# Lekcja 3 poziom 2

1. Sprawdzenie pracy domowej

2.

***Dialog 1***

A woman starts a conversation

A - Where is the knife? Gdzie jest nóż?

 Where is knife?

B -It’s on the table. Jest na stole.

 Is on table

A - It isn’t here. Nie ma go tu.

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B - It must be in the drawer, then. To musi być w szufladzie.

 It must be in drawer

A - It isn’t there. Nie ma go tam.

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B - Maybe on the work top? Może na blacie?

 Maybe on work top

A – It’s not there either. Też nie.

 Either not

 Damn! Where did you put it then? Cholera! To gdzie go położyłeś?

 Damn Then where him put

B - Darling, it’s in front of you, by the bread. Kochanie, jest przed tobą, koło chleba.

 Darling is in front you, by bred

A - Oh, I must be blind. Oh, muszę być ślepa.

 Oh, (I) must be blind

A man starts a conversation

A - Where is the knife? Gdzie jest nóż?

B - It’s on the table. Jest na stole.

A - It isn’t here. Nie ma go tu.

B - It must be in the drawer. To musi być w szufladzie.

A - It isn’t there. Nie ma go tam.

B - Maybe on the work top? Może na blacie?

A - It’s not there either. Też nie.

 Damn! Where did you put it then? Cholera! To gdzie go położyłaś?

B - Darling, it’s in front of you, by the bread. Kochanie, jest przed tobą, koło

 chleba.

A - Oh, I must be blind. Oh, (ja) muszę być ślepy.

Explanations:

1. tu (here) something is near you

 tam (there) something is far away from you

2. go - it is a form of the pronoun ”it”

3. kochanie means darling, in the dialogue above it is used in a slightly sarcastic way.

4. Cholera! or do cholery! - you can translate it as “damn!”, ”bloody hell!” It’s not as offensive as are the “f” words.

Activities:

In Polish say the following as a male:

I was in the shop yesterday and I bought four bananas and one leaf of bread. I was in a hurry because my wife (my husband) was waiting for me. She (he) was hungry and furious.

Vocabulary:

shop – sklep, yesterday – wczoraj, buy – kupić, four – cztery, one – jeden

leaf – bochenek, bread – chleb, hurry – spieszyć się, because – ponieważ,

wife – żona, husband – mąż, wait – czekać, furious – wściekły, hungry – głodny

Now repeat the same as a female.

**3. Phonetics**

sz, cz, rz, ż, dz, dż

Grammar or headache

You already know this:

1. In Polish, the word endings are very important, as they govern the relation between words and decide about the meaning of the sentence.

2. Every noun has its gender. There are 3 genders in Polish: masculine, feminine and neuter.

3. Almost every word in Polish has several forms.

Today, we start to learn about the grammatical case of noun. Have you ever heard about it? No? No wonder, it doesn’t exist in English. In many European languages however this is a fundamental grammar issue. So is it in Polish. Nothing to worry about, it does seem horrible only at the beginning. Luckily, you already know one case; “Genitive” or ”Saxon Genitive” or possessive form.

There are 7 cases of noun, so you have to learn 6 more. The first one, very easy to learn by the way, “Nominative” is almost always the same as the last one “Vocative”. So you have to learn only four more.

Look at the nouns from our dialogue and read it:

Common form: nóż

Other forms: noża, nożu, z nożem

Common form: stół

 Other forms: stołu, ze stołem, o stole

Common form: szuflada

Other forms: szuflady, szufladzie, szufladę, z szufladą, o szufladzie

Common form: blat

Other forms: blatu, z blatem, o blacie.

Common form: chleb

Other forms: chleba, chlebowi, z chlebem, o chlebie

How and when to use the relevant form?

Unfortunately, you have to learn every single case of the noun by heart.

Answering the questions below may help:

1. Nominative (N) what is it?- chleb

2. Genitive (G) whose is it? - chleba

3. Dative (D) to what or to whom I’m looking at?- chlebowi

4. Accusative (A) What do I see?- chleb

5. Instrumental (I) what or who is it with or by?- z chlebem

6. Locative (L) What is it about? - o chlebie

7. Vocative (V) If you call for it - chlebie!

 Wow! It’s enough for today.

Homework![C:\Users\zofia\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\IE\JL1U38K6\reminder-smiley-face[1].jpg]()

Wednesday (to learn by heart)

I was... Ja byłem... We were... My byliśmy...

You were... Ty byłeś… You were… Wy byliście…

He was… On był… They were… Oni byli

She was… Ona była…

It was…. To było…

Thursday (to learn by heart)

I wasn’t... Ja nie byłem... We weren’t... My nie byliśmy...

You weren’t... Ty nie byłeś... You weren’t... Wy nie byliście...

He wasn’t... On nie był... They weren’t… Oni nie byli…

She wasn’t… Ona nie była...

It wasn’t... To nie było…

Friday

Repeat each word ten times:

Na szczawiu siedział chrząszcz i bzykał.

Monday

Dwieście lat później Królestwo Polskie przestało istnieć. Zostało podzielone między Rosję, Prusy i Austrię. Przez następne 200 lat, do końca I wojny światowej Polacy byli obywatelami któregoś z tych trzech państw. Tylko Turcja nie uznała rozbioru Polski i na przyjęciach ambasadorów na dworze sułtana zawsze padało pytanie o przedstawiciela króla polskiego. W tym czasie Anglia zbudowała imperium i trwała rewolucja naukowo-techniczna. Dlaczego więc tak wielkie i bogate państwo upadło? O tym następnym razem.

Two hundred years later the Polish Kingdom had ceased to exist. It was divided between Russia, Prussia and Austria. For the next 200 years, until the end of the First World War, Poles were the citizens of one of those countries. Only Turkey did not recognise the partition of Poland: during the ambassador reception at the Sultan’s court there was always the question regarding the presence of the representative of the King of Poland. At that time England has created its Empire and the scientific and industrial revolution was in progress. Why then did such a big and wealthy country collapse? More about it -- the next time round.