

# Lithuanian Out Loud

## Episode Notes

### Notes for episode number 61 – Vietininkas Locative Case

Somebody's knockin' on the door, somebody's ringin' the bell.  
Okay! Vietininkas?

Vietininkas!

Gerai, hi there! I'm Jack and I'm Raminta and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud where the lessons are free and you've got a money back guarantee.

Do you remember the word for the month of March in Lithuanian? ...kovas.



According to the Wikipedia page entitled, Vilnius Cathedral or Vilniaus Šv. Stanislovo ir Šv. Vladislovo arkikatedra bazilika, Vilnius Cathedral is located at the heart of the old town of Vilnius. Perkūnas, the Lithuanian Thundergod was most likely worshipped at the site where the Cathedral now stands. In 1251 when King Mindaugas allowed himself to be baptized into the Catholic Church, he ordered the original cathedral to be built. After his assassination in 1268 it was again a place of worship for the traditional Lithuanian religion. Over the centuries the Cathedral has seen many fires, renovations, wars, and massive public demonstrations. It's one of the must sees on any Vilnius vacation.

Šaunu! You're doing great dear, I love the way you do Lithuanian Out Loud.  
Oh, thank you.

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Today we'll begin working on how to say where something is located. Here's just a quick review of the word kur, prašom pakartoti...

where is the restroom? kur yra tualetas?

of course, in Lithuanian we can often drop the verb būti, to be.

where is the restroom?	kur tualetas?
where is the restaurant?	kur restoranas?
where is Raminta?	kur Raminta?
where is the glass?	kur taurė?
where is the coffee shop?	kur kavinė?

here are some words we'll use in this episode...

a tree	medis
a train	traukinys
the basement	rūsys
a young woman	mergina

Kaip Raminta, ne? (like Raminta, no?)



where is the tree?  
the tree is in the city  
the tree is in Kaunas

kur yra medis?  
medis yra mieste  
medis yra Kaune

of course, we can easily drop the verb būti, to be.

where is the tree?  
the tree is in the park  
where is Raminta?  
Raminta is in the park  
Raminta is in Akropolis  
the store is in Akropolis  
Raminta is in the hotel  
the coffee shop is in the hotel  
Raminta is in the automobile  
the dog is in the automobile  
where is the toilet?  
the toilet is in the room  
the book is in the room  
the toilet is in the train  
the Englishwoman is in the train  
the newspaper is in the basement  
the bird is in the basement  
where is the bookstore?  
the bookstore is in the museum  
the constitution is in the museum  
the bookstore is in Vilnius  
the museum is in Vilnius  
the bookstore is in Sidney  
the cathedral is in Sidney  
where is the young woman?  
the young woman is in the school  
the bicycle is in the school  
the pigeon is in the park  
the young woman is in the library  
the bicycle is in the library  
a young woman is in the cathedral  
Raminta is in the cathedral  
where is Raminta?  
Raminta is in the street  
the bicycle is in the street  
Raminta is in the coffee shop  
the newspaper is in the coffee shop  
the newspaper is in the lounge  
the young woman is in the lounge  
the dog is in Cathedral Square  
Raminta is in Vilnius University

kur medis?  
medis parke  
kur Raminta?  
Raminta parke  
Raminta Akropolyje  
parduotuvė Akropolyje  
Raminta viešbutyje  
kavinė viešbutyje  
Raminta automobilyje  
šuo automobilyje  
kur tualetas?  
tualetas kambaryje  
knyga kambaryje  
tualetas traukinyje  
anglė traukinyje  
laikraštis rūsyje  
paukštis rūsyje  
kur knygynas?  
knygynas muziejuje  
konstutucija muziejuje  
knygynas Vilniuje  
muziejus Vilniuje  
knygynas Sidnėjuje  
katedra Sidnėjuje  
kur mergina?  
mergina mokykloje  
dviratis mokykloje  
balandis parke  
mergina bibliotekoje  
dviratis bibliotekoje  
mergina katedroje  
Raminta katedroje  
kur Raminta?  
Raminta gatvėje  
dviratis gatvėje  
Raminta kavinėje  
laikraštis kavinėje  
laikraštis svetainėje  
mergina svetainėje  
šuo Katedros aikštėje  
Raminta Vilniaus Universitete

Thank you dear, you know, I think maybe it's enough your brain is probably getting tired. Maybe you should go to bed.

Oh, a little bit, I need to wash with my hands some clothes.

Thank you very much for doing the recordings dear. You're super. You are the best podcaster I know.

Oh, thank you. That's kind of funny, I am a podcaster.

## Notes for episode number 62 – Exam 8

### Aštuntas Egzaminas Examination 8

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!

the location	vieta
the color	spalva
the country	šalis
a quality	kokybė
a car	mašina
a flat	butas
the dog	šuo
the stone	akmuo
the person	asmuo
water	vanduo
an uncle	dėdė
the woman	moteris
the station	stotis
the sister	sesuo
the daughter	duktė
the daughter-in-law	marti
a dog's color	šuns spalva
the dog's water	šuns vanduo
the dog's name	šuns vardas
the stone's color	akmens spalva
the stone's quality	akmens kokybė
the stone's location	akmens vieta
the person's name	asmens vardas
the person's house	asmens namas
the person's location	asmens vieta
the water's color	vandens spalva
the water's quality	vandens kokybė
the water's location	vandens vieta
the uncle's dog	dėdės šuo
the uncle's room	dėdės kambarys
the uncle's name	dėdės vardas
the woman's house	moters namas
the woman's name	moters vardas
the woman's dog	moters šuo
the station's toilet	stoties tualetas
the station's color	stoties spalva
the station's location	stoties vieta
the sister's name	sesers vardas
the sister's car	sesers mašina
the sister's house	sesers namas
the daughter's flat	dukters butas
the daughter's book	dukters knyga
the daughter's room	dukters kambarys
the daughter-in-law's name	marčios vardas
the daughter-in-law's dog	marčios šuo
the daughter-in-law's room	marčios kambarys

## Notes for episode number 63 – Automobilyje In The Automobile

Hi there! This is Jack and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud where my wife Raminta and I offer the world the Lithuanian language. Before we get started I want to announce that in the future we're going to do a catch-up episode. In previous episodes we taught you how to say what country you're from and we've described nationalities for males and females. The list of nationalities listening to the podcast has grown since then and we want you to be able to say these things in Lithuanian about your own country. If you are from a nation that we have not mentioned on the podcast yet please let us know what that nation is. Just send us an email. The list of nationalities that we have so far are, Lithuania, United Kingdom, Netherlands, France, Croatia, Ireland, Russia, Egypt, Botswana, Nigeria, Brazil, United States, Australia, Angola, Indonesia, Malaysia, Belgium and this week we welcome Sweden! Hej! On the catch-up episode we want to include the nations we've missed in previous episodes. So, don't let your nationality be left out, contact us and let us know to include your country in this show.

Now, here's a message from a listener in the United States, take it away Marina! This is Marina from Denver, Colorado, you're listening to Lithuanian Out Loud with Raminta and Jack, enjoy! Thanks Marina, we appreciate you taking the time to record a plug for us! You're super! Anyone else want to send us a plug? We're listening! Okay, here's today's program, enjoy!

Okay, are you ready? Ready Freddy! Hi there, I'm Jack and I'm Raminta and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud where we offer the world the Lithuanian language.

The Roma, also known as gypsies, are groups of nomadic people who have a rich culture in many of today's European countries. According to the webpage, "Review on Roma in Lithuania," the Roma had the right to move from one place to another and to have self-government with an elected chief. The Roma used to live in Gypsy encampments, keeping to their traditional way of life. The Roma mostly live around Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, and Šiauliai. Lithuania is working hard to provide food, shelter and language lessons for the Roma to allow them to become fully integrated into Lithuanian society.

Great, now let's say a friend calls you on the your cell phone and asks, where are you? Klausau is the way Lithuanians answer the phone. It comes from the verb klausyti, to listen. Klausau literally translates as, I'm listening.

hello	klausau
hello	klausau
	klausau
hey, baby, where are you?	labas, mylimoji, kur esi?
I'm in the restaurant, where are you?	aš restorane, kur tu esi?
I'm in the car, I'm going to the restaurant	aš automobilyje, aš važiuoju į restoraną

here we'll say a location in vardininkas and we'll give you an opportunity to tell your friend on the phone where you are and to say it in vietininkas, the locative case. For example, we'll say, restaurant or restoranas, and you reply, I'm in the restaurant or aš restorane. Here we go...

restoranas	Aš restorane
miestas	Aš mieste
Kaunas	Aš Kaune
Palanga	Aš Palangoje
parkas	Aš parke
Akropolis	Aš Akropolyje
viešbutis	Aš viešbutyje
automobilis	Aš automobilyje
kambarys	Aš kambaryje
traukinys	Aš traukinyje
rūsys	Aš rūsyje

knygynas	Aš knygyne
muziejus	Aš muziejuje
Vilnius	Aš Vilniuje
Sidnėjus	Aš Sidnėjuje
mokykla	Aš mokykloje
biblioteka	Aš bibliotekoje
Lietuva	Aš Lietuvoje
gatvė	Aš gatvėje
svetainė	Aš svetainėje
kavinė	Aš kavinėje
Klaipėda	Aš Klaipėdoje

On an upcoming episode we'll learn a new verb - eiti  
Kur tu eini? Where are you going?

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

#### Notes for episode number 64 – Eiti To Go On Foot

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

Labas everybody, this is Jenny from Sweden and you're listening to Lithuanian Out Loud with Jack and Raminta, enjoy! Thanks, Jenny for sending us the plug and letting us use it. You're awesome! Anyone else want to send us a plug? We're listening!

According to the web page Global Lithuanian Net; Cosmology of the Ancient Balts, one of the most important sky gods of the old Lithuanian religion was, as we've mentioned before, Perkūnas, the Lithuanian Thundergod. He was powerful and could easily be angered. He was (or is he still?) the cleanser of the Earth from the power of evil. Perkūnas is stern, bearded and powerfully built and he crosses the skies in a fiery chariot drawn by swift horses or at times he would ride a single fiery horse.

His head is surrounded by flames. In one hand he holds lightning bolts and in his other hand a heavy stone axe. Starting in spring and continuing throughout the year there were nine festivals dedicated to Perkūnas.

Small images of Perkūnas have been found in the Kernavė settlement and in the „Perkūnas House“ in Kaunas. Some words that spring from his name are:

thunderstorm	perkūnija
thunder	perkūninis
and	
lightning rod	perkūnsargis

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hello	klausau
hey, baby, where are you?	labas, mylimoji, kur esi?
I'm downtown, where are you?	aš miesto centre, kur tu esi?
I'm in the hotel, I'm walking to downtown	aš viešbutyje, aš einu į miesto centrą

The purpose of this episode is to teach you the verb eiti. The verb, to go on foot, or, to walk, is eiti. Let's conjugate that in the present tense. Kaip pasakyti lietuviškai? How do you say it in Lithuanian? please repeat, prašom pakartoti...

I go (on foot)	aš einu
you go (on foot) (familiar)	tu eini
he walks (on foot)	jis eina

she goes (on foot)	ji eina
we go (on foot)	mes einame
we go (on foot)	mes einam
you walk (formal)	jūs einate
you all go (on foot)	jūs einate
you walk (formal)	jūs einat
they go (on foot)	jie eina
they walk (females)	jos eina

The question, kur tu eini? translates as, where are you going?

Where are you going?	Kur tu eini?
I'm walking to the park	Aš einu į parką
I'm in the park	Aš parke
Where are you going?	Kur tu eini?
I'm going to the restroom	Aš einu į tualetą
I'm in the bathroom	Aš tualete
Where are we going?	Kur mes einame?
We're walking to the museum	Mes einame į muziejų
We're in the museum	Mes muziejuje
Where are we going?	Kur mes einam?
We're walking to the restaurant	Mes einam į restoraną
We're in the restaurant	Mes restorane
Where are you going?	Kur Jūs einate?
I'm going to the store	Aš einu į parduotuvę
I'm in the store	Aš parduotuvėje
Where are you going?	Kur Jūs einat?
I'm going to the room	Aš einu į kambarį
I'm in the room	Aš kambaryje
Where is he going?	Kur jis eina?
He's going to the theater	Jis eina į teatrą
He's in the theater	Jis teatre
Where is he going?	Kur jis eina?
He's going to school	Jis eina į mokyklą
He's in the school	Jis mokykloje
Where are you all going?	Kur Jūs einate?
We're going to the pharmacy	Mes einame į vaistinę
We're in the pharmacy	Mes vaistinėje
Where are you all going?	Kur Jūs einat?
We're going to the hotel	Mes einam į viešbutį
We're in the hotel	Mes viešbutyje
Where is she going?	Kur ji eina?
She's going to the hospital	Ji eina į ligoninę
She's in the hospital	Ji ligoninėje
Where is she going?	Kur ji eina?
She's going to the coffee shop	Ji eina į kavinę
She's in the coffee shop	Ji kavinėje
Where are they going?	Kur jie eina?
They're going to the library	Jie eina į biblioteką
They're in the library	Jie bibliotekoje
Where are they going?	Kur jie eina?
They're going to the bar	Jie eina į barą
They're in the bar	Jie bare
Where are they going? (females)	Kur jos eina?
They're going to the club (females)	Jos eina į klubą
They're in the club	Jos klube

Where are they going? (females)	Kur jos eina?
They're going downtown (females)	Jos eina į miesto centrą
They're in downtown	Jos miesto centre

Note that sometimes we've shortened einame to einam and einate to einat. This happens with many words in spoken Lithuanian.

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

Ačiū labai, such a good job, I could kiss you!

### Notes for episode number 65 – Exam 9

Devintas 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!

I love you	Aš tave myliu
I really love you	Aš tave labai myliu
hi love! (male or female)	labas meile!
hi dear! (female)	labas brangioji!
hi dear! (male)	labas brangusis!
sweetheart! (female)	mylimoji!
sweetheart! (male)	mylimasis!
happy holidays!	su šventėm!
happy new year!	laimingų naujųjų metų!
happy birthday!	su gimimo diena!

all or everything	viskas
thanks for everything	ačiū už viską
help	pagalba
thanks for the help	ačiū už pagalbą
compliment	komplimentas
thanks for the compliment	ačiū už komplimentą
invitation	kvietimas
thanks for the invitation	ačiū už kvietimą
the letter	laiškas
thanks for the letter	ačiū už laišką

### Notes for episode number 66 – Exam 10

Dešimtas 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!

the price	kaina
the American male	amerikietis
the American man's name	amerikiečio vardas
the American man's house	amerikiečio namas
the American man's wife	amerikiečio žmona
the Vilnius man	Vilnietis
the Vilnius man's car	Vilniečio mašina
the Vilnius man's name	Vilniečio vardas
Vytis' daughter	Vyčio duktė
Vytis' house	Vyčio namas
the hotel	viešbutis
the hotel restaurant	viešbučio restoranas
the hotel room	viešbučio kambarys

the hotel restroom	viešbučio tualetas
a newspaper	laikraštis
the newspaper's price	laikraščio kaina
the newspaper's quality	laikraščio kokybė
the bird	paukštis
the bird's color	paukščio spalva
the bird's name	paukščio vardas
the bird's house	paukščio namas
the bicycle	dviratis
the bicycle's color	dviračio spalva
the bicycle's location	dviračio vieta
the bicycle's quality	dviračio kokybė
the tree	medis
the tree's color	medžio spalva
the tree's location	medžio vieta
the pigeon	balandis
April	balandis
the pigeon's color	balandžio spalva
the pigeon's location	balandžio vieta
an April day	balandžio diena
December	gruodis
a December day	gruodžio diena
a December morning	gruodžio rytas
a watch	laikrodis
the watch's color	laikrodžio spalva
the watch's quality	laikrodžio kokybė
the watch's price	laikrodžio kaina

### Notes for episode number 67 – Svajonėlė Little Dream

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

Hey! We're in a new month! In English the month of April is derived from the latin verb which means, "to open." In the northern hemisphere flowers and trees start to open.

In Lithuanian this month is known as balandis.

Balandis is the Lithuanian word for pigeon. In the month of balandis, the pigeon is starting to build nests and mate.

Since the episode when I asked for some reviews on iTunes we got five new reviews and I'd like to thank everyone who went to the trouble to give us one. If you use iTunes and if you haven't had time yet to give us a review, would you consider doing that for us today? We'd really appreciate it. Thanks!

Mentioning our statistics for Lithuanian Out Loud isn't something we plan to do regularly but we felt like doing it today. March was an amazing month for us. We had over 10,000 downloads and the downloads so far in April have been much stronger. Looks like we're heading for another record month. Thanks to all of you for listening. If you're listening to this podcast as it's released, by the time you hear it we'll have over 33,000 downloads of our 67 episode series. We can't believe it. Thank you very much.

Now, please don't forget those iTunes reviews. On with the show, enjoy!

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According to the web page Global Lithuanian Net; „Cosmology of the Ancient Balts,“ an ancient Lithuanian tradition survives to this day. When one sees a new crescent moon, one addresses it as Kunigaikštis (a duke) or Dievaitis (young god) and begs for good health.

From my own point of view, I've spoken to some Lithuanians and they've never heard of this tradition so it must survive in some areas and not in others. Raminta, you've never heard of this, right? Oh, not really. No, must be in the country or something, huh? Might be.

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This is our third episode focused on love talk. You can't really talk about terms of endearment in Lithuanian without discussing the diminutive. For example, Raminta's name, said in an endearing way, could be...

Ramintėlė

Ramintutė

Ramintytė

Ramintinė – not really, not Ramintinė.

Not - ah, really, but the others are good, Ramintėlė, Ramintutė, Ramintytė? Good, they are good, Ramintytė, nobody called me ever but it is logical – it could be. Ramintėlė, Ramintutė people called me, my parents call me Ramintėlė, Eglė calls me Ramintutė. My grandparents would call me Ramintulė. Ah, what else, how else could you say it? Ramintukas. Ah, Ramintukas, but this is for a man. Yeah, but they could, some people would say that, Ramintuk-, Kristina would call me Ramintukas. That's funny, hmm.

The diminutive is a way of changing a word to express smallness or affection and most languages use diminutives when speaking to children or pets. Of course, you can also use the diminutive in order to be derogatory towards someone. It just depends on what you're trying to express. Naturally, on Lithuanian Out Loud we don't want to hurt anybody's feelings so we'll just use the diminutive to express intimacy. From what I can tell, Lithuanians are very fond of the diminutive. They use it a lot, ar ne? (no?) Taip, taip, taip.

According to Antanas Klimas of Lituana.org, there is no other Indo-European language with more diminutives than Lithuanian. He lists for example;

(brolis - brother) → brolelis, broliukas, brolytis, brolužis, brolužėlis, brolytis, broliukėlis, brolytėlis, etcetera.

Ah, what do you think about all of that? Oh, I think brolytis, it's – it sounds kind of funny – brolytis. It's kind of cute but to tell the truth, not so common. In some areas of Lithuania broliukėlis as well, brolytis as well. You know, it's common, what kind brolelis, broliukas, brolytis, brolužis, brolužėlis, those are common.

Aha, today we'll go over feminine words in the diminutive. Note that all suffixes end in the letter -ė

-ytė

-utė

-ėlė

-elė

-ukė

-ulė

-užė

Aušra Aušra is a girl's name and it means dawn

Aušra plus -elė → Aušrelė

Aušra plus –utė → Aušrutė  
Aušra plus –ytė → Aušrytė  
Aušrukė  
Aušrulė  
Aušružė

Saulė Saulė is a girl's name. Saulė is the Lithuanian Sun Goddess.

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

Saulė plus –elė → Saulelė  
Saulė plus –utė → Saulutė  
Saulė plus –ytė → Saulytė  
Add:  
Saulužė  
Saulužėlė  
Saulukė  
Saululė  
Saulukytė  
Saulukėlė  
Saulužutė

Ah, labai gerai, and what do you think about this? It looks okay or what? It looks really cute. I think it's nice in the Lithuanian language and we really use a lot of words like this. Hmm, Saulužutė, Saulukėlė, yeah, it's not so common – some of them – like from Saulė. Saulužė would be very common. Saulužėlė – very common. Saulukė not so much in some areas of Lithuania. Saulutė very, very common. Saulutė very common. Oh others, Saulukytė, Saulukėlė, Saulužutė not so common, it's from some areas of Lithuania.

Ah, okay, great. Now here are feminine nouns with more than two syllables. For example...

Svajonė Svajonė is a girl's name. Svajonė means dream.

Svajonė plus –ėlė → Svajonėlė  
Svajonė plus –utė → Svajonutė  
Svajonė plus –ytė → Svajonytė  
Svajonukė  
Svajonulė  
Svajonužė

And what do you think? Some of them like I said – Svajonėlė you could say, but not Svajonutė, not Svajonytė, not Svajonukė – we would not use those. Maybe Svajonėlė you could say that but not others so common. Maybe even people would look if you would say like Svajonukė would look strange at you, you know. Okay, okay.

Austėja Austėja is a girl's name. Austėja is the Lithuanian Goddess of Bees.

Austėja plus –ėlė → Austėjėlė  
Austėja plus –utė → Austėjutė  
Austėja plus –ytė → Austėjytė

And what do you think about those? Oh, you know my brother's daughter is Austėja. I would call her Austukas. Really? Or Austytė. But those are cute. Very rare I would say to her like – Austėja. Almost never. Almost never, hmm. Maybe when she gets married. Maybe when she will get older.

So, you would never say Austelė. Austelė – we would say – my mother called Austelė but it's not maybe correct – Austelė – she called. Ah, so going back to Svajonė, so you would never say Svajonėlė – no never. But you see, with names it's a little bit different in Lithuania, sometimes it might not make sense but people can put it together. Just for fun. Yeah, yeah.

Of course, not just names use the diminutive. There are thousands of examples.

mašina is the word for machine or car  
mašinėlė is the word for typewriter  
banda is a small loaf of bread  
bandelė is a roll or a bun  
dovana is a gift  
dovanėlė is a small gift  
grandinė is a chain  
grandinėėlė is a small chain

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

Oh, thank you dear, such a nice job. Oh, thank you, such a cute lesson. It's kind of cute, I like this, it's very cute. Cutie, cutie, cutie.

#### Notes for episode number 68 – Ažuoliukas Little Oak

Hey, hey, hey! Hey, hey, hey, what you say? How are you doin' love? I'm doing good today. I'm glad to hear that. Yeah, today the weather is really bad.

Hi there, I'm Jack and I'm Raminta and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud where the lessons are free and you've got a money back guarantee.

Today we're in the month of April which in Lithuanian is balandis.

According to the Wikipedia page entitled, "Coat of arms of Lithuania," the Vytis was the Lithuanian state emblem of the Republic of Lithuania until 1940, when the nation was invaded by the Soviet Union and all national symbols were outlawed. On 11 March 1990, Lithuania declared its independence again and restored its national symbols, including the Vytis. The name of the Vytis is related to the verb, vyti – to chase. Today the Vytis is a rider on a white horse on a red background.

Remember back in episode 0034 when we told you about the Battle of the Sun of 1236? That was the battle where the Lithuanians all but wiped out the invading German Livonian Brothers of the Sword. Mindaugas and his wife Morta were crowned King and Queen of Lithuania during the summer of 1253, just seventeen years later. During the 1240s Grand Duke Mindaugas was consolidating his power in Lithuania but the German Knights were still a very real problem for him and the Lithuanian people. Mindaugas knew that if he could get the Pope in Rome to recognize him as the ruler of Lithuania, the German Crusaders would have to get off his back. Of course the price of recognition by Rome was that he and his people would have to accept Christianity. That was the price for peace, become a Christian or the Pope's armies would continue to rape Lithuanian lands.

So, Mindaugas was baptized, the Pope was happy and there was peace. Ten years after Mindaugas was crowned king, he was assassinated and the people who never liked the idea of becoming Christians reverted back to their traditional gods. Today Mindaugas is a national hero in Lithuania. He is generally considered the founder of the Lithuanian state, and the first leader to unite the Balts.

We mention Vytis and Mindaugas because both are not only historical symbols, they're popular names for Lithuanian males.

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Okay, this is our fourth episode focused on love talk. Today we continue with the diminutive that we started in episode 0067. We went over feminine diminutives, today we'll focus on the masculine.

In these episodes we're simply introducing you to the Lithuanian diminutive endings. Some endings that are possible, aren't used very much. Lithuanians like to play with diminutive endings in many ways. After studying the feminine and masculine diminutives you should at least be able to recognize them when you see and hear them. The possible combinations are endless.

Masculine suffixes in the diminutive include...

-utis  
-ėlis  
-elis  
-ukas  
-iukas  
-ulis  
-užis  
-ytis  
-užėlis

So nicely done, good job. Oh, thank you. Note that all these suffixes end in the letter -s. Labai gerai. Like...

Aras Aras is a man's name.

Aras plus - utis → Arutis  
Aras plus - elis → Arelis  
Aras plus - ukas → Arukas

Vytis Vytis is a man's name. Vytis is the state symbol of Lithuania.

Vytis plus - utis → Vytutis  
Vytis plus - elis → Vytelis  
Vytis plus - ukas → Vytukas

Ažuolas Ažuolas is a man's name and it means oak.

Can you imagine in English parents would give the name for their boy – oak? No way, but I think it's really cute. I think it's a good idea. Really? But to me in English it sounds kind of funny – oak. Oak. Oak. Very strong guy. Yeah, I know. By the way, I have a Christmas tree in my apartment.

(Raminta is referring to a visitor in her flat, a good friend named Eglė. Eglė is the Lithuanian word for fir tree or Christmas tree.)

Still? Eglė! Oh, that's right, Eglė! Eglė should marry a guy named Ažuolas and they can be the miškas family. (miškas is the Lithuanian word for forest) Oh, you know there is the last name Miškas – you know our old religion, it's something...that's funny...but you know I really like the name Liepa for the girl...and I'm not sure how it's – liepa – in English. Fox. Fox? I think. Liepa? Fox? This little animal? No, no, lapė, lapė is the fox. Oh, lapė! Right, lapė. But, Liepa is a tree, a tree, it's a nice tree and it's a nice name for a girl I don't know in English, I will look maybe later on vocabulary what it is. Not aspen, huh? No, birželis – aspen. Ah, birželis, right.

Ažuolas plus -utis → Ažuolutis  
Ažuolas plus -ėlis → Ažuolėlis  
Ažuolas plus -iukas → Ažuoliukas

Mindaugas Mindaugas is a man's name.

Mindaugas plus - utis → Mindaugutis

Mindaugas plus - ėlis → Mindaugėlis

Mindaugas plus - iukas → Mindaugiukas

Again, not just names use the diminutive. There are thousands of examples.

maišas is a sack

maišelis is a small sack

paukštis is a bird

paukštelis is a nestling or a chick

kostiumas is a man's suit

kostiumėlis is woman's suit

pyragas is a pie

pyragėlis is a pastry

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

### Notes for episode number 69 – Exam 11

Vienuoliktas 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!

Here we are making toasts while drinking. Hint – these toasts are in the accusative case.

for you! formal

už jus!

for you! informal

už tave!

for Lithuania!

už Lietuvą!

for Australia!

už Australiją!

for Ireland!

už Airiją!

for Egypt!

už Egiptą!

for England!

už Angliją!

for Brazil!

už Braziliją!

for Botswana!

už Botsvaną!

for Jack!

už Džiaką!

for Raminta!

už Ramintą!

masculine numbers

zero

nulis

one

vienas

two

du

three

trys

four

keturi

five

penki

six

šeši

seven

septyni

eight

aštuoni

nine

devyni

ten

dešimt

feminine numbers

zero	nulis
one	viena
two	dvi
three	trys
four	keturios
five	penkios
six	šešios
seven	septynios
eight	aštuonios
nine	devynios
ten	dešimt
eleven	vienuolika
twelve	dvylika
thirteen	trylika
fourteen	keturiolika
fifteen	penkiolika
sixteen	šešiolika
seventeen	septyniolika
eighteen	aštuoniolika
nineteen	devyniolika
twenty	dvidešimt
thirty	trisdešimt
forty	keturiasdešimt
fifty	penkiasdešimt
sixty	šešiasdešimt
seventy	septyniasdešimt
eighty	aštuoniasdešimt
ninety	devyniasdešimt
one hundred	šimtas
can one?	galima?
yes, one can	taip, galima
one cannot!	negalima!

to a female- Good morning sweetheart, time to get up!	Labas rytas mylimoji, laikas keltis!
to a male- Good morning sweetie, time to get up!	Labas rytas mylimasis, laikas keltis!
kiss me please	pabučiuok mane prašau
hug me please	apkabink mane prašau
have a good day, kisses, bye!	geros dienos, bučiuoju, ate!
sweet dreams love, goodnight	saldžių sapnų meile, labanakt

#### Notes for episode number 70 – Exam 12

Dvyliktas 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!

straight ahead	tiesiai
back	atgal
here	čia
right here	štai čia
to the left	į kairę
to the right	į dešinę

there  
no, not here, over there  
here?  
yes, here  
wait for me here five minutes, please  
have a good day!  
goodbye!  
have a good evening!  
goodbye!  
good wind! (goodbye!)  
good night!  
have a good flight!  
have a good trip!

center  
city center  
downtown  
in the city center  
curve  
Bend Park  
a television  
television tower  
genocide  
genocide museum  
the air or the weather  
the port or the harbor  
the airport  
Vilnius University  
Castle Street  
Cathedral Square  
Gediminas Castle  
I'm going to Vilnius University  
I'm going to Castle Street  
I'm going to Cathedral Square  
He's going to downtown  
He's going to the television tower  
She's going to The Genocide Museum  
She's going to Bend Park  
She's going to the airport  
I'm going to Gediminas Castle

ten  
ne, ne čia, ten  
čia?  
taip, čia  
palaukite manęs čia penkias minutes, prašau  
geros dienos!  
sudie!  
gero vakaro!  
viso labo!  
gero vėjo!  
labos nakties!  
gero skrydžio!  
geros kelionės!

centras  
miesto centras  
miesto centras  
miesto centre  
vingis  
Vingio parkas  
televizija  
televizijos bokštas  
genocidas  
genocido muziejus  
oras  
uostas  
oro uostas  
Vilniaus universitetas  
Pilies gatvė  
Katedros aikštė  
Gedimino pilis  
aš važiuoju į Vilniaus universitetą  
aš važiuoju į Pilies gatvę  
aš važiuoju į Katedros aikštę  
jis važiuoja į miesto centrą  
jis važiuoja į televizijos bokštą  
ji važiuoja į Genocido muziejų  
ji važiuoja į Vingio parką  
ji važiuoja į oro uostą  
aš važiuoju į Gedimino pilį

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