

Estonian A0-A2

Class 2



Overview of today's topics

- Grammar: Consonant gradation
- Grammar: Noun case system (cases 1-6 out of 14)
- Vocabulary: numbers
- Reading
- Optional homework (as usual)

Consonant gradation

- "Strong" and "weak" nouns or verbs
- Must be simply memorized
- Some words do not undergo the gradation at all
- Rule of thumb: double consonants usually ditch one during gradation
- Two distinct types: consonant gradation and alteration (the length of the vowel or consonant)
- Usually the changes show in genitive and/or partitive

Strong	Weak	Example
pp	p	s`e pp : se pa
tt	t	v`õ tt a: võ ta n
kk	k	h`a kk ama: ha ka ta
p	b	k`u <b>p</b> ja: ku <b>b</b> jas, k`i l p: ki l bi
t	d	s`a <b>a</b> tev: sa <b>a</b> dan, k`a r tma: ka r dan
k	g	v`i l kuma: vi l gun
ss	s	k`i r ss: ki r si

Strong	Weak	Example
b	v	<i>k`aebama: kaevata</i>
	∅	<i>tuba: t`oa</i>
d, t	∅	<i>`aeb<b>d</b>: aia, l`ehtt: lehe</i>
	j	<i>rada: raja</i>
g, k	∅	<i>`arg<b>g</b>: ara, lug<b>g</b>ema: l`oen, h`ahk: haha</i>
	j	<i>m`ärg: märja</i>

Strong	Weak	Example
mb	mm	<i>h`amba: hammas</i>
nd	nn	<i>k`andma: kannan</i>
ld	ll	<i>p`õld: põllu</i>
rd	rr	<i>k`ord: korra</i>

Case system: The Hell of Finno-Ugric languages

- 14 cases
- Used mostly instead of prepositions
- Nouns must first undergo gradation (if needed) and then attach the ending of the case
- If you know Finnish or are Finnish speaker, it is way easier for you

Basic 3 cases

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?

Examples of usage (first 3 cases)

Ema-ema-ema - mother(no gradation, no stress changes)

Naaber-naabri-naabrit - neighbor(no gradation, ending changes)

Õde-õe-õde - sister(d-0 in genitive)

Riik-riigi-riiki – country (g-k in partitive, stress change in partitive)

Tuba-toa-tuba – room (b-0 in genitive)

Sadama-sajab – to rain(d-j in 3rd person)

Tegema-teen – to do (g-0)

Examples

- Nominative:

See on minu **õde**. - This is my **sister**. (who is that?)

Raamat on kollane. - The **book** is yellow.

- Genitive:

Minu **õe** maja on suur. - My **sister's** house is big. (whose house?)

Raamatu kaas on kollane. - The **book's** cover is yellow.

- Partitive:

Ma kutsusin oma **õde** kinno. I invited my **sister** (**her**) to the cinema.

Stiina tahtis lugeda **raamatut**. Stiina wanted to read a **book** (**it**).

Ma süüa **suppi**. - I am eating **the soup** (indefinite amount)

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?

Examples

- 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.

How to conjugate the nouns?

- Noun in genitive form + ending of the respective case

Ex: masin- masinasse (masina+ -sse)

pood- poest (poe+ -st)

sport- spordis (spordi+ -s)

- If you're not sure how the word changes, use this website:
- [Sõnaveeb](#)

Vocabulary: numbers

1- üks

2-kaks

3-kolm

4-neli

5-viis

6-kuus

7-seitse

8-kaheksa

9-üheksa

10-kümme

11-üksteist

12-kaksteist...

20-kakskümmend

100-sada

How to make compound numbers?

- 25- kakskümmend+viis ($20+5$)
- 139- sada kolmkümmend üheksa ($100+30+9$)
- 2145- kaks tuhat sada nelikümmend viis ($2000+100+40+5$)

Reading 1

Need seal on Pille ja Markus. Nad on pärit Lõuna-Eestist. Nad töötavad arstidena ühes Viljandi haiglas. Nad ise pole pärit Viljandist, aga nüüd nad elavad seal. Markus õpib inglise keelt keelekursusel ja oskab natuke norra keelt. Pille ei õpi keelekursustel. Ta ei räägi inglise keelt, aga ta oskab norra ja hispaania keelt. Nad elavad koos, aga neil pole lapsi.

See seal on Emma. Ta elab ja töötab Kopenhaagenis, Taanis. Ta töötab ühes kontoris. Ta on abielus mehega. Tema mehe nimi on Mikael. Mikael on politseinik ja töötab politseijaoskonnas. Neil pole lapsi. Emma räägib taani, inglise ja prantsuse keeles. Mikael räägib taani, inglise ja eesti keeles.

Reading part translation

Those are Pille and Markus. They are from Southern Estonia. They work as doctors in a Viljandi hospital. They themselves aren't from Viljandi, but now they live there. Markus is learning English at a language course and can speak a bit of Norwegian. Pille does not learn at language courses. She does not speak English, but she can speak Norwegian and Spanish. They live together, but don't have children.

That one over there is Emma. She lives and works in Copenhagen, Denmark. She is married to a man. Her husband's name is Mikael. Mikael is a policeman and works in a police station. They don't have children. Emma speaks Danish, English and French. Mikael speaks Danish, English and Estonian.

Homework (optional)

- Do the exercises from the Word document (please **do not write** there, write the answers into the "other-general" channel)
- Link: [Homework](#)

Next class:

- Grammar: Case system (exterior cases+the rest)
- Vocabulary: time and date
- Review of the homework (if anyone has done it)
- Review of the first half of the case system

Questions?