



PolishPod101.com

VOLUME

1



Polish

Survival Phrases



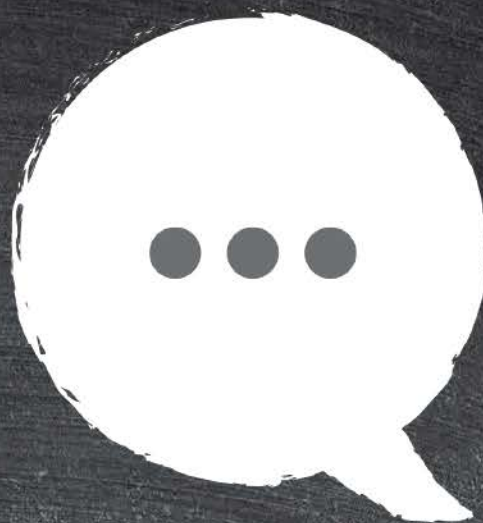
Unabridged Edition

innovative LANGUAGE

If you love the **Polish** language, then you'll love this!

Get our Complete **Polish** Learning Program
at **PolishPod101.com**.

- Speak **Polish** From Your First Lesson
- Access hundreds of Audio & Video Courses
by Real Teachers
- Get **FREE** New Lessons Every Week
- Learn Anywhere, Anytime on Any Android
Device or Computer



Go to
PolishPod101.com
and sign up for your

FREE

Lifetime Account!



PolishPod101.com

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #1

Thank You!

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

#1

POLISH

1. Dziękuję.
2. Dziękuję bardzo.
3. Dziękuję za wszystko.
4. Dzięki.

ENGLISH

1. Thank you.
2. Thank you very much. / Thanks a lot.
3. Thank you for everything.
4. Thanks. (informal)

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class
dziękuję	"thank you (universal)"	expression
bardzo	very (much)	adverb
wszystko	"everything"	pronoun
dzięki	Thanks (informal)	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Dziękuję pani. "Thank you, ma'am."	Bardzo lubię kawę. I like coffee very much.
Bardzo cię lubię. I like you very much.	Zapłacę za wszystko. "I will pay for everything."
Dzięki! Do zobaczenia! Thanks! See you!	

GRAMMAR

Wherever your destination may be, manners are necessary! In this respect, Poland is no different. So in our very first lesson, we'll be teaching you a simple phrase that is bound to come in handy throughout your trip in Poland. I can't stress this

In Polish, "Thank you" is *Dziękuję*. You can emphasize *Dziękuję* by adding *bardzo*, which means "very much." You could say *Dziękuję bardzo*, which would be the equivalent of "Thank you very much".

Another useful phrase would be *Dziękuję za wszystko*, which means "Thank you for everything." The component *za* means "for." *Wszystko* means "everything." So the whole phrase is *Dziękuję za wszystko*.

Especially nowadays, a very popular phrase among friends expressing gratitude is *Dzięki*, which means "Thanks". Please remember we can only use *Dzięki* among friends in an informal setting.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

By far, *Dziękuję* is the most common way to say "Thank you." Remember, when in doubt,

keeping it simple is your safest bet. You don't have to worry about formal or informal situations. You can use *Dziękuję* with just about anyone, anywhere, and anytime. You can say *Dziękuję* when the waiter brings your food or drinks, when the clerk in the hotel takes your luggage to your room (of course, tipping won't hurt either!), and when somebody welcomes you or congratulates you. His or her profession doesn't matter; *Dziękuję* will always be an appropriate response.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #2

You're Welcome

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

#2

POLISH

1. Proszę.
2. Nie ma za co.
3. Drobiazg.

ENGLISH

1. You're welcome.
2. Not at all.
3. It's nothing.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
proszę	you're welcome, please, there you go	expression	
nie	"no, not, don't"	particle	
co	what	pronoun, interrogative pronoun	
za	for, in	preposition	
drobiazg	"nothing"	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Proszę czarną herbatę. Black tea, please.	Nie lubię lodów. "I don't like ice cream."
O czym mówisz? What are you talking about?	Co robisz? What are you doing?
Co lubisz robić w weekendy? What do you like doing on weekends?	Co czytasz? What are you reading?
To naprawdę drobiazg. "That's really nothing."	

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we will continue to learn more phrases that will help you with basic etiquette. Poles are very hospitable. They use phrases of gratitude quite often. Even though you may not get the chance to use *Proszę* (the phrase for "You're welcome") during your trip in Poland, there's a very good chance you will hear it. So let's have a closer look at it!

In Polish, "You're welcome" is *Proszę*.

You can also respond to someone that has thanked you by using two very similar expressions. They are *Nie ma za co*, which means "Not at all" and *Drobiazg*, which means "It's nothing."

We can use any of these expressions - *Proszę*, *Nie ma za co*, and *Drobiazg* - in any situation, formal or informal.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

The word *Proszę* has many meanings, and we can use it in many different situations. We have looked at one of them today. When you want to say "You're welcome," you can use *Proszę* as a set phrase after *Dziękuję*. We will explain the other meanings of *Proszę* in the next chapter.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #3 Please!

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

3

POLISH

1. Proszę.
2. To, proszę.
3. Tamto, proszę.

ENGLISH

1. Please.
2. This, please.
3. That, please.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
proszę	please	expression	
to	this	pronoun	neuter
tamto	"that"	pronoun	neuter

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Proszę mówić wolniej. Speak more slowly, please.	Proszę mleko. Milk, please.
--	---------------------------------------

Co to jest? What's this?	Co to znaczy? What does it mean?
To jest gazeta. This is a newspaper.	To czy tamto "This or that."

GRAMMAR

Today's phrase will help you take matters into your own hands! In today's lesson, we will look at the word "Please," which will be very important when you need to ask for something.

In Polish, "Please" is *Proszę*.

The easiest way to use "Please" is to point at something while saying *Proszę*, but let's try to build this up a bit, shall we? Let's start with the expression "This, please," which in Polish is *To, proszę*. In English, "this" comes before "please." In Polish, the order is the same. So we have *To, proszę*.

Let's look at the word for "this." In Polish, "this" is *to*.

Looking at the word for "this" warrants a look at the word for "that," which is *tamto*. The phrase "That, please," is *Tamto, proszę*.

If you forgot or don't know the name of the object you're asking for, it's okay to point at it and say *To, proszę*, or *Tamto, proszę*. However, it sounds a little unnatural. The best way to ask for something would be *proszę* and then the name of the object you want to buy. For example, you could say, *Proszę gazetę* ("A newspaper, please.") or *Proszę chleb*. ("Bread, please.")

Please bear in mind that the sentence order of *Proszę chleb* is different from that in English.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

In Polish, we can use the word *Proszę* in many different situations. We have already mentioned *Proszę* as "You're welcome" in the previous lesson, and in today's lesson, *Proszę* means "Please."

However, there are other meanings to *Proszę*:

1. When we address someone politely or we want to attract someone's attention, we can say *Proszę Pani* meaning "Excuse me, Miss," or *Proszę Państwa* meaning "Ladies and gentlemen."
2. When someone knocks on the door, saying *Proszę* would mean "Please come in."
3. Also *Proszę* is widely used at stores. For example, when the shop assistant addresses the customer, he or she can say *Proszę* meaning "Can I help you?"
4. If we did not understand something, and we want the interlocutor to repeat it, it's absolutely proper to say *Proszę?* as "Excuse me."
5. In the situation when we are giving something to someone, *Proszę* would mean "Here you are."

Pointing at people is considered very rude in Poland. However, if one points at an object in order to explain what one wants, that is perfectly fine.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #4

Basic Polish Greetings

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

4

POLISH

1. Dzień dobry.
2. Dobry wieczór.
3. Cześć.
4. Witaj.

ENGLISH

1. Good morning.
2. Good evening.
3. Hello.
4. Welcome.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
dobry	good	adjective	masculine
dzień	day	noun	masculine
wieczór	evening	noun	masculine
cześć	Hello, Hi.	noun	
witaj	"welcome (informal)"	expression	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Dzień dobry, pani Anno. Good morning, Miss Anna.	To jest dobry sklep. This is a good store.
Jest piękny dzień. It's a beautiful day.	Cały dzień spędziłam na zakupach. I (female) spent the whole day shopping.
Ale spokojny wieczór. What a peaceful evening.	Dobry wieczór, pani Anno. Good evening, Mrs. Anna.
Cześć, Ewa. Hi, Eva.	Cześć, Adam. Hello, Adam.
Witaj, Jacku. "Welcome, Jack."	

GRAMMAR

In Polish, the most universal greeting, which stands for both "Good morning" and "Good afternoon," is *Dzień dobry*. The first word, *Dzień*, means "day." *Dobry*, which in Polish is "good," follows *Dzień*.

Dzień dobry is appropriate in both formal and informal situations. Please remember about the word order in the phrase *Dzień dobry*.

In the evening, Poles say *Dobry wieczór*, which means "Good evening." Let's hear it one more time: *Dobry wieczór*. As we mentioned before, *dobry* stands for "good." *Wieczór* means "evening." *Dobry wieczór* is reserved for formal situations.

The most popular greeting among friends is *Cześć*, which in English means "Hello."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Many Polish greetings are accompanied by nonverbal gestures such as a smile, handshake, kiss on the cheek, or bowing your head a little. In some situations, men can kiss women on their hands or tip off their hat.

While greeting someone, we can always ask *Co słychać?* ("What's up?") or *Co nowego?* meaning "What's new?" in English.

We can use the informal greeting *Cześć* both as a greeting (the English "Hello"), or as a farewell (the English "Bye").

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #5

Polish Farewells

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

5

POLISH

1. Do widzenia.
2. Dobranoc.
3. Do zobaczenia.
4. Na razie.

ENGLISH

1. Goodbye.
2. Goodnight.
3. See you.
4. So long.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
widzenie	"seeing"	noun	neuter
do	to, until	preposition	
dobranoc	"good night (formal)"	expression	
zobaczenie	"seeing"	noun	neuter

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Do widzenia, Tomku. "Good-bye, Tom."	Do widzenia pani. "Goodbye, ma'am."
Idę do sklepu. I am going to the store.	Jutro jedziemy do Warszawy. Tomorrow we are going to Warsaw.
Piszę do ciebie. I am writing to you.	Dobranoc panu. "Good night, sir."
Do zobaczenia jutro. "See you tomorrow."	

GRAMMAR

Today, we'll introduce farewells.

As we learned in the previous lesson, *Cześć* can mean both "Hello" and "Bye." However, we can use this expression in informal situations only. There are other ways of saying "Good-bye" in Polish.

A parting expression that we can use for all occasions is *Do widzenia*, which means "Good-bye."

When saying "Goodnight," the word *Dobranoc* is the appropriate choice.

There are also several informal phrases for saying "See you" or "So long" besides *Cześć* (English for "Bye"). The most popular one is *Do zobaczenia*, which means "See you."

Another frequently used phrase is *Na razie*, meaning "So long."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

A very common informal expression among women is *Pa*, in English, "Bye." Men would only use this phrase while saying "Bye" to a woman. You'll be surprised how often you will hear this phrase while staying in Poland.

In the last couple of years, we've been observing more and more foreign influences in the Polish language. The majority of them come from English. As an example, let's use words like *Hej* and *Baj,baj*. *Hej*, (English "Hey"), and *Baj,baj*, (English "Bye") are being commonly used, especially among teenagers.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #6

Where is the Bathroom?

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

6

POLISH

1. Gdzie jest toaleta?
2. Przepraszam, gdzie jest toaleta?

ENGLISH

1. Where is the bathroom?
2. Excuse me, where is the bathroom?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
gdzie	where	pronoun, interrogative pronoun	
toaleta	lavatory, toilet	noun	feminine
przepraszam	"I'm sorry, / Excuse me."	expression	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Gdzie mieszkasz? Where do you live?	Gdzie jesteś? Where are you?
Gdzie jest poczta? Where is the post office?	Tam jest toaleta. The toilet is over there.
Przepraszam, nie rozumiem. "I'm sorry. I don't understand."	

GRAMMAR

In Polish, "Where is the bathroom?" is *Gdzie jest toaleta?*

Let's look at the components. The first two words, *gdzie jest*, mean "where is." This is followed by *toaleta*. So to recap, we have *Gdzie jest toaleta?* This literally means "Where is the toilet?"

We can make this phrase more formal by adding "Excuse me," which in Polish is *przepraszam*. So the whole phrase is *Przepraszam, gdzie jest toaleta?*

In Poland, there are not that many public toilets. If there are, they are usually in very bad shape and not free. Look for the signs that say *WC*, pronounced [wu-ce] or *Toaleta*. You can also try using the toilet in a café or a restaurant, but if you are not a customer, you will have to pay for it.

When you finally get to the bathroom, there may be one last problem: How to know which bathroom is for men and which is for women. We usually have signs on the bathroom door. For women, this could be a figure of a girl or a circle. They may also use the word *Damska*, meaning "feminine." For men, you might find a figure of a boy or an inverted triangle. They can also use the word *Męska*, English for "masculine." Please bear in mind that sometimes there is just one toilet for everybody, so you won't see any signs except *Toaleta*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

You might wonder whom and how much you have to pay for the public toilet? A so-called toilet attendant always collects the money and gives you a little bit of the toilet paper. You can find the information about the cost on the door of the public toilet.

Another meaning of the word *przepraszam*, besides "excuse me," is "I'm sorry." We will talk more about this expression in our future lessons.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #7

Do You Speak English?

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

#7

POLISH

1. Czy pan mówi po angielsku?
2. Czy pani mówi po angielsku?
3. Czy mówisz po hiszpańsku?

ENGLISH

1. Do you speak English, sir?
2. Do you speak English, ma'am? (formal)
3. Do you speak Spanish? (informal)

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
mówić	to speak	verb	
angielski	"English"	adjective	masculine
hiszpański	Spanish	adjective	
pan	sir, Mr.	noun	masculine
pani	ma'am, ms. mrs	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Mówię dobrze po hiszpańsku. "I speak Spanish well."	Czy mówisz po polsku? "Do you speak Polish?"
Czy piszesz po angielsku? "Do you write in English?"	Czy umiesz liczyć po hiszpańsku? Do you know how to count in Spanish?
To jest pan Nowak. This is Mr. Nowak.	To jest pan Kowalski. This is Mr. Kowalski.
Dzień dobry, pani Anno. Good morning, Miss Anna.	To jest pani Anna. This is Ms. Anna.

GRAMMAR

In Polish, "Do you speak English?" is *Czy pan mówi po angielsku?* The first two words, *czy pan*, mean "Do you, sir." The next word in our phrase is *mówi*, which means "speaks." *Mówi* comes from the verb *mówić*, meaning "to speak." The last component of our phrase is *po angielsku*, meaning literally "in English."

To recap, the whole phrase is *Czy pan mówi po angielsku?* ("Do you speak English, sir?") You probably wonder how to say, "you (ma'am)?" If you want to ask a woman if she speaks English, you simply have to change the word *pan* ("sir") to *pani* ("ma'am"). So the phrase would be *Czy pani mówi po angielsku?* ("Do you speak English, ma'am?")

The phrase we just learned is perfect in a formal setting. You should always use the above phrase with people you don't know or elders.

When speaking to someone we know or people our age, we will say in Polish *Czy mówisz po angielsku?* Please notice there is no *pan* or *pani* in the phrase *Czy mówisz po angielsku?* Polite forms *pan* ("sir") or *pani* ("ma'am") are required in formal contact only. Also, please have a look at the forms of the verb *mówić* ("to speak"). We use *mówi* with *pan/pani* ("sir"/"ma'am"), whereas *mówisz* is direct, and we use it with people we know or those we're friends with.

Now for a change, let's try a different language. Let's try Spanish. "Do you speak Spanish?" (informal) is *Czy mówisz po hiszpańsku?* The word for "in Spanish" is *po hiszpańsku*. In this example, you need to change the word for the language only. The rest stays the same. The same rule applies to formal questions. For example, "Do you speak Spanish, ma'am?" will be *Czy pani mówi po hiszpańsku?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Nowadays, many Poles do speak English, especially the younger generation. However, when Poles hear foreigners speaking Polish, they are always very impressed since the language is very difficult. We are very appreciative of the fact that you're trying, and we like to pay compliments to those who give it a shot.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #8

I Don't Understand

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

8

POLISH

1. Nie rozumiem.
2. Przepraszam, nie rozumiem.
3. Co to znaczy?

ENGLISH

1. I don't understand.
2. I'm sorry. I don't understand.
3. What does it mean?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class
rozumieć	to understand	verb
co	what	pronoun
znaczyć	"to mean"	verb
nie	"no, not, don't"	expression
przepraszam	"I'm sorry, / Excuse me."	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Uczniowie podstawówki zrozumieli zadanie. "The elementary school students understood the problem."	Nie rozumiem. I don't understand.
Co robisz? What are you doing?	Co lubisz robić w weekendy? What do you like doing on weekends?
Co czytasz? What are you reading?	To nic nie znaczy. "This doesn't mean anything."
Co to znaczy? "What does it mean?"	Nie lubię lodów. "I don't like ice cream."
Przepraszam, nie rozumiem. "I'm sorry. I don't understand."	

GRAMMAR

In Polish, "I don't understand" is *Nie rozumiem*. Let's have a look at the components of this expression. The first word, *nie*, in this context means "Don't." In our expression, *nie* is followed by *rozumiem*, which means "I understand." The form *rozumiem* comes from the verb *rozumieć*, ("to understand"). To recap, we have *Nie rozumiem* ("I don't understand").

We can add the word *przepraszam* to the phrase above, which in this context means "I'm sorry." So the whole phrase will be "I'm sorry. I don't understand." In Polish, this is *Przepraszam, nie rozumiem*.

Another way to express that you don't understand is asking the question "What does it mean?" This phrase in Polish is *Co to znaczy?* The first word, *co*, means "what." This is followed by *to*, meaning "this." The last word is *znaczy*, meaning "means." *Znaczy* comes from the verb *znaczyć* ("to mean").

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

At the beginning, it might be a little difficult to understand what Poles are saying, mainly because they speak very fast. But if you don't understand something, please don't be afraid to use the phrase *Przepraszam, nie rozumiem*. They will be more than happy to give you an explanation. Or maybe you've understood the general sense of the phrase, but there was a word or two you have never heard before. The expression *Co to znaczy?* ("What does it mean?") would come in very handy here.

If for any reason you forgot how to say, "I don't understand" in Polish, you can always use some body language. For example, you can always shake your head left and right.

In this lesson, we introduced the word *Nie*, which we translated as "Don't." The word *Nie* also means, "No." What about "Yes" in Polish? "Yes" is *Tak*.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #9

Can You Say it Again in Polish?

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

#9

POLISH

1. Proszę powtórzyć.
2. Proszę powtórzyć jeszcze raz.
3. Proszę mówić wolniej.

ENGLISH

1. Could you repeat that, please?
2. Could you repeat that once again, please?
3. Can you speak slower, please?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class
proszę	please	expression
powtórzyć	"to repeat"	verb
mówić	to speak	verb
raz	"once"	adverb
jeszcze	yet, again	adverb
wolno	"slowly"	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Proszę mówić wolniej. Speak more slowly, please.	Proszę mleko. Milk, please.
Proszę to powtórzyć jeszcze raz. "Repeat that once again, please."	Proszę powtórzyć. "Can you repeat that, please?"
Mówię dobrze po hiszpańsku. "I speak Spanish well."	Czy mówisz po polsku? "Do you speak Polish?"
Proszę powtórzyć jeszcze raz. "Can you say that once again, please?"	Jeszcze nie przeczytałam tej książki. I (female) haven't read this book yet.
Proszę mówić wolniej. "Can you speak slower, please?"	

GRAMMAR

In Polish, "Could you repeat that, please?" is *Proszę powtórzyć*. The first word, *proszę*, means "please." We already introduced this word in lesson 3. This is followed by the word *powtórzyć*, which means "to repeat."

Let's look at the next expression. "Could you repeat that once again, please?" in Polish is *Proszę powtórzyć jeszcze raz*. This phrase consists of *proszę powtórzyć*, which we just introduced, and *jeszcze raz*, meaning "once again." Please remember you can only use this expression after you have used the first one, and you want to hear the Polish sentence yet again.

At times, even repeating the words isn't enough to understand the speaker. This is often due to how fast the person is speaking. For instances such as this, you can use the phrase "Can you speak slower, please?" In Polish, "Can you speak slower, please?" is *Proszę mówić wolniej*. We're sure that part of this expression sounds familiar to you. We again have *proszę* as "please." Then we have *mówić*, meaning "to speak." The last component of this phrase is new. *Wolniej* means "slower."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

You can use the phrase from the previous lesson *Nie rozumiem*, "I don't understand," with today's phrase *Proszę powtórzyć*, "Could you repeat that, please?" So altogether, it will be *Nie rozumiem. Proszę powtórzyć*.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #10

Apologies in Polish

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

10

POLISH

1. Przepraszam.
2. Nic się nie stało.
3. Nic nie szkodzi.

ENGLISH

1. I'm sorry./Excuse me.
2. No problem.
3. No harm done.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class
przepraszam	"I'm sorry / Excuse me."	expression
nic	nothing, anything	pronoun
stać się	to happen	verb
szkodzić	"to harm"	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Przepraszam, gdzie jest kościół Mariacki? "Excuse me, where is St. Mary's Church?"	Nic nie wiem. I know nothing.
--	---

Nic nie kupiłem. I (male) did not buy anything.	Nic się nie stało. Nothing happened.
Coś się stało z Janem. Something has happened with John.	Palenie papierosów szkodzi zdrowiu "Smoking harms your health."

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we'll cover phrases used for apologizing. Now, as you haven't quite mastered Polish, it's probably very prudent to go over the phrases for apologizing as they might come in handy.

We'll start with "I'm sorry," which in Polish is *Przepraszam*.

We can use *Przepraszam* both in formal and informal contact. We use *Przepraszam* when we have said or done something offensive, wrong, or embarrassing. We have mentioned in our previous lessons that *Przepraszam* also means "Excuse me." Use this when you are trying to work your way through a crowd, at the subway station for instance, when you are trying to get someone's attention in a store, or when asking for directions.

Now, what if someone says *Przepraszam* to you after they've done something wrong, and you want to respond "No problem." or "That's okay." In this case, the proper response should be *Nic się nie stało*, which literally means "Nothing happened."

Another useful phrase in such situations would be *Nic nie szkodzi*, which in English means "No harm done."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

In the Polish language, the word *Sory* ("Sorry") is widely used. Don't forget about the Polish rolling -r when saying *Sory*.

When sympathizing with someone, the phrase *Przykro mi* ("I'm sorry") is very appropriate. You can also use it when you're not able to fulfill someone's request.

Poles are well known for getting offended very easily and quickly. I'm sure there will be plenty of occasions to use the introduced phrases.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #11

Entering a Polish Restaurant

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

11

POLISH

1. Ile osób?
2. Trzy.
3. Dwie.
4. Tylko ja.

ENGLISH

1. How many people in your party?
2. We're three.
3. We're two.
4. Just me.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
ile	How many?	numeral	
osoba	"person"	noun	feminine
tylko	just, only	adverb	
ja	I	personal pronoun	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ile masz lat? "How old are you?"	Ile masz jabłek? How many apples do you have?
Przy tym stoliku jest pięć osób. "There are five people at this table."	Ona ma tylko jednego brata. She only has one brother.
Mam tylko dwie minuty. I only have two minutes.	Ja znam Anię. I know Ania.
Ja mam dużo czasu. I have a lot of time.	

GRAMMAR

Now let's go over how to answer the question "How many people in your party?" in Polish.

In Polish, you would respond by giving the waiter or waitress the number of people you're with. So for example, let's say there are three of you. In Polish, this would be *trzy*. Now we're going to review some numbers in Polish in case your party happens to be bigger. The numbers one through five are *jeden*, *dwa*, *trzy*, *cztery*, and *pięć*. If there are four of you, you will simply say the number "four" (*Cztery*).

However, the nouns in Polish have genders, so the forms of *jeden* ("one") and *dwa* ("two") change depending on the gender of the noun they refer to. Since the gender of *osoba* ("person") is feminine, the numbers *jeden* and *dwa* will become *jedna* and *dwie*. Therefore, if there are two of you, your response will be *dwie* ("two").

If you are by yourself, the proper answer to the question would be *Tylko ja*. In English, this means "Just me." The first word, *tylko*, means "just" or "only." The second word, *ja*, means "I."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Besides nice, exclusive restaurants, you can also come across cheap places (so-called "milk bars") or in Polish, *Bar mleczny*. There you can find traditional and very simple dishes such as *pierogi* ("dumplings") or *placki ziemniaczane*, which means "potato pancakes." Portions are fairly big and don't cost too much. Don't have high expectations when it comes to the way these places look: they are relics from communist times.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #12

Polish Restaurant: Part 2 - Making a Reservation

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

12

POLISH

1. Chciałbym zarezerwować stół na dzisiaj wieczór.
2. Chciałabym zarezerwować stół na dzisiaj wieczór.
3. Na ile osób?

ENGLISH

1. I (male) would like to make a reservation for this evening.
2. I (female) would like to make a reservation for this evening.
3. For how many people?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
zarezerwować	"to reserve, to book"	verb	
stół	"table"	noun	masculine
wieczór	evening	noun	masculine
godzina	hour	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Chciałabym zarezerwować pokój. "I (female) would like to reserve a room."	Ten stół jest duży. "This table is big."
---	--

Ale spokojny wieczór. What a peaceful evening.	Dobry wieczór, pani Anno. Good evening, Mrs. Anna.
Mam tylko godzinę. I only have one hour.	Godzina kosztuje dziesięć złotych. One hour costs ten złoty.
Która jest godzina? What time is it?	

GRAMMAR

Normally, if you make a phone call to make a reservation for the evening, you would say *Chciałbym zarezerwować stół na dzisiejszy wieczór*. Let's look at the components of this phrase. The first word, *chciałbym*, means "I (male) would like to." We follow this with the infinitive form, *zarezerwować*, meaning "to book, to reserve." The next word is *stół*, which means "table." *Stół* is followed by *na*, which in this context means "for." Now let's have a look at the next component of our phrase. *Dzisiejszy* means "today's." The last word is *wieczór*, which stands for "evening."

In our phrase, we used the word *chciałbym*, which means "I (male) would like to." The feminine form for "I (female) would like to." is *chciałabym*. The difference between the masculine and feminine form is really small, but the significance is very important.

Normally, they'll ask you how many people are in the party and the time of the reservation.

"For how many people?" in Polish is *Na ile osób?*

Now let's imagine you are a party of two. In Polish, you would say *Na dwie*, which in English means "for two."

Finally, let's see how they will ask you the time of your reservation. *Na którą godzinę?* ("At what time?") This phrase literally means "At what hour?"

Now, let's answer the question! Let's imagine you want to reserve a table at eight o'clock. *Na ósmą*. ("At eight.")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In Poland, the daily eating routine usually consists of three meals, which are *śniadanie* ("breakfast"), *obiad* ("dinner"), and *kolacja* ("supper"). The most important meal of the day is *obiad* ("dinner"), and it's usually eaten between 2:00 and 4:00. It most often consists of potatoes, some meat, and a salad. *Kolacja* ("supper") is much lighter. For instance, a sandwich would be a popular choice.

Cafés and pubs are open until early morning, whereas restaurants tend to stay open until late evening or sometimes until the last customer leaves. In the more exclusive restaurants, customers usually dress up elegantly.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #13

Polish Restaurant: Part 3 - Smoking or Non-smoking?

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

13

POLISH

1. Przepraszam, czy można tu palić?
2. Przepraszam, czy wolno tu palić?
3. Tak, tu można palić.
4. Tak, tu wolno palić
5. Nie, tu nie można palić.
6. Nie, tu nie wolno palić.

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, can one smoke here?
2. Excuse me, is smoking allowed here?
3. Yes, one can smoke here.
4. Yes, smoking is allowed here.
5. One cannot smoke here
6. Smoking is not allowed here.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class
--------	---------	-------

można	"one can, it's possible"	irregular verb
palić	"to smoke"	verb
wolno	"is allowed"	verb
tak	"yes"	expression
nie	no, not	particle

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Tu można zamówić kawę. "Here one can order a coffee."	Lubię palić papierosy. "I like to smoke cigarettes."
Czy wolno zadawać pytania? "Is one allowed to ask questions?"	Tak, mam brata. "Yes, I have a brother."
Nie, nie lubię muzyki klasycznej. "No, I don't like classical music."	

GRAMMAR

Let's imagine first that you are a smoker. Before entering a restaurant, you need to ask "Excuse me, can one smoke here?" (*Przepraszam, czy można tu palić?*)

Przepraszam, as we have seen before, means "Excuse me." We follow this with *czy*, which indicates a question. In this phrase, *czy* doesn't mean anything; it's just the way yes-no questions are formed. Then we have *można*, which means "one can, it's possible." The next component is *tu*, meaning "here." The last word is *palić*, which in English means "to smoke."

Another useful expression in such a situation would be *Przepraszam, czy wolno tu palić?* As you can see, it's almost the same as the phrase we just introduced. In this expression, we used the word *wolno*, which in English means "is allowed."

Now let's go and see the possible answers.

1. "Yes, one can smoke here."
Tak, tu można palić.
2. "Yes, smoking is allowed here."
Tak, tu wolno palić.

As you might have figured out, in these sentences we have only added the Polish word for "yes" (*tak*) before *tu można palić* and *tu wolno palić*. And we changed the position of the word *tu* ("here"). This is an easy answer to a question!

What do we say if smoking isn't allowed? We take the same pattern as before, and instead of *tak*, we just add the Polish word for "no" (*nie*).

1. "One cannot smoke here."
Nie, tu nie można palić.
2. "Smoking is not allowed here."
Nie, tu nie wolno palić.

Please, notice that in the above sentences we have double *Nie*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

In restaurants, look for the signs *sala dla niepalących* ("non-smoking room") and *sala dla palących* ("smoking room"). Unfortunately, if you are a non-smoker, even though there are two different rooms, you can still smell smoke. The smoke won't bother you so much in the summertime since almost every place has a few tables outside. It's much worse in the winter.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #14

Polish Restaurant: Part 4 – At the Table

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

14

POLISH

1. Przepraszam, czy można prosić kartę?
2. Słucham, co podać?
3. Co pan poleca?
4. Proszę bigos i piwo.

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, may I have a menu?
2. Yes, what can I get you?
3. What do you recommend, sir?
4. Bigos and beer, please.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
karta	menu	noun	feminine
polecać	"to recommend"	verb	
podać	"to serve"	verb	
piwo	beer	noun	neutral

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Czy mogę prosić kartę? Can I ask for a menu?	Co polecasz? "What do you recommend?"
Podaję żurek. "I'm serving żurek."	Kiedy byłem w Polsce, często piłem piwo. When I was in Poland, I often drank beer.
Lubię zimne piwo. I like cold beer.	

GRAMMAR

In Poland, we usually order food and drinks at once. When the waiter is ready to take your order, he will ask you *Słucham, co podać?* This means, "Yes, what can I get you?" In this context, *słucham* means "yes." The next component, *co*, has been already introduced and it means "what." And the last word is *podać*, which means "to serve."

If you're not sure what to order, you can always ask the staff for recommendations. The appropriate question in such a situation would be *Co pan poleca?* This means "What do you recommend, sir?" Let's look at this phrase. *Co* stands for "what," then we have *pan*, meaning "sir." The last word is *poleca*, which stands for "he/she recommends."

If the waiter is female, change *pan* ("sir") to *pani* ("ma'am"). So the question would be *Co pani poleca?*

When you order in Poland, you usually say *Proszę* ("please") and then the name of the dish you want to order.

Now let's go and see some good dishes you can find in Polish restaurants.

1. *Pierogi* - Traditional Polish dumplings/ravioli, they can be filled with meat, mushrooms, cabbage, potatoes, or fruit such as strawberries or plums.
2. *Bigos* - Our national dish, it's made of sauerkraut, different kinds of meat, dried mushrooms, and it's all mixed up with a tomato paste.

3. *Gołąbki* - A mix of rice and meat wrapped in cabbage leaves, it's usually served with tomato sauce.
4. *Żurek* - A sour rye soup served with potatoes, sausage, and hard-boiled eggs.
5. *Kotlet schabowy* - It's a porkchop made in breadcrumbs, usually served with potatoes and cooked sauerkraut.

Now let's see some typical beverages Poles have with dinner.

1. *Herbata* - "tea"
2. *Kawa* - "coffee"
3. *Piwo* - "beer"

Let's imagine you want to order *bigos* and *piwo*. You should say *Proszę bigos i piwo*. You simply have to say *Proszę* ("please") and then follow it with the name of the food and drink you're ordering.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Reading a Polish menu can sometimes require a lot of skill from the customers. The price of the main entrée usually does not include the side dishes, such as potatoes and salads, which you usually choose from the section *dodatki* ("side dishes"). Then you have to add prices for each *dodatek* to get the total cost for your dish. These *dodatki* will only be included in the price of the main dish if they are listed together with the dish you want to order.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #15

Polish Restaurant: Part 5 – Check Please!

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

15

POLISH

1. Czy podać coś jeszcze?
2. Nie, dziękuję. Proszę rachunek.

ENGLISH

1. Would you like anything else?
2. No, thank you. The check, please.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
coś	anything; something	pronoun	
jeszcze	else; still	adverb	
rachunek	check, bill	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Coś do picia? Anything to drink?	Co jeszcze? What else?
Czy coś jeszcze? Anything else?	Muszę zapłacić rachunek. I have to pay the check.

Czy mogę prosić rachunek?

May I have the check, please?

GRAMMAR

Once you have the beverages and you finally have all the entrées you have ordered, you can start to enjoy the mouth-watering meal.

Normally, if the waiter sees that you have finished, he will come to your table and kindly ask *Czy podać coś jeszcze?* ("Would you like anything else?") In the previous lesson, we already introduced *podać*, meaning "to serve." *Coś jeszcze* means "anything else."

If you are pleased with your meal and you are ready to leave, you should reply *Nie, dziękuję. Proszę rachunek.* ("No, thank you. The check, please.") This is a long response; let's break it down. First, we have *Nie, dziękuję*, meaning "No, thank you." We follow this with *proszę*, which means "please." Finally, we have *rachunek* ("check"). All together, it is *Nie, dziękuję. Proszę rachunek.*

And there you have it.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

In the majority of restaurants in Poland, you can pay with either debit or credit cards or cash. If there is a restaurant where you have to pay cash only, they will let you know upfront.

The tips in Poland are very rarely included in the price, so it is courtesy and good manners to give tips in restaurants, pubs, and at some cafés. About 10% to 12% would be appropriate.

When it's time to pay for your bill and the waiter comes to take money for it, don't say "Thank you" because they will assume they can keep the change. So even if your dinner was fifty złoty and you paid with one hundred złoty, if you say "Thank you," you won't see the change. Just let them take the money, and they will bring the change. Then leave as much tip as you want.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #16

Counting 1-10 in Polish

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

16

POLISH

1. jeden banan
2. cztery banany
3. Chciałbym kupić dwie butelki wódki.
4. Chciałabym kupić dwa podkoszulki.

ENGLISH

1. one banana
2. four bananas
3. I (male) would like to buy two bottles of vodka.
4. I (female) would like to buy two t-shirts.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
butelka	"bottle"	noun	feminine
wódka	vodka	noun	feminine
podkoszulek	"t-shirt"	noun	masculine
kupić	to buy	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

To jest butelka piwa. "This is a bottle of beer."	Wódka jest jednym z najpopularniejszych alkoholi w Polsce. Vodka is one of the most popular alcohols in Poland.
Ta wódka jest bardzo dobra. This vodka is very good.	Ten podkoszulek jest za duży. "This t-shirt is too big."
Mam trzy czerwone podkoszulki. "I have three red t-shirts."	Chciałbym ci kupić prezent. I (male) would like to buy you a gift.

GRAMMAR

This lesson is very straightforward as we're going to cover counting zero through ten. Let's jump right in.

The first number is read in English, followed by the Polish.

Number	Polish
0	<i>zero</i>
1	<i>jeden</i>
2	<i>dwa</i>
3	<i>trzy</i>
4	<i>cztery</i>
5	<i>pięć</i>
6	<i>sześć</i>
7	<i>siedem</i>

8	<i>osiem</i>
9	<i>dziwięć</i>
10	<i>dziesięć</i>

Counting things in Polish can be tricky as objects in Polish have gender. However, only two numbers have a gender change: "one" and "two." When we attach these numbers to a feminine object, they appear as: *jedna* and *dwie*. When we attach them to a neuter object, they have the forms *jedno* and *dwa*.

The number comes first, followed by the object. To say "two bananas," you will say *dwa banany*. In this case, *banany* is the plural of *banan*. In Polish, as you have seen, nouns have singular and plural forms, and they can be masculine, feminine, or neutral.

If you want to say "four bananas," you should say *cztery banany*.

Numbers can be very useful, especially when shopping in Poland. Let's imagine you are buying some presents to bring back to your country. For example, imagine you would like to buy two bottles of good Polish vodka. "I would like to buy two bottles of vodka." (*Chciałbym kupić dwie butelki wódki.*)

Chciałbym means "I (male) would like to." *Chciałbym* is followed by *kupić*, which means "to buy." Then you have the number *dwie* ("two"), followed by *butelki*, which is the plural form for the feminine object "bottle" (*butelka*). The last word in our sentence is *wódki*, which of course stands for "vodka."

In our sentence, we used *chciałbym* ("I (male) would like to"). A woman would say *chciałabym* ("I (female) would like to"). *Chciałabym*.

What do you say when you want to buy two t-shirts? *Chciałabym kupić dwa podkoszulki*. Let's have a quick look at this sentence. We start the phrase with *chciałabym*, meaning "I (female) would like to." We follow this with *kupić* ("to buy"). The next word is *dwa* ("two"), followed by *podkoszulki*, which is the plural form for the masculine object "t-shirt."

You're probably wondering how you can figure out the gender of the nouns. It's very simple. Masculine nouns almost always end with a consonant.

For Example:

1. *komputer* ("computer")
2. *telefon* ("telephone")

There are some masculine professions that end with the vowel -a, like *dentysta* ("dentist") and *poeta* ("poet").

The majority of feminine nouns end with -a.

For Example:

1. *kawa* ("coffee")
2. *lampa* ("lamp")
3. *koleżanka* ("female friend")

A small group of feminine nouns end with consonants or the letter -i.

For Instance:

1. *zawartość* ("content")
2. *pani* ("ma'am")

Finally, the neuter nouns have four different endings. The endings are:

1. -um
muzeum ("museum")
2. -e
imię ("name")
3. -o
słońce ("sun")

4. -o
mleko ("milk")
and
dziecko ("child")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

The best Polish souvenirs would begin with amber jewelery. In Poland, there is a lot of amber in many different colors, starting with the original brown through green and yellow. Polish ceramics, known as *Bolesławiec*, are also a gift you could definitely bring with you. They are usually blue and white, but there are also patterns in different colors. In Zakopane, a city in the southern part of Poland, you can buy heavy, hand-knitted woolen sweaters for heavy winters as well as leather highlanders' shoes with beautiful ornaments on them. Poland is very well known for its handcrafts, so we're sure there will be many interesting things to buy.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #17

Counting 10-100 in Polish

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 7 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

17

POLISH

1. 11 jedenaście
2. 12 dwanaście
3. 13 trzynaście
4. 14 czternaście
5. 15 piętnaście
6. 16 szesnaście
7. 17 siedemnaście
8. 18 osiemnaście
9. 19 dziewiętnaście
10. 20 dwadzieścia
11. 30 trzydzieści
12. 40 czterdzieści
13. 50 pięćdziesiąt
14. 60 sześćdziesiąt
15. 70 siedemdziesiąt

CONT'D OVER

16. 80 osiemdziesiąt
17. 90 dziewięćdziesiąt
18. 100 sto

ENGLISH

1. eleven (11)
2. twelve (12)
3. thirteen (13)
4. fourteen (14)
5. fifteen (15)
6. sixteen (16)
7. seventeen (17)
8. eighteen (18)
9. nineteen (19)
10. twenty (20)
11. thirty (30)

CONT'D OVER

- 12. forty (40)
- 13. fifty (50)
- 14. sixty (60)
- 15. seventy (70)
- 16. eighty (80)
- 17. ninety (90)
- 18. one hundred (100)

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class
zero	zero (0)	numeral
dwadzieścia	twenty (20)	numeral
trzydzieści	"thirty (30)"	numeral
czterdzieści	"forty (40)"	numeral
pięćdziesiąt	"fifty (50)"	numeral
sześćdziesiąt	"sixty (60)"	numeral
siedemdziesiąt	"seventy (70)"	numeral
osiemdziesiąt	"eighty (80)"	numeral
dziewięćdziesiąt	"ninety (90)"	numeral
dziesięć	ten (10)	numeral
dziewięć	nine (9)	numeral

jeden	one (1)	numeral
dwa	two (2)	numeral
trzy	three (3)	numeral
cztery	four (4)	numeral
pięć	five (5)	numeral
sześć	six (6)	numeral
siedem	seven (7)	numeral
osiem	eight (8)	numeral
sto	"one hundred (100)"	numeral

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Mam zero impulsów na karcie telefonicznej. I have zero credits on the telephone card.	numer zero the number zero
Mam dwadzieścia lat. I'm twenty years old.	Mam dwadzieścia Euro. I have twenty euros.
Adam właśnie skończył trzydzieści lat. "Adam just turned thirty."	Pokój kosztuje trzydzieści Euro za noc. "The room costs thirty euros per night."
Ta bluzka kosztuje czterdzieści złotych. "This blouse costs forty złoty."	Mam czterdzieści lat. "I am forty years old."
Mój tata ma pięćdziesiąt dwa lata. "My dad is fifty-two years old."	Ona ma pięćdziesiąt książek na półce. "She has fifty books on her bookshelf."

Czy mógłbyś mi pożyczyć sześćdziesiąt złotych? "Could you lend me sixty złoty?"	On właśnie skończył sześćdziesiąt lat. "He just turned sixty."
Moje mieszkanie ma siedemdziesiąt metrów kwadratowych. "My apartment is seventy square meters."	On jechał siedemdziesiąt kilometrów na godzinę. "He was driving seventy kilometers per hour."
Tutaj można jechać osiemdziesiąt kilometrów na godzinę. "Here one can drive eighty kilometers per hour."	Ta kobieta ma osiemdziesiąt lat. "This woman is eighty years old."
Moja babcia ma dziewięćdziesiąt lat. "My grandmother is ninety years old."	To kosztuje dziewięćdziesiąt złotych. "This costs ninety złoty."
Mam tylko dziesięć minut. I only have ten minutes.	Proszę dziesięć piw. Ten beers, please.
Kasia ma dziewięć lat. Kate is nine.	Koty mają dziewięć żyć. Cats have nine lives.
jeden rok For one year.	Mam tylko jeden złoty. I only have one złoty.
Proszę jedno jabłko. One apple, please.	Tak, byłem dwa razy. Yes, I've been twice.
Proszę dwa jabłka. Two apples, please.	Ona ma dwa koty. She has two cats.

Znam trzy języki obce. I know three languages.	On ma trzy siostry. He has three sisters.
Herbata kosztuje cztery złote. Tea costs four złoty.	cztery pory roku four seasons of the year
Pięć złotych. It's 5 złoty.	Mam pięć batoników. I have five chocolate bars.
pięć dziewczyn five girls	Proszę sześć kaw. Six coffees, please.
sześć butelek wódki six bottles of vodka	Teresa ma siedem kotów. Teresa has seven cats.
Ona kupiła siedem t-shirtów. She bought seven t-shirts.	Muszę kupić osiem cytryn. I have to buy eight lemons.
osiem ciastek eight cookies	Mam sto złotych. "I have a hundred złoty."

GRAMMAR

In Polish, counting from eleven to twenty is also quite straightforward, so let's jump right in.

The first number is read in English, followed by the Polish.

Number	Polish
11	<i>jedenaście</i>
12	<i>dwanaście</i>

13	<i>trzynaście</i>
14	<i>czternaście</i>
15	<i>piętnaście</i>
16	<i>szesnaście</i>
17	<i>siedemnaście</i>
18	<i>osiemnaście</i>
19	<i>dziewiętnaście</i>
20	<i>dwadzieścia</i>

As you may have noticed, each number from eleven to nineteen ends with *-naście*, which stands for "-teen." What you have to do is take the numbers from one-nine (Please bear in mind, numbers one-nine underwent some small changes.) and then add *-naście* to it.

Now let's look at the numbers 20, 30, 40 etc.

Number	Polish
20	<i>dwadzieścia</i>
30	<i>trzydzieści</i>
40	<i>czterdzieści</i>
50	<i>pięćdziesiąt</i>
60	<i>sześćdziesiąt</i>
70	<i>siedemdziesiąt</i>
80	<i>osiemdziesiąt</i>
90	<i>dziewięćdziesiąt</i>

In this instance, to be able to create the tens we have to add *-dzieścia* for *dwadzieścia* ("twenty"), *-dzieści* for *trzydzieści* ("thirty") and *czterdzieści* ("forty"), and *-dziesiąt* for numbers *pięćdziesiąt* to *dziewięćdziesiąt* ("fifty-ninety").

What about the numbers twenty-one - ninety-nine?

For example, let's create "twenty-nine." In Polish "twenty" is *dwadzieścia*. "Nine" is *dziewięć*. So putting them together, we have *dwadzieścia dziewięć* or "twenty-nine."

Now let's try with "fifty-three." We know that "fifty" in Polish is *pięćdziesiąt*. Then we have to add the number for "three," which is *trzy*. So all together, we have *pięćdziesiąt trzy* ("fifty-three").

Finally we have *sto* (one hundred).

To count from *sto* onwards, you need to add the tens and then the units you have just learned. Let's try with some examples:

1. 110 - *sto dziesięć*
2. 198 - *sto dziewięćdziesiąt osiem*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Shopping in Poland can be a great experience, and one can enhance that experience by learning how to say numbers. For example, if you want to shop for clothes, but have no idea how to tell the clerks your size, studying today's lesson will have helped you buy that lovely jumper you saw in the window. Be careful though, especially with the numbers *trzydzieści* ("thirty") and *czterdzieści* ("forty"), since for many foreigners they sound very similar: *Powodzenia*.

If you like to buy a lot of fruits and vegetables, we would strongly recommend you do your shopping at so-called farmer's markets. They usually consist of many stands or booths where local farmers sell their produce. They are mostly fresher and cheaper than in a regular store.

You should be able to find farmer's markets in every bigger city in Poland.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #18

How Much in Polish?

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

18

POLISH

1. Ile to kosztuje?
2. Ile kosztuje ten podkoszulek?
3. Ile kosztuje ta koszula?
4. Ile kosztuje to piwo?
5. Ile kosztują te buty?

ENGLISH

1. How much is this?
2. How much is this t-shirt?
3. How much is this shirt?
4. How much is this beer?
5. How much are these shoes?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
kosztować	to cost	verb	
podkoszulek	"t-shirt"	noun	masculine

koszula	"shirt"	noun	feminine
bluzka	blouse; top	noun	feminine
spódnica	"skirt"	noun	feminine
buty	"shoes"	noun	non-masculine personal
spodnie	"trousers"	noun	non-masculine personal
torebka	"bag"	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Bilet kosztuje piętnaście złotych. The ticket costs fifteen złoty.	Ile kosztują te spodnie? How much are these trousers?
Ten podkoszulek jest za duży. "This t-shirt is too big."	Mam trzy czerwone podkoszulki. "I have three red t-shirts."
Ta koszula jest niebieska. "This shirt is blue."	Muszę kupić nową bluzkę. I have to buy a new blouse.
Ta bluzka jest super. This blouse is super.	Ta spódnica jest za krótka. "This skirt is too short."
Mam brudne buty. "I have dirty shoes."	Te spodnie są za drogie. "These trousers are too expensive."
To jest skórzana torebka. "This is a leather bag."	

GRAMMAR

Now we will show you some useful Survival Phrases for your funny days of unchecked shopping around Polish stores.

You should remember that *Przepraszam*, or "Excuse me," is almost always the first thing to say when asking for information. After saying *Przepraszam*, you should say *Ile to kosztuje?* ("How much is this?")

Ile stands for both "how much" and "how many." Of course, in our context we need to translate *ile* as "how much." We follow *ile* with *to*, meaning "this." *To*. The last component of our phrase is *kosztuje*, which means "costs." *Kosztuje* comes from the verb *kosztować* ("to cost"). The question, *Ile to kosztuje?* is perfect in situations when you don't know the name of the object you're trying to buy. You can just point at it and say *Ile to kosztuje?* or "How much is this?"

However, if you know the name of the object you want to buy, you can be very specific. For example, let's say you want to buy a particular t-shirt. You'll ask *Ile kosztuje ten podkoszulek?* ("How much is this t-shirt?")

Let's break this sentence down. We again have *ile*, meaning "how much." Then we have *kosztuje* ("costs"). Then we have *ten podkoszulek*, which means "this t-shirt."

As we mentioned before, in Polish there are three genders in the singular: masculine (m.), feminine (f.), and neutral (n.).

Depending on the gender of the noun in the singular, "this" in Polish has three possible forms when standing next to the noun. Let's look at these forms.

Ten means "this" when describing masculine nouns. In our sentence above, we had *ten podkoszulek*. *Podkoszulek* is masculine; that's why we used *ten* ("this").

Ta also means "this," but we only use it when describing feminine nouns as in *ta koszula* ("this shirt"). *Koszula* is feminine, so we have to use *ta*. Another example is *Ile kosztuje ta koszula?* or "How much is this shirt?"

The last form of "this" in the singular is *to*, and it's reserved for neutral nouns such as *piwo* ("beer"). *Ile kosztuje to piwo?* ("How much is this beer?")

When it comes to the plural form, "these," if you would like to ask for the price of, let's say shoes, you should say *Ile kosztują te buty?* Let's look at this sentence. We start the sentence again with *ile*, and then we have *kosztują*. Please notice that this time we have *kosztują* because we're talking about shoes, which is plural. Then we have *te*, which stands for "these."

The last word is *buty*, meaning "shoes."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Let's have a look at some possible purchases that might interest you, and how to say them in Polish.

<i>Polish</i>	"English"
<i>Koszula</i>	"shirt"
<i>Podkoszulek</i>	"t-shirt"
<i>Bluzka</i>	"blouse"
<i>Spódnica</i>	"skirt"
<i>Spodnie</i>	"trousers"
<i>Buty</i>	"shoes"
<i>Torebka</i>	"bag"

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #19

Lower the Price in Polish

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

19

POLISH

1. Przepraszam, ile to kosztuje?
2. Czy może pani obniżyć cenę?
3. Zbyt drogo.
4. Dam za to trzydzieści pięć złotych.

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, how much is this?
2. Can you lower the price, ma'am?
3. Too expensive.
4. I will give you thirty-five złoty for this.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
móc	"can"	verb	
obniżyć	"to lower"	verb	
cena	price	noun	feminine
zbyt	too	adverb	
drogo	"expensive"	adverb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Czy możesz mi kupić gazetę? "Can you buy me a newspaper?"	Ta kobieta nie chciała obniżyć ceny. "This woman didn't want to lower the price."
Cena tej czekolady jest zbyt wysoka. The price of this chocolate is too high.	To jest dobra cena. That's a good price.
Mówisz zbyt szybko. "You speak too fast."	W tym sklepie jest zbyt drogo. "It's too expensive in this store."
Dałam mu sto złotych. "I (female) gave him one hundred złoty."	

GRAMMAR

In Poland, haggling is possible at some informal places like a farmer's market or street market. You can find everything there, from food to clothes. In these places, you will be able to use the Survival Phrases you will learn in this lesson. Don't be afraid to use your Polish when speaking to the merchants. Are you ready to have fun at the *targ* ("market")?

Upon entering a *targ*, you will find the variety of colorful stalls striking, and something that interests you will immediately attract you.

Normally, if you are interested in buying something, you say "Excuse me, how much is this?" (*Przepraszam, ile to kosztuje?*) As soon as they tell you the price, you can start bargaining to lower the price. We can't guarantee that the seller will lower the price, but it's worth it to try it out. *Czy może pani obniżyć cenę?* ("Can you lower the price, ma'am?") Let's have a look at this phrase. We start the question with *czy*. Then we have *może pani*, which means "can you, ma'am." The form *może* comes from the verb *móc*, meaning "can, to be able

to." The verb *obniżyć* ("to lower") follows next. We finish this phrase with *cenę* ("the price").

If you have a male merchant, ask him *Czy może pan obniżyć cenę?* ("Can you lower the price, sir?") At this point, the merchant will start haggling and the final result is in your hands!

Another way to express the feeling that something is too expensive and you want to start haggling is with *Zbyt drogo*. *Zbyt drogo* means "too expensive."

Let's imagine that you are at a *targ*, you want to buy a bag, and you want to suggest your price to the merchant straightforward. In other words, you want to establish your own price as the one you will bargain for. The merchant has just told you that the bag costs forty złoty. You desperately want that bag, but it's too expensive and you want to suggest thirty-five złoty.

After *Zbyt drogo*, you should say *Dam za to trzydzieści pięć złotych!* ("I will give you for this thirty-five złoty.") Let's have a look at the components. *Dam* means "I will give." Then we have *za to*, meaning "for this." We finish the phrase with the price. *Trzydzieści pięć złotych*.

If the merchant still refuses you, slowly walk away, and in most cases, they will give up.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Poles don't like to haggle too much. They are willing to lower the price of their products more towards the end of the day. If they know that you are a foreigner, the chances that they will lower their prices are even smaller. You can always try. Who knows, maybe you'll be successful. *Powodzenia*.

Almost every bigger city in Poland has its *targ* ("market"). In some cities, such as Warsaw or Cracow, the market is organized every day, and it's held in the same place. Market traders include both intermediaries who sell products bought from farmers and the farmers themselves who sell their goods directly to increase their profits. Vegetables and fruits are usually fresher than at a regular store. Don't do your shopping immediately after entering the market. Walk around a little bit, check prices at different vendors, and then go back to the one that was the cheapest. If you get the chance to visit one, Survival Phrases will be perfect for your day of Polish haggling.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #20

Polish Currency

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

20

POLISH

1. Jeden złoty i dwadzieścia dziewięć groszy.
2. Złoty dwadzieścia dziewięć.
3. Cztery złote i dziewięćdziesiąt dziewięć groszy
4. Cztery dziewięćdziesiąt dziewięć.

ENGLISH

1. One złoty and twenty-nine groszy.
2. Twenty-nine złoty.
3. Four złoty and ninety-nine groszy.
4. Four ninety-nine.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
dwadzieścia dziewięć	twenty nine	numeral	
dziewięćdziesiąt dziewięć	"ninety-nine (99)"	numeral	
i	and	conjunction	

grosz	grosz, polish currency (grosz)	noun, proper noun	masculine
złoty	złoty (Polish currency)	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

To kosztuje dwadzieścia dziewięć złotych. "This costs twenty-nine złoty."	Mój dziadek ma dziewięćdziesiąt dziewięć lat. "My grandfather is ninety-nine years old."
I jak? How is it? (food)	Moje ulubione owoce to wiśnie i truskawki. My favorite fruits are cherries and strawberries.
Proszę kawę i herbatę. Coffee and tea please.	Znalazłam jeden grosz. I (female) found one grosz.
Złoty jest walutą w Polsce. The złoty is the currency of Poland.	

GRAMMAR

Even though Poland joined the European Union in May of 2004, we still use Polish currency, which is called *Złoty*. The Polish government predicts that Poland should be able to join Euroland in 2012, at the latest in 2013.

At the time of writing this, the exchange rate is 1 złoty to 0.301 US dollars and 1 US dollar to 3.32 złoty. It's also 1 złoty to 0.22 euro and 1 euro to 4.47 złoty.

The currency includes ten-, twenty-, fifty-, one hundred-, and two hundred-złoty bills; one-,

two-, five-, ten-, twenty-, and fifty-groszy; and one-, two-, and five-złoty coins. There are one hundred groszy in one złoty. The abbreviation for złoty is zł and for grosz is gr.

Before we start learning how to say prices in Polish, we have to mention one very important thing. As we said before, we have *złoty* and *grosz*. These two words will have different forms depending on the number.

Let's have a look at *złoty* first.

Number	Złoty Form
1	<i>złoty</i>
2, 3, 4	<i>złote</i>
5-21	<i>złotych</i>
22, 23, 24	<i>złote</i>
25-31	<i>złotych</i>
32, 33, 34, etc.	<i>złote</i>

If the price is one zł, you will say *jeden złoty*. The form *złoty* does not appear in any other number. For example, if you have prices where there is two zł, three zł, four zł, twenty-two zł, twenty-three zł, twenty-four zł, or any other combination with two, three, or four (note, this rule does not apply to twelve, thirteen, or fourteen), you should say *dwa złote* or *siedemdziesiąt trzy złote*. Any other numbers, including twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, will use the form *złotych*.

What about the forms of *grosz*.

Number	Grosz Form
1	<i>grosz</i>
2, 3, 4	<i>grosze</i>
5-21	<i>groszy</i>

22, 23, 24	<i>grosze</i>
25-31	<i>groszy</i>
32, 33, 34, etc.	<i>grosze</i>

The same rules apply to *grosz*.

Now let's practice how to say prices in Polish. Let's start with 1.29 zł. It's *jeden złoty i dwadzieścia dziewięć groszy*. This is very straightforward. First, we say the number of złoty, then *złoty*. Secondly, note that the two numbers are separated by the conjunction *i*, which means "and." So before *i*, you always have *złoty*, and after *i*, you have *groszy*. Finally, we say the number of *groszy*. *Jeden złoty i dwadzieścia dziewięć groszy*.

When something costs *jeden złoty*, you don't even have to say *jeden* ("one"). If you say *złoty* by itself, you'll be perfectly fine. As we mentioned before, we can only use the form *złoty* with the number one.

Now let's try to say 53.11 zł. It's going to be *pięćdziesiąt trzy złote i jedenaście groszy*. Please note the appropriate forms of *złote* and *groszy*.

What about 55.12 zł. It's *pięćdziesiąt pięć złotych i dwanaście groszy*. Again, please have a look at the forms of *złotych* and *groszy* in this example as opposed to the previous one.

There is also an easier way of giving the price, but it's not as popular as the one we just introduced. You can simply say *złoty dwadzieścia dziewięć*. We used *złoty* instead of *jeden złoty*, and we omitted the word *groszy*. So *złoty dwadzieścia dziewięć* is the equivalent of saying "złoty twenty-nine."

Let's have one more example. Let's try 4.99 zł *Cztery dziewięćdziesiąt dziewięć*, or the longer version *Cztery złote i dziewięćdziesiąt dziewięć groszy*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

The złoty bills have portraits of Polish kings on them. They are also printed with raised

numbers, which makes it easier for blind people to recognize the denomination of the bill. On the reverse side of all Polish coins appears the Polish eagle with a crown.

Even though Poland hasn't joined the Euro-zone, many places such as restaurants, hotels, and stores (especially in bigger cities) will have prices both in euro and złoty.

We would strongly encourage you to master both giving and understanding prices in Polish because Poles usually say them so fast that (especially at the beginning) you might feel lost. In addition to that, all numbers in Polish sound quite similar to each other for foreigners.

In bigger stores, they usually have electronic cash registers where you can see the price, so it's not that difficult. However if you go to a farmer's market, for example, this skill will come in very handy for sure.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #21

Polish Internet Café!

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

21

POLISH

1. Przepraszam, ile kosztuje godzina połączenia z Internetem?
2. Cztery złote.

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, how much is an hour on the Internet?
2. Four złoty.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
godzina	hour	noun	feminine
połączenie	"connection"	noun	neuter
z	with	connector	
Internet	"Internet"	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Mam tylko godzinę. I only have one hour.	Godzina kosztuje dziesięć złotych. One hour costs ten złoty.
Która jest godzina? What time is it?	Nie ma połączenia telefonicznego. "There's no phone connection."

Lubię herbatę z cytryną. I like tea with lemon.	Rozmawiam z Adamem. I'm talking with Adam.
Mężczyzna surfuje po internecie na komputerze. "The man is surfing the internet on the computer."	Nie ma dostępu do Internetu. There's no access to the Internet.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll learn about a place crucial to your travels in this modern age: the Internet café! You can find Internet cafés in most towns in Poland. Normally, you find Internet cafés in main cities. However, if you are in a very small town, there is a possibility the town is not connected to the World Wide Web. Don't be scared to try to go back and get used to the old standards of communication.

Let's imagine you're at the reception desk and you need to ask how much the connection is and for how long. *Przepraszam, ile kosztuje godzina połączenia z Internetem?* This literally means "Excuse me, how much is one hour of connection to the Internet?" This sentence is made up of *przepraszam* and *ile kosztuje*, which we have already seen in previous lessons, followed by *godzina*, meaning "hour." This is followed by *połączenia*, which stands for "connection." The phrase ends with *z Internetem* ("with the Internet").

They will probably answer you with the price per hour. Let's imagine that an hour of connection to the Internet costs four złoty. You will hear then *Cztery złote*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

In Poland, Internet cafés are called *Kafejki internetowe*. Young people often go to Internet cafés to play online games, chat, and write e-mails. Some households still don't have an

Internet connection. When you come to an Internet café, you can just go and choose the computer you want to work on. Please allow a few seconds for the clerk to set up your computer from the counter, and you are ready to go. In some *Kafejki internetowe*, you will have a choice of a non-smoking room versus a smoking one.

There are more and more places where you can access the Internet with a Wi-Fi laptop. One of the examples is the Market Square in Cracow.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #22

Riding the Polish Bus: Getting a Ticket

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

22

POLISH

1. Proszę bilet.
2. Proszę bilet autobusowy do Wieliczki.
3. Ile kosztuje bilet autobusowy do Wieliczki?

ENGLISH

1. Ticket, please.
2. Bus ticket to Wieliczka, please.
3. How much is the bus ticket to Wieliczka?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
kiosk	"kiosk"	noun	masculine
bilet	ticket	noun	masculine
autobusowy	bus	adjective	masculine
dworzec	"station"	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

W kiosku kupuje się bilety autobusowe, gazety, papierosy, itd. At a kiosk, we can buy bus tickets, magazines and newspapers, cigarettes, and so on.	W kiosku można kupić gazety. One can buy newspapers in the kiosk.
Proszę bilet normalny. "Regular ticket, please."	Proszę dwa bilety autobusowe. "Two bus tickets, please."
Będę na dworcu o drugiej. "I will be at the station at two o'clock."	Muszę iść na dworzec autobusowy. "I have to go to the bus station."

GRAMMAR

The bus is an important means of transportation. Usually, we use buses to cover both long and short distances. However, before starting your trip, you probably need to buy a ticket. There are many different types of tickets within the city, and of course, depending on the ticket, the prices will vary. You may purchase tickets for your trips within the city at a newspaper kiosk called *Kiosk*. They are located all around the city. Sometimes the tickets are also available from the driver. Bear in mind though that sometimes the drivers don't have enough change, so you might pay a little more. Try to always have the exact change on you. Upon entering the bus, you must validate your ticket at one of the validation machines that stamps your ticket.

Now let's teach you how to buy a bus ticket. If you're traveling within one city, you will say *Proszę bilet*, meaning "Ticket, please." Let's break down this phrase. We have *proszę*, which means "please." *Proszę* is followed by *bilet* ("ticket").

You don't have to specify from where or to where you want to travel as long as your trip stays within one city. The fare won't change anyway.

But let's imagine you are in Cracow and you want to go to Wieliczka, a little town next to Cracow. Wieliczka is well known for its famous Salt mine. You won't be able to buy such a ticket in a *Kiosk*. You will have to go to *Dworzec autobusowy* ("Central Bus Station"), and say

Proszę bilet autobusowy do Wieliczki. Let's have a look at this phrase. We start this expression with *proszę* also, but this time we say *bilet autobusowy* ("bus ticket"). The last component is *do Wieliczki*, which means "to Wieliczka," our destination. *Do Wieliczki.* So all together, we have *Proszę bilet autobusowy do Wieliczki.* ("Bus ticket to Wieliczka, please.")

You can also purchase the tickets from the driver, but there's always the risk that there won't be seats available for this one particular trip.

What if you want to know how much the ticket is to Wieliczka? You could simply use this sentence: *Ile kosztuje bilet autobusowy do Wieliczki?* We start the question with *Ile kosztuje*, which means "how much is." We have seen *ile kosztuje* in the previous lessons when we went shopping. *Ile kosztuje* is followed by *bilet autobusowy* ("bus ticket") and *do Wieliczki* ("to Wieliczka").

Let's say the whole phrase one more time. *Ile kosztuje bilet autobusowy do Wieliczki?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Buses and trams have frequent schedules starting from 5:00 AM and running until late at night in all big cities. Please remember that the local buses are different from the long-distance ones. If you buy a bus ticket, it's valid to ride on the tram too. Once you get off the bus or the tram, you will have to purchase a new ticket for the return trip. Bear in mind though, there are different types of tickets available. We will only list the three most common types. We have *bilet ulgowy*, which means a "discounted ticket." Students up to twenty-six years of age are entitled to travel on such a ticket. If you are not sure if you qualify for a discounted ticket, we would suggest buying *bilet normalny*, which stands for a "regular ticket." There's also *bilet godzinny* ("an hourly ticket"). The hourly ticket is valid for one hour from the moment of validation on the tram or the bus. Ticket prices vary from city to city and can be checked at the MPK website for the particular city to which you will be traveling.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #23

Riding the Polish Bus: Part 2 - Does This Bus Go to...?

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

23

POLISH

1. Przepraszam, czy ten autobus jedzie do...?
2. Przepraszam, czy ten autobus jedzie do Starego Miasta?
3. Ile zajmuje dojazd do...?

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, does this bus go to (destination)?
2. Excuse me, does this bus go to the Old Town?
3. How much time does it take to get to (destination)?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
jechać	to go (by means of transportation)	verb	
zajmować	"to take (in sense of time only)"	verb	
dojazd	"getting"	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Uczniowie jadą autobusem. The students ride the bus.	Ci ludzie jadą do Los Angeles. "These people are going to Los Angeles."
--	---

Muszę jechać do Krakowa. "I have to go to Cracow."	Oglądanie telewizji zajmuje mi za dużo czasu. "Watching TV takes too much of my time."
Dojazd do pracy zajmuje mi dwadzieścia minut. "It takes me twenty minutes to get to work."	

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to get a bus ticket. So now that you have your ticket, get ready to jump on your bus and start the tour. But wait a moment. Before you get on the bus, you need to confirm whether it's going to your destination. We can accomplish this by asking *Przepraszam, czy ten autobus jedzie do...?* ["Excuse me, does this bus go to (destination)?"] Let's look at this phrase. We start with the word *przepraszam*, which you already know very well. Then we have *czy ten autobus*, meaning "does this bus." This is followed by *jedzie*, which is the third person singular of the verb *jechać* ("to go by means of transportation"). Please note that it can only be used with the means of transportation that move on the ground, so not with any kinds of planes nor ships. The last word is *do* ("to"). So all together, we have *Przepraszam, czy ten autobus jedzie do...?* ("Excuse me, does this bus go to...?")

Let's imagine now that you are in Warsaw and you have to go to *Stare Miasto* ("the Old Town"), the oldest district in Warsaw. What would you ask the bus driver? *Przepraszam, czy ten autobus jedzie do Starego Miasta?* ("Excuse me, does this bus go to the Old Town?") As you can see, in this sentence we simply added the destination we would like to go to.

Imagine that you are visiting a city for the first time and you have no idea of the distances between your favorite destinations. You need to ask the bus driver how long the bus takes. *Ile zajmuje dojazd do...?* ["How much time does it take to get to (your destination)?"]

Ile means "how much." Then we have *zajmuje*, which means "it takes." *Zajmuje* comes from the verb *zajmować*, which means "to take." Next we have *dojazd do*, which literally means "getting to." Finally, all you have to do is add the place you want to go! It's as simple as that.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

The buses in Poland have their destination written on them in Polish. But to be on the safe side, in case there is for some reason no destination listed, you can always ask the bus driver.

In the newer buses there's also an electric information board that informs the passengers what the next bus stop is.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #24

Riding the Polish Bus: Part 3 - What's the Next Stop?

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

24

POLISH

1. Jaki jest następny przystanek?
2. Czy następny przystanek to Wawel?

ENGLISH

1. What is the next stop?
2. Is Wawel the next stop?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
jaki	what...like, what (describing masculine nouns)	pronoun	masculine
następny	next	adjective	masculine
przystanek	"stop"	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jaki to jest dom? What is this house like?	Jaki jest twój ulubiony kolor? What is your favorite color?
Następny autobus odjeżdża za dziesięć minut. "The next bus leaves in ten minutes."	Przepraszam, gdzie jest przystanek tramwajowy? "Excuse me, where is the tram stop?"

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we learned how to ask the bus driver if the bus covers your destination. Once on the bus, you can look at the electric information board and check what the next bus stop will be. As we mentioned before, in older buses there is no information board so your only option would be to ask what the next bus stop is.

The question "What is the next stop?" is *Jaki jest następny przystanek?* The first word, *jaki*, means "what." Then we have *jest*, meaning "is." *Jest* is followed by *następny* ("next"). The last word in our phrase is *przystanek*, meaning "stop."

Another way of inquiring could be to ask if your desired destination is the next stop. For this phrase, we will use Wawel, the famous hill in Cracow on which the Royal Castle is located. It will be our destination. In Polish, the phrase is *Czy następny przystanek to Wawel?* ("Is Wawel the next stop?")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

You can purchase bus tickets for long-distance trips at *Dworzec autobusowy* ("Central Bus Station") in any major city. Fares will vary based on the place you want to go. There are many more bus routes than train routes. We would strongly recommend taking a bus to Zakopane (a mountainous city in southern Poland) since you'd get there much faster by bus than by train. *PKS (Przedsiębiorstwo Komunikacji Samochodowej)* operates most bus transport, but more and more small private companies operate mostly on short-distance routes. You can check timetables and ticket prices at the PKS websites. There is one website per each major city, for example www.pks.krakow.pl for Cracow or www.pksbilety.pl for Warsaw.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #25

Riding the Polish Rails: Part 1

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

25

POLISH

1. Proszę bilet na metro.

ENGLISH

1. A subway ticket, please.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
bilet	ticket	noun	masculine
metro	"metro"	noun	neuter

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Proszę bilet normalny. "Regular ticket, please."	Lubię jeździć metrem. "I like to go by metro."
--	--

GRAMMAR

In Warsaw, riding the rails is one of the best choices you can make to get around and reach all the most important parts of the city. Today, we are going to cover how to get on the subway.

For several years now, the metro in Warsaw has been integrated into the entire public transport system. *Zarząd Transportu Miejskiego* (City Transportation Board) operates the public transport system, and they created a network of all possible means of transportation in Warsaw (such as trams, buses, and the metro) where the same tickets are used. You can buy metro tickets at Kiosks, post offices, and from the machines located at the stations. Always

look for a sign with *Sprzedaż biletów* on it, or in English, "Ticket sale."

Now let's see how to get our subway ticket. As you remember from the previous lessons covering how to buy a bus ticket, we can accomplish this by asking "A subway ticket, please." (*Proszę bilet na metro.*)

As you can see, the sentence doesn't change from the one we covered in lesson 22, apart from *na metro* ("for the subway"). Therefore, you have *proszę* ("please"), next we have *bilet* ("ticket"), and then *na metro*, which means "for the subway."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Metro service only exists in Warsaw, and it consists of one metro line only: the so-called line A, which goes from north to south of Warsaw. It has twenty-one metro stations. There are projects to build additional metro lines within the next couple of years. If you see a yellow sign with a red letter "M" on it, it means you're entering the metro station. They monitor each station, and they have elevators for disabled people.

From Monday through Friday, trains run every four minutes in rush hour or every eight to ten minutes after. On the weekends, trains usually run every five to seven minutes.

Even though we use the same tickets on buses and trams, you have to remember to validate the ticket before boarding at the gate to the platform. Unlike the buses or trams where you validate your tickets on board.

For more information, please visit the official metro website www.metro.waw.pl.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #26

Riding the rails 2

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

26

POLISH

1. Proszę jeden bilet do Gdańska.
2. Ile kosztuje bilet do Gdańska?
3. Proszę dwa bilety do Gdańska.

ENGLISH

1. One ticket to Gdańsk, please.
2. How much does a ticket to Gdańsk cost?
3. Two tickets to Gdańsk, please.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
pociąg	train	noun	masculine
ile	how much, how many	pronoun	
kosztować	to cost	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Większość polskich pociągów jest stara. Most Polish trains are old.	Podróżna czeka na pociąg. The traveler is waiting for the train.
---	--

Pociąg InterCity jest najszybszy InterCity is the fastest train.	Ile to kosztuje? How much is this?
Ile masz wzrostu? How tall are you?	Ile kosztuje kuszетка do Gdyni? How much is the sleeper to Gdynia?
Bilet kosztuje piętnaście złotych. The ticket costs fifteen złoty.	Ile kosztują te spodnie? How much are these trousers?

GRAMMAR

In Poland, riding the rails is one of the best ways to enjoy your trip and visit as many places as possible, not only at the local level, but for long-distance destinations! In fact, traveling by train can be one more way to see all the wonderful things Poland has to offer!

You have to ask for tickets for the *pociąg* ("train") at one of the ticket offices at the train station. We can accomplish that by asking *Proszę bilet na pociąg do...* and then your destination. Now, of course, we need a destination. So let's use the wonderful city of Gdańsk, which is located in the northern part of Poland, just along the Baltic Sea. So how do you ask for a ticket to Gdańsk?

"One ticket to Gdańsk, please," in Polish is *Proszę jeden bilet do Gdańska*.

The sentence is made up of *proszę* ("please"), followed by *jeden bilet* ("one ticket"), and the preposition *do*, meaning "to." The last component is the destination, *Gdańsk*.

If you would like to, you can omit the word *jeden*, ("one"). It's perfectly fine to say *Proszę bilet do Gdańska*.

What if you would like to know how much a ticket costs before buying it? "How much does a ticket to Gdańsk cost?" in Polish is *Ile kosztuje bilet do Gdańska?*

This sentence is so easy and you know the structure thanks to the previous lessons. In fact, we have *ile kosztuje* ("how much does cost"), followed by *bilet do Gdańska* ("a ticket to Gdańsk").

Let's imagine that you are not traveling on your own but with someone else, so you need to ask for two or more tickets.

"Two tickets to Gdańsk, please," in Polish is *Proszę dwa bilety do Gdańska*. As you can see, it's very easy to understand. In place of *jeden bilet* ("one ticket"), you have the number *dwa* ("two"). Since the noun *bilet* is masculine, the number "two" has the form *dwa*. We talked about it in one of the previous lessons. Next we have the plural form of the noun *bilety* ("tickets").

And that's it for today! *Powodzenia!*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In Poland, you can buy train tickets at the train station. There is also a possibility to buy a ticket on the train. In such situations, please remember to report this fact to the train conductor immediately after boarding. Usually, they will charge you an additional fee. Don't try to go by train without a ticket because fines in Poland are very high.

There are many different types of train tickets as well as fares that apply to them. The most popular are the *bilet studencki* ("students' ticket") and *bilet normalny* ("regular ticket"). Fares vary depending where you're going. So do the types of trains. There are the local ones like *pociąg osobowy*, which stops at every train station. Then there is *pociąg pospieszny* ("fast train"), which stops on some stations but not all of them. *Pociąg ekspresowy* or *ekspres* ("express train") stops at the major cities only, and the so-called InterCity train, the fastest and most comfortable, takes you directly to your destination with no stops on its way.

Polish railways are operated by *Polskie Koleje Państwowe* ("Polish State Railways"), also known by the abbreviation *PKP*. For more information about the tickets (*bilety*), and timetables (*rozkład jazdy*), please visit www.pkp.pl

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #27

Riding the rails 3

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

27

POLISH

1. Proszę bilet pierwszej klasy do Wrocławia.
2. Proszę bilet w obie strony do Wrocławia.
3. Proszę bilet w jedną stronę do Wrocławia.

ENGLISH

1. A first-class ticket to Wrocław, please.
2. A round-trip ticket to Wrocław, please.
3. A one-way ticket to Wrocław, please.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
pierwsza	"first"	numeral	feminine
druga	"second"	numeral	feminine
klasa	class, classroom	noun	feminine
obie (f.)	"both"	numeral	
strona	"way"	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ona była pierwsza w wyścigu. "She was first in the race."	Anna jest druga na liście. "Anna is second on the list."
Uczniowie czują zapach w klasie. "The students feel an odor in the classroom."	Kupiłem bilety drugiej klasy. "I (male) bought tickets in second class."
On kupił bilet w obie strony. "He bought a round-trip ticket."	Musimy mieć bilet tylko w jedną stronę. "We have to have a one-way ticket only."

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to ask for and buy a train ticket. Once you have established the destination, it is time to select the type of seat you want. Normally in Poland, you can choose between *pierwsza klasa* ("first class") and *druga klasa* ("second class").

Pierwsza klasa. The first word *pierwsza* means, "first" and it's a numerical adjective we use with the feminine noun *klasa* ("class").

Then we have *druga klasa*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Dru-ga kla-sa*. This time instead of *pierwsza* we have *druga*, a feminine numerical adjective meaning "second."

Let's now imagine you want to buy a first-class ticket. This time the destination will be Wrocław. "A first-class ticket to Wrocław, please," in Polish is *Proszę bilet pierwszej klasy do Wrocławia*.

The structure is the same as you have just seen in the previous lessons. We just add *pierwszej klasy* ("first class") after *proszę bilet*.

In your trips to Poland, it could happen that you will take the train and then you will go back to the city in which you're staying. If you wish to buy a round-trip ticket, how could you accomplish that in Polish? "A round-trip ticket to Wrocław, please." *Proszę bilet w obie strony do Wrocławia*. Let's have a look at the components. We start this sentence with *Proszę* ("please"), then we have *bilet w obie strony*, which stands for "round-trip ticket." This literally means, "both-ways ticket." We end our phrase with the destination. *Do Wrocławia* ("to Wrocław").

Finally, if you just need a simple one-way ticket, you can accomplish that by asking, "A one-way ticket to Wrocław, please." In Polish, this is *Proszę bilet w jedną stronę do Wrocławia*

As you can see, we use the exact same structure as in the previous phrase but we added *w jedną stronę*. *W jedną stronę* literally means, "in one way."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

When traveling by train, keep an eye on your luggage and your belongings. Trains tend to be very crowded and this creates a perfect opportunity for pickpockets. Be especially alert when getting on or off the train. If you're traveling by yourself at night, try to find a compartment with other passengers in it. Don't travel by yourself at all if you can help it.

Almost every bigger train station has *przechowalnia bagażu*, which is a place where you can leave your luggage. They seem to be safe. A small fee is charged. Be careful when planning what time you will return to retrieve your baggage as some *przechowalnia bagażu* take a break at some point in the day.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #28

Riding the taxi

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

28

POLISH

1. Proszę na Dworzec Centralny.
2. Proszę się tutaj zatrzymać.
3. Czy ma pan wydać ze stu?

ENGLISH

1. To the Central Station, please.
2. Stop here, please.
3. Do you have change for one hundred złoty, sir?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
dworzec	"station"	noun	masculine
centralny	"central"	adjective	masculine
zatrzymać się	"to stop"	verb	
tutaj	"here"	pronoun	
wydać	"to change"	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Będę na dworcu o drugiej. "I will be at the station at two o'clock."	Muszę iść na dworzec autobusowy. "I have to go to the bus station."
Przepraszam, jak dojść na Dworzec Centralny? "Excuse me, how can I get to the Central Station?"	Oni się nie chcą zatrzymać "They don't want to stop."
Mieszkam tutaj. "I live here."	Nie mam wydać. "I don't have change."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll cover a phrase we use to get to your destination when riding in a taxi. We'll look at the most basic way to express this, which is the word "to" followed by a destination. In today's lesson, we'll use *Dworzec Centralny*, which is the central station of Warsaw. Let's go over what to say to the taxi driver to get there.

In Polish, "To the Central Station, please," is *Proszę na Dworzec Centralny*. The word *na* in this context means, "to."

This is the most basic and at the same time, the most commonly-used way of expressing where you would like to go.

One more helpful phrase when taking a taxi is, "Stop here, please." *Proszę się tutaj zatrzymać*. This phrase will allow you to get out of the taxi whenever and wherever you want. *Proszę* is, as you know, "please" in Polish. Then we have the reflexive verb *zatrzymać się*, meaning, "to stop." In our phrase, *zatrzymać się* is separated by *tutaj*, which means, "here." So all together, we have *Proszę się tutaj zatrzymać*. "Stop here, please."

Another useful phrase you could practice when riding in a taxi is *Czy ma pan wydać ze stu?* This means, "Do you have change for one hundred złoty, sir?" The bigger bills such as 100 and 200 złoty might not be changed so easily. If you have bigger bills, try to ask, *Czy ma pan wydać ze stu?* before you jump into the taxi.

Let's have a quick look at this phrase. We start the question with *czy*. Then we address the male driver by *pan* ("sir"). If it happens that you have a female driver, you will address her by *pani* ("ma'am"). Then we have *wydać*, which means "to change." We end our sentence with *ze stu*, meaning "from one hundred."

If you have two hundred złoty, your sentence will be *Czy ma pan wydać z dwustu?*

As you have probably noticed, nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and numbers in Polish change their endings or sometimes even the entire form, depending on what case they are in. In Polish, we have seven cases: Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Instrumental, Locative, and Vocative. In this lesson, we introduced the forms *stu* and *dwustu*. You have already seen these forms in previous lessons but in nominative form as *sto* and *dwieście*. Here we have them in genitive as *stu* and *dwustu*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

There are many taxi companies throughout Poland. They usually have a TAXI sign on the roof with their phone number. One can stop a cab by simply raising a hand, but much more popular and easier would be going to a Taxi stand, in Polish *Postój taksówkę*. You can also order a Taxi by calling one of the taxi companies. There is no extra charge for this service. A taxi should arrive within the next five to ten minutes. You only have to give them the name of the street where you want them to pick you up. Especially on the weekends, if you call a Taxi company they might ask you for a password. It can simply be your first name. Since many people take taxis, they want to be sure that they picked up the right customer.

On average, a 5km ride would be around \$5.00 and a 10km ride about \$10.00. Taxi fares are 50% more expensive at night. We would strongly encourage you to have change on you when taking a taxi to be on the safe side. You don't want them to charge you more only because the driver will tell you he doesn't have change.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #29

Where can I get?

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

29

POLISH

1. Przepraszam, gdzie jest...?
2. Przepraszam, gdzie jest restauracja?
3. Przepraszam, gdzie się znajduje...?
4. Przepraszam, gdzie się znajduje restauracja?
5. Przepraszam, czy może mi pan powiedzieć, gdzie jest budka telefoniczna?
6. Przepraszam, czy może mi pani powiedzieć, gdzie się znajduje apteka?

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, where is (item or place you're looking for)?
2. Excuse me, where is a restaurant?
3. Excuse me, where is (item or place you're looking for) located?
4.

F0
20

 Excuse me, where is the restaurant located?
5. Excuse me, can you tell me, sir, where the phone booth is?
6. Excuse me, can you tell me, ma'am, where the pharmacy is located?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
--------	---------	-------	--------

gdzie	where	pronoun	
być	to be	verb	
znajdować się	"to be located"	verb	
restauracja	restaurant	noun	feminine
budka telefoniczna	"phone booth"	noun	feminine
apteka	"pharmacy"	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Gdzie mieszkasz? "Where do you live?"	Gdzie jesteś? "Where are you?"
Gdzie jest poczta? "Where is the post office?"	Jestem z Polski. I am from Poland.
Jestem Tomek. I am Tom.	Kawiarnia znajduje się w centrum. "The coffee shop is located downtown."
To jest moja ulubiona restauracja. This is my favorite restaurant.	Ta restauracja jest najlepsza. This restaurant is the best.
Gdzie jest ta budka telefoniczna, o której mi mówiłeś? "Where is this phone booth, you (male) were telling me about."	Tam jest tylko jedna budka telefoniczna. "There is only one phone booth."
Gdzie jest najbliższa apteka? "Where is the closest pharmacy?"	To jest najstarsza apteka w mieście. "This is the oldest pharmacy in town."

Ta apteka jest droga.

"This pharmacy is expensive."

GRAMMAR

Have you ever been in a city you don't know at all, and you are desperately looking for something you need and cannot find? It happened so many times to me! I wandered around without knowing where to go to reach for example a bar, a phone, or a restroom! Don't worry. Thanks to our Survival Phrases, if you go to Poland, you will always be able to ask for information and help.

Today, we would like to introduce you to a phrase that will help you track down that specific something you're looking for. "Excuse me, where is (item or place you are looking for)?" in Polish is *Przepraszam, gdzie jest...*? Then, you add the name of the specific place or thing you're looking for.

You can use the basic structure *Przepraszam, gdzie jest...*? in any situation in which you need to get somewhere. This structure is made up of *przepraszam*, ("excuse me"), then the pronoun *gdzie*, ("where"), followed by *jest*, which means, "is."

Now let's see what kind of places or things you might need if you're traveling abroad. Let's imagine you're walking around one of Poland's many beautiful Old Towns, you're tired, and you need to eat something. Let's go and ask where you can find a restaurant! "Excuse me, where is a restaurant?" in Polish is *Przepraszam, gdzie jest restauracja?*

As you can easily notice, you have the structure you have just seen, *Przepraszam, gdzie jest*, followed by the place you're looking for, *restauracja* ("restaurant"). *Restauracja* is a very easy noun.

In Polish, there is another way of asking where something is. It's the phrase, *Przepraszam, gdzie się znajduje...*? In English this means, "Excuse me, where is (item or place you are looking for) located?" As you have probably noticed, in this phrase we used the verb *się znajduje*, which means, "is located." After the verb *się znajduje*, we have to put the name of the place we're looking for. Let's also use *restauracja* as our example. So the phrase "Excuse me, where is the restaurant located?" in Polish is *Przepraszam, gdzie się znajduje restauracja?*

With these forms, you can go anywhere you need, to ask for anything you are looking for. You could use another form if you wanted to be more polite and wanted to use a different expression. Let's imagine you're looking for a phone booth this time. "Excuse me, can you tell me, sir, where the phone booth is?" *Przepraszam, czy może mi pan powiedzieć, gdzie jest budka telefoniczna?* Don't you think this is more formal? Of course it is! So what do we have here? Again we have *przepraszam* ("excuse me"), then we have *czy może* meaning "can you" used in the formal way of speech. Next, we have *mi* ("me") and *pan* ("sir"). The next component is the infinitive *powiedzieć*, meaning, "to tell." After we have said *Przepraszam, czy może mi pan powiedzieć* ("excuse me, can you tell me, sir"), we have to ask what we want to be told! In this case, we want to find a phone booth, which is *gdzie jest budka telefoniczna?* Let's look at the different parts. *Gdzie*, as we have previously seen, means "where." Then we have *jest* ("is"). This is followed by what we want to find, *budka telefoniczna* ("phone booth"). There you have it!

If you're asking a woman, remember to change *pan* ("sir") into *pani* ("ma'am").

Przepraszam, czy może mi pani powiedzieć, gdzie jest budka telefoniczna?

If you would like to use the phrase "Excuse me, can you tell me, sir, where the phone booth is located?", you only have to substitute the verb *jest* with *się znajduje*. In Polish, the phrase would be *Przepraszam, czy może mi pan powiedzieć, gdzie się znajduje budka telefoniczna?*

To ask for any other item, we can just replace *restauracja* or *budka telefoniczna* with any other word and the introduced phrases will work brilliantly! Let's try with "pharmacy," which in Polish is *apteka*. "Excuse me, can you tell me, ma'am, where the pharmacy is?" in Polish is *Przepraszam, czy może mi pani powiedzieć, gdzie jest apteka?*

Now let's try the same phrase but let's use "is located." In Polish, "Excuse me, can you tell me, sir, where the pharmacy is located?" is *Przepraszam, czy może mi pan powiedzieć, gdzie się znajduje apteka?*

These phrases will come in handy before leaving the hotel and when talking with the taxi driver or other people trying to help you locate a desired place or item.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Here are some other places you might be looking for:

"cinema" - *kino*

"supermarket" - *supermarket*

"post office" - *poczta*

"hospital" - *szpital*

"pub" - *pub*

There is a wide range of pubs, cafés, and clubs all over Poland. If you like to dance, a Polish discotheque would be your best choice. You will hear anything from rock, techno, disco, and hip-hop, to good old Polish songs. It's a once-in-your-lifetime experience.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #30

Where is the closest store?

CONTENTS

- 2 Polish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

30

POLISH

1. Gdzie jest najbliższa apteka?
2. Gdzie jest najbliższy bankomat?

ENGLISH

1. Where is the closest pharmacy?
2. Where is the closest ATM?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
być	to be	verb	
apteka	"pharmacy"	noun	feminine
bankomat	"ATM"	noun	masculine
gdzie	where	pronoun	
bliski	"close"	adjective	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jestem z Polski. I am from Poland.	Jestem Tomek. I am Tom.
Gdzie jest najbliższa apteka? "Where is the closest pharmacy?"	To jest najstarsza apteka w mieście. "This is the oldest pharmacy in town."

Ta apteka jest droga. "This pharmacy is expensive."	W Krakowie jest dużo bankomatów. "There are a lot of ATMs in Cracow."
W Krakowie jest dużo bankomatów. There are many ATMs in Cracow.	Gdzie mieszkasz? "Where do you live?"
Gdzie jesteś? "Where are you?"	Gdzie jest poczta? "Where is the post office?"
Gdzie jest najbliższa restauracja? "Where is the closest restaurant?"	Najbliższy bankomat jest za rogiem. "The closest ATM is behind the corner."

GRAMMAR

In the previous lessons, we covered how to ask to get something. In today's lesson, we'll introduce another useful phrase for asking for the place where you can find what you are looking for. Today's phrase is "Where is the closest (place)?" First, we need a place. Let's use the word *apteka*, which means "pharmacy," but we can also translate this as "drug store."

In Polish, "Where is the closest pharmacy?" is *Gdzie jest najbliższa apteka?*

The first word *gdzie* means, "where." This is followed by *jest*, which means, "is." So far, we have *Gdzie jest*. Next, we have *najbliższa*, which is "the closest." Finally, we have *apteka* ("pharmacy"). So the whole phrase is, *Gdzie jest najbliższa apteka?*

To ask for a different place, we can just replace the word *apteka* with any other word and the phrase works just fine. Let's imagine you need to withdraw some money from your bank account. In Polish, "Where is the closest ATM?" is *Gdzie jest najbliższy bankomat?* In this phrase we had to change the place you're looking for, in this case an "ATM" (*bankomat*). Also we changed the adjective ending. Now we have *najbliższy* ("the closest") with the -y at the end since it's describing a masculine noun - *bankomat*, not *najbliższa*, like in the previous phrase, when it refers to a feminine noun *apteka*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

You can spot Polish pharmacies by their blue or green equal-armed cross, either lit up in neon or against a white background. Some pharmacies are marked with a picture of a snake curled around a cup or a stick instead. Pharmacists are usually decent diagnosticians and may speak some English. They can help you with many medical problems and can be your first line of defense if you're feeling sick in Poland. Usually in every town, there should be at least one pharmacy open 24 hours. Look in local newspapers for information about such pharmacies.

Getting cash from ATMs in Poland is more popular than any other method of exchanging money. In most cases, you pay your usual bank fee rather than a commission, though this may vary depending on your bank's policy.



	Intro	16	Counting 1-10 in Polish
1	Thank You!	17	Counting 10-100 in Polish
2	You're Welcome	18	How Much in Polish?
3	Please!	19	Lower the Price in Polish
4	Basic Polish Greetings	20	Polish Currency
5	Polish Farewells	21	Polish Internet Café!
6	Where is the Bathroom?	22	Riding the Polish Bus: Getting a Ticket
7	Do You Speak English?	23	Riding the Polish Bus: Part 2 - Does This Bus Go to...?
8	I Don't Understand	24	Riding the Polish Bus: Part 3 - What's the Next Stop?
9	Can You Say it Again in Polish?	25	Riding the Polish Rails: Part 1
10	Apologies in Polish	26	Riding the Rails 2
11	Entering a Polish Restaurant	27	Riding the Rails 3
12	Polish Restaurant: Part 2 - Making a Reservation	28	Riding the Taxi
13	Polish Restaurant: Part 3 - Smoking or Non-smoking?	29	Where can I get?
14	Polish Restaurant: Part 4 – At the Table	30	Where is the closest store?
15	Polish Restaurant: Part 5 – Check Please!		