

# Studying Verb Types in the Lessons of Russian as a Foreign Language

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**Abstract.** The article considers the methodology for teaching foreign listeners the use of perfective and imperfective verbs at the elementary level of mastering the Russian language. Ways of forming specific pairs of verbs are presented, language exercises are given to consolidate this material.

**Key words:** perfect and imperfect form of the verb, tense forms of the verb.

No one doubts that grammar is a rather difficult aspect in the study of the Russian language by foreign students. It is difficult for foreigners to comprehend both a large number of grammatical rules and a large number of exceptions to them. And of course, one of the most difficult grammatical topics, according to researchers, in teaching Russian as a foreign language is imperfective and perfective verbs (hereinafter - NSV, SV) [1], since the category of verb form is not unique to other languages. Трудность связана с тем, что иностранным слушателям сложно не только запомнить способы образования глаголов, но и правильно употребить глаголы НСВ в общефактическом значении, когда наблюдается разобщенность действия, имевшего место в прошлом, с моментом высказывания, когда заявляется только тот факт, что данное действие совершилось in the past, regardless of any events that followed this action, that is, outside of any specific situation. The general factual meaning, as well as the specific factual meaning of verbs, is revealed only in a certain context, therefore, when studying the topic, it is necessary to show the main functions of the verb types using specific examples. At an elementary level, when studying the verbs NSV and NE, the explanation of the material must begin with when and in what situations we use these verbs. This means that it is necessary to determine the meanings of verbs. NSV verbs denote: 1) the process of action (action that continues for some time of action); 2) repetitive action (normal or repeated action for some time); 3) statement of one fact; 4) two facts at the same time; 5) denial of action. CB verbs denote: 1) the result of an action (a completed action in the past or future that has or will have a result); 2) a single action (a single action in the past or future tense); 3) sequential actions. Showing the differences in the meaning of verbs, it is necessary to immediately offer foreign listeners words signals that will help to use the form of the verb correctly. For example, for NSV these are the following words: always, often, sometimes, rarely, usually, every day, never, long, short, 2 (3, 4) hours, all day, all day, all life. For SW, these words will be: in the end, finally, suddenly, immediately, unexpectedly. The next step in studying the topic will be an explanation of the ways of forming aspectual pairs of verbs. It is known that there are several ways of forming aspectual pairs of verbs. Firstly, SV is formed from NSV with the help of prefixes: infinitive NSV + prefix = SV. The most common prefixes: pro-; y-; by-; for-; na-; at-; with-; you-. Secondly, with the help of suffixes: infinitive CB + suffix = NSV; the most common suffixes: -iva, -yva, -va, -a, -я. For better memorization, you can offer foreign listeners a table. It is necessary to note the exceptions: the infinitive NSV + suffix -nu = CB (rest - rest), sometimes the formation of the NSV is accompanied by the alternation of the adjoining consonant (ask - ask), the alternation of the vowel in the root (finish - finish). There are also special cases of pair formation, in which knowledge of the rule is not assumed. These pairs must be remembered. Such cases are divided into two groups: 1) different verbs (a verb of a different kind is a new word), for example, to speak - to say; 2) changes in the root, for example, buy - buy. Further, it is necessary, using the table, to proceed to an explanation of temporary forms. NSV verbs have all tense forms, VS verbs do not have present tense forms, the way of forming the past

tense of the NSV and SV verbs is the same, the way of forming the future tense is different. In further study of the use of the verbs NSV and SV, it is necessary to point out that the verbs NSV denote two simultaneous actions in the present, past or future tense: – The students walked down the street and talked. Verbs SV denote two successive actions in the past or future tense: - We had lunch and went to the library. It is also important to note that if a single action occurs during the action of the process, verbs of different types are used: - When we watched the movie, my friend came. With the verbs to start / begin, continue / continue, finish / finish, like / like, study / learn, be able, not want and others, only imperfective verbs are used: - I started cooking dinner; I like to read books; he doesn't want to watch the movie. For high-quality assimilation by foreign listeners of this topic, it can be recommended to write down verbs in a separate notebook. In the methodology of teaching Russian as a foreign language, it is considered expedient not to present a topic once (linearly), but three times. This allows you to introduce a grammatical topic gradually, without overloading foreign listeners, and at the end of the training period to get the planned result. At the same time, in a foreign audience, the analysis of grammatical material is carried out taking into account the analysis of the functioning of the unit in speech activity. Insufficient attention to the grammatical aspect of studying the Russian language as a foreign language leads to the pollution of the speech of foreign listeners, their numerous mistakes, makes it difficult to communicate normally in Russian [2, p. 125]. After explaining the patterns of formation and the use of species pairs, foreign listeners are offered language exercises that will ensure the consolidation of this material [3]. The following types of language exercises are usually used: - filling in the gaps in the sentence (insert the verbs NE and NE); - choosing the correct form of the verb from the proposed ones; - transformation of proposals (based on a sample); - the formation of one grammatical form from another (open the brackets using the appropriate grammatical form). When studying the basic level of mastering the Russian language, foreign listeners can introduce the concept of unpaired verbs, that is, verbs that do not have a specific pair. Such verbs have either only a perfective form, not related to an imperfective, or only an imperfective form, not related to a perfective. In the study of single-species verbs, there are also some difficulties. Иностранцы слушатели должны понять, что одновидовые глаголы совершенного вида обозначают стремительность действия, мгновенность действия, его результативность, могут показывать лишь какой-то момент действия или смену одного состояния другим: очнуться, молвить, ринуться, хлынуть, встрепнуться, грянуть, кануть, рухнуть, to rush, to take a swarm, and other times. At the time of time, one-impended GLAGOLOLS of NSVs will cut off, which are not binded by a result with a result or with kakim, to pursue it, to establish, to establish, to establish, to be alert , присутствовать, значить, отрицать, ожидать и др. В самую последнюю очередь иностранным слушателям вводится понятие двувидовых глаголов, которые в определенном контексте выступают или как глаголы СВ, или как глаголы НСВ: арестовать, атаковать, заимствовать, женить, жениться, расследовать, образовать , organize, hurt, borrow, guarantee, order, use, influence. For example: Operatives today investigated the theft of jewelry (CB). Operatives frequently investigated jewelery thefts (JNEs). Thus, a step-by-step study of the verbs NSV and SS, a system of exercises that ensure the consolidation of the material, will help foreign listeners develop skills in using aspective pairs of verbs.

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