

THE IMPORTANCE OF GRAMMAR IN LEARNING MODERN RUSSIAN

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Abstract

The article analyzes a general approach to the grammatical rules and exceptions of the Russian language, as well as the learning methods developed by several scholars who have made significant contributions to the field of linguistics. To achieve this goal, the article uses traditional and modern approaches to the study of Russian grammar. The article also discusses the importance of grammatical skills and competence in learning Russian.

Keywords: Russian language, syntax, elements, set, education, word, content, tool, dictionary, system, language, rule, learning, application, competence.

Introduction

Each language is a very complex formation, in which two main groups of elements are distinguished, constituting its specificity - this is the vocabulary and grammatical structure. The grammatical structure of the language includes a set of grammatical means and their interrelations. Each individual language has its own special grammatical structure. Russian is one of a large group of Slavic languages, which are spoken by about 200 million people in total. Of these, slightly less than half use the Russian language.

All Slavic languages, depending on the greater or lesser degree of closeness between them, are divided into three groups: western, southern and eastern[1]. In this article, we will consider the grammar of the Russian language.

The grammar of the Russian language is a complex and multifaceted system that determines the rules and norms of language use. The correct use of grammatical rules plays an important role in understanding and conveying the meaning of an utterance, and is also one of the key factors determining linguistic competence.

This article will cover Russian grammar, its basic rules and exceptions, as well as specific features that can create difficulties when learning the language.

It will cover issues such as declension and conjugation, syntax and punctuation, as well as more complex grammatical constructions and exceptions to the rules. The purpose of this article is to help the reader better understand Russian grammar and avoid mistakes when using it. The Russian language (like any other language) is a system. A system (from the Greek systema - a whole made up of parts; connection) is a combination of elements that are in relationships and connections that form integrity, unity.[2]

Studying Russian grammar can be a fascinating and interesting process that helps to understand and enjoy Russian culture and literature. However, language is a living and dynamic organism that is constantly evolving and changing. Therefore, teaching Russian should include studying not only grammar, but also vocabulary, phonetics, syntax and cultural aspects of the language.[3]

One of the most famous Russian authors working in the field of Russian grammar is A.A. Zaliznyak. His works "Grammatical Dictionary of the Russian Language" and "Russian Grammar" have become classics in the field of studying Russian grammar. In his works, Zaliznyak analyzes in detail the rules of declension and conjugation, syntax and punctuation, and presents new approaches to the study of grammar. Another significant researcher of Russian grammar is A.V. Ivanov. His book "Fundamentals of the Modern Russian Language" contains a detailed analysis of grammatical rules and exceptions, and also presents methodological recommendations for studying Russian grammar.

Stress placement: some words have a non-standard stress placement. For example, the word "verb" has stress on the second syllable, despite the fact that in the suffix "-ol" the stress should be on the penultimate syllable. Exceptions to the rules: in Russian grammar, there are many exceptions to the rules that can cause difficulties for language learners. For example, the noun "writer" has a non-standard declension in the genitive case singular - "writer", which does not correspond to the general rules of declension. The aim of the Russian Grammar is to describe the current state of the grammatical structure of the Russian literary language - its morphemics, word formation, morphology, and syntax.

The Grammar also includes a description of Russian phonetics, phonology, stress, and intonation: the information contained here is essential in the sections devoted

to morphology, word formation, and syntax. From all of the above, it follows that the role of the word as a unit of language that carries a variety of grammatical possibilities is unusually great in grammar. The patterns of word structure and its ability to form other lexical units are at the center of word formation. The word as a carrier of morphological categories and systems of forms is at the center of morphology.[4] In addition to its main lexical meaning, a word may have an additional stylistic meaning, that is, contain information: - about the styles in which it can be used (bookish or colloquial) - functional-stylistic meaning; - about what assessment (neutral, positive or negative) the speaker gives to the subject of speech or the interlocutor, what emotions he puts into this word - the emotional evaluative meaning.[5]

Syntax, in that part which deals with word connections, is entirely based on the grammatical and lexical-semantic properties of words; in that part of syntax, the center of which is the sentence, word forms act as components of the sentence, which are differently significant for its structure.[6] Thus, a word, its forms in their relation to the forms of other words or to the entire construction appears as a concentration of different grammatical meanings and carries a whole complex of multidirectional grammatical properties.[7]

Currently, the Russian language is one of the languages of global significance. It is included, along with English, French, Spanish, and Chinese, in the number of official international languages. It is important to note that Russian grammar is dynamic and constantly evolving, and some rules may change over time. Therefore, it is important to constantly study and practice the Russian language in order to be aware of all changes and use the language competently and effectively.

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