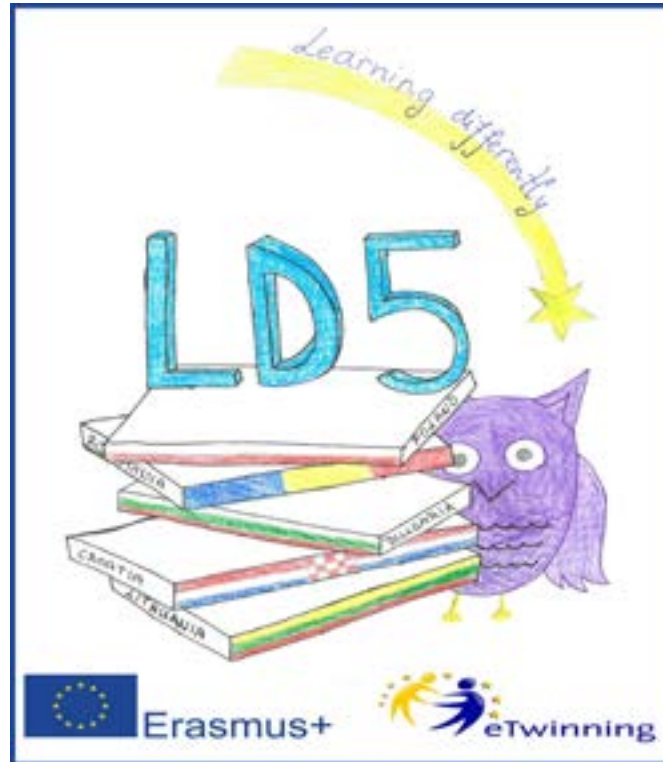




Erasmus+



EDITION
6

Learning differently Lithuania

Lithuania

Interesting facts about the Lithuanian language



Lithuanian language is considered to be one of the oldest in the world. It is widely believed that it is about 3-4 thousand years old. This can be checked by looking up the origin of our river and lake names.

The most important and interesting facts about Lithuanian language:
<https://lingvo.info/en/lingvopedia/lithuanian>

The archaic structure of Lithuanian language



Today's Lithuanian alphabet is supplemented by Latin's alphabet

A a	Ą ą	B b	C c	Č č	D d	E e	Ę ę	Ė ė	F f	G g
a	ą nosinė	bė	cė	čė	dė	e	ę nosinė	ė	ef	gė
[a/a:]	[a:]	[b]	[ʦ]	[tʃ]	[d]	[ɛ, e:]	[ɛ:]	[e:]	[f]	[g]
H h	I i	Į į	Y y	J j	K k	L l	M m	N n	O o	P p
ha	i	į nosinė	ilgoji	jot	ka	el	em	en	o	pė
[h]	[i]	[i:]	[i:]	[j]	[k]	[l]	[m]	[n]	[o:]	[p]
R r	S s	Š š	T t	U u	U ų	Ū ū	V v	Z z	Ž ž	
er	es	eš	tė	u	ų nosinė	u ilgoji	vė	zė	žė	
[r]	[s]	[ʃ]	[t]	[u]	[u:]	[u:]	[v]	[z]	[ʒ]	

In today's Lithuanian alphabet we have 32 letters. Diacritical marks in Lithuanian – „nosinės”, ticks, dots, ogoneks and macrons (ą, č, ę, ė, į, š, ų, ū, ž) – appeared quite recently, barely a couple of hundred years ago.

While writing down Lithuanian sounds there was a lack of Latin alphabets letters, solutions were looked for in the neighbour languages. We borrowed the letters č, š and ž from the Czech language in the 19th century. „Nosines” letters ą and ę we took over from the polish language, and according to them we made į and ų. The letter ė was first used by a Lithuanian Lutheran priest Danielius Kleinas in the first Lithuanian grammar in the 17th century. The letter ū a good hundred years ago was made up by Jonas Jablonskis, the “father” of Lithuanian language. In 1901, in „Lithuanian grammar” he declared the Lithuanian alphabet the one we use today.

Book smuggling – the 19th century phenomenon



From XIX century Lithuanian territory was controlled by Tsarist Russian Empire, which forbidden Lithuanian press from 1864-1904. Lithuanians are the only nation in the world, which have secretly cross-bordered Lithuanian books. It prevented Lithuanian language from extinction. Book smuggling activities involved the printing of books, mostly in the then Prussia, Lithuania Minor and America, carrying them illegally through the border and their distribution. Though the participants of book smuggling were mostly ordinary peasants, this cultural movement, which is considered to be a part of Lithuanian national movement, paved the way for the restoration of Lithuania's independence in 1918 and, as a means of preserving national identity, has retained importance until this day. Thus, book smuggling is often regarded to be Lithuania's historical phenomenon of the 19th century. In 2004, the UNESCO characterized book smuggling as a unique and unprecedented.

The Great Dictionary of the Lithuanian Language



The Great Dictionary of the Lithuanian Language is one of the largest lexicographic works in the world. In 2002, the last Volume 20 was published. The print version has 22,000 pages.



The center of Lithuanian studies was established in 2006. It is the only interactive museum of Lithuanian language in Lithuania.

The aim of the center of Lithuanian studies is to present the latest linguistics knowledge to the public in an attractive and modern form, to educate the society on topical issues of language use, to raise the prestige of the Lithuanian language.

There are many documents, books and linguistic items important to the language in the center of Lithuanian studies, but the museum is distinguished by its unique language toys. In this exhibit you will be convinced that language is not just about grammar and punctuation, it is a lively, fun phenomenon that can be played and even touched by hand!

Interactive Museum of the Lithuanian Language



Why is it challenging for foreigners to pronounce the name of Vilnius?



Why is it challenging for foreigners to pronounce the name of Vilnius? There's a letter in the Lithuanian language, that shows a necessary contrast between written and spoken language. That strange letter - the sign of softness.

For other people, they read it as written, and can not suppose that the second only softens the pronunciation, but is not pronounced itself.

The prettiest word - "ačiū" (thank you)



In 2008, it was elected as the most beautiful Lithuanian word. The words "Lietuva" (Lithuania) and "lakštingala" (nightingale) were not far behind from becoming the most beautiful Lithuanian words. Most frustrated and annoying words to many seemed to be "ta prasme" (in that sense). In 2010, the national verb of the twentieth was chosen "emigruoti" (to emigrate) and the verb-noun "tikėjimas" (faith.)

Lithuanian national dictation



Lithuanian national dictation started in 2006. It is an international competition for adults and pupils to promote literacy. The main goal of organizers is to encourage people to be proud of the unique Lithuanian language, to speak and write it correctly. Anyone who wants to test their Lithuanian spelling skills can participate.

Lithuanian language is rich

Lithuanian language is incredibly generous and rich in synonyms, by which we can energize and enrich our language. For example: Homeland - Birthplace - tėvynė - gimtinė, tėviškė, tėvainė, augtinė, and etc. Lithuanians are very often using minority and pleasant words. Sometimes, the words are decorated and diversify our stories. There are words that can not be translated into other languages. These words are the historical or cultural legacy of the Lithuanian nation. The word "go" has 23 meanings in Lithuanian.

Lithuanian language is rich Phraseologisms adorn the language

ant galvos lipti

be galvos palikti

galvą pamesti

galvą padėti

galvą priglausti

galvą laužyti

An idiom connection vividly shows that separate word meaning, usually described by the users outlook about the discussed thing. In the idiom connections lies humane experience, our people's wisdom, they are normally full of irony and wit. Even the simplest thought can be described by an idiom, it becomes more impressive, more attractive to the eye.

The national native language day

NATIVE LANGUAGE GRAMMAR IN A FUN WAY

Speech parts in the box



In 1999, The United Nations have announced the 21st of February to be the national native language day.





Links:

<https://www.zmones.lt/naujiena/ka-zinote-apie-graziausia-kalba-pasaulyje.6cb9d957-9ad9-11e8-9f90-aa000054c883>

<https://www.grokiskis.lt/is-sirdies-i-sirdi/lietuviu-kalbos-ido-mybes-nuo-maziausios-abeceles-iki-obelieciu-isrinkto-graziausio-lietuvisko-zodzio>

<http://kiis.lki.lt/fraziologijos-zodyno-ivadas>

<https://kultura.lyrtas.lt/istorija/2017/01/26/news/nustebsite-suzinoje-kad-si-lietuviska-raide-neturi-analogu-pasaulyje-645591/>

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<http://alkas.lt/2012/03/14/kvieciame-pagerbti-knygnesius-spaudos-draudimo-metais-issaugojusius-lietuviska-spausdinta-zodi/>

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<http://lki.lt/muziejus-lituanistikos-zidiny/>

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<http://www.klevualeja.lt/2017/02/21/nacionalinis-diktantas-vyks-vasario-24-diena/>

<http://alkas.lt/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/02-21-2013moth-erlanguage.jpg>