

SPELLING OF CONSONANTS IN THE ROOT OF A WORD

Наврузова Фарида Назаровна
Russian Language Teacher at the Academic
Lyceum of the Tashkent State University of Economics

Annotation

This article explains in detail the spelling of the word "agree at the root of the word." Also b variant brilliant - brilliant and derivatives Slovak (brilliant - shiny, brilliant - shiny, brilliantin - brilliant) the second members of etix par are written with one letter before.

Keywords: explained in detail, root words, nests of cognate words.

Introduction

The spelling of double consonants in the roots of borrowed (foreign) words is determined in dictionary order, e.g.: abbreviation, acclimatization, accompaniment, accreditation, neat, alley, antenna, appeal, apparatus, association, attraction, bacillus, gross, Buddhism, bath, watt, gram, grammar, flu, group, illusion, illustration, immigration, irrigation, cash register, cassette, etc.

Foreign words with single consonants: aluminum, gallery, dessert, dealer, dilettante, impresario, corridor, office, official, offshore, report, race, soffit, torero, pavement, plug, emigration and many others.

Double consonants are also written **in some proper names**, e.g.: Haggai, Apollo, Vissarion, Gennadius, Hippolytus, Cyril, Philip, Alla, Anna, Apollinaria, Bella, Henrietta, Inna, Rimma; Akkerman, Bessarabia, Bonn, Holland, Essentuki, Odessa.

In the variants of brilliant – diamond and derivative words (brilliant – diamond, brilliant – diamond, brilliantin – diamond), the second members of these pairs are written with one letter l before Ъ. The same applies to variants such as million-million, million-million, billion-milliard (the second terms of such pairs, limited in use, are more common in poetry).

In words formed from stems ending in two identical consonants, **double consonants before suffixes are preserved**, e.g., gruppа – gruppka, gruppovoj, gruppogat'; programmka, programmnyy, programmat'; score – five-point, galls – Gaulic, metal – metallic.

However, instead of a double consonant, a single consonant letter is written in the following cases:

1) in diminutive and familiar forms of personal names with the suffix -k (a), e.g.: Alla – Alka, Stella – Stelka, Emma – Emka, Zhanna – Zhanka, Inna – Inka, Rimma – Rimka, Vassa – Vaska, Mirra – Mirka, Marietta – Marietka, Savva – Savka, Kirill – Kirilka, Philip – Filipka (also: Filipok, born in Filipka? and Filipchik);

2) a single letter n – in any words with the suffix -k (a), e.g. finka (cf. finn), five-tonka, three-ton (ton), kolonka (column), antenka (antenna); 3) In the following words: crystal (crystal), Finnish (Finn), operetta (operetta).

When abbreviating words containing a double consonant, only one consonant **is retained in compound words**, e.g., gramophone recording (gramophone recording), correspondent (correspondent point), terrorist attack (terrorist act), grupkom, gruporg, spetskor.

In the first part of hyphenated compound words, double consonants are preserved, e.g.: mass-indicator, mass-culture, mold, press center, express analysis, watt-second; It's the same in the word wattmeter.

At the end of the words Donbass, Kuzbass (-bass from pool) is written a double s. In some foreign words, the spelling of a questionable vowel sound cannot be checked with a cognate word. For example: in the word **abstraction**, you need to write the sound k, **although in the cognate word abstract you need to write the letter g.**

The spelling of such words should be looked up in the dictionary. For example: **asbestos, mitten, railway station, jagdtash.**

Spelling of doubled consonants at the root of a word

The spelling of double consonants at the root and at the junction of the prefix and the root depends on the consonants themselves.

Double zh in the root of the word

Double zh should be written in the roots of words: reins, yeast, burning, buzzing, juniper. In the words of the same root as them, it is also necessary to write zhzh: yeast, buzzing, juniper, and also in some forms of the verb to burn and words derived from it: zhzhesh, zhzheth, zhzhenny, vyzhzhenny, vozzhenny, zhzhenye, zhzhenka.

Double c in the root of the word

The double c should be written in the words "loan", "quarrel" and in the words of the same root with them: to quarrel, to quarrel.

Double s still need to be written in words with the root -ross-. For example: Russia, Russians, Russian, Great Russian, Little Russian.

Double Consonants in Compound Words

Double consonants should be written in compound words if one part ends and the second part begins with the same letter. For example: the chief physician, the public sector, the village council, the maternity hospital.

Double Consonants in Foreign Words

Spelling of words of foreign origin with double consonants should be looked up in the spelling dictionary. For example: abbreviation, abscissa, acclimatization, appendicitis, appliqué, appreture, fiction, bisector, boss, buffon, vendetta, gibbon, hippopotamus, dilemma, distillate, differential, idyll, illumination, calligraphy, cassation, terminal, collegiate, colossus, coral, corrosion, corruption, parallelogram, trade wind, apron, pessimism, spring, summit, setter, streptococcus, tennis, terrace.

Double consonants in names

In some names, you need to write double consonants. These names don't follow the rules, they have to be memorized. For example: Apollo, Vissarion, Gennadius, Hippolytus, Cyril, Philip, Alla, Anna, Apollinaria, Bella, Henrietta, Inna, Rimma.

References

1. D. N. Bogoyavlensky. Psychology of Spelling Acquisition. Ed. Prosveshcheniye, Moscow, 1966
2. A. V. Tekuchev. Methodology of the Russian language in secondary school. Ed. Prosveshcheniye, Moscow, 1970
3. V. A. Lebedev, "Russian Language Lessons in the 1st Grade", Vladimir, 2000.