

6

KUIDAS LÄHEB?

How are you?



(Tekst nr 24)

▫ **Kuidas sul läheb?** – How are you?

▫ **Kuidas teil läheb?** – How are you?

▫ **Suurepäraselt!** – Great!

▫ **Kõik on korras.** – Everything is all right.

▫ **Kõik on hästi / halvasti.** –

Everything is fine / not so good.

▫ **Tänan. Väga hästi.** – Thank you. Very well.

▫ **Aga sinul?** – And you?

▫ **Aga teil?** – And you?

▫ **Aitäh küsimast, hästi!** – Thank you for asking. Fine!

▫ **Pole viga.** – Not too bad.

▫ **Enam-vähem.** – More or less all right.

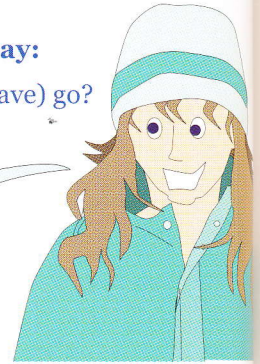
▫ **Normaalselt.** – All right.

▫ **Nagu alati.** – As always.

▫ **Ma olen haige.** – I'm ill.

But **In Estonian we say:**
How do you (you have) go?

Suurepäraselt!



But **But you have?**
But you have?

Väga halvasti!
Ma olen haige.



suurepära/ne,
-se, -st
great

kord, korra, -a
here: order

normaal/ne,
-se, -set
here: all right

enam-vähem
more or less

nagu
as

alati
always

haige, -, -t
ill

1. *

	<u>Suurepäraselt!</u>
	<u>Kõik on halvasti.</u>

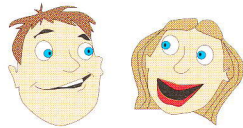
Suurepäraselt! Kõik on halvasti. Kõik on korras. Nagu alati. Kõik on hästi. Väga hästi.
Pole viga. Enam-vähem. Kõik on väga halvasti. Normaalselt.

2. **Küsi ja vastake.** Ask and answer. *

- : *Kuidas läheb?*
: *Suurepäraselt! Kuidas?*
: *...Kuidas?*
:?
:?

3. **Lugege ja koostage sarnaseid dialooge!**

Read and make similar dialogues.



1. A: Oi, tere!

B: Tere!

A: Kuidas läheb?

B: Normaalselt! Aga sinul?

A: Loomulikult hästi!

B: Nägemiseni!

A: Nägemist!

2. A: Tere hommikust!

B: Tere!

A: Kuidas teil läheb?

B: Aitäh küsimast, pole viga. Ja teil?

A: Nagu alati, loomulikult halvasti.

3. A: Tere!

Tere õhtust!

B:

A: Kuidas sul läheb?

Suurepäraselt.

B:

Aga sinul?

A: Enam-vähem, pole viga.

4. A: Kuidas läheb?

Kuidas läheb,
kuidas läheb,
haige olen!

B:

A: Oi, kui kahju!

4. **Küsi ja vastake!** Ask and answer.



: *Kuidas sul läheb?*

: *Aitäh küsimast, suurepäraselt. Kuidas sul läheb?*

: *... Kuidas ...?*

5. **Kuulake ja vastake!** Listen and answer. *



(Tekst nr 25)

CD: Tere päevast! Kuidas läheb?

Teie: 1. *Kõik on korras.*

1. Everything is all right.
2. Great!
3. Everything is fine.
4. Things are not so good.
5. Thank you, fine.
6. Thanks for asking, fine.
7. Not too bad.
8. More or less.
9. All right.
10. As always.

6. Tõlkige! Translate. *

1. How are you (pl.)? Everything is all right.?
2. How are you (sing.)? More or less.?
3. I'm doing fine, and you? Great!?
4. You're not doing well? No everything is all right.?
.....
5. How are you (pl.)? Thanks for asking, all right as always.
.....?
6. How are you (sing.)? Not so good, I'm ill.?

-L KELLEL? Minul, sinul, temal...
Who has? I have, you have, he has, she has...

toimu/ma, -da, -b
to take place

üritus, -e, -t
event

säästu/kaart, -kaardi, -kaarti
savings card

kliendi/kaart, -kaardi, -kaarti
loyalty card

partner/kaart, -kaardi, -kaarti
loyalty card

sen/t, -di, -ti
cent

kroon, krooni, krooni
kroon (former currency in Estonia)

I N	II OM	-L	Kellel? Who has?	minul I have
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How to answer the question **who has?** and say in Estonian, for example, *I have, you have, he has, etc.*

The question **kellel? who has?** already gives the answer, since it contains the question of the II case omastav.

– **kelle? whose?**

So how to answer the question? First you need to put the pronoun **mina** (I) in the case you already know- II case omastav. You get **minu**.

Now you add to the word the ending **-l**. You get **minul** (I have).


mina ⇒ minu+**-l** ⇒ **minul** (I have)

You need to learn the table below.

I NIMETAV Kes? Who?	II OMASTAV Kelle? Whose?	+ -L Kellel? Who has?
mina / ma	minu / mu	minul / mul (I have)
sina / sa	sinu / su	sinul / sul (you have)
tema / ta	tema / ta	temal / tal (he, she has)
meie / me	meie / me	meil (we have)
teie / te	teie / te	teil (you have)
nemad / nad	nende	nendel / neil (they have)

- **Kellel** on raha? Who has money? ▫ Kas **teil** pastakas on? Do you have a pen?
- Meil on raha. We have money. Kahjuks mul ei ole. Unfortunately, I don't.

- **Kellel** on õigus? Who is right?
Teil on õigus. You are right.

But  **In Estonian we say:**
Who has right?
You have right.

- **Kellel** on hea meel? Who is happy?
Mul on hea meel. I am happy.

Who has a good mood?
I have a good mood.


Now you know it and should easily be able to answer the questions often asked in a supermarket:

- Kas **teil** partnerkaart (säastukaart, kliendikaart) on? Do you have a loyalty card (savings card, loyalty card)?
- Kas **teil** sente (kaht(e) eurot) on? Do you have sents (two kroons)?

The answer is easy: *Jah, (on küll)!* or *Ei ole!*

Mis sul viga on?		What's wrong with you?	
Mul on	{	palavik.	I have a fever.
		köha.	I am coughing.
		nohu.	I have got a cold.
Mul valutab	{	pea.	I have a headache.
		kurk.	I have a sore throat

In Estonian we say:
I have a cough.

But 

I have (my) head aching.
I have my throat aching.

õigus, -e, -t
right

meel, -e, -t
mood

palavik, -u, -ku
fever

nohu, -, -
cold

köha, -, -
cough

pea, -, -d
head

Mis sul viga on?
What's wrong with you?

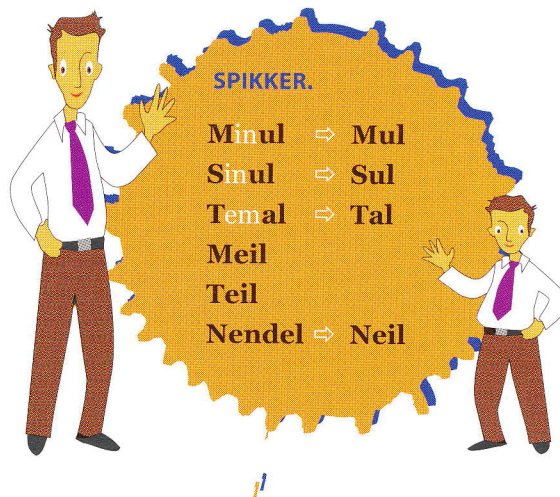
sellepärast, et
because

valuta/ma, -da, -b
to hurt

kur/k, -gu, -ku
throat

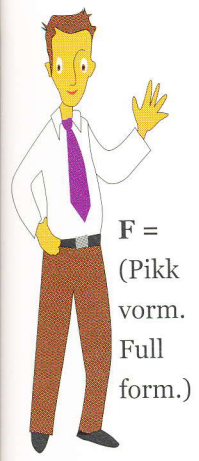
7. **Ühendage!** Connect. *

- | | |
|-----------|------|
| 1. minul | tal |
| 2. sinul | neil |
| 3. temal | teil |
| 4. meil | mul |
| 5. teil | meil |
| 6. nendel | sul |



8. *

1. minul – *mul*
2. sinul –
3. temal –
4. meil –
5. teil –
6. nendel –



F =
(Pikk vorm.
Full form.)

9. *

- 1. they have – F nendel
- 2. we have – S teil
- 3. I have – F
- 4. they have – S
- 5. you (pl.) have – F

10. *

- 1. A: Kuidas sinul (sina) läheb?
- 2. A: Kuidas (teie) läheb?
- 3. A: Kuidas (nemad) läheb?
- 4. A: Kuidas (teie) läheb?
- 5. A: Kuidas (tema) läheb?
- 6. A: Kuidas (teie) läheb?

- 6. you (sg.) have – F
- 7. she has – S
- 8. he has – F
- 9. I have – S
- 10. you (pl.) have – S



S =
(Lühike vorm.
Short form.)

- B: Mul (Ma) läheb hästi.
- B: (Ma) läheb enam-vähem hästi.
- B: (Nad) läheb suurepäraselt, nagu alati.
- B: (Me) on kõik korras.
- B: Kahjuks läheb (ta) halvasti.
- B: Pole viga.

11. Mis neil viga on? What's wrong with them? *

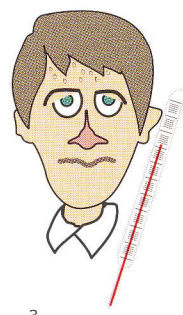
Tal on köha.



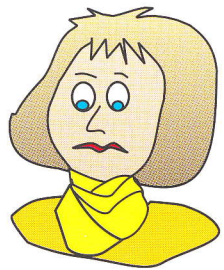
1



2



3



4



5

12. Tõlkige! Translate. *

- 1. Why don't you (sg.) have any money? ? 2. Do you have a headache? ? 3. Do you have a car? Yes, two cars. ?
- 4. They don't have a loyalty card. 5. You (sing.) are right. 6. He's got a cold and he's coughing.
- 7. Unfortunately, we are not doing so good.
- 8. How many loyalty cards do you have? I think that about ten ?
- 9. She doesn't have any time at the moment. 10. What's wrong with you?
- 11. I'm ill.
- 12. Who has a fever? 13. How is he?
- 14. I am happy.

13.
1. K
4.
6. ...
10.
14. 7
1. H
2. M
3. Ev
4. Th
5. Th
6. Th
7. W
8. Th
9. Te
10. T
11. W
12. W

-L **KELLEL? Arstil, Andreil...**
Who has? The doctor has, Andrei has...

I N	II OM	-L	Kellel? Who has?	minul Andreil Andrei has
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Let's try again to answer the question **kellel? who has?**

For example, *the doctor has, Alexander has, etc.*

The same logic applies here. You put the word into the II case omastav and add the ending **-l**.

I NIMETAV Kes? Who?	II OMASTAV Kelle? Whose?	+ -L Kellel? Who has?
mees	<i>mehe</i>	<i>mehel</i> (the man has)
Alexander	<i>Alexandri</i>	<i>Alexandril</i> (Alexander has)
naine	<i>naise</i>	<i>naisel</i> (the woman has)
Andrei	<i>Andrei</i>	<i>Andreil</i> (Andrei has)
tuttav	<i>tuttava</i>	<i>tuttaval</i> (the acquaintance has)

13. *

1. Kuidas emal (ema) läheb? 2. Kuidas (isa) läheb? 3. (Arst) on raske töö.
 4. (Kes) on õigus? 5. Minu (töökaaslane) ei ole praegu aega.
 6. (Naaber) on arvuti. 7. Kas sinu (sõber) on raha? 8. Mitu õpilast on
 (õpetaja)? 9. (Ülemus) on alati raha ja (tema) on alati õigus. ☺
 10. Miks (õpilane) ei ole õpikut? 11. Minu (tuttav) on 3 autot ja 2 maja!

14. Tõlkige! Translate. *

- How is Lucas doing?
- Margus knows English well.....
- Everything is all right with Hanna.....
- The man has a job.
- The woman has a clock.....
- The colleague is, unfortunately, not doing well.....
- Why doesn't the boss have a car?
- The (female) friend does not have any loyalty card.
- Teachers are always right (*lit*: Teachers have always right).....
- The colleague is happy.
- Who has a headache? Irina does.
- Why? Because Samantha is coughing and has a cold.....

-L MILLAL? Päeval, hommikul, õhtul... When? In the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening...

I N	II OM	-L	Kellel?	minul
			Andreil	
			Millal? When?	päeval in the afternoon

To answer the questions **millal?when?** in Estonian, you add to the II case omastav the ending **-l**.

I NIMETAV Mis? What?	II OMASTAV Mille? Whose?	+ -L Millal? When?
hommik õhtu	hommiku õhtu	hommikul (in the morning) õhtul (in the evening)

- **Millal** me kohtume? When will we meet?
Hommikul. In the morning.
- **Millal** meil on eesti keel? When do we have the Estonian class?
Õhtul. In the evening.

15. *

Mis?	Mille?	Millal?
1. hommik
2. päev
3.	õhtu

16. Tõlkige! Translate. *

1. Let's meet in the morning.
2. When will you come? In the evening.
3. When does the student have the Estonian class?
In the afternoon.
4. Will they meet in the evening? No, in the morning.
5. Are you coming
in the afternoon? No, in the evening.

1. *
1. 7
2. 1
3. 2
4. 1
5. 9
6. 1
7. 9
8. 1
9. 1

2. Mi

Kel

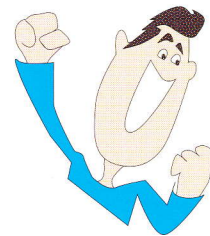


1. MOS

3. Tõ
- 1.
- A:
- B:
- A:
- B:
- A:
- B:

SEDA TE JUBA OSKATE.

This you already know.



1. *

1. $7 + 2 = 9$

seitse pluss kaks võrdub üheksa.

2. $11 + 3 = 14$

3. $28 + 33 = 61$

4. $12 + 18 = 30$

5. $9 + 8 = 17$

6. $11 + 19 = 30$

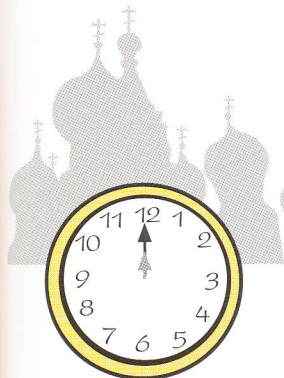
7. $90 + 80 = 170$

8. $19 + 18 = 37$

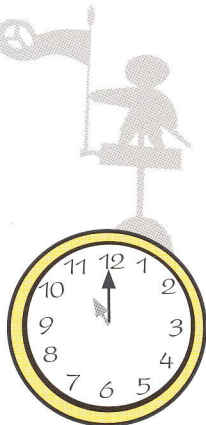
9. $1000 + 100 = 1100$

2. Mis kell on? What time is it? *

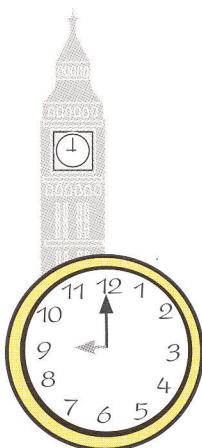
Kell on



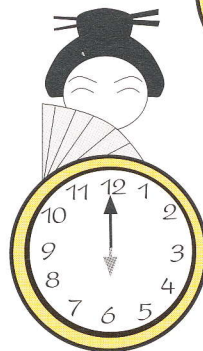
1. MOSKVA



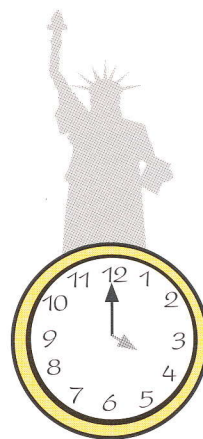
2. TALLINN



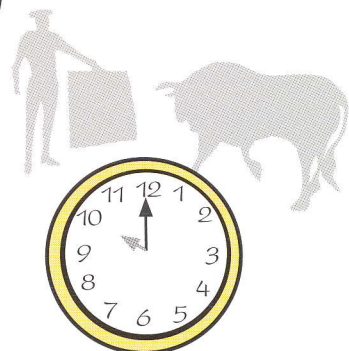
3. LONDON



4. TOKYO



5. NEW YORK



6. MADRIID

3. Tõlkige! Translate. *

1.

A: Excuse me, what time is it?

B: It's exactly 12 o'clock.

A: Thank you.

B: Oh, I'm sorry. It's already 12.15.

A: Thank you.

B: You're welcome.

2.

A: What time will we meet? When are you (sing.) coming?

B: I'm coming only at ten.

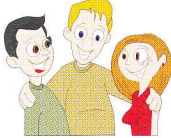
A: Only at ten?! But who else is coming?

B: Only I am.

4. Küsige ja vastake! Ask and answer. *

1. Kas sul on 2  ?

*Kas sul on 2 autot? Jah, mul on 2 autot.
(Ei, mul on 1 auto. Mul ei ole autot.)*

2. Mitu  sul on?

.....
.....

3. Kas teil on 5  ?

.....
.....

4. Kas tal on  ?

.....
.....

5. Mitu  neil on?

.....

6. Mitu  teil on?

.....

7. Kas sa oled  vana?

.....

8. Mitu  on õpetajal?

.....