

A Study of Derivation by means of Suffixation in Russian and Myanmar Languages

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Abstract

This research focuses on the study of derivation by means of suffixation in Russian and Myanmar Languages. There are two kinds of derivation: class-maintaining derivation and class-changing derivation. These two kinds of derivation are found in both in Russian and Myanmar Languages. This research only focuses on derivation by means of suffixation. For the class-changing derivation, verb-noun derivation, verb-adverb derivation, adjective-noun derivation and adjective-adverb derivation are presented for both Russian and Myanmar Languages. For the class-maintaining derivation, noun derivation, adjective derivation and adverb derivation by suffixing, the similarity as well as the differences in Russian and Myanmar Languages are presented with examples in this research. The present paper aims to help Russian Specialization learners to understand the formation of word and to apply their knowledge into practice. It will also help the language teachers as well as the learners to some extent.

Keywords: Suffixation, Class-changing derivation, Class-maintaining derivation

Introduction

A language has two kinds of structures: spoken language and written language, and the grammatical structure is more common in written language. Derivation of words which include in the formation of words plays a key role in grammatical system. Class-changing derivation and class-maintaining derivation can be extended by affixation method. Derivation by means of affixation can also be found both in Russian and Myanmar Languages. There are three kinds of affixation: prefix, infix and suffix but this paper highlights only the derivation by means of suffixation. In class-maintaining derivation, the new word does not change its category but in class-changing derivation, the new word changes its category. The research is based on the prior knowledge and personal teaching experience. This paper assists Russian Specialization students to raise awareness of derivation by means of suffixation.

Literature Review

Comparative study of derivation in Russian and Myanmar Languages has not found. But this research paper is prepared by using the Russian Grammar book (Русская грамматика) 1980 and published by Science Department (Russian University), the book morpheme and words structure Modern Russia (Современный русский язык. Вопросы морфемики и словообразования), written by И.В.Евсеева, writer from Russian Department, Teacher training school, Siberian Federation University, Krasnoyarsk Publisher, 2007, the book Морфология современного русского языка, published by Language and Culture Department, St. Petersburg University, 2009, the book, A Practical Grammar with Exercise, written by I.M. Pulkina (1999) Progress Publishers, Moscow, Myanmar Grammar book published by Myanmar Language Organization, Department of Myanmar and Language (2016).

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Aim

To understand derivation by means of suffixation in Russian and Myanmar Languages.

To be able to derivate new words by comprehending the methods for the students by themselves.

To be able to recognize the original words when the new words that are derivate by suffixes are found in Russian and Myanmar Languages.

To promote language skills by analyzing the derivation by means of suffixation in Russian and Myanmar.

Materials and Method

This research is presented by using the data from the books such as Russian Grammar books, internet, Russian Dictionary, Myanmar Grammar, Linguistics and Study of Myanmar morphology (Study of Linguistics) by using comparative method.

Research Questions

1. Why do Myanmar Students who are learning Russian Language need to learn derivation by means of suffixation?

2. Which methods are used derivation by means of suffixation in Russian and Myanmar Languages?

3. What are the effects of comparative study of derivation by means of suffixation in Russian and Myanmar Languages?

Findings

This research presents derivation by means of suffixation. Derivation by means of suffixation by means combination of prefix, suffix or infix to a stem (root), and the root change its feature, grammar and meaning and form a new word is called derivation by means of suffixation.¹

For example, verbs such as စားလုပ်၊ ပြော (eat, do, say) are combined with prefix တ , the combination becomes nouns such as အစား၊ အလုပ်၊ အပြော (food, work, saying). Moreover, verbs such as ကောင်းသွား၊ စား (be good, go, eat) are combined with suffixes such as မှု၊ ခြင်း၊ စရာ, the combination can be new nouns such as ကောင်းမှု၊ သွားခြင်း၊ စားစရာ (good deeds, going, food). In this research, there are two kinds of derivation by means of suffixation:

(1) Class-changing derivation

(2) Class-maintaining derivation.

1. Class-changing derivation

Class-changing derivation is creating new words by using affixes or other ways. In this way, the new word forms a new category.*

¹ ထွန်းမြင့်ဦး၊ ၂၀၀၇၊ ၂၂၄

* ထွန်းမြင့်ဦး၊ ၂၀၀၇၊ ၂၃၃

A lot of derivation can be found in Russian and Myanmar languages. They are verb-noun derivation, verb- adverb derivation, adjective-noun derivation and adjective-adverb derivation.

1.1. Verb-noun derivation by using suffix in Russian and Myanmar Languages

In Russian Language, nouns can be formed by using suffix to verb. Suffixes that can form noun from verb are: ние, -тель, -льня, -льник, -ье, -ник, -чик, -щик, -альщик, -ец, -ач, -ун, -ок, -арь, -аль, -атор, -ёр, -ер, -ор, -ант, -ент, -ат, -ка, -ушка, -шка, -ение, -енье, -ание, -нье, -ня, -ище, -лице, -ница, -ень, -нь, -ость, -имость, -еимость, -ённость, -тье, -ация, -яция, -иция, енция, -ция, -ия, -ота.

For example,

Verb	+	suffix	=	Noun
Писать (to write)	+	тель	=	писатель (writer, author)
Спать (to sleep)	+	льня	=	спальня (bedroom)
Холодить (to cool)	+	льник	=	холодильник (refrigerator)

In Russian Language, most verbs are ending in *ть*. So, the final letter *ть* has to be dismissed in verb-noun derivation. According to above example, the verb *Писать* is combined with suffix *тель* and form the noun *писатель*. In the same way, the verb *Спать* is combined with suffix *льня* and form the noun *спальня*, the verb *Холодить* is combined with suffix *льник* and form the noun *холодильник*. Moreover, in Russian Language, forming noun from verb can be not only for non-living things but also living things. For example, the verb *писать* (write) can be formed two kinds of nouns as *писание* (writing) and *писатель* (writer,author). Combining with suffix *-тель* usually forms living thing noun. But sometimes, the verb (*выключать* =turn off, switch off) can be form non-living noun (*выключатель* = switch) by using suffix.

In Myanmar Language, noun can be formed by using suffix from verb. By combining suffix, verb (root) forms noun. Suffixes in Myanmar Language that can change verb to noun are - ခြင်း၊ မှု၊ စရာ၊ ဖွယ်၊ ကြောင်း၊ ရေး၊ ချက်။

For example,

Verb	+	suffix	=	noun
ကျန်းမာ (be healthy)	+	ခြင်း	=	ကျန်းမာခြင်း (being healthy)
စား (eat)	+	စရာ	=	စားစရာ (food)
တီထွင် (invent)	+	မှု	=	တီထွင်မှု (invention)

According to the above examples, the verb *ကျန်းမာ* (be healthy) can be form noun *ကျန်းမာခြင်း* (being healthy) by using suffix *ခြင်း*. In the same way, the verb *စား* (eat) can be changed into noun *စားစရာ* (food) by using suffix *စရာ* and the verb *တီထွင်* (to invent) forms noun *တီထွင်မှု* (invention) by using suffix *မှု*.

1.2. Verb-Adverb derivation in Russian and Myanmar Languages

In Russian Language, adverb can be formed from verb by using suffix. Suffixes that can change verb to adverb are - -мя, -вмя,-ком, -ючи, -учись.

For example,

Verb	+	suffix	=	Adverb
Лежать (lie)	+	мя	=	лежамя (lie)
Реветь (howl,roar)	+	мя	=	ревмя (howl)
Молчать (silent)	+	ком	=	молчком (silently)
играть (to play)	+	ючи	=	играючи (easily,playfully)
красться (to steal)	+	учись	=	крадучись (stealthily)

In Russian Language, forming adverb from verb by using suffix, some verbs are not infinitive form but adverb can be formed by affixing suffix to the conjugation of the verb (third person)they. ют,ут, verbs of the 1st conjugation have the personal endings of third person(they).For the word онииграют (They are playing) ,играют (be playing) , the final letter from играют is dismissed and putting suffix to form adverb. The word играючи andкрадучись are adverbs that are formed in this way.

In Myanmar Language, verbs can be suffixed to form adverb.Suffixes are စွာ and ခနဲ.

For example,

Verb	+	suffix	=	adverb
လေးစား(to respect)	+	စွာ	=	လေးစားစွာ (respectfully)
တိ (to sharp)	+	ခနဲ	=	တိခနဲ (sharply)
ခင်မင် (to be friend)	+	စွာ	=	ခင်မင်စွာ (friendly)

In Myanmar Language, the adverb ခင်မင်စွာ is formed by affixing စွာ to the verb ခင်မင်. In the same way, the adverb တိခနဲ is formed by affixingခနဲ to the verb တိ and the verb လေးစား is changed to adverbလေးစားစွာ by using suffixစွာ.

1.3. Adjective-noun derivation in Russian and Myanmar Languages

In Russian Language, noun can be formed by suffixing to adjective. Suffixes are-ота, -ость, -ева, -есть, -ье, -ик, -изн, -инство, -ина, -на, -иц, -ист.

For example,

Adjective	+	suffix	=	Noun
добрый (kind)	+	ота	=	доброта (kindness)
новый (new)	+	ость	=	новость (news)
синий (blue)	+	ева	=	синева (blue)
свежий (fresh)	+	есть	=	свежесть (freshness)
вареный (boiled)	+	ье	=	варенье (preserve, Jam)
отличный (excellent)	+	ик	=	отличник (excellent pupil)

In Russian language, adjective are ending in –ый, –ий, –ой. So, the ending letters –ый, –ий, –ой are dismissed from adjectives in forming noun from adjective. According to the above examples, the adjective добрый(kind) is suffixing with -ота to form the noun доброта (kindness). In the same way, the noun новость (news) is formed by suffixing with -ость to the adjective новый (new), the adjective синий (blue) is suffixed with -ева to form the noun синева (blue), the noun свежесть (freshness) is formed from the adjective свежий (fresh) by suffixing with -есть, the suffix -ье is affixed to the adjective вареный (boiled) to form the noun варенье (preserve, Jam) and the noun отличник (excellent pupil) is formed by suffixing with -ик to the adjective отличный (excellent).

In Myanmar Language, nouns can be formed by suffixing to adjective. Suffixes are မှု၊ ချက်၊ ခြင်း၊ ရေး၊ စရာ.

For example,

adjective	+	suffix	=	noun
ကောင်း (good)	+	မှု	=	ကောင်းမှု (good deed/ goodness)
ထူးခြား (significant)	+	ချက်	=	ထူးခြားချက် (significance)
ရဲရင့် (brave)	+	ခြင်း	=	ရဲရင့်ခြင်း (bravery)

In Myanmar Language, nouns can be formed by suffixing with မှု၊ ချက်၊ ခြင်း၊ ရေး၊ စရာ to adjectives. The adjective ကောင်း is suffixed with မှု to form the noun ကောင်းမှု. In the same way, the noun ထူးခြားချက် is formed by suffixing with ချက် to the adjective ထူးခြား and the adjective ရဲရင့် is suffixed with ခြင်း to form the noun ရဲရင့်ခြင်း.

1.4 Adjective-adverb derivation in Russian and Myanmar Language

In Russian Language, adverb can be formed by affixing suffix to adjective. Suffixes are -и, -о, -е.

For example,

Adjective	+	suffix	=	Adverb
Дружеский (friendly)	+	и	=	дружески (friendly)
Интересный (interesting)	+	о	=	интересно (interestingly)
Плохой (bad)	+	о	=	плохо (badly)
Средний (middle)	+	е	=	средне (middling)

In Russian Language, adjectives are ended with –ый, –ий, –ой, so the ending letters –ый, –ий, –ой are dismissed to form adverbs from adjective by using suffix. Forming adverb Дружески (friendly) from adjective Дружеский (friendly) by using suffix и, the adverb интересно (interestingly) is formed by affixing with suffix o from adjective Интересный (interesting), the adjective Плохой (bad) is affixed with suffix o to form the adverb плохо (badly) and the affix е is affixed to the adjective Средний (middle) to form adverb средне (middling). In forming adverbs from adjectives, for the adjectives ending with –ый and –ой, the suffix is o and for the adjectives ending in –ий, the suffix is e. Although the adjective is ending with the letter ий, ск is in front of the ending letter, the suffix is и.

In Myanmar language, adverbs can be formed by using suffix from adjective. Suffixes are -စွာ and ခန့် .

For example,

adjective	+	suffix	=	adverb
ကောင်း (good)	+	စွာ	=	ကောင်းစွာ (well)
ပူ (hot)	+	ခနဲ	=	ပူခနဲ (hotly)

1.5. Verb-noun derivation in Russian and Myanmar Languages

It is found that nouns can be formed by affixing suffix(1) and suffix (2) to verb in Russian Language.

For example,

Verb	+	suffix (1)	+	suffix (2)	=	Noun
Писать (to write)	+	тель	+	ница	=	писательница (writer, author)
Учить (to teach)	+	тель	+	ница	=	учительница (teacher)

According to this example, verbs such as “писать and учить” is suffixed with “-тель” to form the nouns “писатель (male writer, male author) and учитель (male teacher)” and suffixed with “-ница” to form писательница (female writer, female author) and учительница (female teacher). Although these new words are differed from the nouns suffixed with “-тель”, these words are in noun form according to grammar rules.

In Myanmar language, noun can be formed by affixing with suffix (1) and suffix (2) to verb. By suffixing in this way, the verb change into noun. Suffix (1) is -ရေး and suffix (2) is -သမား.

For example,

verb	+	suffix (1)	+	suffix (2)	=	noun
တော်လှန် (rebel)	+	ရေး	+	သမား	=	တော်လှန်ရေးသမား (revolutionary)
ပြုပြင် (repair)	+	ရေး	+	သမား	=	ပြုပြင်ရေးသမား (repairer)

The new nouns တော်လှန်ရေး (revolution) and ပြုပြင်ရေး (repairing) are formed by suffixing with ရေး to the verbs တော်လှန် (rebel) and ပြုပြင် (repair) . By suffixing with သမား to the nouns တော်လှန်ရေး (revolution) and ပြုပြင်ရေး (repairing), other new nouns တော်လှန်ရေးသမား (revolutionary) and ပြုပြင်ရေးသမား (repairer) are formed. These new nouns are differed from the noun suffixed with ရေး, these words are nouns according to grammar rule.

2. Class-maintaining derivation

Class-maintaining derivation is creating a new word by affixing. In this way, the new word is the same category with the original word.¹

¹ သန်းသန်းနွဲ့၊ မ၊ ၁၉၈၃။ ၉၂

Class-maintaining derivation in Russian and Myanmar Languages is not found as many as class-changing derivation. In Myanmar Language, class-maintaining derivation is only found in noun-noun derivation. In Russian Language, it is found that not only noun-noun derivation but also adjective-adjective derivation and adverb-adverb derivation in class-maintaining derivation.

2.1. Noun derivation

In Russian Language, it is found that new noun can be formed by suffixing to noun. Suffixes are -ство, -чество, -чик, -ист, -ок, -ник, -ёр, -изм, -рь, -ор, -ар, -арь, -онер, -ница, -ица, -овица, -овня, -ня, -ище, -овище, -ина, -овина, -ика, -ист, -ат, -ит, -ин, -анин, -ура, -иада, -ада, -иан, -аж, -иан, -овка, -ование, -евание, -ация, -смен, -оз, -ол, -арий, -орий, -ство, -ество, -ад, -ург, -ыня, -иня, -ка, -ец, -ак, -ач, -ич, -ант, -ент, -ир, -их, -ица, -ина, -иня, -инка.

For example,

Noun	+	suffix	=	Noun
Семья (family)	+	ство	=	семейство (family)
Человек (human, man)	+	чество	=	человечество (humanity, mankind)
Воз (cart)	+	чик	=	возчик (carter)
Футбол (football, soccer)	+	ист	=	футболист (footballer, soccer)

A new noun is formed by suffixing with to the noun. Moreover, the noun семейство (family) is formed by suffixing with ство from the noun Семья (family), the noun человечество (humanity, mankind) is formed by suffixing with чество to the noun Человек (human, man), the noun возчик (carter) is formed by suffixing with чик to the noun Воз (cart) and the noun футболист (footballer, soccer) is formed by suffixing with ист to the noun Футбол (football, soccer).

In Myanmar language, new noun can be formed by suffixing to the noun. In Myanmar Language, suffixes are - ရေး and - သမား.

For example,

noun	+	suffix	=	noun
ဝမ်း (abdomen)	+	ရေး	=	ဝမ်းရေး (livelihood)
စစ် (war)	+	ရေး	=	စစ်ရေး (militarity)
လှည်း (cart)	+	သမား	=	လှည်းသမား (carter)
ဘောလုံး (football, soccer)	+	သမား	=	ဘောလုံးသမား (footballer, soccer)

In Myanmar Language, in extending noun from noun by inflectional affixing, the suffixes are ရေး and သမား. By using this affixing method, the noun ဝမ်းရေး is formed from the noun ဝမ်း by suffixing with ရေး, the noun စစ်ရေး is formed by suffixing with ရေး to the noun စစ်, the noun လှည်း is suffixed with သမား and formed the noun လှည်းသမား and the noun ဘောလုံးသမား is formed by suffixing with သမား to the noun ဘောလုံး.

2.2. Adjective derivation in Russian language

In Russian Language, new adjective can be formed by suffixing to adjective. Suffixes are - истый, -оватый, -енький, -ущий, -ченный, -ющий, -ейший, -айший.

For example,

Adjective	+	suffix	=	adjective
Шёлковый (silk, silken)	+	истый	=	шёлковистый (silky, silken)
Белый (white)	+	оватый	=	беловатый (whitish)
Сладкий (sweet)	+	енький	=	сладенький (sweetish)
Большой (big, large)	+	ущий	=	большущий (huge)
Высокий (high)	+	ченный	=	высоченный (veryhigh)
Длинный (long)	+	ющий	=	длиннющий ((terribly) long)
Красивый (beautiful)	+	ейший	=	красивейший (most beautiful)
Высокий (high)	+	айший	=	высочайший (highest)

In Russian Language, adjective Шёлковый modifies the things that are made of silk and the adjective шёлковистый extended by using suffix истый modifies things that are as soft as silk. The adjective беловатый (whitish) is formed by suffixing with оватый to the adjective Белый (white) and that adjective сладенький (sweetish) is formed by suffixing with енький to the adjective Сладкий (sweet). -оватый and -енький are suffixes that refers very little or very small. The adjective большущий (huge) is formed from the adjective Большой (big, large) by suffixing with ущий, the adjective высоченный (very high) is formed by affixing with ченный to the adjective Высокий (high) and the adjective длиннющий ((terribly) long) is formed by affixing with ющий to the adjective Длинный (long). - ущий,- ченный and-ющий are suffixes that refers the meaning of very huge or so many. The adjective красивейший (most beautiful) is formed by suffixing with ейший to the adjective Красивый (beautiful) and the adjective высочайший (highest) is formed by suffixing with айший to the adjective Высокий (high). The adjectives formed by suffixing with -ейший and -айший are in superlative form. In Russian Language, if г,к, х are in front of the ending letter, changing from г to ж, from к to ч and from х to ч and using suffix -айший is found in forming superlative form of adjective.

In Myanmar Language, adjective derivation has not found.

2.3. Adverb derivation in Russian Language

In Russian language, new adverb can be formed by suffixing to adverb. Suffixes are овато, -онько, -енько.

adverb	+	suffix	=	adverb
рано (early)	+	овато	=	рановато (early)
тихо (quietly)	+	онько	=	тихонько (quietly)
хорошо (well, nicely)	+	енько	=	хорошенько (well, nicely)

In Russian Language, using suffixes -онько and -енько for inflectional extending word from adverb, if the consonant (к,г,х) is in front of the ending letter o, suffix -онько is used and for the other adverbs suffix -енько is used.

In Myanmar Language, adverb derivation has not found.

Discussion

In derivation, it is found that there are more kind of suffixes in Russian than that of in Myanmar Language. In Russian language, there are more suffixes that extend for noun than that of other suffixes. In Russian Language, not only living thing but also non-living things are classified into three different genders: Masculine gender, Feminine gender and Neuter gender. So, it is needed to comprehend the gender of the noun for extending them with suffixes. According to rule and method of the language, nouns are distinguished with the ending letter. But nouns ending in letter **ь** can be Feminine gender as well as Masculine gender. It means that nouns ending in letter **ь** are not only for Masculine noun but also for Feminine noun. So, it is difficult for students to identify the gender for the noun ending in letter **ь**. Derivation by means of suffixation especially for nouns ending in letter **ь**, the gender can be investigated clearly in this research paper. Changing noun form from verb form, nouns that are formed by using suffix **-тель** are Masculine gender. Forming nouns from adjective, nouns that are formed by using suffixes **-ость** and **-еть** are Feminine gender. In Russian Language, living things as well as non-living things can be derivate as new noun from verb. In Myanmar Language, only non-living thing can be derivate as new noun from verb. Derivation by means of suffixation in Myanmar Language, it is directly suffixed to the root. In Russian Language, direct suffixation can be found in noun derivation but for other derivations by means of suffixation, the ending letter from root is dismissed to derivate word. So, this research is a great support for students who are learning Russian Language. Moreover, the data found for extending words by using suffixes are mentioned with the following table.

Table described derivation by means of suffixation, class-changing derivation in Russian and Myanmar Languages

	Russian Language	Myanmar Language	Other meaning (Russian Language)	Other meaning (Myanmar Language)
verb + ခြင်္သေ့၊ ဝရာ၊ မှု = noun Verb+ние, тель, льня, льник =Noun	✓ (Non-living and living thing)	✓ (Non-living thing)	✓	✗
Verb+ စွာ၊ ခနဲ = adverb Verb+мя, ком, ючи, учись =Adverb	✓	✓	✗	✗
adjective+ မှု၊ ချက်၊ ခြင်္သေ့ = noun Adjective+ота, ось, ева, есть, ье =Noun	✓ (Non-living and living thing)	✓ (Non-living thing)	✓	✗
Adjective+ စွာ၊ ခနဲ = adverb Adjective+и, о, е =Adverb	✓	✓	✗	✗

Class-maintaining derivation

	Russian Language	Myanmar Language
Noun+ရေး၊သမား = noun Noun+ство,чество,чик,ист=Noun	✓	✓
adjective+ suffix = adjective Adjective + истый, оватый, енький, ущий, ченный, ющий, ейший, айший = Adjective	✓	✗
adverb + suffix = adverb Adverb+ овано, онько, енько= Adverb	✓	✗

Conclusion

Although it is easy to communicate orally with language, it is complicated to analyze the language in aspect of linguistic and grammar. Studying vocabularies cannot be rely on dictionary as some vocabularies has not defined in it yet. So, doing research should not be stopped and investigation must continue. This research represents the derivation is a part of language. Class-changing derivation and class-maintaining derivation are presented in this research. Comparative analysis of Russian and Myanmar Languages are presented in this research. So, it can be continue to investigate the derivation in detail in Russian Language. It can also investigate that the derivation by using prefix and both prefix and suffix in the same time in Russian and Myanmar languages.

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မြန်မာစာအဖွဲ့။ (၂၀၁၃)။ *မြန်မာသဒ္ဒါ*။ ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ မြန်မာစာအဖွဲ့ဦးစီးဌာန။

မြန်မာစာအဖွဲ့။ (၂၀၀၈)။ *မြန်မာအဘိဓာန်*။ ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ မြန်မာစာအဖွဲ့ဦးစီးဌာန။

ထွန်းမြင့်ဦး။ (၂၀၀၇)။ *ဘာသာဗေဒ*။ ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ ရာပြည်စာအုပ်တိုက်။

သန်းသန်းနွဲ့၊ မ။ (၁၉၈၃)။ *မြန်မာစကားလုံးစုံစုံလှေလှေ*။ မန္တလေးမြို့၊ မြန်မာစာအဖွဲ့။

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