Pažaislio vienuolynas

The Monastery of Pažaislis (near Kaunas)

Dvidešimt ketvirtoji pamoka

Lesson 24

KELIONĖ IŠ KAUNO Į VILNIŲ

Iš Kaũno į Vìlnių Pẽtras ir Gedimìnas važiãvo tráukiniu. Traukinỹs bùvo ìlgas: penkiólika keleĩvinių vagònų. Kiekvienamè vagonè bùvo dvẽjos dùrys ir daũg langų̃. Kiekvienamè vagonè taĩp pàt bùvo šešì skyrẽliai, arbà kupė. Tamè skyrẽlyje, kuriamè sėdėjo Pẽtras ir Gedimìnas, bùvo dár penkì keleĩviai: dù senì výrai ir trỹs jáunos mergáitės.

Traukinỹs sustójo Petrošiũnuose, tìk dẽšimt kilomètrų nuõ Kaũno. Į tráukinį čià įlìpo penkiólika keleĩvių: šešì výrai, peñkios móterys ir keturì vaikaĩ.

Traukinỹs greĩtai važiãvo peř žaliùs laukùs, prõ tamsiùs miškùs, prõ senùs, gražiùs káimus. Vienà iš mergáičių užkálbino Pẽtrą:

— Atsiprašaũ, jũs, tur bũt, iš Amèrikos?

— Kaĩp jũs taĩ gãlite žinóti? — pakláusė Pẽtras.

— Aš mačiaũ añt jũsų lagamìno priklijúotą kortẽlę "Chicago, Illinois". Be tõ, taĩ gãlima matýti ir iš jũsų drabùžių . . .

— Taĩp, taĩp . . . Aš esù iš Čikãgos. Aš dár tìk peñkios dienos esù Lietuvojè. Bèt àš bũsiu Vìlniuje kẽturias saváites . . .

— Mẽs vìsos trỹs ẽsame studeñtės ir taĩp pàt važiúojame į Vìlnių. Mẽs studijúojame Vilniaus universitetè. Bèt sakýkite, kuř jũs taĩp geraĩ išmókote kalbėti lietùviškai?

— Amèrikoje, Čikãgoje. Mẽs namiẽ kalbame tìk lietùviškai, tókiu būdù mẽs geraĩ išmókome ir ángliškai ir lietùviškai. Ar̃ jũs nẽsate bùvusios Amèrikoje?

— Nè, dár nėsame teñ bùvusios... Aš nóriu nuvažiúoti į Amèriką, kaĩ baĩgsiu universitètą. Čikãgoje gyvėna màno dėdė...

— Kaĩp jõ pavardė?

— Jõ pavardė yrà Šiñkus, Jõnas Šiñkus.

— Aš jõ nepažį́stu, bèt gál màno tėvaĩ jį́ pažį́sta.

— Jìs gyvėna Cìcero priemiestyje.

— Mės gyvėname priẽ ẽžero, gál dvìdešimt mỹlių nuõ Cìcero.

Traukinỹs sustójo Trãkų stotyjè. Visì norė́jo pamatýti šį sẽną miẽstą. Pėtras ir̃ Gedimìnas susipažìno sù šiomìs trimìs studeñtėmis ir̃ susìtarė susitikti kìtą diẽną Vìlniuje.

— Nórs Vilniaus àš dár nesù mãtęs, bèt jìs mán jaũ labaĩ patiñka, — pasãkė Pėtras Gedimìnui.

— Ar̃ àš táu nesakiaũ? — atsãkė jám Gedimìnas. — Vìlnius yrà labaĩ sẽnas ir̃ gražùs miẽstas. Pamatýsi!

— Aš tuõ tikiù... Mergáitės Vìlniuje, atródo, taĩp pàt grãžios...

VOCABULARY

penkiólika — fifteen
keleĩvis -io (2) — passenger (noun)
keleĩvinis, -ė (1) — passenger (adj.)
vagònas (2) — wagon, (railway) car
kiekvienamè — in each (see Lesson 11)
dvėjos — two (see Lesson 24:5)
skyrėlis -io — a little chapter; (here) compartment
kupė̃ — coupé; train compartment
tamè — in that (see Lesson 36)
dár — (here) more
sustóti (sustóju, sustója, sustójo, sustõs) — to stop, to halt
Petrošiūnai (pl. 1st decl.) — Petrošiūnai, a town near Kaunas
kilomètras (2) — kilometer
nuõ (prep. with genitive) — from, away from, down, etc.
įlìpti (įlipu, įlìpa, įlìpo, įlìps) — to get in, to climb in, to climb up
užkálbinti (užkálbinu, užkálbina, užkálbino, užkálbins) — to start talking to
atsiprašýti (atsiprašaũ, atsiprãšo, atsiprãšė, atsiprašỹs) — to excuse oneself, to ask for forgiveness
atsiprašaũ — pardon me, excuse me
tur bût — perhaps
paklãusti (paklãusiu, paklãusia, paklãusė, paklaũs) — to ask (one a question)
lagaminas (2) — suitcase
priklijúota (fem. acc. sg. past passive participle; see Lesson 26) — attached, (stuck to)
kortėlė (2) — a little card, sticker
be tõ — besides
taĩ gãlima matýti — one can see that
ir̃ — (here) also
drabùžis -io (2) — (a piece of) clothing, clothes
drabùžiai (in plural) — clothes
baĩgti (baigiù, baĩgia, baĩgė, baĩgs) — to finish
baĩgti universitètą — to finish studies at a university; to be graduated from a university
pavardė̃ (3b) — last name, family name
pažìnti (pažìno, pažiñs) irreg.: pažį́stu, pažį́sti, pažį́sta; pažį́stame, pažį́state, pažį́sta — to know (to be acquainted)
ẽžeras (3b) — lake
mylià (2) — mile
Cìceras (or **Cìcero**) — Cicero (a suburb of Chicago)
stotìs -iẽs (fem.) (4) — station
susipažìnti (susipažį́stu, susipažį́sta, susipažìno, susipažiñs, see **pažìnti**, above) —to get acquainted
šiomìs (fem. instr. pl.; see Lesson 36) — these

susitarti (susitariu, susitaria, susitarė, susitarš) to agree
susitikti (susitiko, susitiks) irreg.: susitinku, susitinki, susitiñka; susitiñkame, susitiñkate, susitiñka — to meet (one another)
kitą dieną (here) the next day; some other day
pamatysi! — you will see!
tikėti (tikiù, tiki, tikėjo, tikės) — to believe, to trust (with instr.)
atródo — it seems

GRAMMAR

24.1 The Cardinal Numbers.

The cardinal numerals are listed below (in the nominative case if the numeral is declined). If there is no difference between the masculine and feminine forms, only one form is listed:

		feminine
0	nùlis (2)	
1	vienas	vienà (3)
2	dù	dvì
3	trỹs (4)	
4	keturì	kẽturios (3^b)
5	penkì	peñkios (4)
6	šešì	šẽšios (4)
7	septynì	septýnios (3)
8	aštuonì	aštúonios(3)
9	devynì	devýnios (3)
10	dẽšimt (dešimtis) (3^b)	
11	vienúolika (1)	
12	dvýlika (1)	
13	trýlika (1)	
14	keturiólika (1)	
15	penkiólika (1)	
16	šešiólika (1)	
17	septyniólika (1)	
18	aštuoniólika (1)	
19	devyniólika (1)	
20	dvìdešimt, (dvì dẽšimtys)	
21	dvìdešimt vienas	
22	dvìdešimt dù, etc.	
30	trìsdešimt, (trỹs dẽšimtys)	
40	kẽturiasdešimt (kẽturios dẽšimtys)	
50	peñkiasdešimt, (peñkios dẽšimtys)	
60	šẽšiasdešimt, (šẽšios dẽšimtys)	
70	septýniasdešimt, (septýnios dẽšimtys)	
80	aštúoniasdešimt, (aštúonios dẽšimtys)	

90	devýniasdešimt, (devýnios dẽšimtys)
100	šim̃tas (4)
200	dù šimtaĩ
300	trỹs šimtaĩ
400	keturì šimtaĩ
500	penkì šimtaĩ, etc.
1,000	túkstantis, -čio (1)
2,000	dù túkstančiai
3,000	trỹs túkstančiai
1,000,000	milijõnas (2), tũkstantis túkstančių
1,000,000,000	milijárdas (1)

Other examples:

484	keturì šimtaĩ aštúoniasdešimt keturì
5,673	penkì tũkstančiai šešì šimtaĩ septýniasdešimt trỹs

24.2 The number *vienas* (3) is declined like a regular first declension adjective and agrees in case, number and gender with the noun which it modifies, e.g. *àš turiù vieną sūnų* — 'I have one son'.

24.3 The declensions of the numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 below: (—— means that the form is the same in both genders)

	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
N.	dù 'two'	dvì	trỹs (4) 'three	——
G.	dviejų̃	——	trijų̃	——
D.	dviem	——	trìms	——
A.	dù	dvì	trìs	——
I.	dviẽm	——	trimìs	——
L.	dviejuosè	dviejosè	trijuosè	trijosè

	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
N.	keturì (3[b]) 'four'	kẽturios	penkì (4) 'five'	peñkios
G.	keturių̃	——	penkių̃	——
D.	keturíems	keturióms	penkíems	penkióms
A.	kẽturis	kẽturias	penkìs	penkiàs
I.	keturiaĩs	keturiomìs	penkiaĩs	penkiomìs
L.	keturiuosè	keturiosè	penkiuosè	penkiosè

	Masc.	Fem.
N.	septynì (3) 'seven'	septýnios
G.	septynių̃	——
D.	septyníems	septynióms
A.	septýnis	septýnias
I.	septyniaĩs	septyniomìs
L.	septyniuosè	septyniosè

In colloquial Lithuanian and sometimes even in its written form, the dative and instrumental cases are abbreviated by skipping *-s* in the dative and *-is*, in the instrumental, if it is preceded by *-m*. Thus: *trìms—trìm*; *trimìs—trim̃*; *keturíems—keturíem*; *keturiomìs—keturiom̃*, etc.

Note that the declension of *penkì* and *septynì* differ from *keturì* only by virtue of the fact that they belong to different accent classes. *Šešì* is declined and accented like *penkì*, and *aštuonì* and *devynì* like *septynì*.

24.3,1 The numerals from 2 - 9 agree with the word they modify in case and gender, e.g. *Jis dãvė pinigų̃ trìms studeñtams.* — He gave (some) money to three students.

24.4 *dešimtis** 'ten' is declined like a regular third declension noun (cf. Lesson 4) of accent class 3^b; *vienúolika* 'eleven' (and the following numbers up to and including *devyniólika* 'nineteen') is declined like a regular second declension noun of the first accent class, except that the accusative is like the nominative: *vienúolika* (not: vienúoliką!); *šim̃tas* 'hundred' is declined like a regular first declension noun of the fourth accent class; *tũkstantis* 'thousand' is declined like a regular first declension noun of the first accent class; *milijõnas* 'million' is declined like a regular first declension noun of the second class.

24.4,1 Those numbers the last digit of which is zero, i.e. 10, 20, 30, etc.; 100, 200, 300, etc.; 1,000, 2,000, 3,000, etc.; 1,000,000, etc.; 1,000,000,000, etc. and those ending in *-lika* (11-19) require that the noun quantified be in the genitive plural. These forms are treated as nouns and are known as nominal numbers: Examples:

* **dešimtis,** etc. is rather rarely used; instead, use the indeclinable form — **dẽšimt,** etc.

1) *dẽšimt stalų̃* — ten tables
2) *šim̃tas dienų̃* — one hundred days
3) *Jiẽ tùri vienúolika vaikų̃.* — They have eleven children.
4) *Milijõnui knỹgų reĩkia didelės bibliotèkos.* — For a million books a big library is necessary.
5) *Milijárdą sudãro tū́kstantis milijõnų.* — In a billion there are a thousand millions. (Lit.: A thousand million makes a billion)

Note that in example (3) *vienúolika* is in the accusative case —because it is the direct object of the verb *tùri*; *vaikų̃* is in the genitive plural because it is governed in turn by *vienúolika*. In example (4) *milijõnui* is in the dative singular with the meaning 'for a million', but the word *knỹgų* is in the genitive plural since it is governed by *milijõnui*.

24.4,2 If the numeral is not one of those mentioned in 24.4.1 then the entire number will agree in case and gender with the word modified. Examples:

1) *Mẽtai tùri trìs šimtùs šẽšiasdešimt penkiàs arbà šešiàs dienàs.* — A year has three hundred sixty-five or six days.
2) *Visuosè tuosè penkiuosè tū́kstančiuose dviejuosè šimtuosè trìsdešimt šešiuosè miẽstuose gyvẽna daugiaũ negù dẽšimt tū́kstančių gyvéntojų.* — In all those five thousand two hundred thirty six cities live more than ten thousand inhabitants.
3) *Tõ maĩsto keturiems tū́kstančiams trìms šimtáms šẽšiasdešimt dviem vaikáms neužtèks.* — That food will not be sufficient for the four thousand three hundred and sixty-two children.

24.5 Those numerals which are reserved for use with nouns which have a plural form but a singular meaning are as follows: (the masculine nom. plur. is listed first, then the feminine nom. plur.)

1.	vienerì	(3^{a})	vienerios
2.	dvejì	(3^{a})	dvẽjos
3.	trejì	(3^{a})	trẽjos
4.	ketverì	(3^{a})	kẽtverios
5.	penkerì	(4)	peñkerios
6.	šešerì	(4)	šẽšerios
7.	septynerì	(3^{b})	septýnerios
8.	aštuonerì	(3^{b})	aštúonerios
9.	devynerì	(3^{b})	devýnerios

N.B. (There are no special forms for 10-20, 30, 40, etc.; 100, etc.)

But: 21. dvìdešimt vienerì, víenerios
22. dvidešimt dveji, dvẽjos, etc.
31. trìsdešimt vienerì, víenerios
32. trìsdešimt dveji, dvẽjos, etc., etc.

	Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
N.	vienerì (3[a])	víenerios	dvejì (4)	dvẽjos
G.	vieneriũ	——	dvejũ	——
D.	vieneríems	vienerióms	dvejíems	dvejóms
A.	víenerius	víenerias	dvejùs	dvejàs
I.	vieneriaĩs	vieneriomìs	dvejaĩs	dvejomìs
L.	vieneriuosè	vieneriosè	dvejuosè	dvejosè

All the rest of these numerals are declined like *vienerì* except that in those of accent class 3[b] the root is stressed with the circumflex instead of the acute. Examples of the use:

1) *Aš turiù tìk vienerius márškinius.* — I have only one shirt.

2) *Jaũ penkerì mẽtai, kaĩ jis mirė.* — It is already five years since he died.

3) *Jis pirko dvejàs žìrkles.* — He bought two pairs of scissors.

24.6 The collective numbers (all belonging to accent class one and declined like regular first declension nouns) are as follows:

2.	dvẽjetas	6.	šẽšetas
3.	trẽjetas	7.	septýnetas
4.	kẽtvertas	8.	aštúonetas
5.	peñketas	9.	devýnetas

These show that the objects in consideration are to be taken as a group. Examples:

1) *Jis važiúoja trẽjetu arkliũ.* — He is driving (a team of) three horses.

2) *Jis tùri šẽšetą vìštų.* — He has (a flock of) six hens.

Note that the noun quantified by these collective numbers is always in the genitive plural.

24.7 The fractions are as follows:

pùsė	half
trẽčdalis	one third
ketviřtis, ketvirtãdalis	one fourth
penktãdalis	one fifth
šeštãdalis	one sixth
septintãdalis	one seventh
aštuntãdalis	one eighth
devintãdalis	one ninth
dešimtãdalis	one tenth

N.B. All these words (one third—one tenth) are masculine nouns, declined like *peĩlis*.

In mathematical terminology we find such forms as *vienà antróji* 'one-half', *vienà trečióji* 'one-third', *dvì peñktosios* 'two-fifths', etc. The numerator is the cardinal number and the denominator is the feminine form of the ordinal number (originally to agree with *dalìs* 'part', although the word *dalìs* does not appear in any fraction). The cases are determined according to the syntactic rules of 24.4,1 and 24.4,2. For forms such as *antróji*, etc., see Lessons 28 and 29. Examples:

1) *iš vienõs trečiõsios* — from one-third
2) *sù dviẽm penktõsiomis* — with two-fifths
3) *šešiólikoje dvìdešimt penktũjų* — in sixteen twenty-fifths
4) *Dúok jám pùsę dòlerio.* — Give him half a dollar.
5) *Taĩ atsitìko priẽš ketviřtį valandõs.* — That happened a quarter of an hour ago.

In example (1) the entire expression is in the feminine genitive singular because it is the object of the preposition *iš* 'from' which requires the genitive case, cf. Lesson 37. In example (2) both *dviẽm* and *penktõsiomis* are in the instrumental case as the object of the preposition *sù* 'with'. In example (3) the word *šešiólikoje* is in the locative case, *dvìdešimt* is indeclinable, but *penktũjų* is in the genitive plural since it is quantified by *šešiólikoje* (one of the numbers which requires the quantified noun and, of course, the modifying adjective, be in the genitive plural). In examples (4) and (5) the genitive case is used with the words *pùsė* 'half' and *ketviřtis* 'a quarter'.

24.7,1 A group of whole numbers plus the fraction one-half which are found only in the genitive case are listed below, masculine first, feminine second and plural last:

1½ pusañtro, pusantrõs, pusantrų̃
2½ pustrẽčio, pustrečiõs, pustrečių̃
3½ pusketviřto, pusketvirtõs, pusketvirtų̃
4½ puspeñkto, puspenktõs, puspenktų̃
5½ pusšẽšto, pusšeštõs, pusšeštų̃
6½ pusseptiñto, pusseptintõs, pusseptintų̃
7½ pusaštuñto, pusaštuntõs, pusaštuntų̃
8½ pusdeviñto, pusdevintõs, pusdevintų̃, etc.

Examples:

1) *Màno draũgas mán dãvė pusañtro dòlerio.* — My friend gave me a dollar and a half.
2) *Jìs teñ gyvẽno pustrečių̃ mẽtų.* — He lived there two and a half years.
3) *Aš bũsiu čià pusantrõs dienõs.* — I will be here a day and a half.

Note that the genitive case of the noun is used with the fractions listed in this paragraph.

The concept 1½ etc. may be rendered also by Lith.:

a) *víenas iř pùsė* — lit. 'one and one half'
b) *víenas sù pusė* — lit. 'one with a half'
2½:
a) *dù (dvì) iř pùsė* — lit. 'two and a half'
b) *dù (dvì) sù pusė* — lit. 'two with a half', etc.

24.8 Expressing One's Age.

In expressing age the name of the individual is put in the dative case and the age is put in the nominative case. Examples:

1) *Mán yrà penkiólika mẽtų.* — I am fifteen years old. (Lit.: To me are fifteen years)
2) *Pérnai mán bùvo keturiólika mẽtų.* — Last year I was fourteen years old.
3) *Už trejų̃ mẽtų mán bùs aštuoniólika mẽtų.* — In three years I will be 18 years old.

4) *Màno bróliui jaũ peñkiasdešimt vienerì mẽtai.** — My brother is already 51 years old.
5) *Profèsoriui Jõnui Vãliui jaũ peñkiasdešimt aštuonerì mẽtai.** — Professor Jonas Valys is already 58 years old.

NB. There is another way of expressing age: with the nominative case of the person, with the genitive of the age:

1) *Aš esù penkiólikos mẽtų (ámžiaus).* — Lit.: I am of fifteen years (of age).
2) *Pérnai àš buvaũ keturiólikos mẽtų.*
3) *Už trejų̃ mẽtų àš bũsiu aštuoniólikos mẽtų.*
4) *Màno brólis jaũ peñkiasdešimt vienerių̃ mẽtų.*
5) *Profèsorius Jõnas Valỹs jaũ peñkiasdešimt aštuonerių̃ mẽtų.*

The first way is used more frequently, however the second way can also be used.

24.9 Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division. *(sudėtìs, atimtìs, daugýba, dalýba)*

In everyday use		*In mathematics, statistics, etc.*
2+2=4	Dù ir̃ dù yrà keturì	Dù pliùs dù yrà keturì
5+7=12	Penkì ir̃ septynì yrà dvýlika	Penkì pliùs septynì yrà dvýlika
7−3=4	Septynì bė trijų̃ yrà keturì	Septynì mìnus trỹs yrà keturì
18−9=9	Aštuoniólika bė devynių̃ yrà devynì.	Aštuoniólika mìnus devynì yrà devynì

9×3=27 Devynì padáuginti ìš trijų̃ yrà dvìdešimt septynì
5×7=35 Penkì padáuginti ìš septynių̃ yrà trìsdešimt penkì

33:3=11 Trìsdešimt trỹs padalìnti ìš trijų̃ yrà vienúolika
35:7=5 Trìsdešimt penkì padalìnti ìš septynių̃ yrà penkì

24.10 Writing Differences.

a) In Lithuanian numbers are written as in other countries of continental Europe: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, etc.

* **mẽtai** is used with the meaning **year, (years)** only in plural. Thus special numerals must be used with it. Cf. 23.4 and 24.5.

NB. Lithuanians living in the English-speaking countries tend to use the local system: 1, 7, etc.

b) Wherever we use a comma, Lithuanians use a period and vice-versa:

English	*Lithuanian*
1.5	1,5 — 1½
15.75	15,75 — $15^{75}/_{100}$
5,000,000	5.000.000 — 5 million or: 5 000 000, etc.

NB. However, in Lithuanian newspapers and books published in the U.S.A., England, and the other English-speaking countries, the local (i.e. the English) way is used.

24.11 The Use of the Locative Case.

a) The locative case is used primarily to indicate location, and answers the question *kuř, kamè* 'where'. Examples:

Jìs gyvẽna dideliamè miestè. — He lives in a large city.

Lietuvà yrà Euròpoje. — Lithuania is in Europe.

b) It is also used in certain expressions of time:

vakarè — in the evening*
senóvėje — in ancient times
darbýmety(je) — during harvest (time); during busy season
vidùdieny(je) — in the middle of the day; at noon
vidurnakty(je) — at midnight
vidurvasary(je) — in the middle of the summer
pavakarỹ(je) — in the early evening; toward evening
dabartyjè — in the present (time)
praeityjè — in the past
ateityjè — in the future
jaunỹstėje — in (one's) youth
senātvėje — in old age
saũsio mẽnesyje — in (the month of) January
or: *saũsyje* — in January

For the usage with *rytaĩs, vakaraĩs* (instrumental plural) 'in the mornings, in the evenings', see 23.3,3 and Lesson 32.

* But accusative of definite time: **šį vãkarą** 'this evening, tonight'; **anã vãkarą** 'that evening', etc. Also **vãsarą, pavãsarį** 'in the summer, in the spring', etc. Cf. 22.3b and Lesson 32.

EXERCISES

A. *Questions.* 1. Kuõ važiãvo Pẽtras ir̃ Gedimìnas į̃ Vìlnių? 2. Kíek bùvo skyrẽlių (kupė̃) kiekvienamè vagonė̃? 3. Kíek bùvo keleĩvių tamè tráukinio skyrẽlyje, kuriamè sė́dėjo Pẽtras ir̃ Gedimìnas? 4. Kíek keleĩvių į̃lìpo į̃ tráukinį Petrošiū́nuose? 5. Kuř gyvẽna Gedimìnas? 6. Kuř gyvẽna Pẽtras? 7. Ar̃ jū̃s ẽsate bùvę̃s Vìlniuje? 8. Kàs yrà bùvę̃s Lietuvojė̃? 9. Kuř yrà Lietuvà? 10. Kuř yrà Vilnius?

B. *Combine:* a) From *one* to *101* with: gražùs nãmas, jaunà studeñtė, sẽnas profèsorius, gerà knygà.

b) *He is one year old:* Two ways: Jám vienerì mẽtai
Jìs yrà vieneriũ mẽtų (ámžiaus)

From one (vienerì) to 100 (šimtas).

C. *Read aloud and write out in full:* 11, 13, 27, 35, 67, 131, 476, 800, 1116, 1222, 1492, 1776, 1914, 1918, 1964, 1984;
3½ (trỹs ir̃ pùsė; *or* pusketvir̃to, *or* trỹs sù pusė);
$4^{3}/_{4}$, $7^{2}/_{5}$, $8^{3}/_{8}$, $10^{5}/_{7}$, $11^{2}/_{3}$.

D. *Use the locative case.* 1. Mẽs gyvẽname (in a large city). 2. At the University of Vilnius) studijúoja daũg studeñtų. 3 (In Lithuania) yrà daũg pilių griuvẽsių. 4. Màno dė́dė gyvẽna (in Chicago). 5. (In a new house) malonù gyvénti. 6. (In America) yrà daũg dideliũ miẽstų. 7. (In the big cities) yrà daũg mūrìnių namų̃. 8. (In our school) mẽs mókomės ánglų kalbõs. 9. (In America) gyvẽna apiẽ* víenas milijõnas lietùvių.

E. *Translate into Lithuanian:* 1. My father is fifty five years old. 2. I have three sisters and five brothers. 3. In three years, my brother will be eighteen years old. 4. His grandfather was seventy years old three years ago (*priẽš trejùs metùs*). 5. I live fifteen kilometers (or: miles) from (*nuõ* with gen.) Vilnius. 6. Two hundred twenty five students study the Lithuanian language at our university. 7. Five hundred seventy three students study English (the English language) at the University of Vilnius. 8. Thirteen and five is eighteen. 9. Twenty minus eleven is nine. 10. Fifty divided by five is ten.

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* apiẽ here means 'approximately'.

CONVERSATION

DRABUŽIŲ KRAUTUVĖJE

Pẽtras: 1. Aš norẽčiau nusipirkti dvì vasarinės eilutės: víeną pìlką ir víeną rùdą. Kíek kainúoja ši rudà eilùtė?

Pardavẽjas: 2. Ši eilùtė kainúoja trìsdešimt devýnis dòlerius ir devýniasdešimt aštúonis centùs.

Petras: 3. Kitaĩp sãkant, kẽturiasdešimt dòlerių . . . O kíek kainúoja ši pilkà eilùtė sù baltaĩs taškẽliais? O štaĩ čià yrà káina: kẽturiasdešimt devynì dòleriai ir devýniasdešimt aštuonì ceñtai.

Pardavẽjas: 4. Dár neužmiršk̃ite pridẽti miẽsto mókesčio: trỹs proceñtai . . .

Petras: 5. Geraĩ. Aš paimsiu abì šiàs eilutės. Kíek taĩ bùs vìso lãbo?

Pardavẽjas: 6. Tuojaũ . . . Kẽturiasdešimt devynì ir devýniasdešimt aštuonì pliùs pusañtro dòlerio miẽsto mókesčio yrà peñkiasdešimt víenas dòleris ir kẽturiasdešimt aštuonì ceñtai. O čià trìsdešimt devynì ir devýniasdešimt aštuonì pliùs dòleris dvìdešimt yrà kẽturiasdešimt víenas ir aštuoniólika. Vìso: devýniasdešimt dù dòleriai ir šẽšiasdešimt šẽši ceñtai.

Petras: 7. Geraĩ. Aš dúosiu jùms čẽkį . . .

Pardavẽjas: 8. Labaĩ atsiprašaũ, bèt mẽs čẽkių neprìimame. Vìsos káinos — grynaĩs pinigaĩs.

Petras: 9. Jũs čẽkių neprìimate? Aš turiù tìk dvìdešimt penkìs dòlerius kišẽnėje . . . Taĩ peř mãža. Aš eĩsiu teñ, kuř prìima čekiùs. Ačiū.

Pardavẽjas: 10. Prašaũ, prašaũ. Mãtote, mẽs pardúodame tìk ùž grýnus pìnigus.

IN A CLOTHES STORE

Petras: 1. I would like to buy two summer suits for myself: one gray one and one brown. How much is this brown suit?

Clerk: 2. This suit costs $39.98.

Petras: 3. In other words, forty dollars . . . And how much is this gray suit with (little) white dots. Oh, here is the price: $49.98.

Clerk: 4. Do not forget to add the city tax: three percent.

Petras: 5. All right. I will take both these suits. How much will that be all together?

Clerk: 6. Right away . . . 49.98 plus one dollar and fifty cents tax makes 51.48. And here — 39.98 plus one dollar and twenty makes 41.18. All told: 92.66.

Petras: 7. All right. I will give you a check . . .

Clerk: 8. I am very sorry, but we do not accept checks. All prices—cash . . .

Petras: 9. You do not accept checks? I have only 25 dollars in my pocket . . . That is not enough. I will go somewhere where they accept checks. Thanks.

Clerk: 10. You are welcome, I am sure. You see, we sell only for cash.

NOTES:

1. **nusipirkti** — reflexive: 'to buy for oneself'.
3. **kitaip sākant** — lit.: 'saying it differetntly'.
5. **abi** — 'both' (feminine).
6. **viso** — genitive of **visas** 'all, total, whole'.
7. **viso lābo** — Render into English 'altogether, all-told'.
8. **grynais pinigais** — Instrumental plural of **grýnas pinigas** 'pure money, cash'. Instr. is used because it actually depends on the verb **mokėti** 'to pay' which requires the instr.: **Mokėti grynais pinigais** 'to pay cash'.