

Vienuoliktoji pamoka

Lesson 11

MANO KAMBARYS

Màno kambar̄ys yrà m̄žas, b̄t mán jis labaī patiñka. Kambar̄yè yrà tik vienas l̄ngas, priè l̄ngo st̄ovi m̀no s̄enas st̄ilas. Añt st̄alo ḡuli raudonas̄ pieštukas̄ ir̄ m̄lyna knygà. M̀no sesut̄e Rūtà j̄ina ĩ kambar̄j ir̄ s̄ako:

— Výtai, kuř t̀vo naũjas pieštukas̄? M̀n j̄o reĩkia.

— T̀ rašyk̄ gerà plũksna, n̄ pieštuk̀.

— Aš nenóriu rašyti, aš noriu piešti. M̀n reĩkia t̀vo raudono pieštuko.

— Geraĩ. Gali ĩmti. Jis ḡuli añt st̄alo.

— Ačiũ. O kuř t̀vo geltonas̄ p̄pieriũs?

— Viskas añt st̄alo. ĩmk̄ viskà: raudonà pieštukà, geltonà p̄pieriũ, tik palik̄ man̄e ramyb̄je. Aš skaitaũ naũjà romàną.

— Geraĩ, geraĩ. Tik nebũk̄ jaũ t̀ks piktas!

— Aš nepiktas. Tik t̀ bũk̄ gerà ir̄ man̄s netrukdyk̄!

— Aš tuojaũ išeĩsiu. Aš eĩsiu p̀s m̀sũ kaimyn̄ę, p̄nià Matulien̄ę.

— Eik, kuř nori — p̀s Matulien̄ę, Matulyt̄ę ar Matulĩ, — m̀n vistiek!

— Ačiũ, m̀no mielas broleli. Iki pasim̄tymo.

VOCABULARY

kambar̄ys -io (3b) — room

m̄žas, -à (4) — small, little

b̄t — but

l̄ngas (3) — window

priè (prep. with gen.) — by, near, at,
at the side of

piešti (piešiũ, piešia, pieš̄e, pieš̄) —
to draw, to draw pictures

ĩmti (ĩmũ, ĩma, ĩm̄e, ĩms)* — to take,
to pick up

ãčiũ — thanks, thank you

geltonas, -a — yellow

stovėti (stóviu, stóvi, stovėjo, stovės)
 — to stand (i.e. to be in a standing position)
 sėnas, -à (4) — old
 stālas (4) — table
 gulėti (guliù, gùli, gulėjo, gulės) —
 — to lie (i.e. to be in a lying or horizontal position)
 raudónas (1) — red
 pieštukas (2) — pencil
 mėlynas, -a (1) — blue
 įeiti (įeinù, įeina, įėjo, įeįs) — to enter, to come in, to step in
 sakýti (sakaũ, sāko, sāké, sakýs) — to say
 Výtai (voc. sg.) — Vytaš (first name, shortened form of Výtautas)
 naujas, -à (4) — new
 reikėti (reikia, reikėjo, reikės) — to need (only used in 3rd person)
 mán jō reikia — I need it
 gėras, -à (4) — good
 plūksna (1) — pen; feather

pōpieriūs (1) — paper
 palikti (paliekù, paliēka, paliko, paliks)* — to leave (behind)
 ramýbė (1) — quiet, peace
 romānas (2) — novel
 gerai (adverb) — well, O.K.
 jau — already, just
 tōks — such, such a
 piktas, -à (4) — angry
 trukdyti (trukdaũ, trūkdo, trūkdė, trūkdýs) — to disturb, to pester
 tuojaũ — right away, soon
 pàs (prep. with acc.) — by, to, at (the place of)
 kaimýnė (1) — neighbor (fem.)
 ponià (4) — lady, Mrs.
 vistiek — all the same
 brolii (voc. sing.) — dear brother, brother dear
 iki (prep. with the gen.) — until, till, up to
 pasimātymas (1) — meeting, seeing (one another), 'date', rendezvous

Idioms

mán jō reikia — I need it (him)
mán reikia raudono pieštuko — I need a (the) red pencil
netrukdyk manęs — leave me in peace; let me be
iki pasimātymo — so long (literally: until we see each other)

NB. *daũg* 'much, many' is used with the genitive case: *daũg cuk-raus* 'much sugar', etc.

GRAMMAR

11.1 First Declension of Adjectives.

All adjectives ending in *-as* in the masculine nominative singular belong to the first declension. The singular is listed below and the plural cases are given in Lesson 21.

Masculine		Feminine	
N.,V. báltas (3)	-as 'white'	baltà	-a
G. bálto	-o	baltōs	-os
D. báltam	-am	báltai	-ai
A. báltą	-ą	báltą	-ą
I. báltu	-u	bálta	-a
L. baltamė	-ame	baltojė	-oje

* Irregular verbs. See Lith.-English Vocabulary.

Masculine			Feminine		
N.,V.	raudónas (1)	-as 'red'	raudóna		-a
G.	raudóno	-o	raudónos		-os
D.	raudónam	-am	raudónai		-ai
A.	raudóną	-ą	raudóną		-ą
I.	raudónu	-u	raudóna		-a
L.	raudóname	-ame	raudónoje		-oje

The numbers in parentheses refer to the accent classes which are almost the same as for the nouns. They were briefly discussed in Lesson 5 and in the Appendix, paragraph 51.

The declension of the adjective of the first declension should be compared with that of the first and second declension noun. The declension of the masculine adjective differs in the dative, locative and vocative cases from that of the first declension noun.

Only the masculine and feminine forms of the adjective are declined. The residual neuter form is limited to the nominative case; it is formed by dropping the -s from the nominative singular masculine.

11.2 The use of *reikėti* 'to be necessary' and *reikalingas* 'necessary':

The logical subject of the verb *reikėti* is in the dative case and the logical object is in the genitive case. Examples:

1. *Mán reikia kambario.* — I need a room (literally: To me is necessary a room.)
2. *Mán reikėjo kambario.* — I needed a room.
3. *Mán reikės kambario.* — I shall need a room.
4. *Tėvui reikia pieštuko.* — Father needs the pencil.
5. *Tėvui reikėjo pieštuko.* — Father needed the pencil.
6. *Tėvui reikės pieštuko.* — Father will need the pencil.
7. *Jō bróliui reikia ramybės.* — His brother needs rest.
8. *Jō bróliui reikėjo ramybės.* — His brother needed rest.
9. *Jō bróliui reikės ramybės.* — His brother will need rest.

11.2,1 As an inflected adjective *reikalingas* agrees in case, number and gender with the noun it modifies. Examples:

1. *Mán [yrà] reikalingas stālas.* — I need a table (literally: To me is necessary a table.)
2. *Jūms [yrà] reikalīga naujà knygà.* — You need a new book (literally: to you is necessary a new book.)

3. *Màno šeĩmai [yrà] reikalìngas didelìs nāmas.* — My family needs a large house (lit.: To my family is necessary a large house.)
4. *Mán bũvo reikalìngas stālas.* — I needed a table (literally: To me was necessary a table.)
5. *Mán bũs reikalìngas stālas.* — I shall need a table (literally: To me will be necessary a table.)

11.3 Names in Lithuanian.

In Lithuanian the suffixes *-as*, *-is*, *-ys*, *-us*, *-ė*, *-a* can be added to the root to form the family name for a male. The suffix *-ienė* (sometimes *-uvienė*) denotes a married woman; the suffixes *-aitė*, *-ytė*, *-utė* and *-iūtė* denote unmarried women. Examples:

Mr. = <i>põnas</i> :	Mrs. = <i>ponià</i> :	Miss = <i>panėlė</i> :
Šāpalas,	Šāpalienė	Šapalaitė
Gaĩgalas	Gaĩgaliene	Gaigalaitė
Miškinis	Miškinienė	Miškinytė
Valāitis	Valāitienė	Valaitytė
Rainỹs	Rainienė	Rainytė
Ruzgỹs	Ruzgienė	Ruzgytė
Rĩmkus	Rĩmkuvienė	Rimkūtė
Stānkus	Stānkuvienė	Stankūtė
Peldziũs	Peldžiuvienė	Peldžiūtė
Katėlė	Kateliene	Katelytė
Razmà	Razmienė	Razmaitė

The words *põnas*, *ponià* and *panėlė* are of Polish origin. They originally meant 'lord, master', but now are used only with the meaning of 'Mr., Mrs., and Miss' respectively.

The suffix *-ienė* (or *-uvienė*) is added directly to the root after the suffix *-as*, *is*, *-ys*, *-ė* or *-a* is dropped. The suffix *-aitė* is added to the root after the suffix *-as* or *-a* is dropped, the suffix *-utė* (*-iūtė*) after the *-us* is dropped and the suffix *-ytė* after the suffix *-is*, *-ys* or *-ė* is dropped.

The only names having the suffix *-uvienė* are those formed from disyllabic masculine names with the ending *-us* or *-ius*. But even in this case the suffix *-ienė* is used, so that beside *Stařkuvienė* we also find *Starkienė*.

Names with the suffix *-uvienė* have the stress in the same position as the corresponding masculine names, thus *Stānkus* — *Stānkuvienė*.

Names with the suffix *-ienė* have the stress in the same place as the corresponding masculine name, if the latter has the acute intonation (and belongs to the first accent class) or the circumflex intonation (and belongs to the third accent class) on the third syllable from the end, e.g. *Jonaitis - Jonaitienė*, *Gaigalas - Gaigalienė*.

In all the other cases feminine names have the stress on the suffix, e.g. *Kaūnas - Kaunienė*, *Daukša - Daukšienė*.

Names with the suffix *-aitė* have the stress on this suffix except for those which are formed from masculine names with the suffixes *-ūnas*, *-ėnas*, *-ynas* (of the first accent class). Thus we have *Arminaitė*, *Burbaitė*, but *Bradūnaitė*, *Bražėnaitė*, *Tamulynaitė*.

Names with the suffixes *-ytė*, *-utė* and *-iūtė* always have the stress on the suffix, e.g. *Rainytė*, *Senkūtė*, *Peldžiūtė*.

11.4 The Vocative of Proper Names.

In general the vocatives of the proper nouns or names are the same as the vocative forms of the corresponding declension of common nouns. Examples:

Name (nom. sing.)	Vocative	Declension	Lesson
Rainys	Rainy	1	3
Miškinis	Miškini	1	3
Katėlė	Katėle	2	3
Rimkus	Rimkau	4	6
Rimkuvienė	Rimkuviene	2	3
Rimkūtė	Rimkute	2	3

Names ending in *-as* in the nominative singular form an exception to this rule. The vocative of such nouns ends in *-ai*, e.g. *Antanas* has the vocative *Antanai*, *Kostas* has the vocative *Kostai*, *Čėpas*, voc. *Čėpai*, *Rimas*, voc. *Rimai*, etc.

EXERCISES

A. Questions. 1. Kòks yrà màno kambarys? 2. Kàs stóvi priė lán-go màno kambarjė? 3. Kàs gùli ànt stálo? 4. Kàs įėina į màno kambarį? 5. Kā jì sáko? 6. Kõ màno sesùtei reikia? 7. Ař jì nóri rašyti? 8. Kā àš skaitau? 9. Kuř eīs Rūtà? 10. Ař àš esù gėras brólis?

B. Decline in the singular: báltas nāmas, sėnas pieštukas, naujà krósnis (-ies, etc. 3rd declension), sėnas arklýs, gerà plunksna, mėlynas dangùs, raudónas akmuõ.

C. *Fill in the blanks:* 1. Aš turiu (small) kambarį.
 2. Māno (in [my] small) kambaryjė stovi (a new) stālas. 3. Mān patiņka māno (old) plūnksna. 4. Māno sesuō Rūtā rāšo (with the yellow) pieštukū. 5. Aš rašau (with the red) pieštukū.

D. *Fill in the blanks:* 1. Mān reikia nauj..... knyg..... 2. Jām reik..... (pres. tense) eīti namō. 3. Māno brōliui reikia mėlyn..... pieštuk..... 4. Mūms reik..... (past tense) eīti namō. 5. Jiems reik..... (future) eīti namō. 6. Mūms [yrā] reikaling..... naujas stālas. 7. Māno sēseriai būvo reikaling..... senā knygā. 8. Mān reikaling..... naujas pieštukas. 9. Mān nereikia eīti nam..... 10. Aš esū nam.....

E. *Complete:*

1. Pōnas Žilỹs, poniā, panėlė
2. Pōnas Kalādė, poniā, panėlė
3. Pōnas Stūkas, poniā, panėlė
4. Pōnas Gudėlis, poniā, panėlė
5. Pōnas Stóškus, poniā, panėlė
6. Pōnas Švėdas, poniā, panėlė

F. Put all the forms of Exercise E into the *vocative case*: e.g.: Pōne Žilỹ, pōnia Žilīene, panėle Žilýte, etc.

G. *Translate into Lithuanian:* 1. I have an old table. 2. My old table stands in my small room. 3. I like my little room. 4. I need a new pencil. 5. You need a new pen. 6. You had to have (=needed to have) a new table. 7. Mrs. Rugys is at home. 8. Miss Klimas goes home. 9. I like Miss Žukas. 10. We need a large room.

CONVERSATION

MIESTE: KUR YRA ... ?

- Valaitis: 1. Atsiprašau. Ař gālite mán pasakýti, kuř yrā viēšbutis 'Amėrika'?
- Policininkas: 2. Viēšbutis 'Amėrika' yrā netoli. Eikite tiesióg dvi minutės, tadā kairėjė gātvės pūsėje pamatýsite raudóną námą ...
- Valaitis: 3. Labai āčiū. Aš dār tik neseniai esū jūsų miestė. Kuř čiā yrā gėras restorānas?
- Policininkas: 4. Restorānas 'Nidā' yrā labai gėras. Jis yrā kitojė gātvės pūsėje.

- Valaitis:* 5. O kuŗ yrà òperos teātras?
Policininkas: 6. Operos teātras yrà miēsto centrè. Jũms reikēs važiũoti autobusũ. Autobũsas Nr. (= nũmeris) 5 (peñktas).
Valaitis: 7. Mán taip pàt reĩkia nusipiŗkti naũjã ir ġerã miēsto plãnã. Kuŗ aŗ jĩ galiũ rãsti?
Policininkas: 8. Jũs ġãlitate ġãuti miēsto plãnã knygyne. Knygy-nas yrà pirmojè ġãtvèje dešinèjè.
Valaitis: 9. Ačiũ labai. Dabaŗ aŗ jaũ susirãsiu, kũ mán reĩkia. Sudiũ.
Policininkas: 10. Sudiũ, sudiũ. Laimĩgai.

IN THE CITY: ASKING DIRECTIONS

- Valaitis:* 1. Pardon me please. Can you tell me where the hotel 'America' is?
Policeman: 2. The hotel 'Amerika' is not too far. Go straight ahead for two minutes, then you will see a red house on the left side of the street...
Valaitis: 3. Thank you very much. I have been in your city only a short time. Where is there a good restaurant around here?
Policeman: 4. The 'Nida' restaurant is a good restaurant. It is on the other side of the street.
Valaitis: 5. And where is the opera theater?
Policeman: 6. The opera theater is in the center of the city. You will have to go by bus. Bus No. 5.
Valaitis: 7. I also have to buy a new and a good city map. Where can I find it?
Policeman: 8. You can get a city map in the bookstore. The bookstore is on the first street on the right.
Valaitis: 9. Thank you very much. Now, I will be able to find what I need. Good-by.
Policeman: 10. Good-by, good-by. Good luck!

NOTES:

3. *dãr tik neseniaĩ esũ* — lit. 'still only not long am'.
 Note the use of the present tense in Lithuanian to express a condition which has begun in the past and continues into the present. In English we use a perfect tense to express such an action.
 6. *Nr. 5* — nũmeris peñktas: lit. 'the fifth number'.
 9. *susirãsiu* — lit. 'I will find for myself'.
 10. *Laimĩgai* — lit. 'luckily'.