



Estonian A0-A2

Class 4



## Today's topics

- Quick Recap From Past Lesson
- Grammar:
  - Past Simple
  - Possessive Pronouns
- Vocabulary:
  - Colors
  - Useful expressions
- Writing/Reading
- Homework
- Questions

# Quick recap

- Allative (-le) shows movement to an open or unspecific area
- Adessive (-l) shows location, tool, status or owner of the tool or object
- Ablative (-lt) shows down or away movement of something and is used when talking about country someone came from (If the country's name is a compound word)
- Comitative (-ga) is used to say "with..."
- Abessive (-ta) is used to say "without..."

# Quick recap

- How to tell the date (as in your birthday):
  - number in genitive+ (kümnendal)+ month in adessive case
- How to tell the date (as in actual date)
- Ordinal number+ month in nominative case\*

\*On previous slides there was "adessive". It was incorrect, I'm very sorry.

# Today's grammar: past simple

## Lihtmineviku moodustamine

variant	pöördkond	näide
<i>s</i>	-	<i>kaota/s, vaata/s</i>
<i>i</i>	I	<i>sa/i, jõ/i</i>
tüveminevik	II	<i>tuli, pesi</i>
	II	<i>tegi, pidi</i>
<i>s ~ tüveminevik</i>	II	<i>esitle/s ~ esiteli</i>
	III	<i>lask/is ~ lasi</i>

# Past simple

- Type I: -s
  - Most common one
  - Can also be **—is, —si- or —s**
  - ending **—s** is only used in 3rd singular person (tema or he/she/it)
  - if the verb stem ends in a vowel, then it uses **—si-**
  - "You" (sing.) and "they" form tend to match with their endings

## Examples:

laul/ma- laula/**n-laul/is-** to sing-I sing- he/she **sang**

Tantsi/ma-tantsi/b-tantsi/**si/d-** to dance- he/she/it dances- they **danced**

Kaota/ma-kaota/vad-kaota/**s-** to lose-they lose- he/she **lost**

# Past simple

- Type II: shortened double vowel + -i to the stem(+pronoun ending)
  - Used in certain verbs only, depends on inflection type
  - Mostly used by irregular verbs as well

Examples:

Saa/ma-saa/n-sai/n- to get-I get- I got

Joo/ma-joo/b-jõi/n- to drink-he/she drinks- I drank (Note: the stem for this verb in past simple is jõi- instead of usual stem or stem+ -l)

Tule/ma-tule/d-tuli/d- to come-you (sing.) come- you (sing.) came

Pese/ma-pese/b-pes/i- to wash smth- he/she washes- he/she washed

# Past simple

- Type III: tegema and pidama  
-used only for these 2 verbs

Tege/ma-tee/n-teg/i- to do-I do-he/she did

Pida/ma-pea/b-**pidi/n-** to must/have to do- he/she must/has to do- I had to (must)



# Possessive pronouns

Nominative:

Genitive:

Partitive:

MINA    MA  
SINA    SA  
TEMA    TA  
MEIE    ME  
TEIE    TE  
**NEMAD    NAD**

MINU    MU  
SINU    SU  
TEMA    TA  
MEIE    ME  
TEIE    TE  
NENDE

MIND  
SIND  
TEDA  
MEID  
TEID  
NEID

# Possessive pronouns...

- ...Always go in front of the object.

Minu koer- my dog

Sinu kott- your bag

- .... can be **conjugated** too (genitive form+ case ending)

Minu/I, minu/lt, minu/ta, minu/st....

- Can also be shortened :D (but only certain cases)

Minule-mulle

Temast-tast

Sinus-sus

# Possessive pronouns (examples)

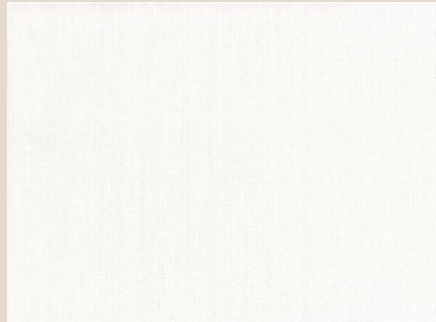
- Nad armastavad **mind**. They love **me**.
  - Ta ootab **teda**. He/she is waiting for **her/him**.
  - **Minu** kodu on suur. **My** house is big.
  - **Sinu** kleit on väga ilus. **Your** dress is very beautiful.
  - **Tema** arvuti on katki. **His/her** computer is broken.
- 
- Note: When talking about possessions of a third person, "tema" is usually preferred more than "ta"

# Vocabulary: Colors

Must



Valge



Sinine



Kollane



Punane



Roheline



# Colors

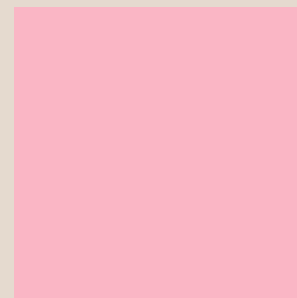
Kuldne



Hõbedane



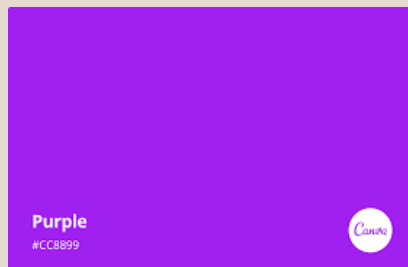
Roosa



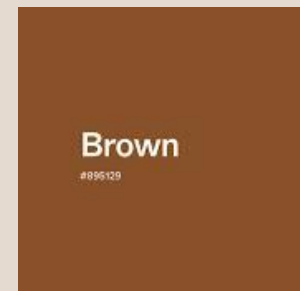
Oranž



Lilla



Pruun



# Useful expressions

- Ma ei saa aru.- I don't understand
- Ma ei tea.- I don't know
- Ma ei mäleta.- I don't remember
- Ma ei räägi eesti keelt.- I don't speak Estonian
- Mida tähendab x eesti keeles?- What does x mean in Estonian?
- Kuidas öelda y eesti keeles?- How to say y in Estonian?
- Kas te saate palun korrata?- Could you (formal) repeat (it) please\_
- Kas te saate palun aidata?- Could you help me please?

# Useful expressions

- Kus asub xyz?- Where is xyz located?
- Kas te räägite inglise keelt?- Do you speak English?
- Saa ruttu terveks!- Get well soon!
- Palju õnne!- Congratulations!
- Palju õnne sünnipäevaks!- Happy birthday!
- Edu sulle/teile! /Edu!- Good luck!

## Writing (5 min)

- Write a very simple and short introduction of yourself in Estonian. Answer these questions as well:

Mis su nimi on? (What is your name?)

Kui vana sa oled? (How old are you?)

Kust sa pärit oled? (Where are you from?)

Kas sa töötad või õpid? (Do you work or study?)

*You may also skip it or use Google Translate if you weren't present in past classes, but try to use your own head :)*



## Reading (6 min): Fill in the gaps

- You have to use these words:

kaks, abielus, sõidab, töötab, teeb, lapsed, kooli, kell, pärast, sööb,

*Two, married, drives/commutes, works, does/cooks/makes, to school, at (time), after, eats*

Mari on a)\_\_\_ ja tal on b)\_\_\_ last, Joonas ja Pets. Ta c)\_\_\_ postkontoris. Ta ärkab üles d) \_\_\_ viis hommikul. Esmalt ta käib duši all ja seejärel paneb ennast riidesse. E)\_\_\_ seda f)\_\_\_ ta hommikusööki ja peseb hambaid. Tööle g)\_\_\_ ta bussiga. Tema abikaasa äratab h)\_\_\_ üles ja viib neid i) \_\_\_\_\_. Pärast seda, kui ta koju jõuab, j) \_\_\_\_\_ ta süüa.

# Reading answer key

- kaks, abielus, sõidab, töötab, teeb, lapsed, kooli, kell, pärast, sööb,
- Mari on a) **abielus** ja tal on b) **kaks** last, Joonas ja Pets. Ta c) **töötab** postkontoris. Ta ärkab üles d) **kell** viis hommikul. Esmalt ta käib duši all ja seejärel paneb ennast riidesse. E) **Pärast** seda f) **sööb** ta hommikusööki ja peseb hambaid. Tööle g) **sõidab** ta bussiga. Tema abikaasa äratab h) **lapsed** üles ja viib neid i) **kooli**. Pärast seda, kui ta koju jõuab, j) **teeb** ta süüa.
- Mari is **married** and she has **two** children, Joonas and Pets. She **works** in a post office. She wakes up at 5 in the morning. First she showers and then gets dressed. **After** that she **eats** breakfast and brushes her teeth. She **rides** bus to work. Her husband wakes up the **children** and brings them to **school**. After she comes home, she **cooks**.

# Homework (optional)

- Listen and watch clips on Youtube titled "A1 keeleõpe" 1-3 and try to understand what are they saying or talking about. You can also mark some new words for yourself. (if you don't know which word it is or how to write it, you can always ask in "other-general")
- Make a few example sentences with the new words from the clips.

# Next class topics

- Grammar:
  - Sentence negation
- Vocabulary:
  - Food and expressions related to food
  - Shopping
- Homework
- Questions

Questions?