

## EFFECTIVE WAYS OF TEACHING GEMINANT CONSONANTS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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**Abstract:** The following article is devoted comparative phonetics, actually similar and different features of double consonants in English and Uzbek languages, the role of comparative method in teaching speaking. It is presented different rules examples for learners, who wants to learn foreign language easy, fast and with fun.

**Key words:** Phonetics, consonant, language, way.

### Introduction

We know presently the time has required to learn some of foreign languages. But I think it is significant to emphasize one important opinion language learners firstly should study their mother tongue and then they can understand the essence of second language. As our first president I A Karimov defined the influence of language: We should as the generation of the precious wealth protect and continue to enrich of our mother tongue especially enlarging the spread of usage Uzbek language on several spheres such as Modern Information Communication Technologies century of innovation technologies, where everything is computerized and automatized, working on necessary conceptions. To put it in short principles, the development of influence of Uzbek language in scientific research serves for the good aims that sense of loving Homeland and flourishing society! If students learn second language on comparative method, they can figure out the system of language items easily and quickly. Learning as well as teaching foreign language is not an exception. There are many different software for all grades and ages, especially for Non philologic learners. In this article, we are going to present different phonetic peculiarities in Uzbek and English directed to the teaching elementary learners, which are easy to learn and joyful.

The purpose of modern techniques in Teaching Language is to study English independently. Due to the fact that Interactive Teaching Language involves listening speaking reading and writing skills. It's referred as Communicative Language Teaching. On the first part of our research article we're going to recommend improvement of speaking skill. Now we outline that one of interesting and also enthusiastic suitable topic for discussion in comparative linguistics. We'd analyzed consonant combinations, it can do exactly considered that the doubled consonants still need observing and researching process.

It tends to be quite difficulties when elementary learners come across new vocabulary .In ELT it is important to explain individual features of pronunciation, learners should realize that the name of a letter may not be similar to the sound it represents. Otherwise,they may hesitate and make some mistakes in articulating words such as the,think,listen,knife,answer .Teachers are asked to pay great attention on teaching phonetics that letters occur without representing any sound.

A consonant is some application that has been designed to teach anyone, especially non-phylogologic learners.First of all we must divide consonant combinations :they may be rootish(ex.school) or formal (sunny) .Two different consonants together are called ' blends'.You can hear the sound of each: He jumped. Actually we are talking about Double consonants.Typical cases of Double consonants are described in this material. You know,If same consonants are used together we can call it Double or Geminant consonants.The phrases "double consonants,a double consonant,geminants"in this material refer to two neighbouring consonant letters that are the same ,for example , "ss,mm,nn"as in " pass,summer,running".

There are some similar and different features of English Double consonants compare as Uzbek ones.In Uzbek language double consonants are pronounced fully for representing the meaning completely( qallob,arra,alla). There are two main reasons for the appearance of double consonant letters.

1.Generally,The final consonant letter of the first part of the word may be the same as the initial consonant letter of the next part.

This may take place when adding prefixes that end in a consonant (dissatisfy,illogical,unnecessary )or suffixes that begin with a consonant(openess,soulless)or also begin with vowel sound (stopping,sitting wrapping,skipping) or when two words are

combined to make a compound word(newsstand,roommate). When adding a syllable beginning with a vowel letter to a single consonant letter that stands after a short stressed vowel sound represented by a single letter ,the consonant letter is doubled in order to keep the preceding vowel sound short,for example :kitten,funny,biggest,reddish,swimmer,stopping.

But in Uzbek language the root and affix sounds are expressed only in pronunciation as doubled,for example,yigit-yigichcha,aytdi -aytti,tog'- toqqa.

Double 'k' and double 'v' are rare.They are found in a few words ,as well as in nicknames:Yakky,trekker,skivvy,Nikky,Bevvie,Livvy.

And also in Uzbek you can see examples which appeared in such a way that shortening or spoiling:Asliddin -Assi,Nafisa -Nappi,asalim-assalim.In the following examples first syllable is chosen as a base of double consonants.In addition we can observe double consonants may express additional meaning notes in Uzbek:

a).to emphasize the meaning strongly: to'g'ri- to'ppa-to'g'ri,oq-oppoq,chin-chippa-chin

b).to describe adverb and adjectives like superlative mean: aniq aytmoq-anniq aytmoq,o'ta injiq - o'tta injiq

2.A double consonant letter indicates that the preceding vowel letter represents a short sound (matter,tunnel,sell).Generally,a single vowel letter in a stressed syllable represents a long sound or a diphtong before a single consonant letter followed by another vowel letter(meter,tuner,typing,sale).

So, double consonants do not occur at the beginning of both language words,but in English there some cases of initial double consonants in words of foreign origin and in personal names and are written in any translation (Lloyd, Llewellyn).The consonant letters h/ j/ q/ w/ x are not doubled in any position in the word.Unusual doubling of these consonants is found in some names and abbreviations(EXXON, www) and there are spelling cases where 'h' stands after ch, sh, th (fishhook, withhold).

Consonant combinations are never doubled (brother, fishing).There are certain cases of a double consonant before another consonant letter ,for example, in words like "middle, settle, bubble".

Three like consonant letters in a row in one and the same word do not occur in English, except when they are divided by a hyphen in compound words (bell-like shape, stainless-steel).

A double consonant may represent one sound, for example stiff/lesson/normally or two sounds: misspell/meanness/roommate.

We can explain English geminant consonants peculiarity tending to care for speaking time colloquial principles took placed in pronunciation and in addition to the influence of stress. According to the process of assimilation becoming identical into one. For example: Give me- gimme / want to- wanna/ out of - outta / A lot of -alotta /Cup of - cuppa / don't know - Dunno / Let me - Lemme .

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