Notes for episode number 21 – Exam 4

(greeting a man) health!
(greeting a woman) health!
(cute greeting between women only)
what's new?
nothing
bye
(greeting a group) health!
(greeting a group of females) health!
"cutesy" good evening
what's up?
nothing, and you? (familiar)
nothing
how are you?
what?
how are you?
not bad thanks, how are you?
especially good, thanks
see you later!
see ya!
good
bad
(goodbye to a woman) stay healthy!
(goodbye to a man) stay healthy!
nominative case

Notes for episode number 22 – Kilmininkas Genitive Case

Akropolis Mall north of Vilnius is a must see attraction, but if you buy something, make sure it's what you want; it's very difficult to return gifts. Akropolis was Lithuania's first super-mall. It's one of the fun sites to see if you visit Vilnius. Today you learn how to say "I'm from..." This is our first introduction to the genitive declension or kilmininkas. Kilmininkas is the most used declension after vardininkas or the naming case.

Pilies gatvė
Katedros aikštė
Gedimino pilis
America
England
Lithuania
Poland
from
genitive case

Castle street
Cathedral square
Gediminas castle
Amerika
Anglija
Lietuva
Lenkija
iš
kilmininkas
Amerika changes to Amerikos
Anglija changes to Anglijos
Lietuva changes to Lietuvos
Lenkija changes to Lenkijos

I'm from America  aš iš Amerikos
I'm from England  aš iš Anglijos
I'm from Lithuania  aš iš Lietuvos
I'm from Poland  aš iš Lenkijos

Labas aš Raminta, aš iš Lietuvos, malonu
Labas aš David, aš iš Amerikos, taip pat malonu

Notes for episode number 23 – Rimtai? Really?

Botswana and Brazil come aboard for Lithuanian lessons! No lie? Today we go over some expressions a Lithuanian makes when she/he is surprised. Oho! Wow! Raminta is finally on her way back home and Jack is looking forward to getting a break from walking the dog. Cute dog, but tiring! If anyone would like to send us a plug or a promo, email it to us or call our voicemail. Enjoy the lesson!

Notes for episode number 24 – Tu Esi You Are

In today’s episode Jack will mention Grūto Parkas near the Lithuanian city of Druskininkai. By mentioning this controversial park, Jack and I are not commenting on the right or wrong of the park’s existence. Some people like the park, some people hate it, some people don’t care. We’re simply saying the park is of interest for some tourists. Of course millions of people died savagely at the hands of monsters like Lenin and Stalin and no mass murderers should receive a place of honor in any nation.

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brolis              brother
sesuo              sister

Lithuanian doesn’t use the article, such as “a” or “the.” We don’t say, “the book,” or “a book,” we simply say, “book.”

Notes for episode number 25 – Draugas Friend

Our friend writes..."There are no words in Lithuanian for boyfriend or girlfriend. Lithuanians refer only to the words “draugas,” which means a male friend and “draugė,” which means female friend. But, of course, that doesn’t convey quite what we’re looking for here.

A more appropriate term would be “partner,” “partneris” for a male and “partnerė” for a female. You could also refer to someone as “gyvenimo draugas” or “gyvenimo draugė.”

If a man says, “čia – mano gyvenimo draugas” or “čia – mano partneris” you would understand that he is gay.

Let’s go over some terms…

same sex partner translates as “tos pačios lyties partneris” for men and “tos pačios lyties partnerė” for women.

“tos pačios” is derived from “tas pats” which means “same”

tos pačios              same

“lyties” is derived from the word, “lytis” or “sex” and “partneris” or “partner.”

same sex partner        tos pačios lyties partneris (male)
same sex partner        tos pačios lyties partnerė (female)

the word for friend is draugas or draugė. These are very common words in Lithuanian.

draugas              a male friend
draugė               a female friend

the word for partner is partneris or partnerė

partneris              a male partner
partnerė                a female partner
gyvenimas               life
gyvenimo draugas        life friend
gyvenimo draugė          life-time friend
čia – mano draugas     here’s my friend (male)
čia – mano draugė       here’s my friend (female)
čia – mano partneris    here’s my partner (male)
čia – mano partnerė     here’s my partner (female)
čia – mano gyvenimo     draugas here’s my life friend (male)
čia – mano gyvenimo     draugė here’s my life friend (female)

Notes for episode number 26 – Aš Lietuvis I Am Lithuanian

In 2003, in front of international reporters, a Lithuanian ex-President said that he was as calm as a Belgian. This caused quite a stir in Belgium. This is a common saying in Lithuania but Belgians had no idea another nation thought of them as being calm. What did they do to deserve this recognition for calmness? Nobody
knows. By the way, the name Raminta also comes from the root word for “calm” in Lithuanian. The next time you want to say you’re as cool as a cucumber… just say, “Aš ramus, kaip Belgas.” I’m as calm as a Belgian.

ramus    calm

note: in Lithuanian, names of nations are capitalized; nationalities are not. Also, Lithuanians often drop the verb, "to be" or "būti." You can say, "Ji yra Dovilė" - "She is Dovilė," or "Jis yra Andrius" - "He is Andrius." But it's okay to say, "Ji Dovilė" or "Jis Andrius."

America    Amerika
England    Anglija
Lithuania    Lietuva
Poland    Lenkija
Italy    Italija
Russia    Rusija
Japan    Japonija
Latvia    Latvija

males:
I’m American    aš amerikietis
I’m English    aš anglas
I’m Lithuanian    aš lietuvis
I’m Polish    aš lenkas
I’m Italian    aš italas
I’m Russian    aš rusas
I’m Japanese    aš japonas
I’m Latvian    aš latvis

females:
I’m American    aš amerikietė
I’m English    aš anglė
I’m Lithuanian    aš lietuviė
I’m Polish    aš lenkė
I’m Italian    aš italė
I’m Russian    aš rusė
I’m Japanese    aš japonė
I’m Latvian    aš latvė

Notes for episode number 27 – Exam 5

This is a quick response lesson. We’ll say the word or phrase in English and you say it in Lithuanian - Out Loud! Sorry, no more questions, the exam starts now!

America    Amerika
England    Anglija
Lithuania    Lietuva
Poland    Lenkija
from    iš
I’m from    aš iš
genitive case    kilmininkas
I’m from America    aš iš Amerikos
I’m from England    aš iš Anglijos
I’m from Lithuania    aš iš Lietuvos
I’m from Poland    aš iš Lenkijos
nice to meet you    malonu
nice to meet you too
taip pat malonu
three words for “really?”
rimtai? tikrai? jo?
city
miestas
the room
kambarys
a restaurant
restoranas
a man
vyras
the husband
vyras
a wife
žmona
the verb “to be”
būti
I am
aš esu
you are (familiar)
tu esi
he is
jis yra
she is
ji yra
you are (formal)
jūs esate
we are
mes esame
they are
jie yra
they are (females)
jos yra
the house
namas
a name
vardas
a book
knyga
and
ir
brother
brolis
sister
sesuo
I’m American (male)
aš amerikietis
I’m American (female)
aš amerikietė
I’m English (male)
aš anglas
I’m English (female)
aš anglė
I’m Lithuanian (male)
aš lietuvis
I’m Lithuanian (female)
aš lietuva

Notes for episode number 28 – Aš Mokausi Lietuviškai I Am Studying Lithuanian

Have you ever looked at the ten litas or dešimt litų bank note, seen the pilots and the airplane and wondered what it’s all about? The pilots are Lithuanian national heroes (Steponas Darius and Stasys Girenas). They were Lithuanian emigrants to the United States and on 15 July 1933 they flew across the Atlantic Ocean covering 6,411 kilometers without landing. A total of 37 hours, 11 minutes in the air. This was also the first ever transatlantic air mail consignment in history.

The aircraft was painted bright orange and was named Lituanica, the latin name for Lithuania. Sadly, two days after a successful Atlantic crossing, the aircraft crashed in Germany killing the two pilots and destroying the aircraft. Some claim it was shot down by German forces. The wreckage can still be viewed today at the Vytautas The Great War Museum in Kaunas.

Today we want to get away from grammar just a bit and teach you some common phrases that you should be able to pop out of your mouth when you need them.

Please repeat
prašom pakartoti
I’m sorry, but I only understand a little Lithuanian
atsiprašau bet aš labai mažai suprantu lietuviškai
I’m studying Lithuanian
aš mokausi lietuviškai
to study, or to learn
mokyti

Keep in mind, the sentence, aš mokausi lietuviškai, can be translated as, I study Lithuanian or I’m studying Lithuanian
According to Wikipedia, in the ancient Lithuanian religion, Perkūnas is the Lithuanian God of thunder, the God of the sky, the Lord of rain, mountains, oak trees and storms. Quite a powerful god indeed.

In songs about a “heavenly wedding” Saulė (the Sun) cheats on Perkūnas with Mėnulis (the Moon); Perkūnas splits Mėnulis in half with a sword.

According to another, more popular, version, Menulis cheats on the Sun with Aušrinė (the morning star) just after the wedding, and Perkūnas punishes it. However, Menulis does not learn and repeats the adultery and is punished again every month. Other explanations say it is why the Sun shines during the day and the Moon at night. Though divorced, both want to see their daughter Žemyna (the Earth).

In other songs Perkūnas, on the way to the wedding of Aušra (dawn; the daughter of the Sun), strikes a golden oak, most likely in order to expel evil spirits, Velnias or snakes, that usually hide below the roots of an oak. The oak is a tree of the thunder god in the Lithuanian tradition.

Don’t you just love Lithuanian culture?

This week we’re doing a lesson we hadn’t planned to do, but since we have so many listeners from unexpected places, we’ll customize this lesson for our students who’re listening in Australia, Egypt, The Netherlands, Ireland, Botswana and Brazil.

Now, we’ve already learned how to say, for example, I’m Lithuanian or I’m English. Let’s do our new nationalities…

First, let’s go over the vardininkas or nominative declension of the country’s names in Lithuanian.

Prašom pakartoti…

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egiptas</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australija</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyderlandai</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airija</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botsvana</td>
<td>Botswana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazilija</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now, to say, “I’m from…”, we use the genitive or kilmininkas. Prašom pakartoti…

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I’m from Egypt</td>
<td>Aš iš Egipto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m from Australia</td>
<td>Aš iš Australijos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m from The Netherlands</td>
<td>Aš iš Nyderlandų</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m from Ireland</td>
<td>Aš iš Airijos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m from Botswana</td>
<td>Aš iš Botsvanos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m from Brazil</td>
<td>Aš iš Brazilijos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Great, now let’s say “I’m Australian” or “I’m Brazilian" from a man and a woman’s perspective…

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I’m Egyptian</td>
<td>Aš Egiptietis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m Egyptian</td>
<td>Aš Egiptietė</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m Australian</td>
<td>Aš Australas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m Australian</td>
<td>Aš Australė</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m a Dutchman</td>
<td>Aš Olandas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m a Dutchwoman</td>
<td>Aš Olandė</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m Irish</td>
<td>Aš Airis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m Irish</td>
<td>Aš Airė</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m Botswanan</td>
<td>Aš Botsvanietis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I’m Botswanan  Aš Botsvanietė
I’m Brazilian  Aš Brazilas
I’m Brazilian  Aš Brazili

Fantastic, now keep in mind, that later on, it might be easier if, just for fun, you “Lithuanianize” your name. For example, I use Džiakas when I’m in Lithuania because it’s easier. If you’re not sure how to make your name into something that makes sense in Lithuanian, just contact us and we can help.

Saulė  the Sun
Perkūnas  God of thunder
Mėnulis  the Moon
Aušrinė  the Morning Star
Žemyna  the Earth
Aušra  Dawn; the daughter of the Sun
Velnias  God of evil

Notes for episode number 30 – Kristinos Knyga The Book of Kristina

Just how similar are the Baltic States to one another? Not as much as one might think.

The Baltic States are Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. For starters all three speak different languages and they can’t understand each other. The Latvian and Lithuanian languages were the same language many hundreds of years ago, but not today. The Estonian language is completely different; it’s related to the language of Finland or Finnish.

The Estonians and Latvians are mostly Protestant Christians but the Lithuanians are overwhelmingly Roman Catholic. The Lithuanian people are also considered to be the warmest and friendliest people of the three nation region.

And by the way, any time somebody says Lithuania is a small country…just gently remind them it’s not that small, it is, after all, larger than Switzerland.

For quite a few lessons to come, we’re going to be going through all the ins and outs of the genitive case or kilmininkas. After we finish this series of episodes you should be a real pro at this declension. In theory anyway.

As we touched on in episode 0022, when we use the word “from” or iš we need to use kilmininkas. So, let’s take the word “England” or Anglija. This is the nominative case or vardininkas. The word for England in kilmininkas is Anglijos.

If we say “from England” we say iš Anglijos. Remember that dictionaries use vardininkas or the nominative case. So, you will find Anglija in a dictionary but you won’t find Anglijos.

Lithuanian nouns are either masculine or feminine. In the nominative, feminine nouns mostly end in either –a or –ė.

Feminine nouns that end in –a change to –os.
Feminine nouns that end in –ė change to –ės.

We also use the genitive case or kilmininkas when we talk about possession, such as, Raminta’s book, Sandra’s name, or Lithuania’s capital. You can also look at it as the book of Raminta, the name of Sandra or the capital of Lithuania.

For today’s lesson we’ll only focus on feminine nouns.

So, let’s start off with Raminta’s book. The word for book is knyga.
The –a at the end of Raminta changes to –os. So, Raminta’s book translates as Ramintos knyga.
Please repeat and say the Lithuanian – Out Loud… Prašom pakartoti…

- Raminta’s book Ramintos knyga
- Sandra’s book Sandros knyga
- Austėja’s book Austėjos knyga
- Kristina’s book Kristinos knyga

Great, now let’s do some nouns that end in –ė.
Here are some female names in Lithuanian in kilmininkas.
Please repeat… Prašom pakartoti…

- Eglė changes to Eglės
- Agnė changes to Agnės
- Dovilė changes to Dovilės
- Ramunė changes to Ramunės

So, please repeat…

- Eglė’s book Eglės knyga
- Agnė’s book Agnės knyga
- Dovilė’s book Dovilės knyga
- Ramunė’s book Ramunės knyga

Alright, study hard because on the next lesson we’ll dig even deeper into kilmininkas and it’ll be a more challenging lesson.

Lithuanian Out Loud webpage
http://www.lithuanian.libsyn.com/

email Raminta and Jack:
lithuanianoutloud@earthlink.net