Notes for episode number 41 – Vienas Du Trys One Two Three

Hey! Hey! Hey! This is Jack and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud where Raminta is the native speaker and I’m the beginner. Today we’ll learn numbers one through ten. On the episode after this we’ll learn some more ways of saying thank you for things and on the episode after that we’ll start working on numbers from eleven on up. But before we get to any of that, here’s a message from Eglė in the port city of Klaipėda, Lithuania.

Hello everybody, this is Eglė from Klaipėda, you’re listening to Lithuanian Out Loud with Raminta and Jack, enjoy!

Thank you very much Eglė, that was very sweet of you to say that for the show. Ačiū labai! In case you weren’t aware of it, eglė is the Lithuanian word for “fir tree.”

Now, here’s a lesson that Raminta and I recorded a few weeks ago. Enjoy!

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Hello everybody! This is Jack and I’m Raminta and you’re listening to Lithuanian Out Loud, the world’s first Lithuanian language lessons in a podcast series!

According to the World Health Organization, of the ten nations who have the highest rate of suicide, Finland comes in at 10th place. Number nine, Kazakhstan, eight, Ukraine, seven, Slovenia. Coming in at sixth place is Hungary, at fifth, Estonia and at fourth place is Latvia.

I think you see where I’m going with this.

Now the final three nations with the highest suicide rate. In third place is Belarus, in second is Russia and the number one nation with the highest suicide rate in the world is…Lithuania. What’s up with that? According to the World Health Organizaton statistics, in the year 2000, 75 men and 16 women of every thousand people kill themselves in Lithuania. Evidently a number of health organizations are studying the problem but no solution as of yet.

Now let’s spend a few lessons talking about numbers. Yep, you knew it was coming sooner or later! Unfortunately, we have both masculine and feminine numbers. Now, don’t get depressed, once you learn them you can show off to your friends. Here we go! Let’s do masculine numbers first, please repeat - Out Loud. Prašom pakartoti…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nulis</td>
<td>nulis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zero</td>
<td>zero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vienas</td>
<td>vienas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
two
two
three

keep in mind this number is spelled with the letter “y” or y

ilgoji, so it has the long ‘eee’ sound, not the short “i” sound.

three
four
five
six
seven
eight
nine
ten

keep in mind, dešimt is the same in masculine or feminine numbers

Now the feminine numbers, please say them Out Loud

zero
one
two
three
four
five
six
seven
eight
nine
ten

Okay, Raminta, let’s hear you count - one to ten really fast!

Labai gera, ačiū, labanakt – labanakt
Hello there, welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud, I’m Jack, who’s just learning the language and my wife Raminta is 100% Natural Lithuanian.

In 2005 Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko presented Lithuanian President Valdas Adamkus with three beehives and bees. Why? Because in Lithuanian culture the honeybee is a symbol of friendship.

According to the Wikipedia page entitled, “Lithuanian Museum of Ancient Beekeeping,” the museum was established in 1984 and it displays the history of beekeeping in Lithuania. As of 2006, the museum consisted of six buildings, about 500 displays, and 25 sculptures. In addition to illustrating the history of beekeeping in the Baltic nation, some of the museum’s wooden sculptures themselves contain beehives. The sculptures pay homage to the honeybee’s place in worldwide mythology and folklore, including Egyptian and Native American figures as well as the Lithuanian bee goddess Austėja. The Lithuanian Veterinary Academy claims that Lithuanian bees are especially peaceful. They constitute a sub-species of the European honey bee; they’re smaller than Italian bees and larger than the Caucasian honey bee. The museum is open from May to October. A Honey Harvest festival is held in August, and the museum features a “Honey Bar”. Mmmm! Yum! Yum!

Today’s show is a bonus episode. It’s a request from Donna in the United States who asked for a holiday lesson. We weren’t sure if we’d be able to get to this but at the last minute we found the time to put something together. We’re still experimenting with recording the lessons on Skype but I think it all came out quite well. But, before we get to it, we’ve got some listener feedback from Alvaro in Florida in the United States.

Hello Jack and Raminta, this is Alvaro and I just want to let you know that I just found out about your podcast on iTunes, only this afternoon, I was just looking for something on Lithuania. I came across your podcast which is very, very excellent. The reason I say that is because I just visited Lithuania three months ago, a girlfriend of mine, she’s from there and I had the chance to go and know the country and I was in Kaunas, and I got to visit Vilnius, Mariampole, I went to Klaipėda, Palanga, and many of the cities in a matter of two weeks. The problem I had was I had little knowledge of the language and before I left I had bought some learning languages on Lithuanian but it was difficult to get a good understanding of the language but once I was on the ground in Lithuania – the people really impressed me. I really appreciated the hospitality, how the people are so nice, the country itself. I’ve traveled a lot around the world but Lithuania is a country that really surprised me and I was really impressed. You know, I’ve never lived in a cold place, but although it was cold back there, but I got to really, really appreciate it. The weather and the hospitality and the people and I can’t tell you how much I want to go back again. I live in Hollywood, Florida. My friend, she’s a girlfriend of mine, and she lives there and we’re planning to get together soon back here in the USA. I just wanted to let you know that I came across your podcast and I really, really like it and I think it’s a great idea that you put there I have to thank you very much, you two, for your helping a lot of people get to know the language and I hope that you’re going to put more podcasts and you’re going to continue on doing it, I really, really appreciate it, and just want to let you know that you’ve got one more subscriber, and thank you, thank you very much, and good luck to you and Merry Christmas, and yes, you can use my comments, bye, bye, Merry Christmas.

Well, Alvaro, thank you so much for taking the time to call our voicemail. We really appreciate your comments as well, and when we get comments like yours, it motivates us to create more episodes for everyone. So Alvaro, pardon me if I get it wrong, but is your accent originally from Brazil? I just like to try to guess.

Well, that’s it for now, let’s get on with the lesson…

Just for fun we decided to add “happy birthday” to this list. So, we’ll pick up with my conversation with Raminta yesterday…
Hello there, welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud, I’m Jack, who’s just learning the language but my wife Raminta is 100% Natural Lithuanian.

Just so you know, as of today we’ve had a little over 6,500 downloads of Lithuanian Out Loud episodes and that number just gets bigger and grows faster all the time. We’re thrilled so many people are interested in the shows and we’re happy to give them to you for free. So, if you’re enjoying the lessons and you’d like to give something back, please go to our page on iTunes and give us a review. We don’t have any yet and we’d love to have some. It’s the only present we want under our tree. Will you do that for us?

Have you seen the Lithuanian Language Lessons from the Sydney Lithuanian Information Centre or SLIC? These are fun on-line lessons in the Lithuanian language created by Australian-Lithuanians and they’re free. There are a total of 24 lessons and there are many audio clips you can access by clicking on a small piece of amber. The lessons are also available on a cd for purchase from the Australian organization, although I heard somewhere they may be running low or out of them by now. Go ahead and check it out at www.slic.org.au and click on the link in the upper left hand corner for “Lithuanian Language Lessons.” We think you’ll like them.

On today’s episode we’re going to go over some ways to say thank you for some things, but first let me tell you about Damien from Tours, France. Sorry for my pronunciation. I don’t speak much French. Damien was invited to speak in Vilnius and hold a lecture on Gluck’s Orfeo during a seminar for musicologists and music critics organized by the Opera and Ballet Theater of Vilnius at the beginning of December. I was very flattered that they sought me and above all I was very excited to go there because it’s not every day you’re invited to such a place like Vilnius. That’s why I made some research on the internet on the Lithuanian language and that’s how I found out about the podcast, Lithuanian Out Loud. But, unfortunately, I only had one month to prepare myself and as you can imagine most of my time was focused on the presentation I had to prepare so I had only a little time to learn some Lithuanian and I think the only thing I was able to learn was laba diena, labukas, which I like particularly, and of course, ačiū, which is so funny. I also liked a lot, prašom, just because of the sound of the word, but I never got to say it. Anyway, thanks to Lithuanian Out Loud and I really would like to thank Jack and Raminta for their help. I could greet the audience in Lithuanian and I said, “Laba diena ponai ir ponios, aš norėčiau visiems padėkoti kad susirinkote čia.” Now I have to say what I discovered there was above my highest expectations. I mean the beauty of the old city, the charm of the small houses, churches, streets, how nice and welcoming people were with me. It’s been definitely a great experience for me and being a musicologist I must say I
was struck by the intensity and the quality of the cultural life in Vilnius. Every night I was invited to a
different show and I thought they were quite interesting.

Hey, Damien! Thanks a million for giving us such a great report on your trip. You’re very welcome for all
the help and we’re happy we could do it for you. Keep in touch.

Alright, so that’s about it, on with the lesson that Raminta and I recorded a few weeks ago…

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Hey everybody! This is Jack and I’m Raminta and you’ve downloaded Lithuanian Out Loud. It’s the
world’s first Lithuanian language lessons in a podcast series!

Okay, previously we used the word už quite a bit. Už can have different meanings but in this case it means
“for.” Let’s go over the common phrase “ačiū už…” that we touched on at the end of lesson 0018. Here
are some common phrases, please repeat the Lithuanian - Out Loud! Prašom pakartoti, please repeat…

ačiū už viską thank you for everything

This is something you might say when you’re leaving a friend’s house after a dinner or a party. The word
viskas means all or everything.

ačiū už viską thanks for everything
ačiū už viską thank you for everything

pagalba is the word for help, assistance or aid.

pagalba help
ačiū už pagalbą thank you for the help
ačiū už pagalbą thanks for the help
ačiū už pagalbą thank you for the help

Now let’s say somebody is impressed with your Lithuanian and they give you a compliment.
Komplimentas is the word for compliment. That’s not a difficult translation.

komplimentas compliment
ačiū už komplimentą thank you for the compliment
ačiū už komplimentą thanks for the compliment
ačiū už komplimentą thank you for the compliment

The word for invitation is kvietimas.

kvietimas invitation
kvietimas invitation
ačiū už kvietimą thanks for the invitation
ačiū už kvietimą thank you for the invitation
ačiū už kvietimą thanks for the invitation

We’re on a roll here. Laiškas is the word for letter.

laiškas the letter
ačiū už laišką thanks for the letter
ačiū už laišką thanks for the letter
ačiū už laišką thank you for the letter

ačiū už viską Raminta
Hi there, I’m Jack, welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud where I’m just learning the language but my wife, well, she’s 100% natural Lithuanian. Thanks so much to those of you who answered our request for reviews on iTunes. If you haven’t given us a review on iTunes and if you have a few extra minutes please consider writing one for us. We’d love to get some more. Today we’ll learn numbers greater than ten but first, here’s my brilliant wife Raminta via Skype, what do you have for us honey?

Today we’ll take another page out of Wikipedia. In episode 0029 we introduced you to Perkūnas, the Lithuanian god of thunder and the sky. Perkūnas has a daughter named Aušrinė. In English we call the planet Venus the Morning Star or the Evening Star depending on the time of day. So, the Morning Star isn’t actually a star, it’s a planet.

Aušrinė is the goddess Morning Star. Her father is Perkūnas and her mother is Saulė, the Sun Goddess. Aušrinė is the female goddess of beauty, youth and health. Aušrinė shows the sky-way for her mother Saulė, the sun. Aušrinė has many sisters. One is Vakarinė who makes her mother’s bed in the evening. Her mother is, of course, Saulė, the sun. Such a loving family, don’t you think? But, sometimes they do have problems. One time long ago Saulė was married to Mėnulis, the masculine hero, the Moon. They divorced and Mėnulis fell madly in love with Aušrinė, the Morning Star Goddess.

Mėnulis kidnapped Aušrinė and wanted to marry her but Perkūnas, Aušrinė’s father stopped the wedding by hitting an oak tree, splattering Aušrinė’s white clothes with the oak tree’s blood. Perkūnas punished Mėnulis by slicing him with his sword. So much for the wedding.

Thank you dear, that was great.

As I said today we’ll work on numbers larger than ten. First, let’s quickly review one through ten…

vienas
du
trys
keturi
penki
šeši
septyni
aštuoni
devyni
dešimt

great, now here’s eleven through twenty, prašom pakartoti…please repeat…

vienuolika
dvylika
dvylika
trylika
trylika
keturiolika
keturiolika
penkiolika
penkiolika
šešiolika
šešiolika
septyniolika
septyniolika
septyniolika
septyniolika
now, the numbers twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, etcetera, are easy. Raminta will say the number in Lithuanian, then I’ll say the number in English, prašom pakartoti, okay, so I am counting…

dvidešimt 
trisdešimt 
keturiasdešimt 
penkiasdešimt 
šešiasdešimt 
septyniasdešimt 
aštuoniasdešimt 
devyniasdešimt 
štintas 

once more, repeat after Raminta…

dvidešimt 
trisdešimt 
keturiasdešimt 
penkiasdešimt 
šešiasdešimt 
septyniasdešimt 
aštuoniasdešimt 
devyniasdešimt 
štintas 

the numbers between the tens are created easily as well. These numbers are made up of two words. We won’t repeat every number from one to one hundred but there are enough here for you to understand the system. Here, I’ll say the number in English and you try to say it in Lithuanian before Raminta. Good luck!

21 dvidešimt vienas 
22 dvidešimt du 
23 dvidešimt trys 
34 trisdešimt keturi 
35 trisdešimt penki 
36 trisdešimt šeši 
47 keturiasdešimt septyni 
48 keturiasdešimt aštuoni 
49 keturiasdešimt devyni 
51 penkiasdešimt vienas 
52 penkiasdešimt du 
53 penkiasdešimt trys 
64 šešiasdešimt keturi 
65 šešiasdešimt penki 
66 šešiasdešimt šeši 
77 septyniasdešimt septyni 
78 septyniasdešimt aštuoni 
79 septyniasdešimt devyni 
81 aštuoniasdešimt vienas 
82 aštuoniasdešimt du
starting with the next lesson we’ll take a break from numbers for a few episodes to work on some other concepts. When we come back to numbers we’ll learn how to say two restrooms, three brothers, five people, etcetera. Next week’s lesson will be an intermediate level lesson and we think you’ll have fun with it.

Notes for episode number 45 – Kelionė į Maskvą A Trip To Moscow

Happy New Year! Raminta and I hope that Sausis 2008 is starting off good for you. Sausis is the Lithuanian word for the first month of the year. In English we call this month January. January comes from the ancient Roman God Janus. Janus was the god of the doorway, so January is the door to the rest of the year. Since Lithuania was never conquered by Rome and Lithuanian isn’t a Latin based language it makes sense Lithuanians have an entirely different system for naming months. From now on, at the beginning of every episode we’ll try to remind you which month we’re in so you can learn the months of the year without even studying. Sausas or sausa is an adjective that means, dry. From a Lithuanian perspective, in winter the land is covered by snow, but it’s not wet, it’s frozen and very dry, so the first month in Lithuanian is called Sausis or the dry month.

In November of 2007, Lithuanian President Valdas Adamkus was announced as the European of the Year for 2007 at a black tie dinner in Brussels. The award went to President Adamkus from a list of 50 nominees of European political leaders, business leaders and other professions. President Valdas Adamkus is the first leader of the countries that have recently joined the 27 nation European Union to receive the award.

In other news, on 21 December 2007, Lithuania was included in the European Union’s Schengen Zone where border and passport controls of the member nations have been eliminated. Lithuanians can now travel visa free throughout almost all of Europe. There are still border controls at airports but they’ll be eliminated in March of 2008. This puts increased pressure on Lithuania to control its borders with Russia and Belarus who, of course, do not belong to the European Union.

On this episode we’ll do a subject that’s long overdue and it’s an intermediate lesson, so, for beginners like me, we’re going to see elements that haven’t really been covered in this series yet such as the locative case, the instrumental case, masculine and feminine adjectives and the past tense of verbs. If you’re not at an intermediate level don’t worry about understanding everything.

Many weeks ago I asked Raminta to tell me about her first trip to Moscow without a script and with a natural flow of Lithuanian off the top of her head. Don’t be intimidated by her story. When she was speaking to me I understood only about .000001 percent, so if you don’t understand it, we’re in the same club. After studying this a lot, I’ve certainly picked up some new Lithuanian. So, here we go, enjoy!

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Į Maskvą vykome traukiniu. Kelionė buvo ilga, bet idomi ir atvykę į Maskvą pamatėme daug įdomių dalykių. Didelis kontrastas tarp skurdo ir žmonių, kurie gyvena pasiturinčiai.

Daug įvairių automobilių ir žmonių gyvenimo stilių. Nauji automobiliai, seni automobiliai, čia pat prabanga, čia pat ir skurdas.

Maskva įdomus miestas, gražus ir dvelkia senove, ir didybe.
Galima pamatyti daug įdomių dalykų gatvėse, traukinių, metro stotyje. Žmonės skuba, didelis judėjimas, buvo įdomu.

Now Raminta will say the sentences in Lithuanian and I’ll repeat the English translation:

Į Maskvą vykome traukiniu.
To Moscow we went by train.

Kelionė buvo ilga, bet įdomi
The trip was long but interesting

ir atvykę į Maskvą pamatėme daug įdomių dalykų.
and when we got to Moscow we saw a lot of interesting things.

Didelis kontrastas tarp skurdo ir žmonių, kurie gyvena pasiturinčiai.
Big contrast between the poor and the people who live well off.

Daug įvairių automobilių ir žmonių gyvenimo stilių.
A lot of various automobiles and people’s lifestyles.

Nauji automobiliai, seni automobiliai, čia pat prabanga, čia pat ir skurdas.
New automobiles, old automobiles, in the same place luxury and in the same place poverty.

Maskva įdomus miestas, gražus ir dvelkia senove, ir didybe.
Moscow is an interesting city, pretty and it smells of antiquity and majesty.

Galima pamatyti daug įdomių dalykų gatvėse, traukinių, metro stotyje.
You can see a lot of interesting things in the streets, in the trains and metro station.

Žmonės skuba, didelis judėjimas, buvo įdomu.
People hurrying about…huge traffic…it was interesting.

Now let’s translate a few words from Raminta’s story. Again, even if you’re a beginner like me, you’ll find a lot of interesting stuff here.

Prašom pakartoti lietuviškai, please repeat in Lithuanian…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lietuviškas</th>
<th>Anglų kalba</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Į Maskvą</td>
<td>to Moscow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vykome – vykti</td>
<td>to go (by means of transportation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buvo – būti</td>
<td>to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilgas</td>
<td>long (masculine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trumpas</td>
<td>short (masculine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilga</td>
<td>long (feminine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trumpa</td>
<td>short (feminine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bet</td>
<td>but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>įdomus</td>
<td>interesting (masculine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>įdomi</td>
<td>interesting (feminine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atvykę – atvykti</td>
<td>to arrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pamatėme – pamatyti – matyti</td>
<td>to see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daug</td>
<td>many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dalykas</td>
<td>thing or object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>didelis</td>
<td>big (masculine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mažas</td>
<td>small (masculine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>didelė</td>
<td>big (feminine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maža</td>
<td>small (feminine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kontrastas</td>
<td>contrast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
tarp     between
skurdus     poor (masculine)
skurdi     poor (feminine)
žmogus     person
asmuo     person
žmonės     people
asmenys     people
kurie     “which” “who"
gyvena - gyventi     to live
pasiturinčiai     in easy circumstances
įvairus     various
gyvenimas     life
stilius     style
čia pat     in the same place
prabanga     luxury
skurdas     poverty
gražus     beautiful (masculine)
graži     beautiful (feminine)
negražus     ugly (masculine)
negraži     ugly (feminine)
dvelkia...     smells of...
senovė     antiquity
didybė     majesty or grandeur
galima...     one can...
skuba – skubėti     to hurry
judėjimas     traffic

now let’s go over some variations on stuff that Raminta said in her story. If you can, say the word or phrase in Lithuanian Out Loud before and after Raminta gives the translation.

To Moscow we went by train    Į Maskvą vykome traukiniu
To Vilnius we went by train    Į Vilnių vykome traukiniu
To London we went by train    Į Londoną vykome traukiniu
To Paris we went by train     Į Paryžių vykome traukiniu
To Vilnius we went by car (mašina)    Į Vilnių važiavome automobiliu
To Kaipėda we went by car (mašina)    Į Klaipėdą važiavome automobiliu
To Kūnas we went by car (automobilis)    Į Kauną važiavome automobiliu
To Palanga we went by car (automobilis)    Į Palangą važiavome automobiliu
To London we went by boat    Į Londoną plaukėme laivu
To Helsinki we went by boat    Į Helsinkį plaukėme laivu
To St. Petersburg we went by boat    Į Sant Peterburgą plaukėme laivu
To Riga we went by bus    Į Rīgā vykome autobusu
To Tallinn we went by bus    Į Talliną vykome autobusu
To Šiauliai we went by bus    Į Šiaulių vykome autobusu
To Minsk we went by bus    Į Minskią vykome autobusu
the trip / a trip    kelionė
The trip was long    kelionė buvo ilga
The trip was short    kelionė buvo trumpa
the trip was interesting    kelionė buvo įdomi
The trip was short but interesting    kelionė buvo trumpa, bet įdomi
It was an interesting movie    buvo įdomus filmas
It was an interesting trip    buvo įdomi kelionė
day    diena
It was an interesting day    buvo įdomi diena
He is an interesting person    jis yra įdomus žmogus
country    šalis
countries  šalys
Vilnius is an interesting city  Vilnius yra įdomus miestas
Moscow is an interesting city  Maskva yra įdomus miestas
Moscow is an interesting city, pretty  Maskva įdomus miestas, gražus
and it smells of antiquity and majesty.  ir dvelkia senove, ir didybe.
Vilnius is an interesting and pretty city  Vilnius įdomus ir gražus miestas
and it smells of antiquity and majesty.  ir dvelkia senove, ir didybe.
Lithuania is an interesting country  Lietuva yra įdomi šalis
Russia is an interesting country  Rusija yra įdomi šalis
new (masculine)  naujas
new (feminine)  nauja
old (masculine)  senas
old (feminine)  sena
many new automobiles and old automobiles  daug naujų ir senų automobilių
building  pastatas
buildings  pastatai
train  traukinys
in the train  traukinyje
subway or metro  metro
station  stotis
in the station  stotyje
metro station  metro stotis
in the metro station  metro stotyje
street  gatvė
in the street  gatvėje
in the streets  gatvėse
house  namas
in the house  name
hotel  viešbutis
in the hotel  viešbutyje
automobile  automobilis
in the automobile  automobilyje
the car  mašina
in the car  mašinoje
city  miestas
in the old city  senamiestyje
in the city  mieste
in the cities  miestuose
good (masculine)  geras
bad (masculine)  blogas
good (feminine)  gera
bad (feminine)  bloga
it was good  buvo gerai
it was bad  buvo blogai
traffic  judėjimas
in traffic  judėjime

Well, we hope you enjoyed this challenging lesson.

Notes for episode number 46 – Galima One Can

Hi there!  This is Jack and welcome back to another episode of Lithuanian Out Loud.  So, what month is it? Do you remember?  I’ll give you a moment…it’s Sausis or the dry month, also known as January.  Before we get to the lesson that Raminta and I recorded a couple months ago, I wanted to get you caught up on some things.  First off, Raminta and I recorded some episodes today and I think we’ve finally hit on a
system that will really improve the audio quality of the shows. So, as soon as we get through the next couple of episodes, you can expect the fuzzy audio or buzzing sounds to disappear. That’s such a relief!

Donna, a listener in Longmont, Colorado, a town 30 miles north of Denver, Colorado in the United States, is looking for a native Lithuanian speaker with whom she can practice. If anyone who’s listening knows of a candidate, please let Raminta and I know and we’ll forward the information to Donna. Of course, Donna is willing to pay for your time. As a matter of fact, if anyone around the world is in a similar situation, just let us know and we’ll be happy to announce it on an upcoming episode.

Now here’s something that’s really exciting! Have you noticed that you can download daily podcasts of Lithuanian radio and television on iTunes? Just download the free program iTunes at iTunes.com, it’s completely free. Open iTunes on your computer and in the search window type “lietu vos” or l,i,e,t,u,v,o,s. Then in the blue window that pops up, click on podcasts. On the screen that comes up you’ll see 30 different programs. Now, go to the bottom of the page and in the lower right hand corner you’ll see a button that’s labeled, “more results.” Click on that and you’ll see 30 more shows. After a quick glance I count 128 audio radio shows and television video shows. It’s amazing! There are news programs, detective mysteries, children’s television shows, music, and much, much more. Of course, being a beginner, I don’t understand much of it but I love to listen to a show while I’m studying. I’m a big believer in learning through passive listening as well as active study. Remember, you don’t need an iPod to listen to podcasts, you can download it all on iTunes for free and listen on your computer! You have to check this stuff out, it’s awesome!

Those of you who listen to Lithuanian Out Loud on an iPod know very well the problems we’ve had trying to put Lithuanian alphabet characters in the lyrics or text section of the podcast. We’ve tried many different approaches to fixing it but nothing worked. So, sadly, we’ll just forgo embedding the episode text in the podcast until iPod is able to support Lithuanian alphabet characters. Sorry about that, but if the software can’t handle it, it seems like a waste of time to do it. Okay, I think that’s it. On with the show we recorded a few weeks ago…

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Hi everybody! This is Jack and I’m Raminta and you’re listening to Lithuanian Out Loud, the world’s first Lithuanian language lessons in a podcast series!

According to the Wikipedia page entitled, Baltic Air Policing, the Baltic air-policing mission is a NATO air defense designed to guard the airspace over the three Baltic states Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Since March 2004, when the Baltic States joined NATO, alliance nations have policed the airspace over the area on a three to four-month rotation from Lithuania’s First Air Base at Zokniai/Šiauliai International Airport, near the northern city of Šiauliai.

Usual deployments consist of four fighter aircraft with between 50 and 100 support personnel.

To date the nations of Belgium, Denmark, United Kingdom, Norway, Netherlands, Germany, United States, Poland, Turkey, Spain, and France have all patrolled the Baltic skies from the base in Šiauliai. Sounds like a fun job!

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Today we’ll go over a couple of very useful words. In Lithuanian there’s a word that means, one can or it’s possible or may I?

For example, I’m at a friend’s house, we’re drinking wine and I reach for the bottle to refill my glass. I say, may I? or can I?

galima?     may I?
galima! you may!
galima? can I?
galima! you can!

galima can be used whenever you want to ask to do something and your intent is clear to the person with whom you’re speaking. For example…

you want to take somebody’s photo, you hold up the camera and say…
galima? may I?
you want to look at a book on a coffee table, you reach for it and say…
galima? can I?
you’re eating with a good friend and you think her french fries look tasty. You meekly reach towards them and say…
galima? can one?

but, hey, what if the answer’s no? Then the response might be…

negalima no, you can’t take my photo
negalima no, you can’t look at my book
negalima no, you can’t have any of my fries

your dog is barking and you yell at it and say,

negalima!

or, you try walking in the wrong door at the theater and the doorman yells at you…

negalima!

Hey, Lithuanian is easy!

Notes for episode number 47 – Pabučiuok Mane Kiss Me

Hi there, this is Jack and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud where the month of January is sausis and the lessons are on the house! And now, here’s my beautiful wife Raminta and she’s going to share with us some more Lithuanian culture. Welcome back Raminta.

Oh, thank you dear, I’m so happy to be back on Lithuanian Out Loud. By now, we’re familiar with Perkūnas, the Lithuanian Thundegod. One of his daughters was named Jūratė. Her name comes from the word jūra which translates as, the sea. Jūratė is the goddess of the sea, she rules the ocean, all sea life and she lived in an amber palace at the bottom of the Baltic Sea. A fisherman named Kastytis was causing havoc. He was tossing his nets into the sea and Jūratė went to demand he stop. Once Jūratė saw Kastytis throwing his nets she fell in love with him and brought him back to her amber palace. This made her father Perkūnas very angry. He was angry because Jūratė was promised to marry Patrimpas, the God of Water. Perkūnas destroyed the amber palace with a single bolt of lightning and killed her lover. The palace was smashed and Jūratė was chained to the ruins forever. When storms in the Baltic stir up the waters, pieces of the amber palace wash up on Lithuania’s shore. If you find fragments in the shape of tears they are from the grieving goddess as she mourns for Kastytis. It’s said you can hear Jūratė crying during Baltic Sea storms. How sad! Poor Jūratė!

Before we get to today’s lesson here’s a message from Nik in California in the United States.
Hello Jack and Raminta, my name is Nik, I’m from Orange County, California and I’m taking your podcast lessons. I am 50% Lithuanian and I’ve been wanting to learn Lithuanian because my family speaks it and I cannot understand a single word they’re saying to me. I’ve only known a couple words because of me growing up I call my grandmother močiutė and my grandfather senelis it’s just a little weird when I hear them speak I think, “oh my gosh I can’t hear what they’re saying.” I have really no experience with Lithuania. I’ve been wanting to go for a long, long, long time, ever since my Lithuanian family members was in Luxembourg and my family was irking me to go over there but I never got the chance to and I’m hoping to go there for the big, huge thousand year celebration in 2009. I just discovered your podcast on iTunes and I thought ooh maybe it’s something I should take a shot at because I’ve never seen Lithuanian on the internet before and it is a great resource. I’ve been trying to learn the language my grandma has said it’s really, really hard and it’s one of the oldest living Indo-European languages, I can find that very, very true from what you’re saying on this podcast. It is a very great resource and I’ve been recommending it to all my friends, even to some of my professors, and they like it. They’ve been doing little Lithuanian words of the day on the board, and everything, I sent an email to you guys just earlier and I have all these books on Introduction to Modern Lithuanian that are not helping because there’s no native speaker there present because of that so what you’re doing is a great job, just keep up the good work and keep adding more episodes, I just really want to learn, I’m on episode 17 right now, but I’m getting up there. My grandma, I’m already talking to her in Lithuanian a little bit and she’s like, good job, just keep on learning and maybe we can have a full conversation. Feel free to use my comments, just thank you very much, bye.

Thanks Nik! Say hi to your grandparents from Raminta and I, again, thanks for your input, we’ll try to keep the episodes coming.

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This is our second love talk lesson. The first was episode 0038. Let’s say it’s early in the morning and it’s time to get up. Let’s start the day off right!

Kaip pasakyti lietuviškai? How do you say it in Lithuanian? Okay so, prašom pakartoti, please repeat…

Good morning sweetheart, time to get up!
To a female we would say…

Labas rytas mylimoji, laikas keltis!
laikas is vardininkas for time
keltis is the verb, to get up
prašom pakartoti…

Labas rytas mylimoji, laikas keltis! Good morning sweetheart, time to get up!
Labas rytas mylimoji, laikas keltis! Good morning sweetie, time to get up!

To a male we’d say…

Labas rytas mylimasis, laikas keltis!
Labas rytas mylimasis, laikas keltis! Good morning sweetheart, time to get up!
Labas rytas mylimasis, laikas keltis! Good morning sweetie, time to get up!

pabučiuoti is the verb to kiss or to give a kiss
Let’s start our day off right, let’s go get a little kiss, a little sugar. We say the same phrase to a male or female…prašom pakartoti, please repeat…

pabučiuok mane prašau kiss me please
pabučiuok mane prašau kiss me please
pabučiuok mane! kiss me!
Oh, that’s so nice!
apkabinti is the verb, to hug
We can say this to a male or female…pakartokite prašau, please repeat…
apkabink mane prašau  
ahug me please
apkabink mane prašau  
give me a hug please
apkabink mane!  
hug me!

Well, no matter how much we love each other, sometimes we have to say goodbye…
bučiuoti is the verb to kiss

geros dienos, bučkis, ate! ate!  
have a good day, kisses, bye bye!
geros dienos, bučkis, ate!  
have a good day, kisses, bye!
geros dienos, bučkis, ate! ate!  
have a good day, kisses, bye bye!

or we could say…
geros dienos, bučiūoju, ate!  
have a good day, kisses, bye!
geros dienos, bučiūoju, ate! ate!  
have a good day, kisses, bye bye!
geros dienos, bučiūoju, ate!  
have a good day, kisses, bye!

bučiūoju basically translates the same as bučkis
literally bučiūoju means, I kiss
It comes from the verb bučiuoti - to kiss

Another way to say, kisses! as in a way to say goodbye is, bučinys.
However, bučinys is only used in a letter or email, so it’s mostly typed or written, not spoken.

Alright, the day is over, time to go to bed.  Let’s say, sweet dreams, love, goodnight.
saldus is the Lithuanian word in vardininkas for sweet
sapnas is vardininkas for dream

We say the same phrase to a male or female, please repeat, prašom pakartoti…
salžių sapnų meile, labanakt  
sweet dreams love, goodnight
salžių sapnų meile, labanakt  
sweet dreams love, goodnight
salžių sapnų meile, labanakt  
sweet dreams love, goodnight

we’ve got five or six episodes planned for love talk so expect another lesson on this subject soon!  You made it through another lesson!  Sveikinu!  Congratulations!

Notes for episode number 48 – Vos Gvys Hardly Alive

Hi there, I’m Jack and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud where the lessons are free and we offer a 100% money back guarantee.  Of course, this is the month of January, or in Lithuanian it would be…sausis.

On today’s episode we’ll be going over some new phrases for chatting in a conversation and just so you know, on the next lesson we’ll learn some fun ways to say goodbye.  After that we’ll start to tackle the accusative case and after that, the locative case.  We’re also working on bringing you some more intermediate lessons since we’ve had some good feedback on them and evidently, you want some more.

One of our listeners named Autumn was nice enough to tell us about Oneness City.  It’s a free online Lithuanian web site with 10 interactive lessons including voice recordings.  This looks like a great place to study and it’s put together by 16 staff members of the Vilnius University.  I wish I had a staff!  I haven’t
had a chance to look at the lessons in depth yet, but initially, it looks great. Please take the time to click on the link on the Lithuanian Out Loud web page.

Now, Raminta, would you tell us a little about Lithuanian culture?

Okay, so, piliakalnis is the Lithuanian word for Hillfort. It comes from pilis, or castle and kalnas, mountain or hill. The remains of at least 800 piliakalniai dot the landscape of Lithuania and the single most famous hillfort was named Pilėnai.

In February of 1336 over 4,000 Lithuanians were trapped inside this fortress by the invading German Teutonic Knights. Seeing the situation as hopeless and not wanting to be sold into slavery, the Lithuanians committed mass suicide. They burned everything in the castle, set the wooden castle itself on fire, and then every man, woman and child took their own lives.

If you want to visit the ruins of Pilėnai that might be difficult. Nobody seems to know for certain where it’s located. However, the legend of this defiance of invaders remains strong in Lithuanian culture. The story lives on in the history, poetry and music of Lithuania.

The last time we learned a new greeting was in episode...don’t worry about that. If you’re practicing Lithuanian with some friends, by now you’re probably a bit bored with saying kaip gyveni? or kaip sekasi? again and again. We need some variety! Let’s learn some new ways to say, Hi, how ya doin?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lithuanian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kaip sekasi?</td>
<td>how are you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaip jūs gyvenate?</td>
<td>how are you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ar aš?</td>
<td>me?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ar aš? gerai</td>
<td>me? good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ar aš? gerai, ačiū</td>
<td>who me? good, thanks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ar aš? gerai, ačiū, o jūs?</td>
<td>who me? good, thanks, and you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labai gerai, ačiū, o jūs?</td>
<td>very good, thanks, and you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labai gerai, ačiū, o jūs?</td>
<td>very good, thanks, and you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puikiai! ačiū, o jūs?</td>
<td>perfect! thanks, and you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puikiai! ačiū, o jūs?</td>
<td>perfect! thanks, and you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neblogai, o jūs?</td>
<td>not bad, you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neblogai, o jūs?</td>
<td>not bad, you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blogai, o jūs?</td>
<td>bad, and you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blogai, o jūs?</td>
<td>bad, and you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labai blogai, o jūs?</td>
<td>very bad, and you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labai blogai, o jūs?</td>
<td>very bad, and you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>šiaip sau</td>
<td>so – so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>šiaip sau</td>
<td>just okay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

you can drop the word, ir

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lithuanian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sveikas gyvas!</td>
<td>healthy and alive! (male)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sveikas gyvas!</td>
<td>healthy and alive! (male)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sveika gyva!  healthy and alive! (female)
sveika gyva!  healthy and alive! (female)

So, do you use these very much, dear? Sveika gyva, sveikas ir…sveika gyva…yeah, I use sveika, yeah, that’s… I use, but not a lot of people to tell the truth, but it’s kind of like a… a bit of a joke. Ahh, a bit of a joke, okay, I like it…yeah, I think it’s cute.

but, maybe you’re healthy but not much alive, this is a bit of a joke

sveikas, bet nelabai gyvas  healthy, but not very alive (male)
sveikas, bet nelabai gyvas  healthy, but not very alive (male)
sveika, bet nelabai gyva  healthy, but not very alive (female)
sveika, bet nelabai gyva  healthy, but not very alive (female)

sveikas gyvas can also be used as a greeting

sveikas gyvas!  Hi! (to a male)
sveikas gyvas!  Hey! (to a male)
sveika gyva!  Hi! (to a female)
sveika gyva!  Hey! (to a female)

if you’re having a bad day, week or month (I hope not years) you could say...

vos gyvas  hardly alive (male)
vos gyvas  almost dead (male)
vos gyva  more dead than alive (female)
vos gyva  hardly alive (female)

vos is the Lithuanian word for hardly. Okay, so, on the next episode of Lithuanian Out Loud, you will be listening to Lithuanian Out Loud… enjoy, have fun. On the next episode of Lithuanian Out Loud, we’ll go over some new ways to say goodbye! Congratulations for getting through another lesson. Šaunuoliai – Congratulations!

Notes for episode number 49 – Taksi Taxi

Hi there, I’m Jack and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud and the month of January which in Lithuanian is… sausis.

Today is the 63rd anniversary of the Battle of Memel. Lithuania’s only seaport is on the Baltic Coast. This city has had two names. Its German name was Memel and its Lithuanian name is Klaipėda. In 1938 the Nazi party won 26 of 29 seats in elections of the local assembly or Landtag. You see, for hundreds of years Klaipėda or Memel was populated mostly by Germans. They were the descendants of the German Crusaders we’ve mentioned in previous episodes. In 1939 the Klaipėda area was at least 80% German and this German population was caught up in the nationalistic fever that swept over German populations in Europe when Adolph Hitler came to power.

Nazi Germany pressured the Lithuanian government to hand the city and the surrounding area over to the Third Reich so as to include it in “Greater Germany.” Seeing that neither France nor England were willing to stop the Nazi demands and since the population was pro-unification, the Lithuanian government was forced to give up the area.

This capitulation disappointed German generals and admirals who had drawn up amphibious invasion plans for the area. Lithuania could not have possibly defeated the combined German army and navy.

Adolph Hitler himself sailed to Klaipėda in 1939 on a warship and was greeted by jubilant crowds of the city. Today you can still see the balcony where he addressed the populace in a downtown square. Click on
the link on the Lithuanian Out Loud blogpage to see a youtube video of the crowd greeting Hitler in the
city. In this video you’ll see a man enthusiastically painting over Lithuanian words on a sign in deference to
German words.

Later, as Germany was losing the war on the Eastern Front to the communist Russian forces, Hitler ordered
the evacuation of all Germans to the west. The German army stayed behind to defend the city but at the
Battle of Memel, 28 January 1945, the city fell to the Soviets.

The story of the German people retreating from the Russians is a sad one. Many boarded German transport
ships, others joined wagon-trains for the oveland trip. It was winter and bitterly cold. To stay was to face
cruelty, murder and rape at the hands of the Russian troops looking for revenge on a German population.

The few Germans who stayed behind were expelled by the communists. Tens of thousands of people lost
their homes, their belongings, their communities and their lives. Many Germans who had lived in Klaipėda
for untold generations tried to return after the end of World War II to the only home they'd ever known -
but were denied. Today only some 1,000 Germans live in Klaipėda.

When I’m in Lithuania taxis are essential, but, of course, we’ve got to be able to communicate with the
driver. Here are some words and phrases we can’t live without when you’re in the back seat of a taxi.

Kaip pasakyti lietuviškai? How do you say it in Lithuanian?

The word for taxi is – taksi

taksi     taxi
taksi     taxi

now, we need to be able to tell our taxi driver where we'd like to go.
prašom pakartoti…please repeat…

tiesiai    straight
tiesiai    go straight ahead
atgal     back
atgal     go back
čia     here
čia     here
štai čia     right here
štai čia     this is it, right here

štai and čia both translate as, here
štai čia is used for emphasis, right here!
prašom pakartoti…please repeat…

į kairę     to the left
į kairę, prašom     to the left, please
į dešinę    to the right
į dešinę, prašom     to the right, please
ten     there
ten     go over there
čia?     here?
ne, ne čia, ten     no, not here, there
čia?     here?
ne, ne čia, ten     no, not here, over there
čia?     here?
A

now, if you’re really feeling up to a challenge, here’s an entire sentence for you to learn…

palaukite manęs čia penkias minutes, prašau wait for me here five minutes, please
palaukite manęs čia penkias minutes, prašau wait for me here five minutes, please
palaukite manęs čia penkias minutes, prašau wait for me here five minutes, please
palaukite manęs čia penkias minutes, prašau wait for me here five minutes, please
galima? can you?
galima? can you?

alright, we’re at our destination, time to say goodbye to our taxi driver.
prašom pakartoti…

geròs dienos! have a good day!
geròs dienos! have a good day!
sudie! goodbye!
sudie! goodbye!
geo vakaro! have a good evening!
geo vakaro! have a good evening!
viso labo! goodbye!
viso labo! goodbye!
geo vëjo! good wind! (goodbye!)
geo vëjo! good wind! (see ya!)

Yeah, it’s kind of funny, I think the taxi driver would look at you like…what are you thinking about? Gero vëjo! Right! What do you think? Do you ever hear gero vëjo? Yeah, around friends maybe, it’s kind of – joke, you know, a little bit of a joke, but it’s cute, it’s cute you know, gero vëjo, oh that would be interesting to hear with the accent…

you may have guessed correctly this is an old nautical term for goodbye, but you don’t have to be on a boat to use it. geo vëjo! geo vëjo! good wind! goodbye!

labos nakties! good night!
labos nakties! good night!

Now, could you really, would you say this maybe to a taxi driver, or not? Yeah, sure. Oh, okay, of course, you can use these expressions with anyone you like, not just a taxi driver. If we’re being dropped off at the airport our driver might say…

gero skrydžio! have a good flight!
gero skrydžio! good flight!
gero skrydžio! good flight!
gero skrydžio! have a good flight!

If the driver is dropping you off at the bus station, train station or airport he might or she might say, have a good trip!

geros kelionës! have a good trip!
geros kelionës! have a good trip!
geros kelionës! have a good trip!

į kairę and į dešinę are examples of a declension we haven’t discussed yet. This is the accusative case or the accusative declension also known as galininkas in Lithuanian. On the next episode we’ll start working on this common declension. Congratulations for getting through another lesson. Šaunuoliai – Congratulations!
Notes for episode number 50 – Galininkas Accusative Case

Hi there, I’m Jack and I’m Romas and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud. Here we are in a new month! In English this month is called February. In English we capitalize the first letter of the month, in Lithuanian you generally don’t. The word February comes from the ancient Roman culture and the fact that in this month they held a purification ceremony or a februa. The Lithuanian word for this month is vasaris, it comes from the word for summer or vasara. In the month of vasaris the weather is starting to improve. The days are longer, the nights are shorter, and people are starting to think forward to summer.

The next time the sun warms your face imagine you’re being blessed by the Lithuanian sun goddess Saulė. Saulė is the Lithuanian word for the Sun. According to Britannica Online and Wikipedia, Saulė is also one of the most powerful and well known gods in the old Lithuanian religion. She’s the goddess of life, nature and fertility. Saulė is the protector of all who have had misfortune, especially orphans since she is the only substitute for a mother’s warmth. As a matter of fact, pasaulis is the Lithuanian word for the world, or the place under the sun. Souls of the dead travel with Saulė to a place which was believed to be located behind the horizon. It was considered an offense to point at the sun or moon and when Saulė is shining in the sky, the bad spirits sleep.

The sun and the moon were husband and wife but in the end they divorced because the moon couldn’t be faithful to his wife. The unfaithful moon fell in love with the daughter of Saulė and Perkūnas – Aušrinė. Saulė is associated with a stag that has nine horns and you can see this in folk art clothing and ornaments.

But, how does Saulė move through the sky? Every day she rides on a chariot with copper wheels pulled by horses who never get tired and never sweat. In the evening Saulė washes the horses in the sea while she sits on a hill holding the reigns in her hands. Because the sun is clearly responsible for the growth of plants, Lithuanian farmers prayed to Saulė at sunrise and sunset. A harmless green snake, or žaltys, was a special favorite of Saulė. It’s good luck to have a žaltys in your house and extremely bad luck to kill one.

So Romas, Raminta told me that žaltys is a way of cussing in a very soft way? Yeah, kind of like this – O! Žaltys! Yeah, that’s a very soft swear word.

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On the last lesson we learned į kairę, to the left and į dešinę, to the right. These are examples of the accusative case or galininkas. Today we’ll begin a series of episodes focused on the accusative declension. As a matter of fact, episodes 40 and 43 were examples of the accusative case.

When we use the preposition, į or, to, we’re indicating motion or movement to something or someplace. We’re not talking about where something is located. We’re only talking about going to someplace. To do this we have to use galininkas. Galininkas is extremely common in Lithuanian and we’ll use it in other ways on future episodes. This is only one way to use it.

The accusative case or galininkas breaks down very easily like this; a word that ends in…

- a changes to –ą nosinė
- ė changes to –ę nosinė
- as changes to –ą nosinė
- is changes to –į nosinė
- ys changes to –į nosinė
- us changes to -ų nosinė

Here are some examples of galininkas using words we’ve already used in previous episodes.

Kaip pasakyti lietuviškai? How do you say it in Lithuanian?
Lithuania or Lietuva changes to Lietuvą
to Lithuania, translates as, į Lietuvą
the right or dešinę changes to dešinę
to the right → į dešinę
the left or kairę changes to kairę
to the left → į kairę
the city or miestas changes to miestą
to the city → į miestą
Akropolis, the mall north of Vilnius, changes to Akropolį
to Akropolis → į Akropolį
the room or kambarys changes to kambarį
to the room → į kambarį
Vilnius changes to Vilnių
to Vilnius → į Vilnių

So, there we have the basics of galininkas. Let’s go over some more examples.
please repeat…prašom pakartoti…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Lithuanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the university</td>
<td>universitetas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a university</td>
<td>universitetas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the university</td>
<td>į universitetą</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the university, please</td>
<td>į universitetą, prašom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the airport</td>
<td>oro uostas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an airport</td>
<td>oro uostas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the airport</td>
<td>į oro uostą</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the airport, please</td>
<td>į oro uostą, prašom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the cathedral</td>
<td>katedra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a cathedral</td>
<td>katedra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the cathedral</td>
<td>į katedrä</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the cathedral, please</td>
<td>į katedrä, prašom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the street</td>
<td>gatvė</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a street</td>
<td>gatvė</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the street</td>
<td>į gatvę</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the street, please</td>
<td>į gatvę, prašom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the museum</td>
<td>muziejus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a museum</td>
<td>muziejus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the museum</td>
<td>į muziejų</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the museum, please</td>
<td>į muziejų, prašom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the church</td>
<td>bažnyčia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a church</td>
<td>bažnyčia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the church</td>
<td>į bažnyčią</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the church, please</td>
<td>į bažnyčią, prašom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the store or the shop</td>
<td>parduotuvė</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a store or a shop</td>
<td>parduotuvė</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the store</td>
<td>į parduotuvę</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the shop, please</td>
<td>į parduotuvę, prašom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the bookstore</td>
<td>knygynas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a bookstore</td>
<td>knygynas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Places
- *to the bookstore, please* to the bookstore, please
- *an ale house* alinė (or) aludė
- *the pub* alinė (or) aludė
- *to the pub* į alinę (or) į aludę
- *to the pub, please* į alinę, prašom (or) į aludę, prašom

### Locations
- Sidney, (Australia) Sidnėjus
- to Sidney į Sidnėjų
- coffee shop kavinė
- to the coffee shop į kavinę
- a lounge svetainė
- to the lounge į svetainę
- the basement rūsys
- to the basement į rūsi

### Commands
- now we’ll say a word in vardininkas and you say į and add galininkas or the accusative declension. For example we’ll say, restoranas, and you reply, į restoraną. Here we go!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Example Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>restoranas</td>
<td>į restoraną</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kavinė</td>
<td>į kavinę</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miestas</td>
<td>į miestą</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaunas</td>
<td>į Kauną</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palanga</td>
<td>į Palangą</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parkas</td>
<td>į parką</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akropolis</td>
<td>į Akropolį</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viešbutis</td>
<td>į viešbutį</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>automobilis</td>
<td>į automobilį</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kambarys</td>
<td>į kambarytą</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traukinys</td>
<td>į traukinį</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rūsys</td>
<td>į rūsi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knygynas</td>
<td>į knygyną</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muziejus</td>
<td>į muzieju</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vilnius</td>
<td>į Vilnių</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidnėjus</td>
<td>į Sidnėjų</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mokykla (school)</td>
<td>į mokyklą</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biblioteka (library)</td>
<td>į biblioteką</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lietuva</td>
<td>į Lietuvą</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gatvė</td>
<td>į gatvę</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kavinė</td>
<td>į kavinę</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>svetainė</td>
<td>į svetainę</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klaipėda</td>
<td>į Klaipėdą</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Great! That should be enough for a small introduction. On the next lesson we’ll continue working on galininkas and add some more vocabulary for our taxi trip.

Šaunu! Great! You made it to the end of another lesson! Šaunu!

I want to thank Romas for helping us by co-hosting this episode. It was an honor and a priviledge to have him on the show. Romai, maybe we can have you back soon and you can tell us a little about yourself. Romas is an interesting person.

Raminta and I hope you enjoyed this episode, we’re working hard on improving our audio and we hope to have many other co-hosts on Lithuanian Out Loud in order to give you a wide range of voices and regional accents. As a matter of fact, if you are a native Lithaunian speaker or if you know a native Lithuanian speaker who might like to be on an episode please get in touch with us. The welcome mat is always on the front porch.

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

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