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**Linguistic formulas - a priority of modern teaching**  
**"In the universe of grammar I"**

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## **Linguistic formulas - a priority of modern teaching "In the universe of grammar I"**

### **ABSTRACT**

We have the variety of forms, ways, methods, strategies of teaching in the 21st century. It's important to achieve the goal, to gain the result, to perceive the given materials. Everyone is free to choose any ways from the given approaches. Most of the textbooks are dedicated to English language. English is dominated worldwide and it's not only foreign language but a second language as well in many countries. There are different visions and approaches in teaching a language as a foreign or as a second one. Textbooks are made based on the four skills: reading, writing, speaking, listening. Demand of Georgian as a foreign language has increased. Many philologists have occupied themselves with teaching Georgian as a Foreign language. Plus, they have means of teaching, once there are many textbooks already created, especially for the beginner levels. Online teaching has also increased these demands. Every author forms his/her own style, approach and vision when creating a textbook. In my opinion, it's important to first calculate the common methodical view from the beginning to the end and only then start working on the new textbook. This kind of approach helps instructor gain the results and consistent logical motion is encouraging hopeful for the student.

**Key words:** *grammar, teaching, foreign, language, material, Georgian language abroad, word building, postpositions, adverb*

We have the variety of forms, ways, methods, strategies of teaching in the 21st century. It's important to achieve the goal, to gain the result, to perceive the given materials. Everyone is free to choose any ways from the given approaches. Most of the textbooks are dedicated to English language. English is dominated worldwide and it's not only foreign language but a second language as well in many countries. There are different visions and approaches in teaching a language as a foreign or as a second one. Textbooks are made based on the four skills: reading, writing, speaking, listening. Demand of Georgian as a foreign language has increased. Many philologists have occupied themselves with teaching Georgian as a Foreign language. Plus, they have means of teaching, once there are many textbooks already created,

especially for the beginner levels. Online teaching has also increased these demands. Every author forms his/her own style, approach and vision when creating a textbook. In my opinion, it's important to first calculate the common methodical view from the beginning to the end and only then start working on the new textbook. This kind of approach helps instructor gain the results and consistent logical motion is encouraging hopeful for the student.

Even if the textbooks are one of the means of teaching materials, it's also very basic and important. The dominated visions of teaching a language consists of following attributes: self studying textbook; workbook; appropriate reading materials. Would be excellent if the above mentioned books are supported with the listening materials, with a CD. This is the best case for perfect practice and achieving the goals, as both the instructor and the learner are given a possibility to proceed the teaching ways with the proper method. We must highlight the role of the dictionary, which helps a student to properly understand the ideas and thoughts. The specialist from the whole world have created lots of supplementary means apart from the textbooks, for active learning, the so-called alphabet, posters, word cards, large books, dominoes for various vocabularies, boards, etc. Such tools for teaching also exist in Georgia, which are actively used to teach Georgian as a Foreign language.

Word cards written on one side in Georgian, for example, „didi“ - on one side, and on the other side in English - big. Here, such tools are often very fun for foreigners and acceptable for some learners. There are cards for different purposes. For example, only for numbers, nouns and adjectives separately, and so on. There are also lots of picture dictionaries that are thematically sorted by situation.

Many countries have also developed an A4 size grammar board that is easy to understand and easy to use. Basically, these boards are three-sided, tied together and folded. This grammar board contains the complete and basic grammatical linguistic forms of the language to be studied easily, with its own instance. For example, English-Russian contains a total of three pages of grammar with its own hints.

As I told you, there are many things in teaching Georgian as a foreign language, but we did not have this kind of grammar board. We will present this material and introduce its content to you. Due to the Georgian language system, unlike other languages, "In the universe of grammar I" has three pages, but it includes only the alphabet, a small overview of the language and names, when the verb in other languages is also discussed in this format. The verb will require a separate "In the universe of grammar II", which is planned to be created in the future.

Our main message is to differentiate our „In the universe of grammar I“ from other languages`, as ours is dedicated to names.

### **First page contains:**

- Georgian Alphabet, but without the names of the letters; Vowels are highlighted;
- The system of cases; with their names and case markers with two examples: „qali - gog<sup>o</sup>“;
- How to distinguish animate from inanimate, for example: „bavshvi **hqkhavs** – has a child/ qkhava **aqvs** – has a coffee“;
- Nouns with their endings – consonant and vowel ending nouns;
- Nouns and their declensions based on the endings – consonant ending and vowel ending nouns.

### **Second page contains:**

- Pluralization – qalebi - women/ khuti qali – five women / qalta – of women;
- Adjectives: descriptive form and derived form – tetri (white) / mariliani (salty); derivation of consonant and vowel ending adjectives: didi – big/ patara – small; declension of adjective and noun together: didi otakhi – big room/ patara otakhi – small room; comparative and superlative degree of the adjective: **ufro** didi – bigger/ qkhvelaze didi / the biggest; structure of the adjectives: kargi – good/ tsudi – bad/ cota – few/ bevri – many.

### **Third page:**

- Pronouns and their derivation in different cases: personal pronoun; demonstrative pronouns; possessive pronouns; interrogative pronouns; possessive-interrogative pronouns; relative pronouns; mutual pronouns; indefinite pronouns; definite pronouns; negative pronouns.

### **Fourth page:**

- Numerals: 0-1 000 000; stems are in bold and red color; how numerals agree in number and case with the nouns: eleven / twenty-one / eighty / A thousand. Rotation of separate consonant-based and vowel-based numeric names: ori- two / rva-eight.

- Times, action and repetition;
- Collectives.

**Fifth page:**

- Ordinal numbers with exception – pirveli/first and the general structure of other numerals: **me...e**; **meore** - second/otsdameore-twenty-second; derivation with the noun: **merve bitchi** / eighth boy
- Postpositions, which are used and systematized in cases: nominative – **vit**; dative – **vit**; **-tan**; **-ze**; **-shi**; genitive – **-tvis**; **-gan**; **-ken**; **-ebr**; **-dmi**; instrumental – **-idan/-dan**; **-urt**; adverbial – **-mde/-amde**;
- Separate postpositions, mostly in two cases: dative and genitive.

**Sixth page:**

- Genitive case with adverbs:
- Adverbs: location, time, manner, reason, intention, random-quantitative, derivated from questions;
- Word building – prefixes and suffixes: person, thing, property, manner, abstract suffixes: **-oba/-eba**, place – prefix and suffix, adjective, not having, negation, past, future.

This is the material what can be used for any level student. In The Universe of Georgian Grammar I was added Word building. The colorful six pages makes deferences Goergian Grammar with other languages tables.

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