



DICTIONARY

READY ⇒ SET ⇒ GO FOR LIFE AFTER SCHOOL
AS HAPPY EUROPEANS



Compiled by the Lithuanian team Erasmus+
“Ready >> Set >> Go - for life after school
as happy Europeans”
2014 - 2016

NOTES

Lithuanian language is a very old one. It is related to Sanskrit (a classical language of India) Latin and Ancient Greek. It is the oldest surviving Indo-European language, which has preserved the most phonetical and morphological aspects of the proto-language which many other European languages come from.

Special Lithuanian characters and their pronunciation in English.

Ą - like “a” in “father”; Y, Į - like “ee” in “bee”;
Č - like “ch” in “chat”; Š - like “sh” in “ship”;
Ę - like “e” in “prey”; Ū, Ū - like “oo” in “fool”;
Ė - like “ai” in “pair”; Ž - like “s” in “treasure”.

Slovak (slovenský jazyk, pronounced ['slovɛnski: 'jazik]) is an Indo-European language that belongs to the West Slavic languages (together with Czech, Polish, Silesian, Kashubian, and Sorbian).

Slovak uses the Latin script with small modifications that include the four diacritics (ˇ, ˘, ˝, ˆ) placed above certain letters.

Cyprus. Greek and Turkish are the main languages spoken by the Greek—Cypriot and Turkish—Cypriot communities respectively. The Turkish invaded Cyprus in 1974, which led to the capture of the Northern Cyprus. The two communities live apart ever since.

Spanish (español), also called **Castilian** (castellano), is a Romance language that originated in the Castile region of Spain. The Spanish language evolved from Vulgar Latin (colloquial Latin), which was brought to the Iberian Peninsula by the Romans during the Second Punic War, beginning in 210 BC. Previously, several pre-Roman languages (also called Paleohispanic languages)—unrelated to Latin, and some of them unrelated even to Indo-European—were spoken in the Iberian Peninsula. These languages included Basque (still spoken today), Iberian, Celtiberian and Celtic. Traces of Basque especially, can be found in the Spanish vocabulary today, mainly in place names.

German (Deutsch) is a West Germanic language that derives most of its vocabulary from the Germanic branch of the Indo-European language family.

In addition to the 26 standard Latin letters, German has three vowels with umlauts (Ä/ä, Ö/ö, and Ü/ü) and the letter ß (a special kind of "s(s)", called "Eszett" or "scharfes Es", which originated as a ligature of archaic forms of the letters s and z. These were represented as f and 3, respectively, that is, f + 3 = f3 = ß).

Italian is descended from Latin. Unlike most other Romance languages, Italian retains Latin's contrast between short and long consonants. As in most Romance languages, stress is distinctive. Among the Romance languages, Italian is the closest to Latin in terms of vocabulary.



Hello!



Hallo!



Γεια (Gh'ya)!



Ciao!



Labas!



Ahoj!



Hola!





Good morning!



Guten Morgen!



Καλημέρα (Kaliméra)!



Buongiorno!



Labas rytas!



Dobré ráno!



Buenos días!





Good afternoon!



Guten Tag!



Καλησπέρα (Kalispera)!



Buon pomeriggio!



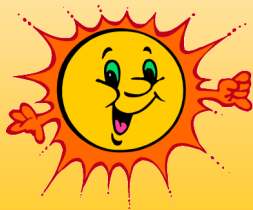
Laba diena!



Dobrý deň!



Buenas tardes!





Good night!



Gute Nacht!



**Καληνύκτα
(Kaleenihkta)!**



Buona Notte!



Labanakt!



Dobrá noc!



Buenas noches!





What's your name?



Wie heißt du?



**Πώς σε λένε
(Pos se le'ne)?**



Come ti chiami?



Koks tavo vardas?



Ako sa voláš?



Cómo te llamas?





My name is...



**Mein Name ist...
(Ich heiÙe ...)**



**Ονομάζομαι...
(onomazome)...**



Mi chiamo...



Mano vardas...



Volám sa ...



Mi nombre es...





How are you?



**Wie geht es Ihnen
(dir) ?**



Πώς είστε (pos íste)?



Come stai?



Kaip gyveni?



Ako sa máte?



Cómo estás?





I'm OK.



Mir geht es gut.



Πολύ καλά (Poli kala).



Bene grazie.



Gyvenu gerai.



Ďakujem, dobre.



Bien gracias.





Nice to meet you!



Schön, Sie (dich) zu treffen!



Χαίρω πολύ (he'ro poli)!



Piacere/Piacere di conoscerti!



Malonu susipažinti!



Teší ma!



Mucho gusto!





Sorry!



Es tut mir leid!



Συγγνώμη (Signomi)!



Mi dispiace!



Atsiprašau!



Prepáč!



Perdón!





Excuse me



Entschuldigung



Συγγνώμη (signomi)



Mi scusi



Atsiprašau



Prepáčte



Perdóna





Yes!



Ja!



Ναι (Νε)!



Si!



Taip!



Áno!



Si!





No!



Nein!



Όχι (Ohi)!



No!



Ne!



Nie!



No!





Hurry up!



Beeil dich!



Βιαστείτε (Viasíte)!



Sbrigati!



Paskubèk!



Ponáhľaj sa!



Apurarse!





Please!



Bitte!



Παρακαλώ (Parakalo)!



Per favore!



Prašau!



Prosím!



Por favor!





Thank you!



Danke!



Ευχαριστώ (Efharisto)!



Grazie!



Ačiū!



Ďakujem!



Gracias!





I'm hungry.



Ich bin hungrig.



Πεινάω (Ρυπαο).



Ho fame.



Noriu valgyt.



Som hladný.



Tengo hambre.





I'm thirsty.



Ich bin durstig.



Διψώ (DhypsO).



Ho sete.



Noriu gert.



Som smädný.



(Yo) tengo sed.





Water



Wasser



νερό (nero)



Acqua



Vanduo



Voda



Agua





Party



Fete (Feier)



Πάρτι (parti)



Festa



Vakarēlis



Oslava



Fiesta





Happy



Zufrieden (glücklich)



**Ευτυχισμένος
(eftihismenos)**



Felice



Laimingas



Šťastný



Feliz





How old are you?



Wie alt bist du?



Πόσο χρονών είστε
(poso hrono ıste)?



Quanti anni hai?



Kiek tau metų?



Kolko máš rokov?



Cuántos años tienes?





Welcome!



Willkommen!



παρακαλώ (Parakalo‘)!



Benvenuto!



Sveiki atvykę!



Vitaj!



Bienvenido!





Friend



Freund



Φίλος (filos)



Amico



Draugas



Priateľ



Amigo





I love you!



Ich liebe Dich!



Σ'αγαπώ (S'agaró)!



Ti amo!



Myliu tave!



Ľúbim Ťa!



Te amo!





School



Schule



Σχολείο (sholi'o)



Scuola



Mokykla



Škola



Escuela





Lesson



Unterrichtsstunde



Μάθημα (mathima)



Lezione



Pamoka

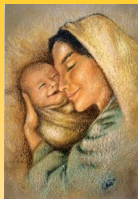


Hodina



Clase





Mother



Mutter



Μητέρα (mitera)



Madre



Mama



Mama



Madre





Father



Vater



Πατέρας (pateras)



Padre



Tėvas

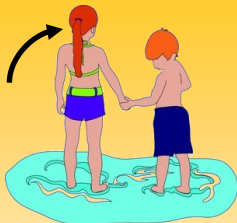


Otec



Padre





Sister



Schwester



Αδελφή (adelfi)



Sorella



Sesè

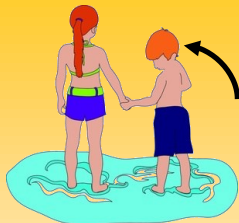


Sestra



Hermana





Brother



Bruder



Αδελφός (adelfos)



Fratello



Brolis



Brat



Hermano





Germany



Deutschland



Γερμανία (Germania)



Germania



Vokietija



Nemecko



Alemania





Cyprus



Zypern



Κύπρος (Kipros)



Cipro



Kipras



Cyprus



Chipre



Italy



Italien



Ιταλία (Italia)



Italia



Italija



Taliansko



Italia





Lithuania



Litauen



Λιθουανία (Lithuania)



Lituania



Lietuva



Litva



Lituania



Slovakia



Slowakei



Σλοβακία (Slovakia)



Slovacchia



Slovakija



Slovensko



Eslovaquia





Spain



Spanien



Ισπανία (Ispania)



Spagna



Ispanija



Španielsko



España



National



National



Εθνικός (Ethnikós)



Nazionale



Nacionalinis



Národný



Nacional





1. One



Eins



Ena (e'na)



Uno



Vienas



Jeden



Uno





2. Two



Zwei



Δυο (di'o)



Due



Du



Dva



Dos





3. Three



Drei



Τρία (tri'a)



Tre



Trys



Tri



Tres





4. Four



Vier



Τέσσερα (tessera)



Quattro



Keturi



Štyri



Cuatro



5



5. Five



Fünf



Πέντε (pe'nte)



Cinque



Penki



Päť



Cinco





6. Six



Sechs



Ἑξτὸ (e'ksi)



Sei



Šeši



Šest



Seis



V



7. Seven



Sieben



Επτά (ep̄ta´)



Sette



Septyni



Sedem



Siete





8. Eight



Acht



Οκτώ (okto')



Otto



Aštuoni



Osem



Ocho



VIII



9. Nine



Neun



Εννέα (enne'a)



Nove



Devyni



Deväť



Nueve





10. Ten



Zehn



Δέκα (de'ka)



Dieci



Dešimt



Desať



Diez





Good bye!



Auf Wiedersehen!



Γειά σας (Yiá sas)!



Ciao/ Arrivederci!



Viso (gero)!



Dovidenia!



Adiós!



END

End



Ende



Τέλος (telos)



Fine



Pabaiga



Koniec



Fin



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