

Unit 8. Moments of Intimacy

When your relationship is developing, each moment of person-to-person communication becomes extremely significant. The happiness of every couple is always built on little signs of attention to each other; on something which is only developing between two of you, and is nobody else's business.

When two people representing different cultures are building their life together, they need to go through numerous experiences of asking, requesting and suggesting things to each other. Moreover, all these dialogs must support, confirm or accomplish the emotional environment and the unique style of your communication. Let us try to imitate a few situations where you may need to make a suggestion and respond to her suggestion in intimate environment.

Давай пить вино.	Let us have some wine.	Davai pit' vino.
Давай слушать музыку.	Let us listen to music.	Davai slushat' muzyku.
Хочешь вина?	Do you want some wine?	Hochish vina?
Хочешь фрукты?	Do you want some fruits?	Hochish frukty?
Хочешь танцевать?	Do you want to dance?	Hochish tantsivat'?
Тебе нравится?	Do you like it?	Tibe nravitsa?
Я поставлю цветы там.	I will put the flowers there.	Ya pastavlu tsvity tam.
Ты любишь свечи?	Do you like candles?	Ty lyubish svechi?
Давай выключим свет.	Let us switch off the lights.	Davai vyklyuchim svet.
Давай поставим свечи.	Let us put(lit) candles.	Davai pastavim svechi.
Я открою вино.	I'll open the wine.	Ya atkroyu vino.
Я скажу тост.	I'll say a toast.	Ya skazhu tost.
За нашу любовь.	To our love.	Za nashu lubov'.
За нашу встречу в (Америке).	To our meeting in (America).	Za nashu vstrechu (v Amerike)
За тебя.	To you.	Za titya.
За нас.	To us.	Za nas.

Here are a few dialogs to illustrate possible situations of flirting, creating your unique system of emotional communication, or simply establishing a certain degree of intimacy in a developing relationship.

Sample Dialogs:

A: Хочешь танцевать?	Do you want to dance?	Hochish tantsivat'?
B: Нет. Я не люблю танцевать. Я люблю слушать музыку.	No. I don't like dancing. I love to listen to music.	Net. Ya ni lublyu tantsivat'. Ya lublyu slushat' muzyku.
A: Окей. Я буду танцевать а ты слушать и смотреть, ОК?	Ok. I'll dance and you listen and watch.	Okei. Ya budu tantsivat' a ty slushat' i smatret', OK?
B: Хорошо. Я открою вино.	Good. I'll open the wine.	Harasho. Ya atkroyu vino.
A: А я скажу тост. За нас.	And I will say a tost. To us!	A ya skazhu tost. Za nas!
B: Отлично. За нас!	Perfect. To us!	Atlichna! Za nas!
A: Давай выключим свет и поставим свечи.	Let us switch off the lights and lit candles.	Davai vykluchim svet i pastavim svechi.
B: О-о, это так романтично.	Oh, this is so romantic. Let's	O-o, eta tak ramantichna.
Давай пить вино.	have some wine.	Davai pit' vino.
A: Не спеши. Иди ко мне.	Don't hurry. Come to me.	Ni spishi. Idi ka mne.
B: Иду.	Coming...	Idu.

In the moments of romantic intimacy, your faces, bodies, gestures and facial expressions may help you to communicate even better than words. But, anyway, you may need to know a few phrases which can please your lady even more.

Intimate Talk

Иди ко мне.	Come closer.	Idi ka mne.
Дай мне руку.	Give me your hand.	Dai mnye ruku.
Тебе хорошо?	Do you feel good?	Tibe harasho?
Садись рядом.	Sit by my side.	Sadis' ryadam.
Я так счастлив.	I am so happy.	Ya tak schasliv.
Мне так хорошо с тобой.	I feel so good by your side.	Mne tak harasho s taboy.
Ты такая маленькая.	You are so small.	Ty takaya malenkaya.
У тебя нежная кожа.	Your skin is so tender.	U tibya nezhnaya kozha.
Ты очень нежная.	You are very tender.	Ty ochin nezhnaya.
Ты такая сладкая.	You are so sweet.	Ty takaya sladkaya.
Ты очень аппетитная!	You are very yammy!	Ty ochin apititnaya!
Я хочу смотреть на тебя.	I want to watch you.	Ya hachu smatret' na tibya.
Я хочу слышать твой голос.	I want to listen to your voice.	Ya hachu slyshat' tvoi golas.
Не уходи.	Do not move away.	Ni uhadi.
Будь рядом.	Stay by my side.	Bud' ryadam.
Останься со мной.	Stay with me.	Astan'sya sa mnoi.

Sometimes, after having a great evening together, when you wish a good night to each other, you may only say one or two words which will be enough to create a great emotional environment for tomorrow.

Saying good night to her

Спокойной ночи.	Good night.	Spakoinai nochi.
Я увижу тебя во сне.	I'll see you in my dreams.	Ya uvizhu tibya va sne.
Спи крепко до утра.	Sleep tight till the morning.	Spi krepka da utra.
Увидимся утром.	Bye till the morning.	Uvidimsya utram.
До завтра.	See you tomorrow.	Da zavtra.

In the morning, the first words you say should not be «Where is my watch?». Try to sound tender, do not hurry to start your day right away – take 5 minutes of great relaxing time to create environment of tenderness, care and respectful understanding by saying a phrase like one of these-

Greetings when waking up

Моя любимая...	My love...	Maya lubimaya.
Доброе утро.	Good morning.	Dobraye utra.
Так приятно тебя видеть.	It's so nice to see you.	Tak priyatna tibya vidit'.
Я не верю, что ты рядом.	I can't believe you are here, by my side.	Ya ni veryu shto ty ryadam.
Как ты спала?	Did you sleep well?	Kak ty spala?
Очень крепко.	(I slept) very well.	Ochin' krepka.
Ты мне снилась.	I saw you in my dreams.	Ty mne snilas'.
Я думал о тебе.	I kept thinking about you.	Ya dumal a tibe.
Хочешь кофе? Я сделаю.	Would you like some coffee? I'll make it.	Hochish kofi?
Ты долго спишь по утрам.	You sleep late in the mornings.	Ty dolga spish pa utram.
Пора вставать.	It's time to get up.	Para vstavat'.
Не хочу вставать. Мне хорошо.	I don't want to get up. I feel so good.	Ni hachu vstavat'. Mne harasho.
Не спеши. Иди ко мне.	Don't hurry. Come to me.	Ni spishi. Idi ka mnye.
С тобой так хорошо.	It's so nice to be with you.	S taboi tak harasho.
Давай побудем вместе.	Let's stay together a bit longer.	Davai pabudim vmesti.

Sample Dialogs:

A: Доброе утро. B: Привет. Ты не спишь? A: Нет. Как ты спала? B: Хорошо. A: Ты мне снилась. Я думал о тебе. B: Я – тоже. A: Давай побудем вместе. B: Да...	Good morning. Hi. You are not asleep. No. Did you sleep well? Yes. I saw you in my dream. I was thinking about you. Me too. Let's stay together for a while. Yes...	Dobraya utra . Privet. Ty ni spish? Net. Kak ty spala? Harasho. Ty mne snilas'. Ya dumal a tibe. Ya tozhi . Davai pabudim vmesti. Da .
A: Восемь часов. Я отлично спал. B: Хочешь кофе? Я сделаю. A: Не спеши. Иди ко мне. B: Иду. A: С тобой так хорошо. Давай побудем вместе.	It's 8 o'clock. I slept very well. You want some coffee? I'll make it. Don't hurry. Come to me. Coming... I feel so good when you are near. Let us stay here for a while.	Vosim chasof. Ya atlichna spal. Hochish kofi? Ya sdelayu. Ni spishi. Idi ka mne. Idu . S taboi tak harasho. Davai pabudim vmesti.
A: Доброе утро. Ты давно не спишь? B: Давно. А ты долго спишь по утрам. A: Не всегда. Сегодня я свободен. Можно спать. B: А я не люблю долго спать утром... Я хочу кофе. A: Хочешь кофе? Я сделаю. B: Спасибо... С тобой очень хорошо. A: Мне с тобой – тоже.	God morning, Have you been up for a long time? Yes. You sleep late in the mornings. Not always. Today, I am free. I can sleep (late). I don't like sleeping long hours in the morning... I want some coffee. You want coffee? I'll make it. Thank you. It's so nice to be with you. I feel the same with you, too.	Dobraya utra . Ty davno ni spish? Davno. A ty dolga spish pa utram. Ni fsigda. Sivadnya ya svabodin. Mozhna spat'. A ya ni lublu dolga spat' utram... Ya hachu kofi. Hochish kofi? Ya sdelayu. Spasiba. S taboy ochin' harasho. Mne s taboi tozhi .
A: Какое хорошее утро. B: Да. Мне тоже очень хорошо. A: Не хочу вставать. B: Я тоже. Но спать тоже не хочу. A: И я. Я хочу быть с тобой. B: Иди ко мне.	What a wonderful morning. Yes. I feel great, too. I don't feel like getting up. Me, too. But I am not sleepy any more. Neither am I. I want to be with you. Come to me.	Kakoe haroshie utra . Da . Mne tozhi ochin' harasho. Ni hachu fstavat' . Ya tozhi . No spat' tozhi ni hachu. I ya , Hachu byt' s taboy. Idi ka mne.

Language notes:

Russian Verb. Introduction and Aspect

Russian Verbs have a reputation of being difficult to learn, and this is true, but only because the concepts governing them are very different from the norms of Germanic or Romance languages. Fortunately, there is a logic to the verb system, and highly irregular verbs are rare. Here is a quick overview of the verb tenses of Russian:

Past-Imperfect	Past-Perfect
Present	
Future- Imperfect	Future-Perfect

The main feature that distinguishes Russian verbs from English is the notion of Aspect; Russian has two aspects.

The Imperfective Aspect, or несовершенный вид, which indicates an action which is either

- a) in progress,
- b) not yet finished
- c) done repeatedly
- d) may or may not be completed in the near future or
- e) may or may not be repeated in the future.

The Perfective Aspect, or "совершенный вид," which indicates are actions that is-

- a) completed successfully once, or
- b) an action that will be completed once in the near future.

For instance, I'll use the example of my first year Russian professor:

Imperfective: *Кто ел мой сыр?! (who's been eating my cheese?)* - The implication is that said person has taken cheese more than once over a period of time.

Perfective: *Кто съел мой сыр?! (who ate my cheese?)* - The idea here, by contrast, is that the cheese, (all of it,) was eaten all at once, and thus the action is perfective.

Russian verbs thus form perfective and imperfective pairs, which have to be memorized. There is sometimes no logic in the verb pairs, as Russian used to have more than just two aspects, but there are patterns that emerge. There are about five ways to distinguish between the two:

1. Use of a prefix - for instance, the imperfective of to read is *читать*, but the perfective is *прочитать* (this is the most common form).
2. Change in the stem/suffix - the imperfective of to understand is *понимать*, and the perfective is *понять* (common, but less so than 1 and 3).
3. Change the final vowel - the imperfective of to enroll/join is *поступать*, and the perfective is *поступить* (these are fairly common)
4. Use of *-ыв-* or *-ив-* - the imperfective of to order is *заказывать*, perfective, *заказать* (used mostly on prefixed verbs and are easy to spot after some practice).
5. Take a completely different verb - the imperfective of to say/speak is *говорить*, the perfective *сказать* (fortunately, these are not very common).