

The Some Difficulties of Learning Russian Grammar as a Foreign Language

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ANNOTATION

The article is devoted to the problems and some challenges of learning Russian grammar. In addition, it represents to match Russian as well as English grammar rules and show some easy ways to learn Russian grammar.

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Introduction

The grammatical systems of Russian and English are fundamentally different. English is an analytical language, in which grammatical meaning is largely expressed through the use of additional words and by changes in word order. Russian, on the other hand, is a synthetic language, in which the majority of grammatical forms are created through changes in the structure of words, by means of a developed system of prefixes, suffixes and inflectional endings which indicate declension, conjugation, person, number gender and tense. Russian therefore has fairly complicated systems of noun and adjective declension and verb conjugation, but the Russian sentence has no real word order.[1] And this difference in the Russian and English languages pose problems for bilingual students studying as a second language. These problems of language interference is most frequently caused by a misunderstanding of the foreign language grammar and, particularly by Russian students, a tendency to translate word-for-word. Moreover, rather than try to learn them by heart, it would be better to use this section as a reference, perhaps reviewing the appropriate section prior to teaching the grammatical structures contained within to your classes. L.V. Shcherbaspoke about the importance of using the native language in Russian as a Foreign Language classes:

'We must recognize, once and for all, that the student's native language is used in classes, regardless of how much we want to exclude it. And this is why we must turn it from an enemy into a friend' [2,]. Some people say that the Russian language can be hard to learn. This is not really true, learning Russian is no harder than learning other languages. The main difficulty for a lot of people is learning the new grammar structure. If you have learned other languages before you will already be familiar with some of these grammar concepts, such as gender and cases. The first difficulty of the Russian Language is the Cyrillic Alphabet. Russian is one of the Slavic family's languages. It is different from Latin, Anglo-Saxon, Germanic languages.

The second difficulty is complex pronunciations. Sometimes letters are pronounced differently than they are written. For instance, Russian pronounce "harasho" (it means "good") as if it were written "horosho". The third is Russian cases. It is particularly difficult for students especially whose native languages don't have cases or mother language cases do not affect the structure of words.

The next one is aspectual verbs system. In Russian there are two versions of verbs: perfective and imperative. The perfective: it describes either an action past and gone, a future action, or one that has occurred but that is not meant to be repeated (one time only), the imperfective: which describes a present action, can also describe a repeated action, or an action started in the past but is not over. They express differences. In English, we say: 'I was buying' and 'I bought' or ', in Russian also we can use different verbs for each version.

For example, we say:

'Yanakupala' and 'Yakupala'.

Sometimes, you just have to add a prefix:

Читать -> Прочитать Писать -> Написать Делать -> Сделать

Other times, the suffix changes:

Решать ->Решить

Then there are situations when a completely different verb is used:

Говорить ->Сказать

And one of the main difficulty is fewer prepositions. It is a good thing that there are

only a few prepositions in Russian since they have various meanings. Otherwise it would be very difficult to translate them effectively. English speakers find this very difficult to understand because they are more used to specific orientation in space and time. It's customary for English speakers to be more precise when describing locations, thus prepositions are typically used.

However, we faced some easy ways while studying Russian grammar to learn than other languages.

Following statements show some things that make Russian grammar easier. of learning Russian grammar. In addition, it represents to match Russian as well as English grammar rules and show some easy ways to learn Russian grammar.

1. The first is Russian alphabet. While learning the alphabet, Almost all words are pronounced quite accurately. With Russian the pronunciation is normally quite clear from the written form of the word.

2. In Russian , complicated sentence structures aren't used as English. For example, in English to be polite we would say something like "Can you tell me what time is it ?", however in Russian they would say something simpler like "what time is it?".

3. The case system are used in Russian grammar.. Instead of having a strict sentence word order like in English, you just need to change the ends of the nouns. This makes Russian a very expressive language, because you can emphasise a point by changing the order of the words in a sentence. It also helps you understand what people are trying to say.

4. There are not articles in Russian grammar.. (Like "a" and "the")

5. There are fewer tenses in Russian than English .Russian does not bother with the difference between "She was writing", "She had been writing ", etc.

To sum up, because of deference between Russian and English grammar mastering and learning Russian as a second language is challengeable. Its grammar structure, pronunciation, Russian cases, verb system, proposition makes Russian grammar difficult. However, there are some ways to learn Russian easily.

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