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ЎЗБЕКИСТОН **ВА ЎЗБЕКЛАР**

UZBEKISTAN
AND UZBEKS

*Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий
ва ўрта махсус таълим вазирлиги олий
ўқув юртлари талабалари учун дарслик сифатида
тавсия этган*

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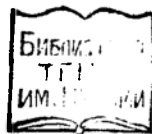
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Дарслик олий ўқув юртлари талабаларига мўлжалланган бўлиб, инглиз тилини ўрганувчиларга жонажон Ватан — Ўзбекистон тарихи, географияси, тили ва аҳолиси, сиёсати, қадимий ва навқирон шаҳарлари: Самарқанд, Бухоро, Хива, Тошкент ва бошқалар ҳақида маълумот беради, талабаларнинг миллий-маданий дунёқарашини бойитади ҳамда инглиз тилини янада мукамалроқ ўрганишда муҳим омил бўлиб хизмат қилади. Дарслик етти бўлимдан иборат бўлиб, ҳар бир бўлимда инглиз тилида сўзлашув нутқини ривожлантириш, мустаҳкамлаш бўйича машқлар берилган.

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СЎЗ БОШИ

Ҳозирги Ўзбекистонга оид ўлкашунослик тавсифидаги материаллар турли ёш ва қарашдаги кишилар учун қизиқарлидир, чунки бундай материаллар орқали ҳар бир китобхон ўзи учун қизиқарли маълумотлардан хабардор бўлиши мумкин. Ёши улуг кишилар воқеалар таҳлили билан танишсалар, ёшлар шу кунгача айтиш тақиқланган тарихий воқеалар, буюк аждодларнинг исм ва ишлари ҳақида маълумотга эга бўладилар. Бундай материаллар, айниқса хорижликлар учун қизиқарлидир, чунки улар бу ўлка, унинг тарихи, маданияти, урф-одати ва анъаналари билан биринчи бор танишадилар. "Ўзбекистон ўлкашунослиги" курсининг олий ўқув юртлари ўқув режасига киритилганлиги тасодифий эмас.

Ушбу дарсликнинг асосий мақсади — ўлкашунослик материаллари асосида талабаларнинг инглизча сўзлашув нутқ малакаларини ривожлантиришдир. Муаллифлар улар инглиз тили грамматик қоидаларни ўзлаштириб олганларидан сўнг, ўз халқлари тарихий, анъаналари ва ҳаёти билан боғлиқ масалаларни инглиз тилида осон муҳокама эта олишларини назарда тутганлар. Шу билан бирга чет элликлар билан мулоқотда, бу мулоқот хоҳ мамлакатимизда бўлсин, хоҳ хорижда бўлсин, республика тўғрисида инглиз тилида сўзлаб бериш лозимлиги назарда тутилган.

Ахир ўз мамлакати, унинг тарихи, маданияти, иқтисоди, тили ва бошқа масалаларига оид гапларга ким ҳам бефарқ қарай олади. Бу борада дарслик китобхонга ўз шахсий фикри, муҳокама этилаётган масалалар бўйича билимини баён этиш учун катта имкониятлар беради.

Дарслик 6 бўлимдан: тарих, география, иқтисод, нуфус, тил, музей-шаҳарлардан иборат. Дарсликнинг биринчи қисми, қисқача матнлар, муҳокама учун саволларни қамраб олган ўқиш китоби, (Reading book) дир. Матнлар муҳокама этилиши лозим бўлган масалани тўлиқ ёритиб бермайди, балки муҳим воқеа, ҳодисаларни ва халқи ҳаётидан лавҳаларни қисқача тавсифлайди, холос, чунки у талабаларнинг мустақил ишлашларини назарда тутди. Бундай мустақил иш жараёнида талабалар шу мавзуга алоқадор материалларни бошқа манбалардан ахтариб топишлари ва уни ўзлаштириб, инглиз тилида ўз сўзлари билан баён қилишлари талаб этилади.

Матн устида мустақил ишлашда ҳар бир мантдан кейин илова этилган саволлар талабаларга катта ёрдам беради. Бу саволлар талабаларнинг мустақил ишлашларинигина эмас, балки уларнинг сўзлашув нутқини ривожлантиришни, уларнинг фикрлаш доираларини кенгайтиришни, дунёқарашларини шакллантиришни назарда тутаяди. Чунки бу саволлар талабаларни воқеа ва ҳодисаларга нисбатан қарашларини, шахсий ҳаётий тажрибаларини намоён этишга ундайди. Бундай ёндашув талабаларга мустақил шахс сифатида шаклланишларида, фикрларини асослашни, нуқтаи назарларини ҳимоя қила билишни ўрганишларида ёрдам беради, талабалар кўп ҳолларда тилни яхши ўрганган, материални яхши ўзлаштирган бўлсаларда, суҳбатдошга эътироз билдириб, ўз нуқтаи назарларини ҳимоя эта олмайдилар. Тил ўргатишда бу жиҳатларга алоҳида эътибор бериш лозим бўлади.

Дарсликнинг иккинчи қисми (Work book) да талабалар сўз бойлигини кенгайтиришга мўлжалланган синонимлар, антонимлар, сўз бирикмалари, мақол ва матнлар, сўзларнинг чекланган маъноларини фарқлашни назарда тутувчи машқларни бажаришда лугатлардан фойдаланиш зарур бўлади.

Таржима қилишга мўлжалланган машқларни ўқитувчи ўз талабаларининг билим ҳамда тайёргарлик даражасига кўра мустақил танлаши ёки бошқа материални тавсия этиши мумкин. Аммо тавсия этиладиган бошқа материаллар дарсликдаги машқлар сингари дарсликнинг биринчи қисмидаги мавзу мазмунини бойитадиган бўлиши лозим. Таржима қилишнинг дастлабки босқичларида тайёр таржималар билан ишлаш фойдалидир.

Ўлкашунослик тавсифидаги мазкур дарсликнинг бир неча туркумдан иборат бўлиши назарда тутилган. Қўлингиздаги китоб ана шу туркумнинг биринчисидир. Кейинги туркумлар туб аҳолининг байрамлари, таомлари, тўйлари, кийим-кечаклари, зебу-зийнатлари ва шу каби мавзуларни қамраб олади.

Дарслик материалларини тайёрлашда ўзбек, инглиз, рус тилларидаги турли монографиялар, маълумотномалар, энциклопедиялар, вақтли матбуот нашрларидан манба сифатида фойдаланилди.

READING BOOK

UNIT I

HISTORY

ANTIQUITY

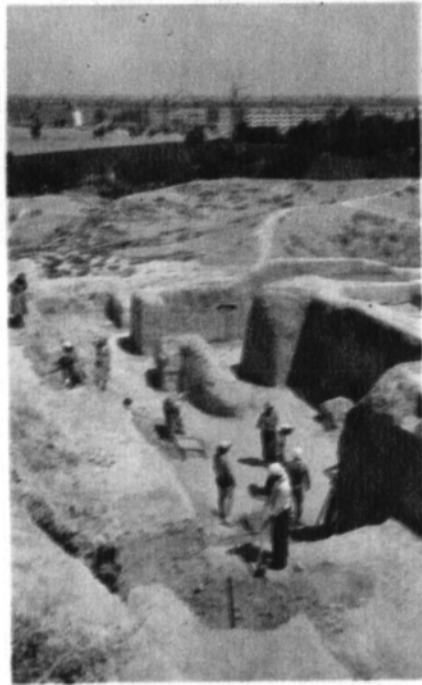
1. Central Asia is one of the most ancient regions inhabited by man and one of the oldest centres of human cultures, as attested by numerous relics.

The territory of present day Uzbekistan was the crossroads of Euroasia and a branch of the ancient Silk Road. It connected Europe and China, passed through the oasis settlements of Kokand, Samarkand and Bukhara.

In Samarkand region archeologists have discovered an area where primitive men lived more than 10,000 years ago. In the South of Uzbekistan a skeleton of the ancient man and some remarkable rock drawings were discovered.

Traces of primitive men have also been found near Tashkent, in Khorezm and in the Karakalpak region.

In antiquity, the peoples of Central Asia maintained trade and cultural relations with the peoples of China, India, Iran, the Arab countries, the Mediterranean area, Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Siberia.



* * *

1. How does the study of history help people learn the past life?

2. Describe the rock drawings. Have you ever seen any relics of



periods of great economic oppression and deprivation connected with the history of wars and conquests that destroyed whole towns and villages. Foreign invasions brought untold destruction. In the 6th century B.C. Central Asia was conquered by Cyrus, founder of the Persian Empire. In 330 B.C. the Persian Empire was destroyed by Alexander the Great. The Graeco-Bactrian state came into existence, which incorporated the greater part of present-day Uzbekistan.

The Kushan kingdom existed in the 1st-4th centuries A.D. In subsequent centuries Central Asia was the scene of struggle of many nomadic Turkic tribes which invaded it from the North.

the primitive life of the first inhabitants in the museums of Uzbekistan?

3. What was the notion of frontiers (borders) in the period of antiquity?

UPSURGE AND DEPRIVATION

2. From 800 B.C. to 500 A.D. Central Asia witnessed the rise and fall of the various ancient states including Bactria, Sogdiana and Khorezm, the state of the Achaemenids, Alexander the Great, (Selivkids) Graeco-Bactrian, Parthian and Kushan Kingdoms.

The periods of economic upsurge experienced by the people living on the territory of present-day Uzbekistan alternated with





* * *

1. What was the life of people in ancient countries? Have you seen any films or read any books about this?

2. How is the territory of Sogdiana, Bactria connected with the present-day Uzbekistan?

3. What present day countries were within the borders of Graeco-Bactrian state?

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

3. Alexander the Great was the first world conqueror and one of the most remarkable men in history. The son of Philip Macedon, tsar, an excellent general and organizer Alexander

brought Greek ideas and the Greek way of doing things to all the countries that he conquered. He was born in 356 and died in 323 B.C. His mother, Olimpias, princess of Epirees, was brilliant and hot-tempered. Alexander inherited the best qualities of both his parents.

Alexander the Great was an ambitious imperator. He decided to conquer Persia. This had been part of his father's plan. In spring of 336 B.C. he crossed the Hellespont (Dardanell) with an army. His army won a victory over the Persians on the bank of the Gracicus River. This victory opened the road to Asia Minor.

Before the summer of 327 he had once more crossed the Hindu-Kush mountains on this way to India. It was the beginning of the crash of Alexander's army. Alexander left some of his soldiers in Middle Asia and because of this the legend says, some Uzbek people appeared with green eyes and blond hair.



* * *

CHINGGIS KHAN

1. What was the goal of Arab invasion? Use the information about the Arab invasion from p.61.

2. How do you value the influence of one country over the others?

3. What is the role of religion in the life of people?

THE SAMANID DYNASTY

6. Ismail Samanid is the representative of the Eastern dynasty that ruled in 819-999 over the vast territory of Mavara-Un-Nahr (the Arabic name of the territory between the Amy-Darya and Syr-Darya rivers in Central Asia since the VIIth century A.D.).

Ismail Samanid reigned from 892 till 907. It was he who erected this marvellous Mausoleum over his father's grave. This has been testified by the archeological excavations held in 1926-1928. It has been established that there were several graves inside the Mausoleum, and the grave of Ismail himself was situated aside at the entrance. Next to him his son and grandson were buried.

* * *

1. What do you know about this dynasty? Was the period of their rule a favourable one in the life of the peoples of Mavara-un-Nahr?

2. What relics of memory people leave after their death?

7. The collapse of the Arab Caliphate led to the resurrection of the independent statehoods in Central Asia. Between the 9th and 15th centuries a succession of the large independent feudal states replaced one another in Central Asia: the monarchies of Samanids, Seljuks, Khorezmshah and Timurlane empire. The rule of the Samanids was marked by a great upsurge in economy and culture in Khorosan and Mavara-Un-Nahr. Under the Khorezmshahs the country's economy, science and culture continued to develop. The conquest of Central Asia by Makhmud of Ghazn in the 10th century, by the Karakhanids at the end of the 10th — beginning of the 11th centuries and by Chinggis Khan at the beginning of the 13th century brought sufferings to the peoples inhabiting the territory of Central Asia. Many towns were reduced, thousands of peasants and craftsman were either killed or driven into slavery. But these rulers established huge, centralized states at these periods.

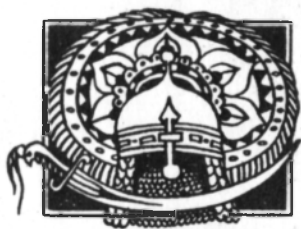
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1. What is the main notion of an independent state?

2. How do you describe a feudal state? Describe the actions of a monarch. Use the text from p.61-62

3. Have you ever read any books or seen any films about Chinggis Khan?

4. Is he described in these books and films?



TIMUR, THE RULER OF MAVARA-UN-NAHR

8. Timur was born in the village of Khodja-Ilgar, near Shahrisabs. He was the son of Amir Taragay, who was from Barlos tribes. Since his teen-agerhood Timur knew much about military training and took part in civil wars.

He was promoted in the period of invasion to Mavara-Un-Nahr, Mugulistan Khan Tuglug-Timur, who twice — in 1360 and 1361 — tried to subordinate this rich country and reached Kesh. Timur's uncle Hodji Barlos was the ruler of Kesh, but after defeating with Tuglug-Timur, Hoji Barlos ran away and Tuglug-Timur made Timur the ruler of Kesh, instead of his uncle Hodji Barlos. Tuglug-Timur sent his son

Ilias-Hodi as a ruler to Mavara-Un-Nahr, but Timur didn't wish to work for him. After the death of Tuglug-Timur his son was outed from Mavara-Un-Nahr, and Turkish amir Kozagon's grandson Husein helped him. They became relatives, Timur was married to his sister Uljoi-Turkon. In 1370, Timur invaded Balkh, Husein was killed by Huttalan's ruler Kaihosrav, he was the ally of Timur.

In the second half of the 14th century the conqueror Timur, having firmly established himself as an absolute ruler had chosen Samarkand as his capital city, started campaigns against other states. A prominent military commander and outstanding but firm and resolute statesman Timur became the ruler of Mavara-Un-Nahr in 1370. His rule and the rule of his des-



endants —Shahruh, Ulugbek and Bobur were marked by the growth of productive forces, the development of irrigation, arts and crafts, trade and flourishing of the literature, science and art of ancient Samarkand and Mavara-Un-Nahr.

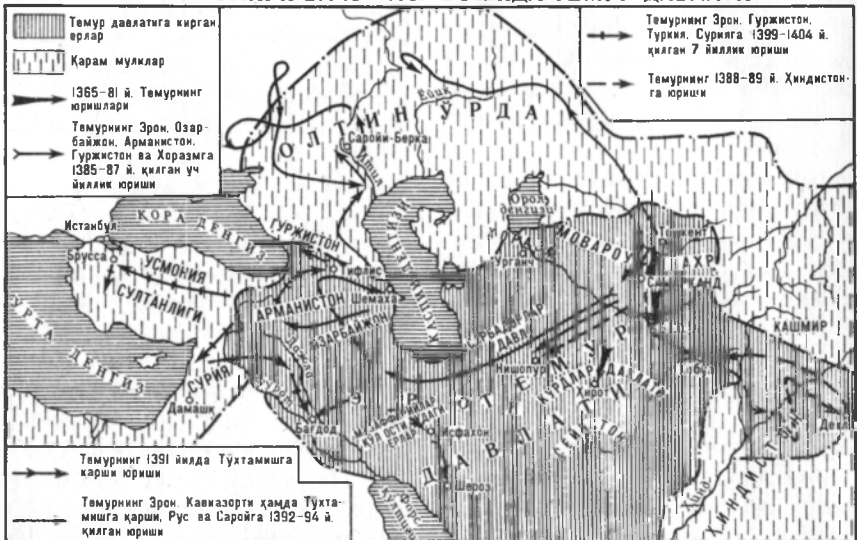
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1. Give your idea of an absolute ruler. What features must such a ruler have? Use the text from p.62.

2. Do descendants of prominent men inherit their strong features?

3. Many stories and legends exist about Timur (Tambourlaine—this is how his name is known in Great Britain and other countries). Can you give any of these stories and legends or historical facts connected with Timur?

XIV АСР ОХИРИ ВА XV АСР БОШИДА ТЕМУР ДАВЛАТИ



ULUGBEK

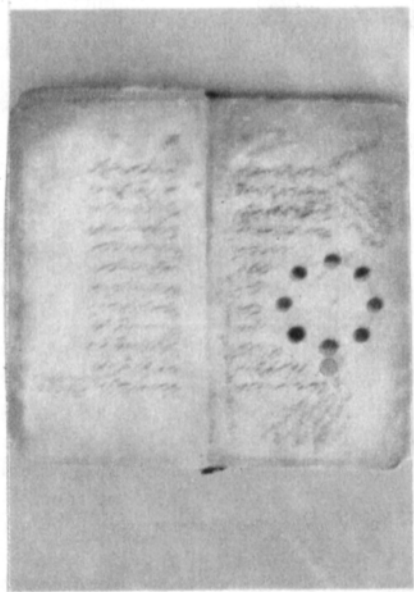
9. Ulugbek (Mukhammad Taragai) was born in 1394 in Sultania. His father was great Timur's son Shahruh, his mother was Gavharshodbegim, the granddaughter of the Naiman's padishah Kutlugkhan. Ulugbek was brought up by his grandmother Saraimulkhanum.

When he was 15 years old he became the ruler of Samarkand. When he was 17 he became the ruler of Mavara-Un-Nahr and he ruled the state during 40 years. Really it was very difficult for him to combine the state affairs with science and Ulugbek realized it only after his defeat with Barakhan.

The great scientist liked to devote himself to science, but he needed the throne too; if he were not a sultan amir how could he build the expensive observatory, erect madrasahs, pay hundreds of scientists for their work?

Ulugbek's mother Gavharshodbegim didn't want her son to be the scientist and she said that the world was not governed by science, by books, but only by power. Her son Ulugbek became a great scientist, he tried to send human ideas to the stars and to get the knew knowledge from so long distance. He compiled the catalogue of stars which is very popular even today.

When Ulugbek was the ruler of Samarkand, it became the centre of art and science. Mavara-un-nahr became powerful and strong. But a lot of his amirs didn't support his policy and they tried to plunder the state treasure,



BOBUR



to begin the war between cousins and between the father and the son.

Historians of Ulugbek's time wrote that Ulugbek had been beheaded by his own son's decree at a spot some ten or twelve miles from Samarkand.

* * *

1. How do parents and relatives influence the shaping of a personality?

2. What is the good age to become the ruler of the country?

3. Can a great scientist be a great ruler?

4. What lies in the foundation of a powerful and strong state?

5. Do you know any other countries where the sons killed their fathers to become the rulers?

10.. Bobur, Zahir-Iddin (1483-1530 founder of the great Mogul (Muhgul) dynasty in India; was a Barlos Turk descended on the male side from Timur and on the female side from Chagatai Khan (a son of Chinggiz Khan, the great mongol scourge of Asia. In 1494 at the age of eleven, he succeeded his father, Sultan Mirza, as a ruler of the small state of Fergana. From 1494 to 1504 he vainly endeavoured to maintain his position in Fergana; But he was expelled by more powerful neighbours and eventually sought refuge in the mountain fortresses of Kabul, which became his headquarters until 1525. Political conditions in India contributed to the success of his plans. Babur's defeats and victories are recorded in his frank and intimate memoirs (the Bobur-noma). Bobur records in his famous memoirs that his chief ambition was to recover the vast territories which had once formed part of Timur's mighty Empire. At his death in 1530 he controlled the greater part of Northern India.

But Bobur is famous not only as the founder of Mogul dynasty and the general, he was a prominent poet of 15-16 centuries, the creator of Bobur-noma, historical work of a world importance. His memoirs are of great influence for our knowledge about India of those days. Bobur portrayed as well a vivid pictures of the nature and population of Ferghana and Zeravshan vallies. Babur's creative work and state activity played a

very important role in unification the cultures of Central Asia, Iran, Afghanistan and India.

* * *

1. Can a great writer be a great ruler?

2. What do you know about "Bobur-noma"?

THE DECLINE OF FEUDALISM

* * *

11. The invasion of Shaibani Khan at the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th centuries retarded the country's development for hundreds of years. As a result of frequent wars some parts of the country which had attained a high level of

development began to decline and towns fell into decay. From the end of the 16th century, feudalism began to backslide in Central Asia.

In the 18th century there were three states — the Bukhara Emirate, the Kokand and the Khiva Khanates — in Central Asia.

1. How is retardation in the development of the nation felt?

2. What are the typical stages in the development of any country?

3. What can the country deliver from backslide?

ХИХ-АСРНИНГ БИРИНЧИ ЯРМИДА ЎРТА ОСИЁ ХОНЛИКЛАРИ



RUSSIAN RULE

12. In the 1860s and 1870s the Kokand and Khiva Khanates as well as the Bukhara Emirate and other lands of Central Asia were conquered into the Russian Empire, thus forming the Turkestan General-Governorship.

Turkestan became Russia's principal supplier of cotton. Large tracts of irrigated land were turned into cotton plantations. A new type of exploiter, the agent who purchased cotton for industrial capital, appeared on the scene.

Tsarism had absolutely no intention of introducing a new progressive order in Turkestan and thus promote the all round growth of its economy, science and culture. Its prime concern was to open the way for Russia to turn the territory of Turkestan into a source of raw materials and cheap labour. The working masses of Turkestan came under the double yoke of exploitations by the local rich and by the Russian capitalists and officials

* * *

1. General Governorship rule-what do you know about it?

2. Describe other forms of governments which existed in Turkestan

3. Describe the life of people under double rule. In what books and films this period is described more precisely?

THE INFLOW OF RUSSIANS INTO CENTRAL ASIA

13. During the colonialization of Central Asia a large number of people moved from Russia's internal regions into this area. The inflow of Russians into the Central Asia welled particularly following the completion in 1899 of the Transcaspian and in 1906 of the Orenburg railways. They settled down in towns, got jobs, at enterprises or engaged in various crafts or trade. A part of them went to live in the rural districts, where they took up farming on the newly developed lands. New towns were built and new districts appeared in the old towns of Turkestan.

* * *

1. What do you know about the process of colonialization in Central Asia and other countries?

2. What was the role of the Transcaspian railroad in the development of Turkestan. Describe the type of farming the Russians took up in Uzbekistan.

3. How did the inflow of Russians to Turkestan affect the life of the local inhabitants?

REVOLUTION IN UZBEKISTAN

14. The local working people came under the influence of the revolutionary Russian proletariat. Turkestan became an autonomous Republic within the RSFSR. Still the Emirate of Bukhara and the Khiva Khanate remained independent states during several years.

During the revolutionary years some part of Uzbek intelligensia did not accept the Russian Revolution and undertook measures to prevent it. The opposition considered that the young Turkestan Republic should have its own national way of future development connected with his historical past, mentality of its people etc. The opposition was connected with basmachi movement.

Russian Red Army under the leadership of M. Frunze, M. Budenny, V. Kuibishev confronted extended armed resistance with much bloodshed. At the end the basmachi movement suffered a defeat and the country was proclaimed the Uzbek SSR in October 1924.

The I-st Constituent Congress of Soviets of the Uzbek SSR was convened in Bukhara in 1925. This Congress adopted a declaration laying down that the Uzbek SSR was voluntarily to be a constituent part of the USSR. In May 1925 the 3-d all-union Congress of Soviets admitted Uzbekistan into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as an equal Republic.

Having become a member of the USSR it pooled its resources with those of other republics.

Uzbekistan have been provided with ample opportunities for accelerating economic and cultural progress.

* * *

1. How do revolutionary ideas usually spread in different countries?

2. Why did power in the Emirate of Bukhara and Khiva Khanate remain in the hands of the local rulers?

THE SOVIET PERIOD

15. A great deal has been accomplished during the Soviet period. First of all poverty and illiteracy and all forms of oppression and exploitation have been overcome.

The Communist party became the guiding force of the Soviet society in all its spheres: culture, economy, science etc.

It is necessary to say that during the Soviet power the appearance of Uzbekistan, the Uzbek cities, towns, kishlaks have changed greatly.

New relations among people have been established. The development of the economy increased. The highest yields of cotton have been obtained. The modern transport system was built in Tashkent.

The Communist Party has awakened the political and labour activity of the masses and mobilized them for the fulfilment of the plans of socialist construction and for the decisive economic, social and cultural transformations.

The ideas of the Communist party were to build "a new society, the like of which mankind has never known before. It was designed to be a society with a crisis-free, steadily growing economy, mature socialist relations and genuine freedom". But all these communist prospects failed.

* * *

1. What primary tasks did the Uzbek Republic have to solve after its formation in 1924? What is the best way to overcome illiteracy?

2. What kind of assistance was rendered to Uzbekistan by the Russian Federation?

3. In what did the guiding role of the Communist party consist?

4. What type of new relations have been established among people?

THE INDEPENDENCE OF UZBEKISTAN

16. The Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan on its special session announced the declaration of Independence of Uzbekistan on the 1st of September 1991. Uzbekistan was solemnly proclaimed as a sovereign democratic Republic.

Karakalpak Republic is a separate part within the borders of Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan has not any claims to other states and is the owner of its territory, natural resources and deposits.

The owners of the state power are the independent people of Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan has its

own system of governing, its national state and official bodies of ruling.

The Republic of Uzbekistan provides equal political and social, economic, cultural opportunities to all nations living on its territory.

Uzbekistan recognizes all international laws and degrees functioning in other states. Today Uzbekistan is recognized as the independent State by many other states and it is paving its way towards independence and freedom.

Uzbekistan has opened its embassies in a number of countries and many embassies are functioning in Tashkent today.

The 1st of September is announced as the Independence Day of Uzbekistan and is celebrated as a holiday.

* * *

1. The Independence of Uzbekistan, what does it mean to you?

2. When a country may be recognized as independent?

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

17. National Symbols usually include national emblem, national flag and national anthem (hymn).

On August 31, 1991 the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted and the new flag of the Republic was introduced. About 20 versions of the flag had been offered for discussion. Only 3 had been chosen to be presented at the session of the Supreme

Council of the Republic. It was declared that the version adopted, along with its symbols, displays the succession with the state once existed on the territory of the present day Uzbekistan, its national, cultural and climatic conditions.

* * *

1. What is the role of symbols in the life of the country?

2. On what basis is the symbol of the country created? Does it take into account the national, cultural and climatic conditions of the country?

3. What was the procedure of the adoption of the national flag?

THE FLAG

18. The flag consists of 5 stripes: three of them are of equal size — blue, white and green, and two narrow red ones separate the blue and the green stripes from the white one. In the left corner of the upper stripe one can see the crescent and twelve stars, placed in three rows of three, four and five correspondingly.

The blue colour is the symbol of eternal sky and water as one of the main sources of life. It is just the colour of Amir Timur's state flag.

The white stripe is the traditional symbol of peace, yearning for moral purity of actions and thoughts wishing of bon voyage.

The green stripe symbolizes nature, new life and fertility in the countries whose population is



represented mainly by moslems. It is also reminiscent of the close historical links with the present-day movement of "Green Peace" which fights for the ecological purity of our environment.

The red lines stand for the vital force flowing within any living organism and binding our kind, innocent thoughts to the eternal skies and our earthly activities.

* * *

1. What do colours usually symbolize in the flags? Compare the colours in flags of different countries?

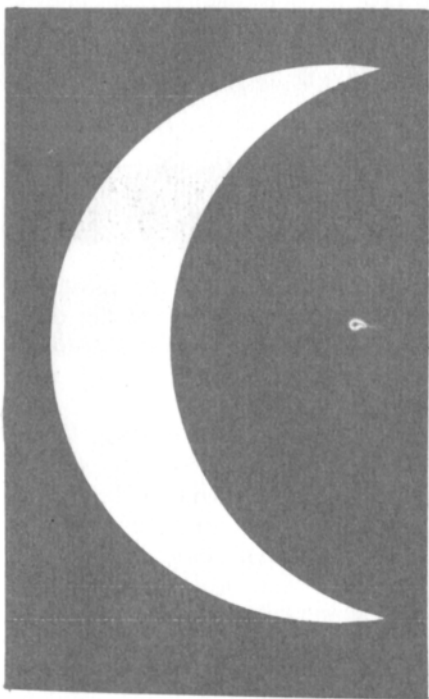
2. Does the white colour always symbolize peace, moral purity of actions and thoughts?

3. What is the connotation of the red colour? Is it the symbol of vital force?

THE SYMBOL OF CRESCENT

19. Young crescent bound to the historical traditions can be simultaneously considered to be the symbol of the Republic's newly born independence.

Stars stand for the symbols of the cloudless sky. There are twelve stars on the State flag of



* * *

1. Young crescent is the one of the symbols in the flag of Uzbekistan. What other countries have the same symbol?

2. What is the meaning of Naurus to the Uzbek people? When and how is it celebrated?

3. On what principal did Ulugbek construct his catalogue?

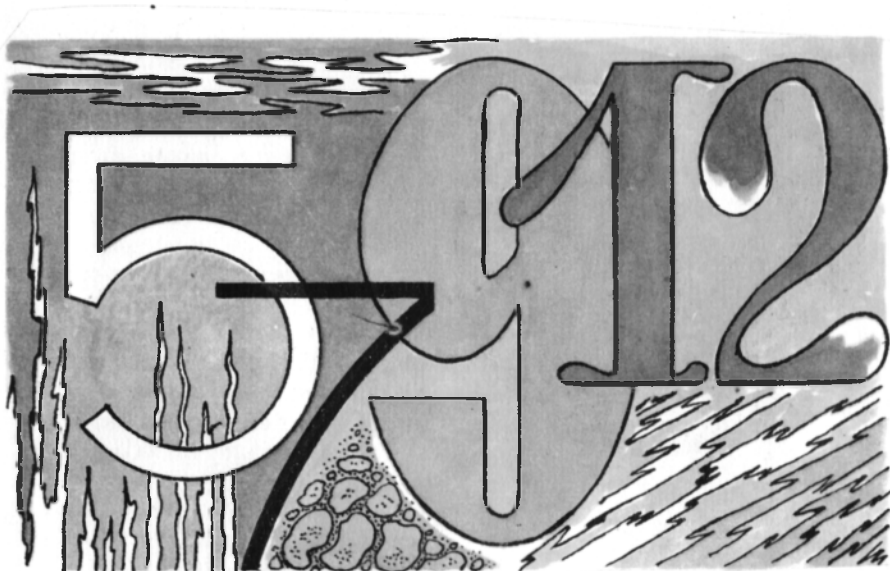
4. In old days in Uzbekistan the age of people were counted by "muchal" (12 years) and the year when a person was born. For example the year of monkey or rabbit, or fish etc. So people's age could be two muchal (24 years) three muchal (36 years), four muchal (48 years old) etc. How many muchal are you?

THE SYMBOL OF NUMERALS

the Republic of Uzbekistan, that is again directly connected with the historical traditions with our solar calendar beginning with Naurus. The months' names in this calendar at the same time are the names of the constellations. According to Ulugbeg's catalogue the Sun's movement in the sky is determined by the movement of these constellations. This solar cycle in Uzbekistan is called "muchal". Life proves it to be true that the period of snake (serpent) brings drought, while Dragon brings rains. Scientists apply this to solar activity that has been taken into consideration by our ancestors.

20. Oriental philosophers considered the figure "12" to be the figure of unanimity and perfectiveness as our world consists of four elements (earth, air, water, and fire) that reveal themselves in the variety of forms at three levels: on the earth, in the sky and between the earth and the sky. Four elements multiplied by three levels make twelve, covering the whole creation where our life goes on.

If we go back to our history we shall see that the figure 12 stands for 12 rules or principles which were laid as fundamental ones for ruling this country. These principles include sincerity, fairness, tolerance to opponents, morality, valour (heroism),



devotion and other endless human character features. Therefore, we can say this symbol arising from the solar calendar of the beloved Naurus, rooted in the centuries' history and explained by the scientists calls up to perfectiveness by acquiring virtues necessary for the State's success and security of its citizens.

* * *

1. What is your favourite figure? Do you believe that figures have their meanings?

2. Why is it important to connect the present life with our history.

3. How is this connection reflected in the national flag of Uzbekistan?

THE STATE EMBLEM

21. The New State Emblem of Uzbekistan comprises the life experience of many centuries of Uzbeks.

It reflects a flowering valley and the shining Sun. On the right of the valley there are wheat ears and on the left — white cotton cloves. All these are designed on the garland.

On the top of the Emblem you can see eight-angled star which symbolizes the unity of the Republic. Inside this star there is a (young) crescent and a star — which is the sacred symbol of Muslims.

In the centre of the Emblem you can see the legendary sacred bird (Khumo) with spreading wings. It is the symbol of nobility, generosity and devotion. These symbols show the long way of the Uzbeks to peace, stability, goodness, happiness, well-being. At the bottom of the Emblem there is a small frame of the flag within which the name of the country "Uzbekistan" is written.



* * *

1. What does the symbol of wheat indicate?

2. Can we say that cotton is the symbol of Uzbekistan?

3. In the emblems of many states we can see stars. What do they symbolize?

4. What other birds do you know which are used as symbols of the states?

5. Are the colours meaningful in the state emblem?

TAMGA

22. Traditionally the State Emblem (coat of arms) symbolizes property, power, wealth, frontiers etc. which pass from generation to generation or inherited by ancestors.

25 centuries ago the ancient Turkish Khan Uguzkhan — the ruler of the state, the borders of which went far from Iran to Altai — was the first who introduced the state emblem.

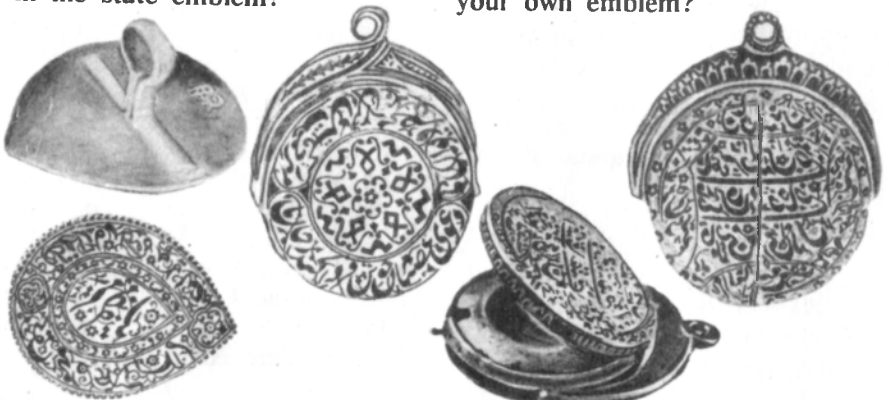
The prominent historian of the XIIIth century Dashiddin Khamadoni wrote in his famous book "The Selected Histories" that Uguzkhan had divided his huge state into small parts and distributed it among his sons. All of these states had their own tamga.

* * *

1. Have you ever seen any State emblems other than the Uzbek State emblem? What symbols are reflected on them?

2. What is the State Emblem of Russia, Great Britain, USA? Can you interpret the signs and symbols of these emblems?

3. What symbol would you use, suppose if you were to make your own emblem?



UNIT II
GEOGRAPHY

WATER

1. Uzbeks, the people with great history and ancient culture, live on the Republic's vast territory of 447,400 square kilometres. Uzbekistan has a great variety of geographical conditions. Lying in the desert zone of the moderate belt, the Republic has a hot, arid climate. There is plenty of warm and sunshine, but very little

water; therefore all economic activity is directly connected with irrigation constructions.

Fertile soils remain barren without water, hence the ancient proverbs say: "If there is no water, there is no life", "Where water ends, the land ends too". For centuries Uzbeks built irrigation canals transforming lifeless deserts into flowering oases.



* * *

1. Compare the life of people in the desert zone, in the vallies and oases. Use the text about Sardoba from p. 65—66.

2. How is the economy of Uzbekistan connected with irrigation?

3. How do people transform lifeless deserts into flowering oases?

3. Can you speak of any other countries where water matters much in the life of the people? How do these countries solve this problem?

5. How can the problem of water be settled in Uzbekistan?

The Hissar Alai mountains are separated from Tian Shan Mountains by the large Fergana Intermontane Depression bound on the North by the slopes of the Chatkal and Kurama ranges and in the South by the slopes of the Alai and Turkestan ranges.

Branching from the Turkestan Range in the north-westerly direction are the Malguzar, Nuratau, Aktau mountains. To the South, seperated from them by the wide Zeravshan Valley, are the latitudinal spurs of the Zeravshan Range, which gradually decrease in height. To the West lie the Karatepa and Zirabulak-Ziaddin mountains, the latter being not over 700 metres high.

* * *

RELIEF

2. Uzbekistan is the most level surface of the Central Asian republics, the most art of its territory is covered by plains. Highmountains rise only on the extreme East. Between the mountains and the plains there is a belt of submontane plains with numerous seasonal streams, rivers and man-made canals. These places are the most developed and densely populated parts of Uzbekistan. There are mountain systems, the Tian Shan in the North and the Hissar Alai in the South. In the extreme North-East the Karzhantau, Ugram Pskem, Chatkal and Kurama ranges, all spurs of the Western Tian Shan extend in the direction of the plains. The highest peak here is Beshtokh in the Pskom Range.

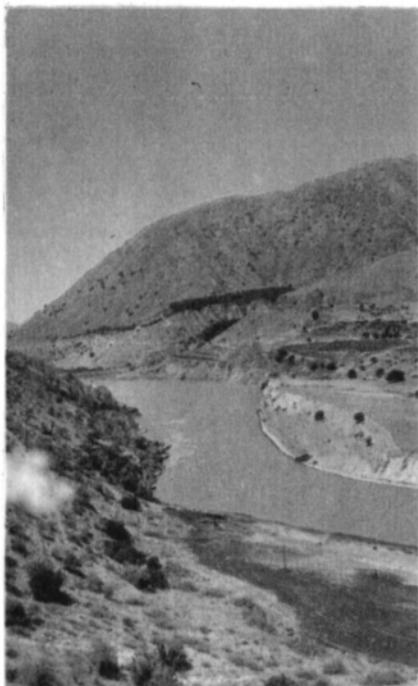
1. Compare the mountainous and plain regions of Uzbekistan.

2. Justify your point of view that the submountanes are the most developed and densely populated parts of Uzbekistan.

3. How do you classify the territory of Uzbekistan? Draw the map of Uzbekistan mountains.

EARTHQUAKE

3. Uzbekistan along with other Central Asian territories, lies within a seismic zone. Seismic processes (earthquakes) indicate that the movement of the earth's crust is continuing. The Eastern mountainous part of Uzbekistan has the highest seismicity. The most violent (scale points) earthquakes occur in the piedmont part of the Fergana Depression,



in the southern slopes of the Hissar Range and in the upper reaches of the Tupolang river. There are sad memories of the devastating earthquakes which took place near Andijan in 1889 and 1902. In 1966 on April 26 the most destructive earthquake hit Tashkent. A similar devastating earthquake hit Tashkent once before, in 1868.

Earthquake of almost identical intensity occur in the area of the Hissar Range and its spurs. Elsewhere in Uzbekistan seismicity is limited to the force of 5-6 scale points.

* * *

1. What is your idea about the movement of the Earth's crust?

2. How periodically do earthquakes take place in certain parts of Uzbekistan.

3. Describe your own experience of the earthquake you have witnessed.

4. How did the name of the Tupolang river originate?

DESERTS

4. Between the two great Central Asian rivers, the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya, in the central part of the Republic lies the Kizilkum Desert, Kizilkum means "Red Sand". But it would be wrong to imagine it as a sea of sand and nothing else. It also has isolated low mountains, rocky and clayed plateaus, solonchaks (salt marshes) and takyr (clayed



deserts), sand hills and drainless depressions. The Minbulak Hollow, the biggest in the Republic, is situated at the foot of the Bukantau Mountains. It is over 100 kilometres long and some 30-35 kilometres wide. Recently the huge resources of oil were discovered in this region of Uzbekistan.

* * *

1. What are the typical relief features of the Kizilkum Desert?
2. What is your idea about the flora of the deserts?
3. Is it right to say that the most rich national resources of Uzbekistan are hidden in the deserts?

CLIMATE

5. Uzbekistan has a warm, sharply continental and very arid climate. As the other Central Asian republics, it has an abundance of solar heat. The surface of the earth which absorbs much of the radiation becomes considerably heated. The temperature of the top soil which is almost devoid of vegetation in the plains, frequently rises to 60° and the temperature of the air over it climbs to 40° — 45° at noontime in the summer months. There is considerable difference between summer and winter temperatures and sudden sharp changes in the weather. The unstable, fairly cold winter abruptly gives way to a warm, rainy spring which in turn is replaced by a dry summer.

The change from autumn to winter is also abrupt. It is long and cloudless. The first autumn frosts come at the end of October. The hot summer lasts from the end of May to October and it has stable, dry weather.

In contrast to summer, the relatively short winter is characterized by capricious weather. The frequent alternation of warm and cold air masses cause considerable fluctuations in temperature and air humidity. The sky is often overcast and it rains and snows occasionally.

Spring begins in the latter half of February or the first days of March. In the plains it lasts not more than a month, but in the mountains it lasts for more than three months. In spring sometimes



heavy rainfalls and sharp temperature fluctuations are observed.

* * *

1. List the seasonal changes in the city or town where you live.
2. Describe a summer, winter, autumn, spring day in your city (town or kishlak).
3. How do you describe capricious weather?

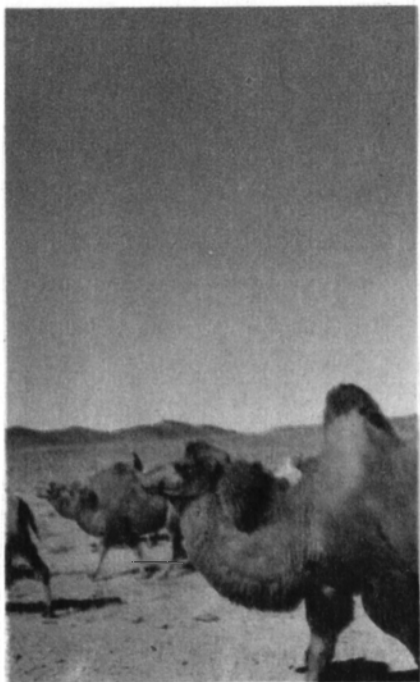
NATURAL ZONES

6. Uzbek botanists classified the territory of the Republic into four altitudinal zones and gave them Uzbek names. The first the lowest zone rising to a height of 600-700 metres is called chul,

meaning arid, unirrigated lands, or deserts. The second, adyr (600-1,600 m) is a zone of semi-deserts. The third called tau (1,600-1,700 m) is covered by trees and shrubs. The fourth, ailau, (2,700-2,800 m) is a zone of high mountains with subalpine and alpine meadow.

* * *

1. In what altitudinal area of Uzbekistan do you live? Describe it.
2. Name the vegetation zones of Uzbekistan.
3. What characteristics make one zone different from another?
4. Is it possible to determine the boundaries of each zone?



FAUNA (ANIMAL LIFE)

7. Uzbekistan is the habitat of a large number of animal species. There are animals and birds in Uzbekistan which usually dwell in the steppes, forests, meadows deserts.

A particularly large number of insects, reptiles and animals inhabit the desert plains. Small lizards scurry underfoot. The agamas seek shelter from the heat on top of the shrubs growing near takyr. Small clumsy geckos emerge from their daytime hideouts with the fall of dusk. Occasionally one sports the monito lizard, the desert crocodile whose length ranges from a metre to a metre and a half.

The submontane plains and foothills play a very important role in the developing of cattle breeding. Besides being excellent pastures, they are a rich source of the valuable meadow hay. Bogharic farming or red-fed is particularly widespread in the foothills.

Animal life in the plains and foothills is also impressive. There are many lizards, including agamas and other species. There are some Middleasian gazelles, foxes, wolves, steppe and marbled polecats which have valuable pelts. Most of them are registered in the "Red Book". The steppe tortoises appear in the spring while the ephemeral plants are still green.

* * *

1. Can you describe the appearance of any wild animals and birds that inhabit the steppes, forests and meadows?

2. How do they differ from the animals that live in the deserts?

3. What are the peculiarities of cattle breeding in Uzbekistan?

4. In what case an animal or bird is registered in the "Red Book"?

THE LANDSCAPE

8. The landscape with its surrounding mountains and alternating flat and rolling plains reminded me of Mexico and parts of Ethiopia. Yes, and the mincing trot and the bobbing heads of the burros were the same. But there the resemblance ended... As we continued north and began the steady climb in the direction of the farm, I began to see: how much the land itself looked like our own "Big sky" western country. Here, the flat, sandy, fertile cotton land had given way to a harsher, rolling landscape, fit not for crop cultivation but for pastureland.

...herds of placidly grazing sheep and cattle nibbed their way across the highland hills of green and earth-brown laced with sprinklings of tiny flowers—some white, some blue—and great stretches of bright red poppies. High overhead hung the incredible sky. (Elton C. Fax).



* * *

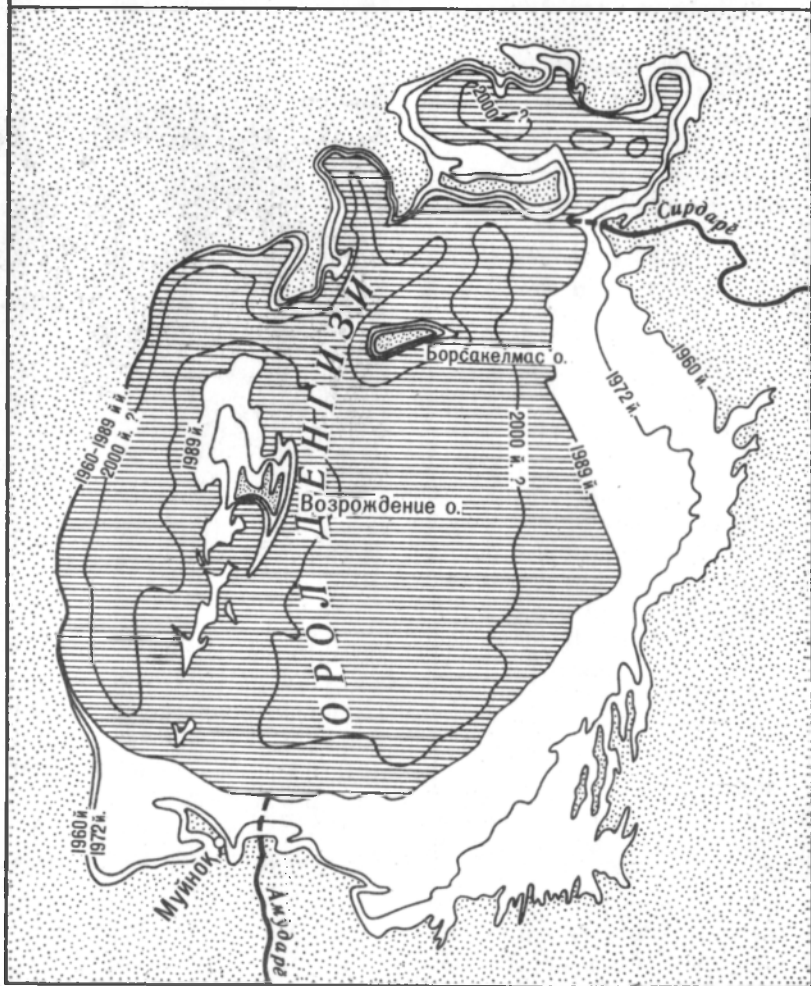
1. In what way does the landscape of Uzbekistan resemble the landscape of Mexico, Ethiopia and "Big sky" of Western USA? How does the fertile land differ from the pastureland?

2. Is there any touch of expressiveness in the description of the landscape?

"ARAL" PROBLEM:

9. The Aral sea is Uzbekistan's biggest lake, it is the fourth biggest lake in the world. But nowadays the problem of the Aral Sea is disturbing the people of the world, because the water in the Sea is becoming less and less. The Uzbek people have built numerous irrigation canals, and the most water goes to these canals.

Орол денгизининг 1960, 1972, 1989 йиллардаги ва
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HOW TO SAVE THE ARAL SEA

10. In Newsweek's Earth Summit edition the Aral Sea region received special focus when listed as one of the seven worst environmental problems in the world and requiring international cooperation to solve the problem. Of the seven listed, the shrinking of the Aral is the only global crisis so vast that Russian cosmonauts and Space Shuttle astronauts can see the shrinking Aral Sea from their windows 550 miles in space — and without visual magnification. No other manmade

ecological problem on the globe shares this infamous status.

While the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers surrendered most of their water to gigantic cotton fields, the Aral Sea began to shrink and this arid region, the Aral Sea Basin receives little or no annual rain.

Today it is important to focus on the provision of clean water for a healthy population in a balanced ecosystem which will provide a better life for the people.

Three years ago, The Aral Sea Environmental Exchange (ASEE) was formed as a grassroots volunteer movement to facilitate and monitor developments related to saving the Aral Sea and her people. Four areas of international emphasis are:

1. Clean Water and Medical Relief
2. International Cooperation
3. Persistent Media Coverage
4. Development of Alternative Resources

(Jack Victor Muecke, Aral Sea Environment Exchange, Columbia University)

* * *

1. What is the role of the two great rivers of Central Asia for the life on the Earth?
2. How do usually seas disappear from the surface of the Earth? Can you give any examples?
3. Are the listed areas of actions of ASEE enough to save the Aral Sea?

UNIT III ECONOMY

HEAVY INDUSTRY

1. A characteristic feature of the Uzbek industry is that it appeared and developed for the purpose of servicing cotton production. Today the Republic has almost all the basic branches of the heavy industry with hundreds of enterprises, mines and pits. Now the heavy industry occupies the leading place in the Republican economy, whereas formerly it provided only two percent of the total output.

The main branches of industry in Uzbekistan are power engineering, non-ferrous and ferrous metallurgy, chemistry, industry of construction materials, textile and footwear, furniture and dishware, food products and carpets, medicine and books. In the past this region had only small enterprises.

* * *

1. How does Uzbekistan provide its industry with energy?

2. How does the rise of cotton prices influence the economy of Uzbekistan?

3. What branches of industry do you think are the most important? Why?

4. What is the role of chemistry in the development of industry?

5. What major types of industrial production does Uzbekistan have? (Use table 1)

AGRARIAN GOODS

2. Cotton is the number one crop in Uzbekistan and it has been for over 2000 years. Silk is the number two crop. Each year about 5000 tons of cotton are produced.

Uzbekistan's agriculture is multisectoral. Uzbeks grow potatoes, wheat, corn and rice, hemp, vegetables, melons and tobacco. The land is famous for its orchards and vineyards. On its vast spaces one can see flocks of astrakhan sheep, cattle herds and droves of karabair horses. Uzbeks raise poultry and pond fish, silkworms and bees.

It was in Uzbekistan, that the spherical reservoir for storing oil was developed. This innovation is now commonly used in the United States, Japan and Germany.

Table 1

**MAJOR TYPES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION,
REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

	Units of measure ment	1970	1980	1985	1991	1992
Electric power	billion kW h	18.3	33.9	47.9	54.2	50.8
Natural gas	billion m ³	32.1	34.8	34.6	41.9	42.8
Oil/gas con- densate inclusive/	th.t	1805	1329	1978	2831	3292.5
Coal	"-	3747	5682	5250	5948	4680
Steel	"-	389.0	755.7	927.4	860.4	688.3
Rolled ferrous metal	"-	321.8	331.1	693.9	749.3	604.0
Tractors	th.pcs	21.1	24.2	26.4	21.1	16.8
Cotton harvesters	"-	5.9	9.1	9.4	5.8	2.35
Excavators	pcs	1025	1505	1576	964	733
Electric cranes	"-	871	1387	1467	740	596
Spinning machines	"-	811	1704	1603	1620	1119
Mineral fertilizers	thous.t	825.2	1290.6	1546.0	1660	1361
Paper	"-	23.3	24.6	25.1	20.2	15.8
Cement	"-	3196.0	4178.8	5286.6	6191	5934
Building bricks	mln p s	1530	1658	1875	2088	1445
Asbestos cement slates	mln pairs	215	282	425	424	383
Linoleum	th.m ²	2098	3720	4735	5301	5064
Cotton fibre	th.t	1383.8	1745.3	1647.4	1531.5	1399.4
Cotton fabrics	mln running m	210.1	215.1	395.2	428.5	520.5
Silk fabrics	"-	50.4	116.6	148.4	135.0	110.3
Hoisery	mln pairs	30.1	43.7	63.9	102.2	105.2
Knitted goods	mln pcs	32.4	50.9	60.8	93.9	87.8
Foot-wear	mln pairs	18.4	30.4	35.2	45.5	39.1



fabrics which are delivered to many areas of the world.

Cotton ginning, textile, silk, clothes, knitwear and leather footwear industries are key branches of the light industry (see table 2). Raw cotton undergoes primary processing at ginneries. Over 60 factories equipped with modern machinery separate cotton fibre from the seeds and manufacture fibre for the textile industry.

* * *

1. Why is cotton considered to be crop number one?
2. What goods are produced from raw cotton?
3. What is the role of silk in the national economy of Uzbekistan?
4. How is grape processed and what products are obtained from it?

FOOD AND LIGHT INDUSTRY

3. Uzbekistan produces a wide range of agricultural raw materials for the consumer-goods industry. It produces the cotton fibre, the raw silk, the kenaf and jute, the vegetable seed oil, and cotton fabrics. The Republic makes large quantities of various wines, dried fruits, canned food and silk



* * *

1. Can you describe how wine is produced?

2. What is produced from kenaf: (A) food, (B) fibre, (C) fruit, (D) oil?

3. What is the difference between silk reeling and silk weaving factories?

4. How is silk fibre produced?

Table 2

MAJOR KINDS OF FOOD PRODUCTS, REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

	Unit of measurement	1970	1980	1985	1991
Meat	th.t	94.2	160.4	232.3	234.8
Sausages	"-	30	51	54	44
Fish-catch	"-	10	17	27	27
Butter	"-	6.4	11.8	10.9	14.5
Milk	"-	220	454	554	651
Oil	"-	294	412	451	461
Tinned goods, total	mln of cans	334.1	725.2	881.5	1113.5
Confectionery	th.t	87	151	165	164
Macaroni	th.t	38	66	76	94
Soft drinks	th.decal.	3582	6640	11938	12064
Cigarettes	mln pcs	4.4	4.1	6.3	4.4*

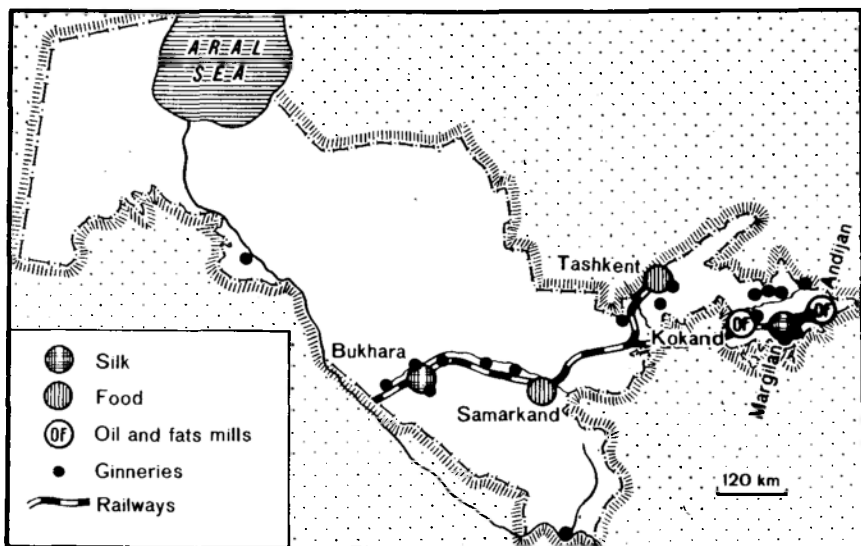
* 1990 data

TEXTILE MILL

4. The factory was clean. It was also quite noisy in places. I saw the cotton fed into machines that spun it first into hunks and latter into thin thread. That was the noisiest part. Women, mostly young kept vigilant eyes on the

whirring mechanisms and revolving spools, pacing back and forth before the machines as they checked the movement of thread through them. The rooms were high ceiled, well lighted, and huge...

From that section we moved over the cement floors to the area where loomes wove the threads



into cotton of various weights and grades. I became conscious of the humid warmth inside the room and began to contemplate what it must be like when temperatures outside soar to well above one hundred degrees Fahrenheit as they do during Central Asian summers.

There is no doubt whatever in my mind that the work required the stamina of youth. Easy it certainly was not and I clearly understood, why the workers received benefits that to some may seem, at a superficial glance to be extraordinarily liberal. Actually they are not all that excessive. The smartest and most ambitious mill workers take full advantage of the chance to move from the dronelike jobs to other work demanding greater skills and offering better pay and less bodily wear and tear. (Elton C. Fax)

* * *

1. Describe the work performed by the textile workers. Why do workers keep vigilant eyes on the whirring mechanisms.
2. What was the temperature inside: normal, hot, warm, very hot?
3. Was the work at the factory: easy, interesting, wearing, boring, droning?
4. What sort of benefits did the workers get for their work: plentiful, liberal, not excessive, low?
5. Do the smart workers: leave this job, stay there for a long time, move away?

THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING SILK

5. For twenty eight days the silkworm feeds upon the choice leaf of the mulberry tree, and since the appetite is enormous it never once stops eating during that period. At the end of these twenty eight days the worm takes four more days to spin a silk house or cocoon about itself. If left alone the silkworm will shortly thereafter break through the cocoon and emerge a butterfly. But that is not allowed to take place. As soon as cocoons are spun they are gathered up, brought and placed in the ovens under a slow heat that destroys the worms inside without harming their soft silky fibres. The thousands of cocoons are then sorted. Damaged or otherwise imperfect ones are thrown out and the rest are placed in hot water for softening. That way it becomes easier to find the end of the very fine silk thread.

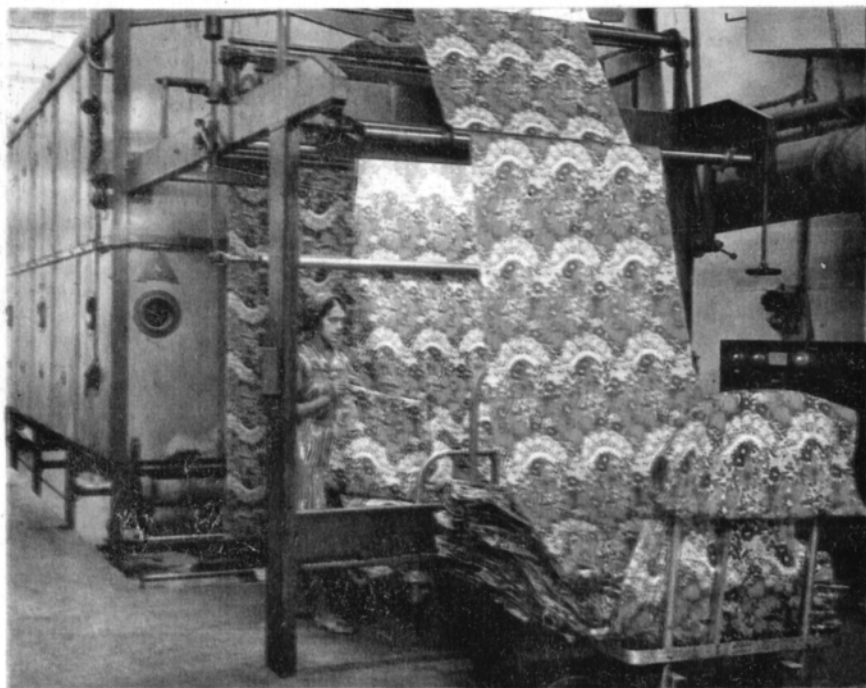
There are about 1,000 meters of thread in a little cocoon, but the thread is so fine and thin that it will take seven thickness of it to make the average silk thread that is spooled. Heavier threads require more cocoons.

We watched as spools of thread, and further along the line, sleek, broad, widths of exquisite white silk fabric emerged from the thousands of cocoons fed into the machines. Color where desired, would be added later. I ran my fingers over a huge roll of the finished silk and its texture was a joy to touch. Here indeed was the legendary silk of Central Asia at its very best. (Elton C. Fax).



* * *

1. What other countries are famous of producing silk?
2. Have you ever seen how silk worm is fed? Is the process of feeding silkworm an easy one?
3. What will happen if silk worms are not fed in time?
4. Are mulberry leaves the only leaves that silk worms eat?
5. In what buildings are silkworms kept? Should special temperature be kept in the building? Why?



KARAKUL

6. At The Research Institute on karakul breeding we learned the following facts: the Institute was founded in 1935 on the basis of two experimental farms. The main concern is improving the quality of pelts. This is an ancient breed of sheep and the Bukhara Region is considered its number one habitat, even having a lake named Kara Kul which means "Black Lake".

Most Karakul sheep, from sixty-five to seventy-five percent are black, fifteen percent are sur or biege. The black sheep is the hardiest of them all. Among black pelts there are twenty-one type — all different in quality.

We have indicated an interest in two or three unusual pelts, one

white, one biege, and one black, the latter two of exquisite texture. The experts' explained: it requires twenty years to produce a white karakul and they are pelts from the unborn lamb, taken when the ewe had been slaughtered for meat. It is three or four times more expensive than karakul, which comes from lambs not more than two days old.

(Elton C. Fax)

* * *

1. Does Karakul breeding need special climate condition?

2. What is the figurative link between the meanings of the words karakul (Black Lake) and the astrakhan pelts?

3. What other countries in the world produce karakul?

4. The most expensive pelts are taken from the unborn lamb, do you consider it to be cruel? Are you happy when you wear caps and coats made of karakul pelts?

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF BASIC CONSUMER GOODS

7. Food industry enterprises process cottonseeds, animal products, fruits and vegetables. Oil mills make cottonseed oil. Cottonseed is sometimes referred to as "nature's wonder storehouse", for in addition to vegetable oil it is used in the production of more than 50 types of products, including margarine, cooking fats, salad oil, mayonnaise and other products.

Canning and fruit-processing factories work on local raw materials their output includes dried fruits, kishmish (raisin), canned fruits and vegetables, tomato and grape juices, salads, jams and marmalades.

* * *

1. What are the main kinds of food products Uzbekistan produces?

2. What are the economic links of Uzbekistan with other countries?

3. What food products do we have to import?

4. What food products do we have to export? (See table 3)



GRAPE GROWING

8. The flavour, color, and size of grapes vary in Central Asia. Next to cotton grape-growing and horticulture rank high among Uzbeks in importance. We were apprized of that truth when we visited the Samarkand Branch of the Schroeder Institute of Horticulture, vini-culture, and wine-making.

Natural endowments for grape-growing are much like those in California. 12,000 varieties of grapes and fruit were being grown on this site primarily for study and future development.

The yield of dry grapes is from nine to ten thousand tons yearly. All forty-seven percent of

Table 3

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF BASIC CONSUMER GOODS, 1990

	Unit of measurement	Import	Export	Excess of import +/- over export +/-
All goods	mln.roubles	5994.7	1978.2	+4016.5
Foodstuffs	"-	1579.7	834.6	+745.1
meat and meat products	thous.t	205.9	—	+205.9
milk and milk products	"-	1117.5	—	+117.5
eggs and their products	mln.pcs	220.0	—	+220.0
flour	thous.t	423.4	9.2	+414.2
cereals	"-	43.1	46.4	-3.3
macaroni	"-	2.7	0.2	+2.5
sugar	"-	490.1	—	+490.1
confectionery	"-	32.8	0.06	+32.7
oil	"-	0.6	139.1	-138.5
tinned vegetables	mln.con.cans	7.4	40.3	-32.9
tinned fruit	"-	1.5	191.3	-189.9
potatoes	thous.t	386.8	15.2	+371.6
vegetables	"-	3.6	641.2	-637.6
fruit, including grapes	"-	4.2	184.9	-180.7
Strong drinks	mln.roubles	5.4	42.3	-36.9
Non-foodstuffs	"-	4415.0	1143.6	+3271.4
Light industry goods		2185.8	733.4	+1452.4
cotton fabrics	mln.m	207.9	160.1	+47.8
silk fabrics	"-	58.9	56.5	+2.4
sewn garments	mln.roubles	353.7	97.1	+256.6
knitted wear	mln pcs	17.8	2.7	+15.1
hoisery	mln pairs	16.4	0.4	+16.0
leather footwear	"-	12.6	0.1	+12.5
Consumer goods	mln roubles	1393.2	94.4	+1298.8
furniture	"-	85.3	1.0	+84.3
household refrigerators	thous.pcs	90.3	104.2	-13.9
washing machines		220.5	—	220.5
TV-sets		302.2	—	+302.2
radios	"-	174.1	—	+174.1
china and porcelain	mln.roubles	31.5	6.0	+25.5
glasses and crystal items	"-	13.4	3.8	+9.6
bicycles and mopeds	th.pcs	326.9	—	+326.9

Uzbekistan's grapes come right from the Samarkand area. (Elton C. Fax)

* * *

1. How are different types of grapes distinguished?

2. In what climatic conditions does grape grow? Speak about countries which are famous of growing grape.

3. Why is the Samarkand area so famous of growing grape?

CHINAWEAR

9. Chinaware, especially the tea sets are in common usage wherever we had been in Central Asia. Tea had been served at every of our conferences and I had been as captivated by the tea bowls and teapots as by the tasty brew served in them. Here was a chance not only to see the place where what I had so admired was made but to see those who made it working at their craft.

They would include everyone from the expert designer to those who prepared the soft, drab clay that would deftly be transformed into smart tableware bearing the distinctive design and colouring of that made only in Samarkand.

Samarkand Porcelain Plant had its spacious grounds, located in what appeared to be a newly developing area; the grounds were tree shaded and pleasant.

The plant has the capacity for turning out twenty-two million pieces yearly. Clay comes from the Ukraine, Karelia, north of Petersburg and many, many kilometers north of Uzbekistan.



Raw material has been found much closer to home but it requires enriching before it is found suitable for use. (Elton C. Fax).

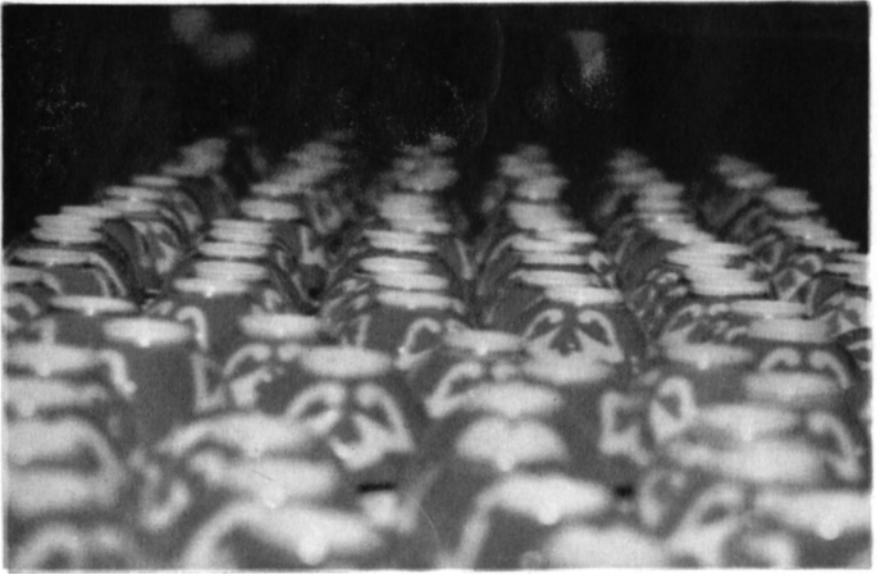
* * *

1. From what vessels do people drink tea in different countries?

2. What is the most favoured design of chinaware among Uzbeks?

3. Can you describe the design colouring of the Samarkand porcelain?

4. What are the most famous places in the world where the best porcelain is produced?



THE PROCESSING OF PORCELAIN

10. A youth of about twenty, obviously experienced at his job quickly filled spinning moulds with portions of clay that had been prepared to right consistency for moulding and later firing. He seemed to know by weight and touch exactly how much clay to toss in to each mould and that function alone constituted an arresting contribution to the start of a fascinating process. He was also responsible for getting the clay to its proper state of moisture, certainly a vital part of the operation.

After him, machinery took the place of potter's hands and workers watched the machines to see that they did their various jobs well.

I followed the progression of the damp clay teapots as they were removed from their moulds. Other workers, using an adhesive manually affixed spouts and handles before passing each item on for the first of three firings. After thirty-two hours in a high-temperature kiln the pottery would be cooled and all defective pieces discarded. Then would come the stencilled color decorations, a process we saw in operation on previously. That would be followed by a second firing and cooling. A final firing would take place after glazing. Each completed piece represented a fine example of Samarkand table porcelain. (Elton C. Fax).

* * *

1. Why should the operator processing tea bowls know: the proper state of moisture of clay, the weight of clay to toss into each mould?

2. What is the order of the processing of porcelain: (A) firing, (B) glazing, (C) moulding, (D) color decoration

3. How long are tea pots kept in a kiln: (A) twenty four hours, (B) thirty two hours, (C) two days, (D) half a day.

TRANSPORT SYSTEM

11. Uzbekistan has all types of transport: railway, river, motor, air and pipeline.

Ninety per cent of the Republican freight turnover is handled by railways and motor

transport. The Republic holds first place in Central Asia for the density of the railway network per 100 square kilometres.

Motor transport plays an important role in Uzbekistan, for in view of the difficult relief and weather conditions motor vehicles are the only means of reaching many parts of the Republic. Motor transport handles internal passenger and freight traffic, and connects district centres, industrial enterprises, collective and state farms with the railways.

Water transport does not occupy an important place in the Republic's freight turnover. The Amu Darya, the most navigable of the rivers plays a significant part in the economy of only Khorezm Region and the Karakalpak Autonomous Republic.

Air transport carries passengers, mail and perishable goods. Tashkent has air links with all the regional centres in Uzbekistan, and with many foreign countries.

* * *

1. The most important types of transport for Uzbekistan are: (A) railways (B) motor transport (C) water transport, (D) air transport

2. Motor vehicles are only means (A) to rich difficult regions, (B) used in bad weather, (C) to carry freight, (D) to connect Uzbekistan with Iran.

3. Water transport connects Uzbekistan with: (A) India, (B) Karakalpakistan, (C) Vietnam, (D) Khorezm.

UNIT IV
POPULATION

NATIONALITIES
OF UZBEKISTAN

1. Over 120 nationalities live in Uzbekistan, more than seventy one percent of whom are Uzbeks. Russians are next with eight percent, followed by Tajiks and Kazakhs with over four percent, and Tatars with over three percent.

Miscellaneous nationalities comprise the remaining eight percent.

There are twelve regions in the Republic and eighty two cities. Some of these towns and cities, such as Angren and Almalyk, which are big industrial centres with the population of more than 100,000 each, were developed after the War. Jangier, for example, was formed from barren land once known as the Hungry Steppe.

* * *

1. How have all the nationalities of Uzbekistan become integrated?

2. Can you name the nation which has a culture and a tradition

very different from the local that coexists in Uzbekistan?

3. Would you be worried if your brother or sister wanted to marry a person of other nationality?

4. What is the national structure of Uzbekistan's population /see table 4/

THE CAPITAL

2. Tashkent is a huge metropolitan city, of more than 2 million people, sprawling over an area of 250 square kilometers. Walking from the hotel to this or that building in a matter of a few minutes was hardly feasible, so we taxied to our first destination. Throngs of people moved briskly along the streets just as they do in other busy capitals of the world. Except for an occasional man wearing the traditional Uzbek skullcap (duppie) or woman attired in the distinctively patterned Uzbekistan silks, cottons and synthetic fabrics, the average Tashkent resident dressed just about like any other of the modern world's urban citizens.

(Elton C. Fax)

Table 4

**NATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE REPUBLIC'S POPULATION,
CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1959-1989**

	Thousand'				As % of total			
	1959	1970	1979	1989	1959	1970	1979	1989
Total	8105.7	11799.0	15389.3	19810.1	100	100	100	100
of which:								
Uzbeks	5038.3	7724.4	10569.0	14142.5	62.2	65.4	68.7	71.4
Russians	1090.3	1473.5	1665.7	1653.7	13.5	12.5	10.8	8.3
Tajiks	311.4	448.5	594.6	933.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.7
Kazakhs	335.5	476.3	620.1	802.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1
Tatars	444.8	573.7	648.8	656.6	5.5	4.9	4.2	3.3
Karakalpakians	168.3	230.3	297.8	411.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.1
Kirghizes	92.7	110.7	142.2	174.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
Koreans	138.5	147.5	163.1	183.1	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.9
Ukrainians	87.9	194.5	113.8	153.2	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.8
Turkmen	54.8	111.7	92.3	121.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Turks	21.3	71.0	47.7	106.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Jaws	94.3	46.3	99.9	93.9	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.5
Armenians	27.4	102.9	42.4	50.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Azerbaijanians	40.5	34.2	59.8	44.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2
Uygurs	19.4	38.9	29.1	35.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Byelorussians	9.5	23.9	19.1	29.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Persians	none	16.9	20.0	24.8		0.1	0.1	0.1
Other nationalities	151.9	15.5	162.0	191.9	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.0



* * *

1. Explain the meaning of the word combination "a metropolitan city".

2. Paraphrase the following expression: Walking from the hotel to this or that building was hardly feasible.

3. Do you like big cities?

4. Does Tashkent give an idea of the whole country? Are the capital cities quite different from the rest of the country?

NATURAL ENDOWMENTS

3. Many years ago crafts and trades were the principal occupations of the townsfolk and partly of the villages. Skilled craftsmen made cotton, woolen and silk fabrics, copper utensiles

and earthenware, hardware, cast-iron objects, and primitive looms and spinning-wheels. There were numerous craftsmen who chased metal, made jewellery, painted pottery and murals, embroidered in gold and made beautiful carpets.

The rural population engaged principally in irrigated farming and stock breeding was the chief pursuit of small nomad tribes which roamed the steppe lands and mountains.

* * *

1. Is good qualification important in our life today? Does it help keep you in job?

2. Is it enough to have good sound experience rather than "a piece of paper" (a certificate)?



3. What is your attitude to vocational qualifications?

4. What are the traditional oriental (Uzbek) occupations of the townsfolk inhabitants of the villages?

MAHALLA

4. The large towns usually consisted of separate parts. The smallest territorial organisation in the towns was a sort of community called mahalla situated close to a mosque. Mahalla comprised a street with adjoining by-streets. All houses in a mahalla had entrances facing the street, while the walls of the houses facing the neighbouring districts were windowless.

* * *

1. What is the role of mahalla in the life of Uzbeks? What is the regard (need) of the government to mahalla?

2. What is the best place in the city to live? Would you prefer to live in mahalla, in your own house or in an apartment house?

3. Can you describe how settlements in Tashkent or your own city have developed in particular locations?

LOCATION AND THE SETTLEMENTS

5. The Fergana Valley, the Khorezm Oasis and middle reaches of the Zeravshan have always been densely populated. But they have different settlement

patterns. In the Fergana Valley, for example, the kishlaks stand in compact groups along the aryks (irrigation ditches) and irrigation canals, big and small roads and highways. In Khorezm, isolated small kishlaks are called kurganchis with a small number of peasant households.

The nomads lived in yurtas and kibitkas. The first consisted of a wooden frame and a rough felt covering and was easily assembled. Kibitka — the primitive winter dwelling of the nomad, it was made of mud, reeds and brushwood.

Both the yurtas and the kibitkas were heated by a fire burning in an uchak (hearth) in the centre of the dwelling. As a rule the very small number of household utensils were made by the nomads themselves out of local materials such as leather, wool, wood and reeds. Metal utensils, implements and other essential household items were bought at bazars.

* * *

1. What factors influenced the settlement patterns in the Fergana Valley?

2. Are these factors similar to the ones in the Khorezm oasis?

3. Does technological development influence the site-selection process?

4. Does access to transportation routes, food and other necessities influence the location of settlement sites?

KISHLAK

6. At all times the bulk of the population of Uzbekistan lived in the rural districts. Numerous kishlaks cover the territory of Uzbekistan. Literally, the word kishlak means "wintering place" and dates back to the remote times when the forebears of the modern Uzbeks were nomads. With the development of irrigated farming the kishlaks gradually turned into villages with a settled population.

A peasant farm in a kishlak consisted of a dwelling house, auxiliary premises and a plot of land under orchards and vineyards. The village had a trading and public centre and one or more mosques. In the large kishlaks one or two days a week were set aside for bazaars at which the neighbouring population sold all kinds of goods and food products. There is always a choihona in the shade of lombardy and poplars and smoothleaved elms which nest near a khous, a large quadrangular pond.

* * *

1. What is the traditional pattern of an Uzbek house in rural district (kishlak)?

2. What is the function of the bazaar in kishlaks? Is it the place where only goods and food products are sold?

3. Describe the sight of the Uzbek choihona and your own experience or visiting choihona.

THE TRADITIONAL UZBEK HOUSE

7. In the past the Uzbek houses had facads into the coutryard and windowless walls faced the street. Most dwellings had no front entrances. If somebody wanted to enter the house it was necessary to pass through a gate which leads into an outer courtyard, tashkari. There it was possible to walk into the house and the inner courtyard, ichkari which no man outside the family was allowed to enter.

* * *

1. In what way is the oriental style reflected in the Uzbek houses?

2. Why did the Uzbeks introduce the notion of "tashkari" and "ichkari" in the design of their houses.





THE UZBEK YARD

8. The most wide spread type of dwelling in the oasis is a house with several rooms and open verandah (aivan). Some of them have a bolohona (superstructure) which is a pleasant place to have rest in summer. The yard which is surrounded by a brick or mud wall is in fact a garden. Under the trees stands the supa, a square platform made of clay where the family gathers for its meals and the evening tea. There is also a suri in any Uzbek yard. A suri is a wooden platform surrounded by a low grating with a ladder leading to the top. Standing in the cool shade of the fruit trees or vines, the suri, is a place where the family rests in the evening or receives guests.

In areas where wood and stone are scarce, people build their homes of mud with thick walls and flat roofs. Such houses are cool in the terrible summer heat and warm in the winter.

* * *

1. What is the role of the yard in the life of the Uzbek family?
2. Describe the traditional pattern of an Uzbek yard.
3. Does the climate conditions of Uzbekistan influence the construction of the house.

AMERICAN'S VIEW ON UZBEK HOUSE

9. Most apartment houses rose not more than four stories. And the newer small dwellings were



neat bungalow-type houses whose windows, in contrast to the old private homes, faced the street. Traditional muslim custom decreed that no windows of a home should face streetward. That, however, has been cast aside along with other such restrictive customs (Elton C. Fax).

* * *

1. What changes did the modern life introduce into house building tradition in Uzbekistan.

2. How did modern technology influence the architectural design in housing in Uzbekistan?

TRADITION IN HOUSE BUILDING

10. There we come upon a shady area clustered with tall poplars and forming a green island surrounded by even taller new man-made structures of steel, concrete and marble ... He laughingly explained to us an old tradition decreeing that a man should plant twelve poplar trees for each of his sons. In this particular instance, the man whose homestead had in years past occupied this new building site was the father of ten sons, for whom the small forest had been planted. The builders, reluctant to desecrate the memory of such a family achievement, elected instead to work around the poplars. (Elton C. Fax)



* * *

1. How do new structures of steel, concrete and marble fit for dwelling in Uzbekistan?

2. Do such buildings take into account the climatic conditions of Uzbekistan?

3. How does the tradition take into account the national peculiarities of the Uzbeks?

4. Why do you think the builders preserved the poplars?

THE NATIONAL DRESS

11. Atop their skulls each had perched the traditional square black white duppie (cap). The old women, more imaginative in choice of attire, wore multi-coloured silk pantaloons under

calf long dresses and bright head scarves. A few, clinging to the tradition of the feudal past, wore shawls with which they made half-hearted attempts to conceal their ageing faces.

But the young women having no such inclinations might well have been, but for colors and patterns of their dress material, like girls from your own city or town. The students among them moved freely along with their male counterparts, a circumstance that did not exist a couple of generations ago. And they, were all stunningly beautiful, from the dark-eyed, olive-skinned brunettes to the azure-eyed blondes.

People of varied descriptions moved constantly through the streets. There were the ever present white-whiskered "Aksakals", their legs and feet encased in leather boots (makhsi) into which trousers were carefully tucked. They wore buttonless quilted robes (chopon) of faded gray, brown or blue held together by discolored silk sashes (belbog) tied about the waist

(Elton C. Fax)

* * *

1. Why do you think people prefer to wear national robes? Is it the matter of taste?

2. Does the taste depend on age, social position, national mentality? Any other reasons?

3. Why do you think people from kishlaks are more inclined to the national dress?

4. What are the favourite colours in the Uzbek women's dress? What is the role of colour in the dress of Uzbeks?

5. Does the fashion of the national dress depend on the climate of the country?

SOCIAL POSITION OF UZBEK WOMEN

12. Not too long ago Uzbek women were not only denied an education but were denied the simplest of human rights. Forced to wear heavy horsehair veils in public, they were the chattel property of their menfolk. I thought of this as I went that same afternoon to the office of Tashkent's Vice mayor, where I met and talked with two Uzbek women who were not filling the usual women's office roles of typists and secretaries.

(Elton C. Fax)

* * *

1. You've read about American's opinion about Uzbek women. What is your idea about



the role of women in modern society?

2. Can women be equal with men in all spheres of social, economic and political life?

3. Whose task is it to bring up the children?

UNIT V
LANGUAGE

LANGUAGE DIALECTS

1. The Turkic people who live on the territory of modern Uzbekistan have several dialects. For example, the people of Fergana, Tashkent, Bukhara and Samarkand use the central-Uzbek dialect while the population of Khiva, Urgench, Khanka and other towns and rural localities of Khorezm speak the Southern-Khorezm dialect. And there are some tribes who have their own dialects.

In Middle Ages the Arabic language and alphabet were introduced in Central Asia. It played the same important role in the East as Latin did in Europe. The Central Asian Turkic languages were gradually supplanted by Arabic. This lasted during centuries. The Arabic language was used in religion, official writing and the Persian language was functioning as the language of poetry, though common people practised Turkic dialects in their everyday life.

* * *

1. What is a dialect? What dialects of the Uzbek language do you know?

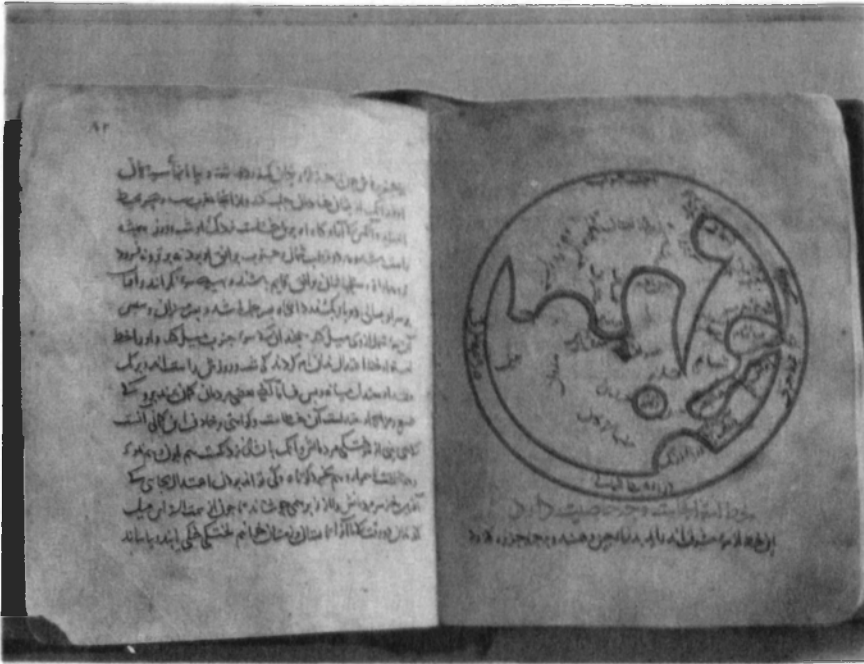
2. In what cases the native language is supplanted?

3. What was the role of Latin in Europe and the Arabic language in the East.

SUPERIORITY
OF LANGUAGES

2. When Sultan-Husayn was reformulating the legacy of Timur, there was a resurgence of Turkic culture at his court. The principal exponent of this revival was Mir Ali-Sher, whose treatise on Turkish and Persian is a carefully crafted exercise in cultural reorientation. He completed it in 1499, a little more than a year before his death.

Mir Ali-Sher's "Muhakamad al-lughatayan" (Judgement of two languages) is divided into two parts. In the first part he tried to prove that Turkish is a superior literary language to Persian, while in the second part he analysed



his own works (in glowing terms) to show that his championing of Turkish is based on a thorough knowledge of both languages.

Mir Ali-Sher's arguments are not only intended to demonstrate the merits of Turkish over Persian but by extension to show the cultural and ethnic superiority of the Turks, who formed the military elite of the dynasty. For instance, he wrote: "It is well known that Turkish is a more intelligent, more undestandable, and more creative language than Persian, while Persian is more refined and profound than Turkish for the purpose of thought and science. That this is so is apparent from the rectitude, honesty, and generosity of the Turks and the arts, sciences and philosophy of the Persians".

* * *

1. What is a resurgence? Give illustrations.

2. How culture is connected with language?

3. Do you believe in superiority of one language over the other?

TURKISH VOCABULARY, PERSIAN FORM?

3. Mir Ali-Sher was the first who worked out the foundations of Turkish vocabulary. He said: "It is richer than its Persian counterpart and consequently a more interesting and complex language". Ironically all of the arguments are phrased within the conventional idioms of Persian literature. Both the grammar and

presentation of "The Muhakamad-al-lughatayan", as well as his other works written in Turkish, are entirely dependent on Persian forms, their structure as well as their details: they are Turkish in vocabulary only. For instance, his quintet of poems Hayrat al-abrar (Farhad and Shirin), Sab'A-l Sayyare (Seven planets), Sadd-i Iscandar (Story of Iskandar), Layli and Majnun.

* * *

1. What is the role of Mir Ali-Sher Navoi in the shaping of the Uzbek literary language?

2. Do you believe the Uzbek language shares the forms and structures of the Persian language?

3. To what groups of languages do Uzbek and Persian belong?

CHANGES IN THE ALPHABET

4. Quite a few attempts were made before and after the Revolution of 1917 to reform the Arabic alphabet in order to meet the requirements of the Uzbek language. Finally, in December 1, 1929 the Arabic alphabet was replaced by a new one, based on Latin graphic.

In 1940, the Cyrillic script was introduced into the Uzbek language. Certainly as the result of all these reforms the language corpus changed greatly. Script and orthography changes demand great uniformity which is of special importance in written communication.

All changes in the Uzbek language were closely connected with the changes in the country: political, economic, social - and cultural. Languages in Central Asia and other parts of the former Soviet Union were experiencing these changes. Today Uzbekistan is coming back to the Latin alphabet.

* * *

1. How does the change of the alphabet influence the life of the nation?

2. What is the relation between the script and vocabulary?

3. What is the role of script in written type of communication?

SHARED INTERESTS

5. The very first change (i.e. the reform of the Arabic) is unique in the degree to which it was planned by members of the indigenous Central Asian intelligentsia with little help of interference from Russian linguists and government officials in Moscow. For this reason it cannot be analysed as a "Soviet" (i.e. Communist Party directed) language change. Rather it must be viewed as language planning conducted by a small group of members of the Central Asian intelligentsia who were at the time collaborating with Moscow in their shared interests to implement change in Central Asia.

(W. Fierman)

* * *

1. What is the role of intelligentsia in modern society?

2. What sort of interferences in the Uzbek language do you know?

3. How can the government influence the planning and development of the language?

2. Compare Tashkent, Chimkent and Horezm dialects in Uzbek.

3. Are the features which distinguish existing Uzbek dialects one from another more distinct in vocabulary or syntax?

4. How are the peculiarities of the Uzbek sounds reflected in Latin script?

THE UZBEK DIALECTS

6. Many dialects, particularly the urban dialects, have lost much of their palatal harmony. According to some turcologists, this is because the dialects of some cities in Uzbekistan, such as Tashkent, Samarkand and Bukhara, have become "iranized" (influenced by Persian and Tajik).

In addition to harmony, Uzbek dialects are also distinguished as "Yoqchi" or "Joqchi". This concerns the pronunciation of such words as yigit. In some dialects in certain position /y/ becomes /j/; thus yigit may be pronounced /jigit/. The /j/ is pronounced in Kazakh, as well as in Kipchak dialects of Uzbek.

There are, of course, other features which distinguish Uzbek dialects one from another. Those presented above, however, provide the necessary background to understand the debates about the Uzbek alphabet and orthography in the 1920s and 1930s.

(W. Fierman)

* * *

1. What is the difference between literary language and dialects?

INTERNATIONAL VOCABULARY

7. Some scientists share the opinion that international words are those words which are borrowed from Latin, German, French and other languages and exist in several languages. The others say that international words are limited to one language only (Latin or Greek). Still words of identical origin that occur in several languages as a result of simultaneous or successive borrowings from one ultimate source are called international words" (I.V. Arnold).

Many new words were introduced into the Uzbek vocabulary because new concepts and ideas were introduced into the life of the Uzbeks. Many original Uzbek words developed new meanings, which never existed in their semantic structures. For example in the old days the Uzbek word "ишчи" was used in the meaning of "unskilled workman", the worker who was busy with earthwork. The same refers to the word "меҳнат". This word denoted very hard, back breaking toil and had the synonym of such words as "фам"

(sorrow) and "қайғу" (grief). Today these two words have completely changed their meanings. Vocabulary development is closely bound to the political and economical situation in the country.

* * *

1. In what circumstances does the language change its vocabulary?

2. What is the function of international words in the process of communication?

3. What part of the language undergoes the greatest change: sound system, vocabulary, syntax, or style?

IDIOMATIC UZBEK

8. Like in many languages in the Uzbek language there is the most picturesque, colourful and expressive part of the vocabulary which is called idiomatic. This part of the vocabulary reflects the vivid and amusing aspects from the life of the Uzbek people, its customs and the traditions, prejudices from the past days, peculiarities of the nations mentality and wisdom. So the idiomatic language expresses a great variety of strange and grotesque ideas which seem quite amusing to the representatives of another nations especially to Europeans.

Certainly many of them are characterized by a double sense: the transferred meaning and the current meaning of the idiomatic expression are coined. Sometimes the actual meaning of the idiomatic expression has nothing

to do with the image created in the idiom: to run away with an empty cart (Қуруқ аравани олиб қочмоқ), describes somebody's actions which do not bring any result, the boasting about something without evident result; suppose if anybody wants to make harm to somebody he begins to eat this person's head (Бировни бошини емоқ), the state of happiness and joy is associated with your head in the sky /Боши осмонга етди/.

* * *

1. How can we detect the double meaning of an idiom?

2. How is the national mentality of the oriental nations reflected in Uzbek idioms?

3. Most idiomatic expressions of the English people are connected with typical surroundings (sea, fish, sheep etc). Can you find any peculiar features which dominate in the Uzbek idioms?

DON'T DROP WOOD FROM THE ROOF

9. Idioms constitute the colloquial part of the vocabulary. That's why mostly they are used in the spoken language. This certainly creates much difficulty to know in which situation it is better to use the idiomatic expression. If you are angry with somebody or want to reprimand this person you express your feeling in Uzbek by breaking nuts on his head.



To say unintentionally a quite indiscreet or tactless thing that shocks and offends people the English usually "drop a brick" while the Uzbeks drop wood from the roof. The English "pull the wool over somebody's eyes (deceive or trick one)" while the Uzbeks paint somebody's eyes.

* * *

1. Write a short story about the life of Uzbeks in English using at least two or three Uzbek idioms. Be prepared to discuss it in class with other students.

PROVERBES AND SAYINGS

10. Another peculiar feature of communication in Uzbek is the abundant use of proverbs and sayings. They reflect the character of the nation, its collective experience, wisdom and psychology.

Traditionally in all languages proverbs have a didactic character, they moralize, give advice, warning and criticize.

In English and Uzbek there are various images and linguistic units that express one and the same notion: East or West, home is best — Ўз уйинг, ўлан тўшагинг. A cracked bowl can never sound well — синган коса ўрнига келмас. A rolling stone gathers no moss — қимирлаган қир ошар.

* * *

1. How do you explain the national and international characteristic of idiomatic language?

2. In what part of the language the national feature is revealed to the full?

3. What is the difference between Oriental and European mentality?

4. How do you say "no" in Uzbek, English and Russian? Do you feel any difference?

11. That branch of culture that studies national peculiarities is called ethnography. In the sphere of the language it specifies what a stranger in any new society should know in order to be able to perform some role. For example, how to ask for a drink in the pub.

To ask appropriately for a drink among the Subanun it is not enough to know how to construct a grammatical utterance in this language. Sometimes even the fluency in the language "would not get one a drink. To speak appropriately it is not enough to speak grammatically or even sensibly. In the Subanun language one needs to know an ethnography of speaking more than a grammar and lexicon. It is the knowledge of what kinds of things to say in what message forms to what kinds of people in what kinds of situations. Of course an ethnography of speaking cannot provide rules specifying exactly what message to select in a given situation. If messages were predictable from a knowledge of the culture, there would be little point in saying anything. But when a person selects a message, he does so from a set of appropriate alternatives. The task of an ethnographer of speaking is to specify what the appropriate alternatives are in given situation and what the consequences are of selecting one alternative over another."

(C.O. Frake)

1. Why is it important to consider the relation of language to the national culture?

2. Is grammar important in Uzbek in order to be able to perform some role?

3. What are the alternatives to make purchase in the Uzbek market?

ARE THERE UNDEVELOPED LANGUAGES?

12. What is meant by an "undeveloped" language? Only because it has not been employed in all the functions that a language can perform in large societies...? The history of languages demonstrates convincingly that there are not unherently handicapped languages. All the great languages of today were once undeveloped. Rather than speak of undeveloped languages...it would be better to call them "vernaculars" or some such term...We are then ready to ask how a vernacular, an "undeveloped language" develops into a standard, a developed language. To understand this we will have to consider the relation of language to the nation.

The ancient Greeks and Romans spread their languages as far as their domains extended, and modern imperialists have sought to do the same... The invention of printing, the rise of industry, and the spread of popular education have brought into being the modern nationstate, which extends some of the

loyalties of the family and the neighbourhood or the clan to the whole state. Nation and language have become inextricably intertwined. Every self-respecting nation has to have a language. Not just a medium of communication, a "vernacular" or a "dialect", but a fully developed language. Anything less marks it as underdeveloped.

(E. Haugen)

* * *

1. What are the functions of the language? Do you believe there are undeveloped languages?

2. How does a nationstate develop? Does it depend on economy?

3. What are the relations between the language and the nation?

MULTILINGUALISM

13. In communities where multilingualism is the norm of the communication regularly takes place in two or more codes. ...scholars have dealt with the network of communication itself, trying to elucidate people's use of the various codes available to them...It is clear that the kind of linguistic behaviour, (eg., shifting or switching, among the various codes available is not specific or limited to multilinguals, that is it

does not differ qualitatively from the behaviour of monolinguals (shifting of style or level). Hymes, discussing bilingualism, puts it this way: Cases of bilingualism *par excellence*... are salient, special cases of the general phenomena of variety in code repertoire and switching among codes. No normal person, and no normal community, is limited in repertoire to a single variety of code...

And according to Gumperz: In many multilingual societies the choice of one language over another has the same signification as the selection among lexical alternates in linguistically homogeneous societies. Both authors make the point that in every speech community there exist a variety of repertoires, of alternate means of expression. They go on to note that this fact has social implications.

(G. Sankoff)

* * *

1. What types of multilingualism do you know?

2. How does it influence your speech?

3. Does multilingualism have a positive or negative effect?

4. Do you believe that bilingualism is only a shift or switching from one code to another?

UNIT VI
MUSEUM CITIES

TASHKENT

The history of Tashkent

1. Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan is one of the largest economic and cultural centres of the country.

At various stages of its long history, Tashkent was known as Djad, Chachkent, Shashkent and Binkent. The name "Taskent" is first mentioned in the works of Aby Raikhon and Mahmud of Kashgar (11th century). Tashkent is the Uzbek for "stone town".



In 1814, Tashkent, became one of Central Asia's largest feudal towns. The rulers, of the Kokand Khanate and the local feudal lords brutally oppressed

the people, and cruelly crushed the uprising of 1847 and 1863.

The population was delivered from the Khan's tyranny in 1865 when Tashkent became a part of the Russian Empire.

1. In what circumstances a town becomes a capital?

2. How does the name of the city reflect peculiar features of the place? Give other illustrations.

THE MEETING PLACE
OF GOODS AND CULTURES

2. The townsfolk and the inhabitants of nearby villages grew rice, fruits, grapes, melons, vegetables and lucerne and supplied them to the numerous caravans, and also engaged in trade and various crafts.

By the beginning of the 19th century, Tashkent had from 40 to 50 thousand inhabitants, and was developing its commercial links with Russia, from where it received iron, copper, fabrics and sugar in exchange for cotton fabrics.



* * *

1. Describe how large cities depend on neighbouring villages?

2. Do you know any other cities in the East which stand at the crossing of the roads?

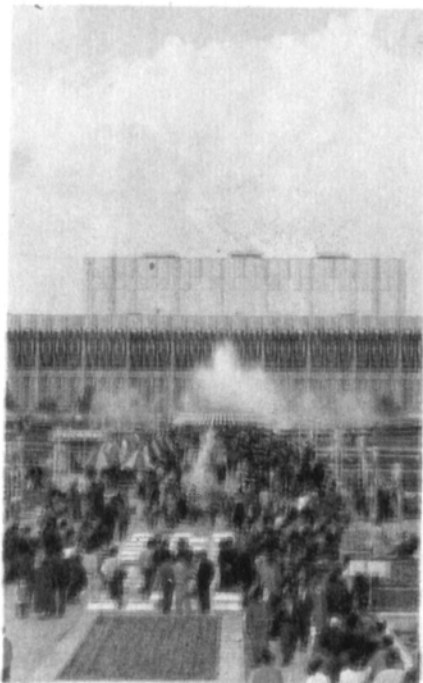
3. What was their fate in the past? How do they develop now?

TASHKENT TODAY

3. The Tashkent Metro line is an underground rider's dream. Its attractiveness became all the more noticeable as, when we walked from the brilliant spring sunlight into what might have been an area of disturbing contrast, we were treated to another kind of well lit pleasantness. Not only was the station immaculately clean, but it was beautifully illuminated with chandeliers and decorated with colorful mosaics and relief sculptures. Floors were of marble, black, pink, and green. Each

station's decoration was individual, while such annoyances as smoking and littering were strictly forbidden, not merely by decree but also by the polite vigilance of the riders themselves.

We entered the station just as one train was pulling out and noted that the train bound in the opposite direction was there receiving passengers. One did not have to wait long for service. In a very short time another replaced the train that had left as we entered. Each train carried cars painted a medium green exteriorly and medium buff interiorly. Every car seated forty passengers, and the upholstered seats were covered with a soft simulated leather. Nowhere did we see any of the upholstered covers slashed or otherwise mutilated. Nor were posters or cards advertizing the sale of anything anywhere in sight (Elton C. Fax).



* * *

1. What place would you advise foreigners to start sightseeing in Tashkent? Why?

2. What is the impression of the American writer of the Tashkent metro?

3. Can we say that Tashkent is a city of great contrasts?

4. Is it a tradition to advertize goods and sales in Tashkent metro?

SAMARKAND

A trip from Tashkent to Samarkand

1. 353 km separate Tashkent from Samarkand. Two thirds of them run across the Djizak Steppe.

At the 233 km the road passes by the town of Djizak. Probably this name comes from the word "Duzakli" that means "hell". It



may be accounted for the unbearable heat in summer, and the lack of drinking water at those remote times. This name could also come from the internal wars between Bukhara Emirate and Kokand Khanate, for which the

town was the apple of discord, so the life in it consequently seemed to be like in the hell.

Already approaching Djizak one can see that the dull steppe landscape suddenly changes for hills and then for mountainous ranges seen in the horizon. They are the Nuratau mountains, the spurs of the high Turkestan range. From time to time the rocks approach the road. In one place they forge its both sides together forming a narrow passage, called "Djilyan" that means "the snake has passed". The place is well-known under the name of the "Timurlane's Gate". The legend says that the rocks parted to let the troops of the conqueror Timurlane pass.



* * *

1. What towns and large villages are there on the route from Tashkent to Samarkand. Describe them. Explain the meaning of the idiomatic expression "The apple of discord". Give other situations when this expression can be used.

3. Do you know other legends concerning the origin of toponymic names?

and water melons are grown there, in the valley of the Zarafshon river. It is the oasis where Sogdiana (that like Marakanda) appeared in the middle of the 1st millennium B.C. It either prospered, or was falling into decline under the onslaught of conquerors.

THE VALLEY OF THE ZARAFSHON RIVER

2. Right behind the Timurlane's Gates the landscape changes again: much verdure comes into view. Settlements buried in orchards and vineyards surrounded by the fields of wheat, cotton, sesame corn and peas, skirt border along the road. They assert that the most juicy melons

* * *

1. What is a valley? What other valleys do you know in Uzbekistan? Is there any difference between a valley and oasis?

2. In what periods did Samarkand prosper?

3. Who and when conquered Samarkand?

THE EDEN OF ANCIENT EAST

3. But at last we arrive in Samarkand — the Eden of ancient East, the most precious pearl in the Mohammedan world. These high-flown, and to be true well-deserved epithets can be read in the old books copied by ancient calligraphers. This city, the living history is known as well as Babylon or Thebes, Athenes or Rome.

Samarkand-Marakanda, whoever tried to conquer it! Both the Greek troops led by Alexander the Great (356-323), Arabian invaders and Samanids Dynasty (819-993) and the hords of Chinggis Khan (about 1155-1227). But Timur managed to stay there for the longest period, he made this city the centre of his Empire. But Samarkand's history begins with the ancient residential area called Afrasiab and identified if folk legends with Marakanda, the capital of once mighty kingdom of Sogdiana.

* * *

1. Why is Samarkand compared with famous cities of the world?

2. Paraphrase the title of the story. What is Eden?

3. What is the role of Timur in the fame of Samarkand?

4. What folk legends have you heard about Samarkand?

THE HISTORY OF SOGDIAN

4. The name "Afrasiab" is a relatively late origin — possibly of the seventh or eighth centuries. In the well-known poem "Shakh-name" by Firdousi the name of the city is traced from a descendant of the legendary king Turon.

Some of the earliest and detailed data on Sogdian are found in persian religious books on the teachings of Zoroaster. One of these sources says that God Akhura-Mazda created a blessed land with rich people and fat flocks and called it "Sogdian". The very word "Sogdian" means in ancient Persian "light, brilliance", hence Sogdian was a country where light and purity allegedly reigned.

We also find references to Sogdian in works by Herodotus, a Greek historian of the 5th century B.C. According to Greek sources Sogdian was the region lying between the Amy Darya and Sir-Darya rivers, whereas muslim geographers understood Sogdian to be within the Zarafshan river basis right up to the Kashkadarya river.

Ancient Sogdiana had a settled population and for many centuries foreign invaders attempted to lay their hands on the riches of this land. The fortifications and walls surrounding many cities of Sogdian testify to the constant alertness of its population to repel foreign invaders.

* * *

1. What do you know about Turan?

2. In ancient times cultures had many common features. What were these features?

3. Zoroaster, the Persian prophet whose religion is marked by belief in a cosmic war between good and evil. Are the other religions based on this concept?

4. What is the role of literary sources in the description of history?

THE SOGDIAN MURALS

5. Mural paintings have been the basic type of decoration in the palaces of Sogdian and this is very important for archeologists and historians. The murals give us an opportunity to study the life, culture, religion, mythology and other aspects of everyday life of the people who lived fifteen hundred years ago.

There is an almost fully preserved Sogdian inscription on one of murals. It has been made by a professional scribe and comprises 16 lines of vertical writing — a sort of credential: "When the envoy of the Hunnian king arrived he opened his mouth (and said): I am Bur-Zatak (son of Bur), Chaganian chief of the office. I have come to Samarkand from the Chaganian king Turantash with respect to the king of Samarkand: And here I am filled with respect before the (Samarkand) king: Have no fears or suspicions concerning my intentions — I know well about the Gods of Samarkand and the language. I have all respect for



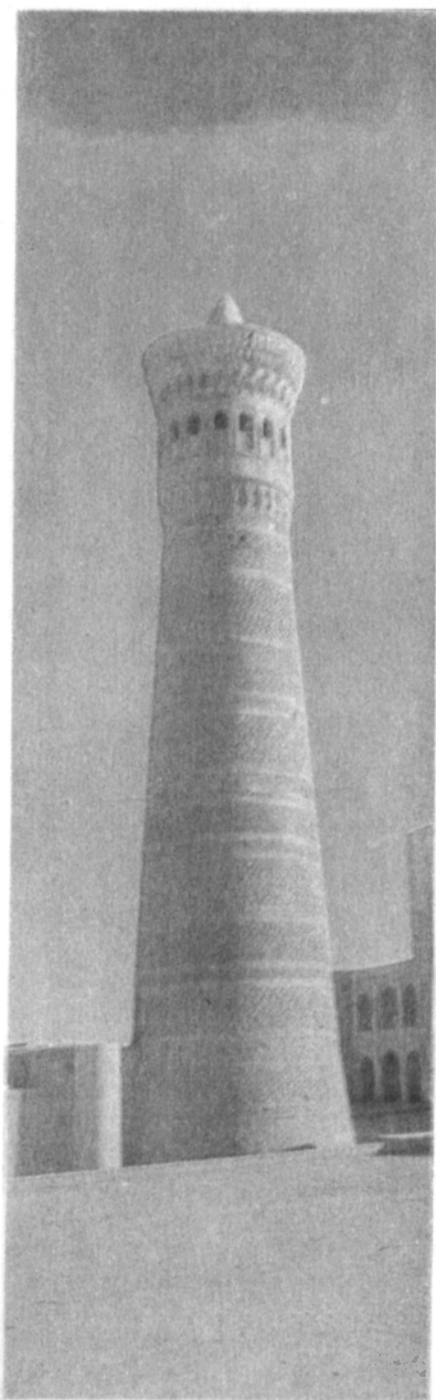
the might of your king too..."(At this point the inscription breaks off). Thus spoke the chief of the office. (This inscription was deciphered and translated by Livshitz).

The Sogdian murals reflect the achievements of one of the world's civilizations which in its development, was ahead of the early medieval West. These murals had been made with great artistic skill and being original in subject they were listed among the masterpieces of world art.

* * *

1. What types of decoration were used in the palaces in old days?

2. Have you ever seen the murals which are mentioned in the text above?



3. What sort of dress people wore in Sogdiana days?

4. How do scientists obtain historical data?

FLOURISHING SAMARKAND

6.. Mekdissi, the 10th century Italian geographer mentioned the fact that Samarkand manufactured various types of silk and linen as well as brocade, copper cauldions, stirrups, bits and cotton fabrics. At the end of the 8th century Samarkand began paper manufacturing — something became known in Europe only after the 10th century.

This period in the history of Samarkand is linked up with the names of Abu Bakir Mukhammad ibn Yahya ar-Rozi, the great philosopher, chemist and physician (864-925 A.D.) Abu Nasr Farobi; the prominent philosopher (870-930 A.D.), the great scholar Abu Ali Hussein in Abdullo Ibn Sina (Avicenna 980-1037 A.D.) and other great personalities.

Such was in general terms, the city of Samarkand prior to the Mongol invasion — a big and lively city surrounded by a fertile and flourishing country. The traveller and geographer Ibn Hawkal recalled that when he went up to the citadel he saw a view as wonderful as any seen by man: the fresh greenery of trees, magnificent castles, canals and endless fields all around.

* * *

1. What is the role of the goods produced in Samarkand in the life of people?



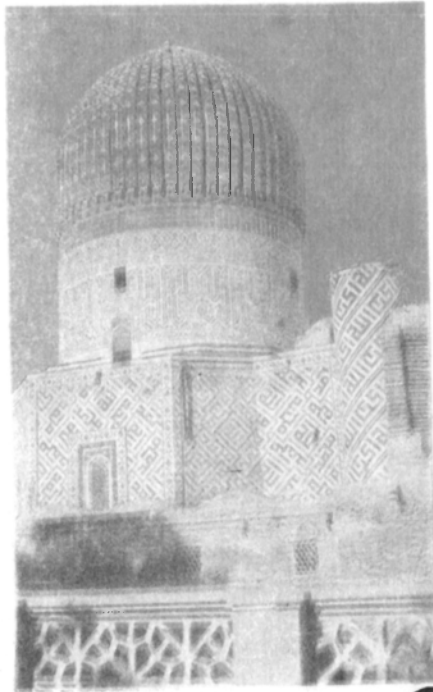
2. What is the role of separate personalities in the life of the country?

3. By what are Avicenna and Farabi famous of?

4. What other geographers described the beauty of Samarkand?

LIKE THE PHOENIX FROM THE FIRE

7. After the Mongol invasion life stopped at Afrasiab but Samarkand did not cease to exist. Less than in 2 centuries after the Mongols destroyed the city it arose again as one of the richest and busiest cities of the East — the famous capital of a huge, though short-lived Empire of Timur. Time and again Samarkand rose there from ashes.



The architectural monuments of Samarkand are indeed worthy of admiration. They are a match to the architectural masterpieces of Egypt, India, ancient Greece and Rome.

* * *

1. How do you think Samarkand arose from the ashes and gained its fame?

2. What masterpieces of architecture do you know in the countries mentioned in the text?

3. Describe one of the architectural monuments of Samarkand which you admire.

BUKHARA

The History of the city

1. Bukhara...Who hasn't heard of the city-museum with a history that is lost in the hoary past. The architectural masterpieces of Bukhara attract foreign tourists by the thousands. People come to Bukhara to admire the great works of Oriental architects and craftsmen.

It is one of the most ancient cities in the world, the scientists say that this unique city is over 2000 years old.



In its history like anywhere else periods of flourishing and decay changed each other. Nowadays it is the second after Samarkand — an economic centre of the Zarafshan valley.

This city has grown in the centre of culture and irrigated farming on the border of the settled tribes of farmers and nomadic cattle breeders.

The exact date of its birth is still unknown although the excavations prove its age to be over 2000 years. 10 centuries ago Abubakr Narshakhi (899-959) wrote about it in his book "The history of Bukhara"

* * *

1. What other ancient cities in Europe and the East do you know?

2. What is the role of the Zarafshan river in the life of Samarkand and Bukhara?

3. What is the role of archeology in history?

SIAVUSH

2. Folk legends always testify to be the witnesses of the old times. Thus one of such legends written down by the first historians of Bukhara names Siavush to be the first builder of the Bukhara citadel. In ancient times Siavush was worshipped as a God. According to a later lyrical poem he was the son of the Iranian tsar and of a Turkish woman, and was killed by Afrasiab, the Turan tsar. Abubakr Narshakhi even says that he was buried within the citadel, near the eastern gates of Bukhara.

Zoroastrians worshipped this place: On Nauruz day every male was to kill a cock there. The Bukhara citizens moaned Siavush in their songs that were named "Laments of the Moogs".

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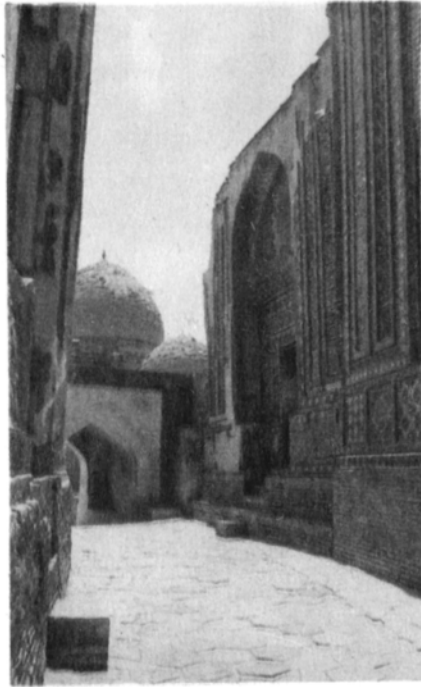
1. How do folk legends reflect the real history of the cities and people's lives?

2. What other Gods of the ancient times do you know?

3. What is the significance of killing cocks?

THE LEGEND OF A WOMAN-RULER

3. The Poet Narshakhi tells us about the way of life of the rulers, mentioning one of the women-ruler of Bukhara. "Every day",— he writes,— she rode out of Bukhara Kukhendiz and stopped at the Registan gates which now are called "The gates of the hay-sellers", and then took her seat on the throne. People in the court, servants gathered around. She had established the rule according to which about 200 youths both from peasant and royal families had to come into her service. They were wearing golden kerchieves on their waists and the sabres were hanging from their shoulders. She appeared before them and declared her orders, praised some and punished others. This lasted till breakfast then she returned to the citadel"



* * *

1. Do you know any woman-rulers in other countries from ancient days?

2. What is a Registan?

3. Which jobs were normally done by men and which by women in old days?

4. Do you believe women are really better rulers than men?

5. Do you treat women as equals to men?

THE SAMANIDS' MAUSOLEUM

4. The Samanids' Mausoleum is one of the most ancient monuments of architecture that it has been miraculously preserved



until now. The monument's composition is very simple and laconic. It is presented by a cube covered with a semi-circular larger dome and four smaller domes. Its rectangular is oriented to the cardinal points. The building is placed on the low socle and is completed with the arched gallery surrounding its top.

Along with the traditional architecture the Mausoleum presents clearly seen innovations of its builder. Unfortunately, the builder's name has not been preserved by the history. The exterior and interior walls of the building have figured patterned baked-brick work. The patterned ornament gives it astonishing lightness and seems to slide the walls apart and what surprises the viewer even more is that the

ornament of the walls changes its pattern depending on the angle of sun-rays fall.

The Ismail Samanid's Mausoleum was restored in 1937-1939. As many specialists from different countries of the world marked the restoration had been a success, the local masters managed to preserve entirely the original look of the monument.

The mausoleum is one of the best illustrations to the history of the feudal state of Samanids (875-999). This state was formed in Central Asia after the collapse of the Arabian Caliphate and the consolidation of the larger part of Central Asia territory in the first half of the Xth century A.D. around Bukhara as the capital city. The period of economic and cultural upsurge of this state lasted till the end of the Xth century A.D.

* * *

1. What are the traditional features of mausoleum architecture in the East, in the West?

2. Do you share the opinion that the most simple and laconic pieces of art (architecture) are the most beautiful?

3. Have you seen the Samanids Mausoleum? At What time of day have you seen it? Does the light of the day influence the impression from the Mausoleum?

THE GATES AND MOSQUES OF BUKHARA

5. At the time of the Arab conquest Bukhara was surrounded by a thick clay wall with seven

gates. Bukhara grew rapidly within its thick wall with tower gates. The existing fortifications were built in the sixteenth century. The powerful clay wall some 12 km long had twelve gates and their names have been preserved in the history of the city. Today, a section of the city walls with the Talipach gates, have been preserved at the Samanids' Mausoleum and Chashma-Ayub.

After the Arab conquest in the seventh and eighth centuries, muslim ideology and religion blended with local tradition to develop new types of structures (mosques, madrassahs, etc).

* * *

1. Do you think any town or city should have its gate?

2. How did the function of the city gate change with the pass of time?

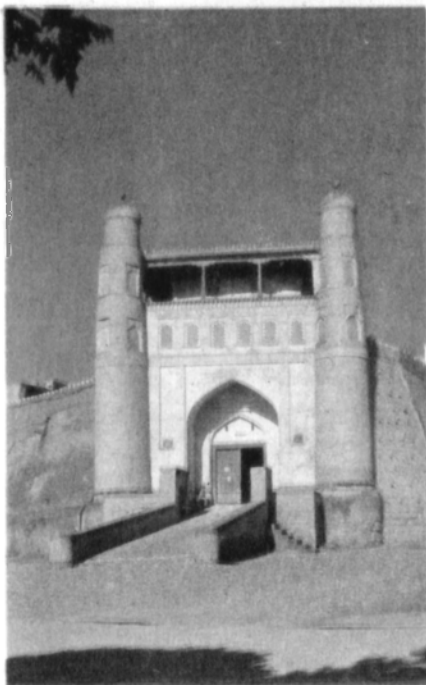
3. How is ideology reflected in architecture?

THE BUKHARA KHANATE

6. In 1220 Bukhara was conquered and plundered by the hords of Chinggis Khan. Great fire destroyed the bigger part of the city, only brick constructions remained but rather soon Bukhara was restored and Marco Polo could name it "the city of great dignity".

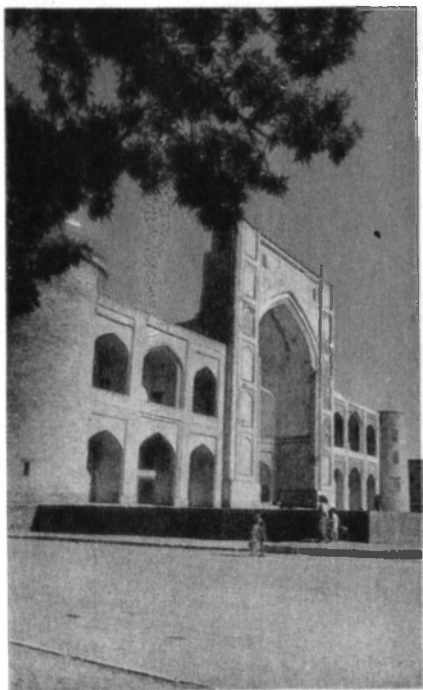
In 1370 Bukhara was included into Timur's empire and lost political significance.

In the 14-15th century Bukhara played the role of a



religious centre but in the 16th century a new dynasty of Sheibanid's who originated from the settled and nomadic Uzbek tribes conquered Bukhara.

Under the rule of Abdullakhan (1557-1598) it again became the political centre of the state that acquired the name of the Bukhara Khanate. In fact by that time it turned into the political and cultural centre of the whole Central Asia. It maintained close trade and diplomatic relations with many countries. According to the English merchant and diplomat Jenikson: "Annual meetings of merchants coming in big caravans from neighbouring countries: India, Persia, Balkh, Russia, and many others, take place in Bukhara".



In 1557 the envoys from Bukhara went to Moscow to ask for the free trade with Russia. Jenikson came to Bukhara as Ivan the IV's ambassador in 1558. This time he remarked: "Russians bring to Bukhara raw hides, sheepskins, worsted fabrics, wooden utensils, bites, saddles, etc. and take away various articles made of cotton, variety of silk, fabrics and other things". They favoured taxless trade in 1574.

At this period great attention was being paid to music, development of poetry in the Uzbek and Tadjik languages, calligraphy, miniature and erection of buildings that could rival with those built by the Timurids.

* * *

1. What is the role of diplomatic relations with various countries?

2. Speak about the Bukhara Khanate.

THE EDUCATIONAL AND RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE OF BUKHARA

7. The Mir-Arab madrassah was built in 1530-1536. It was built by the ruler of Bukhara Ubaidullakhan as a gift to sheikh Abdulla Yemeni.

The square-shaped courtyard with bevelled corners is fringed by two stories of living cells. The axis of the courtyard is accentuated by a deep and tall portal gallery.

There is a slight resemblance in the architectural design of oriental madrassahs and Oxford (Cambridge) universities. Most of these educational centres developed from mediaeval cells and cloisters, are protected by old stone walls. At night heavy elaborate gates are closed upon the street. Inside the gates you feel comfortably insulated. The architecture enables several dozens of men to live together in condition of quietness and privacy. No other buildings are quite like these.

8. The Magoki-Attori mosque. The Magoki-Attori is a unique monument in more ways than one. The very name speaks of the fact that the mosque was located on the territory of shopping stalls

selling paints, perfumery and haberdashery. The architectural ensembles are favourite recreation centres of the people of Bukhara. The Bukhara school of architecture also provides vivid examples of residential architecture.

* * *

1. What is a madrassah?
2. What other gifts the rulers presented each other in old days?
3. What is the difference in the architectural design of mosques and residential buildings in Asia?

KHIVA A CITY OUT OF A FAIRY TALE

From the History of Khiva

1. In the North-Western part of Uzbekistan, on the left bank of the Amu-Darya, in the transition zone between the sultry deserts of Karakum and Kizilkum are situated the lands of ancient Khorezm oasis. Nowadays it is the Khorezm region of Uzbekistan. This land is elevated 100 m. over the sea level and is characterized by sharp continental climate with severe, snowless winters and hot,

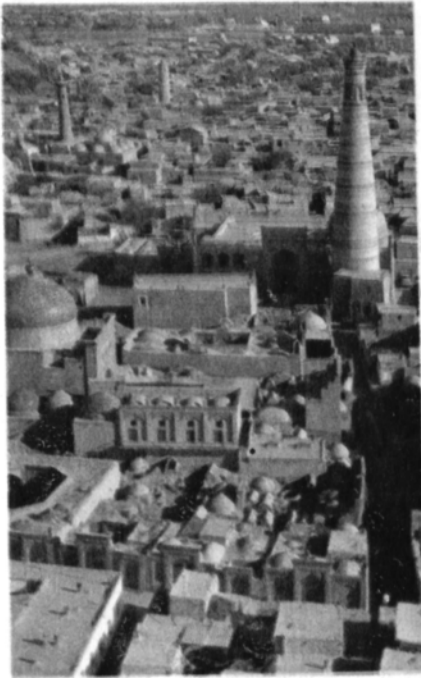
dry summers. The rainfall amount is the lowest not only in Central Asia but in the world at large. But even in much abnormal conditions people managed to develop these lands applying artificial irrigation in the III d-beginning of the 2nd millennium B.C.

But the archeological data proves that the city existed as early as the VIth – VIIIth century. First it appeared as a stopping place and later as a caravan-saroi on the ancient trade road near the well, called "Kheivak", that gave the city its name "Kheiva, or Khiva".

* * *

1. Why do you think beautiful and picturesque cities developed in deserts?





Like any other oriental city it has preserved the mediaeval traditional division into two separated parts: the inner city Shakhristan (turned into reversion in 1968), the outer city, where the major part of the population lives now.

In other terms Khiva is divided into the inner city — the Ichankala, and the external city — the Dishankala. Most of the architectural monuments are located within Ichankala which is surrounded by a powerful fortified wall with four gates oriented towards the four main directions. Ichankala rises as a huge greyish-yellow bulk of structures. It is very easy to get lost in the labyrinths of Ichankala. From a bird's eye view or the view from an enormous minaret called "Islam-Khodja" (about 50-56 m) you will see a massive greyish cluster of the buildings of Ichankala.

2. Is it bad or good when the city or place is elevated 100 meters over the sea level?

3. What is a caravan-sarai? What is its role in deserts?

THE CITY WITHIN CLAY WALLS

2. Beyond a thick clay wall there opens a wonderful view of the old city of Khiva with its slender minarets, the cupolas of its mosques and madrassahs. More monuments of the past have been preserved in Khiva than in Samarkand. Some of them are several centuries old. It looks like a fairy tale oriental city that came to us from the pages of the "Arabian nights".

* * *

1. Have you read the stories of the "Arabian nights"? How are these stories related to Khiva?

2. Do you know any other cities in the East that are divided into two separate parts? Can you describe them?

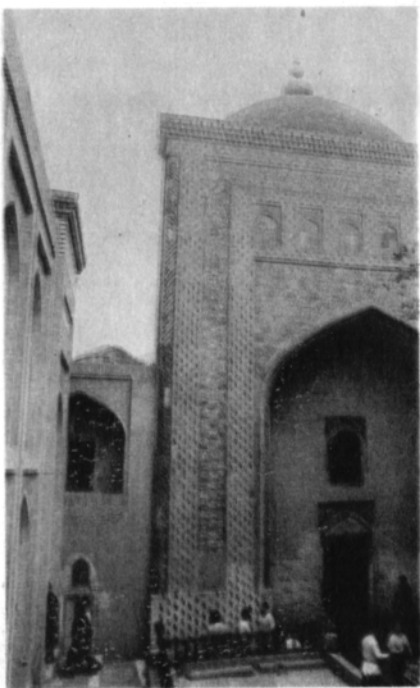
3. Have you ever seen any city from a bird's eye view?

THE EASTERN GATE

3. The excursion usually starts in front of the city gates, the eastern gate called "Palvan-darvoza", pointing to the Amy-Darya. Their size proves its name, the marble plate above the gates

preserved the inscriptions "Shakhri Kheivak" — 1221.

This is the starting point of the construction but the whole ensemble was finished at the end of the 30 s of the 19th century. It included a madrassah, caravan saroi and a palace that got the name of Tashkhauli Palace or Stone Court. The Palace counted over 160 rooms including 3 large and 5 smaller inner courtyards. It is one of the fully preserved Mediaeval Palace ensembles richly decorated with Khorezmian tiles, with ornaments in blue, white and turquoise colours, with magnificent, almost two-storey height carved wooden pillars, with lattices to protect from the sunrays and patterned doors.



* * *

1. What are the meanings of "Palvan Darvoza"? "Tashkhauli"?

2. How does a Khorezmian tile differ from Samarkand and Bukhara tiles?

3. What is the function of a caravan saroi?

THE WESTERN GATE

4. Next to the western gates you will see the fortified Palace Kunya Ark or the Old Fortress. Its construction took 3 centuries (17-19) and it included the Khan's office, the reception room, harem, summer and winter mosques and mint. Restoration works have been going on. The Atadarvaza gates have been completely restored by now. In

the past Kunya-Ark housed the arsenal, the royal palace, and the royal mint.

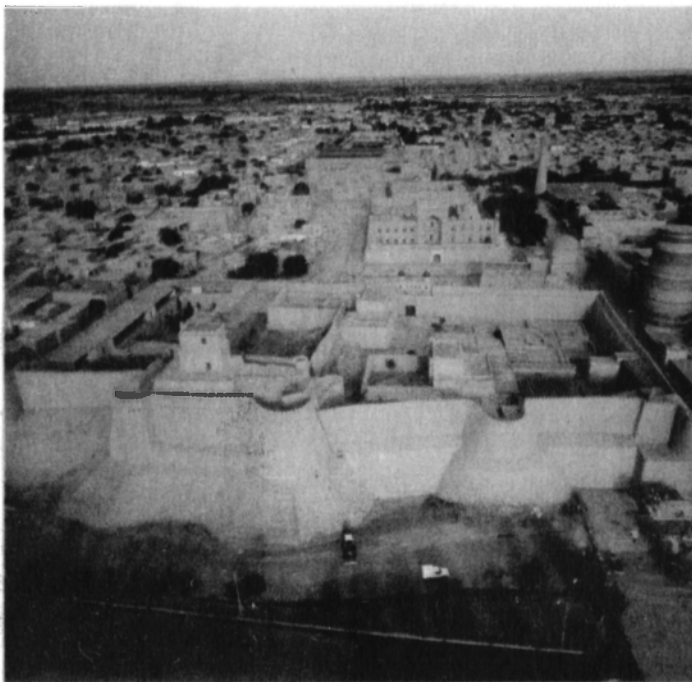
To this day there rises Kurinish-khona, the official reception building which was part of the palace. The tall walls of the aivan are a solid surface of majolica ornaments. The throne room is ornamented with coloured carved plaster. The two-story building of the harem houses have rich premises.

* * *

1. Describe the parts of the oriental palace. Is Kunya — Ark the Palace of traditional oriental residential construction?

2. Can you describe the majolica ornaments?

3. Is carved plaster the traditional oriental art?



THE KHEIVAK WELL

5. The oldest monument in the city is the Mausoleum of Said Alauddin built in the Golden Horde times, at the beginning of the 14th century. The tourist's attention is surely attracted by the grave stone decorated with exceptionally beautiful and intricately made tiles. The mausoleum itself is rather modest but the inscription runs: "This mausoleum was built in the antiquity and only the heaven could rival with it". This contrast between the modest design of the Mausoleum and the high colourful monument is so striking that they seem to be separate elements, each built by itself.

Only the "Kheivak" well is considered to be older than this

Mausoleum. The remains of the old cupola construction have been found by the archeologists under the well. Its traces refer the date of Khiva foundation to a much earlier period than the 10th century, when it was first mentioned by the Arabian authors.

* * *

1. How do you explain the meaning of the inscription on the grave of honourable Said Alauddin?

2. How do archaeological excavations help to date the age of ancient buildings?

3. How are Arabian authors connected with Khiva?

SONS OF KHOREZM

6. The founder of the "Arabian" mathematics and of mathematical geography Mukhammad Ibn Musa Al-Khorezmi was born and lived in Khorazm. The Western transcription of his name sounded as "Algarithmi", gave the term "algorhythm" and the science called "Algebra" got its name from the title of one of his works called "Al Djabar". His book "Pictures of the World", initiated the "Arabian Geography". The other names are already known to you: Al-Farobi, Abu Reihkan Biruni, Avicenna; their works contributed to the treasury of the world's culture



* * *

1. How do famous people leave their names in history?
2. How do the people honour the deeds of the celebrities?

THE CRAFT AND ART

7. The people of Khorezm created an original material and spiritual culture which greatly influenced the development of many oriental nations. The endless intricacy of the ornaments caused to life many legends. One of them says that once upon a time there lived a "Kashinpaja" —

a master of glazed ceramics, who had a promising and successful pupil (apprentice). He seemed to be diligent in taking up everything that his teacher shared with him and once he started dreaming of the independent work. Secretly he tried to burn his ceramics but his efforts were in vain, the glaze got

dull after the burning. The apprentice was sure that he had been punished for his impudence, but the teacher was indulgent and benevolent. He said: "You have mastered the craft, the only thing left for you to do is to master the art". And the teacher disclosed his secret... that had been lost later.

* * *

1. Do you know any other legends that speak of gifted and talented masters?
2. Do you see the difference between the craft and art? What is what?

SCHOLASTIC EDUCATION

8. At the end of the 18th century one more old building was reconstructed during the fortification works in Ichankala. It is the Djuma mosque with marvellous wooden columns



(pillars) totally numbering 200 depicting the samples of the Khorezmian wood carving art.

Two educational establishments are worth being mentioned. They are the largest Kulti-Murad-Inak madrassah that housed the theologists and the small Islam Khodja madrassah, the first secular school of the city. Since the ancient times, Khorezmian was considered to be the centre of brilliant original culture that has been compared with the most famous civilization in the Nill Valley and between the Ind and Khuanckne rivers.

* * *

1. What is the role of education in the life of nation?

2. Where did the people: craftsmen, artists etc. get their basic education?

WORKBOOK



UNIT I

LANGUAGE SECTION

Study these words, be able to explain their meanings in adequate situations

ancient — belonging to times long past; very old

antiquity — old times, before the Middle Ages

relics — something from the past that serves to keep memories alive

primitive — of the earliest times; of an early stage of social development, man, culture

decay — go bad; lose power

decline — gradual and continued loss of strength

collapse — fall down (in); come or break to pieces suddenly

rebel — take up arms to fight against the government; show resistance; protest strongly

rebellious — acting like a rebel; taking part in a rebellion; not easily controlled

reign — period of sovereignty, rule

alliance — association or connection; union of states (by treaty)

amir — muslim ruler; male descendant of Muhammad

caliph — title once used by rulers, descendants and successors of Muhammad; chief civil and religious ruler

feudal — one of the methods of holding the land during the Middle Ages in Europe

monarch — supreme ruler a king, queen, emperor, empires

monarchy — state or government ruled by a monarch

empire — group of countries under a single supreme authority; supreme political power

commander — person in command; commander of all the military forces of state

statesman — person taking an important part in the management of state affairs

khan — title used by some rulers and officials in Central Asia and Afghanistan; in olden times title used by supreme rulers of Turkish, Tartar and Mongol tribes

dynasty — succession of rulers belonging to one family

emirate — rank, lands, etc. of an emir

Which of these meanings is the closest to the ideas expressed in the texts:

Conquest

- a) conquering (a country and its people)
- b) something got by conquering
- c) win

Destroy

- a) break to pieces
- b) make useless
- c) put an end to

Extend

- a) make longer (in space or time)
- b) enlarge
- c) offer

Assimilate

- a) absorb (food) into the body
- b) allow (people to) become part of another social group or state

Consolidate

- a) make or become (more) solid or strong
- b) unite or become into one

Dominant

- a) having control or authority; dominating
- b) most important or influential
- c) (of heights) overlooking others

Scholar

- a) student the winner of a competitive examination
- b) person with much knowledge (usually of a particular subject)
- c) (informal) person able to read and write

Absolute

- a) complete, perfect
- b) unlimited, having complete power
- c) real, undoubted

Prominent

- a) standing at, easily seen
- b) (of persons) distinguished
- c) important

Flourish

- a) grow in a healthy manner, be well and active
- b) wave about and show
- c) (of famous writer, etc.) be active (at the time indicated)

Firm

- a) solid; hard; not yielding when pressed
- b) not 'easily' changed or influenced; showing strength of character and purpose
- c) (of a person, his characteristics) steady, stable

Single out different connotations of the following synonyms and use them in your speech:

Diverse, huge, tremendous, enormous, immense, large; several, assorted, district, different, various; to extend —lengthen, enlarge, prolong, increase; to unite — join, combine, solidify, strengthen, confederate, band, together, embrace, keep together, tie in, pull together, join force stick together; assimilation — adaptation, absorption; alliance — union, federation, league, company, society, organization.

Find the synonyms of the following:

Upsurge, present-day, to alternate, oppression, deprivation, conquest, to destroy, untold, destruction, to conquer, to found into existence, to incorporate, to develop, to exist, subsequent.

Explain the meaning of the idioms; use them in the discussion of the texts.

Rule with a heavy (high) hand; rule with a rod of iron;

Kings go mad, and the people suffer for it;

Divide and rule;

Revolutions are not made with rosewater

TRANSLATION SECTION

Translate into Uzbek. Find out direct, interlingual equivalents:

The collapse of the Arab Caliphate led to the resurrection of the independent statehood in Central Asia. Between the 9th and 15th centuries a succession of large independent feudal states replaced one another in Central Asia: the monarchies of the Samanids, Seljuks, Khorezmshah and Timurlane Empire. The rule of the Samanids was marked by a great upsurge in economy and culture in Khorosan Maveran-nahr. Under the Khorezmshahs the country's economy, science and culture continued to develop.

Render the following text in English. Speak about Arab invasion in Central Asia.

VII-VIII асрларда араблар давлат барпо этганлар. Бу вақтда Араб мулклари шу қадар чўзилиб кетган эдики, улар кўпгина мамлакатларга арабча номлар берган эдилар, масалан, Ўрта Осиё Мовароуннаҳр, яъни "дарё орти" номини олди.

Араблар 651 йилда Ўрта Осиё чегаралари — Марв, Хирот ва Балхда биринчи марта пайдо бўладилар. 708 йилларда Қутайба ибн Муслим Хуросон ноибни этиб тайинлангач, Ўрта Осиёни изчиллик билан тез истило этиш бошланди. Улар кетма-кет, Бухоро, Самарқанд, Хоразмни босиб олдилар ва Шош, Фарғона ва Косонни вайрон этдилар. Бу вақтда Мовароуннаҳрни зўрлаб араблаштириш бошланди. Араб тили расмий давлат тили, маданият, фан ва адабиёт тили бўлиб қолган эди. Аммо Ўрта Осиёда араблар ҳукмронлигига қарши, исломни зўрлаб жорий қилишга уринишларига қарши халқ исёнлари узлуксиз содир бўлиб турарди.

Ўрта Осиёда арабларга қарши энг қудратли халқ чиқиши 776 йилда бошланган "оқ кийинган кишилар" қўзғолони ёки одатда унинг раҳбари ва илҳомчиси номи билан аталган Муқанна қўзғолонидир. Оқ кийинган кишиларнинг арабларга қарши кураши етти йил давом этди. Йиллар давомида араб истилочиларига қарши кураш борди. VIII аср охирига келиб араб қабилалари вакиллари орасида ўзаро кураш авж олди, бу эса

Ўз ўрнида, араблар босиб олган ерларда марказлашган мустақил давлатлар вужудга келиши учун шарт-шароит яратди, шунингдек Ўрта Осиёда ҳам.

Translate into English. Find out direct and interlingual equivalents.

Мовароуннаҳрга бостириб кириш арафасида муғул саркардалари сони 60 та туман, яъни 600 минг киши бор эди. Чингизхон Ўрта Осиё сари тўрт қатор бўлиб силжиб борди. Мовароуннаҳр халқи даҳшатли ва шафқатсиз душмандан қўрқмади. 1220 йилнинг 7 февралда Чингизхон "ислом гумбази" "жаҳон шаҳри", "мусулмонлар барча шаҳарларининг онаси бўлган Бухорони қамал қилди. Ўша йили Чингизхон айёрлик билан Самарқандни эгаллаб олди.

Муғуллар саркардаси 1227 йилда 72 ёшида вафот этди. Муғуллар одатига кўра, у ҳаётлигидаёқ ўз давлатини ўғилларига тақсимлаб берган эди. Чингизийлар ўртасидаги ҳокимият учун кураш, империянинг заифлашувига олиб келди.

Translate into English. Talk about the role of Timur in the life of Uzbekistan

Инсоният ўз тараққиёти давомида ҳаминша улуғ зотларнинг илм-тафаккури, ақл-заковатидан баҳраманд бўлиб келган, улар кўрсатган йўлдан борган, уларнинг қилган ишларидан, қолдирган буюк меросларидан ифтихор қилган.

Ўзбек халқининг ҳам шундай ифтихорга лойиқ улуғ зотлари бўлган. Ўтмишда яшаб ўтган улуғ алломалар, саркардалар ва уларнинг тарихимизда тутган ўрни таърифида сонма-сон босилаётган ёдномалар бизни қувонтирмоқда.

Мовароуннаҳрдан босқинчи муғулларни қувиб чиқариб, тарқоқ феодал хонликларни ягона бир давлатга бирлаштирган буюк саркарда Амир Темур ҳақида берилаётган мақолаларни мисол тариқасида келтириш мумкин.

Амир Темур ўз фарзандларига давлатни бошқаришда қўлланма бўлсин деб ёзган "Тузуқлар"ида наинки подшозодалар учун ҳар қандай инсофли, диёнатли инсон учун ибрат бўладиган қимматли фикрлар баён қилинган. Уни ўқиганингизда буюк саркарданинг ақли-заковатига қойил қоласиз.

Амир Темур араб мамлакатларига юриш қилиб бораётганида ўз замонасининг машҳур тарихчиси Аҳмад ибн Арабшоҳ подшога рўпара келади ва ундан тап-тортмасдан Темурнинг золимлигини юзига солади. Шунда Амир Темур Арабшоҳга: "Сени менга худо етказди. Менга сендай тўғри тарихчи етишмас эди. Саройимдаги тарихчиларим мени кўкларга кўтариб, озимни ошириб, айбимни яшириб таърифлайди. Энди менинг тарихимни рўй-рост сен ёзасан" дейди. Амир Темур 27 мамлакат пойтахтини эгаллаб, уларни бир буюк давлатга бирлаштирганида ҳам "қачонки бу улуғ салтанат либосини кийдим эрса тинчлигим ўзимдан кетди, роҳат тўшагида бир дам кўз юммадим" деб хасрат чекди.

"Роҳат тўшагида бир дам ётиб кўз юлмаган" Амир Темур, шубҳасиз, мамлакат тақдирини, унда яшаб турган халқ осойишталигини ўйлаган. Ўша Темур тузукларида бу ҳақда шундай сўзлар битилган инсоф, адолат йўлини тутиб, халқни ўзимдан рози қилдим... Ҳар кимни ўз гуноҳи учун тутдим, биров учун бировни жавобга тортмадим. Ҳар сўзда ва ишда чинлик, жиддийлик йўлини тутдим..."

/ Рўзномадан /

Read the text given below and translate it into English. Speak about the reason which could have started wars in old days. Single out the national (dialectal) character of separate Uzbek words. Find the adequate equivalents in translation.

Орадан бир чой ичишлик вақт ўтди. Бийдан дарак бўлмади. "Демак, Эрназар олагўзни йигитлари билан тутиб бермади, солукни ҳам гетурмадилар", дегандек ишора қилди Саид Абдуллоҳон тўра Ашур маҳрамга. Шу замон навкарларга отга миниб, тайёр туриш ҳақида фармон берди. Қалъа томондан энтикиб келган "Даж-жол" бий бир улуғ билан бирга Муйноқ томон қочганини маълум қилди. Шу онда тўра ва маҳрам, уч юз отлиқ Хўжайлига қараб чопди. Саҳрода чанг-тўзон осмонга кўтарилди, отлар чинқириб, сўлиғларини чайнаб, олдинга сапчирдилар. Қишлоққа киришдаги ўтовлар оёқ остида қолиб кетди. Итлар вовилади, кимнингдир чинқирган овози эшитилди. Қишлоқ ичига кириб

бормасданоқ қиличлар ҳавода ярқираб, бир неча одамни чопиб ташлади. Бошидан қон оқиб, ерда чўзилиб ётган аёлга кўзи тушган Ниёзмурод, беихтиёр, ёнидагиларга қичқирди...

/ Мирмуҳсин, "Чўри" /

Compare the Uzbek translation of the text. Make the analysis:

During the colonialization of Central Asia a large number of people moved from Russia's internal regions into this area. The inflow of Russians into the Central Asia swelled particularly following the completion in 1899 of the Transcaspian and in 1906 of the Orenburg railways. Russians settled in towns, got jobs at enterprises or engaged in various crafts or trades. Some went to live in the rural districts, where they took up farming on the newly developed lands. New towns were built and new districts appeared in the old towns. The towns of Fergana, Kagan and Turikul were built as administrative centers and new European-type districts which were called "new towns", appeared in Tashkent, Samarkand, Kokand, Andijan, Margilan and other old towns.

Ўрта Осиёни босиб олиш жараёнида Русиянинг ички ноҳияларидан бу ўлкага кўплаб кишилар кўчиб кела бошлади. Русларнинг Ўрта Осиёга муттасил оқиб келиши нагжасида 1899 йилда Транскаспий ва 1906 йилда Оренбург темир йўллари тезда битириб ишга туширишга олиб келди. Руслар

кичик шаҳарларда яшаб, корхона ва турли ҳунармандчилик ва савдо шохобчаларидан иш топдилар. Баъзилар эса қишлоққа бориб, янги ерларни очишда иштирок этдилар. Янги шаҳарлар барпо этилиб, эски шаҳарларда янги ноҳиялар вужудга келди. Янги шаҳарлар деб аталувчи —

Фарғона, Когон, Тўрткўл шаҳарлари маъмурий марказлар тарзида вужудга келди. Тошкент, Самарқанд, Қўқон, Андижон, Наманган, Марғилон каби қадимий янги шаҳар номини олган Европа услубидаги янги шаҳарлар вужудга келди.

UNIT II

LANGUAGE SECTION

Study these words, be able to explain their meanings in adequate situations:

Desert — large area of land that is without water and trees, often sand covered.

arid (climate) — regions having not enough rainfall to support plants.

barren (of land) — not able to produce crops.

soil — ground; earth esp. the upper layer of earth in which plants, trees, etc. grow.

level — having a horizontal surface

plain — area of level land

belt — any wide stripe or band, surrounding area: green belt.

oasis (pl. oases) — fertile place, with water in desert, experience, place, etc. which is pleasant in the midst of what is dull, unpleasant etc.

Single out the difference between the following words:

1. **Mountains, hills, highland, slope, range, height, spine, elevation, ridge.**

2. **Foothill, submontane, piedmont, base, foundation.**

3. **Peek, summit, top, crown.**

What is the common component in the meaning of the following words:

1. **Valley, plateau, pasture-land, meadow, plain, steppe, oasis.**

2. **Irrigation, flooding canal, trench, ditch, river, spring, well, artesian, lake, sea, fountain, stream.**

3. **Seismicity, earthquake, wiggler, trembler, tremor, earthshaking**

4. **Vegetation: plants, plant growth, trees, shrubs, saplings, flowers, grasses, herbage, herbs, pasturage, weeds, crops.**

5. **Area: space, expanse, field, territory, region, surface, country, district, province, locality.**

Find all possible adjectives to the following nouns:

Soil, desert, land, territory, plains, mountains, canals, oasis.

Give the antonyms of these words:

Flat, fertile, dry, sandy, vast, abundance, unstable, heavy. (rainfalls), oasis, arid, moderate.

Explain the meaning of the following Uzbek geographical names:

Kurama ranges, Pskem ranges, Beshtokh, Karshantau, Chatkal, Ugram, Malguzar, Nuratau, Aktau mountains, Kyzylkum, Minbulak Hollow, Syr Darya, Hissar Alai, Kurama ranges, Koratepa, Zirabulak, Ziaddin mountains, Tupolaag river, Bozsu, Solar, Dargom, Bukanta...

Give the meaning of the following Uzbek proverbs in English, find their English equivalents:

Сув бор жойда ҳаёт бор; Қиш ғамини ёзда емоқ керак; Битта қалдирғоч билан баҳор бўлмайди; Сув кўрмасдан этик ечма; Қордан қутулиб, ёмғирга тутилмоқ; Ҳар шаҳарнинг ҳавоси бошқа; Тоғ тоғ билан учрамайди, одам одам билан учрашади; Кун сенга боқмаса сен кунга боқ.

TRANSLATION SECTION

Translate the text into English. Explain the changes of the landscape in the deserts:

Қадим Хива шаҳридан жанубга томон икки қарвон йўли кетарди. Уларнинг бири —

Амударё ёқалаб Дорғонота орқали Чоржўйга, иккинчиси — Қорақумни кесиб, Соғака қудуғи усти билан тўппа-тўғри Марвга борарди. Қумдаги бу қадимий қарвон йўлининг баъзи қисмини ҳозир ҳам учратиб қолиш мумкин.

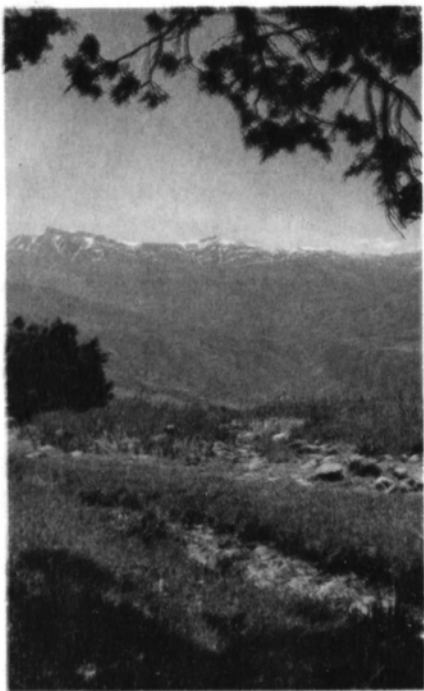
Биз энгил машинада Соғака йўлидан борардик. Йўлдошимнинг айтишича, кеча бу ерда қаттиқ шамол бўлиб, ўнг томондаги қум тепалари қаёққадир ғойиб бўлибди. Баъзи жойларда йўлни шамол ялаб, кенг ва чуқур ҳовузлар пайдо бўлибди. У машина ойнасидан атрофга тикилиб таажжубланарди; яқин йилларда бунчалик қаттиқ шамол бўлмаганини айтди. Орадан бирор соат ўтгач, биз сайхон ерга келдик. "Бу ерлардаги баланд қум тепалари қаёққа учиб кетди...?" деди йўлдошим кафтларини пешонасига соябон қилиб, олис-олисларга тикиларкан. Дарҳақиқат, бу ерларни шамол ялаб кетгани сезилиб турарди.

/Мирмухсин, "Чўри"/

Translate the text into English. Explain how people kept water in old days:

Қишлоқдан анча нарида, кенг дала ўртасида қадимий гумбаз — сардоба турарди. Узоқдан қараганда у кенг сайхонлик ўртасига тушиб қолган улкан ҳарсанг тошга ўхшарди. Узоқ йўл босиб келган чарчаган ташна қарвонлар кўхна сардоба ёнига келиб тўхташар, хордиқ олиб яна йўлда давом этишарди. Уни ҳатто қушлар ҳам яхши танир-

ди. Гумбаз тепасида чарх урган каптарларни ҳам кўрмай иложингиз йўқ. Бунда баъзан жайронни ҳам учратганлар бўлган... Улар ҳам муздек сувдан ичиб, хордиқ чиқаришарди. Баъзан ташналикка бардош бера оладиган нортуялар ҳам бир неча кунлик йўл юришдан сўнг, оғизларидан кўпик чиқариб, чайнашга ҳам мадор қолмаганида, сардоба ёнига чўкишар, челақларда сарбон олиб чиққан сувни роҳат қилиб ичишарди. Узоқ-узоқлардан кўриниб турувчи эски сардобага жануб томондан — Соғажадан ўтиб, қумлар оша келаётган карвонлар унга етиб олиш учун бор кучини сарфлаб, интилишар эди. У ҳамма учун ҳатто бу қумликдаги жониворлар учун ҳам ҳаёт бағишловчи бир манба эди.

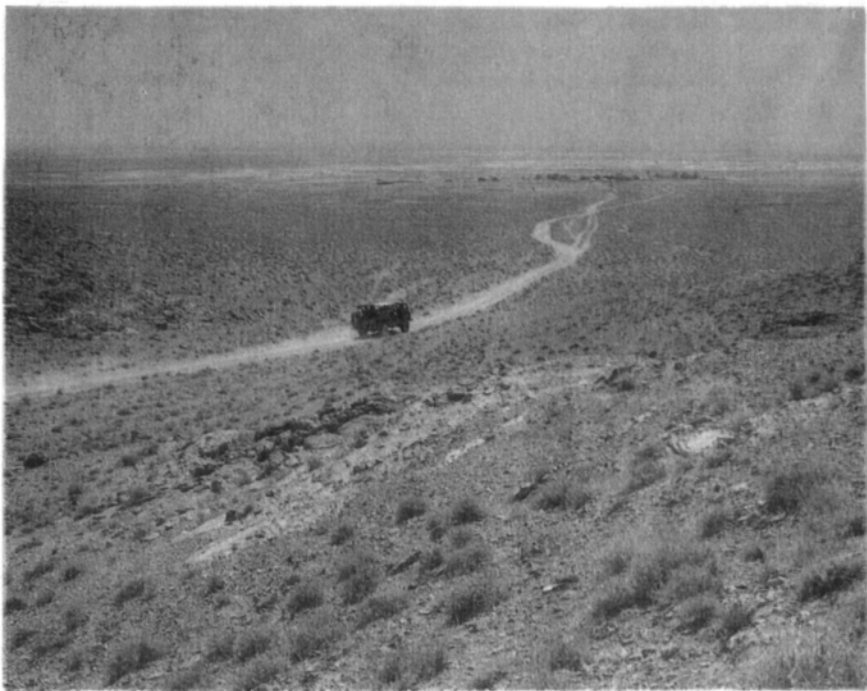


/ Мирмухсин, "Чўри" /

*Translate into English:
Describe the climatic conditions of deserts:*

Қумликлараро бир тўда пасту баланд уйлар, қийшиқ-қинғир деворлар, томлар устида гўдайган мўрилар, пастак гужум дарахтлари... — бу даштни кесиб ўтган йўл четидаги Жайронқочди қишлоғи эди. Баҳор кезларида қишлоқнинг ғарбидаги тепаликлар ўт-ўланлар билан ўралиб файз кирарди. Саратон иссиғида ўт-ўлан қовжираб, қум устидаги қишлоқ товадек қизир, бунда яшовчи одамлардан тортиб, то жониворларгача ҳансираб, жазирама офтобдан салқин катакларга кириб жон сақлашарди.

Бибигул югурганича келиб, катта-кичик дағал харсанг тошлардан ишланиб, баланд кўтарилган баҳайбат гумбаз ичига кириши биланоқ бир тўда ёввойи каптарлар париллаб учиб кетди. Улар осмонда бир-икки айланиб, сўнг кўз илгамас қумликлар томон учиб кетди... Унинг /тошқудуқ/ тўрт томонга очилган дарвозаси, тепадаги учтўрт туйнуқларидан тушган ёруғлик гумбаз ичини ёритиб турарди. Энди бир қулоч қалин тош деворлар қуёш ҳароратини тўсиб, қор, сел, ёмғир сувларини, нишабликдан оқиб тўпланган катта сардоба сувини ёз бўйи қуритмай салқин сақларди. Жазирама саратон ҳамма ёқни қовжиратганда ҳам



сардоба ичига туйнуклардан шабада кириб елпигандай бўлиб турарди.

/Мирмухсин, "Чўри"/

Make the analyses of the translation of the following texts:

Uzbek botanists classify the territory of the Republic into only four altitudinal zones and gave them Uzbek names. The first (lowest) zone rising to a height of 600-700 metres is called *chul*, meaning arid, unirrigated lands, or desert. The second, *adyr* (600-1,600 m) is a zone of semi-deserts. The third called *tau* (1,600-2,700 m) is covered by trees and shrubs. The fourth *ailau* (2,700-2,800 m) is a zone of high

mountains with subalpine and Alpine meadow and cryophytes.

Uzbekistan is the habitat of a large number of species of animals with those living in desert making up the largest group. There are animals and birds in Uzbekistan which usually dwell in the steppes, forests and meadows. Animals and a particularly large number of insects and reptiles inhabit the desert plains. Small lizards scurry underfoot. The agamas seek shelter from the heat on top of the shrubs growing near takyrs. Small clumsy geckos emerge from their daytime hideouts with the fall of dusk. Occasionally one spots the monitor lizard, the desert crocodile whose length ranges from a metre to a metre and a half.

The submontane plains and foothills play a very important role in the developing of cattle breeding. Besides being excellent pastures, they are a rich source of the valuable meadow hay. Bogharic farming or red-fea is particularly widespread in the foothills. There are also some Middleasian gazelles, foxes, wolves and steppe polecats which have valuable pelts, and marbled polecats. The steppe tortoises appear in spring while the ephemeral plants are still green.

Ўзбек ботаниклари жум-хурият майдонини тўрт зонага бўлиб, уларни ҳар бирини алоҳида ўзбек номлари билан атайдилар. Биринчиси, баландликлар зонаси бўлиб, 600-700 м.га кўтарилади ва чўл деб аталади, яъни қуруқ, сувсиз деган маънони аниқлатади. Иккинчиси, адир (500-1,700) яъни ярим чўл зонасидир. Учинчиси тоғ (1,600-2,700 м) зонаси бўлиб, бу майдон дарахтлар ва буталар билан қоплангандир.

Тўртинчиси, яйлов бўлиб (2,700-2,880 м), асосан баланд тоғларни ташкил этади.

Ўзбекистон тоғларида катта ҳажмдаги кўп ҳайвонлар тўдаси ҳаёт кечиради. Ўзбекистон чўллари ва водийларида кўплаб ҳайвонлар ва қушлар яшайдилар. Ҳайвонлар ва бир қанча ҳашарот ва судралиб юривчилар чўл тупроғида макон топганлар. Кичик калтакесаклар оёқ остида югургилайди. Ағамалар тақирлар ён бағирларида ўсган бута-

зорлар орасидан ўзларига панагоҳ излайдилар.

Кичик геккоклар қоронғу тушиши билан кундузги ётган жойларидан чиқа бошлайдилар. Баъзан бу жойларда катта калтакесаклар, яъни узунлиги бир-бир ярим метргача бўлганлари учраши мумкин. Тоғ ён бағридаги ва тоғ этакларидаги ерлар чорвачилик учун жуда қулай ва муҳим ўрин тутади. Бу жойлар яйловлар бўлиши билан, пичан тайёрлашда ҳам муҳим ўрин тутади. Тоғ этакларидаги ерларда асосан лалмикорлик кенг ривожланган. Бу жойларда қимматбаҳо муйнаси бўлган, сассиққўнғиз ва Ўрта Осиёда учрайдиган кўпгина оҳулар, тулкилар, бўриларни учратиш мумкин. Баҳорда дала-ларда кўк ўтлар мавжуд бўлганда чўл тошбақасини учратиш мумкин.

Read the given text, translate into Uzbek, discuss how nature can influence the life of people:

At the end of the 16th century, when the self-willed (wilful) Amudarya for the next time changed its river bed and deviated from the oasis centre, Urgench, the Khanate centre was transferred to one of the oldest towns of Khorezm, to Khiva, and the Khanate got the name of Khiva. The town was yet known in the 10th century when the Arabian travellers and geographers wrote: Khiva lies at the desert's edge, it is a large city having a cathedral mosque".

UNIT III

LANGUAGE SECTION

Study these words, be able to explain their meanings in adequate situation:

Enterprise — carrying on the commercial projects.

Consumer — person who uses, buys, (manufactured) goods.

Yield — amount of produced goods.

Industry — branch of trade on manufacture contrasted with distribution and commerce.

Raw — in the natural state not manufactured or prepared for use.

Economy — system for the management and use of economic resources.

Which of these meanings is the closest to the ideas expressed in the text:

Branch: 1. part of a tree growing out from the trunk like an arm;

2. division or subdivision of a river, road, railway, mountain range.

3. division or subdivision of a family, subject of knowledge, organization.

Output: 1. Quantity of goods, etc. produced

2. power, energy, etc. produced

3. information produced from a computer.

Resource: 1. wealth, supplies of goods, raw material etc., which a person, country etc. has or can use.

2. something which helps in doing something, that can be turned to for support, help, consolation.

Benefits: 1. advantage, profit, help

2. act of kindness, favour, advantage

3. allowance of money to which a person is entitled as a citizen or as a member of an insurance society, etc.

Stamina: 1. energy and physical, mental and moral strength, abling a person or animal to work hard for a long time.

With what nouns the following adjectives are used:

Exquisite, legendary,
ambitious, dull, unbearable,
remote, well-known.

What vocabulary is associated with growing fruit:

Orchard, (apple orchard, peach orchard), cultivation of gardens, floriculture, greenhouse, geonics, hydroponics, fertilizing, plowing, seeding, sowing, weeding, transplanting, haying, digging, curing, drilling.

Speak about the meaning of "wear" in the following compound words:

Tablewear, knitwear, china-wear, footwear.

Which of these cloth is produced in Uzbekistan; which is your favourite:

Poplin, cloth of silk and wool with a rified surface; kind of strong, shiny cotton cloth used for shirts, etc.

Chints, kind of cotton cloth (use. glazed) with printed design in colours; used for curtains, furniture covers, etc.

Muslin, thin, fine, cotton cloth, used for dresses, curtains, etc.

Calico, cotton cloth, esp. plain white cloth used for bed sheets or with coloured designs printed on it, used for women's dresses.

Linen, cloth made of flax

Canwas, strong, course cloth used for tents, sails, bags, and by artists for oil painting.

Khaki, cloth of a dull yellowish-brown colour

Denim, twilled cotton cloth (used for jeans, overalls, etc).

Tweed, thick, soft, woolen cloth, usu. woven of mixed colours.

Silk, fine, sot thread from the cocoons of certain insects; material made from this.

Satin, silk material smooth and shiny on one side

Chiffon, thin, transparent silk material used for scarves, veils, etc.

Alpaca, cloth made from sheep like animal, is wool, often mixed with silk or cotton

Velvet, cloth wholly or partly made of silk with a thick soft nap on one side

Plush, kind of silk or cotton cloth with a soft nap

Brocade, woven material richly ornamented with designs (eg.in raised gold or silver thread)

Is Uzbekistan the habitat of these animals:

Horse, pig, camel, buffalo, donkey, reindeer, rabbit, fox, hedgehog, elephant, giraffe, zebra, rhinoceros.

Do these vegetables, fruits, plants and flowers grow in Uzbekistan:

1. Beam, carrot, potato, cauliflower, lettuce, mushroom, eggplant olive.

2. Banana, cherry, coconut, peanut (groundnut), grapes, lemon, mango, orange, peach, pear, plum, papaya, lychie, fig, pineapple.

3. Coffee tree, cotton, rice, tea, sugar-cane, oak tree, palm, fir tree, cedar, mulberry, willow.

Test your knowledge:

1. What are grain crops: (A) wheat, (B) silk, (C) cotton, (D) rice, (E) corn.

2. Grape growing in Uzbekistan is: (A) very important, (B) of second importance, (C) of no importance.

3. Grape is used for: (A) wine-making (B) juice, (C) raisin production.

3. The most important types of transport for Uzbekistan are: (A) railways, (B) motor transport, (C) water transport, (D) air transport.

4. Motor vehicles are only means: (A) to reach difficult regions, (B) used in bad weather, (C) to carry freight, (D) to connect Uzbekistan with Iran.

5. Water transport connects Uzbekistan with: (A) India, (B) Karakalpakistan, (C) Vietnam, (D) Khorezm.

6. What is produced from kenaf: (A) food, (B) fibre, (C) fruit, (D) oil?

7. What is the difference between silk rearing and silk reeling factories? How is silk fibre produced?

8. Most Karakul sheep are: (A) sur, (B) black, (C) beige.

9. Black pelts are: (A) unlike, (B) identical, (C) similar, (D) varicoloured.

9. The most expensive pelts are taken from: (A) the unborn lamb, (B) lambs not more than two days old, (C) lambs ten days old.

TRANSLATION SECTION

Translate this text and say what transport do you prefer:

Traffic in Uzbekistan includes pedestrians as well as animal-drawn carts, fast motor buses, and taxicabs. Volga is the car most commonly used in the cities and on the highways throughout the country. A bit smaller than US Fords, Chevys, and Plymouths, Volga is comfortable for five on a ride. Nor is it a slow car. Equipped with four forward speeds, the new Volga is quite maneuverable and perfectly suited to the character of the roads.

UNIT IV

LANGUAGE SECTION

Study these words, be able to explain their meanings in adequate situations.

Settled (population) fixed, unchanging; permanent.

Settlement, process of settling people in a colony.

Household, all persons, family, lodgers, etc, living in a house.

Welling, place of residence (a house, flat, etc.).

Metropolis, chief city of a country, capital.

Metropolitan, person who lives in a metropolis.

Rural, characteristic or suitable for the country side.

Countryyard, unroaded space with walls or buildings round it.

Facade, front or face of a building (towards a street or open place).

Homestead, house with the land and out buildings round it.

Bungalow, small house with only one storey.

Mosque, building in which muslims worship Allah.

Give the nouns with which the following adjectives are used:

Misallaneous, feasible, adjoining, brisk, scarce, screne.

Compare the types of materials used to construct building in cities, towns and kishlaks: clay, cement, glass, concrete, metal, stone, wood, mud, reeds, brushwood.

Describe the people living in the city in terms of their occupations and recreational activities.

From the following single out the traditional Uzbek national articles of clothes:

Pantaloons, shawls, pyjamas, jeans, cardigan, sasher, scarves, T-shirt, vest, jumper, chapan, duppi, belbog, sari, kilt, kimono, tunic, turban.

Explain the meaning of these Uzbek realia:

Kishlak, mahalla, uchak, kurgancha, yurta, kubitka, khouse, tashkari, ichkari, aivan.



Describe the life of the Uzbek "kishlak", use the given vocabulary:

Aryks, choikhona, khouse, vineyards, basaar, orchards, cattle, mosque, suri, balakhana, premises.

What trades and crafts are most popular in Uzbekistan:

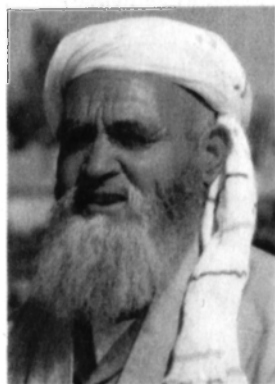
Metal chasing, jewellery, pottery, embroidery, carpet-weaving; cattle breeding, florist, greengrocery, gardening, bakery, carpentry, docker.

Using the vocabulary of these texts, give the appearance of one your Uzbek friends:

He was stocky and robust, with his tan skin bronzed by the Asian sun. He presented the perfect picture of the farmer.

* * *

A strikingly beautiful Uzbek, modest, quiet spoken and pleasant as well... She was as attractive to the eyes as she was convincing to hear.



* * *

A little fellow of six or seven cuddled close to a stately woman to whom he bore a close resemblance. His dark oriental eyes sparkled as he laughingly looked into her blue-grey ones. Some women wore the traditional silks of the region others preferred the print dress or the skirt and blouse commonly seen among Europeans.

* * *

The women: tall, short, lean, fat, shapely, shapeless, young, old, dolled up in both the traditional Uzbek silks and westernized slacks and dresses.

The menfolk: spare, paunchy, stooped, straight, foppish, and plain strutted and ambled.

* * *

He was a slightly greying man of forty four whose rich afe-au-lait complexion, handsome features, and heavy hair were



more suggestive of the popular matinee idol than of the city administrator.

* * *

Stocky, quiet... he was blondish and blue-eyed, and his normally fair skin and been sun-baked to brick-red rather than brown. In spite of his European appearance, ... he was Uzbek.

TRANSLATION SECTION

Translate into English. Describe the kishlak and the traditions still existing in this place:

Бўстон қишлоғининг Новача тўпариди бир ҳовлича бор. У қишлоқнинг энг баланд жойида жойлашган. Қўш табақали гужум дарвозаси нақшинкор. Чиройли. Дарвоза бу хонадоннинг энг катта бойлиги. Дарвоза зул-

фида ўн тўрт боланинг бармоқлари изи бор. Худонинг му-родбахш куниди яна бир чақалоқ дунёга келди.

Ўриклар оппоқ гулга бурканиб, атрофга шуъла сочиб турарди. Томорқада кузги бугдой майсалари кўрпадай ям-яшил чимзор бўлиб ётарди.

Ота этиклари сопидан суяк дастали пичоқни олиб ўчоқ оловига қиздириб, "тозалаб" олди.

Бор овози билан ингалаётган қорагина, пешонаси дўнг чақалоқнинг киндигини кесиби, эски чопонига ўраб, сандали қодоғида ётган онага тутқазди.

Ойдин Хожиева
/ҳикоядан парча/.

Translate the text into English. Discuss the author's impressions of Amir Timur:

Ўз виждон амри билан яшаб, Темур тарихини ёзган

Аҳмад ибн Арабшоҳ Темур шахсига шундай таъриф беради: "Темур қадди-қомати келишган киши эди. Унинг бўйи новча, пешонаси кенг калласи, овози ғўлди роқ эди. Зўр жисмоний кучи қадар ботирлиги ҳам бор эди. Яноқларидаги қирмизи ранг нинг оқ-сарик чеҳрасига хушрўйлик бағишлаб турарди. Унинг боқишлари анчагина мулоим эди. У ўлимни писанд айламасди... Ёлгонни жинидан ёмон кўрарди, ундан ирканарди. Ҳазил-мутоиба билан унинг кўнглини овлаб бўлмасди. У ҳузурида қароқчилик, қотиллик, ва зино ҳақида сўйлатмасди. У тўғри сўзнинг гадоси эди, нечоғлик бўлмасин бор ҳақиқатни тинглашдан бўйин товламасди."

Describe the sight of the Uzbek chaikhana:

Translate the given text into English and give your opinion about it:

ЎЗБЕКЛАР ЎРТА БЎЙЛИ БЎЛАДИ

Турли миллат ва элат вакилларининг бўй-бастлари ҳам турли жойларда турлича бўлади. 33 ёшдан 35 ёшгача бўлган одамларнинг бўйи ўрта ҳисобда москваликлар 176 см, Грузия, Молдавия ва Россиянинг маркази қисмида 170 см, Арманистон, Озарбайжон ва Ўрта Осиё республикаларида 168 см, Бурятистон ва Ёқутистонда 163-165 см дир. Энг паст бўйли одамлар Кола ярим оролида яшайди. Қадимги соам

халқи авлодидан бўлган бу одамларнинг бўйи 156 сантиметр дир. Энг новчалари 180 смли эстонлар ҳисобланади.

Жаҳонда энг бўйдор ва новча одамлар Судандаги нилот қабиласидан чиққан. Уларнинг бўйи 184 сантиметрга тўғри келади.

/Тошкент Оқшомидан/

Render these texts into English. Pay special attention to the description of national features in these portraitures. Speak about them.

Сорахон энг ориқ қизларга қараганда ҳам ориқ, шунинг учун бўлса керак, одатдан ташқари новча кўринади. Кўк қарға шоҳи кўйлакнинг кенг этаги остидан чиққан сава чўп сингари оёқлари доимо гавдасидан кейинда қолиб, мувозанатни сақлашга шошилади. Унинг узун-узун ва ингичка бармоқли, кўк томирлари кўриниб турган қўллари икки ёнида эмас, қорнининг устида қимирлайди. Елкасидан озгина пастга тушиб турадиган икки ўрим қора зотли сигирнинг думи сингари кўнғироқ сочлари тез-тез кўкрагига тушиб... У қорачадан келган; юпқа лаблари худди пичирлагандай ҳаракат қилади. Учили пешонасининг ўртасидан фарқ очилиб жингалак сочи қошларига тегай-тегай деб, қулоқлари орқасига ўтиб кетган.

/А. Қаҳҳор, "Сароб"/

Бу гўзал қиз оч раъно гулининг тусида, ёки оқ-сарик тусда яратилган эди. Раънонинг сочи

гунгурт-қора, яъни қуёшсиз жойларда қора кўринса ҳам, қуёшда бир оз сарғиш бўлиб кўринар эди. Шунга ўхшаш Раънонинг кўзида ҳам бунинг асари кўринади: мудавварга мойилроқ жоду кўзи кишига қаттиқ қараганда, қоралиқдан бошқача яна бир турли қизғиш нур сочар эди. Қоши туташ кўринса ҳам, кўндаланг ётган икки қилич орасини нафис бир қуйилиб кўтарилиш ажратиб турар эди.... Юзи чўзиқ ҳам эмас, ойкулча ҳам деб бўлмас; кишига

кулиб қараганда қизил олма остларида иккита замма равишлик шакл ҳосил бўлар, гўё бизга чин раъно гули очилган ҳолатда кўринарди. Сочлари жуда қуюқ, саноқсиз кокиллар орқа-ўнгини тутиб ётар, қадди узунлик билан қисқаликнинг ўртаси, дўндиқ бармоқларининг жимжилоғида хина гуллари; ҳар ҳолда бу қиз ёлғиз Қўқондагина эмас, умуман Фарғонанинг куйларга қўшиб мақталадиган гўзаллардан эди.

/А. Қодирий, "Меҳробдан
Чаён"/

LANGUAGE SECTION

Study these words, be able to explain their meanings in adequate situation:

Dialect, form of a language (grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation) used in a part of a country or by a class of people.

message, piece of news, or a request, sent to person.

treatise, book, etc., that deals systematically with one subject
argument, discussion giving reasons for agreeing or disagreeing
tribe, racial group, esp. one united by language and customs, living as a community under one or more chiefs.

Give antonyms of the words:

To unify, basic, unreformed, merit, extension, creative, refined, profound, vivid, thorough.

Give all possible adjectives to describe the Uzbek language.

Find the Uzbek equivalents to the following cliches: According to, in addition to, are distinguished as, this concerns..., as well as, of course, to

distinguish... from ..., however, to provide the necessary background.

TRANSLATION SECTION

Translation of idiomatic expressions needs much care and knowledge. Though sometimes the two languages may have identical idioms. Translate these idioms into Uzbek:

- a man of one's word —
- a man of few words —
- bear (have, got) in mind —
- see the world —
- have no head for something —
- break somebody's heart —
- keep one's head —
- add fuel into fire —
- make somebody's blood boil —
- lose one's mind —
- turn one's nose up at
- carry one's head high —
- to play with fire —
- to stick one's nose into somebody's affairs —

Find the Uzbek equivalents of the following. English idioms:

to be in a brown study; feel like a million dollars; he will never set the Thames on fire; be hot under the collar; be off one's onion; shake in one's shoes; show the white feather; put a good face on; rob Peter to pay Paul; a skeleton in the closet (in the cupboard); pull somebody's leg; wash one's dirty linen in public; send somebody away with a flea in his ear; teach one's grand mother to suck eggs; turn somebody round one's finger; mind one's own business; wash one's hands off; get to the bottom of things; as poor as a church mouse; be in deep water; be on the rocks.

Find the English equivalents of the following Uzbek idioms:

Дўппини яримта қилиб;
Дўпписини ол деса, калласини олмоқ;
Енг учида;
Елкасини чуқури ҳам кўрмасин;
Енгил тортмоқ;
Дилга тугмоқ;
Дарёдан бир томчи;
Данг қотмоқ;
Гап қистирмоқ;
Бурнини осмонга кўтармоқ;
Бурнини суқмоқ;
Бошларини қовуштирмоқ;
Ақлини емоқ;
Анқонинг уруғи;
Алифни калтак деёлмаслик;
Алми соқдан қолган;
Амманнинг бузоғи;
Жонига оро кирмоқ.

Translate into English. Discuss the problem of the origin of the Uzbek language:

Олимлар фикрича, ўзбек тили XI-XII асрларда маълум ижтимоий-тарихий шароитларга кўра халқ тили ҳолатида шакллана бошлаган.

Ўзбек тилига қорлуқ - чигил — уйғур таянч шевалари

асос бўлган. Бу шева Тошкент, Фарғона, Самарқанд — Бухоро шеваларини ўз ичига олади. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили фонетик жиҳатдан асосан Тошкент шевасига ва морфология жиҳатдан Фарғона шевасига асосланган.

Миллий тилларнинг шаклланишига бадий сўз усталари, ёзувчи ва шоирларнинг ҳиссаси жуда каттадир. Жумладан, ўзбек тилининг шаклланишида Алишер Навоий ва Бобур, рус миллий тилининг тараққиётида А.С. Пушкин, янги грузин тили учун — Шота Руставели, немис тили учун — Мартин Лютер, инглиз тилининг ривожланишида В. Шекспир ва бошқалар катта ҳисса қўшганлар.

(Рўзномадан)

Render the text in English; express your attitude to the problem discussed in the text:

Миллатнинг тириклик тимсоли

Тил мақоми деган мартабани қўл кўтариб, овоз бериш билан қарор топтириб бўлмайди. Унга барча нутқ аҳлининг фаол ва онгли ҳаракати, она тилга фарзандларча меҳру муҳаббати туйфайлигина эришиш мумкин. Шоир Мирпўлат Мирзаев ёзнайди:

Менга ифтихордир на мулк,
на бисот,

Аммо сиздан мерос буюк тилим бор,

Онажон, у менга — тириклик,
ҳаёт,

Онам тили дея қилгум ифтихор!

Юртим, элим, тилим демас
бўлсам мен,

О, арзир — яшашдан кўра
ўлсам мен!

Дарҳақиқат, она тили деб аталмиш бу буюк ҳикмат ота-боболаримиздан қолган бебаҳо мерос. Замонлар оша улуғлашга, ардоқлашга, муносиб, эъзозу эҳтиромга, меҳру-муҳаббатга мунотазир мерос бу! Ўзбек халқининг узок ўтмиши, бугунги ҳаётию, эртанги истиқболи мужассамлашган тилда миллатнинг миллий-маънавий руҳи, маданий, маърифий қиёфаси бутун мураккаблиги билан намоёндыр.

Она тили она сути, она алласи билан томир-томирларга сингиб кетган, кишининг руҳига, кайфиятига, хулқ-атворига ва урфу одатига айланган тил. Ҳазрат Мир Алишер Навоий таърифлари билан айтганда, она тили ўликка жондан нишон берувчи ва жонга жондан хабар элтувчидир. Она тили — инсоният ва ҳаёт чамани доласининг япроғи, сўз инжулари эса унинг шудрингидир.

Шу боис ундан шарифроқ, ундан ардоқлироқ ўзга тил йўқ инсон фарзанди учун. Тилимиз — дилимиз демоқдир ҳам шундан.

Сўзга иқтидорли ва эътиборлилар учун она тили кучу-қудрат манбаи, нафосату фасоҳат намунаси. Шоир тавсифида, тил, сўз — сўз дуру гавҳар, унинг дарёси — кўнгил. Дарёдаги гавҳар ўз жилвасини гаввос туфайли намоиш қилгандай,

тил ҳам ўз қудрати ва нафосатини нутқ аҳли воситасида зуҳур этади.

И. Тошалиев

(“Ўзбекистон санъати ва адабиёти рўзнамасидан.”)

*Translate into English.
Describe the basis according to which the language may be defined as a state language:*

Маълумки, жамиятда тил сиёсати масаласи борган сари кескинлашмоқда. Мустамлака бўлган кўплаб Осиё ва Африка мамлакатларида тил муаммоси шу вақтгача ҳал этилмаган. Бу мамлакатларда умуммиллат давлат тили вазифасини ҳозирча мустамлакачиларнинг тили бажармоқда. Масалан, Филиппинда, Ҳиндистонда миллий тиллардан бирини давлат тилига айлантириш борасида кўрилаётган чораларга қарамай, инглиз тили ҳали ўз мавқеини сақлаб келмоқда.

Бирорта миллий тилни давлат тилига айлантиришда қатор муаммолар ҳал этилиши лозим. Биринчидан, бу тил ўз мавқеи билан шу давлатда яшовчи бошқа миллатларга манзур бўлиши керак. Бунинг маъноси шуки, мазкур тил бошқа тилларга нисбатан кўпроқ ҳудудга тарқалган бўлиши, бу тилда кўпчилик гапириши, лексик жиҳатдан бошқаларига нисбатан намуна бўлиш керак.

Иккинчидан, бу тилни тарғиб қилишни тўғри уюштириш ўқиш-ўқитиш ишларини йўлга қўйиш, бу мақсадда оммавий

ахборот воситаларидан кенгроқ фойдаланиш лозим.

Учинчидан, умуммиллий тилга ўтиш бу бир неча йилларни ўз ичига олади. Бу даврда фан ва техника янгиликларини янги умуммиллат тили орқали етказиш мушкул, бу вазифани фақат ғарбий тиллар бажаради, деган фикр эндигина мустақилликка эришган мамлакатларда чуқур ўрнашиб қолган, шу сабабли ғарбий тиллардан қутулиш қўшимча қийинчиликлар туғдиради.

Render the text into English. Speak about the famous Uzbek linguist. Find equivalents to the underlined words and word combinations. given in bold type:

Тил билган дилга яқин.

XI аср алломаси, тилшунослик ва туркшунослик илмининг асосчиси Маҳмуд Қошғарий шундай деган: "Худо давлат қуёшини турклар буржида яратди. Фалакни ҳам шулар мулкига мослаб айлангирди, уларни турк деб атади, замонамизнинг ҳоқонлари қилиб кўтарди. Замон аҳлининг ихтиёр жиловини шулар қўлига топширди, халққа бош қилди. Уларни тўғри юришга қодир қилди. Уларга қарашли кишиларни ғолиб қилди. Уларга қарашли кишилар мақсадларига етиб, бебошлар ҳалокатидан қутулди. Уларнинг /туркларнинг/ ўқларидан сақланмоқ учун уларнинг хатти-ҳаракатларини маҳкам тутмоқ ҳар бир ақлли кишига лойиқ ва муносибдир. Уларга яқин бўлиш учун энг асосий йўл уларнинг тилларида сўзлашишдир, чунки бу

тилда сўзлашувчиларга яхши қулоқ соладилар, ўзларини яхши тутадилар, уларга зарар бермайдилар. Ҳатто улар ўз паноҳида турган бошқаларнинг гуноҳини ҳам кечиб юборадилар.

Бу гап тўққиз юз йигирма йил илгари айтилган, Маҳмуд Қошғарийдан кейин ҳам туркий тилнинг мавқеи, тарғиботи, тараққиёти учун замонасининг олиму шоирлари, давлат арбоблари дадил ҳаракат қилдилар. Хусусан, Ҳусайн Бойқаро Хурсонда давлат тили сифатида туркий тилни жорий қилиш хусусида махсус фармон чиқарган эди ва бу ҳақда Алишер Навоий шундай дейди: "Ва илтифот ва эҳтиром юзидан баъзи маънилар топиб, назм қилурга ҳукмлар ҳам жорий бўлди ва сўз услубига таъйинлар ва адосига таълимлар ҳам изҳори бўлди".

Туркий тил асрлар давомида бир қанча синовлардан ўтиб келди. Бу тилнинг шуҳрати фақат туркий халқлар орасида эмас, балки жаҳон миқёсида ҳам беҳад ортди. VI аср ўрталарида туркий тил халқаро алоқалар тили вазифасини бажаргани тарихдан маълум. Турк хоқони Истами Константинопол ҳукмдори Юстин ПЯ га туркий тилида мактуб жўнатган.

Render the text into English. Say how many language families there are on the globe. To what language family does the Uzbek language belong?

Замонавий тилшунослик маълумотларига кўра ҳозирги кунда 20 дан ортиқ тил оилалари мавжуд. Булардан энг каттаси

ҳинд-оврупо тиллари оиласидир. Тил оиласи ўз ичига бир бобо тилдан келиб чиққан тилларни олгани учун у жуда йирик тиллар йиғиндисини ташкил этади. Ҳар бир оила ўз навбатида қариндошликнинг яқинлиги даражасига кўра бир неча гуруҳларга ажралиши мумкин.

1. Ҳинд-оврупо тиллари оиласи қуйидаги гуруҳлардан таркиб топган.

1. Славян гуруҳи: тилшуносликка оид адабиётларда славян тиллари шарқий славян /рус, украин, белорус тиллари/, ғарбий славян /чехословак, поляк, кашуб, серболужицк тиллари/, жанубий славян /булғор, македон, серб, хорват, словен тиллари/ бўлимларига ажратилади.

2. Герман гуруҳига инглиз, немис, швед, норвег, дат, исланд, голланд тиллари киритилади.

3. Роман гуруҳи француз, испан, португал, итальян, румин, молдаван тилларини қамраб олади.

4. Болтиқ гуруҳи литва, латиш, жатгал тилларидан иборат.

5. Эрон гуруҳига форс, афгон, осетин, курд, тожик ва помир тиллари /шугнан, рушан, бартанг, орошор, сарикол/ тиллари таалуқли.

6. Ҳинд тиллари гуруҳига ҳинд, урду, бенгал, панжоб, синдхи, гужарат, маратхи ва бошқа тиллар киради.

Бу оилага яна ҳар бири биттадан тилдан ташкил топган арман, грек, албан тиллари гуруҳлари киради.

Ҳинд-оврупо тиллари оиласи энг мукамал ишлаб чиқилган тиллардир. Лекин бу оилага қайси қабилалар тиллари асос солгани келиб чиқиш манбаи ҳанузгача номаълум. Олимларнинг фикрича мазкур тилдан фойдаланилган қабилалар бу ҳудудда эрамиздан олдинги IV асрда яшаган. Улар бундай хулосага ҳинд-европа тиллари оиласига кирувчи тирик ва ўлик тилларни қиёсий ўрганиш, уларнинг лексик, фонетик, грамматик материалларини ҳар томонлама таҳлил қилиниши натижа-сида келдилар. Бу асар олимларнинг умумий тилшунос-ликка, хусусан, тарихий-қиёсий тилшуносликка қўшган улкан улушларидир. Янги нуқтаи назар кўпчилик олимлар томонидан маъқулланди. Янги фикр ҳинд-европа тилшунослигида амалга ошириладиган тадқиқотлар учун замин яратди.

/А. Ирисқулов.
Тилшуносликка кириш/.

UNIT VI

LANGUAGE SECTION

Study these words, be able to explain their meanings in adequate situations:

Dome, rounded roof with a circular base; something shaped like a dome.

Rectangle, four-sided shape with four right angles.

Quadrangle, space in the form of a rectangle, surrounded by buildings.

Arch, curved structure, supporting the weight of what is above it, as in bridges, gateways.

Gallery, raised floor on platform extending from an inner wall of a hall, etc.

Ensemble, something viewed as a whole general effect.

Pillar, upright column, of stone, wood, metal, etc. as a support on ornament.

Mausoleum, magnificent and monumental tomb.

Plaster, soft mixture of lime, sand, water etc., used for coating walls and ceilings.

Give all possible collocations with the adjectives:

Dull, unbearable, internal, remote, narrow, well-known.

Use all possible attributive constructions to describe the beauty of Samarkand:

Explain the meaning of these geographical names:

Zerafshan, Marakand, Djizak, Djilyan, Sogdiana, Afrasiab.

TRANSLATION SECTION

Translate the following sentences. Speak about the origin of the word "Sogdiana".

In the well-known poem "Shakh-name" by Firdousi the name of the city "Afrosiab" is traced from a descendant of the legendary king Turan. Some of the earliest and detailed data on Sogdiana are found in Persian religious books on the teachings of Zarathustra. The very word "Sogdiana" means in ancient Persian "light, brilliance", hence Sogdiana was a country where light and purity allegedly reigned. According to Greek sources Sogdiana was the region lying between the Amy-Darya and Sir-Darya rivers, whereas muslim geographers understood Sogdiana to be within the Zarafshan river

basin right up to the Kashkadarya river. Ancient Sogdiana had a settled population, and for many centuries foreign invaders attempted to lay their hands on the riches of this land.

Read the text. Make up 5 questions to the text and get ready to discuss it:

A City from the Arabian Nights

Khiva is one of the ancient cities of Central Asia, a genuine treasury of ancient Eastern architecture. It is a veritable centre of monuments of history and its origin goes back to thousand years and more. Through the gates in the massive clay fortification wall opens a view upon the ancient city with elegant minarets, domes of mosques and madrassahs. Narrow lanes and market squares, exquisite wood carving, ancient columns were brought in from all parts of the Eastern world. All this cannot but arouse admiration.

According to Mediaeval tradition in the East Khiva is divided into the inner city - the Ichankala, and the external city — the Dishankala. Most of the architectural monuments are located within Ichankala which is surrounded by a powerful fortified wall with four gates oriented towards the four main directions. Ichankala rises as a huge greyish-yellow bulk of structures.

Render the text in English:

Мурдак арава ғилдирақлари туни билан кимсасиз саҳрода қалдираб айланди. Тонг отишга

яқин Хазораспга кириб бордилар. Бунда нонушта қилиб, отларни сугориб, яна йўлга тушишди. Куни билан жадал йўл юриб, кечга яқин Хевага етишди. Мурдак арава олдига ташлаб қўйилган қора парданинг киндик очилиб қолган еридан узоқда қад кўтариб турган кўк минор кошинлари ярқираб кўринди. Бибигулнинг юраги бир орзиқиб тушди. Арава Қўшдарбоза ичидан гумбурлаб, Ичонёпнинг букир кўприги устидан гирчиллаб ўтди. Бибигул юраги кўкрак қафасини ёриб юборгудай гурс-гурс урар, чодир тирқишидан осмонга бўй чўзган минораларга, мадрасаларнинг баланд пештоқига тикиларди. Кўз олдидан бир-бир ўтаётган кўҳна қаср деворлари, Тошҳовли кунгуралари, Полвон Маҳмуд мақбараси тепасидаги яшил гумбазию тор кўчаларда юрган отлиқ ва пиёда кишилар, четан аравалар, нонвойлар, мешкобчилар... унинг диққатини ўзига тортмади. Буларнинг бари шарпадек, боши ҳам, охири ҳам бўлмаб, кўз олдида чарх уриб айлана бошлади.

Орадан кўп ўтмай арава Нуруллабой ўрдага етиб келиб, пишиқ ғиштдан ишланган кунгурадор катта қаср дарвозаси ёнида тўхтади. Катта дарвозанинг икки ёнида қилич осиб турган навкар аравага шоти қўйиб Давлатбегимни қўлтиқларидан ушлаб, авайлаб ерга туширдилар. Мурдак арава атрофидаги отлиқ навкарлар ҳам ерга сакраб тушдилар. Шу фурсат юзларга қора тўр парда тутган Бибигулни ҳам ерга туширдилар. У тушаётганида, бо-

шидаги қора тўр пардага қадалган олтин пистонлар йилтираб, жилва сочди. Ярим эгилган, беҳол Бибигул Давлатбегим билан бирга қаср дарвозасидан ўтиб, ичкарига — харамга кириб кетди... Улар каттақон ҳовлига киришди. Ҳовли атрофида гир айланган уйлар, олдида баланд гулдор устунлар қатор терилган катта айвонлар гилам нусха гуллар кашф этган эди. Ҳовли ерига текис қилиб япалоқ гишт ётқизилган. Уч-тўрт катта гужум дарахти ҳовли сатҳига соя ташлаб турибди.

/Мирмухсин, "Чўри"/

Translate the following sentences:

Right behind the Timurlane's Gates the landscape changes again: much verdure come into view. Settlements buried in orchards and vineyards surrounded by the fields of wheat, cotton, sesame corn, and peas, skirt border along the road. They assert that the most juicy melons and water melons are grown there, in the valley of the Zerafshan river. It is the oasis where Sogdiana (that like Marakanda, appeared in the middle of the 1st millennium B.C.) either prospered, or was falling into decline under the onslaught of conquerors.

Find the Uzbek equivalents of the words and word combinations given in bold type. Retell the text:

There are other structures in Khiva which gladden the eye by their rich ornaments and perfection of form. The fourteenth century is represented by the Baghbanli mosque and the Seyid Alluauzin mausoleum. Among later year structures special mention should be made of the Kutlug-Murad mosque, the local caravan-saroi; the Allakuli-khan madrassah, the Tashkhauli palace whose decor is reminiscent of a rich picture gallery. From any part of the city is seen the Islam-Khodja minaret, which carries belts of green and blue ceramic tiles. Another interesting item is the Kaltaminor minaret which has never been completed. It is extremely wide at the base and with its dark green and blue ceramic facing shines in the sun and marks a feature of Khiva's skyline. In one of the side streets, opposite the ancient Shirgaza-khan madrassah, stands the mausoleum of Pakhlavan Makhmud, a fifteenth-century philosopher, poet and strong man. He was an unsurpassable wrestler of his time and crowds used to gather for his bouts in Khorezm, Horasan and India.

Translate the text:

Khiva is a veritable open air museum and leaves a lasting impressions on all its visitors. However, Khiva today is not only past history and a collection of amazingly beautiful monuments. Side by side with them rise modern buildings, industrial enterprises, educational establishments. All this blending of the

past and the present imparts inimitable features to Khiva.

The name of a "mysterious" and almost "unknown" poet of Central Asia, i.e. of Pakhlavan-Makhmud, bearing the nick-name of Piryar-Vali is also closely connected with this city. The poet, philosopher and educator he won the honour and respect of simple folk during his lifetime. His friends carried out the last behest of his and buried him in the workshop where he laboured all his life. Three centuries later, in

Compare the Uzbek translation of the text. Make the analysis:

"A bright point of the globe", "gem of the Muslim World", "the Eastern Rome" — these are only a few of the epithets applied by ancient geographers, historians and poets to Samarkand.

Like other ancient centres of human culture-Babylon, Thebes and Rome — Samarkand was destined to survive many great events and calamities. It suffered the attacks of Alexander the Great's armies, lived under Arab rule and saw the devastating invasion of Chinggis-Khan's innumerable hordes. It was here that the "Lame man of Iron", (Timurlane), gathered the terrible forces for his devastating campaigns, aimed at making Samarkand the capital of the world.

But the history of Samarkand has even more important currents flowing through it; the best of these are associated with such outstanding scholars, writers and

1811, one of the most magnificent structures of Khiva was built in this place which subsequently became the mausoleum of the Khiva Khans.

In fact almost all the buildings have been turned into museum exhibitions, workshops of jewellers, carpet-weavers, chasers, whose work you can witness into hotels and restaurants that keep the city still alive. This combination of the old and the new lends Khiva a singular charm.

Қадим замонларда географлар, тарихшунослар, шоирлар Самарқандни "ер куррасидаги нурафшон", "мусулмон олами-нинг бебаҳо дурдонаси" "Шарқнинг Румоси" деган даб-дабали номлар билан шарафлаганлар.

Инсон маданиятининг қадимий ўчоқлари — Вавилон, Фиви, Рим сингари Самарқанд ҳам кўп воқеалар ва фожиаларни ўз бошидан кечирган. У Искандар Зулқарнайн қўшинларининг хужумларини кўрган, араб истилочилари зулмини тортган. Бу ердан Чингизхон галалари қирғин қилиб ўтган. Жаҳонгир Темур фотиҳлик юришлари учун ўз даҳшатли қўшинларини шу шаҳарда тўплаган,

Тарихнинг шаҳар ўтмишини таърифлайдиган энг ёрқин саҳифалари Низомий, Лутфий, Улуғбек, Румий, Ғиёсиддин Жамшид, Жомий, Навоий, Али

artists as Nizami, Lyutfi, Ulugbek, Rumi, Giyasiddin Jamshid, Jami, Navoi, Ali Kushchi, Sakkoki Abdurazzak Samarkandi and Sadriddin Aini.

It is no exaggeration to call Samarkand a museum city. One of its most outstanding monuments is the Registan ensemble, unique in its grandeur. It is a kind of Forum of Samarkand, a square surrounded on three sides by monumental madrassahs (Muslim schools) — Ulugbek, Shir-Dor and Tilla-Kari.

To the east of Registan are the imposing ruins of the temple mosque Bibi-Khanym (1399 — 1404). It is interesting that the architectural plan of the Gothic cathedral in Milan is very similar to that of this mosque. Another jewel in the crown of Samarkand's historical architecture is the Shah-i-Zindah ("The Living King") ensemble. It consists of a large group of mosques and mausoleums (XIV — XV centuries) characterised by elegance and variety of form.

Among the historical monuments of Samarkand pride of place goes to the remains of the observatory built by Ulugbek in 1428—1429. It was equipped with the best and most accurate instruments of the time.

All of Samarkand's historical and architectural monuments are protected by the state.

Қушчи, Саккокий, Абдураззоқ Самарқандий, Садриддин Айний каби машҳур олимлар, адиблар, рассомларнинг номи билан боғлиқдир.

Самарқандни, муболағасиз, музей шаҳар деса бўлади. Шаҳарнинг ҳашаматли, энг ажойиб нодир ёдгорликларидан бири Регистондир. Регистон Самарқанднинг марказий майдони бўлиб, бу жойнинг уч томонида учта муаззам бино — Улуғбек, Шердор, Тиллақори мадрасалари қад кўтариб туради.

Регистоннинг шарқ томонида Бибиҳоним масжидининг /1399—1404 йиллар/ маҳобатли харобалари бор. Маълум бўлишича Милан готик черковининг плани Бибиҳоним масжиди планига жуда ўхшар экан. Самарқанднинг тарихий архитектура ёдгорликлари ҳазинасидаги яна бир асл тош — Шоҳизинда ансамблидир. XIV—XV асрларида қурилган бу ансамбль кўркамлиги, шаклларининг хилма-хиллиги билан ажралиб турадиган бир қанча масжид ва мақбаралардан иборатдир.

Самарқанднинг тарихий ёдгорликлари орасида 1428—1429 йилларда қурилган Улуғбек расадхонаси қолдиқлари алоҳида ўрин тутди. Бу расадхона ўз даврига нисбатан энг яхши ва мукамал асбоблар билан жиҳозланган эди. Самарқанднинг барча тарихий-архитектура ёдгорликлари давлат муҳофазасидадир.

GLOSSARY

Abu Bakir Mukhammad ibn Yahya-ar-Rosi	The great philosopher, chemist and physician (864—925 A.D.)
Abu Nasr Farobi	The prominent Central Asian philosopher (870—950 A.D.)
Abu Narshakhi	Bakir The writer who wrote "The history of Bukhara" (899—959)
Abdulla Rudaki Abdullakhan	Djafar The most outstanding Central Asian poet in the Samanid's period The ruler of the Bukhara Khanate 557—1598)
Achaemenids	The name of the state that was on the territory of nowadays Uzbekistan in the 4 th century B.C.
Adyr	A zone of semi-deserts
Afrasiab	The name of the ancient residential area of Samarkand
Aivan	Open verandah
Yailau	A zone on high mountains with subalpine and alpine meadow
Ali-Sher Navoi	The first Uzbek poet and writer who wrote the works in Turkish (in nowadays Uzbek)
Aksakal	an old man, white beard
Amy-Darya	the river in Central Asia
Atadarvaza	the gates in Khiva
Avicenna (Abu Ali Hussein ibn Abdulla)	Ibn Sina (980—1037 A.D.) Central Asian great scholar
Babur (Zakhiriddin Muhammad)	The ruler of Mavara-Un-Nahr, the descendant of the Timurlane. One of the classical Central Asian poets and famous statesman
Balakhana	Superstructure, which is a pleasant place to have rest in summer
Belbog	silk or cotton kerchief which Uzbek men tie about the waist

Bukhara Khanate	The state in Central Asia, it became the political and cultural centre of the whole Central Asia in 1500—1600
Caravan saroi	In the VI—VIII centuries it was a stopping place for travellers, later it became as a trading palace
Caliph (Khaliph)	the ruler of the Caliphate (Khaliphate)
Chapan	A buttonless quilted robe of gray, brown or blue
Choikhona	The place in the shade of lombardy poplars and smoothleaved elms, where people may have rest and some tea. Usually it is situated near the khous
Chul	The lowest zone rising to a height of 600—700 metres, meaning arid, unirrigated land or desert
Chinggis Khan	(1167—1227) the famous Mongol khan
Djizak Steppe	Djizak deserts
Dishan-Kala	external city, external part of the City of Khiva
Duppie	the traditional Uzbek skullcap
Duzakli	the word means "hell"
Ibn Hawkal	Central Asian traveller and geographer
Ichkari	An inner courtyard
Ichan Kala	inner city, inner part of the Museum city of Khiva
Islam-Khodja	the minaret (about 50—56 m) in Khiva
Ismail Samanid's Mausoleum	one of the best illustrations to the history of the feudal state of Samanids (875—999)
Karabair	the kind of horse
Karakul	"Black Lake", the name of sheep breed
Kara-Kalpak	the region in the North of Uzbekistan including the Aral Sea, inhabited mostly by Kara-kalpaks
Karakum	desert, it means "black sand"

Kishmish	the sort of dried grapes (raisin)
Kishlak	the rural district. Literally the word kishlak means a wintering place and dates back to the remote times when the forebears of the modern Uzbeks were nomads. With the development of irrigated farming the kishlaks gradually turned into villages with settled population
Khous	a large quadrangular pond
Kibitka	the primitive winter dwelling of the nomads. Usually it is made of mud, reeds and brushwood
Khan of Kokand	the ruler of the Kokand Khanate
Kizilkum	desert, means "red sand"
Khorezm	the region in the North of Uzbekistan
Kunya-Arch	the old Fortresse in Khiva (17—19 th centuries) it includes the Khan's office, the reception room, harem, summer and winter mosques and mint
Kushan	the name of the kingdom which was on the territory of present-day Uzbekistan in 1 st —4 th centuries A. D.
Kurinish-khana	the official reception building, which was part of the Khan's Palace
Kurganchy	small kishlaks with a small number of peasant households
Kulti-Murad-Inak	the name of a madrassah, the first secular school of the city
Makhsi	the national kind of the leather boot
Makhalla	the smallest territorial organisation in the towns, a sort of community, situated close to a mosque
Makhdud of Kashkar	Uzbek writer who lived and created in the 11 th century
Muchal	the name of solar cycle in Uzbekistan
Mir-Arab	Mir-Arab madrassah. It was built in 1500—1556 by the ruler of Bukhara, Ubadullakhan as a to sheikh Abdulla Yemeni
Palvan Darvaza	the Eastern gates of Khiva, pointing to Amy-Darya

Pilav	Uzbek national meal
Registan	"Sandy place". It is the historical centre of Samarkand, a spacious coffee coloured stone surrounded by three madrassahs and several minarets
Samanids (dynasty)	the feudal state in Central Asia after the collapse of Arabian Caliphate (875—999) Bukhara was the capital city
Siavush	the name of the first builder of the Bukhara citadel. In ancient times Siavush was worshipped as a God. According to a later lyrical poem he was the son of the Iranian tsar and of a Turkish woman and was killed by Afrasiab, tsar of Turan
Sogdiana	In ancient persian means "light, brilliance," hence Sogdiana was the country, where light and purity allegedly reigned
Suri	A wooden platform surrounded by a low grating with a ladder. Standing in cool shade of the fruit trees or vines, the suri is a place where the family rests in the evening or receives guests
Supa	A square platform made of clay where the family gathers for its meals and the evening tea
Tamga	The State Emblem
Tashkari	an outer yard
Tashkauli Palace	the name of the ensemble in Khiva. It includes a madrassah, caravansaroi and a palace which counted over 166 rooms including 3 large and 5 smaller inner courtyards
Tau	a zone covered by trees and shrubs
Takyr	clayed deserts
Turon	The name of the legendary king
Uchak	hearth which can be seen in each Uzbek house
Yurta	a wooden frame with a rough felt covering
Yogchi or Joqchi	the types of Uzbek dialects
Yigit or Jigit	"a young fellow" in some dialects of the Uzbek language has various pronunciation

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