

Some Notes on Using *Словник* 'Vocabulary' Effectively

- ✓ All texts for reading practice contain an enhanced glossing system. By clicking on hyperlinked vocabulary items learners instantly receive relevant translations.
- ✓ All video segments are preceded by a vocabulary list, in alphabetical order, in order to assist with listening comprehension.
- ✓ All glossed items and vocabulary from the video segments are provided in the Vocabulary Glossary/Словник section of the web-textbook.
- ✓ Please note that almost all verbs are presented in aspectual pairs: the imperfective variant is first and the perfective variant occurs second. For instance, an entry **розробля́ти, розробі́ти (що) 'to develop'** would signal that the **розробля́ти** is an imperfective and **розробі́ти** is a perfective variant of this verb.
- ✓ Often, a verb or a noun is presented with a set of pronominal forms of **хто/що** 'who/what' in parentheses. This information is given in order to show with which case a verb or a noun is used, when relevant:
 - Nominative хто/що
 - Genitive кого/чого
 - Dative кому/чому
 - Accusative кого/що
 - Locative на, в кому/чому
 - Instrumental ким/чим
 - Vocative (address form) -----

Therefore, when a verb or a noun is presented with (**кого/чого**), it signals that this verb is used with the Genitive case.

- ✓ Some verbs or nouns are presented with the prepositions with which they are normally used.
Therefore the following marking:
зіткáтися, зіткнúтися (з ким/чим) 'to encounter'
would mean that this particular verb could be used either without a preposition, or with the preposition **з 'with'** which would be followed by a noun in the Instrumental case, signaled by (**ким/чим**).
- ✓ If the marking is such that a preposition immediately follows the verb, that is, it is not in parenthesis, as in:
розрахóвувати, розрахува́ти на (кого/що) 'to count on'
then this particular verb requires this preposition (and the Accusative case). In other words, this preposition is not optionally used with the verb.
- ✓ Most nouns are presented in a singular form, with plural provided in parentheses:
роботода́вець (pl. работода́вці) 'employer'

- ✓ Some vocabulary items are presented as phrases:
рiнок страхувальних послуг 'insurance market'
This type of presentation displays particular vocabulary items already in context, which eases an understanding of their usage.

- ✓ Finally, most vocabulary items are used repetitively throughout a relevant chapter: either in readings, discussion questions, exercises, conversational activities, and writing assignments. Therefore, when memorizing vocabulary, students are encouraged to consult the use of vocabulary items in context.