



Lietuvos ūkininko sodyba su kryžiumi
A Lithuanian Farmstead with a Cross

Dvyliktoji pamoka

Lesson 12

MANO GIMTASIS KAIMAS

Vakar aš aplankiaũ savo gimtąjį kaimą. Mano gimtasis kaimas sėnas ir gražus. Jis yra prieš Nėmuno. Nėmunas yra plati upė. Aš mačiau tamšų mišką, kuriamė mės žaisdavome. Ejaũ plačiu keliu, kuriuõ eidavau į mokyklą, kai dar buvau vaikas. Aš aplankiaũ sėną kaimyną, kuris pasakodavo mums gražių pasakų, kada jis tik turėdavo laiko.

Kai mės dar gyvėnome káime, mės dirbdavome nuo rýto ligi vākaro, bėt dárbas bũdavo mums visuomėt labai malonũs.

Dabař aš miestė dirbu suñkiai ir skubiaĩ, nės reĩkia viską greĩtai padaryti. Káime visuomėt bũdavo gražũ ir smagũ.

VOCABULARY

vākara — yesterday
aplankyti (aplankaũ, aplaũko, aplaũkė, aplankys) — to visit
gimtasis — native
kaimas (1) — village
gražus, -i (4) — beautiful
prie (prep. with gen.) — at, by, near, on
platus, -i (4) — wide
tamsus, -i (4) — dark
miškas (4) — forest, woods
kuriamė (loc. sing.) — in which
žaisti (irreg.: žaidžiũ, žaidžia, žaidė, žais) — to play
kelias (4) — way, road
kuriuõ (inst. sing.) — [here] along which
kaimynas (1) — neighbor
kuris (nom. sing.) — who, which
pasakoti (pasakoju, pasakoja, pasakojo, pasakos) — to tell, to narrate

pāsaka (1) — fairy tale, folk tale
kadà — when
kadà tik — whenever
kai (conjunction) — when
nuõ (prep. with gen.) — from, starting from
rýtas (3) — morning
ligi (prep. with gen.) — till, until
dárbas (3) — work
malonũs, -i (4) — pleasant
sunkũs, -i (4) heavy, difficult
suñkiai (adverb) — heavily, hard (in the adverbial sense)
skubũs, -i (4) — hurried
skubiaĩ (adverb) — hurriedly
greĩtai — fast, right away, soon
padaryti (padaraũ, padáro, padarė, padarys) — to do, to accomplish
õ — but, and
smagũs, -i (4) — cheerful

GRAMMAR

12.1 Second Declension of Adjectives.

Adjectives belonging to this declension are characterized by the ending *-us* in the masculine nominative singular and the ending *-i* in the feminine nominative singular. The singular is listed below and the plural cases are given in Lesson 22.

Masculine		Feminine	
N.,V.	sunkùs -us (4) 'heavy'	sunki	-i
G.	sunkaūs -aus	sunkiōs	-ios
D.	sunkiám -iam	suñkiai	-iai
A.	suñku -ų	suñkia	-ia
I.	sunkiù -iu	sunkià	-ia
L.	sunkiamè -iame	sunkiojè	-ioje

Masculine		Feminine	
N.,V.	platùs -us (4) 'wide'	plati	-i
G.	plataūs -aus	plačiōs	-ios
D.	plačiám -iam	plāčiai	-iai
A.	plātu -ų	plāčia	-ia
I.	plačiù -iu	plačia	-ia
L.	plačiamè -iame	plačiojè	-ioje

The endings of the nouns of the fourth declension (Lesson 6) should be carefully compared with the masculine endings above. The endings of feminine nouns in *-i* of the second declension should be carefully compared with the feminine endings above (Lesson 3). Some of the endings are different (e.g. the masculine dat. sing.), but enough of them are similar to aid in memorization.

-ti- (and *-di-*) are replaced by *-či-* (and *-dži-* respectively) in position before the vowels *-a-*, *-o-*, *-u-* in the second declension of adjectives. In this position *-či-* and *-dži-* merely denote a soft or palatalized *-č-* or *-dž-* sound; the letter *-i-* here does not denote a vowel, but merely the softening or palatalization of the preceding consonant. (Cf. also 3.3 and the Introductory Lesson.)

12.2 Formation of Adverbs.

Adverbs can be formed from adjectives of the first declension (*-as*, *-a*) by dropping the *-as* of the nominative singular masculine and adding *-ai*. Adverbs can be formed from second declension

adjectives by dropping the *-us* of the nominative singular masculine and adding *-iai* (with the appropriate changes discussed above if the stem ends in *-t* or *-d*). Examples:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1) <i>gēras</i> 'good' | <i>gerāi</i> 'well' |
| 2) <i>báltas</i> 'white' | <i>baltaī</i> 'white, whitish' |
| 3) <i>sunkùs</i> 'heavy, hard' | <i>suñkiaī</i> 'heavily, hard (of work)' |
| 4) <i>platùs</i> 'wide' | <i>plačiaiī</i> 'widely' |
| 5) <i>gražùs</i> 'beautiful' | <i>gražiaiī</i> 'beautifully' |

12.3 The Neuter Form of the Adjectives.

From the adjectives of the first and second declension a neuter form can be derived by dropping the *-s* from the masculine nominative singular, cf. Examples:

M a s c u l i n e	N e u t e r
1) <i>gēras</i> 'good'	<i>gēra</i> 'the good, that which is good'
2) <i>báltas</i> 'white'	<i>bálta</i> 'that which is white'
3) <i>gražùs</i> 'beautiful'	<i>gražù</i> 'that which is beautiful'
4) <i>sunkùs</i> 'difficult'	<i>sunkù</i> 'difficult, hard, heavy'

These neuter forms occur only in the nominative singular, and mostly as parts of the predicate. They are commonly used with the verb 'to be' in certain impersonal constructions. Examples:

- 1) *Mán čìa labaī gēra.* — I feel fine (good) here (literally: To me here it is very good).
- 2) *Jám viskas čìa bũvo gražù.* — He found everything beautiful here (literally: To him everything here was beautiful).
- 3) *Čìa [yrà] labaī gražù.* — Here it is very beautiful.
- 4) *Čìa bũvo labaī gražù.* — Here it was very beautiful.
- 5) *Čìa bũs labaī gražù.* — Here it will be very beautiful.
- 6) *Mán šálta.* — I am cold (literally: To me it is cold).

Note that this is the correct way to express the idea of feeling heat, cold, etc. The sentence *áš esù šáltas* would mean 'I am cold' in the sense 'my body is cold when you touch it' or 'my body is exuding cold'. The dative case of the noun or pronoun is used with the adjective in the neuter:

- 7) *Táu šálta.* — You (sg.) are cold.
- 8) *Jám šálta.* — He is cold.
- 9) *Jái šálta.* — She is cold.

- 10) *Mūms šālta.* — We are cold.
 11) *Jūms būs šālta.* — You will be cold.
 12) *Jiems būvo šālta.* — They (masculine) were cold.
 13) *Jóms būvo šālta.* — They (feminine) were cold.
 NB. It is very important to remember that these neuter adjectives cannot be used as adverbs.

Neuter Adjectives

Čià labaī gražū. —
 'It is very beautiful here'
Táu šilta,
 'You are warm
Mán būvo labaī malonū. —
 'I was very pleased;
 it was very pleasant for me.'

A d v e r b s

Jis rāšo gražiaī. —
 'He writes beautifully'
nēs tū šiltaī apsireņģes.
 because you are dressed warmly'
Jis maloniaī kalbējo. —
 'He spoke pleasantly'

12.4 The Frequentative Past Tense. (*būtāsis dažnīnis laīkas*)

In addition to the simple past tense (or preterit) discussed in Lesson 8 there is another past tense, the frequentative past, which denotes an action which took place several times, frequently, at repeated intervals in the past. It can be translated by such English expressions as: *I used to ...*; *I kept ...*; *I would ...*. To obtain the stem for this tense, drop the infinitive ending *-ti* and add the following endings: 1st sing. *-davau*, 2nd sg. *-davai*, 3rd person *-davo*, 1st plur. *-davome*, 2nd plur. *-davote*. Note that this tense consists essentially of *-dav-* plus the preterit endings *-au*, *-ai*, *-o*, etc.

1st Conjugation: *dirbti* 'to work'

Singular

- 1) *dirbdavau* 'I used to work' -dav-au
 2) *dirbdavai* -dav-ai
 3) *dirbdavo* -dav-o

Plural

- dirbdavome* -dav-ome
dirbdavote -dav-ote
dirbdavo -dav-o

2nd Conjugation: *mylėti* 'to love'

Singular

- 1) *mylėdavau* 'I used to love' -dav-au
 2) *mylėdavai* -dav-ai
 3) *mylėdavo* -dav-o

Plural

- mylėdavome* -dav-ome
mylėdavote -dav-ote
mylėdavo -dav-o

3rd Conjugation: *skaitýti* 'to read'

Singular		Plural
1) skaitýdavau 'I used to read'	-dav-au	skaitýdavome -dav-ome
2) skaitýdavai	-dav-ai	skaitýdavote -dav-ote
3) skaitýdavo	-dav-o	skaitýdavo -dav-o

As is evident from the examples above the method of formation is the same for all three conjugations. The stress is *always* on the stem, *never* on the ending.

EXERCISES

A. *Questions.* 1. Kā aš vākar aplankiaū? 2. Kóks yrà mào gimtàs káimas? 3. Kuř jis yrà? 4. Kokià ùpè yrà Nēmunas? 5. Kuř aš eīdavau plačiū keliū, kaī aš buvaū vaīkas? 6. Kā mums pāsakodavo sēnas kaimýnas? 7. Kóks bŭvo dárbas káime? 8. Kaīp reīkia dirbti miestè? 9. Kuř jŭsŭ gimtàs káimas? 10. Kuř [yrà] geriaū gyvènti — káime ař miestè?

B. *Decline in the singular:* gražŭs, tamsŭs, skubŭs, malonŭs, smagŭs.

C. *Form adverbs from the following adjectives:* raudónas, mēlynas, báltas, jáunas, platŭs, smagŭs, malonŭs, skubŭs, tamsŭs, gražŭs.

D. Using the examples of 12.3 substitute: *šilta* 'warm' and *káršta* 'hot' for *šálta* 'cold', e.g. *mán yrà šilta* 'I am warm', etc.

E. *Translate into Lithuanian:* 1. In the village I used to work hard. 2. In the city I do not work so hard. 3. He always used to be (bŭdavo) cold. 4. I have a beautiful dog. 6. My father used to live in the village, but now he lives in Vilnius. 7. She writes very beautifully. 8. She used to write very beautifully. 9. I don't want to work hard, I only want to live nicely. 10. When he was a student, he used to read much, but (=ō) now he does not read anything.

CONVERSATION

KUR SKANIAU VALGYTI

Kilmónis: 1. Kā jŭs válgote pŭsryčiŭ?

Skinkis: 2. Aš válgau dúoną sŭ sviestu iř geriŭ sáldzią káva sŭ pienu.

- Kilmonis:* 3. O kā jūs vālgote pietū?
- Skinkis:* 4. Pietūms aš vālgau lēkštę sriubōs, mēsōs ir kō nōrs saldaūs.
- Kilmonis:* 5. Aš nemēgstu sriubōs. Aš jōs niekuomēt nevālgau.
- Skinkis:* 6. Aš irgi anksčiaū nevālgdavau sriubōs, bēt dākta-
ras (gýdytojas) mán pàtarē vālgyti.
- Kilmonis:* 7. O aš anksčiaū vālgdavau daūg sriubōs, bēt dabař
negaliū.
- Skinkis:* 8. Kuř jūs vālgote — namiē ař restoranē?
- Kilmonis:* 9. Aš visuomēt vālgau restoranē, nēs aš gyvenū vie-
nas ir nemēgstu virti.
- Skinkis:* 10. Gaīla. Namiē gālima geraī, skaniaī ir pigiaī pavāl-
gyti, ō restoranē viskas yrà brangū ir nē taīp skanū.

WHERE IT IS BETTER (TASTIER) TO EAT

- Kilmonis:* 1. What do you eat for breakfast?
- Skinkis:* 2. I eat bread and (with) butter and I drink sweet
coffee with milk.
- Kilmonis:* 3. And what do you eat for dinner?
- Skinkis:* 4. For dinner I eat a plate of soup, meat and a des-
sert (literally: something sweet).
- Kilmonis:* 5. I don't like soup. I never eat it.
- Skinkis:* 6. I, too never used to eat it before, but the doctor
(physician) advised me to do it.
- Kilmonis:* 7. I used to eat a lot of soup before, but now I can't.
- Skinkis:* 8. Where do you eat—at home or in a restaurant?
- Kilmonis:* 9. I always eat in a restaurant because I live alone
and I don't like to cook.
- Skinkis:* 10. That's too bad. At home one can eat well, have
good tasting food, and eat inexpensively, but in a
restaurant everything is expensive and not very
tasty.

NOTES:

1. pūsryčių — gen. plural: 'for breakfast'.
2. saldī kavā — kavā sū cūkrumi: 'sweet coffee, coffee with sugar, sweeten-
ed coffee'.
4. kō nōrs saldaūs — partitive genitive. Lit. 'of something sweet'.
6. Both gýdytojas 'physician' and dākta-
ras 'doctor' are used when one speaks
of an MD. However, it is usual to address an MD only as dākta-
ras: Dāk-
tare Petrāiti: (vocative) Dr. Petrāitis.
9. vienas — 'one', here: 'alone'.
10. geraī, skaniaī, pigiaī — are adverbs; brangū, skanū — are neuter adject-
tives.