

# Восемьдесят второй урок

# 82

Песня / Стихотворение: Высоцкий / Цветаева

Грамматика: А: Introduction to Collective Numbers

Б: Кто куда

В: Давно (не)

**Владимир Высоцкий (1938-1980)** There's an excellent site about Высоцкий at <http://www.kulichki.com/vv/>

*To get a real feel for Высоцкий, who was probably the most popular singer in the Soviet Union in the 1960s-70s, despite having only one or two records officially released (while millions of copies of his songs circulated on bootleg tapes), you should listen to the Vysotskij Medley file. As you will see, it would have been a bit more difficult to cover those songs in class.*

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ б \_\_\_\_\_ на \_\_\_\_\_ –
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ чудесно \_\_\_\_\_!
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ выпивать **на троих**,
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ покурить **на двоих**.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ - **колыбель** \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ пелись,
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ двора
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ поразлетелись –
- 11 **Навсегда, кто куда,**
- 12 На долгие года.
- 13 \_\_\_\_\_,
- 14 Спокойн веку \_\_\_\_\_.
- 15 \_\_\_\_\_,
- 16 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 17 \_\_\_\_\_ у нас \_\_\_\_\_ живёт,
- 18 \_\_\_\_\_ !
- 19 \_\_\_\_\_ блатных \_\_\_\_\_ поёт,
- 20 \_\_\_\_\_ блатных \_\_\_\_\_ **сядут** –
- 21 **Навсегда,** \_\_\_\_\_,
- 22 На долгие года!

## Словáрь

1	б	<i>бы</i>
2	<b>чудёсный</b>	<i>marvelous; fabulous (adjective from чýдо)</i>
3	выпивáй+	<i>have a drink</i>
3	<b>на дво́йх / тро́йх</b>	<i>for two / three (people)</i> It was customary to share a bottle of vodka with two other people. Prospective drinkers would stand outside the liquor store holding three fingers against their chest – in search of someone to split a bottle with.
6	<b>колыбёль (F)</b>	<i>cradle</i>
8	{пой+ ...ся / пё+...ся} // с-	Think about the meaning of ся here.
10	поразлетё+...ся	<i>head off in different directions</i>
11	<b>навсегдá</b>	<i>forever</i>
11	<b>кто куда́</b>	<i>each (person) in their own direction</i> (See grammar.)
12	дóлгий	<i>long</i>
12	годá	гóды
14	спокóн вёку	<i>from time immemorial</i>
19	блатно́й	<i>a criminal; person connected with underworld</i>
20	сади́+...ся // {сяд+ / сёд+}	<i>go to prison</i> (If you hear a Russian say “Он сидёл”, it means that the person was in a camp/prison.)

Марина Ивановна Цветаева (1892-1941) Она повесилась

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, не спóрю.  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3 Не рвусь \_\_\_\_\_, ни \_\_\_\_\_, ни к мóрю,  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_ кораблю́.  
 5 Не \_\_\_\_\_, как в э́тих \_\_\_\_\_ жарко,  
 6 Как зéлено \_\_\_\_\_.  
 7 Давно́ желáнного и ждáнного \_\_\_\_\_  
 8 \_\_\_\_\_.  
 9 Не ра́дуют \_\_\_\_\_, ни трамва́я  
 10 Звеня́щий бег.  
 11 \_\_\_\_\_, не \_\_\_\_\_, позабыва́я  
 12 \_\_\_\_\_ и век.  
 13 На, \_\_\_\_\_, надрéзанном канáте  
 14 \_\_\_\_\_ плясу́н.  
 15 Я – тень \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_. Я – лунáтик  
 16 \_\_\_\_\_.

13 июля 1914

## Словáрь

1	спóри+ // по- с + <i>instrumental</i>	<i>argue (with)</i>
2	рва+...ся к	<i>rush toward</i>
4	корабль'	<i>ship</i> (You can tell the gender from the poem.)
7	желáнный, ждáнный	think about these forms – there are a few strange things about both of them
9	трамва́й	<i>streetcar (usually on tracks in the ground)</i>
10	звенé+	<i>ring</i>
10	бег	Noun from бéгай+
12	век	<i>century</i>
13	надрéза+	<i>make a cut in</i>

13	канáт	<i>(tight)rope; cable</i>
14	плясúн	<i>dancer</i>
15	<b>тень</b>	<i>shadow</i>
15	лунáтик	This is actually a false cognate. In Russian лунáтик is actually a sleepwalker, though there is also a more poetic sense — certainly here — of a person who is enchanted by the night

## 82.A (Brief) Introduction to Collective Numbers

Throughout the song we find the phrases **На одногó / На дво́йх / На тро́йх** *For one person / For two (people) / For three (people)*. We actually saw the form (кóмната) **на одногó** (человéка) in the Бóря story, while **дво́йх** and **тро́йх** are new forms with a special name: *Collective Numbers*. Let's take a very brief look at these now; we'll cover collectives in greater depth later on.

Very often when referring to small groups of people Russians do not use the regular cardinal numbers (два, три, четýре, etc.). Instead special collective forms are used. In this song — and in this lesson — we only see the accusative forms for *two* and *three*, following the preposition **на** *for*. Here are several examples:

Есть у вас стóлик* на дво́йх?	<i>Do you have a table for two?</i>
Здесь тóлько кóмнаты (**номерá) на тро́йх.	<i>There are only rooms for three people here.</i>
В нáшем общи́житии мнóго кóмнат на одногó человéка.	<i>There are a lot of singles in our dorm.</i>

\*A table in a restaurant is always **стóлик**, never **стол**.

\*\* A room in a hotel is normally called **но́мер**, which has **-á** in the plural.

Just learn **на одногó / дво́йх / тро́йх** for now. As we said, we'll have (lots) more to say about this rather important topic later on.

## 82.Б Кто Куда Each Person (Went) to a Different Place

In line 11 of the song we find the phrase **Кто куда**, which is best translated as *Each person (went) their own way (each to a different place)*. Let's look at this somewhat productive construction consisting of two question words.

In Russian you can put two question words together to give the meaning that *each person/thing does something in its own way*. Normally no verb appears in the sentence, though quite often a specific verb is strongly implied; precisely which verb depends on context. Probably the best thing would be to look at a few examples – be sure to go over the translations! Of the examples below, the first one is by far the most common, and has really become a fixed expression. So, learn it!

Кому́ как (нравится).	<i>To each his own. (Everyone has his/her own taste.)</i>
Кто с кем (танцевáл).	<i>Each person danced with someone else.</i>
Кто у когó (ночевáл / спроси́л)	<i>Each person spent the night with / asked someone else.</i>

Лéнин supposedly once said «**Кто когó**» meaning it's only a question of who is able to destroy the other guy first – the implication being that the everyone is out to do in everyone else.



**Переведите на русский:**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Do you have a table for three?                | 2. To each his own. ( <i>Learn this – huge hint for exam!</i> ) |
| 3. Each person went their own way.               | 4. There are no rooms for two.                                  |
| 5. Each person (danced) with a different person. | 6. What exists for just one person? ( <i>Line from song.</i> )  |

## 82.В Давно́ (Не)

In lines 7-8 of the poem we find the phrase **Давно́ желáнного и ждáнного подарка / Не жду** *I long ago stopped waiting for the desired and awaited gift*. Let's look at the various uses of **давнó (не)**.

Previously we have seen the adverb **давнó** with the meaning *long ago*:

Я пóмню éтот день как бóдто éто бýло вчера́, но éто бýло давнó.	<i>I remember that day as if it were yesterday, but it was long ago.</i>
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There are several other uses of **давнó**, though they all (more or less) reflect the idea of the event/state referring back into the somewhat distant past.

We will look at four different uses of **давно**, based on two criteria: 1) ± **не**; 2) *past* versus *present* verb.

<b>Affirmative Давно</b>	
<b>Давно + Past: Action Took Place a Long Time Ago (but is no longer in effect or has been completed)</b>	<b>Давно + Present: Action Has Been Going on For a Long Time (and continues to be in effect)</b>
Мы давно жили в Торонто. <i>We lived in Toronto a long time ago (but no longer live there).</i>	Мы давно живём в Торонто. <i>We have been living in Toronto for a long time.</i>
Я давно курил. <i>I used to smoke a long time ago (but then quit).</i>	Я давно курю. <i>I've smoked for a long time (and still smoke).</i>
Я познакомился со Путиным давно. <i>I met Putin a long time ago (and that single event is over).</i>	Я давно знаком со Путиным. <i>I have known Putin for a long time (and we maintain a relationship).</i>

<b>Давно Не</b>	
<b>Давно Не + Past: It Has Been A Long Time Since Action Last Occurred</b>	<b>Давно Не + Present: [Subject] Quit Doing Action Long Ago</b>
Мои родители давно не посылали мне деньги. <i>It's been a long time since my parents last sent me money.</i>	Мои родители давно не посылают мне деньги. <i>My parents stopped sending me money a long time ago.</i>
Я давно не ел мясо. <i>It's been a long time since I last ate meat.</i>	Я давно не ем мясо. <i>I stopped eating meat a long time ago. (I have been a vegetarian for a long time.)</i>
Она давно не играла на скрипке. <i>It's been a long time since she last played the violin.</i>	Она давно не играет на скрипке. <i>She quit playing the violin a long time ago.</i>

As you can see, the difference between the *past* and *present* with **давно не** is subtle — and it's not a distinction that can be easily expressed in English — but there does exist this difference in Russian.



**Переведите на русский:**

1. She quit arguing with (her) daughter a long time ago.
2. We got divorced a long time ago.
3. It's been a long time since I rode (**ёзди+ на**) the streetcar.
4. They have been living in Moscow for a long time.
5. Vera became a member of this club a long time ago.
6. It's been a long time since I went (**ходи+**) to the ballet.
7. She stopped drinking a long time ago.
8. I have been working here for a long time.





**Упражнение 1** Переведите пёсню и стихотворёние и пошлите e-mail вáшему преподаватёлю.



**Упражнение 2** Переведите на рúсский:

1. Do you have a table (≠стол) for three?
2. To each his own.
3. Each person went his/her own way.
4. I went to (studied at) Princeton a long time ago.
5. I haven't seen a cradle in a long time.
6. I would like to live in (## - your choice) century.