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Hugary, Welcome Poland (*język polski*) belongs to the west Slavic group of the Slavic branch of the Indo-European language family. Its closest living relatives are Czech, Slovak, and Sorbian. It is spoken by 36.6 million people in Poland. It is also spoken in Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, and U.S. The worldwide population of speakers of Polish is estimated at around 39 million (Ethnologue). Click here to see where Polish is spoken in the U.S. Status after The First Partition of Poland in 1772 by Prussia, Austria, and Russia.

Poland disappeared from the map. The partitioning countries tried to replace Polish with German or Russian. Polish was restored as the official language of the Polish state after the First World War. Today, Polish is the national language of Poland, one of the most linguistically homogeneous countries of Europe, with over 90% of its population who consider Polish to be their first language. It is used in all official, social, and personal situations. Dialects Polish has a number of mutually intelligible dialects. The main ones include: Wielkopolski (Greater Polish), spoken in western Poland Malopolski (Lesser Polish), spoken in southern and southeastern Poland Mazovian (Mazur), spoken in central Poland. The vowel /ɔ/ is pronounced as [ɔ] in Greater Poland, as [ɔ̃] in Lesser Poland, and as [ɔ̌] in Mazovian. The vowels /ɛ/ and /ɐ/ written as a, Close i Open-mid e, ɛ, ɔ, Open a Nasal vowels occur at the end of words or before fricatives. Before stops and affricates, only oral vowel + nasal consonant may occur, e.g., e.g., *kąt* is pronounced as [kɔnt], *geba* is pronounced as [gɛmba]. Consonants The Polish consonant system is strikingly rich, with an abundance of affricates. In addition to typical Slavic oppositions, such as between unpalatized and palatalized consonants, and voiceless and voiced consonants, Polish has an additional opposition between alveolar and pre-palatal fricatives and affricates, i.e., between /f/ and /ç/, /tʂ/ and /tʂɕ/. /tʂ/ and /tʂɕ/ are pronounced with the tip of the tongue, whereas /ç/, /tʂ/, and /tʂɕ/ are produced with the middle of the tongue. Double consonants are quite common, e.g., *lekkie* 'light' and *lekki* 'medicines'. Voiced consonants (except nasals, laterals, and rhotics) are devoiced at the end of words, e.g., *Bóg* 'God' is pronounced as [buk]. /p/, /b/, /k/, /g/, /f/, /v/, /m/, /n/ represent palatalized consonants produced with the back of the tongue coming in contact with the hard palate. /k/ = k in keen /g/ = g in geese /ŋ/ = sh in sheet /c/ = s in treasure /dʒ/ = ch in chocolate /tʂ/ = t in nature /dʒɨ/ = j in juice /dz/ = German pronunciation of ch in Bach Stress pattern in Polish words falls mostly on the penultimate (next to the last) syllable in a word. Polish is a richly inflected language with a grammar that is similar to that of other Slavic languages. Nouns, adjectives, and pronouns Polish nouns and adjectives are marked for gender, number, and case. The three are fused into one ending, as is the case in all Slavic languages.

Polish nouns have the following grammatical categories: there are three genders: masculine, feminine, neuter. The our noun and adjective declensions are largely based on gender. There are two numbers: singular and plural. There are seven cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental, locative, and vocative. Only a few nouns have a vocative form. The Polish pronominal system is that the formal second-person pronouns are the same as the nouns pan 'Mr.', pani 'Mrs.', and their plural forms 'panowie, panie'. The formal 2nd person form of address is used with 2nd person verb forms. Verbs Polish verbs agree with their subjects in person and number in the non-past, and in gender and number in the past. They are marked for the following categories: Verbs are marked for person and number. There are three persons (first, second, third), and two numbers (singular and plural). Like all Slavic languages, Polish is a pro-drop language, i.e., personal pronouns can be dropped because the verb ending makes the person clear. Verbs are marked for aspect: imperfective and perfective. Most verbs consist of imperfective-perfective pairs. Perfective verbs can be formed from imperfective verbs by prefixation, e.g., *jeść* 'to eat' and *zjeść* 'to eat up, to finish eating'. It is also possible to derive imperfective verbs from perfective ones by suffixation. Imperfective verbs have three tenses: present, past, and future. The future tense is a compound form using the verb być 'to be'. Perfective verbs have two tenses: past and future. The future tense is a simple form that uses the same endings as the present tense. Verbs in the present/past tense have six conjugations based on the form of the stem. There are many irregular forms. There are three moods: indicative, imperative, conditional. Verbs have two voices: active, passive. Verbs of motion constitute a special subclassification of verbs; they are characterized by a complex system of directional and aspectual prefixes and suffixes. Word order The neutral word order in Polish is Subject-Verb-Object. However, other orders are possible since inflectional morphology makes it possible to determine the function of each word in a sentence. Word order is important in poetry and prose. Word order is also important in advertising and public relations. Vocabulary The Polish vocabulary is derived from Common Slavic roots shared by all Slavic languages. In addition, Polish has been influenced over the centuries by a number of languages, especially Old Church Slavonic, Latin, Greek, German, French, Ukrainian, Belarusian, and Russian. Vocabulary of Polish vocabulary is derived from Common Slavic roots shared by all Slavic languages. In addition, Polish has been influenced over the centuries by a number of languages, including Old Church Slavonic, Latin, Greek, German, French, Ukrainian, Belarusian, and Russian. The spelling of loanwords was usually changed to accommodate Polish pronunciation, and various suffixes were added to create nouns, adjectives, and verbs. When borrowing international words, Polish often changed their form. For example, the Latinate suffix -tion becomes -cja in Polish, e.g., inauguration becomes inauguracja. Here are a few common phrases and words in Polish. Hello, good day Cześć, dzień dobry Goodbye Do widzenia Please Proszę Thank you Dziękuję Excuse me Przepraszam Yes Tak No Nie Man Mężczyzna Woman Kobieta Below are the Polish numerals 1-10. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 jeden dwa trzy cztery pięć sześć siedem osiem dziewięć dziesięć Writing Polish is first attested in 9th century documents written in medieval Latin. Whole Polish texts started to appear in the 16th century, including the first printed book in Polish in 1513. The 16th century also saw the appearance of the first Polish dictionaries and grammars. Since Poland was predominantly Catholic, Catholicism, it was natural for the Polish alphabet to be based on the Latin, rather than on the Cyrillic alphabet. The language uses an adapted and expanded version of the Latin alphabet. Because Polish has many sounds that were absent in Latin, many diacritics and combinations of letters were designed to represent them. The result is an alphabet replete with diacritics. Below are the letters of the modern Polish alphabet. A a B b C c Ć ć D d E e F f G g H h I i J j K k L l Ł ł M m N n Ń ń O o P p R r S s Ś ś T t U u V v Y y Z z Ż ż Ź ź

Rights in Poland. Artykuł 1 Wszyscy ludzie rodzą się wolni i równi pod względem swej godności i swych praw. Są oni obdarzeni rozumem i sumieniem i powinni postępować wobec innych w duchu braterstwa. Article 1 All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. Did You Know? Here are a few words English has borrowed from Polish: kiełbasa from Polish kiełbasa 'sausage' (Russian kolbasa), perhaps from Turkish kulbası 'grilled cutlet' mazurka from Russian mazorka, from Polish mazurek 'dance of the Mazur', a reference to inhabitants of Mazowsze , a region of central Poland. sejm Congress of the Polish Republic, from Polish sejm 'assembly' solidarność 'Solidarity', name of Polish trade union federation founded in September 1980 at the Gdańsk shipyards, and originally led by Lech Wałęsa. In the 1980s, it constituted a broad anti-communist social movement that advocated nonviolence. Difficulty Language Difficulty How difficult is it to learn Polish? Polish is considered to be a Category II language in terms of difficulty for speakers of English... the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 110,331 active editors 7,022,970 articles in English School in Sketty, Swansea, photographed in 1854 The period between 1701 and 1870 saw an expansion in access to formal education in Wales, though schooling was not yet universal. Several philanthropic efforts were made to provide education to the poor during the 18th century. In the early to mid-19th century, charitable schools were established to provide a basic education. Private schools aimed at the working classes also existed. State funding was introduced to schools from 1833. Some use of the Welsh language was made in 18th-century philanthropic education, at a time when most agricultural workers in Wales spoke only Welsh, and public opinion was keen for children to learn English. Many schools punished children for speaking Welsh, despite government studies that found such methods were ineffective. One school in Brecknockshire had a sign that said "No Welsh Speaking Allowed". The National Museum of American History features articles about Santa Kitamura ... that Sae Kitamura (pictured) has had her university students contribute to the Japanese Wikipedia as part of their coursework?... that the lead actress of The Grub-Stake brought her personal menagerie—which included bears and wolves—to the set for use as extras"... that James Patrick Shea thought that an invitation to meet with Pope Benedict XVI at the White House was a hoax?... that Robby Krieger was unable to record his guitar solo for "You're Lost Little Girl" until he got stoned on hashish?... that all three podium finishers at the 2024 Tour de France were members of cycling's Big Four"... that the directors of Final Destination Bloodlines "debated the ethics of a character being killed by an MRI machine"... that one newspaper described the mansions of Riverside Drive as "glitter[ing] like a wedding cake"... that Galidor has been described as Leo's biggest failure?... that the first review of Ellen, Countess of Castle Howel complained that its marriage plot focused too much on love Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Vera Rubin Observatory The Vera C. Rubin Observatory (pictured) in Chile releases the first light images from its new 8.4-meter (28 ft) telescope. In basketball, the Oklahoma City Thunder defeat the Indiana Pacers to win the NBA Finals. An attack on a Greek Orthodox church in Damascus, Syria, kills at least 25 people. The United States conducts military strikes on three nuclear facilities in Iran. In rugby union, the Crusaders defeat the Chiefs to win the Super Rugby Pacific final. Oleksenko: Gaza war Iran-Israel war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Lucien Nedzi Ann Burrell Frederick W. Smith Ron Taylor Mohammad Kazemi Marita Camacho Quirós nominate an article June 25 Original rainbow flag 1658 - Anglo-Spanish war: The largest battle ever fought on Jamaica, the three-day Battle of Rio Nuevo, began. 1910 - The United States Congress passed the Mann Act, which prohibited the interstate transport of females for "immoral purposes." 1911 - The first ascent of Mount Everest was made by British mountaineers George Finch and Edmund Hillary. 1912 - The RMS Titanic sank on her maiden voyage, resulting in the deaths of more than 1,500 people. 1913 - The first transatlantic telephone call was made between New York and London. 1914 - The first World War broke out. 1915 - The first World War broke out. 1916 - The first World War broke out. 1917 - The first World War broke out. 1918 - The first World War broke out. 1919 - The first World War broke out. 1920 - The first World War broke out. 1921 - The first World War broke out. 1922 - The first World War broke out. 1923 - The first World War broke out. 1924 - The first World War broke out. 1925 - The first World War broke out. 1926 - The first World War broke out. 1927 - The first World War broke out. 1928 - The first World War broke out. 1929 - The first World War broke out. 1930 - The first World War broke out. 1931 - The first World War broke out. 1932 - The first World War broke out. 1933 - The first World War broke out. 1934 - The first World War broke out. 1935 - The first World War broke out. 1936 - The first World War broke out. 1937 - The first World War broke out. 1938 - The first World War broke out. 1939 - The first World War broke out. 1940 - The first World War broke out. 1941 - The first World War broke out. 1942 - The first World War broke out. 1943 - The first World War broke out. 1944 - The first World War broke out. 1945 - The first World War broke out. 1946 - The first World War broke out. 1947 - The first World War broke out. 1948 - The first World War broke out. 1949 - The first World War broke out. 1950 - The first World War broke out. 1951 - The first World War broke out. 1952 - The first World War broke out. 1953 - The first World War broke out. 1954 - The first World War broke out. 1955 - The first World War broke out. 1956 - The first World War broke out. 1957 - The first World War broke out. 1958 - The first World War broke out. 1959 - The first World War broke out. 1960 - The first World War broke out. 1961 - The first World War broke out. 1962 - The first World War broke out. 1963 - The first World War broke out. 1964 - The first World War broke out. 1965 - The first World War broke out. 1966 - The first World War broke out. 1967 - The first World War broke out. 1968 - The first World War broke out. 1969 - The first World War broke out. 1970 - The first World War broke out. 1971 - The first World War broke out. 1972 - The first World War broke out. 1973 - The first World War broke out. 1974 - The first World War broke out. 1975 - The first World War broke out. 1976 - The first World War broke out. 1977 - The first World War broke out. 1978 - The first World War broke out. 1979 - The first World War broke out. 1980 - The first World War broke out. 1981 - The first World War broke out. 1982 - The first World War broke out. 1983 - The first World War broke out. 1984 - The first World War broke out. 1985 - The first World War broke out. 1986 - The first World War broke out. 1987 - The first World War broke out. 1988 - The first World War broke out. 1989 - The first World War broke out. 1990 - The first World War broke out. 1991 - The first World War broke out. 1992 - The first World War broke out. 1993 - The first World War broke out. 1994 - The first World War broke out. 1995 - The first World War broke out. 1996 - The first World War broke out. 1997 - The first World War broke out. 1998 - The first World War broke out. 1999 - The first World War broke out. 2000 - The first World War broke



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