

Academic discipline:**" Morphology (verb, adverb, category of state, service parts of speech) "**

Code and name of specialty	1-02 03 04 Russian Language and Literature. Foreign language (English)
Training course	2
Semester of training	4
Number of class hours:	56
Lectures	28
Seminar classes	-
Practical classes	28
Laboratory classes	-
Form of current assessment (credit/differential credit/exam)	Exam
Number of credits	3
Competencies to be formed	Explain and analyze the grammatical phenomena of the modern Russian language in accordance with the specifics of various lexical and grammatical categories
<p style="text-align: center;">Summary of the content of the academic discipline:</p> <p>The verb is a part of speech. Grammatical features of the infinitive. Two stems of the verb and their role in the formation of verb forms. Productive classes of the verb. Verb conjugations. View category. Methods for the formation of species pairs. The concept of transitive and intransitive, reflexive and non-reflexive verbs. Question about the category of collateral. face category. Formation and use of personal forms of the verb. Impersonal verbs. Portable use of face shapes. Verb tense system. Meanings of the forms of the present, past, future tense. Inclination category. Participle as a non-conjugated form of a verb. The formation of the sacraments. Short and full participles. Adjectivization of participles. The participle as an unconjugated verbal form. The formation of adverbs. Transition of gerunds into adverbs and prepositions. An adverb is a part of speech. Classes of adverbs by meaning. The question of the words of the category of state in Russian linguistics. Basic semantic categories of predicatives. Delimitation of functional homonyms by -o. Modal words as a special lexico-grammatical class of words. Grammatical properties, semantics and functions of ambiguous parts of speech: prepositions, conjunctions, particles. Structural types of prepositions. Basic meanings expressed by prepositions. The use of prepositions with different case forms of nouns. Classifications of unions by origin, by composition, by functional significance. Distinguishing unions and allied words. Discharges of particles by origin, by structure, by value. The transition of full-valued words into auxiliary words. Interjections and onomatopoeia as separate lexico-grammatical groups of words.</p>	