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! Pasiryuošti, dėmesio, marš!

102 pizzas
šimtas dvi picos

123 countries
šimtas dvideimtys trys šalys

135 tables
šimtas trisdeimt penki stalai

146 songs
šimtas keturiasdeimtys šešios dainos

157 women
šimtas penkiasdeimtys septynios moterys

168 rooms
šimtas šešiasdeimtys aštuonios kambariai

179 bowls
šimtas septyniasdeimtys devynios dubenys

184 people
šimtas aštuoniasdeimtys keturi žmonės

192 baskets
šimtas devyniasdeimtys du krepšiai

203 hotels
du šimtai trys viešbučiai

227 things
du šimtai dvieimtis septynios daiktai

1,007 letters
tūkstantis septynios laiškai

3,439 pigeons
trys tūkstančiai keturi šimtai trisdeimtis devynios balandžių

5,237 birds
penki tūkstančiai du šimtai trisdeimtis septynios paukščių

6,883 bicycles
šeši tūkstančiai aštuonios šimtai aštuoniasdeimtys trys dviračių

7,527 tables
septynios tūkstančiai penki šimtai dvieimtis septynios stalai

9,968 trees
devynios tūkstančiai devynios šešiasdeimtys aštuonios medžių

Hi there, this is Jack.
The reason we haven't published an episode for a few weeks is because my laptop crashed and I lost all the episode plans and all of the upcoming episode recordings; all gone, viskas. To complicate the situation, Raminta is in Vilnius and won't be back for a couple of weeks.

I was stranded without a plan and without any recordings.

Thankfully, Romas and Daiva offered to help and we recorded a couple of episodes that we threw together at the last minute. You'll hear Daiva in the background on this episode but you'll hear more of her on the next one.

In the recordings you might be able to tell I have a cold. My voice is rougher than usual.

Also, a listener wrote me saying he has created a Facebook page for Lithuanian Out Loud. So, if you're interested in Lithuanian Out Loud or Lithuania or the Lithuanian language you can join his group on Facebook. Please be aware that this page wasn't
created by Raminta nor myself, we don’t moderate it and you cannot reach us there. But, we think it’s a great idea created by one of our fans. Thanks!

Oh, and one other listener asked if we could leave a pause during regular episodes after the English, but before the Lithuanian is spoken. She likes to guess on the pronunciation. In the past we used to do this but then I started to feel like it made the episodes drag. I hate to release boring episodes, but if it helps our listeners, we’ll try to do it. We’ll do it in today’s episode so everyone can try to guess at the pronunciation before the native speaker says it.

Alright, I think that’s it for now. On today’s episode we discuss the Lithuanian words for this, that, these, those and that over there. Enjoy the program.

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

Samogitia is the Latin name for the Lithuanian region of Žemaitija, literally – lowlands. Žemaitija is one of the five ethnographic regions of Lithuania.

Žemaitija is located in western Lithuania. The people of Žemaitija speak Žemaičių kalba, a dialect of Lithuanian and the people are called Žemaičiai.

The most popular tourist destinations in Žemaitija are Palanga, Kretinga and Žemaičių Kalvarija.

Palanga is famous for its beaches.

Kretinga hosts folk music festivals, theatricals, the Kretinga Festival, celebrations on Midsummer Night’s Eve (Joninės), Mardi Gras (Užgavėnės), and a Manorial Feast.

Every July in the city of Žemaičių Kalvarija there is a festival called, The Big Žemaičių Kalvarija Church Festival. It attracts many tourists from all over Lithuania and abroad. It is one of the few “must visit” locations for Roman Catholics of Lithuania.

The coat of arms of Žemaitija depicts a black bear with silver claws and collar on a red shield topped with a crown.

Today’s episode became so long we decided to cut it up into two parts. Here’s part one...

Back in episode 51, Margarita said, “vadinasi “Double coffee.” She was talking about a coffee shop and she said it’s called, Double coffee. The word vadinasi translates as, “is named,” for example,

is named
vadinasi...

consequently...
vadinasi...

that is...
vadinasi...

that means...
vadinasi...

Be careful with vadinasi. I had thought vadinasi could be used like this, what is this called? It’s called a dictionary. What is that called? It’s called a bridge. You can’t use vadinasi this way. Vadinasi is used when you’re asking what is the name or title of a thing. For example, what is the name of the city? What is the title of the song?

the city is named Šiauliai
miestas vadinasi Šiauliai

the song is named “Love”
daina vadinasi „Meilė”

the country is named Lithuania
šalis vadinasi Lietuva

Now, if you just want to know the name of an object or a thing, such as a pencil, a table, a chair, etcetera, just ask like this...

what is it?
kas tai?

that is a lighthouse
tai yra Švyturys

what is it?
kas tai yra?

that is a cemetery
tai yra kapinės
what is it?
kas tai yra?

that is a fire station
tai yra gaisrinė

what is it?
kas tai?

that is a fountain
tai yra fontanas

it’s more common in Lithuanian to say, kas tai yra instead of kas tas yra when asking a question

now let’s go over some ways to say, this, that, these and those in their masculine and feminine forms

that (masculine singular)
tas

those (masculine plural)
tie

that (feminine singular)
ta

those (feminine plural)
tos

this (masculine singular)
šitas

these (masculine plural)
šitie

this (feminine singular)
šita

these (feminine plural)
šitos

a word that is synonymous with šitas or šita is šis or ši

this (masculine singular)
šis

these (masculine plural)
šie

this (feminine singular)
ši

these (feminine plural)
šios

now the word that describes something distant

that over there (masculine)
anas

those over there (masculine)
anie

that over there (feminine)
ana

those over there (feminine)
anos

anas
ana
anie

or anos – there is no such word, nah, nah
like, how would you say, “those islands?”
tos salos
no, you never say anos
you never, you’ve never…
anos salos
okay
ah – anos salos – you could, but we never use it
anos salos
yeah, you could use anos salos
okay, you always have to add for explanation, not this one but that one
if you want to do that then it will be way, way easier
yes, well, we’re saying, now the word that describes something like distance
but they don’t usually use it by itself
you usually don’t use this word by itself – anas
you usually say this – ne šitas bet anas (not this, but that over there)
you usually say, ne tie, bet anie (not those, but those over there)
you say, ne šita bet ana (not this, but that over there)
but if you use only one word you use, tas – ta, you know…
ne tos, bet anos – then it would be fine
(not those, but those over there)
ne tos, bet anos
okay, let’s do it
not this one, but that one over there (masculine)
ne šitas, bet anas
not these ones, but those over there (masculine)
ne štie, bet anie
not this one, but that one over there (feminine)
ne šita, bet ana
not these ones, but those over there (feminine)
ne šitos, bet anos
it’s good? yeah
okay, alright…
yeah, it’s hardly ever used but that’s okay
but in that case, in this sentence – combination, it is used
but, you almost never use anos, it’s like a word…well, it’s used a different way, anos
(merga – girl)
anos mergos, ne tos mergos, bet anos
ne šitos merginos, bet anos merginos
not these ladies, but those ladies
oh, good
okay, or,
ne šitos mergaitės, bet anos mergaitės (girls)
mmm, okay, got it
ne šios mergaitės, bet anos
okay, so, you generally don’t use anas, anie, ana,anos, unless you’re doing a comparison
correct
okay, alright...
examples
pavyzdžiai
that (masculine)
tas
that bicycle
tas dviratis
that motorcycle
tas motociklas
that helicopter
tas sraigtasparnis
I’ve never heard that word pronounced before - say it again
sraigtasparnis
tas changes to tie when describing plural masculine nouns
those bicycles
tie dviratčiai
those motorcycles
tie motociklai
those helicopters
tie sraigtasparniai
that (feminine)
ta
that day
ta diena
that idea
ta idėja
that book
ta knyga
ta changes to tos when describing plural feminine nouns
those days
tos dienos
those ideas
tos idėjos
those books
tos knygos
this (masculine)
šitas
this truck
šitas sunkvežimis
sunkvežimis
and what is this here?
senis
senis
old man
oh, okay, yeah
oh, sniego senis
right, okay
sniego senis besmegenis
what is that?
that means the snowman, no brain
no brain snowman
that's a common saying?
yeah
sniego senis besmegenis
when would you use that?
sometimes you don't say sniego senis
what are you doing outside?
we say, "I'm building besmegenis"
but sometimes besmegenis is used for teasing somebody, you know, did something, stupid, like...
basmegenis – brainless
ah, okay, alright
this snowman
šitas sniego senis
this moped
šitas mopedas
šitas changes to šitie when describing plural masculine nouns
these trucks
šitie sunkvežimiai
these snowmen
šitie sniego seniai
these mopeds
šitie mopedai
this (feminine)
šita
this fence
šita tvora
this parrot
šita papūga
this fork
Šita šakutė

these (feminine)
Šitos

these fences
Šitos tvoros

these parrots
Šitos papūgos

these forks
Šitos šakutės

this (masculine)
Šis

this truck
Šis sunkvežimis

this snowman
Šis sniego senis

this moped
Šis mopedas

these (masculine)
Šie

these trucks
Šie sunkvežimiai

these snowmen
Šie sniego seniai

these mopeds
Šie mopedai

this (feminine)
Ši

this fence
Ši tvora

this parrot
Ši papūga

this fork
Ši šakutė

these (feminine)
Šios

these fences
Šios tvoros

these parrots
Šios papūgos

these forks
Šios šakutės

that over there (masculine)
anas

not this but that over there (masculine)
ne Šis, bet anas

not this mountain, but that mountain
ne Šis kalnas, bet anas kalnas

not this forest, but that forest
ne šis miškas, bet anas miškas
not this, but that cloud
ne šis, bet anas debesis
those over there (masculine)
anie
not these, but those over there (masculine)
ne štie, bet anie
not these mountains, those mountains over there
ne šie kalnai, bet anie kalnai
not these forests, but those forests over there
ne šie miškai, bet anie miškai
not these clouds, those clouds
ne šie debesys, bet anie debesys
that one over there (feminine)
ana
not this one, that one over there (feminine)
ne ši, bet ana
not this hill, but that hill
ne ši kalva, bet ana kalva
not this island, but that island
ne ši sala, bet ana sala
not this storm, that storm
ne ši audra, bet ana audra
because there are two different storms, okay
this happened today, actually, this happened today
yeah, tornadoes
kaip pasakyti, tornado, lietuviškai?
tornadas
those over there (feminine)
anos
not these, but those over there (feminine)
ne šitos, bet anos
not these hills, those hills
ne šitos, bet anos kalvos
not these islands, but those islands
ne šitos, bet anos salos
not these storms, but those storms
ne šitos, bet anos audros
Alright, that’s the end of part one of this topic. On the next episode we’ll pick up here. Thanks, Romai. Ačiū tau.

Lithuanian Out Loud 0213 Beg – Kaip Vadinasi Tas Filmas What Is That Film Called

Hi there, I’m Jack. In the last episode, episode 212, we went over tas, ta, tie, tos, etcetera.

In today’s episode, that we'll get to in a moment, Romas and Daiva emphasized that even though in Lithuanian they have these words, you would never ask, kas tas? or kas ta? kas šitas? kas šita?, etcetera, when you don’t know what something is.

In Lithuanian it’s very simple. You would say,
what is this?
kas tai?
what is that?
kas tai?
what are these?
kas tai?
what are those?
kas tai?

You could say, kas tai yra? Or you could even say, kas čia, as in, what is this here? Or, kas ten, what is that there?

what is this here?
kas čia?
what is that?
kas ten?
what are these here?
kas čia?
what are those there?
kas ten?

Got it? It's very simple. If you don't know what something is, just ask,
kas tai?
kas čia?
kas ten?

But, hey, don't learn from my accented Lithuanian. In a moment you'll hear Daiva and Romas repeat all of this. Also, we'll leave a space after the English and before the Lithuanian so you can guess at the pronunciation.

Now I'll play our recording. I asked Daiva to read what I had typed, “kas yra šitas?”

Now we'll start the episode where Daiva is correcting me, telling me you wouldn't ask the question that way. Enjoy the show!

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

Where are you from, Daiva? I'm from Kaunas. Kaunas! Alright, they speak the best Lithuanian there, I hear.

I'm not sure. That's what I've been told! That's what people from Kaunas told me.

Is it okay if I record you for Lithuanian Out Loud? Yeah. Okay, great.

Today's episode is a continuation of the last episode. Let's get started.

Šitas or šita is the word for, this, as in, this near me. Šitas is masculine, šita is feminine. Now, let's ask the question, what is this?
kas yra šitas?
but, palauk, no, but palauk, okay, well, I think nobody asks like that, kas yra šitas
nobody would ever ask like this, okay
they ask, kas tai yra
kas tai yra
kas šitas
ne, no
you would never say that?
no, kas tai
really?
you don't have even have to tell like, kas tai yra? – kas tai, kas tai, kas tai, kas tai
well, see, that's a good point to make then
arba kas čia – kas čia
okay, so, you would never really say, kas yra šitas, right? no
you would just say, kas tai yra, yeah, okay

this is a table
tai yra stalas

so, you would never say, šitas stalas, no, not with a question

this is a table
tai yra stalas
so, I am just asking a Lithuanian, what is this, kas šitas, or you just say, kas tai, kas tai, kas tai
so, I would say, kas tai? uh-huh, tai yra stalas
kas šitas yra – no, kas tai yra, kas tai yra, kas tai
okay, what is this?
kas tai?
what is this?
kas tai yra?
this is a frog
tai varlė
this is a frog
tai yra varlė
what are these?
kas tai yra?
so, in English I would say, what is this, or what are these, but in Lithuanian you would just say, kas tai for what is this or what are these
uh–hmm, or even if somebody is knocking on the door – kas tai? kas tai? kas ten?
what is this?
kas tai?
this is a snake tai gyvatė
tai yra gyvatė
what are these?
kas tai?
these are snakes
tai yra gyvatės
what is this?
kas tai?
this is a turtle
tai yra vėžlys
what are these?
kas tai?
these are turtles
tai yra vėžliai
what is this?
kas tai?
this is a chicken
tai yra višta
what are these?
kas tai?
these are chickens
tai yra vištos
what is this?
kas tai?
this is a puppy
tai yra šuniukas
what are these?
kas tai?
these are puppies
tai yra šuniukai
what is this?
kas tai?

this is rabbit
tai yra triušis

what are these?
kas tai?

tai yra triušiai

šis or ši is also the word for this, but when asking a question you're simply going to say, kas tai, yeah, or kas tai yra, sure, yeah, kas tai, kas tai, just keep it simple

what is this?
kas tai?

what is this?
kas tai yra?

kas tai, kas tai
kas tai, todėl kad tu Džukas (because you are Džukas)
kas tai, kas tai
okay, I'm from Kaunas

tai yra knyga

what are these?
kas tai?

tai yra knygos

what is this?
kas tai yra?

this is a shoe
tai yra batas

so, you would say, you would use yra, but you say no (speaking to Romas), you say you would not use yra
kas tai yra?
okay, I'm neutral, I don't care
I'll tell you exactly when you use, kas tai yra
let's say I have a thing in my hand, kas tai yra?
what the heck it is, you know?
you're just saying it for emphasis, uh-huh, right
another thing is, if you're not a very good speaker of the language and I say a word you don't understand, for instance, servetėlė, napkin, servetėlė, kas tai yra? Mmm, okay.

what are these?
kas tai?

those are shoes
tai yra batai

what is this?
kas tai?

this is a spoon
tai yra šaukstas

what are these?
kas tai?

tai yra šaukstai

what is this?
kas tai?

tai yra kompiuteris

what are these?
kas tai?
what are these?
kas tai?
these are computers tai yra kompiuteriai
what is that?
kas tai yra?
that is a dog
tai šuo
what are those?
kas tai yra?
those are dogs
tai yra šunys
what is that?
kas tai?
that is a cat
tai yra katė
what are those?
kas tai?
those are cats
tai yra katės
what is that?
kas tai?
that is a bull
tai yra jautis
what are those?
kas tai?
those are bulls
tai yra jaučiai
what is that?
kas tai?
that is a cow
tai yra karvė
what are those?
kas tai?
those are cows
tai yra karvės
what is that?
kas tai?
that is an elephant
tai yra dramblys
what are those?
kas tai?
those are elephants
tai yra drambliai
what is that?
kas tai?
that is a monkey
tai yra beždžionė
what are those?
kas tai?
those are monkeys
tai yra beždžionės

You're a monkey!
I'm not a monkey!

Anas or ana is the word for, that over there, or that far away. Anas is masculine, ana is feminine. not this but that, you could say

ne šitas, bet anas

Now, let's go over some examples using vadinasi. The Lithuanian word kaip means, “as” or it can be used as in the following examples...

what is the name of this store?
kaip vadinasi ši parduotuvė?

this store is named, The Wolf's Fang
ši parduotuvė vadinasi, Vilko iltis

what is the name of this coffee shop?
kaip vadinasi ši kavinė?

this coffee shop is named, The Coffee Cup
ši kavinė vadinasi, Kavos puodelis

what is this town called?
kaip vadinasi šitas miestelis?

this town is called Papilė
štas miestelis vadinasi Papilė

what is this village called?
kaip vadinasi šitas kaimas?

this village is called Žiliai
štas kaimas vadinasi Žiliai

this newspaper is called, "Lithuania's Morning"
šitas laikraštis vadinasi "Lietuvos Rytas"

this river is named Nemunas
štita upė vadinasi Nemunas

this mountain is called Everest
štitas kalnas vadinasi Everestas

this restaurant is called Laima’s Inn
šis restoranas vadinasi, Laimos smukle

this hotel is called The Klaipėda Hotel
šis viešbutis vadinasi, Viešbutis Klaipėda

this coffee shop is called
Saudrė ši kavinė vadinasi, Saudrė

what is that film called?
kaip vadinasi tas filmas?

I don’t know what it’s called
aš nežinau kaip vadinasi

what is this song called?
kaip vadinasi šita daina?

I don’t know what it’s called
aš nežinau kaip vadinasi

what is this festival called?
kaip vadinasi tas festivalis?

I don’t know what it’s called
aš nežinau kaip vadinasi
what is this melody called?
kaip vadinasi šita melodija?

I don’t know what it’s called
nežinau kaip vadinasi

what is this program called?
kaip vadinasi ši programą?

I don’t know ką aš žinau?

but, isn’t it more like, ką aš žinau?
ką aš žinau?
ką aš žinau?
ką aš žinau? if you want to be mean, like, ką aš žinau?
ką aš žinau?
good, I like it, good
uhhh, what are some other ways you could say, “I don’t know.”

aš nežinau
nežinau
just, nežinau
nežinau
aš nežinau
ką aš žinau?
or, Dievas žino, God knows
Velnias žino, Devil knows
ką aš žinau? is slang for, “I don’t know.” Until this episode I thought it was one word, ką aš žinau.

what is this called?
kaip tai vadinasi?

what is this called?
kaip tai vadinasi?

this is called The Lord of the Rings
tai vadinasi, Žiedų valdovas

what is this called?
kaip tai vadinasi?

this is called the Mona Lisa
tai vadinasi, Mona Liza

what is that called?
kaip tai vadinasi?

that is called the Statue of Liberty
tai vadinasi Laisvės statula

this is called The Taj Mahal
tai vadinasi Tadžmahalas

this is called Švyturys
tai vadinasi Švyturys

this is called The Colosseum
tai vadinasi Koliziejus

this is called Big Ben
tai vadinasi Big Benas

this is called The Eiffel Tower
tai vadinasi Eifelio bokštas

this is called The Amazon River
tai vadinasi Amazonės upė

this is called The Druskininkai Forest
tai vadinasi Druskininkų miškas

this is called The Grand Canyon
Hi there, I’m Jack and I’m Gintarė and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud where we offer the world the Lithuanian language.

Where are you from, Gintare? I am from Lithuania. What part? From Kaunas. From Kaunas, okay, and you’re just visiting in the United States? No, I am working and now I am dancing.

Dancing! So, we can finish this up so you can go dancing. Thank you.

Gintarė and Vytautas, her partner Vytautas are great dancers and I’ll add Youtube links to the end of this episode so you can see their dancing. Oh, my gosh!

Is it okay if I record you for this podcast, Lithuanian Out Loud? Okay. It’s okay? Good!

On today’s episode we’ll do something a little different. We’ll take something from the Vikipedija homepage and we’ll read it for you. How much can you understand without reading the text? We’ll read this for you three times. Šėkmės!

Titanikas – transatlantinis keleivinis laivas. Šis laivas buvo pastatytas Belfaste, Airijoje ir priklausė „White Star Line“ kompanijai. Tai buvo didžiausias pasaulioje ir labai greitas laivas.

dar kartą

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Here’s a translation for you

The Titanic

Titanikas

The Titanic
a transatlantic passenger ship
transatlantinis keleivinis

this ship was built in Belfast, Ireland
Šis laivas buvo pastatytas Belfaste, Airijoje

and belonged to the White Star Line Company
ir priklausė „White Star Line“ kompanijai

it was the biggest in the world
tai buvo didžiausias pasaulyje

and a very fast ship
ir labai greitas laivas

Now, let’s break this down and give you some more examples

transatlantic
transatlantinis

a passenger
keleivis

passengers
keleiviai

a ship
laivas

ships
laivai

a passenger ship
kelevinis laivas

a passenger train
kelevinis traukinys

a passenger airplane
kelevinis lektuvas

a building, a structure
pastatas

was built
buvo pastatytas

the tower was built on a hill
bokštas buvo pastatytas ant kalvos

Belfast
Belfastas

in Belfast
Belfastas

Ireland
Airija

in Ireland
Airijoje

Northern Ireland
Šiaures Airija

to belong
priklausyti

the building belonged to the banker
pastatas priklauso bankininkui

the house belonged to the farmer
namas priklauso ūkininkui
the flat belonged to the woman’s parents
butas priklauso moters tėvams
to whom does this belong?
kam šis priklauso?
a company
kompanija
it was
tai buvo
it was amazing
tai buvo nepakartojama
that was wonderful
tai buvo nuostabu
that was very cool
tai buvo labai šaunu
it was a wonderful school
tai buvo šauni mokykla
the largest
didžiausias, didžiausia
the world
pasaulis
in the world
pasaulyje
the largest company
didžiausia kompanija
the largest company in Lithuania
didžiausia kompanija Lietuvoje
the largest store in Kaunas
didžiausia parduotuvė Kaune
the biggest stadium in the world
didžiausias stadijonas pasaulyje
the biggest fish
didžiausia žuvis
the world’s largest cruise ship
didžiausias pasaulyje kruizinis laivas
the biggest dog in the world
didžiausias šuo pasaulyje
the world’s biggest cup of hot chocolate
didžiausias pasaulyje karšto šokolado puodelis
fast
greitas, greita
a very fast ship
labai greitas laivas
a very fast airplane
labai greitas lektuvas
a very fast installation
labai greitas montavimas
a very fast delivery
labai greitas pristatymas
very fast and cheap food
tikrai greitas ir pigus maistas.
Brigita is very fast and reliable
Brigita yra labai greita ir patikima
Šaunu, you made it to the end of another episode, puiku!

Lithuanian Out Loud 0215 Beg – Egzaminas Exam
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! Pasiruoši, dėmesio, marš!

11 sisters
vienuolika seserų

12 daughters
dvylika dukterų

13 uncles
trylika dėdžių

14 horses
keturiolika arklių

15 televisions
penkiolika televizorių

16 days
šešiolika dienų

17 glasses
septyniolika taurių

18 countries
aštuoniolika šalių

19 tables
devyniolika stalų

111 pizzas
šimtas vienuolika picų

112 women
šimtas dvylikos moterų

113 museums
šimtas trylikos muziejų

114 bowls
šimtas keturiolikos dubenų

115 people
šimtas penkiolikos žmonių

116 people
šimtas šešiolikos asmenų

117 hotels
šimtas septyniolikos viešbučių

118 letters
šimtas aštuoniolikos laiškų

119 birds
šimtas devyniolikos paukščių

211 bicycles
du šimtai vienuolikos dviračių

212 trees
du šimtai dvylikos medžių
213 pigeons
du šimtai trylika balandžių

214 tables
du šimtai keturiolika stalų

215 songs
du šimtai penkiolika dainų

216 women
du šimtai šešiolika moterų

217 museums
du šimtai septyniolika muziejų

218 bowls
du šimtai aštuoniolika dubenų

219 people
du šimtai devyniolika žmonių

311 people
trys šimtai vienuolika asmenų

312 pizzas
trys šimtai dvylika picų

313 songs
trys šimtai trylika dainų

314 chairs
trys šimtai keturiolika fotelių

315 horses
trys šimtai penkiolika arklių

316 televisions
trys šimtai šešiolika televizorių

317 days
trys šimtai septyniolika dienų

318 glasses
trys šimtai aštuoniolika taurių

319 countries
trys šimtai devyniolika šalių

Wow, thanks a lot
Vau, labai ačiū

Lithuanian Out Loud 0217 Beg – Egzaminas Exam

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!

to do
daryti

I do
aš darau

you do (tu)
tu darai
Hi there, I'm Jack and I'm Romas and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud where we offer the world the Lithuanian language.
If you’d like to visit a former soviet nuclear missile silo, just go to Lithuania. According to the website, Phantasmagoria, inside Žemaitija National Park you can visit the Plokštinė missile base. Inside the missile silos the soviets used to keep missiles tipped with thermonuclear weapons. There are supposedly no regular tours but if you find a park official, they’re supposedly happy to take you into the missile base for a few dollars.

This episode will give you some more practice with the accusative singular and plural and the genitive singular and plural. If you need to review some of the vocabulary for this episode go back and review episode number 137.

(-as)
a ticket
bilietas

father has a ticket
tėvas turi bilietą

father has two tickets
tėvas turi du bilietus

father does not have a ticket
tėvas neturi bilieto

father does not have tickets
tėvas neturi bilietų

(-as)
a men’s suit
kostiumas

grandfather has a suit
senelis turi kostiumą

grandfather has two suits
senelis turi du kostiumus

grandfather does not have a suit
senelis neturi kostiumo

grandfather does not have suits
senelis neturi kostiumų

(-as)
a spoon
šaukštas

grandmother has a spoon
senelė turi šaukštą

grandmother has two spoons
senelė turi du šaukštus

grandmother doesn’t have a spoon
senelė neturi šaukšto

grandmother doesn’t have spoons
senelė neturi šaukštų

(-as)
a sack
maišas

grandma
močiutė

grandma has a sack
močiutė turi maišą

grandma has two sacks
močiutė turi du maišus

grandma does not have a sack
močiutė neturi maišo

grandma does not have sacks
močiutė neturi maišų

(-is)
a watch
laikrodis

an old man
senukas

the old man has a watch
senukas turi laikrodi

the old man has two watches
senukas turi du laikrodžius

the old man does not have a watch
senukas neturi laikrodžio

the old man doesn’t have watches
senukas neturi laikrodžius

(-is)
an umbrella
skėtis arba lietsargis

mother has an umbrella
motina turi skėtį arba motina turi lietsargį

mother has two umbrellas
motina turi du skėčius arba motina turi du lietsargius

mother doesn’t have an umbrella
motina neturi skėčio arba motina neturi lietsargio

mother doesn’t have umbrellas
motina neturi skėčių arba motina neturi lietsargių

(-is)
a towel
rankšluostis

grandfather has a towel
senelis turi rankšluostį

grandfather has two towels
senelis turi du rankšluoščius

grandfather doesn’t have a towel
senelis neturi rankšluoščio

grandfather doesn’t have towels
senelis neturi rankšluoščių

(-is)
a textbook
vadovėlis

daughter has a textbook
dukra turi vadovėlį

daughter has two textbooks
dukra turi du vadovėlius

daughter doesn’t have a textbook
dukra neturi vadovėlio

daughter doesn’t have textbooks
dukra neturi vadovėlių

(-ys)
an apple
obuolys

daughter has an apple
duktė turi obuolį
daughter has two apples
dukti turi du obuolius

dughter doesn’t have an apple
dukti neturi obuolio

dughter doesn’t have apples
dukti neturi obuolių

(-ys)
a horse
arklys

the son has a horse
sūnus turi arklį

the son has two horses
sūnus turi du arklius

the son doesn’t have a horse
sūnus neturi arklįo

the son doesn’t have horses
sūnus neturi arklių

(-ys)
a basket
krepsys

the old hag has a basket
senė turi krepsį

the old hag has two baskets
senė turi du krepiosius

the old hag doesn’t have a basket
senė neturi krepsįo

the old hag doesn’t have baskets
senė neturi krepių

(-ys)
a rooster
gaidys

the family has a rooster
šeima turi gaidį

the family has two roosters
šeima turi du gaidžius

the family doesn’t have a rooster
šeima neturi gaidžio

the family doesn’t have roosters
šeima neturi gaidžių

(-ys)
a turtle
vėžlys

the boy has a turtle
berniukas turi vėžlį

the boy has two turtles
berniukas turi du vėžlius

the boy doesn’t have a turtle
berniukas neturi vėžlio

the boy doesn’t have turtles
berniukas neturi vėžlių
Romas has a television
Romas turi televizorių
Romas has two televisions
Romas turi du televizorius
Romas doesn’t have a television
Romas neturi televizorio
Romas doesn’t have televisions
Romas neturi televizorių

(-us)
a son
sūnas
Ausma has a son
Ausma turi sūną
Ausma has two sons
Ausma turi du sūnus
Ausma doesn’t have a son
Ausma neturi sūnąus
Ausma doesn’t have sons
Ausma neturi sūnų

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Lithuanian Out Loud 0219 Beg – Egzaminas Exam

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!

I do not have to do the homework
aš neturiu daryti namų darbų
I don’t have to do the homework
aš neturiu daryti namų ruošos darbų

she cannot do that
ji negali to daryti

I do that in the mornings
aš tai darau ryto metu
I do that in the afternoons
aš tai darau dienos metu
I do that in the evenings
aš tai darau vakaro metu
I don’t do that in the mornings
aš to nedarau ryto metu
I don’t do that in the afternoons
aš to nedarau dienos metu
I don’t do that in the evenings
aš to nedarau vakaro metu

what are you doing tonight?
ką tu darai šiandien vakare?
what are you doing in the morning?
ką tu darai ryte?
what are you doing the day after tomorrow?
ką tu darai poryt?
why do you not do anything?
kodėl tu nieko nedarai?
you can do it, but you don’t do it
tu gali tai padaryti, bet tu to nedarai
you don’t do any miracles
tu nedarai jokių stebuklų
what is he doing?
ką jis daro?
I don’t know what he’s doing
nežinau ką jis daro
what is Jonas doing here?
ką Jonas čia daro?
what is Marius doing and how?
ką Marius daro ir kaip jis daro?
he doesn’t do any mistakes
jis nedaro jokių klaidų
he doesn’t do anything
jis nieko nedaro
he doesn’t do a lot
jis daug nedaro

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!

she makes me happy
ji daro mane laimingą
she does that well
ji tai daro gerai
Raminta does everything
Raminta daro viską
she doesn’t make you happy
ji nedaro tavęs laimingo
she doesn’t do that well
ji nedaro tai gerai
Raminta doesn’t do anything
Raminta nedaro nieko
don’t tell what we’re doing!
nesakykite ką mes darome!
we all make mistakes
visi mes darome klaidas
we’re doing well
mes darome gerai
we’re not doing anything
mes nedarome nieko
we’re not making mistakes
mes nedarome klaidų
we’re not doing that
mes to nedarome
what do you do on vacation?
ką jūs darote per atostogas?

what do you do at work?
ką jūs darote darbe?

what do you do on the weekends?
ką jūs darote savaitgaliais?

you don’t do your job well
jūs nedarote savo darbo gerai

you’re not doing what you need to
darote to ką turite daryti

you’re not making mistakes
nedarote klaidų

what are you all doing?
ką jūs darote?

how do you all do (it)?
kaip jūs darote?

how do you all make pizza?
kaip jūs darote picą?

Lithuanian Out Loud
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