# Grammar Reference

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<td>крапка з коюю</td>
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<td>двокрапка</td>
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<td>три крапки</td>
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<td>citation marks</td>
<td>лапки</td>
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<td>dash</td>
<td>дефіс, тире</td>
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<td>-------------</td>
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<td>question mark</td>
<td>знак питання</td>
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<td>exclamation mark</td>
<td>знак окику</td>
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</table>
NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, PRONOUNS, AND ADVERBS

Nouns are parts of speech that denote persons and objects: стол, мобилька, Оксана, Андрій, Київ, Канада.

Adjectives are parts of speech that describe nouns and pronouns: приємний, нудний, червоний.

Pronouns are parts of speech that can either substitute for nouns or describe them similarly to adjectives: я, ти, вона, ми, наш, його, її, твоя, хто, що.

Most Ukrainian nouns (університет), adjectives (смачний) and pronouns (вона, наша):
  ● have grammatical gender – feminine (моя, класна, мобилька), masculine (твій, новий, комп'ютер), neuter (наше, маленьке, кошеня);
  ● most are declined for number – singular (його ресторан), plural (українські ресторани);
  ● most are declined for case

Adverbs are parts of speech that are the so-called “frozen” forms; that is, they do not change for gender, number or case (сьогодні, нудно, тут, холодно).
NOUNS

Nouns: Gender and Number

**Gender** of nouns in Ukrainian can be identified by the word ending:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feminine nouns</th>
<th>бона</th>
<th>ending in -а, -я: школа, опера</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masculine nouns</td>
<td>він</td>
<td>ending in a consonant: університет, бар</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter nouns</td>
<td>вон</td>
<td>ending in -е, -о: кафе, метро</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Gender of Ukrainian names: Ukrainian names in most cases follow the same rules. So, feminine names usually end in –а or –я and masculine names usually end in a consonant. Number of nouns: most Ukrainian nouns can be singular and plural. Some nouns only have singular forms, and certain nouns are always plural.

**Number of Nouns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Ending singular → plural</th>
<th>Examples singular → plural</th>
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<td>Feminine nouns, ending in –а:</td>
<td>а → и</td>
<td>кімната → кімнати шафа → шафи</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feminine nouns, ending in –я:</td>
<td>я → і</td>
<td>полиця → полиці</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine nouns, ending in a consonant/zero ending:</td>
<td>Ø → и</td>
<td>вазон → вазони</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine nouns, ending in a soft sign/zero soft ending:</td>
<td>Ø → і</td>
<td>стілець → стільці</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter nouns, ending in –о:</td>
<td>ґ → а</td>
<td>вікно → вікна ліжко → ліжка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter nouns, ending in –е:</td>
<td>е → я</td>
<td>яйце → яйця сонце → сонця</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nouns: Cases and Their Functions

In Ukrainian, nouns, adjectives, pronouns and numerals may take on different endings depending on the specific function that word plays in a sentence. There are seven cases, and each is used to express a particular meaning and the relationships between the words in a sentence.

These cases are:

Nominative: used for a subject; that is, the doer in a sentence;
Vocative: used to address people;
Genitive: used to express possession, family relations, after certain prepositions such as з “from,” to express dates, and a direct object following the negated verbs amongst others;
Accusative: used for a direct object and after certain prepositions such as на and в “to” amongst others;
Dative: used to express age, likes and dislikes, feelings and emotions, needs and a recipient of an action;
Locative or Prepositional: used to express location following certain prepositions such as на “on/at” and в “in/at” amongst others;
Instrumental: used following certain prepositions such as з “with,” to express means of transportation and following certain verbs such as стати “to become [something (ex: a journalist)]” or працювати “to work as [something (ex: a mechanic)].”
Nouns: Vocative Case

The vocative case is only used with nouns, mostly personal names, when addressing a person.

Ex: Оксана, як справи? “Oksana, how are you?”
   Петро, звідки ти? “Petro, where are you from?”

In these examples, Oksana and Petro will use the vocative case endings.
Vocative case endings change in the singular form only.

Personal Names in the Vocative Case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Nominative → Vocative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Feminine and masculine nouns, ending in ־а: | Оксана → Оксано
          Микола → Миколо |
| Feminine nouns, ending in ־ія:             | Наталія → Наталиє |
| Feminine nouns, ending in ־я:             | Наталя → Наталю |
| Masculine nouns, ending in ־о:             | Петро → Петре |
| Masculine nouns, ending in ־й or a soft sign: | Андрій → Андрію
          Василь → Василю
          also: Ігор → Ігорю |
Nouns: Genitive Case

The genitive case is used to express many different functions in a sentence. Some of these are:

1. To express family relations

Ex: “Софія мама Оксани.” “Sofia is Oksana’s mother.” That is: “Sofia is the mother of Oksana,” Oksana will use the genitive case ending when expressing this family relationship.

Personal Nouns in the Genitive Case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Nominative → Genitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feminine and masculine nouns, ending in –а:</td>
<td>Оксана → Оксани</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Микола → Миколи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine nouns, ending in –ія:</td>
<td>Наталія → Наталії</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine nouns, ending in –я:</td>
<td>Наталя → Наталі</td>
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<tr>
<td>Masculine nouns, ending in a consonant or –о:</td>
<td>Степан → Степана</td>
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<td>Петро → Петра</td>
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<tr>
<td>Masculine nouns, ending in –й or a soft sign:</td>
<td>Андрій → Андрія</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Василь → Василя</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ex: Це моя подруга Оксана і вона сестра Петра.
“This is my friend Oksana and she is Petro’s sister.”

А ось мій друг Тарас і він син Степана і Наталії.
“And this is my friend Taras and he is Stepan and Natalia’s son.”

2. Following certain prepositions

One of these is the preposition з when used in the meaning of “from.”

Ex: Я з Канади. “I am from Canada,” Canada will use the genitive case ending.
### Geographical Names in the Genitive Case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feminine nouns Nominative → Genitive</th>
<th>Masculine nouns Nominative → Genitive</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Канада → з Канади</td>
<td>*Пакистан → з Пакистану</td>
</tr>
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<td>Україна → з України</td>
<td>Ірак → з Іраю</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Німеччина → з Німеччини</td>
<td>Китай → з Китаю</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Варшава → з Варшави</td>
<td>Парагвай → з Парагваю</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Одеса → з Одеси</td>
<td>Ізраїль → з Ізраїлю</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Мексика → з Мексики</td>
<td>**Київ → з Києва</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Австралія → з Австралії</td>
<td>Львів → зі Львова</td>
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<td>Франція → з Франції</td>
<td>Харків → з Харкова</td>
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<td>Італія → з Італії</td>
<td>Краків → з Кракова</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Польща → з Польщі</td>
<td>Берлін → з Берліна/Берліну</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In the genitive case, masculine nouns that denote names of countries take endings -у, -ю.*

**Masculine nouns that denote names of Ukrainian and Slavic cities, normally take endings -а, -я. Foreign cities take endings either -у, -ю (but occasionally -а, -я endings are also accepted).**

Ex: Моя сім’я з Франції, з Парижу/Парижу. “My family is from France, from Paris.”
Олена українка, вона з України, з Києва. “Olena is Ukrainian, she is from Ukraine, from Kyiv.”
Наші друзі з Німеччини, з Берліна/Берліну. “Our friends are from Germany, from Berlin.”
3. When discussing dates

Ex: П’ятнадцятого липня у мене День народження. “July 15th is my birthday.”
In this sentence, the month July will use the genitive case ending (the fifteenth of July).

Names of Months in the Genitive Case

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<th>Nominative → Genitive</th>
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<td>Names of the months in –ень:</td>
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<td>*січень → січня</td>
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<tr>
<td>жовтень → жовтня</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>But:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>лютий → лютого</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>листопад → листопада</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note that in Ukrainian, names of months are not capitalized.

Ex: Тарас Шевченко народився дев’ятого березня, а я народилася одинадцятого травня.
“Taras Shevchenko was born on the ninth of March, and I was born on the eleventh of May.”
Наш концерт вісімнадцятого грудня. “Our concert is on the eighteenth of December.”
4. After negated verbs to express a direct object in a sentence

Ex: Він не купив кави. “He did not buy coffee.” The word “coffee” is the direct object following the negated verb and will use the genitive case ending.

Nouns in the Genitive Case

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<th>Plural Nomative → Genitive</th>
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<td>*Singular only ко́вбаcи → ко́вбас (various kinds of)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ковбаcа → ко́вбаcи</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine nouns, ending in -я:</td>
<td>цибуля → цибули</td>
<td>*Singular only полуницi → полуниць</td>
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<td></td>
<td>полуниця → полуницi</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine nouns, ending in a consonant:</td>
<td>персик → персика</td>
<td>персикі → персиків</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>буряк → буряка</td>
<td>бурякi → бурякiв</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noncount masculine nouns, ending in a consonant:</td>
<td>сік → соку</td>
<td>**соки → соків (various kinds of)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>сир → сиру</td>
<td>сирі → сирів (various kinds of)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter nouns, ending in -о:</td>
<td>яблуко → яблuka</td>
<td>яблука → яблук</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter nouns, ending in -е:</td>
<td>яйце → яйця</td>
<td>яйця → яєць</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Certain nouns exist in the singular form only: морква “carrot,” капуста “cabbage,” цибуля “onions,” кава “coffee.” No plural form is possible.

**There are also nouns that are considered noncount nouns in their singular form: виноград “grapes,” сир “cheese,” ко́вбаcа “sausage,” сік “juice.” These nouns, when used in plural, gain the meaning of “various kinds or types of [cheese, grapes, sausages, juice etc.].”

Ex: Сьогоднi на базарi вони не купили цибулi, винограду, сиру, бурякiв і яблук.
“Today at the market they did not buy onions, grapes, cheese, beets and apples.”

Вчора моя сiм’я в супермаркетi не купила соку і ко́вбаcи.
“Yesterday my family did not buy juice and sausage at the supermarket.”
5. **After words expressing quantity**

These words are: мало “little, few,” менше “less, fewer,” трохи “a little,” багато “a lot,” більше “more.”

Ex: Тобі треба їсти багато овочів і фруктів. “You need to eat a lot of vegetables and fruits.”

In this sentence, the words овочі and фрукти, are in the genitive case plural: овочів і фруктів. Plural is used because the reference is to more than one fruit or vegetable, that is, “a lot of fruits and vegetables.”

Ex: Мені потрібно пити менше кави. “I need to drink less coffee.”

In this sentence, following the quantity word менше, кава is used in the genitive case singular: кави. Кава is a noncount noun (used only in singular).

### Nouns in the Genitive Case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Singular Nominative → Genitive</th>
<th>Plural Nominative → Genitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feminine nouns, ending in –а:</td>
<td>води → вода кави → кава папи → папи</td>
<td>кави → кава *Singular only  папи → папа *Singular only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine nouns, ending in a consonant:</td>
<td>овоча → овоч фрукта → фрукт вітаміна → вітамін бургер → бургер</td>
<td>овочі → овочів фруктів → фруктів вітамінів → вітамінів бургерів → бургерів</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noncount masculine nouns, ending in a consonant:</td>
<td>сиру → сир соку → сок винограду → винограда чаю → чай</td>
<td>сирів → сирів (various kinds of) соків → соків (various kinds of) чайів → чайів (various kinds of) *Singular only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter nouns, ending in –о:</td>
<td>морозива → морозиво вина → вино пива → пиво</td>
<td>*Singular only вина → вин пива → пива *Singular only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nouns: Accusative Case

The accusative case is used primarily to express a direct object in a sentence, in addition to some other functions. These are:

1. To express a direct object

Ex: Ми читаємо текст. “We are reading a text.”
“We” is the subject of the sentence and “text” is the direct object, which takes on the accusative case ending.
Вони роблять вправи. “They are doing the exercises.”

Nouns in the Accusative Case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Nominative → Accusative</th>
<th>Plural Nominative → Accusative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feminine and masculine nouns, ending in –а:</td>
<td>вправа → вправу</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>сальса → сальсу</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine nouns, ending in –я:</td>
<td>пісня → пісню</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine nouns, ending in a consonant:</td>
<td>текст → текст</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>вареник → вареник</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>гопак → гопак</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>танець → танець</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter nouns, ending in a double consonant + –я:</td>
<td>завдання → завдання</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter nouns, ending in –о, -е:</td>
<td>дерево → дерево</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>поле → поле</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Foreign words:</td>
<td>радіо → радіо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>танго → танго</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>кафе → кафе</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Certain foreign words, such as радіо, кафе do not change their endings in the accusative case.

Ex: На заняттях з української мови ми читаємо тексти, пишемо вправи і слухаємо радіо.
“In Ukrainian classes we read texts, write exercises and listen to the radio.”
На концерті ми слухали пісні. “We listened to the songs at the concert.”
1a: To say what you are buying: direct object

Ex: Вони часто купують моркву на базарі. “They often buy carrots at the market.”
In this sentence, “they” is the subject and “carrots” is the object used in the accusative case.

*If you are curious about which case на базарі “at the market,” is in, the case is locative. The locative case is used following the preposition на “at.”

Nouns (Inanimate) in the Accusative Case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Singular Nominative → Accusative</th>
<th>Plural Nominative → Accusative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feminine nouns, ending in –а:</td>
<td>морква → моркву</td>
<td>*Singular only ковбаси → ковбаси (various kinds of)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine nouns, ending in –я:</td>
<td>цибуля → цибулю</td>
<td>*Singular only полуницю → полуниці</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine nouns, ending in a consonant:</td>
<td>виноград → виноград</td>
<td>*Singular only буряк → буряки</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>буряк → буряк</td>
<td>**соки → соки (various kinds of)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>сік → сік</td>
<td>сир → сир</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter nouns, ending in –о:</td>
<td>яблуко → яблуко</td>
<td>яблука → яблука</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter nouns, ending in –е:</td>
<td>яйце → яйце</td>
<td>яйця → яйця</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Certain nouns exist in the singular form only: морква “carrot,” капуста “cabbage,” цибуля “onions,” кава “coffee.” No plural form is possible.

**There are also nouns that are considered noncount nouns in their singular form: виноград “grapes,” сир “cheese,” ковбаса “sausage,” сік “juice.” These nouns, when used in plural, gain the meaning of “various kinds or types of [cheese, grapes, sausages, juice etc.]”

Ex: Сьогодні на базарі вони купили цибулю, виноград, сир, буряк і яблука. “Today at the market they bought onions, grapes, cheese, beets and apples.”

Вчора моя сім’я в супермаркеті купила сік і ковбасу. “Yesterday my family bought juice and sausage at the supermarket.”
**1b: To ask someone to come to the phone: direct object**

Ex: Можна Оксану до телефону? “Is it possible to ask Oksana to the phone?” Oksana is used in the accusative case.

*If you are curious about which case до телефону “to the phone,” is in, the “phone” is used in the genitive case as required when following the preposition до “to.”

**Personal Names in the Accusative Case**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Nominative → Accusative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Feminine and masculine nouns, ending in –а: | Оксана → Оксану  
Микола → Миколу |
| Feminine nouns, ending in –ия: | Наталія → Наталію |
| Masculine nouns, ending in a consonant: | Степан → Степана |
| Masculine nouns, ending in –ий or a soft sign: | Андрій → Андрія  
Василь → Василя |
| Masculine nouns, ending in –о: | Петро → Петра |

**2. Following certain prepositions**

a) про “about”

Ex: Я говорю про Оксану. “I talk about Oksana.” Oksana uses the accusative case ending.

b) в/у “in/at/to” and на “on/at/to” when used in the meaning of “into” and “onto.” That is, when expressing directional movement.

Ex: Ми йдемо у спортзал. “We are going to the gym.” The gym uses the accusative case ending. To express that you are at the gym, then the locative case is required as you are expressing a location, not a direction.

Ми в спортзалі “We are at the gym,” in which the gym is in the locative case [See the table comparing the accusative and locative case endings under the locative case section].

c) в/у “on” when used with days of the week

Ex: У понеділок, у вівторок і у неділю ми ходимо у спортзал. “On Monday, Tuesday and Sunday we go to the gym.”
Nouns: Dative Case

The dative case is most often used for an indirect object. That is, the receiver (usually a person) of certain actions, objects (such as gifts, phone calls, and advice) or feelings. This case is also used when expressing age, emotions, feelings, food preferences, and needs [See these functions of the dative case under personal pronouns].

This case in never used after prepositions.

One of the functions of the dative case for nouns is the following:

1. To express food preferences

Ex: Марині смакує кава. “Maryna likes coffee.” Maryna uses the dative case ending [In Ukrainian, the word order is much more flexible than in English and it is possible to express the same meaning by switching the word order in a sentence but preserving the proper case endings].

Кава смакує Марині, in which Maryna is still in the dative case as she is the one liking coffee.

Personal Nouns in the Dative Case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Nominative → Dative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feminine and masculine nouns, ending in –а/-я:</td>
<td>Оксана → Оксані Марина → Марині Микола → Миколі Оля → Олі Наталя → Наталі</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine nouns, ending in –ія:</td>
<td>Марія → Марії</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine nouns, ending in a consonant or –о:</td>
<td>*Степан → Степанові/у Іван → Іванові/у Петро → Петрові/у</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine nouns, ending in –й:</td>
<td>Андрій → Андрієві/ю</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine nouns, ending in a soft sign:</td>
<td>Василь → Василеві/ю</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Masculine animate nouns, often personal names, can take either -ові/-сві/-сві or -у/-ю ending; however, -ові/-сві/-сві is more common.

Ex: Іванові смакує кава, а Марині смакує чай. “Ivan likes coffee and Maryna likes tea.”

Андрієві смакують голубці з м’ясом. “Andriy likes cabbage rolls with meat.”
2. When using the verb подобатися “to like”

Ex: Оксані подобається Андрій. “Oksana likes Andriy.”
Literally, this sentence translates as “To Oksana is likable Andriy” or “Andriy is being pleasing to Oksana.”

In Ukrainian, the word order can be switched, and the case ending would signal “who likes whom.” Андрій подобається Оксані still means “Oksana likes Andriy,” but: Оксана подобається Андрієві means “Andriy likes Oksana.” In sum, whoever is in the dative case, is doing the “liking.”
Nouns: Locative Case

The locative case is used most often to express location, either in place or in time. The locative case is always used following a preposition, normally related to space and location. This case may also be called the prepositional case.

The locative case with nouns is used in the following functions:

1. After the prepositions в “in/at” and на “on/at” to express location

Ex: Мама Миколи працює в школі. “Mykola’s mother works at school.” School uses the locative case ending.

The locative case is not used to express a directional movement. That requires the accusative case (“to school”).

**Nouns in the Locative Case**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Nominative → Locative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Feminine and masculine nouns, ending in –а/-я: | шко́ла → у шко́лі  
лика́рня → у лика́рні |
| Feminine nouns, ending in –ія:                | компа́нія → у компа́нії                      |
| Masculine nouns, ending in a consonant:       | завод → на заво́ді  
mага́зин → в магазині  
університе́т → в університеті  
респо́ртан → в респо́ртані |
| Masculine nouns, ending in a consonant -к:    | провулок → у провулку  
парк → у парку  
банк → у банку |
| Neuter nouns, ending in –о/-е, –ення:         | дерево → на дереві  
сонце → на сонці  
телебачення → на телебаченні |

Ex: Мої батьки інженери і працюють на заво́ді. “My parents are engineers and work at the plant.”

Мій брат студент і на вихідних він працює в респо́ртані. “My brother is a student and he works in a restaurant on the weekend.”
**Locative vs. Accusative:** The locative case is used to express location, such as “at a university” в університеті, “at a concert” на концерті. The accusative case is used when we need to express a directional movement, from one place to another, “to the university” в університет, “to the concert” на концерт.

**Nouns in the Locative and Accusative Cases**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Locative (Where? Де?)</th>
<th>Accusative (Where to? Куди?)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feminine nouns, ending in -а:</td>
<td>дача</td>
<td>на дачі</td>
<td>на дачу</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine nouns, ending in -я:</td>
<td>хвиля</td>
<td>на хвилі</td>
<td>на хвилю</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine nouns, ending in -ія:</td>
<td>екскурсія</td>
<td>на екскурсії</td>
<td>на екскурсію</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine nouns, ending in a consonant:</td>
<td>університет</td>
<td>в університеті</td>
<td>в університет</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine nouns, ending in -й:</td>
<td>музей</td>
<td>у музеї</td>
<td>у музеї</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter nouns:</td>
<td>море</td>
<td>на морі</td>
<td>на море</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter nouns of foreign origin:</td>
<td>кафе</td>
<td>у кафе</td>
<td>у кафе</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>кіно</td>
<td>у кіно</td>
<td>у кіно</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nouns in plural:</td>
<td>гори</td>
<td>у горах</td>
<td>у гори</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>хвилі</td>
<td>на хвилях</td>
<td>на хвилі</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>музеї</td>
<td>у музеях</td>
<td>у музеї</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ex: Влітку ми їздили на море. Коли ми були на морі, ми багато плавали. “In summer we went to the seaside. When we were at the seaside, we swam a lot.”

Вранці вони поїхали в університет. Вранці у них заняття з української мови в університеті. “In the morning they went to the university. In the morning they have a Ukrainian language class at the university.”
2. When playing an instrument

Ex: Він грає на гітарі. “He plays the guitar.” Guitar is used in the locative case.

Nouns in the Locative Case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Nominative → Locative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feminine and masculine nouns, ending in (-а/-я):</td>
<td>гітара → на гітарі</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine nouns, ending in a consonant:</td>
<td>акордеон → на акордеоні</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter nouns, ending in (-о):</td>
<td>піаніно → на піаніно (in some variants → на піаніні)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nouns in plural:</td>
<td>цимбалі → на цимбалах</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ex: Мій брат часто грає на акордеоні, а мама любить грати на піаніно. “My brother often plays the accordion and my mom likes to play the piano.”

Вони не грають на гітарі. “They do not play the guitar.”
3. When talking about dates to express location in time

Ex: у січні “In January...,” у березні “in March...,” etc.
У травні в Києві зазвичай тепло. “In May, it is usually warm in Kyiv.” May uses the locative case ending.

Names of Months in the Locative Case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Locative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*січень</td>
<td>у січні</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>лютій</td>
<td>у лютому</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>березень</td>
<td>у березні</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>квітень</td>
<td>у квітні</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>травень</td>
<td>у травні</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>червень</td>
<td>у червні</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>липень</td>
<td>у липні</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>серпень</td>
<td>у серпні</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>вересень</td>
<td>у вересні</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>жовтень</td>
<td>у жовтні</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>листопад</td>
<td>у листопаді</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>грудень</td>
<td>у грудні</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Names of months in Ukrainian are not capitalized in the middle of a sentence.

Ex: Мій день народження в травні. “My birthday is in May.”
Олена народилася в лютому. “Olena was born in February.”

4. When expressing the time of the action, i.e., “at what time” something is happening

Ex: О котрій годині ти обідаєш? “At what time do you have lunch?” The noun “годині” “time” [as well as its descriptor “котрій” “what”] are in the locative case.
Вона прокидається о шостій годині. “She gets up at six o’clock.” Both the noun година and its descriptive numeral шоста are used in the locative case [See more under time expressions].
Nouns: Instrumental Case

One of the main functions of the instrumental case is to denote an instrument of an action, such as the means of transportation “to go by bus” іхати автобусом. The instrumental case is also used following certain verbs, such as бути “to be,” стати “to become,” працювати “to work as.” This case is also required following certain prepositions, such as з “with” (amongst some other prepositions).

Some of the functions of the instrumental case with nouns are:

1. To express means of transportation

Ex: Моя подруга їде поїздом до бабусі. “My friend is going by train to visit her grandma.” The train is the instrument by which one moves.

Instrumental vs. Locative: For means of transportation, this function of the instrumental case is parallel with the use of the locative case. It is possible to express “to go by train” with two synonymous constructions, the instrumental case їхати поїздом, as well as with the locative case їхати на поїзд.

Nouns in the Locative and Instrumental Cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Locative</th>
<th>Instrumental</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feminine nouns, ending in –а:</td>
<td>машина</td>
<td>на машині</td>
<td>машиномою</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine nouns, ending in a hard consonant:</td>
<td>автобус</td>
<td>на автобусі</td>
<td>автобусом</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>велосипед</td>
<td>на велосипеді</td>
<td>велосипедом</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>поїзд</td>
<td>на поїзді</td>
<td>поїздом</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine nouns, ending in -к:</td>
<td>літак</td>
<td>на літаку</td>
<td>літаком</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine nouns, ending in a soft sign:</td>
<td>корабель</td>
<td>на кораблі</td>
<td>кораблем</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine nouns, ending in -й:</td>
<td>трамвай</td>
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<td>Neuter nouns of foreign origin in -о and -і:</td>
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<td>таксі</td>
<td>на таксі</td>
<td>* not used</td>
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</table>

* Neuter nouns of foreign origin often do not decline.

Ex: Олександр їздить на роботу на автобусі. “Oleksandr goes to work by bus.”
Олександр їздить на роботу автобусом. “Oleksandr goes to work by bus.”
2. Following certain verbs

Such as бути “to be” (in the past and future tense only), стати “to become” (in the past and future tense only), хотіти бути “to want to be,” and хотіти стати “to want to become,” працювати “to work as” (to express occupations).

Nouns in the Instrumental Case

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Singular Nominative → Instrumental</th>
<th>Plural Nominative → Instrumental</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feminine nouns, ending in –а:</td>
<td>перукарка → перукаркою</td>
<td>перукарки → перукарками</td>
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<td>медсестра → медсестрой</td>
<td>медсестри → медсестрами</td>
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<tr>
<td>Masculine nouns, ending in a hard consonant:</td>
<td>бухгалтер → бухгалтером</td>
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<td>Masculine nouns, ending in -р:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Masculine nouns, ending in a soft sign:</td>
<td>продавець → продавцем</td>
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<tr>
<td>Masculine nouns, ending in -й:</td>
<td>водій → водієм</td>
<td>водії → водіями</td>
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</table>

Ex: Петро був музикантом і хоче бути водієм. “Petro was a musician and wants to be a driver.”
Оксана буде фотографом. “Oksana will be a photographer.”
Ці студенти стануть лікарями. “These students will become doctors.”
Михайло і Андрій хочуть стати музикантами. “Mykhailo and Andriy would like to become musicians.”
Марина працює бухгалтером. “Maryna works as an accountant.”
Юстина хотіла бути вчителем, але тепер працює лікарем. “Yustyna wanted to be a teacher, but now she works as a doctor.”
3. Following certain verbs ending in -ся, the reflexive verbs

Ex: заниматься “to do/participate in (sports and leisure activities).”

Вони займайтесь фехтуванням. “They do fencing.” Fencing takes on the instrumental case ending.

**Nouns in the Instrumental Case (to talk about sports and leisure activities)**

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<td>* Plural only</td>
<td>шахи → шахами</td>
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Ex: Я займаюся боксом. “I do boxing.”

Моя молодша сестра займається плаванням. “My younger sister does swimming.”

Моя мама займається йогою. “My mother does yoga.”
4. After the preposition з “with”

Ex: Йому смакують вареники з квашеною капустою. “He likes dumplings with sauerkraut.” Sauerkraut follows the preposition з “with” and uses the instrumental case ending.

Nouns in the Instrumental Case

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<td>Neuter nouns, ending in –е:</td>
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Ex: Мені смакують вареники з картоплею і грибами. “I like dumplings with potato and mushrooms.”
Я люблю піцу з сиром. “I like pizza with cheese.”
Вчора ввечері ми їли торт з вишнями. “Last night we had a cake with cherries.”
Їй не подобається кава з молоком. “She does not like coffee with milk.”
## Nouns: Case Endings Summary

### Feminine nouns

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</table>

*Same as N [nominative] for inanimates, same as G [genitive] for animates.

**In most cases, only animate and personal names can be used in the vocative case, which is the address form.
Masculine nouns

<table>
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<th>Cases</th>
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</table>

*Same as N [nominative] for inanimates, same as G [genitive] for animates.
**Masculine nouns ending in –р correspond to masculine nouns ending in a soft consonant.
***When used in the plural form, “сири” means various kinds of cheese.
****In most cases, only animate and personal names can be used in the vocative case, which is the address form.
## Neuter nouns

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<tr>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Singular</th>
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<td>=N/G*</td>
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<td>=N/G*</td>
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<td>м’ясі</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Same as N [nominative] for inanimates, same as G [genitive] for animates.

** Activities, such as плавання (“swimming”) do not have any plural forms.

***These are neuter nouns ending in –а or –я which have an additional suffix –ат/-ят or –ен when declined. Those with the suffix –ат/-ят designate baby animals, baby humans or diminutive objects/things. Those that have the –ен suffix are rare (ім’я, плем’я).

****Animate and personal names can be used in the vocative case. Rarely these are neuter nouns.
ADJECTIVES AND CASE ENDINGS

All Ukrainian adjectives (смачний), like Ukrainian nouns and pronouns, have:
- grammatical gender – feminine (класна мобілка), masculine (новий комп'ютер), neuter (маленьке кошеня);
- most are declined for number – singular (смачна страва), plural (смачні страви);
- most are declined for case.

Normally, in a sentence, an adjective precedes the noun which it modifies or describes. This means that before deciding on the ending for an adjective, you need to determine the gender and number of the noun this adjective describes, as well as the function this noun plays in the sentence. This is called grammatical agreement in number, gender, and case.

Ex: Ми любимо чорну каву. “We like black coffee.” Before deciding on the case for the adjective чорна, you need to determine the gender, the number, and the case for the noun кава, which this adjective describes. In this sentence, the noun кава is feminine, singular and used in the accusative case. This same gender, number, and case applies to the adjective чорна.

*Please note that in the textbook the focus is on adjectives used in the nominative, genitive and accusative cases. All case endings are provided in the summary tables at the end of this section.

Adjectives and Nouns in the Nominative Case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Nominative Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feminine adjectives ending in –а/–я:</td>
<td>улюблена мобілка синя стіна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine adjectives ending in –ий/–ий:</td>
<td>гарній годинник синій планшет</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter adjectives ending in –е/–є:</td>
<td>зелене дерево маленьке кошеня синє вікно</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural adjectives ending in –і:</td>
<td>улюблені мобілки гарні годинники зелені дерева маленькі кошенята сині вікна</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ex: У Катерини є новий синій планшет і смачні цукерки. “Kateryna has a new blue tablet and delicious candies.”
# Adjectives with Inanimate Nouns in the Accusative Case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Accusative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>**Masculine adjectives ending in <strong>–ий/*–ій</strong>:</td>
<td>білий капелюх</td>
<td>білий капелюх</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>синій светр</td>
<td>синій светр</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Feminine adjectives ending in <strong>–а/*–я</strong>:</td>
<td>рожева футболка</td>
<td>рожеву футболку</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>зелена сорочка</td>
<td>зелену сорочку</td>
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<td>коричнева блузка</td>
<td>коричневу блузку</td>
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<td>черна куртка</td>
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<td>**Neuter adjectives ending in <strong>–е/*–є</strong>:</td>
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<td>синє пальто</td>
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<tr>
<td>**Plural adjectives ending in <strong>–і</strong>:</td>
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<td>червоні туфлі</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>сині джинси</td>
<td>сині джинси</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Masculine  Я шукаю чорний капелюх. “I am looking for a black hat.”
Feminine  Я шукаю чорну сукню. “I am looking for a black dress.”
Neuter  Я шукаю чорне пальто. “I am looking for a black coat.”
Plural  Я шукаю чорні туфлі. “I am looking for black shoes.”

[See more under the accusative case of nouns and pronouns]
Adjectives with Inanimate Nouns in the Genitive Case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Singular Nominative → Accusative</th>
<th>Plural Nominative → Accusative</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Feminine adjectives ending in –а/–я:</td>
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<td>*Singular only *Singular only солодкі полуниці → солодких полуниць</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine adjectives ending in –ий/–ій:</td>
<td>свіжий помідор → свіжого помідора зелений огірок → зеленого огірка соковитий персик → соковитого персика</td>
<td>свіжі помідори → свіжих помідорів зелені огірки → зелених огірків соковиті персикі → соковитих персиків</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter adjectives ending in –е/–є:</td>
<td>червоне яблуко → червоного яблука свіже яйце → свіжого яйця смажене м’ясо → смаженого м’яса</td>
<td>червоні яблука → червоних яблук свіжі яйця → свіжих яєць *Singular only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ex: Вона не любить смаженого м’яса. “She does not like roasted meat.”
    Сергій терпіти не може зеленої цибулі. “Sergiy cannot stand green onions.”
    Оксана не їсть червоних яблук. “Oksana does not eat red apples.”

[See more under the genitive case of nouns and pronouns]
### Adjectives: Case Endings Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
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<td>синий, синя</td>
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<td>синього синьої</td>
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<td>Instrumental</td>
<td>классним классною</td>
<td>синім синьою</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Same as N [nominative] for inanimates, same as G [genitive] for animates.*
Adjectives: Comparative and Superlative Degrees

Adjectives have three degrees of comparison: positive, comparative and superlative.

- Positive degree of adjectives is used when there is no comparison (these are the forms that are in the dictionary).
- Comparative degree is used for comparing objects or persons with others.
- Superlative degree is used to express the superiority of objects or persons to all others.

Degrees of Comparison:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive (masculine, feminine, neuter, plural)</th>
<th>Comparative (masculine, feminine, neuter, plural)</th>
<th>Superlative (masculine, feminine, neuter, plural)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ароматній, -а, -е, -і “fragrant”</td>
<td>ароматніший, –а, –е, –і “more fragrant”</td>
<td>найароматніший, –а, –е, –і “the most fragrant”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How to Form Comparative and Superlative Degrees of Adjectives

The **comparative degree** is normally formed with suffixes –ш– or –іш– added to the stem of the positive degree form of an adjective.

Ex: свіжий, свіж- is the stem and –ий is the ending.

To form the comparative degree of this adjective:

1. Add the suffix –іш– to the stem: свіж–іш– _.
2. Add the appropriate ending, based on gender, number and case:

   свіж–іш–ий лимон
   свіж–іш–а капуста
   свіж–іш–е молоко
   свіж–іш–і фрукти
## Comparative Degree of Adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive Degree (masculine, feminine, neuter, plural)</th>
<th>Comparative Degree (masculine, feminine, neuter, plural)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comparative degree (&quot;more&quot;) is formed by suffix –іш–, with no changes in the stem of the adjective</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>свіжий, –а, –е, –і</td>
<td>свіжіший, –а, –е, –і</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>смачній, –а, –е, –і</td>
<td>смачніший, –а, –е, –і</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>твердий, –а, –е, –і</td>
<td>твердіший, –а, –е, –і</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кислий, –а, –е, –і</td>
<td>кисліший, –а, –е, –і</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>солоний, –а, –е, –і</td>
<td>солоніший, –а, –е, –і</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гіркий, –а, –е, –і</td>
<td>гіркіший, –а, –е, –і</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ароматний, –а, –е, –і</td>
<td>ароматніший, –а, –е, –і</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>соковитий, –а, –е, –і</td>
<td>соковитіший, –а, –е, –і</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Comparative degree may also be formed by suffix –ш–, with no changes in the stem of the adjective** |
| м’який, –а, –е, –і | м’якіший, –а, –е, –і |

**Suffixes -к-, -ок-, -ек are omitted before the comparative suffix –ш–:** |
| солодкій, –а, –е, –і | солодкий, –а, –е, –і |

**Irregular, but common forms** |
| малий, –а, –е, –і | менший, –а, –е, –і |
| великий, –а, –е, –і | більший, –а, –е, –і |
The superlative degree is normally formed by adding the prefix най- to the comparative degree (with suffixes –м– or –ім–).

**Superlative Degree of Adjectives**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive (masculine, feminine, neuter, plural)</th>
<th>Superlative (masculine, feminine, neuter, plural)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>жорстокий, –а, –е, –і</td>
<td>найжорстокіший, –а, –е, –і</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>захопливий, –а, –е, –і</td>
<td>найзахопливіший, –а, –е, –і</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>нудний, –а, –е, –і</td>
<td>найнудніший, –а, –е, –і</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>приємний, –а, –е, –і</td>
<td>найприємніший, –а, –е, –і</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>романтичний, –а, –е, –і</td>
<td>найромантичніший, –а, –е, –і</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>смішний, –а, –е, –і</td>
<td>найсмішніший, –а, –е, –і</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>страшний, –а, –е, –і</td>
<td>найстрашніший, –а, –е, –і</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сумнів, –а, –е, –і</td>
<td>найсумніший, –а, –е, –і</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>цікавий, –а, –е, –і</td>
<td>найцікавіший, –а, –е, –і</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some irregular, but common forms to remember:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive (masculine, feminine, neuter, plural)</th>
<th>Comparative (masculine, feminine, neuter, plural)</th>
<th>Superlative (masculine, feminine, neuter, plural)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>старий, –а, –е, –і “old”</td>
<td>старший, –а, –е, –і “older” (age)</td>
<td>найстарший, –а, –е, –і “oldest” (age)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How to Use Comparative and Superlative Degrees of Adjectives

When making an overt comparison in a sentence, that is, when you state two or more things that you are comparing, the most common construction is the following:

Ex: Червоні яблука солодші, ніж зелені. “Red apples are sweeter than green (apples).” In this sentence, the particle ніж is used to compare things. Here, both nouns and adjectives are used in the nominative case.

The most common way to express the superlative degree is the following:
Ex: “Маска” – найсмішніша комедія. “The Mask” is the funniest comedy.”
PRONOUNS

In Ukrainian, pronouns belong to several categories. In this textbook, we are learning:

- **interrogative pronouns**: хто? “who?” що” “what?”
- **possessive pronouns**: мій “my/masculine,” твоя “your/feminine,” його “his/all genders and numbers,” її “her/all genders and numbers,” наш “our/masculine,” ваша “your/feminine,” їхні “their/plural.”

**Interrogative pronouns ХТО and ЩО**

Interrogative pronouns хто “who” and що “what” are used to ask the questions: Хто? “Who?” and Що? “What?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Хто?</th>
<th>Indicates an animate being,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. Хто це? — Це студент.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Що?</th>
<th>Indicates an inanimate being,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. Що це? — Це банк.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Personal Pronouns and Cases

Personal Pronouns in the Nominative Case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>я</td>
<td>ми</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>ти</td>
<td>ви</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>він вона воно</td>
<td>вони</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Personal pronouns in the nominative case are used when the pronoun functions as the subject of a sentence.

Ex: Я люблю каву. “I love coffee.” Here, the personal pronoun я “I” is used in the nominative case because “I” is the subject in this sentence.

Привіт! Я Оксана. “Hello! I am Oksana.”

Хто він? Він Сергій. “Who is he? He is Serhiy.”

ТИ vs. ВИ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ТИ</th>
<th>The singular form of “you” – ти – signals familiarity. It is used when addressing friends, relatives, children and other students. Ex: a student to a student will use the ти form.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ВИ</td>
<td>The plural form of “you” – ви – is also used as a respectful address form. Ви is required for formal situations, as well as those in which relationships are considered at an introductory stage. Ex: a professor to a student or a student to a professor will use the ви form.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Personal Pronouns in the Genitive Case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nomina</strong></td>
<td><strong>Genitive</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>я</td>
<td>мене, у мене</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ти</td>
<td>тебе, у тебе</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>він</td>
<td>його, у нього*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>вона</td>
<td>її, у неї*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>воно</td>
<td>його, у нього*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note that in the third person, the genitive case forms are different when used with and without prepositions.

In Ukrainian, personal pronouns, similarly to nouns and adjectives, can be used in the genitive case to express a number of functions:

1. **To express possession, following the prepositions в/у “at.”**

Ex: У мене є мобілка “I have a cellphone.”
У неї є брат “She has a brother.”
У нього є журналі і книги. “He has magazines and books.”
У нас є планшет і ноутбук. “We have a tablet and a laptop.”

2. **When discussing health issues, when something hurts, such as:**

Ex: У мене болить голова. “I have a headache.”
У неї гарячка. “She has a fever.”
У нього болить зуб. “He has a toothache.”
У неї висока температура. “She has high temperature”

Note: The genitive case can also be used without any prepositions, similarly to nouns, for instance to denote the absence of someone. In the sentence, її сьогодні немає. “She is absent today,” її “she” is the genitive case of вона “she.” In the sentence, Він не знає її. “He does not know her,” the pronoun “she” is the direct object following the negated verb and will use the genitive case ending.

[See more under the genitive case of nouns and adjectives]
Personal Pronouns in the Dative Case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Pronouns</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Personal Pronouns</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>я</td>
<td>мені</td>
<td>ми</td>
<td>нам</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ти</td>
<td>тобі</td>
<td>ви</td>
<td>вам</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>він, вона, воно</td>
<td>йому, йй</td>
<td>вони</td>
<td>їм</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Ukrainian, personal pronouns, similarly to nouns and adjectives, can be used in the dative case to express a number of functions:

1. **To express age**
   Ex: Мені двадцять років. “I am twenty years old.”

2. **To express needs**
   Ex: Тобі потрібний светр. “You need a sweater.”

3. **To express emotions and feelings**
   Ex: Нам нудно. “We feel bored.” That is to denote a person who is feeling a certain way.

4. **To express tastes and food preferences**
   Ex: Їй смакує чорна кава. “She likes black coffee.”

[See more under the dative case of nouns and adjectives]

**Dative case is never used** after prepositions. [See these functions of the dative case under nouns]
### Personal Pronouns in the Accusative Case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Pronouns</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Personal Pronouns</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>я</td>
<td>мене</td>
<td>ми</td>
<td>нас</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ти</td>
<td>тебе</td>
<td>ви</td>
<td>вас</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>він</td>
<td>його, про нього*</td>
<td>вони</td>
<td>їх, про них*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>вона</td>
<td>її, про неї*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>воно</td>
<td>його, про нього*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note that in the third person, the genitive case forms are different when used with and without prepositions.

In Ukrainian, personal pronouns, similarly to nouns and adjectives, can be used in the accusative case to express a number of functions. In this textbook, the main function is to introduce oneself or others. In the sentence: Мене звати Тамара. “My name is Tamara,” Мене “I” is in the accusative case of я “I.”

Ex: Його звати Петро. “His name is Petro.”
    Їх звати Олена і Тарас. “Their names are Olena and Taras.”
    Її звати Меланія. “Her name is Melania.”
    А як тебе звати? “And what is your name?”
    А як вас звати? “And what is your name?”

Note: In this resource, the personal pronouns in the accusative case were introduced without any prepositions. Similarly to nouns, personal pronouns can also follow certain prepositions that require the accusative case, such as after the preposition про “about” in the sentence: Ми часто говоримо про них. “We often talk about them,” них “them” is the accusative form of вони “they,” following the preposition про “about.”

[See more under the accusative case of nouns and adjectives]
Personal Pronouns in the Locative Case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Pronouns</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Personal Pronouns</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>я</td>
<td>на мені</td>
<td>ми</td>
<td>на нас</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ти</td>
<td>на тобі</td>
<td>ви</td>
<td>на вас</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>він вона воно</td>
<td>на ньому на ній на ньому</td>
<td>вони</td>
<td>на них</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Ukrainian, personal pronouns, similarly to nouns and adjectives, can be used in the locative case to express a number of functions. The main function is to describe locations. In this textbook, personal pronouns are used in the locative case to describe clothes someone is wearing. For instance, in the sentence: Сьогодні на мені чорні джинси і синя блузка. “Today I am wearing (=on me) black jeans and a blue blouse,” на мені “on me” is the Locative case of я “I” because this is the location of the clothes being worn.

Ex: Що на тобі? “What are you wearing?”
   На мені червоний светр. “I am wearing a red sweater.”
   Що на них? “What are they wearing?”
   На них сині пальта і білі туфлі. “They are wearing blue coats and white shoes.”

[See more under the locative case of nouns and adjectives]

Personal Pronouns in the Instrumental Case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Pronouns</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Personal Pronouns</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>я</td>
<td>мною</td>
<td>ми</td>
<td>нами</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ти</td>
<td>тобою</td>
<td>ви</td>
<td>вами</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>він вона воно</td>
<td>ним нею ним</td>
<td>вони</td>
<td>ними</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Ukrainian, personal pronouns, similarly to nouns and adjectives, can be used in the instrumental case to express a number of functions. In this textbook, personal pronouns are used in the instrumental case following the preposition з “with.” In the sentence: Я була в кіно з ним. “I was at the movies with him,” ним “he/him” is the instrumental case of він “he” because it follows the preposition з “with” that requires the instrumental case.

[See more under the instrumental case of nouns and adjectives]
### Personal Pronouns: Case Endings Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>1st Person</th>
<th>2nd Person</th>
<th>3rd Person</th>
<th>4th Person</th>
<th>5th Person</th>
<th>6th Person</th>
<th>7th Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>я</td>
<td>ти</td>
<td>він, воно</td>
<td>вона</td>
<td>ми</td>
<td>ви</td>
<td>вони</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>мене</td>
<td>тебе</td>
<td>його,*</td>
<td>її,*</td>
<td>нас</td>
<td>вас</td>
<td>їх,*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(у) нього</td>
<td>(у) неї</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(у) них</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>мені</td>
<td>тобі</td>
<td>йому</td>
<td>їй**</td>
<td>нам</td>
<td>вам</td>
<td>їм</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>мене</td>
<td>тебе</td>
<td>його, (про) нього*</td>
<td>її, (про) неї*</td>
<td>нас</td>
<td>вас</td>
<td>їх, (про) них*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locative</td>
<td>мені</td>
<td>тобі</td>
<td>(на) ньому</td>
<td>(на) ній</td>
<td>нас</td>
<td>вас</td>
<td>(на) них</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrumental</td>
<td>мною</td>
<td>тобою</td>
<td>ним</td>
<td>нею</td>
<td>нами</td>
<td>вами</td>
<td>ними</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note that in the third person, the genitive and accusative case forms are different when used with and without prepositions.

** Attention: In pronunciation, this form sounds very much like the genitive or accusative її. Do not confuse this case with others and remember the spelling їй.
Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns are parts of speech that describe nouns similarly to adjectives: 
моя сім’я “my family,” твій брат “your brother,” наші друзі “our friends.”

Ex: 
Це моя ліжко. “This is my bed.”
Це твоя картина. “This is my picture.”
Ось наші друзі. “Here are our friends.”
Це моя сім’я. “This is my family.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First</strong></td>
<td><strong>my</strong></td>
<td><strong>our</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masculine</td>
<td>мій</td>
<td>наш</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feminine</td>
<td>моя</td>
<td>наша</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neuter</td>
<td>моє</td>
<td>наше</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plural</td>
<td>мої</td>
<td>наші</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second</strong></td>
<td><strong>your</strong></td>
<td><strong>your</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masculine</td>
<td>твій</td>
<td>ваш</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feminine</td>
<td>твоя</td>
<td>ваша</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neuter</td>
<td>твоє</td>
<td>ваше</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plural</td>
<td>твої</td>
<td>ваші</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Third</strong></td>
<td><strong>his/its</strong></td>
<td><strong>her</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masculine</td>
<td>його</td>
<td>її</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feminine</td>
<td>його</td>
<td>її</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neuter</td>
<td>його</td>
<td>її</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plural</td>
<td>його</td>
<td>її</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possessive pronouns:

- **have grammatical gender** – feminine (моя мобілка “my cellphone”), masculine (твій комп’ютер “your computer”), neuter (наше кошеня “our kitten”)
- **are declined for number** – singular (наш ресторан “our restaurant”), plural (наші ресторани “our restaurants”)
  Attention: for the forms “his” and “her” the possessive pronoun forms do not change based on the number of the noun they describe. Ex: його ресторан (“his restaurant”), його ресторани (“his restaurants”), її книга (“her book”), її книги (“her books”)
- **are declined for case** [see the general table below]
## Possessive Pronouns: Case Endings Summary

(Endings are similar to those of adjectives)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>masculine, neuter</td>
<td>feminine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hard/mixed stem</td>
<td>soft/mixed stem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>наш, ваш</td>
<td>наша, ваша</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>мій, твій, їхній</td>
<td>ваша, ваша</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>нашого, вашего</td>
<td>нашої, вашої</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>мого, твоого, їхнього</td>
<td>вашої, вашої</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>нашому, вашому</td>
<td>нашій, вашій</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>моєму, твоєму, їхньому</td>
<td>вашій, вашій</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>=N/G*</td>
<td>нашу, вашу</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locative</td>
<td>=Dative</td>
<td>=Dative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrumental</td>
<td>нашим, вашим</td>
<td>нашою, вашою</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>моїм, твоїм, їхнім</td>
<td>вашою, вашою</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Same as N [nominative] for inanimates, same as G [genitive] for animates.*
PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are parts of speech that connect the relationship between a noun, pronoun, adjective and/or phrase to other parts of the sentence. In Ukrainian, each preposition requires the noun, pronoun or an adjective to be used in a particular case.

Common Ukrainian Prepositions (в/у, на, о, з, про)

These are the very common Ukrainian prepositions that one would encounter in everyday language:

- в/у “in/at”
- в/у “into/to”
- в/у “at” [one’s place]
- в/у “_” [at one’s possession/one has]
- на “on/at”
- на “onto/to”
- о “at” [time]
- з “from”
- з “with”
- про “about”

Prepositions в/у “in/at” and на “on/at”: Location

в/у “in/at” and на “on/at” are used when expressing the location of things and people such as, places of work or places of study.

Ex: Марина працює в ресторані, а Микола працює на телебаченні. “Maryna works at a restaurant and Mykola works in television.”
    Ми вчимося в університеті. “We study at a university.”
    Наші друзі тепер в спортзалі. “Our friends are now at the gym.”
    Мої сестра і брат тепер у бабусі. “My sister and my brother are currently at my grandma’s/visiting grandma.”

[See more under the Locative case of nouns and pronouns]
Prepositions в/у “in/at” and на “on/at” with Nouns in the Locative Case:
Places of Work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>в/у</th>
<th>Nominative → Locative</th>
<th>на</th>
<th>Nominative → Locative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>журнал → у журналі</td>
<td>завод → на заводі</td>
<td>компанія → у компанії</td>
<td>телебачення → на телебаченні</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>лікарня → у лікарні</td>
<td>фірма → на фірмі</td>
<td>магазин → в магазині</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ресторан → у ресторані</td>
<td></td>
<td>студія → у студії</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>театр → у театрі</td>
<td></td>
<td>університет → в університеті</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>школа → у школі</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although the meaning of both в/у and на may be “at,” there is a difference when each preposition is used. The general rule of thumb is:

- в is used with concrete places that have boundaries, walls and some type of limits such as: ресторан, університет, офіс.

- на is used with more abstract nouns, those that do not have clearly defined boundaries, such as events: лекція, екскурсія, заняття, and also other abstract nouns such as: телебачення, радіо.

However, certain “concrete” places are used with the preposition на. These are: на заводі, на фірмі.

When discussing streets and public areas in a city, prepositions в/у “in/at” and на “on/at” are used with nouns in the Locative case as follows:

на: вулиці, площі, бульварі, проспекті
в/у: сквері, парку, провулку

Note that nouns with the suffix -(o)к– usually take the locative ending -у.


Фонтан знаходиться у парку імені Олеся Гончара. “The fountain is in the Oles Honchar Park.”

на “on” is used when talking about clothes, which a person is wearing.
Prepositions в/у “in/at” and на “on/at”: Directional Movement

в/у “in/at” and на “on/at” also used when expressing directional movement, from one place to another. In this scenario, the accusative case is used following в/у and на. Note that the difference between в/у used with concrete objects and на with abstract nouns is the same as discussed above.

Ex: Влітку ми їздили на море. “In summer we went to the seaside.”
Вранці вони поїхали в університет. “In the morning they went to the university.”

Preposition в/у “on/in”: Time and Dates

в/у “in/on” is also used when expressing time: days of the week, months, and years.

- With days of the week, the preposition в/у is followed by the accusative case: в понеділок “on Monday,” у вівторок “on Tuesday,” у неділю “on Sunday.”

- With months and years, в/у is followed by the locative case: у травні “in May,” у липні “in July,” у вересні “in September,” у дві тисячі п’ятому році я вчилася у школі “in 2005 I studied in school.”
Preposition о “at”: Asking for and Telling the Time

о “at” is only used when *asking for and telling the time*:

Ex: О котрій годині ти прокидаєшся? “At what time do you get up?”
    Я зазвичай прокидаюся о сьомій годині. “I normally get up at seven o’clock.”

Preposition з “from” and “with”

з, when used meaning “from,” is followed by the genitive case. For instance, when *saying that you are from a particular city or country*:

Ex: Я з Канади. “I am from Canada.”
    Вона з Франції. “She is from France.”
    Наші друзі з Києва “Our friends are from Kyiv.”

[See more under the genitive case of nouns and pronouns]

з, when used meaning “with,” is followed by the instrumental case. A common use of з is when *discussing foods and drinks*, such as:

Ex: Вони люблять вареники з квашеною капустою. “They like dumplings with sauerkraut.”
    Олена часто їсть голубці з м’ясом і сметаною. “Olena often eats stuffed cabbage rolls with meat and sour cream.”
    Вчора ми їли торт з вишнями. “Yesterday we had a cake with cherries.”

[See more under the instrumental case of nouns and pronouns]

Preposition про “about”

про “about” is followed by the accusative case. Про is commonly *used in narrations*.

Ex: Розкажи нам про себе. “Tell us about yourself.”;
    Оксана розповідає про улюбленій фільм. “Oksana is talking about her favourite film.”
    Він говорить про зимові канікули “He talks about his winter break.”

[See more under the accusative case of nouns and pronouns]
ADVERBS

Adverbs are so-called “frozen” forms; that is, they do not change for gender, number or case. Ex: сьогодні “today,” нудно “bored,” додому “homeward.” Depending upon the information that adverbs bring to a sentence, they fall into several groups. In this resource, we have:

- **adverbs of time**: вранці “in the morning,” вдень “in the afternoon,” ввечері “in the evening,” вночі “at night,” на вихідних “on the weekend,” у вільний час “in free time”;
- **adverbs of time for seasons**: взимку “in winter,” навесні “in spring,” влітку “in summer,” вовкі “in fall”;
- **adverbs of frequency** used in sentences with **imperfective verbs**: ніколи “never,” зрідка “seldom,” іноді “sometimes,” часто “often,” зазвичай “usually,” завжди “always,” щодня “every day”;
- **adverbs of frequency** used in sentences with **perfective verbs**: нарешті “finally,” зруйніло “suddenly,” несподівано “unexpectedly,” в одну мить “in one moment,” миттєво “momentarily,” зразу ж “right away,” “immediately”;
- **adverbs to describe weather conditions**: холодно “[it is] cold,” слизько “[it is] slippery,” тепло “[it is] warm,” вітряно “[it is] windy,” спекотно “[it is] hot,” волого “[it is] wet,” сонячно “[it is] sunny,” ясно “[it is] bright,” хмарно “[it is] cloudy,” прохолодно “[it is] chilly”;
- **adverbs of quantity**: багато “many/much,” більше “more,” мало “little,” менше “less,” трохи “a little”;
- **adverbs used as question words**: куди “where to,” де “where”;
- **adverbs of advice**: треба “need,” потрібно “[it is] necessary,” необхідно “must,” варто “[it is] worth,” можна “[it is] possible/can.”

Note: In Ukrainian, some adverbs are formed from adjectives. For instance, from the adjective холодни-й “cold,” we can form the adverb холодн-o “[it’s] cold [outside]” by substituting the adjectival ending with the adverbial -o, which is the most common. There are also adverbs, formed from adjectives, whose stem ends on consonants –ж, –ч, –щ, and –ц that end with -е: гаряч-е “hot,” більш-е “more,” кращ-е “better.”
VERBS

Verbs are parts of speech that denote:

- an action працювати “to work”
- a state of being бути “to be”
- an emotion любити “to love”
- possession мати “to have”
- a sense смакувати “to taste”

This action, in Ukrainian, could be viewed as a process or habitual action but, it could also denote the result. That is why most Ukrainian verbs come in pairs of imperfective and perfective forms, respectively: читати-прочитати, писати-написати, слухати-послухати.

Imperfective verbs are used to describe processes, ongoing events, and habitual actions or events and can be used in all three tenses: past, present, and future.

Perfective verbs are used to describe a single event in its entirety, stressing the result of a verbal action. Perfective verbs can only be used in the past or future tenses.

All Ukrainian verbs agree with the subject of a sentence. In the sentence: Моя мама працює в лікарні. “My mother works in the hospital,” the verb працює “works” is in the present tense and it agrees in person and number with the subject of this sentence, which is моя мама “my mother=she.”

When deciding which verbal form to use in a sentence, in the present tense (imperfective) or future tense (perfective), the following personal pronouns need to be considered for grammatical agreement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>я</td>
<td>ми</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>ти</td>
<td>ви</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>він, вона, воно (=студент, сестра, кошеня, сім’я)</td>
<td>вони (=студенти, лікарі, професори)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verbs: Conjugations

Ukrainian verbs may generally be grouped into two classes, or two conjugational patterns, usually referred to as the first and second conjugations of verbs.

Verbs: First Conjugation

The *first conjugation*: These are verbs that take the ending –у́ть/-ютъ in the third person plural present (imperfective) tense and future (perfective) tense (вонi form) and have –е/-є as part of the ending in other forms (except the я “I” form, which is –у/-ю): жити: живу-живеш-живуть, грати: граю-грась-грають, займатися: займаюся-займаєшся-займаються.

**First Conjugation of Verbs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Pronouns</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Personal Pronouns</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Я</td>
<td>живу</td>
<td>Ми</td>
<td>живемо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>граю</td>
<td></td>
<td>граємо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>займаюся*</td>
<td></td>
<td>займаємося</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ти</td>
<td>живеш</td>
<td>Ви</td>
<td>живете</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>граешь</td>
<td></td>
<td>граєте</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>займаєшся</td>
<td></td>
<td>займаєтеся</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Він</td>
<td>живе</td>
<td>Вони</td>
<td>живуть</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Вона</td>
<td>грає</td>
<td></td>
<td>грають</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Воно</td>
<td>займається</td>
<td></td>
<td>займаються</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In Ukrainian, verbs that end in -ся are considered intransitive verbs, or reflexive verbs. These verbs denote an action that is usually directed onto the “self” and no object is usually required. The patterns for the verbal endings are the same as for the non -ся verbs (add -ся after you decide which verbal ending is needed in a particular sentence).
Verbs: Second Conjugation

The second conjugation: These are verbs that take the ending –ать/–ять in the third person plural present (imperfective) tense and future (perfective) tense (вони form) and have –и/–и as part of the ending in other forms (except the я form, which is –у/–ю): бачити: бачу-бачиш-бачать, стояти: стою-стоїш-стоять.

Second Conjugation of Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Pronouns</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Personal Pronouns</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Я</td>
<td>бачу</td>
<td>Ми</td>
<td>бачимо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>стою</td>
<td></td>
<td>стоїмо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ти</td>
<td>бачиш</td>
<td>Ви</td>
<td>бачите</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Він Вона Воно</td>
<td>бачить</td>
<td>Вони</td>
<td>бачать</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verbs: Irregular

There are only a few irregular verbs in Ukrainian. They do not follow either the first or the second conjugational patterns in the present (imperfective) or future (perfective) tense. Ex: їсти, відповісти.

Irregular Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Pronouns</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Personal Pronouns</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Я</td>
<td>їм</td>
<td>Ми</td>
<td>їмо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>з’їм</td>
<td></td>
<td>з’їмо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ти</td>
<td>їси</td>
<td>Ви</td>
<td>їсте</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>з’їси</td>
<td></td>
<td>з’їсте</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Він Вона Воно</td>
<td>їсть</td>
<td>Вони</td>
<td>їдять</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>з’їсть</td>
<td></td>
<td>з’їдять</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Verbs: Tenses

In Ukrainian, there are three main verbal tenses: past, present, and future.

- **Imperfective verbs** may be used in all three tenses.
- **Perfective verbs** can only be used in the past or future tenses. This is due to their nature to express a completed action; a result. In the present tense, the action is still happening and is thus not complete.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imperfective</strong></td>
<td>читав, читала, читали</td>
<td>читаю, читаєш, читає, читаємо, читаєте, читають</td>
<td>буду, будеш, буде, будемо, будете, будуть</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+infinitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perfective</strong></td>
<td>прочитав, прочитала, прочитали</td>
<td><em>No present tense form</em></td>
<td><em>прочитаю, прочитаєш, прочитає, прочитаємо, прочитаєте, прочитають</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For perfective verbs, the endings in the future tense are the same as for the present tense of imperfective verbs.*
Verbs: Present Tense

The present tense describes actions which happen, or are happening, at the present time, or are repeated regularly.

Ex: Мої друзі зараз читають книги. “My friends are reading books now.”
Наша сестра часто танцює. “Our sister often dances.”

In the present tense, Ukrainian verbs agree in person and number with the subject of the sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>First Conjugation</th>
<th>Second Conjugation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>я</td>
<td>жити “to live”</td>
<td>любити “to love”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ти</td>
<td>живу</td>
<td>вчитися “to study”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>він, вона, воно</td>
<td>живе</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ми</td>
<td>живемо</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ви</td>
<td>живете</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>вони</td>
<td>живуть</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>святкувати “to celebrate”</td>
<td>святкує “to celebrate”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>святкую</td>
<td>святкуємо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>святкують</td>
<td>святкуєте</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>святкуєш</td>
<td>святкуємо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>святкуєте</td>
<td>святкуєть</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>любиш</td>
<td>люблю</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>любить</td>
<td>любимо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>любите</td>
<td>люблять</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>вчні &lt;br&gt; &lt;br&gt; &lt;br&gt;</td>
<td>вчна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>вчитися</td>
<td>вчитися</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>вчитися</td>
<td>вчитися</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Verbs: Past Tense**

The past tense describes actions which happened, or were happening, in the past, or were repeated regularly in the past.

Ex: Мої друзі читали книги. “My friends were reading books.”
   Наша сестра часто танцювала. “Our sister often danced.”
   На вихідних мій друг Маркіян прочитав дві книги. “My friend Markian read two books on the weekend.”

In the past tense, Ukrainian verbs agree in gender and number with the subject of the sentence. In order to form the past tense of verbs, take the infinitive or the base verbal form.

Ex: Читати “to read”
   1. Remove the infinitival ending –ти: читати > читал–
   2. Add the past tense suffixes and endings as follows:
      For **masculine**, add –в: (Тарас) читав–
      For **feminine**, add –ла: (Оксана) читала–
      For **neuter**, add –ло: (кошеня) читало–
      For **plural**, add –ли: (мої друзі) читали–

Here are more examples of verbs in the past tense for both the imperfective and perfective forms, that are formed in exactly the same manner:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>слухати/ послухати “to listen”</th>
<th>готувати/ приготувати “to prepare”</th>
<th>співати/ заспівати “to sing”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>він</td>
<td>слухав/ послухав</td>
<td>готував/ приготував</td>
<td>співав/ заспівав</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>вона</td>
<td>слухала/ послухала</td>
<td>готувала/ приготувала</td>
<td>співала/ заспівала</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>воно</td>
<td>слухало/ послухало</td>
<td>готувало/ приготувало</td>
<td>співало/ заспівало</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>вони</td>
<td>слухали/ послухали</td>
<td>готували/ приготували</td>
<td>співали/ заспівали</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>вчитися/ навчитися “to learn” [how to do smth]</th>
<th>дивитися/ подивитися “to watch”</th>
<th>залишатися/ залишитися “to stay/remain”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>він</td>
<td>вчився/ навчився*</td>
<td>дивився/ подивився</td>
<td>залишався/ залишился</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>вона</td>
<td>вчивлася/ навчилася</td>
<td>дивилася/ подивилася</td>
<td>залишалася/ залишилася</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>воно</td>
<td>вчилося/ навчилося</td>
<td>дивилося/ подивилося</td>
<td>залишалося/ залишилося</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>вони</td>
<td>навчилися/ навчилися</td>
<td>дивилися/ подивилися</td>
<td>залишилися/ залишилися</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*For the –ся verbs, the patterns for the verbal endings are the same as for the non –ся verbs. Simply add –ся after you decide which ending is needed in a particular sentence.

For the past tense, here are the steps to follow:

Ex: Вчитися “to study”
   1. Take the infinitive: вчи-ти-ся
   2. Cut –ти
   3. Add the past tense suffixes and endings for: masculine, feminine, neuter, or plural
   4. Last, add –ся

Ex: вчи-в-ся, вчи-ла-ся, вчи-ло-ся, вчи-ли-ся.
**Verbs: Future Tense**

The future tense describes actions which will happen or will be happening in the future.

With **imperfective verbs**, the future tense will denote future actions that *will be happening or will be repeated regularly* in the future. For example: На вихідних мій друг Маркіян буде читати дві книги. “Over the weekend, my friend Markian will be reading two books.” [=he will be involved in the process of reading these books].

With **perfective verbs**, the future tense will denote future actions that *will be completed* in the future. For example: На вихідних мій друг Маркіян прочитає дві книги “Over the weekend, my friend Markian will read two books” [=he will finish reading these books].

**Future Tense: Imperfective Verbs**

The future tense from imperfective verbs is formed by combining the present tense form of the verb бути “to be” plus the infinitive, or the base form of a verb (Ex: читати, писати, ходити).

Ex: Я буду читати “I will be reading.” The verb бути “to be” in this compound future tense must agree with the subject of the sentence. Here, я “I” is the subject; therefore, the verb бути “to be” is in the first person singular (я “I”) form буду.

**Future Tense of Imperfective Verbs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal pronouns</th>
<th>бути “to be” in the present tense</th>
<th>infinitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| я                  | буду                             | читати
| ти                  | будеш                           | писати
| він/вона/воно       | буде                            | малювати
| ми                  | будемо                           | грати
| ви                  | будете                           | ходити
| вони                | будуть                           | плавати
|                    |                                  | співати

Ex: Сьогодні ввечері мої друзі будуть танцювати і співати. “Tonight, my friends will dance and sing.”

На вихідних моя сім’я буде грати у футбол. “On the weekend my family will play football.”

У понеділок ми будемо писати листи на занятті. “On Monday we will be writing letters in class.”

У суботу мої батьки будуть дивитися українські фільми. “On Saturday my parents will be watching Ukrainian movies.”
**Verbs: Future Tense of Perfective Verbs**

The future tense from perfective verbs is formed in the same way as the present tense. Take the perfective form of the verb and apply proper endings, as illustrated in the table below. The verbal ending will have to agree with the subject of the sentence in person and in number.

Ex: Завтра ми напишемо тест. “Tomorrow we will write a test,” the perfective verb напишемо “will write” agrees with the subject ми “we.”

### Future Tense of Perfective Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Pronouns</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Personal Pronouns</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Я</td>
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<td>Ми</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>куплю</td>
<td></td>
<td>купимо</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ви</td>
<td>видрукуєте</td>
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<tr>
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<td>підеш</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>поїдете</td>
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<td>купиш</td>
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<td>купите</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Він/Вона/Вона/Вони</td>
<td>видрукує</td>
<td>Вони</td>
<td>видрукують</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>піде</td>
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<td>поїде</td>
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<td>поїдуть</td>
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<td>спакує</td>
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<td>спакуєть</td>
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<td>замовить</td>
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<td></td>
<td>купить</td>
<td></td>
<td>куплять</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ex: Сьогодні ввечері мої друзі спланують поїздку. “Tonight, my friends will plan a trip.”
На вихідних моя сім’я поїде на море. “On the weekend my family will go to the seaside.”
У понеділок ми напишемо листи на занятті. “On Monday we will write letters in class.”
У суботу мої батьки спакують валізу і поїдуть в Україну. “On Saturday my parents will pack a suitcase and go to Ukraine.”
Verbs: Aspect

Most Ukrainian verbs come in pairs of *imperfective* and *perfective* forms, respectively: готувати-приготувати “to prepare,” писати-написати “to write,” купувати-купити “to buy,” планувати-спланувати “to plan,” дивитися-подивитися “to watch.”

*Imperfective* verbs are used to describe processes, ongoing events, and habitual actions or events. The *imperfective aspect*, or form, of a verb can be used in all three tenses: past, present and future).

**Past actions**
Ex: Оксана вчора читала книжку. “Oksana was reading a book yesterday.”
Тарас завжди купував фрукти і овочі на базарі, бо вони там свіжіші. “Taras always bought fruits and vegetables at the market because they were fresher there.”

**Present actions**
Ex: Вона завжди читає багато книжок. “She always reads many books.”
Він часто купує помідори і капусту в супермаркеті, бо він живе недалеко. “He often buys tomatoes and cabbage at the supermarket because he lives nearby.”

**Future actions**
Ex: Оксана завтра буде читати цілий день. “Oksana will be reading all day tomorrow.”
Щодня Тарас буде купувати картоплю і виноград в магазині, бо вони там дешевші. “Every day Taras will buy potatoes and grapes in the store because they are cheaper there.”

*Perfective* verbs are used to describe a single event in its entirety, stressing the result of a verbal action. The *perfective aspect*, or form, of a verb can be used only to denote past or future actions.

**Past actions:**
Ex: Оксана вчора купила квитки на поїзд. “Oksana bought train tickets yesterday.”

**Future actions:**
Ex: Оксана завтра купить квитки на поїзд. “Oksana will buy train tickets tomorrow.”

When using aspectual forms, keep in mind that the meaning of each verb in an aspectual pair or aspectual group may differ in some instances.

Ex: *imperfective навчатися* (в університеті) “to study (at the university)” vs. *perfective навчитися* (грати на гітарі) “to learn (to play the guitar)”

*imperfective бути “to be” vs. *perfective стати “to become.”

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Verbs of Motion

Ukrainian has a very interesting, but slightly complex, category of verbs: verbs of motion.

These are various forms of “to go.” There are many variants for how “to go by foot” (іти, ходити “to walk,” бігти, бігати “to run”) and how “to go by vehicle” (їхати, їздити “to go in a car,” летіти, літати “to fly, to go by plane”). Verbs of motion, unlike other verbs, are divided into the so-called uni- or multidirectional subsets.

Unidirectional verbs are used in very restricted contexts and therefore, are used less often than the multidirectional verbs:
- mostly to indicate one trip in one direction in progress at the time of speech (in the past, present or future tense). Here, we focus on the present tense, as in the following phone conversation:

  – Алло, привіт, Оксана! Ти де?
  – Я зараз іду в університет. А ти?
  – А я зараз їду автобусом на базар.

  – Hello, Oksana! Where are you?
  – I am going to the university now. And you?
  – I am going to the market by bus now.

Multidirectional verbs are used much more frequently for:
- a single round trip
  Вчора ми ходили в театр. “Yesterday we went to the theater.”
  Нам подобається ходити в театр. “We like to go to the theater.”
  Ми завжди ходимо в оперу. “We always go to opera.”
  Моя сестра щодня ходить в спортивній зал. “My sister goes to the gym every day.”
- a single trip in multiple directions or without an indication of a specific direction (walking, running around, etc.)
  Щоранку я бігаю в парку. “I jog in the park every morning.”
- to indicate movement itself
  Минулого тижня ми цілий день плавали в морі і бігали на пляжі. “Last week we were swimming in the sea and running on the beach the whole day.”
Verbs of Motion: Unidirectional Verbs (іти, їхати)

“Іти/йти” and їхати in the Present Tense

In the present tense, the unidirectional, imperfective verbs of motion іти, їхати are used to express constructions similar to: I am going/walking/driving/flying now to […]

Here, we focus on the present tense of these verbs. For example: Я зараз їду в гори, а мої друзі летять в Україну. “I am going (=on my way) to the mountains now, and my friends are now going (=on their way) to Ukraine.” Often, these verbs are used in phone conversations to express “I am on my way to”:

– Привіт, де ти?
– Я зараз їду в ресторан, а ти?
– А я їду в кіно.

– Hello, where are you?
– I am on my way to a restaurant now, and you?
– And I am going to the cinema.

Unidirectional Imperfective Verbs “іти/йти” (to go by foot) and “їхати” (to go by vehicle) in the Present Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Pronouns</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Personal Pronouns</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Я</td>
<td>іду</td>
<td>Ми</td>
<td>ідемо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ти</td>
<td>ідеш</td>
<td>Ви</td>
<td>ідете</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Він Вона Воно</td>
<td>іде</td>
<td>Вони</td>
<td>ідуть</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* “іти” is spelled “йти” when following a vowel, e.g., Я йду в кіно. “I am going to the cinema.” Ти йдеш на концерт. “You are going to the concert.”
“Піти” and “поїхати” in the Past and Future Tenses

The unidirectional, perfective (result) verbs of motion іти “to go by foot,” їхати “to go by vehicle,” have perfective (result) variants. These are: піти “to go by foot,” поїхати “to go by vehicle.” Just like any other perfective verb, they are used for past or future completed actions.

Past actions
Ex: Моя сестра поїхала в Україну. “My sister went to Ukraine (and she is not here/back yet).”
Наші друзі пішли в театр. “Our friends went to the theater (and they are not back/not home yet, or this is not the focus).”

Future actions
Ex: Моя подруга поїде в Київ влітку. “My friend will go to Kyiv in the summer.”
Тарас і Остап підуть сьогодні на концерт української музики. “Taras and Ostap will go to the concert of Ukrainian music today.”

In the constructions denoting future actions, the focus is on “the happening of the trip”: “my friend will actually go to Kyiv” and “Taras and Ostap will actually go to the concert.” In these constructions, whether they will return or not is not the focus.

Unidirectional Perfective Verbs “піти” and “поїхати” in the Future Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Pronouns</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Personal Pronouns</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Я</td>
<td>піду</td>
<td>Ми</td>
<td>підемо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>поїду</td>
<td></td>
<td>поїдемо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ти</td>
<td>підеш</td>
<td>Ви</td>
<td>підете</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>поїдеш</td>
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<td>поїдете</td>
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<td>Він</td>
<td>піде</td>
<td>Вони</td>
<td>підуть</td>
</tr>
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<td>Вона</td>
<td>поїде</td>
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<tr>
<td>Воно</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Unidirectional Perfective Verbs “піти” (to go by foot) and “поїхати” (to go by vehicle) in the Past Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to go by foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>Вона пішла</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>Він пішов</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter</td>
<td>Воно пішло</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>Вони/ми/ви пішли</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verbs of Motion: Multidirectional Verbs (ходити, їздити)

The multidirectional verbs of motion are used to denote:
- a single round trip
- repeated round trips
- walking or driving/riding with no specific direction
- to indicate movement itself

“ходити” and “їздити” in the Present Tense

In the present tense, the multidirectional, imperfective verbs of motion ходити “to go by foot,” їздити “to go by vehicle,” which are also imperfectives, are used to express constructions similar to:

Ми часто ходимо у спортзал. “We often go (by foot) to the gym.”
Щодня студенти їздять в університет. “Every day, students go (by transport) to the university.”

Multidirectional Verbs “ходити” and “їздити” (to go to and back) in the Present Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Pronouns</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Personal Pronouns</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Я</td>
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<td>Ми</td>
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<td></td>
<td>їздимо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ти</td>
<td>ходиш</td>
<td>Ви</td>
<td>ходите</td>
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<tr>
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<td>їздиш</td>
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<tr>
<td>Він Вона Воно</td>
<td>ходить</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>їздить</td>
<td></td>
<td>їздять</td>
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</table>
“Ходити” and “їздити” in the Future Tense

In the future tense, the multidirectional, imperfective verbs of motion ходити, їздити are used to express constructions similar to:

Ми часто будемо ходити у спортзал. “We will be often going (by foot) to the gym.”
На вихідних туристи будуть їздити на концерти і на екскурсії. “On the weekend, tourists will be going to concerts and excursions.”

**Multidirectional Imperfective Verbs “ходити” and “їздити” (to go to and back) in the Future Tense**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal pronouns</th>
<th>the form of бути “to be” in the present tense</th>
<th>Infinitive of the verb of motion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>я</td>
<td>буду</td>
<td>ходити</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ти</td>
<td>будеш</td>
<td>їздити</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>він/она/воно</td>
<td>буде</td>
<td>плавати</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>вони</td>
<td>будуть</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Ходити” and “їздити” in the Past Tense

In the **past tense**, the multidirectional, imperfective verbs of motion *ходити*, *їздити* are used to express constructions similar to:

раніше ми часто ходили у спортзал і на каву. “Previously, we often used to go to the gym and for coffee.”
Мої батьки раніше щодня їздили на роботу на метро. “My parents previously used to go to work by subway every day.”

**Multidirectional Imperfective Verbs “ходити” and “їздити” (to go to and back) in the Past Tense**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>to go by vehicle</th>
<th>to go by foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>Вона їздила</td>
<td>Вона ходила</td>
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<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>Він їздив</td>
<td>Він ходив</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter</td>
<td>Воно їздило</td>
<td>Воно ходило</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>Вони/ми/ви їздили</td>
<td>Вони/ми/ви ходили</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXPRESSING CERTAIN FUNCTIONS IN UKRAINIAN

Expressing Likes and Dislikes

In order to express likes and dislikes, the following constructions may be used:
Я люблю, коли спекотно. “I like when it is hot.”
Я не люблю, коли холодно. “I do not like when it is cold.”
Я терпіти не можу, коли слилько. “I hate when it is slippery.”

Some constructions are used with the Dative case of personal pronouns:
Мені подобається весна. “I like spring.”
Мені не подобається, коли вітряно і волого. “I do not like when it is windy and wet.”

Talking about Needs

When discussing needs, the adjective потрібний (masc), потрібна (fem), потрібне (neut), потрібні (pl) (need) is used together with personal pronouns in the Dative case.

Мені потрібний светр. “I need a sweater.”
Тобі потрібна біла футболка. “You need a white T-shirt.”
Нам потрібні кросівки і чорні туфлі. “We need sneakers and black shoes.”

The adjective потрібний “need” agrees with the noun that is “needed” in number (singular or plural) and in gender (feminine, masculine, or neuter): потрібна футболка “a T-shirt is needed,” потрібний светр “a sweater is needed,” потрібні кросівки “sneakers are needed.”

Whoever needs something (sweater, T-shirt, sneakers) takes on the dative case (мені “I [need],” тобі “you [need],” йому “he [needs],” їй “she [needs],” Сергієві “Sergiy [needs],” Олені “Olena [needs],” Меланії “Melania [needs]”).

If something is needed to be done, then the adverbial form потрібно is used.

Ex: Мені потрібно купити фрукти і овочі. “I need to buy fruit and vegetables.”
Меланії потрібно купити вечірню сукню. “Melania needs to buy an evening dress.”
Нам потрібно поїхати на море. “We need to go to the seaside.”

Adjective потрібний

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>masculine</th>
<th>feminine</th>
<th>neuter</th>
<th>plural</th>
<th>Action [needed]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Time Expressions: Clock Time

Telling the Time

There are several ways of telling the time in Ukrainian. Here are some examples:

Восьма (година) тридцять (хвилин)  
АБО  
восьма (година) тридцять (хвилин) ранку

Двадцята (година) тридцять (хвилин)  
АБО  
восьма (година) тридцять (хвилин) вечора

Please note: The 24-hour clock is normally used in formal situations – booking an appointment, flight/bus/train schedules, concerts/films/shows, etc.

Ordinal Numerals in the Nominative Case (feminine gender)

The question Котра зараз година? is used to ask: “What time is it now?” To answer this question, ordinal numerals in the Nominative case are used:

Ex: Зараз друга година. “It is 2 o’clock now.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Ordinal numerals in the Nominative case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01:00</td>
<td>Перша година</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02:00</td>
<td>Друга година</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03:00</td>
<td>Третя година</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04:00</td>
<td>Четверта година</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05:00</td>
<td>П’ята година</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06:00</td>
<td>Шоста година</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07:00</td>
<td>Сьома година</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08:00</td>
<td>Восьма година</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:00</td>
<td>Дев’ята година</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Десята година</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Одинадцята година</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Дванадцята година</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ordinal Numerals in the Locative Case

When asking: О котрій годині [...]? “At what time [something happens]?” ordinal numerals in the Locative case are used.

For example, to answer the question О котрій годині ти снідаєш? “At what time do you have breakfast?” one would answer: Я снідаю в сьомій годині. “I have breakfast at 7 o’clock.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Ordinal numerals in the Locative case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01:00</td>
<td>О першій годині</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02:00</td>
<td>О другій годині</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03:00</td>
<td>О третій годині</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04:00</td>
<td>О четвертій годині</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05:00</td>
<td>О п’ятій годині</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06:00</td>
<td>О шостій годині</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07:00</td>
<td>О сьомій годині</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08:00</td>
<td>О восьмій годині</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:00</td>
<td>О дев’ятій годині</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>О десятій годині</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Об одинадцятій годині</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>О дванадцятій годині</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dates

When discussing dates, specifically, when saying “Today is March twenty-first,” the Ukrainian construction would be: Сьогодні двадцять перше березня. In this structure, the ordinal numeral twenty-first is neuter and is followed by the name of the month in the genitive case. Names of the months that end in –ень, change as follows:

січень → січня  
жовтень → жовтня

Ex: перше січня, одинадцяте березня, двадцяте квітня, двадцять перше травня, тридцять перше грудня.

The form for November ends on a hard consonant, thus: листопад → листопада
The form for February is an adjective, thus: лютий → лютого
Expressing Wishes and Desires

In Ukrainian, when expressing wishes and desires, often the construction consists of the main verb, grammatically in the past tense, together with the particle б (or би, its spelling variant).

For example, in the sentence Я би поїхала в Україну. “I would go to Ukraine,” the verb поїхати is in the past tense grammatically, поїхала “went,” but the sentence refers to wishes and desires to travel in the future. The particle б or би could either precede or follow the verb, but it must be close to the verb.

Ex: Мої друзі б поїхали в гори. Мої друзі поїхали би в гори. “My friends would go to the mountains.” These sentences are both correct in Ukrainian.

Олена б скуштувала сало в шоколаді. “Olena would try lard in chocolate.”

Ми пішли б на концерт рок-музики. “We would go to the rock concert.”

Ярина хотіла б стати професором. “Yaryna would like to become a professor.”
SOCIAL UKRAINIAN

Greetings and Goodbyes

**Formal greetings**

Добрий ранок!/ Доброго ранку! “Good morning!”
Добрий день!/ Доброго дня!/ Добридень! “Good day!”/ “Good afternoon!”
Добрий вечір!/ Доброго вечора! “Good evening!”

 Radий вас бачити! (masc)/ Рада вас бачити! (fem)/ Раді вас бачити (pl) “I am glad to see you!”
 Вітаю вас! “Greetings!”

**Informal greetings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiating</th>
<th>Responding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Привіт (Тарасе/ Оксано)! “Hello (Taras/Oksana)!”</td>
<td>Як справи? “How are you?”*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Як життя? “How is life?”*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Що нового? “What is new?”*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Супер, дякую! “Super, thank you!”</td>
<td>Добре, дякую! “Good, thank you!”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Непогано, дякую! “Not bad, thank you!”</td>
<td>Погано. “Bad.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Please be advised that in Ukrainian, unlike English, questions Як справи? Як життя? Що нового? “How are you? How is life? What’s new?” etc., are not part of the greeting. They are personal information questions, which are normally addressed only to familiar interlocutors. They are never used in formal encounters, particularly if the interlocutors are not well acquainted. Also, if you ask such questions, be prepared to listen to your interlocutor’s detailed and sometimes lengthy updates.

**Formal goodbyes**

До побачення (пане Петре)! “Good bye (Mr. Petro)!
До зустрічі! “See you!”
На все добре! “Good bye [All the best]!”
Гарних/ приємних вихідних! “Have a good/ nice weekend!”
Добраніч!/ На добранич! “Good night!”

**Informal goodbyes**

Бувай (Тарасе/ Оксано)! “Bye (Taras/ Oksana)!”
Па-па (Тарасе/ Оксано)! “Bye (Taras/ Oksana)!”
До зустрічі! “See you!”
Гарних/ приємних вихідних! “Have a good/nice weekend!”
## Introductions

### Formal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiating</th>
<th>Responding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Introducing oneself</strong></td>
<td><strong>Introducing others</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Добрий день! Я Тарас. “Good day! I am Taras.”</td>
<td>• Пані Оксано, познайомтесь—це мій колега пан Тарас. Пане Тарасе, це пані Оксана. Вона викладач і працює в університеті. “Mrs./Ms. Oksana, meet my colleague Mr. Taras. Mr. Taras, this is Mrs./Ms. Oksana. She is an instructor and she works at the university.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Добрий день! Мене звати Тарас. А як вас звати? “Good day! I am Taras. And what is your name?”</td>
<td>• Дуже приємно. Тарас. “Very nice [to meet you]. [I am] Taras.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Приємно познайомитися, я Оксана. “Nice to meet you. I am Oksana.”</td>
<td>• Приємно. Оксана. “Nice to meet you. [I am] Oksana.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Informal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiating</th>
<th>Responding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Introducing oneself</strong></td>
<td><strong>Responding</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Привіт! Мене звати Віталій. А як тебе звати?</td>
<td>• Мене звати Марина. Дуже приємно. “My name is Maryna. Very nice [to meet you].”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Hello! My name is Vitaliy. And what is your name?”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Introducing others</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Марина, познайомся—це мій брат Віталій. Віталію, це Марина. Вона моя одногрупниця. “Maryna, this is my brother Vitaliy. Vitaliy, this is Maryna. She is my classmate.”</td>
<td>• Дуже приємно. Віталій. “Nice to meet you. [I am] Vitaliy.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Приємно. Марина. “Nice [to meet you]. [I am] Maryna.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Phone Etiquette

**Answering the phone**
• Алло! “Hello!”

**Asking for people when talking on the phone**
• (А) можна Оксану/ Тараса до телефону? “Can I speak to Oksana/Taras?”

**Responding to this request**
• Хвильоочку “One minute” (if someone is available).
• А її/ його немає вдома “She/he is not at home.”
**Personal Information Questions**

Яке ваше/ твоє прізвище? “What is your last name?”
Яке ваше/ твоє ім’я? Як вас звати? “What is your first name?” “What are you called?”
Який ваш/ твій номер телефону? “What is your phone number?”
Яка ваша/ твоя адреса? “What is your address?”
Яка ваша/ твоя електронна адреса? “What is your email?”
Який ваш сімейний стан? “What is your marital status?”

**Asking for and Giving Directions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Requesting information</strong></th>
<th><strong>Responding to requests for information</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Вибачте, ви не знаєте, де (музей, аптека)? “Excuse me, do you know where there is a (museum, pharmacy)?”</td>
<td>● (Музей, аптека) он там, на (площі/ проспекті/ вулиці/ бульварі Свободи). “(The museum, pharmacy) is there (on the square/avenue/street/ Boulevard of Freedom).”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Перепрошую, ви не знаєте, де (...)? “Excuse me, do you know where (…)?”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Thanking</strong></th>
<th><strong>Responding to thanks</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Дякую. “Thank you.”</td>
<td>● Прошу. “You are welcome.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Дуже дякую. “Thank you very much.”</td>
<td>● Будь ласка. “You are welcome.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Asking for the Time**

**Formal**

| ● Пані Олено/ пане Тарасе, скажіть будь ласка, о котрій годині у нас концерт? “Ms./Mrs. Olena/ Mr. Taras, could you please tell us what time our concert is?” | ● Об одинадцятій (годині) двадцять (хвилин). “At eleven twenty (11:20).” |

**Informal**

| ● Олено/ Тарасе, скажіть будь ласка, о котрій годині (у нас сьогодні лекція)? “Olena/ Taras, could you please tell us what time (our lecture is today)?” | ● О першій (годині) десять (хвилин). “At one ten (01:10).” |
### Shopping for Clothes

- Добрий день. Вам потрібна допомога?  
  “Good afternoon. Do you need any help?”
- Я шукаю (чорну сукню, білі туфлі).  
  “I am looking for (a black dress, white shoes).”
- Який вам потрібний розмір? “What size do you need?”
- Сорок восьмий. “Forty-eight.”
- Ось прошу. “Here it is.”
- Дуже дякую. Те, що потрібно.  
  “Thank you very much. This is exactly what I need.”

### Ordering Food at a Restaurant

- Добрий день. Що ви будете замовляти?  
  “Hello. What would you like to order?”
- Що бажаєте на (перше, десерт)?  
  “What would you like for (the first course, dessert)?”
- Я хочу (борщ і вареники з картоплею).  
  “I want (borscht and dumplings with potatoes).”
- А мені, будь ласка, … .  
  “For me, …, please”
- Я замовлю … “I will order…”
- Мені смакує … “I like…”

### Requests for Small Favours

#### Formal

- Дайте мені (каву), прошу.  
  “Please give me (some coffee).”
- Подайте мені (сіль), будь ласка.  
  “Pass me (the salt), please.”
- Додайте цукор у чай, будь ласка.  
  “Please add some sugar in the tea.”

#### Informal

- Дай мені (каву), прошу.  
  “Please give me (some coffee).”
- Подай мені (сіль), будь ласка.  
  “Pass me (the salt), please.”
- Додай цукор у чай, будь ласка.  
  “Please add some sugar in the tea.”
Staying at a Hotel

Booking a hotel room

Я б хотів/ла замовити номер у готелі. “I would like to book a room in a hotel.”
Які умови є в номері? “What are the amenities in the room?”
А чи є в номері холодильник та інтернет? “Is there a refrigerator and internet in the room?”
А скільки це буде коштувати? “How much will it cost?”
Ви кредитки приймаєте? “Do you accept credit cards?”

Arriving at a hotel

Я замовив/замовила номер у вашому готелі. “I booked a room in your hotel.”

Making Requests at a Hotel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Request</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Чи можна мені ...? “Can I ...?”</td>
<td>- Звичайно. “Of course.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Я хотів/ла б ... “I would like ...”</td>
<td>- Добре. “Sure.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Мені потрібен/ потрібна/ потрібне/ потрібні ... “I need ...”</td>
<td>- Без питань. “No questions.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Ось, прошу. “Here it is, please.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Будь ласка. “You are welcome.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- На жаль, нічим не можу допомогти. “Unfortunately, I cannot help you.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Перепрошую, але ... “I am sorry, but...”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Я б залюбки, але ... “I would like to, but...”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Вибач/ вибачте, але ... “I am sorry, but ...”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Asking for and Giving Advice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asking for advice</th>
<th>Giving advice</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Ви могли б щось порекомендувати?</td>
<td>- Я порекомендував би піти … “I would recommend going …”</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- “Could you recommend anything?”</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Ви можете щось порекомендувати?</td>
<td>- Тоді підіть … “Then go …”</td>
<td>- Непогана ідея, але я не дуже люблю … “Not a bad idea but I do not really like …”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- “Can you recommend anything?”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Я хотів/ла б … “I would like …”</td>
<td>- Тоді вам потрібна/потрібний … “Then you need …”</td>
<td>- Дякую, але я вже там була. “Thank you, but I was already there.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Гарна ідея, дякую. “Nice idea, thank you.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Я думаю, варто відвідати …, дякую. “I think it is worth visiting …, thank you.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Звучить цікаво, але … “It sounds interesting but …”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Talking about Likes and Dislikes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asking about likes and dislikes:</th>
<th>Expressing likes:</th>
<th>Expressing dislikes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Класно, правда? “Cool, right?”</td>
<td>- Ти ще питаєш? Звичайно! “Why are you even asking? Of course!”</td>
<td>- Мені не дуже подобається ... “I don’t like very much …”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- А тобі подобається ..? “And do you like ...?”</td>
<td>- Мені (найбільше) подобається ... “(Most of all) I like …”</td>
<td>- Мені зовсім не подобається ... “I completely don’t like …”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- А яку (музику) ти любиш? “What (music) do you like?”</td>
<td>- Мені дуже подобається ... “I like very much …”</td>
<td>- Я не люблю ... “I do not like …”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- А ти любиш ...? “And do you like ...?”</td>
<td>- Я люблю ... “I love …”</td>
<td>- Я не дуже люблю ... “I do not really like …”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Так, і навіть дуже. “Yes, and even very much.”</td>
<td>- Навіть не нагадуй! “Don’t even remind me!”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Invitations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formal</th>
<th>Informal</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Ви не хочете (піти на концерт)? “Would you like (to go to a concert)?”</td>
<td>• Ти не хочеш (піти на концерт)? “Do you want (to go to a concert)?”</td>
<td>• Гарна ідея! “Nice idea!”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Слухайте, може (підемо на концерт)? “Listen, maybe (we could go to a concert)?”</td>
<td>• Слухай, може (підемо на концерт)? “Listen, maybe (we could go to a concert)?”</td>
<td>• Залюбки. “Gladly.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ви б не хотіли (піти на концерт)? “Would you like (to go to a concert)?”</td>
<td>• Ти б не хотів/ла (піти на концерт)? “Would you like (to go to a concert)?”</td>
<td>• Супер думка! “Super idea!”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Давайте (підемо на концерт)? “Let’s (go to a concert)?”</td>
<td>• Давай (підемо на концерт)? “Let’s (go to a concert)?”</td>
<td>• З радістю! “With pleasure!”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Narrating a Story

Спочатку, … “First, …”
Тоді … “Then …”
Потім … “Then …”
Після того … “After that …”
Насамкінці, … “Finally, …”
Connecting Sentences into a Story

Також, ... “Also, ...”
A ще ... “Also, ...”
До речі, ... “By the way, ...”
Крім того, ... “A, ... “Additionally, ...”
Хоча ... “However”/ Although, ...”
Отже ... “So/ To sum up, ...”

Comparing and Contrasting

і..., і... “Both/in both/at both/with both etc.”: І в готелі «Історія», і в готелі «Грибова хата» є усі умови. “In both, the hotel History and the hotel Mushroom House there are all amenities.”

..., а... “..., but...”: Готель «Історія» великий, а готель «Грибова хата» малий. “The hotel History is big, but the hotel Mushroom House is small.”

Surprise Phrases