

DIFFICULTIES OF SPELLING

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Annotation

Spelling of adverbs is one of the most difficult in Russian spelling. This topic requires a thorough systemic study. This article is intended for students of the philological direction, teachers of the Russian language.

Keywords: There is a direct connection between a verb and an adverb, literally translate the term adverb into modern language, combined with a verb, an adjective and an adverb, an adverb formed from full adjectives and pronouns, most often called adverbial combinations.

The term **adverb** is already found in the Old Russian language. In this word, the root stands out - *speech*, before it had several meanings, among which was the meaning of the *verb*. Therefore, if we literally translate the term adverb into the modern language, we get an artificial word *verb - i e* and *verb — i e*, therefore, there is a direct connection between the verb and the adverb. Already in ancient times, scientists saw the main feature of the adverb in the fact that it should be associated with the verb, should complement and clarify it. Compare: to work - to work (how?) Inspired, joyfully, productively (inspired - with a creative upsurge, with a surge of creative strength; productively - fruitfully, with good results). In other words, the adverb for the verb serves as a magnifying glass, explains the action named by it.

“In his “Syntax” in the chapter on the adverb of A.A. Shakhmatov describes in detail the adverb as a definitive part of speech, combined with a verb, an adjective and an adverb. Noting the close connection of adverbs with other parts of speech, Shakhmatov points to the formation of adverbs from nouns, adjectives, participles, adverbs, pronouns and the imperative form of the verb. [1. p. 187]

The spelling of adverbs causes great difficulties for students. Especially for those who do not know how to distinguish adverbs from similar nominal forms with prepositions. With a separate spelling for a noun used with a preposition, you can pose a case question: I peer (at what?) into the distance (into the height, into the depths), add a definition, an explanatory word (into the foggy distance, into the depths of the river, up the mountain, forever and ever, in a moment of danger, on the right side).

Adverbs are written together in the following cases:

1. If the adverb was formed a long time ago and in its composition there are such nominal forms that are not used in modern literary language, for example: *enough, to smithereens, locked up, home, back to back, unawares, on the sly, flush, hastily, on the alert, on an empty stomach, inappropriately, on the ground, early, etc.*
2. If the adverb was formed by connecting a prefix with another adverb, for example: *utterly, for nothing, forever, the day after tomorrow, everywhere, in advance, etc.* Let's take a closer look at the word *utterly*: the prefix *to* cannot be added to the adverb and a more complex adverb is formed.
3. If the adverb was formed by combining a preposition and an adjective. If the adverb was formed by combining a preposition and an adjective. Full adjectives are answered in the nominative for which questions? What? What kind? For example: the adverb was formed manually by merging the preposition *в* and the adjective *manual* in the wine case (in the im. Case, manual). In the same way, adverbs appeared *close, scattered, blind, outright, etc.* Short adjectives answer in the nominative case the questions what? What is it? What are? And they have truncated endings in comparison with full adjectives, compare: hot (answers the question what? -

this is the full form) and hot (answers the question what? - this is a short form). In the same way, adverbs are written together to the *left, dry, dead, from afar, hastily, little by little, in vain and etc.* [2. p. 79].

4. If the adverb was formed by combining a preposition and a noun. In such cases, between the preposition and the noun from which the adverb is formed, it is impossible to insert a defining adjective, pronoun, numeral, and a case question cannot be posed: *in addition, wade, fly in, again, truly, around, follow, ahead, bend, right up to (jacket), on time (arrive), sideways (put on a hat) towards, right through, utterly (smash), out of spite, by heart (learn), at the ready, half, intercept, for show, at last, for rent, in a chant, along, forcibly, at random, in the morning (to arrive), in a row, sometimes, etc.* This does not apply to words formed from the nouns *top, bottom, front, back, height, distance, century*, beginning and having a spatial or temporal meaning. Despite the possibility of setting reared by some of them the defining word, they are written together, for example: *up, down, forward, back, upward, far away, forever, first.*

5. If the adverb was formed by combining a preposition with a pronoun, for example: *therefore, then, because, therefore, completely, drawn.*

6. If the adverb was formed by combining prepositions in and on with collective numerals, for example: *twice, in two, six (but: in two, in three).*

7. If a comparative degree of adverbs is formed: *higher, more beautiful and deeper.*

Adverbs are hyphenated in the following cases:

1. If it is formed by repeating the same word (quietly), the same stem (criss-cross) or synonymous words (quietly).

2. If the adverb is formed from full adjectives and pronouns ending in -ому, -ему, -цки, -ски. -ьи, and with the help of the no- prefix, for example: in a new way, in your opinion, in German, in Russian, in a bird's way.

3. If the adverb is formed from an ordinal number having at the end -ых or -их them, with the help of the prefix в- or во-, for example: firstly, secondly, thirdly.

4. If the adverb was formed using particles, which are always hyphenated: -то, -либо, -нибудь, кое-, -таки. Such adverbs are called indefinite, for example: когда-то, как-нибудь, где-то, кое-где. [3. p. 2]

Adverbs that are written separately are most often called adverbial combinations, since these are combinations of words that belong to other parts of speech and have only acquired some signs of adverbs. Perhaps after a while they will turn into full-fledged adverbs, which will be recorded in the dictionary. Now such words have just embarked on the path of transformation into adverbs. Among adverbial phrases, the following groups stand out:

1. Combinations of a noun with prepositions in which the noun has retained at least some case forms. An adverb is an unchangeable part of speech: it does not bend or conjugate. But if a word has several case forms, then this is not an adverb and it must be written with a preposition separately. Let's give the following examples: on cards, abroad, from abroad, at home, conscientiously, on hand, not on the arm, under the arms, on bail.

2. Adverbial combinations, consisting of a preposition to a consonant sound and a noun starting with a vowel sound, for example: in an embrace, alone, in revenge, point-blank, for the sake of pleasure, without restraint, tirelessly, etc., as well as from the preposition в and adjectives to a vowel: openly, in general.

3. Adverbial combinations consisting of two repeating nouns, sometimes with prepositions in between, for example: honor by honor, eccentric, side by side, eye to eye, door to door.

4. Less clearly defined are the many combinations of nouns with prepositions that are used in an adverbial meaning or are simply similar to adverbs, since they answer the question how? For example: without knowing,

without asking, without looking back, uselessly, tirelessly, in the insole, to the point of death, on the run, in plain sight, by eye, with a run, on the move, etc. The spelling of such adverbs must be memorized, and in case of difficulty, refer to the spelling dictionary.

Exceptional words are adverbs that are spelled differently than indicated in the rule: in Latin, exactly.

5. Nouns in the prepositional plural with prepositions *in* and *on*, denoting location, time, state (physical and mental), for example: *in the heads, in the legs, on the clock (to stand), the other day, for joy, in the hearts.*
[5. p. 80]

Spelling of adverbs derived from nouns

Together	Apart
Adverbs formed from nouns that no longer exist in the language: <i>внутри, исстари, исподтишка</i>	Adverbs with prepositions без, в(во), до, за, на, от, по, под: <i>за полночь, на редкость, в меру</i>
Rooted adverbs -низ-, -верх-, -перед-, -зад-, -высь-, -глубь-, -даль-, -век-, -начал-: <i>вниз, навеки, вглубь</i>	Adverbs with prepositions that end in consonants, and the next part of the word begins with a vowel: <i>в одиночку, без умолку, под утро</i>

Ь at the end of adverbs after sibilants is always written: *настежь, сплошь, навзничь.*

Exceptions: *уж, замуж, невтерпёж.*

Expression with a bang is a combination of a preposition with an unchangeable word (interjection by origin) used in the meaning of a noun. It should be borne in mind that other unchangeable words are sometimes used in the meaning of nouns along with prepositions. Such combinations are written separately: to do something at random, to nullify something, etc.

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