



Estonian A0-A2 Class 6

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Today's topics

- Grammar:
 - Class 1: verb-person agreement
 - Class 2: repeating cases 1-6
- Vocabulary:
 - Shopping
 - Family
- Homework (optional)

Repeating: Verb-person agreement

Mina	-n	<u>Meie</u>	-me
Sina	-d	<u>Teie</u>	-te
Tema	-b	<u>Nemad</u>	-vad

Repeating: verb-person agreement

- Verb stem+ pronoun ending
- Some verbs need consonant gradation before the conjugation (but for now we'll focus on regular verbs)
- Ex:

Magama (to sleep) -> **maga-** is the **stem**

Maga/**n-** I sleep

Maga/**vad-** they sleep

Small exercise (5 min)

- Conjugate the verbs, pay attention to the pronoun in the brackets
- Sööma (to eat)- (mina)
- Pesema (to wash smth) (tema)
- Meeldima (to like) (teie)
- Tantsima (to dance) (nemad)

Answers

- Mina söön
- Tema pese**b**
- Teie meeldi**te**
- Nemad tantsi**vad**

Repeating: cases 1-6

Basic/grammatical cases				
Nominative	∅ (with or without vowel)	-d	Subject, object of imperative, (in plural) complete (telic) object	Who? What?
Genitive	∅ (with vowel)	-de/-te	Possession, relation, (in singular) complete (telic) object	Whose? His?/Hers?
Partitive	-d, -t, ∅ (with vowel)	-id, -sid, ∅ (modified vowel)	Partial object, indefinite amount	Whom? Him?/Her?

Basic 3 cases: Gen, Nom and Part

- **Nominative** is the word itself. No conjugations or anything. Just the word. Answers questions "Who? What?"
Ex.: **Kass** hüppab üle aia. **The cat** jumps over the fence. (Who jumps?)
- **Genitive** expresses **possession**. Answers questions "Whose?"
Ex. **Kassi** saba on pikk. **Cat's** tail is long. (Whose tail?)
- **Partitive** is used to show **indefinite amount or part of something whole**. Also used to indicate in **which group** does the **object belong to**. Answers questions "Whom? What?"
Ex. Mis **värvi** on müts? What **color** is the hat/beanie?
Ma söön **suppi**. I eat **soup**.
- Genitive form is used to make all other noun conjugations

Repeating: Interior cases

Interior ("in") locative cases				
Illative	-sse, -Ø (with vowel)	-desse/-tesse, -isse	In, into	Whither?
Inessive	-s	-des/-tes, -is	In, inside	Wherein?
Elative	-st	-dest/-test, -ist	Out of	Whence?

Repeating: Interior cases (-s, -sse, -st)

- Illative can have 2 forms with some nouns: short and long
- Maja-majja, kool-kooli, kodu-koju, aed-aeda (short)
- Vihik-vihikusse, kelder-keldrisse, masin-masinasse (long)
- Ma lähen aeda. - I am going **into** the garden.
- Kirjuta see vihikusse. - Write it **in** the notebook.
- Inessive shows **where** is the object or subject located
- Kus sa oled? - Ma olen koolis. (**Where** are you? - I'm **in** school)
- Tool asub majas. - The chair is located **in** the house.
- Elative shows out of what is the object or subject going out of, made of, as well as it is used when talking about where are you coming from
- Laud on tehtud puust. - The table is made **out of** wood
- Ma väljun teatrist. - I'm going/walking **out of** the theatre.
- Ma olen pärit Soomest. - I'm **from** Finland.

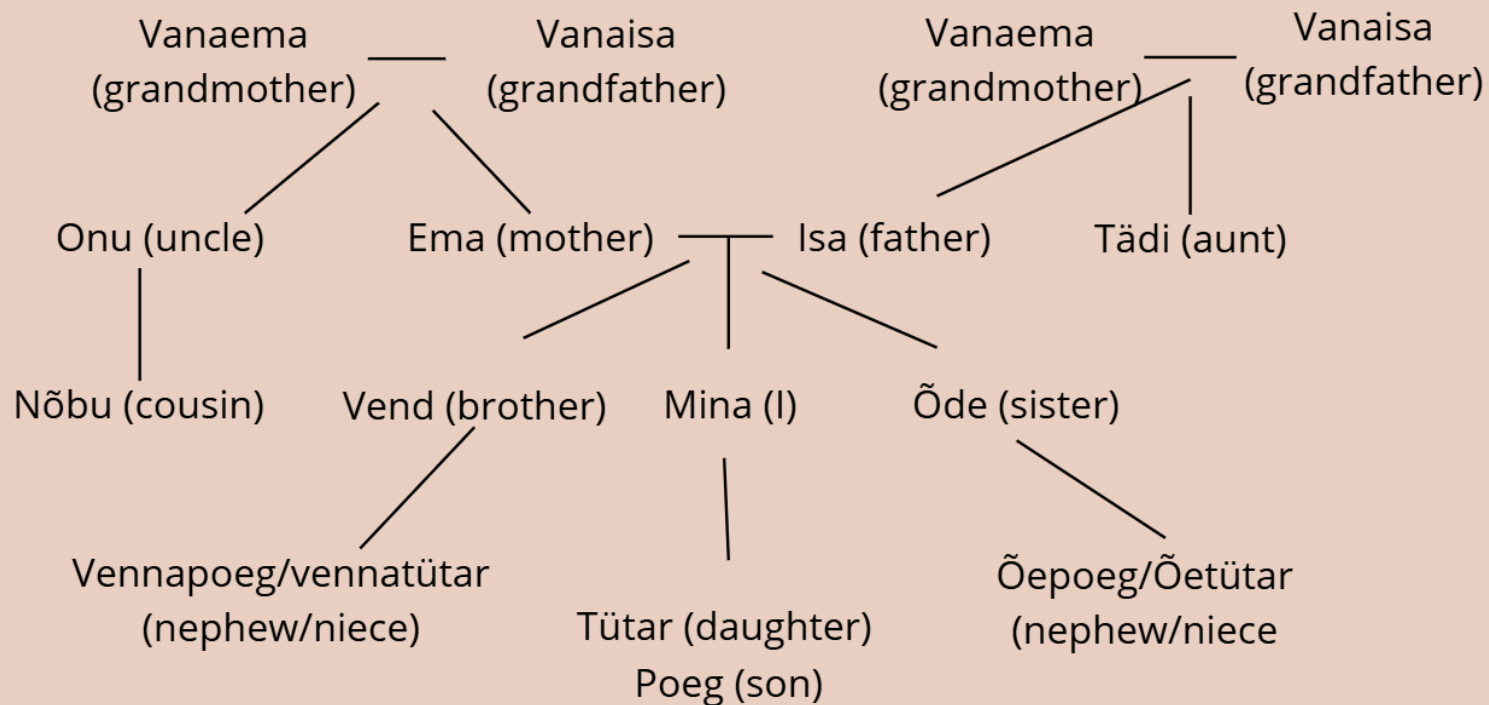
Exercise: 5 min

- Choose the correct form of the noun:
- Kus sa olid hommikul? (Where were you in the morning?)
 - a) poes
 - b) koolist
 - c) loodusega
- See tass on valmistatud (This cup is made out of...)
 - a) maal
 - b) peegli
 - c) klaasist

Answers

1. A
2. C

Vocabulary: Family



Vocabulary: Family

- If you want to specify the side of your family, you can add either isapoolne (paternal) or emapoolne (maternal)
- Ex. Isapoolne vanaisa- paternal grandfather
Emapoolne tädi- maternal aunt

Vocabulary: Family

- **Abikaasa**- gender neutral word for spouse
- **Naine/mees**- wife/husband (lit. Woman/man)
- **Lapsed**- children in general
- **Äi**- father-in-law
- **Ämm**- mother-in-law
- There are also specific words for brother-in-law and everything, but in reality they are rarely used. Instead Estonians just say the closest relation to themselves and their relation with the person you're related to
ex. Brother-in-law – Naise vend (Brother of the wife)
- **Daughter-in-law**--- minia or poja naine (wife of the son)
- **Son-in-law**-- tütre mees/abikaasa (husband of the daughter)

Vocabulary: Shopping

- Riietusruum- fitting room
- Suurus- size
- Allahindlus- sale, discount
- Sularaha- cash
- Pangakaart- debit card
- Krediitkaart- credit card
- Järelmaks- payback, loan to buy something
- Rahakott- wallet
- Tšekk- check, receipt
- Kott- bag (any bag)



Vocabulary: Shopping

- Kas teil on kotti vaja?- Do you need a bag?

Kas te kotti soovite?

- Kas teil on suuremat suurust?/ Kas teil on suurust... ?- Do you have a bigger size? Do you have a size... ?
- Kas te saate mind palun aidata?- Could you help me?
- Mul on vaja (suurust/kleiti/pluusi jne...)- I need....
- Kas teil müüakse.... ?- Do you sell...?
- Kui palju see maksab?- How much does it cost?
- (Ma) maksan kaardiga/sulas- I'll pay with card/ in cash
- Kaardiga/sulas? Kas te maksate kaardiga või sulas?- Will you pay with card or cash?

Vocabulary: Clothing

- Kleit- dress
- Püksid- pants
- Teksad- jeans
- Pluus- blouse, shirt
- Särk- shirt, like a T-shirt
- Seelik- skirt
- Vöö- belt
- Mantel- coat
- Kingad- shoes
- Käekott- handbag
- Jakk- jacket



Homework: (Optional)

- Listen to these videos and answer provided questions:

- Link 1: [Toidupoes ostlemine \(Shopping in a grocery store\)](#)

Link 2: [Päevaprae ja kohvi ostmine \(Buying dish of the day and coffee\)](#)

- *Questions are on next slide*

Questions for the videos

- 1st video:

Kui palju maksab Hollandi juust? (How much does the Dutch cheese cost?)

Mida naine ostis poest? (What did the lady buy from the store?)

Kui palju maksid naise ostud kokku? (How much did the woman's purchases cost in total?)

- 2nd video:

Kas mees ostis piimaga kohvi või ilma? (Did the man buy coffee with milk or without?)

Millega ta kohvi eest maksis? (With what did he pay for the coffee?)

Mida naine ostis päevapraeks? (What did the woman order for dish of the day?)

Answers:

1. See maksab 38 eurot/kg.
2. Naine ostis Eesti juustu ja hapukoort.
3. Tema ostud maksid kokku 7 eurot ja 30 senti.
4. Ta ostis ilma piimata kohvi.
5. Kaardiga.
6. Ta ostis kala riisi ja kapsasalatiga.

Questions?