

# Lithuanian Out Loud

## Episode Notes

### Notes for episode number 101 – Exam 25

Exam 25. Dvidešimt penktas egzaminas. This is a quick response episode! We'll say the word or phrase in English - you say it in Lithuanian – Out Loud! It's too late for questions, the exam starts now. Ready, set, go! Pasiruošti, dėmesio, marš!



to speak	kalbėti
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	jūs kalbate
they speak (all males / male/fem group)	jie kalba
they speak (all females)	jos kalba
Lithuanian	lietuviškai
English	angliškai
Spanish	ispaniškai
Malaysian	malaiziškai
French	prancūziškai
Chinese	kiniškai
Russian	rusiškai
German	vokiškai
Polish	lenkiškai
Japanese	japoniškai
Dutch	olandiškai
Italian	itališkai
Latvian	latviškai
Swahili	svahiliškai
Croatian	kroatiškai
Portuguese	portugališkai
Arabic	arabiškai
Turkish	turkiškai
Indonesian	indoneziškai
I speak Lithuanian	aš kalbu lietuviškai
repeat please	prašom pakartoti
I speak English	aš kalbu angliškai
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?
come here!	ateik čia!
I'm gonna kill you!	aš tave užmušiu!

### Notes for episode number 102 - Profesijos Professions

Hi there! This is Jack and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud! Well, a lot has been happening since our last show. Before today's episode I want to get you caught up with the latest news. At least four news portals picked up a news article on Lithuanian Out Loud and we have many new listeners to our podcast. Also, it looks like some magazines might be doing some stories as well. Super! Welcome to all our new listeners!

If you'd like to see the internet articles on Lithuanian Out Loud you can see the links on this episode's notes on our blogpage. A big thanks to Deimantė Doksaitė for interviewing Raminta and me and for writing the story. Labai ačiū, Deimante!

Remember the plug Bayram of Turkey gave us recently? Well, he just sent me an email. He was in Vilnius today in a coffee shop working on his computer and he heard a familiar voice. He went up to the woman and asked her some questions and then gave her a big hug. Raminta was really surprised someone had recognized her voice while she was chatting with a friend in a Vilnius coffee shop. What a coincidence! Thanks for the email Bayram!

Today we have a special guest on the show. Someone who might be contributing something to Lithuanian Out Loud on a regular basis for a long time to come – I hope. So, here is Agnė from Vilnius or Agnė iš Vilniaus and her first contribution to the show.

"čiau braške, susitiksim kompote"

Agnė says this phrase is used by a lot by children in Lithuania to say goodbye. The literal translation isn't really important, it's better to learn this as a whole phrase, but for those of you who are curious it means, "goodbye, strawberry, see you in kompotas." Kompotas is a Lithuanian stewed fruit drink – very yummy.

Here is it again, slowly...

čiau braške, susitiksim kompote

čiau braške, susitiksim kompote

čiau braške, susitiksim kompote

čiau braške, susitiksim kompote

Again, Agnė says children use this a lot but adults use it as a joke or in order to sound funny. Try it on your Lithuanian friends.

Agnė has a few hundred ideas on future contributions to the show and we love having her enthusiasm in our community. Thanks a million, Agne and welcome to the program! It's super having you here with us.

Okay, enough notes, let's get on with today's episode, enjoy!

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

Today we're in a new month! July was named for Julius Caesar or Julijus Cezaris who was born in this month. In Lithuanian this month is liepa, the linden tree, which flowers during this month. The flowers scent the air, are used to make herbal teas and attract honeybees. Pretty tree!

According to Wikipedia, Austėja is the ancient Lithuanian household goddess of bees. Austėja is a goddess of fertility, brides, and growing families. Austėja is the wife of Bubilas.

Bubilas is the household god of bees. People may have sacrificed honey to Bubilas. They believed that doing so would make bees swarm better.

pradėkime, let's get started

Today let's talk about work. Here's a Lithuanian proverb:

Kas skaito ir rašo, tas duonos neprašo. He who learns to read and write will not beg for bread.

Most of the time a person's job has the suffix –tojas or –toja, –ėjas or –ėja, and –ininkas or –ininkė.

Here we'll list some infinitive verbs and then we'll list the job title that follows it.

to work	dirbti
a male worker	darbininkas
a female worker	darbininkė
to farm	ūkininkauti
a male farmer	ūkininkas
a female farmer	ūkininkė
to sing	dainuoti
a male singer	dainininkas
a female singer	dainininkė
to cure	gydyti
a male doctor	gydytojas
a female doctor	gydytoja
to drive	vairuoti
a male driver	vairuotojas
a female driver	vairuotoja
to write	rašyti
a male writer	rašytojas
a female writer	rašytoja
to help	padėti
a male assistant	padėjėjas
a female assistant	padėjėja
to give or to serve	paduoti
a male waiter	padavėjas
a female waiter	padavėja
to sell	parduoti
a salesman	pardavėjas
a saleswoman	pardavėja

The last three professions we purposely put together because they look and sound so similar. It's worth the effort to memorize these.

padėjėjas  
padavėjas  
pardavėjas

padėjėja  
padavėja  
pardavėja

Now some job titles that don't follow these rules...

to lead	vadovauti
a male manager	vadovas
a female manager	vadovė
to be a lawyer or barrister	advokatauti
a male lawyer or barrister	advokatas
a female lawyer/attorney	advokatė
to control	kontroliuoti
a male controller	kontrolierius
a female controller	kontrolierė
to direct	direktoriauti
a male director	direktorius
a female director	direktorė

Now, just before we finish, let's combine some of these. To do this we have to use kilmininkas.

a lawyer's female assistant	advokato padėjėja
an attorney's male assistant	advokato padėjėjas
a director's female assistant	direktoriaus padėjėja
a director's male assistant	direktoriaus padėjėjas

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

#### [Notes for episode number 0103 - Exam 26 - Voicemail 206-202-4745](#)

Exam 26. Dvidešimt šeštas egzaminas. This is a quick response episode! We'll say the word or phrase in English and you say it in Lithuanian – Out Loud! It's too late for questions, the exam starts now. Ready, set, go! Pasiruošti, dėmesio, marš!

first	pirmas
second	antras
third	trečias
fourth	ketvirtas
fifth	penktas
sixth	šeštas
seventh	septintas
eighth	aštuntas
ninth	devintas
tenth	dešimtas
Monday	pirmadienis
slang for Monday – the hard day	sunki diena
Tuesday	antradienis
Wednesday	trečiadienis

Thursday	ketvirtadienis
Friday	penktadienis
Saturday	šeštadienis
Sunday	sekmadienis
to not speak	nekalbėti
I don't speak	aš nekalbu
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
all of you don't speak	jūs nekalbate
they don't speak (mm/mf)	jie nekalba
they don't speak (ff)	jos nekalba
Good luck!	sėkmės!
I don't speak English	aš nekalbu angliškai
I don't speak Chinese	aš nekalbu kiniškai
I don't speak Indonesian	aš nekalbu indoneziškai
I speak Spanish	aš kalbu ispaniškai
I speak Spanish well	aš gerai kalbu ispaniškai
what does she speak?	kaip ji kalba?
she speaks Italian	ji kalba itališkai
I don't speak Italian very well	aš kalbu itališkai nelabai gerai
she speaks Swahili	ji kalba svahiliškai
she doesn't speak Swahili	ji nekalba svahiliškai
we speak Croatian	mes kalbame kroatiskai
we speak Croatian well	mes gerai kalbame kroatiskai
we don't speak Croatian	mes nekalbame kroatiskai
does he speak Malaysian?	ar jis kalba malaiziškai?
what do we speak?	kaip mes kalbame?
we speak Portuguese	mes kalbam portugališkai
we speak Portuguese well	mes gerai kalbame portugališkai
we don't speak Portuguese	mes nekalbam portugališkai
pardon me	atleiskite
excuse me	atleiskit
I'm sorry	atsiprašau
do you speak Arabic?	ar jūs kalbate arabiškai?
I'm sorry, I don't speak Arabic very well	atleiskite, aš kalbu arabiškai nelabai gerai
do you speak Turkish?	ar jūs kalbat turkiškai?
what do you all of you speak?	kaip jūs kalbate?
do all of you speak Lithuanian?	ar jūs kalbat lietuviškai?
excuse me, I speak very little Lithuanian	atleiskite, aš labai mažai kalbu lietuviškai
do you all speak English?	ar jūs kalbat angliškai?
do you speak Indonesian?	ar jūs kalbate indoneziškai?
pardon me, no, I don't speak Indonesian	atleiskite, ne, aš nekalbu indoneziškai
they speak Spanish	jie kalba ispaniškai
they don't speak Spanish	jie nekalba ispaniškai
they speak Chinese	jos kalba kiniškai
they don't speak Chinese	jos nekalba kiniškai
excuse me, I don't speak French	atleiskite, aš nekalbu prancūziškai
excuse me, I don't speak Russian	atleiskite, aš nekalbu rusiškai
excuse me, I don't speak Polish	atleiskite, aš nekalbu lenkiškai
excuse me, I don't speak English	atleiskite, aš nekalbu angliškai
do they speak French?	ar jie kalba prancūziškai?
do they speak English?	ar jos kalba angliškai?
yes, they speak English	taip, jos kalba angliškai

do they speak Malaysian?  
they speak Indonesian  
but they don't speak French

ar jos kalba malaiziškai?  
jos kalba indoneziškai  
bet jos nekalba prancūziškai

#### Notes for episode number 0104 Beg - Šauksmininkas Vocative Case - Voicemail 206-202-4745

Hey, hey, hey! This is Jack and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud! We've got some great stuff for you today including an awesome installment of Agnė iš Vilniaus. But before we get to it...

I forgot to mention on the last episode that we now have free pdf files for every episode of Lithuanian Out Loud on our blogpage. A pdf file is simply a downloadable print version of our programs. You can go to the page and download them or get them automatically using iTunes. If you don't have iTunes on your computer you should get it, it's completely free.

One our listeners is Jim from Delaware. Jim has created a chat room using Skype and it's called "Learning to speak Lithuanian for English speakers." From what I understand this is a tool that beginner, intermediate and advanced speakers can use to practice Lithuanian. Jim is inviting native speakers to join the chat room if they like. We'll post the web address of Jim's chat room on the Lithuanian Out Loud blogpage. Good luck with your project, Jim!

Today we have something special for our listeners. Along with this episode I'll include a downloadable electronic book that Andrius Repsys of Šiauliai, Lithuania is offering to everyone for free. This is an awesome professional looking book that you can download to your computer, open and view. It's got tons of interesting facts about Lithuania including pictures, graphics and text. You have to download it and look at it, you won't regret taking the time. Andrius Repsys is an artist from [www.qphoto.net](http://www.qphoto.net) and not only has he done a fantastic job with his book, he was kind enough to give Lithuanian Out Loud some free advertising by placing our name on each page of his book. Labai ačiū, Andriau! That was a kind gesture.

Finally, we have some listeners who are traveling in Lithuania and some who live there. We'd like to invite all of you to post your experiences on the Lithuanian Out Loud blogpage. Have you had any interesting experiences? Good or bad, doesn't matter. Have you learned any interesting words or phrases? How are your travels? As expected? Better? Worse? Just post your comments on the blogpage. Our community would love to read them. Alright, now here's Agnė iš Vilniaus with an unbelievable contribution! Take it away Agne!

Hello, I am Agnė. Even if you don't know Lithuanian well, this song could be just the right thing for you to start singing Lithuanian. Because this song has two voices and one of them is really, really, really simple. It would be like this...

Tumba tumbararasa  
Tumba tumbararasa  
Tumba tumbararasa  
Tumba tumbararasa

Actually, this tumbararasa doesn't mean anything. It's just made to keep the rhythm. Let's repeat once more...

Tumba tumbararasa  
Tumba tumbararasa  
Tumba tumbararasa  
Tumba tumbararasa

Now, you will continue like this and I will add another voice, okay, so you are continuing this fragment of tumbararasa and let Lithuanians do the rest. Just totally relax, okay? Let's start!

Tumba tumbararasa  
Tumba tumbararasa  
Tumba tumbararasa  
Tumba tumbararasa  
Tumba tumbararasa  
Tumba tumbararasa  
Tumba tumbararasa  
Tumba tumbararasa (etcetera)

Ējo senis lauko arti, pasiēmēs pypkē karčią  
An old man was going to sow a field, taking a bitter tobacco-pipe  
Ējo senis lauko arti, pasiēmēs pypkē karčią  
An old man was going to sow a field, taking a bitter tobacco-pipe

and after this we need to learn the second part of this song which would be like this...

Oi lylia oi lylia, oi lylia oi lylia  
Oi lylia oi lylia, dainuok linksmai

Oi lylia oi lylia, oi lylia oi lylia  
Oi lylia oi lylia, dainuok linksmai

Ready to repeat? Okay, let's start...one, two, three...

Oi lylia oi lylia, oi lylia oi lylia  
Oi lylia oi lylia, dainuok linksmai

Oi lylia oi lylia, oi lylia oi lylia  
Oi lylia oi lylia, dainuok linksmai

Oi lylia also means nothing, no meaning, but dainuok linksmai, dainuoti – to sing and linksmai – cheerfully, joyfully. So, dainuok linksmai would be, sing cheerfully.

So, now let's put together all the song. Just mixing first part, second part, first part, second part and see what happens. Ready! Let's go!

Tumba tumbararasa  
Tumba tumbararasa  
Tumba tumbararasa  
Tumba tumbararasa  
Tumba tumbararasa  
Tumba tumbararasa  
Tumba tumbararasa  
Tumba tumbararasa (etcetera)

Ējo senis lauko arti, pasiēmēs pypkē karčią  
An old man was going to sow a field, taking a bitter tobacco-pipe  
Ējo senis lauko arti, pasiēmēs pypkē karčią  
An old man was going to sow a field, taking a bitter tobacco-pipe

Oi lylia oi lylia, oi lylia oi lylia  
Oi lylia oi lylia, dainuok linksmai

Oi lylia oi lylia, oi lylia oi lylia  
Oi lylia oi lylia, dainuok linksmai

Ėjo boba tuo keleliu, rado pypkę ant kelmelio

An old woman was going the same way and found a pipe on a stump (diminutive form)

Ėjo boba tuo keleliu, rado pypkę ant kelmelio

An old woman was going the same way and found a pipe on a stump (diminutive form)

Oi lylia oi lylia, oi lylia oi lylia

Oi lylia oi lylia, dainuok linksmai

Oi lylia oi lylia, oi lylia oi lylia

Oi lylia oi lylia, dainuok linksmai

Oi tu boba nekvailioki, man pypkutę atiduoki

Oh, you, old woman, don't tomfool, give me back my tobacco-pipe (diminutive form)

Oi tu boba nekvailioki, man pypkutę atiduoki

Oh, you, old woman, don't tomfool, give me back my tobacco-pipe (diminutive form)

Oi lylia oi lylia, oi lylia oi lylia

Oi lylia oi lylia, dainuok linksmai

Oi lylia oi lylia, oi lylia oi lylia

Oi lylia oi lylia, dainuok linksmai

That was super Agne! What an awesome performance! Thank you for taking the time to record this, transcribe it for us, send it to us and allow us to share it with the world. Your contribution is priceless! Ačiū milijoną kartų. Thanks a million times.

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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 July which in Lithuanian is liepa.

Okay, I think we all agree that Lithuania is not one of the largest nations in the world. But, the next time you're tempted to say Lithuania is a small country, think about this. Lithuania is larger than Denmark. It's bigger than Taiwan, Netherlands, and Belgium. So, whenever I hear anyone mention Lithuania is small, I just tell them it's not that small. It's bigger than Switzerland.

Today we'll learn a new declension...

Pradėkime, let's get started!

Oh! Good idea, we should get started first!

Today we'll learn a new declension. It's called the vocative or šauksmininkas. Šaukti is the verb, to shout. Šauksmininkas is the declension we use when we're shouting at someone, when we're speaking to someone, when we're addressing someone or when we just want to get their attention.

Šauksmininkas is not difficult. The declensions are simple, except for words that end in –as. So, we'll start with the words that end in –as and the rest will be easy.

Romas!

Romai!

Dominykas!

Dominykai!

Mindaugas, come here!

Mindaugai, atėik čia!

Vladas, stay healthy!

Vladai, būk sveikas!

Vladas, Vladas, I like this word Vladas. Pretty name! But, I don't think it's Lithuanian. Vladas - Vladimir, it seems – Russian.

If a person's first or last name ends in –as, then –as changes to –ai.

Jonas, look there!	Jonai, žiūrėkite ten!
Vytautas, stop buzzing!	Vytautai, nustok zysti! (stop bothering)
Good morning Algirdas!	Labas rytas Algirdai!
Good evening Ažuolas!	Labas vakaras Ažuolai!

If a noun, which is not somebody's name ends in –as, it changes to –e. For example, the word for sir or mister is ponas.

mister	ponas
sir	ponas

Let's get his attention.

mister!	pone!
thank you, sir!	ačiū, pone!

The word for father is tėvas.

father	tėvas
Happy birthday, Father!	Su gimimo diena, Tėve!
Sweet dreams, Father!	Saldžių sapnų, Tėve!
Father! I love you! Tėve!	Aš tave myliu!

Technically, you could talk to a mountain if you like.

Good morning, Mountain!	Labas rytas, Kalne!
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Previously we went over professions such as padėjėjas - assistant or gydytojas – doctor. If a noun ends with a suffix such as –tojas or –ėjas then this suffix changes to –tojau and –ėjau.

Doctor, I feel bad	Gydytojau, aš jaučiuosi blogai
Doctor, look here	Gydytojau, žiūrėkite čia
Driver, where is the restaurant?	Vairuotojau, kur restoranas?
Driver, are you from Vilnius?	Vairuotojau, ar jūs esate iš Vilniaus?

If a word ends in a diminutive such as –ukas or –iukas as in the diminutive names Justukas or Petriukas, just drop the –as.

Justukas!	Justuk!
Petriukas!	Petriuk!

So, there are the words that end in –as. Big job! All the rest are simple.

Here are the rest of the masculine words...

If a word ends in –is the suffix changes to -i!  
If a word ends in –ys the suffix changes to -y!  
If a word ends in –us the suffix changes to -au!  
If a word ends in –uo the suffix changes to -enie!

Jurgis!	Jurgi!
Karolis!	Karoli!
Žaltys!	Žalty!

Andrius!	Andriau!
Antonijus!	Antonijau!

There aren't many words that end in -uo but here are three...

Person! -as in asmuo	Asmenie!
Stone! -as in akmuo	Akmenie!
Dog! -as in šuo	Šunie!

The feminine nouns are extremely easy.

If a word ends in -a the suffix changes to -a!  
If a word ends in -ė the suffix changes to -e!  
If a word ends in -is the suffix changes to -ie!  
If a word ends in -uo the suffix changes to -erie!  
Sesuo is the only feminine word which ends in -uo

Mrs. Malinauskienė!	Ponia Malinauskiene!
Good morning, madame	Labas rytas, ponio
Raminta, I'm hungry	Raminta, aš alkanas
Agnė, thanks for the help	Agne, ačiū už pagalbą
Dovilė, I'm cold	Dovile, man šalta

Žąsis is the word for goose. Antis is the word for a duck. We'll use these two words here since they're unusual. They end in the letter "s" but they are feminine words.

Go away goose!	Eik šalin žąsie!
Duck! Eat a little bread!	Antie! Valgyk truputį duonos!
Sister, does he speak Lithuanian?	Seserie, ar jis kalba lietuviškai?
Sister, where is Karolis?	Seserie kur yra Karolis?

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

[Notes for episode number 0105 Beg - Autobusų Stotis The Bus Station - Voicemail 206-202-4745](#)

Hi there, this is Jack and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud. Before we get on with today's episode it's time again for Agnė iš Vilniaus!

Agnė says the idea today is to repeat a sentence that has many similar hard to pronounce sounds as quickly as you can. In English these are called tongue-twisters.

Thanks for sending us this contribution Agne! It means a lot to us that you're helping us out. Take it away, Agne!

How quickly could you say that?

Gerai vyrai geroj girioj gerą girą gėrė gerdami gyre  
The good men in a big good forest were drinking delicious kvass (Lithuanian national drink)

Gerai vyrai geroj girioj gerą girą gėrė gerdami gyre

It's easy, isn't it? But, what about that?

Šešios žąsys su šešiais žąsyčiais  
Six (female) geese with six goslings

Don't worry if you don't succeed the first time because most Lithuanians will say it like that...

It's okay, you need just some more practice and soon you will be able to say it like this:

Šešios žąsys su šešiais žąsyčiais

Good luck!

Prašom, Mylimoji! Hi there, I'm Raminta and I'm Raminta's husband, Jack and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud where we offer the world the Lithuanian language. Today we're in the month of July which in Lithuanian is Liepa.

An old Lithuanian tradition says if you light anything with a candle, a sailor dies. Why? Long ago in winter months sailors didn't have much of an income and some sold matches to make ends meet. So, if you light something with a candle, you're cheating a poor sailor out of his paycheck.

Have you ever heard of this, Dear?

pradėkime, let's get started

In past episodes we practiced a lot of possession using the genitive case or kilmininkas such as the man's name, vyro vardas or the dog's water, šuns vanduo.

Today we'll tackle the genitive in the plural such as the children's dog, or a dog which belongs to many children, a children's doctor, or a doctor who treats many children, a children's book, the men's restroom, the women's team, women's health.

You'll be happy to know it's easily learned with little study. On this episode we'll focus on masculine nouns, feminine nouns on a later episode.

Masculine nouns end like this...

-as changes to -ų  
-is changes to -ių  
-ys changes to -ių  
-us changes to -ų  
-ius changes to -ių  
and  
-uo changes to -enu

The most important thing to remember here is that the plural genitive always ends in -ų

Before we get started, here's some new vocabulary.

prašom pakartoti...

vocabulary – žodynas

when doing žodynas – once slow, once normal speed

(here Raminta accidentally reads episode notes not meant for the audience)

basketball	krepšinis
basketball	krepšinis
health	sveikata
health	sveikata
music	muzika
the music	muzika
tradition	tradicija
tradition	tradicija

a male doctor	gydytojas
the male doctor	gydytojas
a culture	kultūra
the culture	kultūra
hospital	ligoninė
hospital	ligoninė
a territory	teritorija
the territory	teritorija
a history	istorija
the history	istorija
a system	sistema
a system	sistema
pie	pyragas
a pie	pyragas
juice	sultys
juice	sultys
group	grupė
group	grupė
a school	mokykla
school	mokykla
director	direktorius
director	direktorius
association	asociacija
association	asociacija
exhibition	paroda
exhibition	paroda
food	maistas
food	maistas
booth	kasa
booth	kasa
sanctuary	šventovė
sanctuary	šventovė
the flu	gripas
the flu	gripas

Keep in mind that ū nosinė and ū ilgoji sound the same; they both have the long -oo sound. For plural genitive we use ū nosinė to be grammatically correct.

So, let's go over some examples. Don't worry about learning every word. We just want you to learn the genitive plural.

man	vyras
men	vylrai
a men's restroom	vyrų tualetas
men's basketball	vyrų krepšinis
men's health	vyrų sveikata
a child	vaikas
children	vaikai
the children's dog	vaikų šuo
a children's doctor	vaikų gydytojas
a children's book	vaikų knyga
a children's hospital	vaikų ligoninė
an American male	amerikietis
the American males	amerikiečiai

the American's auto	amerikiečių automobilis
the American's music	amerikiečių muzika
the American's history	amerikiečių istorija

a Lithuanian male	lietuvis
the Lithuanians	lietuviai
Lithuanian's history	lietuvių istorija
Lithuanian's culture	lietuvių kultūra
Lithuanian tradition	lietuvių tradicija

train	traukinys
trains	traukiniai
trains' station or	
the train station	traukinių stotis
train system	traukinių sistema

So, we think you get the idea. Here are some more examples.

an apple	obuolys
apples	obuoliai
apple pie	obuolių pyragas
apple juice	obuolių sultys

an actor	aktorius
actors	aktoriai
the actors' group	aktorių grupė
the actors' school	aktorių mokykla

a museum	muziejus
museums	muziejai
the museums' director	muziejų direktorius
the museums' association	muziejų asociacija

a stone	akmuo
the stones	akmenys
the stones' location	akmenų vieta
the stones' color	akmenų spalva

the dog	šuo
the dogs	šunys
the dog exhibition	šunų paroda
the dog park	šunų aikštelė

automobile	automobilis
automobiles	automobiliai
the car club	automobilų klubas
the car museum	automobilų muziejus

the ticket	bilietas
tickets	bilietai
ticket booth	bilietų kasa
ticket collector	bilietų kontrolierius
ticket price	bilietų kaina

bus	autobusas
buses	autobusai

the bus station	autobusų stotis
a bird	paukštis
birds	paukščiai
bird sanctuary	paukščių šventovė
bird flu	paukščių gripas

### Notes for episode number 0106 Beg - Skulpturų Parkas Sculpture Park - Voicemail 206-202-4745

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 a new month! August was named in honor of Augustus Caesar in the year eight before the common era (8 BCE). In Lithuanian this month is rugpjūtis, named after the word for rye, rugiai and pjauti, to cut. It's rye cutting month.

Here's some food for thought. I remind people not to refer to Lithuania as a former part of the Soviet Union. Calling Lithuania a nation that was once part of the Soviet Union or as the former Soviet Republic Lithuania sounds like Lithuania and Russia went through an amicable divorce. It's like saying to a Frenchman or Dutchman, hey, aren't you guys formerly part of the Nazi Empire? Nah, don't do it, it won't make you any new friends.

pradėkime, let's get started

In past episodes we practiced a lot of possession using the genitive case or kilmininkas such as the wife's name, žmonos vardas, or Eglė's husband, Eglės vyras.

Today we'll tackle the genitive in the plural such as the women's restroom, or the restroom of many women, the countries' history, as in the history of many countries, the car factory, or the factory which has many cars. You'll be happy to know it's easily learned with little study. On this episode we'll focus on feminine nouns.

feminine nouns end like this...

- a changes to -ų
- ė changes to -ių
- is changes to -ių
- uo changes to -erų
- and
- ė (as in duktė) changes to -erų

The most important thing to remember here is that the plural genitive always ends in -ų

vocabulary - žodynas

factory	gamykla
production	gamyba
company	kompanija
hive	avilys
wax	vaškas
swarm	spiečius
equipment	įranga
workshop	dirbtuvė
association	asociacija
portrait	portretas
children	vaikai
catalog	katalogas

Keep in mind that *ų* nosinė and *ū* ilgoji sound the same; they both have the long -oo sound. For plural genitive we use *ų* nosinė to be grammatically correct.

So, let's go over some examples. Don't worry about learning every word. We just want you to learn the genitive plural ending.

the car	mašina
the cars	mašinos
the car factory	mašinių gamykla
the car production	mašinių gamyba
the car company	mašinių kompanija
a sculpture	skulptūra
sculptures	skulptūros
the sculpture museum	skulptūrų muziejus
sculpture park	skulptūrų parkas
a bee	bitė
the bees	bitės
the bee's hive or beehive	bičių avilys
bee's wax	bičių vaškas
bee's swarm	bičių spiečius
the store	parduotuvė
the stores	parduotuvės
the stores' location	parduotuvių vieta
the stores' catalog	parduotuvių katalogas
woman	moteris
women	moterys
women's basketball	moterų krepšinis
women's health	moterų sveikata
women's restroom	moterų tualetas
a country	šalis
the countries	šalys
the countries' history	šalių istorija
the countries' culture	šalių kultūra
the countries' territory	šalių teritorija
a rowboat	valtis
boats	valtys
the boats' equipment	valčių įranga
the boats' workshop	valčių dirbtuvė
the boats' color	valčių spalva
a daughter	duktė
daughters	dukterys
the daughters' family	dukterų šeima
the daughters' portrait	dukterų portretas
sister	sesuo
sisters	seserys
the sisters' children	seserų vaikai
the sisters' portrait	seserų portretas

## Notes for episode number 0107 Beg - As Is Prienų I Am From Prienai - Voicemail 206-202-4745

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 August which in Lithuanian is - rugpjūtis.

According to the free encyclopedia Wikipedia page, List of Cities in Lithuania, Lithuania has 103 cities.

The term city is defined by the Parliament of Lithuania as compact areas populated by more than 3,000 people of whom at least two thirds work in the industry or service sector. Those settlements which have a population of less than 3,000 but historically had city status are still considered as towns. Even smaller settlements or villages are called kaimas. Often the official status is not clear and people refer to both towns and villages as gyvenvietė which in essence means, settlement. Here are some words on this theme...

vocabulary - žodynas

city	miestas
cities	miestai
town	miestelis
towns	miesteliai
village	kaimas
villages	kaimai
to live	gyventi
life	gyvenimas
settlement	gyvenvietė
settlements	gyvenvietės

pradėkime, let's get started

Long ago we learned how to use the genitive case or kilmininkas in order to express where we're from. I'm from Vilnius, aš iš Vilniaus, she's from Klaipėda, ji yra iš Klaipėdos. Now we know how to use the genitive plural. The fourth largest city in Lithuania is Šiauliai. Šiauliai, like many cities in Lithuania has a plural name. Here are some examples...

Šiauliai  
Trakai  
Druskininkai  
Mažeikiai  
Kėdainiai  
Biržai  
Raseiniai  
Anykščiai  
Prienai  
Zarasai  
Molėtai  
Švenčionėliai  
Šakiai  
Šalčininkai

iš kur, translates as "from where."

where are you from?	iš kur jūs esate?
where are you from?	iš kur tu esi?
where is he from?	iš kur jis yra?
where is she from?	iš kur ji yra?

where are you all from? iš kur jūs esate?  
where are they from? iš kur jie yra?  
where are they from? iš kur jos yra?

Now let's go over some examples of people saying, I'm from Šiauliai, I'm from Druskininkai, or they're from Trakai, etcetera.

Where are you from?	iš kur tu esi?
I'm from Šiauliai	aš iš Šiaulių
Where are you from?	iš kur tu esi?
I'm from Trakai	aš iš Trakų
Where are you from?	aš kur jūs esate?
I'm from Druskininkai	aš iš Druskininkų
Where are you from?	iš kur jūs esate?
I'm from Mažeikiai	aš iš Mažeikių
Where is he from?	iš kur jis yra?
He's from Kėdainiai	jis yra iš Kėdainių
Where is she from?	iš kur ji yra?
She's from Biržai	ji yra iš Biržų
Where are you all from?	iš kur jūs esate?
Sorry, where are we from?	atleiskite, iš kur mes esame?
Yes, where are you all from, please?	taip, iš kur jūs esate, prašom?
Oh, we're from Raseiniai	o, mes esame iš Raseinių
Where are they from?	iš kur jie yra?
They're from Anykščiai	jie yra iš Anykščių
Where are they from?	iš kur jos yra?
They're from Prienai	ji yra iš Prienų
Where are you from?	iš kur jūs esate?
I'm from Zarasai	aš iš Zarasų
Where are you from?	iš kur jūs esate?
I'm from Molėtai	aš iš Molėtų
Where are you from?	iš kur jūs esate?
I'm from Švenčionėliai	aš iš Švenčionėlių
Where are you from?	iš kur jūs esate?
I'm from Šakiai	aš iš Šakių
Where are you from?	iš kur jūs esate?
I'm from Šalčininkai	aš iš Šalčininkų

#### [Notes for episode number 0108 Int - Parskridau Kaip Vėjas I Flew Like The Wind](#)

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 August which in Lithuanian is - rugpjūtis.

The Stelmužė Oak or in Lithuanian; Stelmužės ažuolas is an oak tree which is growing in the former Stelmužė Manor Park. The oak reaches 23 meters in height and only side branches remain alive. It is believed to be at least 1,500 years old, possibly, as many as 2,000 years old; this makes it the oldest oak in Lithuania and one of the oldest in Europe. However, exact measurements of age are difficult as the inner part of the trunk has been removed. The oak is a nature heritage object in Lithuania and is the best known tree in the country.

pradėkime, let's get started

This episode is based on a phone conversation Raminta and I had months ago but we're only now getting around to putting it together. First, here is the audio from the phone call...

O mano diena buvo ilga, važiavau į Klaipėdą autobusu, ahhh...., turėjau viešnagę Klaipėdoje, aplankiau brolius, registravau mašiną ir grįžau su mašina į Vilnių, pasiėmiau iš draugės šunį, ir grįžau visa pavargus namo.

O, aš tokia laiminga, aš turiu naują automobilį. Aš laiminga, aš džiaugiuosi, parsiskridau kaip vėjas iš Klaipėdos į Vilnių.

Aš labai laiminga turėdama automobilį, negaliu sulaukti rytojaus kada galėsiu vairuoti į parką pasivaikščioti su šuneliu. O rytoj važiuosiu į Trakus su Antiku ir Dovile.

Lietuviai turi tokią tradiciją, nusipirkę naują automobilį atidaryti šampano butelį ir aplaistyti automobilį šampanu.

Now Raminta will repeat her words slowly with a translation.

O mano diena buvo ilga, važiavau į Klaipėdą autobusu,  
Oh my day was long, I went to Klaipėda by bus,

turėjau viešnagę Klaipėdoje, aplankiau brolius, registravau mašiną ir grįžau su mašina į Vilnių,  
I had a stay in Kaipėda, visited my brothers, registered the car and returned with the car to Vilnius,

pasiėmiau iš draugės šunį, ir grįžau visa pavargus namo.  
took the dog from a girlfriend and returned home all tired.

O, aš tokia laiminga, aš turiu naują automobilį.  
Oh, I am so happy to have a new car.

Aš laiminga, aš džiaugiuosi, parsiskridau kaip vėjas iš Klaipėdos į Vilnių.  
I am happy, I rejoice, from Klaipėda to Vilnius flew like the wind.

Aš labai laiminga turėdama automobilį, negaliu sulaukti rytojaus kada galėsiu vairuoti į parką pasivaikščioti su šuneliu.  
I am very happy to have a car, can't wait for tomorrow when I can drive to the park with the dog for a walk.

O rytoj važiuosiu į Trakus su Antiku ir Dovile.  
And tomorrow I will go to Trakai with Antik and Dovile.

Lietuviai turi tokią tradiciją,  
Lithuanians have such a tradition,

nusipirkę naują automobilį atidaryti šampano butelį ir aplaistyti automobilį šampanu.  
after buying a new car they open a bottle of champagne and wet the car with the champagne.

my day was long	mano diena buvo ilga
my day was short	mano diena buvo trumpa
to go (by means of transportation)	važiuoti
I went to Klaipėda by bus	važiavau į Klaipėdą autobusu
I went to Klaipėda by car	važiavau į Klaipėdą mašina
I went to Klaipėda by train	važiavau į Klaipėdą traukiniu
I went to Klaipėda by bicycle	važiavau į Klaipėdą dviračiu
I went to Vilnius by bus	važiavau į Vilnių autobusu
I went to Vilnius by car	važiavau į Vilnių mašina
a stay, as in a visit	viešnagė
to call on, to visit	aplankyti
I called on my brother	aplankiau savo broį
I called on my brothers	aplankiau savo brolius
I called on my mother	aplankiau savo mamą
I called on my father	aplankiau savo tėvą
I visited my parents	aplankiau savo tėvus

I visited my sister	aplankiau savo seserį
I visited my sisters	aplankiau savo seseris
I returned with my car to Vilnius	grįžau su mašina į Vilnių
to take, to get	pasiimti
I took from a friend the dog	pasiėmiau iš draugės šunį
to register	registruoti
I registered the car	registravau mašiną
to return, to come back	grįžti
I'll be back	sugrįšiu
I'll be right back	tuoj su grįšiu, tuoj grįšiu
to return home	grįžti namo
I returned home	grįžau namo
I returned to Vilnius	grįžau į Vilnių
I returned to Klaipėda	grįžau į Klaipėdą
I returned to Kaunas	grįžau į Kauną
I returned home all tired	aš grįžau visa pavargus namo
happy	laimingas, laiminga
I'm happy (male)	aš laimingas
I'm happy (female)	aš laiminga
so, such	toks, tokia
I'm so happy (male)	aš toks laimingas
I'm so happy (female)	aš tokia laiminga
that is such a pleasure!	tai toks malonumas!
joy, happiness	džiaugsmas
I'm joyful (female)	aš džiaugiuosi
I'm joyful (male)	aš džiaugiuosi
a new car	naujas automobilis
a new flat	naujas butas
a new house	naujas namas
a new restaurant	naujas restoranas
a new coffee shop	nauja kavinė
a new book	nauja knyga
a new song	nauja daina
a new day	nauja diena
to come back flying	parskristi
I flew back like the wind	parskridau kaip vėjas
I flew back home like the wind	parskridau kaip vėjas namo
I can't wait	negaliu sulaukti
I can't wait for tomorrow	negaliu sulaukti rytojaus
tomorrow	rytoj
tomorrow I will drive to the park	rytoj aš važiuosiu į parką
tomorrow I will drive to the city	rytoj aš važiuosiu į miestą
tomorrow I will drive to work	rytoj aš važiuosiu į darbą
tomorrow I will drive to Vilnius	rytoj aš važiuosiu į Vilnių
tomorrow I will drive to Klaipėda	rytoj aš važiuosiu į Klaipėdą
to go for a walk, to go for a stroll	pasivaikščioti
I want to go for a stroll	aš noriu pasivaikščioti
do you want to go for a stroll?	ar nori pasivaikščioti?
would you like to go for a stroll?	ar norėtum pasivaikščioti?
let's go for a walk with the dog	pasivaikščiokim su šuneliu
tomorrow I will travel to Klaipėda	rytoj važiuosiu į Klaipėdą
tomorrow I will travel to Vilnius	rytoj važiuosiu į Vilnių
tomorrow I will travel to Trakai	rytoj važiuosiu į Trakus
tomorrow I will travel to Šiauliai	rytoj važiuosiu į Šiaulius
tradition	tradicija
Lithuanians have such a tradition	Lietuviai turi tokią tradiciją

to buy	pirkti, nusipirkti
to open	atidaryti
champagne	šampanas
a champagne bottle	šampano butelis
to open a champagne bottle	atidaryti šampano butelį
to water,	
to wet something in celebration	aplaistyti
to wet an automobile in celebration	aplaistyti automobilį
to wet an automobile in celebration	
with champagne	aplaistyti automobilių šampanu

[Notes for episode number 0109 Beg - Valgau Bananus I Eat Bananas - Voicemail 206-202-4745](#)

Hi there, this is Jack and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud, a lot of flavor, zero calories. Before we start today's episode, just wanted to mention a couple of things. As of this recording the Lithuanian basketball team has won four games at the Beijing Olympics and lost none. Could this be the Olympic Games where they win the gold medal? I'm rooting for Lithuania! Valio, valio, valio!

Now, here's another Agnė iš Vilniaus contribution. Agnė says every Lithuanian aged three and older knows this song by heart. I looked for this song on Youtube and added links on the Lithuanian Out Loud blogpage so you can see the song with a video. Click on the links, I think you'll enjoy them. Of course, if you want to see the lyrics to the song, you can read them on the show notes on the blogpage or you can get them off the episode pdf. Labai ačiū, Agne! You've created another fantastic contribution! You're super!

Du gaideliai (two little roosters)

Du gaideliai, du gaideliai,  
 Baltus žirnius kūlė.  
 Dvi vištelės, dvi vištelės  
 Į malūną vežė.  
 Dvi vištelės, dvi vištelės  
 Į malūną vežė.

Ožys malė, ožys malė,  
 Ožka pikliavojo,  
 O ši trečia ožkytelė  
 Miltus nusijojė.  
 O ši trečia ožkytelė  
 Miltus nusijojė.

Musė maišė, musė maišė,  
 Uodas vandens nešė.  
 Saulė virė, saulė virė,  
 Mėnesėlis kepė.  
 Saulė virė, saulė virė,  
 Mėnesėlis kepė.

translation:

Two little roosters, two little roosters  
 Thrashing white peas  
 Two little chickens, two little chickens,  
 Carried them (peas) to the mill.

A goat (male) was grinding, a goat was grinding

A goat (female) was rumpling (very old Lithuanian word)  
And the third (of them) - a little goat  
Sifted the flower

A fly was mixing, a fly was mixing,  
Mosquito carried water,  
Sun was cooking, Sun was cooking,  
The Moon (cute form) was baking.

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

Lietuvos zoologijos sodas is the only zoo in Lithuania. It's located in Kaunas and it has over 2,000 animals and 270 species.

doughnut	spurga
bear	lokys

According to Radio Vilnius & Current Affairs of February 2008, a woman who was in charge of the animal cages was attacked by a bear that had escaped. Her screams attracted the attention of a man who was in the parking lot and he scared the 70 kilo or 154 pound bear off. The woman was hospitalized.

In early February a zookeeper was gored by a musk ox. The man's life couldn't be saved.

According to the Associated Press back in May of 2007 three university students climbed into a giraffe's pen at night. The giraffe defended itself and stomped on 22 year-old Ruta Greičiūtė, breaking her nose and collarbone.

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Back in episode 0059 we introduced the accusative case or galininkas. Today we'll start in on the plural accusative or accusative plural.

To do this let's introduce a new verb – valgyti – to eat. When you use a transitive verb the object of the sentence is declined using the accusative case or galininkas. For example, I eat the banana. Banana is a singular object that receives the action of the verb, to eat. So, banana is declined using galininkas. You know the verb is transitive when you see the object receives the action of the verb. I open the window – the object, window is receiving the action of the verb, to open. Sonata drives the car. The object – the car is receiving the action of the verb, to drive.

now let's conjugate valgyti – to eat

I eat	aš valgau
you eat (tu)	tu valgai
he eats	jis valgo
she eats	ji valgo
we eat	mes valgome
you eat (jūs)	jūs valgote
you all eat	jūs valgote
they eat (jie)	jie valgo
they eat (jos)	jos valgo

We've already gone over the accusative singular in previous episodes. I'm eating an egg is the accusative singular. I'm eating a single egg. I'm eating one egg. The egg is the object that receives the action of the verb – to eat.

I'm eating the eggs or I'm eating two eggs is the accusative plural. The plural object – eggs – are receiving the action of the verb – to eat.

In this episode we'll focus on the accusative plural such as, I'm eating eggs or he's eating mushrooms. Here are some of the plural accusative endings. Today we're going to do only masculine nouns. Words that end in...

-as change to –us  
-is changes to –ius  
-ys changes to –ius  
-us changes to –us  
-ius changes to –ius  
-uo changes to –enis

Now let's make some sentences using valgyti. Keep in mind that in Lithuanian to say aš valgau can mean I eat or I am eating, tu eini, you walk or you are walking.

a banana	bananas
bananas	bananai
the bananas	bananai
I'm eating a banana	aš valgau bananą
I'm eating the bananas	aš valgau bananus

Some say Lithuanian is hard. Hmm. Don't worry if this episode seems difficult. Assuming we keep these podcasts coming for thousands of episodes, we plan to do a single episode for every new verb we introduce. Of course, there are thousands of verbs to cover so you'll get tons of practice just like here with the verb valgyti.

a mushroom	grybas
the mushrooms	grybai
are you eating a mushroom?	ar tu valgai grybą?
are you eating mushrooms?	ar valgai grybus?

Attention! Dėmesio! Something else to keep in mind when conjugating any verb. You don't need to say "aš valgau" since valgau makes - aš - obvious. You can just say, valgau. The word aš is not necessary unless you want to use it for emphasis. Same goes for tu valgai, "tu" isn't necessary – you can simply say, "valgai," tu is understood. Valgome is the same, you don't need to say mes. Valgote is also the same, you don't need to say jūs. In these examples the pronoun is unnecessary.

an egg	kiaušinis
the eggs	kiaušiniai
he is eating an egg	jis valgo kiaušinį
he is eating eggs	jis valgo kiaušinius

a sandwich or hamburger	sumuštinis
the sandwiches or hamburgers	sumuštiniai
she is eating a sandwich	ji valgo sumuštinį
she's eating hamburgers	ji valgo sumuštinčius

an apple	obuolys
the apples	obuoliai
we are eating an apple	mes valgome obuolį

we are eating the apples                      mes valgome obuolius

a crab    krabas  
crabs    krabai  
are you eating a crab?                      ar jūs valgote krabą?  
are you eating crabs?                      ar jūs valgote krabus?

an eel    ungurys  
the eels    unguariai  
are you all eating an eel?                      ar jūs valgote unguorį?  
are you all eating eels?                      ar jūs valgote unguorius?

a perch    ešerys  
the perch (plural)                              ešeriai  
are they eating a perch?                      ar jos valgo ešerį?  
are they are eating perch? (plural)      ar jos valgo ešerius?

### [Notes for episode number 0110 Beg - Nevalgyti To Not Eat - Voicemail 206-202-4745](#)

Hi there, this is Jack, and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud. Before we get to today's episode, here's another fabulous installment of Agnė iš Vilniaus. Take it away, Agne!

Sveiki, aš Agnė iš Vilniaus. Hi, I'm Agnė from Vilnius. Today I will share with you some interesting phrases you can use with your Lithuanian friends. If you're hungry just tell your friend, aš alkanas kaip vilkas or aš alkanas kaip šuo.

alkanas or alkana mean hungry

vilkas is a wolf and šuo is a dog

let's say it one time slowly

aš alkanas kaip vilkas  
aš alkanas kaip vilkas – I am as hungry as a wolf

aš alkanas kaip šuo  
aš alkanas kaip šuo - I'm as hungry as a dog

but only a male would say alkanas, let's say it at normal speed, repeat after me

aš alkanas kaip vilkas

aš alkanas kaip šuo

and a female would say,

aš alkana kaip vilkas

aš alkana kaip šuo

aš alkana kaip vilkas

aš alkanas kaip šuo

After you say that your Lithuanian friend will know it's time to get something to eat.

I hope you had fun today with these. I'm Agnė and I'll see you next week! Iki!

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

According to the free encyclopedia Wikipedia, a pre-Christian Lithuanian tradition of the summer equinox was a time of great festivals. The festivities included singing songs and dancing until sunset. Old stories were told and at midnight Lithuanians would search the forests for the magic fern blossom. People would jump over fires and in the morning the midsummer sun was greeted with a face washing ceremony using the morning dew. Young girls would float flower wreaths on the water of a river or lake.

Rasa is the Lithuanian word for dew and this annual festival was known as Rasos – the Dew Festival. After the arrival of Christianity the day was renamed Joninės.

Today's episode will basically mirror the last episode covering valgyti but this will be nevalgyti – to not eat. When you use a transitive verb the object of the sentence is declined using the accusative case or galininkas. For example, I eat the banana. Banana is the object that receives the action of the verb, to eat. So, banana is declined using galininkas. The object that receives the action of a negated verb is declined using kilmininkas or the genitive case.

The genitive singular and genitive plural were covered in episodes 0022, 0030, 0031, 0033, 0037, 0039, and 0050.

now let's conjugate nevalgyti – to not eat

I do not eat	aš nevalgau
you do not eat (tu)	tu nevalgai
he does not eat	jis nevalgo
she does not eat	ji nevalgo
we do not eat	mes nevalgome
you do not eat (jūs)	jūs nevalgote
you all do not eat	jūs nevalgote
they do not eat	jie nevalgo
they do not eat (all females)	jos nevalgo

now let's make some sentences using nevalgyti.

a banana	bananas
the bananas	bananai
I'm eating a banana	aš valgau bananą
I'm eating the bananas	aš valgau bananus
I'm not eating a banana	aš nevalgau banano
I'm not eating the bananas	aš nevalgau bananų

the mushroom	grybas
the mushrooms	grybai
are you eating a mushroom?	ar tu valgai grybą?
are you eating mushrooms?	ar valgai grybus?
you are not eating a mushroom	nevalgai grybo
you are not eating mushrooms	nevalgai grybų

an egg	kiaušinis
the eggs	kiaušiniai
he is eating an egg	jis valgo kiaušinį
he is eating eggs	jis valgo kiaušinius

he is not eating an egg he is not eating eggs	jis nevalgo kiaušinio jis nevalgo kiaušinių
a sandwich or hamburger the sandwiches or hamburgers she is eating a sandwich she's eating hamburgers she is not eating a sandwich she is not eating hamburgers	sumuštinis sumuštiniai ji valgo sumuštinį ji valgo sumuštinius ji nevalgo sumuštinio ji nevalgo sumuštinių
an apple the apples we are eating an apple we are eating the apples we are not eating an apple we are not eating apples	obuolys obuoliai mes valgome obuolį mes valgome obuolius mes nevalgome obuolio mes nevalgome obuolių
a crab crabs are you eating a crab? are you eating crabs? you are not eating a crab you are not eating crabs	krabas krabai ar jūs valgote krabą? ar jūs valgote krabus? jūs nevalgote krabo jūs nevalgote krabų
eel the eels are you all eating an eel? are you all eating eels? you all are not eating an eel you all are not eating eels	ungurys unguriai ar jūs valgote ungurį? ar jūs valgote ungurius? jūs nevalgote ungurio jūs nevalgote ungurių
a perch (a species of fish) the perch (plural) are they eating a perch? are they are eating perch? they are not eating a perch they are not eating perch	ešerys ešeriai ar jos valgo ešerį? ar jos valgo ešerius? jos nevalgo ešerio jos nevalgo ešerių

<http://www.Lithuanian.Libsyn.com>

Skype voicemail: Lithuanianoutloud

email Raminta and Jack at: [lithuanianoutloud@earthlink.net](mailto:lithuanianoutloud@earthlink.net)

<http://www.vieuxfarkatoure.com/>

<http://www.ccmixter.org/>

Voicemail 206-202-4745