



Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine

UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

for comprehensive schools with Ukrainian as the language of instruction

Curriculum for comprehensive schools

Grades 10-11

Standard level

Grade 10

(70 hours, 2 hours per week)

Content of study material
Language content
Introduction Lexicography. Modern lexicographical sources: dictionaries, reference books (including electronic media). Their informative and normative functions. Basic types of dictionaries. Reference media resources.
The meaning of norms in contemporary Ukrainian literary language Normative and non-normative speaking. Types of norms. Lexical norm. Lexical error. Lexical meaning of a word. Word and context; relationship of word meanings to context. Word usage: word choice, lexical compatibility. Ukrainian proper and borrowed words. Justified and undesirable borrowings. Lexical and phraseological synonyms, antonyms. Synonymic wealth of the Ukrainian language. Paronyms. Prevention of errors in the use of paronyms. The most widespread cases of violation of the lexical norm. Several other languages, inappropriate use of Ukrainian words in their inappropriate meanings. Basic groups of idioms, multiple meanings, synonymy and antonymy. Use of words in idioms according to their stylistic colouring. Approval of lexical norms in the dictionaries of the Ukrainian language (repetition and generalization).
Orthoepic norms Orthoepic error. Orthoepic dictionary. The concept of euphony. The alternation in/of, and/and as a means of euphony. Basic rules for pronunciation of loud sounds. Basic rules for pronunciation of consonant sounds. Emphasis. Basic rules for stressing words. Normative accent. Variant stress on words in the Ukrainian language. Word discriminating stress. Shape-differentiating stress. Dialect accent. Difficult cases of word stress.
Orthographic norms An orthogram. Orthographic error. Orthographic dictionary. Principles of Ukrainian orthography. Unwritten е , и in the root of a word. Apostrophe. Softness of consonants. Vowel alternation. Sequencing of consonants in the Ukrainian language. Alteration of consonants in word formation. Consonantal simplification. Doubling and lengthening of consonants. Spelling of prefixes. Spelling of suffixes.

The use of capital letters.

Rules for transferring words from line to line.

Spelling of compound words together, separate and with a hyphen.

Spelling of words of foreign origin. The "nine" rule.

Complicated spelling of surnames.

Complicated spelling of geographic names.

Distinguishing adverbs and adverbial compounds (**збоку – з боку, зрештою – з рештою, всередині – в середині**, etc.). Rules of their spelling.

Writing of **не, ні** with different parts of speech.

Rules for graphic abbreviations of words.

Morphological norm

A morphological misconception.

The Noun.

The genus of nouns (complex cases of concordance of the genus of nouns like *кір, дріб, біль, нежить, пил, степ, ступінь, путь*, etc. with other parts of speech).

Parallel generic forms of nouns

(*зал – зала, птах – птаха, плацкарт – плацкарта*, etc.).

Nouns of the masculine and feminine gender, denoting the names of people for activities (*поет – поетеса, поетка; директор – директорка, робітник – робітниця*, etc.).

Nouns of the General and Dual gender. Determination of the gender of indispensable nouns and abbreviations, and the rules for their use.

Nouns in singular or plural only.

Complex cases of noun declension.

Declension and inflection of nouns in the declension case.

Declension case endings of masculine nouns of the 3rd gender. case endings of nouns with concrete and abstract meanings (*терміна – терміну, феномена – феномену*). Parallel endings of masculine nouns in the Locative case (*-ові, -еві (-єві), -у (-ю)*); of nouns in the Locative case (named household objects (*взяв олівець – узяв олівця, написав лист – написав листа*); (*на коні – на коневі, в ліжку – на ліжкові, в гаї – в гаю, на торзі – на торгу*) local case plural nouns (*кістьми – костями, крильми – крилами, чобітьми – чоботями*, etc.).

Endings of nouns III declension in the plural case.

Verbosity of nouns IV declension.

Peculiarities of the vacative case.

Creation and conjugation of masculine and feminine patronymic names.

3 hours - reserve, at the teacher's discretion.

Grade 11
(70 hours, 2 hours per week)

Content of study material
Language content
Linguistic sustainability as a key feature of national identity
The concept of linguistic sustainability. The sources that feed linguistic sustainability.
Morphological norm.
Adjective. The case endings of adjectives. Higher and higher degrees of comparison of adjectives. Synonymic ways of expressing different degrees of an attribute, The use of adverbs <i>дуже, вельми, занадто, мало, вкрай, зовсім, особливо, трохи, децю, злегка</i> , etc., the use of adjective suffixes and prefixes with the sense of subjective evaluation (<i>величезний, манюсінкий, тонкуватий, завеликий, старенький, предобрій</i>). Adverb. Degrees of comparison. Adjectives inflected with nouns. Numerals. Complex cases of agreement and inflection of numerals. Verbs, verb forms. Complicated cases of verb forms, to give, to eat, to reply, to be, etc. Parallel forms of the imperative declension of 1st and 2nd person plural verbs (<i>ходімо – ходім, візьміте – візьміть, визначте – визначіть, підтвердьте – підтвердіть</i>). Active and passive participles.
Syntactic norm
The concept of syntactic norm. Syntactic error. Complex cases of syntactic concord (<i>УПА засвідчила; до міста Старий Самбір; у місті Чернівці</i>). Complicated cases and variants of syntactic control (<i>відгук про роботу, радіти з перемоги і радіти перемозі; потреба в підручниках; не вживати заходів; не викликає довіри; враження від фільму; командувач військ; багатий на копалини і багатий копалинами; близько десятої години; переміг завдяки вам; посіяла біля хати, за нашими розрахунками</i>). The use of prepositions в, на with geographical names and spatial nouns (<i>відбувається в Україні, побувати в Німеччині; поглянути на Вкраїну; жити на Черкащині; піднятися на Еверест</i>). Word combinations with a preposition <i>по</i> (<i>піти по гриби; по цей день; блукати по полю; триватиме з лютого по квітень; кожному по сувенірові; зауваження по суті тощо</i>). Word combinations with prepositions <i>в(у), при, за, із-за</i> (<i>посіяти у дощ; працювати в бібліотеці; росте при дорозі; за часів Мазепи; за активної підтримки</i>). The use of derivative conjunctions. Variants of grammatical connection of the subject and the predicate (<i>Він був активним учасником тих подій. Мій однокласник – директор школи. Перегляд вистави становить частину нашого плану на вихідний. Висіло багато картин; більшість громадян учора підтримали; більшість депутатів проголосувало; батько з сином відвідали; виставка-продаж вразила</i>). Passive constructions with verbs in <i>-ся</i> . Syntax constructions with <i>-но, -то</i> . Word order in sentences. One-syllable and incomplete sentences. Simple compound sentences. Rules for compound sentences. Logical fallacies in compound sentences.
Punctuation norm
Punctuation error. Dash between the subject and the predicate in a simple sentence. Punctuation in simple sentences, complicated - appeals; - homogeneous members of the sentence; - separate definitions, appendices, circumstances; - insert words and sentences.

A comma in a complex sentence.
A semicolon in a complex sentence.
A colon in a complex sentence.
Dash in a complex sentence.
Punctuation in direct speech.

Stylistic norm

Stylistic error.
Stylistic use of polysemous words and homonyms, synonyms, antonyms and paronyms.
Stylistic features of words of foreign origin.
Stylistic coloring of vocabulary. Book and colloquial vocabulary.
Evaluative vocabulary.
Stylistic role of neologisms and outdated vocabulary.
Stylistic coloring of phraseology.
Expressive possibilities of phraseology.
Stylistic features of word formation.
Stylistic features of parts of speech.
Requirements for the use of syntactic units in different styles.

3 hours - reserve, at the teacher's discretion