

For a declension (inflection, declination) of Czech nouns is typical a richness of inflexional types and their endings. They either mark strongish a homonymy (e.g . type outhouse/'staveni), or a synonymic. Through their positional final variants (allomorphics) are generated a synonymic endings doublet forms (formative variants). A description of distribution these variant endings is in Czech morphological interesting and doctrinal task. Namely above all therefore, we learn to understand especially specification a literary language at school. Then we have to keep it as much as is possible, because we have a sense of responsibility to our literary language norm. Don't being wanted to break its, we are obliged think about it, which one of endings is literary, if need be are not literary already both of them. Since the Gebauer's date to contemporary The Hand Grammar Czech (Příruční mluvnice češtiny) enter to the games at classification these endings a philological interventions. They evaluated these endings and described its on the axes correct - wron or literary - non-literary. Off at the same time no-stays nor a look dialectological.