

UKRAINIAN

Morphology and Syntax

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Introduction

1. Script and orthography
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Overview

- Ukrainian is written with the Cyrillic alphabet.
- It is composed of 32 letters plus an additional sign to indicate palatalization.
- It is based on the Greek script.

А а	Б б	В в	Г г	Ґ ґ	Д д	Е е	Є є	Ж ж	З з	И и	І і
a	b	v	h	g	d	e	je	ž	z	y	i
[a]	[b]	[v]	[h]	[g]	[d]	[e]	[je]	[ʒ]	[z]	[ɪ]	[i]
Ї ї	Й й	К к	Л л	М м	Н н	О о	П п	Р р	С с	Т т	У у
ji	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	r	s	t	u
[ji]	[j]	[k]	[l]	[m]	[n]	[o]	[p]	[r]	[s]	[t]	[u]
Ф ф	Х х	Ц ц	Ч ч	Ш ш	Щ щ	Ь ь	Ю ю	Я я			
f	x	c	č	š	šč	'	ju	ja			
[f]	[x]	[ts]	[tʃ]	[ʃ]	[ʃtʃ]	[-]	[ju]	[ja]			

Gender

Masculine

Чоловік - a man

Feminine

Жінка - a woman

Neuter

Сонце - the sun

Number

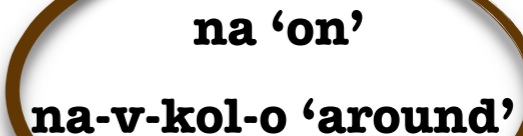
Singular

Plural



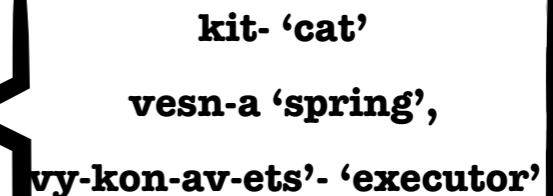
Morphemes

Uninflected words consist of one or more morphemes.



na 'on'
na-v-kol-o 'around'

Inflected words contain two or more morphemes, although the last morpheme may be a phonetic zero.



kit- 'cat'
vesn-a 'spring',
vy-kon-av-ets'- 'executor'

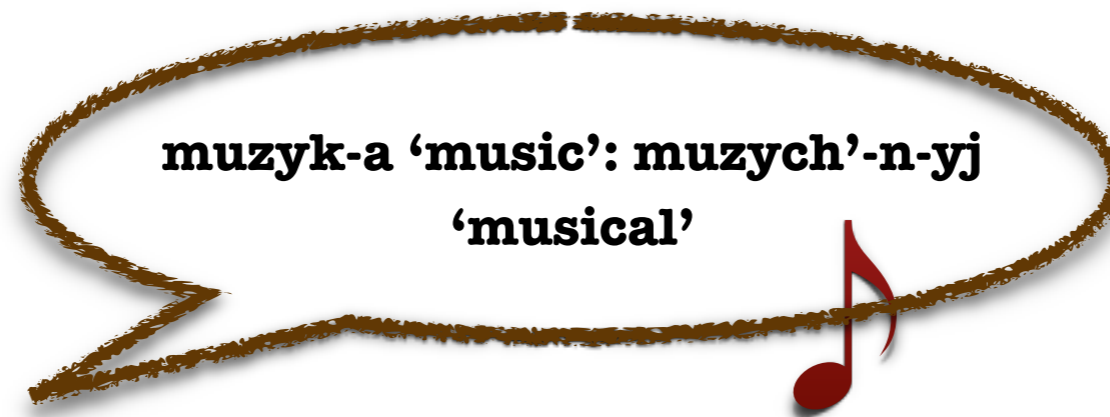
Often suffix determines where the stress occurs and its movement.

The suffix -ar, for example, identifies the word as a masculine noun with a zero ending in the nominative singular having the so-called soft type of declension

lik-ar [gen-likar'a] 'physician'

Morphemes

Quite a few suffixes require certain phonetic changes in the preceding phoneme, most often in the root.



Fusion of consonants on the boundary of a morpheme with the succeeding suffix.

rob-it-nyk 'worker' + the collective suffix -stv-(o)—robitny-tstv-o

As a result of these peculiarities, morphemes in Ukrainian appear not only in their 'regular' form, but also as a set of relationships based on that form.

Derivational Morphology

Pos	Pattern	Example
N → N	NEGATIVE: не- (ne-) FEMALE (for occupations): -к- (-k-) DIMINUTIVE (for female nouns): -к- (-k-)	druh, friend → ne-druh, enemy likar, doctor (male) → likar-k-a, doctor (female) mashyna, car → mashyn-k-a, small car
V → V	PERFECTIVE (prefix): про- (pro-) PERFECTIVE (suffix): -ну- (-nu-)	testuvaty, to test → pro-testuavaty, to complete testing znykaty, to disappear → znyk-nu-ty, to be vanished
A → A	NEGATIVE: не- (ne-) PRIVATIVE: без- (bez-)	solodkyi, sweet → ne-solodkyi, not sweet shumnyi, noisy → bez-shumnyi, noiseless

Case

- **Nominative** (Imennykovyj) (xto? shcho?) / (who? what?)
- **Genitive** (Rodovyj) (kogo? chogo?) / (who? what?)
- **Dative** (Daval'nyj) (komu? chomu?) / (whom?)
- **Accusative** (Znahidnyj) (kogo? shcho?) / (who? what?)
- **Instrumental** (Orudnyj) (kim? chim?)
- **Locative** (Mistsevyj) (na komu? na chomu?) / (on whom? on what?)
- **Vocative** (Klychnyj)

Declension Types

In Ukrainian, there are **four noun declension types**:

masculine
neuter
feminine ending in a vowel
feminine ending in a consonant

There are **hard and soft subgroups**; when the hard subtype ends in 'o' or 'y', the soft subtype substitutes them by 'e' and 'i' respectively.

I. masculine, hard and soft
II. neuter, hard and soft
III. feminine in a vowel, hard and soft
IV. feminine in a consonant, hard only

	I (kitchen garden)	II (city)	III (sister)	IV (night)
Singular				
Nom	horod	misto	sestra	nich
Gen	horodu	mista	sestry	nochi
Dat	horodovi	mistu	sestri	nochi
Acc	horod	misto	sestru	nich
Inst	horodom	mistom	sestroju	nichchu
Loc	(na) horodi	(na) misti	(na) sestri	(v) nochi
Voc	horode	misto	sestro	noche
Plural				
Nom	horody	mista	sestry	nochi
Gen	horodiv	mist	sester	nochej
Dat	horodam	mistam	sestram	nocham
Acc	horody	mista	sester	nochi
Inst	horodamy	mistamy	sestramy	nochamy
Loc	(na) horodi	(na) mistax	(na) sestrax	(v) nochax
Voc	horody	mista	sestry	nochi

Tenses

Present

1s	chytaju
2s	chytajesh
3s	chytaje
1p	chutayemo
2p	chytajete
3p	chytajut'

Future

chytatymu	budu chytaty
chytatymesh	budesh chytaty
chytatyme	byde chytaty
chytatymemo	budemo chytaty
chytatymemo	budete chytaty
chytatymut'	budut' chytaty

Past

Perfect
pro-chytav
pro- chytav
pro-chytav/pro-chytala/ pro-chytalo
pro-chytaly
pro-chytaly
pro-chytaly

Mood

Indicative

The imperative has only 2nd person forms (singular and plural), and a 1st plural form.

Imperative

2 sg. chytaj
1pl. chytajmo
2 pl. Chytajte

The conditional is formed by adding the particle **by** (after consonant) or **b** (after vowel) following the past tense form.

prochytav by
pomyla b

Syntax

- * Word order is quite free, the different cases being enough in most circumstances to clarify meaning.

Зробила домашнє задання = Я зробила сьогодні домашнє завдання.

Сьогодні дуже гарна погода.

Ти підеш зі мною до магазину?

Як ти спромоглася таке подумати?

- * Nevertheless, clause structure is basically Subject-Verb-Object.
- * There are no articles and the copula (verb 'to be') is omitted in the present tense.
- * Adjectives precede their nouns and agree with them in gender, number and case.

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Thank You for the Attention!

