

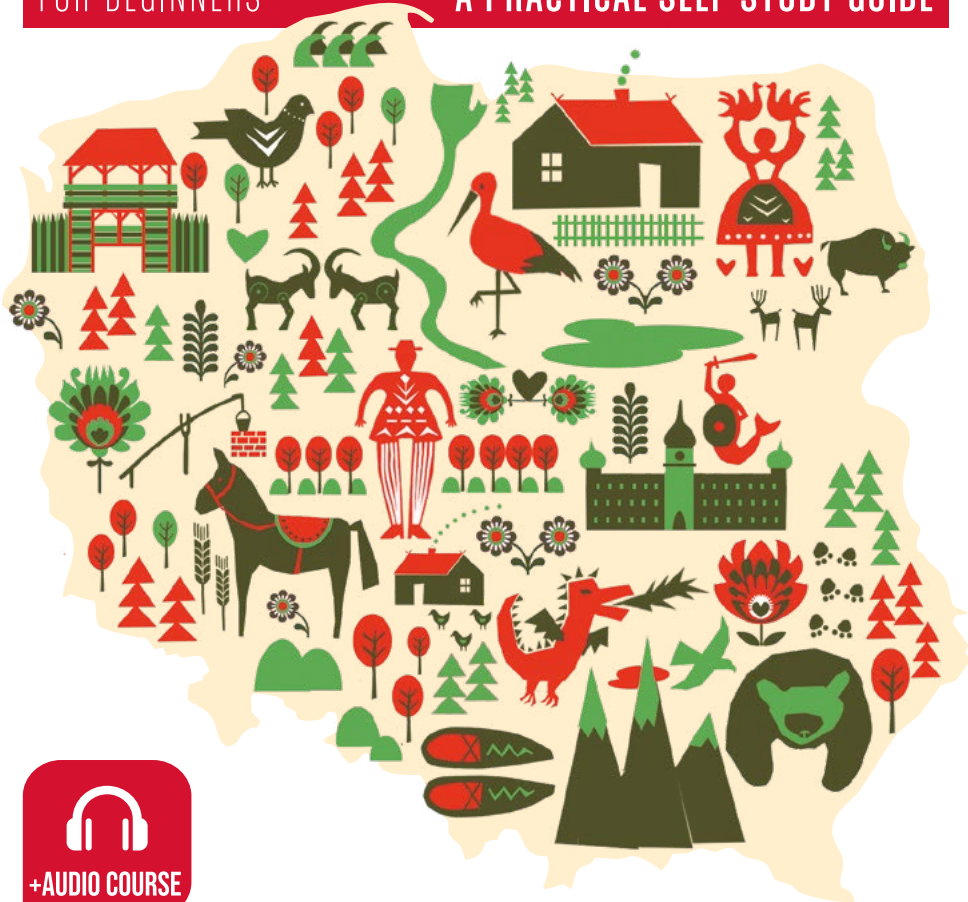


A1-A2

SPEAK POLISH

FOR BEGINNERS  A PRACTICAL SELF-STUDY GUIDE

FOR BEGINNERS  A PRACTICAL SELF-STUDY GUIDE



CLEAR EXPLANATORY NOTES • EASY-TO-FOLLOW LAYOUT • HUNDREDS OF EXAMPLE SENTENCES



Preston Publishing

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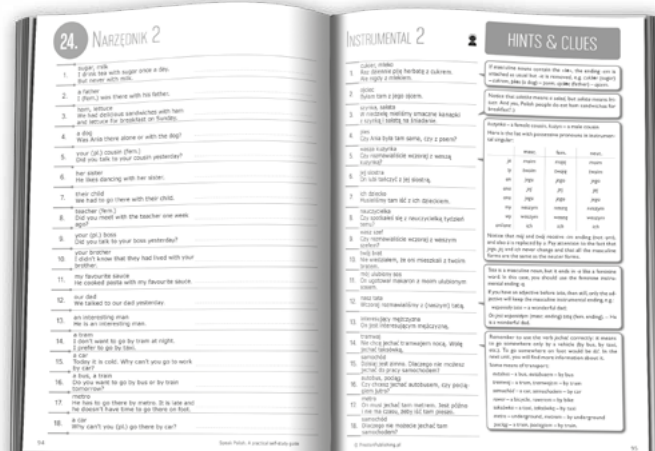
Get to know our method

How to learn with Preston?

read the sentences

read the hints and clues

listen to the pronunciation



write your translations

check the answers

Your progress

Here you can tick the units you have completed and listened to.

Unit	Done	Listened to	Unit	Done	Listened to	Unit	Done	Listened to
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Introduction

We are very happy that you have decided to start learning Polish. It may seem a difficult language, but we hope that the way we explain it will help you to get the hang of it, make you fall in love with it and succeed in learning it quickly. There are only a few books for self-study of the Polish language on the market. We strongly believe that ours will be ideal for you.

This book is the first part of a series for learning Polish as a foreign language. It is a useful tool for everybody starting their adventure with the language. It aims to teach Polish grammar and vocabulary in easy steps from levels A1 to A2.

The book is divided thematically into 40 units, consisting of clear explanations of grammar rules, as well as lists of everyday sentences which need to be translated from English to Polish. All the most important grammar topics are included, starting from the most basic and moving on to the more advanced.

How to work with the book

The best way to use the book is to start every unit by carefully reading the explanations which are placed on the right-hand side of the page. Next, you will need to translate the English sentences (on the left-hand side) into Polish. You can write down your versions or try to say the sentences in Polish aloud. It's best if you first cover the Polish answers. Finally, you should check if they are correct by comparing them with the Polish version provided on the right-hand side.

In the book, you will find simple sentences and expressions used in everyday life in natural, contemporary spoken Polish. Remember that the aim of translating the sentences is not to learn them by heart, but to understand how the Polish language is structured, and collect the knowledge which will allow you to start speaking Polish correctly.

Each unit prepares you for the next grammar topic and repeats what you have learned before. All the instructions are given in English in order to make it easy for you to understand every topic.

The book comes with downloadable audio files which you should listen to in order to familiarize yourself with the pronunciation of the words, to practice speaking and improve your listening skills. It consists of two versions: English-Polish and Polish only. In order to obtain them, please follow the instructions on page 3.

We firmly believe that this book will help you master basic Polish grammar and learn vocabulary which is most commonly used in everyday situations. We encourage you to devote a certain period of time every day to practise with this book, as the successful learning of a foreign language depends on being systematic. We are certain you will make quick progress and gain language confidence in almost every situation. Enjoy studying!

Abbreviations used in this book:

sg.	singular
pl.	plural
masc.	masculine
fem.	feminine
neut.	neuter
lit.	literally

We can divide Polish plural nouns into two groups:

- **masculine personal plural (masc. pers. pl.)** – refers to a group of males or a mixed group of people where males are present;
- **non-masculine personal plural (non-masc. pers. pl.)** – refers to a group of females, animals or objects. In short: a group that does not contain a male.

However, in order to make it easier for you, instead of writing non-masc. pers. pl. where it is necessary, we only use the abbreviation fem.pl. If there is no abbreviation next to plural nouns, they are all masc. pers. pl.

If a singular verb or adjective refers to a feminine noun, we use the abbreviation fem. If a verb or adjective refers to a masculine noun, we don't use any symbol or abbreviation.

While reading this book, keep in mind that word order usually doesn't matter that much in Polish (unlike for example in English) and very often you can place the words in a different order. However, we have chosen for you the most natural way to say all the sentences.

Letters which are identical in Polish and English have, in significant measure, similar pronunciation (except: c, y, g, w):

LETTER	HOW TO PRONOUNCE?	EXAMPLES
vowels		
a	like a in <i>bath</i> (British English)	pan, aktor
e	like e in <i>yes</i> or in <i>yellow</i>	efekt, ten
i	like ee in <i>bee</i> but a bit shorter	idol, film
o	like o in <i>dog</i>	dom, oko
y	like i in <i>it</i> or in <i>pity</i>	my, syn
consonants		
b	like b in <i>boy</i>	bank, baza
c	like zz in <i>pizza</i>	co, koc
d	like d in <i>dish</i>	dyrektor, dobry
f	like f in <i>face</i>	farba, fakt
g	like g in <i>give</i>	grypa, jogurt
h	like h in <i>history</i>	herbata, historia
j	like y in <i>yes</i>	jeden, jajko
k	like c in <i>club</i>	kolor, klub
l	like l in <i>leg</i>	lampa, literatura
m	like m in <i>mum</i>	mama, muzyka
n	like n in <i>name</i>	numer, nad
p	like p in <i>pity</i>	pan, Polska
r	trilled/rolled r as in Italian <i>Roma</i>	rok, radio
s	like s in <i>salt</i>	sytuacja, sok
t	like t in <i>tall</i>	tani, termometr
w	like v in <i>velvet</i>	woda, Warszawa
z	like z in <i>zoo</i>	zebra, za

14. ACCUSATIVE 2



1. **fresh bread, good ham**
Every day, I buy some fresh bread and good ham.
2. **Karolina**
Do you know Karolina?
3. **newspaper**
She reads a newspaper every day.
4. **taxi**
We rarely order a taxi.
5. **pizza**
At the weekend, I often order pizza in the evening.
6. **spring**
We are waiting for spring.
7. **this boring movie**
Why are you watching this boring movie?
8. **soup**
She wants soup for lunch.
9. **cold milk, hot tea**
He prefers cold milk to hot tea.
10. **Wrocław, Warsaw**
Do you prefer Wrocław or Warsaw?
11. **book**
I read a book for half an hour every day.
12. **comedy, thriller**
Shall we watch a comedy or a thriller?
13. **a big pizza, a small pizza**
Do you (pl.) want to order a big or a small pizza?
14. **Kasia, Adam**
Do you know Kasia and Adam?
15. **one Polish movie**
I want to watch one Polish movie a week.
16. **hot chocolate**
I sometimes order hot chocolate.
17. **Mercedes, Fiat**
I prefer Mercedes to Fiat.
18. **takeaway**
Do you want to order a takeaway today?



Let's learn more about the accusative case!

1. **świeży chleb, dobra szynka**
Codziennie kupuję świeży chleb i dobrą szynkę.
2. **Karolina**
Znasz Karolinę?
3. **gazeta**
Ona codziennie czyta gazetę.
4. **taksówka**
Rzadko zamawiamy taksówkę.
5. **pizza**
W weekend często zamawiam pizzę wieczorem.
6. **wiosna**
Czekamy na wiosnę.
7. **ten nudny film**
Dlaczego oglądasz ten nudny film?
8. **zupa**
Ona chce zupę na obiad.
9. **zimne mleko, gorąca herbata**
On woli zimne mleko niż gorącą herbatę.
10. **Wrocław, Warszawa**
Wolisz Wrocław czy Warszawę?
11. **książka**
Codziennie czytam książkę przez pół godziny.
12. **komedial, thriller**
Oglądamy komedię czy thriller?
13. **duża pizza, mała pizza**
Chcicie zamówić dużą czy małą pizzę?
14. **Kasia, Adam**
Znasz Kasię i Adama?
15. **jeden polski film**
Chcę oglądać jeden polski film na tydzień.
16. **gorąca czekolada**
Czasami zamawiam gorącą czekoladę.
17. **mercedes, fiat**
Wolę mercedesa niż fiata.
18. **jedzenie na wynos**
Chcesz zamówić dzisiaj jedzenie na wynos?

Here are some other verbs which have to be followed by the accusative case: **woleć** – to prefer, **oglądać** – to watch, **czytać** – to read, **czekać na** – to wait for, **zamawiać** – to order, **kupować** – to buy, **znać** – to know, **chcieć** – to want, **widzieć** – to see. Some examples:

Czekam na mojego brata. – I'm waiting for my brother (masc. animate, *brat* → *brata*).

Czekam na list. – I'm waiting for a letter (masc. inanimate, *list* → *list*).

Czekam na moją nauczycielkę. – I'm waiting for my teacher (fem., *nauczycielka* → *nauczycielkę*).

Czekam na nasze dziecko. – I'm waiting for our child (neut., *dziecko* → *dziecko*).

Here are the other three seasons: *jesień* – autumn (fem.), *lato* – summer (neut.), *zima* – winter (fem.).

We say *woleć coś niż coś* – prefer sth to sth. After *niż* we also use a noun in the accusative.

There are three words you can choose from to express or: **lub**, **albo**, **czy**. There is no difference between *lub* and *albo*, both are used in affirmative or negative sentences. What is important to remember is that *czy* is used only in questions, e.g.:

Rano piję kawę lub/albo herbatę. – I drink coffee or tea in the morning.

Chcesz kawę czy herbatę? – Do you want coffee or tea?

In the accusative, **ten** (this, masculine) is **tego** (masculine animate) or **ten** (masculine inanimate). **Ta** (this, feminine) is **tę**. **To** (this, neuter) doesn't change.

<i>ten</i>	tego/ten	<i>ta</i>	tę	<i>to</i>	to
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For example:

ten chłopak (this boy, masc. animate) → *Lubię tego chłopaka.*

ten sok (this juice, masc. inanimate) → *Lubię ten sok.*

ta kawa (this coffee, feminine) → *Lubię tę kawę.*

to wino (this wine, neuter) → *Lubię to wino.*

You can also say *czasem* instead of *czasami*.

Remember: if there are two verbs next to each other, you should conjugate only the first one, e.g.:

Chcę zamówić pizzę. – I want to order pizza.

NOT: *Chcę zamówić pizzę.*



1. – Is there any juice?
– Yes, there is.
2. – Is there any tea?
– No, there isn't.
3. – Are there any cigarettes?
– No, there aren't.
4. – Is there any fish?
– There isn't any fish today.
5. – Is there any fresh bread?
– Unfortunately, there isn't any fresh bread today.
6. – Is there any raspberry yoghurt?
– No, there isn't.
7. – Are there any ripe bananas?
– No, there aren't any today.
8. – Are there any eggs?
– No, there aren't any today.
9. There isn't a good restaurant there.
10. – Is there a toilet here?
– Yes, there is.
11. There isn't any ham left. Who is going to the shop?
12. There are beautiful monuments in Warsaw.
13. – Hello. Is there anything cold?
– Unfortunately, there isn't.
There are only warm beverages.
14. There is nothing here.
15. – I would like to eat something hot.
– Unfortunately, there isn't any hot soup left. There are only sandwiches.
16. – Is there anything without meat?
– Yes, we have pancakes.
17. The sun's not out today (lit. There isn't any sun today.) It's a pity!
18. There isn't a lot of space here. We need to buy something small.



How to express *there is...* or *there are...* in Polish?

1. – Czy jest sok?
– Tak, jest.
2. – Czy jest herbata?
– Nie, nie ma.
3. – Czy są papierosy?
– Nie, nie ma.
4. – Czy jest ryba?
– Dzisiaj nie ma ryby.
5. – Czy jest świeży chleb?
– Niestety dzisiaj nie ma świeżego chleba.
6. – Czy jest jogurt malinowy?
– Nie, nie ma.
7. – Czy są dojrzałe banany?
– Nie, dzisiaj nie ma.
8. – Czy są jajka?
– Nie, dzisiaj nie ma.
9. Nie ma tam dobrej restauracji.
10. – Czy jest tutaj toaleta?
– Tak, jest.
11. Nie ma już szynki. Kto idzie do sklepu?
12. W Warszawie są piękne zabytki.
13. – Dzień dobry. Czy jest coś zimnego?
– Niestety nie ma. Są tylko ciepłe napoje.
14. Nie ma tu nic.
15. – Chciałbym zjeść coś gorącego.
– Niestety, nie ma już gorącej zupy.
Są tylko kanapki.
16. – Czy jest coś bez mięsa?
– Tak, mamy naleśniki.
17. Dzisiaj nie ma słońca. Szkoda!
18. Nie ma tu dużo miejsca. Musimy kupić coś małego.

In order to ask about the availability or presence of something or somebody, you can use the questions **Czy jest...?**, **Czy są...?**, e.g.:

Czy jest kawa (singular)? – Is there any coffee?

Czy są banany (plural)? – Are there any bananas?

To answer the questions, simply start with the verb *jest* for singular or *są* for plural nouns:

Jest... – There is..., e.g.:

Tak, jest kawa. – Yes, there is some coffee.

Są... – There are..., e.g.:

Tak, są banany. – Yes, there are bananas.

However, when you talk in the negative, you need to change the verb from *być* to *mieć*:

Nie ma... – There isn't..., e.g.:

Nie, nie ma kawy. – No, there isn't any coffee.

Nie są... – There aren't..., e.g.:

Nie, nie ma bananów. – No, there aren't any bananas.

Notice that *nie ma* is used for both singular and plural nouns and it is followed by the genitive (page 116). So far, you have only learnt the genitive in the singular, so in this unit you will only find examples with genitive singular. In positive sentences, we don't use the genitive, but the basic forms of nouns.

Here *już* means that we have run out of something (there isn't any left).

In Polish, if you mention the place in sentences with *there is / there are*, it is common to put it at the beginning of the sentence – that's the most common word order.

coś zimnego – something cold

coś gorącego – something hot

coś interesującego – something interesting

coś ładnego – something pretty

coś małego – something small

Note that the adjective used after the pronoun *coś* is always in the genitive.

Coś means something or anything (used in questions).

Nic means nothing or anything (in negative sentences).

Szkoda! – It's a pity!

Jaka szkoda! – What a pity!

32. JEST..., SA...



19. Why isn't there a bed here?

20. There is a chair and a sofa, but there is no desk. We have to go to the shop and buy it.

21. Your (pl.) living room is beautiful and comfortable. There are even two sofas!

22. This flat is completely empty. There isn't even one chair here.

23. There is a beautiful painting there.

24. – Hello. Are there any strawberries?
– Yes, there are.

25. Unfortunately, there is no wardrobe here. You should buy one (lit. it) tomorrow.

26. Is there anything small?

27. There is no meeting today. It is cancelled.

28. There is a break now.

29. I remember that there is a long bridge there.

30. There is no lift here.

31. – Are there any oranges?
– Yes, there are.

32. Why isn't there any fresh fish today?

33. There is no cat there, so I don't know where it is.

34. – Are there any good restaurants in Cracow?
– Yes, there are.

35. There is a swimming pool and a sauna here.

36. There isn't a park here.

HINTS & CLUES

Meble (furniture):

łóżko	bed
szafa	wardrobe
stół	table
krzesło	chair
sofa	sofa
regał na książki	bookcase
lampa	lamp
biurko	desk

19. Dlaczego tutaj nie ma łóżka?
20. Jest krzesło i sofa, ale nie ma biurka. Musimy jechać do sklepu i je kupić.
21. Wasz salon jest piękny i wygodny. Są nawet dwie sofy!
22. To mieszkanie jest zupełnie puste. Nie ma tutaj nawet jednego krzesła.
23. Tam jest piękny obraz.
24. – Dzień dobry. Czy są truskawki?
– Tak, są.
25. Niestety nie ma tutaj szafy. Powinieneś ją jutro kupić.
26. Czy jest coś małego?
27. Dzisiaj nie ma spotkania. Jest odwołane.
28. Teraz jest przerwa.
29. Pamiętam, że tam jest długi most.
30. Tutaj nie ma windy.
31. – Czy są pomarańcze?
– Tak, są.
32. Dlaczego nie ma dzisiaj świeżej ryby?
33. Tam nie ma kota, więc nie wiem, gdzie jest.
34. – Czy w Krakowie są dobre restauracje?
– Tak, są.
35. Tutaj jest basen i sauna.
36. Tutaj nie ma parku.

Note that when we are asking about the identity of something or somebody (e.g. if this is your sister, or perhaps your cousin), we ask questions: *Czy to jest...?* (singular) or *Czy to są...?* (plural), e.g.:

Czy to jest twoja siostra? – Is it/this/that your sister?

Czy to są twoje dzieci? – Are these/those your children?

Compare the following questions:

Czy jest...? – Is there...?

Czy to jest...? – Is it...?

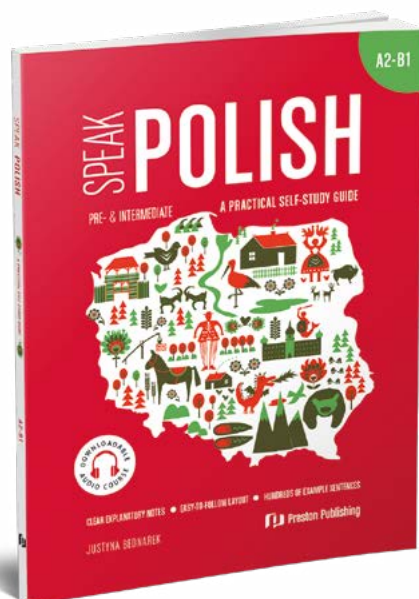
Czy są...? – Are there...?

Czy to są...? – Are these/those...?

New vocabulary

Get the second part!

Speak Polish, part 2 A2-B1



Inside the book you'll find:

*conjunctions,
the locative, dative & genitive,
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