

SOME PECULIARITIES OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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The interdependence of foreign languages teaching and cross-cultural communication is sure to be indisputable. Cultural peculiarities of different communicators might hinder the process of cross-cultural communication. So, at the present stage one of the main tasks of foreign languages teaching is treating the target language as the real and fully functional communicative means. A widely educated professional needs a language not only as the means of production, but also as a part of the culture of the people who speak this language. The above mentioned provides for wide-ranging language proficiency. The basic principles of the new directions for the language proficiency are: learning the language functionally, in terms of using it in different spheres of society life; generalization of the vast theoretical and practical experience of teaching language for specific purposes; validation and elaboration of methods of foreign languages teaching as the means of communication between professionals; foreign languages acquisition against the background of social, cultural, and political life of nations that speak these languages; development of a model of training for teachers of foreign languages, specialists in international and intercultural communication.

Russian language is a Slavic language. It was formed in the 14th century, when the Old Russian language was divided into Russian, Ukrainian and Belarusian. Slavic languages are still keeping many Indo-European antiquity, as in grammar and in vocabulary. This ancient heritage makes Russian language so complicated, but interesting!

There are many interesting verbs in Russian language. For example, verbs "есть" and "дать" with their derivatives. As you know, they have a completely specific system of conjugation forms: "Я ем, дам", "ты ешь, дашь", "он ест, даст". Or, the verb "хотеть", which is conjugated in singular form according to the first type ("хочешь, хочет"), but in plural – according to the second one : ("хотим", "хотите", "хотят"). "Бежать" – "бежим", "бежите", but "бегут" (mixed conjugation).

There are insufficient verbs in Russian language. For example: "победить". Он победит, ты победишь, а я... победю? побежу? побужду? How to say correctly? You have to use a replacement construction "я одержу победу" or "стану победителем". Because this verb has not I form in singular form, so this verb is insufficient.

The verb can be insufficient because of the sense. Let's take such as "вызреть". We can say that "фрукты вызревает", but can we say about ourselves "я вызреваю", "мы вызреваем"? It would be senseless, and therefore, all personal forms except III form will be impossible. Personal forms of this verb can be at least in singular and plural forms, but "светает" is always in singular form. We know the verb "светать" has past tense, future tense and infinitive. But there is one verb in Russian language, that has only one form: "неймётся". It has no any other tenses, and even indefinite form.