

**Bortnik, Ninel'. 1978.** Nekotorye osobennosti osnov, obrazujuščix dvojnye formy množestvennogo čisla. (Some peculiarities of stems that have two alternating forms for the plural). Russian Language Journal. Vol. 32, part 112. 43-58.

The article studies three cases of suppletion in Russian:

- 1) the alternative suppletive plural of the word *god* 'year' (the regular plural is *gody*, the suppletive one is *let*);
- 2) the suppletive plural of the word *rebėnok*, 'child' (the now obsolete regular plural is *rebjata*, the suppletive one is *deti* that, in its turn, has an obsolete singular *ditja*);
- 3) the alternative plural of the word *čelovek*, 'person' (the "normal" plural is suppletive *ljudi*, but it has a possibility of alternating with *čelovek* in Genitive Plural).

All the contexts that allow alternation are described in detail and the following conclusions are drawn:

1. Only the last pair is truly suppletive since *ljud-* has no Sg root
2. All other pairs just have two plural stems
3. Factors that influence the choice of the stem:

grammatical ( <i>god-let</i> ):	syntactic opposition;
( <i>čelovek-ljudi</i> )	grammatical meaning
	presence/absence of the attributive
lexical ( <i>rebėnok-deti</i> ):	lexical meaning of the attributive
( <i>čelovek-ljudi</i> ):	lexical opposition
stylistical ( <i>rebėnok-deti</i> ):	style