**LITHUANIAN ALPHABET**

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**Lithuanian Alphabet**

Lithuanian letter set is an adjusted Latin letter set. Comprises of the accompanying 32 letters (all together):

A – The long or the short A (see the articulating rules above), [a/ā].

Ą (A nosinė) – long A, [ā].

B – Like B in sack, [b/b'].

C – Like English Ts (for example in Tsar), [ts/t's'].

Č – Like English Tsh (T and afterward sh), [tʃ/tʃ'/t'ʃ'].

D – Like D in canine, [d/d'].

E – Long or short E, (see the articulating rules underneath), [e/æ].

Ę (E nosinė) – long E, [æ].

Ė – Resembles German e and long (see the articulating rules underneath), [ē].

F – Like English F or PH (for example in mist), [f/f'].

G – Like G in golf, [g/g'].

H – Like H in Hungary, [h/h']

I – short I, similar to I in English enormous; I in a diphthong, similar to y in say, the palatalization mark [i/ǐ/i].

Į (I nosinė) – long I (see the articulating rules underneath), [ī].

Y (I ilgoji) – second long I (see the articulating rules underneath), [ī].

J – Like Y in the English word youthful [j].

K – Like K in Kilometer, [k/k'].

L – Like L in long, [l/l'].

M – Like M in Mike, [m/m'].

N – Like N in November or N in connect [n/n'/ɳ/ɳ'].

O – Long or (uncommon) short O, [ō/o].

P – Like P in Pong, [p/p'].

R – Like Spanish R, [r/r'].

S – Like S in melody, [s/s'].

Š – Marginally less close than English Sh (for example in Shell) [ʃ/ʃ'].

T – Like T in Tango, [t/t'].

U – Short u, as oo in English food, u in a diphthong, similar to w in cow [u/ǔ]

Ų (U nosinė) – long U, [ū].

Ū (U ilgoji) – long U, [ū].

V – Average sound between English [v] and [w]; [v/v']].

Z – Like Z in Zone, [z/z'].

Ž – Voiced variation of Š, [ʒ/ʒ'], the sound in English "Fortune".

Ch – these letters together are articulated as an unvoiced variation of Lithuanian h, as ch in Scottish loch, [χ/χ’].

The letters W, X and Q are not utilized in Lithuanian besides in appropriate names (e. g. Washington'o miestas). The letters F, H and the digraph Ch are just utilized in advanced words, known in numerous European dialects (e. g. Chemija)

**The age-old design of the Lithuanian language**

The old Balts were settled and they were not slanted to blend in with different clans, so their dialects kept up their antiquated structure. There are around 7,000 dialects actually spoken on the planet.

They can be assembled into language families as per their closeness and connection (basic root): Indo-European, Sino-Tibetan, Niger-Congo, Afro-Asiatic, Austronesian and others.

The Lithuanian as a Baltic language has a place with the Indo-European, quite possibly the most generally communicated in language families on the planet.

The predecessors of the present speakers of Indo-European dialects communicated in a solitary language, which etymologists call Proto-Indo-European (PIE).

The academic agreement is that Lithuanian is the language that has held the vast majority of the highlights of the Protolanguage, for example it is described by an extremely old semantic construction: declensions (of things, descriptive words and pronouns), short and long vowels, diphthongs, and so forth.

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