

## **Grammatical Profiles and the Interaction of the Characteristics of Verbs with Aspect, Tense and Usage in the Russian and Myanmar Languages**

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### **Abstract**

Russian and Myanmar languages differ depending on the fundamental conditions of occurrence and also vary their metaphorical meanings. Russian language is the Slavic language and Myanmar language belongs to the Sino-Tibetan language. Especially Verbs are essential components of Russian grammar and grammatical changes depend on this verb. Russian verbs have different miscellaneous phases, uses and different meanings that depend on suffixes. In the Myanmar language, the formation of verbs are very simple to regard the verb as a steady one and it is used depending on the speaker's theme. In the Russian language verb form usages can be prominent the speaker's theme though. Studying the usage of verbs in a sentence, we can know the important of verbs in both languages. Although the verbs in the Myanmar language are easily remembered because of the simple structure, the verbs in the Russian language have various uses and some must be necessarily learned. This study can help students to easily understand all the features of the verbs in Russian.

**Keywords: differences of two languages, verb forms, grammatical structures, usages of verbs in sentences.**

### **Introduction**

The verb is the most important part of speech in the Russian language. Verbs are independent part of speech, denoting a process, attitude, action, or condition of a person, object or phenomenon. In the Russian language, there are several ways to say that different people are doing different actions. When verbs change, this is called conjugation. Unlike Myanmar language, Russian has a complex verb conjugation system, resulting in dozens of forms of a single verb. The grammatical meaning of the verb is expressed by classification of genders, conjugation, reflexivity, transitivity, mood, voice, number, person and time. Verbs in the Myanmar language comprise different types, including active and static verbs, transitive and intransitive verbs. Many verbs can occur as auxiliaries with modifying or specifying functions. The roots of the Myanmar verbs are almost always suffixed with at least one particle which conveys such information as tense, intension, politeness, mood, etc. In Myanmar and Russian, the verb is a principal grammatical category in a sentence, and it also principally signifies the sense of the sentence. The purpose of this study is to analyze the differences and significances of verbs in the Myanmar and Russian languages.

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## Literature Review

The comparative study of the characteristics of the Russian and Myanmar verbs have not been studied in Department of Russian, at the Yangon University of Foreign Languages. The research is merely focus on Forms of verbs in the Russian and Myanmar Languages.

## Aim and Objectives

The aim of this paper is to find the significances and differences between Russian and Myanmar languages. It is hoped that the Russian language learners will be to know the characteristics of verbs in two languages. The objective of the paper is to understand clearly and use correctly in practical way the usage of verbs in learning Russian language.

## Research Methodology

To present the research, descriptive and comparative method are used in this paper. The data relating the paper have been collected from the teaching materials used in the Department of Russian, “Myanmar Grammar book” from YUFL library and from the internet websites.

## Research Questions

1. How important the role of Grammar in foreign language teaching is?
2. What are the characteristics of verbs in the Russian and Myanmar languages?
3. What are the differences between Russian and Myanmar verbs?
4. What are the significant of verbs aspects in Russian and Myanmar?

## Verbs in the Russian and Myanmar Languages

In Russian there are transitive verbs, which require an object in the accusative case without a preposition (читать книгу, организовать кружок, объяснить слово), and intransitive verbs (стоять, бегать, встречаться).

There are a number of verbs ending in –ся умыться, трудиться, находиться, бороться, встретиться, смеркаться, etc. All these verbs are intransitive. Some verbs ending in –ся have reflexive meaning (умыться ‘to wash oneself’, одеваться ‘to dress oneself’).

<b>Group I</b>	–ся has the meaning of ‘oneself’: the action of verb is directed at its subjects.	умыться ‘to wash oneself’, одеваться ‘to dress oneself’	Я одеваюсь. Я умываюсь.
<b>Group II</b>	verbs ending in –ся denoting a reciprocal action of two or more subjects.	бороться, встретиться, совещаться	Друзья встретились на вокзале

<b>Group III</b>	–ся is used to obtain passive forms of transitive verbs:	строиться, управляться, охраняться	
<b>Group IV</b>	The addition of the particle – ся may form an entirely new verb with a new meaning.	добить-добиться находить-находиться	Охотники добили волка. Мы добились успехов.
<b>Group V</b>	The verb is not used without -ся	Бояться, трудиться, надеяться, улыбаться	Мы не боимся трудности. Мы надеемся на успех.
<b>Group VI</b>	- ся occurs in impersonal verbs: (a) which used without – ся as personal verbs: (b) which cannot be used without – ся.	(a) хочется, думается  (b) кажется, смеркается	Мне хочется работать.  Зимой смеркается рано.

Russian verbs have the infinitive and the indicative, the imperative and the conditional-subjunctive moods; the indicative mood has three tenses, with one form for the present, one for past and two for the future; some verbs taking the simple future form (*прочитать*), other, the compound future form (*быть читать*). In the present and future tenses, Russian verbs change for person and number. In the past tense, Russian verbs have no special forms but they change for number and, in the singular, also for gender (*он читал, она читала, дитя читало*). The plural form in the past does not change for gender (*они читали*).

The Russian verb has also special forms, namely, the participle and the verbal adverb. There are active and passive participles in Russian.

### The Active Participle

The active participle is used to qualify a noun denoting the performer of the action expressed by the participle, e.g., *Ученик, прочитавший книгу, сделал о ней интересное сообщение в классе* (in this example *ученик* is the performer of the action expressed by the participle *прочитавший*).

Singular			Plural	Suffixes
Masculine	Feminine	Neuter		
Present Tense				
Читающий	Читающая	Читающее	Читающие	- ющ-
Пищущий	Пищущая	Пищущее	Пищущие	-ущ-
Кричащий	Кричащая	Кричащее	Кричащие	-ащ-
Говорящий	говорящая	говорящее	говорящие	-ящ-
Past Tense				
читавший	читавшая	Читавшее	читавшие	-вш-
писавший	писавшая	писавшее	писавшие	
кричавший	кричавшая	кричавшее	кричавшие	
Нёсший	нёсшая	Нёсшее	нёсшие	-ш-
засохший	засохшая	засохшее	засохшие	

### The Passive participle

The passive participle is used to qualify a noun denoting the object upon which the action expressed by the participle is performed, e.g., книга, прочитанная учеником, заинтересовала всех слушателей. Книга, прочитанная..... means 'the book read by the pupil', i.e. книга stands for the object acted upon.

Singular			Plural	Suffixes
Masculine	Feminine	Neuter		
Present Tense				
читаемый	читаемая	читаемое	читаемые	-ем-
любимый	любимая	любимое	любимые	-им-
Past Tense				
прочитанный	прочитанная	прочитанное	прочитанные	-нн-
изученный	изученная	изученное	изученные	-енн-
взятый	взятая	взятое	взятые	-т-

**Uses of Verbal Adverbs**

Imperfective Aspects	Suffixes	example
читаю, стою стуча	-я -а	Ученик отвечает уроку, стоя у доски. Возвращаясь из театра, мы встретили товарища.
Perfective Aspect	Suffixes	example
закончив запершись позанимавшись	-в -ши -вши	Закончив работу, он уедет.

In Russian there are impersonal verbs which change neither for person (in the present and the future) nor for gender or number (in the past). These verbs are used without any subjects. Russian verbs are words that usually denote an action *читать* (to read), *гулять* (to walk), an occurrence *таять* (melt), *блестеть* (glitter), or a state of being *существовать* (exist), *стоять* (stand). In the Russian language, a verb changes in form according to many factors, including its tense, aspects, mood and voice. It also agrees with the person, gender and number of some of its arguments. Being a part of the Indo-European family, the Russian language has complex rules describing changes in verb endings.

In Russian, The [infinitive](#) is the basic form of a verb. It is formed by means of a suffix –ть (after roots on consonants often –ти (for example, “идти”); with roots г,и,к the suffix can be –чь). In Russian, verbs cannot be used without changing its form. A Russian verb has six forms in the present tense, one for each of the subject pronouns (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> persons, singular and plural). By looking at the ending of the verb we can tell the person and the number of the verb. This is called verb conjugation. The Present tense form consists of a verb stem followed by an ending denoting person and number. Most Russian verbs fall into two groups: first conjugation and second conjugation.

	First Conjugation	Second Conjugation
Я (I)	-у or –ю	-ую or –ю
Ты (You as informal)	-ешь	-ишь
Он/ Она (He/she)	-ет	-ит
Мы (We)	-ем	-им
Вы (You as formal)	-ете	-ите
Они ( They)	-ут or –ют	-ат –ог ят

Although Russian verbs have different miscellaneous phases, uses and different meanings that depend on suffixes, the formation of Myanmar verbs are very simple to regard the verb as a steady and it is used depending on the speaker’s theme. In Myanmar, verbs have three types according to their meanings and forms.

1. The first type of the verbs are action words – ရေးသည် (to write), ဖတ်သည် (to read) စားသည် (to eat) ပြောသည် (to speak)
2. The second type of Myanmar verbs show state, condition or occurrence. Sometimes those words simply state the nature of something or someone the way it is- ဖြစ်သည် (to be), ဖျော်သည် (be happy), နီသည် (is red)
3. The third type of verbs that show the presence or existence of something- ရှိသည်၊ တည်ရှိသည်

By sentence construction, verbs are also categorized into three types:

1. Words that describe the act– eat (စားသည်), play (ကစားသည်), go (သွားသည်), rest (နားသည်)
2. Words that show the quality –is red (နီသည်), is sweet (ချိုသည်), is beautiful (လှသည်)
3. Words that combine two actions – (eat + drink) စားသောက်သည်

Verbs in the Russian language end with *-mb, -yb, -mu* and most of the Myanmar verbs have endings “သည်၊ ဖြစ်သည်”. Verbs can’t be used in its infinitive forms. Russian conjugation rules are much more complicated for Myanmar students, so that they need to emphasize and memorize the grammatical rules. Unlike Russian language, Myanmar verbs have no conjugation system. The verbs in Myanmar are easily remembered, because we can use the verbs without changing ordinary form. However, most Russian verbs within a family are conjugated in exactly the same manner. Once you know the endings for a family, you will be able to conjugate all regular verbs in this family. For example, the verb *читать* (to read) has six endings, corresponding to the person of the verb.

In Russian	In Myanmar
Я чита <u>ю</u>	ကျွန်တော်စာဖတ်သည်
Ты чита <u>ешь</u>	မင်းစာဖတ်သည်
Он/она чита <u>ет</u>	သူ၊သူမစာဖတ်သည်
Мы чита <u>ем</u>	ငါတို့စာဖတ်သည်
Вы чита <u>ете</u>	မင်းတို့စာဖတ်သည်
Они чита <u>ют</u>	သူတို့စာဖတ်သည်

In the Myanmar language, verbs are two kinds, transitive, which express actions that pass from the agent to the objects, as ရိုက်သည် (to strike), ချစ်သည် (to love), and intransitive, which express being, or an action which is confined to the agent, as ဖြစ်သည် (to be). Many transitive verbs are formed from intransitive ones, by aspirating the initial letter as ကျသည် to fall, ချသည် to throw down, ပျက်သည် to be ruine ဖျက်သည် to ruin. If the initial letter is a nasal, it is combined with the letter as ညွတ်သည် to be bent down, ညွတ်သည် to bend down.

## The Aspects of Verbs

The main peculiarity of the Russian verb is that it has aspects. There are two aspects: the imperfective aspect (*читать, писать, строить, изучать, выполнять, идти*) and the perfective aspect (*прочитать, написать, построить, изучить, выполнить, пойти*). The imperfective aspect describes action of a general nature, things in progress, and repetitive or habitual actions. Imperfective verbs also refer to actions that take place simultaneously or where there is an interruption. When in doubt, or if the result is unclear, the imperfective should be used as the default mode. Perfective verbs emphasize the result or completion of the action (past or future), or have a restricted, focused meaning. Aspects of Russian verbs can be determined by looking at their prefixes and suffixes. For examples;

### Imperfective Verb

1. have no prefix

читать

писать

идти

2. have the suffix –ыва, -ва

давать

3. have the suffix –а- (я),  
but do not have a prefix

решать

поздравлять

In the past tense:

Я прочитал книгу means ‘I read the whole book (to the end); Я написал письмо means ‘I wrote the letter to the end (I finished writing it); while the sentences ‘Я прочитал книгу, Я написал письмо’ merely state the fact that the actions expressed in them occurred, but do not specify whether they are completed or not. Читал, писал, изучал are verbs of the imperfective aspect.

In the future tense;

Я прочитаю книгу means ‘I shall read the book (from the beginning to end)’, Я напишу письмо means ‘I shall write the letter (from the beginning to end)’, etc., while the sentences я буду читать книгу, буду писать письмо, etc., merely state the fact the actions they express will occur in the future, but do not specify whether they will be completed or not; it is. Therefore, quite possible that the book will not be read to the end, the letter will remain unfinished, etc.

Some verbs of the perfective aspects convey not only the idea that the action is completed, brought to an end, but also that the action is only performed once (on a single occasion) or is completed ‘at one go’, thus, он толкал стул means ‘he pushed the chair (once); он махал рукой means ‘he waved his hand (once)’, while the verbs in the sentences ‘он толкал

### Perfective Verb

1. have a prefix

прочитать

написать

пойти

2. have the suffix –а-

проиграть

3. have the suffix –и-,  
but do not have a prefix

решить

поздравить

стулб он махал рукой’ convey the continuity or repetition of the action. are verbs of the imperfective aspects.

Imperfective verbs denote only an action or a state without any reference to its completion.

Besides, some imperfective verbs convey the idea that the action took place more than once, having thus an iterative meaning, e.g, хаживал ‘used to go’. Iterative verbs are rarely used in either colloquial speech or the literary language.

Many imperfective verbs are primary verbs, while many perfective verbs are derivative. There are few primary perfective verbs; some are monosyllabic (*дать, лечь, сесть, стать, деть*) and some have the suffix *-и- кончить, решить, бросить*, etc.

Perfective verbs are formed from the corresponding imperfective ones by affixing prefixes or by substituting one suffix for another (*писать – наисать, толкать- толкнуть*); imperfective verbs are formed from the corresponding perfective ones by affixing suffixes to the stem or by substituting one suffix for another (*овладеть-овладевать, изучить-изучать*).

Besides, when a verb is changed from one aspect to the other there may be alternation of root vowels (*перестроить-перестраивать, опоздать- опаздывать*) or consonants (*ответить- отвечать*) as well as shifting of stress (*разре’зать- разреза’ть*).

Each of the verbs – the primary one and its derivative – is independent and has all the verb forms, i.e., infinitive, the forms of the moods, the tense form, etc.

In addition to the above mentioned rules, there are certain adverbs and adverbial expressions that suggest repetition or duration (*всегда, времяотвремени, каждыйдень, иногда, обычно, и.т.д*) or completion or finality (*вдруг, наконец, неожиданно, совсем, сразу, снова, и.т.д*). The most common prefixes for Russian verbs are *на-, по-, про-, в-, вы-, за-, пере-, с-, при-, у-*. Suffix is the part of the verb between its stem and the ending *-ть*. The most common suffixes for Russian verbs are *-ыва-, -ива-, -ва-, -а-, -и-*.

A. Prefixes may add to the verb a meaning of completion, without altering its main lexical meaning.

Imperfective Aspect	Perfective Aspect	Prefixes	Remarks
строить Рабочие <u>строили</u> дом.	построить Рабочие <u>построили</u> дом.	по-	Строили дом – the verb merely indicates the fact that the action took place. Построили дом- means the building of the house was started and finished.

Imperfective Aspect	Perfective Aspect	Prefixes	Remarks
читать Я <u>читал</u> книгу.	прочитать Я <u>прочитал</u> книгу.	про-	Читал книгу - the verb merely indicates the fact that the action took place. Прочитал книгу - means 'read' the whole book (to the end)'
писать Товарищ <u>писал</u> письмо	написать Товарищ <u>написал</u> письмо.	на-	Писал письмо – does not specify whether the letter was finished or not. написал письмо- means 'the letter was written from the beginning to end.
делать Ученик <u>делал</u> уроки.	сделать Ученик <u>сделал</u> уроки.	С-	делал уроки - the verb merely states that the action took place, without any reference to its being completed or not/ сделал уроки - means 'began and finished the lessons'.

### B. Formation of verbs of imperfective and perfective aspects by means of suffixes

#### verbs with the suffixes –ива-, -ыва-

Imperfective aspects	Perfective aspect	Imperfective aspect	suffixes
строить	достроить Вчера рабочие <u>достроили</u> дом.	достраивать Вчера рабочие достраивали дом.	–ива-
писать	переписать Я <u>переписал</u> работу.	переписывать Я несколько раз переписывал работу.	-ыва-

In the Myanmar language, verbs have no imperfective and perfective aspects like in Russian. We can use verbs by combining various suffixes to the ordinary verb to express meanings. For example, we use Myanmar verb သွားသည် with various suffixes without changing original verb stem;

Suffix	Suffix after verbs	Different meanings
ကြ	- သွားကြ	go+ reference to more than one person
စမ်း	- သွားစမ်း	go+ imperative

Suffix	Suffix after verbs	Different meanings
စို့	- သွားစို့	go+ let's
စေ	- သွားစေ	go+ tone of authority
နှင့်	- သွားနှင့်	go+ action ahead of time suggest
ပါ	- သွားပါ	go+ polite word
ပါစေ	- သွားပါစေ	go+ may this be
ပါရစေ	- သွားပါရစေ	go+ permission requested
ပါပြီ	- သွားပါပြီ	go+ has reached certain condition
တော့	- သွားတော့	go+ you are on your own

In Myanmar, emotions and moods are expressed by the particles at the end of the sentences. They are often used to soften the tones and to show politeness. For examples, သွားမယ်ကွာ (I am leaving) , သွားပါတော့ကွယ် (please go), သွားမယ်နော် (Good bye!). In the Russian language, verbs can form three moods: indicative, conditional and imperative. The conditional or emotional moods is formed by adding the particle *бы* after the word which marks the supposed subject into a sentence formed like in the past tense; *я бы сказал (I would say), я бы поспал. (I would like to sleep).*

### The Tenses of Verbs

Tenses describe when the action takes place. There are three tenses in Russian and Myanmar –present, past, future tense. Imperfective verbs have three tenses (читаю, читал, буду читать), while perfective ones have only two, namely, the past and the future. They have no present tense. In Russian verbs have the compound future, formed by means of the future forms of the auxiliary verb and the infinitive of the principle verb: **Я буду читать, я буду изучать.**

Perfective verbs have the simple future: **я прочитаю, я изучу.** The endings in the simple future are similar to those in the present tense of imperfective verbs.

The sentences **мы будем строить дом. Мы будем изучать язык** imply that the actions expressed by the verbs will be performed but they do not specify whether these actions will be completed or not, while the sentence **мы построим дом. Мы изучим язык** state that actions expressed by the verbs will be carried on till their completion, i.e., that the building of the house will be completed and that that the learners of the language will get a through knowledge of it.

The different formation of tense forms resulting from the two different aspects of Russian verbs leads to a number of typical mistakes often made by foreigners; namely, using the present tense instead of the future, the future instead of the present, and also an incorrect formation of the future tense from perfective verbs (instead of the correct future forms **я скажу, я пойду, я**

*возьму, я научу*, etc. Foreigners often say *incorrectly я буду сказать, я буду пойти, я буду взять, я буду начать*, etc.)

In the present tense, the Russian verb has 6 endings, corresponding to the person of the verb.

Examples of **present tense** conjugation are shown below;

Работать (to work)

Я – работаю	Мы- работаем
Ты – работаешь	Вы - работаете
Он/она – работает	Они – работают

Говорить (to speak)

Я- говорю	мы - говорим
Ты – говоришь	вы - говорите
Он/она – говорит	они – говорят

### The past tense

*The past tense* is used to describe actions and situations that took place in the past. In Russian the past tense is conjugated in numbers (singular and plural) and gender (masculine, feminine, neuter), not by the person. The past tense is formed by dropping the last two letters of the infinitive and adding either *-л, -ла, ло* (for the singular) or *-ли* (for the plural). Examples of imperfective and perfective past tense conjugation are:

Работать (to work)

Я, ты, он –работал
Я, ты, она – работала
Мы, вы, они – работали

Говорить (to speak)

Я, ты, он – говорил
Я, ты, она – говорила
Мы, вы, они – говорили

Поработать (to work)

Я, ты, он – поработал
Я, ты, она – поработала
Мы, вы, они – поработали

### The future tense

**The future tense** describes actions that will take place in future tense. There are two types of future tense – simple future and compound future tense. The simple future tense is used

to stress the result of the future action. It is formed from perfective verbs with the help of certain endings. The compound future tense is used to talk about ongoing actions in the future. It is formed by using the verb *быть* plus the infinitive. For examples;

Я буду	}	узнать
Ты будешь		
Он/она будет		
Мы будем		
Вы будете		
Они будут		

In Myanmar, there are three tenses that are indicated by the following endings words: ခဲ့တယ်၊ ပြီ၊ သည်၊ သည်၊ လတ္တံ့၊ လိမ့်မည်၊ လိမ့်မယ်၊ ၏၊ အံ့ and so on. The suffix ခဲ့ definitely used as an emphasis where ခဲ့တယ် is the past tense and ခဲ့မယ် is the future tense. Myanmar verbs do not change with tense like in Russian. Instead, verb-suffix words are appended to show the past tense, present tense, and future tense.

Some examples of Myanmar verbs in present tense are as follow;

သွားသည်	(I am going now),
သွားနေတယ်	(I am on the way),
သွားပြီ	(I am leaving now),
သွား၏	(it goes).

For the past tense;

စားပြီးပြီ	(have already eaten),
စားခဲ့တယ်	(definitely eaten),
ယူလာခဲ့တယ်	(have definitely brought it),
ရောက်ဖူးသည်	(I have been there).

For the future tense;

ယူလာခဲ့မယ်	(I will definitely bring it),
လာခဲ့မယ်	(I will definitely come),
သွားနှင့်မယ်	(I will go ahead first),
သွားလိမ့်မည်	(He will go)

### The usages of Russian and Myanmar verbs in sentences

In the Myanmar language, we can use the verb in a sentence by adding suffixes without changing the stem. Various suffixes are used according to meanings, emotions and moods by expressing particles at the end of the sentences. By using the verb in a sentence, it is not

necessary to change the subject and object depending on the main verb. Verbs in the Myanmar language have simple grammatical structures and easy to remember without exceptions.

In Russian one verb has several forms, meanings, usages and irregular forms are needed to learn as exceptions. Changes of the verb in the Russian language are the types of subordinate connections of words in a phrase, in which the main word requires a dependent case form due to the lexical and grammatical meaning of the main word or the meaning of the utterance. There are six cases in Russian. The usages of cases are changed depending on the verbs. For example, a Russian verb “*гордиться*” (to be proud) requires a dependent noun, pronoun or any other substantive noun in the instrumental case; *гордиться учениками, гордиться родной страной, etc..*

Some examples of usages of verbs in sentences are shown below:

- 1.ရွှေတိဂုံဘုရားသည် ရန်ကုန်မြို့တွင် တည်ရှိသည်။  
Пагода Шведагон находится *в Янгоне*.
- 2.မောင်ဘသည် အတန်းထဲတွင် အတော်ဆုံးကျောင်းသားဖြစ်သည်။  
Маунг Ва *является лучшим студентом* в классе.
- 3.ဒီနေ့မနက်ကျွန်တော်စာအုပ်ဝယ်ခဲ့တယ်။  
Сегодня утром я *купил книгу*.
- 4.နွေရာသီကျောင်းပိတ်ရက်မှာကမ်းခြေကိုသွားကြမယ်။  
В каникулы мы *поедем на берег*.
- 5.မနေ့ကကျွန်တော်သူငယ်ချင်းကိုဖုန်းဆက်ခဲ့တယ်။  
Я *позвонил другу* вчера.

By comparing the usages of verbs in sentences in Russian and Myanmar, we can find out the important of verbs in language. While Russian language has just a question mark symbol, Myanmar language has different types of question particles at the end of sentences. Examples of question particles are – လား၊ လဲ၊ တုံး၊ နည်း၊ လော e.t.c.

### The differences between English and Russian

Differences	Russian	Myanmar
verb form	Russian verbs have conjugation system. e.g - Я чита <u>ю</u> . (I read.) Он чита <u>ет</u> . (He reads.)	Myanmar verbs have no conjugation system. e.g – ကျွန်တော်စာဖတ်သည်။ (I read.) သူ့စာဖတ်သည်။ (He reads.)
verb aspects	In Russian language, verbs have two aspects: Imperfective and perfective verbs. e.g – Ученик делал уроки.	In Myanmar Language, verbs have no Imperfective and perfective aspects.

Differences	Russian	Myanmar
	Ученик сделал уроки.	
verb usages	In Russian language, the usages of cases are changed depending on the verbs. e.g - Сегодня утром я <i>купил</i> книгу. <i>Я позвонил другу</i> вчера.	In Myanmar language, we can use the verb in a sentence by adding suffixes without changing the stem. e.g - သွားပါတော့ကွယ် (please go), သွားမယ်နော် (Good bye!).

### Findings and Discussion

The grammar of Myanmar language is easier for us, because we learned it naturally as a child. We don't need to familiar with all grammatical terms to create correct sentences and to make utterances. Learning Russian grammar becomes important for students, who are learning Russian as a foreign language. Russian grammar is very challenging because of the variety of verb forms. In this paper, we discuss the characteristics of Russian and Myanmar verbs. Two languages are derived from different family so that the grammatical functions are completely different from one another. Russian language has complex rules describing changes in verb endings – this process is known as conjugation. Myanmar language has no conjugation systems and we use verbs by combining various suffixes to the main verbs to express meaning. One Russian verb has a second property called verb aspects – imperfective and perfective aspects. When we want to emphasize the result or completion of the action, we should use the perfective aspects. On the other hand, the imperfective aspects is used to express continuous or repeated actions. In Myanmar there are two kinds of verb – transitive and intransitive verbs. There are three tenses in Russian and Myanmar – present, past and future tense. Russian language has six cases. The usages of the verbs are changed depending on those cases. In Myanmar verbs can use in sentences without changing its forms.

### Conclusion

In Russian, verbs are rather complicated. It is hoped that this paper has been able to clear up some differences and significances of verbs in the Russian and Myanmar languages. Studying the differences and characteristics of two languages will help students to understand all the essentials for learning Russian as a foreign language.

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