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*Tere, Eestima!*

An audiovisual course in spoken Estonian  
*Fourth, revised, edition*



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## PREFACE

This is the English version of *Tere, Eestima!*, an audiovisual course intended to teach colloquial Estonian.

It contains material which will acquaint you with the basic structure and pronunciation of Estonian, in addition to which it includes the vocabulary used for communication in the situations arising in everyday life (on the street, shopping, visiting, etc.). The course consists of a videotape, an audio cassette, and this book. You can best begin your study of Estonian by acquainting yourself thoroughly with this book. It contains the dialogs of the videotape as well as their translation into English.

We strongly recommend that you first familiarize yourself with the grammatical material so that you can better understand the text and obtain a clearer picture of the manner in which the various forms of a word are constructed in Estonian. The information on Estonian grammar is presented primarily in the form of brief rules and examples.

The audio cassette contains the dialogs in the video film pronounced in a style which, although somewhat formal, is clear. The audio cassette can help you acquire a good basic pronunciation. Play it several times, repeating the material sentence by sentence. Only after having worked with the audio cassette should you use the video, in which the actors speak in a manner closer to that which one might encounter in daily life. The video film will help you learn to speak with a natural rate of delivery and, most importantly of all, it will help you understand genuine colloquial Estonian.

A course of this kind can only serve as an introduction to Estonian. Within these limitations it does, however, provide you with a sound grammatical foundation and a vocabulary of more than 1,500 of the most frequently used words in natural contexts. When you have completed it you will have acquired those elements of Estonian necessary for basic everyday communication, in addition to which you will feel comfortable using what you know to deepen your knowledge of this interesting and increasingly important language.

We would like to use this opportunity to acknowledge our gratitude for the support given to this project by the Department of Language of the Republic of Estonia and the Estonian Social Bank. Special thanks are also due to Mare Kaljukaru, who made a preliminary translation of the dialogs, and Peeter Simm, who directed the video film.

- The Authors

## PREFACE TO THE SECOND, REVISED EDITION

The popularity of *Tere, Eestima!* has necessitated a second edition. We have used the opportunity to improve the graphic layout of the book and correct minor errors that readers have pointed out to us. Special thanks to Ms. Iina Beljajeva and Ms. Yasuhiko Miyachi for their suggestions. Any remaining errors are, of course, my responsibility.

Eugene Holman  
Pangloss Publishers

## PREFACE TO THE FOURTH, REVISED EDITION

The popularity of *Tere, Eestima!* has necessitated a fourth edition. We have used the opportunity to improve the graphic layout of the book. include the presentation of

Estonian grammar that was omitted from the third, revised edition, and correct minor errors that readers have pointed out to us. Special thanks to Ms. Iina Beljajeva for her suggestions. Any remaining errors are, of course, my responsibility.

Eugene Holman  
Pangloss Publishers



## SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION

The following remarks on spelling and pronunciation utilize the conventions outlined below for transcribing Estonian phonetically.

When the features of pronunciation which cannot be determined from the spelling system must be discussed, a broad phonetic transcription will be given in square brackets.

Short, long, and overlong sounds are indicated respectively by single, double, and triple occurrences of the phonetic symbol concerned. The automatic lengthening of vowels in second syllables associated with words having specific structural characteristics will be indicated by a grave accent [˘] over the vowel.

Our transcription thus differs somewhat from the one traditionally used in Estonia, but it is consistent with the principles of the International Phonetic Association and should thus be more accessible to a non-specialist readership.

### Alphabet and sounds

Letter	IPA	Closest American English equivalent	Example
a	[ɑ]	<i>palm</i>	<i>abi</i> ‘help’
b	[p]	<i>spin</i>	<i>banaan</i> ‘banana’
	[b̥]	(see below)	<i>tuba</i> ‘room’
c	[ts]	<i>tsetse</i>	<i>Celsius</i>
d	[t]	<i>stick</i>	<i>detsember</i>
	[d̥]	(see below)	‘December’ <i>voodi</i> ‘bed’
e	[e]	<i>bet</i>	<i>edu</i> ‘success’
f	[f]	<i>film</i>	<i>film</i> ‘film’
g	[k]	<i>skull</i>	<i>gaas</i> ‘gas’
	[g̥]	(see below)	<i>mägi</i> ‘hill’
	[ŋ]	The combination <i>ng</i> is pronounced [ŋk], as in English <i>sink</i>	<i>mäng</i> ‘game’
h	-	silent initially	<i>hind</i> ‘price’
	[h̥]	<i>ahead</i>	<i>kaheksa</i> ‘eight’
	[_]	<i>huge</i>	<i>leht</i> ‘leaf’
i	[x]	<i>loch</i>	<i>laht</i> ‘bay’
	[i]	<i>its</i>	<i>ise</i> ‘self’
j	[j]	<i>yet</i>	<i>ja</i> ‘and’
k	word initially: [k] (no puff of air as in <i>kin</i> )	<i>skin</i>	<i>kilomeeter</i> ‘kilometer’
	word internally: [kk]	<i>sick kid</i>	<i>piki</i> ‘along’
	word finally: [kkk]	(see below)	<i>kokk</i> ‘cook’
l	[l]	<i>lit</i>	<i>lill</i> ‘flower’
m	[m]	<i>make</i>	<i>mina</i> ‘I’
n	[n]	<i>nine</i>	<i>nii</i> ‘so’
o	[o]	<i>comb</i>	<i>odav</i> ‘cheap’
	word initially: [p] (no puff of air as in <i>pin</i> )	<i>spin</i>	<i>piki</i> ‘along’
p	word internally: [pp]	<i>sip please</i>	<i>lepings</i> ‘contract’
	word finally: [ppp]	(see below)	<i>sepp</i> ‘smith’
q	[k]	(This letter appears only in proper names, e.g. <i>Malmqvist</i> .)	
r	[r] (A short, weak <i>d</i> -like sound; never <i>r</i> as in <i>red</i> .)	<i>motto</i>	<i>rand</i> ‘shore’
s	[s]	<i>sit</i>	<i>saun</i> ‘sauna’

	[z̥]	(see below)	<i>isa</i> ‘father’
s	[ʃ]	<i>shoot</i>	<i>_ampoon</i> ‘shampoo’
z	[s], [ts]	(This letter only appears in recent loans, e.g. <i>pizza</i> ‘pizza’ [-ts-], and in proper names, e.g. <i>Zürich</i> ‘Zurich’ [ts-], <i>zoologia</i> ‘zoology’ [s-].)	
–	[ʒ]	television	<i>garaa_</i> ‘garage’
t	[t] (no puff of air as in <i>tin</i> )	<i>stnk</i>	<i>talu</i> ‘farm’
	word internally: [tt]	<i>hit two</i>	<i>sõita</i> ‘to travel’
	word finally: [ttt]	(see below)	<i>vett</i> ‘(any) water’
u	[u]	<i>loot</i>	<i>uni</i> ‘sleep’
v	[v]	<i>very</i>	<i>veri</i> ‘blood’
w	[v]	(This letter appears only in proper names, e.g. <i>Wiklar</i> )	
õ	[ə]	no equivalent: lips in the position for <i>pet</i> , tongue in position for <i>caught</i>	<i>võtma</i> ‘to take’
ä	[a]	<i>sat</i>	<i>ära</i> ‘away’
ö	[ø]	Round and protrude your lips, and say the English word <i>fur</i> ; German <i>schön</i> , French <i>peur</i>	<i>öö</i> ‘night’
ü	[y]	Round and protrude your lips, and say the English word <i>fee</i> ; German <i>für</i> , French <i>pur</i>	<i>üks</i> ‘one’
x	[ks]	(This letter appears only in recent loan words, such as <i>x-kiir</i> ‘X-ray’, and in proper names, e.g. <i>Laxman</i> .)	
y	[j] [i]	(This letter only appears in proper names, e.g. [j] <i>York</i> ‘York’, [i] <i>Lydia</i> ‘Lydia’)	

## Vowels and diphthongs

Estonian has nine vowel sounds indicated by the letters *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *õ*, *ä*, *ö* and *ü*. Their phonetic values are explained above.

Note that the Estonian vowels are **always pronounced distinctly**. Modifications of the type undergone by English vowels in words such as *phóto*, *photógrapher*, *photográphic* do not occur in Estonian.

Particularly difficult for English speakers are the vowels indicated by the letters *ü*, *ö* and *õ*.

The letter *ü* represents a high, front, rounded vowel. It can be produced by putting the tongue in the position to say the English word *fee*, but simultaneously rounding and protruding the lips: *üks* ‘one’, *püüdma* ‘to try, catch’, *sügav* ‘deep’, *ülemine* ‘upper’.

The letter *ö* represents a mid, front, rounded vowel. It can be produced by putting the tongue in the position to say the English word *pet*, but simultaneously rounding and protruding the lips: *töö* ‘work’, *öö* ‘night’, *köök* ‘kitchen’.

The letter *õ* represents a mid, back, unrounded vowel. It can be produced by putting the tongue in the position to say the English word *caught*, but simultaneously unrounding the lips: *võtan* ‘I take’, *võõras* ‘strange’, *õhk* ‘air’.

Estonian has a large number of diphthongs: combinations of two vowels within the framework of a single syllable:

<i>haige</i> ‘sick’	<i>õige</i> ‘correct’
<i>laud</i> ‘table’	<i>käes</i> ‘in the hand’
<i>aeg</i> ‘time’	<i>muinasjutt</i> ‘tale’
<i>õed</i> ‘sisters’	<i>hoidma</i> ‘to keep’
<i>õu</i> ‘yard’	<i>eile</i> ‘yesterday’

Estonian diphthongs can be pronounced long or overlong: *laulu* [ˈlaulu] ‘of the song’, with a long diphthong and a slight lengthening (indicated by the phonetic sign [ː]) of the vowel of the second syllable vs. *laul* [lauul] ‘song’, *laulu* [ˈlauulu] ‘song (partitive singular)’, with an overlong diphthong.

The letters *b*, *d*, and *g* stand for weak, voiceless stops when they occur between two vowels or word-finally, e.g. *tuba* [ˈtubaː] ‘room’, *poeg* [poeɛg] ‘boy’, *lugeda* [ˈluɣeːda] ‘to read’. Word-initially they stand for unaspirated [p], [t], and [k], e.g. *baas* [paas] ‘base’, *daam* [taam] ‘lady’, *gaas* [kaas] ‘gas’.

## Consonants

The letters *p*, *t*, and *k* represent short, long, or overlong voiceless stops depending upon where they occur in the word.

Word-initially they represent short sounds, e.g. *palun* [ˈpaluːn] ‘please, you’re welcome etc.’, *tänan* [ˈtanaːn] ‘thank you’.

Word-internally they represent long sounds when written singly, and overlong sounds when written doubly, e.g. *supi* [ˈsupi] ‘of the soup’, *suppi* [ˈsuppi] ‘into the soup; some soup’, *supid* [ˈsupiɖ] ‘the soups’ vs. *suppides* [ˈsuppiɖes] ‘in the soups’. Word finally doubly written *p*, *t*, and *k* stand for overlong sounds, e.g. *supp* [suppp].

If the Estonian spelling system is consistent in providing clear signals as to what sounds and quantities are represented by the letters *b*, *d*, *g*, *p*, *t*, and *k*, it is deficient in its ability to represent the lengths of other sounds unambiguously. As your knowledge of Estonian grammar increases you will learn to recognize the clues you need to determine the correct alternative when a particular spelling can stand for more than one pronunciation, e.g. *linna* (*nimi*) ‘(the name) of the city’ (= [ˈlinna]), (*ta läks*) *linna* ‘(he went) into the city’ (= [ˈlinna]); *saia* (*hind*) ‘(the price) of the loaf’ (= [ˈsaija]), (*kaks*) *saia* ‘two loaves’ (= [ˈsaiija]).

The letter *s* stands for a voiceless alveolar sibilant word initially e.g. *suur* [suur] ‘big’, and for a laxly articulated, sometimes slightly voiced alveolar sibilant when it occurs between syllables, e.g. *isa* [ˈiʒa] ‘father’. Word finally it is pronounced either as [s] or as [z̥], depending upon the following sound. If followed by a voiceless consonant ([p, t, k, f, s, ʃ]) or sentence boundary it will be pronounced [s]: *Kas Peeter tuleb?* [-sp-] ‘Is Peeter coming?’. If followed by a voiced sound (a vowel or [v, m, n, l, r, j]) it will be pronounced [z̥]: *Kas Malle tuleb?* [z̥m] ‘Is Malle coming?’.

## Quantity

Estonian makes a strict distinction between *short* sounds, *long* sounds, and *overlong* sounds.

The language uses the length of sounds to distinguish between different words, as well as to distinguish between different forms of the same word:

different words	different forms of the same word
<i>lina</i> ‘linen’	( <i>selle</i> ) <i>linna</i> ‘of this city’
( <i>selle</i> ) <i>linna</i> ‘of this city’	( <i>seda</i> ) <i>linna</i> ‘(this) city’

The difference is a matter of *duration*: long sounds are held for, and thus last in real time, about twice as long as the corresponding short ones; overlong sounds, in turn, last somewhat longer than the long ones. In Estonian gramm

**Error!**  
The Estonian spelling system represents sounds in the first degree by a single letter. Sounds in the second and third degrees are both indicated by double letters. Diphthongs, the letters *p, t, k, f*, and *\_*, as well as consonant clusters are never used word-internally to indicate sounds which are in the first degree.

The three-way distinction between short, long, and over-long sounds is complemented by an automatic alternation in the duration of the vowels in the second syllable. If an initial syllable has a vowel which is not in the third degree and is open (does not end in a consonant), the vowel of the second syllable will be automatically slightly lengthened: *isa* ['izɑː] 'father', *kala* ['kalaː] 'fish', this being indicated here by the lengthening sign [ː] after the vowel in question. If, in contrast, an initial syllable has a vowel in the third degree, or ends in a consonant in the third degree, or in a sequence of consonants, one of which is in the second degree, the vowel of the second syllable will be short: *linna* ['linna] 'into/some of the city', *võõrad* ['võõrad] 'the guests'. The interrelationship between these relationships can be seen in the following table:

short sound (1st degree)	long sound (2nd degree)	overlong sound (third degree)
<i>sada</i> ['saɖɑː] 'hundred'	<i>saada</i> ['saɑɖɑ] ( <i>mind</i> ) 'accompany (me)'	<i>saada</i> ['saaɑɖɑ] 'to receive'
<i>lina</i> ['linaː] 'linen'	<i>linna</i> ['linna] ( <i>vaade</i> ) '(a view) of the city'	( <i>näen</i> ) <i>linna</i> ['linna] '(I see) the city'
<i>tigu</i> ['tiɣuː] 'clue'	<i>tiku(-karp)</i> ['tikku] 'a match-box'	( <i>näen</i> ) <i>tikku</i> ['tikku] '(I see) the match'

## Palatalization

Palatalization means that the modification of a sound by adding a short but audible glide ('y'-type) sound to it, compare English non-palatalized *do* [du:] with palatalized *due* [dʲu:]. In Estonian the consonants *t, d, n, l*, and *s* undergo palatalization in certain words.

Unfortunately, palatalization is not indicated in Estonian spelling. In this book we shall indicate it by placing an apostrophe (') after the palatalized sound, e.g. *pal'k* [paɭ'k] 'beam' (cf. non-palatalized *palk* [paɭk] 'salary'). Estonian palatalization influences the quality of the vowel preceding the palatalized consonant, a more narrow phonetic transcription of *pal'k* would be [paɭʲk]

## Stress and intonation

Estonian stress is dynamic: a stressed syllable is pronounced with more intensity and at a higher pitch than an unstressed one. Note that, in contrast to English, the vowels in stressed syllables do not undergo modifications in their duration or quality, while the vowels of unstressed syllables are articulated distinctly.

Estonian words regularly have their main stress on the first syllable, for example *tétre* 'hello', *ól/ge láh/ke* 'please'.

A few exceptions to this pattern are found: *ai/táh* 'thank you', *sõb/rán/na* 'girl friend'.

The main stress can also fall on a non-initial syllable in words taken into Estonian from foreign languages, for example *televiisor* ‘television’, *metáll* ‘metal’, *menüü* ‘menu’, *orkéster* ‘orchestra’, *hotéll* ‘hotel’.

Nevertheless, many loan words conform to the Estonian sound system and have their stress on the initial syllable, for example *múusika* ‘music’, *réstoran* ‘restaurant’, *ápteek* ‘pharmacy’.

Longer Estonian words tend to have secondary stresses on every non-final odd-numbered syllable: *küüalistelègi* ‘to the guests, too’. If, however, the first syllable is in the third degree, secondary stresses will fall on every even numbered syllable but the last: *káuplùstelègi* ‘to the shops, too’.

Generally speaking, Estonian intonation uses a narrower pitch range than English does. Sentences - both declarative and interrogative - tend to start at mid range, with each stressed syllable but the last pronounced on a progressively lower pitch. The last or logically most important stressed syllable of a sentence is pronounced on a higher pitch than a preceding stressed syllable, but on a lower pitch than the initial stressed syllable of the sentence.

## Gradation

The term *gradation* refers to systematic alternations in quality and quantity in different forms of the same word.

In Estonian the forms of a word can differ from one another:

1) according to the length of specific sounds within syllables of specific structures (quantitative gradation):

weak grade long sound (=2nd degree)	strong grade overlong sound (=3rd degree)
<i>kooli</i> [ˈkooliː] ( <i>uks</i> ) ‘(the door) of the school’	( <i>lähen</i> ) <i>kooli</i> [ˈkoooliː] ‘(I’m going) to school’
( <i>selle</i> ) <i>lille</i> [ˈlille] ‘(of this) flower’	( <i>kastan</i> ) <i>lille</i> [ˈlilleː] ‘(I’m watering the) flower’

2) according to the nature of the sounds (qualitative gradation):

weak grade weakened sound (=1st degree)	strong grade strengthened sound (2nd degree)
( <i>suured</i> ) <i>toad</i> [ˈtoaɑ̯] ‘(the big) rooms’	<i>tuba</i> [ˈtuɓɑ̯ː] ‘the room’
<i>näen</i> [ˈnæːn] ‘I see’	<i>nägin</i> [ˈnɑ̯giːn] ‘I saw’

The most common pattern in **quantitative** gradation is for a sound (or group of sounds) in the second degree to alternate with a sound (or group of sounds) in the third degree. The overall result is a long syllable (2nd grade) alternating with an overlong syllable (3rd grade).

Here are some additional examples of quantitative gradation (given in the order weak/strong) Note that the Estonian spelling system does not indicate these differences clearly. In this course we shall adapt the following convention: in the grammatical discussions and the vocabulary overlong syllables will be indicated by a grave accent (˘) place in front of them.

### vowels:

[ee]/[eee]	<i>keele</i> ‘language (gen. sg.)’ - ˘ <i>keel</i> ‘language (nom. sg.)’
[oo]/[ooo]	<i>hoone</i> ‘building (nom. sg.)’ - ˘ <i>hoone</i> ‘building (gen.sg.)’
[æ̯]/[æ̯æ̯]	<i>võõras</i> ‘strange (nom. sg.)’ - ˘ <i>võõras</i> ‘in strange’

### diphthongs:

[au]/[auu]	<i>laulan</i> ‘I sing’ - <i>laulma</i> ‘to sing’
[oe]/[oeē]	<i>koera</i> ‘dog (gen. sg.)’ - <i>koera</i> ‘dog (part./ill. sg.)’
<b>consonants (except p, t, k, f, _):</b>	
[iʲ]/[iʲiʲ]	<i>hallid</i> ‘gray (nom. pl.)’ - <i>hall</i> ‘gray (nom. sg.)’
<b>the consonants p, t, k, f, _ after a short vowel:</b>	
[pp]/[ppp]	<i>supi</i> ‘soup (gen. sg.)’ - <i>suppi</i> ‘soup (part./ill. sg.)’
[kk]/[kkk]	<i>pika</i> ‘long (gen. sg.)’ - <i>pikka</i> ‘long (part./ill. sg.)’
<b>consonant sequences:</b>	
[lm]/[llm]	<i>silma</i> ‘eye (gen. sg.)’ - <i>silma</i> eye (part./ill. sg.)’
[st]/[sst]	<i>ostan</i> ‘I buy’ - <i>osta</i> ‘to buy’
[rst]/[rsst]	<i>arsti</i> ‘physician (gen. sg.)’ - <i>arsti</i> ‘physician (part./ill. sg.)’
<b>consonant sequences with an alternating p, t, k, or s:</b>	
[ŋk]/[ŋkk]	<i>pingi</i> ‘bench (gen. sg.)’ - <i>pink</i> ‘bench (nom. sg.)’
[ts]/[tts]	<i>metsa</i> ‘forest (gen. sg.)’ - <i>metsa</i> ‘forest (part./ill. sg.)’
[rs]/[rss]	<i>kursi</i> ‘rate (gen. sing.)’ - <i>kurssi</i> ‘rate (part./ill. sg.)’

When a long vowel or diphthong is followed by a stop consonant, short and long stops alternate with each other:

[b̥]/[pp]	<i>seebi</i> ‘soap (gen. sg.)’ - <i>seepi</i> ‘soap (part./ill. sg.)’
[d̥]/[tt]	<i>vaadata</i> ‘to look’ - <i>vaatan</i> ‘I look’
[g̥]/[kk]	<i>koogi</i> ‘cake (gen. sg.)’ - <i>kooki</i> ‘cake (part./ill. sg.)’

**Qualitative** gradation usually involves alternations between short stops and various weakenings and assimilations (given in the order strong/weak)

The loss of a sound between what was originally two syllables often results in a situation where a stem which is in the **weak** grade with respect to qualitative gradation is in the third degree of length, and thus in the **strong** grade with respect to quantitative gradation. This is a consequence of the merging of what were separate syllables as a result of the loss of intersyllabic consonants (overlong syllables are indicated here by a grave accent):

[b̥]/[v]	<i>leib</i> ‘bread’ - <i>leiva</i> ‘bread (gen. sg.)’
[b̥]/-	<i>tuba</i> ‘room’ - <i>toa</i> ‘room (gen. sg.)’ (Note the accompanying change in the vowels.)
[d̥]/-	<i>pidu</i> ‘holiday’ - <i>peo</i> ‘holiday (gen. sg.)’ (Note the accompanying change in the vowels.)
[nd̥]/[nn]	<i>kandma</i> ‘to carry’ - <i>kannan</i> ‘I carry’
[rd̥]/[rr]	<i>korda</i> ‘order (part./ill.sg.)’ - <i>korra</i> ‘order (gen. sg.)’
[z̥]/-	<i>käsi</i> ‘hand’ - <i>käe</i> ‘hand (gen. sg.)’
[g̥]/-	<i>viga</i> ‘mistake’ - <i>vea</i> ‘mistake (gen.sg.)’ (Note the accompanying change in the vowels.)
[l̥j̥]/[lj̥]	<i>selga</i> ‘back (part./ill. sg.)’ - <i>selja</i> ‘back (gen. sg.)’
[l̥j̥]/[l]	<i>jalga</i> ‘leg, foot (part./ill. sg.)’ - <i>jala</i> ‘leg, foot (gen. sg.)’
[sk]/[s]	<i>kask</i> ‘birch’ - <i>kase</i> ‘birch (gen. sg.)’

The above examples illustrate the nature of gradation, but do not treat it exhaustively. Gradation in Estonian, particularly qualitative gradation, is notoriously unpredictable. Nevertheless, if the student focuses attention on the principal parts of any new word learned, the following generalizations can be drawn:

**For nouns, adjectives, and numerals:**

If a noun, adjective, or numeral undergoes gradation, the nominative and the genitive will be in opposite grades. This is illustrated by the patterns for *pikk* ‘long’ and *rikas* ‘rich’:

	<b>Strong</b>	<b>Weak</b>	<b>Strong</b>	<b>Weak</b>
<b>Nominative</b>	<i>`pikk</i>			
<b>Genitive</b>		<i>pika</i>	<i>`rikka</i>	<i>rikas</i>

**For verbs:**

If a verb undergoes gradation the DA-infinitive and the present tense will be in opposite grades. This is illustrated by the patterns for *õppida* ‘to learn’ and *hakata* ‘to begin’:

	<b>Strong</b>	<b>Weak</b>	<b>Strong</b>	<b>Weak</b>
<b>DA-infinitive</b>	<i>`õppida</i>			<i>hakata</i>
<b>Present tense</b>		<i>õpin</i>	<i>`hakkan</i>	

The MA-infinitive (= dictionary form), past tense, and active participle of any verb undergoing gradation will always be in the strong grade: *`õppima*, *`õppisin*, *`õppiv*; *`hakkama*, *`hakkasin*, *hakkav*.

The impersonal forms of any verb undergoing gradation will always be in the weak grade: *õpitakse*, *hakatakse*; *õpitud*, *hakatud*.

The -DES form and the -NUD participle will always appear in the same grade as the DA-infinitive: *`õppides*, *`õppinud*; *hakates*, *hakanud*.

The second person singular of the imperative mood will always appear in the same grade as the present tense: *õpi*, *hakka*. The other forms of the imperative will appear in the same grade as the DA-infinitive: *`õppigu*, *hakaku*.

## VIDEO FILM DIALOGS

### SADAMAS

Georg: Tere päevast!  
Toll: Tere tulemast Tallinna! Palun teie pass.  
  
Georg: Palun, siin on minu pass.  
Toll: Palun, kõik on korras, võite minna.  
Soovin teile meeldivaid päevi Eestis.  
  
Georg: Tänan väga!  
Peeter: See habemega mees on vist Georg. Ma tunnen teda ainult foto järgi.  
Peeter: Kas teie olete Georg...?  
Keegi võõras: Izvinite, ne ponyal.  
  
Peeter: Vabandage!  
Georg: Vabandage, kust ma võiksin takso saada?  
Malle: Taksopeatus on sadama ees. Lähete uksest välja ja pöörate paremale.  
Georg: Tänan väga!  
Peeter: Ilmselt Georg ei tulnud selle laevaga.  
  
Malle: Ehk tuleb homme.  
Peeter: Läheme taksoga koju.  
Georg: Vabandage, kas te olete vaba?  
Taksojuht: Jaa, kuhu te soovite sõita?  
Georg: Nõmme, Raua tänav 32 (kolmkümmend kaks).  
Peeter: Raua tänav 32?  
Peeter: Siis oled sa ju Georg?  
Georg: Ja sina oled Peeter?  
Georg ja Peeter: Saimegi õnnelikult kokku!  
Peeter: Nüüd sõidame üheskoos koju!

### KODUS

Peeter: Olemegi kohal!  
Malle: Ema! Isa! Külaline on kohal.  
Ema: Tere tulemast!

### AT THE FERRY TERMINAL

Georg: Good afternoon!  
Officer: Welcome to Tallinn! Your passport, please.  
Georg: Here you are. Here is my passport.  
Officer: Here you are, sir. Everything is in order. You may pass. I wish you a pleasant stay in Estonia.  
Georg: Thank you very much!  
Peeter: That bearded man might be Georg. I know him only from the photo.  
Peeter: Are you Georg...?  
A stranger: Izvinite, ne ponyal. (Russian: 'Sorry, I didn't understand you.')  
Peeter: Excuse me!  
Georg: Excuse me, where can I get a taxi?  
  
Malle: The taxi stand is in front of the ferry terminal. Go out the door and turn right.  
Georg: Thank you very much!  
Peeter: Georg evidently didn't come on this boat.  
Malle: Maybe he'll come tomorrow.  
Peeter: Let's take a taxi home.  
Georg: Excuse me, are you free?  
Taxi driver: Yes, where do you want to go?  
Nõmme, Raua Street 32  
  
Peeter: Raua Street 32?!  
Peeter: Then you must be Georg?  
Georg: And you are Peeter?  
Georg and Peeter: So, luckily we met!  
Peeter: Now let's go home together!

### AT HOME

Peeter: Here we are!  
Malle: Mother! Father! Our guest is here!  
Mother: Welcome!



Georg: Tere!  
 Isa: Tere!  
 Georg: Rõõm teiega tuttavaks saada.  
 Isa: Palun!  
 Isa: Ema, näita külalisele tuba, kus ta elama hakkab.  
 Ema: Tulge, ma näitan teile. Mallele meeldib roosa ja pruun värv. Sellepärast on kardinad roosad ja vaip pruun. Malle kogub graafikat, aga Peetrile meeldivad rohkem maalid.  
 Peeter: Sina, Georg, saad oma kasutusse minu toa. Mul on siin televiisor ja video. Ma armastan muusikat ja mul on siin hea makk.  
 Ema: Minul on jälle rohkesti heliplaate, eriti klassikalist muusikat.  
 Peeter: Aga mina lindistan meelsasti ise.  
 Ema: Te, Georg, vaatate neid juba ka ja võite otsustada, kas Peetril on hea maitse. Isa, vii külaline vannituppa, ta tahab end kindlasti pesta.

Isa: Vannituba on siin. Siin on käterätik ja siin seep. Kui olete valmis ja pisut puhanud, tulge siis tuppa. Eks?

Georg: Tulen varsti.

### **PALUN LAUDA!**

Ema: Palun nüüd kõiki lauda!  
 Malle: Palun võtke istet! Istuge, palun!  
 Georg: Aitäh! Tänan!  
 Malle: Kas ma tohin pakkuda kohvi või teed?  
 Ema: Mina paluksin teed. Kui ma nii hilja kohvi joon, siis ma ei saa enam magada.  
 Peeter: Huvitav! Minuga on vastupidi: kui ma magan, siis ei saa ma kohvi juua.  
 Malle: Georg, mida sinule?  
 Georg: Mina olen maias ja joon kohvi suhkruga.  
 Malle: Ja siin, ema, on sinu tee. Kas sa tahad keedisega või sidruniga teed? Palun, siin on suhkur.  
 Ema: Tänan! Ma joon sidruniga teed.  
 Isa: Mina joon musta mõru kohvi.

*Georg: How do you do?  
 Father: How do you do?  
 Georg: Pleased to meet you.  
 Peeter: If you please!  
 Father: Mother, show our guest the room he will be living in.  
 Mother: Come, I'll show you. Malle likes pink and brown. That's why the curtains are pink and the rug is brown. Malle collects graphic prints, but Peeter prefers paintings.  
 Peeter: You, George, will be using my room. I've got a TV set and a video there. I love music, and I've got a good tape recorder here.  
 Mother: I, for my part, have plenty of records, especially classical music.  
 Peeter: But I like to record my own tapes.  
 Mother: You're already looking at them, Georg, and you can judge whether Peeter's got good taste. Father, show our guest to the bathroom, I'm sure he wants to wash up.  
 Father: The bathroom is here. Here's a towel and here's the soap. When you're finished and have rested a little, come to the living room, won't you?  
 Georg: I'll be coming soon.*

### **SUPPER'S SERVED!**

*Mother: May I ask everybody to sit down at the table!  
 Malle: Have a seat, please! Please sit down!  
 Georg: Thanks! Thank you!  
 Malle: May I serve you coffee or tea?  
 Mother: I'll have tea please. If I drink coffee this late I can't sleep any more.  
 Peeter: Interesting! With me it's the other way around: if I sleep, I can't drink coffee.  
 Malle: Georg, what are you having?.  
 Georg: I have a sweet tooth and drink coffee with sugar and cream.  
 Malle: And here, mother, is your tea. Do you want tea with jam or with lemon? Here is the sugar.  
 Mother: I'll have tea with lemon.  
 Father: I'll have black, bitter coffee.*

Malle: Palun maitske ka küpsiseid ja kooki.

Peeter: Malle küpsetas seda terve päeva.

Malle: Jaa, kook on minu tehtud. Mulle meeldib küpsetada.

Georg: Kas te olete alati elanud Tallinnas?  
Kas te olete siin sündinud?

Isa: Mina küll. Aga ema on pärit maalt. Peeter ja Malle on sündinud juba Tallinnas.

Ema: Mina olen pärit Jalaselt, ühest vanast Eesti külast.

Peeter: See on tore koht!

Georg: Kui kaugel see Tallinnast on?

Isa: Umbes kuuskümmend kilomeetrit. Sinna ei ole teil kahjuks aega sõita.

Peeter: Aga mul on ju video! Tahate vaadata?

Georg: Jaa, muidugi.

Peeter: Palun.

Malle: See on meie kodutalu, mu ema sünnikoht. Seal elavad praegugi mu vanaema ja vanaisa.

Georg: Kas neil on ka maa ja loomad?

Malle: Jaa, nad on taluinimesed. Neil on väike talu.

Georg: Mis kivi see on?

Malle: See on meie küla mälestuskivi. Kas sa näed: sellesse on raiutud meie küla vapp ja nimi: Jalase.

Georg: Kui vana see küla on?

Isa: See on väga vana küla. See oli olemas juba 1241. (tuhande kaheksa neljakümne esimesel) aastal. Tegelikult on ta palju vanem.

Ema: Vaadake seda kaevu. See on küla tähtsaim objekt. Siin asus muinasküla keskus. Maja ümber on ilus viljapuu- ja õunapuud, kirsi- ja ploomipuud.

Georg: Kas see õun on ka sellest aiast? Kas see on magus õun?

Peeter: Eks maitsev.

Georg: On maitsev!

Peeter: See on väga vana puu.

*Mother: Do try the cookies and the cake, too.*

*Peeter: Malle spent the whole day baking it.*

*Malle: Yes, the cake was made by me. I like to bake.*

*Georg: Have you always lived in Tallinn? Were you born here?*

*Father: I was, but mother comes from the country. Malle and Peter, for their part, were born in Tallinn.*

*Mother: I come from Jalase, an old Estonian village.*

*Peeter: That is a nice place!*

*Georg: How far is that from Tallinn?*

*Father: About sixty kilometers. Unfortunately, you won't have time to go there.*

*Peeter: But I've got a video. Do you want to see it?*

*Georg: Yes, of course.*

*Peeter: If you please.*

*Malle: This is our home farm, my mother's birthplace. My grandmother and grandfather still live there.*

*Georg: Do they have land and animals, too?*

*Malle: Yes, they are farmers. They have a small farm.*

*Georg: What stone is that?*

*Malle: It's our village memorial stone. Can you see: the coat of arms of our village and the name "Jalase" have been cut in here.*

*Georg: How old is this village?*

*Father: It's a very old village. It existed in 1241 already. Actually it's much older.*

*Mother: Look at this well. It's the most important thing in the village. This was the center of the ancient village. There's a beautiful orchard around the house: apple trees, cherry, and plum trees.*

*Georg: Does this apple come from that garden? Is this a sweet apple?*

*Peeter: It must be tasty.*

*Georg: It's tasty!*

*Peeter: It's a very old tree.*

Malle: Siin on kool. Vana koolimaja oli väike, nüüd on uus suur kool.

Georg: Need on väga huvitavad võtted.  
Tahaks seda Jalase küla oma silmaga näha.

Georg: Mis ajakiri see on?

Isa: Ka selles on fotosid Jalase ümbrusest.  
Vaadake, missugused suured kivid ja kaunis mets.

Malle: See mets ei ole väga suur, aga selles on mitmeid puuliike: kask, kuusk, mänd, isegi jalakas on.

Ema: Georg, te olete reisilt tulnud, olete kindlasti väsinud!

Georg: Jaa, seda küll.

Malle: Homme läheme kauplusse, sisseoste tegema.

Georg: Head ööd!

Malle: Head ööd!

Ema: Magage hästi!

### KAUPLUSES

Malle: Mis päev täna on? Eile oli esmaspäev, siis on täna teisipäev.

Georg: Homme on siis kolmapäev.

Peeter: Ja ülehommene neljapäev, siis reede, laupäev, pühapäev ja ongi nädal läbi.

Malle: Aga nüüd läheme linna, kauplusesse.

Georg: Apteegi tänav. Järelikult peab siin apteek olema.

Malle: Täiesti õige! See apteek tegutseb vähemalt 6 (kuus) sajandit. Tema asutamisaastaks peetakse 1422. (tuhanda neljasaja kahekümmne teist) aastat, aga tegelikult on ta märksa vanem.

Peeter: Keskajal sai siit mitte ainult arstirohte, vaid ka igasugust muud kaupa, näiteks keediseid, küpsiseid, rosinaid, tubakat, värve, suhkrut, isegi püssirohtu sai.

Georg: Mis rohi see "püssirohi" on, mida sellega ravitakse?

Malle: Sellega tehakse pauku, lastakse püssi. Aga Apteegi tänavas on praegugi huvitavaid poode.

Müüja: Palun, mida teile?

*Malle: Here is the school. The old schoolhouse was small, now there's a new big school.*

*Georg: Those are very interesting snapshots. I would like to see that Jalase village with my own eyes.*

*Georg: What magazine is this?*

*Father: This, too, has some photos from the Jalase area. Look - how big the rocks are and how beautiful the forest is.*

*Malle: That forest is not very big, but there are many species of trees: birch, fir, pine - even elm.*

*Mother: Georg, you've arrived from a journey, you must certainly be tired.*

*Georg: Yes, that's true.*

*Malle: Tomorrow we'll go to the store to do some shopping.*

*Georg: Good night!*

*Malle: Good night!*

*Mother: Sleep well!*

### IN A SHOP

*Malle: What day is today? Yesterday was Monday, so today is Tuesday.*

*Georg: Tomorrow is Wednesday, then.*

*Peeter: And the day after tomorrow is Thursday. Then Friday, Saturday, Sunday - and that's the end of the week.*

*Malle: But let's go to town now, to a shop.*

*Georg: "Pharmacy Street". Accordingly, there must be a pharmacy here.*

*Malle: Quite right! This pharmacy has been in business for at least six centuries. Its year of foundation is believed to be 1422, but actually it's much older.*

*Peeter: In the Middle Ages you could not only get medicine here, but all kinds of other goods, too, like preserves, cookies, raisins, tobacco, paints, sugar, and even "gun herb".*

*Georg: What herb is this "gun herb", what does it cure?*

*Malle: It's used to make shots, to fire a gun. But Pharmacy Street still has some interesting shops.*

*Salesperson: Can I help you?*

Malle: Me vaataksime enne pisut ringi, mida teil on.

Müüja: Palun, palun!

Georg: Näe, siin on rahvariided. Mis need on?

Peeter: Need on jalanõud – pastlad, neid kantakse koos rahvariietega. Tänapäevaseid kingi ja saapaid võib osta kaubamajast.

Georg: Kui toredad, omapärased!

Malle: Siin on nahk- ja metallehted: kõrvarõngad, käevõrud, sõled.

Peeter: Vaata, Georg, kui ilusad d\_emptid ja kampsunid. Ka need on käsitöö.

Georg: Ma ostan kindlasti ühe. Näidake mulle, palun, seda seal.

Müüja: Palun.

Georg: Mis see maksab?

Müüja: Tuhat.

Georg: Ja neid seal ka, palun!

Müüja: Palun.

Georg: Mis te arvate, Malle ja Peeter, missuguse ma võtan.

Malle: Seda pead sa ise otsustama.

Georg: Ma paluksin selle. Siis tahaksin ma veel ühe nahkkäevõru oma abikaasale.

Müüja: Palun. Kokku tuhat kakssada.

Georg: Palun!

### **JALUTUSKÄIK VANALINNAS**

Malle: Georg, ega sul külm ei ole?

Peeter: Malle vihjab, et me võiksime mõnest väikesest baarist läbi astuda.

Georg: Aa! Ei, praegu ei ole veel põhjust. Teie isalt laenatud kampsun on väga soe.

Malle: Lähme edasi.

Malle: See seal on Pika Hermannini torn. See on Toompea kõige kõrgem tipp. Seal lehvib meie riigilipp, sini-must-valge lipp.

Peeter: Toompea on Tallinna ajalooline keskus, tsentrum. Selle asutamisaeg on teadmata. Praegusel kujul pärineb ta aga 13.-14. (kolmeteistkümnendast - neljateistkümnendast) sajandist.

*Malle: We'd like to look around a bit first, to see what you have.*

*Salesperson: You are welcome!*

*Georg: Look, there are national costumes here. What are these?*

*Peeter: Those are footwear - moccasins - they are worn with the national costume. Modern shoes and boots can be bought at the department store.*

*Georg: How nice, original!*

*Malle: Here is leather and metal jewelry: earrings, bracelets, brooches.*

*Peeter: Look, Georg, what beautiful pullovers and cardigans. They are handmade, too.*

*Georg: I'll certainly buy one. Show me that one there, please.*

*Salesperson: Here you are.*

*Georg: What does it cost?*

*Salesperson: A thousand.*

*Georg: And those over there, too, please!*

*Salesperson: There you are.*

*Georg: Which do you think, Malle and Peeter, which one should I take?*

*Malle: That's for you to decide.*

*Georg: I'd like this one. And then I'd like a leather bracelet, too, for my wife.*

*Salesperson: Here you are. One thousand two hundred in all.*

*Georg: Here you are.*

### **A WALK IN THE OLD TOWN**

*Malle: Georg, you aren't cold, are you?*

*Peeter: Malle is suggesting that we might step into a small bar.*

*Georg: Ah! No, there's no cause for that yet. The cardigan I borrowed from your father is very warm.*

*Malle: Let's move on.*

*Malle: That one over there is the Pikk Hermann tower. It's the highest point on Toompea. That's where our national flag is flying - the blue, black, and white flag.*

*Peeter: Toompea is the historical center of Tallinn. Its date of foundation is unknown. In its present shape, however, it dates from the 13th or 14th centuries.*

Georg: Toompea asetseb küllalt kõrge mäe peal?  
 Peeter: Jah. Võid vaadata kohe korstnast sisse ja näha, mis perenaine köögis küpsetab.

Malle: Näe, see suurtükitorn seal kannab nime 'Kiek in de Kök', mis eesti keeles tähendab "Vaata kööki!"  
 Georg: Kas see on katoliku kirik?  
 Malle: Ei, see on evangeelne ehk luterlik kirik, Toomkirik. See on umbes seitsesada aastat vana.  
 Peeter: Aga nüüd läheme edasi mööda seda kitsast tänavat.  
 Malle: Siit avanevad huvitavad vaated linnale. Seal on Tallinna raudteejaam – Balti jaam. Siia saabuvad ja siit väljuvad nii kohalikud kui kaugrongid.  
 Peeter: Seal on meri ja mere taga Soomemaa.

Georg: Kui kaugel Soome on?  
 Peeter: Umbes kaheksakümne kilomeetri kaugusel. Need seal all on linnamüüri kaitsetornid. Seda kohta kutsutakse Tornide väljakuks.  
 Georg: Kus on alles vaatepilt! Tõeline keskaegne linn oma tornide ja teravate katustega.  
 Peeter: Seal on Raekoda. Selle torni tipus on Vana Toomas, meie linna sümbol. See kaitseb meie linna vaenlaste eest.

*Georg: Toompea is situated pretty high on a hill?*

*Peeter: Yes, you can look directly down the chimney and see what the housewife is baking in the kitchen.*

*Malle: Look, that big cannon tower over there is called "Kiek in de Kök" which in Estonian means "Look into the kitchen".*

*Georg: Is that a Catholic church?*

*Peeter: No, it's an Evangelical, or Lutheran church, the Cathedral. It's about seven hundred years old.*

*Peeter: But now let's continue down this narrow street.*

*Malle: From here some interesting views open out over the city. There's Tallinn's railway station - Baltic Station. There both local and long-distance trains arrive and depart.*

*Peeter: Over there is the sea, and beyond the sea is Finland.*

*Georg: How far is Finland?*

*Peeter: About 80 kilometers away. Those down there are the defence towers of the city wall. That place is called "Tower Square".*

*Georg: That's quite a view down there! A true medieval city with its towers and steep roofs.*

*Peeter: There is the Town Hall. On top of its tower is "Old Thomas", our city symbol. It defends our city against enemies.*

### LAULUVÄLJAKUL

Malle: Ongi laupäev käes. Ilm on väga ilus, päike paistab. On soe. Vihma ei ole karta...

Peeter: ...kuna sajab lund. Laulupeoks nagu loodud. Palun süüdate tuli! Täna algab laulupidu. "Laulud nüüd lähevad kaunimal kõlal..."

Malle: Siin me siis oleme – Lauluväljakul. Meie ees on Lasnamägi, taga – meri.

Georg: Kui palju inimesi Lauluväljakule mahub?

Malle: Lavale 30 000 (kolmkümmend tuhat) lauljat, aga kogu väljakule 300 000 (kolmsada tuhat).

### AT THE SONG FESTIVAL GROUND

*Malle: Saturday is here. The weather is very beautiful, the sun is shining. It's warm. No risk of rain...*

*Peeter: ...while it's snowing. As created for a song festival. Please light the flame! Today, the song festival will begin. "Songs are now going with a beautiful sound..."*

*Malle: Here we are then - the Song Ground. Before us is Lasnamägi, behind us the sea.*

*Georg: How many people does the Song Ground hold?*

*Malle: The stage holds 30,000 singers, and the whole ground 300,000.*

Georg: Ma ei suuda seda kujutleda! Sellel tornil seal Lauluväljaku kõrval on vist ka mingi tähendus?  
Peeter. Seal põleb laulupeo ajal tuli. Kui pidu algab, see süüdatakse ja koor laulab "Laulud nüüd lähevad..." Kui pidu lõpeb, tuli kustub. Jooge sooja teed.  
Georg: Mis on laulupidude repertuaaris?  
Malle: Kõige ro**Error!**

Peeter: Kas teil teatakse Gustav Ernesaksa?  
Georg: Muidugi me oleme kuulnud Gustav Ernesaksast. Aga väliseestlaste kõige tuntum koorijuht on Roman Toi. Temagi oli ju Eestis laulupeokoori juhatamas.

Malle: Üks Gustav Ernesaksa laule on "Hakkame, mehed, minema, kodu poole kõndima!" Pidud on otsas.  
Peeter: Hakkame, mehed, minema. Õhtul tuleme tagasi linna ja läheme restorani. Nõus?

### RESTORANIS

(Restoran "Gloria". Uksel silt "Vabu kohti ei ole.")

Peeter: Ärge muretsege! Mul on kohad kinni pandud. Meil on kolm kohta reserveeritud.  
Administraator: Palun.  
Peeter: Palun.  
Georg: Tervist!  
Georg: Luba, palun, oma mantel.  
Kelner: Tere.  
Peeter: Tervist.  
Georg: Tervist.  
Peeter: Palun.  
Kelner: Palun.  
Peeter: Tänan.  
Malle: Palun telli sina.  
Peeter: Vaatame, mis siin siis on. Puljong, frikadellisupp, seljanka...  
Georg: Seljanka? Mina tahaksin seda!

*Georg: I can't imagine that!  
The tower there, at the side of the Song Ground, possibly also has some purpose?  
Peeter: During the song festival a flame*  
**Error!**

*Georg: What's the festival's repertoire?  
Malle: Most of all, works by Estonian composers, classical as well as modern. People are especially fond of Gustav Ernesaks's "My Fatherland is my Love..." The lyrics were written by Lydia Koidula, an Estonian poet of the last century. But of course Russian, German, Finnish and music of other peoples is also performed.  
Peeter: Do you know Gustav Ernesaks?  
Georg: Of course we've heard of Gustav Ernesaks. But the best known expatriate Estonian choir director is Roman Toi. He was in Estonia, too, directing the festival choir.*

*Malle: One of Gustav Ernesaks's songs goes "Let's start going, men, let's walk home!" The festival has ended.  
Peeter: Let's start going, men! Tonight we'll come back to town and go to a restaurant, Okay?*

### IN A RESTAURANT

(At the restaurant "Gloria". A sign on the door says "No free seats".)

*Peeter: Don't worry. I've booked seats. We've booked three seats.*

*Receptionist: This way, please.*

*Peeter: Thank you.*

*Georg: How do you do?*

*Georg: Allow me your coat, please.*

*Waiter: How do you do?*

*Peeter: How do you do?*

*Georg: How do you do?*

*Peeter: Please*

*Waiter: Here you are.*

*Peeter: Thank you.*

*Malle: You order, please.*

*Peeter: Let's see what there is here. Bouillon, soup with small meatballs, selyanka...*

*Georg: Selyanka? I'd like that!*

Peeter: Mis sina arvad?  
 Malle: Küllap siis minagi.  
 Peeter: Edasi: kana lillkapsaga, hautatud loomaliha kartulite, porgandite, kapsa ja muude aedviljadega...  
 Georg: Oot-oot-oot, seda viimast me võtamegi.  
 Peeter: Palun, sina, Malle.  
 Malle: Mulle kana.  
 Peeter: Menüüs on ka mitmeid magustoite. Mida arvate jäätisest?  
 Georg: Proovime siis seda jäätist.  
 Kelner: Tere õhtust!  
 Peeter: Tere!  
 Kelner: Palun.  
 Peeter (tellib): Palun kolm seljankat, üks kana ja kaks loomaliha. Magustoiduks palume jäätist. Joome valget veini ja "Värskat". Ja kohvi.  
 Kelner: On see kõik?  
 Peeter: Jah. Palun!  
 Malle: Näe, orkester tuli.  
 Peeter: Nad esinevad siin sageli ja mängivad nii meeleolu – kui tantsumuusikat. Nüüd aga sööme. Head isu!  
 Georg: Kas teil käiakse sageli restoranis?  
 Malle: Ei, me käime vaid pidulikel juhtudel. Ja ka siis, kui on külalisi.  
 Peeter: Aga on muidugi inimesi, kes käivad sageli. Restoranides korraldatakse kokkusaamisi, ärinõupidamisi ja veedetakse üsnagi lõbusaid õhtuid.  
 Georg: "Gloria" on küll meeldiv restoran: ilus interjäär, head toidud, viisakas teenindamine ja mõnus muusika.  
 Peeter: Ka hinnad on mõõdukad. Kelner, palun arve.  
 Georg: Malle, ma palun sind tantsima.  
 Malle: Aitäh!  
 Georg: See on meie lõpuvalss. Homme pean ma juba kahjuks ära sõitma.

### LENNUJAAMAS

Georg: Olemegi lennujaamas. Kas see on meri?  
 Malle: Ei, see on Ülemiste järv, millest on juttu mitmes muistendis.

*Peeter: What about you?*  
*Malle: I'll have the same, then.*  
*Peeter: Further: chicken with cauliflower, stewed beef with potatoes, carrots, cabbage, and other vegetables...*  
*Georg: Wait, wait, wait - we'll have that last one.*  
*Peeter: Here you are, Malle.*  
*Malle: Chicken for me.*  
*Peeter: There are several desserts, too, on the menu. What about ice cream?*  
*Georg: Let's try that ice cream, then.*  
*Waiter: Good evening!*  
*Peeter: Hi!*  
*Waiter: This way, please.*  
*Peeter (orders): We'd like three selyankas, one order of chicken, and two of beef. For dessert we'd like ice cream. We'll drink white wine and "Värskat". And coffee.*  
*Waiter: Is that all?*  
*Peeter: Yes, please.*  
*Malle: Look, the orchestra came.*  
*Peeter: They often perform here and they play both evergreens and dance music. But let's eat now. Enjoy your meal!*  
*Georg: Do people often go to restaurants here?*  
*Malle: No, we only go on festive occasions. And when we have guests, too.*  
*Peeter: But there are, of course, people who go out often. People use restaurants for arranging rendezvous, business discussions, and they spend quite pleasant evenings there.*  
*Georg: "Gloria" is certainly a very pleasant restaurant - beautiful decor, good food, courteous service, and nice music.*  
*Peeter: The prices are moderate, too. Waiter, the bill, please!*  
*Georg: Malle, may I have this dance?*  
*Malle: Thank you!*  
*Georg: This is our last waltz. Unfortunately, I already have to leave tomorrow.*

### AT THE AIRPORT

*Georg: Here we are at the airport. Is that the sea?*  
*Malle: No, it's the Ülemiste Lake, the subject of many legends.*

- Peeter: Nüüd on asi "luulelisem": suurem osa pealinnast saab sealt joogivee.
- Malle: Kuulge!
- Georg: Jajah!
- Malle: Oodake!
- Georg: Ongi lahkumishetk käes.
- Peeter: Aga lahkumiseta ei saaks olla jällejägemist.
- Malle: Aitäh sulle, et tulid meid vaatama.
- Peeter: Millal sa jälle tuled?
- Georg: Nüüd on teie kord meile külla tulla. Ma saadan kutse ja jään ootama.
- Malle: Aitäh kutsumast, tuleme meelsasti. Palun tervita vanemaid ja meie ühiseid tuttavaid.
- Georg: Kindlasti! Veel kord – suur – suur tänu kõige hea eest. Jään kohtumist ootama.
- Peeter: Õnnelikku reisi!
- Malle: Nägemist!
- Peeter: Nägemiseni!
- Peeter: Nowadays it's more "poetic": most of the capital gets its drinking water from there.*
- Malle Listen!*
- Georg: Oh yes!*
- Malle: Wait!*
- Georg: So it's time to say farewell.*
- Peeter: But without farewell there wouldn't be any meeting again.*
- Malle: Thank you for coming to visit us.*
- Peeter: When are you coming again?*
- Georg: Now it's your turn to visit us. I'll send an invitation and wait.*
- Malle: Thanks for inviting us, we'll be happy to come. Please give our regards to your parents and our mutual friends.*
- Georg: Certainly! Once again - thank you very much for all the good things. I'll be looking forward to meeting you.*
- Peeter: Bon voyage!*
- Malle: So long!*
- Peeter: So long!*

## ADDITIONAL DIALOGS

### TUTVUMINE

- A. Saage tutvavaks: minu tütar Ilona
- B. Väga meeldiv, minu nimi on Rein
- A. Kas ma tohin tutvustada: härra Taimre.
- B. Meeldiv tutvuda. Olen kuulnud teist palju.
- A. Andres, siin on minu klassivend Paul.
- B. Väga rõõmustav, mina olen Andres Palm.
- A. Kas tohin teile esitleda oma nooremat venda Reinu.
- B. Tere, mina olen Tiit.
- A. Lubage esitleda: Urmas Kork.
- B. On meeldiv teiega tutvuda, ma tunnen muide hästi teie isa. Minu nimi on Toomas Toomla.

### TERVITAMINE JA HÜVASTIJÄTT

- A. Tere, Riina!
- B. Tere, Peeter. Kuidas käsi käib?
- A. Pole viga, tänan küsimast. Aga sinul?

### MAKING ACQUAINTANCES

- A. Allow me to introduce my daughter Ilona.
- B. Pleased to meet you, my name is Rein.
- A. May I introduce Mr. Taimre.
- B. Nice to meet you. I've heard a lot about you.
- A. Andres, this is my classmate, Paul.
- B. Very pleasant (to meet you), I'm Andres Palm.
- A. May I introduce you to my younger brother Rein.
- B. Hi, my name is Tiit.
- A. Permit me to introduce Urmas Kork.
- B.. It's pleasant to make your acquaintance. Incidentally, I know your father very well. My name is Toomas Toomla.

### GREETINGS AND SAYING GOOD-BYE

- A. Hi, Riina!
- B. Hi, Peeter. How are you?
- A. Can't complain, thank you. How about you?



B. Aitäh, kõik on hästi.  
 A. Tere päevast, Virve!  
 B. Tere-tere, Raivo. Mis sul uudist?  
 A. Kõik on vanaviisi.  
 A. Tere hommikust, Silvi!  
 B. Tere, Reet! Kuidas sul läheb?  
 A. Pole viga, tööd on palju.  
 B. Minul samuti, olen päris väsinud.  
 A. Tere õhtust, Rein!  
 B. Tere, Peeter! Kuhu sa tõttad?  
 A. Ma lähen teatrisse, mul on tõesti kiire.

B. Nägemiseni siis!  
 A. Tere õhtust! Kas Pille on kodus?  
 B. On küll, astu sisse.  
 A. Aitäh!  
 A. Tere õhtust!  
 B. Tere tulemast! Astuge sisse!  
 A. Tere hommikust! Kuidas magasite?  
 B. Aitäh, hästi. Aga teie ise?  
 A. Tänan, väga hästi.  
 A. Kuidas te end tunnete, proua Lepp?  
 B. Aitäh!  
 A. Nägemiseni!  
 B. Aitäh, elage hästi!  
 A. Nägemiseni, head teed teile!  
 B. Aitäh, ootame teid külla.  
 A. Kõike head teile, kohtumiseni tuleval suvel!  
 B. Kohtumiseni!  
 A. Hüvasti, rong väljub viie minuti pärast.

B. Hüvasti, tervita koduseid!  
 A. Head nädalalõppu!  
 B. Sulle samuti.  
 A. Head puhkust!  
 B. Aitäh.  
 A. Nägemiseni ja kiiret paranemist!  
 B. Aitäh käimast.  
 A. Head ööd! Maga hästi!  
 B. Head ööd!  
 A. Head und ja ilusaid unenägusid!  
 B. Aitäh!  
 A. Head reisi! Tervita oma vanemaid!

B. Jällenägemiseni, nüüd on teie kord meid külastada.

## SOOVID

*B. Thank's, everything is fine.  
 A. Hello, Virve!  
 B. Hi there, Raivo. What's new with you?  
 A. Everything is the same as always.  
 A. Good morning, Silvi!  
 B. Hi, Reet! How are you doing?  
 A. Can't complain, lots of work.  
 B. Same here, I'm really tired.  
 A. Good evening, Rein  
 B. Where are you rushing to?  
 A. I'm going to the theater, I'm really in a hurry.  
 !B. Good-bye, then!  
 A. Good evening! Is Pille home?  
 B. Yes, she is. Come in.  
 A. Thank you!  
 A. Good evening!  
 B. Welcome! Come in!  
 A. Good morning! How did you sleep?  
 B. Thank you, fine. What about you?  
 A. Thank you, quite fine.  
 A. How do you feel, Mrs. Lepp?  
 B. Thanks for asking, much better already.  
 A. Go!  
 B. Thank you!  
 A. Good-bye, have a nice trip!  
 B. Thank you, we're waiting for your visit.  
 A. All the best to you, until we meet again next summer.  
 B. Until we meet again!  
 A. Good-bye, the train is leaving in five minutes.  
 B. Good-bye, greetings to the folks at home!  
 A. Have a nice weekend!  
 B. The same to you!  
 A. Have a good vacation!  
 B. Thanks.  
 A. Good-bye and a speedy recovery!  
 B. Thanks for the visit.  
 A. Good night! Sleep well!  
 B. Good night!  
 A. Sleep well and pleasant dreams!  
 B. Thanks!  
 A. Have a nice trip! Greetings to your parents!  
 B. Until we meet again, now it's your turn to visit us.*

## CONGRATULATIONS

- A. Palju õnne sünnipäevaks!  
 B. Suur tänu.  
 A. Õnne sünnipäevalapsele!  
 B. Aitäh, aitäh.  
 A. Õnnitleme hällipäeval! Palju õnne ja pikka  
 iga!  
 B. Tänan.  
 A. Parimad soovid juubilarile!  
 B. Tänan südamest.  
 A. Kauneid jõulupühi!  
 B. Teile samuti.  
 A. Õnnelikku uut aastat teile!  
 B. Teile paremat!  
 A. Head uut aastat!  
 B. Kõike head ka sulle algaval aastal!
- A. Õnnitleme lapse sünni puhul!  
 B. Suur aitäh!  
 A. Kõike kõige paremat kahekümnendal  
 pulma-aastapäeval!  
 B. Aitäh, et pidasite meid meeles. Astuge  
 edasi.  
 A. Õnnitleme noorpaari, soovime õnne ühisel  
 eluteel!  
 B. Täname kogu südamest!  
 A. Tahaksin tõsta selle klaasi sünnipäevalapse  
 terviseks!  
 B. Terviseks!  
 A. Palju õnne keskkooli lõpetamise puhul ja  
 head põrumist ülikooli  
 sisseastumiseksamitel!  
 B. Täname.  
 A. Jõudu tööle, sõbrad!  
 B. Jõudu tarvis!  
 A. Jätku leivale!  
 B. Tarvis!
- A. *Congratulations on your birthday.*  
 B: *Thank you very much.*  
 A. *Congratulations to the birthday child!*  
 B. *Thanks.*  
 A. *We congratulate you on your birthday!*  
*Lots of luck and many happy returns!*  
 B. *Thanks.*  
 A. *The best congratulations to the celebrant!*  
 B. *Sincere thanks.*  
 A. *Merry Christmas!*  
 B. *The same to you!*  
 A. *Happy new year to you!*  
 B. *A better one to you!*  
 A. *Happy new year!*  
 B. *The best wishes to you, too, for the  
 beginning year!*  
 A. *We congratulate you on the birth of your  
 child!*  
 B. *Thank you very much!*  
 A. *All the best on your twentieth wedding  
 anniversary!*  
 B. *Thank you for having remembered us. Step  
 in.*  
 A. *We congratulate the young couple, we wish  
 you happiness on your joint journey  
 through life.*  
 B. *We thank you sincerely!*  
 A. *I would like to lift this glass to  
 congratulate the birthday celebrant!*  
 B. *Congratulations!*  
 A. *Congratulations upon having graduated  
 from secondary school and good luck in  
 the university entrance examinations.*  
 B. *We thank you.*  
 A. *Good luck with your work, friends!*  
 B. *We need it!*  
 A. *I hope you enjoy your meal!*  
 B. *Thank you!*

#### **MIDA SA ARVAD?**

- A. Kui läheks õige õhtul kinno?  
 B. Miks mitte. Saame piletikassa juures  
 kokku, eks?  
 A. Kas jalutama läheme?  
 B. Mis seal ikka, läheme pealegi.

#### **WHAT DO YOU THINK?**

- A. *How about going to the movies this  
 evening?*  
 B. *Why not. Let's meet at the ticket window,  
 okay?*  
 A. *Ought we go for a walk?*  
 B. *Why not, let's go.*

- A. Mida me täna ette võtame?  
 B. Kui sa tahad, võime minna Lauluväljakule ja hiljem mere äärde.  
 A. See oleks tore, ma olen ammu tahtnud näha Lauluväljakut.  
 A. Lähen jooksma veidi, kas tuled ka?  
 B. Ma ei viitsi vist täna, olen väga väsinud.  
 A. Minu arvates on Tiina väga muutunud.  
 B. Minu arvates ka.  
 A. Küll on hea supp!  
 B. Minu arust on see supp küll liiga soolane.  
 A. Riina pole kunagi millegagi rahul.  
 B. Mis teha, tal on niisugune iseloom.  
 A. Oh, kui väsinud ma olen sellest koristamisest.  
 B. Samad sõnad. Puhkame veidi!  
 A. Mulle ei meeldi meie uus matemaatika õpetaja.  
 B. Mulle ka mitte, ta on alati nii süngene.  
 A. Kas sõidame õhtul linna?  
 B. Mul ei ole tahtmist, vaataksin parema meelega televiisorit.  
 A. Küll see Anne on kena inimene!  
 B. On tõesti.  
 A. Kes kastab täna lilled?  
 B. Mina igatahes mitte.  
 A. Kuidas nii?  
 B. Mina olen terve nädala lilli kastanud.  
 A. Olgu pealegi, mina kastan.  
 A. Tule õhtul meile!  
 B. Tulen heameelega. Mis kellast te kodus olete?  
 A. Kella viiest kindlasti.  
 B. Oleme rääkinud, kõige hiljem kell pool kuus olen kohal.

### VÕÕRA KÕNETAMINE

- A. Vabandage, kas te võite öelda, kus siin asub raamatukauplus?  
 B. See on siin päris lähedal. Keerake järgmisest tänavast sisse ja seal näete suurt halli maja. Alumisel korrusel ongi meie linna suurim raamatu-kauplus.

- A. What should we do today?  
 B. If you like, we could go to the Singing Stadium and later to the seaside.  
 A. That would be great; I've long wanted to see the Singing Stadium.  
 A. I'm going for a short run, would you like to come along?  
 B. I'm not really up to it today, I'm very tired.  
 A. In my opinion Tiina has changed a lot.  
 B. I agree with you.  
 A. The soup sure is good!  
 B. In my opinion this soup is too salty.  
 A. Riina is never satisfied with anything.  
 B. What can you do, that's the kind of personality she has.  
 A. Oh, how tired I am of all this cleaning up.  
 B. You said it. Let's take a break!  
 A. I don't like our new mathematics teacher.  
 B. Neither do I, he's always so glum.  
 A. Should we go to town this evening?  
 B. I don't feel like it, I'd rather watch television.  
 A. Anne is such a nice person!  
 B. She really is.  
 A. Who's going to water the flowers today?  
 B. I'm certainly not going to.  
 A. Why not?  
 B. I've been watering the flowers all week.  
 A. Okay, I'll water them.  
 A. Come and visit us this evening!  
 B. I'd love to. From what time will you be at home?  
 A. After five certainly.  
 B. Agreed, I'll be there no later than five thirty.

### ADDRESSING A STRANGER

- A. Excuse me, can you tell me where I can find a bookstore?  
 B. It's quite close to here.  
 Turn on the next street and there you'll see a large, gray building. On the ground floor you'll also find the largest bookstore in our city.

- A. Andestust, kas te võiksite öelda, palju kell on?  
 B. Üheksa nelikümmend viis.  
 A. Kolmveerand kümme juba! Aitäh.  
 A. Vabandage, et segasin, ehk te oskate juhatada, kus on siin lähim toidupood?  
 B. Kahjuks ei oska öelda, ma ei ole kohalik.  
 A. Aitäh.  
 A. Vabandage, kas teie kaotasite kinda?  
 B. Oi, aitäh, see on tõesti minu kinnas. Kust te ta leidsite?  
 A. Bussipeatuse juurest pingi pealt.  
 B. Suur aitäh teile.  
 A. Vabandage, et tülitän, ehk te oskate öelda, kus võiks olla raudteejaam?  
 B. Minge otse edasi ja siis pöörake paremale.  
 A. Täna nõuande eest.  
 B. Pole tänu väärt.

- A. Excuse me, could you tell me what time it is?*  
*B. Nine forty-five.*  
*A. Already fifteen to ten! Thanks.*  
*A. Excuse me for bothering you, but perhaps you could direct me to where the nearest grocery store is?*  
*B. Unfortunately I can't say, I'm not a local.*  
*A. Thanks.*  
*A. Excuse me, did you lose a glove?*  
*B. Oh, thank you, that really is my glove. Where did you find it?*  
*A. At the bus-stop on a bench.*  
*B. Thank you very much.*  
*A. Excuse me for bothering you, but perhaps you could tell me where the train station is?*  
*B. Go straight ahead and then turn to the right.*  
*A. Thanks for the advice.*  
*B. Don't mention it.*

### HEAD ISU!

- A. Head isu!  
 B. Aitäh, teile samuti.  
 A. Kuidas teile toit maitseb?  
 B. Aitäh, praad on lihtsalt suurepärane ja ka pirukas on maitsev.  
 A. Tahaksin midagi süüa.  
 B. Siin lähedal on kena väike kohvik. Ehk astume sisse?  
 A: Heameelega.  
 A. Ettekandja!  
 B. Palun, siin on menüü. Mida te soovite?  
 A. Ma võtaksin ühe seljanka ja ühe \_nitsli. Kas teil jäätist on?  
 B. Meil on \_okolaadijäämist ja plombiiri.  
 A. Palun mulle siis üks portsjon \_okolaadijäämist ja tass musta kohvi.

### ENJOY YOUR MEAL!

- A. Enjoy your meal!*  
*B. Thanks, same to you.*  
*A. How does the food taste?*  
*B. Thank you, the roast is simply wonderful, and the pie is delicious.*  
*A. I'd like something to eat.*  
*B. Here in the neighborhood there's a nice little café. Would you like to go?*  
*A. I'd love to.*  
 A. Waiter!  
 B. Here's the menu, sir. What would you like?  
 A. I'll have one selyanka and a breaded cutlet. Do you have ice-cream?  
 B. We have chocolate ice-cream and ice-cream with candied fruits.  
 A. I'd like one portion of chocolate ice-cream and a cup of black coffee, please.

- A. Malle, mida me tellime?  
 B. Mina tahaksin kindlasti ühe tüki torti ja tassi teed.  
 A. Aga kas sa praadi ei soovigi?  
 B. Ei, ma ei taha praegu ei suppi ega praadi. Mingisugust salatit ehk võiks võtta, kas siin on näiteks kartuli - või riisalatit?  
 A. Väga maitsev on minu arvates kalasalat.  
 B. Telli siis mulle üks kalasalat.  
 A. Kas sulle maitseb tort?  
 B. Ja, aitäh, ma võtaksin heameelega veel ühe tüki, kui sa lubad.  
 A. Palun, palun.  
 A. Vabandage, kas need kohad on vabad, kas me võime istuda teie lauda?  
 B. Jah, palun.  
 A. Nägemiseni ja head isu teile!  
 B. Aitäh, head aega!  
 A. Kas sa tahaksid klaasi veini? Või eelistad konjakit?  
 B. Ma tahaksin tõesti viiskümmend grammi konjakit ja tassi kohvi.

### KAUPLUS

- A. Ehk läheme kauplusse, enne ärasõitu tahaksin osta midagi lastele.  
 B. Siis tasub ehk minna kaubamajja, seal leiad kindlasti midagi vanemale tüdrukule.  
 A. Väiksematele ma vaataksin mõne huvitava mänguasja. Kas kaubamajas müüakse ka mänguasju?  
 B. Kahjuks mitte, aga seal lähedal on kauplus "Laste Rõõm". Seal leiame kindlasti midagi sobivat.  
 A. Ole hea ja mine osta midagi süüa, enne kui poed kinni pannakse.  
 B. Sulgemiseni on aega veel poolteist tundi, ma jõuan kenasti. Mida ma peaksin ostma?  
 A. Osta kindlasti kaks liitrit piima, üks sai ja leib. Hapukoort ja kohupiima oleks ka vaja. Võta ka keefiri ja kümme muna. Lastele vaata midagi magusat, osta kasvõi mõni kook.

- A. Malle, what are we going to order?  
 B. I'd certainly like a piece of cake and a cup of tea.  
 A. But don't you want some roast meat?  
 B. No, right now I want neither soup nor roast meat. Maybe I could have a salad. Do you have, say, potato or rice salad?  
 A. I think the fish salad is quite tasty.  
 B. Then order me a fish salad.  
 A. Do you like the cake?  
 B. Yes, thank you, I'll have another piece very much, if you don't mind.  
 A. Please, help yourself.  
 A. Excuse me, are these places free, may we sit at your table?  
 B. Yes, please do.  
 A. Good-bye and enjoy your meal!  
 B. Thank you, good bye!  
 A. Would you like a glass of wine? Or would you prefer cognac?  
 B. I'd really like fifty grams of cognac and a cup of coffee.

### A STORE

- A. Maybe we should go to a store, before leaving I'd like to buy something for the children.  
 B. Then it's probably worth going to the department store, there you'll certainly find something for your older daughter.  
 A. For the smaller ones I'd like to look at some interesting toys. Do they also sell toys in the department store?  
 B. Unfortunately they don't, but close by is "Laste Rõõm" (Children's Joy). There we'll certainly find something suitable.  
 A. Please go and buy something to eat before the stores close.  
 B. It's still another hour and a half until closing time, I'll have plenty of time. What should I buy?  
 A. Be sure to buy two liters of milk, a loaf of white bread, and one of rye bread. We also need sour cream and cottage cheese. Take some kefir and ten eggs. Look for something sweet for the children, you might even buy a few cakes.

- A. Mis pood see on. Seal me pole veel käinud.
- B. Selles poes müüakse naisterõivaid ja aluspesu.
- A. Ehk astume sisse, mul oleks vaja uut kleiti või kostüümi. Ostaksin võib-olla ka seeliku ning pluusi.
- A. Tahaksin osta mingisugused jalatsid sügiseks.
- B. Siis läheme sellesse suurde poodi, seal müüakse saapaid, säärikuid ja kummikuid.
- A. Siin lähedal avati hiljuti uus suur kauplus, kus müüakse peamiselt meesterõivaid.
- B. Kas seal ilusaid ülikondi on? Mul oleks vaja uusi pükse, aga ega pintsak ja vestki liigsed oleks.
- A. Ülikondade valik on minu arvates küllaltki suur. Seal on ka ilusaid vihmamantleid, kaabusid ja mütsi. Mina ostsin sealt endale uue lipsu ja salli.
- B. Mis me siis ootame, käime parem kiiresti kaupluses ära.
- A. *What store is that? We haven't been there yet.*
- B. *In that store they sell women's clothes and underwear.*
- A. *Perhaps we'll go in, I need a new dress or suit. I might even buy a skirt and blouse.*
- A. *I'd like to buy some kind of footwear for the fall.*
- B. *Then let's go to that big store. There they sell boots, leg-warmers, and galoshes.*
- A. *Close to here they just opened a new, big store which mostly sells men's clothes.*
- B. *Do they also have good-looking suits? I would need a new pair of trousers, but I could also do with a jacket and vest.*
- A. *As I understand it, they have a rather wide selection of suits. They also have attractive raincoats, hats, and caps. I bought myself a new necktie and scarf there.*
- B. *What are we waiting for then, let's go to the store as soon as possible.*

### TELEFON

- A. Tere, siin Arvo. Kas Liina on kodus?
- B. Liina ei ole veel tulnud. Kas palun, et ta helistaks sulle?
- A. See oleks kena.
- A. Tere päevast, kas õpetaja Saar on seal?
- B. Üks hetk, kohe kutsun.
- A. Registratuur.
- B. Tervist, kas ma saaksin numbri doktor Valli juurde?
- A. Kas teile sobib kell 14:30 (neliteist kolmkümmend)?
- B. Jah, aitäh.
- A. Hallo, kas Rein on kodus?
- B. Ma kuulen. Kes räägib?
- A. See olen mina, Mati. Mul oleks tarvis sinuga kokku saada. Kas sul on aega?
- B. Mis seal ikka, kohtume poole tunni pärast meie raamatukogus. Kas se sobib sulle?
- A. Väga hästi, kohtumiseni.

### THE TELEPHONE

- A. *Hi, Arvo here. Is Liina at home?*
- B. *Liina hasn't come yet. Should I ask her to call you?*
- A. *That would be nice.*
- A. *Hello, is Ms. Saar, the teacher, there?*
- B. *Just a moment, I'll call her right away.*
- A. *Receptionist.*
- B. *Could I make an appointment with Dr. Vall, please?*
- A. *Would 2.30 P.M. be suitable for you?*
- B. *Yes, thank you.*
- A. *Hello, is Rein at home?*
- B. *Speaking. Who's calling?*
- A. *It's me, Mati I need to meet with you. Do you have any time?*
- B. *Why not, let's meet in half an hour at our library. Is that suitable for you?*
- A. *Quite suitable, good-bye.*

- A. Halloo, kas see on 567-891 (viissada kuuskümmend seitse kaheksasada üheksakümmend üks)?
- B. On küll. Keda te soovite?
- A. Ma helistan kuulutuse peale. Kas see sekretäri koht on veel vaba?
- B. Jah. Tulge palun homme hommikul kella üheteistkümneks siia, siis räägime põhjalikumalt.
- A. Täna, kohtumiseni.
- A. Tervist, siin räägib dotsent Mets. Kas härra Orav on juba tulnud?
- B. Kahjuks on tal praegu loeng. Mida talle edasi öelda?
- A. Olge nii kena ja paluge tal helistada telefonil 421-035 (nelisada kakskümmend üks null kolmkümmend viis).

- A. Hello, is this 567-891?
- B. Yes, it is. Who do you wish (to speak with)?
- A. I'm calling about your advertisement. Is the opening for a secretary still free?
- B. Yes. Please come here tomorrow at eleven o'clock and we'll talk about it in more detail.
- A. Thank you, good-bye.
- A. Hello, this is docent Mets speaking. Has Mr. Orav arrived yet?
- B. Unfortunately he has a lecture right now. What message could I give him?
- A. Would you be so kind as to ask him to call 421-035.

#### MISSUGUNE ILM TÄNA ON?

- A. Küll on täna ilus ilm!
- B. Lihtsalt suurepärane, peaks vist mere äärde minema.
- A. Missugune ilm täna on?
- B. Vihmane ja külm nagu eilegi, ei taha kohe õue minnagi.
- A. Mida kraadiklaas näitab?
- B. Miinus kolm kraadi.
- A. Ja lund pole ikka veel. Ei tea, kas sel aastal talve ei tulegi.
- A. Ilus ilm täna.
- B. On tõesti, kevad on vist käes.
- A. Kas vihm on lõppenud?
- B. Mitte sinnapoolegi, kallab nagu oavarrest.
- A. Kas ka täna on külm ilm?
- B. Paistab olevat 17 (seitseteist) kraadi alla nulli.
- A. Oi, kui külm!
- A. Paistab, et ilm on selgemaks läinud.
- B. Jah, vihm hakkab lõppema, aga õues on kole märg ja porine.

#### WHAT'S THE WEATHER LIKE TODAY

- A. The weather is certainly beautiful today.
- B. Simply terrific, we should probably go to the seashore.
- A. What's the weather like today?
- B. Rainy and cold, just like yesterday. I don't feel like going out at all.
- A. What does the thermometer show?
- B. Minus three degrees.
- A. And there's no snow yet. I don't know, maybe there won't be any winter this year.
- A. Beautiful weather today.
- B. Certainly is, spring is certainly here.
- A. Has it stopped raining?
- B. Nothing of the sort, it's raining cats and dogs.
- A. Is the weather cold today, too?
- B. It seems to be seventeen degrees below zero (= 1°F).
- A. Oh, how cold!
- A. It looks like the weather has cleared up.
- B. Yes, the rain seems to be letting up, but outside it's terribly wet and muddy.

## WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

### **Ööpäev - Day and night**

*hommik* - morning

*päev* - day

*õhtu* - evening

*öö* - night

*hommikul* - in the morning

*päeval* - during the day

*õhtul* - in the evening

*öösel* - at night

*Rong saabub hommikul.*

*Päeval on ta tööl.*

*Õhtu oli külm.*

*Õhtul läheme teatrisse.*

*Öösel sadas vihma.*

*Beebi nutab öösel tihti.*

*Eile oli kuivalge öö.*

The train arrives in the morning.

During the day she's at work.

The evening was cold.

We'll go to the theater in the evening.

It rained during the night.

The baby often cries at night.

Yesterday was a moonlit night.

### **Nädalapäevad - The days of the week**

*esmaspäev* - Monday

*teisipäev* - Tuesday

*kolmapäev* - Wednesday

*neljapäev* - Thursday

*reedel* - Friday

*laupäev* - Saturday

*pühapäev* - Sunday

*esmaspäeval* - on Monday

*teisipäeval* - on Tuesday

*kolmapäeval* - on Wednesday

*neljapäeval* - on Thursday

*reedel* - on Friday

*laupäeval* - on Saturday

*pühapäeval* - on Sunday

*Täna on teisipäev.*

*Eile oli esmaspäev.*

*Homme on kolmapäev.*

*Üleeile oli pühapäev.*

*Laupäeval ma lähen teatrisse.*

*Ma helistan sulle kolmapäeval.*

Today is Tuesday.

Yesterday was Monday.

Tomorrow will be Wednesday.

The day before yesterday was Sunday.

On Saturday I'm going to the theater.

I'll call you on Wednesday.

### **Kuud - The months**

*jaanuar* - January

*veebruar* - February

*märts* - March

*aprill* - April

*mai* - May

*juuni* - June

*juuli* - July

*august* - August

*september* - September

*oktoober* - October

*november* - November

*detsember* - December

*jaanuaris* - in January

*veebruaries* - in February

*märtsis* - in March

*aprillis* - in April

*mais* - in May

*juunis* - in June

*juulis* - in July

*augustis* - in August

*septembris* - in September

*oktoobris* - in October

*novembris* - in November

*detsembris* - in December

### **Aastajaad - The seasons**

*kevad* - spring

*suvi* - summer

*sügis* - fall

*talv* - winter

*kevadel* - in the spring

*suvel* - in the summer

*sügisel* - in the fall

*talvel* - in the winter

*Kevadel loodus ärkab.*

*Suvel on päevad pikad ja ööd lühikesed.  
nights are*

*Sügisel lähevad lapsed kooli.*

*Talvel sajab lund.*

In the spring nature awakens.

In the summer the days are long and the  
short.

In the fall children attend school.

Snow falls in the winter.



### **Kui palju on kell? Mis kell on? - What time is it?**

- 12.00 - *Kell on kaksteist.*  
7.30 - *Kell on pool kaheksa.*  
- *Kell on seitse ja kolmkümmend minutit (seitse kolmkümmend).*  
7.45 - *Kell on kolmveerand kaheksa.*  
~ *Kell on seitse ja nelikümmend viis minutit (seitse nelikümmend viis).*  
- *Viisteist minutit puudub kaheksast.*  
8.10 - *Kell on kaheksa ja kümme minutit*  
~ *Kell on kümme minutit kaheksa läbi.*  
- *Kell on kümme minutit üheksal.*  
8.15 - *Kell on veerand üheksa.*  
~ *Kell on kaheksa ja viisteist minutit.*

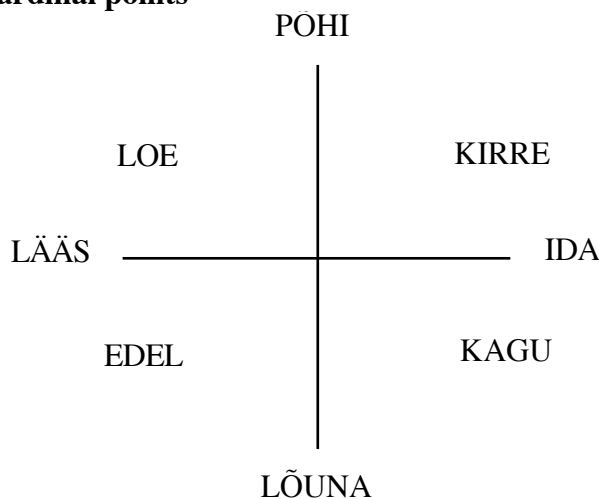
*Kell on juba kümme.*

It's already ten o'clock.

*Kell on alles kümme.*

It's still only ten o'clock.

### **Ilmakaared - The cardinal points**



*Põhja-Eesti* - Northern Estonia

*Põhja-Eestis* - in Northern Estonia

*Lõuna-Prantsusmaa* - Southern France

*Lõuna-Prantsusmaal* - in Southern France

*Ida-Norra* - Eastern Norway

*Ida-Norras* - in Eastern Norway

*kirdepiir* - the north-eastern border

*loodetuul* - the north-western wind

*kagumurded* - the south-western dialects

*edelarannik* - the southern shore

### **Värvid - Colors**

*must* - black

*valge* - white

*punane* - red

*sinine* - blue

*pruun* - brown

*hall* - gray

*roheline* - green

*kollane* - yellow

*roosa* - pink

*lilla* - violet

*oran\_* - orange

*bee\_* - beige

# GRAMMAR

## GENERAL REMARKS ON ESTONIAN GRAMMAR

Estonian makes use of the following processes in order to produce the forms of words needed to indicate their functions in sentences:

1. **Suffixation.** One or several suffixes are added to the stem of the word:

• Examples: *majadele* 'to the houses' (*de* - suffix indicating the plural number, *le* - case suffix indicating direction).

2. **Sound changes within the word stem.** For example: *tuba* 'the room,' *toa* 'of the room'.

In many instances the two strategies are used simultaneously; suffixes are added to a word stem which has been modified by internal sound changes.

• Examples: *tuba* 'the room', *toa uks* 'the door of the room, *toas* 'in the room'; *võtta* 'to take', *võtan* 'I take'

3. **Contextual clues.** Some words undergo no changes in certain cases, for which reason their grammatical function can only be determined from the context.

• Examples: *maja* ['maja'] 'house', *maja uks* ['maja'] 'the door of the house', *näen maja* ['maja'] 'I see the house'. Compare *kauplus* 'shop', *kaupluse uks* 'the door of the shop', *näen kauplust* 'I see the shop'.

4. **Length contrasts.** Some grammatical forms which are identical in spelling are nevertheless pronounced differently. This difference involves a contrast between the long and overlong lengths of the stressed syllable.

• Examples: *kooli uks* ['kooli'] 'the door of the school', but *näen kooli* ['kooli] 'I see the school'. The first form, the genitive singular, has a long vowel in the first syllable and a slightly lengthened vowel in the second one; the second form, the partitive singular, has an overlong vowel in the first syllable, and a short vowel in the second one.

5. **Combination of lexical word with grammatical word.**

a) Nouns plus relators (postpositions and prepositions). Estonian expresses many relationships in time, space, and logic by relators: small words placed after or before a noun.

• Examples: *laua all* 'under the table', *mööda tänavat* 'along the street'.

Sometimes constructions with relators can be used as alternatives to forms with case suffixes.

• Examples: *laua peale* ~ *lauale* 'onto the table'

b) Markers and auxiliaries plus non-conjugated forms of verbs. The negative marker *ei* and the auxiliary *olema* 'to be' enter into several combinations to produce many of the forms of the Estonian verb.

• Examples: *ma ei ole näinud* 'I haven't seen', *ta olevat saabunud* 'he is said to have arrived'.

## THE VERB

Estonian verbs have four tense forms: the present, the past, the present perfect, and the past perfect. The present tense forms can be used to refer to repeated, ongoing, and future actions and states: *võtan* 'I take, I'm taking, I'll take, I'll be taking'. The case of the direct object, often together with an adverbial particle, often places an action or state in the present or future: *sõõn leiba* 'I'm eating the bread' - *sõõn leiva ära* 'I'll eat the bread (up)'.

Estonian verbs have two infinitives: the MA-infinitive and the DA-infinitive. The choice between the two infinitives is determined by the meaning of the main verb of the sentence in which they occur.

- Examples: *tahan õppida* 'I want to learn' - *pean õppima* 'I must learn'.

The MA-infinitive is the form under which verbs are listed in Estonian dictionaries.

Estonian has four moods: indicative, conditional, imperative, and narrative. The narrative mood is used to refer to an action or state which the speaker knows about only through the words of some other person:

- Examples: *sa oled koolis* 'you're at school' - *sa oleksid koolis* 'you should be at school' - *ole koolis!* 'be at school!' - *sa olevat koolis* 'you're said to be at school, people say you're at school'.

The Estonian verb has personal and impersonal forms. The impersonal forms are used to refer to an action performed by an unspecified human agent.

- Example: *Eestis räägitakse eesti keelt*. 'In Estonia people speak Estonian, ...Estonian is spoken'.

The various forms of the Estonian verb are constructed from one of the following four stems: the present stem, the DA-infinitive stem, the MA-infinitive stem, and the TUD-participle stem. The stems concerned are obtained by removing the suffix marking the grammatical form in question.

## THE INDICATIVE MOOD

The indicative mood refers to a *real action (or state of being)* which is taking place at the present moment, took place in the past, or, in the opinion of the speaker, will take place in the future.

The indicative mood has no specific grammatical marker.

Estonian verbs have four tenses in the indicative mood.

### The Present Tense

The *personal forms* of the present tense are formed from the present stem by adding personal suffixes. In the negative forms the negative marker *ei* is used. Use of a personal pronoun is optional in the affirmative but obligatory in the negative.

The present stem is obtained by removing the personal suffix *n* from the first person singular present indicative form.

- Examples:

*saabun* □ *saabu-*  
*pakun* □ *paku-*  
*tahan* □ *taha-*

*saabuma* 'to arrive'

#### Affirmative:

<b>-n</b>	<i>mina (ma) saabun</i>
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<b>present stem + personal marker</b>	<b>-d</b> <b>-b</b> <b>-me</b> <b>-te</b> <b>-vad</b>	<i>sina (sa) saabud</i> <i>tema (ta) saabub</i> <i>meie (me) saabume</i> <i>teie (te) saabute</i> <i>nemad (nad) saabuvad</i>
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**Negative:**

<b>ei + present stem</b>	<i>mina (ma) ei saabu</i> <i>sina (sa) ei saabu</i> <i>tema (ta) ei saabu</i> <i>meie (me) ei saabu</i> <i>teie (te) ei saabu</i> <i>nemad (nad) ei saabu</i>
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The verb *olema* ‘to be’ has slight irregularities in its conjugation in the present and past tenses.

*olema* ‘to be’

**Affirmative:**

*mina (ma) olen*  
*sina (sa) oled*  
*tema (ta) on*  
*meie (me) oleme*  
*teie (te) olete*  
*nemad (nad) on*

**Negative:**

*mina (ma) ei ole*  
*sina (sa) ei ole*  
*tema (ta) ei ole*  
*meie (me) ei ole*  
*teie (te) ei ole*  
*nemad (nad) ei ole*

The *impersonal forms* of the present tense are formed from the TUD-participle stem by addition of the marker -TAKSE (-DAKSE, -AKSE).

The TUD-participle stem is obtained by removing the marker -TUD from the participle.

- Examples:

*saabutud* - **-TUD** □ *saabu-*  
*pakutud* - **-TUD** □ *paku-*  
*tahetud* - **-TUD** □ *tahe-*

<b>TUD-participle stem</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-TAKSE</b> <b>-DAKSE</b> <b>-AKSE</b>
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*Selles kohvikus pakutakse maitsvaid saiakesi.*  
*Selles ateljees õmmeldakse ilusaid kleite.*

In this café they serve tasty buns.  
In this fashion house they sew beautiful skirts.

The *negative impersonal forms* for the present tense are constructed from the negative marker *ei*, the stem of the TUD-participle, and the marker -TA (-DA),

<b>ei + TUD-participle stem + -TA (-DA)</b>
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*Selles kohvikus ei pakuta teed.*  
*Selles ateljees ei õmmelda kleite.*

Tee isn't served in this café.  
They don't sew dresses in this fashion house

## The Past Tense

The *personal forms* of the past tense are constructed from the stem of the MA-infinitive, the marker of the simple past tense -SI (-I), and the personal endings. The third person forms are exceptions to this pattern.

Stem of the MA-infinitive = MA-infinitive minus -MA

• Examples:

*saabuma* - -MA □ *saabu-*  
*pakkuma* - -MA □ *pakku-*  
*tahtma* - -MA □ *taht-*

### Affirmative:

<b>MA-infinitive stem + -SI(-I) +</b>	<b>-n</b>	<i>mina (ma) saabusin</i>
	<b>-d</b>	<i>sina (sa) saabusid</i>
	<b>-</b>	<i>tema (ta) saabus</i>
	<b>-me</b>	<i>meie (me) saabusime</i>
	<b>-te</b>	<i>teie (te) saabusite</i>
	<b>-d</b>	<i>nemad (nad) saabusid</i>

The *negative forms* are constructed from the negative participle *ei* and the NUD-participle.

### Negative:

<b><i>ei</i> + NUD-participle</b>	<i>mina (ma) ei saabunud</i>
	<i>sina (sa) ei saabunud</i>
	<i>tema (ta) ei saabunud</i>
	<i>meie (me) ei saabunud</i>
	<i>teie (te) ei saabunud</i>
	<i>nemad (nad) ei saabunud</i>

*olema* 'to be'

### Affirmative:

*mina (ma) olin*  
*sina (sa) olid*  
*tema (ta) oli*  
*meie (me) olime*  
*teie (te) olite*  
*nemad (nad) olid*

### Negative:

*mina (ma) ei olnud*  
*sina (sa) ei olnud*  
*tema (ta) ei olnud*  
*meie (me) ei olnud*  
*teie (te) ei olnud*  
*nemad (nad) ei olnud*

The *impersonal forms* for the past tense are constructed from the -TUD-participle stem and the marker -TI(-DI).

### TUD-participle stem + -TI(-DI)

*Selles kohvikus pakuti varem maitsvat teed.*  
*Selles ateljees õmmeldi enne ainult kleite.*

They used to serve tasty tea in that café.  
 They used to sew only dresses in that fashion house.

The *negative impersonal forms* for the past tense are constructed from the negative marker *ei* and the -TUD-participle.

### ***ei + TUD-participle***

*Selles kohvikus ei pakutud varem teed.*  
*Selles ateljees ei õmmeldud kleite.*

They didn't used to serve tea in that café.  
They didn't sell dresses in that fashion house.

## **The Present Perfect Tense**

The present perfect tense refers to an action or situation which took place in the past viewed from the standpoint of the present. This form is also sometimes used when referring to the result of a completed action.

The personal forms of the present perfect are constructed by combining the forms of the verb *olema* with the -NUD-participle; the impersonal forms have the -TUD participle.

### **Affirmative:**

mina (ma) olen		<i>mina (ma) olen saabunud</i>
sina (sa) oled		<i>sina (sa) oled saabunud</i>
tema (ta) on	<b>+ NUD-</b>	<i>tema (ta) on saabunud</i>
meie (me) oleme	<b>participle</b>	<i>meie (me) oleme saabunud</i>
teie (te) olete		<i>teie (te) olete saabunud</i>
nemad (nad) on		<i>nemad (nad) on saabunud</i>

### **Negative:**

mina (ma)		<i>mina (ma) ei ole saabunud</i>
sina (sa)		<i>sina (sa) ei ole saabunud</i>
tema (ta)	<b><i>ei ole + NUD-</i></b>	<i>tema (ta) ei ole saabunud</i>
meie (me)	<b>participle</b>	<i>meie (me) ei ole saabunud</i>
teie (te)		<i>teie (te) ei ole saabunud</i>
nemad (nad)		<i>nemad (nad) ei ole saabunud</i>

*Laev on ammu juba saabunud.*  
*Rong ei ole veel saabunud.*

The ship has long since arrived.  
The train has not yet arrived.

The *impersonal forms* of the present perfect tense:

### ***on + TUD-participle***

*Kas seda salatit on ka enne selles kohvikus pakutud?*  
*Kas see kleit on õmmeldud ateljees?*

Has this salad been served in this café before?

Has this skirt been sewn in this fashion house?

The *negative impersonal forms* of the present perfect tense are constructed according to the following model:

### ***ei ole + TUD-participle***

*Seda praadi ei ole siin kunagi varem pakutud.*  
*See kleit ei ole ateljees õmmeldud.*

This roast has never been served here before.  
This dress was not sold in the fashion house.

## **The Past Perfect Tense**

The past perfect tense is used to refer to an action or situation in the past from the standpoint of a less distant past determined by the context or the other parts of the sentence.

• Examples:

*Laev oli juba kaks tundi tagasi saabunud.  
See maja oli ehitatud juba sajandi alguses.*

The ship had already arrived two hours ago.  
This house had already been built at the beginning of the century.

The past perfect is also used when the speaker him or herself did not directly experience the action or situation referred to.

• Examples:

*Malle teadis, et tema vanemad olid elanud maal.*

Malle knew that her parents had lived in the country.

The past perfect tense is additionally used to express the result of an action which took place in the past.

• Examples:

*Hiljem olid tema vanemad asunud elama Tallinna.*

Her parents had moved to Tallinn later.

The past perfect tense is constructed using the past tense forms of the verb *olema* and the NUD-participle. The impersonal forms use the TUD-participle.

**Affirmative:**

mina (ma) olin		<i>mina (ma) olin saabunud</i>
sina (sa) olid		<i>sina (sa) olid saabunud</i>
tema (ta) oli	<b>+ NUD-</b>	<i>tema (ta) oli saabunud</i>
meie (me) olime	<b>participle</b>	<i>meie (me) olime saabunud</i>
teie (te) olite		<i>teie (te) olite saabunud</i>
nemad (nad) olid		<i>nemad (nad) olid saabunud</i>

**Negative:**

mina (ma)		<i>mina (ma) ei olnud saabunud</i>
sina (sa)		<i>sina (sa) ei olnud saabunud</i>
tema (ta)	<b>ei olnud +</b>	<i>tema (ta) ei olnud saabunud</i>
mina (ma)	<b>NUD-participle</b>	<i>meie (me) ei olnud saabunud</i>
sina (sa)		<i>teie (te) ei olnud saabunud</i>
tema (ta)		<i>nemad (nad) ei olnud saabunud</i>

*Olin just koju jõudnud, kui telefon helises.*

I had just arrived home when the telephone rang.

*Ma ei olnud veel koju jõudnud, kui algas vihma sadu.*

I had not yet arrived home when it began to rain.

The **impersonal forms** of the past perfect are constructed using the past tense forms of the verb *olema* and the TUD-participle.

***oli* + TUD-participle**

*See d\_emper oli juba ammu müüüdud.*

This pullover had already been sold long ago.

The *negative impersonal forms* of the past perfect tense:

<b><i>ei olnud</i> + TUD-participle</b>
---

See *d\_emper ei olnud veel müüdud.*

This pullover had not yet been sold.

## THE CONDITIONAL MOOD

The conditional mood indicates a hypothetical action or situation which could take place under specific circumstances. Additionally, the conditional mood can be used to express varying degrees of politeness, doubt, desire, and reserve.

### The Present Tense

The *personal forms* of the present conditional are constructed by adding the marker -KSI- (-KS) to the present stem before the personal endings. The personal endings can also be omitted, particularly when the subject of the verb may be determined by other means.

#### Affirmative:

<b>present stem</b>	<b>+ -KSI- +</b>	<b>personal endings</b>
---------------------	------------------	-------------------------

*saabuma* 'to arrive'

*mina (ma) saabuks(in)*  
*sina (sa) saabuks(id)*  
*tema (ta) saabuks*  
*meie (me) saabuks(ime)*  
*teie (te) saabuks(ite)*  
*nemad (nad) saabuks(id)*

#### Negative:

<b><i>ei</i> +</b>	<b>present stem</b>	<b>+ -KS</b>
--------------------	---------------------	--------------

*mina (ma) ei saabuks*  
*sina (sa) ei saabuks*  
*tema (ta) ei saabuks*  
*meie (me) ei saabuks*  
*teie (te) ei saabuks*  
*nemad (nad) ei saabuks*

*Oleks hea, kui laev saabuks hommikul.*

It would be nice if the boat would arrive in the morning.

*Oleks hea, kui rong ei saabuks nii hilja.*

It would be nice if the train didn't arrive so late.

The *impersonal forms* of the present conditional:

#### Affirmative:

<b>TUD-participle stem</b>	<b>+ -TAKS (-DAKS)</b>
----------------------------	------------------------

*Oleks hea, kui saabutaks enne õhtut.*

It would be nice if people would arrive before evening.



## Negative

EI +	TUD-participle stem	+ -TAKS (-DAKS)
------	---------------------	-----------------

*Oleks parem, kui ei saabutaks nii hilja.*

It would be better if people wouldn't arrive so late.

The conditional mood is often used to express politeness.

• Examples:

*Mina paluksin teed.*

I'd like some tea.

*Kui te tahaksite, võiksime kohe minna.*

If you'd like, we could go right away.

*Ma võtaksin selle käevõru. Siis tahaksin selle d\_empri.*

I'd like to have this bracelet. And then I'd also like this pullover.

## The Present Perfect Tense

The *personal forms* of the present perfect conditional are constructed from the present conditional forms of the verb *olema* and the NUD-participle.

### Affirmative:

mina (ma) oleks(in)

sina (sa) oleks(id)

tema (ta) oleks

meie (me) oleks(ime)

teie (te) oleks(ite)

nemad (nad) oleks(id)

**+ NUD- PARTICIPLE**

*mina (ma) oleks(in) saabunud*

*sina (sa) oleks(id) saabunud*

*tema (ta) oleks saabunud*

*meie (me) oleks(ime) saabunud*

*teie (te) oleks(ite) saabunud*

*nemad (nad) oleks(id) saabunud*

### Negative

mina (ma)

sina (sa)

tema (ta)

meie (me)

teie (te)

nemad (nad)

**+ei oleks + NUD-PARTICIPLE**

*mina (ma) ei oleks saabunud*

*sina (sa) ei oleks saabunud*

*tema (ta) ei oleks saabunud.*

*meie (me) ei oleks saabunud.*

*teie (te) ei oleks saabunud*

*nemad (nad) ei oleks saabunud*

• Example:

*Ma oleksin saabunud juba eile, kui sa ei oleks unustanud mulle helistada.*

I would have already arrived yesterday if you hadn't forgotten to call me.

The *impersonal forms* of the present perfect conditional:

**Affirmative:**

<b>oleks + TUD-PARTICIPLE</b>	oleks saabutud
-------------------------------	----------------

**Negative**

<b>ei oleks + TUD-PARTICIPLE</b>	ei oleks saabutud
----------------------------------	-------------------

*Kui mulle oleks õigel ajal helistatud, siis ei oleks sa pidanud nii kaua ootama.*

If I had been called at the right time you wouldn't have had to wait for so long.

## THE IMPERATIVE MOOD

### The Present Tense

*Personal forms:*

**Affirmative:**

<b>Singular:</b>		
1st person	–	–
2nd person	<b>present stem</b>	<i>paku!</i> <i>vaata!</i>
3rd person	<b>DA-infinitive stem + -GU (-KU)</b>	<i>pakkugu!</i> <i>vaadaku!</i>
<b>Plural:</b>		
1st person	<b>DA-infinitive stem + -GEM (-KEM)</b>	<i>pakkugem!</i> <i>vaadakem!</i>
2nd person	<b>DA-infinitive stem + -GE (-KE)</b>	<i>pakkuge!</i> <i>vaadake!</i>
3rd person	<b>DA-infinitive stem + -GU (-KU)</b>	<i>pakkugu!</i> <i>vaadaku!</i>

Note that the second person singular affirmative form of the imperative mood appears in the same grade as the present tense: *paku, vaata* (compare *mina pakun, mina vaatan*). The other forms of the imperative appear in the same grade as the DA-infinitive: *pakkuge, vaadake* (compare *pakkuda, vaadata*).

**Negative:****Singular:**

1st person	-	-
2nd person	<b>ära + present stem</b>	<i>ära paku!</i> <i>ära vaata!</i>
3rd person	<b>ärgu + DA-infinitive stem + -GU (-KU)</b>	<i>(ta) ärgu pakkugu!</i> <i>(ta) ärgu vaadaku!</i>
<b>Plural:</b>		
1st person	<b>ärgem + DA-infinitive stem + -GEM (-KEM)</b>	<i>ärgem pakkugem!</i> <i>ärgem vaadakem!</i>
2nd person	<b>ärge + DA-infinitive stem + -GE (-KE)</b>	<i>ärge pakkuge!</i> <i>ärge vaadake!</i>
3rd person	<b>ärgu + DA-infinitive stem + -GU (-KU)</b>	<i>ärgu pakkugu!</i> <i>ärgu vaadaku!</i>

Note that the third person forms are identical in the singular and plural.

*Peeter, paku külalistele teed!*  
*Ärge jääge lõunale hiljaks!*

Peeter, offer the guests some tea!  
Don't be late for lunch!

The *impersonal forms* of the present imperative.

**Affirmative:**

<b>TUD-participle stem + -DA (-TA) + -GU</b>
--

*pakutagu!*  
*vaadatagu!*

**Negative**

<b>ärgu + present impersonal affirmative imperative</b>
---

*ärgu pakutagu!*  
*ärgu vaadatagu!*

*Ärgu isegi mõeldagu puududa matemaatika tunnist!*

They had best not even think about being absent from the mathematics lesson!

### The Present Perfect Tense

The present perfect forms of the imperative mood are rarely used. They have no personal endings, for which reason their subjects must always be expressed. These forms are constructed from the third person imperative forms of the verb *olema* and the NUD-participle; the impersonal forms have the TUD-participle.

**Affirmative:**

mina (ma)  
sina (sa)  
tema (ta)  
meie (me)  
teie (te)  
nemad (nad)

**olgu +  
NUD-participle**

*olgu pakkunud!*  
*olgu vaadanud!*

**Negative**

mina (ma)  
sina (sa)  
tema (ta)  
meie (me)  
teie (te)  
nemad (nad)

**ärgu olgu +  
NUD-participle**

*ärgu olgu pakkunud!*  
*ärgu olgu vaadanud!*

*Ta olgu läinud enne meie tulekut!*

He is to have left before our arrival!

**Impersonal forms:**

**Affirmative:**

<b>olgu + TUD-PARTICIPLE</b>
------------------------------

*olgu pakutud!*

**Negative**

<b>ärgu olgu + TUD-PARTICIPLE</b>
-----------------------------------

*ärgu olgu pakutud!*

*Olgu pakutud parimad road!*

May the best dishes be served here!

### THE NARRATIVE MOOD

The narrative mood has no exact equivalent in English. It refers to an action or situation, the truth of which the speaker is uncertain of because he or she only know of

it through the words of some other person. The narrative mood is often used when quoting someone indirectly. The forms of the narrative mood are best rendered in English using forms of the indicative mood qualified by words and expressions such as ‘is supposed to’, ‘people say’, etc.

The marker of the narrative is -VAT. The forms of the narrative mood lack personal endings, for which reason personal pronouns must always be used with them.

The **present tense** of the narrative mood is formed from the stem of the MA-infinitive to which is added the marker -VAT with no personal endings.

**Affirmative:**

mina (ma)	MA-infinitive stem + -VAT
sina (sa)	
tema (ta)	
meie (me)	
teie (te)	
nemad (nad)	

*mina (ma) saabuvat  
sina (sa) saabuvat  
tema (ta) saabuvat  
meie (me) saabuvat  
teie (te) saabuvat  
nemad (nad) saabuvat*

**Negative**

mina (ma)	<b>ei +</b> MA-infinitive stem + -VAT
sina (sa)	
tema (ta)	
meie (me)	
teie (te)	
nemad (nad)	

*mina (ma) ei saabuvat  
sina (sa) ei saabuvat  
tema (ta) ei saabuvat  
meie (me) ei saabuvat  
teie (te) ei saabuvat  
nemad (nad) ei saabuvat*

*Rein saabuvat koju homme hommikul.*                      They say that Rein will be arriving home tomorrow morning.  
*Riina tahtvat juba koju tulla.*                                      Riina is said to want to come home already.

The **impersonal forms** of the narrative mood are formed from the TUD-participle stem, to which the marker-TAVAT (-DAVAT) is added.

**Affirmative:**

TUD-participle stem	+ -TAVAT (-DAVAT)
---------------------	----------------------

*Koju saabutavat hilja.*    People are said to arrive home late.

**Negative**

<i>ei</i> +	TUD-participle stem	+ -TAVAT (-DAVAT)
-------------	---------------------	----------------------

*Tallinnasse ei saabutavat enne õhtut.*

It is said that people won't be arriving in Tallinn before the evening.

The **present perfect tense** of the narrative mood is formed using the present tense forms of the verb "OLEMA" and the NUD-participle, for the impersonal forms the TUD-participle is used.

**Affirmative:**

mina (ma)  
sina (sa)  
tema (ta)  
meie (me)  
teie (te)  
nemad (nad)

**olevat +  
NUD-PARTICIPLE**

*Sa olevat saabunud juba eile.*

You are said to already have arrived yesterday.

*Ta olevat ostnud juba selle uue d\_empri.*

She is said to have bought a new pullover.

**Negative**

mina (ma)  
sina (sa)  
tema (ta)  
meie (me)  
teie (te)  
nemad (nad)

**ei olevat +  
NUD-PARTICIPLE**

*Sa ei olevat veel näinud seda filmi.*

They say you haven't seen this film yet.

The **impersonal forms** of the present perfect tense:

**Affirmative:**

<b>olevat + TUD-PARTICIPLE</b>
--------------------------------

*Tallinnasse olevat saabunud hommikul vara.*

People are said to have arrived in Tallinn early in the morning.

**Negative:**

<b>ei olevat + TUD-PARTICIPLE</b>
-----------------------------------

*Tookord ei olevat Tallinna-sõidust räägitud.*

At that time nobody had said anything about a trip to Tallinn.

### CLASSIFYING ESTONIAN VERBS

On the basis of the manner in which Estonian verbs undergo internal changes and interact with the various grammatical markers they can be grouped into four groups or conjugations:

GROUP	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	EXAMPLES
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I	No gradation: stem of one syllable ending in a long vowel or diphthong in degree 3	`tooma, `võima
II	No gradation: stem of two or three syllables, no gradation. (Note exceptional forms for verbs like <i>tulema</i> , <i>olema</i> , <i>panema</i> .)	`muutuma, <i>elama</i> , <i>tulema</i>
III	Gradation: MA-infinitive <b>strong</b> grade, present indicative <b>weak</b> grade For verbs like <i>lugema</i> it is the qualitative rather than the (secondary) quantitative gradation which is relevant. Grade of past impersonal participle <b>unpredictable</b> .	`pakkuma <i>lugema</i> , `saatma, `andma, `maksma, `laulma
IV	Gradation: MA-infinitive <b>strong</b> grade, DA-infinitive <b>weak</b> grade, present indicative <b>strong</b> grade. Past impersonal participle in <b>weak</b> grade.	`hakkama ( <i>hakata</i> ), `õmblema ( <i>õmmelda</i> ), `vaatama, ( <i>vaadata</i> )

Some of the similarities and differences between the groups can be seen by comparing the relationships holding between their principal parts (boldfacing indicates the strong grade):

	MA-infinitive	DA-infinitive	1st pers. sing. pres. ind.	TUD-participle
I	`tooma `võima	`tuua `võida	`toon `võin	`toodud `võidud
II	`muutuma <i>elama</i> <i>tulema</i>	`muutuda <i>elada</i> `tulla	`muutun <i>elan</i> <i>tulen</i>	`muututud <i>elatud</i> `tuldud
III	`pakkuma <b><i>lugema</i></b> `saatma `andma `maksma `laulma	`pakkuda <b><i>lugeda</i></b> `saata `anda `maksta `laulda	<i>pakun</i> `loen <i>saan</i> <i>annan</i> <i>maksan</i> <i>laulan</i>	<i>pakutud</i> `loetud <i>saadetud</i> `antud `masked `lauldud
IV	`hakkama `õmblema `vaatama	<i>hakata</i> <i>õmmelda</i> <i>vaadata</i>	`hakkan `õmblen `vaatan	<i>hakatud</i> <i>õmmeldud</i> <i>vaadatud</i>

### THE DECLINED FORMS OF THE VERB

The declined or non-finite forms of the verb refer to an action or situation in general with no indication of person, number, or mood.

The most important declined forms are:

- the MA- and DA-infinitives
- the V- and -TAV participles

### THE DECLINED FORMS OF THE INFINITIVE

<b>-MA</b>	<b>MA-infinitive</b> <i>saabuma</i> 'to arrive' <i>pakkuma</i> 'to offer' <i>vaatama</i> 'to look'	<b>-DA</b>	<b>DA-infinitive</b> <i>saabuda</i> 'to arrive' <i>pakkuda</i> 'to offer' <i>vaadata</i> 'to look'
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<b>-MAS</b>	<i>saabumas pakkumas vaatamas</i>	<b>-DES</b>	<i>saabudes pakkudes vaadates</i>
<b>-MAST</b>	<i>saabumast pakkumast vaatamast</i>		
<b>-MAKS</b>	<i>saabumakst pakkumakst vaatamakst</i>		
<b>-MATA</b>	<i>saabumata pakkumata vaatamata</i>		

**-MA:** *Ma pean vaatama, kuhu lapsed on läinud.* I must see where the children have gone.

*See laev peaks varsti saabuma.*

This boat is supposed to arrive soon.

**-MAS:** *Ta on suures toas albumit vaatamas.*

She's in the large room looking at the album.

*Rong on saabumas jaama.*

The train is arriving at the station.



<b>-MAST:</b>	<i>Ma tulen filmi vaatamast.</i> <i>Täna pakkumast.</i>	I'm coming from having seen the film. Thank you for the offer.
<b>-MAKS:</b>	<i>Ta on liiga noor, vaatamaks seda etendust.</i>	He's too young to be watching (= in order to watch) this performance.
<b>-MATA:</b>	<i>Mul on see film vaatamata.</i>	I didn't see the film. (= For me the film is without having been seen.)
<b>-DA:</b>	<i>Ma tahan vaadata albumit.</i> <i>Ma kavatsen pakkuda külalistele saiakesi.</i>	I want to look at the album. I'm getting ready to offer the guests buns.
<b>-DES:</b>	<i>Albumit vaadates läks aeg märkamatuks.</i> <i>Emal käis mööda tuba, pakkudes külalistele teed.</i>	While (we were) watching the album time passed by unnoticed. Mother walked around the room offering the guests tea.

### THE PARTICIPLES

The *V-participle* (present active participle)

MA-infinitive stem + -V
-------------------------

- Examples:      *saabuma - saabuv*  
                      'to arrive - arriving'
- vaatama - vaatav*  
                      'to look - looking'

If the MA-infinitive stem ends in a consonant, an -E is inserted between it and the marker:

- Examples:      *laulma - laulev*  
                      'to sing - singing'
- seisma - seisev*  
                      'to stand - standing'

## The declension of the V-participle

*saabuv rong* ‘(an) incoming train’

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<b>Nominative</b>	<i>saabuv rong</i>	<i>saabuvad rongid</i>
<b>Genitive</b>	<i>saabuva rongi</i>	<i>saabuvate rongide</i>
<b>Partitive</b>	<i>saabuvat rongi</i>	<i>saabuvoid ronge</i>
<b>Illative</b>	<i>saabuvasse rongi</i>	<i>saabuvatesse rongidesse</i>
<b>Inessive</b>	<i>saabuvast rongis</i>	<i>saabuvates rongides</i>
<b>Elicative</b>	<i>saabuvast rongist</i>	<i>saabuvatest rongidest</i>
<b>Allative</b>	<i>saabuvale rongile</i>	<i>saabuvatele rongidele</i>
<b>Adessive</b>	<i>saabuval rongil</i>	<i>saabuvatel rongidel</i>
<b>Ablative</b>	<i>saabuvalt rongilt</i>	<i>saabuvatelt rongidelt</i>
<b>Translative</b>	<i>saabuvaks rongiks</i>	<i>saabuvateks rongideks</i>
<b>Terminative</b>	<i>saabuva rongini</i>	<i>saabuvate rongideni</i>
<b>Essive</b>	<i>saabuva rongina</i>	<i>saabuvate rongidena</i>
<b>Abessive</b>	<i>saabuva rongita</i>	<i>saabuvate rongideta</i>
<b>Comitative</b>	<i>saabuva rongiga</i>	<i>saabuvate rongidega</i>

*Saabuva rongi aknad olid avatud.*

The windows of the incoming train were open

*Lapsed valmistuvad algavaks õppeaastaks.*

The children are preparing for the coming school year.

The **TUD-participle** (past passive participle)

marker: -TUD (-DUD)

Examples:	<i>kirjutama - kirjutatud</i>	‘to write - written’
	<i>lubama - lubatud</i>	‘to allow - allowed’
	<i>õppima - õpitud</i>	‘to learn - learned’
	<i>lugema - loetud</i>	‘to read - read’
	<i>tegema - tehtud</i>	‘to do - done’
	<i>leidma - leitud</i>	‘to find - found’
	<i>tootma - toodetud</i>	‘to produce - produced’
	<i>laulma - lauldud</i>	‘to sing - sung’
	<i>õmblema - õmmeldud</i>	‘to sew - sewn’

The TUD-participle is one of the principal parts of the verb. Many forms of Estonian verbs use the TUD-participle stem.

*Töö oli tehtud hästi.*

The work was completed well.

*Auto sõitis lubatud kiirusega.*

The car was traveling at the permitted speed.

The **TAV-participle** (present passive participle)

**TUD-participle stem + -TAV (-DAV)**

Example:

*valima - valitud - valitav*

‘to choose’ - ‘(which has been) chosen’ -  
‘(which is to be) chosen’

### Declension of the TAV-participle:

*valitav ametikoht* ‘a position which is to be chosen’

#### SINGULAR

<b>Nominative</b>	<i>valitav ametikoht</i>
<b>Genitive</b>	<i>valitava ametikoha</i>
<b>Partitive</b>	<i>valitavat ametikohta</i>
<b>Illative</b>	<i>valitavasse ametikohasse ~ ametikohta</i>
<b>Inessive</b>	<i>valitavas ametikohas</i>
<b>Elicative</b>	<i>valitavast ametikohast</i>
<b>Allative</b>	<i>valitavale ametikohale</i>
<b>Adessive</b>	<i>valitaval ametikohal</i>
<b>Ablative</b>	<i>valitavalt ametikohalt</i>
<b>Translative</b>	<i>valitavaks ametikohaks</i>
<b>Terminative</b>	<i>valitava ametikohani</i>
<b>Essive</b>	<i>valitava ametikohana</i>
<b>Abessive</b>	<i>valitava ametikohata</i>
<b>Comitative</b>	<i>valitava ametikohaga</i>

#### PLURAL

<b>Nominative</b>	<i>valitavad ametikohad</i>
<b>Genitive</b>	<i>valitavate ametikohtade</i>
<b>Partitive</b>	<i>valitavaid ametikohti</i>
<b>Illative</b>	<i>valitavatesse ametikohtadesse</i>
<b>Inessive</b>	<i>valitavates ametikohtades</i>
<b>Elicative</b>	<i>valitavatest ametikohtadest</i>
<b>Allative</b>	<i>valitavatele ametikohtadele</i>
<b>Adessive</b>	<i>valitavatel ametikohtadel</i>
<b>Ablative</b>	<i>valitavatel ametikohtadelt</i>
<b>Translative</b>	<i>valitavateks ametikohtadeks</i>
<b>Terminative</b>	<i>valitavate ametikohtadeni</i>
<b>Essive</b>	<i>valitavate ametikohtadena</i>
<b>Abessive</b>	<i>valitavate ametikohtadeta</i>
<b>Comitative</b>	<i>valitavate ametikohtadega</i>

English expresses the content of the Estonian present passive participle using a relative clause or by lexical means.

• Examples:

*Vend ehitab köetavat garaa\_i.*

Brother is building a garage which can be heated.

*Kas need seened on söödavad?*

Are these mushrooms edible?

Õpitan laul oli Laine arvates väga ilus.

Laine thought that the song which is to be learned is very beautiful.

The **NUD-participle** (the past active participle)

DA-infinitive stem + -NUD

• Examples:

*saabuda - saabunud*

‘to arrive - (which has) arrived’

*tekkida - tekkinud*

‘to develop - (which has) developed’

*Saabunud linna, helistas ta õele.*

Having arrived in the town, he called his sister.

*Tekkinud olukord on keeruline.*

The situation which has developed is complex.

## NOMINALS

Nominals include:

1. nouns, e.g. *mees* ‘man’, *vesi* ‘water’, *juht* ‘event’
2. adjectives, e.g. *punane* ‘red’, *kena* ‘nice’, *õnnelik* ‘happy’
3. numerals, e.g. *kaks* ‘two’, *teine* ‘second’
4. pronouns, e.g. *sina* ‘you’, *see* ‘this’

Estonian has a single system of declension. Most of the case markers apply to all declinable words and are the same in the singular and plural.

Estonian distinguishes between fourteen different cases.

### The declension of nouns

*maa* ‘country, land’; *sadam* ‘harbor’

CASE AND QUESTION WHICH IT ANSWERS	MARKER	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1. <b>Nominative</b> - <i>kes?</i> ‘who?’, <i>mis?</i> ‘what?’	-	<i>maa</i> <i>sadam</i>	<i>maad</i> <i>sadamad</i>
2. <b>Genitive</b> - <i>kelle?</i> ‘whose?’, <i>mille?</i> ‘of what?’	-	<i>maa</i> <i>sadama</i>	<i>maade</i> <i>sadamate</i>
3. <b>Partitive</b> - <i>keda?</i> ‘whom?’, <i>mida?</i> ‘(some) what?’	<b>-t, -d</b>	<i>maad</i> <i>sadamat</i>	<i>maid</i> <i>sadamaid</i>
4. <b>Illative</b> - <i>kellesse?</i> ‘into whom?’, <i>millesse?</i> ‘into what?’, <i>kuhu?</i> ‘where to?’	<b>-sse</b>	<i>maasse</i> <i>sadamasse</i>	<i>maadesse</i> <i>sadamatesse</i> ~ <i>sadamaisse</i>
5. <b>Inessive</b> - <i>kelles?</i> ‘in whom?’, <i>milles?</i> ‘in what?’, <i>kus</i> ‘where?’	<b>-s</b>	<i>maas</i> <i>sadamas</i>	<i>maades</i> <i>sadamates</i> ~ <i>sadamais</i>
6. <b>Elative</b> - <i>kellest?</i> ‘about whom?’, <i>millest?</i> ‘out of what?’, <i>kust?</i> ‘where from?’ <sup>1</sup>	<b>-st</b>	<i>maast</i> <i>sadamast</i>	<i>maadest</i> <i>sadamatest</i> ~ <i>sadamaist</i>
7. <b>Allative</b> - <i>kellele?</i> ‘to/for whom?’, <i>millele?</i> ‘to/for what?’, <i>kuhu?</i> ‘where to?’	<b>-le</b>	<i>maale</i> <i>sadamale</i>	<i>maadele</i> <i>sadamatele</i> ~ <i>sadamaile</i>

<sup>1</sup>Note also: *mis kellast?* ‘from what time?’

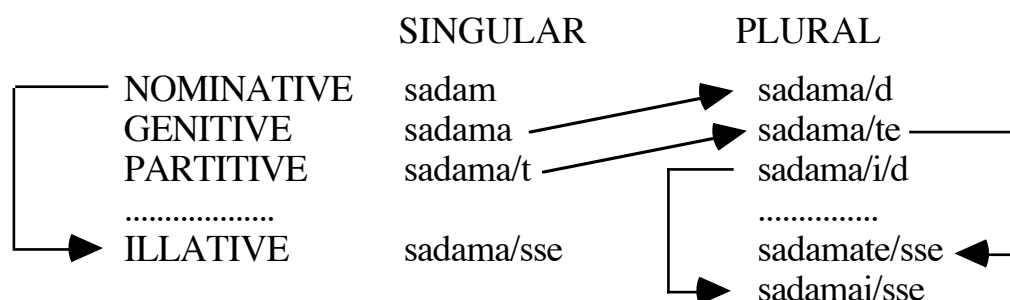
8. <b>Adessive</b> - <i>kellel?</i> ‘at/on/by whom?’, <i>millel?</i> ‘at/on/by what?’, <i>kus?</i> ‘where?’	<b>-l</b>	<i>maal</i> <i>sadamal</i>	<i>maadel</i> <i>sadamatel</i> ~ <i>sadamail</i>
9. <b>Ablative</b> - <i>kellelt?</i> ‘from whom?’, <i>millelt?</i> ‘from what?’, <i>kust?</i> ‘from where?’	<b>-lt</b>	<i>maalt</i> <i>sadamalt</i>	<i>maadelt</i> <i>sadamatelt</i> ~ <i>sadamailt</i>
10. <b>Translative</b> - <i>kelleks?</i> ‘(becomes) who?’, <i>milleks?</i> ‘(becomes) what?’ <sup>2</sup>	<b>-ks</b>	<i>maaks</i> <i>sadamaks</i>	<i>maadeks</i> <i>sadamateks</i> ~ <i>sadamaiks</i>
11. <b>Terminative</b> - <i>kelleni?</i> ‘up to whom?’, <i>milleni?</i> ‘up to what?’ <sup>3</sup>	<b>-ni</b>	<i>maani</i> <i>sadamani</i>	<i>maadeni</i> <i>sadamateni</i>
12. <b>Essive</b> - <i>kellena?</i> ‘as who?’, <i>millena?</i> ‘as what?’	<b>-na</b>	<i>maana</i> <i>sadamana</i>	<i>maadena</i> <i>sadamatena</i>
13. <b>Abessive</b> - <i>kelleta?</i> ‘without whom?’, <i>milleta?</i> ‘without what?’	<b>-ta</b>	<i>maata</i> <i>sadamata</i>	<i>maadeta</i> <i>sadamateta</i>
14. <b>Comitative</b> - <i>kellega?</i> ‘with whom?’, <i>millega?</i> ‘with what?’	<b>-ga</b>	<i>maaga</i> <i>sadamaga</i>	<i>maadega</i> <i>sadamatega</i>

### THE PRIMARY CASES

The primary cases in Estonian are:

- nominative
- genitive
- partitive

The forms of all the other cases are based on these three primary cases. The relationship between the cases is shown in the following table:



The **genitive singular form** provides the stem for all the **singular case forms**, beginning with the (long) illative, as well as for the **nominative plural**.

The **genitive** and **partitive plural** forms provide the stem for all the remaining **plural case forms**: the genitive plural form provides the stem for the more commonly used long or DE-(TE) -forms, with the partitive plural providing the stem for the parallel short forms for those words which allow them.

<sup>2</sup>Note also: *mis kellaks?* ‘at what time?’

<sup>3</sup>Note also: *mis kellani?* ‘up until what time?’, *kella kolmest neljani* ‘from three to four o’clock’

Beginning with the **illative plural**, constructing a plural case form simply requires addition of the appropriate case marker onto the genitive plural form. **All Estonian nouns and adjectives have DE- (TE)-forms**, only nouns and adjectives belonging to specific classes have parallel short forms.

The **parallel plural short forms** have the **partitive plural** as their basis.

### THE STEMS AND MARKERS OF THE PRIMARY CASES

Estonian-English dictionaries usually give the nominative and genitive singular forms.

Determining the markers of the partitive singular and plural for words which are not subject to gradation requires considering the number of syllables in the **genitive singular**. For some words it is also necessary to consider the degree of duration of the stressed syllable.

WORDS NOT SUBJECT TO GRADATION	Partitive singular	Genitive plural	Partitive plural
<b>Monosyllabic genitive singular:</b>	<b>-D</b>	<b>-DE</b>	<b>-ID (~ [SID])</b>
<i>`puu</i>	<i>`puud</i>	<i>`puude</i>	<i>`puid</i>
<i>`tee</i>	<i>`teed</i>	<i>`teede</i>	<i>`teid ~ `teesid</i>
<i>`töö</i>	<i>`tööd</i>	<i>`tööde</i>	<i>`töid</i>
<b>Bisyllabic genitive singular:</b>			
in first degree of quantity:	<b>(no marker)</b>	<b>-DE</b>	<b>-SID</b>
<i>vaba</i>	<i>vaba</i>	<i>vabade</i>	<i>vabasid</i>
<i>kodu</i>	<i>kodu</i>	<i>kodude</i>	<i>kodusid</i>
<i>ema</i>	<i>ema</i>	<i>emade</i>	<i>emasid</i>
in second degree of quantity:	<b>-T</b>	<b>-DE</b>	<b>-SID</b>
<i>takso</i>	<i>taksot</i>	<i>taksode</i>	<i>taksosid</i>
<i>abikaasa</i>	<i>abikaasat</i>	<i>abikaasade</i>	<i>abikaasasid</i>
in third degree of quantity:	<b>-T</b>	<b>-TE</b>	<b>-ID</b>
<i>`aasta</i>	<i>`aastat</i>	<i>`aastate</i>	<i>`aastaid</i>
<i>`õhtu</i>	<i>`õhtut</i>	<i>`õhtute</i>	<i>`õhtuid</i>
	<b>-T</b>	<b>-TE</b>	<b>-(E)ID</b>
<i>`mantli</i>	<i>`mantlit</i>	<i>`mantlite</i>	<i>`mantleid</i>
<i>`peegli</i>	<i>`peeglit</i>	<i>`peeglite</i>	<i>`peegleid</i>

**Three or more syllables in the genitive singular:**

	<b>-T</b>	<b>-TE</b>	<b>-ID</b>
<i>`meeldiva</i> <i>tänava</i> <i>kardina</i>	<i>`meeldivat</i> <i>tänavat</i> <i>kardina</i>	<i>`meeldivate</i> <i>tänavate</i> <i>kardinate</i>	<i>`meeldivaid</i> <i>tänavaid</i> <i>kardinaid</i>
	<b>-T</b>	<b>-TE</b>	<b>-(E)ID</b>
<i>`kampsuni</i> <i>sidruni</i>	<i>`kampsunit</i> <i>sidrunit</i>	<i>`kampsunite</i> <i>sidrunite</i>	<i>`kampsuneid</i> <i>sidruneid</i>

Words which are subject to gradation usually form their basic cases by sound changes within the word stem. Both the quantity and the quality of the sounds may change, in addition to which the addition of the plural marker may bring about some changes in the forms of the case markers in the plural.

Words having a genitive singular form in the **weak** grade usually have partitive singular and plural forms which lack any markers but are in the **strong** grade. The genitive plural of such words has the marker **-DE** and is also in the **strong** grade.

Partitive singular	Partitive plural	Genitive plural
<b>-i</b>	<b>-e</b>	<b>-de</b>
<i>`passi</i> <i>`pruuni</i> <i>`plaati</i>	<i>`passe</i> <i>`pruune</i> <i>`plaate</i>	<i>`passide</i> <i>`pruunide</i> <i>`plaatide</i>
<b>-e</b>	<b>-i</b>	<b>-de</b>
<i>`järve</i> <i>`lehte</i> <i>`kaskе</i> <i>`kuuske</i>	<i>`järvi</i> <i>`lehti</i> <i>`kaski</i> <i>`kuuski</i>	<i>`järvede</i> <i>`lehtede</i> <i>`kaskede</i> <i>`kuuskede</i>
<b>-u</b>	<b>-e</b>	<b>-de</b>
<i>`laulu</i> <i>`toitu</i>	<i>`laule</i> <i>`toite</i>	<i>`laulude</i> <i>`toitude</i>
<b>-a</b>	<b>-i and -u</b>	<b>-de</b>
<i>`päeva</i> <i>`metsa</i> <i>`laeva</i> <i>`lauda</i>	<i>`päevi</i> <i>`metsi</i> <i>`laevu</i> <i>`laudu</i>	<i>`päevade</i> <i>`metsade</i> <i>`laevade</i> <i>`laudade</i>

Note that for words of this type the patterns of grade alternation are predictable. Taking the word *järv* 'lake' as an example, we see that the **genitive singular**, **partitive singular**, and **short (=endingless) illative singular** are all spelled identically: *järve*. The student should know that the **genitive singular** and **long (ending in -sse) illative** will be in the **weak** grade: *järve* ['jarve'], *järvesse* ['jarve'sse]; but the **nominative**, **partitive**, and **short illative singular** forms, as well as the **genitive** and **partitive plural** forms will all be in the **strong** grade: *järv* [jarrv], *järve* ['jarrve], *järve* ['jarrve]; *järvede* ['jarrvede], *järvi* ['jarrvi], *järvesid* ['jarrvesid]. These relationships are easier to understand if presented in tabular form. The strong grade is indicated by a grave accent (˘):

	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	<i>`järv</i>	<i>järved</i>
<b>Genitive</b>	<i>järve</i>	<i>`järvede</i>
<b>Partitive</b>	<i>`järve</i>	<i>`järvi</i>
<b>Short illative</b>	<i>järve</i>	-

**Long illative**  
**Inessive, etc.**

*järvesse*  
*järves*

*\järvedesse*  
*\järvedes*



Words having a stem ending in -E and a partitive singular marker in- T constitute an exception. They have -TE as their genitive plural marker and -I as their partitive plural marker.

Partitive singular -t	Partitive plural -i	Genitive plural -te
<i>`keelt</i>	<i>`keeli</i>	<i>`keelte</i>
<i>`suurt</i>	<i>`suuri</i>	<i>`suurte</i>
<i>`uut</i>	<i>`uusi</i>	<i>`uute</i>

Their behavior with respect to grade alternation follows the same pattern as for words like *järv*: Taking *keel* ‘language’ as an example (*`keel* [keeel], *keele* [‘keele’]):

	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	<i>`keel</i>	<i>keeled</i>
<b>Genitive</b>	<i>keele</i>	<i>`keelte</i>
<b>Partitive</b>	<i>`keelt</i>	<i>`keeli</i>
<b>Short illative</b>	<i>`keelde</i>	-
<b>Long illative</b>	<i>keelesse</i>	<i>`keeltesse</i>
<b>Inessive, etc.</b>	<i>keeles</i>	<i>`keeltes</i>

Words which have a genitive singular in the strong grade form the primary cases using a combination of internal changes within the stem and the addition of case and number markers.

Nominative singular	Genitive singular	Partitive singular	Genitive plural	Partitive plural
<i>kaunis</i>	<i>`kauni</i>	<i>kaunist</i>	<i>kauniste ~ `kaunite</i>	<i>`kauneid</i>
<i>ehe</i>	<i>`ehte</i>	<i>ehet</i>	<i>ehete</i>	<i>`eheid</i>
<i>maitse</i>	<i>`maitse</i>	<i>maitset</i>	<i>maitsete</i>	<i>`maitseid</i>
<i>kapsas</i>	<i>`kapsa</i>	<i>kapsast</i>	<i>kapsaste</i>	<i>`kapsaid</i>
<i>rõngas</i>	<i>`rõnga</i>	<i>rõngast</i>	<i>rõngaste</i>	<i>`rõngaid</i>
<i>rikas</i>	<i>`rikka</i>	<i>rikast</i>	<i>rikaste</i>	<i>`rikkaid</i>

This, too, is made clearer by a fuller paradigm indicating grade alternation. Taking *kaunis* ‘beautiful’ as an example (*kaunis* [‘kaunis], *`kauni* [‘kauuni]):

	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	<i>kaunis</i>	<i>kaunid</i>
<b>Genitive</b>	<i>kauni</i>	<i>kauniste ~ kaunite</i>
<b>Partitive</b>	<i>kaunist</i>	<i>kauneid</i>
<b>Short illative</b>	-	<i>kauneisse</i>
<b>Long illative</b>	<i>kaunisse</i>	<i>kaunistesse ~ kaunitesse</i>
<b>Inessive, etc.</b>	<i>kaunis</i>	<i>kaunistes ~ kaunites ~ kauneis</i>

## EXAMPLES OF THE USE OF THE CASES

### Nominative:

The basic function of the nominative is to indicate the subject of a sentence:

*Raamatud on laual.* 'The books are on the table.'  
*Õues õitseb õunapuu.* 'An apple tree is blooming in the yard.'

The direct object of verbs in the imperative mood is in the nominative case if the verb is affirmative and the noun is definite:

*Too toit lauale!* 'Bring the food to the table!'

### Genitive:

The basic function of the genitive case is to indicate possession:

*Venna pass on laual.* 'Brother's passport is on the table.'

Many Estonian verbs have their direct object in the genitive case:

*Kas te ei sulgeks ukse?* 'Won't you please close the door.'

The genitive is the case of many expressions indicating duration in time:

*Ootasime sind terve päeva.* 'We waited for you all day.'

The genitive case is also used with certain relators:

Genitive + ALL 'under', + PEAL 'on', + KÕRVAL 'next to', + EES 'in front of', + TAGA 'behind', + JUURES 'near'

*Kass on laua all.* 'The cat is under the table.'  
*Diivani peal on padi.* 'There is a cushion on the sofa.'  
*Kas Riina kõrval istub tema vend?* 'Is that Riina's brother sitting next to her?'

### Partitive:

The basic function of the partitive case is to indicate an indefinite quantity:

*Anne toob kohe vett.* 'Anne will bring some water soon.'  
*Meil ei ole vett.* 'We don't have any water.'  
*Palun andke mulle liiter piima.* 'Please give me a liter of milk.'

With numerals higher than *üks* 'one' the partitive singular form of nouns (and their premodifiers) will be used:

*kaks odavat raamatut*

‘two cheap books’ (Compare *üks odav raamat*  
‘one cheap book’)

*Mul on ainult kolm krooni.*

‘I only have three **kroons.**’

A direct object in the partitive often indicates an ongoing action:

*Vend parandab ust.*

‘Brother is repairing **the door.**’

*Anna loeb raamatut.*

‘Anna is reading **a book.**’

(Compare *Anna loeb raamatu läbi.* ‘Anna will read **the book** (and finish it).’)

The partitive can also serve as the case of an indefinite subject:

*Laual on toitu.*

‘There’s **some food** on the table.’

(Compare *Toit on laual.* ‘**The food** is on the table.’)

Some Estonian verbs require a direct object in the partitive.

Examples: *vaatama* ‘to look’, *märkama* ‘to notice’, *armastama* ‘to love’, *huvitama* ‘to be interested’, *kuulama* ‘to listen’, *keelama* ‘to forbid’, *käsutama* ‘to dispatch’ etc. These are typically verbs denoting an activity which, by its nature, does not produce a concrete result.

*Isa vaatab televiisorit.*

‘Father is watching **the television.**’

*Peeter armastab muusikat.*

‘Peeter loves **music.**’

Some Estonian verbs can differentiate between an indefinite and a definite direct object by opposing the partitive and the genitive cases:

*Sõin leiba.*

‘I ate (**some**) **bread** [direct object in partitive].’

*Sõin leiva.*

‘I ate **the bread (up)** [direct object in genitive].’

The direct object of verbs in the imperative mood is in the partitive case if the verb is affirmative and the noun is indefinite:

*Too toitu lauale!*

‘Bring **some food** to the table!’

The direct object of a negative verb is regularly in the partitive case:

*Ma ei ostnud leiba.*

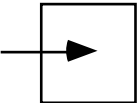
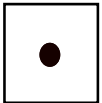
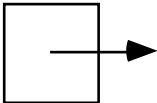
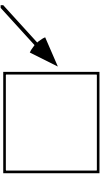
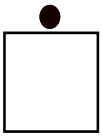
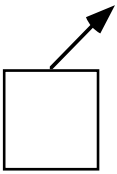
‘I didn’t buy (**any**) **bread.**’

*Ära too toitu lauale!*

‘Don’t bring (**any**) **food** to the table!’

## THE LOCAL CASES

The illative, inessive, elative, allative, adessive, and ablative are called local cases. Their basic function is to express spatial relationships.

	motion toward	location at	separation from
<b>interior</b>	 illative	 inessive	 elative
<b>exterior</b>	 allative	 adessive	 ablative

**Illative (long form in -SSE; short form with internal changes):**

	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	<i>`linn</i>	<i>linnad</i>	<i>tuba</i>	<i>`toad</i>
<b>Genitive</b>	<i>linna</i>	<i>`linnade</i>	<i>`toa</i>	<i>tubade</i>
<b>Partitive</b>	<i>`linna</i>	<i>`linnu ~ linnasid</i>	<i>tuba</i>	<i>tube ~ tubasid</i>
<b>Short illative</b>	<i>`linna</i>	-	<i>`tuppa</i>	-
<b>Long illative</b>	<i>linnasse</i>	<i>`linnadesse</i>	<i>`toasse</i>	<i>tubadesse</i>

The **short illative** can only be formed for nouns and adjectives conforming to specific structural patterns. Short illatives only occur in the singular.

All Estonian nouns and adjectives have **long illatives**. These are formed on the basis of the genitive case forms in the singular as well as the plural.

Nominative	Genitive	Long illative	Partitive	Short illative
<i>`kool</i>	<i>kooli</i>	<i>koolisse</i>	<i>`kooli</i>	<i>`kooli</i>
<i>`linn</i>	<i>linna</i>	<i>linnasse</i>	<i>`linna</i>	<i>`linna</i>
<i>`mets</i>	<i>metsa</i>	<i>metsasse</i>	<i>`metsa</i>	<i>`metsa</i>
<i>`aed</i>	<i>aia</i>	<i>aiasse</i>	<i>`aeda</i>	<i>`aeda</i>
<i>jõgi</i>	<i>`jõe</i>	<i>`jõesse</i>	<i>jõge</i>	<i>`jõkke</i>
<i>tuba</i>	<i>`toa</i>	<i>`toasse</i>	<i>tuba</i>	<i>`tuppa</i>
<i>maja</i>	<i>maja</i>	<i>majasse</i>	<i>maja</i>	<i>`majja</i>
<i>vesi</i>	<i>`vee</i>	<i>`veesse</i>	<i>`vett</i>	<i>`vette</i>
<i>käsi</i>	<i>`käe</i>	<i>`käesse</i>	<i>`kätt</i>	<i>`kätte</i>
<i>tuli</i>	<i>tule</i>	<i>tulesse</i>	<i>`tuld</i>	<i>`tulle</i>
<i>`uus</i>	<i>uue</i>	<i>uuesse</i>	<i>`uut</i>	<i>`uude</i>
<i>`suur</i>	<i>suure</i>	<i>suuresse</i>	<i>`suurt</i>	<i>`suurde</i>
<i>`maa</i>	<i>`maa</i>	<i>`maasse</i>	<i>`maad</i>	<i>maha</i>
<i>`pea</i>	<i>`pea</i>	<i>`peasse</i>	<i>`pead</i>	<i>pähe</i>

*Läksime sadamasse.  
Hommikul sõitsime linna.  
Vii külaline vannituppa!*

‘We went **to the harbor.**’  
‘In the morning we went **into the city.**’  
‘Show the guest **to the bathroom.**’

*Kuidas sa suhtud minu ideesse?*

‘How do you feel about my **idea**?’

### Inessive (-S):

*Olime sadamas.  
Õhtul käisime linnas.*

‘We were **at the harbor**.’  
‘In the evening we were **in the city**.’

### Elative (-ST):

*Tulime sadamast.  
Georg jutustas õele oma reisist.  
Mulle meeldivad nahast ehted.  
Esmaspäevast algab koolivaheaeg.*

‘We came **from the harbor**.’  
‘George told his sister **about his trip**.’  
‘I like decorations **made of leather**.’  
‘**Starting Monday** the school vacation begins.’

### Allative (-LE):

*Pane album riitulile!  
Anna see raamat emale!*

‘Put the album **on the shelf**!’  
‘Give this book **to mother**!’

### Adessive (-L):

*Album on riitulil.  
Laev saabub hommikul.*

‘The book is **on the shelf**.’  
‘The ship will arrive **in the morning**.’

Estonian has no verb corresponding to English ‘to have’. To express the same idea, the noun indicating the possessor is put into the adessive case, the noun indicating the thing possessed is put into the nominative (= specific) or partitive (= unspecific) case, and the two nouns are linked by a form of the verb *olema*:

*Emal on kaunis kell.  
Vennal on postmarke.  
Mul ei ole autot.*

‘**Mother has** a pretty clock.’  
‘**Brother has** some stamps.’  
‘**I don’t have** a car.’

### Ablative (-LT):

*Võta riitulilt album!  
Kas ta on rahvuselt eestlane?  
Võta õelt kohvrid!*

‘Take the album **from the shelf**.’  
‘Is he an Estonian **by nationality**?’  
‘Take the suitcases **from sister**!’

## THE GENERAL CASES

### Translative (-KS):

The translative case indicates a change of state and various related ideas:

*Rein tahab saada arstiks.  
Õppimiseks ei jäänud eile aega.  
Remont peaks lõppema sügiseks.  
Lapsed sõitsid nädalaks vanaema juurde.*

‘Rein wants to become **a physician**.’  
‘No time remained yesterday **for studying**.’  
‘The renovation should be finished **by fall**.’  
‘The children went to grandmother’s **for a week**.’

### Essive (-NA):

The essive case indicates a specific state or status:

*Rein töötab arstina.*

‘Rein works **as a physician**.’

*Lapsena elas ema Saaremaal.*

‘As a **child** mother lived on Saaremaa.’

### Terminative (-NI):

The terminative indicates a goal or limit:

*Minge selle kõrge **majani** ja pöörake  
vasakule!  
Tiina jalutas **õhtuni** metsas.*

‘Go as far as that high **building** and turn  
left!’  
‘Tiina walked in the forest **until evening**.’

### Abessive (-TA):

The abessive indicates an absence or lack:

*Väike vend läks täna kooli ilma **emata**.  
Ema ei taha sõita maale **kingitusteta**.*

‘Little brother went to school today **without  
mother**.’  
‘Mother doesn’t want to go to the country  
without gifts.’

### Comitative (-GA):

The comitative indicates a number of relationships often expressed in English by the preposition ‘with’:

*Tiiu sõitis **lastega** suveks maale.*

‘Tiiu went to the country **with the children**  
for the summer.’

*Palun kohvi **koorega**!*

‘Please, coffee **with cream**!’

*Külalised tulid **laevaga**.*

‘The guests came **by ship**.’

*Kas sa jõuad siia poole **tunniga**?*

‘Can you be here **in a half hour**?’

Note that the comitative can be used as a noun premodifier in very much the same manner as an adjective.

See *habemega mees on vist Georg*.

‘The man **with the beard** is possibly Georg.’

## ADJECTIVES

Adjectives modifying nouns agree with them and take the same markers for number and case except in the **terminative**, **essive**, **abessive**, and **comitative**. In these four cases adjectives modifying nouns appear in the **genitive**.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<b>Nominative</b>	<i>ilus linn</i>	<i>ilusad linnad</i>
<b>Genitive</b>	<i>ilusa linna</i>	<i>ilusate linnade</i>
<b>Partitive</b>	<i>ilusat linna</i>	<i>ilusaid linnu</i>
<b>Illative</b>	<i>ilusasse linna ~ linnasse</i>	<i>ilusatesse linnadesse</i>
<b>Inessive</b>	<i>ilusas linnas</i>	<i>ilusates linnades</i>
<b>Elicative</b>	<i>ilusast linnast</i>	<i>ilusatest linnadest</i>
<b>Allative</b>	<i>ilusale linnale</i>	<i>ilusatele linnadele</i>
<b>Adessive</b>	<i>ilusal linnal</i>	<i>ilusatel linnadel</i>
<b>Ablative</b>	<i>ilusalt linnalt</i>	<i>ilusatelt linnadelt</i>
<b>Translative</b>	<i>ilusaks linnaks</i>	<i>ilusateks linnadeks</i>
<b>Terminative</b>	<i>ilusa linnani</i>	<i>ilusate linnadeni</i>
<b>Essive</b>	<i>ilusa linnana</i>	<i>ilusate linnadena</i>
<b>Abessive</b>	<i>ilusa linnata</i>	<i>ilusate linnadeta</i>
<b>Comitative</b>	<i>ilusa linnaga</i>	<i>ilusate linnadega</i>

### The comparison of adjectives

Estonian adjectives have three degrees of comparison, the **positive**, the **comparative**, and the **superlative**.

*The comparative degree.*

genitive of the positive + -M
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Positive degree		Comparative degree
Nominative sg.	Genitive sg.	Nominative sg.
<i>noor</i> 'young'	<i>noore</i>	<i>noore+m</i>
<i>ilus</i> 'beautiful'	<i>ilusa</i>	<i>ilusa+m</i>
<i>pruun</i> 'brown'	<i>pruuni</i>	<i>pruuni+m</i>
<i>suur</i> 'big'	<i>suure</i>	<i>suure+m</i>
<i>väike</i> 'little'	<i>väikse ~ väikese</i>	<i>väikse+m</i>

Adjectives with a genitive singular in -A or -U constitute exceptions. In the comparative degree of such adjectives the -A or -U is replaced by -E.

Positive degree		Comparative degree
Nominative sg.	Genitive sg.	Nominative sg.
<i>must</i> 'black'	<i>musta</i>	<i>muste+m</i>
<i>vana</i> 'old'	<i>vana</i>	<i>vane+m</i>
<i>laisk</i> 'lazy'	<i>laisa</i>	<i>laise+m</i>
<i>halb</i> 'bad'	<i>halva</i>	<i>halve+m</i>
<i>kurb</i> 'sad'	<i>kurva</i>	<i>kurve+m</i>
<i>paks</i> 'fat'	<i>paksu</i>	<i>pakse+m</i>
<i>soe</i> 'warm'	<i>sooja</i>	<i>sooje+m</i>
<i>järsk</i> 'steep'	<i>järsu</i>	<i>järse+m</i>

Note the irregular *hea* ‘good’: *parem* ‘better’.

The relationship between nouns compared is expressed by *kui*:

*Malle on noorem kui Peeter.*

‘Malle is younger **than** Peeter.’

The forms of the comparative degree are declined for case and number in the same manner as the forms of the positive degree.

*Vend kolis möödunud aastal suuremasse korterisse.*

‘Brother moved last year **to a larger** apartment.’ (ill. sg.)

*Ma tahaksin värskemata saia.* (part. sg.)

‘I would like **a fresher** loaf of white bread.’

### The superlative degree

Modern Estonian forms the superlative degree in one of three different ways.

1. All adjectives have a compound form of the superlative degree. This consists of the word *kõige* ‘most’ followed by the form of the comparative degree.

***kõige* + comparative degree of an adjective**

*kõige ilusam*  
*kõige targem*

2. A short superlative with the marker -I can be formed in the same manner as plural forms with the marker -I.

Nominative singular	Partitive plural	Superlative degree in -I (Nominative sg.)
<i>kaunis</i> ‘pretty’	<i>kauneid</i>	<i>kauneim</i>
<i>tore</i> ‘wonderful’	<i>toremaid</i>	<i>toredaim</i>
<i>ilus</i> ‘beautiful’	<i>ilusaid</i>	<i>ilusaim</i>
<i>väike</i> ‘small’	<i>väikseid</i>	<i>väikseim</i>

3. Adjectives having comparative forms ending in -EM form their short superlative forms in -IM.

Nominative singular	Comparative degree	Superlative degree in -I (Nominative sg.)
<i>must</i> ‘black’	<i>mustem</i>	<i>mustim</i>
<i>vana</i> ‘old’	<i>vanem</i>	<i>vanim</i>
<i>halb</i> ‘bad’	<i>halvem</i>	<i>halvim</i>
<i>paks</i> ‘fat’	<i>paksem</i>	<i>paksim</i>

### Examples of the formation of the degrees of comparison

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
<i>meeldiv</i> ‘pleasant’	<i>meeldivam</i>	<i>kõige meeldivam ~ meeldivaim</i>
<i>lahke</i> ‘friendly’	<i>lahkem</i>	<i>kõige lahkem ~ lahkeim</i>
<i>noor</i> ‘young’	<i>noorem</i>	<i>kõige noorem ~ noorim</i>
<i>must</i> ‘black, dirty’	<i>mustem</i>	<i>kõige mustem ~ mustim</i>
<i>vana</i> ‘old’	<i>vanem</i>	<i>kõige vanem ~ vanim</i>
<i>kaunis</i> ‘pretty’	<i>kaunim</i>	<i>kõige kaunim ~ kauneim</i>
<i>tähtis</i> ‘important’	<i>tähtsam</i>	<i>kõige tähtsam ~ tähtsaim</i>
<i>maitsev</i> ‘tasty’	<i>maitsvam</i>	<i>kõige maitsvam ~ maitsvaim</i>
<i>lõbus</i> ‘cheerful’	<i>lõbusam</i>	<i>kõige lõbusam ~ lõbusaim</i>
<i>viisakas</i> ‘polite’	<i>viisakam</i>	<i>kõige viisakam ~ viisakaim</i>



See ülesanne on palju **keerulisem** kui eelmine. 'This exercise is much **more complex** than the previous one.'

See on **kõige keerulisem** ülesanne. 'This is **the most complex** exercise.'

Vend on **vanem** kui õde. 'Brother is **older** than sister.'

See on linna **vanim** kool. 'It's **the oldest** school in the city.'

## NUMERALS

Estonian has cardinal and ordinal numerals.

### Cardinal numerals

#### 1-10

1 üks  
2 kaks  
3 kolm  
4 neli  
5 viis  
6 kuus  
7 seitse  
8 kaheksa  
9 üheksa  
10 kümme

#### 21→

21 kakskümmend üks  
22 kakskümmend kaks  
23 kakskümmend kolm  
24 kakskümmend neli  
25 kakskümmend viis  
26 kakskümmend kuus  
27 kakskümmend seitse  
28 kakskümmend kaheksa  
29 kakskümmend üheksa  
30 kolmkümmend  
31 kolmkümmend üks

#### 11-20

11 üksteist  
12 kaksteist  
13 kolmteist  
14 neliteist  
15 viisteist  
16 kuusteist  
17 seitseteist  
18 kaheksateist  
19 üheksateist  
20 kakskümmend

#### 10-20→

10 kümme  
20 kakskümmend  
30 kolmkümmend  
40 nelikümmend  
50 viiskümmend  
60 kuuskümmend  
70 seitsekümmend  
80 kaheksakümmend  
90 üheksakümmend  
100 sada

#### 100→

101 sada üks  
102 sada kaks  
103 sada kolm...  
110 sada kümme

901 üheksasada üks  
902 üheksasada kaks  
903 üheksasada kolm...  
910 üheksasada kümme

<i>111 sada üksteist</i>	<i>911 üheksasada üksteist</i>
<i>112 sada kaksteist...</i>	<i>912 üheksasada kaksteist...</i>
<i>120 sada kakskümmend</i>	<i>920 üheksasada kakskümmend</i>
<i>121 sada kakskümmend üks</i>	<i>930 üheksasada kolmkümmend</i>
<i>122 sada kakskümmend kaks...</i>	<i>931 üheksasada kolmkümmend üks</i>
	<i>932 üheksasada kolmkümmend kaks...</i>
<i>130 sada kolmkümmend</i>	<i>1000 (üks) tuhat</i>
<i>140 sada nelikümmend</i>	<i>2000 kaks tuhat</i>
<i>150 sada viiskümmend...</i>	<i>3000 kolm tuhat</i>
<i>...</i>	<i>4000 neli tuhat</i>
	<i>5000 viis tuhat</i>
<i>100 sada</i>	<i>6000 kuus tuhat</i>
<i>200 kakssada</i>	<i>7000 seitse tuhat</i>
<i>300 kolmsada</i>	<i>8000 kaheksa tuhat</i>
<i>400 nelisada</i>	<i>9000 üheksa tuhat</i>
<i>500 viissada</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>600 kuussada</i>	<i>1001 tuhat üks</i>
<i>700 seitsesada</i>	<i>1002 tuhat kaks</i>
<i>800 kaheksasada</i>	<i>1003 tuhat kolm...</i>
<i>900 üheksasada</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>1011 tuhat üksteist</i>	
<i>1012 tuhat kaksteist</i>	
<i>1013 tuhat kolmteist...</i>	
<i>1021 tuhat kakskümmend üks</i>	
<i>1022 tuhat kakskümmend kaks</i>	
<i>1023 tuhat kakskümmend kolm...</i>	
<i>1100 tuhat ükssada</i>	
<i>1200 tuhat kakssada</i>	
<i>1210 tuhat kakssada kümme</i>	
<i>1220 tuhat kakssada kakskümmend</i>	
<i>1221 tuhat kakssada kakskümmend üks</i>	
<i>1222 tuhat kakssada kakskümmend kaks...</i>	
<i>10 000 kümme tuhat</i>	
<i>100 000 sada tuhat</i>	

1 000 000 *miljon*  
2 000 000 *kaks miljonit*  
1 000 000 000 *miljard*  
2 000 000 000 *kaks miljardit*

5 724 355 *viis miljonit seitsesada kakskümmend neli tuhat kolmsada viiskümmend viis*

### Ordinal numerals

The nominative singular forms of the ordinal numerals are formed from the genitive singular forms of the cardinal numerals by adding the marker -S. The genitive singular form of the ordinal numbers as the marker -NDA replace the -S of the nominative: *viis* 'five', genitive singular *viie* + -S □ *viies* 'fifth'.

Exceptions: *null* 'zero', *üks* 'one', *kaks* 'two', *kolm* 'three', *miljon* 'million', *miljard* 'billion'.

1. <i>esimene</i>	20. <i>kahekümnes</i>
2. <i>teine</i>	30. <i>kolmekümnes</i>
3. <i>kolmas</i>	31. <i>kolmekümne esimene</i>
4. <i>neljas</i>	40. <i>neljakümnes</i>
5. <i>viies</i>	50. <i>viiekümnes</i>
6. <i>kuues</i>	60. <i>kuuekümnes</i>
7. <i>seitsmes</i>	70. <i>seitsmekümnes</i>
8. <i>kaheksas</i>	80. <i>kaheksakümnes</i>
9. <i>üheksas</i>	90. <i>üheksakümnes</i>
10. <i>kümnes</i>	100. <i>sajas</i>
11. <i>üheteistkümnes</i>	110. <i>saja kümnes</i>
12. <i>kaheteistkümnes</i>	112. <i>saja kaheteistkümnes</i>
13. <i>kolmeteistkümnes</i>	199. <i>saja üheksakümne üheksas</i>
14. <i>neljateistkümnes</i>	200. <i>kahesajas</i>
15. <i>viieteistkümnes</i>	201. <i>kahesaja esimene</i>
16. <i>kuueteistkümnes</i>	1 000. <i>tuhandes</i>
17. <i>seitsmeteistkümnes</i>	1 000 000. <i>miljones</i>
18. <i>kaheksateistkümnes</i>	
19. <i>üheksateistkümnes</i>	

## THE DECLENSION OF NUMERALS

Numerals are declined according to essentially the same rules as nouns. The most important exceptions are *üks* and *kaks*.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<b>Nominative</b>	<i>üks</i>	<i>ühed</i>	<i>kaks</i>	<i>kahed</i>
<b>Genitive</b>	<i>ühe</i>	<i>ühtede</i>	<i>kahe</i>	<i>kahtede</i>
<b>Partitive</b>	<i>üht ~ ühte</i>	<i>ühtesid</i>	<i>kaht ~ kahte</i>	<i>kahtesid</i>
<b>Illative</b>	<i>ühesse ~ ühte</i>	<i>ühtedesse</i>	<i>kahesse ~ kahte</i>	<i>kahtedesse</i>

All components of compound cardinal numbers are declined individually in the nominative, genitive, and partitive cases. Starting with the illative case only the final component is declined, with the other components appearing in the genitive singular.

	'5897'
<b>Nominative</b>	<i>viis tuhat kaheksasada üheksakümmend seitse</i>
<b>Genitive</b>	<i>viie tuhande kaheksasaja üheksakümne seitsme</i>
<b>Partitive</b>	<i>viit tuhandet kaheksasada üheksakümmend seitset</i>
<b>Illative</b>	<i>viie tuhande kaheksasaja üheksakümne seitsmesse</i>
<b>Inessive</b>	<i>viie tuhande kaheksasaja üheksakümne seitsmes</i>

etc.

For complex ordinal numbers only the final component is declined, with the other components appearing in the genitive singular.

	'675th'
<b>Nominative</b>	<i>kuuesaja seitsmekümne viies</i>
<b>Genitive</b>	<i>kuuesaja seitsmekümne viienda</i>
<b>Partitive</b>	<i>kuuesaja seitsmekümne viiendat</i>
<b>Illative</b>	<i>kuuesaja seitsmekümne viiendasse</i>
<b>Inessive</b>	<i>kuuesaja seitsmekümne viiendas</i>

etc.

• Examples:

*Raamatus oli tuhat üheksasada  
seitsekümmend üks lehekülge.  
Raivo on sündinud tuhande üheksasaja  
seitsmekümne esimesel aastal.  
Eksam toimub kolmesaja kolmekümne  
esimeses auditooriumis.*

'The book contained 1971 pages.'

'Raivo was born in 1971.'

'The examination is given in the 331st lecture hall.'

## PRONOUNS

### *Personal pronouns*

	‘I’	‘you SING.’	‘he, she’
<b>Nominative</b>	<i>mina ~ ma</i>	<i>sina ~ sa</i>	<i>tema ~ ta</i>
<b>Genitive</b>	<i>minu ~ mu</i>	<i>sinu ~ su</i>	<i>tema ~ ta</i>
<b>Partitive</b>	<i>mind</i>	<i>sind</i>	<i>teda</i>
<b>Illative</b>	<i>minusse</i>	<i>sinusse</i>	<i>temasse</i>
<b>Inessive</b>	<i>minus</i>	<i>sinus</i>	<i>temas</i>
<b>Elative</b>	<i>minust</i>	<i>sinust</i>	<i>temast</i>
<b>Allative</b>	<i>minule ~ mulle</i>	<i>sinule ~ sulle</i>	<i>temale ~ talle</i>
<b>Adessive</b>	<i>minul ~ mul</i>	<i>sinul ~ sul</i>	<i>temal ~ tal</i>
<b>Ablative</b>	<i>minult ~ mult</i>	<i>sinult ~ sult</i>	<i>temalt ~ talt</i>
<b>Translative</b>	<i>minuks</i>	<i>sinuks</i>	<i>temaks</i>
<b>Terminative</b>	<i>minuni</i>	<i>sinuni</i>	<i>temani</i>
<b>Essive</b>	<i>minuna</i>	<i>sinuna</i>	<i>temana</i>
<b>Abessive</b>	<i>minuta</i>	<i>sinuta</i>	<i>temata</i>
<b>Comitative</b>	<i>minuga</i>	<i>sinuga</i>	<i>temaga</i>

	‘we’	‘you PL.’	‘they’
<b>Nominative</b>	<i>meie ~ me</i>	<i>teie ~ te</i>	<i>nemad ~ nad</i>
<b>Genitive</b>	<i>meie ~ me</i>	<i>teie ~ te</i>	<i>nende</i>
<b>Partitive</b>	<i>meid</i>	<i>teid</i>	<i>neid</i>
<b>Illative</b>	<i>meisse</i>	<i>teisse</i>	<i>nendesse ~ neisse</i>
<b>Inessive</b>	<i>meis</i>	<i>teis</i>	<i>nendes ~ neis</i>
<b>Elative</b>	<i>meist</i>	<i>teist</i>	<i>nendest ~ neist</i>
<b>Allative</b>	<i>meile</i>	<i>teile</i>	<i>nendele ~ neile</i>
<b>Adessive</b>	<i>meil</i>	<i>teil</i>	<i>nendel ~ neil</i>
<b>Ablative</b>	<i>meilt</i>	<i>teilt</i>	<i>nendelt ~ neilt</i>
<b>Translative</b>	<i>meieks</i>	<i>teieks</i>	<i>nendeks</i>
<b>Terminative</b>	<i>meieni</i>	<i>teieni</i>	<i>nendeni</i>
<b>Essive</b>	<i>meiena</i>	<i>teiena</i>	<i>nendena</i>
<b>Abessive</b>	<i>meieta</i>	<i>teieta</i>	<i>nendeta</i>
<b>Comitative</b>	<i>meiega</i>	<i>teiega</i>	<i>nendega</i>

The short forms of the personal pronouns are the ones normally used, the long forms being used when the pronoun is stressed..

• Examples:

*Vabandage, kas teie olete Georg?*

‘Excuse me, are **you** Georg?’

*Vabandage, kas te olete vaba?*

‘Excuse me, are you free?’

*Sa oled ju Georg?*

‘You must be Georg?’

*Ja sina Peeter?*

‘And you (must be) Peeter?’

### *Reflexive pronouns*

‘-self’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<b>Nominative</b>	<i>ise</i>	<i>ise</i>
<b>Genitive</b>	<i>enda ~ enese</i>	<i>endi ~ eneste</i>
<b>Partitive</b>	<i>end ~ ennast</i>	<i>endid</i>
<b>Illative</b>	<i>endasse ~ enesesse</i>	<i>endisse ~ enestesse</i>

• Examples:

*Ta tahab **ennast** pesta.*

‘She wants to wash **herself**.’

*Peeter lindistab **ise**.*

‘Peeter records (**himself**).’

Need asjad on tema **enda** tehtud.

‘These things have been made by him **himself**.’

Seda pead sa **ise** otsustama.

‘This you’ll have to decide **yourself**.’

### Demonstrative pronouns

‘this, these’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<b>Nominative</b>	<i>see</i>	<i>need</i>
<b>Genitive</b>	<i>selle</i>	<i>nende</i>
<b>Partitive</b>	<i>seda</i>	<i>neid</i>
<b>Illative</b>	<i>sellesse ~ sesse</i>	<i>nendesse ~ neisse</i>
<b>Inessive</b>	<i>selles ~ ses</i>	<i>nendes ~ neis</i>

- Examples:

*See* on minu kodutalu.

‘**This** is my home farmstead.’

*Selles* metsas on mitmeid puuliike.

‘**In this** forest there are several species of trees.’

Mis *need* on?

‘What are **these**?’

### Reciprocal pronouns

*teineteise* ‘each other (speaking about two people)’

*üksteise* ‘one another (speaking about two or more people)’

‘each ~ one another’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<b>Nominative</b>	--	--
<b>Genitive</b>	<i>teineteise</i>	<i>üksteise</i>
<b>Partitive</b>	<i>teineteist</i>	<i>üksteist</i>
<b>Illative</b>	<i>teineteisesse</i>	<i>üksteisesse</i>
<b>Inessive</b>	<i>^ teineteise</i>	<i>^ üksteise</i>
	<i>teineteises</i>	<i>üksteises</i>

etc.

- Examples:

*Tiit ja Tõnu* tunnevad **teineteist** juba ammu.

‘Tiit and Tõnu have already known each other for a long time.’

*Tiit, Tõnu ja Toomas* tunnevad **üksteist** juba kooliajast.

‘Tiit, Tõnu, and Toomas have known each other since their schooldays.’

## ADVERBS

### *Adverbs of place*

In answer to the questions: *kuhu?* ‘where (to)?’, *kus?* ‘where (at)?’, *kust?* ‘where (from)?’

	‘...here’	‘...outside’	‘...behind’	‘...inside’
<b>Illative</b> (‘to...’)	<i>siia</i>	<i>välja</i>	<i>taha</i>	<i>sisse</i>
<b>Inessive</b> (‘at...’)	<i>siin</i>	<i>väljas</i>	<i>taga</i>	<i>sees</i>
<b>Elicative</b> (‘from...’)	<i>siit</i>	<i>väljast</i>	<i>tagant</i>	<i>seest</i>

• Examples:

*Vaatame, mis siin on.*

‘Let’s look and see what’s **here**.’

*Kas astume sisse?*

‘Should we walk **in**?’

*Kuhu te soovite sõita?*

‘**Where** do you want to go **to**?’

*Kus on siin lähim toidupood?*

‘**Where (at)** is the nearest food store (around) here?’

*Kust ma võiksin takso saada?*

‘**Where** can I get a taxi **from**?’

### *Adverbs of time*

In answer to the questions: *millal?* ‘when?’, *kui tihti?* ‘how often?’, *kui kaua?* ‘how long?’

*täna* ‘today’, *nüüd* ‘now’, *eile* ‘yesterday’, *homme* ‘tomorrow’, *üleeile* ‘the day before yesterday’, *ülehomme* ‘the day after tomorrow’, *alati* ‘always’, *varsti* ‘soon’, *siis* ‘then’, *hilja* ‘late’.

• Examples:

*Mis päev täna on?*

‘What day is **today**?’

*Eile oli esmaspäev.*

‘**Yesterday** was Monday.’

*Palun nüüd kõik lauda.*

‘Everyone please go to the table **now**.’

### *Adverbs of manner*

In answer to the questions: *kuidas* ‘how?’, *mil moel?* ‘in what manner?’

Adverbs of manner are formed from adjectives:

genitive singular of adjective + <b>-LT, -STI</b>
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ADJECTIVE		ADVERB
Nominative	Genitive sg.	
<i>õnnelik</i> ‘happy’	<i>õnneliku</i>	<i>õnnelikult</i>
<i>tegelik</i> ‘real, genuine’	<i>tegeliku</i>	<i>tegelikult</i>
<i>kindel</i> ‘certain’	<i>kindla</i>	<i>kindlasti</i>
<i>tähelepanelik</i> ‘attentive’	<i>tähelepaneliku</i>	<i>tähelepanelikult</i>

• Examples:

*Oled kindlasti väsinud.*

‘You are **certainly** tired.’

*Ta jõudis õnnelikult kohale.*

‘He arrived **happily**.’

*See vaas sobib hästi kingituseks.*

‘This vase suits **well** for a gift.’

Adverbs of manner have degrees of comparison:

*halvasti* ‘badly’, *halvemini* ‘worse’, *kõige halvemini* ‘worst’  
*hästi* ‘well’, *paremini* ‘better’, *kõige paremini* ‘best’

- Examples:

See vaas sobiks **paremini** kingituseks.

‘This vase suits **better** as a gift.’

**Adverbs of quantity and degree** indicate quantity, degree and amount: *palju* ‘much, a lot’, *rohkem* ‘more’, *pisut* ‘a little’, *vähe* ‘little’, *üsna* ‘rather’

- Examples:

Me vaatasime enne **pisut** ringi.

‘We looked around **a little**.’

Kõige **rohkem** lauldakse eesti heliloojate laule.

‘**Most of all** songs by Estonian composers are sung.’

Restoranis veedetakse **üsna** lõbusaid õhtuid.

‘**Rather** merry evenings are spent in the restaurant.’

## NOUN RELATORS (POSTPOSITIONS AND PREPOSITIONS)

Relators indicate a spatial, temporal, or logical relationship between a specific noun or noun phrase and the other components of the sentence, as do the case endings. Most Estonian relators come after the noun or noun phrase to which they refer.

A. Spatial relationships:

Maja **ümber** oli ilus aed.

‘**Around** the house there was a beautiful garden.’

Taksopeatus on sadama ees.

‘The taxi stand is **in front of** the harbor.’

B. Temporal relationships:

Ega me **enne** õhtut tagasi ei jõua.

‘We won’t be able to return **before** evening.’

**Pärast** lõunat lähme jalutama.

‘**After** lunch we’re going for a walk.’

C. Logical relationships (purposes, consequences, and goals):

Ärge meie **pärast** muresege!

‘Don’t worry about us!’

Üliõpilane puudub haiguse **tõttu**.

‘The student is absent **due to** illness.’

## SENTENCE STRUCTURE

### WORD ORDER

Estonian word order is relatively free. Generally speaking, the component of the sentence which contains the most new information from the standpoint of the context in which the sentence will appear occurs at the end of the sentence.

- Example:

Mida sa teed? Ma **istun**.

‘**What** are you doing? I’m **sitting**.’

Kuhu sa lähed? Lähem **kooli**.

‘**Where** are you going? I’m going **to school**.’

Mis põleb tornis? Tornis põleb **tuli**.

‘**What** is burning in the tower? **A fire** is burning in the tower.’

Kes olevat Tallinnasse saabunud?

‘**Who** do people say has arrived in Tallinn? People say that **Michael Jackson** has arrived in Tallinn.’

Tallinnasse olevat saabunud **Michael Jackson**.

A. SENTENCE □ (SUBJECT) + PREDICATE VERB +(DIRECT OBJECT)/ (ADVERBIAL COMPLEMENT(S))

(SUBJECT)	PREDICATE VERB	(DIRECT OBJECT)/ (ADVERBIAL COMPLEMENT(S))
	<i>Istun.</i> I’m-sitting.	



<i>Brigitta</i> Brigitta	<i>mängib</i> is-playing	<i>klaverit.</i> piano		
<i>Ma</i> I	<i>lähen</i> am-going		<i>kooli.</i> to-school.	
<i>Malle</i> Malle	<i>küpsetas</i> was-baking	<i>neid</i> them	<i>terve päeva.</i> all day	
<i>Nad</i> They	<i>esinevad</i> appear		<i>siin</i> here	<i>sageli.</i> often

This is the pattern used when the predicate verb, direct object, or adverbial complement contains the most new information.

## B. SENTENCE □ ADVERBIAL COMPLEMENT + PREDICATE VERB + SUBJECT

ADVERBIAL COMPLEMENT	PREDICATE VERB	SUBJECT
<i>Tornis</i> in-the-tower	<i>põleb</i> burns	<i>tuli.</i> a-fire
<i>Siin</i> here	<i>on</i> is	<i>käteratik ja seep.</i> a-towel and soap
<i>Tallinnasse</i> into-Tallinn	<i>olevat saabunud</i> people-say-has arrived-PAST	<i>Michael Jackson.</i> Michael Jackson
<i>Peetritele</i> to-Peeter	<i>meeldib</i> is-pleasant	<i>vanalinn.</i> the-old-town

This is the pattern which is used when the subject of the sentence contains more new information than the other components of the sentence.

The word order of an Estonian sentence is also influenced by such factors as phrasal accent and context. A word which is specially emphasized may be placed at the beginning of a sentence.

• Examples:

*Ühe kampsuni ostan ma kindlasti.* (*Ma ostan ühe kampsuni.*) 'What I'm certainly buying is a pullover.' ('I'm buying a pullover.')

*Siin, ema, on sinu tee.* (*Ema, sinu tee on siin.*) 'Here, mother, is your tea.' ('Mother, here's your tea.')

As a general rule, the predicate verb of an Estonian sentence will occupy the second position, following either the subject or an adverbial complement. A predicate verb can be emphasized by placing it in sentence final position.

• Examples:

*Kask, kuusk, mänd, isegi jalakas on.* 'There are birch, fir, pine – even elm.'

## QUESTIONS

In Estonian questions can be formed in different ways.

A. General questions ask the person to whom they are addressed to respond affirmatively or negatively to a specific statement. In Estonian general questions are formed by placing the word *KAS* at the beginning of the statement concerned.

• Examples:

*Kas te tunnete Gustav Ernesaksa?* 'Do you know Gustav Ernesaks?'

*Kas täna on esmaspäev?* 'Is today Monday?'

Note that questions of this type are usually answered by saying *Jaa* 'Yes' or *Ei* 'No'. Other possibilities also exist.

• Example:

*Kas Pille on kodus?*

'Is Pille at home?'

*Jaa. (Jaa, on. On küll)*

'Yes. (Yes, she is. She is, certainly.)'

*Ei. (Ei ole. Pole.)*

'No. (No, she isn't.)'

B. Alternative questions provide the person to whom they are addressed with alternative answers. In Estonian these are formed by placing the word *KAS* at the beginning of the statement concerned and separating the alternatives using the conjunction *VÕI*.

• Examples:

*Kas täna on esmaspäev või teisipäev?*

'Is today Monday or Tuesday?'

*Kas sa soovid teed või kohvi?*

'Do you want tea or coffee?'

C. Specific questions ask the person to whom they are addressed to respond by giving specific information about a situation. This information typically gives semantic content to a subject, direct object, or adverbial complement. Such questions begin with a question word indicating the component of the sentence which lacks semantic content: *kus?* 'where (at)?', *kuhu?* 'where (to)?', *kust?* 'where (from)?', *mis?* 'what?' *kes?* 'who' etc.

• Examples:

*Mis raamat see on?*

'**What** book is this?'

*Kuhu me läheme?*

'**Where** are we going (to)?'

*Mida sa kavatsed teha?*

'**What** are you preparing to do?'

*Kes helistab?*

'**Who** is calling?'

*Kellele sa helistad?*

'**Who** are you calling?'

D. Estonian also allows questions to be formed by placing the predicate verb before the subject and using a rising intonation.

• Examples:

*On see õun magus?*

'Is the apple sweet?'

*Sellel tornil seal lava kõrval on vist ka mingi tähendus?*

'That tower there next to the stage must also have some purpose?'

## SOME IMPORTANT DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES

### Suffixes used to derive nouns:

- LANE - LANNA	a person of a specific nationality or from a specific place	
	<i>Eesti</i> 'Estonia: <i>eestlane</i> 'Estonian', <i>eestlanna</i> 'Estonian woman'.	
	<i>Pariis</i> 'Paris': <i>pariislane</i> 'Parisian', <i>pariislanna</i> 'Parisian woman'.	
- JA - JANNA - JATAR	a person performing a specific activity, a profession	
	<i>laulma</i> 'to sing':	<i>laulja</i> 'singer' <i>lauljanna</i> 'female singer' <i>lauljatar</i> 'female singer'
	<i>lugema</i> 'to read':	<i>lugeja</i> 'reader'
	<i>müüma</i> 'to sell':	<i>müüja</i> 'seller, salesperson' <i>müüjanna</i> 'saleswoman' <i>müüjatar</i> 'saleswoman'
- NIK	a person of a specific profession or representing a specific situation in life	
	<i>aed</i> 'garden':	<i>aednik</i> 'gardener'
	<i>kunst</i> 'art':	<i>kunstnik</i> 'artist'
	<i>ratsa</i> 'astride':	<i>ratsanik</i> 'rider, horseman'
	<i>põgenema</i> 'to flee':	<i>põgenik</i> 'fugitive'
	<i>kirjutama</i> 'to write':	<i>kirjanik</i> 'writer, author'
- UR	a person performing a specific activity, a profession	
	<i>rändama</i> 'to travel':	<i>rändur</i> 'traveler'
	<i>kangas</i> 'cloth':	<i>kangur</i> 'weaver'
- LINE	a person engaged in a specific activity and other meanings	
	<i>abi</i> 'help':	<i>abiline</i> 'helper'
	<i>seen</i> 'mushroom':	<i>seeneline</i> 'mushroom picker'
	<i>töö</i> 'work':	<i>tööline</i> 'worker'
	<i>pulmad</i> 'wedding':	<i>pulmaline</i> 'participant at a wedding ceremony'
- US	designation of an action, a process, a symptom, a situation, a result	
	<i>saavutama</i> 'to achieve':	<i>saavutus</i> 'achievement'
	<i>kahtlema</i> 'to doubt':	<i>kahtlus</i> 'doubt'
	<i>küsima</i> 'to ask':	<i>küsimus</i> 'question'
	<i>julge</i> 'bold':	<i>julgus</i> 'boldness'
	<i>haige</i> 'sick':	<i>haigus</i> 'sickness'
- MINE	designation of an action or process	
	<i>üürima</i> 'to investigate':	<i>üürimine</i> 'research'
	<i>liikuma</i> 'to move':	<i>liikumine</i> 'movement'
	<i>käima</i> 'to go, to walk':	<i>käimine</i> 'walking'

### Adjectival suffixes:

Note that, unlike English, Estonian makes a strict distinction between adjectives (words answering the question *missugune?* ‘what kind of?’) and adverbs (words answering questions such as *kuidas?* ‘how?’, *millal?* ‘when?’, etc.).

Examples:

*Ma loen tänast lehte.*

‘I’m reading **today**’s (literally ‘the todayish’) paper.’

*Ma lugesin seda täna.*

I was reading it **today**.’

#### - NE

*eile - eilne* ‘yesterday - yesterday’s’

*täna - tänane* ‘today - today’s’

*homme - homne* ‘tomorrow - tomorrow’s’

*hilja - hiline* ‘late - late’

*siin - siinne* ‘here - local’

*päev - päevane* ‘day - (concerning) day’

*hommik - hommikune* ‘morning - (concerning) morning’

*lumi - lumine* ‘snow - (concerning, made of) snow’

*talv - talvine* ‘winter - (concerning) winter’

#### - LINE

*jõud - jõuline* ‘strength - strong’

*torm - tormiline* ‘storm - stormy’

*ajalugu - ajalooline* ‘history - historical’

*meditsiin - meditsiiniline* ‘medicine - medical’

*matemaatika - matemaatiline* ‘mathematics - mathematical’

#### - LIK

*riik - riiklik* ‘state - (concerning the) state’

*majandus - majanduslik* ‘economics - economic’

*sõber - sõbralik* ‘friend - friendly, amicable’

*õnn - õnnelik* ‘happiness - happy’

*kiri - kirjalik* ‘letter - written, in writing’

*vale - valelik* ‘lie - false’

#### - KAS

*tuju - tujukas* ‘caprice - capricious’

*nali - naljakas* ‘joke - funny’

#### - LDANE diminutive suffixes

##### - KAS

*punane - punakas* ‘red - reddish’

*hapu - hapukas* ‘sour - acidic’

*lühikene - lüheldane* ‘short - shortish’

*vana - vanaldane* ‘old - elderly’

#### - KE diminutive, affectionate suffix

*vaene - vaeseke* ‘poor - poor little’

*väike - väikseke* ‘little - poor little’

*rumal - rumalake* ‘stupid - stupid little’

#### - TU caritive suffix

*süü - süütu* ‘guilt - guiltless’

*kahju - kahjutu* ‘harm - harmless’

*valu - valututu* ‘pain - painless’

## FREQUENT VERBS WITH IRREGULAR CONJUGATIONS

*nägema* 'to see', *näha, näen*  
*tegema* 'to do, to make', *teha, teen*

### INDICATIVE MOOD

#### Present tense:

<b>mina (ma)</b>	<i>näen</i>	<i>ei näe</i>	<i>teen</i>	<i>ei tee</i>
<b>sina (sa)</b>	<i>näed</i>	<i>ei näe</i>	<i>teed</i>	<i>ei tee</i>
<b>tema (ta)</b>	<i>näeb</i>	<i>ei näe</i>	<i>teeb</i>	<i>ei tee</i>
<b>meie (me)</b>	<i>näeme</i>	<i>ei näe</i>	<i>teeme</i>	<i>ei tee</i>
<b>teie (te)</b>	<i>näete</i>	<i>ei näe</i>	<i>teete</i>	<i>ei tee</i>
<b>nemad (nad)</b>	<i>näevad</i>	<i>ei näe</i>	<i>teevad</i>	<i>ei tee</i>
<b>IMPERSONAL</b>	<i>nähakse</i>	<i>ei nähta</i>	<i>tehakse</i>	<i>ei tehta</i>

#### Past tense:

<b>mina (ma)</b>	<i>nägin</i>	<i>ei näinud</i>	<i>tegin</i>	<i>ei teinud</i>
<b>sina (sa)</b>	<i>nägid</i>	<i>ei näinud</i>	<i>tegid</i>	<i>ei teinud</i>
<b>tema (ta)</b>	<i>nägi</i>	<i>ei näinud</i>	<i>tegi</i>	<i>ei teinud</i>
<b>meie (me)</b>	<i>nägime</i>	<i>ei näinud</i>	<i>tegime</i>	<i>ei teinud</i>
<b>teie (te)</b>	<i>nägite</i>	<i>ei näinud</i>	<i>tegite</i>	<i>ei teinud</i>
<b>nemad (nad)</b>	<i>nägid</i>	<i>ei näinud</i>	<i>tegid</i>	<i>ei teinud</i>
<b>IMPERSONAL</b>	<i>nähti</i>	<i>ei nähtud</i>	<i>tehti</i>	<i>ei tehtud</i>

The forms of *nägema* and *tegema* differ only with respect to their initial syllable. In the following only the forms of *nägema* will be given.

#### Present perfect tense:

<b>mina (ma)</b>	<i>olen näinud</i>	<i>ei ole näinud</i>
<b>sina (sa)</b>	<i>oled näinud</i>	<i>ei ole näinud</i>
<b>tema (ta)</b>	<i>on näinud</i>	<i>ei ole näinud</i>
<b>meie (me)</b>	<i>oleme näinud</i>	<i>ei ole näinud</i>
<b>teie (te)</b>	<i>olete näinud</i>	<i>ei ole näinud</i>
<b>nemad (nad)</b>	<i>on näinud</i>	<i>ei ole näinud</i>
<b>IMPERSONAL</b>	<i>on nähtud</i>	<i>ei ole nähtud</i>

#### Past perfect tense:

<b>mina (ma)</b>	<i>olin näinud</i>	<i>ei olnud näinud</i>
<b>sina (sa)</b>	<i>olid näinud</i>	<i>ei olnud näinud</i>
<b>tema (ta)</b>	<i>oli näinud</i>	<i>ei olnud näinud</i>
<b>meie (me)</b>	<i>olime näinud</i>	<i>ei olnud näinud</i>
<b>teie (te)</b>	<i>olite näinud</i>	<i>ei olnud näinud</i>
<b>nemad (nad)</b>	<i>olid näinud</i>	<i>ei olnud näinud</i>
<b>IMPERSONAL</b>	<i>oli nähtud</i>	<i>ei olnud nähtud</i>

### CONDITIONAL MOOD

#### Present tense:

<b>mina (ma)</b>	<i>näeks(in)</i>	<i>ei näeks</i>
<b>sina (sa)</b>	<i>näeks(id)</i>	<i>ei näeks</i>
<b>tema (ta)</b>	<i>näeks</i>	<i>ei näeks</i>
<b>meie (me)</b>	<i>näeks(ime)</i>	<i>ei näeks</i>
<b>teie (te)</b>	<i>näeks(ite)</i>	<i>ei näeks</i>
<b>nemad (nad)</b>	<i>näeks(id)</i>	<i>ei näeks</i>
<b>IMPERSONAL</b>	<i>nähtaks</i>	<i>ei nähtaks</i>

## IMPERATIVE MOOD

### Present tense:

<b>mina (ma)</b>	-	-
<b>sina (sa)</b>	<i>näe</i>	<i>ära näe</i>
<b>tema (ta)</b>	<i>nähku</i>	<i>ärgu nähku</i>
<b>meie (me)</b>	<i>nähkem</i>	<i>ärgem nähkem</i>
<b>teie (te)</b>	<i>nähke</i>	<i>ärge nähke</i>
<b>nemad (nad)</b>	<i>nähku</i>	<i>ärgu nähku</i>
<b>IMPERSONAL</b>	<i>nähtagu</i>	<i>ärgu nähtagu</i>

*tooma* 'to bring', *tuua, toon*

*jooma* 'to drink', *juua, joon*

*sööma* 'to eat', *süüa, süün*

## INDICATIVE MOOD

### Present tense:

#### Affirmative:

	<b>tooma</b>	<b>jooma</b>	<b>sööma</b>
<b>mina (ma)</b>	<i>toon</i>	<i>joon</i>	<i>süün</i>
<b>sina (sa)</b>	<i>tood</i>	<i>jood</i>	<i>sööd</i>
<b>tema (ta)</b>	<i>toob</i>	<i>joob</i>	<i>sööb</i>
<b>meie (me)</b>	<i>toome</i>	<i>joome</i>	<i>sööme</i>
<b>teie (te)</b>	<i>toote</i>	<i>jote</i>	<i>sööte</i>
<b>nemad (nad)</b>	<i>toovad</i>	<i>joovad</i>	<i>söövad</i>
<b>IMPERSONAL</b>	<i>tuuakse</i>	<i>juuakse</i>	<i>süüakse</i>

#### Negative:

	<b>tooma</b>	<b>jooma</b>	<b>sööma</b>
<b>mina (ma)</b>	<i>ei too</i>	<i>ei joo</i>	<i>ei süü</i>
<b>sina (sa)</b>	<i>ei too</i>	<i>ei joo</i>	<i>ei süü</i>
<b>tema (ta)</b>	<i>ei too</i>	<i>ei joo</i>	<i>ei süü</i>
<b>meie (me)</b>	<i>ei too</i>	<i>ei joo</i>	<i>ei süü</i>
<b>teie (te)</b>	<i>ei too</i>	<i>ei joo</i>	<i>ei süü</i>
<b>nemad (nad)</b>	<i>ei too</i>	<i>ei joo</i>	<i>ei süü</i>
<b>IMPERSONAL</b>	<i>ei tooa</i>	<i>ei jooda</i>	<i>ei süüda</i>

### Past tense:

#### Affirmative:

	<b>tooma</b>	<b>jooma</b>	<b>sööma</b>
<b>mina (ma)</b>	<i>tõin</i>	<i>jõin</i>	<i>süin</i>
<b>sina (sa)</b>	<i>tõid</i>	<i>jõid</i>	<i>süid</i>
<b>tema (ta)</b>	<i>tõi</i>	<i>jõi</i>	<i>süi</i>
<b>meie (me)</b>	<i>tõime</i>	<i>jõime</i>	<i>süime</i>
<b>teie (te)</b>	<i>tõite</i>	<i>jõite</i>	<i>süite</i>
<b>nemad (nad)</b>	<i>tõid</i>	<i>jõid</i>	<i>süid</i>
<b>IMPERSONAL</b>	<i>toodi</i>	<i>joodi</i>	<i>süüdi</i>

#### Negative:

	<b>tooma</b>	<b>jooma</b>	<b>sööma</b>
<b>mina (ma)</b>	<i>ei toonud</i>	<i>ei joonud</i>	<i>ei süünud</i>
<b>sina (sa)</b>	<i>ei toonud</i>	<i>ei joonud</i>	<i>ei süünud</i>

<b>tema (ta)</b>	<i>ei toonud</i>	<i>ei joonud</i>	<i>ei söönud</i>
<b>meie (me)</b>	<i>ei toonud</i>	<i>ei joonud</i>	<i>ei söönud</i>
<b>teie (te)</b>	<i>ei toonud</i>	<i>ei joonud</i>	<i>ei söönud</i>
<b>nemad (nad)</b>	<i>ei toonud</i>	<i>ei joonud</i>	<i>ei söönud</i>
<b>IMPERSONAL</b>	<i>ei toodud</i>	<i>ei joodud</i>	<i>ei söödud</i>

### Present perfect tense

The verbs *tooma*, *jooma*, and *sööma* are conjugated identically, the only difference being in the first syllable. In the following only the forms of the verb *tooma* will be given.

	<b>tooma</b>	
	<b>Affirmative:</b>	<b>Negative:</b>
<b>mina (ma)</b>	<i>olen toonud</i>	<i>ei ole toonud</i>
<b>sina (sa)</b>	<i>oled toonud</i>	<i>ei ole toonud</i>
<b>tema (ta)</b>	<i>on toonud</i>	<i>ei ole toonud</i>
<b>meie (me)</b>	<i>oleme toonud</i>	<i>ei ole toonud</i>
<b>teie (te)</b>	<i>olete toonud</i>	<i>ei ole toonud</i>
<b>nemad (nad)</b>	<i>on toonud</i>	<i>ei ole toonud</i>
<b>IMPERSONAL</b>	<i>on toodud</i>	<i>ei ole toodud</i>

### Past perfect tense:

	<b>tooma</b>	
	<b>Affirmative:</b>	<b>Negative:</b>
<b>mina (ma)</b>	<i>olin toonud</i>	<i>ei olnud toonud</i>
<b>sina (sa)</b>	<i>olid toonud</i>	<i>ei olnud toonud</i>
<b>tema (ta)</b>	<i>oli toonud</i>	<i>ei olnud toonud</i>
<b>meie (me)</b>	<i>olime toonud</i>	<i>ei olnud toonud</i>
<b>teie (te)</b>	<i>olite toonud</i>	<i>ei olnud toonud</i>
<b>nemad (nad)</b>	<i>olid toonud</i>	<i>ei olnud toonud</i>
<b>IMPERSONAL</b>	<i>oli toodud</i>	<i>ei olnud toodud</i>

## CONDITIONAL MOOD

### Present tense:

<b>mina (ma)</b>	<i>tooks(in)</i>	<i>ei tooks</i>
<b>sina (sa)</b>	<i>tooks(id)</i>	<i>ei tooks</i>
<b>tema (ta)</b>	<i>tooks</i>	<i>ei tooks</i>
<b>meie (me)</b>	<i>tooks(ime)</i>	<i>ei tooks</i>
<b>teie (te)</b>	<i>tooks(ite)</i>	<i>ei tooks</i>
<b>nemad (nad)</b>	<i>tooks(id)</i>	<i>ei tooks</i>
<b>IMPERSONAL</b>	<i>toodaks</i>	<i>ei toodaks</i>

### Present perfect tense:

<b>mina (ma)</b>	<i>oleks(in) toonud</i>	<i>ei oleks toonud</i>
<b>sina (sa)</b>	<i>oleks(id) toonud</i>	<i>ei oleks toonud</i>
<b>tema (ta)</b>	<i>oleks toonud</i>	<i>ei oleks toonud</i>
<b>meie (me)</b>	<i>oleks(ime) toonud</i>	<i>ei oleks toonud</i>
<b>teie (te)</b>	<i>oleks(ite) toonud</i>	<i>ei oleks toonud</i>
<b>nemad (nad)</b>	<i>oleks(id) toonud</i>	<i>ei oleks toonud</i>
<b>IMPERSONAL</b>	<i>oleks toodud</i>	<i>ei oleks toodud</i>

## IMPERATIVE MOOD

**Present tense:**

<b>mina (ma)</b>	-	-
<b>sina (sa)</b>	<i>too</i>	<i>ära too</i>
<b>tema (ta)</b>	<i>toogu</i>	<i>ärgu toogu</i>
<b>meie (me)</b>	<i>toogem</i>	<i>ärgem toogem</i>
<b>teie (te)</b>	<i>tooge</i>	<i>ärge tooge</i>
<b>nemad (nad)</b>	<i>toogu</i>	<i>ärgu toogu</i>
<b>IMPERSONAL</b>	<i>toodagu</i>	<i>ärgu toodagu</i>

*minema* 'to go', *minna*, *lähem*

**INDICATIVE MOOD**

**Present tense:**

<b>mina (ma)</b>	<i>lähem</i>	<i>ei lähe</i>
<b>sina (sa)</b>	<i>lähed</i>	<i>ei lähe</i>
<b>tema (ta)</b>	<i>läheb</i>	<i>ei lähe</i>
<b>meie (me)</b>	<i>läheme</i>	<i>ei lähe</i>
<b>teie (te)</b>	<i>lähete</i>	<i>ei lähe</i>
<b>nemad (nad)</b>	<i>lähevad</i>	<i>ei lähe</i>
<b>IMPERSONAL</b>	<i>minnakse</i>	<i>ei minda</i>

**Past tense:**

<b>mina (ma)</b>	<i>läksin</i>	<i>ei läinud</i>
<b>sina (sa)</b>	<i>läksid</i>	<i>ei läinud</i>
<b>tema (ta)</b>	<i>läks</i>	<i>ei läinud</i>
<b>meie (me)</b>	<i>läksime</i>	<i>ei läinud</i>
<b>teie (te)</b>	<i>läksite</i>	<i>ei läinud</i>
<b>nemad (nad)</b>	<i>läksid</i>	<i>ei läinud</i>
<b>IMPERSONAL</b>	<i>mindid</i>	<i>ei mindud</i>

**Present perfect tense:**

<b>mina (ma)</b>	<i>olen läinud</i>	<i>ei ole läinud</i>
<b>sina (sa)</b>	<i>oled läinud</i>	<i>ei ole läinud</i>
<b>tema (ta)</b>	<i>on läinud</i>	<i>ei ole läinud</i>
<b>meie (me)</b>	<i>oleme läinud</i>	<i>ei ole läinud</i>
<b>teie (te)</b>	<i>olete läinud</i>	<i>ei ole läinud</i>
<b>nemad (nad)</b>	<i>on läinud</i>	<i>ei ole läinud</i>
<b>IMPERSONAL</b>	<i>on mindud</i>	<i>ei ole mindud</i>



**Past perfect tense:**

<b>mina (ma)</b>	<i>olin läinud</i>	<i>ei olnud läinud</i>
<b>sina (sa)</b>	<i>olid läinud</i>	<i>ei olnud läinud</i>
<b>tema (ta)</b>	<i>oli läinud</i>	<i>ei olnud läinud</i>
<b>meie (me)</b>	<i>olime läinud</i>	<i>ei olnud läinud</i>
<b>teie (te)</b>	<i>olite läinud</i>	<i>ei olnud läinud</i>
<b>nemad (nad)</b>	<i>olid läinud</i>	<i>ei olnud läinud</i>
<b>IMPERSONAL</b>	<i>oli mindud</i>	<i>ei olnud mindud</i>

**CONDITIONAL MOOD****Present tense:**

<b>mina (ma)</b>	<i>läheks(in)</i>	<i>ei läheks</i>
<b>sina (sa)</b>	<i>läheks(id)</i>	<i>ei läheks</i>
<b>tema (ta)</b>	<i>läheks</i>	<i>ei läheks</i>
<b>meie (me)</b>	<i>läheks(ime)</i>	<i>ei läheks</i>
<b>teie (te)</b>	<i>läheks(ite)</i>	<i>ei läheks</i>
<b>nemad (nad)</b>	<i>läheks(id)</i>	<i>ei läheks</i>
<b>IMPERSONAL</b>	<i>mindaks</i>	<i>ei mindaks</i>

**Present perfect tense:**

<b>mina (ma)</b>	<i>oleks(in) läinud</i>	<i>ei oleks läinud</i>
<b>sina (sa)</b>	<i>oleks(id) läinud</i>	<i>ei oleks läinud</i>
<b>tema (ta)</b>	<i>oleks läinud</i>	<i>ei oleks läinud</i>
<b>meie (me)</b>	<i>oleks(ime) läinud</i>	<i>ei oleks läinud</i>
<b>teie (te)</b>	<i>oleks(ite) läinud</i>	<i>ei oleks läinud</i>
<b>nemad (nad)</b>	<i>oleks(id) läinud</i>	<i>ei oleks läinud</i>
<b>IMPERSONAL</b>	<i>oleks mindud</i>	<i>ei oleks mindud</i>

**IMPERATIVE MOOD****Present tense:**

<b>mina (ma)</b>	-	-
<b>sina (sa)</b>	<i>mine</i>	<i>ära mine</i>
<b>tema (ta)</b>	<i>mingu</i>	<i>ärgu mingu</i>
<b>meie (me)</b>	<i>mingem</i>	<i>ärgem mingem</i>
<b>teie (te)</b>	<i>minge</i>	<i>ärge minge</i>
<b>nemad (nad)</b>	<i>mingu</i>	<i>ärgu mingu</i>
<b>IMPERSONAL</b>	<i>mindagu</i>	<i>ärgu mindagu</i>

**FREQUENT NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES WITH IRREGULAR DECLENSIONS***meri* 'sea', *tuli* 'wind'

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Nominative</b>	<i>meri</i>	<i>mered</i>	<i>tuli</i>	<i>tuled</i>
<b>Genitive</b>	<i>mere</i>	<i>merede</i>	<i>tule</i>	<i>tulede</i>
<b>Partitive</b>	<i>merd</i>	<i>meresid</i>	<i>tuld</i>	<i>tulesid</i>
<b>Illative</b>	<i>meresse ~ merre</i>	<i>meredesse</i>	<i>tulesse ~ tulle</i>	<i>tuledesse</i>
etc.				

*hea* 'good', *pea* 'head'

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Nominative</b>	<i>hea</i>	<i>head</i>	<i>pea</i>	<i>pead</i>
<b>Genitive</b>	<i>hea</i>	<i>heade</i>	<i>pea</i>	<i>peade</i>

<b>Partitive</b>	<i>head</i>	<i>haid</i>	<i>pead</i>	<i>paid</i>
<b>Illative</b>	<i>heasse</i>	<i>headesse</i>	<i>peasse ~ pähe</i>	<i>peadesse</i>

etc.

*juus* 'hair', *süda* 'heart'

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Nominative</b>	<i>juus</i>	<i>juuksed</i>	<i>süda</i>	<i>südamed</i>
<b>Genitive</b>	<i>juukse</i>	<i>juuste</i>	<i>südame</i>	<i>südamete</i>
<b>Partitive</b>	<i>juust</i>	<i>juukseid</i>	<i>südant</i>	<i>südameid</i>
<b>Illative</b>	<i>juuksesse</i>	<i>juustesse</i>	<i>südamesse</i>	<i>südametesse</i>

etc.

*uks* 'door', *rohi* 'grass'

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Nominative</b>	<i>uks</i>	<i>uksed</i>	<i>rohi</i>	<i>rohud</i>
<b>Genitive</b>	<i>ukse</i>	<i>uste</i>	<i>rohu</i>	<i>rohtude</i>
<b>Partitive</b>	<i>ust</i>	<i>uksi</i>	<i>rohtu</i>	<i>rohtusid ~ rohte</i>
<b>Illative</b>	<i>uksesse</i>	<i>ustesse</i>	<i>rohusse ~ rohtu</i>	<i>rohtudesse</i>

etc.

*laps* 'child', *mees* 'man'

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Nominative</b>	<i>laps</i>	<i>lapsed</i>	<i>mees</i>	<i>mehed</i>
<b>Genitive</b>	<i>lapse</i>	<i>laste</i>	<i>mehe</i>	<i>meeste</i>
<b>Partitive</b>	<i>last</i>	<i>lapsi</i>	<i>meest</i>	<i>mehi</i>
<b>Illative</b>	<i>lapsesse</i>	<i>lastesse</i>	<i>mehesse</i>	<i>meestesse</i>

etc.

## DICTIONARY OF THE WORDS USED IN THE DIALOGS

The following dictionary contains all the lexical material used in the video scenario and supplementary dialogs. The words are listed under their basic forms. Nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and numerals are listed under their nominative singular forms, and they are followed by the genitive, partitive, and illative singular forms, as well as the genitive and partitive plural forms. As explained in the grammar, these forms serve as the basis for all the other forms. Verbs are listed in their MA- and DA-infinitives, as well as the -TUD participle and the first person singular present indicative.

The overlong degree of quantity is indicated by a grave accent ( ` ) before the syllable concerned. Palatalization is indicated by an apostrophe after the consonant concerned. Parallel forms are indicated by a slash (/). The singular and plural forms of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns are separated by a semi-colon. Words which do not have their main stress on the initial syllable have the stressed syllable indicated by the stress mark ( ^ ). The arrow ( > ) indicates that the word in question is to be sought under a different entry.

`aa	oh!
`aasta, `aasta, `aastat, `aastasse; `aastate, aastaid	year
`aasta päev, `aastapäeva, `aasta päeva, `aastapäevasse/-`päeva;	anniversary
`aasta päevade, `aasta päevi	
abikaasa, abikaasa, abikaasat, abikaasasse; abikaasade, abikaasaid	spouse
adminis`traator, adminis`traatori,	administrator
adminis`traatorit, adminis`traatorisse;	
adminis`traatorite, adminis`traatoreid	
`aed, aia, `aeda, aiasse/^aeda; `aedade, `aedu/^aedasid	garden
`aedvili, `aedvilja, `aed`vilja, `aedviljasse/-`vilja; `aed`viljade, `aed`vilju/-`viljasid	vegetable
`aeg, aja, `aega, ajasse/^aega; `aegade, `aegu/^aegasid	time
aga	but
`ainult	only
ai`l`tä	thank you
ajakiri, ajakirja, aja`kirja, ajakirjasse/-`kirja; aja`kirjade, aja`kirju/-`kirjasid	magazine
aja`looline, aja`loolise, aja`loolist, ajaloo`loolisse/-`loolisesse, aja`looliste, aja`loolisi	historical
alati	always
`algama, alata, `algan, alatud	to begin
`all, `alla, `alt	(to) under, (at) under, (from) under
alles	still
alumine, alumise, alumist, alumisse/alumisesse; alumiste, alumisi	ground (floor)
aluspesu, aluspesu, aluspesu, aluspesusse/-`pessu; aluspesude, aluspesusid	underware
ammu	long ago
`andestust	pardon me
`andma, `anda, annan, `antud	to give
Andres, Andrese, Andrest, Andresesse; Andreste, Andreseid	Andres (male given name)
Anne, Anne, Annet, Annesse, Annede, Annesid	Anne (female given name)
`ap` teek, `ap`teegi, `ap` teeki, `ap`teegisse/`ap` teeki; `ap` teekide, `ap` teeke/`ap` teekisid	pharmacy
`arm, armu, `armu, armusse/`armu; `armude, `arme/`armusid	love
armastama, armastada, armastan, armastatud	to love
arstirohi, arstirohu, arsti`rohtu, arstirohusse/-`rohtu; arsti`rohtude, arsti`rohete/-`rohtusid	medicine (lit. physician's grass)
aru, aru, aru, arusse/arru; arude, arusid	understanding
aru `saama ( > `saama)	to understand
`arvama, arvata, `arvan, arvatud	to think, to guess
arve, `arve, arvet, `arvesse; arvete, `arveid	bill
Arvo, Arvo, Arvot, Arvosse; Arvode, Arvosid	Arvo (male given name)
asetsema, asetseda, asetsen, asetsetud	to be located
asi, as`ja, `as`ja, as`jasse/^as`ja; `as`jade, `as`ju	thing, matter, affair
`astuma, `astuda, astun, astutud	to step
asuma, asuda, asun, asutud	to be located
asutamis`aasta, asutamis`aasta, asutamis`aastat, asutamis`aastasse;	year of establishment
asutamis`aastate, asutamis`aastaid	
`autor, `autori, `autorit, `autorisse; `autorite, `autoreid	author

ava, ava, ava, avasse; avade, avasid avama, avada, avan, avatud avanema, avaneda, avanen, avanetud	introductory to open (transitive) to open (intransitive)
`baar, baari, `baari, baarisse/^baari; `baaride, `baare/^baarisid Balti (jaam)	bar Baltic Station (Railroad station in Tallinn)
bussi`peatas, bussi`peatuse, bussi`peatust, bussi`peatusse/-`peatusesse; bussi`peatuste, bussi`peatusi	bus stop
`d_emper, `d_empri, `d_emprit, `d_emprisse; `d_emprite, `d_empreid diri`geerima, diri`geerida, diri`geerin, diri`geeritud doktor, doktori, doktorit, doktorisse; doktorite, doktoreid dot`sent, dot`sendi, dot`senti, dot`sendisse/dot`senti; dot`sentide, dot`sente	pullover to direct doctor docent
edasi eelistama, eelistada, eelistan, eelistatud `ees, `ette, `eest	further to prefer (at) in front of, (to) in front of, (from) in front of
eesti Eesti, Eesti, Eestit, Eestisse `eestlane, `eestlase, `eestlast, `eestlasesse; `eestlaste, `eestlasi ega `ehk `ei eile `eks elagu elama, elada, elan, elatud elu`tee, elu`tee, elu`teed, elu`teesse; elu`teede, elu`teid/-`teesid ema, ema, ema, emasse; emade, emasid enam `endale ennast/^end `enne eriti Erne`saks, Ernesaksa, Erne`saksa, Ernesaksasse/Erne`saksa	Estonian Estonia Estonian neither or, perhaps no, not yesterday isn't it long live to live course of life mother more to/for him-/herself him-/herself before particularly (Gustav) Ernesaks 1908-1993 (Estonian conductor and composer)
esimene, esimese, esimest, esimesse/esimesesse; esimeste, esimesi esinema, esineda, esinen, esinetud esitama, esitada, esitan, esitatud esitlema, esitleda, esitlen, esitletud esmas`paev, esmaspaeva, esmas`paeva, esmaspaevasse/-`paeva; esmas`paevade, esmas`paevi/-`paevasid	first to appear to present to introduce Monday
et `ette `ette`kan`dja, `ette`kan`dja, `ette`kan`djat, `ette`kan`djasse; `ette`kan`djate, `ette`kan`djaid evan`geelne, evan`geelse, evan`geelset, evan`geelsesesse; evan`geelsete, evan`geelseid	that (con-junction) forwards waiter, waitress  evangelical
foto, foto, fotot, fotosse; fotode, fotosid frikadel`li`supp, frikadel`lisupi, frikadel`li`suppi, frikadel`lisupisse/-`suppi; frikadel`li`suppide, frikadel`li`suppe	photograph soup with small meatballs
`Georg, Georgi, `Georgi, Georgisse/^Georgi; `Georgide, `George -gi Gloria, Gloria, Gloriat, Gloriasse; Gloriate, Gloriad graafika, graafika, graafikat, graafikasse `gramm, grammi, `grammi, grammisse/^grammi; `grammide, `gramme/^grammisid `Gustav, `Gustavi, `Gustavit, `Gustavisse	Georg (male given name) also, too Gloria (restaurant in Tallinn) drawing, graphic arts gram  Gustav (male given name)
habe, habeme, habet, habemesse; habemete, habemeid `hakkama, hakata, `hakkan, hakatud `hal`l, hal`li, `hal`li, hal`lisse/^hal`li; `hal`lide, `hal`le/^hal`lisid hallo hapu`koor, hapukoore, hapu`koort, hapukoorsesse/-`koorde; hapu`koorte, hapu`koori	beard to begin gray hello sour cream

<p> `hautama, `hautada, `hautan, `hautatud  `hea, `hea, `head, `heasse; `heade, `häid  `hea`meelega  heli`looja, heli`looja, heli`loojat, heli`loojasse; heli`loojate, heli`loojaid  heli`plaat', heliplaad'i, heli`plaat'i, heliplaad'isse/-`plaat'i; heli`plaat'ide,  heli`plaat/-`plaat'isid  helistama, helistada, helistan, helistatud  Her`mann, Hermann, Her`manni, Hermannisse </p>	<p> to stew  good  willingly  composer  phonograph record </p>
<p> `hetk, hetke, `hetke, hetkesse/^`hetke; `hetkede, `hetki  hilja  hiljuti  `hind, hinna, `hinda, hinnasse/^`hinda; `hindade, `hindu/^`hindasid  `homme  hommik, hommiku, hommikut, hommikusse; hommikute/hommikuid  hommikul  hr. (&lt; härra)  huvitav, huvitava, huvitavat, huvitavasse; huvitavate, huvitavaid  häl`li`päev, häl`lipäeva, häl`li`päeva, häl`lipäevasse/-`päeva; häl`li`päevade,  häl`li`päevi/-`päevasid  härra, härra, härrat, härrasse; härrade, härrasid  `hästi  hüvasti  hüvästi`jätt, hüvästijätu, hüvästi`jätu hüvästijätusse/-`jätu; hüvästi`jättude,  hüvästi`jätte /-`jätтусid </p>	<p> to telephone  Hermann (male given name, the  name of a tower in Tallinn)  moment  late  recently  price  tomorrow  morning  in the morning  Mr.  interesting  birthday </p>
<p> iga, iga, iga/igat, igasse  igasugune, igasuguse, igasugust, igasugusesse; igasuguste, igasuguseid  igatahes  `ikka  `ilm, ilma, `ilma, ilmasse/^`ilma; `ilmade, `ilmu/^`ilmasid  `ilmselt  Ilona, Ilona, Ilonat, Ilonasse; Ilonade, Ilonasid  ilus, ilusa, ilusat, ilusasse; ilusate, ilusaid  inimene, inimese, inimest, inimesse/inimesesse; inimeste, inimesi  inter`jäär, interjööri, inter`jööri, interjööriisse/inter`jööri; inter`jööriide,  inter`jööri  isa, isa, isa, isasse; isade, isasid  isa`maa, isa`maa, isa`maad, isa`maasse; isa`maade, isa`maid  ise, `enda, ennast, endasse  isegi  ise`loom, iseloomu, ise`loomu, iseloomusse/`loomu; ise`loomude,  ise`loomusid  iste, `istme, istet, `istmesse; `istmete, `istmeid  `istuma, `istuda, istun, istunud  isu, isu, isu, isusse; isude, isusid </p>	<p> each, every  all kinds of  in any case  everything, always  weather  obviously, clearly  Ilona (female given name)  pretty  person  interior </p>
<p> ja  `jaa  `jaam, jaama, `jaama, jaamasse/^`jaama; `jaamade, `jaamu/^`jaamasid  jah  jajah  jalakas, jalaka, jalakat, jalakasse; jalakate, jalakaid  jala`nöu, jala`nöu, jala`nöud, jala`nöusse; jala`nöude, jala`nöusid,  Jalase, Jalase, Jalaset, Jalasesse  jalats, jalatsi, jalatsit, jalatsisse; jalatsite, jalatseid  jalutama, jalutada, jalutan, jalutatud  jalutus`käik, jalutuskäigu, jalutus`käiku, jalutuskäigusse/-`käiku;  jalutus`käikude, jalutus`käikusid/-`käike  joogivesi, joogi`vee, joogi`vett, joogi`veesse/`vette; joogivete  `jooksma, `joosta, jooksen, `joostud  `jooma, `juua, `joon, `joodud  ju  juba  juhatama, juhatada, juhatan, juhatatud  `juht, juhu, `juhtu, juhusse; `juhtude, `juhte/^`juhtusid  igal juhul </p>	<p> father  fatherland, native country  self  even  character </p>
<p> `jutt, jutu, `juttu, jutusse/^`juttu; `juttude `jutte/^`juttusid  juubilar, juubilari, juubilari, juubilarisse/juubilari; juubilaride, juubilare </p>	<p> seat  to sit  appetite </p>
	<p> and  yes  station  yes  yes, yes; of course  elm  footwear  Jalase (name of a town)  fottwear, shoes  to walk  walk, stroll </p>
	<p> drinking water  to run  to drink  of course  already  to direct, to guide  event; </p>
	<p> at any event  talk  person celebrating </p>

<p> `juurde, juures, juurest  `jõud, `jõu, `jõudu, `jõusse/`jõudu; `jõudude, `jõude/`jõudusid  `jõudma, `jõuda, `jõuan, `jõutud,  jõulupüha, jõulupüha, jõulupüha, jõulupühase; jõulupühade, jõulupühi/-  pühasid  `jälle  `jällenägemiseni  `jällenägemist  `järelikult  `järgi  `järgmine, `järgmise, `järgmist, `järgmisse/`järgmisesse; `järgmiste,  `järgmisi  `järv, `järve, `järve, järvesse /`järve; `järvede, `järvi/`järvesid  `jätk, `jätku, `jätku, `jätkusse/`jätku; `jätkude, `jätke/`jätkusid  `jäama, `jäada, `jään, `jäädud  `jäätis, `jäätise, `jäätist, `jäätisse/`jäätisesse; `jäätiste, `jäätisi </p>	<p> (to) near, (at) near, (from) near  strength  to succeed  Christmas holiday  again  until we meet again  until we meet again  consequently, hence  according to  next  lake  continuation  to remain  ice cream </p>
<p> ka  kaabu, kaabu, kaabut, kaabuse; kaabude, kaabusid  `kaas`aeg, `kaasaja, `kaas`aega, `kaasajasse/`-`aega  `kaev, kaevu, `kaevu, kaevusse/`kaevu; `kaevude, `kaeve/`kaevusid  kaheksakümmend, kaheksa`kümne, kaheksatkümmend, kaheksakümnesse;  kaheksa`kümnete, kaheksa`kümneid  kahe`kümnes, kahe`kümnennda, kahe`kümnennda, kahe`kümnenndasse;  kahe`kümnennda, kahe`kümnennda </p>	<p> also  (man`s) hat  present time  well  eighty  twentieth </p>
<p> kahjuks  `kaitma, `kaitsta, kaitse, `kaitstud  kaitse`tor`n, kaitsetorni, kaitse`torni, kaitsetornisse/`-`torni; kaitse`tornide,  kaitse`tornide/`-`tornisid  `kaks, kahe, `kaht/`kahte, kahesse/`kahte; `kahtede, `kahtesid  `kaksikümmend, kahe`kümne, `kaht(e)kümmand, kahekümnesse;  kahe`kümnete, kahe`kümneid  `kakssada, kahesaja, `kaht(e)sada, kahesajasse; kahesadade, kahesadasid  kalasalat, kalasalati, kalasalatit, kalasalatisse; kalasalate, kalasalateid  kallama, kallata, kalla, kallatud  `kampsun, `kampsuni, `kampsunit, `kampsunis; kampsunit, kampsuneid  kana, kana, kana, kanasse; kanade, kanasid/kanu  `kandma, `kanda, kannan, `kantud  `kaotama, `kaotada, `kaotan, `kaotatud  kapsas, `kapsa, kapsast, `kapsasse; kapsaste, `kapsaid  kardin, kardina, kardinat, kardinasse; kardinat, kardinatid  `kartma, `karta, kardan, karded  `kartul, `kartuli, `kartulit, `kartulisse; `kartulite, `kartuleid  kas </p>	<p> unfortunately  to protect  defensive tower  two  twenty  two hundred  fish salad  to pour  sweater  chicken  to bear  to lose  cabbage  curtain  to fear  potato  marker of `yes/no` question;  whether </p>
<p> `kas`k, kase, `kaske, kasesse/`kaske; `kaskede, `kaski/`kaskesid  `kastma, `kasta, kastan, kastetud  kasutus, kasutuse, kasutust, kasutusse/`kasutusesse; kasutuste, kasutusi  `kas`või  katoliku (indeclinable)  katus, katuse, katust, katusesse; katuste, katuseid  kaubamaja, kaubamaja, kaubamaja, kaubamajasse/`-`majja; kaubamajade,  kaubamajasid/`-`maju  `kaugel, `kaugele, `kaugelt  `kaugus, `kauguse, `kaugust, `kaugusse/`kaugusesse; `kauguste, `kaugusi  kaunis, `kauni, kaunist, `kaunisse; kauniste/`kaunite, `kauneid  `kaunim, `kaunima, `kaunimat, `kaunimasse; `kaunimate, `kaunimaid  `kaup, kauba, `kaupa, kaubasse/`kaupa; `kaupade, `kaupu/`kaupasid  `kauplus, `kaupluse, `kauplust, `kauplusse/`kauplusesse; `kaupluste, `kauplusi  keedis, keedise, keedist, keedisesse; keediste, keedisid  `keefir, `keefiri, `keefirit, `keefiris; `keefirite, `keefiriteid  `keegi, kellegi, kedagi, kellesegi  `keel, keele, `keelt, keellesse/`keelde; `keelte, `keeli  `keerama, keerata, `keeran, keeratud  `kell, kella, `kella, kellasse/`kella; `kellade, `kelli/`kellasisid  `kelner, `kelneri, `kelnerit, `kelnerisse; `kelnerite, `kelneriteid  kena, kena, kena, kenasse; kenade, keni/`kenasid  kenasti  `kes, kelle, keda, kellesse  `kesk`aeg, `keskaja, `kesk`aega, `keskajasse; `keskaegade, `keskaegu/`aegasid </p>	<p> birch  to water  use; disposal  even  Catholic  roof  department store  (at) far, (to) far, (from) far  distance  fair, beautiful  fairer, more beautiful  goods, deal  store, shop  preserves  kefir (a type of soured milk)  someone, anyone; some  language, tongue  to turn  clock, watch  waiter  nice, pleasant  nicely, pleasantly  who, whose, whom, etc.  Middle Ages </p>

<p> `kesk`kool', `keskkool'i, `kesk`kool'i, `keskkool'isse/-`kool'i; `kesk`kool'ide,  `kesk`kool'e/-`kool'isid  `keskus, `keskuse, `keskust, `keskuse/`keskusesse; `keskuste, `keskusi  kevad, kevade, kevadet, kevadesse; kevadete, kevadeid  kiire, `kiire, kiiret, `kiiresse; `kiirete, `kiireid: <u>mul on kiire</u> I'm in a hurry    `kiiresti  kilo`meeter, kilo`meetri, kilo`meetrit, kilo`meetrisse; kilo`meetrite,  kilomeetreid  `kindlasti  `king, kinga, `kinga, kingasse/`kinga; `kingade, `kingi  kinnas, `kinda, kinnast, `kindasse; kinnaste, `kindaid  `kinni  kino, kino, kino, kinosse/`kinno; kinode, kinosid  kirik, kiriku, kirikut, kirikusse; kirikute, kirikuid  `kirss, kirsi, `kirssi, kirsisse/`kirssi; `kirsside, `kirsse/`kirssisid  kitsas, `kitsa, kitsast, `kitsasse; kitsaste, `kitsaid,  `kivi, kivi, kivi, kivisse/`kivvi; kivide, kive/kivisid  `klaas, klaasi, `klaasi, klaasise/`klaasi; `klaaside, `klaase/`klaasisid  klassikaline, klassikalise, klassikalist, klassikalisse/klassikalisesse;  klassikaliste, klassikalisi  klassika, klassika, klassikat, klassikasse; klassikate, klassikaid  klas'si`vend, klas'sivenna, klas'si`venda, klas'sivennasse/-`venda;  klas'si`vendade, klas'si`vendi/-`vendasid  `kleit, kleidi, `kleiti, kleidisse/`kleiti; `kleitide, `kleite/`kleitised  kodu, kodu, kodu, kodusse/koju; kodude, kodusid  kodus  kodune, koduse, kodust, kodusesse; koduste, koduseid  kodutalu, kodutalu, kodutalu, kodutalusse/ -`tallu; kodutalude, kodutalusid  kogu  koguma, koguda, kogun, kogutud  kohal  kohal olema  koha`lik, kohaliku, koha`likku, koha`likku/  kohalikusse; kohalike/koha`likkude, koha`likke  kohe  `koht, koha, `kohta, kohasse/`kohta; kohtade, kohti/kohtasid  `kohtumine, `kohtumise, `kohtumist, `kohtumisse/`kohtumisesse;  `kohtumiste, `kohtumisi  kohu`piim, kohupiima, kohu`piima, kohupiimasse/-`piima; kohu`piimade,  kohu`piimu/-`piimasid  `kohv, kohvi, `kohvi, kohvisse/`kohvi; kohvide, kohve/kohvisid  kohvik, kohviku, kohvikut, kohvikusse; kohvikute, kohvikuid  koju  `kokku  `kokku`saamine, `kokku`saamise, `kokku`saamist, `kokku`saamise/ -  `saamisesse; `kokku`saamiste, `kokku`saamisi  kole, koleda, koledat, koledasse; koledate, koledaid  `kolm, kolme, `kolme, kolmesse/`kolme; kolmede, `kolmi/`kolmesid  kolma`paev, kolmapaeva, kolma`paeva, kolmapaevasse/-`paeva;  kolma`paevide, kolma`paevi/-`paevasid  kolme`teist`kumnes, kolme`teist`kumnenda, kolme`teist`kumnendat,  kolme`teist`kumnendasse; kolme`teist`kumnendate,  kolme`teist`kumnendaid  `kolmkummend, kolme`kumne, `kolmekummend, kolme`kumnesse;  kolme`kumnete, kolme`kumneid  `kolmkummend`kaks, kolme`kumne kahe, `kolmekummend`kaht(e),  `kolme`kumne kahesse/`kahte; kolme`kumne`kahtede, kolmekumne  kahtesid  `kolmsada tuhat, kolmesaja tuhande, `kolmesada tuhat, `kolmesaja  tuhandesse; `kolmesaja tuhandete, `kolmesaja tuhandeid  `kolmveerand, `kolmveerandi, `kolmveerandit, `kolmveerandisse;  `kolmveerandite, `kolmveerandide  konjak, konjaki, konjakit, konjakisse; konjakite, konjakeid  `kook, koogi, `kooki, koogisse/`kooki; `kookide, `kooke/`kookisid  `kool', kool'i, `kool'i, kool'isse/`kool'i; `kool'ide, `kool'e/`kool'isid  kool'imaja, kool'imaja, kool'imaja, kool'imajasse/-`majja, kool'imajade,  kool'imaju/-majasid  `koor, koore, `koort, koorese/`koorde; `koorte, `koori  `koor, koori, `koori, koorisse/`koori; `kooride, `koore/`koorisid </p>	<p> secondary school  center  spring  fast, quick  fast, quickly  kilometer  surely  shoe  glove, mitten  shut  movie  church  cherry  narrow  stone  glass  classical  classic  classmate  dress  home  at home  domestic  home farmstead  all, entire  to collect, to gather  above, off  to be present  local  right away, immediately  place, position  meeting  cottage cheese  coffee  café  (to) home  together  to meet, to get together  horrible, awful  three  Wednesday  thirteenth  thirty  thirty-two  three hundred thousand  three quarters  cognac  cake  school  schoolhouse, school  cream; peel, rind  chorus, choir </p>
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koori`juht, koorijuhi, koori`juhti, koorijuhisse/ -`juhti; koori`juhtide, koori`juhte/-`juhtisid	chorus director
`koos	together
`kord, korra, `korda, korrasse/`korda; `kordade, `kordi/`kordasid	order, arrangement
koristamine, koristamise, koristamist, koristamise/`koristamisesse; koristamiste, koristamisi	cleaning up
korraldama, korraldada, korraldan, korraldatud	to arrange; to establish
korras	in order
korrus, korruse, korrust, korrusesse; korruste, korruseid	story, floor
`korsten, `korstna, `korstnat, `korstnasse; `korstnate, `korstnaid	chimney
kos`tüüm, kostüümi, kos`tüümi, kostüümisse/ kos`tüümi; kos`tüümide, kos`tüüme/ kos`tüümisid	suit
`kraad`, kraad`i, `kraad`i, kraad`isse/`kraad`i; `kraad`ide, `kraad`e/`kraad`isid	degree
kraad`i`klaas, kraad`iklaasi, kraad`i`klaasi, kraad`iklaasisse/-`klaasi; kraadi`klaas`ide, kraad`i`klaase/-`klaasisid	thermometer
`kroon, kroon, `krooni, kroonisse/`krooni; `kroonide, `kroone/`kroonisid	kroon (the Estonian currency)
`kui	when; if; than; as
kuidas	how
kuju, kuju, kuju, kujusse/`kujju; kujude, kujusid	form, shape
kujutlema, kujutleda, kujutlen, kujutletud	imagine
kummik, kummiku, kummikut, kummikusse, kummikute, kummikuid	rubber boot
kuna	while, as, whereas
kunagi	once, at one time; ever, never
`kus, kuhu, `kust	(at) where, (to) where, (from) where
kutse, `kutse, kutset, `kutsesse; `kutsete, `kutseid	invitation, calling
`kutsuta, `kutsuda, kutsun, kutsutud	to call, to invite
`kuulma, `kuulda, kuulen, `kuuldud	to hear
kuulutuse, kuulutust, kuulutusse/kuulutusesse, kuulutuste, kuulutusi	announcement
`kuus, kuue, `kuut, kuuesse/`kuude; `kuute, `kuusi	six
`kuusk, kuuse, `kuuske, kuusesse/`kuuske; `kuuskede, `kuuski/`kuuskesid	fir (tree)
`kuuskümmend, kuue`kümne, `kuutkümmend, kuue`kümnesse; kuue`kümnete, kuue`kümneid	sixty
`kõik, kõige, `kõike, kõigesse/`kõike; `kõikide/`kõigi, `kõiki	all, everyone, everything
kõla, kõla, kõla, kõlasse/`kõlla; kõlade, kõlasid,	sound
`kõn`dima, `kõn`dida, kõn`nin, kõn`nitud	to walk
kõnetamine, kõnetamise, kõnetamist, kõnetamise/`kõnetamisesse; kõnetamiste, kõnetamisi	addressing, speaking
`kõrge, `kõrge, `kõrget, `kõrgesse; `kõrgete, `kõrgeid	high
kõrval	beside, alongside
kõrvarõngas, kõrva`rõnga, kõrvarõngast, kõrva`rõngasse; kõrvarõngaste, `kõrva`rõngaid,	ear-ring
`kävõru, `kävõru, `kävõru, `kävõrusse/ -`võrru; `kävõrude, `kävõrusid	bracelet
`käima, `käia, `käin, `käidud	to go, to walk
käsi, `käte, `kätt, `käesse/`kätte; käte, käsi	hand, arm
käsi` töö, käsi` töö, käsi` tööd, käsi` töösse; käsi` tööde, käsi` töid	handicraft; needlework
käterätik, käterätiku, käterätikut, käterätikusse; käterätikute, käterätikuid	towel
`kõök, kõögi, `kõöki, kõögisse/`kõöki; `kõökide, `kõöke/`kõökisid	kitchen
küla, küla, küla, külasse/`külla; külade, külasid	village
külaline, külalise, külalist, külalisse/`külalisesse; külaliste, külalisi	guest, visitor
külastama, külastada, külastan, külastatud	to visit
`küll	surely, certainly
küllalt	enough
küllaltki	rather, fairly
küllap	certainly
`külma, külma, `külma, külmasse/`külma; `külmade, `külmi/`külmasid	cold
kümme, `kümne, kümnet, `kümnesse; `kümnete, `kümneid	ten
küpsetama, küpsetada, küpsetan, küpsetatud	to fry
küpsis, küpsise, küpsist, küpsisesse; küpsiste, küpsiseid	pastry; cookies
küsimä, küsida, küsin, küsitud (+ABLATIVE)	to ask (someone)
`laenama, laenata, `laenan, laenatud	to borrow; to loan
`laev, laeva, `laeva, laevasse/`laeva; `laevade, `laevu/`laevasid	ship, boat
`lahkumine, `lahkumise, `lahkumist, `lahkumisse/`lahkumisesse; `lahkumiste, `lahkumisi	departure
`lahkumis`hetk, `lahkumishetke, `lahkumis`hetke, `lahkumishetkesse/-`hetke; `lahkumis`hetkede, `lahkumis`hetki/-`hetkesid	moment of departure
`laps, lapse, `last, lapsesse; `laste, `lapsi	child
Lasnamägi, Lasna`mäe, Lasnamäge, Lasnamäesse	Lasnamägi (a district in Tallinn)
`laskma, `lasta, lasen, `lastud	to shoot; to allow



latern, laterna, laternat, laternasse; laternate, laternaid `laulja, `laulja, `lauljat, `lauljasse; `lauljate, `lauljaid laulu`peo` koor, laulu`peo`kooori, laulu`peo`kooori, laulu`peo`koooris/-`kooori; laulu`peo`kooride, laulu`peo`kooore/-`kooorisid laulupidu, laulu`peo, laulupidu, laulu`peosse; laulupidude, laulupidusid `laud, laua, `lauda, lauisse/`lauda; `laudade, `laudu/`laudasisid `lail, laulu, `lailu, lauluisse/`lailu; `lailude, `laule/`lailusid `lailma, `lailda, laulan, `laildud lauluväl`jak, lauluväl`jaku, lauluväl`jakut, lauluväl`jakusse; lauluväl`jakute, lauluväl`jakuid lau`päev, laupäeva, lau`päeva, laupäevasse/`päeva; lau`päevade, lau`päevi/- `päevasid lava, lava, lava, lavasse; lavade, lavasid `lehvima, `lehvida, lehvina, `lehvitud `leib, leiva, `leiba, leivasse/`leiba, `leibade, `leibu/`leibasid `leidma, `leida, leian, `leitud lennu`jaam, lennujaama, lennu`jaama, lennu`jaamasse/-`jaama; lennu`jaamade, lennu`jaamu/-`jaamasid `lepp, lepa, `leppa, lepassa/`leppa; `leppade, `leppi/`leppasid `lihtne, `lihtsa, `lihtsat, `lihtsasse; `lihtsate, `lihtsaid `liiga liigne, liigse, liigset, liigsesse; liigsete, liigseid Liina, Liina, Liinat, Liinasse; Liinade, Liinasid `lill, lille, `lille, lillesse/`lille; `lilleda, `lilli/`lillesid `lillkapsas, `lill`kapsa, `lillkapsast, `lill`kapsasse; `lillkapsaste, `lill`kapsaid `lindistama, `lindistada, `lindistan, `lindistatud `linn, linna, `linna, linnasse/`linna; `linnade, `linnu/`linnasid linna`müür, linnamüüri, linna`müüri, linnamüürisse/-`müüri; linna`müüride, linna`müüre/-`müürisid `lipp, lipu, `lippu, lipusse/`lippu; `lippude, `lippe/`lippusid `lips, lipsu, `lipsu, lipsusse/`lipsu; `lipsude, `lipse/`lipsusid `loeng, `loengu, `loengut, `loengusse; `loengute, `loenguid `looma, `luua, `loon, `loodud `loom, looma, `looma, loomasse/`looma; `loomade, `loomi/`loomasid loomaliha, loomaliha, loomaliha, loomalihasse; loomalihaide, loomalihasid lubama, lubada, luban, lubatud lugema, lugeda, `loen, `loetud lumi, lume, `lund, lumme/lumesse; lumede, lumesid luter`lik, luterliku, luter`likku, luter`likku/luterlikusse; luter`likkude, luterlikke `luuleline, `luulelise, `luulelist, `luulelisse/`luulelisesse; `luuleliste, `luulelisi lõbus, lõbusa, lõbusat, lõbusasse; lõbusate, lõbusaid, lõpetamine, lõpetamise, lõpetamist, lõpetamisse/lõpetamisesse; lõpetamiste, lõpetamisi `lõppema, `lõppeda, lõpen, lõpetud lõpu`valss, lõpuvalsi, lõpu`valssi, lõpuvalssisse/-`valssi; lõpu`valsside, lõpu`valsse/-`valssisid Lydia, Lydia, Lydiat, Lydiasse; Lydiate, Lydiad läbi läheb □ minema lähedal, lähedale, lähedalt lähim, lähima, lähimat, lähimasse; lähimate, lähimaid  ma, mu, mind, musse/minusse `maa, `maa, `maad, `maasse; `maade, `maid `maal, maali, `maali, maalisse/`maali; `maalide, `maale/`maalisid maal, maale, maalt magama, magada, magan, magatud magus, magusa, magusat, magusasse; magusate, magusaid magus`toit, magustoidu, magus`toitu, magustoidusse/-`toitu; magus`toitude, magus`toite/-`toitusid `mahtuma, `mahtuda, mahun, `mahutud maias, `maia, maiast, `maiasse; maiaste, `maiaid maitse, `maitse, maitset, `maitse; maitsete, `maitseid `maitsuma, `maitsta, maitseen, `maitstud  `maitsev, `maitsva, `maitsvat, `maitsvasse; maitsvate, maitsvaid maja, maja, maja, majasse/`maja; majade, majasid/maju `makk, maki, `makk, makkisse/`makk; `makkide, `makke/`makkisid `maksma, maksta, maksan, makstud	lantern, lamp singer song festival chorus  song festival table song to sing singing stadium  Saturday  stage to flutter bread to find airport  alder simple too excessive Liina (female name) flower cauliflower to record city, town city wall  flag necktie lecture to create animal beef to promise to read snow Lutheran  poetic merry, cheerful completion; graduation  to end, to be finished last waltz  Lydia (female name) through (s)he goes (at) near, (to) near, (from) near closest  I, my, me land, country painting, picture in, to, from the country(side) to sleep sweet desert  to have room, to fit into fond of sweets taste to taste; toit maitseb, the food tastes good tasty house tape recorder pay
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Malle, Malle, Mallet, Mallesse; Mallede, Mallesid `mantel, `mantli, `mantlit, `mantlisse; `mantlite, `mantleid matemaatika, matemaatika, matemaatikad, matemaatikasse; matemaatikate, matemaatikaid Mati, Mati, Matit, Matisse; Matide, Matisid me □ meie `meel, meele, `meelt, meelesse/`meelde; `meelte, `meeli	Malle (female name) coat mathematics  Mati (male given name) we mind; mul on hea meel I'm in a good mood
`meeldima, `meeldida, `meeldin, `meelditud `meeldiv, `meeldiva, `meeldivat, `meeldivasse; `meeldivate, `meeldivaid meelega meeleolu, meeelu, meeelu, meeelusse; meeelude, meeelused `meelsasti `mees, mehe, `meest, mehesse; meeste, mehi meeste rōivad, meesterōivaste, meeste rōivaid meie, meie, `meid, meisse me`nūü, me`nūü, me`nūüd, me`nūüsse; me`nūüde, me`nūüsid meri, mere, `merd, meresse/`merre; merede, meresid me`tallehe, me`tall`ehte, me`tallehet, me`tall`ehtesse; me`tallehete, me`tall`ehteid `mets, metsa, `metsa, metsasse/`metsa; `metsade, `metsi/`metsasid miinus, miinuse, miinust, miinusesse; miinuste, miinused `miks millal mina, minu, `mind, minusse minema, `minna, lähen, `mindud `mingi, `mingi, `mingit, `mingisse; `mingite, `mingeid `mingisugune, `mingisuguse, `mingisugust, `mingisugusesse; `mingisuguste, `mingisugused minut, minuti, minutit, minutisse; minutite, minuteid `mis, mille, mida, millesse; mille/milled, mida `missugune, missuguse, missugust, missugusesse; missuguste, missugused `mitmes, `mitmenda, `mitmendat, `mitmendasse; `mitmendate, `mitmendaid `mitte; mitte kunagi 'never', mitte kedagi 'nobody' mitu, `mitme, mitut, `mitmesse; `mitmete, `mitmeid muide muidugi muinasküla, muinasküla, muinasküla, muinasküla/`külla; muinasküla, muinasküla muistend, muistendi, muistendit, muistendisse; muistendite, muistendeid muna, muna, muna, munasse; munade, munasid muretsema, muretsema, muretset, muretsetud `must, musta, `musta, mustasse/`musta; `mustade, `musti/`mustasid `muu, `muu, `muud, `muusse; `muude, `muud muusik, muusiku, muusikut, muusikusse; muusikute, muusikuid muusika, muusika, muusikat, muusikasse; muusikate, muusikaid `muutama, `muutada, `muutun, `muutunud mõni, mõne, mõnda/`mõnd, mõnesse/`mõnda; mõnede, mõnesid, mõnus, mõnusa, mõnusat, mõnusesse; mõnusat, mõnusat mõru, mõru, mõru, mõrusse; mõrude, mõrusid mõõdukas, mõõduka, mõõdukat, mõõdukasse; mõõdukate, mõõdukaid mägi, `mäe, mäge, mäesse/`mäkke; mägede, mägesid mälestuskivi, mälestuskivi, mälestuskivi, mälestuskivisse/`kivvi; mälestuskivide, mälestuskive/-kivisid `mängima, `mängida, mängin, `mängitud mänguasi, mängu`as`ja, mängu`as`ja, mängu`as`jasse/`as`ja; mängu`as`jate, mängu`as`jate `märg, märja, `märga, märjasse/`märga; `märgade, `märgi/märgasid `märksa `möödunud `müts, mütsi, `mütsi, mütsisse/`mütsi; `mütside, `mütse/`mütssid `müüja, `müüja, `müüjat, `müüjasse; `müüjate, `müüjaid `müüma, `müüa, `müün, `müüdnud	to please pleasant deliberately mood willingly man; husband men's clothing we, our, us menu sea metal ornament  forest, woods minus why when I, my, me to go any, some some kind of, any kind of  minute what which, what which (one., in a given order) not several otherwise of course ancient village  legend egg to worry, to fret black other; else; something else musician music to change some; a few pleasant bitter moderate hill, mountain commemorative stone  to play toy  wet considerably past, last cap seller; salesperson to sell
nad, nende, neid, neisse nagu `nahk, naha, `nahka, nahasse/`nahka; `nahkade, `nahku/`nahkasid naiste rōivad, naisterōivaste, naiste rōivaid `need, nende, `neid	they, their, them like leather, skin women's clothing these

nel'ja`päev, nel'japäeva, nel'ja`päeva, nel'japäevasse/-`päeva; nel'ja`päevade, nel'ja`päevi/-`päevasid	Thursday
nelikümmend, nel'ja`kümne, `nel'jakümmend, nel'ja`kümnesse; nel'ja`kümnete, nel'ja`kümneid	forty
nelisada, nel'jasaja, `nel'jasada, `nel'jasajasse; nel'jasadade, nel'jasadasid nel'ja`teist`kümnes, nel'ja`teist`kümnennda, nel'ja`teist`kümnenndat, nel'ja`teist`kümnenndasse; nel'ja`teist`kümnenndate, nel'jateist`kümnenndaid	four hundred fourteenth
`nii	so
`niisugune, `niisuguse, `niisugust, `niisugusesse; `niisuguste, `niisuguseid	such
nimi, nime, nime, nimesse; nime, nimesid	name
`ning	and
noorem, noorema, nooremat, nooremasse; nooremate, nooremaid	younger
`noor`paar, `noorpaari, `noor`paari, `noorpaaris/-`paari; `noor`paaride, `noor`paare/-`paarisid	young couple
`nul'l, nul'li, `nul'li, nul'lisse/^`nul'li; `nul'lide, `nul'le/^`nul'lisid	zero
`number, `numbri, `numbrit, `numbrisse; `numbrit, `numbreid	number, figure
Nõmme, Nõmme, Nõmme, Nõmmesse	Nõmme (a small town just outside of Tallinn)
`nõuanne, `nõu`ande, `nõuannet, `nõu`andesse; `nõuannete, `nõu`andeid	advice
`nõus olema	to agree
nädal, nädala, nädalat, nädalasse; nädalate, nädalaid	week
nädala`lõpp, nädalalõpu, nädala`lõppu, nädalalõpuse/-`lõppu; nädala`lõppude, nädala`lõppe/-`lõppusid	weekend
nägema, näha, `näen, `nähtud	to see
nägemiseni	good-bye
`näitama, näidata, `näitan, näidatud	to show; to point
`näiteks	for instance
`nüüd	now
`oa`vars, `oavarre, `oa`vart, `oavarresse/`-`varde; `oa`varte, `oa`varsi	beanstalk; sajab nagu oavarrest it's raining cats and dogs
ob`jekt, ob`jekti, ob`jekti, ob`jektisse/ob`jekti; ob`jektide, ob`jekte/ob`jektisid	object
`oh	oh!
`oi	ah!
olema, `olla, olen, `oldud	to be
oma	own
omapärane, omapärane, omapärast, omapärasesse; omapäraste, omapäraseid	original; peculiar
`oot	wait!
`ootama, oodata, `ootan, oodatud	to wait
`oote`ruum, `ooteruumi, `oote`ruumi, `ooteruumisse/-`ruumi; `oote`ruumide, `oote`ruume	waiting room
orav, orava, oravat, oravasse; oravate, oravaid	squirrel
or`kester, or`kestri, or`kestrit, or`kestrisse; or`kestrite, or`kestreid	orchestra
osa, osa, osa, osasse/^`ossa; osade, osi/osasid	part
`oskama, osata, `oskan, osatud	to be able to; to know how to
`ots, otsa, `otsa, otsasse/^`otsa; `otste/^`otsade, `otsi/^`otsasid	end, tip
otse	directly
otsustama, otsustada, otsustan, otsustatud	to decide
`paistma, `paista, paistan, paistetud	to shine, to appear
`pakkuma, `pakkuda, pakun, pakutud	to offer
pal'ju, pal'ju, pal'jut, pal'jusse; pal'jude, pal'jusid	much, many
`Palm, Palmi, `Palmi, Palmisse; `Palmide, `Palme/^`Palmisid	Palm (family name)
paluma, paluda, palun, palutud	to ask, to beg; palun please; here you are; you're welcome, etc
panema, `panna, panen, `pandud	to put, to lay
paranemine, paranemise, paranemist, paranemisse/`paranemisesse; paranemiste, paranemisi	improvement
parem, parema, paremat, paremasse; paremate, paremaid	right (side); better
parim, parima, parimat, parimasse; parimate, parimaid	best
`pas's, pas'si, `pas'si, pas'sisse/^`pas'si; `pas'side, `pas'se/^`pas'sisid	passport
pastel, `pastla, pastelt, `pastlasse; pastelde, `pastlaid	soft leather heelless shoe
`pauk, paugu, `pauku, paugusse/^`pauku; `paukude, `pauke/^`paukusid	blast, shot
`Paul, Pauli, `Pauli, Paulisse/^`Pauli; `Paulide, `Paule/^`Paulisid	Paul (male given name)
`peal, `peale, `pealt	(at) on; (to) on; (from) on
`pealegi	additionally
`pea`linn, `pealinna, `pea`linna, `pealinnasse/`-`linna; `pea`linnade, `pea`linnu/-`linnasid	capital city
`peamiselt	mainly, mostly

<p> `Peeter, `Peetri, `Peetrit, `Peetrisse; `Peetrite, `Peetreid  perenaine, perenaise, pere`naist, perenaisesse; pere`naiste, pere`naisi  pidama, pidada, `pean, `peetud  pidama, pidada, `pean, -  pidu, `peo, pidu, `peosse; pidude, pidusid  pidu`lik, piduliku, pidu`likku, pidu`likku/ pidulikusse; pidulike/pidu`likkude,  pidu`likke  `pikk, pika, `pikka, pikasse/^pikka; `pikkade, `pikki/ pikkasid  piletikassa, piletikassa, piletikassat, piletikassasse; piletikassade,  piletikassasid  Pille, Pille, Pillet, Pillesse; Pillede, Pillesid  `piim, piima, `piima, piimasse/^piima; `piimade, `piimu/ piimasid  `pink, pingi, `pink, pingisse/^pink; `pinkide, `pinke/ pinkisid  pintsak, pintsaku, pintsakut, pintsakusse, pintsakute, pintsakuid  pirukas, piruka, pirukat, pirukasse; pirukate, pirukaid  pisut  plom`biir, plombiiri, plom`biiri, plombiirisse/ plom`biiri; plom`biiride,  plom`biire/plom`biirisid  ploomi`puu, ploomi`puu, ploomi`puud, ploomi`puusse; ploomi`puude,  ploomi`puid  `pluus, pluusi, `pluusi, pluusisse/^pluusi; pluuside, pluuse/pluusid  pole  `pood, `poe, `poodi, `poesse/^poodi; `poodide, `poode/^poodisid  `pool, poole, `poolt, poolesse/^poolde; `poolte, `pooli  `pool`teist, `poolteise, `pool`teist, `poolteise/ -`teisesse  porgand, porgandi, porgandit, porgandisse; porgandite, porgandeid  porine, porise, porist, porisese; poriste, poriseid  `portsjon, `portsjoni, `portsjonit, `portsjonisse; `portsjonite, `portsjoneid  `praad, prae, `praadi, praesse/^praadi; `praadide, `praade/^praadisid  `praegu  `praegune, `praeguse, `praegust, `praegusse/^praegusesse; `praeguste,  `praegusi  `proovima, `proovida, proovin, proovitud  proua, proua, prouat, prouasse; prouade, prouasid  `pruun`, pruun`i, `pruun`i, pruun`isse/^pruun`i; `pruun`ide,  `pruun`e/^pruun`isid  `puhkama, puhata, `puhkan, puhatud  `puhkus, `puhkuse, `puhkust, `puhkusse/^puhkusesse; puhkuste, `puhkusi  puhul  pul`jong, pul`jongi, pul`jongit, pul`jongisse; pul`jongite, pul`jongeid  pulmad, `pulmade, `pulmi/ pulmasid  `puu, `puu, `puud, `puusse; `puude, `puid  `puu`liik, puuliigi, `puu`liiki, `puuliigisse/ -`liiki; `puu`liikide, `puu`liike/-  `liikisid  põhjalikult  `põhjus, `põhjuse, `põhjust, `põhjusse/^põhjusesse; põhjuste, `põhjusti  põlema, põlema, põlen, põletud  põrumine, põrumise, põrumist, põrumisse/põrumisesse; põrumiste, põrumisi  `päev, päeva, `päeva, päevasse/^päeva; `päevade, `päevi/ päevasid  `päike, `päikese, `päikest, `päikesesse/^päikesse; `päikeste, `päikeseid  pärast  pärinema, pärineda, pärinen, pärintud  päris  pärit olema (+ELATIVE/ABLATIVE)  `pöörama, pöörata, `pööran, pööratud  püha`päev, pühapäeva, püha`päeva, pühapäevasse/-`päeva; püha`päevade,  püha`päevi/-`päevasid  püksid, `pükste/pükside, `pükse  `püs`s, püs`si, `püs`si, püs`sisse/^püs`si; `püs`side, `püs`se/^püs`sisid  püs`sirohi, püs`sirohu, püs`si`rohtu, püs`sirohusse/-`rohtu </p>	<p> Peeter (male given name)  housewife, farmer's wife  to keep, to hold  to be obliged to  festival  festive  long  ticket window  Pille (female given name)  milk  bench  jacket  Russian pasty; pie  a little  ice-cream with candied fruits  plum tree  blouse  no; it's not  store, shop  half, side  one and a half  carrot  dirty  portion  roast (meat)  right now  present-day, present  to try; to test  lady, madam  brown  to rest  rest  in the case (of)  bouillon, broth  wedding  tree, wood  species of tree  thoroughly  reason  to be burning  jolt; head põrumist! good luck!  day  sun  because of; afterwards  to be inherited  quite, completely  to be (from)  to turn  Sunday  pants  rifle, gun  gunpowder  book  bookstore  library  town hall  to be satisfied  folk costume  people, folk, nation </p>
<p> raamat, raamatu, raamatut, raamatusse; raamatute, raamatuid  raamatu`kauplus, raamatu`kaupluse, raamatu`kauplust, raamatu`kaupluse/ -  `kauplusesse; raamatu`kaupluste, raamatu`kauplusi  raamatukogu, raamatukogu, raamatukogu, raamatukogusse/-`kokku;  raamatukogude, raamatukogusid  raekoda, raekoja, raekoda, raekojasse/-`kotta; raekodade, raekodasid  rahul olema  `rahvariie, `rahva`riide, `rahvariie, `rahvariidesse; `rahvariie, `rahva`riideid  rahvas, `rahva, rahvast, `rahvasse; rahvaste, `rahvaid </p>	<p> book  bookstore  library  town hall  to be satisfied  folk costume  people, folk, nation </p>

<p> `raiuma, `raiuda, raiun, raiutud  Raivo, Raivo, Raivot, Raivosse; Raivode, Raivosid  `raud, raa, `rauda, rauasse/^ rauda; `raudade, `raudu/^ raudasid  `raud tee` jaam, `raud tee` jaama, `raud tee` jaama, `raud tee` jaamasse/ -  `jaama; `raud tee` jaamade, `raud tee` jaamu/ - `jaamasid  ravima, ravida, ravin, ravitud  `reede, `reede, `reedet, `reedesse; reedete, reedeid  `Reet, Reeda, `Reeta, Reedasse/^ Reeta; `Reetade, `Reetasid  registra`tuur, registratuuri, registra`tuuri, registratuurisse/registra`tuuri;  registra`tuuride, registra`tuure/ registra`tuurisid  `Rein, Reinu, `Reinu, Reinusse/^ Reinu; `Reinude, `Reinusid  `reis, reisi, `reisi, reisisse/^ reisi; `reiseide, `reise/^ reisisid  repertu`aar, repertuaari, repertu`aari, repertuaarisse/-`aari; repertu`aaride,  repertu`aare/repertu`aarisid  reser`veerima, reser`veerida, reser`veerin, reser`veeritud  restoran, restorani, restorani, restorandise/restorani; restoranide,  restorane/restoransid  riigi`lipp, riigilipu, riigi`lippu, riigilipusse/ -`lippu; riigi`lippude, riigi`lippe/-  `lippusid  Riina, Riina, Riinat, Riinasse; Riinade, Riinasid  riisalat, riisalatati, riisalatit, riisalatisse; riisalatite, riisalateid  `ring, ringi, `ringi, ringisse/^ ringi; `ringide, `ringe/^ ringisid  rohi, rohu, `rohtu, rohuse/^ rohtu; `rohtude, `rohtusid  rohkem  rohkesti  Ro`man, Romani, Ro`mani, Romanisse/Ro`mani; Ro`manide, Ro`maneid  `rong, rongi, `rongi, rongisse/^ rongi; `rongide, `ronge/^ rongisid  roosa, roosa, roosat, roosasse; roosade, roosadid  rosin, rosina, rosinat, rosinasse; rosinat, rosinadid  `rõõm, rõõmu, `rõõmu, rõõmusse/^ rõõmu; `rõõmude, `rõõme/^ rõõmusid  `rõõmustav, `rõõmustava, `rõõmustavat, `rõõmustavasse; `rõõmustavate,  `rõõmustavaid  `rääkima, `rääkida, räägin, `räägitud    sa, su, `sind, sinusse  saabas, `saapa, saabast, `saapasse; saabaste, `saapaid  `saar, saare, `saart, saaresse/^ saarde; `saarte, `saari  `saabuma, `saabuda, `saabun, `saabutud  `saama, `saada, `saan, `saadud  `saatma, `saata, saadan, saadetud  sadam, sadama, sadamat, sadamasse; sadamate, sadamaid  sageli  `sai, saia, `saia, saiasse/^ saia; `saiade, `saiu/^ saiasid  sajand, sajandi, sajandit, sajandisse; sajandite, sajandeid  saksa  salat, salati, salatit, salatisse; salatite, salateid  `sal`l, sal`li, `sal`li, sal`lisse/^ sal`li; `sal`lide, `sal`le/^ sal`lisid  sama, sama, sama, samasse; samade, samasid/samu  samuti  `seal, `sinna, `sealt  `see, selle, seda, sellesse  seelik, seeliku, seelikut, seelikusse; seelikute, seelikuid  `seep, seebi, `seepi, seebisse/^ seepi; `seepide, `seepe/^ seepisid  seitsesada, `seitsmesaja, seitsetsada, `seitsmesajasse; `seitsmesadade,  `seitsmesadasid  `seitse`teist(kümmend), `seitsme`teist`kümne, seitsme`teistkümmend,  `seitsme`teist`kümnesse; `seitsme`teist`kümnete, `seitsme`teist`kümneid  sekretär, sekretäri, sekretäri, sekretärisse/sekretäri; sekretäride,  sekretäre/sekretärisid  selge, selge, selget, selgesse; selgete, selgeid  sel`janka, sel`janka, sel`jankat, sel`jankasse; sel`jankade, sel`jankasid  sidrun, sidruni, sidrunit, sidrunisse; sidrunite, sidruneid  `siin, `siia, `siit  `siis  `silm, silma, `silma, silmasse/^ silma; `silmade, `silmi/^ silmasid  `silt, sildi, `silti, sildisse/^ silti; `siltide, `silte/^ siltisid  Silvi, Silvi, Silvit, Silvisse; Silvide, Silvisid  sina, sinu, `sind, sinusse  sinine, sinise, sinist, sinisesse; siniste, siniseid  `sinna` poole </p>	<p> to hew, to chop  Raivo (male given name)  iron  railroad station    to cure  Friday  Reet (female given name)  receptionist, registrar, desk clerk    Rein (male given name)  travel, journey  repertoire    to reserve  restaurant    state flag    Riina (female given name)  rice salad  circle  grass, medicine  more  amply, plentifully  Roman (male given name)  train  pink  raisin  joy, gladness  heartening; väga rõõmustav very  pleasant  to speak    you  boot  island  to arrive  to receive  to send; to accompany  harbor  often  white bread  century  German  salad  scarf, shall  (the) same  in the same manner, similarly  (at) there, (to) there, (from) there  it, this, that one  skirt  soap  seven hundred    seventeen  secretary    clear  thick Russian soup  lemon  here, (to) here, (from) here  then  eye  sign  Silvi (female given name)  you, your  blue  in that direction </p>
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sisenema, siseneda, sisenen, sisenetud	to enter
`sisse	in, into
`sisse`astumis`eksam, `sisse`astumis`eksami, `sisse`astumis`eksamit,	entrance examination
`sisse`astumis`eksamise; `sisse`astumis`eksamite, sisseastumiseksameid	
`sisse`ost, `sisseostu, `sisse`ostu, `sisseostusse/-`ostu; `sisse`ostude,	purchase; buying
`sisse`oste/-`ostusid	
sobima, sobida, sobin, sobitud (+ALLATIVE)	to be suited (for)
`soe, sooja, `sooja, soojasse/`sooja; `soojade, `sooje/`soojasid	warm
soolane, soolase, soolast, soolasesse; soolaste, soolaseid	salty
soome	Finnish
Soome`maa, Soome`maa, Soome`maad, Soome`maasse	Finland
`soov, soovi, `soovi, soovisse/`soovi; `soovide, `soove/`soovisid	wish, desire
`soovima, `soovida, soovin, soovitud	to wish
`suhkur, `suhkru, `suhkrut, `suhkrusse; `suhkrute, `suhkruid	sugar
`sulgemine, `sulgemise, `sulgemist, `sulgemisse/`sulgemisesse; `sulgemiste,	closing
`sulgemisi	
`supp, supi, `suppi, suppisse/`suppi; `suppide, `suppe/`suppisiid	soup
`suur, suure, `suurt, suuresse/`suurde; `suurte, `suuri	big, great, large
suurepärane, suurepärase, suurepäraast, suurepärasesse; suurepäraaste,	magnificent, splendid
suurepäraaseid	
`suurtüki` torn, `suurtükitorni, `suurtüki` torni, `suurtükitornisse/-`torni;	cannon tower
`suurtüki` tornide, `suurtüki` tornide/-`tornisid	
`suutma, `suuta, suudan `suudetud	to be able to
suvi, suve, suve, suvesse; suvede, suvesid	summer
sõber, sõbra, `sõpra, sõbrasse/`sõpra; `sõprade, `sõpru/`sõprasiid	friend
`sõitma, `sõita, sõidan, sõidetud	to ride, to drive
`sõl`g, sõle, `sõl`ge, sõlesse/`sõl`ge; `sõl`gede, `sõl`gi/`sõl`gesid	brooch, clasp
sõna, sõna, sõna, sõnasse; sõnade, sõnasid/sõnu,	word
`sööma, `süüa, `söön, `söödud	to eat
süda, südame, südant, südamesse; südamete, südameid	heart
sügis, sügise, sügist, sügisesse; sügiste, sügiseid	fall, autumn
`sümbol, `sümboli, `sümbolit, `sümbolisse; `sümbolite, `sümboleid	symbol
`sün`dima, `sün`dida, sün`nin, sün`nitid	to be born
`sünge, `sünge, `sünget, `süngeesse; `süngeid	birth
`sün`d, sün`ni, `sün`di, sün`nisse/`sün`di; `sün`dide, `sün`de/`sün`disid	birth, emergence
sün`nikoht, sün`nikoha, sün`ni`kohta, sün`nikohasse/-`kohta; sün`ni`kohtade,	birthplace
sün`ni`kohti/-`kohtasiid	
sün`ni`päev, sün`nipäeva, sün`ni`päeva, sün`nipäevasse/-`päeva;	birthday
sün`ni`päevade, sün`ni`päevi/-`päevasiid	
sün`nipäeva`laps, sün`nipäevalapse, sün`nipäeva`last, sün`nipäevalapsesse;	birthday child
sün`nipäeva`laste, sün`nipäeva`lapsi	
`süütama, süüdata, `süütan, süüdatud	to light, to ignite
_okolaadi`jäätis, _okolaadi`jäätise, _okolaadi`jäätist, _okolaadi`jäätisse/ -	chocolate ice cream
`jäätisesse; _okolaadi`jäätiste, _okolaadi`jäätisi	
ta, tema, teda, `tasse	he/she, his/her, him/her
taga, taha, tagant	(at) behind, (to) behind, (from) behind
tagasi	back (adverb)
`tahtma, `tahta, tahan, tahetud	to want
`Taimre, `Taimre, `Taimret, `Taimresse; `Taimrete, `Taimresid	Taimre (family name)
`takso, `takso, `taksot, `taksosse; `taksode, `taksosid	taxi
`takso`juht, `taksojuhi, `takso`juhti, `taksojuhisse/-`juhti; `takso`juhtide,	taxi driver
takso`juhte/-`juhtisiid	
`takso`peatust, `takso`peatuse, `takso`peatust, `takso`peatuse/-`peatusesse;	taxi stand
`takso`peatuste, `takso`peatusi	
`Tal`linn, `Tal`linna, `Tal`linna, `Tal`linnasse/`Tal`linna	Tallinn (the capital of Estonia)
tal, talu, talu, talusse/tallu; talude, talusiid	farm
taluinimene, taluinimese, taluinimest, taluinimesse/-inimesesse; taluinimeste,	farmer
taluinimesi	
`tal`v, talve, `talve, talvesse/`talve; `talvede, `talvesid/`tal`vi	winter
`tan`tsima, `tan`tsida, tan`tsin, `tan`tsitud	to dance
tantsumuusika, tantsumuusika, tantsumuusikat, tantsumuusikasse;	dance music
tantsumuusikate, tantsumuusikaid	
tarvis	necessary
`tas`s, tas`si, `tas`si, tas`sisse/`tas`si; `tas`side, `tas`se/`tas`siid	cup
tasuma, tasuda, tasun, tasutud	to pay
tavaliselt	usually

te (teie), teie, `teid, teisse	you, your (plural and polite)
`teadma, `teada, `tean, `teatud	to know
`teater, `teatri, `teatrit, `teatrisse; `teatrite, `teatreid	theater
`tee, `tee, `teed, `teesse; `teede, `teesid/`teid	way
`tee, `tee, `teed, `teesse; `teede, `teesid	tea
teenindamine, teenindamise, teenindamist, teenindamisse/teenindamisesse; teenindamiste, teenindamisi	service
tegelikult	actually
tegema, teha, teen, tehtud	to do
tegutsema, tegutseda, tegutsen, tegutsetud	to function; to act
te □ teie	you (plural and formal)
teineteise, teine`teist, teineteisesse	each other
teisi`päev, teispäeva, teisi`päeva, teispäevasse/-`päeva; teisi`päevade, teisi`päevi/-`päevaid	Tuesday
teine, teise, `teist, teise/teisesse; `teiste, `teisi	second; other
telefon, telefoni, telefoni, telefonisse/telefoni; telefonide, telefone/telefonid	telephone
tele`viisor, tele`viisori, tele`viisorit, tele`viisorisse; tele`viisorite, tele`viisoreid	television
`tel`lima, `tel`lida, tel`lin, `tel`litud	to order
tema, tema, teda, temasse	he/she, his/her, him/her, etc.
`teos, `teose, `teost, `teosesse; `teoste, `teosid	work (of art); production
terav, terava, teravat, teravasse; teravate, teravaid	sharp; pointed
tere	hi, hello
terve, `terve, tervet, `tervesse; tervete, `terveid	healthy; whole
`terviseks	to your health, cheers
tervist	hi; how's it going
tervitama, tervitada, tervitan, tervitatud	to greet
tervitamine, tervitamise, tervitamist, tervitamisse/tervitamisesse; tervitamiste, tervitamisi	greeting, salutation
`Tiina, `Tiina, `Tiinat, `Tiinasse; `Tiinade, `Tiinasid	Tiiina (female given name)
`Tiit, Tiidu, `Tiitu, Tiidusse/`Tiitu; `Tiitude, `Tiitusid	Tiit (male given name)
`tipp, tipu, `tippu, tipusse/`tippu; `tippude, `tippe/`tippusid	top, summit
`tohtima, `tohtida, tohin, tohitud	to be permitted
`Toi, `Toi, `Toid, `Toisse	(Roman) Toi (famous Estonian composer and conductor)
toidu`pood, toidu`poe, toidu`poodi, toidu`poesse/ -`poodi; toidu`poodide, toidu`poodide/-`poodisid	food store
`toit, toidu, `toitu, toidusse/`toitu; `toitude, `toite/`toitusid	food
`toll, tolli, `tollu, tollisse/`tollu; `tollide, `tolle/`tollisid	customs
tolliamet`nik, tolliametniku, tolliamet`nikku, tolliamet`nikku/-ametnikusse; tolliametnike/ -amet`nikkude, tolliamet`nikke	customs official
`tooma, `tuua, `toon, `toodud	to bring
`Toomas, `Tooma, `Toomast, `Toomasesse/`Toomasse; `Toomaste, `Toomaseid	Toomas (male given name)
`toomkirik, `toomkiriku, `toomkirikut, `toomkirikusse; `toomkirikute, `toomkirikuid	cathedral
`Toomla, `Toomla, `Toomlat, `Toomlasse; `Toomlate, `Toomlaid/`Toomlasid	Toomla (family name)
`Toom`pea, `Toom`pea, `Toom`pead, `Toom`peasse	Toompea (the upper city and historical center of Tallinn)
tore, toreda, toredat, toredasse; toredate, toredaid	splendid
`tor`n, torni, `torni, tornisse/`torni; `tornide, `tor`ne	tower
`tort, tordi, `torti, tordisse/`torti; `tortide, `torte	cake
`sentrum, `sentrumi, `sentrumit, `sentrumisse; `sentrumite, `sentrumeid	center
tuba, `toa, tuba, `toasse/`tuppa; tubade, tube/tubasid	room
tubakas, tubaka, tubakat, tubakasse; tubakate, tubakaid	tobacco
tuhat, tuhandet, tuhandete, tuhandesse; tuhandete, tuhandeid	thousand
tulema, `tulla, tulen, `tuldud	to come
tulev, tuleva, tulevat, tulevasse; tulevate, tulevaid	future
`tun`d, tun`ni, `tun`di, tun`nisse/`tun`di; `tun`dide, `tun`de/`tun`disid	hour
`tundma, `tunda, tunnen, `tuntud	to feel, to know
`tuttav, `tuttava, `tuttavat, `tuttavasse; `tuttavate, `tuttavaid	acquaintance
`tutvumine, `tutvumise, `tutvumist, `tutvumisse/`tutvumisesse; `tutvumiste, `tutvumisi	getting acquainted, acquaintance`
`tutvuma, `tutvuda, `tutvun, `tutvutud	to become acquainted
tutvustama, tutvustada, tutvustan, tutvustatud	to acquaint
`tõeline, `tõelise, `tõelist, `tõelisse/`tõelisesse; `tõeliste, `tõelisi	real, actual
tõesti	truly, really
`tõstma, `tõsta, `tõstan, tõstetud	to raise, to lift
tähendama, tähendada, tähendan, tähendatud	to mean

<p> `tähtis, `tähtsa, `tähtsat, `tähtsasse; `tähtsate, `tähtsaid  `tähtsus, `tähtsuse, `tähtsust, `tähtsusse/`tähtsusesse; `tähtsuste, `tähtsusi  täiesti  `täis, täie, `täit, täiesse/`täide;  täna  tänama, tänada, tänan, tänatud  tänapäevane, tänapäevase, tänapäevast, tänapäevasesse; tänapäevaste,  tänapäevaseid  tänav, tänava, tänavat, tänavasse; tänavate, tänavaid  tänu, tänu, tänu, tänusse, tänude, tänusid  tüdruk, tüdruku, tüdrukut, tüdrukusse; tüdrukute, tüdrukuid  `tükk, tüki, `tükki, tükisse/`tükki; `tükkide, `tükke/`tükkisid  tülitama, tülitada, tülitan, tülitatud  tütar, `tütre, tütart, `tütresse; tütarde, `tütreid </p>	<p> important  importance, significance  completely, entirely  full  today  to thank; tänan thank you  modern, contemporary </p>
<p> `uks, ukse, `ust, ukseesse; `uste, `uksi  ulatama, ulatada, ulatan, ulatatud  `umbes  uni, une, `und, unesse/`unne; unede, unesid  unenägu, un`näo, unenägu, un`näosse/-`näkku; unenägude, unenägusid  Urmas, Urmase/Uрма, Urmast, Urmasesse; Urmaste, Urmaseid  uudis, uudise, uudist, uudisesse; uudiste, uudiseid  `uus, uue, `uut, uuesse/`uude; `uute, `uusi </p>	<p> door  to reach, to pass  approximately, about  sleep; dream  dream  Urmas (male given name)  news item  new </p>
<p> `vaatama, vaadata, `vaatan, vaadatud  vaade, `vaate, `vaadet, `vaatesse; vaadete, `vaateid  `vaate`pil`ti, `vaatepil`di, `vaate`pil`ti, `vaatepil`disse/-`pil`ti; `vaate`pil`tide,  `vaate`pil`te  vaba, vaba, vaba, vabasse; vabade, vabu/vabasid  vabandama, vabandada, vabandan, vabandatud  `vaenlane, `vaenlase, `vaenlast, `vaenlasse/`vaenlasesse; `vaenlaste,  `vaenlaseid  `vaid  `vaip, vaiba, `vaipa, vaibasse/`vaipa; `vaipade, `vaipu/`vaipasid  vajama, vajada, vajan, vajatud  `valge, `valge, `valget, `valgesse; `valgete, `valgeid  valik, valiku, valikut, valikusse; valikute, valikuid  Valli, Valli, Vallit, Vallisse </p>	<p> to look  view, prospect  view  free  to excuse  enemy  but, only  carpet, rug  to need  white; light  choice  Valli (name of a street in  Tallinn)  ready, finished  old  grandmother  grandfather  old town </p>
<p> val`mis (indeclinable adjective and adverb)  vana, vana, vana, vanasse; vanade, vanasid/vanu  vanaema, vanaema, vanaema, vanaemasse; vanaemade, vanaemasid  vanaisa, vanaisa, vanaisa, vanaisasse; vanaisade, vanaisasid  vana`linn, vanalinna, vana`linna, vanalinnasse/`linna; vana`linnade,  vana`linnu/-`linnasid  vana`viisi  vanem, vanema, vanemat, vanemasse; vanemate, vanemaid  van`nituba, van`ni`toa, van`nituba, van`nitoasse/-`tuppa; van`nitubade,  van`nitube/-`tubasid  `vapp, vapi, `vappi, vapisse/`vappi; `vappide, `vappe/`vappisid  `varsti  `vastupidi  `veel  `veetma, `veeta, veedan, veedetud  veidi  `vein, veini, `veini, veinisse/`veini; `veinide, `veine/`veinisid  `vend, venna, `venda, vennasse/`venda; `vendade, `vendi/`vendasid  vene  `ves`t, ves`ti, `ves`ti, ves`tisse/`ves`ti; `ves`tide, `ves`te/`ves`tisid  video, video, videot, videosse; videote, videosid  viga, `vea, viga, `veasse, viga; vigu/vigasid  `vihjama, vihjata, `vihjan, vihjatud  `vihm, vihma, `vihma, vihmasse/`vihma; `vihmade, `vihmu/`vihmasid  vihma`mantel, vihma`mantli, vihma`mantlit, vihma`mantlisse;  vihma`mantlite, vihma`mantleid  vihmane, vihmase, vihmast, vihmasesse; vihmaste, vihmaseid  `viis, viie, `viit, viiesse/`viide; `viite, `viisi  viisakas, viisaka, viisakat, viisakasse; viisakate, viisakaid  `viiskümmend, viie`kümne, `viitkümmend, viie`kümnesse; viie`kümnete,  viie`kümneid </p>	<p> in the old-fashioned way  older  bathroom  coat of arms  soon  on the contrary  still; yet; even  to spend  a little  wine  brother  Russian  vest  video  mistake, error  to suggest, to hint  rain  raincoat  rainy  five  courteous, polite  fifty </p>



<p> `viitsima, `viitsida, viitsin, `viitsitud  vilja`puu`aed, vilja`puuaia, vilja`puu`aeda, vilja`puuaiasse/-`aeda;  vilja`puu`aedade, vilja`puu`aedu/-`aedasid  Virve, `Virve, Virvet, `Virvesse; `Virvede, `Virvesid  vist  `või  `võib-`olla  `võrdlema, võrrelda, `võrdlen, võrreldud  `võtma, `võtta, võtan, `võetud  võte, `võtte, võtet, `võttesse; võtete, `võtteid  võõras, `võõra, võõrast, `võõrasse; võõraste, `võõraid    välis`eestlane, välis`eestlase, välis`eestlast, välis`eestlasse/-`eestlasesse;  välis`eestlaste, välis`eestlasi  väga  vähemalt  `väike(ne), `väikese/^väikse, `väikest, `väikesesse/^väiksesse; `väikeste,  `väikesi/^väikseid  väljak, väljaku, väljakut, väljaksusse; väljakute, väljakuid  `väljuma, `väljuda, `väljun, `väljutud  Vär`ska, Vär`ska, Vär`skat, Vär`skasse; Vär`skade, Vär`skasid    `värv, värvi, `värvi, värvisse/^värvi; `värvide, `värve/^värvisid  väsima, väsida, väsin, väsitud  `väärt olema    `öelda = ütelda &gt; ütleva  `õhtu, `õhtu, `õhtut, `õhtusse; `õhtute, `õhtuid  `õhk, õhu, `õhku, õhuisse/^õhku; `õhkude, `õhke/^õhkusid  `õige, `õige, `õiget, `õigesse; `õigete, `õigeid    `õmblema, õmmelda, `õmblen, õmmeldud  `õn`n, õnne, `õnne, õnnesse/^õnne; `õnnede, `õn`ni/^õnnesid  õnne`lik, õnneliku, õnne`likku, õnne`likku/õnnelikusse;  õnnelike/õnne`likkude, õnne`likke  õpetaja, õpetaja, õpetajat, õpetajasse; õpetajate, õpetajaid  `õu, õue, `õue, õuesse/^õue; `õuede, `õuesid  `õun, õuna, `õuna, õunasse/^õuna; `õunade, `õunu/^õunasid  õuna`puu, õuna`puu, õuna`puud, õuna`puusse; õuna`puude, õuna`puid    ära  ära`soit, ärasõidu, ära`soitu, ärasõidusse/ -`soitu; ära`soitute, ära`soite/-  `soitusid  äri`nõupidamine, äri`nõupidamise, äri`nõupidamist, äri`nõupidamise/-  pidamisesse; äri`nõupidamiste, äri`nõupidamisi  ääres, äärde, äärest    `öö, `öö, `ööd, `öösse/õhe; `ööde, `öid    `üks, ühe, `üht, ühesse/^ühte; `ühtede, `ühtesid  üheksa, üheksa, üheksat, üheksasse; üheksate, üheksaid  ühes`koos  ühine, ühise, ühist, ühisesse; ühiste, ühiseid  `üks, ühe, `ühte, ühesse/^ühte; `ühtede, `ühtesid  `üks`teist(kümmend), ühe`teist`kümne, `üht(e)`teistkümmend,  ühe`teist`kümnesse; ühe`teist`kümnete, ühe`teist`kümneid  üle`homme  üli`kond, ülikonna, üli`konda, ülikonnasse/ -`konda; üli`kondade, üli`kondi/-  `kondasid  üli`kool, ülikooli, üli`kooli, ülikoolisse/-`kooli; üli`koolide, üli`koole/-  `koolisid  `üumber  `ümbrus, `ümbruse, `ümbrust, `ümbrusse/^ümbrusesse; `ümbruste, `ümbrusi  üsna    ütleva, ütelda/^öelda, `ütlen, üteldud/^öeldud </p>	<p> to feel like doing something  orchard    Virve (female given name)  perhaps, possibly  or  could be  to compare  to take  grab, hold  guest; foreign, stranger,  foreigner  Estonian living abroad    very  at least  little, small    square  to leave, to depart  Värsk (a popular brand of  mineral water)  color, paint  to become tired  to be worth, to be worthy    to say  evening  air  correct, right    to sew  luck, happiness  happy, lucky; advantageous    teacher  courtyard  apple  apple tree    away; don`  departure    business negotiation    (at) next to, (to) next to, (from)  next to    night    one  nine  together  common, joint  one  eleven    the day after tomorrow  suit    university    around  environment  quite, completely    to say </p>
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## FREQUENCY GLOSSARY

The following listing gives all the *word forms* in the course which occur five or more times with the number of occurrences, a reference to their dictionary form, a brief grammatical analysis of the form, and an approximate English translation. No analysis is given for the forms of nouns, adjectives, numerals, and pronouns which are in the nominative singular.

Since these forms below occur so frequently in Estonian, the student should take particular care to learn them as thoroughly and quickly as possible.

<i>on</i> (153)	> <i>olema</i> 3rd person singular/plural present indicative: 'is; (they) are'
<i>ja</i> (71)	'and'
<i>kas</i> (48)	YES/NO-QUESTION MARKER; 'whether'
<i>palun</i> (41)	> <i>paluma</i> 1st person singular present indicative: 'here you are, you're welcome, please' etc.
<i>see</i> (41)	'this; it; that one'
<i>ma</i> (35)	> <i>mina</i> nominative short form of the 1st person singular personal pronoun: 'I'
<i>ei</i> (28)	'no', 'not'
<i>siin</i> (28)	'here'
<i>aitäh</i> (26)	'thank you'
<i>ka</i> (25)	'also, too'
<i>aga</i> (22)	'but'
<i>tere</i> (21)	'hi, hello'
<i>head</i> (20)	> <i>hea</i> partitive singular/nominative plural form: 'good'
<i>mis</i> (20)	'what'
<i>siis</i> (20)	'then'
<i>kui</i> (19)	'if; when; than'
<i>seal</i> (19)	'there'
<i>väga</i> (17)	'very'
<i>mina</i> (16)	nominative form of the 1st person singular personal pronoun: 'I'
<i>te</i> (15)	> <i>teie</i> nominative short form of the 2nd person plural personal pronoun: 'you PLURAL; you SINGULAR/PLURAL POLITE'
<i>teile</i> (15)	> <i>teie</i> allative of the 2nd person plural personal pronoun: 'to/for you PLURAL; to/for you SINGULAR/PLURAL POLITE'
<i>minu</i> (15)	> <i>mina</i> genitive of the 1st person singular personal pronoun: 'my'
<i>sedä</i> (13)	> <i>see</i> partitive singular of the demonstrative pronoun <i>see</i> 'this'
<i>meie</i> (12)	1) nominative form of the 1st person plural personal pronoun: 'we' 2) genitive singular of the 1st person plural personal pronoun: 'our'
<i>mida</i> (12)	> <i>mis</i> 'partitive singular of the interrogative pronoun: 'what'
<i>me</i> (11)	> <i>meie</i> nominative short form of the 1st person plural personal pronoun: 'we'
<i>nüüd</i> (11)	'now'
<i>ole</i> (11)	> <i>olema</i> 1) 2nd person singular present imperative: 'be!' 2) uninflected form used in the formation of all forms of the present indicative negative: ( <i>sa ei ole</i> 'you aren't' 3) form used with <i>ära</i> to form the 2nd person singular present imperative negative: ( <i>ära ole!</i> 'don't be!')
<i>sa</i> (11)	> <i>sina</i> nominative short form of the 2nd person singular personal pronoun: 'you INFORMAL'
<i>tänan</i> (11)	> <i>tänama</i> 1st person singular present indicative: 'I thank; thank you'
<i>ehk</i> (10)	'perhaps, maybe'
<i>olen</i> (10)	> <i>olema</i> 1st person singular present indicative: '(I) am'
<i>mul</i> (9)	<i>ma</i> > <i>mina</i> adessive short form of the 1st person singular personal pronoun: 'at/by/on me'
<i>palju</i> (9)	'much'
<i>teie</i> (9)	1) nominative form of the 2nd person plural personal pronoun: 'you PLURAL; you SINGULAR POLITE' 2) genitive singular of the 2nd person plural personal pronoun: 'your PLURAL; your SINGULAR POLITE'

<i>täna</i> (9)	‘today’
<i>veel</i> (9)	‘still, yet’
<i>hästi</i> (8)	‘well’
<i>kindlasti</i> (8)	‘surely, certainly’
<i>kohvi</i> (8)	> <i>kohv</i> 1) <i>kohvi</i> genitive singular: ‘of coffee’ 2) ‘ <i>kohvi</i> partitive singular: ‘some/any coffee’ 3) ‘ <i>kohvi</i> illative singular: ‘into coffee’
<i>küll</i> (8)	‘surely, certainly’
<i>olete</i> (8)	> <i>olema</i> 2nd person plural present indicative: ‘(you PLURAL) are; (you SINGULAR POLITE) are’
<i>suur</i> (8)	‘big, great, large’
<i>ta</i> (8)	> <i>tema</i> nominative short form of the 3rd person singular personal pronoun: ‘he/she’
<i>vabandage</i> (8)	> <i>vabandama</i> 2nd person plural present imperative: ‘Excuse (me)!’
<i>et</i> (7)	‘that, in order that’
<i>ilm</i> (7)	‘weather’
<i>juba</i> (7)	‘even’
<i>kõige</i> (7)	> <i>kõik</i> 1) genitive singular: ‘of all, of everything’ 2) (with the comparative form of an adjective) SUPERLATIVE MARKER: <i>kõige suurem</i> ‘largest’
<i>läheme</i> (7)	> <i>minema</i> 1st person plural present indicative: ‘we go’, used as alternative for imperative: ‘let’s go!’
<i>nii</i> (7)	‘so, in that way’
<i>nägemiseni</i> (7)	‘good-bye’
<i>oma</i> (7)	‘own’
<i>tahaksin</i> (7)	> <i>tahtma</i> 1st person singular present conditional: ‘I would like’
<i>teed</i> (7)	> <i>tee</i> ‘road’ partitive singular: ‘some/any road’ > <i>tee</i> ‘tea’ partitive singular: ‘some/any tea’ > <i>tegema</i> 2nd person singular present indicative: ‘(you SINGULAR) do, are doing, will do’
<i>edasi</i> (6)	‘further’
<i>ilus</i> (6)	‘pretty, beautiful’
<i>jah</i> (6)	‘yes’
<i>kuidas</i> (6)	‘how, in what manner’
<i>linna</i> (6)	> <i>linn</i> 1) <i>linna</i> genitive singular: ‘of the city’ 2) ‘ <i>linna</i> partitive singular: ‘some/any city’ 3) ‘ <i>linna</i> illative singular: ‘into (the) city’
<i>midagi</i> (6)	> <i>miski</i> partitive singular: ‘something, anything’
<i>mitte</i> (6)	‘no, not’
<i>mulle</i> (6)	> <i>ma</i> > <i>mina</i> short allative of the 1st person singular personal pronoun: ‘to/for me’
<i>need</i> (6)	> <i>see</i> nominative plural of the demonstrative pronoun: ‘these’
<i>oleks</i> (6)	> <i>olema</i> present conditional for all persons and numbers: ‘would be’
<i>osta</i> (6)	> <i>ostma</i> 1) 2nd person singular present imperative: ‘buy!’ 2) uninflected form used for all persons with <i>ei</i> in the present indicative: ( <i>ma ei</i> ) <i>osta</i> ‘(I don’t) buy’ 3) form used with <i>ära</i> to form the 2nd person present imperative negative: ( <i>ära</i> ) <i>osta!</i> ‘don’t buy!’ 4) DA-infinitive: ‘to buy’
<i>pole</i> (6)	= <i>ei ole</i> negative form of the verb <i>olema</i> : ‘no, not’
<i>selle</i> (6)	> <i>see</i> genitive singular of the demonstrative pronoun: ‘of this’
<i>sisse</i> (6)	‘in, into’
<i>sulle</i> (6)	<i>sa</i> > <i>sina</i> short allative of the 2nd person singular personal pronoun: ‘to/for you’
<i>vaata</i> (6)	> <i>vaatama</i> 1) 2nd person singular present imperative: ‘look’ 2) uninflected form used for all persons with <i>ei</i> in the present indicative: ( <i>me ei</i> ) <i>vaata</i> ‘we aren’t looking’ 3) form used with <i>ära</i> to form the 2nd person present imperative negative: ( <i>ära</i> ) <i>vaata!</i> ‘don’t look!’
<i>vana</i> (6)	1) nominative singular: ‘old’ 2) genitive singular: ‘of old’ 3) partitive singular: ‘some/any old’
<i>ühe</i> (6)	> <i>üks</i> genitive singular: ‘of one’
<i>ema</i> (5)	1) nominative singular: ‘mother’ 2) genitive singular: ‘of mother’ 3) partitive singular: ‘some/any mother’
<i>hea</i> (5)	1) nominative singular: ‘good’ 2) genitive singular: ‘of good’

<i>homme</i> (5)	‘tomorrow’
<i>kahjuks</i> (5)	‘unfortunately’
<i>kelner</i> (5)	‘waiter’
<i>kodus</i> (5)	‘at home’
<i>kus</i> (5)	‘where’
<i>küla</i> (5)	1) nominative singular: ‘village’ 2) genitive singular: ‘of (the) village’ 3) partitive singular: ‘some/any village’
<i>teil</i> (5)	<i>te</i> > <i>teie</i> adessive short form of the 2nd person plural personal pronoun: ‘at/by/on you PLURAL, at/by/on you POLITE’
<i>tervist</i> (5)	‘hello’
<i>tõesti</i> (5)	‘truly, really’
<i>vist</i> (5)	‘perhaps, possibly’
<i>öelda</i> (5)	> <i>ütlema</i> DA-infinitive: ‘to say’
<i>üks</i> (5)	‘one’

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