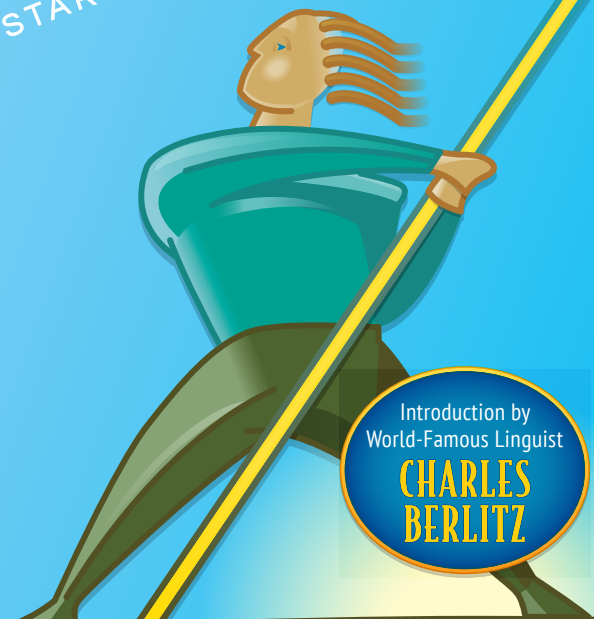


LANGUAGE/30™

POLISH

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Introduction by
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**CHARLES
BERLITZ**

PHRASE DICTIONARY
AND STUDY GUIDE

REVISED AND EXPANDED EDITION

A Few Words from Charles Berlitz, World-Famous Linguist

Let me introduce you to the course you have chosen to study. LANGUAGE/30™ will provide you with the basic phrases needed for communication in this language.

There are two important things to remember about learning a new language:

Be interested in the people, their country and their language. *Want* to learn the language.

Practice it as often as you can. Nothing is more effective in creating a friendly atmosphere and nothing pleases people more than when a foreigner tries to speak their language.

The voice on the audio recording will say a phrase in English. Then you will hear a translation of the phrase repeated twice. During the pause **after the second repetition**, repeat the phrase aloud. Try to imitate the pronunciation as closely as you can.

Read the words as they are spoken on the recording and use the guide to help you remember the words and pronounce them during the pauses. Remember, knowing the language is the best way of knowing the country and enjoying it more.

Charles Berlitz

LANGUAGE/30™
CRASH COURSE

POLISH

POLSKI

PHRASE DICTIONARY
AND STUDY GUIDE

REVISED AND EXPANDED EDITION

www.lang30.com

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Read the Introduction before starting the audio recording.

INTRODUCTION

Polish is spoken by almost forty million people in Poland and by fairly large emigrant communities all over the world, especially in the United States, France and Germany. There are also significant Polish minorities in Belarus, Lithuania and Ukraine.

Polish is one of the Slavic languages, and is a member of the Western Slavic branch of the Indo-European language family. It is very closely related to Belorussian, Czech, Slovak, and Ukrainian, and speakers of those languages may understand each other to some extent. Polish also has affinities with Russian, Bulgarian, Serbian, and Croatian.

The first written recorded sample in the Polish language comes from the 11th century. Although the early language of learning was Latin, sustained literary and scholarly production in Polish has been thriving since the 16th century.

As Poland has long been a multinational country open to various cultural influences, there are many words of German, Latin and French origin that may sound familiar. Most recently, commercial English has been in great vogue, with sometimes ungrammatical results, such as a “Hot dog’s” stand on a Warsaw street. However, as those words tend to be phonetically modified in most unexpected ways, a visitor should not count on making sense of any of the spoken utterances.

PRONUNCIATION HINTS

There are 32 letters in the Polish alphabet: 23 out of the 26 used in English with the exception of *q*, *v* and *x*, plus nine special characters: *ć*, *ą*, *ę*, *ł*, *ń*, *ó*, *ś*, *ź*, *ż*. Moreover, a number of individual sounds are represented by groups of two or three characters: *ch*, *cz*, *dz*, *drz*, *dź*, *sz*.

The six vowels: *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* and *y* have no strict equivalent sounds in English. The *y* does not resemble any English vowel, just as the *u* sound in *but* does not resemble any Polish vowel.

The total number of distinct sounds can be estimated at around forty. The pairs *ó* and *u*; *ź* and *rz*; *ch* and *h* are pronounced exactly the same. The consonants *b*, *d*, *g*, *w*, *z*, *dz*, *dź*, *rz* can be sonorous (sounded out) or mute (whispered), depending on what precedes and follows them. For example, it is difficult to say *d* before a *k*, therefore *środkowy* (*middle*) is pronounced *shrotkovee*.

The letter *i* has two functions. It modifies the preceding consonant by making it sound soft, and it forms a syllable before a consonant or at the end of word. The same softening function is performed by the accent over *c*, *s* and *z*, that is, *ć*, *ś* and *ź*. The closest sounds in English to the Polish *ś*, *si*, *ć*, and *ci* are the *s* in *sure* and the *ch* in *cheers*.

Stress in Polish is almost always on the next-to-last syllable. Spelling is driven mainly by grammar and only secondarily by phonetics. Consequently, the pronunciation column uses English letters as a guide to pronouncing the Polish phrases. (See the chart on page iii.) Syllables are separated by hyphens, and bold letters indicate stressed syllables.

In this phrasebook, phrases specific to a male speaker are marked (*ms*) and specific to a female speaker, (*fs*). Adjectives for gender-specific (masculine, feminine, neuter) nouns are marked (*m*), (*f*), or (*n*).

When you start the cassette player, you will hear the Polish alphabet followed by the sounds of the Polish vowels and consonants. You will then hear English phrases immediately translated into Polish. Each Polish phrase is repeated, then followed by a pause. During the pause, say the Polish phrase aloud.

Tests show that a word spoken ten to twenty times is remembered more readily than a word seen fifty to one hundred times, so say the phrases aloud as often as possible. When you hear words spoken by Polish people, in conversation and on television or radio, say them to yourself. Try to pronounce words you see on signs and in books, magazines and newspapers.

Now, start the audio recording.

THE POLISH ALPHABET

a ą b c ć d e ę f g h i j k l ń m n o ó p r s t u w y z ź ż

Track 2

SOUNDS OF THE LANGUAGE

Polish Letter	Approximate U.S. English Equivalent	Pronunciation Guide	Polish Example	Pronunciation
VOWELS				
<i>a</i>	<u>a</u> as in <u>car</u>	ah	<i>tak</i>	tahk
<i>ą</i>	<u>on</u> as in <u>bond</u>	on	<i>pałacy</i>	pah-lon-tse
<i>e</i>	<u>e</u> as in <u>men</u>	e	<i>ojciec</i>	oy-chets
<i>ę</i>	<u>en</u> as in <u>ten</u>	en	<i>wędlina</i>	vend-lee-nah
<i>i</i>	<u>ee</u> as in <u>keep</u> before a consonant or at end of word	ee	<i>miły</i>	mee-we
	<u>y</u> as in <u>yes</u> when followed by another vowel	y	<i>piątek</i>	pyon-tek
<i>o</i>	<u>o</u> as in <u>for</u>	o	<i>kolega</i>	ko-le-gah
<i>ó, u</i>	<u>oo</u> as in <u>cool</u>	oo	<i>obóz</i> <i>tutaj</i>	o-boos too-tay
<i>y</i>	<u>ee</u> as in <u>keep</u> <u>e</u> as in <u>men</u> at end of word	ee e	<i>wybór</i> <i>stary</i>	vee-boor stah-re
DIPHTHONGS				
<i>aj</i>	<u>ey</u> as in <u>eye</u>	ay	<i>tutaj</i>	too-tay
<i>oj</i>	<u>oy</u> as in <u>boy</u>	oy	<i>wojna</i>	voy-nah

<i>Polish Letter</i>	<i>Approximate U.S. English Equivalent</i>	<i>Pronunciation Guide</i>	<i>Polish Example</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>
<i>ej</i>	<u>ay</u> as in <u>may</u>	ey	<i>wolniej</i>	vol-nyey

CONSONANTS

<i>b</i>	<u>b</u> as in <u>boy</u> <u>p</u> as in <u>pet</u> at the end of word	b p	<i>brat</i> <i>lub</i>	braht loop
<i>c</i>	<u>ts</u> as in <u>cats</u> <u>ch</u> as in <u>cheers</u> before <i>i</i>	ts ch	<i>córka</i> <i>pięciu</i>	tsoor-kah pyen-choo
<i>ć*</i>	<u>ch</u> as in <u>cheers</u>	ch	<i>dać</i>	dahch
<i>d</i>	<u>d</u> as in <u>dog</u> <u>t</u> as in <u>tap</u> before k	d t	<i>drogi</i> <i>środkowy</i>	dro-gee shrot-ko-ve
<i>g</i>	<u>g</u> as in <u>go</u> <u>k</u> as in <u>book</u> at end of word	g k	<i>góra</i> <i>próg</i>	goo-rah prook
<i>h</i>	<u>ch</u> as in Scottish <u>loch</u>	kh	<i>herbata</i>	kher- bah-tah
<i>j</i>	<u>y</u> as in <u>you</u>	y	<i>moja</i>	mo-yah
<i>l</i>	<u>l</u> as in <u>let</u>	l	<i>mleko</i>	mle-ko
<i>ł</i>	<u>w</u> as in <u>win</u>	w	<i>kłopot</i>	kwo-pot
<i>n</i>	<u>n</u> as in <u>no</u>	n	<i>nowy</i>	no-ve
<i>ń* (ni)</i>	<u>ny</u> as in <u>canyon</u>	ny	<i>nie</i> <i>koń</i>	nye ko-ny
<i>r</i>	rolled as in Spanish <u>rr</u>	r	<i>park</i>	pahrk

* When these consonants are followed by vowels, the accent is omitted and *i* is placed between the consonant and the vowel. An *i* softens the preceding consonant sound.

<i>Polish Letter</i>	<i>Approximate U.S. English Equivalent</i>	<i>Pronunciation Guide</i>	<i>Polish Example</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>
s	<u>s</u> as in <u>s</u> it	s	<i>miasto</i>	myah -sto
ś* (si)	<u>s</u> as in <u>s</u> ure	sh	<i>świat</i> <i>siedem</i>	shfyah t she -dem
w	<u>v</u> as in <u>v</u> an before vowels and sounded consonants	v	<i>Warszawa</i>	vahr- shah - vah
	<u>f</u> as in <u>f</u> an before mute consonants	f	<i>mnóstwo</i>	mnoo -stfo
z	<u>z</u> as in <u>z</u> oo <u>s</u> as in <u>s</u> et	z s	<i>złoto</i> <i>rozpacz</i>	zwo -to ros -pahch
ż	<u>z</u> as in mea <u>s</u> ure <u>s</u> as in <u>s</u> ure at end of word	zh sh	<i>można</i> <i>maż</i>	mohzh -nah monsh
ź* (zi)	<u>z</u> as in mea <u>s</u> ure	zh	<i>źle</i>	zhle
CLUSTERS				
ch	<u>kh</u> as in Scottish lo <u>ch</u>	kh	<i>chodzą</i>	kho -jon
cz	<u>ch</u> as in <u>ch</u> eers	ch	<i>czy</i>	che
drz	<u>j</u> as in <u>j</u> udge	j	<i>drzwi</i>	jvee
dz	<u>j</u> as in <u>j</u> udge	j	<i>władza</i>	vwah -jah
dź*; dzi	<u>j</u> as in <u>j</u> udge	j	<i>dzień</i> <i>dźwig</i>	je -ny jveek
rz	<u>z</u> as in mea <u>s</u> ure <u>s</u> as in <u>s</u> ure at end of word	zh sh	<i>rzeka</i> <i>pieprz</i>	zhe -kah pyepsh
sz*	<u>s</u> as in <u>s</u> ure	sh	<i>proszę</i>	pro -shen

<i>Polish Letter</i>	<i>Approximate U.S. English Equivalent</i>	<i>Pronunciation Guide</i>	<i>Polish Example</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>
<i>szcz</i>	<u>shch</u> as in <u>fresh</u> <u>cheese</u>	shch	<i>barszcz</i>	bahrshch
<i>ści</i>	<u>shchee</u> as in <u>fresh</u> <u>cheese</u>	shchee	<i>czterdzieści</i>	shter-jesh-chee
<i>ście</i>	<u>shche</u> as in <u>fresh</u> <u>cheddar</u>	shche	<i>goście</i>	go-shche
<i>ść</i>	<u>ch</u> as in <u>cheers</u>	ch	<i>iść</i>	eech
<i>źć</i>	<u>shch</u> as in <u>fresh</u> <u>cheese</u>	shch	<i>leźć</i>	leshch

The letters *f, k, m, p, t* are pronounced the same as in English.

Track 3

GENERAL EXPRESSIONS**SALUTATIONS****POZDROWIENIA**

Hello.	chech.	Cześć.
Welcome! (to one person) or (to a group)	vee-tahm! vee-tah-me!	Witam! Witamy!
Good morning. or Good day.	je-ny do-bre.	Dzień dobry.
Good afternoon. or Good evening.	do-bre vye-choor.	Dobry wieczór.
Good night.	do- brah-nots.	Dobranoc.
Goodbye.	do vee- je-nyah.	Do widzenia.
See you.	do zo-bah- chen-yah.	Do zobaczenia.

**EVERYDAY
EXPRESSIONS****WYRAŻENIA
POTOCZNE**

Yes.	tahk.	Tak.
No.	nye.	Nie.
OK. or	dob-zhe. o-key.	Dobrze. Okay.
Really?	nah- prahv-den?	Naprawdę?
Please.	pro-shen.	Proszę.
Thank you.	jen- koo-yen.	Dziękuję.
Thank you very much.	bahr-jo jen- koo-yen.	Bardzo dziękuję.
You're welcome.	pro-shen bahr-jo.	Proszę bardzo.
I don't know.	nye vyem.	Nie wiem.
I think so.	tahk son-jen.	Tak sądzę.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
I don't think so.	nye son -jen.	Nie sędzę.
What do you think?	yahk son -jeesh?	Jak sędzisz?
Why not?	dlah- che -go nye ?	Dlaczego nie?
Are you sure?	che nah pev -no?	Czy na pewno?
It's fine.	fpo- zhont -koo.	W porządku.
Yes, certainly.	tahk , nah pev -no.	Tak, na pewno.
Maybe.	mo -zhe.	Może.
Of course.	o- che - vee -sche.	Oczywiście.
Is it possible?	che to mozh- lee -ve?	Czy to możliwe?
I am very grateful. (ms) or (fs)	yes -tem bahr -jo vjen -shne. yes -tem bahr -jo vjen -shnah.	Jestem bardzo wdzięczny. Jestem bardzo wdzięczna.
It doesn't matter.	nye shko -jee.	Nie szkodzi.
Be careful!	oo- vah -zhay!	Uważaj!
Look at this!	pahch!	Patrz!
Listen to this!	po- swoo -hay!	Posłuchaj!
Come with me!	khoj zem -no!	Chodź ze mną!
What's this? or What's that?	tso to yest ?	Co to jest?
What's it like?	yahk -ye to yest ?	Jakie to jest?
Do you like it?	po- do -bah chee shen ?	Podoba ci się?
It's <u>beautiful</u> . delicious wonderful interesting amusing	to yest pyenk -ne. peesh -ne tsoo- dov -ne che- kah -ve zah- bahv -ne	To jest <u>piękne</u> . pyszne cudowne ciekawe zabawne

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
What's the matter?	o tso khod -jee?	O co chodzi?
What's happened?	tso she stah -wo?	Co się stało?
Are you all right?	che dob -zhe shen choo -yesh?	Czy dobrze się czujesz?
I'm thirsty.	khtse mee shen pee ch.	Chce mi się pić.
I'm <u>hungry</u> . (ms) or (fs)	yes -tem gwod -nee. yes -tem gwod -nah.	Jestem <u>głodny</u> . Jestem <u>głodna</u> .
tired (ms) or (fs)	zmen- cho -nee zmen- cho -nah	zmęczony zmęczona
happy or (fs)	zah-do-vo- lo -nee zah-do-vo- lo -nah	zadowolony zadowolona
sad (ms) or (fs)	zmahrt- fyo -nee zmahrt- fyo -nah	zmartwiony zmartwiona
I'm <u>cold</u> . hot	yest mee zeem -no. go- ron -tso	Jest mi <u>zimno</u> . gorąco
I need some air.	yest mee doosh -no.	Jest mi duszno.
I don't feel well.	zhle shen choo -yen.	źle się czuję.
I'm fine.	dob -zhe shen choo -yen.	Dobrze się czuję.
Please do not disturb me.	pro -shen mee nye pshesh- kah -jahch.	Proszę ¹ mi nie przeszkadzać.
Please leave me alone.	pro -shen mee dahch spo -kooy.	Proszę mi dać spokój.
Where's the <u>grocery store</u> ? bathroom	gje yest sklep spo- zheef -che? wah- zhen -kah	Gdzie jest sklep <u>spożywczy</u> ? łazienka

¹ **Proszę** precedes many requests, and literally means "I am asking" when used with the main verb.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
INTRODUCTIONS		IMIONA I NAZWISKA
My first name is Andrzej.	mahm nah eem-yen ahn-jey.	Mam na imię Andrzej.
My name is Andrzej Kowalski.	nah- zeev -ahm shen ahn-jey ko- vahl -skee.	Nazywam się Andrzej Kowalski.
What is your name?	yahk shen nah- zee -vahsh?	Jak się nazywasz?
What is his name?	yahk on shen nah- zee -vah?	Jak on się nazywa?
What is her name?	yahk o-nah shen nah- zee -vah?	Jak ona się nazywa?
Are you Janusz Radwanski?	che pahn yah -noosh rahd- vah -ny-skee?	Czy Pan Janusz Radwański?
May I introduce <u>Ms. Barbara Novak</u> ? my colleague (male) or (female)	to yest pah -nee bahr- bah -rah no -vahk. mooy ko- le -gah mo -yah ko- le - zhahn -kah	To jest <u>Pani Barbara Nowak</u> . mój kolega moja koleżanka
my friend (male) or (female)	mooy pshee- yah -chel mo -yah pshee- yah- choow -kah	mój przyjaciel moja przyjaciółka
Pleased to meet you.	bahr-jo mee pshee- yem -nye.	Bardzo mi przyjemnie.
How are you? ²	yahk shen mahsh?	Jak się masz?

² This greeting is rarely used.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
I'm fine, thanks; and you?	jen- koo -yen, ah te ?	Dziękuję, a ty?
How are things?	tso swee -hahch?	Co słychać?
Where are you from?	skont yes -tesh?	Skąd jesteś?
I am <u>from</u> <u>the USA.</u> from Great Britain	yes- tem zah- me -ree-kee. zahn -glee-ee	Jestem <u>z Ameryki.</u> z Anglii
from Canada from Australia	zkah- nah -dee zah- strah -lee-ee	z Kanady z Australii
Where do you live?	gje myesh -kahsh?	Gdzie mieszkasz?
I live in Washington, D.C.	myesh -kahn vahsh- eeng- to -nye.	Mieszkam w Waszyngtonie.
How do you say it in Polish?	yahk to yest po pol -skoo?	Jak to jest po polsku?
Do you speak English?	che moo -veesh po ahn- gyel -skoo?	Czy mówisz po angielsku?
Yes, a little.	tahk, tro -khen.	Tak, trochę.
I don't speak Polish well.	nye moo -vyen dob -zhe po pol -skoo.	Nie mówię dobrze po polsku.
Could you please speak more slowly?	che mo -zhesh moo -veech tro - khen vol- nyey ?	Czy możesz mówić trochę wolniej?
Do you understand?	ro- zoo -myesh?	Rozumiesz?
I don't understand.	nye ro- zoo -myem.	Nie rozumiem.
I'm sorry.	bahr -jo mee pshee -kro.	Bardzo mi przykro.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
Could you repeat it, please?	che mo -zhesh to pof- too -zheech?	Czy możesz to powtórzyć?
Excuse me.	pshe- prah -shahm.	Przepraszam.
Where are you staying?	gje myesh -kahsh?	Gdzie mieszkasz?
I am staying at the Grand Hotel.	myesh -kahm fkho- te -loo grahnt .	Mieszkam w hotelu Grand.
Have you been to Poland before? (to a male) or (to a female)	che bee -wesh yoosh fpols-tse? che bee -wahsh yoosh fpols-tse?	Czy byłeś już w Polsce? Czy byłaś już w Polsce?
This is my first visit to Poland.	yes-tem fpols-tse pyer -she rahz.	Jestem w Polsce pierwszy raz.
Are you married? (to a male) or (to a female)	che yes -tesh zho- nah -tee? che yes -tesh zah- men -zhnah?	Czy jesteś żonaty? Czy jesteś zamężna?
How is <u>your wife</u> ? your husband your mother your father your daughter your son your sister your brother your child	yahk shen mah tfo -yah zho -nah? tfooy monsh tfo -yah maht -kah tfooy oy -chets tfo -yah tsoor -kah tfooy seen tfo -yah sho -strah tfooy braht tfo -ye jet -sko	Jak się ma <u>twoja żona</u> ? twój mąż twoja matka twój ojciec twoja córka twój syn twoja siostra twój brat twoje dziecko
My best wishes to your family.	poz -droof o- de mnye ro- jeen -en.	Pozdrów ode mnie rodzinę.
Can you come to my house on Saturday?	che mozh -yesh psheesh do mnye fso- bo -ten?	Czy możesz przyjść do mnie w sobotę?

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
Can you come to our house <u>for lunch?</u> for dinner for coffee	che mozh -yesh psheech do -nahs nah o -byaht? nah ko- lah -tzyen nah kah -ven	Czy możesz przyjść do nas na <u>obiad?</u> na kolację na kawę
What are you doing?	tso ro -beesh?	Co robisz?
Where are you going?	do-kont ee -jesh?	Dokąd idziesz?
I'm going <u>to work.</u> shopping	ee -den do prah -tse. nah zah- koo -pe	Idę <u>do pracy.</u> na zakupy
Could I go with you?	che mo -gen pooych sto -bon?	Czy mogę pójść z tobą?
I have to be back by seven o'clock.	moo -shen vroo -cheech pshed shood -mon.	Muszę wrócić przed siódmą.
We're leaving right now.	yoosh vee-kho- jee -mee.	Już wychodzimy.
Please wait for me!	zah- che -kay nah mnye!	Zaczekaj na mnie!
Are you ready? (to a male) or (to a female)	che yes -tesh go -toof? che yes -tesh go- to -vah?	Czy jesteś gotów? Czy jesteś gotowa?
We are in a hurry.	spye- shee -me shen.	Spieszmy się.
Is Janusz at home?	che yah -noosh yest vdo -moo?	Czy Janusz jest w domu?
He's not at home.	nye mah go vdo -moo.	Nie ma go w domu.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
He's not here.	nye mah go too .	Nie ma go tu.
When will he return? <i>or</i> When will she return?	kye -de vroo -chee?	Kiedy wróci?
Please come in.	veyj.	Wejdz.
Please sit down.	oo -shonj.	Usiądz.
Make yourself at home.	roz -goch shen.	Rozgość się.
Would you like something to eat?	che zyesh tsoosh?	Czy zjesz coś?
Would you like something to drink?	che nah- pee -yesh shen che -gosh?	Czy napijesz się czegoś?
Do you smoke?	che pah -leesh?	Czy palisz?
Do you mind if I smoke?	che mo -gen zah- pah -leech?	Czy mogę zapalić?
Have you got a light?	che mahsh o -gye-ny?	Czy masz ogień?
I don't smoke.	nye pah -len.	Nie palę.
Would you mind not smoking, please?	pro -shen, nye pahl.	Proszę, nie pal.
Thanks for a wonderful time!	jen- koo -yen zah fsheest-ko.	Dziękuję za wszystko.
Have a safe trip home!	shchen- shlee -vey po- droo -zhe!	Szcześliwej podróży!
Come see us again.	od -vyej nahs zno -voo.	Odwiedź nas znowu.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
INQUIRIES ON THE STREET		NA ULICY
Could you tell me the way to <u>the</u> <u>U.S. Embassy</u> ? ³	pshe- prah -shahm, gje yest ahm-bah- sah -dah ah-me-ree- kah -ny- skah?	Przepraszam, gdzie jest <u>ambasada</u> <u>amerykańska</u> ?
Marshall Kovska Street Trzech Krzyży square	oo -lee-tсах mahr - shahw- kov -skah plahts chekh- zee -zhe	ulica Marszał- kowska plac Trzech Krzyży
Where is <u>the</u> <u>church</u> ? the cathedral the park	gje yest ko -shchoow? kah- te -drah pahrk	Gdzie jest <u>kościół</u> ? katedra park
What is the name of this street?	yahk shen nah- zee -vah tah oo-lee -tsah?	Jak się nazywa ta ulica?
How far is it to the National Museum?	yahk dah- leh -ko yest moo -ze-oom nah-ro- do -ve?	Jak daleko jest Muzeum Narodowe?
Which way is <u>north</u> ? south east west	gje yest poow -nots? po- wood -nye vskhoot zah -khoot	Gdzie jest <u>północ</u> ? południe wschód zachód
I'm lost. (ms) or (fs)	zah-bwon- jee -wem. zah-bwon- jee - wahm.	Zabłądziłem. Zabłądziłam.

³ Literally: *Excuse me, where is the U.S. Embassy?*

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
Please show me where we are on this map.	pro -shen mee po- kah -zahch nah tey mah -pye, gje yes- tesh -me.	Proszę mi pokazać na tej mapie, gdzie jesteśmy.
Please write it down.	pro -shen to nah- pee -sahch.	Proszę to napisać.
Turn right.	skrench fprah -vo.	Skręć w prawo.
Turn left.	skrench vle -vo.	Skręć w lewo.
Go straight ahead. (on foot) or (driving)	eej pros -to. yej pros -to.	Idź prosto. Jedź prosto.

Track 4

NUMBERS, TIME, COLORS

NUMBERS		LICZBY
zero	ze -ro	zero
one	ye -den	jeden
two	dvah	dwa
three	che	trzy
four	shte -re	cztery
five	pyench	pięć
six	shech	sześć
seven	she -dem	siedem
eight	o -shem	osiem
nine	je -vyench	dziewięć
ten	je -shench	dziesięć
eleven	ye -de- nahsh -che	jedenaście
twelve	dvah- nahsh -che	dwanaście
thirteen	che- nahsh -che	trzynaście
fourteen	shter- nahsh -che	czternaście
fifteen	pyent- nahsh -che	piętnaście
sixteen	shes- nahsh -che	szesnaście
seventeen	she -dem- nahsh -che	siedemnaście
eighteen	o -shem- nahsh -che	osiemnaście
nineteen	je-vyent- nahsh -che	dziewiętnaście

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
twenty	dvah- jesh -chah	dwadzieścia
twenty-one	dvah- jesh -chah ye -den	dwadzieścia jeden
twenty-two	dvah- jesh -chah dvah	dwadzieścia dwa
thirty	tshe- jesh -chee	trzydzieści
forty	shter- jesh -chee	czterdzieści
fifty	pyench- je -shont	pięćdziesiąt
sixty	shech- je -shont	sześćdziesiąt
seventy	she -dem- je -shont	siedemdziesiąt
eighty	o -shem- je -shont	osiemdziesiąt
ninety	je-vyench- je -shont	dziewięćdziesiąt
a hundred	sto	sto
two hundred	dvyesh -che	dwieście
three hundred	chee -stah	trzysta
four hundred	shte -rees-tah	czterysta
five hundred	pyench -set	pięćset
six hundred	shech -set	sześćset
seven hundred	she -dem-set	siedemset
eight hundred	o -shem-set	osiemset
nine hundred	je -vyench-set	dziewięćset
a thousand	tee -shonts	tysiąc
first (m) ⁴	pyer -fshe	pierwszy
or (f)	pyer -fshah	pierwsza
or (n)	pyer -fshe	pierwsze
second (m)	droo -ghee	drugi
or (f)	droo -gah	druga
or (n)	droo -gye	drugie
third (m)	che -chee	trzeci
or (f)	che -chah	trzecia
or (n)	che -chye	trzecie

⁴ See the Basic Polish Grammar section for an explanation of gender and case endings for numbers.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
fourth (m)	chvahr -te	czwarty
or (f)	chvahr -tah	czwarta
or (n)	chvahr -te	czwarte

Cassette Side 2

once	rahz	raz
twice	dvah rah -ze	dwa razy
ten percent	je -shench pro -tsent	dziesięć procent
How old are you?	ee -le mahsh laht?	Ile masz lat?
I am 34.	mahm tshe- jes -che shte -re lah-tah.	Mam trzydzieści cztery lata.

TIME		CZAS
What time is it?	ktoo -rah go- jee -nah?	Która godzina?
It's one o'clock.	yest pyer -fshah.	Jest pierwsza.
It's twenty to nine.	yest zah dvah- jesh -chah je- vyon -tah.	Jest za dwadzieścia dziewięć.
It's twenty-five past three.	yest dvah- jesh - chah pyench po che -chey.	Jest dwadzieścia pięć po trzeciej.
It's ten to five.	yest zah gje - shench pyon -tah.	Jest za dziesięć piątą.
It's a quarter past nine.	yest kvah -drahns po jeh- vyon -tey.	Jest kwadrans po dziewiętej.
It's half past one.	fpoow do doo -gyey.	W pół do drugiej.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
It's <u>early</u> . late	yest fchyesh -nye. poozh -no	Jest <u>wcześnie</u> . późno
Shall we meet <u>at noon</u> ? at four exactly tomorrow at ten this afternoon this evening or tonight	spot- kay -me shen fpo- wood -nye. poonkt o chfahr-tey yoo -tro o je- shon -tey jeesh po po- wood -nyoo jeesh vye- cho -rem	Spotkajmy się <u>w</u> <u>południe</u> . ⁵ punkt o czwartej jutro o dziesiątej dziś po południu dziś wieczorem
a second	se- koon -dah	sekunda
a minute	mee- noo -tah	minuta
an hour	go- jee -nah	godzina
a day (24 hours)	do -bah	doba
day (during daylight)	je -ny	dzień
night	nots	noc
at night (late)	vno -tsee	w nocy
morning	rah -no	rano
evening	vye- ech -oor	wieczór
in the evening	vye- ech -o-rem	wieczorem
DAYS OF THE WEEK	DNI TYGODNIA	
Monday	po-nye- jah -wek	poniedziałek
Tuesday	ftor -ek	wtorek
Wednesday	shro -dah	środa
Thursday	chfahr -tek	czwartek
Friday	pyon -tek	piątek
Saturday	so- bo -tah	sobota

⁵ Literally: *Let's meet at noon.*

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
Sunday	nye- jel -ah	niedziela
on Monday	fpo-nye- jah -wek	w poniedziałek
on Tuesday	ve ftor -ek	we wtorek
on Wednesday	fshro -den	w środę
on Thursday	fchvahr -tek	w czwartek
on Friday	fpyon -tek	w piątek
on Saturday	fso- bo -ten	w sobotę
on Sunday	vnye- jel -en	w niedzielę
every day	tso- jen -nye	codziennie
week day	je -ny pof- shed -nee	dzień powszedni
holiday	shfyen -to	święto
I leave <u>today</u> .	vee- yezh -jahm	Wyjeżdżam
tomorrow	jeesh .	<u>dziś</u> .
the day after	yoo -tro	jutro
tomorrow	po- yoot -tshe	pojutrze
next week	fpsheesh -weem	w przyszłym
	tee- god -nyoo	tygodniu
I arrived	pshee-ye- khah -	Przyjechałem
<u>yesterday</u> . (ms)	wem fchor -ay.	<u>wczoraj</u> .
or (fs)	pshee-ye- khah -	przyjechałam
the day before	wahm fchor -ay	<u>wczoraj</u> .
yesterday	pshet- fchor -ay	przedwczoraj
last week	vzesh -weem	w zeszłym
	tee- god -nyoo	tygodniu

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

MIESIĄCE

January	stee -che-ny	styczeń
February	loo -te	lut
March	mah -zets	marzec
April	kfy e-che-ny	kwiecień
May	may	maj
June	cher -vyets	czerwiec
July	lee -pyets	lipiec

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
August	sher -pye-ny	sierpień
September	vzhe -she-ny	wrzesień
October	pazh- jer -neek	październik
November	lee-sto- paht	listopad
December	groo -je-ny	grudzień
in January	fsteech -nyoo	w styczniu
in February	vloo -teem	w lutym
in March	vmahr -tsoo	w marcu
in April	fkfyet -nyoo	w kwietniu
in May	vmah -yoo	w maju
in June	fcher -ftsoo	w czerwcu
in July	vleep -tsoo	w lipcu
in August	fsher -pnyoo	w sierpniu
in September	ve vzhesh -nyoo	we wrześniu
in October	fpahzh- jer-nee -koo	w październiku
in November	vlee-sto- pah -je	w listopadzie
in December	vgrood -nyoo	w grudniu
What is today's date?	ktoo -re jeesh yest?	Który dziś jest?
It is the sixth of May.	yest shoo -ste may -ah.	Jest szósty maja.
this month	fteem mye- shon - tsoo	w tym miesiącu
this week	fteem tee- god -nyoo	w tym tygodniu
this year	fteem ro -koo	w tym roku
last year	vzesh -weem ro -koo	w zeszłym roku
next year	fpsheesh -weem ro -koo	w przyszłym roku
It is <u>spring</u> .	yest vyos -nah.	Jest <u>wiosna</u> .
summer	lah -to	lato
autumn	ye -she-ny	jesień
winter	zee -mah	zima

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
in the <u>spring</u> summer autumn winter	nah vyos -nen lah -tem ye- she -nyon zee -mon	na <u>wiosnę</u> latem jesienią zimą
THE WEATHER		POGODA
How is the weather today?	yah -kah jeesh yest po- go -dah?	Jaka dziś jest pogoda?
It's <u>cold</u> . nice warm hot	yest zeem -no. wahd -nye chep -wo go- ron -tso	Jest <u>zimno</u> . ładnie ciepło gorąco
It's sunny.	shfy e-chee swo -ny-tse.	Świeci słońce.
It's windy.	vye -ye vee- ahtr .	Wieje wiatr.
It's raining.	pah -dah deshch.	Pada deszcz.
Is it snowing?	che pah -dah shnyek ?	Czy pada śnieg?
How will the weather be tomorrow?	yah -kah ben -je yoo -tro po- go -dah?	Jaka będzie jutro pogoda?
It will be <u>cloudy</u> . cool frosty foggy	ben -je pokh- moor -no. khwod -no mrozh -no mglee -sto	Będzie <u>pochmurno</u> . chłodno mroźno mglisto
There is <u>thunder</u> <u>and lightning</u> . a snowstorm an avalanche	yest boor -zah spyo- roo- nah -mee. shne- zhee -tzah la- vee -nah	Jest <u>burza z</u> <u>piorunami</u> . śnieżyca lawina

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
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COLORS		KOLORY
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What color is it?	yah- kye -go to yest ko- lo -roo?	Jakiego to jest koloru?
It is <u>black</u> .	to yest chahr -ne.	To jest <u>czarne</u> .
blue	nye- byes -kye	niebieskie
brown	bron- zo -ve	brązowe
gray	shah -re	szare
green	ze- lo -ne	zielone
lilac	fyo-le- to -ve	fioletowe
pink	roo- zho -ve	różowe
red	cher- vo -ne	czerwone
white	byah -we	białe
yellow	zhoow -te	żółte
I like this color.	po- do -bah me shen ten ko -lor.	Podoba mi się ten kolor.

CD 2, Track 1

PERSONAL NEEDS

AT THE HOTEL		W HOTELU
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I'd like to reserve a room.	khtsen zah- moo - veech po -kooy.	Chcę zamówić pokój.
I have reserved a room.	mahm zah- moo -vyo- ne po -kooy.	Mam zamówiony pokój.
Do you have a <u>double</u> room? <u>single</u>	che yest po -kooy dvoo-o-so- bo -vee? po-ye- deen -che	Czy jest pokój <u>dwuosobowy</u> ? <u>pojedynczy</u>
Do you have a room <u>with</u> a <u>bath</u> ? with a shower with air conditioning with twin beds	che yest po -kooy zwah- zhen -ko? spreesh- nee -tsem sklee-mah-tee- zah -tsyon zo-sob- nee -mee woosh- kah -mee	Czy jest pokój <u>z łazienką</u> ? z prysznicem z klimatyzacją z osobnymi łóżkami

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
What is the rate per day?	yah -kah yest tse -nah zah do -ben?	Jaka jest cena za dobę?
Is breakfast included?	che shnyah- dah -nye yest vlee- cho -ne?	Czy śniadanie jest wliczone?
I'll be staying for two nights.	zo- stah -nen nah dvye no -tse.	Zostanę na dwie noce.
Is there a <u>better</u> room? cheaper larger smaller quieter	che yest lep -she po -kooy? tah -ny-she vyenk -she mnye -she cheekh -she	Czy jest <u>lepszy</u> pokój? tańszy większy mniejszy cichszy
What is your <u>name</u> , please? address	pro -shen o nahz- vees -ko. ah -dres	Proszę o <u>nazwisko</u> . adres
May I have a wake-up call at 6 a.m., please?	pro -shen mnye o- boo -jeech o shoo -stey rah -no.	Proszę mnie obudzić o szóstej rano.
Could I have my key, please?	po- pro -shen o klooch.	Poproszę o klucz.
On what floor is my room?	nah ktoo -reem pyen -che yest mooy po -kooy?	Na którym piętrze jest mój pokój?
Take the elevator.	yest veen -dah.	Jest winda. ⁵
Where is the elevator?	gje yest veen -dah?	Gdzie jest winda?
Go <u>up</u> the stairs. down	pro -shen veych po skho -dakh. zeych	Proszę wejść po schodach. zejść

⁶ Literally: *There's an elevator.*

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
There is no hot water.	nyeh mah chep-wey vo-de.	Nie ma ciepłej wody.
May I have another blanket, please? a towel	po- pro -shen o yes -che ye -den kots. rench -neek	Poproszę o jeszcze jeden <u>koc.</u> ręcznik
At what time is breakfast served?	o ktoo -ray yest shnyah- dahn -ye?	O której jest śniadanie?
Is it possible to have these clothes <u>dry-cleaned</u> ? washed ironed	che mozh -nah od -dahch oo- brah -nye do cheesh- che -nyah? prah -nyah prah-so- vah -nyah	Czy można oddać ubranie do <u>czyszczenia</u> ? prania prasowania
Where is the <u>dry cleaner</u> ? laundromat hairdresser seamstress	gje yest prahl -nyah khe- meech -nah? prahl -nyah sah-moop- swoo- go -vah free -zyer krahf- tso -vah	Gdzie jest <u>pralnia chemiczna</u> ? pralnia samoob- sługowa fryzjer krawcowa
When will the clothes be ready?	kye -de oo- brah -nye ben-je go- to -ve?	Kiedy ubranie będzie gotowe?
I'm leaving today.	jee -shay vee- yezh -jahm.	Dzisiaj wyjeżdżam.
May I have the bill, please.	po- pro -shen o rah- khoo -nek.	Poproszę o rachunek.
I want to speak to the manager.	khtsen roz-mah- vyahch skye-ro- vnee -kyem.	Chcę rozmawiać z kierownikiem.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
Could you please call a taxi for me?	pro -shen mee vez -vahch- tahk- soof -ken.	Proszę mi wezwać taksówkę.
MONEY		PIENIĄDZE
Where is the <u>bank</u> ? money exchange	gje yest bahnk? kahn -tor	Gdzie jest <u>bank</u> ? kantor
What is today's dollar exchange rate?	yah -kee yest jeesh koors do- lah -rah?	Jaki jest dziś kurs dolara?
May I please have this changed into zlotys?	che mo -gen to vee- mye -neech nah zwo- toof -kee?	Czy mogę to wymienić na złotówki?
May I please have this changed into <u>small bills</u> ? into coins	che mo -gen to roz- mye -neech nah mnye -she bahnk- no -te? nah mo- ne -te	(Czy mogę to) rozmiąć na <u>mniej</u> szne banknoty? na monety
Do you cash traveler's checks here?	che too shen pshee- moo -ye che -kee po- droozh -ne?	Czy tu się przyjmuje czeki podróżne?
Do you accept credit cards?	che too shen pshee- moo -ye kahr -te kre-dee- to -ve?	Czy tu się przyjmuje karty kredytowe?
FOOD AND DRINK		ŻYWNOSĆ I NAPOJE
Where is the <u>market place</u> ? the supermarket the bakery	gje yest tahrk ? sklep spo- zheef -che pye- kahr -nyah	Gdzie jest <u>targ</u> ? sklep spożywczy piekarnia

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
Where can I buy <u>fruit</u> ?	gje mozh -nah koo -peech o- vo -tse?	Gdzie można kupić <u>owoce</u> ?
apples	yah -bwkah	jabłka
bananas	bah- nah -ne	banany
blueberries	chahr -ne yah- go -de	czarne jagody
cherries	che- resh -nye	czereśnie
sour cherries	veesh -nye	wiśnie
grapes	vee-no- gro -nah	winogrona
lemons	tsee- tree -ne	cytryny
melons	me- lo -ne	melony
oranges	po-mah- rah - ny-che	pomarańcze
peaches	bzhos- kfee -nye	brzoskwinie
apricots	mo- re -le	morele
pears	groosh -kee	gruszki
pineapples	ah-nah- nah -se	ananas
plums	shleef -kee	śliwki
raisins	ro- jeen -kee	rodzynki
raspberries	mah- lee -ne	maliny
strawberries	troos- kahf -kee	truskawki
watermelons	ahr- boo -ze	arbuzy
beans	fah- so -lah	fasola
Brussels sprouts	brook- sel -kah	brukselka
cabbage	kah- poos -tah	kapusta
carrots	mahr -khev	marchew
cauliflower	kah- lah -fyor	kalafior
cucumbers	o- goor -kee	ogórki
eggplant	bahk-wah- zhah -ne	bakłażany
green beans	zhe- lo -nah fah- sol -kah	zielona fasolka
leeks	po -re	pory
lettuce	sah- wah -tah	sałata
mushrooms	gzhee -be	grzyby
onions	tse- boo -lah	cebula
peas	gro -shek	grostek
peppers	pah- pree -kah	papryka

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
potatoes	zhem- nyah -kee	ziemniaki
tomatoes	po-mee- do -re	pomidory
parsley	pye- troosh -kah	pietruszka
celery	se -ler	seler
asparagus	shpah- rah -gee	szparagi
endives	tsee- ko -ree-ah	cykoria
I want to buy some <u>meat</u> .	khtsen koo -peech myen -so.	Chcę kupić <u>mięso</u> .
bacon	bo -chek	boczek
beef	vo-wo- vee -nen	wołowinę
beefsteak	po-len- vee -tsen vo- wo -von	połędwicę wołową
chicken	koor -chah-kah	kurczaka
cold cuts	vend- lee -nen	wędlinę
ham	sheen -ken	szynkę
lamb	bah-rah- nee -nen	baraninę
pork	vyep-sho- vee -nen	wieprzowinę
sausages	kyoow- bah -sen	kiełbasę
veal	che-len- chee -nen	cielęcinę
I like <u>fish</u> .	loo-byen ree -be.	Lubię <u>ryby</u> .
cod	dor-shah	dorsza
carp	kar -pyah	karpia
whitefish	sahn- dah -chah	sandacza
salmon	wo- so -shah	łososia
trout	pstron -gah	pstrąga
I need to buy <u>bread</u> .	moo -shen koo -peech pye- che -vo.	Muszę kupić <u>pieczywo</u> .
bread rolls	boow -kee	bułki
bread	khlep	chleb
dark bread	khlep rah- zo -ve	chleb razowy
a cake	chah -sto	ciasto
candy	swo- dee -che	słodycze
cheese	ser	ser
farmer's cheese	tfah -rook	twaróg
chocolate	chek-o- lah -den	czekoladę

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
cookies	kher-baht- nee -kee	herbatniki
eggs	yay -kah	jajka
nuts	o- ze -khe	orzechy
rice	reesh	ryż
kasha	kah -shen	kaszę
sour cream	shmye- tah -nen	śmietaną
half-and-half	shmye- tahn -ken	śmietankę
vinegar	o -tset	ocet
whole milk	mle -ko pehw -neh	mleko pełne
low-fat milk	mle -ko khoo -de	mleko chude

Cassette Side 3

AT THE RESTAURANT		W RESTAURACJI
Could you recommend an <u>inexpensive restaurant</u> ? a typical Polish restaurant	che mo -zhesh po- le -cheech nye- dro -gon res-tah- rah -tsyen? tee- po -vo pol- skon res-tah- rah -tsyen	Czy możesz polecić <u>niedrogą restaurację</u> ? typowo polską restaurację
I prefer to sit <u>in the non-smoking area</u> . by the window	vo -len sah -len dlah nye-pah- lon -tseekh. sto -leek pshee ok -nye	Wolę <u>sałę dla niepalących</u> . stolik przy oknie
May I see the <u>menu</u> ? wine list	che mo -gen zo- bah -cheech kahr -ten? spees veen	Czy mogę zobaczyć <u>kartę</u> ? spis win
A small glass of vodka, please.	po- pro -shen kye- lee -shek vood -kee.	Poproszę kieliszek wódki.
I'm on a diet.	yes -tem nah dye -che.	Jestem na diecie.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
I'm a vegetarian. (ms) or (fs)	yes -tem ve-ge- tahr-yah- nee -nem. yes -tem ve-ge- tahr- yahn -kon.	Jestem wege- tarianinem. Jestem wegetarianką.
Enjoy your meal!	smahch- ne -go!	Smacznego!
Could I have a <u>a</u> <u>knife</u> , please? a fork a spoon a teaspoon a plate a bowl a cup a glass of water a wine glass a napkin salt pepper mustard ketchup	po- pro -shen o noosh. vee- de -lets weesh -ken wee- zhech -ken pwah -skee tah -lesh gwen- bo -kee tah -lesh fee-lee- zhan -ken shklahn -ken vo -de kye- lee -shek do vee -nah ser- vet -ken sool pyepsh moosh- tahr -den ke -choop	Poproszę o <u>nóż</u> . widelec łyżkę łyżeczkę płaski talerz głęboki talerz filizankę szkłankę wody kieliszek do wina serwetkę sól pieprz musztardę ketchup
I'd like <u>soda water</u> , please. bottled water mineral water tea coffee	po- pro -shen o vo -den so- do -von. boo- tel -ken vo -de vo -den mee-ne- rahl -non kher- bah -ten kah -ven	Poproszę o <u>wodę</u> <u>sodową</u> . butelkę wody wodę mineralną herbatę kawę
I take <u>milk</u> in my coffee. cream sugar	po- pro -shen o mle -ko do kah -ve. shmye- tahn -ken tsoo -kyer	Poproszę o <u>mleko</u> do kawy. śmietankę cukier

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
Would you like <u>lemonade?</u> soda	che khtsesh le-mo- nah -den? nah -pooy gah-zo- vah -ne	Czy chcesz <u>lemoniade?</u> napój gazowany
fruit juice	sok o-vo- tso -ve	sok owocowy
lemon tea	kher- bah -ten stsee- tree -non	herbatę z cytryną
soft drink	tsosh do pee -chah	coś do picia
red wine	cher- vo -ne vee -no	czerwone wino
white wine	byah -we vee -no	białe wino
I'd like a beer, please.	po- pro -shen o pee -vo.	Poproszę o piwo.
I would like to order <u>an appetizer.</u> a mixed salad	khtsen zah- moo -veech zah- kon -sken. sah- wah -ten	Chcę zamówić <u>zakąskę.</u> sałatę
soup	zoo -pen	zupę
borsht	bahrshch	barszcz
cool soup	khwod -neek	chłodnik
the main course	droo -gye dah -nye	drugie danie
beef roulades with kasha	zrah -ze skah -shon	zrazy z kaszą
the dish of the day	spe- tsyahl -noch zah- kwah -doo	specjalność zakładu
How would you like your steak?	yah -kee po -dahch bef -shteek?	Jaki podać befsztyk?
I would like my steak <u>rare</u> , please. medium	po- pro -shen o bef -shteek krfees -teh. shred -nyo wees - mah- zho -ne	Poproszę o befsztyk <u>krwisty.</u> średnio
well done	dob -zhe wees - mah- zho -ne	wysmażony dobrze wysmażony

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
For dessert, I'd like <u>ice cream</u> .	nah de -ser, po-pro- shen lo -de.	Na deser, poproszę <u>lody</u> .
yogurt	yo -goort	jogurt
pastry	chahst -ko	ciastko
May I have the check, please? ⁷	po- pro -shen o rah- khoo -nek.	Poproszę o rachunek.

SHOPPING

ZAKUPY

How can I help you?	cheem mo -gen swoo -zheech?	Czym mogę służyć?
Where can I buy <u>souvenirs</u> ?	gje mo -gen koo -pee-ch pah- myont -kee?	Gdzie mogę kupić <u>pamiątki</u> ?
camera film	feelm	film
video tape	tahsh -men vee- de -o.	taśmę video
sun tan lotion	o- le -yek do o-pah- lah -nyah	olejek do opalania
magazines	chah-so- pees -mah	czasopisma
an English newspaper	ahn- gyel -skon gah- ze -ten	angielską gazetę
a book	kshonsh -ken	książkę
I'd like to buy <u>local handicrafts</u> .	khtsen koo -pee-ch vee- ro -bee zhe- myo -swah.	Chcę kupić <u>wyroby</u> <u>rzemiosła</u> .
pottery	vee- ro -be gahrn- sahr -skye	wyroby garncarskie
folk tapestry	tkah- nee -nen loo- do -von	tkaninę ludową
a wooden box	drev- nyah -ne poo- dew -ko	drewniane pudełko
Polish linen	pol -skee len	polski len

⁷ It is customary to tip 10% if the restaurant does not include the tip in the check.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
folk dolls	lahl -kee loo- do -ve	lalki ludowe
a painting	o -brahs	obraz
crystal	kreesh -taw	kryształ
I am going <u>to the florist.</u>	ee -den do kvyah- chahr -nee.	Idę <u>do kwiaciarni.</u>
to the bookstore	do kshen- gahr - nee	do księgarni
to the pharmacy	do ahp- te -kee	do apteki
to the state liquor store	do skle -poo mo- no-pol-o- ve -go	do sklepu mo- nopolowego
to the department store	do do -moo to-vah-ro- ve -go	do domu towarowego
How much does it cost?	ee -le to kosh- too -ye?	Ile to kosztuje?
I'm interested in buying <u>a jacket.</u>	khtsen koo -peech mah-ree- nahr -ken.	Chcę kupić <u>marynarkę.</u>
a bathing suit	kos -tyoom kon-pye- lo -ve	kostium kąpielowy
a blouse	bloos -ken	bluzkę
a coat	pwahshch	płaszcz
gloves	ren-kah- veech -kee	rękawiczki
pants	spod -nye	spodnie
a raincoat	pwahshch od desh -choo	płaszcz od deszczu
shoes	boo -te	buty
a shirt	ko- shoo -len	koszulę
a skirt	spood- nee -tzen	spódnicę
a sweater	sve -ter	sweter
an umbrella	pah- rah -sol	parasol
pantyhose	ray- sto -pe	rajstopy
a belt	pah -sek	pasek
a tie	krah -vaht	krawat

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
LEISURE		WOLNY CZAS
Where can we play tennis?	gje mozh-nah zah-grech fte-nee-sah?	Gdzie można zagrać w tenisa?
Where can we go <u>cycling</u> ?	do-kont mozh-nah po-ye-khahch nah ro-ve-zhe?	Dokąd można pojechać na <u>rowerze</u> ?
go hiking	pooych nah vee-chech-ken	pójść na wycieczkę
go skating	pooych nah weezh-ve	pójść na łyżwy
go skiing	po-ye-khahch nah nahr-te	pojechać na narty
Would you like to go sightseeing?	che khtsesh tsosh zvye-jeech?	Czy chcesz coś zwiedzić?
I would like to go to the <u>pool</u> . (to) the beach (go to) the mountains (to) the sea (to) the country	khtsen pooych nah bah-sen. nah plah-zhen po-ye-khahch vgoo-re nahd mo-zhe nah vyesh	Chcę <u>pójść na basen</u> . na plażę pojechać w góry ⁸ nad morze na wieś
Would you take a photo of us, please?	che mo-zhesh nahm zro-beech zdyen-che?	Czy możesz nam zrobić zdjęcie?
We'd like to see a <u>traditional dance</u> . rural community	khtse-mee zo-bah-cheech tah-ny-tse loo-do-ve. prahv-djee-von vyesh	Chcemy zobaczyć <u>tańce ludowe</u> . prawdziwą wieś
the music festival	fes-tee-vahl moo-zeech-ne	festiwal muzyczny

⁸ This whole phrase means *go to the mountains*, as the noun requires a different verb for *to go*.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
Where is the ticket office?	gje yest kah -sah bee-le- to -vah?	Gdzie jest kasa biletowa?
I'd like two tickets for the <u>ballet</u> . (for the) concert	po- pro -shen o dvah bee- len -tee nah bah -let. nah kon -tsert	Poproszę o dwa bilety <u>na balet</u> . na koncert
How much are the tickets?	ee-le kosh- too -yon bee- le -te?	Ile kosztują bilety?
It's sold out.	bee- le -toof yoosh nye mah.	Biletów już nie ma.
I would like to go to the <u>theater</u> . to the movies to the soccer games to the museum to the opera to a concert to a ballet	khtsen pooych do te- aht -roo. do kee -nah nah mech pew- kahr -skee do moo -ze-oom do o -pe-ree nah kon -tsert nah bah -let	Chcę pójść do <u>teatru</u> . do kina na mecz piłkarski do muzeum do opery na koncert na balet
When does the <u>performance</u> begin? tour	kye -dee shen zah- chee -nah pshed-stah- vye -nye? zvye- dzah -nye	Kiedy się zaczyna <u>przedstawienie</u> ? zwiedzanie
What films are playing tonight?	yah-kye feel -mee jeesh grah -yon?	Jakie filmy dziś grają?
Is there a <u>night club</u> nearby? a discotheque	che yest fpo- blee -zhoo nots -nee lo -kahl? dee-sko- te -kah	Czy jest w <u>pobliżu nocny lokal</u> ? dyskoteka

Track 2

COMMUNICATIONS

THE POST
OFFICE

POCZTA

How much is it to send a letter to the USA?	ee-le kosh- too -ye leest do ah- may -ree-kee?	Ile kosztuje list do Ameryki?
How much is the postage?	ee-le po- tshay -bah znahch -koof?	Ile potrzeba znaczków?
Can I have money wired to me here?	che mozh -nah me too pshees -wahch pye- nyon -dze te-le-grah- feech -nye?	Czy można mi tu przysłać pieniądze telegraficznie?
I'd like to buy some stamps, please. an envelope	po- pro -shen o znahch -kee poch -to-ve. ko- per -ten	Poproszę o znaczki pocztowe. kopertę
I want to send this air mail. parcel post first class	khtsen to nah- dahch poch -ton lot- neech -on. yah -ko pahch-ken zveek -won poch -ton	Chcę to nadać pocztą lotniczą. jako paczkę zwykłą pocztą
I want to send money.	khtsen vee -swach pye- nyon -je.	Chcę wysłać pieniądze.
When will the mail arrive? the mailman	kye -dee psheey -dje poch -tah? lees- to -nosh	Kiedy przyjdzie pocztą? listonosz

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
Where can I find a mail box?	gje yest sksheen -kah poch -to-vah?	Gdzie jest skrzynka pocztowa?
This package contains printed matter.	ftey pahch -tse son doo -kee.	W tej paczce są druki.
This package contains fragile items.	ftey pahch -tse son kroo -khe pshed- myo -te.	W tej paczce są kruche przedmioty.
AT THE OFFICE		W BIURZE
Where can I make photocopies?	gje mo -gen zhro -beech fo-to- ko -pye?	Gdzie mogę zrobić fotokopie?
How much do you charge per page?	ee -le kosh- too -ye yed -nah stro -nah?	Ile kosztuje jedna strona?
Could I send a telex?	che mo -gen vee - swahch te -leks?	Czy mogę wysłać teleks?
May I use the computer? fax machine a typewriter a tape recorder	che mo -gen sko- zhees -tahch skom-poo- te -rah? sfahk -soo zmah- shee -ne do pee- sah -nyah zmahg-ne-to- fo - noo	Czy mogę skorzystać z komputera? z faksu z maszyny do pisania z magnetofonu
Where is your office? the supervisor's office Mr. Novak's office the legal section	gje yest tfo -ye byoo -ro? byoo -ro kye-rov- nee -kah byoo-ro pah-nah no- vah -kah jahw prahv-ne	Gdzie jest twoje biuro? biuro kierownika biuro pana Nowaka dział prawny

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
the administrative section	se-kre- tah -ryaht	sekretariat
the administrative assistant	se-kre- tahr -kah	sekretarka
I need some <u>office stationery</u> .	po-che-boo-yen pah -pyer feer- mo -ve.	Potrzebuję <u>papier firmowy</u> .
plain paper	zvee -kwe pah -pyer	zwykły papier
an English-Polish dictionary	swov -neek ahn- gyel -sko pol -skee	Słownik angielsko-polski
Please send me <u>more information</u> .	pro -shen mee psheesh-wach vyen-tsey een-for- mah -tsee.	Proszę mi przysłać <u>więcej informacji</u> .
your price list	vahsh tsen -neek	wasz cennik
I shall send you a <u>cost estimate</u> .	psheesh -len pah - nom kosh- to -rees. ter- mee -nash dos -tahf	Przyślę panom <u>kosztorys</u> .
a delivery schedule	pro-po- zee -tsyen	terminarz
a contract proposal	oo- mo -ve	dostaw propozycję umowy
Please send it by <u>mail</u> .	pro -shen to psheesh-wahch poch -ton.	Proszę to przysłać <u>poczta</u> .
by fax	fahk -sem	faksem
by telex	te- lek -sem	teleksem
by express delivery	poch -ton koo- ryer -skon	poczta kurierską
I will send you a sample product.	psheesh -len pah - nom prob-ken.	Przyślę panom próbkę.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
May I take a sample product with me?	che mo -gen zah -brahch proob -ken?	Czy mogę zabrać próbkę?
Do you have a business representative in the U.S.?	che mah -che pshed-stah-vee- che -lah vah- me -ree-tse?	Czy macie przedstawiciela w Ameryce?
Do you export your products?	che eks-por-too- ye -che vah-she vee- ro -bee?	Czy eksportujecie wasze wyroby?
Do you purchase products from abroad?	che koo-poo- ye -che to- vah -ree zah grah- nee -tson?	Czy kupujecie towary za granicą?
Are there special <u>export</u> regulations? import	che son spe- tsyahl -ne pshe- pee -se eks-por- to -ve? im-por- to -ve?	Czy są specjalne przepisy <u>eksportowe</u> ? importowe
Do you need anything else?	che to yoosh fsheest -ko?	Czy to już wszystko?
Here is my business card.	too yest mo -yah vee-zee- toof -kah.	Tu jest moja wizytówka.

THE TELEPHONE

TELEFON

May I use the telephone?	che mo -gen sko- zees -tahch ste-le- fo -noo?	Czy mogę skorzystać z telefonu?
Where is the phone directory?	gje yest kshon -shkah te-le-fo- neech -nah?	Gdzie jest książka telefoniczna?

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
How do I make a call to the United States?	yahk mo -gen zahds- vo -neech do ah- me -ree-kee?	Jak mogę zadzwonić do Ameryki?
I'd like to make a collect call. (an) international (a) long-distance	khtsen zahj- vo - neech nah kosht roz- moof -tse. zah grah- nee -tsen po -zah myahs -to	Chcę zadzwonić <u>na koszt rozmówcy.</u> za granicę poza miasto
What is the area code for Warsaw?	yah -kee yest noo -mer kyer-oon- ko -vee do vahr- shah -ve?	Jaki jest numer kierunkowy do Warszawy?
The line is busy.	lee -nyah yest zah- yen -tah.	Linia jest zajęta.
Hello.	khah -lo.	Halo.
Who's speaking, please?	kto moo -vee?	Kto mówi?
This is Lech Kowalski.	too moo -vee lekh ko- vahl -skee.	Tu mówi Lech Kowalski.
May I speak to Krysia?	che mo -gen roz- mah -vyahch skree -shon?	Czy mogę rozmawiać z Krysią?
She's not here.	nye mah yey .	Nie ma jej.
He's not here.	nye mah go .	Nie ma go.
Could you take a message?	che mo -gen zos- tah -veech vyah- do -moch?	Czy mogę zostawić wiadomość?

TRANSPORTATION

PLACES OF INTEREST		CIEKAWIE MIEJSCA
the Tatra Mountains	tah-tre	Tatry
the great lakes	po-ye- zhyer-ze	pojezierze
primeval forest with bison	poosh -chah byah-wo- vyes -kah ee zhoo -bre	puszcza białowieśka i żubry
castle	zah -mek	zamek
outdoor market	bah -zahr	bazar
church	kosh -choow	kościół
synagogue	see-nah- go -gah	synagoga
orthodox church	tser -kyef	cerkiew
monument	pom -neek	pomnik
historical monument	zah- bee -tek	zabytek
historical building	boo- dee -nek zah-beet- ko -ve	budynek zabytkowy
Nazi camp	o -boos kheet-le- rof -skee	obóz hitlerowski
Warsaw Łazienki Park the Old City Wilanów Palace and Park	vahr- shah -vah wah- zhen -kee stah -re myah -sto vee- lah -noof	Warszawa Łazienki Stare Miasto Wilanów

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
Powązki cemetery	t smen-tahsh nah po- von -skahkh	cmentarz na Powązkach
Chopin's house	z he-lah- zo -vah vo -lah	Żelazowa Wola
Gdansk	gdahnysk	Gdańsk
The Old City	stah- roof -kah	Starówka
the Thoroughfare	d woo-gee tahrk	Długi Targ
Cracow	k rah-koof	Kraków
the Cloth Hall	soo-kyen- nee -tse	Sukiennice
the Old Town	stah -re myah -sto	Stare Miasto
Rynek	reeh -nek	Rynek
the Planty ⁹	plahn -te	Planty
St. Mary's Church	kosh-choow mah- ryah -tskee	Kościół Mariacki
Slowacki Theater	te- ah tr swo-vahts- kye -go	Teatr Słowackiego
Wawel Castle	vah -vel	Wawel

A TRIP

WYCIECZKA

Have a good time!	bahf shen dob -zhe!	Baw się dobrze!
Where can I rent <u>a car</u> ?	gje moz -nah vee- nah -yonch sah- mo -khoot?	Gdzie można wynająć <u>samochód</u> ?
a bicycle	ro -ver	rower
Where do I board the <u>streetcar</u> ?	gje yest pshees- tah -nek trahm-vay- o -ve?	Gdzie jest przystanek <u>tramwajowy</u> ?
bus	ahw-to-boo- so -ve	autobusowy
Where is the <u>metro station</u> ?	gje yest stah -tsyah me -trah?	Gdzie jest <u>stacja</u> <u>metra</u> ?
train station	dvo -zets ko-le- yo -ve	dworzec kolejowy

⁹ The park area surrounding Old Town.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
May I have a schedule, please?	po- pro -shen o ros -kwaht yahz -de.	Poproszę o rozkład jazdy.
How much is a <u>one-way</u> ticket? round-trip tourist-class	ee -le kosh- too -ye bee -let vyed -non stro -nen? po- vrot -ne droo -gyey klah -se	Ile kosztuje bilet <u>w jedną stronę</u> ? powrotny drugiej klasy
Is there a special rate?	che yest yah -kahsh zneezh -kah?	Czy jest jakaś zniżka?
May I have a <u>student discount</u> ? senior-citizen discount	po- pro -shen o bee -let ool- go -ve stoo- den -tskee. dlah e-me- ree -tah	Poproszę o bilet ulgowy <u>studencki</u> . dla emeryta
Smoking or non-smoking?	dlah pah- lon -tseekh che dlah nye-pah- lon -tseekh?	Dla palących czy dla niepalących?
Non-smoking, please.	po- pro -shen dlah nye-pah- lon -tseekh.	Poproszę dla niepalących.
Could you tell me when we reach my stop?	pro -shen mee po- vye -dzech kye -de mahm vee -shonch.	Proszę mi powiedzieć, kiedy mam wysiąść.
Is there a sleeping car?	che yest vah -gon see- pyahl -ne?	Czy jest wagon sypialny?
At what time does the train leave for Katowice?	o ktoo -ray roo -shah po - chong do kah- to -veets?	O której rusza pociąg do Katowic?

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
At what time does the train get to Warsaw?	o ktoo -ray ten po -chong do- ye -je do vah- shah -ve?	O której ten pociąg dojedzie do Warszawy?
Is it on time?	che ye -je zgod -nye zros- klah -dem?	Czy jedzie zgodnie z rozkładem?
Does this train make a stop in Sopot?	che ten po -chong stah -ye fso- po -che?	Czy ten pociąg staje w Sopocie?
How long do we stop here?	yahk dwoo -go too sto- ee -me?	Jak długo tu stoimy?

IN THE CAR

W

SAMOCODZIE

Does this road lead to Poznan?	che to yest dro -gah do pos- nahn -yah?	Czy to jest droga do Poznania?
How many kilometers is it to Wroclaw?	ee -le yest kee-lo- me -troof do vrots- wah -vyah?	Ile jest kilometrów do Wrocławia?
Can you direct me to the bridge, please?	gje yest most ?	Gdzie jest <u>most</u> ?
the highway	gwoov -nah dro -gah	główna droga
a gas station	stahts -yah ben-zee- no -vah	stacja benzynowa
the ferry station	pshees -tahny pro- mo -vah	przystań promowa
How often does the ferry leave?	yahk chen -sto koor- soo -ye prom?	Jak często kursuje prom?
Is it far?	che to dah- le -ko?	Czy to daleko?
Can you draw me a map, please?	che mo -zhesh nah-ree- so -vahch mah -pen?	Czy możesz narysować mapę?

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
Six liters of <u>gasoline</u> , please.	po- pro -shen shech lee -troof ben- zee -nee.	Poproszę sześć litrów <u>benzyny</u> .
unleaded gasoline	ben- zee -nee be- zo-wo- vyo -vey	benzyny bezołowiowej
Please fill up the tank.	do pew -nah pro -shen.	Do pełna proszę.
My car needs oil.	mooy sah- mo - khood po-tshe- boo -ye o- le -yoo.	Mój samochód potrzebuje oleju.
Where can I find a service station?	gje yest stah -tsyah ob- swoo -gee?	Gdzie jest stacja obsługi?
This doesn't work.	to nye jah -wah.	To nie działa.
Can you repair <u>the tire</u> , please? the headlight	pro -shen mee nah- prah -veech o- po -nen. re- flek -tor	Proszę mi naprawić <u>oponę</u> . reflektor
I need to have my car towed.	mooy sah- mo - khood tshe -bah od-ho- lo -vahch.	Mój samochód trzeba odholować.
How long will it take?	yahk dwoo -go to po -trvah?	Jak długo to potrwa?
How much will it cost?	ee -le to ben -je kosh- to -vahch?	Ile to będzie kosztować?

AT THE AIRPORT

NA LOTNISKU

Which gates do I go to for <u>domestic flights</u> ? international flights	skont son lo -te krah- yo -ve? lo -te zah grah- neech -ne	Skąd są loty <u>krajowe</u> ? loty zagraniczne
arrivals	pshee- lo -te	przyloty
departures	od- lo -te	odloty

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
How long will the flight to Warsaw be delayed?	o ee -le shen spoozh -nee sah- mo -lot do vahr- shah -ve?	O ile się spóźni samolot do Warszawy?
At what time does the plane for Warsaw leave?	o kto -rey od-lah- too -ye sah- mo -lot do vahr- shah -ve?	O której odlatuje samolot do Warszawy?
Would you please call a <u>flight attendant</u> ? (a male) or (a female)	pro -shen zah- vo -wahch stoo- wahr -da. stoo-wahr- de -sen	Proszę zawołać <u>stewarda</u> . stewardesse
AT CUSTOMS		ODPRAWA CELNA
I'm <u>on vacation</u> . on business	yes -tem nah vah- kaht -syakh. veen-te- re -sakh	Jestem <u>na wakacjach</u> . w interesach
Is this duty free?	che to yest vol -ne od tswah ?	Czy to jest wolne od cła?
This is my <u>luggage</u> . my suitcase my briefcase my handbag	to yest mooy bah -gahzh. mo -yah vah- lees -kah mo -yah tech -kah mo -yah tor -bah	To jest <u>mój bagaż</u> . moja walizka moja teczka moja torba
Do you have anything to declare? (to a male) or (to a female)	che mah pahn tsosh do o- tsle -nyah? che mah pah-nee tsosh do o- tsle -nyah?	Czy ma Pan coś do oclenia? Czy ma Pani coś do oclenia?
I have nothing to declare.	nye mahm neets do o- tsle -nyah.	Nie mam nic do oclenia.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
I have <u>some</u> <u>perfume</u> . some cigarettes	mahm tro -khen per -foom. tro -khen pah- pye- ro -soof	Mam <u>trochę</u> <u>perfum</u> . trochę papierosów
a gift personal belongings	pre -zent zhe -che o-so- bee -ste	prezent rzeczy osobiste
Could you <u>open</u> your bag please? close	pro -shen ot-fo- zheech bah -gash. zahmk -nonch	Proszę <u>otworzyć</u> bagaż. zamknąć

Track 4 **EMERGENCY & MEDICAL SITUATIONS**

Where is the <u>hospital</u> ? hospital on duty today ¹⁰	gje yest shpee -tahl? os -tre dee -zhoor	Gdzie jest <u>szpital</u> ? ostry dyżur
Call an <u>ambulance</u> ! a doctor the police the fire department	pro -shen vez -vahch kah- ret -ken! le- kahr -zah po- lee -tsyen strahsh po- zhahr -non	Proszę <u>wezwać</u> <u>karetkę</u> ! lekarza policję straż pożarną
Fire!	po -zhahr!	Pożar!
Help!	nah po -mots!	Na pomoc!
This is an emergency!	to yest nah -gwee vee- pah -dek!	To jest nagły wypadek!
There's been an accident.	zdah -zheew shen vee- pah -dek.	Zdarzył się wypadek.
It's dangerous.	to yest nye-bez- pyech -ne.	To jest niebezpieczne.

¹⁰ In large cities, a different hospital is "on duty" every day for emergencies. The name and address of the hospital is published daily in the newspaper. Taxi drivers will also know which hospital is on duty each day.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
I am sick. (ms) or (fs)	yes-tem kho-re. yes-tem kho-rah.	Jestem chory. Jestem chora.
Can you get me an interpreter?	po- pro -shen o twoo- mah -chah.	Poproszę o tłumacza.
I've lost my passport. (ms) or (fs)	zgoo- bee -wem pahsh -port. zgoo- bee -wahm pahsh -port.	Zgubiłem paszport. Zgubiłam paszport.
My wallet has been stolen.	oo- krah -dlee mee port -fel.	Ukradli mi portfel.
I need to go to the dentist.	moo -shen pooych do den- tee -ste.	Muszę pójść do dentysty.
Do you have any aspirin?	che mahsh ahs-pee- ree -nen?	Czy masz aspirynę?
I am allergic to <u>penicillin</u> .	mahm oo-choo- le - nye nah pe-nee- <u>tsee-lee</u> -nen.	Mam uczulenie na <u>penicylinę</u> .
this food	nah to ye- je -nye	na to jedzenie
cigarette smoke	nah deem spah- pye- ro -soof	na dym z papierosów
this medicine	nah to le- kahr -stvo	na to lekarstwo
pollen	nah pee -wek	na pyłek
I am diabetic.	mahm tsoo- kshee -tsen.	Mam cukrzycę.

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	POLSKI
My <u>arm</u> hurts.	bo-lee mnye rah -myen.	Boli mnie <u>ramię</u> .
foot	sto -pah	stopa
hand	ren -kah	ręka
head	gwo -vah	głowa
leg	no -gah	noga
throat	gahr -dwo	gardło
stomach	brzookh	brzuch
tooth	zomp	ząb
(My) back (hurts.)	bo -lon mnye ple -tze.	Bołą mnie <u>plecy</u> . ¹¹
My <u>knees</u> hurt.	bo -lon mnye ko- lah -nah.	Bołą mnie <u>kolana</u> .
ankles	kost -kee	kostki
eyes	o -che	oczy
ears	oo -she	uszy
Thank you for your help.	dzen- koo -yen zah po -mots.	Dziękuję za pomoc.

¹¹ The word **plecy** (*back*) in Polish uses the plural form of the verb *hurt*.

SOCIAL CUSTOMS & POLITE EXPRESSIONS

In addition to the Polish phrases you have learned, there are certain expressions which, when used appropriately, will show that you understand and respect the social customs of the country.

Poles who are not close friends use the formal titles, **Pan** (Mr.) or **Pani** (Mrs.) before last names. You may greet close friends with **Cześć** (Hello), although in more formal situations, it is appropriate to say **Dzień dobry** (Good day), from morning until dark. After dark, say **Dobry wieczór** (good evening). When you leave at any time of the day, you may say **Do widzenia** (good bye). **Dobranoc** (goodnight), is only used when leaving late in the evening, and never on arrival.

Please (**proszę**), is not used as often as in English, but whenever you are asking to be given something, you would use it as the first word of the sentence. A more polite form may be **poproszę**.

The word **proszę** also means *here you are* when you offer or give something to other people. To this, the customary answer is **Dziękuję bardzo** (Thank you very much). If you refuse, you can say **Dziękuję, nie** (Thank you, no).

If you need to make your way through a crowd, or if you accidentally bump someone, say **przepraszam**, meaning *I am sorry* or *excuse me*. A polite response to this is **nie szkodzi**, meaning *that's all right*, or *never mind*, or you might hear **proszę bardzo**. To get someone's attention in order to ask directions, you can say **przepraszam pana** (Excuse me, sir) or **przepraszam panią** (Excuse me, madam). You may then hear the response **ślucham**, literally meaning, *I am listening*. You may also say **proszę pana** or **proszę pani** meaning *Please, sir* or *Please, madam* to get someone's attention.

Poles usually shake hands when they meet and when they say goodbye. Quite often, a man will kiss a woman's hand. If you are a woman, don't act shy or surprised. This is a sign of respect.

It is appropriate to arrive on time for business appointments. For social dates, ten to fifteen minutes late is acceptable. It is customary to bring flowers when you visit, unless your host is a single male. In any case, a token gift from your own country will be much appreciated.

A traditional Polish party will usually include a table with assorted cold appetizers. You will be encouraged several times to eat. "No" is not easily taken for an answer.

The famous Polish vodka is served chilled in tiny glasses of less than 2 ounces. The Polish custom is to drink the vodka in a single gulp, however, sipping your drink is quite acceptable.

There are many typical Polish dishes. Be sure not to miss **chlodnik**, a yogurt-based cold vegetable soup in summer, and **barszcz z uszkami**, beet soup with unique dumplings, in winter. **Zrazy z kaszę**, a thin steak in mushroom sauce served with **kaszę**, a type of grain, is another favorite. In autumn, be sure to try at least one dish of fresh wild mushrooms, or **grzyby**.

Meal times are different in Poland from most other western countries. Instead of midday lunch, people may have a small snack. The main meal of the day is usually the **obiad**, a late lunch or early dinner, eaten at around five or six P.M. after work. The evening meal at around eight or nine P.M. is light: a piece of bread with cold meat or cheese and a pickle is typical.

Be advised that heavy smoking is quite typical in Poland. It may be difficult to find smoke-free areas.

Instead of birthdays, Poles celebrate their **imieniny** or **namesday**. Each first name has its appointed date in the calendar. For example, on October 28, everybody named **Tadeusz** has a namesday party. On a popular patron saint day, the whole country celebrates. You will hear the song **Sto lat** (*Let him or her live a hundred years*) from many open windows.

To wish someone a *Merry Christmas*, say **Wesołych Świąt** and for a *Happy New Year*, say **Dosiego Roku**.

Poles love to disagree with one another. What would be an argument by American standards, is a friendly exchange in Poland. This is reflected in the generally raised voices which may sound too loud to an unaccustomed ear, but no offense is meant.

Many English words have found their way into the Polish language. Listen to the following words and see how easy it is to recognize them:

hot dog	video	hamburger	sweter
biznes	marketing	bank	kola

Did you understand them all? **Gratulacje!** Congratulations! You are well on your way to speaking Polish! Good Luck! **Powodzenia!**

This is the end of the audio recording.

BASIC POLISH GRAMMAR

Unlike English, Polish is a language in which the order of words in sentences is quite flexible. The intention of the speaker will vary slightly with word order and changes in intonation, but many combinations are grammatically correct:

<i>Pies gryzie kota.</i>	<i>The dog is biting the cat.</i>
<i>Kota gryzie pies.</i>	<i>The dog is biting the cat.</i>
<i>Gryzie pies kota.</i>	<i>The dog is biting the cat.</i>
<i>Gryzie kota pies.</i>	<i>The dog is biting the cat.</i>

To make up for this flexibility, Polish is a highly inflected language: the order of words may change but the relations between words in the sentence are reflected by their suffix endings. In each of the above sentences it is clear who is being bitten by whom, because the ending **-a** on the word **kota** (*cat*) shows that it is a direct object in the sentence, and not the subject. For nouns and adjectives, the endings reflect gender, case and number, while in verbs they indicate person and tense.

Nouns in Polish do not take articles (*a* and *the*). Each noun is either masculine, feminine or neuter. Masculine nouns usually end with a consonant, feminine nouns with **-a**, and neuter nouns with **-o**. Adjectives take the gender of nouns they modify:

<i>polski język</i>	<i>the Polish language</i> (masculine)
<i>polska wódka</i>	<i>Polish vodka</i> (feminine)
<i>polskie miasto</i>	<i>a Polish town</i> (neuter)

Depending on its role in the sentence, a noun takes the form of one of the seven cases. The endings depend on both the gender and the declension (case ending) to which that noun belongs. Four of the cases (nominative, genitive, accusative, instrumental) are used more often than the others.

The **nominative** case is the basic noun form found in the dictionaries, and is used for nouns in the subject position.

<i>długopis</i>	<i>pen</i>
<i>rodzice</i>	<i>parents</i>

The **genitive** case indicates possession, number, or the absence of something:

pies rodziców

the parents' dog

dużo rodziców

many parents

Nie ma rodziców.

The parents are not here.

The **dative** case indicates the indirect object of the action:

Dał kwiaty rodzicom.

*He gave flowers to his
parents.*

When nouns act as the direct object in a sentence, the **accusative** case ending is used:

Kochasz rodziców?

Do you love your parents?

Nouns are in the **instrumental** case when they refer to things used as tools, and nouns which follow the preposition **z** (*with*):

Piszę długopisem.

I write with a pen

Idę z rodzicami.

I'm going with my parents.

It is also used after the noun **być** (*to be*):

Jestem nauczycielem.

I am a teacher

The **locative** case is usually used to signify the place of an action:

Mieszkam w hotelu.

I live in a hotel.

The **vocative** case is used for persons who are being directly addressed.

Agnieszko! Chodź tu!

Agnieszka, come here!

Adjectives take case and gender endings to agree with the nouns they modify, but according to their own declension rules:

To jest biała flaga.

This is a white flag.
(nominative case)

Widzę białą flagę.

I see a white flag
(accusative case)

The **comparative** is usually formed by combining the root of the adjective, the suffix **-sz** and the normal ending.

stara kobieta (feminine)	<i>an old woman</i>
starsza kobieta	<i>an older woman</i>
stary mężczyzna (masculine)	<i>an old man</i>
starszy mężczyzna	<i>an older man</i>

The **superlative** takes the comparative form with the prefix **naj-** added. For longer adjectives, comparatives are made descriptively, by adding the words **bardziej** (*more*) or **najbardziej** (*the most*) before the adjective:

najstarsza kobieta	<i>the oldest woman</i>
najstarszy mężczyzna	<i>the oldest man</i>
bardziej inteligentny	<i>more intelligent (masculine)</i>
najbardziej inteligentna	<i>the most intelligent (feminine)</i>

Numbers: Nouns take different cases after different numbers. The number *one* will change the noun to the nominative singular case form:

jeden bilet	<i>one ticket (masculine noun)</i>
jedna kawa	<i>one (cup of) coffee (feminine noun)</i>
jedno ciastko	<i>one (one piece of) cake (neuter noun)</i>

Use of the numbers *two*, *three*, and *four* before a noun necessitates the nominative plural form. Note that the numbers *one* (**jeden**) and *two* (**dwa**) have different forms depending on the gender of the noun:

dwa bilety	<i>two tickets</i>
dwie kawy	<i>two (cups of) coffee</i>
dwa ciastka	<i>two (pieces of) cake</i>
trzy bilety	<i>three tickets</i>
trzy kawy	<i>three (cups of) coffee</i>
trzy ciastka	<i>three (pieces of) cake</i>
cztery bilety	<i>four tickets</i>
cztery kawy	<i>four (cups of) coffee</i>
cztery ciastka	<i>four (pieces of) cake</i>

The numbers *five*, *six* and above change the noun to the genitive plural form:

<i>pieć biletów</i>	<i>five tickets</i>
<i>pieć kaw</i>	<i>five (cups of coffee)</i>
<i>pieć ciastek</i>	<i>five (pieces of cake)</i>

Verbs have the ending **-ć** in the infinitive, and take specific endings for different persons, tenses and genders:

<i>lubić</i>	<i>to like</i>
<i>lubię</i>	<i>I like</i>
<i>lubił, lubiła</i>	<i>he, she liked</i>

Personal pronouns (*I, you, he, she*) are not often used, as the person is implied in the verb ending. However, it is the generally accepted rule to address adult persons who are not close friends with the formal title **Pan** for men or **Pani** for women, which call for verbs in third person singular.

<i>Co Pan robi?</i>	<i>What are you doing?</i> (to an adult male)
----------------------------	--

Ty (*you*) is used only with children and people one knows well:

<i>Co robisz?</i>	<i>What are you doing?</i> (to a child or friend)
--------------------------	--

If an action is performed by a subject on him or herself, the verb is accompanied by the reflexive particle **się** (*oneself*):

<i>myć się</i>	<i>to wash oneself</i>
<i>ubierać się</i>	<i>to get dressed</i>
<i>wynosić się</i>	<i>to leave (literally: to take oneself out).</i>

Most verbs exist in two variants. The imperfect form describes an ongoing, repeated or unfinished action.

<i>pisać list</i>	<i>to write a letter</i> (to be in the middle of writing it)
<i>jeść śniadanie</i>	<i>to be in the process of eating breakfast</i>

The perfective form describes a completed action, or one which will be completed:

napisać list	<i>to write a letter (all of it)</i>
zjeść śniadanie	<i>to eat breakfast</i>

As verbs might seem somewhat complicated to learners of Polish, it helps to memorize the forms for the first two persons as well as the infinitive, for example: **kochać** (*to love*), **kocham** (*I love*), and **kochasz** (*you love*). This will make further conjugations easier.

Negatives are formed by placing the word **nie** before the verb:

Mówię dobrze po polsku.	<i>I speak Polish well.</i>
Nie mówię dobrze po polsku.	<i>I don't speak Polish well.</i>

Polish allows for so-called double negation, that is, words such as **nic** (*nothing*) and **nigdzie** (*nowhere*) can be linked with verbs in the negative:

<u>Nigdzie nie</u> widzę Jurka.	<i>I don't see Jurek anywhere.</i>
<u>Nic nie</u> wiem.	<i>I know nothing.</i>

Questions requiring yes or no answers are formed either by adding the word **czy** at the beginning of the affirmative sentence or simply by raising the intonation at the end of the statement:

Lubisz koty.	<i>You like cats.</i>
Czy lubisz koty?	<i>Do you like cats?</i>
or Lubisz koty?	

Other kinds of questions are formed with interrogative words:

<u>Gdzie</u> jest bank?	<i>Where is the bank?</i>
<u>Kiedy</u> przyjdzie poczta?	<i>When will the mail arrive?</i>

IMPORTANT SIGNS

All road signs and some other general information messages are international pictograms. Instead of a sign written in Polish meaning "Right lane must turn right", you will see a white right arrow against a blue background. You may find many of them explained in English on your road map, so try to learn them.

Przystanek Autobusowy (A)	pshee- stah -nek ahw-to-boo- so -ve	Bus Stop
Dla Pań/Damski	dlah pah -ny/ dahm -skee	Ladies
Dla Panów/Męski	dlah pah -noov/ men -skee	Gentlemen
Do Pociągów	do po- tsyon -goov	To Trains
Grzeczne psy mile widziane	grzech -ne psee mee -le vee-jee- ah -ne	Nice Dogs Welcome (<i>in some cafes</i>)
Informacja	een-for- mah -tsyah	Information
Informacja Turystyczna (IT)	een-for- mah -tsyah too-ree- steech - nah	Tourist Information
Nie Palić/Palenie Wzbronione	nye pah -leech/ pah-le -nye fsbro- nyo -ne	No Smoking
Nie Wchodzić/ Wstęp Wzbroniony	nye fkho -dzeech/ fstemp fsbro- nyo -ne	Do Not Enter
Niebezpieczeństwo	nye-be-zpye- chen - stvo	Danger

POLSKI	PRONUNCIATION	ENGLISH
Nieczynne	nye- cheen -ne	Closed To Public/ Out of Business/Out of Order
Objazd	ob -yahzd	Detour
Ostrożnie	o- stro -zhnye	Watch Out
Otwarte	o- tvahr -te	Open
Pociąg Ekspresowy	po-chong eks-pre- so -vee	Express Train
Pociąg o Czasie	po -chong o chah -sye	Train on Time
Pociąg Osobowy	po -chong o-so- bo -vee	Regular (Slow) Train
Pociąg Podmiejski	po -chong pod- myey -skee	Local (Commuter) Train
Pociąg Pospieszny	po -chong po- spye -shnee	Fast Train
Pociąg Spóźniony/ Pociąg Opóźniony	po -chong spoo- zhnyo -ne/ po - chong o-po- zhnyo -ne	Train Late
Pociągi podmiejskie	po- chon -gee pod- myey -skye	Suburban Trains
Proszę nie przeszkadzać	pro -shen nye pshe- shkad -zach	Please Do Not Disturb
Remont	re -mont	Closed For Repairs

POLSKI	PRONUNCIATION	ENGLISH
Przystanek Tramwajowy (T)	pshee- stah -nek tram-vay- o -ve	Streetcar Stop
Toaleta	to-ah- le -ta	Toilet
Uwaga!	oo- vah -gah	Caution!
Wejście	vey -shche	Entrance
Wstęp Wzbroniony	fstep fsbro- nyo -ne	No Entry
Wolne	vol -ne	Vacant
Wyjście	veey -shche	Exit
Wyjście Zapasowe	veey -shche zah-pah-so-ve	Emergency Exit
Zajęte	zah- yen -te	Occupied
Zamknięte	zahmk- nyen -te	Closed
Świeżo Malowane	shvye -zho mah-lo- vah -ne	Wet Paint

VOCABULARY INDEX

Note that it is not always possible to translate phrases literally from one language to another. The page numbers in this index, along with the table of contents, will guide you to the English word used in this course.

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