Hi there, I’m Jack and I’m Raminta and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud where we offer the world the Lithuanian language. Today we’re in the month of November which in Lithuanian is lapkritis.

According to Wikipedia, Eglė the Queen of Serpents is considered one of the most archaic and best-known Lithuanian fairy tales and the richest in references of Baltic mythology. Over a hundred slightly diverging versions of the plot have been collected. Its multi-layered mythological background has been an interest of Lithuanian and foreign researchers of Indo-European mythology.

Eglė is both a popular female name in Lithuania and also a noun meaning spruce tree. The serpents (žaltys) of the tale are grass snakes in Lithuanian, but because they inhabit the sea, the word may mean a mythical water snake.

pradėkime, let’s get started

The Lithuanian word prašom is used a lot. You’ve probably heard it in every episode of Lithuanian Out Loud. We often say, prašom pakartoti. Pakartoti is the infinitive verb which means, to repeat. So, prašom pakartoti translates as, please repeat. You can use it on the street any time you don’t understand what is said. It’s perfect for your lesson with a native Lithuanian speaker.

use this when handing someone something

here you go prašom
here you are prašom
this is for you prašom

thank you ačiū
it’s nothing nėra už ką
it’s nothing nėra už ką

when you say nėra už ką in normal conversation is sounds more like one word

it’s nothing nėra už ką
no sweat nėra už ką

it’s nothing nieko tokio
you’re welcome nieko tokio
no sweat nieko tokio
a friend brings you a drink and says,

here you go prašom
you reply, thank you ačiū

the waiter says, it’s nothing nėra už ką

you buy a book and hand the bookseller some money and you say,

here you go prašom
the bookseller says, thank you dékoju
and you reply, it’s nothing nėra už ką

Dėkoju means the same thing as ačiū, it’s a little more formal and more polite. Dėkui means the same as dėkoju.

thank you dėkoju
thank you dėkui
thank you dėkoju
teach you dėkoju
teach you dėkui
tenks dėkui
tenks dėkui
tenks (formal) dėkui jums
tenk you very much labai dėkui

an official at the airport asks for your passport, you pull it out, hand it to her and you say,

here you go prašom
thank you dėkoju
you’re welcome prašom

So, you can say prašom to mean, here you are, or here you go. You can use it to say, you’re welcome. You can also use prašom to invite someone after you’ve opened a door for them.

you open a car door for someone and you say,
please, allow me prašom
teach you dėkoju
you’re welcome prašom

you open your front door and invite a friend in, you say,
please come in prašom
teach you ačiū
it’s nothing nėra už ką

you’re getting on a bus and you stand aside to let an elderly woman board before you,
please, you first prašom
teach you dėkui jums
it’s nothing nėra už ką

if we’re sitting on the bus and a pregnant woman gets on board and has nowhere to sit, you get up and offer her your seat, you say,
please, sit here prašom
tenks dėkui
You’re welcome  prašom

Now, as we mentioned at the beginning of this episode, we can use prašom combined with the infinitive of a verb. It’s a gentle way of suggesting someone do something. Here are some quick examples…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Lithuanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>please, sit down</td>
<td>prašom, atsisėsti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please, give (me)</td>
<td>prašom, paduoti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please, tell (me)</td>
<td>prašom, pasakyti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please, repeat</td>
<td>prašom, pakartotė</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please, write</td>
<td>prašom, rašyti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please, take</td>
<td>prašom, paimti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please, read (me)</td>
<td>prašom, paskaitętytė</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please, wait</td>
<td>prašom, palaukti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please, listen</td>
<td>prašom, klausyti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please, don’t smoke</td>
<td>prašom, nerūkyti (rūkyti – to smoke)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please, come in</td>
<td>prašom, užėti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please, eat</td>
<td>prašom, valgyti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please, show (me)</td>
<td>prašom, parodytė</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please, advise (me)</td>
<td>prašom, patarėti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please, have a seat</td>
<td>prašom, prisėsti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please, listen</td>
<td>prašom, paklausyti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please, visit</td>
<td>prašom, apsilankėti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please, stand up</td>
<td>prašom, atsistoti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or, during a language class we might use these…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Lithuanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>please, speak Lithuanian</td>
<td>prašom kalbėti lietuviškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please, speak English</td>
<td>prašom kalbėti anglis̆kai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Puiku! Excellent! You made it to the end of another episode! Puiku!

**Lithuanian Out Loud 0132 - Exam 35**
Trisdešimt penktas egzaminas. This is a quick response episode! We’ll say the word or phrase in English and you say it in Lithuanian – Out Loud! It’s too late for questions, the exam starts now. Ready, set, go!

Pasiruošti, dėmesio, marš!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Lithuanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>it is a pity that</td>
<td>gaila kad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it's a pity</td>
<td>gaila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what a pity!</td>
<td>kaip gaila!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it is a great pity</td>
<td>labai gaila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to leave</td>
<td>išvažiuoti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to cease</td>
<td>nutrūkti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to not be enough, to lack</td>
<td>pritrūkti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonata’s and my friendship ended</td>
<td>nutrūko mano ir Sonatos draugystė</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>our communication ceased</td>
<td>nutrūko mūsų bendravimas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the job ended</td>
<td>darbas nutrūko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the trip ended</td>
<td>kelionė nutrūko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to receive, to get</td>
<td>gauti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to receive a gift</td>
<td>auti dovaną</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she lacked two more years</td>
<td>jai pritrūko dvejų metų</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he lacked three more years</td>
<td>jam pritrūko trejų metų</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diploma</td>
<td>diplomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bachelor’s diploma</td>
<td>bakalauro diplomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>will be</td>
<td>būtų</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>studies</td>
<td>studijos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hey there! This is Jack and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud. Today we have a special program with a special guest co-host. Raminta and I invited Kristina to come on the show and do an episode. Kristina is originally from Klaipėda, Lithuania but she is currently studying at a university in Aberdeen, Scotland. Kristina is the famous Kristina of the Lithuanian tutorials on Youtube. She is the author and star of some great free videos teaching Lithuanian to English speakers. Raminta and I highly recommend that you visit Youtube, do a search for Lithuanian Tutorial and we guarantee you’ll really enjoy Kristina teaching you Lithuanian. Please leave her some comments on her comments section and tell her we sent you. We’ll include a link to her videos on the Lithuanian Out Loud blogpage.

Just a few hours ago Kristina and I recorded this episode using Skype. Naturally, since we’re using Skype, you won’t hear the crisp, clean audio you’re used to, but I think everything is perfectly understandable.

So, Kristina, thanks again for coming on the show and good luck with your video series. Now, on with this episode covering the verbs norėti and nenorėti. Enjoy!

Lithuanian Tutorials on www.youtube.com by Kristina Tamosauskaite:
www.youtube.com/results?search_query=lithuanian+tutorial&search_type=&aq=1&oq=lithuanian+tutorial

Hi there, I’m Jack and I’m Kristina and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud where we offer the world the Lithuanian language. Today we’re in the month of November which in Lithuanian is lapkritis.

According to the Wikipedia page, Vigilant/Kudirka Incident, on 23 November 1970, Simonas or "Simas" Kudirka, a Soviet seaman of Lithuanian nationality, leapt from the 400-foot or 120 meter ship Sovetskaya Litva, anchored in American waters near Aquinnah, Massachusetts, onto the USS Vigilant.

Kudirka saw this as a chance to ask for asylum and flee from the Soviet Union to the United States. The Captain of the American ship, Commander Ralph Eustis didn’t know what to do and he contacted headquarters when the Soviets demanded that Kudirka be returned to their ship. The Russians claimed Kudirka had stolen 3,000 rubles from their ship’s safe. This was a common tactic of Russian ships in situations like this.

After ten hours had passed Rear Admiral William B. Ellis ordered Commander Ralph Eustis to permit a KGB detachment to board the Vigilant to return Kudirka to the Soviet ship. What followed was a ridiculous and shameful incident where the KGB boarded a U.S. warship and chased Simonas Kudirka up
and down the ship while Kudirka pleaded with any American he found for help. At one point a KGB agent
grabbed an axe from a bulkhead intending to use it on Kudirka. An American sailor grabbed the axe and
wouldn’t let him have it.

Eventually, the KGB caught Simonas, beat him to a pulp, handcuffed him and dragged him off the
American ship and back onto the Soviet ship.

This led to a change in asylum policy by the United States. Admiral Ellis and his chief of staff were
punished for their actions by the military. Commander Eustis was reprimanded and assigned to shore duty.
Kudirka was tried for treason by the Soviet Union and given a ten-year sentence in a Gulag.

An award-winning book detailing the incident, Day of Shame, by Algis Rukšenas, was published in 1973.
The book helped spur further investigations into the incident that eventually led to Kudirka’s release by the
Soviets.

The incident was portrayed in a 1978 television movie, The Defection of Simas Kudirka, with Alan Arkin
playing Kudirka and Donald Pleasence playing the captain of the Soviet ship.

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Many of the verbs we’ve gone over in previous episodes require the accusative case or galininkas. Norėti
is different. Norėti requires the genitive case and nenorėti also requires the genitive case. Norėti is the
Lithuanian verb – to want, to like, to wish, to desire.

please repeat, prašom pakartoti

to want, to wish norėti
I want aš noriu
you want (tu) tu nori
he wants jis nori
she wants ji nori
you want (jūs) (polite form) jūs norite
you all want (jūs) jūs norite
we want mes norime
they want (mm/mf) jie nori
they want (ff) jos nori

to not want nenorėti
I don’t want aš nenoriu
you don’t want (tu) tu nenori
he doesn’t want jis nenori
she doesn’t want ji nenori
you don’t want (jūs) (polite form) jūs nenorite
you all don’t want (jūs) jūs nenorite
we don’t want mes nenorime
they don’t want (mm/mf) jie nenori
they don’t want (ff) jos nenori

aš
a male cat katinas
a male doctor gydytojas
to fall asleep užmigtis
again vėl
I want to fall asleep aš noriu užmigtis
I want to fall asleep noriu užmigtis
I want to do that again and again aš noriu tai daryti vėl ir vėl!
I really want to see you                      aš taip noriu tev (pa)matyti
I really want to see you                      aš taip tave noriu (pa)matyti
I want a cat                                    aš noriu katinò
I want a dog                                   aš noriu šuns
I want cats                                    aš noriu katinù
I want dogs                                    aš noriu šunù
I don’t want a cat                            aš nenori katinò
I don’t want a dog                            aš nenori šuns
I don’t want cats                             aš nenori katinù
I don’t want dogs                             aš nenori šunù
I don’t want to work today                   nenoriu dirbtì šiandien
I don’t want to work today                   nenoriu dirbtì šiandien

tu
clothes                                    drabužiai
an orange                                  apelsinas
to be ill                                   sirgtì
to hear                                     girdèti
a song                                      daina
what do you want to do?                    kà tu nori daryti?
why do you want to bring your dog?         kodèl nori atsivesti savo šunì?
when do you want to leave?                 kada nori išeiti?
do you want an orange?                    ar nori apelsino?
why don’t you want an orange?           kodèl nenori apelsino?
eat! you don’t want to get sick!        valgyk! nenorèk susirgtì!
why don’t you want to work at the clothing store? kodèl nenori dirbtì drabužiù parduotuvèje?
why don’t you want to hear the song?  kodèl nenori išgirstì šios dainos?

jis
envelope                                   vokas

he wants to reach his goal                  jis nori pasiektì savo tikslà
Ažuolas really wants something to eat      Ažuolas labai nori ko nors valgyti
Simonas wants to find a job                 Šimonas nori susirasti darbà
he wants an envelope                        jis nori voko
he doesn’t want an envelope                 jis nenori voko
he wants envelopes                          jis norì vokù
he doesn’t want envelopes                   jis nenori vokù
he wants ice cream                          jis norì ledù
he doesn’t want ice cream                   jis nenori ledù
he wants a sandwich                         jis nori sumuþtinio
he doesn’t want a sandwich                  jis nenori sumuþtinio
he doesn’t want to travel to Kaunas         jis nenori vaþiuoti jù Kaunà
he doesn’t want to hurry                    jis nenori skubèti
he doesn’t want to return to Vilnius        jis nenori grìþti jù Vilniù

ji

she wants to dance                         ji nori šokti
she wants to believe that I’m joking      ji nori tikèti, kad aš juokaujù


a blanket                                    antklodè
a pillow                                     pagalvè
a problem                                    problema
a joke                                      juokautì
she wants a blanket
she wants blankets
she wants a pillow
she wants pillows
she doesn’t want coffee, she wants tea
she doesn’t want tea, she wants coffee
she doesn’t want to know
so, why does she not want to talk?
does she not want children?

mes
especially
to thank
a table
to win
to lose
we especially want to thank you
we want to eat downtown
we want to eat Chinese food
we want a car
we want a table
we don’t want a table
we want tables
we don’t want tables
we don’t want a car
we don’t want to win
we don’t want to lose
we don’t want children

jis
especially
to thank
a table
to win
to lose
we especially want to thank you
we want to eat downtown
we want to eat Chinese food
we want a car
we want a table
we don’t want a table
we want tables
we don’t want tables
we don’t want a car
we don’t want to win
we don’t want to lose
we don’t want children

jūs
to say, to tell
to travel
to go for a walk
a pastry
just as you like! (tu)
just as you like! (jis)
what do you mean by that? (tu)
what do you mean by that? (jis)
do you want to live in Palanga?
do you want a car?
do you want a pastry?
do you want pastries?
why don’t you want a pastry?
why don’t you want pastries?
why don’t you want a car?
why don’t you want to live in America?
why don’t you want to travel to Italy?
why don’t you want to go for a walk?

jis
especially
to thank
a table
to win
to lose
we especially want to thank you
we want to eat downtown
we want to eat Chinese food
we want a car
we want a table
we don’t want a table
we want tables
we don’t want tables
we don’t want a car
we don’t want to win
we don’t want to lose
we don’t want children

jūs
to say, to tell
to travel
to go for a walk
a pastry
just as you like! (tu)
just as you like! (jis)
what do you mean by that? (tu)
what do you mean by that? (jis)
do you want to live in Palanga?
do you want a car?
do you want a pastry?
do you want pastries?
why don’t you want a pastry?
why don’t you want pastries?
why don’t you want a car?
why don’t you want to live in America?
why don’t you want to travel to Italy?
why don’t you want to go for a walk?
do you all want to watch a movie?  
are you all interested in the film?

do you all want to begin?  
are you all going to start?

do you all want to eat?  
are you all going to eat?

do you all want something to drink?  
are you all going to drink something?

do you all want something to eat?  
are you all going to eat something?

do you all want more drinks?  
are you all going to drink more?

I don’t believe that you don’t want more  
I don’t believe that you don’t want to eat  
I don’t believe that you don’t want more money

I don’t believe that you don’t want more
I don’t believe that you don’t want to eat
I don’t believe that you don’t want more money

jie

to swim  
plaukioti

a translator  
(m) vertėjas / (f) vertėja

to ski  
slidinėti

to play sports  
sportuoti

they want some money  
jie nori pinigų

they want to swim  
jie nori plaukioti

they want a translator  
jie nori vertėjo

do they want some ice cream?  
ar jie nori ledų?

do they want ice cream  
jie nori ledų

do they don’t want a translator  
jie nenori vertėjo

no, they don’t want to swim  
ne, jie nenori plaukioti

no, they don’t want to ski  
ne, jie nenori slidinėti

no, they don’t want to exercise today  
ne, jie nenori šiandien sportuoti

jos

chocolate  
šokoladas

food and drink  
valgai ir gėrimai

they want some chocolate  
jos nori šokolado

they really want something chocolate  
jos labai nori ko nors šokoladinio

they want a dog  
jos nori šuns

they want a room  
jos nori kambario

they want some food and drink  
jos nori valgio ir gėrimo

they don’t want a room  
jos nenori kambario

no, they don’t want to watch the film  
ne, jos nenori žiūrėti filmo

no, they don’t want to talk  
ne, jos nenori kalbėti

no, they don’t want a dog  
ne, jos nenori šuns


now, here is norėti in the imperative as in giving a command

imperative

tu  norėk  
jūs  norėkite  
mes  norėkime

tu  nenorėk  
jūs  nenorėkite  
mes  nenorėkime

Puiku! Excellent! You made it to the end of another episode! Puiku!

Lithuanian Out Loud 0134 - Exam 36
Trisdešimt šeštas egzaminas. This is a quick response episode! We’ll say the word or phrase in English and you say it in Lithuanian – Out Loud! It’s too late for questions, the exam starts now. Ready, set, go! Pasiruošti, dėmesio, marš!
all visas / visa
to Lithuania į Lietuvą
I’m returning to Lithuania aš grįžtu į Lietuvą
I returning to the fatherland aš grįžtu į tėvynę
our mūsų
family šeima
to hope for tikėti
to return sugrižti
to end, to finish pabaigti
to finish baigti
studies studijos
in the Vilnius university Vilniaus universitete
she left for America three years ago prieš tris metus ji išvyko į Ameriką
they left for Europe two years ago prieš du metus jie išvyko į Europą
during, through, across, on, over per (+ accusative)
to leave išvykti
this, these šis / ši
period of time laikotarpis
to improve pagerėti
to think manyti
that jog
to get, to acquire įgyti
to experience patirti
to be able galėti
to find susirasti / surasti
interesting įdomus
paid apmokamas
paid work apmokamas darbas
greatest didžiausias
wish, desire noras
to see matyti
that jog
to get, to acquire įgyti
to experience patirti
to be able galėti
to find susirasti / surasti
interesting įdomus
paid apmokamas
paid work apmokamas darbas
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to be able galėti
to find susirasti / surasti
interesting įdomus
paid apmokamas
paid work apmokamas darbas
greatest didžiausias
wish, desire noras
to see matyti
that jog

Lithuanian Out Loud 0135 - Exam 37
Tridešimt septintas egzaminas. This is a quick response episode! We’ll say the word or phrase in English and you say it in Lithuanian – Out Loud! It’s too late for questions, the exam starts now. Ready, set, go!
Pasiruošti, dėmesio, marš!

daughter dukė / dukra
in Lithuania Lietuvoje
I have a wife aš turiu žmoną
I have a question aš turiu klausimą
do you have a car? (tu) ar tu turi automobilį?
do you have a passport? (tu) ar tu turi pasą?
he has a problem jis turi problemą
he has a female friend jis turi draugę
she has a male friend ji turi draugą
Hi there, this is Jack and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud. Today’s episode is not much of an episode. Raminta and I are starting to put together some episodes that are centered around common conversations. For instance, today’s script was supposed to go something like this…

(good day)   laba diena
(good day)   labą dieną
Two for lunch, please
Three persons?
No, just two
There’s about a 15 minute wait
Okay, that’s fine
Name?
Kšanytė
Kšanytė…okay, we’ll call your name when your table is ready
Oh, is there room at the bar?
Sure, you can sit at the bar and you won’t have to wait
Great, we’ll do that

Today, Raminta and her friend tried to record this conversation in Lithuanian but they couldn’t get through it. I’m gonna go ahead and give you the recording and you’ll see why they couldn’t keep to the script. We’ll keep working on this and probably within two or three days we’ll get the final version out to you. Anyway, we hope that you enjoy this version of the conversation.

**Lithuanian Out Loud 0137 Beg - Flashcards People**

Hi there, this is Jack and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud. For this episode we’re going to do something a little bit different. This is a flashcard episode. To use this episode you have to download the accompanying pdf file and open it. Then just follow along with the audio.

The pdf file has four pages. On the first two pages we give you the English and the Lithuanian text along with an image from the public domain clip art collection at WP Clipart. Thank you WP Clipart!

The third and fourth pages of our pdf file have English only. So, if you print the pdf file onto heavy paper or card stock you can cut them out and create hand-held flashcards. You can study by yourself or with a friend. This is the first of many flashcard episodes we have planned. Here we go, enjoy!

grandfather
senelis
grandmother
senelė
child
vaikas
father and son
tēvas ir sūnus
woman
moteris
man
vyras
mother and father
motina ir tēvas
mother & daughter
motina ir dukra / duktė
husband and wife
vyras ir žmona
uncle and nephew
dēdė ir sūnėnas
brother and sister
brolis ir sesė / sesuo
baby
kūdikis
aunt and niece
teta ir dukterėčia
parents and child
tēvai ir vaikas
father and children
tēvas ir vaikai
grandson / granddaughter
anūkas / anūkė
adolescent (female)
paauglė
adolescent (male)
paauglys
Hi there, this is Jack and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud. Today we’re in a new month! In Latin Decem means ten. December was the tenth month in the old Roman calendar. Later, when January and February were added it became the 12th month but retained its old name. In Lithuanian this month is gruodis from the word gruodas which roughly translates as “frozen mud clod.” In this month the mud choked dirt roads are made passable again as the ground freezes.

According to a Baltic Times article entitled, “City of Women,” there are 20% more women in Vilnius, Lithuania than men. This is due to suicides, alcoholism, and men going to other countries to find work. The article also states Lithuania has the highest number of road fatalities of all European countries.

labą dieną
good day

labą dieną
good day

norėtumėm staliuką dviems prašau
we would like a table for two, please

trys žmonės?
three persons?

ne, tik du
no, just two

bet reikės penkiolika minučių palaukti
but it’s necessary for fifteen minutes to wait

gerai, palauksim
okay, we’ll wait

koks Jūsų vardas?
what is your name?

Kšanytė
Kšanytė

Kšanytė, gerai mes pakviesim jus kai staliukas bus paruoštas
Kšanytė…okay, we’ll call you when your table will be ready

o gal turite vietas prie baru?
Hi there, this is Jack and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud. On previous episodes Raminta and I went over the nationalities of some of our listeners. We named the countries, named nationalities and drank toasts to the countries. Since then we’ve added many listeners from many nations around the world. Today we want to catch up our listeners from these nations by doing the same for them. Just so you know, we recorded this a few weeks ago and since then some more listeners in other nations joined us. So, we pasted some more recordings into this episode. Because of that the audio might sound a little bit odd here and there but, hey, what are you gonna do? Enjoy!

Hi there, I’m Jack and I’m Raminta and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud where we offer the world the Lithuanian language.

Today we’re in the month of December which in Lithuanian is…gruodis.

Why is 16 February Lithuanian Independence Day? The Act of Independence was signed by the Council of Lithuania 16 February 1918. It was during World War I and German troops were still in control of Lithuania. The German Empire prohibited the printing of the Act in Lithuanian newspapers. After Germany lost World War I, Lithuania established its independence for the first time in the 20th Century. Of course, after the Soviet Union invaded and occupied Lithuania in 1944, Lithuanians had to wait until 11 March 1990 to declare independence again.

pradėkime, let’s get started

If we leave off any nationalities you’d like to see here, just let us know. Here are the names of some countries in Lithuanian.

- China               Kinija
- Kenya               Kenija
- Indonesia          Indonezija
- Nigeria            Nigerija
- Angola             Angola
- Portugal           Portugalija
- Croatia            Kroatija
- France             Prancūzija
- Mexico             Meksika
- Spain              Ispanija
- Belgium            Belgija
- Malaysia           Malaizija
- Sweden             Švedija
- Germany            Vokietija
- Japan              Japonija
Venezuela
Finland
Norway
Iraq
Turkey
Denmark
Romania
Switzerland

Now let’s say, for example, I’m from Kenya or I’m from Indonesia.

I’m from China
I’m from Kenya
I’m from Indonesia
I’m from Nigeria
I’m from Angola
I’m from Portugal
I’m from Croatia
I’m from France
I’m from Mexico
I’m from Spain
I’m from Belgium
I’m from Malaysia
I’m from Sweden
I’m from Germany
I’m from Japan
I’m from Venezuela
I’m from Finland
I’m from Norway
I’m from Iraq
I’m from Turkey
I’m from Denmark
I’m from Romania
I’m from Switzerland

Now we’ll describe our nationality such as I am Croatian or I am Portuguese, etcetera. Of course, we can drop the verb būti, to be, or in this case, esu. We can also drop aš and just keep esu. Here we’ll say the male version first, the female version second.

I’m Chinese
I’m Chinese
I’m Kenyan
I’m Kenyan
I’m Indonesian
I’m Indonesian
I’m Nigerian
I’m Nigerian
I’m Angolan
I’m Angolan
I’m Portuguese
I’m Portuguese
I’m Croatian
I’m Croatian
I am French
I am French
I’m Mexican

aš iš Kinijos
aš iš Kenijos
aš iš Indonezijos
aš iš Nigerijos
aš iš Angolos
aš iš Portugalijos
aš iš Kroatijos
aš iš Prancūzijos
aš iš Meksikos
aš iš Ispanijos
aš iš Belgijos
aš iš Malaižijos
aš iš Švedijos
aš iš Vokietijos
aš iš Japonijos
aš iš Venesuelos
aš iš Suomijos
aš iš Norvegijos
aš iš Irako
aš iš Turkijos
aš iš Danijos
aš iš Rumunijos
aš iš Šveicarijos

aš kinas
aš kinė
aš esu kenietis
aš esu kenietė
aš esu indonezietis
aš esu indonezietė
aš nigerietis
aš nigerietė
aš angolietais
aš angoliétė
aš portugalas
aš portugalė
aš kroatas
aš kroatė
aš prancūzas
aš prancūzė
aš meksikietis
I’m Mexican                  aš meksikieté
I’m Spanish                   aš ispanas
I’m Spanish                   aš ispané
I’m Belgian                    esu belgas
I’m Belgian                    esu belgé
I’m Malaysian                esu malaizietis
I’m Malaysian                esu malaizieté
I am Swedish                 esu švedas
I am Swedish                 esu švedé
I’m German                   esu vokietis
I’m German                   esu vokieté
I’m Japanese                esu japonas
I’m Japanese                esu japoné
I’m Venezuelan              aš venesualietis
I’m Venezuelan              aš venesualieté
I’m Finnish                    aš suomis
I’m Finnish                    aš suomé
I’m Norwegian               aš norvegas
I’m Norwegian               aš norvegé
I’m Iraqi                        aš irakietis
I’m Iraqi                        aš irakieté
I’m Danish                     aš danas
I’m Danish                     aš dané
I’m Turkish                   aš turkas
I’m Turkish                   aš turké
I’m Romanian                aš rumunas
I’m Romanian                aš rumuné
I’m Swiss                        aš šveicaras
I’m Swiss                        aš šveicaré

Now let’s go over some of the languages spoken in these countries…

Chinese                 kinų kalba
Swahili                  suahelių kalba
Indonesian              indonezų kalba
Portuguese              portugalų kalba
Spanish                ispanų kalba
Croatian                kroatų kalba
French                  prancūzų kalba
Dutch                   olandų kalba
Malaysian              malajų kalba
Swedish                švedų kalba
German                  vokiečių kalba
Japanese                japonų kalba
Finnish                 suomių kalba
Norwegian              norvegų kalba
Arabic                  arabų kalba
Turkish                 turkų kalba
Danish                  danų kalba
Romanian              rumunų kalba

Now let’s learn how to toast these nations over drinks…

for China!                 už Kiniją!
for Kenya!                 už Keniją!
for Indonesia!             už Indoneziją!
In this section while Raminta was recording her voice someone was trying to make her laugh. I decided to keep the laughter in.

Sveiki, norėtume staliuką dviems, prašau
Hi, we would like a table for two, please

Atsiprašau, bet pusryčių metas jau baigėsi
Sorry, but breakfast time is finished

O, tikrai? Gal galėtumėme papiauti?
Oh, really? Maybe we could have lunch?

Maloniai prašome prisėsti
With pleasure we ask you to sit down

Gerai, dekoju
Okay, thank you

Prašom
Please (proceed)

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hi (to a male)          sveikas
hi (to a female)        sveika
To leave us comments call our voicemail number that’s in the title of every show or call our Skype voicemail at Lithuanianoutloud – that’s one word, and leave us a message there.

If you’d like to see the Lithuanian spelling of any word in this series just go to WWW dot Lithuanian dot Libsyn dot com. If you’d like to get these episodes every time a new one is available just go to iTunes and do a search for Lithuanian Out Loud and click subscribe. It’s completely free. But, if you don’t want to subscribe on iTunes, just send us an email asking us to alert you every time a new episode hits the internet. And feel free to make copies of our episodes, put them on cds and pass them out to your friends. Thanks to CCMixter.org, Ditto Ditto and Vieux Farka Toure for the podcast music. Thanks for tuning in, tell your friends about us, we’ll see you on the next episode of Lithuanian Out Loud.

I’m Jack and I’ve never met a Lithuanian I didn’t like. Viso gero! Sudie!

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