

BASICS OF THE POLISH LANGUAGE

Taught and prepared by Mark R. Boyland

Presented during the Polish American Radio Program

Available anytime by clicking [here](#)

PRACTICE SENTENCES

This exercise focuses on slightly more complex sentence formation and properly utilizing vocabulary and grammar which you have learned up to now. You will be using the following grammatical cases throughout this exercise: nominative, accusative, genitive, and locative. The verbs used in each of the practice sentences will belong to either Conjugation III or Conjugation IV.

Conjugations III and IV, as well as much of the vocabulary used in this exercise have been addressed in previous study guides. The English translation of each Polish sentence will be placed under the Polish sentence.

At the onset, I would like to present a Conjugation III verb here, because it is widely used with the locative case. The verb is **MIESZKAĆ**, to live in (reside in).

You will notice that when the Polish prepositions “**W**” (in) and/or “**NA**” (on) indicate a location, the preposition will be followed by the locative case.

Please remember that to express the concept of something occurring “on” a certain day of the week in English, Polish uses the preposition “**W**” (in) plus the name of the day of the week in the accusative case. If the noun (day of the week) is in the accusative case, the accompanying adjective must also be in the accusative case.

Inasmuch as this exercise requires oral repetition of the practice sentences (out loud), I highly recommend taking note of the date of the broadcast of this lesson. You can then access a recording of the broadcast at PolishProgram.com and practice repeating each of the sentences out loud.

MATKA KAROLINY MIESZKA W CIEPŁYM DOMKU W KRAKOWIE.

The mother of Karolina lives in a warm little house in Kraków.

CZY NIE CZYTASZ KSIĄŻKI O POLSCE?

Are you (singular) not reading a book about Poland?

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PAN WŁADYSŁAW I PANI ZOFIA SZUKAJĄ PISKLEĆCIA W GNIEZDZIE W KURNIKU.

Pan Władysław i Pani Zofia are looking for a chick in the nest in the chicken coop.

ŚWIĘCENIE POKARMÓW JEST W KOŚCIELE W WIELKĄ SOBOTĘ, CZWARTEGO KWIETNIA DWA TYSIĄCE DWUDZIESTEGO SZÓSTEGO ROKU.

Blessing of baskets with food is in the church on Holy Saturday, the fourth of April of the year 2026.

REMEMBER: To express the concept of something occurring “on” a certain day of the week, Polish uses the preposition “W” plus the name of the day of the week in the accusative case. If the noun (day of the week) is in the accusative case, the accompanying adjective must also be in the accusative case.

CO JECIE NA ŚNIADANIE WIELKANOCNE? JEMY ŚWIĘCONE JAJA, KIELBASE, CHRZAN I CHLEB.

What do you (plural) eat for Easter breakfast? We eat blessed eggs, kielbasa, horseradish, and bread.

SŁUCHAMY, JAK PANI DOROTA PIĘKNIE ŚPIEWA W JĘZYKU FRANCUSKIM.

SŁUCHAMY, JAK PANI DOROTA PIĘKNIE ŚPIEWA PO FRANCUSKU.

We are listening to Dorota beautifully singing in the French language.

We are listening to Dorota beautifully singing in French.

CZY JEST BIAŁY OBRUS NA STOLE WIELKANOCNYM? NIE, NIE MA BIAŁEGO OBRUSA NA STOLE WIELKANOCNYM.

Is there a white tablecloth on the Easter table? No, there is no white tablecloth on the Easter table.

CZY DZIADEK NIE PAMIĘTA HISTORII O MATCE PANA PIOTRA?

Does Grandpa not remember the story about the mother of Peter?

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CZY WIESZ, CZY DZISIAJ JEST ZIMNO CZY CIEPŁO W RADOMIU?

Do you (singular) know whether it is cold or warm today in Radom?

REMEMBER: There are a number of masculine nouns that end in a seemingly phonetically hard consonant, however, the final consonant is actually phonetically soft. This characteristic is reflected in the inflected ending of the noun.

BRAT LEKARZA STUDENTA PROFESORA WALDEMARA NIE ZNA JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO, DLATEGO ŻE NIE MA CZASU NA LEKCJE JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO.

The brother of the doctor of the student of Professor Waldemar does not know English, because he does not have time for English lessons.

CZY DZIECI NIE WIEDZĄ, ŻE KOT SZUKA MIĘSA?

Do the children not know that the cat is looking for meat?

W DZIERŻONOWIE NA WIERZBIE NIE NAPRZYKRZA SIĘ DZIERZBIE.

In Dzierżonów, on a willow tree, he no longer bothers the shrike.

CZY JEST LEKARZ NA MIEJSCU?

Is there a doctor in the house?

NIE JEMY SZYNKI W KAPUŚCIE W CZASIE WIELKIEGO POSTU.

We don't eat ham in cabbage in the time of Lent.

PRZEPRASZAMY, ALE NIE PAMIĘTAMY IMIENIA JEJ SIOSTRY.

We're sorry, but we don't remember the name of her sister.

MAMA OTWIERA OKNO W DOMU, BO JEST WIOSNA I JEST CIEPŁO.

Mama opens the windows in the house because it's springtime and it's warm.

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**W DUŻEJ MISCE NA STOLE JEST GORĄCY ŻUREK, A NA MAŁYM
TALERZU JEST BARANEK WIELKANOCNY.**

In the large bowl on the table there is hot żurek and on the small plate is the Easter lamb.

Please regularly and consistently review all the lessons and practice all words and sentences **OUT LOUD**. This is the best way to master your pronunciation of Polish. Please refer to Document #1 “Polish Alphabet Basic Pronunciation Guide” for any clarifications you may need with pronunciation.