

Шестьдесят девятый урок

69

Диалог: Тебе звонил этот самый
What's his face called you

Грамматика: 69.А: Whatchamacallit
69.Б: Чтобы

Тебе звонил этот самый

What's his face called you

Вася	1	Тебе только что звонил... этот самый ... Олэг.	<i>What's his face, Oleg, just called you.</i>
Саша	2	Как я хочу, чтобы он оставил меня в покое!	<i>How I wish he would leave me in peace.</i>
Вася	3 4 5	Он хочет, чтобы ты ему перезвонил . Кажется, ему нужна твоя помощь с домашней работой по химии.	<i>He wants you to call him back. I think he needs your help with his Chemistry assignment.</i>
Саша	6 7 8 9 10 12 13	Пусть он позвонит... этому самому... как его... Грише. Какой он лентяй ! Почему ему так трудно понять: чтобы получать хорошие отметки, надо заниматься. Вместо того, чтобы целыми днями сидеть на диване, пить пиво и смотреть футбол, ему надо шевелить мозгами .	<i>Let him call what's his face, you know, Grisha. What a lazy bum he is! Why is it so hard for him to grasp – in order to get good grades you have to study. Instead of sitting on the couch, drinking beer and watching football for days on end, you have use your brain a little bit.</i>

Словарь

1	этот самый	<i>what's his face; what's his face (See grammar)</i>
3	перезванивай+ // перезвони+ + dative	<i>call someone back</i>
7	лентяй ~ лентяйка	<i>lazybones; lazy person</i>
9	вместо того, чтобы + infinitive	<i>instead of [Verb-ing] (See grammar.)</i>
10	целыми днями	<i>for days on end; for days at a time (More on this use of the instrumental later on.)</i>
12	шевели+ // по- мозгами мозг	<i>use one's brain brain</i>

69.A Whatchamacallit / What's His/Her Face

If you spend more than 20 seconds around a group of Russians, chances are very good you'll hear something like **это самое, этому самому, эту самую**, which is used as a basic “garbage” phrase when the person has forgotten the exact thing or name of the person they are talking about. It's similar to *whatchamacallit*; *what's his face*; *you know*, but is probably 100 times more common. While many Russians tell students to avoid using this phrase, they themselves use it all the time. Still, we should warn you that it is not considered “high style” to use **это самое** in every other utterance.

It turns out that there are 3 different usages of **это самое**:

1) Referring to a person: Decline for gender (including animacy) and number

Here **этот самый (эта самая)** reflects the gender and number of the person/people described. So in the masculine singular and plural accusative use the genitive. Normally after someone uses **этот самый** (or whatever form is called for), s/he will repeat the name (and any preposition) in the required CNG.

Вчера я видел эту самую, Лизу.	<i>Yesterday I saw what's her face, Liza.</i>
Вчера я видел этого самого, Гришу.	<i>Yesterday I saw what's his face, Grisha/</i>
Она была с этим самым, с Вадиком.	<i>She was with what's his name, Vadik.</i>
Я отдала твою книгу этой самой, Рите.	<i>I gave your book to what's her face, to Rita.</i>
Там были эти самые, братья Менендес.	<i>What's their faces were there, the Menendez brothers.</i>
Она почему-то общается с этими самими, с Симпсонами.	<i>She hangs out with what's their faces, the Simpsons.</i>

2) Referring to a noun: The phrase is fixed in neuter, but does decline

This is a bit strange, but no matter what object (or objects) you are talking about, **это самое** stays in neuter singular. The phrase does, however, decline. Thus, in the first example, even though *bed* is feminine, the neuter is used (in the prepositional because of **оставил на**).

Ты взяла это самое, зонт?	<i>Did you take the whatchamacallit, the umbrella?</i>
Я оставил ключи на этом самом, на кровати.	<i>I left my keys on the whatchamacallit, the bed.</i>
Почему она всегда пишет этим самым, фломастером?	<i>Why does she always write with that whatchamacallit, magic-marker.</i>
Я забыла это самое, очки дома.	<i>I left my whatchamacallit, glasses at home.</i>
Мы говорили об этом самом, о войне в Югославии.	<i>We were talking about the whatchamacallit, the war in Yugoslavia.</i>

(Since **это самое** is so colloquial, you may find some Russians who do not agree with the fixed neuter forms. Some speakers feel it is possible for **это самое** to reflect gender and number, i.e., you may hear *эта самая* – even decline as *эту самую* – to refer to a feminine noun.)

3) Not referring to anything – Unchanging “garbage phrase” это самое

Finally, there is *unchanging это самое*, which is a complete “garbage phrase” (perhaps similar to *you know, like*). This meaningless phrase often appears between the subject and the verb:

Ты, это самое, запер дверь?

Did you, you know, lock the door?

Она́, это самое, была́ арестована.

She, like, was arrested.

Я, это самое, сломал вѣдик.

I, you know, broke the VCR.

Again, we want to warn you not to get hooked on this phrase, but also to let you know that it really is used quite frequently by Russian. Just imagine someone with limited English language skills sticking *like* in every other sentence. Not a pretty picture.



Change the phrase in parentheses into a “whatchamallit” phrase. If no parentheses are found, insert “whatchamcallit” where the / is .

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Она́ у́чится на (матфа́ке). | 2. Она́ / проспала́. |
| 3. Ты ви́дел (Ва́дика)? | 4. Он пьѐт (травяно́й чай). |
| 5. Они́ / переѐхали в Москву́. | 6. Ключи́ на (кни́жной полке). |
| 7. Я был с (Ни́ной). | 8. Я бу́ду (баранину). |
| 9. Ве́ра / снимает кварти́ру в Трѐнтоне. | 10. Все зави́дуют (Ма́ше). |

69.Б Чтобы (Review and New Material)

In written works (especially poetry, where an extra syllable could ruin everything) you may see **чтоб** instead of **чтобы** (you may also see **б** instead of **бы**). There’s no difference in meaning.

Uses of **чтобы**

1) Wanting someone to do something:**хотѐть, чтобы + past tense**

Last year we saw this use of **хотѐть + чтобы** followed by a *past tense* verb to indicate *someone (not) wanting another person to do something*:

Все хотѧт, чтобы ты пришлѧ.

Everyone wants you to come.

Я хочѧ, чтобы ты не так грѧмко говорѧла.

I want you to talk more quietly.

Он не хотѧл, чтобы она́ ушлѧ от него́.

He didn't want her to leave him.

Куда́ ты хочѧшь, чтобы я пошлѧ?

Where do you want me to go?

Вы хотѧте, чтобы я вам помѧг?

Do you want me to help you?

Она́ не хочѧт, чтобы он был на вечерѧнке.

She doesn't want him to be at the party.



Переведите на русский

1. I want you (m) to respect your parents.
2. Do you (ты) want me to open the window?
3. He wanted her to bake a chocolate cake.
4. They want us to return the money today.
5. No one wants Dima to become a member of the club.
6. I don't want you (f) to suffer (emotionally).
7. What do you (ты) want me (m) to do?
8. Everyone wants me (f) to achieve success.
9. I want him to leave me alone.
10. I don't want them to be at the funeral.

2) In order to: **чтобы + infinitive**

Чтобы can also be used with an *infinitive*, with the meaning *in order to*. Notice that here there *are not two different subjects* in the upper and lower clauses, as there were in the above use of **чтобы**. Also note that it is possible to move the **чтобы** clause in front of the other clause, something that was not possible with the above use of **чтобы**.

Чтобы понять вид, надо лет сорок жить в Москвѣ.

In order to understand aspect, it is necessary to live in Moscow for around 40 years.

Света рабѳует, чтобы жить.

Sveta works in order to live.

Чтобы стать американцким президентом, человек дѳлжен родиться в США.

In order to become president, a person must have been born in the United States.

Чтобы получить хорошо оплачиваемую рабѳу, надо иметь блат.

In order to get a good job, you (one) has to have connections.



Переведите на русский:

1. In order to achieve success, one must work like a dog.
2. One must use one's brains in order to get good grades.
3. I eat in order to live.
4. In order to grasp the meaning of life, one must be a philosopher.
5. In order to play the guitar, one must practice every day.
6. In order to become a doctor, one must study in medical school.
7. We went to the beach in order to watch the sunrise.
8. In order to get/receive a driver's license, one must know how to drive a car.

3) Be afraid lest... **боя+...ся, чтобы + не + past**

Here is a use of **чтобы** not exhibited in the dialogue (and for good reason – it’s rather formal, and would most likely only be found in the written language). **Чтобы + не + past tense** can follow the verb **боя+...ся** to give the meaning “fear lest (something bad happen)”. In everyday speech, you would simply use **боя+...ся** followed by the clause (beginning with **что**), no negation needed.

Я боюсь, чтобы он не забыл о нас.

I'm afraid lest he forget about it (that he will forget).

Вера боялась, чтоб муж не потерял работу.

Vera is afraid lest her husband lose his job (that her husband will lose his job)

Мы боимся, чтобы тебе не было холодно.

We're afraid lest you be cold (that you are / were / will be cold).

Again, this is strictly for recognition; you don't need to produce this actively, but you should be able to understand what it means if you come across it while reading.

4) Instead of X-ing... **вместо того, чтобы + Infinitive**

There is a very useful fixed construction involving **чтобы: вместо того чтобы + infinitive... instead of X-ing...** There's really no other way of expressing this idea in Russian, so we want to emphasize how important it is that you learn this (i.e., this will be on the exam). As you can see, this phrase can either precede or follow the main clause.

Вместо того чтобы заниматься, он пошёл в кино.

Instead of studying, he went to the movies.

Вместо того чтобы весь день смотреть телевизор, ты должен работать над курсовой.

Instead of watching TV all day, you should work on your thesis.

Она осталась дома и помыла голову вместо того чтобы пойти на балет.

She stayed home and washed her hair instead of going to the ballet.

Миша весь день сидел дома и играл на барабанах вместо того, чтобы помочь другу переехать.

Misha sat at home and play the drums instead of helping his friend move.



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1. Instead of sleeping, he sat on the couch and thought about computers.
2. Instead of complaining about (remember what preposition this is) everything, you should help them.
3. I slept in instead of getting up at 4:00.
4. Instead of working out, he went to the bakery for a chocolate cake.
5. I sold the car instead of returning it to my ex-wife.
6. Instead of splitting up, they decided to go to (поехать) Switzerland for the summer.
7. I bought a CD instead of going to the concert.
8. Instead of killing a vampire, he went to sleep.
9. Instead of telling my professor that he was a fool, I was silent.
10. Instead of swearing all the time, you (m) should go to/attend church (церковь).



Упражнение 1 Write 1 sentence each with the various **это самое** phrases:

1.

2.

3.



Упражнение 2 Write 3 sentences, each with a different use of **чтобы**

1.

2.

3.

 Упражнение 3 Переведите на русский

1. Gera wants you to call him back immediately.

2. I really respect what's her face, Nina.

3. Instead of studying, he, you know, went (пошёл) to the bar.

 Упражнение 4 V O D

переведите translate (perfective)			
Verb Type _____ / Conjugation Type _____			
PRESENT (& IMPERATIVE)		PAST (& INFINITIVE)	
я	_____	он	_____
он(á)	_____	онá	_____
онí	_____	онí	_____
Imperative	_____	Infinitive	_____
PARTICIPLES AND GERUNDS (NOT ALL ARE POSSIBLE!)			
Pres Active	_____	Past Active	_____
Pres Passive	_____	PPPP	_____
Pres Gerund	_____	Past Gerund	_____