

Agreement between Nouns and Adjectives/Demonstrative Pronouns

1) in gender:

		Nominative Endings	
		Nouns	Adjectives
ten dobry student	M	-o	-y
ta nowa książka	F	-a	-a
to nowe krzesło	N	-o/-e/ę	-e

2) in case:

Janek jest studentem.
Janek jest **dobrym** studentem.

Peter is a young teacher.
Tom Hanks is a good actor.
He is a bad father.

Ewa jest studentką.
Ewa jest **dobrą** studentką.

She is a young woman.
She is a bad actress.
Basia is a good singer.
Jola is a new teacher.

		Instrumental Endings	
		Nouns	Adjectives
	M	-em	
	F	-ą	
	N	-em	

Seattle jest **dużym** miastem.

Piotruś is a good child.
Lynnwood is a small city.

Key point: Nouns and Adjectives agree in gender and case (and number)!

If a noun must be in a particular case, the adjective modifying (referring to) that noun must be in the same case.

Demonstrative and possessive pronouns act like adjective and hence also agree with their noun in case:

Possessive Pronouns:			Demonstrative Pronouns:	
	Nominative	Instrumental	Nominative	Instrumental
M.	mój	moim	ten	tym
F.	moja	moją	ta	tą
N.	moje	moim	to	tym

On jest moim dobrym kolegą.
Ewa jest moją koleżanką.
Jimmy jest moim dzieckiem.
He is my father/my brother/my uncle/my cousin/my grandfather/my nephew/my son/my child.
She is my sister/my mother/my aunt/my cousin/my grandmother/my niece/my daughter/my child.