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Annotatsiya
Mazkur to‘plamda “Yangi davr ilm-fani: inson uchun innovatsion g‘oya va yechimlar” mavzusidagi IV Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari jamlangan. Nashrda respublikaning turli oliy ta’lim muassasalari, ilmiy markazlari va amaliyotchi mutaxassislari tomonidan tayyorlangan maqolalar o‘rin olgan bo‘lib, ular ijtimoiy-gumanitar, tabiiy, texnik va yuridik fanlarning dolzarb muammolari va ularning innovatsion yechimlariga bag‘ishlangan.
Ushbu nashr ilmiy izlanuvchilar, oliy ta’lim o‘qituvchilari, doktorantlar va soha mutaxassislari uchun foydali qo‘llanma bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya, innovatsion yondashuv, zamonaviy fan, fanlararo integratsiya, ilmiy-tadqiqot, nazariya va amaliyot, ilmiy hamkorlik.

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FILOLOGIYA FANLARI

CONSONANT CLUSTERS IN ENGLISH AND THEIR ABSENCE IN UZBEK: CHALLENGES FOR LEARNERS

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Annotation. The differences of consonants between English and Uzbek will be discussed through the presence of consonant clusters in English and their absence in Uzbek. Consonant clusters are the consecutive sequence of two or more consonants in a single word which is common feature of English, but are not familiar to Uzbek language. This difference presents significant challenges for Uzbek learners. In this article, I try to inform about consonant clusters in English and numerous challenges for achieving fluency among Uzbek learners.

Key words. Consonant clusters, consonants, vowels, initial clusters, medial clusters, final clusters, syllable, sound, challenges, geminate consonants (qo`sh undoshlar), clustered consonants (qator undoshlar).

INGLIZ TILIDAGI QATOR UNDOSHLALAR VA ULARNING O‘ZBEK TILIDA MAVJUD EMASLIGI: O‘RGANUVCHILAR UCHUN QIYINCHILIKLAR

Madiraimova Moxlaroyim Xayrulla qizi
Nizomiy nomidagi O‘zbekiston Milliy Pedagogika Universiteti

Annotatsiya. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi undosh tovushlar o‘rtasidagi farqlar ingliz tilida undoshlar birikmasining mavjudligi va o‘zbek tilida ularning deyarli uchramasligi orqali muhokama qilinadi. Undoshlar birikmasi — bu bitta so‘z tarkibida ketma-ket kelgan ikki yoki undan ortiq undosh tovushlarning birikmasidir. Bu hodisa ingliz tiliga xos va keng tarqalgan bo‘lsa-da, o‘zbek tilida bunday tuzilma odatiy emas. Ushbu farq o‘zbek tilida o‘rganuvchilar uchun sezilarli qiyinchiliklar tug‘diradi. Mazkur maqolada ingliz tilidagi undoshlar birikmasi hamda o‘zbek o‘rganuvchilari orasida ravon nutqqa erishishda yuzaga keladigan ko‘plab qiyinchiliklar haqida ma’lumot berishga harakat qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: undoshlar birikmasi, undoshlar, unli tovushlar, boshlang‘ich undoshlar birikmasi, o‘rta (medial)undoshlar birikmasi, oxirgi (final) undoshlar birikmasi, bo‘g‘in, tovush, qiyinchiliklar, geminat undoshlar (qo‘sh undoshlar), qator undoshlar (klasterlashgan undoshlar).

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Every type of language reveals different characteristics as Uzbek and English languages differ. One of the main difference is associated with consonant clusters in English and their absence in Uzbek. Consonant clusters are a sequence of adjoined consonants which occurs initial, medial or final part of the same syllables and it is a common feature of most languages in English. Pronouncing such consonant clusters is one of the major setback for learners as a foreign language. Syllable is any of the units into which a word is divided, containing a vowel sound and usually one or more consonants.

However, Uzbek language avoids such consonant clusters by inserting vowels between consonants, so it is challenging for learners to pronounce string of consonants. Moreover, in Uzbek there are some words which include sequence of consonants, but they are separated with syllables and pronounced without difficulty. Unlikely, they might feel uneasy to hear their

pronunciation and flowing with the rhythm of foreign language. This significant difference can prevent to gain native-like fluency as the ultimate goal of most foreign language learners.

There are 44 sounds in the English language. They can be divided into two main categories: consonants and vowels. A consonant is a speech sound made by completely or partly stopping the flow of air through the mouth or nose. On the other hand, a vowel is a speech sound in which the mouth is open and the tongue is not touching the top of mouth, the teeth so that the flow of air is not limited [1; 2- b]. One of the widespread character of English syllables is clusters which can occur with consonant (consonant clusters)and vowel (vowel clusters) sound system.

A consonant cluster is a sequence of more than one consonant joined together without vowel. Such clusters are distributed initially, medially and finally depending on the positions they occupy in the English syllables:

1.Initial clusters.

-Two or three English consonants might occur initial part of the words:

Words with two initial consonants:

Word & IPA	**Word & IPA**
1. Play – [pleɪ]	6. Grow – [groʊ]
2. Blow – [bloʊ]	7. Fruit – [fruːt]
3. Clip – [klɪp]	8. Snow – [snoʊ]
4. Train – [treɪn]	9. Black – [blæk]
5. Sleep – [sliːp]	10. Drink – [drɪŋk]

Words with three initial consonants:

Word & IPA	**Word & IPA**
1. Strong – [strɒŋ]	6. Scrub – [skrʌb]
2. Scream – [skriːm]	7. Stripe – [straɪp]
3. Spring – [sprɪŋ]	8. Splash – [splæʃ]
4. Street – [striːt]	9. Strike – [straɪk]
5. Split – [splɪt]	10. Thrill – [θrɪl]

2.Medial clusters.

In medial position, the English syllable can have two, three or four consonant clusters:

Words with two medial consonants:

Word & IPA	Word & IPA
1. Father – ['fɑːðər]	6. Simple – ['sɪmpl]
2. Window – ['wɪndoʊ]	7. Paper – ['peɪpər]
3. Winter – ['wɪntər]	8. Baker – ['beɪkər]
4. Morning – ['mɔːrnɪŋ]	9. Anger – ['æŋgər]
5. Candy – ['kændi]	10. Thunder – ['θʌndər]

Words with three medial consonants:

Word & IPA	Word & IPA
1. Interest – ['ɪntrəst]	6. Contrast – ['kɒntræst]
2. Hundred – ['hʌndrəd]	7. Entrust – [ɪn'trʌst]
3. Contract – ['kɒntrækt]	8. Explain – [ɪk'spleɪn]
4. Construct – ['kənstrʌkt]	9. Against – [ə'geɪnst]
5. Answer – ['ænsər]	10. Control – [kən'troʊl]

Words with four medial consonants:

Word & IPA	Word & IPA
1. Twelfth – [twɛlfθ]	6. Handspring – ['hændsprɪŋ]
2. Promptly – ['prɒmptli]	7. Hundredths – ['hʌndrɛdθs]
3. Strength – [streŋkθ]	8. Helplessly – ['hɛlpləsli]
4. Twentieth – ['twɛntiəθ]	9. Bankruptcy – ['bæŋkrʌptsi]
5. Glimpsed – [glɪmpst]	10. Texts – [tɛksts]

3.Final clusters.

Words with two final consonants:

Word & IPA	Word & IPA
1. Honest – ['ɒnɪst]	6. Crisp – [krɪsp]
2. Jump – [dʒʌmp]	7. Help – [hɛlp]
3. Unmanned – [ˌʌn'mænd]	8. Soft – [sɒft]
4. Wind – [wɪnd]	9. Milk – [mɪlk]
5. Next – [nekst]	10. Cold – [koʊld]

Words with three final consonants:

Word & IPA	**Word & IPA**
1. Text – [tɛkst]	6. Tanks – [tæŋks]
2. Banks – [bæŋks]	7. Glimpsed – [glɪmpst]
3. Helped – [hɛlpt]	8. Next – [nekst]
4. Fixed – [fɪkst]	9. Crisps – [krɪsps]
5. Masks – [mɑːsks]	10. Jumped – [dʒʌmpt]

We might face sequence of consonants in Uzbek language, too. They are divided into two categories:
-Geminate consonants (Qo`sh undoshlar);
-Clustered consonants (Qator undoshlar).
Geminate consonants (Qo`sh undoshlar) occur when the same consonants come together sequentially in different parts of a word. For instance:

1. Initial part: Ssenary:
2. Middle part: Ikki;(most words are separated with syllables)
3. Final part: Kongress.

Consonant clusters (Qator undoshlar) are two different consonant sounds that appear sequentially in the same syllable. The key character of them is that these clusters should be in the same syllable. For example, words like "paxta" and "kulcha" do not belong to clusters because consonants can be separated with syllables like "pax-ta" and "kul-cha", while "daraxt", "shikast", " harf", "stakan", and "qand" are adequate variants of consonant clusters [2; 3-4- b].

Native Uzbek words do not begin with consecutive consonants, they belong to "loanwords category". Words such as "drama", "trolleybus", or "tramvay" are borrowed from Russian or European languages. In addition, consonant clusters that ends with –sht, -xt, and -rg are present the features of loanwords mainly taken from Persian-Tajik languages.

According to Prof. U.K.Yusupov, vowel clusters are difficult system for non-uzbek speakers [3; 16-17- b].

Loanwords from Persian-Tajik languages.

-sht	**-xt**	**-rg**
Go`sht	Baxt	Barg
G`isht	Taxt	Torg
Musht	Axt	

Native Uzbek words allow only certain groups of consonants at the end, such as -st, -lt, and rt. Other consonant clusters are not found in pure Uzbek words.

Native Uzbek words

-st	-lt	-rt
Ost	Yalt	Qurt
Ust	Yult	Tort
Sust	Milt	To`rt

The pronunciation challenge of consonant clusters for uzbek learners

Uzbek language avoid consonant clusters by inserting vowels between consonants. This difference in language structure creates difficulty for learners, both in pronunciation and comprehension. When it comes sequence of consonants, they are not pronounced completely like in English.

For final consonant clusters, the last consonant is dropped in pronunciation in most cases:

Written	Spoken
Daraxt	Darax
Karaxt	Karax
Go`sht	Go`sh
Baxt	Bax

Furthermore, most initial clusters are pronounced with vowel sound, especially in borrowed words in order to overcome pronunciation challenges like these:

-“harf” is pronounced as “ha-rif”
-“stul” is pronounced as “us-tul”
-“stakan” is pronounced as “is- ta-kan”
“asr” is pronounced as “a-sir”.

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