

**LINGUODIDACTIC ASPECTS OF VERBS EXPRESSING DISPLACEMENTS IN  
RUSSIAN LESSONS WITH STUDENTS WITH UZBEK LANGUAGE OF  
INSTRUCTION**

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**ANNOTATION**

This article describes that a species in Russian is a large-scale grammatical category and also it can give briefly information about in modern Russian, about 20 productive prefixes interact with paired verbs of movement.

**Key words:** *Methodology for teaching Russian as a foreign language, lesson in Russian as a foreign language, verbs of movement, monospecific verbs, transitive and intransitive verbs, transposition verbs.*

The category of the species in the Uzbek language is less expressed in synthetic forms and to a greater extent - in analytical ones.

There are three points of view regarding the category of the species and its presence in the Turkic languages: 1) the presence in the Turkic languages of the category of the verb form in general is denied; 2) almost all complex verbs are considered as specific forms of the verb; 3) the system of types in the Turkic languages is considered according to the scheme of the system of types in the Russian language. [1. p. 12]

In Uzbek, unlike Russian, each verb of movement has several future tense forms. In Russian, imperfect verbs form a complex future (I will walk), and perfect verbs form a simple future. The species category is one of the main grammatical and stylistic wealth of the language (A.M.Peshkovsky). It is closely related to the categories of tense, voice and mood.

A species in Russian is a large-scale grammatical category. Each verb has a specific form, and its expression is carried out using different methods: suffix (выбросить - выбрасывать); prefix (варить - сварить); prefix – suffix (сажать - посадить); supportive (брать - взять). [2. p. 19]

As for their derivational features, here, first of all, it is necessary to note the ability of verbs of non-unidirectional movement to “head” their own word-formation nests. The latter belong to the full structural type of word-formation nests (according to the typology of A.I.Moiseev), are three-, four-, five-stage, and the filling of the stages of word formation is extremely uneven.

From the point of view of the quantitative aspect of the motivational potential, the verbs of movement motivate a large number of derivatives (there are up to six hundred of them) and have the largest word-formation paradigms. The latter are heterogeneous, that is, they contain derivatives referring to different parts of speech. A large category of prefix formations stands out among them. They are characterized by a variety of modification derivational meanings inherent in the groupings of derivatives, which are categories of verbal action modes. Each prefix brings its own individual connotation of meaning to the verb. [3. p. 87]

In teaching Russian as a foreign language, an important place is occupied by the problem of the methodological organization of grammatical material. An increase in the effectiveness of teaching is facilitated by the clarity in the presentation of the visual rule and the system of exercises, which is the main means of a certain formation of the speech mechanism of students on the basis of a typical code.

According to many scholars, the verb is the most difficult grammatical category of the Russian language, since it occupies a central position in the semantic structure of the sentence. In its composition, such groups as verbs of speech, feelings and perceptions, movements, etc. have long been distinguished.

The topic "Verbs of Movement" causes great difficulties for foreign students studying Russian. These difficulties can be explained by the following reasons: 1) the richness of the lexical meanings of the verbs of

motion; 2) the need to distinguish between the designation of traffic with and without transport; 3) the presence of non-prefixed and prefixed verbs of motion; 4) the existence among prefixed verbs, an imperfect form of verbs denoting unidirectional and undirected, single and repetitive movement; 5) among the prefixed verbs - the use of paired and non-relative verbs, verbs with various numerous prefixes, often quite close in sound. [4. p. 3]

The verbs of movement have their own peculiarities of use in speech, associated with the originality of the formation of specific forms. So, some prefixes introduce spatial meanings into verbs (movement to the right, up, left and etc.), others - temporal meanings.

In the work of A.V.Isachenko verbs of movement are represented by 17 correlative pairs: бежать – бегать, везти – возить, гнать-гонять, гнаться – гоняться, ехать- ездить, идти-ходить, нести- носить, and нестись-носиться (1). Other linguists traditionally distinguish 14 pairs of verbs of movement.

In modern Russian, about 20 productive prefixes interact with paired verbs of movement: в, вз, вы, за, из, над, недо, пере, под, про, при, у, раз, об.

The teacher constantly encounters various mistakes due to the peculiarities of these verbs and the peculiarities of the foreign student's native language.

Analyzing the mistakes of students, we can conclude that most often there is a mixture of forms: two prefixed verbs of movement left-out; prefixed and non-prefixed verbs of the same kind came - went; prefixed and non-prefixed verbs of different kinds did not go - did not go. Several examples of mistakes in the speech of schoolchildren can be cited: Shahzoda saw the teacher and came to him; Where were you on Saturday? I went to my grandmother.

According to some methodologists, there are four main points in the process of studying the verbs of movement in a school with the Uzbek language of instruction.

1. When students study the accusative case of direction, the verbs go, walk, go are introduced. We go to school; They went to the museum today; The day after tomorrow he will go to the concert. This clause explains the lexical meaning of these verbs. Information is given that the verb go is usually used in the present tense (Where are you going now? - We go to school to go contains an indication of the future tense (Where will it go the day after tomorrow?) The day after tomorrow he will go to a concert to walk, used in the present tense to mean a repetitive movement (We go to school every day), coincides in meaning in the sentence “Yesterday we were in the cinema”.

2. Learning basic verbs of movement without prefixes. When studying the basic verbs of movement without prefixes, a list of correlative verbs of unidirectional and multidirectional movement is given and the differences in the nature of movement are explained. [5. p. 49]

3. In the third paragraph, the verbs of movement with prefixes are studied. On the basis of the considered verbs with the help of prefixes, derivatives are formed, the meanings of which depend on the word-forming prefix. At the same time, from the group of verbs of unidirectional movement, verbs of the perfect form are formed (exit, take out, fly out, etc.), and from the group of verbs of unidirectional movement - verbs of the imperfect form (go out, take out, fly out, etc.). In the classroom, you can ask the students to translate the meanings of these words into Uzbek.

4. In the fourth paragraph, the figurative meanings of the verbs of motion are studied. From the original meaning of the verbs, the meaning of movement in general is formed: it is raining, time is running, time is flying and milk has run away.

In the Turkic languages, the verbs of movement occupy a special place. There is a number of studies in this area (Khalikova, 1967, Vasileva, 1980; and others). The work of N.K.Dmitriev, who notes that the verb of

movement in the Turkic languages is not differentiated according to the way of movement, which, as you know, is the main criterion in the classification of Russian verbs of movement. In his opinion, all verbs of movement can be divided into two groups:

1) verbs indicating the direction of movement;

2) verbs denoting a way of movement. There are several verbs that seem to occupy an intermediate position between these groups.

The main “integrating” semantic feature of the analyzed verbs is the “movement” feature. The semantic dominant of the group is the verb walk, ride and move. Generally expressing the semantics of the entire group.

The most complete description of the verbs of motion is given by M.G.Usmanov. The author notes that in the Bashkir language, as in other Turkic languages, the organic sign of the verbs of movement, the essence of their originality, is the direction of movement, which is clearly reflected in the semantic structure of most verbs. The absence of prefixes in the Bashkir language, as well as in other Turkic languages that perform the function of expressing various directions in Russian, is compensated for lexically: the content of the verb, along with other semantic elements, also includes the designation of the direction. They express the idea of the direction of action implicitly, by their own roots, without needing any morphological design for this.

Thus, the active, passive and reflexive voices are common to both languages. In addition to them, in Uzbek, there are compulsory and mutually-joint pledges, and in Russian - mutual and reciprocal-average. From whatever starting points the contrastive analysis begins, the requirement of consistency remains an immutable prerequisite.

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