

Answer in detail:

Nomenclature of aldehydes:

E.g., HCHO (or) $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ | \\ \text{H}-\text{C}=\text{O} \end{array}$
Formaldehyde
(corresponding acid is formic acid)

CH_3-CHO (or) $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ | \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{C}=\text{O} \end{array}$
Acetaldehyde
(corresponding acid is acetic acid)

In the IUPAC system, the ending of the name (suffix) of aldehyde is 'al'. The names of aliphatic aldehydes are derived from the name of the corresponding alkane by replacing the **terminal 'e' by the suffix 'al'**.

i.e., Name of aldehyde = Name of corresponding alkane – e + al

E.g., 1. H – CHO

In the above example, one carbon atom is present *i.e.*, the parent hydrocarbon is methane.

