Lietuvos ūkininko sodyba su kryžiumi
A Lithuanian Farmstead with a Cross
Dvyliktoji pamoka
Lesson 12

MANO GIMTASIS KAIMAS


Kai mës dår gyvënome káime, mës dirbdavome nuó rýto ligi vâkarò, bêt dårbas bûdavo mûms visuomët labai malonûs.

Dabař ės miestë dirbu suikiai if skubiai, nès reïokia viską greïtai padaryti. Káime visuomët bûtavo gražû if smagu.

VOCABULARY

vâkar — yesterday
aplankytĩ (aplankaû, aplańko, aplań- kë, aplankûs) — to visit
gimtãsis — native
kaimas (1) — village
gražûs, -i (4) — beautiful
prië (prep. with gen.) — at, by, near, on
platûs, -i (4) — wide
tamsûs, -i (4) — dark
miškas (4) — forest, woods
kuriämë (loc. sing.) — in which
žaïsti (irreg.: žaidzii, žaidzia, žaïdë, žaïs) — to play
këlias (4) — way, road
kuriuõ (inst. sing.) — [here] along
which
kaimynas (1) — neighbor
kurs (nom. sing.) — who, which
pâsa.querySelectorAll).to tell, to narrate
pašaka (1) — fairy tale, folk tale
kadâ — when
kadâ tik — whenever
kai (conjunction) — when
nuô (prep. with gen.) — from, start-
ing from
rýtas (3) — morning
ligi (prep. with gen.) — till, until
dârbas (3) — work
malonûs, -i (4) — pleasant
sunkûs, -i (4) heavy, difficult
suňkiai (adverb) — heavily, hard (in
the adverbial sense)
skubûs, -i (4) — hurried
skubiai (adverb) — hurriedly
greïtai — fast, right away, soon
padaryti (padaraû, padâro, padârë, padarûs) — to do, to accomplish
ô — but, and
smagûs, -i (4) — cheerful
## GRAMMAR

### 12.1 Second Declension of Adjectives.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N., V. sunkūs -us (4) 'heavy'</td>
<td>sunkī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. sunkaūs -aus</td>
<td>sunkiōs -ios</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. sunkiām -iam</td>
<td>suņkiai -iai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. suņkū -ū</td>
<td>suņkiā -iā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. sunkiū -iu</td>
<td>sunkiā -ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. sunkiamē -iame</td>
<td>sunkiojē -ioje</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N., V. platus -us (4) 'wide'</td>
<td>plāti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. plataūs -aus</td>
<td>plačiōs -ios</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. plačiām -iam</td>
<td>plačiai -iai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. plātū -ū</td>
<td>plačiā -iā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. plačiū -iu</td>
<td>plačiā -ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. plačiamē -iame</td>
<td>plačiojē -ioje</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

### 12.2 Formation of Adverbs.

Adverbs can be formed from adjectives of the first declension (-as, -a) by dropping the -as of the nominative singular masculine and adding -ai. Adverbs can be formed from second declension
adjectives by dropping the -us of the nominative singular masculine and adding -iai (with the appropriate changes discussed above if the stem ends in -t or -d). Examples:

1) gēras 'good'  
gerai 'well'
2) báltas 'white'  
balta 'white, whitish'
3) sunkūs 'heavy, hard'  
sunkiai 'heavily, hard (of work)'
4) platūs 'wide'  
placioi 'widely'
5) gražūs 'beautiful'  
gražiai 'beautifully'

12.3 The Neuter Form of the Adjectives.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Neuter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) gēras 'good'</td>
<td>gēra 'the good, that which is good'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) báltas 'white'</td>
<td>balta 'that which is white'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) gražūs 'beautiful'</td>
<td>gražu 'that which is beautiful'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) sunkūs 'difficult'</td>
<td>sunkū 'difficult, hard, heavy'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1) Mán čià labai gēra. — I feel fine (good) here (literally: To me here it is very good).
2) Jám viskas čià buvo gražu. — He found everything beautiful here (literally: To him everything here was beautiful).
3) Čià [yrà] labai gražu. — Here it is very beautiful.
4) Čià buvo labai gražu. — Here it was very beautiful.
5) Čià bús labai gražu. — Here it will be very beautiful.
6) Mán šalta. — I am cold (literally: To me it is cold).

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

7) Tāu šalta. — You (sg.) are cold.
8) Jám šalta. — He is cold.
9) Jāi šalta. — She is cold.
10) Mûms šálta. — We are cold.
11) Jûms bûs šálta. — You will be cold.
12) Jiems bûvo šálta. — They (masculine) were cold.
13) Jôms bûvo šálta. — They (feminine) were cold.

NB. It is very important to remember that these neuter adjectives cannot be used as adverbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neuter Adjectives</th>
<th>Adverbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ciâ labai gražû. — 'It is very beautiful here'</td>
<td>Jis rašo gražiai. — 'He writes beautifully'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Táu šilta, 'You are warm</td>
<td>nès tu šiltai apsireṅgės. because you are dressed warmly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mán bûvo labai malonû. — 'I was very pleased; it was very pleasant for me.'</td>
<td>Jis maloniai kalbėjo. — 'He spoke pleasantly'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.4 The Frequentative Past Tense. (butasis dažninis laikas)

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

1st Conjugation: dirbtî 'to work'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) dirbdavau 'I used to work'</td>
<td>-dav-au dirbdavome -dav-ome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) dirbdavai</td>
<td>-dav-ai dirbdavote -dav-ote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) dirbdavo</td>
<td>-dav-o dirbdavo -dav-o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2nd Conjugation: mylêti 'to love'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) mylêdavau 'I used to love'</td>
<td>-dav-au mylêdavome -dav-ome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) mylêdavai</td>
<td>-dav-ai mylêdavote -dav-ote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) mylêdavo</td>
<td>-dav-o mylêdavo -dav-o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3rd Conjugation: *skaitėti* ‘to read’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) skaitėdavau ‘I used to read’ -dav-au</td>
<td>skaitėdavome -dav-ome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) skaitėdavai</td>
<td>skaitėdavote -dav-ote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) skaitėdavo</td>
<td>skaitėdavo -dav-o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**EXERCISES**


B. *Decline in the singular:* gražūs, tamsūs, skubūs, malonūs, smaugūs.

C. *Form adverbs from the following adjectives:* raudōnas, mėlynas, baltas, jūnas, platūs, smaugūs, malonūs, skubūs, tamsūs, gražūs.

D. Using the examples of 12.3 substitute: šītā ‘warm’ and kāršta ‘hot’ for šalā ‘cold’, e.g. mān yrā šītā ‘I am warm’, etc.

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

**CONVERSATION**

**KUR SKANIAU VALGYTI**

*Kilmönis:* 1. Ką jūs válgote púsryčių?

*Skinkis:* 2. Aš válgau dúoną sū sviestu ir gerių sáldžią kāvą sū pienu.
WHERE IT IS BETTER (TASTIER) TO EAT

Kilmonis: 1. What do you eat for breakfast?
Skinkis: 2. I eat bread and (with) butter and I drink sweet coffee with milk.

Kilmonis: 3. And what do you eat for dinner?
Skinkis: 4. For dinner I eat a plate of soup, meat and a dessert (literally: something sweet).

Kilmonis: 5. I don't like soup. I never eat it.
Skinkis: 6. I, too never used to eat it before, but the doctor (physician) advised me to do it.

Kilmonis: 7. I used to eat a lot of soup before, but now I can't.
Skinkis: 8. Where do you eat—at home or in a restaurant?

Kilmonis: 9. I always eat in a restaurant because I live alone and I don't like to cook.

Skinkis: 10. That's too bad. At home one can eat well, have good tasting food, and eat inexpensively, but in a restaurant everything is expensive and not very tasty.

NOTES:

1. pūsryčių — gen. plural: 'for breakfast'.
2. saldi kavà — kavà su cukrumi: 'sweet coffee, coffee with sugar, sweetened coffee'.
4. kô nórs saldaûs — partitive genitive. Lit. 'of something sweet'.
6. Both gydytojas 'physician' and daktaras 'doctor' are used when one speaks of an MD. However, it is usual to address an MD only as daktaras: Daktare Petràiti: (vocative) Dr. Petraitis.
9. vienas — 'one', here: 'alone'.
10. geraî, skaniaî, pigiaî — are adverbs; brangû, skanû — are neuter adjectives.