

По Эйнштейну, E=mc² (е равно м, ц квадратный)

According to Einstein, $E=mc^2$

4) up/down a street. (For some reason, a lot of textbooks translate this use of πo as 'along the street' That's simply wrong.)

Когда мы ехали по улице, мы увидели слона. As we were driving down/up the street, we saw an

elephant.

Она медленно шла по улице, думая о своём коте. She walked slowly up/down the street, thinking of

her cat.

5) on; at; \emptyset (with time expressions)

Аня работает в ресторане по средам и субботам. Anya works in a restaurant (on) Wednesdays and

Saturdays.

По вечерам он танцует в баре. He dances in a bar at nights.

6) around/touring (a place)

Ле́том я е́здил по Евро́пе. Last summer I traveled around Europe.

Вчера́ мы весь день ходили по городу. Yesterday we walked around the city all day.

Зачем он без конца ходит по комнате? Why does he keep walking around the room?

Here are some other uses of \mathbf{no} + dative that we have seen either this year or last year:

Такая дорогая поездка мне не по карману. I can't afford such an expensive trip.

Я слышал по радио, что какой-то актёр утонул. I heard on the radio that some actor drowned.

Он её любит по одной простой причине: её отец

He loves her for one simple reason – her father is a billionaire.

миллиардер. Моя сосе́дка по комнате очень громко храпит.

My roommate snores very loudly. Я узнал Диму по его противному голосу.

*За́втра у нас экза́мен по ру́сскому языку́. We have a Russian exam tomorrow.

*Recall that with the nouns профессор, учебник and курс, Russian is expressed in the genitive phrase ру́сского языка́ following the noun. Ру́сский профе́ссор indicates that the person is from Russia; s/he may actually teach Biology.

Мой профессор русского языка каждый вечер напивается.

My Russian professor gets loaded every night.

I recognized Dima by his despicable voice.

I lost my Russian book.

Я потерал свой учебник русского языка.

Я слушаю потрясаюлий курс русского языка.

I'm taking a fantastic Russian course.

благодаря thanks to; due to

> Благодаря́ ему, я нашёл прекра́сную рабо́ту. Thanks to him, I found a great job.

Благодаря́ твое́й сестре́, мы нашли́ отли́чную

квартиру.

Thanks to your sister, we found a super apartment.

Curious fact: The 3rd-person pronouns **ему́**, **ей**, **им** do *not* attach **н** after **б**лагодаря́; it's "too long" to act like a regular preposition.

Note that благодаря́ looks exactly like the gerund from the verb благодари́+ thank. Oddly, the verb always takes <u>accusative</u>, not dative. Recall that the short-form adjective благода́рен (e) takes dative (of the person to whom one is grateful) followed optionally by 3a + accusative (of the thing the person is grateful for):



"Add water"

- 1. Мы / шёл / бе́рег / краси́вый / о́зеро
- 3. Она / вчера / ходил / врач
- 5. Ко́ля / шёл / у́лица / и слу́шал / рэп-му́зыка
- 7. Вчера / они / гуля́л / Принстон

- 2. Навстречу / он / шёл / красавица
- 4. Благодаря́ / они́ / всё / получи́лся / хорошо́
- 6. У / я / большой / интерес / русский / грамматика
- 8. Мы / слышали / радио / умер / Сталин

37.Б What Belongs to Whom / Who Belongs to What

принадлежа + belong to (person -"bare" dative) / (institution – κ + dative)

This verb can be used either with a "bare" dative (no preposition) or with $\kappa(\mathbf{o})$ + dative. What's the difference? Use the "bare" dative to indicate *possession* (what belongs to whom) where the subject of the sentence is an object, while **принадлежá**+ κ indicates *membership* in a club, group, etc., where the subject of the sentence is a person.

Кому принадлежа́т э́ти очки́? Who do these glasses belong to? По-мо́ему, э́та маши́на принадлежа́ла Ле́нину. I think this car belonged to Lenin.

К какому клубу ты принадлежищь? Which club do you belong to?

Его́ праде́душка принадлежа́л к Ку-Клукс-Кла́ну, а eró ба́бушка принадлежа́ла к Чёрным Панте́рам. His great-grandfather belonged to the KKK, and his grandmother belonged to the Black Panthers.

(To be perfectly honest, this verb is not used nearly as often—in either meaning—in Russian as *belong* is in English. Instead Russians would just use чей (e) in questions and regular possessive pronouns in statements for the first meaning (belong to a person), and член + genitive for the second meaning (belong to an organization):

Чья э́то маши́на? Whose car is that? (Who does this car belong to?)

Это моё пальто́. This is my jacket. (This jacket belongs to me.)

Ты член како́го клу́ба? What club do you belong to?

Англия член НАТО. England is a member of NATO.

37.5 The Dative and Impersonal Constructions

Recall (once again) that the dative is used in so-called "impersonal" sentences which express a person's physical or emotional state. The "experiencer" appears in dative, while the short-form neuter adjective is used (together with the neuter of the verb *be* in the past and future).

Мне хо́лодно. *I'm cold.*

Teбé плóхо? Are you not feeling well?

Всем было хорошо вчера. Everyone had a good time yesterday.

Ему́ бу́дет ску́чно на о́пере. He'll be bored at the opera.

Нам было интересно слушать лекцию. The lecture was very interesting (for us).

Ей всегда́ жа́рко. She's always hot.

Мне всё равно́ I don't care; It makes no difference to me.

Тебе́ э́то легко́ говори́ть. That's easy for you to say.

Нам бы́ло о́чень ве́село у Ни́ны. We had a really good time at Nina's.

We can add two predicates to our list: стра́шно scared; horrified

сты́дно ashamed

Нам всем было очень страшно, когда мы открыли дверь и увидели тигра.

Мне было страшно, когда я смотрел этот фильм

Диме было стыдно, что он забыл о дне рождения

жены́.

We were terrified when we opened the door and saw a tiger,

I was really frightened when I saw that movie.

Dima was ashamed that he forgot his wife's

birthday.

I am so ashamed of myself!

Note the (commonly heard) expression:

Мне так стылно!

Как тебе́/вам/ему́/ей не сты́дно! You/He/She ought to be ashamed of yourself/himself/herself!



Переведите на русский

- 1. I don't feel well.
- 3. Does this book belong to you (sg.)?
- 5. She was terrified.
- 7. Are you (pl.) bored?
- 9. I suspect them.

- 2. Everyone had a good time at the party.
- 4. Won't you be hot?
- 6. He was so ashamed of himself.
- 8. This house belonged to my great-grandfather on my mother's side.
- 10. You (sg.) ought to be ashamed of yourself!

37-й урок – Домашнее задание	Имя



Упражне́ние 1 Really try to learn these cold. Don't just copy from the lesson.

	Nominative	Dative
I		
you		
he		
she		
we		
y'all		
they		
what		
who		
no one		
everything		
everyone		
self		

Ø	Упражнение 2	Fill in the blanks with either a verb or preposition that governs the dative
~~~	•	

1.	Ле́том я	Ноп н	·
2.	Отку́да у тебя́ такой большо́й интере́с		?
3.		мне шла брюнетка высокого роста	
4.	Вчера́ мы весь день гуля́ли		
5.	Ты уже́ привы́к		(remember this?)
6.	Да́ша ка́жд неде́л	е́здит	·
7.	Она работает в ресторане		

#### Домашнее задание



**Упражне́ние 3** Переведи́те на ру́сский. Don't just copy from the диало́г. Try to learn the vocabulary first.

- 1. We are so ashamed (of ourselves)!
- 2. + Who does that green Mercedes belong to? It belongs to me.
- 3. I accidentally dropped my keys in the lake.
- 4. Why are you sweating?
- 5. Thanks to her, we can sleep in every morning.