

Complete Ukrainian

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Introduction

The Ukrainian language is spoken by around 45 million people, most of them, over 36 million, resident in Ukraine. There are Ukrainians in neighbouring states, especially in Russia and Belarus'. In addition, there are well-established Ukrainian communities in more distant lands, such as Australia, Argentina, Brazil, the countries of Western Europe, and, most notably, the United States and Canada. This is the Ukrainian diaspora, which comes mainly from the west of the Ukrainian linguistic area.

Ukraine declared its independence on 24 August 1991, a declaration that marked a stage in the dissolution of the Soviet Union. At the beginning of 1991 the official population was a little over 52 million. Ukraine's territory amounts to over 603,000 square kilometres, and its capital is Kyiv ('Kiev' is the Russian variant of this name, and will not be used in this book). The country has a highly varied landscape, from the fertile black-earth zone and the steppes and considerable heavy industry and coal mining of the east of the country, to the mountainous south-west and forested and marshy north-west. It is bounded in the east and much of the north by Russia, in the north-west by Belarus', in the west by Poland and Slovakia, in the south-west by Hungary, Romania, and Moldova and in the south by the Black Sea.

Political and subsequent cultural diversity and division inhibited standardization of the language. Moves towards this goal emerged within the context of Romanticism in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, advanced further (in circumstances at first exhilarating and subsequently tragic) in the 1920s and 1930s, and are almost certainly coming to final fruition at the time of writing. Ukrainian specialists have no illusions about the importance and difficulty of this task: Palamar and Bekh (1993:3) write of the 'healing of the language situation in Ukraine', and of establishing the 'free functioning of the Ukrainian language in all spheres of the life of society', now that Ukrainian is the official state language.

Ukrainian language, literature and history

Ukrainian is a Slavonic language, like Polish, Czech, Slovak, the two Sorbian languages, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Serbo-Croat, Slovene and,

most closely related to it, Belarusian and Russian; the last two, together with Ukrainian, make up the East Slavonic branch of the family. In numbers of speakers Ukrainian is the second largest Slavonic language.

Around 988 AD Christianity came to the East Slavs, whose centre was Kyiv, now the capital of Ukraine. With it came a written form of Slavonic, originally based on a Balkan Slavonic (Bulgaro-Macedonian) dialect, which began to acquire East Slavonic features once established in Kyiv. The spoken language of the East Slavonic region was still East Slavonic, however. It is only later, as a result of non-linguistic developments, including the destruction of Kyiv by the Mongols/Tatars in 1240, that we can begin to talk of the planting of the seeds of separate languages in the East Slavonic area. As things have turned out, three seeds germinated, those of Ukrainian, Belarusian, and Russian, though the first two were held back for many centuries for political reasons.

The sack of Kyiv in 1240 had the dramatic effect of removing the ancient centre, a hub of East–West trade endowed at its height with an exceptionally high level of civilization, from the state of Rus'. Political power moved north-east, eventually to a relative newcomer on the scene, Muscovy (with its capital, Moscow). Until the seventeenth century much of Ukraine, including Kyiv, was ruled by the Lithuanian Grand Duchy and Poland; during this period dialect divisions between East and West Ukrainian were strengthened. In the eighteenth century the division of Ukraine (the name means 'borderland') between Russia and Austria-Hungary (1793–5) led to the increased importance of the south-eastern dialects, centred around Kyiv, Poltava and Kharkiv. We can see them as important because this period coincided with both the rise of Romanticism and the emergence in that area of very gifted writers, e.g. Ivan Kotliarevs'kyi (1769–1838) and Petro Hulak-Artemovs'kyi (1790–1865). For Ukraine the Romantic period begins around 1820 and has as its supreme figures Panteleimon Kulish (1819–97) and, above all, Taras Shevchenko (1814–61). These writers gave shape to the Ukrainian literary language by taking the dialect of the south-east and raising it to 'the status of a language by the adoption of elements from folklore and of styles bequeathed by tradition' (Shevelov 1980:152–3). The deteriorating political situation in 'Russian' Ukraine, however, meant that western Ukraine, in Austria-Hungary, began to exert an influence. Political circumstances created linguistic imbalance and discontent: which Ukrainian was 'purer'? Though there were moments of great progress, moments which indeed may have saved the language for the future, it is probably only now that Ukraine is really shaking off the shackles of centuries of dependence and subordination.

The divisions of Ukraine among Poland, Lithuania, Russia and Austria-Hungary have led to its present diverse and rich cultural heritage. In spite of all the travails of their history, the Ukrainians have an extraordinary sense of national identity, an identity of which the language is a most significant component. The creation of the language during the period of Romanticism occupies an unassailable and deeply-felt place in the hearts of Ukrainians. As a language of millions and yet about which so few have heard, Ukrainian is now entering a period of healing and of standardization, when it should acquire the prestige taken for granted by so many other European languages.

There is far more to Ukrainian literature and culture than the writers whom we have mentioned. From the second half of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century we might just mention the names of Ivan Nechui-Levyts'kyi, Panas Myrnyi, Ivan Franko, Mykhailo Kotsiubyns'kyi and Lessia Ukrainka. From the Soviet period Ostap Vyshnia, Volodymyr Gzhyts'kyi, Mykola Zerov, Pavlo Tychyna, Maksym Ryl's'kyi and Volodymyr Sosiura deserve mention, among many others.

Among writers of the 1980s, we might mention Vassyl' Stus, Ihor Kalynets', Lina Kostenko, Ivan Drach, Vassyl' Horoborod'ko, Sofia Maidans'ka, Natalka Bilotserkivets', Mykola Riabchuk, Ihor Rymaruk, and others. An outstanding translator is Mykola Lukash.

How to use this course

In the first five lessons we transcribe many of the Ukrainian words, so that it is possible for you to concentrate on the sounds. You should, however, work on the alphabet from the very start, carefully writing out letters individually and in complete words. Here, in the introduction, you will be presented with the Ukrainian alphabet; become familiarized with it before going on to the first lesson. Practise writing: like reciting aloud, this will do wonders for what is one of the real tasks in learning any language, namely the acquisition of vocabulary. If you have them, use the audio to grasp the pronunciation of the sounds and to help the patterns imprint themselves on your mind. A friendly Ukrainian, or an enthusiastic fellow learner, will be of great help: listen carefully, imitate, create – you must speak, even if to yourself. The dialogues in every lesson should be read and re-read; put yourself in the position of one or both speakers (if you are going through the course on your own, of course!), and try to read them, with the aid of the word-lists, before

looking at the English translation (provided in the first few lessons only!). Activate your understanding of the basic patterns used in the dialogues and throughout the lessons by using them constantly.

The reference section is indispensable, if only for a quick overview of particular grammatical information: in this section you will find, in outline form, a short grammar of Ukrainian. Consult it often, and you will quickly realize how much you are learning as you progress through the book. We have also provided a list of terms used in the book. Work your way through the lessons carefully and at your own speed. If there is a cross-reference to the reference section or to another lesson, follow it up: this is very much an open-plan course, progressive but flexible. We have not crammed the course with exercises; there are plenty, but just enough to persuade you to attempt them.

One of the most difficult things about being a learner of a second language is that your developed intellect pushes you to short-circuit the years of apprenticeship you had as a child learning your native language. So be patient! Do attempt to learn by heart the words you come across; writing them out in a vocabulary book can be a great help. You may not think you have learned them, but just that action of writing them out will help imprint them on your mind. Also, though Ukrainians do not insert the stress (that is, a mark on the accented syllable) when they write, you should insert it, at least in your vocabulary book. It can be very irritating having a vocabulary book that gives no grammatical and stress information. At times it may seem that we have given you too many words. Don't despair: decide for yourself which ones seem necessary or useful to you, but attempt to use as many of them as you can when you do the exercises. As soon as you feel ready, obtain a dictionary. Using a dictionary will both get you used to the order of the letters in the Ukrainian alphabet and give you the opportunity to come across yet more words and expressions.

Ukrainian and English

Ukrainian and English are both members of the family of Indo-European languages and, as such, are related, but this relationship becomes close only if we go back very many years into the past. Strong similarities between some words, e.g. **brat** and *brother*, **máty** and *mother*, and **dva** and *two* (dual), give a misleading impression of closeness. Perhaps related words like **désyat'** and *ten* or **zolótyy** and *gold* illustrate the relationship better: they ultimately have a common source, but the process of

sound change over the millennia has almost completely obscured the ties between them.

The Ukrainian alphabet consists of 33 letters, as compared with 26 Latin letters used in English. Here we present the alphabet (along with approximate English equivalents) in outline form, upper case and lower case, with approximate sound values. The sets of words that follow the alphabet can be heard on the accompanying audio, if you have it; listen carefully and repeat, the more often the better.

Українська абетка: Літери та звуки (Audio 1: 1–8)

The Ukrainian alphabet: its letters and sounds

Printed Handwritten Name Transcription Approximate pronunciation

А а	А а	а	[a]	<i>a</i> as in Amer. <i>want</i> (or as <i>a</i> in <i>alike</i> (clearly) pronounced, not as in 'uh-like')
Б б	Б б	бе	[b]	<i>b</i> as in <i>bed</i>
В в	В в	ве	[v]	<i>v</i> as in <i>vet</i>
Г г	Г г	ге	[h]	close to <i>h</i> in <i>house</i> , but with more voice and less aspiration (see list of grammatical terms)
Ґ ґ	Ґ ґ	ґе	[g]	<i>g</i> as in <i>get</i> ; quite a rare sound in native Ukrainian words
Д д	Д д	де	[d]	<i>d</i> as in <i>debt</i>
Е е	Е е	е	[e]	<i>e</i> as in <i>get</i>
Є є	Є є	є	[ye]	<i>ye</i> as in <i>yet</i>
Ж ж	Ж ж	же	[zh]	<i>s</i> roughly as in <i>pleasure</i> (keep your voice low and push out your lips)
З з	З з	зе	[z]	<i>z</i> as in <i>zen</i>
(И) и	(И) и	и	[y]	similar to <i>i</i> in <i>sit</i> ; usually transliterated as <i>y</i>
І і	І і	і	[i]	<i>ee</i> as in <i>seen</i> or <i>i</i> as in <i>machine</i>
Ї ї	Ї ї	ї	[yi]	<i>yea</i> as in <i>yeast</i>
Й й	Й й	йот	[y]	<i>y</i> as in <i>boy, yard</i>

К к	<i>К к</i>	ка	[k]	<i>k</i> as in <i>skit</i> (with minimal aspiration)
Л л	<i>Л л</i>	ел	[l]	<i>l</i> as in <i>look</i>
М м	<i>М м</i>	ем	[m]	<i>m</i> as in <i>money</i>
Н н	<i>Н н</i>	ен	[n]	<i>n</i> as in <i>near</i>
О о	<i>О о</i>	о	[o]	clear <i>o</i> as in <i>got</i> , but with lips more rounded; or as in Amer. <i>oh!</i> (without the final 'w' sound)
П п	<i>П п</i>	пе	[p]	<i>p</i> as in <i>spot</i> (with minimal aspiration)
Р р	<i>Р р</i>	ер	[r]	<i>r</i> as in Spanish <i>caro</i> (not too many taps)
С с	<i>С с</i>	ес	[s]	<i>s</i> as in <i>sit</i>
Т т	<i>Т т</i>	те	[t]	<i>t</i> as in <i>stop</i> (minimal aspiration)
У у	<i>У у</i>	у	[u]	<i>oo</i> as in northern English <i>look</i> , or <i>u</i> in <i>put</i>
Ф ф	<i>Ф ф</i>	еф	[f]	<i>f</i> as in <i>fan</i>
Х х	<i>Х х</i>	ха	[kh]	<i>ch</i> as in Scottish English <i>loch</i> (but pronounced without too much rasping)
Ц ц	<i>Ц ц</i>	це	[ts]	<i>ts</i> as in <i>bits</i>
Ч ч	<i>Ч ч</i>	че	[ch]	<i>ch</i> as in <i>church</i> (push out your lips)
Ш ш	<i>Ш ш</i>	ша	[sh]	<i>sh</i> as in <i>shoot</i> (push out your lips)
Щ щ	<i>Щ щ</i>	ща	[shch]	<i>sh ch</i> as in <i>fresh chicken</i> (without a pause).
(Ь) ь	<i>Ь ь</i>		[']	the 'soft sign' (м'який знак); it follows consonants and indicates that they are to be pronounced palatalized (see Notes below).
Ю ю	<i>Ю ю</i>	ю	[yu]	<i>you</i> as in <i>you</i>
Я я	<i>Я я</i>	я	[ya]	<i>ya</i> as in <i>yam</i> , but lower the tongue more

It must be noted that the transcription, i.e. the portrayal of the approximate sounds, chosen is very informal, and based to a great extent on English pronunciation. The dual function of [y] may seem confusing at first: it represents the vowel **и** (as in *sit*) when between consonants, or the consonant **й** (as initial 'y' as in *yard*) when before or after a vowel. Where we have the Cyrillic sequence **-ий**, this must be rendered in transcription as **-yy**, the first **y** representing a vowel and the second a consonant.

'True friends' and 'false friends'

True friends are letters that look the same in a foreign alphabet as the corresponding Latin letters; in the case of Ukrainian, they are **к, м, т, а, е, і, о** and cursive **з**. False friends are: **в, н, р, с, х, у, ь**: although they look like letters that we have, they correspond to English *v, n, r, s*, Scots *ch* in *loch, u* and the soft sign (which looks like a small *b*). If you are familiar with the Greek alphabet, four of these will cause you no trouble. All but **н** are written much as in English; **н** is written 'as a capital', whether upper case or lower case; it is just a question of size. All remaining letters are 'newcomers', and need to be learned through practice. Here are some examples; listen to the tape, if you have it, and practise reading them aloud:

кИТ	ТОМ	МАК	ВОНА́	СИН	ДУХ
[kyt]	[tom]	[mak]	[voná]	[syn]	[dukh]
РА́СА	ТРИ	КРОК	НО́СА	СХЕ́МА	СО́Н
[rása]	[try]	[krok]	[nósa]	[skhéma]	[son]

Notes on palatalization

The letters **я, ю, є, ї** have the value [y+a = ya, y+u = yu, y+e = ye, y+i = yi] when beginning a word or following another vowel, e.g. **Я́СНО** [yásno] *clear*, **МО́Я** [moyá] *my* (feminine). When the first three of them follow consonants they (as well as the soft sign **ь** and **ї**) indicate that the preceding consonant is 'soft' or 'palatalized'. This means that a slight 'y' sound (as in *yet*) immediately follows the main sound of the consonant: **ДЯ́ДЯ** [dyádyá] or [d'ád'a] *uncle* in our transcription (note that this is still two syllables, and not [diadia] or [di-adi-a]; **МИ́ТЬ** [myt'] *moment*, where [t'] sounds like the [t] in 'tea' minus the vowel; **СІ́ЛЬ** [s'il'] *salt*. Good English equivalents (British and southern US) are words with the sequence [tu], [du]: *tune, dew*. In these examples a slight 'y' sound is

also heard after [t] and [d], which would be transcribed as [t'] and [d']. This does not apply, of course, if these two words are pronounced [toon] and [doo] in your variety of English!

The Ukrainian apostrophe

When the letters **п, б, м, ф, в, р** are followed by an apostrophe (') and **я, ю, є** or **ї**, this means that the consonant is not palatalized, and is followed by *ya, yu, ye* or *yi*. This may also happen when a prefix ending in a hard consonant is added to a word beginning in **я, ю, є** or **ї**.

Practise reading and writing a few examples with palatalized consonants. Note the instances where a soft consonant precedes a hard consonant (no change in pronunciation); a soft consonant will soften an immediately preceding consonant. Note also the ['] symbol for the Ukrainian apostrophe:

сядь [s'ad']	сіль [s'il']	тіждень [t'yzhden']	які [yak'i]	вулиця [vulyts'a]	грóші [hrósh'i]
м'якості [m'yakos't'i]	біла [b'ila]	пляж [pl'azh]	п'ять [p'yat']	дорі́жка [dor'izhka]	до́нька [dón'ka]
рі́мський [r'ym's'kyy]	ла́гідний [láh'idnyy]	уночі́ [unoch'i]	ті [t'i]	у́смішка [ús'm'ishka]	колі́шній [kolýsh'n'iy]
об'є́кт [ob'yékt]	п'ю́ [p'yú]	м'які́й [m'yakiy]	здо́ров'я [zdoróv'ya]	з ма́тір'ю [z má'tir'yu]	ві́д'їзд [v'id'yízd]

Now practise pronouncing the following words containing the consonants **п, б, т, д, к, г** and **г'**. When pronouncing 'stop' consonants (*p, b, t, d, k, g*), keep aspiration (the puff of air) to a minimum, unless they are followed by *i* or *ь*, which makes them 'soft' or 'palatalized': listen carefully to the tape (if you have it)!

Петро́ Бори́с	пи́ти би́ти	по́ле боро́тьба́	спа́ти бра́ти	при́йти жба́н	всту́п ду́б
ті́ждень доба́	сто́яти дитя́	о́г ді́льнийця́	тра́нспорт ві́д	сти́льки здо́ров	тво́рчи́сть дри́б
ки́т га́ва горо́д	кі́т гвалт драглі́	лак гедзь дру́гий	ле́кція джи́гун ага́	ско́рий гру́нт Бо́г	які́ дзи́га годи́на

Pronunciation of ф, в, с, з and х

Note especially the palatalized consonants when you practise these forms:

форма [fórma]	фіанси [f'inánsy]	графіти [hrafýty]	графік [hráf'ik]	жирáфа [zhyráfa]	жирáфі [zhyráf'i]
хúтір [khút'ir]	хазя́йка [khaz'áyka]	хвалі́ти [khvalýty]	дах [dakh]	хі́трий [khýtryy]	хіба́ [x'ibá]
сад [sad]	сядь [s'ad']	вісь [v'is']	вість [v'is't']	лосóсь [losós']	сьóмга [s'ómha]
завідка [zavýdka]	злі́ва [z'l'íva]	зі́нця [z'inýts'a]	А́зія [áz'iya]	мазь [maz']	мазкі́й [mazkýy]

Pronunciation of ш, ж and щ

Remember to push out your lips (make them rounder), except when these letters are palatalized (as in **жі́шка** below):

пошепки	душа́	ко́бтувати	ма́еш	Шве́ція	Ші́ллер
жаль	ніж	кни́жка	но́жиці	жі́шка	живе́ш
щорóку	ще	хрущ	Хоті́нщина	поща́стило	щі́тка

The letter в

The standard pronunciation of the letter **в** is [v], [u] or [w], depending on its position in relation to other sounds.

1 [v] at the very beginning of a word or phrase immediately before a vowel, and between vowels. 2 [u] at the very beginning of a word or phrase immediately before a consonant, or between consonants. 3 [w] between a vowel and a consonant, and after a vowel at the end of a word.

It must be noted that one does sometimes hear [v] or [f] before consonants, the latter before voiceless consonants; one may even hear [v] or [f] at the end of a word. We recommend that you stick to the standard pronunciation, as in the following:

вокzáл [vogzáł]	відпу́стка [v'idpús(t)ka]	аварі́я [avár'iya]	Шевче́нко [shewchénko]	áвто [áwto]	авто́бус [awtóbus]
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в óпері в Андрі́я все навча́льний вийти увійти́
 [v óper'i] [v andr'íya] [usé] [nawchál'nyy] [v'ýty] [uv'iytý]

The pronunciation of groups of consonants

A sequence of more than two consonants tends to be simplified. Most common is a sequence of three consonants; in this case the middle of the three consonants is dropped. This is sometimes reflected in the spelling, and sometimes not. Examples illustrating the loss of consonants include:

ті́ждень	gen. ті́жня	week	
черне́ць	gen. ченця́	monk	
ко́ристь	adj. корі́сний	profit	useful
ра́дість	adj. раді́сний	joy	joyful
ща́стя	adj. щаслі́вий	happiness	happy, fortunate
серде́чний	noun се́рце	heart	heart

It is not reflected in the spelling in **ші́стнадцять** 'sixteen' (**ші́сть** 'six'), **хва́стливий** 'boastful' (**хва́ст** 'braggart'), or foreign words such as **контра́стний** 'contrasting' (**контра́ст** 'contrast'), though the middle consonant is still not pronounced.

Note especially the hushing consonants **ш**, **ч** and **ж** when followed by the soft hissing consonants **ць**, **зь** and **сь**: the hushing consonants become hissing consonants, though the voiced **ж** retains its voice, namely as [z']. Thus:

кні́жка [knýzhka]	dat. кні́жці [knýz'ts'i]	book
одяга́еш [od'aháyesh]	одяга́єшся [od'aháyes's'a]	you dress
ка́чка [káchka]	dat. ка́чці [káts'ts'i]	duckling

Stress

In most words with more than one vowel, only one of the vowels is stressed ('accented'), that is, is more prominent than the others. There is no general rule, so you must learn which vowel is stressed whenever you come across a new Ukrainian word. In the texts we shall indicate the stressed vowel with an acute accent; this is for your convenience, and is a convention of many Ukrainian courses, but Ukrainians themselves do not normally write in the accent. In a very few words you will find two stresses: in such instances there is a choice.

Here are some examples; practise them aloud, putting more emphasis on the stressed syllable:

самá [samá]	са́ма [sáma]	до́бре [dóbre]	ме́не [mené]	до ме́не [do méne]
вúхо [vúkho]	кíнь [k'in']	кíнець [k'inéts']	кожúх [kozhúkh]	íду [idú]
íжа [yízha]	íхати [yíkhaty]	пíти [pýty]	зда́лека́ [zdáléká]	по́шта [póshta]

Practise writing them out as well in order to continue your progress with the alphabet, and pronounce them as you write them.

Now take a look at the following forms, and try, using the alphabet table above, to render each in English (some place-names may not correspond exactly to what you expect, so be ready for a few minor adjustments!):

1 Атланта 2 Москва 3 Лондон 4 Вашингтон 5 Стокгольм
6 Метро 7 Петербург 8 Флорида 9 Африка 10 Україна
11 Нью-Йорк 12 Київ 13 Індія 14 Трансільванія 15 Кравчук
16 Андропов 17 Чарлз Діккенз 18 Джаз 19 Каліфорнія

Becoming comfortable with a new alphabet is not as difficult as it may seem; if you spend time on it at the very beginning of your course, then you will be able to concentrate more on learning the material presented in the lessons than on deciphering. Play with the alphabet, transliterating as many familiar names (of places and people) as possible.

Tips on writing

In the table on pp. 8–9 we show you how to form the Cyrillic letters in cursive; you must be careful with some of these letters, because often there is only one small feature that differentiates one from another. Here are some tips.

Four letters begin with a small downstroke hook: г, л, м, я, written *ґ л м я*; if you don't make the hook, the second will be confused (in connected writing especially) with г; while the third and fourth will not be recognized.

<i>ґанок</i>	<i>аґус</i>	<i>ґави</i>	<i>ґрунт</i>
<i>ґолова</i>	<i>ґачили</i>	<i>ґотили</i>	<i>ґжерело</i>
<i>ґама</i>	<i>ґотив</i>	<i>ґромада</i>	<i>ґемпер</i>
<i>ґяччи</i>	<i>ґяк</i>	<i>ґом'янути</i>	<i>ґяжка</i>

Likewise, do not forget the little hooks that extend below the line on **ц**, **ш**; otherwise the first will look like cursive **и** and the second will be identical to **ш**. Finally, place a horizontal line below **ш** in order to differentiate it from cursive **т** (*т*), which frequently looks like *ш* (you may also place a horizontal line over **т**).

Compare:

<i>хруць</i>	<i>козацький</i>	<i>менший</i>	<i>стел</i>
<i>носим</i>	<i>бібліотекар</i>	<i>просьте</i>	<i>шампінйон</i>

Although most Cyrillic letters can in fact be joined together in cursive, in particular, don't try to join two letters if they resist, that is, if it seems like too large a leap to get from one to the next. Most important: get the shapes of the individual letters right, and let the rest just happen.

Grammar

Ukrainian is an inflected language: thus, as in Latin and German (but unlike French, Spanish, or English), nouns, adjectives, and pronouns must have 'case endings' in order to indicate their function (subject, object, indirect object) in a sentence. Nouns are listed in the word lists and vocabulary in the subject form, that is, the 'nominative' or 'naming' case; we also provide extra information for each noun (such as another case form) that will tell you what noun type they belong to. Verbs also have endings to tell the reader/listener who is doing the action and when, much as in English; conjugating verbs may be easier in English because we have few forms in the present ('he says', 'I/you/we/they say'), but other aspects of the English verb can also be complicated (e.g. the English past tense: sing–sang–sung, go–went, etc.). Verbs are cited in the dictionary form, the infinitive (cf. Eng. *to sing*), together with information on how they conjugate. All of this will become clear as you progress, so there is no need to go into greater grammatical detail at this point. From the very beginning, you will be able to assimilate everything you need if you concentrate on the Ukrainian examples and patterns. Avoid 'thinking English'; that is, try to understand Ukrainian and to avoid the temptation to translate everything into English, because that slows down the learning process. And now, on to your first Ukrainian encounter!

1 НОВИЙ ЗНАЙОМИЙ

A new acquaintance

In this lesson you will learn about:

- greetings
- the lack of articles in Ukrainian
- the verb 'to be'
- the personal pronouns
- cases and prepositions
- the present tense verb forms

The meeting (Audio 1: 9)

*John (written **Джон** in Cyrillic) is an English student visiting Ukraine for the first time, and upon arrival in the southern Ukrainian city of Odessa he meets a Ukrainian student named **Мико́ла** [mykóla]*

Мико́ла: Дóбрый день!

Джон: Дóбрый день!

Мико́ла: Я Мико́ла, студéнт. А ви?

Джон: Я Джон, такóж студéнт.

Мико́ла: Дóуже приéмно.

Mykola: *Hello!*

John: *Hello!*

Mykola: *I am Mykola, (I'm) a student. And (how about) you?*

John: *I am John, (I'm) also a student.*

Mykola: *Very pleased (to meet you).*

Note: The learner can substitute any profession for студéнт to suit his/her situation. You will come across some common ones in this course.

Vocabulary

дóбрый день	[dóbryy den']	hello! (lit. 'good day')
я	[ya]	I
Микóла, -и	[mykóla]	Mykola
студéнт, -а	[studént]	university student (male)
а	[a]	and, but; and how about . . . ?
ви	[vy]	you (plural, polite)
Джон, -а	[dzhon]	John
такóж	[takózh]	also
дúже	[dúzhe]	very
приéмно	[pryyémno]	pleased (lit. 'it is pleasant')

The definite and indefinite articles of English

There are no articles (indefinite *a*, definite *the*) in Ukrainian. Студéнт means either 'a student' or 'the student', or even just 'student'. Ukrainian has quite a flexible word order, and you will often notice that where a noun like студéнт comes later in a sentence, it means 'a student', whereas when it comes first or nearly so, it means 'the student'. In context you will always be able to establish which is which. Thus:

Джон студéнт	John is <i>a</i> student
Студéнт тут.	<i>The</i> student is here.

The verb 'to be'

As you can tell from the examples given above, the verb *to be* is normally absent in the present tense. So 'I am a student' is simply:


Я студéнт [ya studént].

Personal pronouns and gender

Personal pronouns are used in Ukrainian much as they are in English. They are:

Singular			Plural		
я	[ya]	I	ми	[my]	we
ти	[ty]	you (sg., familiar)	ви	[vy]	you (pl.)
ви	[vy]	you (sg., polite)			

він	[v'in]	he, it	вони́	[voný]	they
вона́	[voná]	she, it			
вонó	[vonó]	it			

You  (Audio 1: 10)

In the singular **ви** is used when speaking to someone with whom one is not yet well acquainted and is obligatory when addressing persons in positions of authority, teachers, older people, and the like. **Ти** is used among friends, within the family and when addressing children. Other languages make the same distinction, for instance Spanish *tú/vosotros* and *usted*, French *tu* and *vous*, and German *du/ihr* and *Sie*. You may find that a Ukrainian acquaintance (of approximately the same age) or colleague will suggest that you change from **ви** to **ти** soon after meeting, as a mark of friendship. It is also perfectly acceptable for you to make the first move! Note that **ви**, when it refers to one person, and for many Ukrainians **ти**, are written with a capital initial letter in letters and certain texts.

After you and your acquaintance have entered into a **ти** relationship, you will also use more informal greetings:

Джон: Приві́т! Як спра́ви?
Мико́ла: Приві́т! Дóбре, дя́кую. А в тебе́?
Джон: Тако́ж дóбре.

Vocabulary

приві́т!	[pryv'ít]	Hi!
як спра́ви?	[yak správu]	How are you? (як , how; спра́ви things, affairs)
дóбре	[dóbre]	fine, good (adv.)
дя́кую	[d'ákuyu]	thanks (the word спасі́бі [spasýb'i] is less common, but means the same as дя́кую)
в тебе́	[v tébe]	you (the form of ти used in response to як спра́ви?)

The move to a **ти**-relationship may be signalled by the suggestion **Дава́ймо на ти!** or **Пере́йдемо на ти!**

He/she/it

Nouns are differentiated by grammatical gender, for example:
студéнт is masculine

сло́во (word) and **мі́сце** (place) are neuter
кни́жка (book) and **Англи́я** are feminine

The marker of gender is the final sound of the word:

- for masculines it is usually a bare consonant
- for neuters it is typically **-о/-е**
- for feminines it is typically **-а/-я** (as in Spanish and Italian)

When a noun in the singular is replaced by a pronoun, the gender of the two must agree:

студе́нт becomes **він**
 сло́во becomes **вонó**
 кни́жка becomes **вона́**

A man's name like **Мико́ла** is still masculine: it will decline like a feminine because it ends in **-а**, but will be replaced by **він**, as you would expect. Note that masculine and feminine pronouns will be understood as *he/she* in reference to persons, but as *it* in reference to things. We shall encounter more neuter nouns in the next chapter. For practice, when you encounter a noun in the vocabulary lists, replace it with **він**, **вона́** or **вонó**.

The words **знайо́мий** 'acquaintance' and **нові́й** 'new' are adjectival forms; **знайо́мий** functions as a noun and is masculine. The adjective is discussed in the third lesson.

Where are you from? (Audio 1: 11)

Мико́ла: Ви з Аме́рики?

Джон: Ні, з А́нглиї. А ви живе́те тут?

Мико́ла: Так, тут. Я украї́нець.

Джон: А я англі́єць. Не аме́риканець.

МУКОЛА: *(Are) you from America?*

JOHN: *No (I'm) from England; and do you [emphasis] live here?*

МУКОЛА: *Yes, I do (lit. 'yes, here'); I am a Ukrainian.*

JOHN: *And I (emphasis: contrast) am an Englishman. I'm not an American.*

Vocabulary

з	[z]	<i>from, of</i>
Аме́рика, -и	[améryka]	<i>America</i>

ні	[n'i]	no
А́нглія, -ї	[ánhl'iya]	England
жи́ти, -ве-	[zhýty]	live
живе́те	[zhyveté]	you (pl., polite) live
ту́т	[tut]	here
та́к	[tak]	yes

Cases and prepositions

The noun shows its function in a sentence by its grammatical form, or case ending. The basic form of a noun, as listed in glossaries and dictionaries, is the *nominative* (naming) case, e.g. **студéнт, А́нглія**; this is the form of the subject of a sentence. In Ukrainian, as in many other languages, a prepositional phrase (from England, in the city, etc.) consists of

preposition + [stem + case ending]

The preposition determines which case ending to use with the following noun. In ‘Where are you from?’ we see the preposition з ‘from’; this preposition calls for the use of the *genitive* case, which can generally be described as the case of possession (of, from). As in that dialogue, we shall for the time being look only at the genitive of feminine nouns; compare the following examples carefully, since the variant spellings of case endings are always determined by the preceding consonant sound (not letter!):

Аме́рика	[améryk-a]	→	Аме́рики	[améryk-y]: hard k
Ле́ся	[Les'-a]	→	Ле́сі	[Lés'-i]: soft s'
А́нглія	[ánhl'iy-a]	→	А́нглії	[ánhl'iy-i]: y only soft

Note how [y] and [i] combine in the letter *ï*.

Exercise 1a

The following forms are, or are declined as, feminine nouns and where possible the stem is identified: **студéнтк-**. Be careful with **Ма́рія!** Use each form in the genitive in a phrase together with **кни́жка** [knýzhka], **кі́мнáта** [k'imnáta] ‘room’ or **кварті́ра** [kvartýra] ‘apartment’, e.g. **істо́рія Украї́ни** ‘history of Ukraine’:

студéнтк-а	[studéntk-a]	university student (female)
Ма́рт-а	[Márt-a]	Marta (Martha)
Ма́рія	[Mar'íy-a]	Marija (Mary)
Ми́кóл-а	[Mykól-a]	Mykola
жі́нк-а	[zh'ínk-a]	woman

The present tense of verbs

Ukrainian verbs belong to one of two conjugations; in this chapter we shall get to know the first conjugation, the endings of which are:

I	-y	[u]	we	-емо	[emo]
you (sg.)	-еш	[esh]	you (pl.)	-ете	[ete]
he/she	-е	[e]	they	-уть	[ut']

The first conjugation has the theme (stem) vowel [e] in all forms but the *I* form and the *they* form; the [e] is the theme, which will be realized either as Cyrillic **е** or **є** (see the verbs below).

There is no secret to learning the workings of the Ukrainian verb, but a good rule of thumb is to learn the *I* and one other form, either the *you* (**ти**) form or the *they* form, because the shape of the present tense of many verbs is not revealed by the infinitive.

Note that in grammars *I* is described as 1st person singular (1sg.), *you* (sg.) as 2sg., *he/she/it* as 3sg., *we* as 1st person plural (1pl.), *you* (pl.) as 2pl., and *they* as 3pl.

Knowledge of two of these forms will usually allow you to deduce the remaining forms of any verb type:

ЖИ́ТИ		ЧИТА́ТИ	
живу́	живемо́	читаю́	читаємо́
живе́ш	живете́	чита́еш	чита́ете
живе́	живу́ть	чита́є	чита́ють
zhyv-ú	zhyv-emo	chytáy-u	chytáy-emo
zhyv-ésh	zhyv-ete	chytáy-esh	chytáy-ete
zhyv-é	zhyv-út'	chytáy-e	chytáy-ut'

Thus, the infinitive *to live* is **жи́ти**, but the present tense has a form **живе́-** [zhyvé-] common to four of the persons; compare the infinitive **чита́ти** 'to read' with its common form **чита́є-** [chytáye-]. The infinitive form is that form by which the verb is cited in a dictionary. It corresponds to *to do* in 'I want to do', or *do* in 'I can do'. Note how, in verbs like [chytay-], which are extremely common, the stem-final consonant [y] combines with the ending [u] to yield the Cyrillic **ю**, [y] + [e] = **є** and so on. Each verb also has a particular stress pattern; in the verbs above we see two examples of a fixed or unchanging stress, on the ending in [zhyvú] etc., and before the ending in [chytáy-u] etc. In the vocabulary verbs like **чита́ти** will be described as being of the **-а́є-** type, and

verbs like **ж^іти** as of the **-в^е-** type: every verb so designated is conjugated in the same way. The inclusion of a stress mark in the type designation of these two verbs indicates that the stress is fixed on that same spot.

Exercises 1b

Write out the present tense forms of the following first conjugation verbs. Insert the stress as well. The stem of the verb is supplied:

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-----------|--|-------|
| (a) | ж^іти | [zhýty] | stem жив ^е - | live |
| (b) | ч^іт^ати | [chytáty] | stem ч ^і т ^а є- | read |
| (c) | п^іт^ати | [pytáty] | steam п ^і т ^а є- | ask |
| (d) | д^умати | [dúmaty] | stem д ^у має- | think |
| (e) | зн^ати | [znáty] | stem зн ^а є- | know |

Exercise 1c

Construct a mini-dialogue between yourself and **Г^анна** [háнна]. Ask where she is from and tell her you are a student. To start with, use the formal **ви** greeting. Then ask her how she is, using the dialogue pattern given to you in this lesson. Incorporate the following phrases:

Vocabulary

вітаю!	hello! (lit. 'I welcome')	які новіни?	what's new? (lit. 'what sort of news?')
добридень	hello! (very common, but considered by some as less standard than добрий день)	ніяких	nothing (response to які новіни?)
радий вас/тебе	glad to see you (a man speaking)	що нового?	what's new?
бачити	(a man speaking)	нічого/все по-старому/все	nothing/as before/all OK
рада вас/тебе	glad to see you (a woman speaking)	гарязд	
бачити	(a woman speaking)	А у вас/	And you? (lit. 'and with you?')
я також	me too	А в тебе?	resp. ви/ти), when asking back.

Exercise 1d

See if you can read and identify the following names of cities. Some, in their Ukrainian forms, are not exactly the same as they are in English once you have transliterated them; in those cases, take an educated guess!

Парі́ж	Рим	Ка́діс	Москві́	Мі́шськ	Брюссéль
Бонн	Стокго́льм	Мю́нхен	Лондо́н	Ві́день	Будапéшт
Хе́льсінкі	Амстерда́м	Берлі́н	Мадри́д	Пра́га	Варша́ва
Ліо́н	Ма́нчестер	О́сло	Копенга́ген	Лісабо́н	Е́дінбург
Чи́каго	Жене́ва	Пі́тсбург	Манха́ттан	Плі́мут	Бра́йтон

2 Де ти живеш?

Where do you live?

In this lesson you will learn how to use:

- 'please' ('you're welcome')
- more greetings
- 'do'
- 'place where' expressions and the locative case
- suffixes to build your vocabulary

Where do you live? (Audio 1: 13)

As they get to know each other, Mykola and John discuss where they live. Note that they are now using the familiar **ти** form

Мико́ла: Чи ти живеш у Лондоні?

Джон: Так, в Ізлінгтоні.

Мико́ла: Де ти там живеш?

Джон: Я там живу́ в кімна́ті, в університеті. А ти?

Мико́ла: Я живу́ в кварта́рі.

Джон: В Україні?

Мико́ла: Так, в Одесі.

Джон: Твоя́ сім'я́ теж живе́ там?

Мико́ла: Так. А де ти живеш в Одесі?

Джон: Тут, у готелі «Україна».

Мико́ла: *Do you live in London?*

Джон: *Yes, in Islington (Yes, I do).*

Мико́ла: *Where do you live there?*

Джон: *I live in a room there, at (lit. 'in') the university. And you [emphasis]?*

Мико́ла: *I live in an apartment.*

Джон: *In Ukraine?*

Мико́ла: *Yes, in Odessa.*

- JOHN: *Does your family live there as well?*
 МΥΚΟΛΑ: *Yes. And where are you staying (lit. 'living') in Odessa?*
 JOHN: *Here, in the hotel "Ukraine".*

Vocabulary

у/в	[u/v]	in (sometimes equivalent to 'at'; suggestions on ways of choosing between the two forms of this preposition are given later in the lesson)
де	[de]	where
Ізлінгтон, -а	[íz'l'ington]	Islington
там	[tam]	there
квартира, -и	[kvartýra]	apartment
Одеса, -и	[odésa]	Odessa
Лондон, -а	[lónдон]	London
університет, -у	[un'iversytét]	university
кімната, -и	[k'imnáta]	room
теж	[tezh]	also (less common than також)
твоя сім'я, -ї	[s'im'yá]	your (immediate) family (cf. родина 'extended family') (for твоя see 3)
готель, -лю	[hotél']	hotel

'Please' and 'you're welcome' (Audio 1: 14)

'Please' and 'you're welcome' are expressed by the same word(s) in Ukrainian, as they are in many European languages (German *bitte*, Italian *prego*, etc.). In the short exchange given here, we see that **прошу/будь ласка** are also used in polite speech when one is offering something to someone, expressing 'here you are':

- Микóла: **Будь ласка/Прóшу!** От вам/тобі книжка «Одеса»!
 Джон: **Дякую!**
 Микóла: **Прóшу!**

будь ласка	[bud' láska]	please; you're welcome
прошу	[próshu]	please; you're welcome
от	[ot]	here is
вам/тобі	[vam/tob'í]	for you (formal/familiar)

Будь ласка is heard all over Ukraine, but is standard in Kyiv (Eastern Ukraine); **прошу**, while also common and understood in Kyiv, is more

current in Western Ukraine. You will find the phrase **скажіть, будь ласка** [skazh'ít, bud' láska] 'tell me, please' extremely useful:

Скажіть, будь ласка,
де готель «Україна».

Tell me, please, where the hotel
'Ukrayina' is.

Other places you may be looking for could include:

вокзал [vogzáł] 'railway station' (notice that **к** is pronounced like a hard 'g' before voiced **з**!)

станція метро [stán'ts'iya metró] 'underground (subway) station'

пошта [póshhta] 'post office'

таксі [taks'í] 'taxi'

театр [teátr] 'theatre'

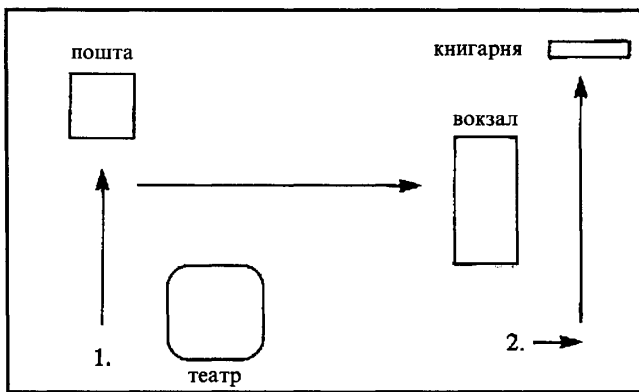
кінотеатр [k'ínoteátr] 'cinema, movie theatre'

церква [tsérkva] 'church'

книгарня [knyhám'a] 'bookshop'

Just substitute them for **готель «Україна»**. Of course, you have to be able to understand the response. At this early stage, gesture may have to do the trick, or a map drawn on some paper. A city plan might come in handy.

Some useful words to listen for or use might be: **біля** [blýz'ko], **поруч** [póruçh] 'near', **даліко** [daléko] 'far', **ідіть**, [id'ít'] 'go!', **їдьте** [yíd'te] 'drive', **прямо** [pr'ámo] 'straight on', **ліворуч** [l'ivóruçh] 'left', **праворуч** [pravóruçh] 'right', **потім** [pót'im] 'then'.



Exercise 2a

Using the words supplied above, describe (following the arrows) very simply in dialogue style how one must go to get to the places indicated at the end of the arrows. Start from 1. and answer the question **де вокзал?** Then go to 2. and answer the question **де книгарня?** Use greetings, 'thank you', **там/тут**, whatever you can.

More greetings

So far we have met **добрий день** and **добрийдень**, which are by far the most common Ukrainian greetings, particularly the first. We have also encountered **вітāju** and the familiar **привіт**. If you wish to emphasize the morning or the evening, then you can use:

Доброго ранку!	[dóbroho ráнку]	Good morning!
Добрий вечір!	[dóbryu véch'ir]	Good evening!
Добрийвечір!	[dobrývech'ir]	Good evening!

or you may use the following expression:

Доброго здоров'я	[dóbroho zdoróv'ya]	Hello, lit. '[I wish you] good health' (often in response to someone's greeting)
-------------------------	---------------------	--

Do

You may have noticed the use of *do* in 'Where do you come from?' and 'Where do you live?' where Ukrainian just has the focus verb (e.g. 'to live') or some other word, for example an adverb (e.g. 'here'); the same is true of other European languages, which only use *do* in the literal sense of 'making' or 'accomplishing', e.g. 'what are you doing?' Avoid the temptation to use the Ukrainian verb for 'to do' in such instances, as it would not be understood.

Place where: the locative case

The case which we encounter in this lesson is the *locative* case, so called because it is most commonly used to indicate 'place where' or 'location' (it is also always accompanied by a preposition). The preposition **у/в** [u/v] governs this case, and usually refers to location within the confines of a building, city, book, and the like; the preposition **на**

(also + locative) on the other hand, refers to location on a surface (street etc.). Several different locative endings exist, depending on the noun in question; the ending found in the dialogue is quite common, and it can occur with nouns of all genders:

готель – у готелі	[hotél' – u hotél'i]	hotel – in the hotel
Ніжин – у Ніжині	[n'ízhyh – u n'ízhyh'i]	Nizhyn – in Nizhyn
вікно – у вікні	[v'iknó – u v'ikn'i]	window – in the window
Одеса – в Одесі	[odésa – v odés'i]	Odessa – in Odessa

Notes:

- 1 In feminine nouns with soft final consonants (including -y- in words like **станція** [stánts'iy-a] the genitive and locative case forms are identical.
- 2 The preposition meaning 'in' is spelled either **у** or **в**, depending on the sounds surrounding it (some consider that the choice is determined exclusively by what follows it). A general guide is to use **в** at the beginning of a phrase before a vowel and between vowels (remember that words beginning with the letters **я, ю, є** and **ї** begin with consonant sounds).

Exercise 2b (Audio 1: 15)

Translate the following short dialogue between yourself, a stranger, and a bystander (identify the speakers):

Скажіть, будь ласка, де кінотеатр «Одеса».
 Кінотеатр «Одеса»? Я не знаю.
 Чи ви не знаєте?
 Ні. Я не з Одеси, я з Чернігова.
 Я знаю: він на вулиці Шевченка.
 Дякую!
 Прощу.

The town mentioned in this dialogue is **Чернігів**. На вулиці **Шевченка** = 'on Shevchenko St.' (вулиця, -і 'street').

Exercise 2c

Make sentences using the following sets of words and the grammar seen so far, following the order in which the elements are given; prepositions and conjunctions have been omitted and must be supplied where appropriate.

- Я, жити, Одеса.
- Ви, жити, квартира, Лондон?

- (c) Університет, ми, думати, читати, питати
 (d) Він, студент; вона, студентка.
 (e) Так, я, Англія; родина, жити, Лондон.
 (f) Вони, Франція; жити, Паріж.
 (g) Я, читати, кімната.
 (h) Ти, жити, тут?

Exploiting your knowledge of 'international' vocabulary, that is, words that are common to many of the world's languages, read and translate the following passages (other essential new words are supplied below):

Хто президент, і де він/вона живе? (Audio 1: 16)

Президент України живе в Києві, а Президент Росії живе в Москві; Президент Америки живе в Ванінгтоні, а прем'єр-міністр Англії живе в Лондоні. Але де живе Президент Франції? Думаю, що він живе в Паріжі. Чи Президент Америки республіканець чи демократ? Чи прем'єр-міністр Англії чоловік чи жінка? Ми знаємо, що Президент Франції чоловік; але хто прем'єр-міністр Франції?

Кімната (Audio 1: 17)

Це кімната. У кімнаті є телевізор і телефон. Чи це фотографія? Так, це фотографія мами; вона дипломат, вона живе в Лондоні. А книжка? Чи це художня книжка? Ні, це не художня книжка: це історія України й Одеси.

Vocabulary

хто	[khto]	who?
що	[shcho]	that; what?
не	[ne]	not (compare with ні 'no')
і	[i]	and (used after a consonant or pause, and at the beginning of a sentence; it appears as й between vowels and between a vowel and a consonant)
але	[alé]	but
чи	[chy]	(a) 'is it the case that . . .?' (compare French 'est-ce que . . .?') (b) or (N.B. both can occur in one sentence!)

це	[tse]	this is . . . / these are . . . (pointing to something)
є	[ye]	there is, there are (existence). Can be used as 'to be' when stressing a point: він є студент , (he really <i>is</i> a student!).
худобня	[khudózhn'a]	literary (text), belletristic (the feminine of the adjective худобний)

By reading for meaning, and not necessarily knowing all the details, you begin to progress the way a young native speaker does.

Vocabulary building: the noun

Ukrainian is a very rich language, especially in word formation. Expanding your Ukrainian vocabulary will therefore be easier than expected, because you don't have to learn each new word: instead you can learn a basic form and then build (or analyse) new ones. New words can be built from any noun or verb using a suffix, which is not the same thing as a grammatical ending: the former builds new words, while the latter shows the function of the word in a sentence. Here we shall examine some suffixes which may be orientated towards the identity or activities of people (do bear in mind that this is an incomplete sketch, in that these suffixes may have other functions):

-(н)ець [- (n)ets']: masculine, person from a particular place; stress shifts to the syllable right before the suffix:

Англія [ánhl'iy-a: anhl'íy- + ets']	англієць 'Englishman'
Америка [améryka + n + ets']	американець 'American (male)' (compare республіканець above)
Україна [ukrayín-a: ukrayín + ets']	українець 'Ukrainian (male)'

-(н)ка [- (n)ka]: feminine, person from a place, or feminine 'doer of X':

студент [studént + ka]	студентка 'female student'
англоман [anhlomán + ka]	англоманка 'anglophile (female)'
Англія [ánhl'iy-a: anhl'íy + ka]	англійка 'Englishwoman'
Україна [ukrayín-a: ukrayín + ka]	українка 'Ukrainian (female)'
Америка [améryka + n + ka]	американка 'American (female)'

-іст [-íst]: masculine, one who is occupied with an apparatus or a discipline (compare *machin-ist*):

телефон + іст [telefón + íst]	телефоніст 'telephone operator'
---	--

Україна [ukraɪn-a: + íst]

україніст 'Ukrainianist, one who studies Ukraine and things Ukrainian'

This suffix may also appear as -ист, e.g. турист 'tourist'.

-тель [-tel']: 'a male doer of X' (formed from verbs); in the next lesson we meet вчителька, the feminine form of:

вчити 'to teach' (stem [wchy-])

[wchýtel'] вчитель 'teacher, one who teaches'

More than one suffix can be appended to a base form to produce a more elaborate word: -іст + ка [-íst + ka]:

телефон + іст + ка

телефоністка 'female telephone operator'

україн + іст + ка

україністка 'feminine Ukrainianist'

One also finds -истка (see -іст in this section above).

Exercise 2d

Supply the missing word or words in each of the following sentences; you will find all the grammar and vocabulary in this lesson.

- Микола . . . в квартирі.
- . . . університет Миколи? У Києві.
- Джон студент, а Марія
- Микола . . . , Джон англієць.
- Це бібліотека; тут ми
- Ви не . . . , що Україна республіка?
- Де ти живеш? . . . в кімнаті.
- Джон американець? Ні, . . . англієць.
- Що є в кімнаті? Телефон і
- Це художня книжка? Ні, це історія

Exercise 2e

Explain the meaning of the following words, breaking down each word into its constituent parts:

- лондонець
- італійка
- американіст
- вчителька

Exercise 2f

Express these sentences in Ukrainian (J = John, M = Mykola):

- (a) (J) Hello! I am a student from England.
- (b) We live in London.
- (c) There is a university there. ('There there is . . .')
- (d) (M) I am Mykola, from Odessa.
- (e) In Odessa there is a university also.
- (f) Do you (polite) know where it is?
- (g) (J) No, I do not know.
- (h) But I know where the hotel 'Ukraine' is.
- (i) (M) Do you live in a room here?
- (j) (J) Yes, I do (lit. 'in a room').
- (k) (M) I live in an apartment here; my family also lives here.

Exercise 2g

Make up dialogues in which you greet people and ask how they are. To help you, here are some new 'how are you?' expressions:

Як ви почувáєтеся? [yak vy pochuváyetes' a]	How are you? (lit. 'How do you feel?') (polite singular or familiar/polite plural)
---	--

Як ти почувáєшся? [yak ty pochuváyes' s' a]	How are you? (lit. 'How do you feel?') (familiar)
--	---

Or, although this is seen by some as a more western Ukrainian or diaspora enquiry these days:

Як ся ма́єте? [yak s' a máyete]	How are you? (lit. 'How do you feel?') (polite singular or familiar/polite plural)
--	--

Як ся ма́єш? [yak s' a máyesh]	How are you? (lit. 'How do you feel?') (familiar)
---------------------------------------	---

Instead of saying you are well all the time, you might find the following phrases and responses helpful:

не все гара́зд [ne vse harázd]	not so good
пога́но [poháno]	bad
непога́но [nepoháno]	not bad
не зо́всім . . . [ne zóws'im]	not so (good, bad, etc.)
ду́же . . . [dúzhe]	very (good, bad, etc.)
на жа́ль [na zhál']	unfortunately

Exercise 2h

What opposites do you already know in Ukrainian? Start with the above list (the 'how are you' responses) and go back to such words as 'here'. Write them down in your vocabulary book.

3 Сім'я

The family

In this lesson you will learn about:

- possessives: 'my, our, ...'
- some more verb forms
- adjectives
- a few more greetings
- saying 'goodbye'
- the genitive and locative cases

Сім'я Микóли (Audio 1: 20)

Mykola shows John a photograph of his family's apartment in Odessa. It shows his parents, brother and sister as well. His brother is called Василь [vasyl'] and his sister is called Натáлка [natálka]

Микóла: Ось фотографія. Це наша квартира. Там стоять ма́ма й та́то.

Джон: А хто стоїть на фо́то біля вікна́?

Микóла: Брат і сестра́. Брат читає, а сестра́ пише листа́.

Джон: Як ім'я́ брата́?

Микóла: Василь. Він ще ходить до шко́ли.

Джон: А як ім'я́ сестри́?

Микóла: Натáлка. Вона́ також ходить до шко́ли; вона́ дуже розу́мна дівчина!

Джон: Чи ми підемо до ва́шої кварти́ри за́втра?

Микóла: Підемо, звича́йно.

MYKOLA: *Here's a photograph. This is our flat. There are mum (mom) and dad.*

JOHN: *In the photo who's standing by the window?*

MYKOLA: *My brother and sister. My brother is reading and my sister is writing a letter.*

JOHN: *What's your brother's name?*

- МΥΚΟΛΑ: *Vasyl'. He still goes to school.*
 JOHN: *And what's your sister's name?*
 ΜΥΚΟΛΑ: *Natalka. She too goes to school; she's a very clever girl.*
 JOHN: *Shall we go to your flat tomorrow?*
 ΜΥΚΟΛΑ: *Yes of course.*

Vocabulary

фотографія, -ї	[fotohráf'iyɑ]	photograph (also the indeclinable neuter noun ФОТО)
ось	[os']	here is, there is (like French <i>voici, voilà</i>)
наша	[násha]	our (from НАШ)
стоять	[stoyát']	(they) stand (from СТОЯТИ, -ї)
тато, -а	[táto]	father, dad (also БАТЬКО, -а)
стоїть	[stoyít']	(he/she/it) stands (from СТОЯТИ, -ї)
біля	[b'íl'a]	near (+ genitive case)
брат, -а	[brat]	brother
сестра, -ї	[sestrá]	sister
піше	[pýshe]	(he/she/it) writes (from ПИСАТИ, -ше-)
лист, -а	[lyst]	letter (the genitive may be used for the accusative here)
як	[yak]	how
ім'я, імені	[im'yá]	(first) name (this is a neuter noun)
ходить	[khódyt']	(he/she/it) goes (from ХОДИТИ, -и-)
до	[do]	to (+ genitive case)
розумна	[rozúmna]	clever (from РОЗУМНИЙ)
дівчина, -и	[d'íwchyna]	girl
підемо	[p'ídemo]	we shall go (from ІТИ, -де-)
вашої	[váshoyi]	your (from ВАШ)
завтра	[záwtra]	tomorrow
звичайно	[zvycháyno]	of course

Possessives

In the dialogue there are only two possessives, **наша** 'our' and **вашої** 'your'. However, in the translation there are more, because Ukrainian may omit them where there is no risk of ambiguity. In the first lesson we learned that Ukrainian nouns are differentiated by gender and that

they change for case (they also have plural forms, to come in 5); possessives must agree in gender and case with the noun they qualify. The exceptions are **його** 'his/its' (masculine and neuter) and **її** 'her/its' (feminine), which never change. Thus:

Table 3.1

Personal pronoun	Possessive (nominative singular)						Meaning
	<i>Masculine</i>		<i>Neuter</i>		<i>Feminine</i>		
я	мій	[m'i'y]	моє	[moyé]	моя	[moyá]	my
ти	твій	[tv'i'y]	твоє	(tvoyé)	твоя	[tvoýá]	your (sg., familiar)
ви	ваш	[vash]	ваше	[váshe]	ваша	[vásha]	your (sg., polite)
він/вона́	його́	[yohó]	його́	[yohó]	їго́	[yohó]	his, its (masc./neut.)
вона́	її́	[yiyí]	її́	[yiyí]	її́	[yiyí]	her, its (fem.)
ми	наш	[nash]	наше	[náshe]	наша	[násha]	our
ви	ваш	[vash]	ваше	[váshe]	ваша	[vásha]	your (pl.)
вони́	їхній	[yíkhn'i'y]	їхнє	[yíkhn'e]	їхня	[yíkhn'a]	their

Note that the nominative endings (**-й/ш**, **-я/а**, **-є/е**) resemble the noun endings of the different genders. **Мій/твій** decline identically, as do **наш** and **ваш**. **Їхній** declines like a soft adjective (see later in this lesson). They all also have the meaning 'mine, yours', etc., in which case they must still reflect the gender and number of the noun to which they refer. The interrogative possessive is **чий, чия, чіє** 'whose'. Thus:

Чий це кімна́та?	Whose room is this?
Це моя́/їхня́ кімна́та.	It's my/their room.
Чий брат живе́ в Києві?	Whose brother lives in Kyiv?
Мій/Наш	mine/ours
Чий це кни́жка?	Whose is this book?
Його́/Її́	his/hers
Чий це брат?	Whose brother is this?
Його́/Її́	his/hers

Note that **це** 'this, that' is invariable and falls between the interrogative and the noun it qualifies.

Exercise 3a

Here is a list of nouns. Using the forms **мій, ваш, її, їхній**, etc., say whose brother etc., they are. Begin with the word **це** (for example: **Це мій ма́ма.**)

ма́ма та́то брат сестра́ готе́ль знайо́мий
ім'я́ кімна́та кни́жка лист прези́дент роди́на
універси́тет фотогра́фія шко́ла

Next, ask (or pretend to ask) a fellow student 'whose this and that is', using the **Чий це . . .** construction (for example **Чий це кни́жка?**)

Verbs

In the dialogue we encountered forms of four new verbs, of which two introduce us to the second of the two Ukrainian conjugations; its theme vowel is **-и-**, and in the 3pl. form we now find the letter **-а-** (instead of **-у-**, as in the first conjugation). The endings of the present tense of this conjugation are as follows (note especially the *they* form):

I	-у/ю	[u]	we	-имо	[ymo]
you (sg., familiar)	-иш	[ysh]	you (sg., polite; pl.)	-ите	[yte]
he/she/it	-ить	[-yt']	they	-ать/ять	[at']

Here is the complete present tense of the two verbs met in this dialogue and of the four verbs met in the other two dialogues. (Note that the stem is a useful form, which gives you a base from which to form the tenses; it bears a stress mark only if the stress is fixed on the ending):

ходи́ти 'walk, go' (habitual)	сто́яти 'stand, be standing'
stem: ходи- [khody-]	stem: сто́я-/сто́й- [stoyá-/stoyí-]
ходжу́ [khodzhú]	стою́ [stoyú]
ходи́ш [khódysh]	сто́їш [stoyísh]
ходи́ть [khódyt']	сто́їть [stoyít']
ходимо́ [khódymo]	сто́їмо́ [stoyimó]
ходи́те [khódyte]	сто́їте́ [stoyité]
ходять [khód'at']	сто́ять [stoyát']

Note in the second of these verbs that [stoy- + theme vowel -y-] becomes [stoyi-]; in Cyrillic, of course, [yi] is expressed as **ї**.

робіти ‘do, make’
stem: **роби-** [roby-]

роблю́ [robl’ú]
роби́ш [róbysh]
роби́ть [róbyt’]
роби́мо [róbymo]
роби́те [róbyte]
роби́ть [róbl’at’]

сиді́ти ‘sit, be sitting’
stem: **сиді́-/сиді́-** [syd’í-/sydý-]

сиджу́ [sydzhú]
сиди́ш [sydýsh]
сиди́ть [sydýt’]
сиди́мо [sydymó]
сиди́те [sydyté]
сидя́ть [syd’át’]

люби́ти ‘like, love’
stem: **люби-** [l’uby-]

люблю́ [l’ubl’ú]
люби́ш [l’úbysh]
люби́ть [l’úbyt’]
люби́мо [l’úbymo]
люби́те [l’úbyte]
люби́ть [l’úbl’at’]

зна́чити ‘mean, signify’
stem: **зна́чи-** [znáchy-]

–
–
зна́чить [znáchyт’]
–
–
зна́чать [znáchat’]

- The consonant can change in the 1sg. form; here we see **д** become **дж** and **б** become **бл**: **сиджу́**, **люблю́**. If the consonant is **б** or one of the other lip consonants, a change will occur in the 3pl. form too: **вони́ роби́ть**.
- The vowel of each ending may vary slightly, depending on the preceding consonants. **-у**, **-ять** spellings occur after **ч**, **ш**, **щ** and **ж**; otherwise, the 1sg. and 3pl. forms are far more commonly **-ю** and **-ять**.
- We also observe that the 3sg. forms end in **-ть**, while there is no such ending in the first conjugation.
- As the meaning of the verb implies, to give six forms for **зна́чити** would be rather artificial, as it is only used in the 3rd person (singular and plural):

Що зна́чить сло́во «добре»? Сло́во «добре» зна́чить «fine, well».

Now let us note the forms of the three first conjugation verbs met in the three dialogues (we saw the first in its related form **піти́**; we only give the 1sg., 2sg., and 3pl. forms, since you can now generate the remaining forms yourself!):

іти́/іти́ ‘go, be going/walking’
stem: **іде́-** [idé-]

іду́ [idú]
іде́ш [idésh]
іду́ть [idút’]

писа́ти ‘write’
stem: **пише-** [pyshe]

пишу́ [pyshú]
пи́неш [pýshesh]
пи́шуть [pýshut’]

працюва́ти ‘work’

stem: **працюва́-/працює-** [prats’uvá-/prats’úye-]

працюю́ [prats’úyu]

працює́ш [prats’úyesh]

працюю́ть [prats’úyut’]

Stress

There are a few rules of thumb that will help you remember how verbs are stressed. For now, don’t memorize them, just observe the patterns as you learn new verbs: you will then have a feel for the system and you won’t have to memorize.

- 1 If the stem type ‘key’ carried a stress mark, then there is fixed stress on that syllable (or ending):

-ає- чита́ю, чита́єш, чита́ти

-ує-/ює- працюю́, працює́ш; but infinitive always **-юва́ти!**

-де- іду́, іде́ш, ідемо́, іти́; stress on last syllable throughout

-і- сиджу́, сиди́ш, сидимо́, сиді́ти

- 2 If the ‘key’ carries no stress mark, stress may or may not be mobile and you will have to look at the infinitive: if the stress is on the ending there, then stress is mobile; if it is to the left of that ending, it is not. Compare:

-и- робі́ти, роблю́ (stress as in infinitive), but **ро́биш** etc.

-ше- писа́ти, пишу́ (stress as in infinitive), but **пи́неш** etc.

-ає- ду́маю, ду́маєш, etc.

A few exceptions exist (naturally!), and these will be pointed out when they occur. Read the following simple sentences in which we use the verbs presented above; they are not translated, so read carefully!

Де Ната́лка? Вона́ сиди́ть вдо́ма і чита́є.

Його́ ба́тько працю́є на заво́ді в Оде́сі.

Брат ло́бить працюва́ти в уніве́рситеті́; він не студе́нт, він вчи́тель.

Ми сидимо́ і пи́шемо, а вони́ сто́ять і чита́ють.

Spelling

We noticed in the second lesson that the letter y sometimes interchanges

with **в**. The same thing happens with **і** and **й**. There is a certain amount of fluctuation in Ukrainian here, but we might simply state the rule as follows:

- **і** is written **і**, unless it is preceded by a vowel, when it is written **й** (between a vowel and a consonant **і** 'and' may be replaced by **та**)
- **у** is written **у**, unless it is preceded by a vowel, when it is written **в**
- They are often written **І** and **У** when they come as the very first letter/word in a sentence, unless a vowel follows.

Thus:

Він живе в Києві	He lives in Kyiv.
У Києві є великий готель	In Kyiv there is a big hotel.
Васіль іде до школи	Vasyl' is going to school.
Наталка йде до школи	Natalka is going to school.
В Одесі	In Odessa.
(some Ukrainians prefer у Києві no matter what goes before)	

The form **йде** is commonly encountered even when it begins a sentence, however. In a few words there is no variation: thus **Україна** is always **Україна** and **університет** is always **університет** (there is no variation in most foreign words).

Exercise 3b

Fill in the blanks using the verbs you have learned. Supplementary words: **куди?** 'where to, whither? (movement)', **чому?** 'why' (**тому що** 'because'), **додому** '(to) home'. Placing **не** immediately before the verb negates it: 'he does *not* work here'.

Де ти . . . ?	Я . . . на заводі.
Чи ти . . . в Україні?	Ні, я не . . . в Україні.
Чому ти . . . ?	Тому що я
Чому ви . . . тут?	Тому що це станція метро.
Я не . . . метрo.	Я . . . ходити.
Що ти . . . (do)?	Я . . . (write).
Куди . . . ?	Я . . . додому.

Розмова (Audio 1: 21)

Mykola talks about his family.

ДЖОН: Де працює твій батько?

МИКОЛА: Він працює на великому заводі. Він інженер.

ДЖОН: А мама?

МИКОЛА: Вона вчителька, вона працює в інколі у центрі міста. Мама й тато із Хárкова. Хárків – велике українське місто.

ДЖОН: Чи твої брат і сестра ще ходять до інколі?

МИКОЛА: Так. Василь дуже любить читати й писати. Наталка, мені здається, більше любить спорт, хоча вона дуже добре вчиться.

ДЖОН: Тепер треба йти в університет. До побачення.

МИКОЛА: На все добре.

JOHN: *Where does your dad work?*

MYKOLA: *He works at a big factory. He's an engineer.*

JOHN: *And mum/mom?*

MYKOLA: *She's a teacher, she works in a school in the centre of town. Mum/mom and Dad are from Kharkiv. Kharkiv is a big Ukrainian town.*

JOHN: *Do your brother and sister still go to school?*

MYKOLA: *Yes, Vasyll' very much likes to read and write. But Natalka, I think*, likes sport more, though she studies very well.*

JOHN: *Now I must go to the university. Good-bye.*

MYKOLA: *So long.*

*In English we are more likely to say 'I think' than 'it seems to me'; in Ukrainian, however, we on the whole say **мені** здається, because я **думаю** literally means 'I am thinking, engaged in the thinking process'.

Vocabulary

працює	[prats'úye]	(he/she/it) works (from працювати, -ює-)
на	[na]	at, in (prep. + locative)
великому	[velýkomu]	big (loc. sg. masc.; from великий)
завód, -у	[zavód]	factory, works
інженér, -а	[inzhenér]	engineer
вчителька, -и	[vchýtel'ka]	teacher (woman)
центр, -у	[tsentr]	centre

вельіке	[vel'ýke]	big (nom. sg. neut.; from вельікий)
так	[tak]	yes
мені здається	[men'í zdayéts'ts'a]	it seems to me
більше	[b'íl'she]	more
спорт, -у	[sport]	sport
хоч(á)	[xoch(á)]	although (note that it is preceded by a comma)
вчійтися, -и	[wch'ýtys'a]	study
тепер	[tepér]	now
треба	[tréba]	one must, it is necessary
ійті (іті), -де-	[yt'y] ([it'y])	go
до побáчення	[do pobáchen'n'a]	goodbye
на все дóбре	[na vse dóbre]	so long, all the best

Adjectives

Adjectives, like most possessives, must agree with the noun they qualify in gender, case, and number. In the first two chapters we encountered the following phrase:

худóжня кнїжка

To this we have added, among others:

вельіке україньське місто

We learned in *I* how to identify gender in most nouns; below we see that the nominative singular forms of adjectives fit in with that pattern:

Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
україньський [-yy]	україньське [-e]	україньська [-a]
вельікий [-yy]	вельіке [-e]	вельіка [-a]
їхній ['iy]	їхне [-'e]	їхня [-'a]

Another useful adjective at this stage is the interrogative **який, яка, яке** 'what sort of . . .'. It can be used in a construction similar to that used with **чий** 'whose?' Thus:

Яка це кнїжка?	What sort of book is this?
Це цікава кнїжка.	It's an interesting book.
Яке це місто?	What kind of city is this?
Це дуже вельіке місто.	It's a very large city.

A few more greetings

There are a few more expressions of greeting; note those that are used by your friends and acquaintances, because they are not all current everywhere in Ukraine:

Здорóв! (rather familiar, and usually only between men)

Будь здорóв! (masc.), **Будь здорбва!** (fem.) and **Будьте здорбви** (formal, sg. pl.) are also used in the sense of ‘goodbye’, lit. ‘be healthy!’; **будь** and **будьте** are commonly replaced respectively by **бувай**, **бувайте**. (**Будь здорбв(а)!** is also a response to someone sneezing: ‘Bless you!’)

З привітом is very common

Слу́хаю lit. ‘I’m listening’, **аллб** and **галлб** are the most common greetings when answering the phone; the first is not rude in Ukrainian, even though you would never pick up the phone in English and say ‘I’m listening’!

Sometimes you want your greetings to be passed on to someone else. A simple way of doing this is to use the word **привіт** or **вітання** followed by the dative case (6, 7) of the ‘someone else’.

Goodbye

Now that you can greet people in a variety of ways, you have to be able to say ‘goodbye’, too! The standard Ukrainian expression for ‘goodbye’ is **до побáчення** [do pobáchen’n’a], literally ‘until the “seeing”’ (compare *Auf wiedersehen*). It can be used in all circumstances, much as **Дóбрый день** ‘Hello!’ More informal is **на все дббре**. Rather familiar, and perhaps best to avoid until you hear it used, is **папа́**, roughly equivalent to ‘bye’, ‘see you (later)’; this is especially common among young Ukrainians.

The following will also be heard:

бувай (**здорóвний/здорбва**)! (familiar, respectively masculine and feminine singular)

бувайте (**здорбви**)! (plural or polite singular)

прощавáй(те)! ‘farewell!’ (familiar, or plural or polite singular)

до зу́стрічі! ‘until we meet again!’

(**на**) **добрáніч!** ‘good night!’

у́сьогб найкращого! ‘all the best!’

Genitive

The genitive case usually expresses possession (*of the city, John's, etc.*). This is an indispensable case, so make an effort to learn the genitive forms of nouns as you go. Overall, the genitive singular of feminine and neuter nouns is quite straightforward; that of masculine nouns is somewhat less so.

First, neuter nouns ending in **-o** replace **-o** with **-a**, and those ending in **-e** replace **-e** with **-я**:

вікно becomes **вікна**
місце becomes **міця**

Second, feminine nouns: those with an **-a** ending replace it with **-и**, while those ending in **-я** replace it with **-і** (**-ї** if **-я** immediately follows a vowel or apostrophe; remember the locative in the first chapter); note that **-жа**, **-на**, **-ща** and **-ча** become **-жі**, **-ші**, **-щі** and **-чі**. Thus:

кімна́та becomes **кімна́ти**
пісня́ 'song' becomes **пісні́**
лекці́я becomes **лекці́ї**
ка́ша 'porridge' becomes **ка́ші**

Third, feminine nouns ending in a consonant and in **-ь** add **-і** and replace **-ь** with **-і**, respectively. Thus:

ніч 'night' becomes **но́чі**
сі́ль 'salt' becomes **со́лі**
Русь 'Rus' becomes **Русі́**
тво́рчість 'creativity' becomes **тво́рчості**

Fourth, masculine nouns ending in hard consonants add **-а** or **-у**; those ending in **-ь** replace **-ь** with **-я** or **-ю**. There is no simple rule as to whether **-а/-я** or **-у/-ю** should be chosen. It is best to learn them as you come across them, to accept that variation is a problem that besets native speakers too, and to bear in mind that nouns denoting living beings tend to have **-а/-я**. Thus:

універсі́тет becomes **універсі́тету**
Васі́ль becomes **Васи́ля**
край 'region' becomes **кра́ю**
ні́ж 'knife' becomes **ножа́**

We always give the genitive singular in the word lists and the vocabulary. For those of you who would like to have some general idea of which masculine nouns take which ending, here are a few guidelines:

-а/-я

- people, machines, structures **товариш/а, трактор/а, коридор/а**
'comrade', 'tractor', 'corridor'
- weights and measures **гектар/а, кілограм/а**
'hectare', 'kilogram'
- scientific terms **атом/а** 'atom'
- most names of towns **Київ/Києва**
'Kyiv'

-у/-ю

- substances **азот/у, мед/у** 'nitrogen', 'honey'
- natural phenomena **сніг/у, мороз/у** 'snow', 'frost'
- indefinite areas **ліс/у, гай/гаю** 'forest', 'grove'
- generalized, abstract concepts and processes **успіх/у, розвиток/-тку**
'success', 'development'
- names of rivers, mountains, countries **Дунай/Дунаю, Крим/у**
'Danube', 'Crimea'

Acknowledgement: Rusanivskiy et al. (1991:99)

The genitive singular forms of adjectives and possessives may be illustrated by the following four examples:

Masculine, Neuter		Feminine	
українського	[-oho]	української	[-oyi]
їхнього	[-'oho]	їхньої	[-'oyi]
мого	[-oho]	моєї	[-yeyi]
нашого	[-oho]	нашої	[-oyi]

Read the following short passage and identify all genitives, in nouns and adjectives (look up unfamiliar words in the vocabulary):

Історія українського народу – це історія дуже цікавої нації. Столиця нашої країни стара; але коли був* початок нашої столиці Києва? Хто знає? Мені здається, що історія Англії та Америки теж цікава; чи ви знаєте, коли був початок вашого народу, вашої столиці?

*'was'; the past tense is introduced in the next lesson.

The locative of adjectives and possessives

The forms are as follows:

Masculine, Neuter		Feminine	
українському	[-omu]	українській	[-iy]
їхньому	[-'omu]	їхній	[-'iy]
моєму	[-yemu]	моїй	[-yiy]
нашому	[-omu]	нашій	[-iy]

Now we can say such things as:

Ми живемо в маленькій квартирі. We live in a small apartment.

У їхньому місті живе брат нашого старого знайомого. In their town lives the brother of our old acquaintance.

Alternations: o – i and e – i; 'fleeting' o/e

- 1 We have come across a few words in which there is a vowel alternation. In *I* it was the third person pronoun, which was **вона́, вони́, вонó, вони́**, but **він**. We have also come across **Київ**, with its locative **у Києві**, and the town name **Харків**, with its locative **у Харкові**. Among our examples for the genitive singular masculine we had **ніж** (which becomes **ножа́**) and **з Чернігова́** 'from Chernigiv'. Compare also **ніч** (genitive **ночі́**) and the city **Львів** (**у Львові́**). Clearly, with-in some words we have either [i], preceded by a soft consonant, or [o] or [e] preceded by a hard consonant. Putting it simply, i [i] very often becomes o or e when the consonant following it is itself followed by a vowel.
- 2 Note masculines with the suffixes **-ець, -ок**: when a case ending is added to these suffixes (in this instance the genitive), the vowel *e* or *o* will drop. This is called a 'fleeting' vowel: **українець** becomes **украї́нця** and **дімбк** 'little house' becomes **дімка́**.

Exercise 3c

магазин	бібліотека	школа	музей	пошта
ву́лиця				

Use the locative case preceded by the preposition **у/в** or **на** 'on, in, at' to say where Mykola and Natalka are in the preceding picture (use **на** with **пошта** 'post office' and **вулиця** 'street'; learn which nouns take **на** as you go along). You should be able to guess what the other words mean. Include the adjectives or possessive pronouns **великий**, **наш**, **старий**, **твій**.

Mykola's father is 'at the factory': how would you say that?

BASIC CONCEPTS. PART 1

1. Pronouns

I, me	я	[ja]
you	ти	[ti]
he	він	[win]
she	вона	[wo'na]
we	ми	[mi]
you (to a group)	ви	[wi]
they	вони	[wo'ni]

2. Greetings. Salutations. Farewells

Hello! (fam.)	Здрастуй!	[zdrastuj]
Hello! (form.)	Здрастуйте!	[zdrastujtɛ]
Good morning!	Доброго ранку!	[dɔbroɣo 'ranʁku]
Good afternoon!	Добрий день!	[dɔbrij dɛɲ]
Good evening!	Добрий вечір!	[dɔbrij 'vɛtʃir]
to say hello	вітатися	[wi'tatis'a]
Hi! (hello)	Привіт!	[pri'wit]

greeting (n)	вітання (n)	[wi'tanjɑ]
to greet (vt)	вітати	[wi'tati]
How are you?	Як справи?	[jak 'sprawi]
What's new?	Що нового?	[ʃo no'wɔɣo]
Bye-Bye! Goodbye!	До побачення!	[do po'batʃɛnjɑ]
See you soon!	До швидкої зустрічі!	[do ʃwid'kɔʒi 'zustritʃi]
Farewell! (to a friend)	Прощай!	[proʃɑ'waj]
Farewell (form.)	Прощайте!	[proʃɑ'wajtɛ]
to say goodbye	прощатися	[pro'ʃatis'ja]
Cheers!	Бувай!	[bu'waj]
Thank you! Cheers!	Дякую!	['dʲakuju]
Thank you very much!	Щиро дякую!	['ʃiro 'dʲakuju]
My pleasure!	Будь ласка.	[budʲi 'laska]
Don't mention it!	Не варто подяки	[nɛ 'warto po'dʲakʲi]
It was nothing	Нема за що.	[nɛ'ma za ʃo]
Excuse me! (fam.)	Вибач!	['wɪbatʃ]
Excuse me! (form.)	Вибачте!	['wɪbatʃtɛ]
to excuse (forgive)	вибачати	[wɪba'ʃati]
to apologize (vi)	вибачатися	[wɪba'ʃatis'ja]
My apologies	Моє вибачення.	[mo'ɛ 'wɪbatʃɛnjɑ]
I'm sorry!	Вибачте!	['wɪbatʃtɛ]

to forgive (vt)	пробачати	[proba'tʃati]
please (adv)	будь ласка	[budʲi 'laska]
Don't forget!	Не забудьте!	[nɛ za'budʲitɛ]
Certainly!	Звичайно!	[zwi'tʃajno]
Of course not!	Звичайно ні!	[zwi'tʃajno ni]
Okay! (I agree)	Згоден!	['zʊɔdɛn]
That's enough!	Досить!	['dɔsɪtʲ]

3. How to address

mister, sir	Пан	[pan]
madam	Пані	['pani]
miss	Дівчино	['diwtʃino]
young man	Хлопче	['hlɔptʃɛ]
young man (little boy)	Хлопчику	['hlɔptʃiku]
miss (little girl)	Дівчинко	['diwtʃɪŋko]

4. Cardinal numbers. Part 1

0 zero	нуль	[nuʎ]
1 one	один	[o'dɪn]
2 two	два	[dwa]

3 three	три	[tri]
4 four	чотири	[tʃo'tiri]
5 five	п'ять	[p'hjatʲ]
6 six	шість	[ʃistʲ]
7 seven	сім	[sim]
8 eight	вісім	[ˈwisim]
9 nine	дев'ять	[ˈdɛw'hjatʲ]
10 ten	десять	[ˈdɛsʲatʲ]
11 eleven	одинадцять	[odi'nadtsʲatʲ]
12 twelve	дванадцять	[dwa'nadtsʲatʲ]
13 thirteen	тринадцять	[tri'nadtsʲatʲ]
14 fourteen	чотирнадцять	[tʃotir'nadtsʲatʲ]
15 fifteen	п'ятнадцять	[p'hjat'nadtsʲatʲ]
16 sixteen	шістнадцять	[ʃist'nadtsʲatʲ]
17 seventeen	сімнадцять	[sim'nadtsʲatʲ]
18 eighteen	вісімнадцять	[wisim'nadtsʲatʲ]
19 nineteen	дев'ятнадцять	[dɛw'hjat'nadtsʲatʲ]
20 twenty	двадцять	[ˈdwadtsʲatʲ]
21 twenty-one	двадцять один	[ˈdwadtsʲatʲ o'din]
22 twenty-two	двадцять два	[ˈdwadtsʲatʲ dwa]
23 twenty-three	двадцять три	[ˈdwadtsʲatʲ tri]
30 thirty	тридцять	[ˈtridtsʲatʲ]
31 thirty-one	тридцять один	[ˈtridtsʲatʲ o'din]

32 thirty-two	тридцять два	[ˈtrɪdʲtɕʲɪtʲ dʲwɑ]
33 thirty-three	тридцять три	[ˈtrɪdʲtɕʲɪtʲ trɪ]
40 forty	сорок	[ˈsɔrɔk]
41 forty-one	сорок один	[ˈsɔrɔk oˈdɪn]
42 forty-two	сорок два	[ˈsɔrɔk dʲwɑ]
43 forty-three	сорок три	[ˈsɔrɔk trɪ]
50 fifty	п'ятдесят	[pʰjɑtɕɛˈsʲɪt]
51 fifty-one	п'ятдесят один	[pʰjɑtɕɛˈsʲɪt oˈdɪn]
52 fifty-two	п'ятдесят два	[pʰjɑtɕɛˈsʲɪt dʲwɑ]
53 fifty-three	п'ятдесят три	[pʰjɑtɕɛˈsʲɪt trɪ]
60 sixty	шістдесят	[ʃɪzɕɛˈsʲɪt]
61 sixty-one	шістдесят один	[ʃɪzɕɛˈsʲɪt oˈdɪn]
62 sixty-two	шістдесят два	[ʃɪzɕɛˈsʲɪt dʲwɑ]
63 sixty-three	шістдесят три	[ʃɪzɕɛˈsʲɪt trɪ]
70 seventy	сімдесят	[sɪmɕɛˈsʲɪt]
71 seventy-one	сімдесят один	[sɪmɕɛˈsʲɪt oˈdɪn]
72 seventy-two	сімдесят два	[sɪmɕɛˈsʲɪt dʲwɑ]
73 seventy-three	сімдесят три	[sɪmɕɛˈsʲɪt trɪ]
80 eighty	вісімдесят	[wɪsɪmɕɛˈsʲɪt]
81 eighty-one	вісімдесят один	[wɪsɪmɕɛˈsʲɪt oˈdɪn]
82 eighty-two	вісімдесят два	[wɪsɪmɕɛˈsʲɪt dʲwɑ]
83 eighty-three	вісімдесят три	[wɪsɪmɕɛˈsʲɪt trɪ]

90 ninety	дев'яносто	[dɛw ^h ja'nɔsto]
91 ninety-one	дев'яносто один	[dɛw ^h ja'nɔsto o'din]
92 ninety-two	дев'яносто два	[dɛw ^h ja'nɔsto dwa]
93 ninety-three	дев'яносто три	[dɛw ^h ja'nɔsto tri]

5. Cardinal numbers. Part 2

100 one hundred	сто	[sto]
200 two hundred	двісті	[dwisti]
300 three hundred	триста	[trista]
400 four hundred	чотириста	[tʃo'tirista]
500 five hundred	п'ятсот	[p ^h ja'tsɔt]
600 six hundred	шістсот	[ʃis'tsɔt]
700 seven hundred	сімсот	[sim'sɔt]
800 eight hundred	вісімсот	[wisim'sɔt]
900 nine hundred	дев'ятсот	[dɛw ^h ja'tsɔt]
1000 one thousand	тисяча	[tis'jatʃa]
2000 two thousand	дві тисячі	[dwi 'tis'jatʃi]
3000 three thousand	три тисячі	[tri 'tis'jatʃi]
10000 ten thousand	десять тисяч	[dɛs'iat' 'tis'jatʃ]
one hundred thousand	сто тисяч	[sto 'tis'jatʃ]
million	мільйон (m)	[mi'ljɔn]
billion	мільярд (m)	[mi'ljard]

6. Ordinal numbers

first (adj)	перший	[ˈpɛrʃij]
second (adj)	другий	[ˈdruχij]
third (adj)	третій	[ˈtrɛtij]
fourth (adj)	четвертий	[tʃɛtˈwɛrtij]
fifth (adj)	п'ятий	[ˈpʰjatij]
sixth (adj)	шостий	[ˈʃɔstij]
seventh (adj)	сьомий	[ˈsʲɔmij]
eighth (adj)	восьмий	[ˈwɔsʲmij]
ninth (adj)	дев'ятий	[dɛwʰˈjatij]
tenth (adj)	десятий	[dɛˈsʲatij]

7. Numbers. Fractions

fraction	дріб (m)	[drib]
one half	одна друга	[odˈna ˈdruχa]
one third	одна третя	[odˈna ˈtrɛtʲa]
one quarter	одна четверта	[odˈna tʃɛtˈwɛrtʲa]
one eighth	одна восьма	[odˈna ˈwɔsʲma]
one tenth	одна десята	[odˈna dɛˈsʲata]
two thirds	дві третіх	[dwi ˈtrɛtʲih]

three quarters	три четвертих	[tri tʃet'wertih]
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8. Numbers. Basic operations

subtraction	віднімання (n)	[widni'manjɑ]
-------------	-----------------------	---------------

to subtract (vi, vt)	відняти	[wid'nati]
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division	ділення (n)	['dilɛnjɑ]
----------	--------------------	------------

to divide (vt)	ділити	[di'liti]
----------------	---------------	-----------

addition	додавання (n)	[doda'wanjɑ]
----------	----------------------	--------------

to add up (vt)	додати	[do'dati]
----------------	---------------	-----------

to add (vi)	додавати	[doda'wati]
-------------	-----------------	-------------

multiplication	множення (n)	['mnɔʒɛnjɑ]
----------------	---------------------	-------------

to multiply (vt)	множити	['mnɔʒiti]
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9. Numbers. Miscellaneous

digit, figure	цифра (f)	['tsɪfrɑ]
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number	число (n)	[tʃɪs'lo]
--------	------------------	-----------

numeral	числівник (m)	[tʃɪs'liwnɪk]
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minus sign	мінус (m)	['minus]
------------	------------------	----------

plus sign	плюс (m)	[plys]
-----------	-----------------	--------

formula	формула (f)	['fɔrmulɑ]
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calculation	розрахунок (m)	[rozra'hunok]
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to count (vt)	рахувати	[rahu'wati]
to count up	підраховувати	[pidra'hɔwuwati]
to compare (vt)	зрівнювати	['zriwnywati]
How much?	Скільки?	['skiʎki]
sum, total	сума (f)	['suma]
result	результат (m)	[rezuʎ'tat]
remainder	залишок (m)	['zaliʎok]
a few ...	декілька	['dɛkiʎka]
few, little (adv)	небагато ...	[nɛba'ɣato]
the rest	решта (f)	['rɛʎta]
one and a half	півтора	[piwto'ra]
dozen	дюжина (f)	['dyʎina]
in half (adv)	навпіл	['nawpil]
equally (evenly)	порівну	['pɔriwnu]
half	половина (f)	[polo'wina]
time (three ~s)	раз (m)	[raz]

10. The most important verbs. Part 1

to advise (vt)	радити	['raditi]
to agree (say yes)	погоджуватися	[po'ɣɔdʒuwatis'ja]
to answer (vi, vt)	відповідати	[widpowi'dati]

to apologize (vi)	вибачатися	[wɪbɑ'ʃɑtɪsʲɑ]
to arrive (vi)	приїжджати	[prɪjɪ'ʒɑtɪ]
to ask (~ oneself)	запитувати	[zɑ'pɪtuwɑtɪ]
to ask (~ sb to do sth)	просити	[pro'sɪtɪ]
to be (vi)	бути	['butɪ]
to be afraid	боятися	[bo'jɑtɪsʲɑ]
to be hungry	хотіти їсти	[ho'tɪtɪ 'jɪstɪ]
to be interested in ...	цікавитися	[tɕi'kawɪtɪsʲɑ]
to be needed	бути потрібним	['butɪ pot'ribnɪm]
to be surprised	дивуватись	[dɪwu'wɑtɪsʲɪ]
to be thirsty	хотіти пити	[ho'tɪtɪ 'pɪtɪ]
to begin (vt)	починати	[poʃɪ'nɑtɪ]
to belong to ...	належати	[nɑ'lezɑtɪ]
to boast (vi)	хвастатися	['hwɑstɑtɪsʲɑ]
to break (split into pieces)	ламати	[lɑ'mɑtɪ]
to call (for help)	кликати	['klɪkɑtɪ]
can (v aux)	могти	[moɣ'tɪ]
to catch (vt)	ловити	[lo'wɪtɪ]
to change (vt)	поміняти	[pomi'nɑtɪ]
to choose (select)	вибирати	[wɪbɪ'rɑtɪ]
to come down	спускатися	[spus'kɑtɪsʲɑ]

to come in (enter)	входити	[ˈwhɔdɪtɪ]
to compare (vt)	зрівнювати	[ˈzriwnywatɪ]
to complain (vi, vt)	скаржитися	[ˈskarʒɪtɪsʲa]
to confuse (mix up)	помилятися	[pomiˈʎatɪsʲa]
to continue (vt)	продовжувати	[proˈdɔwʒuwatɪ]
to control (vt)	контролювати	[kontrolyˈwatɪ]
to cook (dinner)	готувати	[ɣotuˈwatɪ]
to cost (vt)	коштувати	[ˈkɔʃtuwatɪ]
to count (add up)	лічити	[liˈtʃɪtɪ]
to count on ...	розраховувати на	[rozraˈhɔwuwatɪ na]
	...	
to create (vt)	створити	[stwoˈrɪtɪ]
to cry (weep)	плакати	[ˈplakatɪ]

11. The most important verbs. Part 2

to deceive (vi, vt)	обманювати	[obˈmanywatɪ]
to decorate (tree, street)	прикрашати	[pɪkraˈʃatɪ]
to defend (a country, etc.)	захищати	[zahɪˈʃatɪ]
to demand (request firmly)	вимагати	[wɪmaˈɣatɪ]
to dig (vt)	рити	[ˈrɪtɪ]

to discuss (vt)	обговорювати	[obɣo'wɔrywɑtɪ]
to do (vt)	робити	[ro'bitɪ]
to doubt (have doubts)	сумніватися	[sumni'watɪsʲɑ]
to drop (let fall)	упускати	[upus'katɪ]
to exist (vi)	існувати	[ɪsnu'watɪ]
to expect (foresee)	передбачити	[pɛrɛd'batʃɪtɪ]
to explain (vt)	пояснювати	[po'jasnywɑtɪ]
to fall (vi)	падати	[ˈpadatɪ]
to fancy (vt)	подобатися	[po'dɔbatɪsʲɑ]
to find (vt)	знаходити	[zna'hɔdɪtɪ]
to finish (vt)	закінчувати	[za'kɪntʃuwɑtɪ]
to fly (vi)	летіти	[lɛ'tɪtɪ]
to follow ... (come after)	іти слідом	[i'tɪ 'slɪdom]
to forget (vi, vt)	забувати	[zabu'watɪ]
to forgive (vt)	прощати	[pro'ʃatɪ]
to give (vt)	давати	[da'watɪ]
to give a hint	натякати	[natʲɑ'katɪ]
to go (on foot)	йти	[jɪtɪ]
to go for a swim	купатися	[ku'patɪsʲɑ]
to go out (from ...)	виходити	[wɪ'hɔdɪtɪ]
to guess right	відгадати	[wɪdɣɑ'datɪ]

to have (vt)	мати	[ˈmatɪ]
to have breakfast	снідати	[ˈsnidatɪ]
to have dinner	вечеряти	[wɛˈtʃɛrɪatɪ]
to have lunch	обідати	[oˈbidatɪ]
to hear (vt)	чути	[ˈtʃutɪ]
to help (vt)	допомагати	[dopomaˈɣatɪ]
to hide (vt)	ховати	[hoˈwatɪ]
to hope (vi, vt)	сподіватися	[spodiˈwatɪsɪa]
to hunt (vi, vt)	полювати	[polyˈwatɪ]
to hurry (vi)	поспішати	[pospiˈʃatɪ]

12. The most important verbs. Part 3

to inform (vt)	інформувати	[informuˈwatɪ]
to insist (vi, vt)	наполягати	[napoɫaˈɣatɪ]
to insult (vt)	ображати	[obraˈʒatɪ]
to invite (vt)	запрошувати	[zapˈrɔʃuwatɪ]
to joke (vi)	жартувати	[ʒartuˈwatɪ]
to keep (vt)	зберігати	[zberiˈɣatɪ]
to keep silent	мовчати	[mowˈtʃatɪ]
to kill (vt)	убивати	[ubiˈwatɪ]
to know (sb)	знати	[ˈznatɪ]
to know (sth)	знати	[ˈznatɪ]

to laugh (vi)	сміятися	[smi'jatıs'ia]
to liberate (city, etc.)	звільняти	[zwił'natı]
to look for ... (search)	шукати	[ʃu'katı]
to love (sb)	кохати	[ko'hatı]
to make a mistake	помилятися	[pomi'latıs'ia]
to manage, to run	керувати	[keru'watı]
to mean (signify)	означати	[ozna'tʃatı]
to mention (talk about)	згадувати	[ʒɣaduwatı]
to miss (school, etc.)	пропускати	[propus'katı]
to notice (see)	помічати	[pomi'tʃatı]
to object (vi, vt)	заперечувати	[zapε'retʃuwatı]
to observe (see)	спостерігати	[sposteri'ɣatı]
to open (vt)	відчинити	[widʃi'nıtı]
to order (meal, etc.)	замовляти	[zamow'latı]
to order (mil.)	наказувати	[na'kazuwatı]
to own (possess)	володіти	[wolo'ditı]
to participate (vi)	брати участь	[ʼbratı 'utʃastʲ]
to pay (vi, vt)	платити	[pla'tıtı]
to permit (vt)	дозволяти	[dozwo'latı]
to plan (vt)	планувати	[planu'watı]
to play (children)	грати	[ʒratı]
to pray (vi, vt)	молитися	[mo'litıs'ia]

to prefer (vt)	воліти	[wo'litɪ]
to promise (vt)	обіцяти	[obi'tsʲatɪ]
to pronounce (vt)	вимовляти	[wimow'ʎatɪ]
to propose (vt)	пропонувати	[proponu'watɪ]
to punish (vt)	покарати	[poka'ratɪ]
to read (vi, vt)	читати	[tʃi'tatɪ]
to recommend (vt)	рекомендувати	[rekomenɔdu'watɪ]
to refuse (vi, vt)	відмовлятися	[widmow'ʎatɪsʲɔ]
to regret (be sorry)	жалкувати	[ʒalku'watɪ]
to rent (sth from sb)	наймати	[naj'matɪ]
to repeat (say again)	повторювати	[pow'tɔrywatɪ]
to reserve, to book	резервувати	[rezɛrwu'watɪ]
to run (vi)	бігти	['bitɪ]

13. The most important verbs. Part 4

to save (rescue)	рятувати	[riatu'watɪ]
to say (~ thank you)	сказати	[ska'zatɪ]
to scold (vt)	лаяти	['lajatɪ]
to see (vt)	бачити	['batʃitɪ]
to sell (vt)	продавати	[proda'watɪ]
to send (vt)	відправляти	[widpraw'ʎatɪ]
to shoot (vi)	стріляти	[stri'ʎatɪ]

to shout (vi)	кричати	[kri'tʃati]
to show (vt)	показувати	[po'kazuwati]
to sign (document)	підписувати	[pid'pisuwati]
to sit down (vi)	сідати	[si'dati]
to smile (vi)	посміхатися	[posmi'hatis'ia]
to speak (vi, vt)	розмовляти	[rozmow'lati]
to steal (money, etc.)	красти	['krasti]
to stop (cease)	припиняти	[pripi'njati]
to stop (for pause, etc.)	зупинятися	[zupi'njatis'ia]
to study (vt)	вивчати	[wiv'ʃati]
to swim (vi)	плавати	['plawati]
to take (vt)	брати	['brati]
to think (vi, vt)	думати	['dumati]
to threaten (vt)	погрожувати	[poɣ'rɔzuwati]
to touch (with hands)	торкати	[tor'kati]
to translate (vt)	перекладати	[perɛkla'dati]
to trust (vt)	довіряти	[dowi'rjati]
to try (attempt)	пробувати	['prɔbuwati]
to turn (~ to the left)	повертати	[powɛr'tati]
to underestimate (vt)	недооцінювати	[nɛdo:'tsinywati]
to understand (vt)	розуміти	[rozu'miti]
to unite (vt)	об'єднувати	[ob'h'ɛdnuwati]

to wait (vt)	чекати	[tʃɛ'katɪ]
to want (wish, desire)	хотіти	[ho'titɪ]
to warn (vt)	попереджувати	[pope'redʒuwatɪ]
to work (vi)	працювати	[pratsy'watɪ]
to write (vt)	писати	[pɪ'satɪ]
to write down	записувати	[za'pɪsuwatɪ]

14. Colours

colour	колір (m)	['kɔlɪr]
shade (tint)	відтінок (m)	[wid'tinok]
hue	тон (m)	[ton]
rainbow	веселка (f)	[wɛ'sɛlka]
white (adj)	білий	['bilɪj]
black (adj)	чорний	['tʃɔrnɪj]
grey (adj)	сірий	['sirɪj]
green (adj)	зелений	[zɛ'lenɪj]
yellow (adj)	жовтий	['ʒɔwtɪj]
red (adj)	червоний	[tʃɛr'wɔnɪj]
blue (adj)	синій	['sɪnɪj]
light blue (adj)	блакитний	[bla'kɪtnɪj]
pink (adj)	рожевий	[ro'ʒɛwɪj]
orange (adj)	помаранчевий	[pomɑ'rɑntʃɛwɪj]

violet (adj)	фіолетовий	[fio'letowij]
brown (adj)	коричневий	[ko'ritʃnɛwij]
golden (adj)	золотий	[zolo'tij]
silvery (adj)	сріблястий	[srib'lastij]
beige (adj)	бежевий	['bɛʒɛwij]
cream (adj)	кремовий	['krɛmowij]
turquoise (adj)	бірюзовий	[biry'zɔwij]
cherry red (adj)	вишневий	[wiʃ'nɛwij]
lilac (adj)	бузковий	[buz'kɔwij]
crimson (adj)	малиновий	[ma'linowij]
light (adj)	світлий	['switlij]
dark (adj)	темний	['tɛmni]
bright (adj)	яскравий	[jask'rawij]
coloured (pencils)	кольоровий	[kolz'rɔwij]
colour (e.g. ~ film)	кольоровий	[kolz'rɔwij]
black-and-white (adj)	чорно-білий	['tʃɔrno 'bilij]
plain (one colour)	однобарвний	[odno'barwnij]
multicoloured (adj)	різнобарвний	[rizno'barwnij]

15. Questions

Who?	Хто?	[hto]
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What?	Що?	[ʃo]
Where? (at, in)	Де?	[dɛ]
Where (to)?	Куди?	[ku'di]
Where ... from?	Звідки?	['zvidki]
When?	Коли?	[ko'li]
Why? (aim)	Навіщо?	[na'wiʃo]
Why? (reason)	Чому?	[tʃo'mu]
What for?	Для чого?	[dla 'tʃoʒo]
How? (in what way)	Як?	[jak]
What? (which?)	Який?	[ja'ki]
Which?	Котрий?	[kot'rij]
To whom?	Кому?	[ko'mu]
About whom?	Про кого?	[pro 'kɔʒo]
About what?	Про що?	[pro ʃo]
With whom?	З ким?	[z kim]
How many? How much?	Скільки?	['skiʎki]
Whose?	Чий?	[tʃij]

16. Prepositions

with (accompanied by)	з	[z]
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without	без	[bɛz]
to (indicating direction)	в	[w]
about (talking ~ ...)	про	[pro]
before (in time)	перед	[ˈpɛrɛd]
in front of ...	перед	[ˈpɛrɛd]
under (beneath, below)	під	[pid]
above (over)	над	[nad]
on (atop)	над	[nad]
from (off, out of)	з	[z]
of (made from)	з	[z]
in (e.g. ~ ten minutes)	за	[za]
over (across the top of)	через	[ˈtʃɛrɛz]

17. Function words. Adverbs. Part 1

Where? (at, in)	Де?	[dɛ]
here (adv)	тут	[tut]
there (adv)	там	[tam]
somewhere (to be)	десь	[dɛsʲ]
nowhere (not)	ніде	[niˈdɛ]

anywhere)

by (near, beside)	біля	[ˈbiʎɑ]
by the window	біля вікна	[ˈbiʎɑ wikˈnɑ]
Where (to)?	Куди?	[kuˈdɪ]
here (e.g. come ~!)	сюди	[syˈdɪ]
there (e.g. to go ~)	туди	[tuˈdɪ]
from here (adv)	звідси	[ˈzwidsɪ]
from there (adv)	звідти	[ˈzwidtɪ]
close (adv)	близько	[ˈblɪzʲko]
far (adv)	далеко	[daˈʎeko]
near (e.g. ~ Paris)	біля	[ˈbiʎɑ]
nearby (adv)	поряд	[ˈpɔrɪad]
not far (adv)	недалеко	[nɛdaˈʎeko]
left (adj)	лівий	[ˈliwɪj]
on the left	зліва	[ˈzliwa]
to the left	ліворуч	[liˈwɔrutʃ]
right (adj)	правий	[ˈprawɪj]
on the right	справа	[ˈsprawa]
to the right	праворуч	[praˈwɔrutʃ]
in front (adv)	спереду	[ˈspɛrɛdu]
front (as adj)	передній	[pɛˈrɛdnɪj]
ahead (in space)	уперед	[upɛˈrɛd]

behind (adv)	позаду	[po'zadu]
from behind	ззаду	['zzadu]
back (towards the rear)	назад	[na'zad]
middle	середина (f)	[se'reɔɪna]
in the middle	посередині	[posɛ'reɔɪni]
at the side	збоку	['zbɔku]
everywhere (adv)	скрізь	[skrizʲ]
around (in all directions)	навколо	[naw'kɔlo]
from inside	зсередини	[zse'reɔɪni]
somewhere (to go)	кудись	[ku'disʲ]
straight (directly)	напрямки	[napriam'ki]
back (e.g. come ~)	назад	[na'zad]
from anywhere	звідки-небудь	['zvidki 'nebudʲ]
from somewhere	звідкись	['zvidkisʲ]
firstly (adv)	по-перше	[po 'peɾʃɛ]
secondly (adv)	по-друге	[po 'druχɛ]
thirdly (adv)	по-третє	[po 'tɾɛtɛ]
suddenly (adv)	раптом	['raptom]
at first (adv)	спочатку	[spo'tʃatku]
for the first time	уперше	[u'peɾʃɛ]

long before ...	задовго до ...	[za'dɔwɣo do]
anew (over again)	заново	['zanowo]
for good (adv)	назовсім	[na'zɔwsim]
never (adv)	ніколи	[ni'kɔli]
again (adv)	знову	['znɔwu]
now (adv)	тепер	[tɛ'pɛr]
often (adv)	часто	['tʃasto]
then (adv)	тоді	[to'di]
urgently (quickly)	терміново	[tɛrmi'nɔwo]
usually (adv)	звичайно	[zwi'tʃajno]
by the way, ...	до речі	[do 'rɛtʃi]
possible (that is ~)	можливо	[moz'liwo]
probably (adv)	мабуть	[ma'butʲ]
maybe (adv)	може бути	['mɔzɛ 'buti]
besides ...	крім того, ...	[krim 'tɔɣo]
that's why ...	тому	[to'mu]
in spite of ...	незважаючи на ...	[nɛzwa'zajutʃi na]
thanks to ...	завдяки ...	[zawd'ia'ki]
what (pron.)	що	[ʃo]
that	що	[ʃo]
something	щось	[ʃosʲ]
anything (something)	що-небудь	[ʃo 'nɛbudʲ]
nothing	нічого	[ni'tʃɔɣo]

who (pron.)	хто	[hto]
someone	хтось	[htosʲ]
somebody	хто-небудь	[hto ˈnɛbudʲ]
nobody	ніхто	[nihˈto]
nowhere (a voyage to ~)	нікуди	[ˈnikudɪ]
nobody's	нічий	[niˈtʃij]
somebody's	чий-небудь	[tʃij ˈnɛbudʲ]
so (I'm ~ glad)	так	[tak]
also (as well)	також	[taˈkɔʒ]
too (as well)	також	[taˈkɔʒ]

18. Function words. Adverbs. Part 2

Why?	Чому?	[tʃoˈmu]
for some reason	чомусь	[tʃoˈmusʲ]
because ...	тому, що ...	[toˈmu ʂo]
for some purpose	навіщось	[naˈwiʂosʲ]
and	і	[i]
or	або	[aˈbo]
but	але	[aˈlɛ]
for (e.g. ~ me)	для	[dʎa]
too (excessively)	занадто	[zaˈnadto]

only (exclusively)	тільки	[ˈtɪɫkɪ]
exactly (adv)	точно	[ˈtɔtʃno]
about (more or less)	приблизно	[prɪbˈlɪzno]
approximately (adv)	приблизно	[prɪbˈlɪzno]
approximate (adj)	приблизний	[prɪbˈlɪznɪj]
almost (adv)	майже	[ˈmajʒɛ]
the rest	решта (f)	[ˈrɛʃta]
each (adj)	кожен	[ˈkɔʒɛn]
any (no matter which)	будь-який	[budʲ jaˈkɪj]
many, much (a lot of)	багато	[baˈɣato]
many people	багато хто	[baˈɣato hto]
all (everyone)	всі	[wsi]
in return for ...	в обмін на ...	[w ˈɔbmin na]
in exchange (adv)	натомість	[naˈtɔmistʲ]
by hand (made)	вручну	[wrutʃˈnu]
hardly (negative opinion)	навряд чи	[nawˈrɪad tʃɪ]
probably (adv)	мабуть	[maˈbutʲ]
on purpose (adv)	навмисно	[nawˈmɪsno]
by accident (adv)	випадково	[wɪpadˈkɔwo]
very (adv)	дуже	[ˈduʒɛ]
for example (adv)	наприклад	[napˈrɪklad]

between	між	[miʒ]
among	серед	[ˈsɛrɛd]
so much (such a lot)	стільки	[ˈstiʎki]
especially (adv)	особливо	[osobˈʎwo]

BASIC CONCEPTS. PART 2

19. Weekdays

Monday	понеділок (m)	[ponɛ'dilok]
Tuesday	вівторок (m)	[wiw'tɔrok]
Wednesday	середа (f)	[sɛɛ'dɑ]
Thursday	четвер (m)	[tʃɛt'wɛɾ]
Friday	п'ятниця (f)	['pʰjatnitsʲɑ]
Saturday	субота (f)	[su'bɔtɑ]
Sunday	неділя (f)	[nɛ'dilɑ]
today (adv)	сьогодні	[sɜ'ɣɔdni]
tomorrow (adv)	завтра	['zawtra]
the day after tomorrow	післязавтра	[pisʎɑ'zawtra]
yesterday (adv)	вчора	['wtʃɔɾɑ]
the day before yesterday	позавчора	[pozaw'tʃɔɾɑ]
day	день (m)	[dɛɲ]
working day	робочий день (m)	[ro'bɔtʃij dɛɲ]

public holiday	святковий день (m)	[swiat'kɔwɪj dɛɲ]
day off	вихідний день (m)	[wɪhid'nɪj dɛɲ]
weekend	вихідні (pl)	[wɪhid'ni]
all day long	весь день	[wɛsʲ dɛɲ]
next day (adv)	на наступний день	[na nas'tupnɪj dɛɲ]
two days ago	2 дні тому	[dwa dni 'tɔmu]
the day before	напередодні	[napɛɛ'dɔdɪni]
daily (adj)	щоденний	[ɕo'dɛɲɪj]
every day (adv)	щодня	[ɕod'ɲa]
week	тиждень (m)	['tɪʒdɛɲ]
last week (adv)	на минулому тижні	[na mɪ'nulomu 'tɪʒnɪ]
next week (adv)	на наступному тижні	[na nas'tupnomu 'tɪʒnɪ]
weekly (adj)	щотижневий	[ɕotɪʒ'nɛwɪj]
every week (adv)	щотижня	[ɕo'tɪʒɲa]
twice a week	два рази на тиждень	[dwa 'razi na 'tɪʒdɛɲ]
every Tuesday	кожен вівторок	['kɔʒɛɲ wɪw'tɔrɔk]

20. Hours. Day and night

morning	ранок (m)	['ranok]
in the morning	вранці	['wrantsɪ]

noon, midday	полудень (m)	[ˈpɔludɛɲ]
in the afternoon	після обіду	[ˈpisʎa oˈbidu]
evening	вечір (m)	[ˈwɛtʃir]
in the evening	увечері	[uˈwɛtʃɛri]
night	ніч (f)	[nitʃ]
at night	уночі	[unoˈtʃi]
midnight	північ (f)	[ˈpiwnitʃ]
second	секунда (f)	[sɛˈkunda]
minute	хвилина (f)	[hwiˈlina]
hour	година (f)	[ɣoˈdina]
half an hour	півгодини (pl)	[piwɣoˈdini]
quarter of an hour	чверть (f) години	[tʃwɛrtʃ ɣoˈdini]
fifteen minutes	15 хвилин	[pʰjatˈnadʃʎatʃ hwiˈlin]
24 hours	доба (f)	[doˈba]
sunrise	схід (m) сонця	[shid ˈsɔntsʎa]
dawn	світанок (m)	[swiˈtanok]
early morning	ранній ранок (m)	[ˈranij ˈranok]
sunset	захід (m)	[ˈzahid]
early in the morning	рано вранці	[ˈrano ˈwrantsi]
this morning	сьогодні вранці	[sɜˈɣɔdni ˈwrantsi]
tomorrow morning	завтра вранці	[ˈzawtra ˈwrantsi]
this afternoon	сьогодні вдень	[sɜˈɣɔdni wdɛɲ]
in the afternoon	після обіду	[ˈpisʎa oˈbidu]

tomorrow afternoon	завтра після обіду (m)	[zawtra 'pisʎa o 'bidu]
tonight (this evening)	сьогодні увечері	[sɔ'ɣɔdni u'wɛtʃɛri]
tomorrow night	завтра увечері	[zawtra u'wɛtʃɛri]
at 3 o'clock sharp	рівно о третій годині	[riwno o 'trɛtij ɣo 'dini]
about 4 o'clock	біля четвертої години	[biʎa tʃɛt'wɛrtoji ɣo 'dini]
by 12 o'clock	до дванадцятої години	[do dwa'nadtsʎatoji ɣo 'dini]
in 20 minutes	за двадцять хвилин	[za 'dwadtsʎatʃi hwi'lin]
in an hour	за годину	[za ɣo'dinu]
on time (adv)	вчасно	[wʃasno]
a quarter to ...	без чверті	[bez 'tʃwertʃi]
within an hour	на протязі години	[na 'prɔtʃazi ɣo'dini]
every 15 minutes	що п'ятнадцять хвилин	[ʃo pʃjat'nadtsʎatʃi hwi 'lin]
round the clock	цілодобово	[tsilodo'bɔwo]

21. Months. Seasons

January	січень (m)	[sitʃɛn]
February	лютий (m)	[lytij]

March	березень (m)	[ˈbɛrɛzɛɲ]
April	квітень (m)	[ˈkwitɛɲ]
May	травень (m)	[ˈtrawɛɲ]
June	червень (m)	[ˈtʃɛrwɛɲ]
July	липень (m)	[ˈlʲɪpɛɲ]
August	серпень (m)	[ˈsɛrpɛɲ]
September	вересень (m)	[ˈwɛrɛsɛɲ]
October	жовтень (m)	[ˈʒɔwtɛɲ]
November	листопад (m)	[lʲɪstoˈpad]
December	грудень (m)	[ˈɣrudɛɲ]
spring	весна (f)	[wɛsˈna]
in spring	навесні	[nawɛsˈni]
spring (as adj)	весняний	[wɛsˈɲanij]
summer	літо (n)	[ˈlʲito]
in summer	влітку	[ˈwlitku]
summer (as adj)	літній	[ˈlitnij]
autumn	осінь (f)	[ˈosʲɪɲ]
in autumn	восени	[wosɛˈni]
autumn (as adj)	осінній	[oˈsʲɪɲij]
winter	зима (f)	[zʲɪˈma]
in winter	взимку	[ˈwzɪmku]
winter (as adj)	зимовий	[zʲɪˈmɔwʲij]

month	місяць (m)	[ˈmisʲats]
this month	в цьому місяці (m)	[w ˈtʂɜmu ˈmisʲatsi]
next month	в наступному місяці (m)	[w nasˈtupnomu ˈmisʲatsi]
last month	в минулому місяці (m)	[w miˈnulomu ˈmisʲatsi]
a month ago	місяць (m) тому	[ˈmisʲats toˈmu]
in a month	через місяць	[ˈtʃɛɾɛz ˈmisʲats]
in two months	через 2 місяці	[ˈtʃɛɾɛz dwa ˈmisʲatsi]
the whole month	весь місяць (m)	[wɛsʲ ˈmisʲats]
all month long	цілий місяць	[ˈtsilij ˈmisʲats]
monthly (~ magazine)	щомісячний	[ʂoˈmisʲatʃnij]
monthly (adv)	щомісяця	[ʂoˈmisʲatsʲa]
every month	кожний місяць (m)	[ˈkɔʒnij ˈmisʲats]
twice a month	два рази на місяць	[dwa ˈrazi na ˈmisʲats]
year	рік (m)	[rik]
this year	в цьому році	[w ˈtʂɜmu ˈrɔtsi]
next year	в наступному році	[w nasˈtupnomu ˈrɔtsi]
last year	в минулому році	[w miˈnulomu ˈrɔtsi]
a year ago	рік тому	[rik ˈtɔmu]
in a year	через рік	[ˈtʃɛɾɛz rik]
in two years	через два роки	[ˈtʃɛɾɛz dwa ˈrɔki]

the whole year	увесь рік	[u'wɛsʲ rik]
all year long	цілий рік	[ˈtsilij rik]
every year	кожен рік	[ˈkɔʒɛn ˈrik]
annual (adj)	щорічний	[ɕoˈritʃnij]
annually (adv)	щороку	[ɕoˈrɔku]
4 times a year	чотири рази на рік	[tʃoˈtiri ˈrazi na rik]
date (e.g. today's ~)	число (n)	[tʃisˈlɔ]
date (e.g. ~ of birth)	дата (f)	[ˈdata]
calendar	календар (m)	[kalɛnˈdar]
half a year	півроку	[piwˈrɔku]
six months	півріччя (n)	[piwˈritʃʲɑ]
season (summer, etc.)	сезон (m)	[sɛˈzɔn]
century	вік (m)	[wik]

22. Time. Miscellaneous

time	час (n)	[tʃas]
instant (n)	мить (f)	[mitʲ]
moment	момент (m)	[moˈmɛnt]
instant (adj)	миттєвий	[mitˈtɛwij]
lapse (of time)	відрізок (m)	[widˈrizok]
life	життя (n)	[ʒitˈtʲɑ]

eternity	вічність (f)	[ˈwitʃnistʲ]
epoch	епоха (f)	[εˈpɔxɑ]
era	ера (f)	[ˈεrɑ]
cycle	цикл (m)	[tsɪkl]
period	період (m)	[pɛˈriod]
term (short-~)	термін (m)	[ˈtɛrmin]
the future	майбутнє (n)	[majˈbutnɛ]
future (as adj)	майбутній	[majˈbutnij]
next time	наступного разу (m)	[nasˈtupnoʒo ˈrazu]
the past	минуле (n)	[miˈnulɛ]
past (recent)	минулий	[miˈnuliɪ]
last time	минулого разу	[miˈnuloʒo ˈrazu]
later (adv)	пізніше	[pizˈniʃɛ]
after	після	[ˈpisʎɑ]
nowadays (adv)	сьогодення	[sɔʒoˈdɛɲjɑ]
now (adv)	зараз	[ˈzaraz]
immediately (adv)	негайно	[nɛˈʒɑjnɔ]
soon (adv)	незабаром	[nɛzɑˈbarɔm]
in advance (beforehand)	завчасно	[zavˈtʃasnɔ]
a long time ago	давно	[dawˈnɔ]
recently (adv)	нещодавно	[nɛʂoˈdawno]

destiny	доля (f)	[ˈdɔʎa]
memories (childhood ~)	пам'ять (f)	[ˈpamˈhjatʲ]
archives	архів (m)	[arˈhiw]
during ...	під час	[pid ˈtʃas]
long, a long time (adv)	довго	[ˈdɔwɣo]
not long (adv)	недовго	[nɛˈdɔwɣo]
early (in the morning)	рано	[ˈrano]
late (not early)	пізно	[ˈpizno]
forever (for good)	назавжди	[naˈzawʒdɪ]
to start (begin)	починати	[poʧiˈnatɪ]
to postpone (vt)	перенести	[pɛrɛˈnɛstɪ]
at the same time	одночасно	[odnoˈtʃasno]
permanently (adv)	постійно	[posˈtijno]
constant (noise, pain)	постійний	[posˈtijnɪj]
temporary (adj)	тимчасовий	[tɪmtʃaˈsɔwɪj]
sometimes (adv)	інколи	[ˈiŋkɔlɪ]
rarely (adv)	рідко	[ˈridko]
often (adv)	часто	[ˈtʃasto]

23. Opposites

rich (adj)	багатий	[ba'ɣatij]
poor (adj)	бідний	['bidnij]
ill, sick (adj)	хворий	['hwɔri:]
healthy (adj)	здоровий	[zdo'rɔwij]
big (adj)	великий	[wɛ'likij]
small (adj)	маленький	[ma'leɲkij]
quickly (adv)	швидко	['ʃwidko]
slowly (adv)	повільно	[po'wiʎno]
fast (adj)	швидкий	[ʃwid'kij]
slow (adj)	повільний	[po'wiʎnij]
cheerful (adj)	веселий	[wɛ'sɛli:]
sad (adj)	сумний	[sum'nij]
together (adv)	разом	['razom]
separately (adv)	окремо	[ok'remo]
aloud (to read)	вголос	['wɣɔlos]
silently (to oneself)	про себе	[pro 'sɛbɛ]
tall (adj)	високий	[wi'sɔki:]
low (adj)	низький	[ni:z'kij]
deep (adj)	глибокий	[ɣli'bɔki:]
shallow (adj)	мілкий	[mil'kij]

yes	так	[tak]
no	ні	[ni]
distant (in space)	далекий	[da'leki]
nearby (adj)	близький	[blizi'ki]
far (adv)	далеко	[da'leko]
nearby (adv)	поруч	['pɔrutʃ]
long (adj)	довгий	['dɔwɣi]
short (adj)	короткий	[ko'rotki]
good (kindhearted)	добрий	['dɔbri]
evil (adj)	злий	['zli]
married (adj)	одружений	[od'ruʒɛni]
single (adj)	холостий	[holos'ti]
to forbid (vt)	заборонити	[zaboro'niti]
to permit (vt)	дозволити	[doz'wɔliti]
end	кінець (m)	[ki'nɛts]
beginning	початок (m)	[po'tʃatok]
left (adj)	лівий	['liwi]
right (adj)	правий	['prawi]
first (adj)	перший	['pɛrʃi]
last (adj)	останній	[os'tanji]
crime	злочин (m)	['zlɔtʃɪn]

punishment	кара (f)	[ˈkara]
to order (vt)	наказати	[nakaˈzati]
to obey (vi, vt)	підкоритися	[pidkoˈritisʲa]
straight (adj)	прямий	[priˈaˈmij]
curved (adj)	кривий	[kriˈwiʲ]
heaven	рай (m)	[raj]
hell	пекло (n)	[ˈpɛklo]
to be born	народитися	[naroˈditisʲa]
to die (vi)	померти	[poˈmertʲ]
strong (adj)	сильний	[ˈsɪlnij]
weak (adj)	слабкий	[slabˈkij]
old (adj)	старий	[staˈrɪj]
young (adj)	молодий	[moloˈdij]
old (adj)	старий	[staˈrɪj]
new (adj)	новий	[noˈwiʲ]
hard (adj)	твердий	[twɛrˈdij]
soft (adj)	м'який	[mʲjaˈkij]
warm (adj)	теплий	[ˈtɛplij]
cold (adj)	холодний	[hoˈlɔdnij]
fat (adj)	товстий	[towsˈtɪj]

slim (adj)	худий	[hu'dij]
narrow (adj)	вузький	[wuzi'kij]
wide (adj)	широкий	[ʃi'rɔkij]
good (adj)	добрий	[dɔbrij]
bad (adj)	поганий	[po'ɣanij]
brave (adj)	хоробрий	[ho'rɔbrij]
cowardly (adj)	боягузливий	[boja'ɣuzliwij]

24. Lines and shapes

square	квадрат (m)	[kwad'rat]
square (as adj)	квадратний	[kwad'ratnij]
circle	коло (n)	[kɔlo]
round (adj)	круглий	[kruɣlij]
triangle	трикутник (m)	[tri'kutnik]
triangular (adj)	трикутний	[tri'kutnij]
oval	овал (m)	[o'wal]
oval (as adj)	овальний	[o'walnij]
rectangle	прямокутник (m)	[priamo'kutnik]
rectangular (adj)	прямокутний	[priamo'kutnij]
pyramid	піраміда (f)	[pira'mida]
rhombus	ромб (m)	[romb]

trapezium	трапеція (f)	[tra'pɛtsija]
cube	куб (m)	[kub]
prism	призма (f)	[ˈprizma]
circumference	коло (n)	[ˈkɔlo]
sphere	сфера (f)	[ˈsfɛra]
globe (sphere)	куля (f)	[ˈkuɫa]
diameter	діаметр (m)	[diˈamɛtr]
radius	радіус (m)	[ˈradius]
perimeter	периметр (m)	[pɛˈrimɛtr]
centre	центр (m)	[ˈtsɛntr]
horizontal (adj)	горизонтальний	[ɣorizonˈtaɫnij]
vertical (adj)	вертикальний	[wertɪˈkaɫnij]
parallel (n)	паралель (f)	[paraˈɛɫ]
parallel (as adj)	паралельний	[paraˈɛɫnij]
line	лінія (f)	[ˈlinija]
stroke	риса (f)	[ˈrɪsa]
straight line	пряма (f)	[prɪˈɑːma]
curve (curved line)	крива (f)	[krɪˈwa]
thin (line, etc.)	тонкий	[toˈŋkij]
contour (outline)	контур (m)	[ˈkɔntur]
intersection	перетин (m)	[pɛˈrɛtɪn]
right angle	прямий кут (m)	[prɪˈɑːmij kut]
segment	сегмент (m)	[sɛɣˈmɛnt]

sector	сектор (m)	[ˈsɛktor]
side (of triangle)	бік (m)	[bik]
angle	кут (m)	[kut]

25. Units of measurement

weight	вага (f)	[waˈɣa]
length	довжина (f)	[dowʒɪˈna]
width	ширина (f)	[ʃɪrɪˈna]
height	висота (f)	[wɪsoˈta]
depth	глибина (f)	[ɣɫɪbɪˈna]
volume	об'єм (m)	[obˈhʲɛm]
area	площа (f)	[ˈplɔʃa]
gram	грам (m)	[ɣram]
milligram	міліграм (m)	[mɪlɪɣˈram]
kilogram	кілограм (m)	[kɪloɣˈram]
ton	тонна (f)	[ˈtɔŋa]
pound	фунт (m)	[ˈfunt]
ounce	унція (f)	[ˈuntsɪjɑ]
metre	метр (m)	[mɛtr]
millimetre	міліметр (m)	[mɪlɪˈmɛtr]
centimetre	сантиметр (m)	[santɪˈmɛtr]
kilometre	кілометр (m)	[kɪloˈmɛtr]

mile	миля (f)	[ˈmɪlɑ]
inch	дюйм (m)	[dyjm]
foot	фут (m)	[fut]
yard	ярд (m)	[jard]
square metre	квадратний метр (m)	[kwadˈratnij mɛtr]
hectare	гектар (m)	[ɣɛkˈtar]
litre	літр (m)	[litr]
degree	градус (m)	[ˈɣradus]
volt	вольт (m)	[woʎt]
ampere	ампер (m)	[amˈpɛr]
horsepower	кінська сила (f)	[ˈkɪnsˈka ˈsɪlɑ]
quantity	кількість (f)	[ˈkɪʎkɪstʲ]
a little bit of ...	небагато ...	[nɛbaˈɣato]
half	половина (f)	[pɔlɔˈwɪnɑ]
dozen	дюжина (f)	[ˈdyʒɪnɑ]
piece (item)	штука (f)	[ˈʃtuka]
size	розмір (m)	[ˈrɔzmir]
scale (map ~)	масштаб (m)	[masʃˈtab]
minimal (adj)	мінімальний	[miniˈmaʎnij]
the smallest (adj)	найменший	[najˈmɛnʃij]
medium (adj)	середній	[sɛˈrɛdnij]

maximal (adj)	максимальний	[maksɪ'maʎnɪj]
the largest (adj)	найбільший	[naj'biʎɪj]

26. Containers

jar (glass)	банка (f)	[ˈbaŋka]
tin, can	банка (f)	[ˈbaŋka]
bucket	відро (n)	[wid'ɾɔ]
barrel	бочка (f)	[ˈbɔʎka]
basin (for washing)	таз (m)	[taz]
tank (for liquid, gas)	бак (m)	[bak]
hip flask	фляжка (f)	[ˈflaʒka]
jerrycan	каністра (f)	[ka'nɪstra]
cistern (tank)	цистерна (f)	[tsɪs'tɛrna]
mug	кухоль (m)	[ˈkuhoʎ]
cup (of coffee, etc.)	чашка (f)	[ˈʃaʎka]
saucer	блюдце (n)	[ˈblydʎɛ]
glass (tumbler)	склянка (f)	[ˈskʎaŋka]
glass (~ of wine)	келих (m)	[ˈkɛʎɪh]
sauceman	каструля (f)	[kast'ruʎa]
bottle (~ of wine)	пляшка (f)	[ˈpʎaʎka]
neck (of the bottle)	шийка (f)	[ˈʃɪʎka]

carafe	карафа (f)	[ka'rafa]
jug (earthenware)	глечик (m)	['ɣlɛtʃɪk]
vessel (container)	посудина (f)	[po'sudɪna]
pot (crock)	горщик (m)	['ɣɔrʃɪk]
vase	ваза (f)	['waza]
bottle (~ of perfume)	флакон (m)	[fla'kɔn]
vial, small bottle	пляшечка (f)	['plɔʃɛtʃka]
tube (of toothpaste)	тюбик (m)	['tybɪk]
sack (bag)	мішок (m)	[mi'ʃɔk]
bag (paper ~, plastic ~)	пакет (m)	[pa'kɛt]
packet (of cigarettes, etc.)	пачка (f)	['patʃka]
box (e.g. shoebox)	коробка (f)	[ko'ɔɔbka]
crate	ящик (m)	['jaʃɪk]
basket	кошик (m)	['kɔʃɪk]

27. Materials

material	матеріал (m)	[materɪ'al]
wood	дерево (n)	['dɛɛɛwo]
wooden (adj)	дерев'яний	[dɛɛɛw ^h 'janɪj]
glass (n)	скло (n)	[sklo]

glass (as adj)	скляний	[skla'ni:]
stone (n)	камінь (m)	['kamiŋ]
stone (as adj)	кам'яний	[kam'hja'ni:]
plastic (n)	пластмаса (f)	[plast'masa]
plastic (as adj)	пластмасовий	[plast'masowi:]
rubber (n)	гума (f)	['ɣuma]
rubber (as adj)	гумовий	['ɣumowi:]
material, fabric (n)	тканина (f)	[tka'nina]
fabric (as adj)	з тканини	[z tka'nini]
paper (n)	папір (m)	[pa'pir]
paper (as adj)	паперовий	[papɛ'rɔwi:]
cardboard (n)	картон (m)	[kar'tɔn]
cardboard (as adj)	картоновий	[kar'tɔnowi:]
polyethylene	поліетилен (m)	[poliɛti'lɛn]
cellophane	целофан (m)	[tɛlo'fan]
plywood	фанера (f)	[fa'nɛra]
porcelain (n)	фарфор (m)	['farfor]
porcelain (as adj)	порцеляновий	[portɛ'lanowi:]
clay (n)	глина (f)	['ɣlina]
clay (as adj)	глиняний	['ɣliŋani:]
ceramics (n)	кераміка (f)	[kɛ'ramika]

ceramic (as adj)	керамічний	[kɛrɑ'mitʃnɪj]
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28. Metals

metal (n)	метал (m)	[mɛ'tal]
metal (as adj)	металевий	[mɛtɑ'ɫɛwɪj]
alloy (n)	сплав (m)	[splaw]
gold (n)	золото (n)	['zɔloto]
gold, golden (adj)	золотий	[zolo'tɪj]
silver (n)	срібло (n)	['srɪblo]
silver (as adj)	срібний	['srɪbnɪj]
iron (n)	залізо (n)	[zɑ'lɪzo]
iron (adj), made of iron	залізний	[zɑ'lɪznɪj]
steel (n)	сталь (f)	[stɑʌ]
steel (as adj)	сталевий	[stɑ'ɫɛwɪj]
copper (n)	мідь (f)	[mɪdʲ]
copper (as adj)	мідний	['mɪdnɪj]
aluminium (n)	алюміній (m)	[ɑly'mɪnɪj]
aluminium (as adj)	алюмінієвий	[ɑly'mɪnɪɛwɪj]
bronze (n)	бронза (f)	['brɔnzɑ]
bronze (as adj)	бронзовий	['brɔnzowɪj]
brass	латунь (f)	[lɑ'tuŋ]

nickel	нікель (m)	[ˈnikɛɫ]
platinum	платина (f)	[ˈplatɪnɑ]
mercury	ртуть (f)	[rtutʲ]
tin	олово (n)	[ˈɔlowo]
lead	свинець (m)	[swiˈnɛʦ]
zinc	цинк (m)	[ʦɪŋk]