#### UKRAINIAN

practise. How many can you understand already? The first group is the easiest; the third group may require some guesswork.

(d)					
бар	банк	факс	бфіс	музика	таксі
актор	метро	мама	віза	сестра	теніс

(e)						
	багаж	бізнес	бізнесмен	балкон	баскетбол	інфекція
	клімат	телефон	гольф	план	калькулятор	фото
	вокзал	тролейбус	лимон	шоколад	журналіст	календар

(f)						
	компанія	директор	картка	інститут	університет	папір
	комп'ютер	Америка	ресторан	паспорт	гараж	міністр
	партнер	адреса	номер	аеропорт	документ	автобус
	день	економіка	ідея	інтерв'ю	комерція	американець
	кредит	лампа	ліфт	стоп	сигарета	молоко
	банан	cyn	cóyc	вино	сосиска	вермішель

#### Reading and writing practice

(a) Now practise the handwritten forms of the Ukrainian alphabet. You have seen these words already.

Example:	Apyr Dpyz	Фото	opomo	
село	дівчина	вікно		лампа
кущ	ля́лька	ганок		папір
яблуко	поезія	KiT		îжа
цирк	любов	квітка		дерево
Юрій	море			

(b) Here are some names of towns and rivers in Ukraine. Some you may have heard of, others may be completely new. Practise reading and writing the names.

#### (i) towns and cities

Бут

Дніпро

Київ	Львів	Одеса	Ялта
Полтава	Ужтород	Черкаси	Харків
Чернігів	Чорнобиль	Луцьк	Житомир
Вінниця	Тернопіль	Севастополь	Сімферополь
(ii) rivers			

Донець

Дністер

# добридень! ЯК ВАШЕ ІМ'Я?

Hello! What's your name?

#### In this unit you will learn:

- how to introduce yourself
- how to introduce members of your family
- how to greet people
- how to identify objects (e.g. 'this is my house')
- how to ask simple questions using question words
- how to ask someone what their name is

## Діало́г 1 (Dialogue 1)

Taras has invited Stephen to his home.

Тарас Добрий день, Стівене!\* Прощу заходити.

Стівен Добрядень, Тарасе!\* Як справи?

Тарас Дякую, добре. А як ти?

Стівен Дякую, непогано.

Тарас Сідай, будь ласка.

Стівен Дуже дякую.



прошу заходити

як справи? дякую добре

hello/how do you do? (lit. good day)

hello/how do you do? please come in (lit. [1] ask [you] to

come in) how are things? (lit. how things?)

thank you (lit. [1] thank)

fine

а як ти? непога́но сіда́й будь ла́ска ду́же дя́кую and you? (lit. and how [are] you?)

not bad sit down please

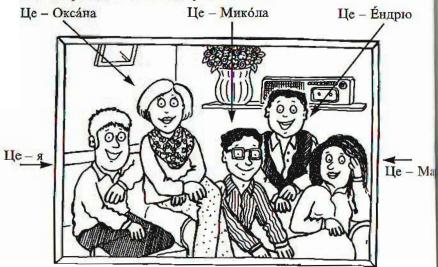
thank you very much (lit. very [much]

[I] thank)

\*Special forms of the names Crisen and Tapác, used when addressing people: see unit 11.

Later that evening Taras shows Stephen a photograph of his family in Ukraine. Мико́ла is a Ukrainian male name; Марія and Окса́на are female ones.

Here is a picture of Taras' family with a friend.





# Діало́г 2 (Dialogue 2)

Тарас Це – мій брат. Його звуть Микола. Він актор.

Стівен А хто це?

Тара́с Це – моя́ сестра́. Її ім'я́ Окса́на.

Стівен Яка ї професія?

Тарас Вона музикант. Ствен А це твоя мама?

Тирас Так. Її звуть Марія. Вона математик.

Списи А то також твій брат? Тирис Ні. То мій друг Ендрю.

Ствои Він українець?

Таряс Ні. Він не українець. Він американець.

Ствен А його професія?

Тарис Він журналіст. А це - я.

його звуть mitt актор KTO MOA овстра HKA пона музикант PONT TRK п эпуть матоматик TO також HÍ Ендрю укратнець пін українець? пмериканець професія

this his name is (lit. him [they] call) actor and, but who my sister her what she musician vour ves her name is (lit. her [they] call) mathematician that also, too, as well no not Andrew (lit.) a Ukrainian man

is he Ukrainian?/a Ukrainian?

(lit.) an American

profession

# (a) Правда чи неправда? (True or false?) Answer in Ukrainian.

- 1 Це моя сестра Оксана. Вона журналіст.
- 2 Це мій брат Микола. Він актор.

3 Це моя мама. Її ім'я Марія.

4 Це мій друг Ендрю. Він українець.

### (b) Answer the following questions in English.

- 1 How does Stephen answer the question 'How are you?'
- 2 Who are the people on the photo?
- 3 What is the name of Taras' brother?
- 4 What is his mother's profession?



### Як функціонує мова How the language works

#### 1 'The' and 'a' in Ukrainian

There are no definite ('the') or indefinite ('a') articles in Ukrainian.

#### 2 'Is' in Ukrainian

As you can see from the sentences in the dialogue, you do not need a word for 'is' in sentences like 'This is my brother. He is an actor.' There will be more about this in the next unit.

#### 3 Asking simple questions

In Ukrainian the words for the statement BiH ykpaineus (he is Ukrainian) and the question BiH ykpaineus? (is he Ukrainian?) occur in the same order. In print the question is obviously marked by the question mark. In speech the intonation makes all the difference. In a question the voice rises and falls on the word that is important for the question:

Він українець?

Is he Ukrainian?

Ukrainian makes frequent use of the little word a to introduce questions, e.g. from the dialogues a Tu? (and you?) a xTo ne? (and who's this?) a ne Tboń máma? (is that your mother?) a To Takók Tbiň bpat? (and is that also your brother?) a noró npohécia? (and [what is] his profession?).

It is used to change the flow of the conversation, and to seek new information. It can sometimes be translated into English as 'and' or 'so' at the heginning of the sentence.

If the also occur at the beginning of a statement, e.g. a ue a (and that's

#### 4 Nouns

A noun is a word that refers to a person, e.g. boy — хлойчик, sister — гестра, journalist — журналіст, an object e.g. car — автомобіль, church перква, photograph — фото, or abstract concept, e.g. day — день, love пюбов, health — здоров'я.

#### # Gender

Look at the final letters of the words in these columns:

HiH	BOHÁ	вон <b>о́</b>
ONN	Донька	нéб <b>о</b>
брат	сестра	море
цирк	лампа	вікно

ОИН

son

The words він, син, брат are masculine in gender; вона́, до́нька, состра́ are feminine. The nouns denote either male (син, брат) or female (до́нька, сестра́) human beings; the gender of the Ukrainian nouns therefore depends upon the sex of the person. Héбo, мо́ре and вікио́ all denote objects and are therefore neuter in gender. So what about цирк and дампа? After all they both denote objects, but have not been included in the list of neuter nouns.

The issue here is that in Ukrainian gender is a grammatical principle that is not restricted to the sex distinctions of the natural world. Gender is assigned largely on the basis of the final letter of the noun in question. If you look again at the list above, you will see that masculine nouns end in a consonant, feminine nouns end in -a, neuter nouns end in -o or -e. 'Ending in a consonant' also covers those nouns that end in a consonant

followed by the 'soft sign', e.g. олівець. Feminine nouns can also end in -я, e.g. ки́ця.

The personal pronoun **BiH** can replace any noun of masculine gender, and **BOHA** any noun of feminine gender; **BOHO** refers only to nouns of neuter gender.

Note: Some nouns ending in a soft consonant or  $\mathbf{u}$ ,  $\mathbf{w}$ ,  $\mathbf{u}$  are in fact ferminine. Some nouns ending in  $-\mathbf{n}$  are neuter. You have already seen one such neuter noun in this unit  $-\mathbf{i}\mathbf{w}'\mathbf{n}$  (name). When such problem nouns occur in the dialogues the gender will be given in the word-lists: (m), (f), or (n).

#### 6 Adjectives

An adjective is a word used to describe a noun. Adjectives can denote the quality of an object (good, bad, beautiful, small, blue) or what the object is made of (wooden, woollen).

Adjectives change their form according to the gender of the noun they accompany. Look at the following examples:

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
яки́й	яка́?	яке́?
гарний будинок	га́рна д <mark>і</mark> вчина	гарне небо
зелений олівець	зелена пампа	зелене поле
синій олівець	синя лампа	сине небо



	Table 1 and	
поле	field	
синій	dark blue, navy	

You can see that masculine adjectives end in a vowel and a consonant ( $\mathbf{u}\ddot{\mathbf{u}}$  or  $\mathbf{i}\ddot{\mathbf{n}}$ ), feminine adjectives in  $\mathbf{a}$  or  $\mathbf{s}$ , neuter adjectives in  $\mathbf{e}$  or  $\mathbf{e}$ . The adjective endings  $\mathbf{u}\ddot{\mathbf{u}}$  (m),  $\mathbf{a}$  (f), and  $\mathbf{e}$  (n) are called hard; the adjective endings  $\mathbf{i}\ddot{\mathbf{u}}$  (m),  $\mathbf{s}$  (f), and  $\mathbf{e}$  (n) are called soft. Two examples:

hard endings: добрий, добра, добре soft endings: синій, синя, сине

As a rule adjectives stand before the nouns which they accompany, as in the sentence: Це гарна дівчина.

This is a beautiful girl.

The words rápha disuma (althe beautiful girl) by themselves are only part of a sentence. See what happens when the adjective comes after the noun, e.g.

Дінчина гарна.

The girl is beautiful.

#### 7 Pronouns

#### Personal pronouns

A personal pronoun is a word that replaces a noun, for example:

This is my son. He is an actor.
This is my daughter. She is a
musician.

Це мій син. Він актор. Це моя донька. Вона музикант.

Here are all the personal pronouns of Ukrainian. The first person pronouns refer to the speaker(s), the second person refers to the person(s) being spoken to, the third person refers to the person(s) or thing(s) being spoken about.

	Singular		Plural		
First person:	Я	1	ми	we	
Necond person: Third person:	ти він	you he	ΒN	you	
	вона́ воно́	she it	вони́	they	

There is no distinction for gender in the third-person plural personal pronoun BOHM.

#### **Demonstrative pronouns**

The words 'this', 'that' are called demonstrative pronouns. There will be more about these words in a later unit. For the time being simply note: ue - 'this is', ro - 'that is'.

#### **Possessive pronouns**

The possessive pronouns are:

мій my, mine твій your, yours чий whose який what kind of?

You saw two examples involving the word min in the dialogue:

мій брат мій друг my brother my friend

You have already seen that the word for 'my' changes its form with feminine nouns:

моя сестра моя мама

my sister my mother

The word will also change its form with neuter nouns:

моє́ ім'я́ моє́ село́ my name my village

The word for 'your' changes in the same way: твій, твоя́, твоє́. The question word 'whose?' also changes like this: чий?, чия́?, чия́?.

чий? мій брат чия? моя сестра MOÉ IM'Á

Чий це автомобіль? Whose

Це мій It['s] mine.

car [is] this?

Чия то книга? Whose book

He моя [It's] not mine.

[is] that?

Now look at the following examples:

мій автомобіль ту саг

Це мій автомобіль.

Автомобіль мій. Тhe car

This is my car.

is mine.

As you can see, Ukrainian uses the same word min for 'my' and 'mine'. The same applies to TBin.

твоє яблуко your apple

Це твоє́ яблуко. This is your apple.

Яблуко твоє. The apple is

yours.

#### Cultural note: 'you' - Ви огти?

Une the personal pronoun ти when addressing one person whom you know well, e.g. a relative or a close friend (like the French tu). Ви is used when talking to several people or as a pollte form of address to one person whom you do not know very well, e.g. in official situations, in talking to older persons, those who occupy a senior position, etc. In writing the pronoun ви, when used as a polite form of address to one person, has a capital letter: Ви. The corresponding possessive pronouns аго твій (твоя́, твоє́) and Ваш (Ва́ша, Ва́ше).

When meeting a Ukrainian for the first time it is always advisable to use Bir and Baw.

#### B Case

Nouns, pronouns and adjectives change their endings for number and unit. The case of a noun is determined by its function in the sentence. Nouns and pronouns are listed in wordlists and dictionaries in the nominative or 'naming' case. It most frequently occurs as the subject of a nentence, or as the description of the subject, e.g.  $\mathbf{H} - \mathbf{aur}_{neins}$ , Okcana myjukant, where the personal pronoun and all the nouns are in the nominative case. Adjectives are listed in the form of the masculine nominative singular.

# 9 Asking questions with question words кто? що?

хто?

who? what?

We can make simple questions by adding question words:

Хто це? Що то? Who is this? What is that?

#### 10 How to say what your name is

Моє ім'я Тарас. Моє поізвище Коваль. My (first) name is Taras. My surname is Koval.

#### UKRAINIAN

It is possible to say the same thing in the following way:

Мене звуть Тарас Коваль.

My name is Taras Koval.

#### звуть - [they] call

The words Мене́ звуть literally mean 'me [they] call'. Both Ukrainian phrases, Moé im'я́ and Mené звуть, are the equivalent of the English 'my name is'.

Мое ім'я ...

Моє прізвище ...

Мене́ звуть ...

#### 11 How to ask what someone's name is

(a) informal

Як твое im'я? What is your (first) name? (lit. how [is] your name?) Як твое прізвище? What is your surname?

Як тебé звуть? What is your name (and surname)?

(b) formal/polite

Як Báme iм'я?

Як Ваше прізвище?

Як Вас звуть?

тебé (from ти) вас (from ви)

you

# ВПРАВИ (exercises)

1 Read the dialogue again. Complete the table below by putting a cross (+) in the right box.

	журналіст	музикант	актор	математик
Марія				
Éндрю				
Микола				
Оксана			=	

Now answer a few questions following the examples:

 Хто це?
 Це брат.

 Хто то?
 То сестра́.

 Що це?
 Це кві́тка.

 що то?
 То вікно́.

(друг, учитель, мама, хлопчик, лялька, чоловік, лампа, дерево, дівчинка, ґанок, море)

Now some questions, saying 'yes' or 'no' in Ukrainian. Іхатріе: Це автомобіль? – Ні, це дерево. (No, it's a tree).

 (а) Це чолові́к?
 (Yes, it's a ...)

 (b) Це кни́га?
 (Yes, it's a ...)

 (v) То кві́тка?
 (No, it's a doll.)

 (d) То ру́чка?
 (No, it's a bush.)

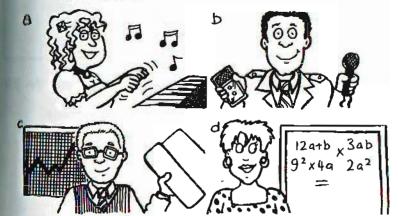
 (e) Це хло́пчик?
 (Yes, it's a ...)

 (f) То це́рква?
 (Yes, it's a ...)

 (e) Це я́блуко?
 (No, it's a pencil.)

(a) Name these people (choose their names from the list below).

(b) Imagine that you are meeting these people. How would you ask each of them what their names and professions are, and how might they reply?



- і) Оксана Величко
- (іі) Марія Коваль
- (ііі) Ёндрю Кросбі
- (iv) Стівен Тейлор

Write out the following nouns in three columns, according to their gender. At the same time check that you know what they mean.

Masculine Feminine Neuter чоловік жінка соние

сонце, чоловік, жінка, дерево, ганок, вікно, квітка, кіт, небо, хлопчик, кущ, автомобіль, будинок, дівчинка, яблуко, юнак, їжа, друг, книга, море, олівець, папір, ручка, фото, церква, шапка, лялька, цирк, лампа, журналіст, сестра

Choose the right form of the adjective to go with the nouns in the list below.

Example: Брат високий

(високий, висока, високе) Брат Квітка (гарний, гарна, гарне)

(мій, моя, моє) Ручка

Яблуко (зелений, зелена, зелене) (красивий, красива, красиве) Село



великий big, great, large красивий beautiful, handsome цікавий interestina те́плий warm високий tall, high маленький little, small стілець (т) chair

Answer the following questions, using adjectives from the list above:

Example: Який це будинок? Це великий будинок.

> Яке це яблуко? He (small) Яка не квітка? Це (beautiful) Яка не шапка? Це (warm) Яке це дерево? He (tall, high) Яка це книга? He (interesting)

H		the	reverse!	Form	simple	questions	from	the	sentences	
	below:									

Чий це стілець?	Це мій стілець.
?	Це моя лялька.
?	Це мій олівець.
?	Це мое яблуко.
?	Це моя книга.
?   -	Це моє фото.
<u> </u>	Це мій кіт.
	Чий пе стілець???????

Find the correct answer from the list on the right.

Це високе дерево? Так, це гарна півчина. Це гарна дівчина? Так, це тепле море. Це тепле море? Ні, це зелений папір. Це великий будинок? Ні, пе низький куш. Це чорний папір? Ні, це маленький будинок. Це високий кущ? Так, це високе дерево.

- (a) You are in Kyiv. At a reception you are asked what your name is. What are the words that you are likely to hear? How will you respond?
- (b) You are showing some photographs to a Ukrainian friend. Your friend asks if one of the people on the photo is your brother. What does s/he actually say? You reply that it is not your brother - it is a friend. How will you phrase your reply in Ukrainian?