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# Welcome to the Michel Thomas Method



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# About Michel Thomas

Michel Thomas (1914–2005) was a gifted linguist who mastered more than ten languages in his lifetime and became famous for teaching much of Hollywood's 'A' list how to speak a foreign language. Film stars such as Woody Allen, Emma Thompson and Barbra Streisand paid thousands of dollars each for face-to-face lessons.

Michel, a Polish Jew, developed his method after discovering the untapped potential of the human mind during his traumatic wartime experiences. The only way he survived this period of his life, which included being captured by the Gestapo, was by concentrating and placing his mind beyond the physical. Fascinated by this experience, he was determined that after the war he would devote himself to exploring further the power of the human mind, and so dedicated his life to education.

In 1947, he moved to Los Angeles and set up the Michel Thomas Language Centers, from where he taught languages for over fifty years in New York, Beverly Hills and London.

Michel Thomas died at his home in New York City on Saturday 8th January 2005. He was 90 years old.

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## Abbreviations

Ø: no ending; A: accusative; D: dative; f / fem: feminine; G / gen: genitive; I: instrumental; impf: imperfective; inf: informal; L: locative; m / masc: masculine; n: neuter; N: nominative; pf: perfective; pl: plural; sg: singular; V: vocative

## 'Men' and 'women'

Adjectives and verb endings given below for 'men' and 'women' are also used for boys and girls, respectively.

## Word order

Word order in Polish is quite flexible. The word order as given in all the phrases, sentences and questions printed below (and heard in the recording) are just examples of many different possible word orders to help you to get started. Feel free to experiment with them to help you develop your own linguistic abilities in Polish. Communication, after all, is about expressing our thoughts and ideas and sharing them with others and each of us does it in a different way. So enjoy finding your own way of expressing yourself!

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## CDI Track 1

*Zaczynamy* 'Let's start'; *coś* 'something'; *ktos* 'somebody'; *na wakacjach* 'on holiday'; *Byłem na wakacjach* 'I (masc) was on holiday'. The ending of *wakacje* 'holiday' has changed to *-ach* because there is no movement involved (*na* 'on' is followed by the locative case here).

*raz* 'once, one time'; *ile?* 'how much, how many?'; *ile razy?* 'how many times?' *Razy* is in the genitive plural here. The genitive case normally expresses possession and belonging, so *ile razy?* literally means 'how many of times?' The letter *z* sounds like *s* when it is at the end of a word.

*tylko* 'only'; *tylko raz* 'only once'; *wiele* 'many'; *wiele razy* 'many times' (lit. 'many of times').

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## CDI Track 2

*bywać* 'to be (somewhere) often, to frequent'; *Bywam tam codziennie* 'I am there every day'. In *codziennie* 'every day', the double *n* is pronounced as two separate consonants. Here the second *n* is followed by the vowel *i*, which softens it, so it sounds like the consonant *ń*. *dziennie* 'a / per day'; *Bywałem / bywałam tam wiele razy dziennie* 'I (masc / fem) was there many times a day'.

*morze* 'sea'; *nad morzem* 'by the sea'. The preposition *nad* takes the instrumental case, the ending for which is *-em* (for most masculine and neuter singular nouns); *nad oceanem* 'by the ocean'.

**CDI Track 3**

*artykuł* 'article'; *Czytałam ciekawy artykuł* 'I (fem) was reading an interesting article'; *te* 'these'; *te gazety* 'these newspapers'.

*oglądać* 'to watch, look at'; *pani oglądała* 'you (fem formal) were watching'; *oglądałem* 'I (masc) was watching'; *Co pan oglądał?* 'What were you (masc formal) watching?'  
*telewizja* 'television'; *oglądać telewizję* 'to watch television'. *telewizję* is the direct object of the verb and so is in the accusative case.

*od* 'from'; *do* 'to'; *od czasu do czasu* 'from time to time'. *Od* and *do* are prepositions and take the genitive case. *Ona oglądała telewizję od czasu do czasu* 'She used to watch TV from time to time'.

**CDI Track 4**

*książka* 'book'; *On kupił gazetę a ona kupiła książkę* 'He bought a newspaper and she bought a book'. *gazetę* and *książkę* are direct objects of the verb, and so are in the accusative case: the *-a* of the nominative is changed to *-ę*. The accusative case of *ona* 'she, it (referring to a feminine noun)' is *ją* 'her, it'.

The accusative case of feminine adjectives ends in *-ą*: *Czy pan kupił nową mapę?* 'Have you (masc formal) bought a new map?'

**CDI Track 5**

The accusative case of all neuter nouns and of masculine inanimate nouns (i.e. nouns that don't refer to humans or animals) is the same as the nominative, or dictionary, form: *Kupiłam wino* 'I (fem) bought (some) wine'; *Kupiłem nowy dom* 'I (masc) bought a new house'.

The accusative form of *on* 'he, it (referring to a masculine noun)' is *go* 'him, it': *Dlaczego go kupiłeś?* 'Why did you buy it?' (the 'it' refers to a masculine thing).

In the plural, the nominative and the accusative of feminine nouns are the same: *Kupiłyśmy mapy* 'We (fem) bought (some) maps'.

**CDI Track 6**

*zamówić* 'to order, book'; *taksówka* 'taxi'; *Zamówiłem taksówkę* 'I (masc) ordered a taxi'; *Czy pani zamówiła taksówkę dla mnie?* 'Have you (fem formal) ordered a taxi for me?'; *Kto zamówił taksówkę?* 'Who ordered the taxi?'; *Nikt nic nie zamówił* 'Nobody ordered anything'. *kto* 'who' and *nikt* 'nobody' always take the masculine verb form.  
*herbata* 'tea'; *Czy pan zamówił kawę czy herbatę?* 'Did you (masc formal) order coffee or tea?'

**CDI Track 7**

*woda* 'water'; *(On) zamówił wodę* 'He ordered (some) water'; *książki* 'books'; *Zamówiłem książki, gazety i mapy* 'I (masc) ordered books, newspapers and maps'.

*Zamówiłam gazetę* 'I (fem) ordered a newspaper'; *Nie zamówiłam gazety* 'I (fem) didn't order a newspaper'. The ending of 'newspaper' in the negative sentence is different

from its ending in the positive sentence. This is because in positive sentences the direct object goes (usually) into the accusative case, but then in negative sentences the direct object goes into the genitive case. For most feminine nouns the genitive singular is the same as the nominative and accusative plural: *Zamówiłam gazety* 'I (fem) ordered newspapers'; *Nie zamówiłam gazety* 'I (fem) didn't order a newspaper'.

After prepositions, the personal pronouns 'him', 'her' and 'them' add the letter *n* at the beginning to make them easier to say: *jej* 'her'; *dla niej* 'for her'; *dla niego* 'for him' (c.f. *jego* 'his'); *dla nich* 'for them' (c.f. *ich* 'them'): *Czy pani zamówiła to dla niego?* 'Have you (fem formal) ordered it for him?'; *Dlaczego pan nie zamówił tego dla nich?* 'Why haven't you (masc formal) ordered it for them?'

### CDI Track 8

*zaprosić* 'to invite'; *Zaprosiłem go* 'I (masc) invited him'; *Czy ona zaprosiła ich na obiad?* 'Has she invited them for dinner?'. Note that the *n* is only added to pronouns after prepositions, not when 'him', 'her' and 'them' are the object of the verb; *ich* 'them', *dla nich* 'for them'.

*kogo?* 'whom?' (from *kto* 'who'); *Kogo zaprosiłeś?* 'Whom did you (masc informal) invite?'; *dla kogo?* 'for whom?'; *Dla kogo przygotowałaś kolację?* 'For whom have you (fem informal) prepared the supper?'

### CDI Track 9

*czas* 'time' (passing of time); *Miałam czas wczoraj* 'I (fem) had time yesterday'; *o tym* 'about it'; *Nie wiedziałem nic o tym* 'I (masc) didn't know anything about it' (lit. 'not I knew nothing about it'); *widzieć* 'to see'; *widziałem* 'I (masc) saw / have seen'; *Nie widziałam tego* 'I (fem) didn't see it'; *Kogo widziałas?* 'Whom did you (fem informal) see?' *pana paszport* 'your passport' (masc formal); *pan* is a noun (lit. 'gentleman'), not a pronoun. *pana brat* 'your (masc formal) brother'. *brat* is the nominative form; in the accusative it is *brata*: *Widziałam pana brata* 'I (fem) saw your brother'. The accusative case of most masculine animate nouns (i.e. nouns that refer to humans or animals) is the same as the genitive case.

*twój brat* 'your (inf) brother' (nominative case); *twojego brata* 'your brother' (accusative / genitive case); *Widziałam twojego brata wczoraj* 'I (fem) saw your brother yesterday'; *Nie widziałem twojego brata wczoraj* 'I (masc) didn't see your brother yesterday'. For most masculine animate nouns that are the direct object of the verb, the endings in positive and negative sentences are the same (because accusative and genitive case endings are the same for such nouns).

### CDI Track 10

The accusative case of neuter nouns is the same as the nominative case in positive sentences: *widziałas moje piwo / wino?* 'have you (fem informal) seen my beer / wine?' In negative sentences, as with masculine and feminine nouns, the direct object goes into the genitive case: *Nie widziałam twojego piwa* 'I (fem) haven't seen your (informal) beer'; *Nie widziałas mojego wina?* 'Haven't you (fem informal) seen my wine?'

The genitive case of inanimate masculine nouns usually ends in *-u*: *Nie miałam czasu* 'I (fem) didn't have time'; *Nie kupiłem domu / telefonu* 'I (masc) didn't buy the house / telephone'.

*tego* is the genitive case of *to* 'it, this': *Dlaczego nie kupiłeś tego telefonu?* 'Why didn't you (masc informal) buy this telephone?' (genitive case because this is a negative sentence).

### CD2 Track 1

*zamknąć* 'to close, lock'; *drzwi* 'door' (always plural in Polish); *okno* 'window'; *On zamknął drzwi* 'He closed the door'; *Ona zamknęła drzwi* 'She closed the door'. Note the vowel change from *q* to *ę* in the past tense of *zamknąć*, which also occurs in the plural forms: *Oni zamknęli okno* 'They (masc) closed the window'; *Dlaczego one nie zamknęły okna?* 'Why didn't they (fem) close the window?' Note the use of the genitive *okna* in negative sentences: *Oni nie zamknęli okna* 'They (masc) didn't close the window'; *Dlaczego one nie zamknęły okna?* 'Why didn't they (fem) close the window?'; the accusative case, for the direct object in positive sentences, would be *okna*.

### CD2 Track 2

*często* 'often'; *Robiłem / robiłam to bardzo często* 'I (masc / fem) did it very often, I used to do it very often'; *ciemne piwo* 'dark beer'; *jasne piwo* 'light beer'. Here *ciemne* and *jasne* are adjectives. *ciemno* 'dark' is an adverb, and is used after 'it is' and 'it is getting': *Jest ciemno* 'It is dark'; *Robi się ciemno* 'It is getting dark'; *Robiło się ciemno* 'It was getting dark'. The verb form 'it was getting dark' indicates a process. Polish does not have the range of tenses that English has ('it got dark, it has got dark, it had got dark' etc.); to indicate that an action has been completed, Polish uses another verb form, which is often the familiar verb with a prefix. *Zrobiło się ciemno* 'It has got dark, it became dark'. So, the two Polish verbs for the English verb 'to do' are *robić / zrobić*; they form their tense endings in the same way. The first verb of the pair describes ongoing or continuous actions, the second verb describes completed actions.

*nagle* 'suddenly'; *Nagle zrobiło się ciemno* 'It suddenly became dark, it has suddenly got dark'. *zupa* 'soup'; *Zupa robiła się zimna* 'The soup was getting cold'; *Zupa zrobiła się zimna* 'The soup became cold'. The verb and adjective have feminine endings to agree with *zupa* 'soup'. *Co robiłaś?* 'What were you (fem informal) doing?' (a continuous action); *Co zrobiłaś?* 'What did you (masc informal) do, what have you done?' (a completed action).

### CD2 Track 3

*budować* 'to build'; *Budowałam dom* 'I (fem) was building a house'; *Mieszkam sam / sama* 'I (masc / fem) live alone'; *Oni mieszkali sami* 'They (masc) lived alone'; *One mieszkaly same* 'They (fem) lived alone'. *Sami budowaliśmy dom* 'We (masc) were building a house ourselves'. The other verb in this pair is *zbudować* 'to build' (completed action, also called perfective). *Same zbudowaliśmy dom* 'We (fem) (have) built the house ourselves'. *Oni budowali hotel* 'They (masc) were building a hotel'; *Oni zbudowali hotel* 'They (masc) (have) built the hotel'.



### CD2 Track 4

*skanować / zeskanować* 'to scan'. In this case the prefix is *ze-*, not just *z-*, as this would be too difficult to say before *sk-*. *Skanowała dokument* 'She was scanning the document'; *Zeskanował dokument* 'He (has) scanned the document'.

*kończyć / skończyć* 'to finish'. In this case the prefix is *s-*, not *z-*, because it precedes an unvoiced consonant (*k* is the unvoiced equivalent of the voiced *g*). *Kończyłam gotować obiad* 'I (fem) was finishing cooking dinner'; *Skończyłem czytać książkę* 'I (masc) have finished reading the book'. In both sentences *kończyć / skończyć* is followed by the imperfective verb *czytać* 'to read' and can never be followed by its perfective counterpart *przeczytać*.

*język* 'language'; *język polski* 'the Polish language'. *Polski* comes after *język* here because it is an adjective that has no opposite. Adjectives that do have an opposite, e.g. 'dark', come before the noun: *ciemne piwo* 'dark beer'.

*uczyć się* 'to learn' takes the prefix *na* to form its perfective form: *nauczyć się* 'to learn'. The object of *uczyć się / nauczyć się* 'to learn' is in the genitive: *Uczyłam się języka polskiego* 'I (fem) was learning Polish' (note that the genitive ending of *język* is *-a*, not *-u*, even though it is a masculine inanimate noun); *Nauczyłem się języka polskiego bardzo szybko* 'I (masc) learnt Polish very quickly' (i.e. completed action).

### CD2 Track 5

*ić* 'to go (on foot), walk'. The past tenses of this verb, like in English, are irregular: *Szedł* 'He was going'; *Pan szedł* 'You (masc formal) were going'; *Szła* 'She was going'; *Szłam* 'I (fem) was going'; *Szedłem* 'I (masc) was going'; *Szły* 'they (fem) were going'; *Szli* 'they (masc) were going'. The *d* (plus its helping vowel *e*) only appear in the masculine singular forms: *Szedł* 'He was going'; *Pan szedł* 'You (masc formal) were going'; *Szedłem* 'I (masc) was going'. *Szedł tam* 'He was going there'; *Pan szedł do teatru* 'You (masc formal) were walking to the theatre'; *Czy oni szli do teatru kiedy pani ich widziała?* 'Were they (masc) going to the theatre when you (fem formal) saw them?'; *Widziałam pana kiedy pan szedł do teatru* 'I (fem) saw you (masc formal) when you were going to the theatre.'

### CD2 Track 6

Almost all Polish verbs have two forms, or aspects: the imperfective, which is used for continuous actions, and the perfective, used for completed actions. The perfective form of *ić* 'to go' is *pójść*: *oni poszli* 'they (masc) went'; *one poszły* 'they (fem) went'.

*dokąd* 'where, where to'. This can be used instead of *gdzie* 'where' in sentences with a verb of motion. Both *dokąd* and *gdzie* are correct, but *dokąd* is of higher register and therefore more precise: *Gdzie one poszły wczoraj wieczorem?* = *dokąd one poszły wczoraj wieczorem?* 'Where did they (fem) go last night?' *Wszyscy poszli do teatru* 'Everybody went to the theatre'.

The genitive ending of some feminine nouns is *-i*: *Anglia* 'England'; *do Anglii* 'to England'; *restauracja* 'restaurant'; *do restauracji* 'to the restaurant'. *Poszliśmy* 'We (fem) went'; *Poszliśmy do restauracji na obiad* 'We (fem) went to the restaurant for dinner'.

**CD2 Track 7**

*dawać* 'to give'; this is the imperfective form of the verb. The perfective form is *dać* 'to give'. *On dawał jej prezenty* 'He used to give her presents' (imperfective), but *One dały mu prezent wczoraj* 'They (fem) gave him a present yesterday' (perfective). *mu* 'to him'; *komu?* 'to whom?'; *Komu oni to dali?* 'To whom did they (masc) give it?' *sprzedawać / sprzedać* 'to sell' (imperfective / perfective); *Ona to sprzedała* 'She (has) sold it'; *On nie sprzedał tego jeszcze* 'He hasn't sold it yet'; *Sprzedalem to* 'I (masc) sold it'.

**CD2 Track 8**

*swój* 'one's own'; this can be translated 'my', 'your', 'his', 'her' etc.; it is used when it refers back to the subject of the verb: *Sprzedalem swój komputer wczoraj* 'I (masc) sold my computer yesterday' (*swój* refers back to the subject, 'I'); *Oni sprzedali swój komputer* 'They (masc) sold their computer'; *Kiedy one sprzedały swój dom?* 'When did they (fem) sell their house?'

In colloquial Polish *swój* 'one's own' can be substituted by 'my', 'your', 'our' and 'your (pl)', depending on the subject of the verb, but replacing *swój* with 'his', 'her' and 'their' changes the meaning.

**CD2 Track 9**

*mówić* 'to speak' and *powiedzieć* 'to say, tell' form a verb pair; *mówić* is imperfective and *powiedzieć* is perfective; *On mówił długo* 'He spoke for a long time' (continuous action); *Ona powiedziała mi to* 'She told me that / it'; *Ona powiedziała mi o tym* 'She told me about it'; *On mi powiedział* 'He told me'; *wam* 'to you' (plural informal, from *wy* 'you'); *nam* 'to us' (from *my* 'we'); *Powiedzieliśmy wam to* 'We (fem) have told it to you (pl informal)'; *One powiedziały nam wszystko* 'They (fem) told us everything'. *Czy one powiedziały wam coś?* 'Did they (fem) say anything to you (pl informal)?'; *Oni nie powiedzieli wam nic?* 'Didn't they (masc) say anything to you (pl informal)?'

**CD2 Track 10**

*rozumieć / zrozumieć* 'to understand'; *Zrozumiałem to* 'I (masc) understood it'. The same English tense can translate either aspect (imperfective or perfective); (*Czy rozumiałaś co ona mówiła?* 'Did you (fem informal) understand what she was saying?' (i.e. 'were you following what she was saying?') and *Zrozumiałeś co on mówił?* 'Did you (masc informal) understand what he was saying' (i.e. 'have you understood' – the result is more important than the process); *Zrozumiałaś co ona powiedziała?* 'Did you (fem informal) understand what she said?'

*Mieszkałem w Polsce, kiedy sprzedałem dom* 'I (masc) was living in Poland when I sold the house'.

**CD3 Track 1**

*kilka* 'a few'. Expressions of quantity like this in the nominative and the accusative case (also *wiele* 'many', *ile?* 'how much / how many?') are followed by the genitive case: *kilka gazet* 'a few newspapers' (lit. 'a few of newspapers').

To form the genitive plural of feminine nouns ending in *-a* and neuter nouns ending in *-o*, just drop the final vowel: *wiele gazet* 'many / a lot of newspapers'; *ile piw?* 'how many beers?' The helping vowel *-e* is added to separate final consonants where the word would be difficult to say otherwise: *książka* 'book', *kilka książek* 'a few books'. This can affect the pronunciation: in *książka* the *ż* is voiceless and sounds *sz*, as it precedes a voiceless consonant (*k*); in *książek* the *ż* is voiced because it precedes a vowel (*e*).

The perfective form of *czytać* 'to read' is *przeczytać*; *Przeczytał kilka książek* 'He read a few books';  *Ile książek przeczytałaś?* 'How many books have you (fem informal) read?'

To form the genitive plural of masculine nouns ending in a consonant, just add *-ów*: *wiele komputerów* 'a lot of computers'; *wiele domów* 'many houses'.

*kilkanaście* 'a dozen or so'. This word is made up of *kilka* 'a few' and *naście* 'teen'. It is also followed in the nominative and accusative case by the genitive plural: *Kupiłamilkanaście gazet* 'I (fem) bought a dozen or so newspapers'.

### CD3 Track 2

*o której godzinie?* 'at what time?' (lit. 'at which hour?'): *o* is followed by the locative case, so both *której* and *godzinie* are in the locative case; *O której godzinie pan będzie gotowy?* '(At) what time will you (masc formal) be ready?' *On będzie czytać dobrą książkę* 'He will read / be reading a good book'.

### CD3 Track 3

*pracować* 'to work'; this verb only has an imperfective form; *Ona pracowała* 'She was working'. *pracowała*, the feminine 3rd person singular past tense, is also a participle and can be combined with the future tense of 'to be' to make a feminine singular (I, you, she) imperfective future: *Będę pracowała* 'I (fem) will work / be working'; *Ona będzie pracowała* 'She will work / be working'; *Czy będziesz pracowała tutaj jutro?* 'Will you (fem informal) be working here tomorrow?'. *Pracowała* remains the same; no personal endings are added for the 'I' or 'you' forms, unlike in the past tense.

The masculine 3rd person singular form of the verb *pracował* is used as a participle to create masculine singular forms of this future imperfective tense: *Będę pracował* 'I (masc) will work / be working'. As in feminine forms no personal endings are added.

The future imperfective form *będę* + *pracował(a)* (participle) is probably more common in Polish than the form made up of *będę* + *pracować* (infinitive), though the meaning is identical. However, the future imperfective of modal verbs like *musieć* 'to have to' can be formed only from the participle.

### CD3 Track 4

*mógł* 'he could'; *mogła* 'she could'. These forms are the past tense of *móc* 'to be able' and combine with *będę* 'will be' to form the future tense. *Będę mógł* 'I (masc) will be able'; *będę mogła* 'I (fem) will be able'; *Nie będę mogła tam pójść* 'I (fem) won't be able to go there'; *Ona nie będzie mogła tego zrobić* 'She won't be able to do it'; *Pan będzie mógł to przygotować* 'You (masc formal) will be able to prepare it'; *Kiedy będziesz mogła to przygotować?* 'When will you (fem informal) be able to prepare it?'

**CD3 Track 5**

*On będzie musiał* 'He will have to' (from *musieć* 'to have to'); *Nie będę musiał tego czytać, ale on będzie* 'I (masc) won't have to read it, but he will'; *Będę musiała przygotować obiad* 'I (fem) will have to prepare the dinner'.

The participles used in the future for plural verb forms ('we, you, they') end in *-li / -ły*: *Będziemy musieli to zrobić* 'We (mixed) will have to do it' (lit. 'be doing it', the process is being stressed); *Będziemy musiały to zrobić* 'We (fem) will have to do it' (lit. 'get it done', the result is being stressed); *Oni będą musieli kupić nowy komputer* 'They (masc) will have to buy a new computer'.

*bogaty* 'rich' (masc); *bogata* 'rich' (fem). After *kiedy* 'when', if the future is being referred to, Polish uses the future tense where English uses the present: *Kiedy będę bardzo bogata, będę mogła robić co będę chciała* 'When I (fem) am (lit. 'will be') very rich I will be able to do what I want' (lit. 'what I will want'). *chciała* is from *chcieć* 'to want'. *chyba że* 'unless' (lit. 'unless that'); *Nie będziemy musieli pracować, chyba że będziemy chcieli* 'We (masc) will not have to work unless we want to' (lit. 'unless that we will want to').

**CD3 Track 6**

*jest* 'there is'; *czy jest?* 'is there?' *są* 'there are'; *czy są?* 'are there?': *Czy jest tutaj telefon?* 'Is there a telephone here?'; *Czy są tutaj telefony?* 'Are there telephones here?'.

*nie ma* 'there isn't, there aren't', being the negative form, is followed by the genitive case: *Nie ma tutaj telefonu* 'There is no telephone here' (lit. 'there is no of telephone here'); *Nie ma tutaj telefonów* 'There are no telephones here'; *Nie ma tutaj gazety* 'There isn't a newspaper here'; *Nie ma gazet tutaj, Gazet nie ma tutaj, or Tutaj nie ma gazet* 'There are no newspapers here'.

**CD3 Track 7**

*czuć* 'to feel'; *czuję* 'to feel it'. The reflexive verb *czuć się* means 'to feel' when talking about your health or feelings: *Czuję się dobrze* 'I feel fine' (lit. 'I feel myself fine'); *Jak się pani czuje dzisiaj?* 'How do you (fem formal) feel today?'; *Czujemy się dobrze* 'We feel fine'. *lepiej* 'better'; *najlepiej* 'best'; *Czuję się lepiej* 'I'm feeling better'; *On czuł się najlepiej wczoraj* 'He felt best yesterday'. *Lepiej* 'better' and *najlepiej* 'best' are adverbs. 'Better' and 'best' as adjectives (masculine form) are *lepszy* 'better' and *najlepszy* 'best'; *To piwo jest dobre, ale to wino jest jeszcze lepsze* 'This beer is good but this wine is even (lit. still) better' (adjectives here are in the neuter form because they describe the neuter noun); *Ta wódka jest najlepsza* 'This vodka is the best' (the adjective here is in the feminine form because it describes the feminine noun).

**CD3 Track 8**

Words that end in '-ure' in English end in *-ura* in Polish: *kultura* 'culture'; *literatura* 'literature'; *struktura* 'structure'. *kurs* 'course'. The direct object of the verb *uczyć* 'to teach' is in the genitive case: *Kursy Michela Thomasa uczą struktury języka* 'Michel Thomas' courses teach the structure of the language'.



*dziękuję* 'I thank'; *dziękuję, że* 'thank you for' (lit. 'thank you that'); *Dziękuję, że to zrobiłeś* 'Thank you (masc informal) for doing it' (lit. 'thank you that you have done it'); *Dziękuję, że pani to zrobiła* 'Thank you (fem formal) for doing this'.

II

### CD3 Track 9

*go* 'him' is the genitive form of *on* 'he' as well as the accusative; *Nikt nie wie dlaczego nie ma go tutaj jeszcze* 'Nobody knows why he is not here yet' (lit. 'why there is no of him'); *Nikt nic o tym nie wie* 'Nobody knows anything about it'. The prepositional phrase *o tym* 'about it', when spoken, is treated as a single word in Polish, so, since it is usually the penultimate syllable of words that is stressed, the *o* of *o tym* carries the stress. *widzieć* 'to see'; *widzę* 'I see'; *Co widzisz?* 'What can you (inf) see?' (lit. 'what do you see?'); *Czy pan ich widzi?* 'Can you (masc formal) see them?'; *Oni widzą wszystko* 'They (masc) can see everything'.

### CD3 Track 10

*skąd* 'where from'; *Skąd pan wraca?* 'Where are you (masc formal) coming back from?'; *Skąd jesteś?* 'Where are you (informal) from?'; *Skąd pan jest?* 'Where are you (masc formal) from?' *do domu* 'home' (i.e. 'to home'); *Idę do domu* 'I'm going home'; *praca* 'work' (noun); *do pracy* 'to work'.

### CD3 Track 11

*chodzić* 'to go (on foot)' (habitually); *do teatru* 'to the theatre'; *Chodzę do teatru często* 'I often go to the theatre'. Compare this sentence with *Idę do teatru* 'I'm going to the theatre' (i.e. now). *samochód* 'car'; *samochodem* 'by car'; *samochodem* here is in the instrumental case. *jeździć* 'to go (by vehicle)' (habitually); *Ona często jeździ do pracy samochodem* 'She often goes to work by car'. Compare this with *Ona jedzie do pracy jutro* 'She is going to work tomorrow'.

### CD4 Track 1

*zawsze* 'always'; *ona jeździ* 'she goes'; *wy jeździecie* 'you go' (pl informal); *Czy wy zawsze jeździecie do pracy samochodem?* 'Do you (pl informal) always go to work by car?'; *jeżdżę* 'I go'. All of these verb forms are from *jeździć* 'to go' (habitually) (by vehicle). *na jak długo?* 'for how long?'; *jak często?* 'how often?'; *Jak często pani jeździ do Polski?* 'How often do you (fem formal) go to Poland?'

### CD4 Track 2

*zamawiać* 'to order' is the imperfective aspect of *zamówić*. The present tense is formed from the imperfective aspect; perfective verbs cannot be used in the present. *danie* 'dish'; *dania* 'dishes'. *Oni często zamawiają te same dania* 'They (masc) often order the same dishes'; *Co państwo zamawiają?* 'What are you (mixed group, formal) ordering?'



**CD4 Track 3**

*Londyn* 'London'; *w Londynie* 'in London'; *On często bywa w Londynie* 'He is often in London, he (often) frequents London'.

The 'I' form of *pisać* 'to write' is *piszę* 'I write'. *pisywać* 'to write habitually' behaves like an *-ować* verb: *on pisuje* 'he writes'. *wieczorem* 'in the evening', *wieczorami* 'in the evenings'. Both *wieczorem* and *wieczorami* here are in the instrumental case. *On często pisuje artykuły do gazety wieczorem / wieczorami* 'He often writes articles for the newspaper (lit. 'to the newspaper') in the evening / evenings'.

**CD4 Track 4**

*znać* 'to know (a person or a place)'; *znam go* 'I know him'.

Some masculine nouns end in an *-a*: *poeta* 'poet'; *artysta* 'artist'; *kolega* 'colleague'.

They have the normal masculine ending in the genitive plural i.e. *-ów*.

There is a special ending (*-u*) for words relating to quantity (e.g. *kilka* 'some', *ile* 'how many') when they go with nouns denoting men in the accusative case plural: *Znam kilku poetów* 'I know a few poets'; *Ilu masz kolegów?* 'How many colleagues do you (inf) have?'; *Znamy wielu poetów* 'We know many poets'.

The feminine equivalent of *ich* 'them' is *je*: *Wszyscy je znają* 'Everybody knows them (fem)'.

**CD4 Track 5**

Revision of the different infinitive and 'I' form endings of verbs in the present.

**CD4 Track 6**

Nouns can be formed from verbs by taking off the infinitive ending and adding *-nie* (for *-ać* verbs): *czytać* 'to read', *czytanie* 'reading'; *mieszkać* 'to live', *mieszkanie* 'flat, apartment' (lit. 'living'); and *-enie* (for *-eć* and most other verbs): *widzieć* 'to see', *widzenie* 'seeing'. *czytanie książki* 'the reading of a book'; *Czy ma pan książkę do czytania?* 'Do you (masc formal) have a book to read? (lit. 'to reading')'. The verb appears towards the beginning of the sentence since this is the key idea you are asking about.

*Nie widziałś mojego nowego mieszkania?* 'Haven't you (fem informal) seen my new flat?' (*-ego* is the genitive ending of neuter adjectives). *do widzenia* 'goodbye' (lit. 'till the seeing'); *do jutra* 'till tomorrow'.

**CD4 Track 7**

The perfective future tense is formed by adding present tense endings to the perfective infinitive of the verb. It translates 'will (do)' in the sense of 'get it (done)' i.e. it is the result of the action that is important.

*zrobię* 'I will do' (from *zrobić* 'to do'); *Kto to zrobi?* 'Who will do it?'; *Nie będę tego robić teraz, zrobię jutro* 'I'm not going to do it now, I'll do it tomorrow'; *Zrobimy to później* 'We will do it later'; *Kiedy one to zrobią?* 'When will they (fem) do it?'

**CD4 Track 8**

*poprosić* 'to ask for, request' is the perfective form of the imperfective verb *prosić*; *Poproszę kawę / herbatę* 'Please could I have a coffee / tea?' (lit. 'I will ask for').

*z* + instrumental case 'with'. The singular masculine and neuter instrumental ending is *-em* and the feminine is *-ą*. *mleko* 'milk'; *z mlekiem* 'with milk'; *cukier* 'sugar' (the *i* is present in this form to soften the sound of the *k* before the *e*); *z cukrem* 'with sugar'; *cytryna* 'lemon'; *z cytryną* 'with lemon'.

**CD4 Track 9**

*napisać* 'to write' is the perfective form of *pisać*; *napiszę* 'I will write' (i.e. 'I will finish writing'); *napisze* 'he will write'; *Oni napiszą (artykuł do gazety)* 'They (masc) will write (an article for the newspaper)'.

The command form of the verb can, in theory, be formed from either verb aspect, depending on whether you want to stress the result (perfective), or the process (imperfective). However, in practice, positive commands are usually created from perfective verbs, as those created from imperfective verbs can be interpreted as rushed or even impolite. Negative commands are mostly created from imperfective verbs and only exceptionally from perfective.

*Niech państwo napiszą artykuł do gazety!* 'Write an article for the newspaper!' (addressing a group of people formally); *Napisz artykuł do gazety!* 'Write an article for the newspaper!' (addressing one person informally); *Nie pisz artykułu do gazety!* 'Don't write an article for the newspaper!' (addressing one person informally).

**CD4 Track 10**

*kupować* 'to buy' is the imperfective form of *kupić* (perfective). Imperfective: *kupuję* 'I am buying'; *Oni to kupują* 'They are buying it'. Perfective: *Kupię to* 'I will buy it'; *On to kupi* 'He will buy it'; *Oni kupią* 'They (masc) will buy'. *Niech pani to kupi!* 'Buy it!' (addressing a woman formally); *Kup to!* 'Buy it!' (addressing one person informally); *Nie kupuj tego!* 'Don't buy it!' (addressing one person informally).

**CD4 Track 11**

The conditional form (c.f. English 'would') is formed from the past tense plus the particle *by*. The *by* is added to the base form of the past tense, and the personal endings are added to *by*: *on kupił* 'he bought'; *on kupiłby* 'he would buy'; *ona kupiła* 'she bought'; *ona kupiłaby* 'she would buy'; *kupiłem* 'I (masc) bought'; *kupiłbym* 'I (masc) would buy'; *kupiłam* 'I (fem) bought'; *kupiłabym* 'I (fem) would buy'.

*chciałem* 'I (masc) wanted'; *chciałby* 'he would like'; *chciałbym* 'I (masc) would like' (lit. 'I would want'); *chciałam* 'I (fem) wanted'; *chciałabym* 'I (fem) would like'. *Kiedy pan chciałby być tutaj?* 'When would you (masc formal) like to be here?'; *Co pani chciałaby robić wieczorem?* 'What would you (fem formal) like to do this evening?'

**CD4 Track 12**

*mógł* 'he could, was able'; *mógłby* 'he could, would be able'; *mógłbym* 'I (masc) could, would be able'; *mogła* 'she could, was able'; *mogłaby* 'I (fem) could, would be able'; *Mógłbym to zrobić* 'I (masc) would be able to do it'.

*Czy pani mogłaby mi powiedzieć?* 'Could you (fem formal) tell me?'; *Czy pan mógłby mi powiedzieć, o której godzinie zaczyna się konferencja?* 'Could you (masc formal) please tell me at what time the conference starts?' (lit. 'starts itself'). There is no need to add 'please' in Polish, as the form with *mógłby* etc. is already polite enough.

**CD4 Track 13**

English sentences of the type 'I would like you to (do something)' are translated into Polish as 'I would like that (you would have done something)'. *że* 'that' adds the *by* plus personal endings in such sentences: *Chciałabym, żebyś jej powiedziała, że on tam był* 'I (fem) would like you (fem informal) to tell her that he was there' (lit. 'I would like that to her you would tell').

*rok* 'year'; *temu* 'ago'. *gdyby* 'if in unreal conditions (e.g. 'if I had known)'; this word, like *że* 'that', adds the personal verb endings: *gdybym wiedziała* 'if I (fem) had known'.

The conditional in Polish translates 'I would have (done)' as well as 'I would (do)': *kupiłabym* 'I (fem) would buy / would have bought'; *umiałbym już* 'I (fem) would already be able / would already have been able'. *Gdybym wiedziała, że kursy Michela Thomasa są tak efektywne, kupiłabym kurs języka polskiego rok temu... i umiałbym już mówić bardzo dobrze po polsku* 'If I (fem) had known that Michel Thomas' courses were (lit. 'are') so effective, I (fem) would have bought the Polish course (lit. 'course of Polish language') a year ago... and I (masc) would already be able to speak Polish very well.'



# Grammar Reference

The information provided here is meant as a general guide to help you make sense of Polish grammar. All care has been taken to present it as accurately as possible; however, with so much variability in the Polish language, you may find exceptions to the guidelines given below.

## Verbs

English meaning	Aspect	
	Imperfective	Perfective
apologise, to	<i>przepraszać</i>	<i>przeprószyć</i>
ask, request, to	<i>prosić</i>	<i>poprosić</i>
be, to	<i>być</i>	–
be able, to; can	<i>móc</i>	–
be called, to	<i>nazywać się</i>	<i>nazwać się</i>
begin, start, to	<i>zaczynać</i>	<i>zacząć</i>
build, to	<i>budować</i>	<i>zbudować / wybudować</i>
buy, to	<i>kupować</i>	<i>kupić</i>
close, lock, to	<i>zamykać</i>	<i>zamknąć</i>
come back, return, to	<i>wracać</i>	<i>wrócić</i>
congratulate, to	<i>gratulować</i>	<i>pogratulować</i>
cook, to	<i>gotować</i>	<i>ugotować</i>
cost, to	<i>kosztować</i>	–
do, make, to	<i>robić</i>	<i>zrobić</i>
drink, to	<i>pić</i>	<i>wypić</i>
eat, to	<i>jeść</i>	<i>zjeść</i>
feel, to	<i>czuć</i>	<i>poczuć</i>
feel oneself, to	<i>czuć się</i>	<i>poczuć się</i>
find out, to	<i>dowiadować się</i>	<i>dowiedzieć się</i>
finish, to	<i>kończyć</i>	<i>skończyć</i>
frequent, to	<i>bywać</i>	–
give, to	<i>dawać</i>	<i>dać</i>
give back, return, to	<i>oddawać</i>	<i>oddać</i>
go, to (on foot)	<i>iść</i>	<i>pójść</i>
go, to (on foot) – habitual	<i>chodzić</i>	–
go, to (by transport)	<i>jechać</i>	<i>pojechać</i>
go, to (by transport) – habitual	<i>jeździć</i>	–
have, to	<i>mieć</i>	–
have to, to; must	<i>musieć</i>	–
help, to	<i>pomagać</i>	<i>pomóc</i>
invite, to	<i>zapraszać</i>	<i>zaprosić</i>

know (somebody or something), to	<i>znać</i>	–
know how to, be able to, to	<i>umieć</i>	–
know (a fact), to	<i>wiedzieć</i>	–
learn, to	<i>uczyć się</i>	<i>nauczyć się</i>
like, to	<i>lubić</i>	<i>polubić</i>
live, to	<i>mieszkać</i>	–
observe, to	<i>obserwować</i>	<i>zaobserwować</i>
operate, to	<i>operować</i>	<i>zoperować</i>
organize, to	<i>organizować</i>	<i>zorganizować</i>
order, book, to	<i>zamawiać</i>	<i>zamówić</i>
plan, to	<i>planować</i>	<i>zaplanować</i>
prefer, to	<i>woleć</i>	–
prepare, to	<i>przygotowywać (się)</i>	<i>przygotować (się)</i>
read, to	<i>czytać</i>	<i>przeczytać</i>
reserve, to	<i>rezerwować</i>	<i>zarezerwować</i>
scan, to	<i>skanować</i>	<i>zeskanować</i>
see, to	<i>widzieć</i>	<i>zobaczyć</i>
sell, to	<i>sprzedawać</i>	<i>sprzedać</i>
speak, say, tell, to	<i>mówić</i>	<i>powiedzieć</i>
teach, to	<i>uczyć</i>	<i>nauczyć</i>
thank, to	<i>dziękować</i>	<i>podziękować</i>
think, to	<i>myśleć</i>	<i>pomyśleć</i>
understand, to	<i>rozumieć</i>	<i>zrozumieć</i>
want, to	<i>chcieć</i>	<i>zechcieć</i>
wait, to	<i>czekać</i>	<i>poczeekać / zaczekać</i>
watch, look at, to	<i>oglądać</i>	<i>obejrzeć</i>
work, to	<i>pracować</i>	–
write, to	<i>pisać</i>	<i>napisać</i>
write habitually, to	<i>pisywać</i>	–

## Imperative

In theory imperative forms can be created from most imperfective and perfective verbs, but in practice perfective verbs are mostly used for creating positive commands and imperfective verbs for creating negative commands.

### Formal commands to one person or to a group; informal commands to one person

The formal commands use the appropriate third-person form for *pan*, *pani*, *państwo* etc. with *niech*.

(1) Verbs with the infinitive ending in:

- *-ać* (e.g. 'to read' *czytać* / *przeczytać*)
- *-ować* (e.g. 'to cook' *gotować* / *ugotować*)
- short verbs (e.g. 'to drink' *pić* / *wypić*)

Informal command: 'to read' *czytać / przeczytać*: drop the -ą ending from the 'they' form: *czytają / przeczytają* → *przeczytaj / czytaj*

Formal command		Informal command	
Read this! (formally to a man / woman)	<i>Niech pan / pani to przeczyta!</i>	Read this! (informally to a friend)	<i>Przeczytaj to!</i>
Don't read this! (formally to a man / woman)	<i>Niech pan / pani tego nie czyta!</i>	Don't read this! (informally to a friend)	<i>Nie czytaj tego!</i>
Read this! (formally to a group of people)	<i>Niech państwo to przeczytaj!</i>		
Don't read this! (formally to a group of people)	<i>Niech państwo tego nie czytaj!</i>		

(2) Verbs with the infinitive ending in:

- -eć (e.g. 'to say, tell' *powiedzieć*)
- -ić (e.g. 'to speak' *mówić*)

Informal command: -eć verbs e.g. 'to say, tell' *powiedzieć*: drop the -ą ending from the 'they' form: *powiedzą* → *powiedz*

Formal command		Informal command	
Tell it to her! (formally to a man / woman)	<i>Niech pan / pani jej to powie!</i>	Tell it to her! (informally to a friend)	<i>Powiedz jej to!</i>
Tell it to her! formally to a group of people)	<i>Niech państwo jej to powiedzą!</i>		

Informal command: -ić verbs e.g. 'to speak' *mówić*: drop the -ią ending from the 'they' form: *mówią* → *mów* or drop the -i ending from 's/he' form: *mówi* → *mów* (see also below)

Formal command		Informal command	
Don't say anything! (formally to a man / woman)	<i>Niech pan / pani nic nie mówi!</i>	Don't say anything! (informally to a friend)	<i>Nie mów nic!</i>
<b>Don't say anything! (formally to a group of people)</b>	<i>Niech państwo nic nie mówią!</i>		

(3) Verbs with the infinitive ending in *-ić* preceded by the consonants *c, dz, n, s, z* use the 's/he' form (of the present tense for imperfective verbs and of the future simple for perfective verbs) as a base and drop the final *i*, but retain the softness created by the vowel *i*, which leads to consonantal alternations in spelling:

Verb	Informal command (to a friend)	's/he'	Informal command (to a friend)	Alternations
to return, come back – <i>wrócić</i> (pf)	Return quickly!	<i>wróci</i>	<i>Wróć szybko!</i>	<i>ci</i> → <i>ć</i>
to go on foot, habitually – <i>chodzić</i>	Come here!	<i>chodzi</i>	<i>Chodź tutaj!</i>	<i>dzi</i> → <i>dź</i>
to call, telephone – <i>dzwonić / zadzwonić</i>	Call me tomorrow!	<i>dzwoni / zadzwoni!</i>	<i>Zadzwoń do mnie jutro!</i>	<i>ni</i> → <i>ń</i>
to ask for, request – <i>prosić / poprosić</i>	Ask for the menu!	<i>prosi / poprosi</i>	<i>Poproś o menu (kartę)!</i>	<i>si</i> → <i>ś</i>
to transport – <i>wozić</i> (impf habitual)	Transport it slowly!	<i>wozi</i>	<i>Woź to wolno!</i>	<i>zi</i> → <i>ź</i>

(4) Verbs with the infinitive ending in *-yc* (e.g. 'to finish, end' *kończyć / skończyć*)

Informal command: 'to finish, end' *kończyć / skończyć*: drop the *-ą* ending from the 'they' form: *kończą / skończą* → *kończ / skończ* or drop the *-y* ending from the 's/he' form: *kończy / skończy* → *kończ / skończ*

Formal command		Informal command	
Finish this! (formally to a man / woman)	<i>Niech pan / pani to skończy</i>	Finish this! (informally to a friend)	<i>Skończ to!</i>
Finish this! (formally to a group of people)	<i>Niech państwo to skończą!</i>		

(5) Verbs with the stem ending in a consonantal cluster and their infinitives ending in:

- -ąć (e.g. 'to start, begin' *zacząć* (pf))
- -nąć (e.g. 'to close' *zamknąć* (pf))
- some -eć verbs (e.g. 'to watch, look at' *obejrzeć* (pf))

Informal command: 'to close' *zamknąć* (pf): drop the -ą ending from 'they' form: *zamkną* and add -ij

Formal command		Informal command	
Close the door! (formally to a man / woman)	<i>Niech pan / pani zamknie drzwi!</i>	Close the door! (informally to a friend)	<i>Zamknij drzwi!</i>
Close the door! (formally to a group of people)	<i>Niech państwo zamkną drzwi!</i>		

Informal command: 'to watch, look at' *obejrzeć* (pf): add *j* to the 's/he' form or drop the -ą ending from 'they' form: *obejrzą* and add -ij

Formal command		Informal command	
Have a look at this! (formally to a man / woman)	<i>Niech pan / pani to obejrzy!</i>	Have a look at this! (informally to a friend)	<i>Obejrzyj to!</i>
Have a look at this! (formally to a group of people)	<i>Niech państwo to obejrzą!</i>		

(6) Verbs which have *o* as the core vowel sometimes replace it with *ó*:

Verb	Informal command (to a friend)	's/he'	Informal command (to a friend)	Alternations
to do, make – <i>robić / zrobić</i>	Don't do it now, do it tomorrow!	<i>z / robi</i>	<i>Nie rób tego teraz, zrób to jutro!</i>	<i>o → ó</i>

Verb	Informal command (to a friend)	
to be – <i>być</i>	Be there this evening!	<i>Bądź tam wieczorem!</i>
to eat – <i>jeść / zjeść</i>	Eat something! Don't eat this!	<i>Zjedz coś!</i> <i>Nie jedz tego!</i>
to give – <i>dawać / dać</i>	Give it to me! Don't give it to her!	<i>Daj mi to!</i> <i>Nie dawaj jej tego!</i>
to have – <i>mieć</i>	Have hope!	<i>Miej nadzieję!</i>
to understand – <i>rozumieć</i> (pf)	Understand me!	<i>Zrozum mnie!</i>

### Informal commands to a group and to express 'let's ...'

To give an informal command to a group of people add the usual ending

-*cie* to the informal command, and for expressing 'let's...' add -*my*: e.g.: 'to close, lock' *zamykać / zamknąć*

Informal command (to a friend)	Informal command (to a friend)	Informal command (to a group of friends)	'Let's...'
Close the door! (informally to a friend)	<i>Zamknij drzwi!</i>	<i>Zamknijcie drzwi!</i>	<i>Zamknijmy drzwi!</i>
Don't close the door! (informally to a friend)	<i>Nie zamykaj drzwi!</i>	<i>Nie zamykajcie drzwi!</i>	<i>Nie zamykajmy drzwi!</i>

### Conditional

In structures such as 'I / you / he / we etc. would like you / him / them etc. to do it' in Polish the verb endings vary according to the gender and number of the subject of the main verb ('I / you / he / we etc. would like') and according to the gender and number of the subject of the subordinate clause ('you / him / them etc. to do it').

The sample below shows you how this works in practice:



'I (m / f) would like X to do (pf / impf) it'	X =
<i>Chciałbym / chciałabym, żebyś to z / robił / a</i>	'you' (m/f sg inf)
<i>Chciałbym / chciałabym, żeby pan / i to z / robił / a</i>	'you' (m / f sg formal)
<i>Chciałbym / chciałabym, żeby on / a to z / robił / a</i>	'him / her'
<i>Chciałbym / chciałabym, żebyśmy to z / robili / z / robiły</i>	'us' (m or mixed / f)
<i>Chciałbym / chciałabym, żebyście to z / robili / z / robiły</i>	'you' (pl inf m or mixed / pl inf f)
<i>Chciałbym / chciałabym, żeby państwo to z / robili</i>	'you' (pl formal mixed)
<i>Chciałbym / chciałabym, żeby panowie to z / robili</i>	'you' (pl formal m)
<i>Chciałbym / chciałabym, żeby panie to z / robiły</i>	'you' (pl formal f)

## Nouns

### Glossary of cases

#### (1) Nominative: who? what?

(1a) subject

**Marta** is reading / reads a book.

The **newspaper** is here

Is there a **newspaper** here?

(1b) complement of the expression: 'this is, these are'

This is a **newspaper**.

These are **newspapers**.

#### (2) Genitive: of whom? of what?

(2a) direct object of negated transitive verbs (i.e. used with a direct object either expressed or implied)

I don't have a **brother, computer, telephone, book, newspaper, wine**.

I don't have **brothers, telephones, computers, books, newspapers, wines**.

#### *Mianownik: kto? co?*

**Marta** (f) czyta książkę.

**Gazeta** (f) jest tutaj.

Czy jest tutaj **gazeta** (f)?

to jest, to są

To jest **gazeta** (f).

To są **gazety** (f).

#### *Dopełniacz: kogo? czego?*

Nie mam **brata** (m), **komputera** (m), **telefonu** (m), **książki** (f), **gazety** (f), **wina** (n).

Nie mam **braci** (m), **telefonów** (m), **komputerów** (m), **książek** (f), **gazet** (f), **win** (n).



(2b) complement of the expression: 'there isn't / there aren't, there wasn't / there weren't, there won't be'

There isn't / wasn't / won't be a **telephone, computer, book, newspaper, wine** here

There aren't / weren't / won't be (any) **telephones, computers, books, newspapers**, wines here.

(2c) to express 'of'

**your** (m and f formal) passport (lit. 'passport of **gentleman / lady**')

(2d) after prepositions: 'from, to, for, from (out of)'

**from time to time**

**to Poland, America, England, to work, home, to the theatre, to the cinema**

**from Poland, America, England, theatre, cinema**

**for you** (male / female formal)

(2e) object of some verbs

I teach / am teaching Polish (**language**).

I learn / am learning Polish (**language**)

### (3) Dative: to whom? to what?

(3a) indirect object

I (f) gave it **to my mother**.

They didn't buy it **for them**.

Tell it **to Adam!**

**To whom** did you (m formal) give it?

(3b) complement used in expressions such as: 'I am cold / warm (lit. 'is **to me** cold / warm')

*nie ma / nie było / nie będzie*

*Nie ma / nie było / nie będzie tutaj **telefonu** (m), **komputera** (m), **książki** (f), **gazety** (f), **wina** (n).*

*Nie ma / nie było / nie będzie tutaj **telefonów** (m), **komputerów** (m), **książek** (f), **gazet** (f), **win** (n).*

***pana / pani** paszport*

*od, do, dla, z*

***od czasu do czasu** (m)*

***do Polski** (f), **Ameryki** (f), **Anglii** (f), **do pracy** (f), **do domu** (m), **do teatru** (m), **do kina** (n)*

***z Polski** (f), **Ameryki** (f), **Anglii** (f), **teatru** (m), **kina** (n)*

***dla pana / pani***

*Uczę **języka** (m) polskiego.*

*Uczę się **języka** (m) polskiego.*

### **Celownik: komu? czemu?**

*Dalam **to mojej mamie** (f).*

*Oni nie kupili **im tego**.*

*Powiedz **to Adamowi** (m)!*

***Komu** pan **to dał**?*

*Jest **mi zimno / ciepło***



#### (4) Accusative: whom? what? *Biernik: kogo? co?*

(4a) direct object of transitive verbs (i.e. used with a direct object either expressed or implied)

I have a **brother, telephone, computer, book, newspaper, wine.**

I have **brothers, telephones, computers, books, newspapers, wines.**

(4b) object of verbs with prepositions

Can I have (lit. 'I will ask for') (some) **juice, wine, coffee**

Can I have three **juices, wines, coffees**

I am waiting **for you** (m / f formal)

(4c) object of prepositions (active – movement stated or implied)

(to go on foot) **to** a film, opera, performance

(to go by transport) **on holiday** (pl)

*Mam brata (m), telefon (m), komputer (m), ksi  k   (f), gazet   (f), wino (n).*

*Mam braci (m), telefony (m), komputery (m), ksi  ki (f), gazety (f), wina (n).*

*Poprosz   (o) sok (m), wino (n), kaw   (f)*

*Poprosz   (o) trzy soki (m), wina (n), kawy (f)*

*Czekam na pana (m) / pani   (f)*

*(i  c / p  j  c) na film (m), oper   (f), przedstawienie (n)*

*(jecha   / pojecha  ) na wakacje (pl)*

#### (5) Instrumental: with whom? with what?

(5a) following linking verbs like 'to be'

I (m) am **Polish, English, American, Australian, Japanese.**

I (f) am **Polish, English, American, Australian, Japanese.**

We (m or mixed) are **Polish, English, American, Australian, Japoni  czkami** (all m pl or mixed).

We (f) are **Polish, English, American, Australian, Japanese.**

#### *Narz  dnik: z kim? z czym?*

*by  c*

*Jestem Polakiem, Anglikiem, Amerykaninem, Australijczykiem, Japoni  czykiem* (all m sg).

*Jestem Polk  , Angielk  , Amerykank  , Australijk  , Japonk  * (all f sg).

*Jeste  my Polakami, Anglikami, Amerykanami, Australijczykami, Japonkami.*

*Jeste  my Polkami, Angielkami, Amerykankami, Australijkami, Japonkami* (all f pl).

(5b) to communicate the idea  
'by means of'

I am going to work **by car, taxi**.

We like travelling **by car(s), taxi(s)**.

She doesn't like writing **with a  
biro, pen, chalk**.

We like writing **with bios, pens,  
chalk(s)**

(5c) to convey seasons and  
periods of time

**In the evening / evenings**

**In the spring, summer, autumn,  
winter**

(5d) object of prepositions: 'on,  
by, with'

We are **by the sea, ocean, river**.

She is going to the restaurant  
**with her brother**

Are you (inf) going on holiday  
**with your sister?**

Do you (inf) like coffee **with milk?**

I don't like coffee **with milk**,  
I prefer tea **with lemon**

(5e) object of some verbs e.g.  
'to be interested in' (lit. 'to interest  
oneself in')

I am interested in sport, **Polish  
music**.

## (6) Locative: about whom? about what?

(6a) after the prepositions:  
'on, in, at, about, after'

I am **on holiday** (lit. 'holidays')

Where is she now: **in London,  
in Kraków** or **in Warsaw?**

Jadę do pracy **samochodem** (m),  
**taksówką** (f).

Lubimy jeździć  
**samochodami** (m), **taksówkami** (f).

Ona nie lubi pisać **długopisem** (m),  
**piórem** (n), **kredą** (f)

Lubimy pisać **długopisami** (m),  
**piórami** (n), **kredami** (f).

**Wieczorem / wieczorami** (m)

**Wiosną** (f), **latem** (n), **jesienią** (f),  
**zimą** (f)

na, nad, z

Jesteśmy **nad morzem** (n),  
**oceanem** (m), **rzeką** (f).

Ona idzie do restauracji **ze  
swoim bratem** (m)

Jedziesz na wakacje **ze swoją  
siostrą** (f)?

Czy lubisz kawę **z mlekiem** (n)?

Nie lubię kawy **z mlekiem** (n), wolę  
herbatę **z cytryną** (f).

interesować się

Interesuję się sportem (m) **muzyką  
polską** (f) .

## **Miejscownik: o kim? o czym?**

na, w, o, po

Jestem **na wakacjach** (pl)

Gdzie ona jest teraz: **w Londynie** (m),  
**w Krakowie** (m) czy **w Warszawie** (f)?

We like conversing (talking)  
**about music, literature and film.**

Let's talk **about interesting films and good books.**

We'll talk **about it after dinner.**

## (7) Vocative

(7a) addressing people directly by first names or formally using titles

Good morning (**Miss, Mrs, Ms**)  
**professor, director**  
(addressing a woman formally).

Good bye (**Mr**) **president, professor, director** (addressing a man formally).

**Robert, Marek, Anna, Maria!**  
**Mario** (f)!

**Adaś, Ania!** (diminutives of Adam and Anna)

Lubimy rozmawiać **o muzyce** (f),  
**literaturze** (f) i **filmie** (m)

Porozmawiamy **o ciekawych filmach** i **dobrych księżkach** (pl).

Porozmawiamy **o tym po obiedzie** (m).

## Wofacz

Dzień dobry **pani prezydent, profesor, dyrektor** (all f).

Do widzenia **panie prezydencie, panie profesorze, panie dyrektorze** (all m).

**Robercie** (m), **Marku** (m), **Anno** (f),

**Adasiu** (m), **Aniu** (f)!

## Case endings

### (a) Feminine nouns

Case	woda 'water'	książka 'book'	gazeta 'newspaper'
Singular			
N	wo - d - a	książ - k - a	gaze - t - a
G	wo - d - y	książ - k - i	gaze - t - y
D	wo - dzi - e	książ - c - e	gaze - ci - e
A	wo - d - ę	książ - k - ę	gaze - t - ę
I	wo - d - ą	książ - k - ą	gaze - t - ą
L	wo - dzi - e	książ - c - e	gaze - ci - e
V	wo - d - o	książ - k - o	gaze - t - o
Plural			
N	wo - d - y	książ - k - i	gaze - t - y
G	wó - d - Ø	książ - e - k - Ø	gaze - t - Ø
D	wo - d - om	książ - k - om	gaze - t - om
A	wo - d - y	książ - k - i	gaze - t - y
I	wo - d - ami	książ - k - ami	gaze - t - ami
L	wo - d - ach	książ - k - ach	gaze - t - ach
V	wo - d - y	książ - k - i	gaze - t - y

Case	<i>restauracja</i> 'restaurant'	<i>pani</i> 'you/lady'	<i>noc</i> 'night'
Singular			
N	<i>restauracj - a</i>	<i>pan - i</i>	<i>noc</i>
G	<i>restauracj - i</i>	<i>pan - i</i>	<i>noc - y</i>
D	<i>restauracj - i</i>	<i>pan - i</i>	<i>noc - y</i>
A	<i>restauracj - ę</i>	<i>pan - i - ą</i>	<i>noc</i>
I	<i>restauracj - ą</i>	<i>pan - i - ą</i>	<i>noc - ą</i>
L	<i>restauracj - i</i>	<i>pan - i</i>	<i>noc - y</i>
V	<i>restauracj - o</i>	<i>pan - i</i>	<i>noc - y</i>
Plural			
N	<i>restauracj - e</i>	<i>pan - i - e</i>	<i>noc - e</i>
G	<i>restauracj - i</i>	<i>pani - ∅</i>	<i>noc - y</i>
D	<i>restauracj - om</i>	<i>pan - i - om</i>	<i>noc - om</i>
A	<i>restauracj - e</i>	<i>pan - i - e</i>	<i>noc - e</i>
I	<i>restauracj - ami</i>	<i>pan - i - ami</i>	<i>noc - ami</i>
L	<i>restauracj - ach</i>	<i>pan - i - ach</i>	<i>noc - ach</i>
V	<i>restauracj - e</i>	<i>pan - i - e</i>	<i>noc - e</i>

### (b) Masculine nouns

Case	<i>brat</i> 'brother'	<i>ojciec</i> 'father'	<i>komputer</i> 'computer'
Singular			
N	<i>bra - t</i>	<i>oj - ci - e - c</i>	<i>kompute - r</i>
G	<i>bra - t - a</i>	<i>oj - c - a</i>	<i>kompute - r - a</i>
D	<i>bra - t - u</i>	<i>oj - c - u</i>	<i>kompute - r - owi</i>
A	<i>bra - t - a</i>	<i>oj - c - a</i>	<i>kompute - r</i>
I	<i>bra - t - em</i>	<i>oj - c - em</i>	<i>kompute - r - em</i>
L	<i>bra - ci - e</i>	<i>oj - c - u</i>	<i>kompute - rz - e</i>
V	<i>bra - ci - e</i>	<i>oj - cz - e</i>	<i>kompute - rz - e</i>
Plural			
N	<i>bra - ci - a</i>	<i>ojc - owie</i>	<i>kompute - r - y</i>
G	<i>bra - ci</i>	<i>ojc - ów</i>	<i>kompute - r - ów</i>
D	<i>bra - ci - om</i>	<i>ojc - om</i>	<i>kompute - r - om</i>
A	<i>bra - ci</i>	<i>ojc - ów</i>	<i>kompute - r - y</i>
I	<i>bra - ć - mi</i>	<i>ojc - ami</i>	<i>kompute - r - ami</i>
L	<i>bra - ci - ach</i>	<i>ojc - ach</i>	<i>kompute - r - ach</i>
V	<i>bra - ci - a</i>	<i>ojc - owie</i>	<i>kompute - r - y</i>

Case	<i>telefon</i> 'telephone'	<i>kolega</i> 'colleague'
Singular		
N	<i>telefo - n</i>	<i>kole - g - a</i>
G	<i>telefo - n - u</i>	<i>kole - g - i</i>
D	<i>telefo - n - owi</i>	<i>kole - dz - e</i>
A	<i>telefo - n</i>	<i>kole - g - ę</i>
I	<i>telefo - n - em</i>	<i>kole - g - ą</i>
L	<i>telefo - ni - e</i>	<i>kole - dz - e</i>
V	<i>telefo - ni - e</i>	<i>kole - g - o</i>
Plural		
N	<i>telefo - n - y</i>	<i>kole - dz - y</i>
G	<i>telefo - n - ów</i>	<i>kole - g - ów</i>
D	<i>telefo - n - om</i>	<i>kole - g - om</i>
A	<i>telefo - n - y</i>	<i>kole - g - ów</i>
I	<i>telefo - n - ami</i>	<i>kole - g - ami</i>
L	<i>telefo - n - ach</i>	<i>kole - g - ach</i>
V	<i>telefo - n - y</i>	<i>kole - dz - y</i>

### (c) Neuter nouns

Case	<i>morze</i> 'sea'	<i>śniadanie</i> 'breakfast'	<i>okno</i> 'window'
Singular			
N	<i>morz - e</i>	<i>śniada - ni - e</i>	<i>ok - n - o</i>
G	<i>morz - a</i>	<i>śniada - ni - a</i>	<i>ok - n - a</i>
D	<i>morz - u</i>	<i>śniada - ni - u</i>	<i>ok - n - u</i>
A	<i>morz - e</i>	<i>śniada - ni - e</i>	<i>ok - n - o</i>
I	<i>morz - em</i>	<i>śniada - ni - em</i>	<i>ok - n - em</i>
L	<i>morz - u</i>	<i>śniada - ni - u</i>	<i>ok - ni - e</i>
V	<i>morz - e</i>	<i>śniada - ni - e</i>	<i>ok - n - o</i>
Plural			
N	<i>morz - a</i>	<i>śniada - ni - a</i>	<i>ok - n - a</i>
G	<i>mórz - ∅</i>	<i>śniada - rí - ∅</i>	<i>ok - ie - n - ∅</i>
D	<i>morz - om</i>	<i>śniada - ni - om</i>	<i>ok - n - om</i>
A	<i>morz - a</i>	<i>śniada - ni - a</i>	<i>ok - n - a</i>
I	<i>morz - ami</i>	<i>śniada - ni - ami</i>	<i>ok - n - ami</i>
L	<i>morz - ach</i>	<i>śniada - ni - ach</i>	<i>ok - n - ach</i>
V	<i>morz - a</i>	<i>śniada - ni - a</i>	<i>ok - n - a</i>

Case	<i>imię</i> 'name'	<i>centrum</i> 'centre'
Singular		
N	<i>imi - ę</i>	<i>centrum</i>
G	<i>imi - eni - a</i>	<i>centrum</i>
D	<i>imi - eni - u</i>	<i>centrum</i>
A	<i>imi - ę</i>	<i>centrum</i>
I	<i>imi - eni - em</i>	<i>centrum</i>
L	<i>imi - eni - u</i>	<i>centrum</i>
V	<i>imi - ę</i>	<i>centrum</i>
Plural		
N	<i>imion - a</i>	<i>centr - a</i>
G	<i>imion - 0</i>	<i>centr - ów</i>
D	<i>imion - om</i>	<i>centr - om</i>
A	<i>imion - a</i>	<i>centr - a</i>
I	<i>imion - ami</i>	<i>centr - ami</i>
L	<i>imion - ach</i>	<i>centr - ach</i>
V	<i>imion - a</i>	<i>centr - a</i>

### (d) Consonant alternations

This section provides examples of consonantal alternations (changes of consonants) governed by the various noun declensions (cases) and is by no means complete.

**Feminine nouns:** there are consonantal alternations in Dative and Locative singular in the last syllable of the stem, before the -e ending, for example:

- d* → *dz*: *woda* → *w wodzie* 'water → in water'
- k* → *c*: *książka* → *w książce* 'book → in the book'
- ł* → *l*: *szkoła* → *w szkole* 'school → at school'
- t* → *ci* (= *ć*): *gazeta* → *w gazecie* 'newspaper → in the newspaper'
- r* → *rz*: *literatura* → *o literaturze* 'literature → about literature'

Most other consonants get softened by the letter *i* before the -e ending in Dative and Locative singular:

- m* → *mi*: *mama* → *o mamie* 'mother → about mother'
- n* → *ni* (= *ni*): *cytryna* → *o cytrynie* 'lemon → about the lemon'
- p* → *pi*: *mapa* → *o mapie* 'map → about the map'
- s* → *si* (= *ś*): *kasa* → *w kasie* 'till → in the till'
- w* → *wi*: *kawa* → *o kawie* 'coffee → about the coffee'

**Masculine nouns:** the consonantal alternations occur in Locative singular before the -e ending; for example:

- d* → *dzi* (= *dź*): *obiad* → *na obiedzie* 'dinner → during dinner'
- g* → *dz*: *kolega* → *o koleдзе* 'colleague → about a colleague'

*r* → *rz*: *komputer* → *o komputerze* 'computer → about the computer'  
*t* → *ci* (= *c*): *brat* → *o bracie* 'brother → about the brother'

As with feminine nouns, most other consonants get softened by the letter *i* before the -e ending in Locative singular:

*b* → *bi*: *klub* → *w klubie* 'club → in the club'; *ryba* → *o rybie* 'fish → about the fish'

**Neuter nouns:** some consonants get softened by the letter *i* before the -e ending in Locative singular:

*okno* → *w oknie* (*n* → *ni* (= *n*)), *piwo* → *piwie* (*w* → *wi*)  
*n* → *ni* (= *n*): *okno* → *w oknie* 'window → in the window'  
*w* → *wi*: *piwo* → *o piwie* 'beer → about the beer'

## (e) Vocalic alternations

This section provides examples of vocalic alternations (changes of vowels) governed by the various noun declensions (cases) and is by no means complete.

**Feminine nouns:** *o* → *ó*: *szkola* → *szkół* (gen pl) 'school → of schools'

**Masculine nouns:** *o* → *ó*: *samochód* → *samochody*: 'car → cars'

## (f) Simultaneous consonantal and vocalic alternations

Sometimes both types of alternation (i.e. vocalic and consonantal) occur simultaneously in one word.

**Neuter nouns:** *lato* → *w lecie* 'summer → in the summer'; *miasto* → *w mieście* 'town → in the town'

## Pronouns

### Personal pronouns

Case	'I'	'you' (inf)	'she'	'he'	'it'
N	<i>ja</i>	<i>ty</i>	<i>ona</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>ono</i>
G	<i>mnie</i>	<i>cię</i>	<i>jej</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>go</i>
D	<i>mi</i>	<i>ci</i>	<i>jej</i>	<i>mu</i>	<i>mu</i>
A	<i>mnie</i>	<i>cię</i>	<i>ją</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>je</i>
I	<i>mną</i>	<i>tobą</i>	<i>nią</i>	<i>nim</i>	<i>nim</i>
L	<i>mnie</i>	<i>tobie</i>	<i>niej</i>	<i>nim</i>	<i>nim</i>

Case	'we'	'you' (inf)	'they' (men and mixed)	'they' (non men)
N	<i>my</i>	<i>wy</i>	<i>oni</i>	<i>one</i>
G	<i>nas</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>ich</i>	<i>ich</i>
D	<i>nam</i>	<i>wam</i>	<i>im</i>	<i>im</i>
A	<i>nas</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>ich</i>	<i>je</i>
I	<i>nami</i>	<i>wami</i>	<i>nimi</i>	<i>nimi</i>
L	<i>nas</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>nich</i>	<i>nich</i>

## Emphatic personal pronouns

Case	'I'	'you' (inf)	'he'	'it'
G	<i>mnie</i>	<i>ciebie</i>	<i>jego</i>	<i>jego</i>
D	<i>mnie</i>	<i>tobie</i>	<i>jemu</i>	<i>jemu</i>
A	<i>mnie</i>	<i>ciebie</i>	<i>jego</i>	–

Examples:

'I / he / you inf wasn't / weren't there' *mnie / ciebie / jego tam nie było* (Genitive)

'I (m / f) gave it to you (inf) / him' *tobie / jemu to dalem / dalam* (Dative)

'I (m / f) saw you (inf) / him there' *ciebie / jego tam widziałem / widziałam* (Accusative)

## Demonstrative pronouns

'this, that'			
Case	f	m	n
N	<i>ta</i>	<i>ten</i>	<i>to</i>
G	<i>tej</i>	<i>tego</i>	<i>tego</i>
D	<i>tej</i>	<i>temu</i>	<i>temu</i>
A	<i>tę</i>	<i>tego / ten</i>	<i>to</i>
I	<i>tą</i>	<i>tym</i>	<i>tym</i>
L	<i>tej</i>	<i>tym</i>	<i>tym</i>

'these, those'		
Case	non-m personal	m personal
N	<i>te</i>	<i>ci</i>
G	<i>tych</i>	<i>tych</i>
D	<i>tym</i>	<i>tym</i>
A	<i>te</i>	<i>tych</i>
I	<i>tymi</i>	<i>tymi</i>
L	<i>tych</i>	<i>tych</i>

\*The above are used to express both 'this / these' and 'that / those'; however, there are separate pronouns for 'that': *tamten, tamta, tamto, tamte* (non m personal) and *tamci* (m personal) (lit. 'there this') inflected as above.



## Interrogative and indefinite pronouns

Case	Interrogative pronouns		Indefinite pronouns	
	'who'	'what'	'nobody'	'nothing'
N	<i>kto</i>	<i>co</i>	<i>nikt</i>	<i>nic</i>
G	<i>kogo</i>	<i>czego</i>	<i>nikogo</i>	<i>niczego / nic</i>
D	<i>komu</i>	<i>czemu</i>	<i>nikomu</i>	<i>niczemu</i>
A	<i>kogo</i>	<i>co</i>	<i>nikogo</i>	<i>nic</i>
I	<i>kim</i>	<i>czym</i>	<i>nikim</i>	<i>niczym</i>
L	<i>kim</i>	<i>czym</i>	<i>nikim</i>	<i>niczym</i>

## Possessive pronouns

Singular				
Case	English meaning	f	m	n
N	my	<i>moja</i>	<i>mój</i>	<i>moje</i>
	your (inf)	<i>twoja</i>	<i>twój</i>	<i>twoje</i>
	our	<i>nasza</i>	<i>nasz</i>	<i>nasze</i>
	your (pl inf)	<i>wasza</i>	<i>wasz</i>	<i>wasze</i>
G	my	<i>mojej</i>	<i>mojego</i>	<i>mojego</i>
	your (inf)	<i>twojej</i>	<i>twojego</i>	<i>twojego</i>
	our	<i>naszej</i>	<i>naszego</i>	<i>naszego</i>
	your (pl inf)	<i>waszej</i>	<i>waszego</i>	<i>waszego</i>
D	my	<i>mojej</i>	<i>mojemu</i>	<i>mojemu</i>
	your (inf)	<i>twojej</i>	<i>twojemu</i>	<i>twojemu</i>
	our	<i>naszej</i>	<i>naszemu</i>	<i>naszemu</i>
	your (pl inf)	<i>waszej</i>	<i>waszemu</i>	<i>waszemu</i>
A	my	<i>moją</i>	<i>mojego / mój</i>	<i>moje</i>
	your (inf)	<i>twoją</i>	<i>twojego / twój</i>	<i>twoje</i>
	our	<i>naszą</i>	<i>naszego / nasz</i>	<i>nasze</i>
	your (pl inf)	<i>waszą</i>	<i>waszego / wasz</i>	<i>wasze</i>
I	my	<i>moją</i>	<i>moim</i>	<i>moim</i>
	your (inf)	<i>twoją</i>	<i>twoim</i>	<i>twoim</i>
	our	<i>naszą</i>	<i>naszym</i>	<i>naszym</i>
	your (pl inf)	<i>waszą</i>	<i>waszym</i>	<i>waszym</i>
L	my	<i>mojej</i>	<i>moim</i>	<i>moim</i>
	your (inf)	<i>twojej</i>	<i>twoim</i>	<i>twoim</i>
	our	<i>naszej</i>	<i>naszym</i>	<i>naszym</i>
	your (pl inf)	<i>waszej</i>	<i>waszym</i>	<i>waszym</i>

Plural			
Case	English meaning	non-m personal	m personal
N	my	<i>moje</i>	<i>moi</i>
	your (inf)	<i>twoje</i>	<i>twoi</i>
	our	<i>nasze</i>	<i>nasi</i>
	your (pl inf)	<i>wasze</i>	<i>wasi</i>
G	my	<i>moich</i>	<i>moich</i>
	your (inf)	<i>twoich</i>	<i>twoich</i>
	our	<i>naszych</i>	<i>naszych</i>
	your (pl inf)	<i>waszych</i>	<i>waszych</i>
D	my	<i>moim</i>	<i>moim</i>
	your (inf)	<i>twoim</i>	<i>twoim</i>
	our	<i>naszym</i>	<i>naszym</i>
	your (pl inf)	<i>waszym</i>	<i>waszym</i>
A	my	<i>moje</i>	<i>moich</i>
	your (inf)	<i>twoje</i>	<i>twoich</i>
	our	<i>nasze</i>	<i>naszych</i>
	your (pl inf)	<i>wasze</i>	<i>waszych</i>
I	my	<i>moimi</i>	<i>moimi</i>
	your (inf)	<i>twoimi</i>	<i>twoimi</i>
	our	<i>naszymi</i>	<i>naszymi</i>
	your (pl inf)	<i>waszymi</i>	<i>waszymi</i>
L	my	<i>moich</i>	<i>moich</i>
	your (inf)	<i>twoich</i>	<i>twoich</i>
	our	<i>naszych</i>	<i>naszych</i>
	your (pl inf)	<i>waszych</i>	<i>waszych</i>

The pronouns *jego*, *jej*, *ich* ('his, her, their') are not inflected.

# Adjectives

*dobry, drogi* 'good, dear'

Singular			
Case	f	m	n
N	<i>dobra, droga</i>	<i>dobry, drogi</i>	<i>dobrze, drogie</i>
G	<i>dobrej, drogiej</i>	<i>dobrego, drogiego</i>	<i>dobrego, drogiego</i>
D	<i>dobrej, drogiej</i>	<i>dobremu, drogiemu</i>	<i>dobremu, drogiemu</i>
A	<i>dobrą, drogą</i>	<i>dobrego, drogiego</i> (animate = G) <i>dobry, drogi</i> (inanimate = N)	<i>dobrze, drogie (= N)</i>
I	<i>dobrą, drogą</i>	<i>dobrym, drogim</i>	<i>dobrym, drogim</i>
L	<i>dobrej, drogiej</i>	<i>dobrym, drogim</i>	<i>dobrym, drogim</i>

Plural		
Case	non-m personal	m personal
N	<i>dobrze, drogie</i>	<i>dobrzy, drodzy</i>
G	<i>dobrych, drogich</i>	<i>dobrych, drogich</i>
D	<i>dobrym, drogim</i>	<i>dobrym, drogim</i>
A	<i>dobrze, drogie (=N)</i>	<i>dobrych, drogich</i>
I	<i>dobrymi, drogimi</i>	<i>dobrymi, drogimi</i>
L	<i>dobrych, drogich</i>	<i>dobrych, drogich</i>

# Numerals

Case	Question	Indefinite numbers		
		'(a) few'	'a dozen or so'	'many'
N	<i>ile, ilu</i>	<i>kilka, kilku</i>	<i>kilkanaście / kilkunastu</i>	<i>wiele / wielu</i>
G	<i>ilu</i>	<i>kilku</i>	<i>kilkunastu</i>	<i>wielu</i>
D	<i>ilu</i>	<i>kilku</i>	<i>kilkunastu</i>	<i>wielu</i>
A	<i>ile, ilu</i>	<i>kilka, kilku</i>	<i>kilkanaście / kilkunastu</i>	<i>wiele / wielu</i>
I	<i>ilu / iloma</i>	<i>kilku / kilkoma</i>	<i>kilkunastu / kilkunastoma</i>	<i>wielu / wieloma</i>
L	<i>ilu</i>	<i>kilku</i>	<i>kilkunastu</i>	<i>wielu</i>

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