

Difficulties in the Formation of Nominal Parts of Speech

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Abstract: This article discusses the issues of difficulties in the formation of forms of nominal parts of speech.

Keywords: Noun, verb form, ending, suffix, prefix, substantiation, number, cases.

Difficulties in the formation of forms of nouns:

- 1) The nominative plural of masculine and feminine nouns is formed using the endings -ы (-и). This form is neutral or bookish in nature. The form with the endings -а (-я) is inherent mainly in colloquial speech: experienced pharmacists (not a pharmacist), valves (not valves). Although for some masculine and neuter nouns the norm is precisely the endings -а (-я) in I.p.: cities, houses, etc.
- 2) The formation of the genitive plural from some nouns. With the help of endings -ов (-ев), the genitive plural is formed in nouns of the 2nd declension (five houses, many tomatoes); the ending -ей appears in some nouns of all three declensions (seas, steppes). With the help of the zero ending, they form R.p. most nouns of the 1st declension and some nouns of the 2nd declension: baskets, roads, boots, soldiers, Georgians, stockings, partisans, sheets, requests. Therefore, the expressions should be considered erroneous: a few tomatoes, a few grams, a little orange. The norm for these words is the ending -ов (-ев), because forms with a zero ending are typical for colloquial speech.

Difficulties in the formation and use of nominative plurals Researchers believe that in I. p. hours from 300 to 500 nouns have variant forms either with the ending -ы (-и), or with the ending -а (-я): years - years, winds - winds, cruisers - cruisers, etc. The ending -а (-я) is always stressed. It can have mainly nouns that name inanimate objects. The main sign of words that can form forms in -а (-я) is the stress falling in units. number on the basis, and in plural. number - at the end. Forms ending in -а (-я) can act as the only possible ones (sides, banks, sleeves, cities, etc.; or predominant ones (gadfly, teachers); as equal and equally possible (bunkers - bunkers, tractors - tractors); as variant, preserving differences in meaning and stylistic coloring. For example, the word conductor can take the form of conductors - conductor. The form of conductors is applicable only to naming machine parts, while a person can call both forms (conductors - conductor). However, the form on -а (-я) can be used only in colloquial and professional speech.

The only possible forms are -а (-з) sides, eyelids, eyes, meadows, furs, snow, haystacks, silks, houses, feed, varieties, volumes, addresses, shores, fans, evenings, cities, voices, doctors, gutters, pearls, millstones, bins, bells, hulls, sails, passports, etc. The following words have normative and stylistically equivalent forms in -а (s) and -s (s): tunic, cruiser, slipway, tenor, tractor, truffle, paramedic, ramrod, stack, hawk, scooter, locksmith, etc.

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For a large group of words, the forms ending in -а (-я) are variant and stylistically colored: they are used in colloquial, professional speech or vernacular. So, in normalized non-verbal and non-professional speech, one should use the forms of contracts, collectors, compressors, designers, lecturers, handwriting, brokers, snipers, pilots, boatswains, navigators, etc. In professional speech, the forms of a diesel engine, valve, tanker, seiner, etc. .P.

For some words, the formation of words on -а (-я) is regarded as erroneous. It is necessary to speak and write only elections, reprimands, calls, engineers, craters, brokers, officers, coaches, drivers, wicks. Remember rarely used forms

I. p. pl. h!

The bottom is the bottom, the flame is the flames, the udder is the udder,

pomelo - pomelo, son-in-law - son-in-law, godfather - godfathers.

The verb differs from other parts of speech in the richness of the forms it forms. But not all forms can be formed from every verb. Insufficient verbs. They denote actions that are not related to a specific speaker (ear, rust, bitter, recover, withdraw). Insufficient verbs do not have some personal forms, and, above all, the form of the 1st person. The same form, for phonetic reasons, cannot be formed from the verbs to outshine, win, feel, convince, kink. To use these verbs in the 1st person form, a descriptive form is used: I can win, I can feel.

The other group is made up of abounding verbs, i.e. having two personal forms: rinse (colloquial) - rinse (book) such verbs include the verbs to sway, wave, splash, roam, deaf. The norm is the form of swaying, waving, splashing, roaring, deafening.

Among the verbs there are so-called impersonal verbs, i.e. verbs denoting an action or state (to glimpse, to dusk) that takes place on its own. Such verbs do not form the imperative mood. It must be remembered that the form of the imperative mood is formed with the help of the suffix -и and the zero ending (in the singular), - those in the plural. From the imperfective verbs (what to do), the future complex tense is formed (I will go), and from the perfective verbs (what to do), the future simple (I will go). Remember! The verb to honor has two forms of the 3rd person plural: honor, honor.

Some non-productive verbs, when forming various forms, alternate in the root: lie down (do not lie down), erase - erase (do not erase). Verbs are transitive, i.e. may carry an addition to V.p. without a preposition, and intransitive. The phrase "describe about the incident" proposed in one of the options was constructed erroneously, because the verb in it is transitive, therefore, the addition should be in Vp. no pretext: describe the incident, but talk about the incident.

Lexical norms.

3. Acquaintance with the types of grammatical errors.

The most common grammatical errors are:

- ✓ Violation of control and coordination in phrases;
- ✓ Violation of norms of subject and predicate agreement;
- ✓ Violation of the rules for constructing sentences with homogeneous members when they are used with different unions;
- ✓ Mistakes in the choice of unions, allied and demonstrative words when constructing complex sentences.

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To avoid such mistakes, we remember that the participial phrase usually stands either after the word being defined or before it: a book lying on the table; book lying on the table.

You can not put the word being defined inside the participial turnover: a book lying on the table. In addition, participles have only past and present tenses. They do not have a future tense, therefore it is impossible to form a participle from perfective verbs. In this case, the participle turnover is replaced by a subordinate attributive clause.

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