

Verbs

(Veiksmąžodžiai)

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The verbal group is made up of verb forms. The main function of verbs is to express a process, understood as an action or state, together with the dependent words of the process. Verbs can indicate:

1. An action carried out by the subject

- oriented at an object

<i>dirbti</i> (darbą)	<i>rašyti</i> (laišką)	<i>statyti</i> (namą)
to work (a job)	to write (a letter)	to build (a house)

- not oriented at an object

<i>eiti</i>	<i>važiuoti</i>	<i>rėkti</i>	<i>šaukti</i>
to go	to drive	to shout	to shout

2. A state experienced by a subject

- related to an object

<i>norėti</i> (miego)	<i>gailėti</i>	(draugo)	<i>turėti</i> (brolių)
to want (sleep)	to feel sorry for	(a friend)	to have (a brother)

<i>mylėti</i> (žmogų)
to love (a person)

- not related to an object

<i>augti</i>	<i>sėdėti</i>	<i>gulėti</i>	<i>tylėti</i>
to grow	to sit	to lie (flat)	to be silent

3. A spontaneous process not related to any subject

<i>aušti</i>	<i>temti</i>	<i>lyti</i>	<i>snigti</i>
to grow light	to grow dark	to rain	to snow

For example:

1. *Visi dirba savo darbą.*
'Everyone **is working** their own **task**.'

Ji uždarė duris.
'She **shut** the door.'

Vakar nuėjome į svečius.
'Yesterday **we went** visiting.'

Kas čia rėkia?
'Who here **is yelling**?'

2. *Mano tėvas turi tris brolius.*
'My father **has** three brothers.'

Ar tu nori alaus?
+Q you want beer
'Do you **want** some beer?'

3. *Jau aušta.*
'Already **it is growing light**.'

Nuo pat ryto sninga.
'From the very morning **it is snowing**.'

Independent and Dependent Verbs (*Savarankiški ir nesavarankiški veiksmažodžiai*)

Depending on the independence of its lexical meaning and its ability to bind with other words, a verb can be one of three types:

1. An independent verb (true of the majority of verbs), e.g. *duoti* 'to give,' *įsigyti* 'to obtain,' *rašyti* 'to write,' *valgyti* 'to eat'

Paduok man knygą.
'Give me the book.'

Sostinė **įsigyjo** originalų suvenyrą – marškinėlius su
'The capital **obtained** a unique souvenir – t-shirts with
Vilniaus žemėlapiu.
Vilnius' map.'

Šiais laikais žmonės retai **rašo** laiškus.
'These days people seldom **write** letters.'

2. A helping verb, which joins other words, but is of limited or faded lexical meaning, e.g. *būti* 'to be,' *darytis* 'to happen,' *likti* 'to remain,' *tapti* 'to become'

Mano tėvas jaunystėje **buvo** boksininkas.
'My father in his youth **was** a boxer.'

Keista, kad nedaug berniukų nori **tapti** lakūnais.
'It is strange that few boys want **to become** pilots.'

Jis ir toliau **liko** nepastebėtas.
'He further **remained** unnoticed.'

3. Semi-helping verbs, which require a complement even though their lexical meaning is practically independent:

a. Modal verbs (e.g. *galėti* 'can/to be able,' *privalėti* 'must,' *reikėti* 'need to')

Salėje **gali tilpti** šimtas žmonių.
'In the hall **can fit** one hundred people.'

Ar jūs **galėsite dalyvauti** diskusijose?
+Q you be able to participate in the discussions
'Will you **be able to participate** in the discussions?'

Visi **privalo atvykti** į pirmą susirinkimą.
'Everyone **must [to] come to** the first meeting.'

Man jau **reikia eiti**.
for me already needs to go
'I already **need to go**.'

b. Phasal verbs, which describe the beginning or end of an action (e.g. *pradėti* 'to begin,' *imti* 'to begin,' *baigti* 'to finish,' *liautis* 'to cease,' *nustoti* 'to stop')

Kas nori **pradėti** **kalbėti**?
'Who wants **to start** **to speak**?'

Laikas **pradėti** **dirbti**.
'It is time **to start** **to work**.'

Visi **ėmė** **juoktis**.
'Everyone **started** **to laugh**.'

Ar jie jau **baigė** **statyti** tiltą?
+Q they already finished to build bridge
'Did they already **finish building** the bridge?'

Liaukis **žaisti**, laikas **dirbti**.
cease to play time to work
'**Stop playing**, it is time to work.'

Lietus pagaliau **nustojo** **lyti**.
'The rain finally **stopped** **raining**.'



For more on the use
of the infinitive, see pp. 87–88.

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs (*Tranzityviniai ir intransityviniai veiksmažodžiai*)

A verb's relation to other words in the sentence determines whether it is transitive or intransitive.

Transitive verbs typically indicate an action by a subject aimed at a direct object (usually expressed with the **accusative case**).

auginti 'to cultivate/grow/raise'
aptarnauti 'to serve'
atidaryti 'to open'
atsiminti 'to remember'
auklėti 'to discipline'
baigti 'to finish'
bučiuoti 'to kiss'
daryti 'to do'

dovanoti 'to give (as a present)'
duoti 'to give'
gaminti 'to make, to prepare (food)'
gauti 'to get'
gerbti 'to honor'
gerti 'to drink'
gesinti 'to extinguish'
gydyti 'to heal'

<i>ginti</i> 'to defend'	<i>pilti</i> 'to pour'	<i>sveikinti</i> 'to greet'
<i>girdėti</i> 'to hear'	<i>pirkti</i> 'to buy'	<i>šluostyti</i> 'to wipe'
<i>griauti</i> 'to demolish'	<i>plauti</i> 'to wash'	<i>švęsti</i> 'to celebrate'
<i>guldyti</i> 'to lay'	<i>prausti</i> 'to bathe'	<i>taisyti</i> 'to fix'
<i>imti</i> 'to take'	<i>priimti</i> 'to receive'	<i>taupyti</i> 'to save'
<i>jausti</i> 'to feel'	<i>prisiminti</i> 'to remember'	<i>tikrinti</i> 'to check'
<i>kartoti</i> 'to repeat'	<i>ragauti</i> 'to taste'	<i>tildyti</i> 'to quiet down'
<i>kasti</i> 'to dig'	<i>rakinti</i> 'to lock'	<i>traukti</i> 'to pull'
<i>keisti</i> 'to change'	<i>rasti</i> 'to find'	<i>trinti</i> 'to rub'
<i>kelti</i> 'to raise'	<i>rašyti</i> 'to write'	<i>troškinti</i> 'to braise'
<i>kirpti</i> 'to cut'	<i>registruoti</i> 'to register'	<i>turėti</i> 'to have'
<i>kurti</i> 'to create'	<i>rinkti</i> 'to collect'	<i>tvarkyti</i> 'to clean up'
<i>laikyti</i> 'to hold'	<i>rodyti</i> 'to show'	<i>tvarstyti</i> 'to bandage'
<i>laistyti</i> 'to water'	<i>ruošti</i> 'to prepare'	<i>užmiršti</i> 'to forget'
<i>lankyti</i> 'to visit'	<i>sakyti</i> 'to say'	<i>užsakyti</i> 'to order'
<i>laužyti</i> 'to break'	<i>sapnuoti</i> 'to dream'	<i>vairuoti</i> 'to drive'
<i>lydėti</i> 'to escort'	<i>saugoti</i> 'to defend'	<i>valdyti</i> 'to govern'
<i>mesti</i> 'to throw'	<i>segti</i> 'to button'	<i>valgyti</i> 'to eat'
<i>mylėti</i> 'to love'	<i>siųsti</i> 'to send'	<i>valyti</i> 'to clean'
<i>naikinti</i> 'to destroy'	<i>siūti</i> 'to sew'	<i>vartoti</i> 'to use'
<i>lyginti</i> 'to iron/even out'	<i>skaityti</i> 'to read'	<i>vesti</i> 'to lead'
<i>matyti</i> 'to see'	<i>skalbti</i> 'to wash (laundry)'	<i>vežti</i> 'to transport'
<i>matuoti</i> 'to measure'	<i>skolinti</i> 'to lend'	<i>virti</i> 'to cook'
<i>mėgti</i> 'to like'	<i>sodinti</i> 'to plant'	<i>vogti</i> 'to steal'
<i>nešti</i> 'to carry'	<i>spalvinti</i> 'to color'	<i>žymėti</i> 'to mark'
<i>parduoti</i> 'to sell'	<i>stabdyti</i> 'to stop'	<i>žinoti</i> 'to know'
<i>paveikti</i> 'to affect'	<i>statyti</i> 'to build'	<i>žiūrėti</i> 'to look'
<i>peikti</i> 'to berate'	<i>stebėti</i> 'to observe'	<i>žudyti</i> 'to kill'
<i>piešti</i> 'to draw'	<i>suprasti</i> 'to understand'	

jausti skausmą 'to feel pain,' **auginti** gyvulius 'to raise livestock,' **duoti** patarimą 'to give advice,' **skaityti** knygą 'to read a book,' **matyti** žmogų 'to see a person,' **imti** obuolį 'to take an apple,' **nešti** lagaminą 'to carry a suitcase'

MEANING

Transitive verbs usually express actions that are a manifestation of a subject's will and affect the world around them. Therefore, these verbs are used when people or animals (agents, actors) are being discussed.

Šiandien jis **švenčia** savo **gimtadienį**.
'Today he **is celebrating** his **birthday**.'

Draugai jam **dovanojo** **paveikslą**.
friends to him presented painting
'His friends **gave** him **a painting**.'

Vaikystėje mano sūnus labai mėgo **skaityti** **knogas**.
in childhood my son liked very much to read books.
'In childhood my son liked **to read books** very much.'

Ne kiekvienas gali **padaryti** tokį **darbą**.
'Not everyone can **accomplish** such **a task**.'

When a transitive verb is used with a negative, the objective accusative case is substituted with the **genitive case**.

skaitau knygą vs. **neskaitau** *knygos*
I read book.ACC *I do not read book.GEN*
'I read the book' *'I don't read the book'*

rašo laišką vs. **nerašo** *laiško*
writes letter.ACC *doesn't write letter.GEN*
'writes the letter' *'doesn't write the letter'*

Nepamiršk *senų draugų*.
do not forget old.GEN friends.GEN
'Do not forget old friends.'

Čia nedarome pigios nakvynės.
here do not make cheap.GEN lodging for the night.GEN
'Here we are not lodging for the night cheaply.'

Meilės ir **kosulio** **nepaslėpsi**.
love.GEN and cough.GEN you will not hide
'You cannot hide love or a cough.'

If an abstract noun is formed from a transitive verb, the object is changed from the accusative to the genitive case.

skaityti knygą ⇨ *knygos skaitymas*
to read book.ACC *book.GEN reading*
'to read a book' *'the book's reading/the reading of the book'*

rašyti laišką ⇨ *laiško rašymas*
to write letter.ACC *letter.GEN writing*
'to write a letter' *'the letter's writing/the writing of the letter'*

Intransitive verbs depict actions that are not related to the objects surrounding the action. The subject is not active in these sentences.

Tokių žmonių yra daug.
such people are many
'There are many such people.'

Saulė dabar teka labai anksti.
sun now rises very early
'The sun rises very early now.'

Girdi, kaip ošia miškas?
you hear how whispers the forest
'Do you hear how the forest whispers?'

Naujas paveikslas kabo prie židinio.
The new painting hangs by the fireplace.'