

Ukrainian Language

(70 hrs, 2 hr per week)

The course of Ukrainian of year 10 is generalized. The learning materials are grouped by rules of the modern Ukrainian language every educated person should know.

Table of contents	Expected results
Introduction	
<p>Lexicography. Modern lexicographic sources: dictionaries, reference literature (including electronic versions). Information and its normative function. Main types of dictionaries. Reference media resources.</p>	<p>Pupil:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mastered the means of searching the necessary information in different lexicographic sources, compares and analyzes it; • assumes the reliability of the presented information; • finds out unreliable obtained information, finds the gaps and fills them; • uses the found information for explanations and facts in various study and practical situations, modelling and designing situations.
Lexical norm	
<p>Normative and non-normative lexicon. Types of norms. Lexical mistake. Lexical meaning of a word. Word and context; the dependence of a word on the context. Proper Ukrainian and adopted words. Justified and unjustified adopted words. Lexical and phraseological synonyms and antonyms. Synonymical means of Ukrainian language. Paronyms. The main groups of idioms, polysemy, synonymy and antonymy of idioms.</p>	<p>Pupil:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • respects a lexical norm in oral and written speech; • uses lexically correct words, uses polysemantic words, synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, and metaphorical phrases in speech; • adheres to lexical collocation; • reveals and corrects the violated lexical and word usage norms; • assesses one's own speech and the speech of others in terms of accurate, suitable and metaphorical word usage.
Practical rhetoric	
<p>Rhetoric as art, science and discipline. Speech situation. Elements of speech situation (speaker (addresser), listener (audience), speech subject, and conditions of a successful speech.</p>	<p>Pupil:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishes contact with a listener (listeners); • defines the aesthetic features of speech; • analyzes one's own and others' texts; • assumes the roles of rhetoric knowledge in human life; • reveals the reasons of successful speech;

<p>What makes a good interlocutor. Requirements for the speaker's speech. Speaker's communication state. Audience (listener, listeners). Types of listening. Listening goals. Audience modelling. Contact with audience. Contact establishment means. Text as a communication unit. Stages of speech text preparation. Types of reading and writing down the speech text. Text aesthetics. Speech act. Quarrel as a communication type. Types of quarrels. Rules of a quarrel. Arguments and proofs. Polemical means. Art of answering questions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prepares the text of speech; • speaks in public; • compares, analyzes, assesses speech acts, etc.
Norm of pronunciation	
<p>Pronunciation mistake. Pronunciation dictionary. Sonority concept. Interchange of у/в, і/ї as a sonority means. The main rules of pronunciation of vowels. The main rules of pronunciation of consonants. Stress. Normative stress. Stress variants in Ukrainian. Dialect stress. Complicated word stress cases.</p>	<p>Pupil:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organizes one's activities (motivates, sets goals, plans, forecasts, controls, reflects, and corrects); • reveals and analyzes the violations of a pronunciation norm; • works with a pronouncing dictionary and stress dictionary; • correlates between the sound and the letter; • analyzes one's own and other's oral speech; • finds additional information on the topic; • makes assumptions on the importance of a pronunciation norm.
Spelling norm	
<p>Orthogram. Spelling mistake. Spelling dictionary. Principles of Ukrainian spelling. Unstressed е, и in word root. Apostrophe. Soft consonants in writing. Vowel interchange. Consonant interchange in Ukrainian. Prefix spelling. Suffix spelling. Use of a capital letter. Word break rules.</p>	<p>Pupil:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organizes one's activities (motivates, sets goals, plans, forecasts, controls, reflects, and corrects); • reveals and explains the violation of a spelling norm; • works with a spelling dictionary; • uses knowledge on practice; • analyzes the facts of violation of spelling norms; • assumes the spelling of a word;

Educational programs in use for teaching Ukrainian children



<p>Spelling of compound words together, separately, and with a hyphen. Spelling of foreign words. Rule of a “nine”. Difficult surname spelling cases. Difficult geographical names spelling cases. Rules of graphic abbreviations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • finds and analyzes additional information on the topic.
<p>Morphological norm</p>	
<p>Morphological mistake. Noun. Noun gender. Feminine and masculine nouns for professions (поет – поетеса, поетка; директор – директорка, робітник – робітниця, etc.). Vocative case. Creation and conjunction of male and female patronymic names.</p>	<p>Pupil:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reflects over one's speech activity from the point of view of morphological norms, and corrects it as needed; • uses dictionaries, reference literature and electronic sources to check and improve one's level of mastering of a morphological norm; • analyzes written and oral texts from the point of view of morphological norms.