

Grammar Skills in Learning a Foreign Language

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Annotation: Before learning any language, it is necessary to have a deep understanding of the grammatical concepts in it, because without grammatical skills it is difficult to speak, read and write. Grammar is the backbone of every language. Grammar, as a science, is also deeply ingrained and is part of linguistics. In particular, grammar plays an important role in learning foreign languages.

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As we know, grammatical rules make up phrases and sentences from words. This will make the speech easier to understand. The term grammar has the following meanings;

1. Grammatical representation of language
2. The science of grammatical view of language
3. Practical grammar, grammatical rules related to a specific language, description of grammatical events, grammatical skills and competencies.

Today, no one denies the role of grammar knowledge, skills and abilities in learning foreign languages. It is impossible to listen to a speech or read a text without understanding the meaning of recognizing grammatical forms and structures. It's hard to imagine forming an opinion, orally or in writing, without knowing how to use them. Grammar skills are divided into morphological and syntactic skills. Morphological skills include the correct use of article affixes, adjectives, rhymes, and other categories in speech. The limited range of speech and requirements for foreign language teaching necessitates the selection of grammatical material. Students learning any foreign

language should have a good understanding of the grammatical minimum. The grammatical minimum in the methodology is divided into two groups. The first group includes grammatical phenomena specific to listening comprehension and reading activities, which are called receptive grammatical minimums. The second group allows for a closer connection between the Grammatical form of speech activity and a specific group of words within the reproductive Grammatical minimum.

The following grammatical events can be distinguished by comparing the meaning and usage of native and foreign language grammatical events.

- Grammatical events that are similar in meaning and usage in both languages, for example, at quality levels.
- Grammatical phenomena that are incompatible in meaning, size, and usage in native and foreign languages, such as word order, the present tense of a verb, and the variation of nouns.
- Grammatical events specific to a foreign language, such as article, preposition, grammar, genus.
- Non-native grammatical events.

Choosing the right grammar material in a foreign language is also important. Because with the right choice of materials, learners can achieve good practice and good results. Grammar material in a foreign language can be presented in 4 different ways:

- 1) inductive method;
- 2) deductive method;
- 3) lexical method;
- 4) model method.

As with any field, grammar can have some difficulty, especially in the areas of morphology and syntax. For

example, grammatical homonyms can be difficult to understand. The result of the listening comprehension process is whether the listener understands the content of the text. The comprehension of sentences depends mainly on the syntactic nature of the sentence. The main difficulty is to understand the logical-grammatical structure of compound sentences. People who have different approaches to grammar throughout history. Proponents of grammatical translation, for example, have come to understand that language learning is primarily about mastering grammar. Grammar is studied according to certain systems and rules.

Mastering the grammar of the studied language has theoretical, practical and general educational significance. In the process of learning a foreign language grammar, students encounter linguistic phenomena that are not specific to their mother tongue, and learn a new grammatical phenomenon. Learning foreign language grammar develops students' thinking, develops observation, analytical skills, and expands memory. In short, learning grammar makes it easier and faster to learn a foreign language.

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