Notes for episode number 71 – Tu Nesi Supermenas You Are Not Superman

Hi, this is David in Boston and you’re listening to Lithuanian Out Loud, the first and foremost Lithuanian language lesson series via podcast. Let Raminta and Jack be your guides to this unique and beautiful language. And now, here’s Raminta and Jack.

Hey David in Boston! Thanks a million for the plug. Great job! You must have your own radio show right? Well, we really appreciate you taking the trouble to do that for us. The more people we have involved in the show, the more fun it is. David also left us some other comments that we’ll use in an upcoming episode. Thanks, David. If anyone else would like to leave us a plug, we’d love to have one from you.

Before we get to the episode Raminta and I recorded a few weeks ago we want let you know we appreciate those of you who’ve helped with the iTunes reviews. Our goal is to have 50 positive reviews on iTunes. As of today, we have 15. Can you help us out? Even if you don’t use iTunes, if you know someone who does, just ask them to leave the review for you. Nothing wrong with that, right? Thanks! We appreciate it. It’s the only way we can move up in the iTunes rankings. Also, thanks to all of you who are listening, we now have over 40,000 downloads of our podcasts and we’re breaking 1,000 downloads a day.

Allright, on with the show!

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 April which in Lithuanian is balandis.

The Lithuanian name for a good friend or a special friend is bičiulis. This word comes from the special place the honeybee has in Lithuanian culture.

A bee is - bitė. Bičius is a beekeeper. Fellow beekeepers called each other bičiulis, the diminutive for bičius. Some words that follow this theme are:

- male friend: bičiulis
- male friend: bičiulis
- female friend: bičiulė

do you call any of your friends bičiulė? You know, not so much but it’s a good idea to use that word it’s so cute – word. It’s very cute. What do you think Gintarė will say, or Dovilė, if you say Dovile – Bičiule! What do you think? I think they will – I will try – actually I will try – I will tell how they were acting, I have no idea – but I would use that if there is a lot of my friends sitting in the room and I’m coming and introducing a new person to them and I’m saying to this new person, I’m saying, this is my bičiulai.

O, kaip pasakyti lietuviškai? (how do you say it in Lithuanian?)
Čia mano bičiuliai. (here are my good friends)

friendship bičiuliavimasis or bičiulystė

Are these common words or not – probably not. Oh, that’s common – that’s common bičiuliavimasis – I am saying – it’s a common word, but not so common. But, around friends, sure…


to be friends bičiuliautis
friendly bičiuliškas

So, is this common? No, not really common but it sounds cute, I would need to use that more. Let’s see, what’s more common – draugiškas? Draugiškas – sure.
(draugiškas – friendly)

Okay, in episode 0017 we learned neblogai means, not bad, and in episode 0046 we learned negalima translates as, one cannot. Today we’ll have a short introduction to negating a verb. It’s simple. Just add ne- to the beginning of the verb.

The verb būti, to be, is irregular. Just add ne- to būti and you have the verb nebūti, to not be.

I am aš esu I am not aš nesu
you are tu esi you are not tu nesi
he is jis yra his is not jis nėra

So, dear, can you say, let’s say, for example, two children talking and then one child says, “your father is bad,” and the other child can say, “Jis nėra!”
Taip, galima, “Jis nėra blogas.”
(blogas - bad)
So, the child can just say – just simply – Jis nėra!
Gali – yeah, you can. Okay, cool.

she is ji yra she is not ji nėra
we are mes esame we are not mes nesame
you are jūs esate you are not jūs nesate
you all are jūs esate you all are not jūs nesate
they are jie yra they are not jie nėra
they are (fem) jos yra they are not jos nėra

In the following examples you’ll see some things we haven’t covered in any episode yet, but we will soon. Don’t worry about learning everything here, we just want you to become familiar with negating a verb.

prašom pakartoti…

I’m not a specialist Aš nesu specialistas
I’m not an expert Aš nesu ekspertas
I’m not a teacher Aš nesu mokytojas
You are not Raminta Tu nesi Raminta
You are not Superman Tu nesi Supermenas
He’s not God Jis nėra Dievas
He’s not tall Jis nėra aukštas
She’s not Lithuanian Ji nėra lietuvi
She’s not healthy Ji nėra sveika
We are not children Mes nesame vaikai
We’re not friends Mes nesame draugai
Are you not a man? Jūs nesate vyras?
You’re not a member Jūs nesate narys
Aha, so they could say this to you maybe when you go to the gym? Yeah, I wanted to say – yeah, to the gym you need to have a card.

They’re not sweet

Jie nėra saldūs

I’m sorry, what were you going to say? Like corns, popcorns – can be. You can say, “jie nėra saldūs.”

Right, right. You took the popcorns!

Popcorn or corn? Popcorn – you know, what you are taking, popcorn. We’re saying popkornai this - when you’re going to the movie. Right – sweet. So, you wouldn’t want your popcorn to be sweet – really? No, you want – well maybe with caramel, huh? But, normally you have it salty – all I want is sugar! Oh no!!! No, I prefer it with salt. Yes, popcorn is better salty. Yeah. Yum yum.

Are they not in Lithuania?

Ar jie nėra Lietuvoje?

They’re not men!

Jos nėra vyrai!

They are not popular

Jos nėra popularios

The bottom line is, to negate a verb just add ne-

Nuostabu! Wonderful! You made it to the end of another episode! Nuostabu!

Ačiū labai, dear!

Notes for episode number 72 – Kalbėti To Speak

Okay, so are you ready to do another lesson? Let’s work with energy, with energy please! Woohoo! I’m excited too!

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 April which in Lithuanian is balandis.

The common word in Lithuanian for horse is arklys. According to the Wikipedia page entitled, Ašvieniai, another word for horse is ašvienis.

Is that true? You know I – first time hear that word. Aha, interesting, the first time you heard this word, huh? It’s like really old maybe or something – you’d never understand what it...

In the old Lithuanian religion ašvieniai are twin spirits carved into the roof of some houses to protect the house from evil spirits. Sometimes ašvieniai are presented as the twin horses who pull Saulė’s chariot through the sky.

(note: in this episode we describe angliškai, lietuviškai, ispaniškai, itališkai, etcetera, as adjectives, when in fact, they are adverbs. Thanks to David of Boston for catching the error. We apologize for the mistake.)

Kalbėti is the infinitive or base verb, to speak, kaip pasakyti lietuviškai? How do you say it in Lithuanian?

prašom pakartoti, please repeat…

I speak

aš kalbu

you speak (familiar)

tu kalbi

he speaks

jis kalba

she speaks

ji kalba

we speak

mes kalbame

you speak

jūs kalbate

you all speak

jūs kalbat

all of you speak

jie kalba

they speak (all males or mixed male/female group)

jie kalba

they speak (all females)

jos kalba
Let’s go over some languages.
prašom pakartoti, please repeat…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lithuanian</td>
<td>lietuviškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>angliškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>ispaniškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malay</td>
<td>malaiziškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>prancūziškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>kiniškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>rusiškai</td>
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<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>vokiškai</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>lenkiškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>japoniškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>olandiškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>itališkai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvian</td>
<td>latviškai</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swahili</td>
<td>svahiliškai</td>
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<tr>
<td>Croatian</td>
<td>kroatiškai</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>portugališkai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>arabiškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkish</td>
<td>turkiškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesian</td>
<td>indoneziškai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The words angliškai, lietuviškai, ispaniškai, itališkai, etcetera, are actually adjectives. Angliškai means, “in the English way.” Lietuviškai means, “in the Lithuanian fashion or style.”

In other words, to say, aš kalbu angliškai, literally means, I speak in the English way. Aš kalbu itališkai – I speak in the Italian style.

The adjectives lietuviškas, angliškas, itališkas, etcetera, describe something as being in the Lithuanian, English or Italian style. For example, a Lithuanian name – lietuviškas vardas, a Lithuanian (style) house – lietuviškas namas, an English (style) automobile – angliškas automobilis.

Can you say, “Italian word” – “itališkas žodis?”

Yeah, you can say – yes - itališkas žodis - itališkas žodis

When we say turkiškai, olandiškai, or ispaniškai, we’re saying, in effect, in the Turkish way or style, in the Dutch manner or style, in the Spanish manner or style. When we refer to the Lithuanian language as lietuviškai or English as angliškai, we’re using the plural of lietuviškas and angliškas because many people speak in the Lithuanian way or in the English manner.

Nicely done, nicely done, you speak excellent English. Oh, yeah, I know, thank you.

So, lietuviškas, angliškas, itališkas and ispaniškas are changed to lietuviškai, angliškai, itališkai and ispaniškai because many people speak these languages. We’ll go over more on the rules of using adjectives in future episodes. The important thing to remember here is that when we say, aš kalbu lietuviškai, we’re not exactly saying, I speak the Lithuanian language, we’re literally saying, I speak in the Lithuanian fashion.

Great, now let’s combine some languages with the verb kalbėti.
To review the question word, ar, please listen to episode 0007.
prašom pakartoti, please repeat…
what languages do you speak? kaip jūs kalbate?

O, Raminta, prašom kalbėti lietuviškai, kaip tu kalbi?
(Oh, Raminta, please speak Lithuanian, how do you speak?)

aš kalbu lietuviškai
pakartoti prašom
aš kalbu lietuviškai

Ah, by saying, kaip tu kalbi, is this not saying, what languages do you speak, or not? No, not really, no, no, no, no, no. You would say – you would translate – kaip jūs kalbate? – how do you speak? Aha, kaip jūs kalbate, how do you speak? Yeah. So, what do you think about this translation? What languages do you speak, kaip jūs kalbate? No, it’s not correct to tell the truth. But, it’s not that bad, you know, kaip jūs kalbate, when you – I don’t know, it’s not like really bad. So,

what languages do you speak? kaip jūs kalbate?

now, just to be clear, this is not a literal translation. Literally we’re saying, “how do you speak?”

I speak English aš kalbu angliškai
what languages do you speak? kaip jūs kalbate?
I speak Chinese aš kalbu kiniškai
I speak Malaysian aš kalbu malaiziškai
I speak English and Lithuanian aš kalbu angliškai ir lietuviškai
I speak Spanish and Lithuanian aš kalbu ispaniškai ir lietuviškai
I speak French and Russian aš kalbu prancūziškai ir rusiškai
I speak Indonesian aš kalbu indoneziškai
do you speak German? ar tu kalbi vokiškai?
do you speak Polish? ar tu kalbi lenkiškai?
do you speak Chinese? ar tu kalbi kiniškai?
does he speak Japanese? ar jis kalba japoniškai?
does he speak Dutch? ar jis kalba olandiškai?
does he speak Indonesian? ar jis kalba indoneziškai?
does she speak Malaysian? ar ji kalba malaiziškai?

Great, on an upcoming episode we’ll study kalbėti some more.

(Antik the dog barking – a pug) Oh, my goodness! Antikai, stop it – at the end of the lesson! Ateik čia! (come here)

Nuostabu! Wonderful! You made it to the end of another episode! Nuostabu!
And now Raminta will teach you how to say, “I’m gonna kill you!”
aš tave užmušiu! (jokingly to the dog)

Notes for episode number 73 – Exam 13

Tryliktas Egzaminas. This is a quick response episode! We’ll say the word or phrase in English and you say it in Lithuanian – Out Loud! Too late for questions, the exam starts now. Ready, set, go!

how are you? kaip sekasi?
who me? good, thanks, and you? ar aš? gerai, ačiū, o jūs?
very good, thanks, and you? labai gerai, ačiū, o jūs?
elegant! thanks, and you? puikiai! ačiū, o jūs?
not bad, you? neblogai, o jūs?
bad, and you? blogai, o jūs?
very bad, and you? labai blogai, o jūs?
so – so  šiaip sau
hello! (to a male)  sveikas gyvas!
hello! (to a female)  sveika gyva!
I’m healthy and alive! (male)  sveikas ir gyvas!
I’m healthy and alive! (female)  sveika ir gyva!
I’m healthy and alive! (male)  sveikas gyvas!
I’m healthy and alive! (female)  sveika gyva!
I’m healthy, but not very alive (male)  sveikas, bet nelabai gyvas
I’m healthy, but not very alive (female)  sveika, bet nelabai gyva
I’m hardly alive (male)  vos gyvas
I’m hardly alive (female)  vos gyva
taxi  taksi
a university  universitetas
an airport  oro uostas
a cathedral  katedra
a street  gatvė
a museum  muziejus
a church  bažnyčia
a store or a shop  parduotuvė
a bookstore  knygynas
two words for “the pub”  alinė / aludė
Sidney  Sidnėjus
coffee shop  kavinė
a lounge  svetainė
the basement  rūsys
a city  miestas
a park  parkas
a hotel  viešbutis
a room  kambarys
a train  traukinys
a bookstore  knygynas
the school  mokykla
the library  biblioteka
the square  aikštė
the post office  paštas
a castle  pilis
the beach  paplūdimys
a hospital  ligoninė
a bar  baras
a bridge  tiltas

Notes for episode number 74 – Exam 14

Keturioliktas 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!

does this, that  tai
I like the city  man patinka miestas
I like England  man patinka Anglija
I like this  man tai patinka
I like that  man tai patinka
I like the university  man patinka universitetas
I like Lithuania  man patinka Lietuva
I like it  man tai patinka
do you like Kaunas? (tu)  ar tau patinka Kaunas?
do you like the color? (tu)  ar tau patinka spalva?
do you like Klaipėda? (tu) 
ar tau patinka Klaipėda?
do you like the coffee? (tu) 
ar tau patinka kava?
do you like Romas? (Jūs) 
ar jums patinka Romas?
yes, I like him 
taip, patinka
do you like Raminta? (Jūs) 
ar jums patinka Raminta?
I like her 
patinka
do you like England? (Jūs) 
ar jums patinka Anglija?
does he like that? 
ar jam tai patinka?
he likes that 
jam tai patinka
does she like that? 
ar jai tai patinka?
she likes that 
jai tai patinka
do they like to dance? (all male group) 
ar jiems patinka šokti?
yeah, they like to dance 
taip, jiems patinka šokti
do they like to do sports? (mixed m/f group) 
ar jiems patinka sportuoti?

yes, they like to do sports 
taip, jiems patinka sportuoti

Vilnius is in Lithuania 
Vilnius yra Lietuvoje
Lithuania is in Europe 
Lietuva yra Europejo
Egypt is in Africa 
Egiptas yra Afrikoje
Sidney is in Australia 
Sidnėjus yra Australijoje
Chicago is in America 
Čikaga yra Amerikoje
Moscow is in Russia 
Maskva yra Rusijoje
Dublin is in Ireland 
Dublinas yra Airijoje
Asia 
Azija
China is in Asia 
Kinija yra Azijoje
Indonesia is in Asia 
Indonezija yra Azijoje
a sack 
maišas
small sack 
maišelis
bird 
paukštis
a nestling or a chick 
paukštelis
a man’s suit 
kostiumas
a woman’s suit 
kostiumėlis
a pie 
pyragas
a pastry 
pyragėlis
ačiū dear
prašom (you’re welcome)

Notes for episode number 75 – Pirmadienis Antradienis Monday Tuesday

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

According to the free encyclopedia, Wikipedia, Šiauliai is the home to the Hill of Crosses or Kryžių kalnas. Beginning around 1831 people started leaving crosses on the hill. During the Soviet Occupation of Lithuania between 1944 and 1990 the Russians bulldozed the hill three times but the crosses, crucifixes, carvings of national heros, effigies and rosaries were rebuilt. There are no official rules regarding the hill so anyone who wishes can leave an object of their choosing.

Oh, did you know, that we, I think it was 19…1985 when my grandmother, my father and me drove to the Hill Cross of Šiauliai and left a cross and my father was digging and my grandma…and I was playing there and we were kind of…fast, fast, fast, that nobody would see. Why? Oh, you had to go fast because of the Soviets. Right somebody can, you know, you can get into trouble. Ah, so it was at night or during the day? At day, at day, people - it was there, like you know, it was destroyed but then again people would do that. And they really didn’t want that somebody would see and then it would be really bad with their job and everything, you know so you wanted to be fast. Oh, that’s a cool story, I didn’t know. Thank you.
In Lithuania, the first day of the week is Monday or pirmadienis. Lithuanians and the English have very different methods of naming the days of the week. In English the days of the week are capitalized, in Lithuanian you don’t generally do that unless the day of the week is the first word in a sentence. Just to demonstrate how different the names of the days of the week are in these two cultures, let’s run through the English system…

Sunday comes from the Germanic Sun-nan-dag – a day to worship the Sun God.
Monday comes from the Germanic Moh-nan-dag – a day to worship the Moon God.
Tuesday comes from the Germanic Tee-wes-dag a day to worship Tyr, the god of combat and heroic glory.
Wednesday is named for wohd-nes-dag or wohd-nes-dye, the day of the Germanic god Woden or Odin.
Thursday is named for thoon-res-dag, the day to worship the thundergod Thor.
Friday is named for free-ye-dag, the day of Frige, the Germanic goddess of beauty,
Saturday is named for the Roman god of Saturn.

In Lithuanian, basically, we say first-day, second-day, third-day, etcetera. Let’s learn how to say, first, second, third – all days of the week are masculine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Lithuanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td>pirmas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>second</td>
<td>antras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>third</td>
<td>trečias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fourth</td>
<td>ketvirtas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifth</td>
<td>penktas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sixth</td>
<td>šeštas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seventh</td>
<td>septintas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eighth</td>
<td>aštuntas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ninth</td>
<td>devintas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenth</td>
<td>dešimtas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Lithuanian word for day is, diena, which is feminine. Of course, we’ve used this in the phrase, laba diena. Now, let’s go over the days of the week.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Lithuanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>pirmadienis (sunki diena - hard day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>antradienis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>trečiadienis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>ketvirtadienis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>penktadienis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>šeštadienis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So, Raminta, before we do the last day, Sunday, if it follows this pattern, this day must be called septintadienis, right? Oh well, what are you going to do? Okay, so Sunday diverts from this system just a little.

Sunday sekmadienis

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

Notes for episode number 76 – Atleiskite Pardon Me

Vienas, vienas, vienas! Crazy guys, with you again! Okay,
Hi there, I’m Raminta and I’m Jack and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud where we offer the world the Lithuanian language.

European Route 67 is a highway that runs through Lithuania on its way between Prague and Helsinki. It’s known as the Via Baltica and the section between Tallinn, Estonia and Helsinki is covered by ferries that depart 20 times daily. Oh, so nice, you speak so well. Oh, thank you. To improve the Via Baltica, Poland plans to build the Augustow bypass through the Rospuda Valley Wetlands just south of the Lithuanian
Hey there! Before Raminta and I get to the episode we recorded about six weeks ago, I wanted to go over some notes.

A listener wrote in with a good question asking about some terms of endearment we went over in previous episodes; meile, mylimoji, mylimasis, brangioji, and brangusis. The question is, can you use these terms with children as well or only with adult couples? Meile, mylimasis and mylimoji should be used between couples. Brangioji and brangusis can be used between adults or with children. Thanks for the interesting question!

Another listener wrote in to correct us on something. Lietuviškai, angliškai, ispaniškai etc. are in fact adverbs, not adjectives as we described them previously. Thanks to David in Boston for catching the mistake, we appreciate the great editing job!

Thanks to everyone who answered our call for more iTunes reviews, today we have 18 reviews and we really appreciate your efforts. If you have an iTunes account and if you enjoy Lithuanian Out Loud, our goal is to have 50 positive reviews and we’d really appreciate you writing one for us. If you don’t have an iTunes account, just ask someone who has one to leave your review for you. Thanks and we’ll be anxiously watching for those reviews. Alright! On with the program.

kaip jūs kalbate?
(how/what do you speak?)
aš kalbu ispaniškai, angliškai, ir tik truputį lietuviškai.
(I speak Spanish, English and only a little Lithuanian)
mmm, an interesting guy!
o jūs?
(and you?)
aš kalbu lietuviškai, angliškai ir rusiškai – šiek tiek lenkiškai.
(I speak Lithuanian, English and Russian – a little Polish)
ah, tikrai?
(ah, really?)
šiek tiek ispaniškai
(– a little Spanish)
kaip idomu!
(how interesting!)

To add negation to a sentence it’s easy. Just add ne- to the beginning of the verb. He speaks Lithuanian - Jis kalba lietuviškai. He doesn’t speak Lithuanian – Jis nekalba lietuviškai.

Prašom pakartoti, please repeat…

I don’t speak
you don’t speak (familiar) tu nekalbi
he doesn’t speak jis nekalba
she does not speak ji nekalba
we don’t speak mes nekalbame
you don’t speak jūs nekalbate
you do not speak jūs nekalbate
you all don’t speak jūs nekalbat
all of you don’t speak jūs nekalbate
they don’t speak (all males or male/female group) jie nekalba
they don’t speak (all males or male/female group) jie nekalba
they don’t speak (all females) jos nekalba
Now let’s do some complete sentences – Good luck! Sëkmës!

I don’t speak English  
I don’t speak Chinese  
I don’t speak Indonesian  
I speak Spanish  
I speak Spanish well  
what does she speak?  
she speaks Italian and Latvian  
I don’t speak Italian very well  
what does she speak?  
she speaks Swahili  
she doesn’t speak Swahili  
what do we speak?  
we speak Croatian  
we speak Croatian well  
we don’t speak Croatian  
does he speak Malaysian?  
what do we speak?  
we speak Portuguese  
we speak Portuguese well  
we don’t speak Portuguese

atleiskite is a word that is basically means the same as atsiprašau

pardon me  
excuse me  
I’m sorry  
do you speak Arabic?  
I’m sorry, I don’t speak Arabic very well  
do you speak Turkish?  
what do you all of you speak?  
do all of you speak Lithuanian?  
excuse me, I speak very little Lithuanian  
what do all of you speak?  
do you all speak English?  
do you speak Indonesian?  
pardon me, no, I don’t speak Indonesian  
what do they speak?  
they speak Spanish  
they don’t speak Spanish  
what do they speak?  
they speak Chinese  
they don’t speak Chinese  

excuse me, I don’t speak French  
excuse me, I don’t speak Russian  
excuse me, I don’t speak Polish  
excuse me, I don’t speak English  
do they speak French?  
do they speak English?  
yes, they speak English  
do they speak Malaysian?  
they speak Indonesian  
but they don’t speak French

Gerai! Šaunu! Great! You made it to the end of another episode! Nuostabu! Wonderful!
Hi there, I’m Raminta – Oh, you’re not Raminta. Hi there, I’m Raminta and I’m Jack and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud where we offer the world the Lithuanian language.

Hey! We’re in a new month. In English this month is called May, after the Greek goddess Maia. The Romans associated Maia with their own goddess Bona Dea, the “good goddess.” She’s the goddess of fertility, virginity, and women. Bona Dea had festivals in this month. In Lithuanian this month is called Gegužė. Gegužė is derived from gegutė, the cuckoo bird. The call of the cuckoo tells everyone spring has arrived. Woohoo! Good news. I’m ready for spring.

France and Lithuania are the two most nuclear power dependant nations in the world. In 2004, 80% of Lithuania’s electrical power came from nuclear power according to the Wikipedia page entitled, Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant.

As a condition of joining the European Union, Lithuania agreed to close Ignalinos atominė elektrinė. Why is Lithuania required to close it down? Safety. Unfortunately, the nuclear power plant at Ignalina is of the same design as the Chernobyl reactor which exploded in 1986, spraying Europe with airborne radioactive waste. Not only that, but the reactor is built on a tectonic fault and the United States Department of Energy has named Ignalina one of the most dangerous nuclear installations in the world. There’s a lively debate today in Lithuania as to when a new nuclear power plant should be built to replace the plant at Ignalina.

Previously we studied the verb kalbėti, to speak. Today we’ll learn to conjugate suprasti - to understand.

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

I understand aš suprantu
you understand (familiar) tu supranti
he understands jis supranta
she understands ji supranta
we understand mes suprantame
you understand (formal) jūs suprantate
you all understand jūs suprantate
they understand (male / female group) jie supranta
they understand (females only) jos supranta

Now, we’ll go over some sentences but first we’ll introduce the word, tik – only.

only tik
merely tik

I understand English aš suprantu angliškai
I don’t understand English aš nesuprantu angliškai
I understand Lithuanian aš suprantu lietuviškai
I don’t understand Lithuanian aš nesuprantu lietuviškai
I understand Lithuanian well aš labai gerai suprantu lietuviškai
I don’t understand Lithuanian well aš nelabai gerai suprantu lietuviškai
I understand Chinese aš suprantu kiniškai
I understand Indonesian aš suprantu indoneziškai
I don’t understand Indonesian aš nesuprantu indoneziškai
I don’t understand aš nesuprantu
I understand only English aš suprantu tik angliškai
I only understand Lithuanian aš suprantu tik lietuviškai
he understands only Spanish and French  
jis supranta tik ispaniškai ir prancūziškai
he understands only Italian and German  
jis supranta tik itališkai ir vokiškai
he understands Chinese  
jis supranta kiniškai
he doesn’t understand Chinese  
jis nesupranta kiniškai
he doesn’t understand Chinese well  
jis labai nesupranta kiniškai
he doesn’t understand Chinese well  
jis nelabai supranta kiniškai
do you understand Dutch?  
ar tu suprant? olandiškai?
do you understand Indonesian?  
ne, aš supranta tik indoneziškai
no, I understand only Russian and German  
ar tu suprant? tik rusiškai ir vokiškai
do you understand Latvian?  
taip, aš supranta latviškai
do you understand Latvian and Japanese  
taip, aš supranta latviškai ir japoniškai
do you all understand Polish?  
taip, mes suprantame lenkiškai
yes, we understand Polish  
taip, mes supranta lenkiškai
no, we don’t understand Polish  
ne, mes nesupranta lenkiškai
do you understand Chinese?  
ar jūs supranta kiniškai?
do you understand Spanish?  
ar jūs supranta ispaniškai?
no, we understand only Lithuanian  
ne, mes suprantame tik lietuviškai
you understand German, right? (formal)  
ja, ji supranta tik ispaniškai, ar ne?
yes, we understand Polish well  
taip, aš gerai supranta vokiškai
do they understand French?  
ar jie supranta prancūziškai?
yes, they understand French well  
taip, jie gerai supranta prancūziškai
do they understand Italian?  
ar jie supranta itališkai?
yes, they well understand Italian  
taip, jie gerai supranta itališkai
no, they don’t understand Italian well  
ne, jie nelabai gerai supranta itališkai
do they understand Chinese? (females only)  
ar jos supranta kiniškai?
do they understand Indonesian?  
ar jos supranta indoneziškai?
do they understand Swahili?  
ar jos supranta svahiliškai?
no, they understand only Arabic & Turkish  
ne, jos supranta tik arabiškai ir turkiškai
do they understand Portuguese?  
ar jos supranta portugališkai?
yes, they well understand only Portuguese  
taip, jos supranta tik portugališkai
do you all understand Lithuanian?  
ar jūs suprantat lietuviškai?
no, we understand only Croatian & Russian  
ne, mes suprantam tik kroatiškai ir rusiškai
she’s from Brazil & she speaks Portuguese  
ji yra iš Brazilijos ir ji kalba portugališkai

Šaunu! Great! You made it to the end of another episode! Nuostabu! Wonderful!

Notes for episode number 78 – Jis Truputį Supranta He Understands A Little

Hi there, I’m Jack and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud where we offer the world the Lithuanian language. There are three things that we haven’t been very happy with on our podcasts. Number one is audio. Whenever Raminta is on the road we record the episodes using Skype. It’s a great tool but the quality just isn’t the best. Just so you know, we’re working on this problem and we think we’ve come up with an answer. When Raminta is on a trip we’re going to use Skype but I’ll have a Zoom H2 recorder sitting in front of me and Raminta will have an H2 sitting in front of her. After we’re done recording she’ll send me her audio file, I’ll slap both our files together and we should have some super audio. It’s exciting to me.

The second thing we haven’t been happy with is variety on the episodes. We love doing the basics but we’d like to do more intermediate material. We’ve got some interesting stuff planned and you should start to see more intermediate episodes by the end of May or early June.

The third thing we aren’t happy with is the Lithuanian characters that can be viewed on ipods. That’s a technical problem that I don’t understand yet. Hopefully soon, I will understand it.
Well we're up to 19 positive reviews on our iTunes page. Our goal is 50. So, thanks to everyone who’s taken the time to leave us a review. If you haven’t left us a review yet, we’d love to have one from you.

Also, we have about 50 episodes drawn up and ready to go. As soon as Raminta gets back from her current trip in Chicago, New York City and Washington DC, we plan to record dozens of episodes. So, expect to see many more episodes in about three weeks. Until then, we have about four episodes already recorded so we can continue to bring you at least one episode a week. These next four episodes will include two episodes with native Lithuanian speaking guest hosts. We hope you enjoy them.

Hey, this is Cami from Atlanta and you’re listening to Lithuanian Out Loud with Raminta and Jack – enjoy!

Hey Cami! Thanks for the plug! You’re super! We appreciate the time you took to contribute to the show. Anyone else like to leave us a plug? We’re listening!

And now, on with the show Raminta and I recorded about four weeks ago using Skype. Enjoy!

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Okay, here we go, are you ready Baby? Okay, now I’m not tired, everything is going so good! Okay, here we go.

Hi there, I’m Raminta. Oh, no, I’m Raminta. I’m sorry, I got confused. Hi there I’m Jack and I’m Raminta – prašom (as in please, go ahead) and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud where we offer the world the Lithuanian language. Today we’re in the month of May which in Lithuanian is gegužė.

According to the Wikipedia page entitled, House of Perkūnas or Perkūno namas, the House of Perkūnas in Kaunas is one of the most original Gothic buildings in Lithuania. It was built by the Hanseatic League in the late 1400s. The Hanseatic League was an alliance of trading guilds that had a trade monopoly over the Baltic Sea between the 13th and 17th centuries.

Perkūno namas was sold in the 16th century to Jesuits. At the end of the 19th century it was renamed as the "House of Perkūnas" when a figurine that resembled Perkūnas was found in one of its walls. Today, Perkūno namas is a museum.

Aha, have you heard about this house, Dear? Perkūno – yeah, I heard about that but what a shame I never have been there. I want you to take me please. Okay, I will take you and myself.

aš turiau klausimą, aš truputį kalbu lietuviškai, o tu?
I have a question, I speak a little Lithuanian, and you?
aš kalbu lietuviškai gerai, bet žinai ką, aš truputį kalbu angliaškai.
I speak Lithuanian well, but you know that I speak a little English.
o rusiškai?
and Russian?
šiek tiek rusiškai, ir šiek tiek rusiškai, taip.
a little Russian, a little Russian, yes.
šiek tiek?
a little?
o mano brolis kalba labai gerai rusiškai.
but my brother speaks Russian well
o tavo brolis, jis kalba angliaškai arba truputį angliaškai?
and your brother, he speaks English or a little English?
a, ar truputį angliaškai ar labai gerai angliaškai?
ah, either a little English or very well English?
mano brolis kalba truputį angliaškai
my brother speaks a little English
truputį, truputį
a little, a little

mano brolis is calling!
that’s funny! Just a sec…

okay, now we can start with pradėkime.
pradėkime, let’s get started

Today we’ll continue with the verbs suprasti – to understand and kalbėti – to speak, but we’ll mix them with some words that mean a little. Kaip pasakyti lietuviškai? How do you say it in Lithuanian?

Ah, labai gerai dear, you said that really, really nice. Thank you, nicely done. Nicely done, much more similar to a native speaker. I know, but dear I haven’t enough practice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Lithuanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a little</td>
<td>truputį</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I speak a little</td>
<td>aš truputį kalbu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I speak a little Lithuanian</td>
<td>aš truputį kalbu lietuviškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I speak a little Spanish</td>
<td>aš truputį kalbu ispaniškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I speak a little German</td>
<td>aš truputį kalbu vokiškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I speak a little Italian</td>
<td>aš truputį kalbu itališkai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I speak a little Indonesian</td>
<td>aš truputį kalbu indoneziškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I speak a little Chinese</td>
<td>aš truputį kalbu kiniškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he speaks a little Russian</td>
<td>jis truputį kalba rusiškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he speaks a little Polish</td>
<td>jis truputį kalba lenkiškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he speaks a little French</td>
<td>jis truputį kalba prancūziškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he speaks a little Indonesian</td>
<td>jis truputį kalba indoneziškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he speaks a little Dutch</td>
<td>jis truputį kalba olandiškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I understand a little Chinese</td>
<td>aš truputį suprantu kiniškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I understand a little Portuguese</td>
<td>aš truputį suprantu portugališkai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I understand a little Croatian</td>
<td>aš truputį suprantu kroatiškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I understand a little Swahili</td>
<td>aš truputį suprantu svahiliškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I understand a little Lithuanian</td>
<td>aš truputį suprantu lietuviškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I understand a little Chinese</td>
<td>aš truputį suprantu kiniškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she understands a little English</td>
<td>ji truputį supranta angliškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she understands a little Dutch</td>
<td>ji truputį supranta olandiškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she understands a little Japanese</td>
<td>ji truputį supranta japoniškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she understands a little German</td>
<td>ji truputį supranta vokiškai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

šiek tiek also means a little

aš suprantu lietuviškai – šiek tiek

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Lithuanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a little</td>
<td>šiek tiek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I understand, a little</td>
<td>aš suprantu – šiek tiek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I understand Lithuanian, a little</td>
<td>aš suprantu lietuviškai – šiek tiek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I speak Lithuanian, a little</td>
<td>aš kalbu lietuviškai – šiek tiek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I speak Lithuanian</td>
<td>aš šiek tiek kalbu lietuviškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I speak only a little Lithuanian</td>
<td>aš kalbu lietuviškai, tik šiek tiek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I speak German, a little</td>
<td>aš kalbu vokiškai – šiek tiek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I speak Japanese, only a little</td>
<td>aš kalbu japoniškai, tik šiek tiek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I speak Russian, a little
he speaks a little Dutch
he speaks a little English
he speaks Lithuanian, a little
he speaks Swahili, a little
I understand German, a little
I understand Spanish, a little
I understand Indonesian, a little
I understand Dutch, a little
I understand a little French
I understand a little Chinese
she understands Polish, only a little
she understands Russian, a little
she understands Italian, only a little
she understands only a little Croatian
I understand a little Portuguese

She understands Chinese, a little
she understands a little Croatian
she understands French, a little
she understands a little Spanish
she understands Russian, a little
she understands a little Italian
she understands Lithuanian, only a little
I understand German, a little
I understand English, a little
he speaks Dutch, a little
he speaks English, a little

one of my favorite phrases to say, even if it’s not always true, is

I understand almost everything
almost or nearly
everything
I understand almost everything

Šaunu! Great! You made it to the end of another episode! Nuostabu! Wonderful!

Notes for episode number 79 – Penkios Vynuoges Five Grapes

Hi there, this is Jack and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud where we offer the world the Lithuanian language. I’m recording this introduction about one hour prior to this week’s podcast release. At the moment Raminta is on a train from New York City to Washington D.C. and next week she’ll be back home and I’m excited about that!

In a previous episode we featured LCC International University in Klaipėda, Lithuania. Today we have a guest from a completely different university. Today we’d like to welcome to the show Virginija Jurgaitytė from Klaipėda University – not to be confused with LCC. Virginija was very gracious to take a half hour out of her schedule. She tells us about the university and, of course, helps us with the vocabulary. Thank you again Virginija for coming on the show. It was very kind of you.

Just so you know, Virginija and I did speak a little in Lithuanian at the end of the episode but Raminta isn’t here right now to help me transcribe the conversation. I’d hate to make some mistakes so you won’t find the conversation on this podcast episode. I’ll add this conversation to an episode in two weeks.

As I mentioned in last week’s episode, the Skype audio quality isn’t great but I’ve listened to this episode a few times and I don’t think it’s terrible. You should be able to understand it just fine. Klaipėda University sounds great. If you decide to go there and study, make sure you say hello to Virginija and mention us here on Lithuanian Out Loud.

As you go through this episode keep in mind nationalities are not capitalized – that’s something I forgot. Thanks for correcting me Virginija.

Okay, thanks a million to everyone who gave us some new reviews on iTunes. We’re up to 22 positive reviews and our goal is 50. We’re almost halfway there. If you have a moment, please consider giving us a review on our iTunes page.
Thanks also to our dear friend Danielle of Sydney, Australia for helping us with the, “where is Lithuania,” street interviews. Danielle, you’re so awesome.

And finally, I’ve got a question for you. Have you ever been able to use your Lithuanian with a native speaker? Tell us about it on the Lithuanian Out Loud blogpage. If you’ve never left us a comment on the blogpage this is how you do it. Just go to our blogpage at www.lithuanian.libsyn.com and look at the most recent episode at the top of the page. Just scroll down to the bottom of the most recent episode and you’ll see the word, “comments.” Click on the comments with your mouse and you’ll see the latest episode again. Scroll down to the bottom of this page and you’ll see a section where you can leave your comments. After typing your comments just type in the two words displayed in the captcha box and click, “submit comment.” It’s that easy.

Okay, that’s just about it. Let’s get to today’s episode and next week we’ll have another guest host. A native Lithuanian speaker who lives in and teaches in Los Angeles, California in the United States.

On with the show! Enjoy!

Laba diena! (good day)
Labą dieną! (good day)
Ką jums sekasi? (how are you?)
Labai gerai, ką jums? (very good, how are you?)
Sveikas kaip morka, ačiū (healthy as a carrot, thanks)
Labai gerai
So, how is your day going today, Virginija?
Labai gerai, šiandien (very well, today)
So, can you tell me about Klaipėda University, please?
Oh, what exactly do you want to know?
Well, uh…
It’s a big school.
Why do you think students should study at Klaipėda University?
Well, I don’t know why they shouldn’t – if we would talk about summer language courses, then I could say why students should come and study Lithuanian language at Klaipėda University. Klaipėda University, I guess is the youngest in Lithuania. It was founded in – right after independence in 1991, so it’s almost as young as the independence of Lithuania. And then we had three faculties, just three, now we have seven, we have grown. And we are also the only university in western Lithuania.

You would say this is in the region of Samogitia?
Well, if you would look historically and then culturally – now, it’s mixed, lot’s of people coming from Žemaitija, or this latin name – Samogitia, are from Žemaitija but originally this region belonged to Curonians, another Baltic tribe and also Prussians, so really it’s called like the fifth region of Lithuania – the minor Lithuania and it has its own dialect, kind of, Aukštaitija (spelling) dialect.

Yeah, I’ve been to Klaipėda many times – my wife is from Klaipėda and her family is there. So, I’ve been to Klaipėda many times, it’s a charming city.

Yeah, it is really, but maybe not in winter, but in summer, yes, of course.
So, how many students study at Klaipėda University?
About 10,000 I guess. More and more students coming to Klaipėda and about maybe 600 teachers among them, professors with all possible degrees.

And I understand that Klaipėda University is in a former Soviet Union army barracks? Yes, exactly, but, yeah, the university got those buildings in 1993 and the Soviet army left the buildings and I guess if the soldiers, those who stayed here would come back they would never recognize them again. It looks completely different, you know. Interesting. Now, many students I’m sure go to Vilnius to study, what do you think are the advantages of studying at Klaipėda University?

Well, for me it’s difficult to say because I can’t speak about all the possible programs at the university. I can’t compare Vilnius and Klaipėda and Kaunas and so on. But, again, if you talk about, let’s say, Baltic studies, Baltic Sea studies, well, then, of course Klaipėda is the only university where you can study marine programs, sea research or sea ecology, of course, no other university can suggest to you such a program. And also, the university has its own boat now so you can do practice. Then talking about Lithuanian
language courses – summer courses – you can imagine being here in summer and to have the sea and all those beautiful seaside shores and nature around you and combined together with studies of course Klaipėda is the best place in summer.
I agree, so you have, do you have summer study programs for students who want to learn or want to study Lithuanian?
Yes, we have been arranging it for seven years now - summer language courses. Three years of those we had also Erasmus students. Students who are studying according to European Union – in European Union city universities and can travel in European Union. And those who chose to come to Lithuania and to study here – some of subjects – in any possible Lithuanian university – not only in Klaipėda. But, some universities were picked to organize the summer courses. So, Klaipėda was one of them and we had Erasmus students for three years.
So, I need to stop working and come to Klaipėda to study Lithuanian then.
Yes, you’re very welcome. And we have not only Erasmus students, we have other groups at the same time. Once we had up to sixty people, one summer. We had two groups of Erasmus students, young people and then, those from the United States and Canada and New Zealand and Australia, and from Colombia as well. People are coming from different countries.

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

In Lithuanian tradition trees are treated with respect. According to a Lituanus.org article by Elena Bradūnas, long before Christianity arrived in Lithuania, Lithuanians believed the souls of the dead would transfer themselves into a nearby tree, such as a tree near the deceased’s home or in particular, a tree near the person’s grave. Because of this, graveyard trees are sacred and a gardener wouldn’t dream of trimming one of these for fear of causing pain and suffering to the dead.

So, have you heard about this tradition Virginija?
About putting a tree near the person’s grave?
Yeah, and not cutting it?
Not cutting it, I’m not sure.
No? Okay, just curious.

Today we’ll learn how to create the plural of regular feminine nouns. That’s to say, two cars, three days, four schools, etcetera. Masculine nouns have to be matched to masculine numbers and feminine nouns have to be matched to feminine numbers. We’ll go over some irregular nouns later. To review numbers go back to episodes 0041 and 0044.

To create plural nouns in vardininkas;
if a feminine noun ends in –a it changes to –os.
if a feminine noun ends in –ė it changes to –ės.
again, all the numbers and nouns in this episode are feminine.
Kaip pasakyti lietuviškai? How do you say it in Lithuanian?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Lithuanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the day</td>
<td>diena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one day</td>
<td>viena diena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two days</td>
<td>dvi dienos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the color</td>
<td>spalva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one color</td>
<td>viena spalva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two colors</td>
<td>dvi spalvos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And Virginija, if you notice any mistakes in this lesson, please feel free to tell me.
No mistakes so far, everything is labai gerai.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Lithuanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the school</td>
<td>mokykla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one school</td>
<td>viena mokykla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two schools</td>
<td>dvi mokyklos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the car                              mašina
one car                             viena mašina
two cars                            dvi mašinos
the wife                            žmona
one wife                            viena žmona
two wives                           dvi žmonos
the book                            knyga
one book                            viena knyga
two books                           dvi knygos
the female friend                  draugė
one female friend                 viena draugė
two female friends               dvi draugės
the Lithuanian female        lietuvė
one Lithuanian female       viena lietuvė
two Lithuanian females  dvi lietuvės
the street                          gatvė
one street                          viena gatvė
two streets                        dvi gatvės
the glass                             taurė
one glass                            viena taurė
two glasses                        dvi taurės
the cat                               katė
one cat                              viena katė
two cats                            dvi katės
the grape                           vynuogė
one grape                          viena vynuogė
two grapes                        dvi vynuogės

just the glass and it’s the glass for, say, champagne or wine – then it’s taurė

the glass                             taurė
one glass                            viena taurė
two glasses                        dvi taurės
the cat                               katė
one cat                              viena katė
two cats                            dvi katės
the grape                           vynuogė
one grape                          viena vynuogė
two grapes                        dvi vynuogės

now let’s add some numbers that we learned in episode 0041
again, these are all feminine numbers and feminine nouns

two days                          dvi dienos
three colors                     trys spalvos
four schools                    keturios mokyklos

And Virginija, can I ask you, do you think that you have an accent from a region of Lithuania?
Me, personally?
Yes.
Now, when I’m speaking with you or reading those phrases – not, let’s say, the State Lithuanian language, but otherwise I have Žemaicių dialektas – I’m from Žemaitija.
Aha, okay, so your accent would be a little different from an accent in Vilnius for example?
Oh, yes, it would be really different. Not a bit, but really different.
Really different. So somebody, yeah, they would know right away that you are from maybe the Klaipėda area or something.
No, I’m not from Klaipėda. I’m like, let’s say 80 kilometers from Klaipėda, Šilalė, a small town called Šilalė. So, the phrases would sound like, not dvi dienos but dvi dienos and not trys spalvos but trys spalvos.
Wow, interesting.
And not keturios mokyklos but keturios mokyklos.
Okay, this makes sense then. So, how would you – kaip pasakyti lietuviškai – kas naujo?
You mean, how would I say it in my dialect?
Yes.
Kas naujo.
Aha, so, would somebody from Vilnius say, kas naujo?  
Yeah, they would say kas naujo and I say kas naujo.  
Now I understand. Sometimes – I’m trying to learn, I guess, Vilnius dialect and sometimes I say to my wife, kas naujo? But, she says to me, kas naujo? I was very confused. 
Okay, so, interesting, so I will continue then.

- five cars  penkios mašinos
- six wives šešios žmonos
- seven books septynios knygos
- eight female friends aštuonios draugės
- nine Lithuanian females devynios lietuvis
- two glasses dvi taurės
- three streets trys gatvės
- four cats keturios katės
- seven grapes septynios vynuogės
- six days šešios dienos
- eight colors aštuonios spalvos
- three schools trys mokyklos
- two cars dvi mašinos
- nine wives devynios žmonos
- four books keturios knygos
- seven female friends septynios draugės
- five Lithuanian females penkios lietuvis
- two glasses dvi taurės
- nine streets devynios gatvės
- seven cats septynios katės
- three grapes trys vynuogės
- eight days aštuonios dienos
- six colors šešios spalvos
- two schools dvi mokyklos
- four cars keturios mašinos
- two wives dvi žmonos
- nine books devynios knygos
- two female friends dvi draugės
- three glasses trys taurės
- seven streets septynios gatvės
- eight cats aštuonios katės
- six grapes šešios vynuogės

Soon we’ll go over masculine nouns. Thanks to Eglė Ribalkaitė (of Klaipėda, Lithuania) for reviewing this episode for errors.

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

Notes for episode number 80 – Du Broliai Two Brothers

Hey there! This is Jack and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud. First off, I need to apologize to anyone who’s sent us an email with a gmail address. Unfortunately, our spam blocker was working overtime again and blocked these emails and we never got them. We’re very sorry for the error. So, if you have a gmail address and you sent us an email and did not get a response, please send it again and we promise to reply this time. Sorry about that.

I’d like to thank Aldona of Los Angeles, California for coming on the show and helping us record this episode. Aldona teaches Lithuanian and she was kind enough to spend about an hour with us working on this episode. Thanks a million Aldona!
Just for clarification, this episode only covers regular nouns, we’ll cover some irregular nouns in upcoming episodes. Well, Raminta will be here in just three days! Woohoo! So, this episode should be the last one you listen to using Skype for quite some time. After today we’ll be providing much better audio. Also, as soon as Raminta gets here we’ll be working overtime to produce a few intermediate episodes along with our beginning episodes. A few weeks after that we’ll try to bring you something in the advanced category.

Please don’t forget about us, if you have a moment please go to iTunes and give us a review. Our goal is still 50 positive reviews. Alright, on with the show, enjoy!

Laba diena, ar čia Aldona?
Laba diena, laba diena, čia Aldona.
Kaip jums sekasi?
Man gerai sekasi, kaip tau?
Sveikas kaip ridikas, ačiū. (healthy as a raddish)

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

The next time you’re in Vilnius, go to Cathedral Square and look for the Stebuklas Tile. Stebuklas is the Lithuanian word for miracle. Now, it’s bad luck to mention where the tile is located exactly so people may not want to say where it is if you ask. Just look for a small crowd of people laughing and spinning on a tile. To make a wish, close your eyes and make three clockwise turns on the tile and your wish will come true.

Are you familiar with this tile?
No, it’s the first time I’ve heard of it, but next time I’ll look for it.

Photograph: The “STEBUKLAS” stone in Vilnius Cathedral Square, in the place where, according to an urban legend, the Baltic Way started

Today we’ll learn how to create the plural of regular masculine nouns. That’s to say, three restaurants, seven automobiles, two museums, etcetera. Masculine nouns have to be matched to masculine numbers and feminine nouns have to be matched to feminine numbers. We’ll go over some irregular nouns later. To review numbers go back to episodes 0041 and 0044.

to create plural nouns:
masculine nouns that end in –as change to –ai
masculine nouns that end in –is change to –iai
masculine nouns that end in –ys change to –iai
masculine nouns that end in –us change to –ai
masculine nouns that end in –ius change to –iai

again, all the numbers and nouns in this episode are masculine.
prašom pakartotį…

| the restaurant | restoranas |
| one restaurant | vienas restoranas |
| two restaurants | du restoranai |
| the restroom | tualetas |
| one restroom | vienas tualetas |
| two restrooms | du tualetai |
| the male friend | draugas |
| one male friend | vienas draugas |
| two male friends | du draugai |
| the automobile | automobilis |
| one automobile | vienas automobilis |
| two automobiles | du automobiliai |
the brother                             brolis
one brother                            vienas brolis
two brothers                           du broliai
the armchair                           fotelis
one armchair                           vienas fotelis
two armchairs                         du foteliai
the train                               traukinys
one train                               vienas traukinys
two trains                             du traukiniai
a basket                               krepšys
one basket                             vienas krepšys
two baskets                          du krepšiai
the room                                kambarys
one room                               vienas kambarys
two rooms                             du kambariai

(conversation)

a museum                                muziejus
one museum                              vienas muziejus
two museums                             du muzieji
the television                         televizorius
one television                         vienas televizorius
two televisions                       du televizoriai
the fruit                               vaisius
one fruit                               vienas vaisius
two fruits                             du vaisiai
the actor                                aktorius
one actor                               vienas aktorius
two actors                               du aktoriai

now let's add bigger numbers to these nouns. To review numbers listen again to episode 0041.
again, these are all masculine numbers and masculine nouns

two restaurants                        du restoranai
three restaurants                      trys restoranai
three restrooms                      trys tualetai
four male friends                     keturi draugai
five automobiles                      penki automobiliai
six brothers                           šeši broliai
seven armchairs                       septyni foteliai
eight trains                           aštuoni traukiniai
nine baskets                          devyni krepšiai
three rooms                          trys kambariai
two televisions                       du televizoriai
five fruits                           penki vaisiai
four actors                           keturi aktoriai
three restaurants                      trys restoranai
eight museums                          aštuoni muzieji
two bathrooms                         du tualetai
six male friends                    šeši draugai
seven automobiles                   septyni automobiliai
eight brothers                       aštuoni broliai
nine armchairs                      devyni foteliai
two trains                           du traukiniai
four baskets                      keturi krepšiai
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Lithuanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>two rooms</td>
<td>du kambariai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>six museums</td>
<td>šeši muziejai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four televisions</td>
<td>keturi televizoriai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seven fruits</td>
<td>septyni vaisiai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nine actors</td>
<td>devyni aktoriai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four restaurants</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>four museums</td>
<td>keturi muziejai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thanks to Eglė Ribalkaitė of Klaipėda, Lithuania for reviewing this episode for errors. Šaunu! Great! You made it to the end of another episode! Šaunu!

Lithuanian Out Loud webpage
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