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Q U A L I F I C A T I O N P A P E R

ABDULLA KAHHAR

***“The Lights of Koshchinar” and
Translation of Negatively Evaluated Words
(p.248-297)***

Written by: Djumataeva Yuliya

Group №402

Scientific advisor: Teacher

I.M. Tukhtasinov

Reviewer: Associate professor.

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Introduction

In the works and reports of the President of Republic Uzbekistan Islam Karimov it is underlined, that national values make a basis for the development of a society, on this question fundamental directions are developed and mechanisms of their realization are specified. In particular, the head of our state in the his work «Юккак маънавият – енгилмас куч» («High spirituality – invincible power») noticed, that in increase of level of spirituality of our people the increasing value is got by national customs and traditions which have incorporated such instructive values, as kindness, an eminence of the person, a peace and quiet life, friendship and solidarity honoring, the decision of various problems by common efforts.

From the first days of independence in our country as a result of maintenance of careful preservation and propagation of national values the questions on increasing levels of spirituality of the youth became one of priority directions of the state policy. In the centre of large-scale work carried out in the country there is a problem of education spiritually rich and harmoniously developed generation. In this connection the successes reached during the realization of the Government program «The year of harmoniously developed generation» become more notable. The role of common spent work of educational institutions, culture and art institutions, museums, creative associations, the sports organizations, institutes of a civil society, makhallas, youth social movement «Kamalat», women committees, mass media and others, directed on development of an inner world of young generation by deep and all-round studying of national values by it, formations of creative spirit and development of social activity of youth is invaluable. It is remarkable, that as a result of constant perfection of work in the given direction for last years the number of the youth grows which is interested in the sources and traditions.¹

¹ Islam Karimov «High spirituality – invincible power»

The present graduation qualification paper deals with the matter of the present day linguistics, which is the analysis of the structural – semantic and functional properties of negatively evaluated words and their translation in the novel “The Lights of Koshchinar” by the well-known Uzbek writer Abdulla Kahhar.

The main aim of the present graduation qualification paper is to work out a thorough and detailed description of the structural, semantic and functional features of the negatively evaluated words and find their correct translations in the novel.

On the basis of this main aim we’ve determined some concrete tasks:

- 1) To analyze the actual problems of Present – Day Semasiology.
- 2) To analyze the essential features of negatively evaluated words.
- 3) To analyze the role of the context in determining the meaning of negatively evaluated words
- 4) To analyze the structural-semantic and functional properties negatively evaluated words
- 5) To find translations of negatively evaluated words and ways of translating them from Russian into English.

The theoretical importance of the present graduation paper is explained by the fact that this paper presents solution to some problems which were not solved to our days, like the comparative study of negatively evaluated words in two non related languages, like English and Russian.

Practical importance of the present work is doubtless due to the fact that the material of the work, as well as the conclusions and practical recommendations can be helpful for the teachers and the students of the translation faculty in learning lexicology and translation theory.

The structure of the present graduation qualification paper was determined by the main aim and tasks of the work. So it has an Introduction, 2 chapters, a conclusion and a bibliography.

**Chapter I. Translation of the Extract from the Novel “The Lights of
Koshchinar” by Famous Uzbek Writer Abdulla Kahhar.**

THE FOURTEENTH CHAPTER

1

The Director of MTS satisfied the request of the old man Kurban - freed him from the work in chayhana. The old man was resettled in the collective farm "Koshchinar", and the administration on recommendations of Urmandzhan fixed him as the keeper of red chayhana.

By this time, collective farmers finished the first earthing of the cotton, and the majority of them were occupied in the construction. Hot work began in the kishlak.

Kurban-ata went abreast of people. He was busy with the equipment of winter and summer chayhana, calling in help any, who seemed him a bit free, besides, everybody, to to whom he addressed, tried to help him. In front of the facade of the summer premises of chayhana there were flower beds, a big pond was dug, covered with bricks and cemented, and supas for sittings were made around it.

The Agronomist Ibragimov who liked in the evenings to talk in chayhana with collective farmers, also did not remain in debt: thanks to his help on the peg and ropes near every supa sprouts and large sheet of the ivy appeared, on flowerbed the basil grew up, filling the air by its aroma, all around turned green, blossomed, flamed with the varicoloured lights. The red chayhana became a beautiful place, where it was really pleasantly to have a break after the work. Through the green of the plants vast fields, the white river and Blue Mountains were seen in the distance. From the channel, which passed there, even in hot hours of the day it winnowed with the cool.

Ibragimov carried here lessons of agronomic circle and brought all visual aids: boxes with sowing of the cotton, samples of cotton fibre, and different sorts of cotton seeds. The tables, diagrams, posters occupied in chayhana the whole corner.

The young teacher who arrived on the place of Rahmatulla, also unfolded in the red chayhana the ebullient activity. He organized here a library-reading and ordered to the member of komsomol by turns to be on duty in the evenings in red corner. They introduced the visitors with new books, read them newspapers, journals. The teacher carried here lessons of the evening school for adults.

Young collective farmers became activists of red chayhana. Thanks to them wall newspaper began to be published, the music instruments, radio, chess board appeared. One of the members of komsomols, whether imitating to the seen, or whether in order of his own invention, with the help of foremen of the builders Tulyagan made in chayhana an original postal shop window. On a long shield in the back corner of the premise he hung the postal boxes on the number of letter list of the alphabet: so the postman did not go to houses, but distributed the letters by boxes. The District post office found it more suitable and subsequently made such postal shop window in the other collective farm.

Urmandzhan looked at all this as on fetuses of the future club, big library of the collective farm, experienced laboratory, radiostations - all that must be in the new kishlak, and in every way he encouraged and supported the activity of the youth.

Kurban-ata worked, seemed, not knowing weariness; all useful, beautiful that he saw or, about he knew by stories, he tried to carry to his chayhana. Only one thing the old man did not like: the new street, laid from the chayhana, abutted against in a small hillock. To carry it down was easy job, but all deal was concluded in that that on this hillock there were old, abandoned graves. Sometime long ago there was a graveyard. In the beginning, this deal seemed to Kurban-ata not particularly difficult. He considered that if anyone from old men showed the example and began to excavate the hill, the rest would do the same. However, having thought and seen elderly people, who reverently honoured the graves of their own ancestors, he made sure that to carry the old graveyard on the new place is not such open-and-shut case. "If you begin to

excavate the graves, - thought Kurban-ata, - old women will wail and tear the hair off, and old men will raise a noise".

So he began carefully to feel the mood of old men. But hereunder he earlier of time told about that, he mustn't speak until the construction of the houses on the new street began. Then inhabitants themselves, certainly, would require from the village soviet the demolition of the hill. Conversations of the keeper of chayhana with old men caused in the kishlak different senses about souls of the dead, about afterlife, about the end of the world and revival of the dead. However, the other was found: many among the old men, having thought, understood that this deal would be begun sooner or later, so Kurban-ata found a lot of like-minded persons among old men. Abdusamad-kary was the first, who promised to help him in this matter.

Urmandzhan first was angry that Kurban-ata, not having consulted with him, began conversations with old men. However, when he noticed that nobody was particularly excited in that deal, he was even pleased. He did not like only that thing that the most active supporter of demolition of the old graveyard turned out to be Abdusamad-kary, who was considered one of the cunning and not exposed enemy after the conversation with Ahmedov. "What this rascal is obtaining? – He thought. – Did he feel his close end and wants to show himself as the supporter of new or is it a deft step, undertaken for the reason to cause the irritation among fanatically adjusted people?" He consulted with Ibragimov, and that one decided on the first conversation in chayhana, where Abdusamad-kary will be present, speak about the graveyard.

Ibragimov spoke carefully, more asked, not voicing his own opinion. But to his great surprise, Abdusamad-kary rose up and resolutely declared:

- What to think here, comrade agronomist? The question is clear: in this matter not alive must give up to the dead, but dead to the alive, not the kishlak to the old graveyard, but the graveyard to the new kishlak, and the person, who does not understand it, is a dead person!

This statement caused the sympathetic laughter.

Urmandzhan the whole day was on the farm and returned home very late. Only he began to wash, as somebody knocked.

- Butabay, is it you? - He asked and, not having heard the answer, yelled: - Come in, it is not locked!

The wicket opened, Abdusamad-kary entered coming by hastily, little steps and, greeting the organizer of the party, he stopped beside the threshold.

He looked very tired, as if he passed the long way; he became drown in the face, as a sick man, at a dim light of the lamp he seemed terrible.

I disturbed you not in time...- he said sadly, having put hands on stomach and having lowered his head.

No, enter and sit, - Urmandzhan said. - When there is deal, time is not considered.

Kary sat, not raising head; he patted his eyes with finger, as if brushing off the tear, and sonorously swallowed saliva. His Sharp adam's apple twitched upwards and returned to the place, from the throat deaf, hoarse sound was heard.

- What happened to you? - Asked Urmandzhan, wiping with the towel his face and hands,-Somebody offended?

Not answering, Abdusamad-kary suddenly knocked himself with both hands on his head and, having moaned, toppled to feet of the party organizer.

- Are you gone mad? Get up! - Urmandzhan exclaimed.

But kary rose on knees only. Swinging back and forth from sides aside, he knocked by head about the table and, having taken from the boot the knife with bone handle, put it in the hand of Urmandzhan; he bent the head, substituting his fat neck, and wheezed:

- Beat, Urmandzhan-aka, beat me! Let my blood will flow to your feet!

Urmandzhan chucked the knife on the table and, having grasped Abdusamad-kary for hand, tugged him from the floor.

- Get up, I am speking to you! What happened?

Kary rose and again, obsequiously having put hands on the stomach, lowered the head. On the shaved his temple from the blow about the table a crimson bruise appeared.

- To tell – the tongue does not turn round, not to tell it -the heart is torn slightly, - he uttered in whining voice,- When you arrived here, you averted me from the whole evil... Shamed me before the people... Helped to become a person... But I, in spite of the whole your kindness, hid malice on you... Urmandzhan forced him to sit and sat himself in the opposite. Then asked:

- So what you have done, having hid malice?

- When your enemies have spread the gossip about you and Kanizyak, I helped them, went towards them: I started the rumour that you live with Ziyadahon.

- Here is how! But I did not hear about this nothing. With Ziyadahon?

- With Ziyadahon, - kary confirmed. – To start - I started such rumour, but remembered your kindness to me and powerfully repented.

Urmandzhan controlled himself so that not to knock Abdusamad-kary. Trying to take himself in hands, he was silent a little, afterwards asked:

-Is it all?

-Yes... Why "is it all", - is this not enough- with tearful voice kary asked. - Than to calumniate such person, as you, it is better to me to get into the dark grave!

- Well well, - said Urmandzhan, - If you did commit serious crime, let this talk will remain between you and me.

Abdusamad-kary got up, bowed.

- Thank you, thank you from very much, Urmandzhan-aka. I should like to go to the city for three days, to have a rest. I am tired very much.

- Ask for permission Butabay.

- Well... Yes, by the way, I wanted to ask you also... Butabay-aka began a very important deal that did not come to mind to anybody. I approve it much, much. About my speech in chayhana, probably, you heard? I talked with some old men. All

of them, all agree to carry down the graves. Let Kurbon-ata will only begin, we shall help him. If you allow, as soon as I return from the city, we will fit the deal. We shouldn't delay it, people are ready. I shall take in help old men, and in five-six nights we shall finish. To excavate the graves it's better in the night because at daytime it's somehow unattractive. Women will gather and begin to cry, wail... also people shall be torn off from the work,

- Agree with Butabay about everything, - Urmandzhan said.

Abdusamad-kary respectful bowed and went out from the room, and Urmandzhan was conceived: "About Ziyadahon even Ahmedov did not mention. Really, was there a gossip about her or kary said it, trying to show that gossip about Kanizyak was started not by him? If this second is truth, then I, probably, kept myself not so, that should be, and forced the swindler to grow circumspect".

For the other day he shared with this thought with Ibragimov, and that one mase wholly determined conclusion: Abdusamad-kary is not only alarmed, but also began to lose his head. "Really,- thought Urmandzhan, - it was impossible to make up nothing more silly".

Kurban-ata, having obtained the permission of the village soviet for the demolition of the graveyard, gathered same age-old men and became to consult with them, when and how to execute this work. On statement of Abdusamad-kary, the part of graves was possible to excavate immediately, as relatives of buried there people did not turn out to be. With the rest grave kary advised to wait a little: in the kishlak there were ancient old men, confirmed that there were buried their great-grandfathers, and not desired to alarm ashes of their own ancestors. This offer was approved.

The old men worked in the nights, Abdusamad-kary helped them. However the work, which was for five-six nights, was stretched.

Once somebody knocked the window of Urmandzhan. He left and opened the wicket. In the dark the voice of Samandarov was heard:

- Such deals are happening, and he sleeps!

Urmandzhan invited him to the room, lighted the lamp.

- Is everything all right? - He greeted the night guest as usual, wiping with finger the eye.

Samandarov grinned.

Here now it will be all right.

What do you want to say?

I followed Abdusamad-kary, and coming back from there.

Urmandzhan immediately guessed that kary was arrested, and, definitively having awakened, he asked:

- He was withdrawn? Today?

- Regrettably, only today... On the graveyard your Kurban-ata tracked for him and found in the grave, except the decedent, something another... Eighteen fivecharged rifles, thirty elevencharged, six guns and three boxes of patrons Abdusamad-kary tried to to carry in the other place under the cover of the night. Urmandzhan flinched.

- Weapon? Villain! So that's why he tried to help to the old men...

In the night on the graveyard two more were seized,- continued Samandarov. - One of them is his brother-in-law Dzhavdat Naim, the other is from Hodzha-kishlak. This one seemed to me very familiar. As if the son of Mirhamid-hodzhi. Fierce enemy! When weapon was loaded on araba, he even tried to threaten: "All right, he speaks, take it, but if it will be necessary - we shall find more guns..."

- Well, this one, I think, will need nothing! - Urmandzhan exclaimed, - Only, it must be, not only kary could act here, probably, he had assistants.

- The matter is this.

- Now you go and have rest, and I shall observe the excavation. Maybe we'll find there something else?

Samandarov shook the hand of the party organizer and moved to his horse.

THE FIFTEENTH CHAPTER

1

It had been raining for three days. The eart roofs of the old houses of kapsanchi were soaked by water. In kishlak there was no building where it did not leak. Many of old walls were crushed. In aryks, on small streets and lanes muddy water run.

After the supper Sidykdzhan took the newspaper, however did not read and halfs of the article, as his eyes began to cloce. He for several times swung the head and aloudly snored, but awoke from own snores and with sleepy eyes afraidly looked at Kanizyak.

Kanizyak, who was explaining to small Hashimdzhan letters of the abc-book, also took a look at Sidykdzhan and smiled:

- It would be great to have such rattle on the vineyard- to drive away birds!

Hashimdzhan laughed.

Sidykdzhan reddened from embarrassment and looked in the window.

-What a misfortune! It'raining cats and dogs... as if the sky has a hole in its bottom.

-Yes, it is impossible to work on the field. And you want to sleep from idleness?

-I did not sleep, I thought.

- Thought and snored?

-I have a feline nature: when it's peacefully on me soul, I am singing or dozing off.

-And you also humming herewith? A very remarkable nature... About what you thought?

-Here about that you spoke; it does not come out of my head. I also noticed that bushes of the cotton plant on curbs of the road branch out, but somehow did not pay attention to it. Why it's so? Here Iam thinking about it.

-How much we did not think, all the same we shall not find the correct explanation. Let's go to Rauf-aka, we shall tell him about our observations. He will explain.

-Let's go, - agreed Sidykdzhan although did not want to get up.

He slowly rose and, again having looked in the window, said: It is likely that rain has been increased. Whole sky is in clouds.

- We are not from sugar, we'll not melt, - Kanizyak grinned,

-So, but... the comrade Ibragimov, probably, is working, if we come – we shall disturb him. Isn't it better to postpone it for tomorrow?

Kanizyak frowned.

-What a clumsy person you are, Sidykdzhan-aka! Why to postpone?

Sidykdzhan began silently to put on shoes.

He dressed slowly, unwillingly, but quite not because of that it was raining or the question did not interest him. There were other reasons.

After Sharafat made the scandal in the house of the aunty Anzirat, the names of Sidykdzhan and Kanizyak became to be mentionned together. In the collective farm people looked at both of them, as at "victims", both were instinctively sympathized, and it more brought them together.

This situation, in which they lived recently, also assisted to the determination between them greater vicinity. The Aunty Anzirat left for the city to visit her daughter Kimsanoy and disappeared, not giving about herself any news. First they lived as before: in equal houses in one courtyard, but once Sidykdzhan returned from the work very tired and after the supper slept in the house of Kanizyak. She felt sorry to wake him, so she tossed a blanket on him, and, having put children, went to sleep herself. The other time, when in the night a strong wind rose and a storm with thunderstorm and rainstorm began, Kanizyak asked Sidykdzhan: "How terribly the wind is buzzing... I am scared, sleep here". And thereafter Sidykdzhan made a bed in the

house of the aunty Anzirat under the window, in the other end there were beds of Kanizyak, his son Nasibali and Hashimdzhani.

Everybody in the collective farm got accustomed to see Sidykdzhan and Kanizyak constantly together, and even themselves they were not afraid to show their friendship before people any more. But soon something had changed.

Once the chairman of the district executive committee Mavlyanbekov had brought to Koshchinar two men and one girl. They visited the construction of the new houses, then made way to Bakakurullak to examine the water pump, which was re-equipped into the power station. One of the men was a correspondent of the regional newspaper, and the other - an engineer. Mavlyanbekov named the engineer Fedor Makarovich. But the girl, how it turned out to be, graduated from the university in Moscow and now passed the practice under the direction of Fedor Makarovich.

The News about that Mavlyanbekov brought the engineer to finish the construction of the power stations, immediately flew around the whole kishlak. On the platform near the water pump a lot of people gathered. Sidykdzhan with Kanizyak also came here.

Sidykdzhan with such interest looked at the Uzbek girl, who became the engineer that Kanizyak quietly pushed him in sides and said:

-Why are you so staring at her, Sidykdzhan-aka? She is beautiful, yes?

Sidykdzhan was lost a bit, but then answered:

-She looks like you.

Kanizyak also instinctively answered:

-Then stare at me!

Here at this moment something new appeared in their relations: it, probably, existed long ago, but was shown just now. They did not dare even to confess in this to themselves, but already jealously followed each other.

Somehow at night, when they together returned from the field, Kanizyak decided to visit Ibragimov on the way. Sidykdzhan visited the lessons of agronomic circle in

the red chayhana, but did not yet happen to be on the apartment of the agronomist. He first stepped into the courtyard and jumped back: a big redhead dog, which was lying near wickets, jumped on legs and ferociously barked on him. But hardly Kanizyak transgressed the threshold of the wicket, as the dog wagged with the tail and, fondling to the young woman, licked her hand, but on Sidykdzhan looked indifferently, as if wanted to say; "Well, pass, if you came with her!" Some dim anxiety appeared in the heart of Sidykdzhan, but the reason of this he didn't realize. When he has seen, how merrily jested and laughed Kanizyak, talking with the young agronomist, he has immediately grown dark. It already was jealousy, the most real jealousy.

Here is today, when Kanizyak offered to go to Ibragimov, Sidykdzhan complied with some dim feeling. On the one hand, it was interesting to know, how Ibragimov would treat their observations; with other – he did not like too often visits of Kanizyak to the apartment of the agronomist.

This time Ibragimov had a lot people in his house. Hardly Sidykdzhan with Kanizyak went into the courtyard, as they heard a loud laughter.

Teshabay, Ruzymat, Irgashbay, Kambarali and several young women were sitting in the room. Ziyadahon was sitting at the table, which was bound with books, as it was seen, she was reading something aloud. Kanizyak passed onward and sat on the bench near Teshabay, and Sidykdzhan settled down on the trunk near Ruzymat. Ibragimov explained to newly arrive:

- Listen to the tale about the creation of the world by Koran. Ziyadahon read:
- "...At one of the celestial days the sun, having reached the zenith, stopped in the expectation, where God will order to turn and where to be lowered for the ground. The Celestial chamber kept the silence. The Angels-keepers napped on soft, as cotton wool, clouds and lazily yawned. Some of them, in the same way lazily waving with wing, as shades, moved around the horizon. Israfil, carelessly having sprawled out under the shade of "mysterious veil", followed angels and dreamily thought: "If Lord

would so that we could fly, not waving with wing... or, better, that place, which you need, would fly up to you itself..." Irgashbay sprinkled with laughter.

-It turns out to be, these angels are idlers, are not worse than our idler Kutbitdin!
- said he, turning to his neighbour Teshabay.

Everybody laughed: laziness of Kutbitdin was well known.

Ziyadahon continued:

- "But here the edge of mysterious veil was raised slightly, and from the chambers of Lord Archangel Gavriil left. He seemed very sad, his wings handed down, like a sick hen's wings. Israfil, who never seen him in such condition, hurried to him toward and became to ask: "Oh, Gavriil what happened? Why you are so sad?" Gavriil grasped the tip of mildly waverring white cloudy and, wiping with it his nose, sadly uttered: "God, who created the sky and the Earth, decided to create a man, by name Adam. And his will is that we must obbey to Adam". This news in one instant has flown around whole celestial chamber. The Angels took wing; wheel round, as bees near ravaged hive. On every face there was sadness. The next day, God started the realization of his idea. On his command Gavriil and Israfil came down to the earth and delivered a stretcher of dry clay. One of the angels having torn away a bit of the black cloud, pressed out from it on clay as much of rain drops as it was necessary so that clay became soft..." There were a lot of old, came out from using words. Ziyadahon read the tale with difficulty and some words were mispronounced or added to the phrases not that sense, which they had. So Ibragimov himself began to read, and in his reading the tale gained greater expressiveness. Particularly the absurd fairy tale interested them about how God made from clay a figure of a man and gave it a soul, as one of the angels, by the name Satan, having refused to bow to the man, made before God arrogant speech and was thrown for it to the hell, how Adam, just had opened his eyes, required a wife, and God had to break his rib and create for him Eva.

It's very cunning, - Sidykdzhan said, - but I did not notice that I have a lack of rib. Listeners roared with laughter.

Having finished the reading, Ibragimov in brief told about that, as science scattered into ashes religious fables about the origin of people.

-Have I answered your question understandable or no? - addressed he to his listener.

Much understandable - said Kambar-ali and everybody approvingly nodded with heads.

Ibragimov added:

The Religion teaches that everybody is made on will of God. You know that Chingiz-khan ruined twelve million people. It means if to believe to the religion, this crime of Chingiz-khan against mankind is not a crime since after all in this case it means that Chingiz-khan managed the will of God, but he himself is not guilty. Who from conscious people can speak about the creation of the world on religious beliefs? Certainly, each literate person will laugh at him... Have you any other questions?

-I have, - Manzura said, - Here you spoke about the teaching of the comrade Darwin...

Ruzymat, who was sitting near her, quietly nudged her with elbow.

- Not comrade... Darwin is English scientist and died long ago.

Manzura, having reddened, looked at Ibragimov.

-Is it truth, Rauf-aka? But if he speaks the truth, why it is impossible to name him a comrade?

-It's possible, possible, - smiled Ibragimov.

-Here I also want to ask, - continued Manzura, - why all governments do not explain to its folk the teaching of Darwin and do not lead the propaganda against religious fraud?

Very good question! - Ibragimov praised and explained, to whom it's advantageously not to give to folk scientific knowledges.

The subject of the conversation, it seemed, was exhausted. Having thanked the agronomist, listeners went home, but Sidykdzhan with Kanizyak remained to speak on the other question, to which only the agronomist could answer correctly.

Kanizyak, looking through a thick book on the table, asked:

- Rauf-aka, when I will be able to understand such books?

- It depends on you, Kanizyak, - Ibragimov answered. - You must learn Russian language. And not only therefore those scientific books are not enough in Uzbek language. We are led forward by the Russian science, and if you want seriously to learn, you can't do it without Russian language. I already thought about organizing the circle on study Russian. Komsomols also insist on it. If you have a desire, join us. It will be easier to you; after all you speak Russian a little. By the way, where have you studied?

-In Namangan. There I was taught by my named sister - Nadezhda Pavlovna.

-Are you from Namangan? - Ibragimov asked.

-No, I was born here, - answered Kanizyak and continued: - Nadezhda Pavlovna sent me to study to Tashkent, but I here... I went by these places, remembered my childhood and... Got off from the train... But I had to go further, I had to study... But I shall study, Rauf-aka! Teach me Russian so that I could read all Russian books... Sidykdzhan-aka, you also will learn, will you?

-I shall - not conceiving, answered Sidykdzhan.

-Here it's well! We shall study together... But now, Rauf-aka, helps us to understand one question, - addressed Kanizyak to the agronomist and told about her and Sidykdzhan's observations on branching bush cotton plant, growing on the curb of the roads.

Ibragimov listened with big interest, asked a lot of questions and wrote something down. But Kanizyak felt that the question, which seemed very important, was so small in her story, that probably they shouldn't particularly be agitated. Sidykdzhan also felt it.

- It's possible, comrade Ibragimov, - he said, - that observation which we made, has no price, but we wanted to tell you about this.

Ibragimov's eyes sparkled merrily.

-It's valuable that you paid attention on this. I also know something about branching cotton plant. So, we shall study and complement your observations together, and try to get roots of the question. If we do not cope with the problem, we'll apply for advice to the professor Vasiliev. By the way, he is arriving to the seed-growing state farm in Katartal soon. I got a letter from him.

The Agronomist spoke about making the experienced laboratory on cotton growing as about necessary section among actions, directed to increasing of the productivities, he spoke long, with fascination. After his speech the observation of Sidykdzhan and Kanizyak gained in their eyes new contents, and they started to sort in memories all interesting that was noticed by them on the cotton field.

When they were going to leave, Urmandzhan came. Having seen them, he said that he wanted to speak with Sidykdzhan, and asked him to remain. There was nothing especial: the party organizer often talked with collective farmers, when - openly, when - in private. Kanizyak left for home alone.

Urmandzhan sat at the table and, having chosen one of lying there books, stretched it to Sidykdzhan, - Have you read this?

- No, Urmandzhan-aka, - answered Sidykdzhan, having taken a look at the name of the book.

-Read it, it's a good book. You'll find out, what is love.

-It seems to me, - Ibragimov grinned, - comrade Sidykdzhan knows well enough, what is love.

-Certainly, I know, - Sidykdzhan answered. He didn't like such talks.

-Ah, so? You know? - Urmandzhan laughed. - But whence you know? After all you married Sharafat not from love – you had to marry, but still you didn't marry. Sidykdzhan quite was embarrassed. But Urmandzhan said seriously:

- Well, we'll see now... I have two familiars. They both, how to say it, are very kind with each other, I would say even, - they are dedicated to each other, work together, go everywhere together, live under one roof – in one word, approach very much to one another. One of them is a young man, the other – a young woman... What do you think, do they love each other?

Sidykdzhan understood Urmandzhan, on what he intimated, and, having reddened, answered:

-Maybe, they are just friends.

-But what if they are jealous each other a little! Ibragimov noticed many times that Sidykdzhan is jealous Kanizyak to everybody and particularly to him, but did not suspect, that Urmandzhan is aware of this. Feelling that he will disturb Urmandzhan, he left to the next room, where there was a small laboratory, and started to work. Sidykdzhan kept silence for a long, finally raised the head and answered:

-Be frank, Urmandzhan-aka. I understand - you speak about us with Kanizyak. But between us there is nothing, I swear you. Nothing! So if there is nothing, there can not be jealousy.

-About jealousy we shall speak afterwards. I want to say that if between you there was nothing, so now it must be. What preventes to it? In my opinion, only one thing - the absence of boldness. Kanizyak is shy to say first about feeling. Understandable, she is a woman. But you, I do not know twat prevents you. Now - about jealousy... It's bad to be jealous. Jealousy can be offensive for loving person if it is founded on nothing. The Man and woman must respect each other. And here it seems to me that Sidykdzhan, who studied and studies to live newly and already entered the way of the new life, is involved in such jealousy, which can be offensive. Sidykdzhan's eyes became round.

- I wasn't jealous to Kanizyak... Let my tongue would tear off if I said her anything offensive!

- Wait! - Urmandzhan stopped him, having raised his hand, - I believe that you did not speak anything offensive to Kanizyak and will not say. But when you are tickled with jealousy, you are changed in your face. I noticed it for many times. Remember, for example, yesterday, when we returned in araba from the district? Ruzymat asked Kanizyak so that she sings a song, but when she did not agree, he twitched her plait. I thought then that you would rush on Ruzymat with fists. Sidykdzhan instinctively burst out laughing.

-I wasn't jealous, but was angry... It's bad to twitch the woman for plaits!

-- Bad. But if Ruzymat twitched for plaits other woman, good it or bad, you, probably, would not be so exited. But Kanizyak is a keen woman, particularly towards you. She sees your mood and tries to act so that not to irritate you... What is there, I shall be frank with you. Here is what I have noticed: earlier Kanizyak on the meeting sat everywhere - with man so with man, but now already it's not so – she sits only with women. When we chose her on district meeting of workers, she looked at you so, as if asked: "But what about you, Sidykdzhan-aka, are you not against that I shall go alone with man?" If you do not go on circle, she does it either... But why it all happens to her? Because she sees that you are jealous... It is impossible to behave so, my friend. Don't forget that, when you marry, such jealousy will pull you back, to the old, rather than to the new.

Sidykdzhan deeply took a sigh and lowered the head.

- It is correct, Urmandzhan-aka, - He said, - all your words are correct. I confess I am guilty.

Urmandzhan attentively looked at him and on expression of his face he understood that he said this sincerely,

-Maybe, you are not so guilty since all this was got by you unconsciously, - he said, smiling. - But this is funny. And with me happened something like that... Not now, so later you will laugh at this. I remember how you realised the workers, when

for the first time heard of them. Someone told me: when you were told about one worker, that he eats a ram for dinner with head and entrails, you believed this.

Sidykdzhan was embarrassed.

- At that time I did first stepa into new world. Into this new world all we have entered for the first time, - Urmandzhan said. - Yes, entered with dirt of past on our feet. Someone has more of it, someone less... Here is because of this dirt we sometimes fall. We must clean our feet from dirt of past. And sooner we shall clean it, quicker we'll go forward.

Sidykdzhan went home little bewildered, powerfully confused, but satisfied with something.

The next day Ibragimov examined the bushes of branching cotton plant, specified by Kanizyak and Sidykdzhan. Later, having examined the field, he found much more such bushes, particularly on the third area, where the crew of Irgashbay worked, put near them tallies and called the council-board to productivities. Having done short report on the last opening, he carried the council-board to the third area.

Two points of view were revealed on the meeting on question about branching cotton plant. Teschabay, joining the opinion of Ibragimov, declared that it's necessary to obtain that plants were branched more. On his opinion, the branching bushes were to give more bolls, consequently, more cotton. Zakir-ata did not dispute that there will more bolls; all proved that one hundred bolls, got as a result of branching bush of cotton plant, will give less of cotton and more of long fibre, than ten bolls of usual, not branched bush.

The disputes flared up around these two opinions. The members of council of productivities divided into two groups: each persistently defended its standpoint. Zakir-ata, concerning his perennial experience, said to Teshabay much bad things. But Teshabay, pointing that experience, obtained in the epoch of omach, already is not fit for the epoch of the tractor, and named the stubbornness of the old man by ignorance. Both of them flared.

The members of Council of productivities went away, not joining to any decision. The disputes lasted at the houses, in chayhana, in circle, on fields - everywhere, where the question about increasing of the productivities of the cotton plant appeared. But Ibragimov in the interim, having heard about the arrival of the professor Vasiliev to the seed-growing state farm, packed three bushes of branching cotton plant and left with it to him. While Ibragimov told about result of the observations on branching cotton plant, the professor pensively paced in the room, and when that one finishing, once again sat on the chair and put on forehead spectacles.

- Well, what else will you say? - He asked and, having grasped with finger grey beard, looked with clear eyes at the young agronomist - his former pupil.

- That's all, professor, - Ibragimov respectfully answered.

- It's not truth, not all! - Ivan Petrovich exclaimed and gave to Ibragimov a glass with cooled off tea, - Why you did not say your opinion? Are you afraid to be mistaken?

Ibragimov had Hus opinion and kept silent only because that wanted to listen first his teacher.

- Then allow me, professor, - he once again spoke and shortly stated his own findings, - First: branches on the bush of the cotton plant are made from breakages of stems by cattle; this is sort of known to the science mintage, only casual. The second: the statement of our old men that branching cotton plant will not get from the ground the sufficient feeding for maturation of additional bolls, is groundless since in this case the science knows the feeding of the plants, And the third: It's necessary to start undertaking the experience. Ivan Petrovich got up, by quick steps went in the room and stopped in front of Ibragimov.

-Faithfully, it's known to the science, - he said and once again sat on the chair,- known! It's possible to branch, to feed. Well, but what must prove that experience, which you are going to conduct?

We must prove that the mintage of stems of cotton plants enables to raise the productivity.

It goes without saying, - professor nodded with the head. - But first you should answer the question: when and in what condition the mintage of cotton plant gives the best results? If to take into consideration that two moments, about which you have mentioned, known to the science, then the primary task of conducted by you experience – to answer exactly this question. Consequently, from today you must do the following, write down!

Ibragimov opened his note book, and Ivan Petrovich dictated him a clear plan of the work for the first time.

- It is necessary to begin undertaking the experience, - professor concluded. - You said that people got sharp-eyed glance, they started to notice a great deal of such, to what earlier they did not pay attention. So here is, it is necessary to use skilfully this sharp-eyed glance of the collective farmer. I have no doubt that you have enthusiasts of this deal. For instance, Kanizyak, about whom you spoke about.

On the return to the collective farm Ibragimov, trying following the directions of his teacher, put the question about allocation of the experienced field on the area of Kanizyak, but Zakir-ata resolutely was against of this. Ibragimov tried to persuade him, however the old man did not want to listen about experienced fields, and the agronomist had to apply for assistance to the administration.

Butabay called the obstinate old man and offered him to select the experienced field on any area, where only he will want. But Zakir-ata did give him up.

-We shall take you out from the team-leadership! - Butabay said.

-But I will not allow removing me! I'll not leave! - The stubborn old man declared, and the chairman of the administration even was taken aback.

Then Urmandzhan interfered and softly asked the old man to explain, why he did not want conducting the experiences.

Its unreliable deal, - Zakir-ata said. - I can not allow spoiling the cotton plant. Children even know what cotton is: if they see on the street a small heap of nuts and cotton bolls, they first will stretch hands to cotton.

-It is correct, father, you said the truth, - Urmandzhan smiled. - Only here is deal after all. You speak that from the whole this idea with branching cotton plant nothing will be got. I can not refuse it because I have no proof of it.

-Yes, yes, - Zakir-ata smiled, - there are no proofs.

-But here the agronomist confirms that it must be solved. But I can not refuse it because after all I have no proofs. Is it so?

-Yes.

-It means, who is right in this question - you or the agronomist? I do not know, father. It's possible to find out it only after the experience. The individual farm, certainly, could not go on such risky step. It was dangerous. But what to be afraid to us? We can boldly conduct this experience in the collective farm, therefore the large farm has everything available, and small ones - nothing. Must we use the advantage, which is given to us by large farms? In my opinion, we must, we are obliged. Huh? What do you think, Zakir-ata?

Zakir-ata began to be weakened.

-But how much of ground you need for it? - He asked.

Having left the question without answer, Urmandzhan continued:

-Here soon the teacher of Ibragimov the professor Ivan Petrovich will arrive. He, I think, will also speak about the experienced field first with you and with such, as you, experienced old men...

Zakir-ata hastily had broken him:

-But did Ibragimov tell to the scientist that I was against?

- I do not know, - Urmandzhan smiled and looked at the chairman of the administration.

-What is that?- Butabay again roared.- Untill what times they will speak that there is people in our collective farm, going against science? So the scientist will arrive. He will ask: "Where is your experienced field for science?" Zakir-ata, - addressed he to the old man, - what will you say on this?

Zair-ata was embarrassed.

-I am not against science. Learning is light, ignorance is darkness, - I know well. Only...

- You know well, - Butabay caught, - No if you knew well, you did not jump on the stick! - he reminded the old man his recent prank, but Urmandzhan, having raised hand, stopped him and addressed to the foremen:

-It seems, you wanted say something, Zakir-ata.

-I want to say that Ibragimov, - continued the old man, - is a knowing person, and well knowing, but... young! He is young, but speaks so, as if he is seventy years old. Faithfully, sometimes he says... a clever thing. But he's young... It's known after all: if young –then green. That's why it is impossible not to contradict him. If to his knowledges to add gray hair...

Butabay deafeningly burst out laughing, but Urmandzhan, controlling himself from laughter, began to explain to the old man:

-Zakir-ata, the agronomic science is much senior than you.I agree - Ibragimov has lack of years and experience. But if to take into account that entire he takes from the science, then it will turn out to be, that he has more gray hairs, than any old man, in spite of his youth.

-And that is truth, - agreed Zakir-ata.

-Whether I do not understand, what is the science? Well, let he does, what knows. The fool doesn't know what science is, but our Ibragimov is so smart boy! - he said and, having risen from the chair, moved to the door.

Urmandzhan, talking with him, followed him to the wicket.

THE SIXTEENTH CHAPTER

1

During the discussing of the question about accepting the foremen of the builders Tulyagan for candidates of the parties, Ziyadahon reminded to the meeting about his quarrel with Butabay at that times, when the collective farm just had been developed. But Urmandzhan said:

- What happened, that had passed. We shall judge about the person not by his old mistakes, but by his present deals and actions.

But deals of Tulyagan turned out to be such that nobody expected from him in the beginning. On his own confession, he never in life has built even a cabin, - but here he was brought forth into the foremen of the builders, overcame all difficulties and left on the first place among the collective farm foremen.

It was difficult, very difficult for Tulyagan in the beginning. The administration has taken the plan of the construction of the new kishlak, and the common meeting of collective farmers has confirmed it. But the plan is just a plan. The collective farm had little of money, the building materials were absent, all collective farmers whole year long were occupied on the field and other work, with fight they got horses and bullocks happened from Butabay, but the main thing – nobody had experience in the building deal.

However Tulyagan was not dejected and afraid of difficulties. They as if sharpened his mind, developed his abilities, inventiveness, raised his energy. Every day he came to Butabay with a new offer. On his advice, after the cutting of the brushwood the part of wood was delivered by the river Akkul, and the collective farm got from this not bad incom. The delivery of burnt brick from the distance needed much money and cost very expensive. Tulyagan even here found the greater aptitude: he began to burn bricks on the place, without special stoves. This simple and suitable way, later named by the specialists "the method of kapsanchis", was adopted by the other collective farms. Seeing the energy and abilities of Tulyagan, collective farmers

started to add to his name a respectful word "usta". Inveterate builder, as Urmandzhan named him, usta Tulyagan with whole his soul began the construction of the new collective farm kishlak and worked with such effort that did not notice either time, or weariness. When he did not feel around himself the scent of the clay and wood, his worrisome soul, it seemed, and did not find place to itself. Wherever he went, with whoever he met, on what meeting he did not appear, he spoke only about the construction. Once the sanitary physician arrived from the district and read lazily about the hygiene in everyday life. Usta Tulyagan even here asked question close to the building deal.

- Is it truth, - He asked, - and that in Winter Palace of the king there were no ventilations for refreshment of the air?

The physician with a smile looked at him.

Not only members, but all collective farmers started to be proud of the crew of the builders in Koshchinar, and each of them as soon as had little free time, tried to help to the builders. So the construction of the new kishlak stopped neither in winter, nor in summer. The building of winter and summer chayhana, kindergarten, bank, planning of the streets, wiring of the aryks, planting trees and fruit trees - all this got ready earlier of the period marked by the plan. And also it gave opportunity to finish the construction of the administration office of the collective farm, the club and twelve houses for collective farmers ahead of the schedule. The administration Office and the club were to get ready by May of the future year, but the building of twelve houses was expected to be finished by late autumn; however the building crew already at the end of October reported to the administration about the end of this construction.

The opening of the collective farm's club was appointed on the fifth of November at eight o'clock in the evening.

The buildings of the administration office of the collective farm and the club were built on the south side of the street, situated along the channel, with the facade

aside of the park. A broad square in front of them before coming the darkness became to be filled with people.

A big gas torch lighted on the square, flooded with blinding light red flags, hung on four pillars under the portal of the building, heads and shoulders of the people, who were standing in the square and on the broad stair, leading to the club.

In half passed eight heavy doors were opened, and collective farmers entered the foyer, and then through three doors – to the big hall, brightly lit by such torchs, as in the square. The foyer and the hall have not yet been decorated to tomorrow's solemn meeting, but the scene was already decorated with red flags, flowers and slogans.

Exactly at eight o'clock to the table of the presidium the members of the board of the collective farm with Butabay at the head, the chairman of the village soviet Samandarov and the secretary of the direct committee Ahmedov together with a russian woman, already not young, with splendid gray hair left. The whole hall met them with deafening applauses.

Butabay pronounced a short entrance word, opened the meeting and gave the word to the foremen of the builders.

Usta Tulyagan go out to the tribune being met with applause? Nobody expected such long speech from him. He should tell about the work of the building crew and read a report to the administration about the end of construction priority objects. But he decided to use the suitable occasion, so he transformed his speech into a whole report, began with the earliest history of the construction.

Butabay, seeing that Tulyagan sat on his hoarsy and would not climb down from it for a long, sighed and decided not to interrupt the orator, to give him to be voiced, moreover that everybody listened to him very attentively.

The Russian woman having bent over Ahmedov said something to him in whisper. Ahmedov wrote a note and sent it to Ruzymat, sitting behind him, and that one rose from his place and soon appeared in the hall.

Kanizyak was sitting next to Sidykdzhan and attentively was listening to Tulyagan. When Ruzymat came up to her and said that comrade Ahmedov asks her to rise on the scene, she reddened and, mechanically having put in hands of Sidykdzhan her kerchief, came out from the rows.

In a minute the skirt of her red dress flitted in the link. Ahmedov, having noticed Kanizyak, nodded to her, so that she would come up, and, when that one sat on the chair near him, he introduced her to the Russian woman.

- The correspondent of the newspaper "News", - he whispered to her. The woman stretched her hand:

- Maria Fedorovna Novikova.

Kanizyak silently gave her hand, but Ahmedov asked to call herself, and she said:

- Kanizyak Farmankulova.

By that time Tulyagan spoke that the administration did not spare sufficient attention to the construction of the power stations, raised a row of important questions and, thus, all the triumph of the opening of the club was reduced to a usual meeting.

Ahmedov, listening to his speech, took a pencil and wrote something in his notebook. Novikova, having noticed this, asked him:

-Will you add something?

Ahmedov affirmatively nodded his head:

-Certainly.

Having listened a little to orators, Maria Fedorovna rose and called Kanizyak.

When they entered one of the rooms behind the scene, Novikova took out the wick fortyline lamp so that it blazed brighter, and addressed to her new familiar:

-Best regards from Ivan Petrovich. Sit down... You know Ivan Petrovich?

-You know well,- Kanizyak answered in Russian, but when Novikova corrected her, she distinctly pronounced:- I know Ivan Petrovich very well.

-Ivan Petrovich, - continued Novikova, - writes articles about total experience for our newspaper, made in your collective farm. I spoke on this matter with comrade Ahmedov. He also considers your experiences a great step forward in agrotechnics of the cotton plant. You have done great work. I imagined you already elder woman, but you, it turns, quite very young. Will you tell me about your work, about your life?

Kanizyak, with difficulty remembering Russian words, by gesture and signs asking for the help her interlocutor, in difficult cases mixing Uzbek words, began to tell:

-My work is... I am a section-leader, the foreman of Zakir-ata... The Socialist competition: it was necessary to deliver eleven centners from each hectare, but we delivered fourteen. There will more two centners; the bolls haven't opened yet... I am studying. In my section everybody learn. Recently we have begun to teach Russian language... I live in the house of the aunty Anzirat... I have five hundred of working days. They speak, I shall get much money.

Novikova, quickly wrote down something in the notebook, then asked: -And what do you think to do with earned money?

Kanizyak answered pensively:

-I wanted to go to Moscow... To see the Kremlin, the Mausoleum of Lenin...

Having been silent for a little, Novikova looked through her note-book and said:

- Comrade Ahmedov told me about you. I know that you were born here, your parents died, but you grew up in Namangan. Maybe, you will tell me, how you loved before you arrived here.

-In Namangane I had named sister - Nadezhda Pavlovna,- Kanizyak began to tell.-- Because of her I turned out to be here.

-But why she and why because of her?

-She was an investigator. I lived at her place for three years, studied there. Afterwards she sent me to study to Tashkent. But I on the station Yakkatut got off from the train and came here. So I stayed here.

-But how did you get acquainted with Nadezhda Pavlovna and why she became your named sister?

Till Kanizyak, sitting with hung down head, answered the questions quickly, not conceiving, and she was disturbed to speak only insufficient knowing of Russian. Now she raised her head and silently looked at Novikova, obviously, she did not want to answer this question. Novikova first paid no attention to confusion of the interlocutor, but having noticed the change in her mood, she wondered and again asked about Nadezhda Pavlovna. Kanizyak once again drooped, casted down her eyes and, having been silent, quietly said:

-Ask about the other.

Novikova, seeing that she did not want to speak of her past, did not persist on it.

Meanwhile, the meeting was ended; loud applauses were heard from the hall, the drone of voice. The door of the room was opened, and Ahmedov appeared there, and following him Butabay, Urmandzhan, Ibragimov and Zakir-ata came into the room, Ahmedov looked very happy.

-That's the triumph! -He said, turning to Novikova. - Imagine our solemn meeting was suddenly changed into a business one, with critiques and self-criticism. On the report of usta Tulyagan nine persons make speech, not take me into consideration. It means, people think that what is achieved is our, it will run away nowhere, and better speak about that is necessary to conquer... Well, and about you, Maria Fedorovna, have you finished your conversation?

-No, - answered, smiling Novikova, - our conversation, it seems, only begins.

Ahmedov took a look at watch.

-Then let's agree in this way, Maria Fedorovna. I am leaving for Nayman now and call on for you at one o'clock in the night. All right?

- Comrade Ahmedov, - Urmandzhan interfered, - tomorrow we will have already a real solemn meeting. Let Maria Fedorovna stays and we deliver her to the district, when she will want. The Report on anniversary of the October revolution this time is

made by woman, our Ziyadahon. We shall give a bonus to the best workers. And the collective farm's music-vocal circle will act at the concerto.

Novikova with pleasure took the invitation.

-Wait, - Zakir-ata interrupted their talk, - you said about giving bonus, so here I remembered... To present the new buildings to the workers is, certainly, correct. But what if to present one of the houses to the aunty Anzirat? Her son for so many years serves in the Red Army. Now, as they speak, he became the commander. He after all works for people; maybe, he will go to the battle for Motherland... I said it as the advice, certainly.

Ahmedov changed with quick glance with Urmandzhan. Ibragimov translated to Novikova words of the old man, and that one with curiosity looked at him.

-Well, father, well, - Urmandzhan said, - we shall discuss it at the meeting.

All of them left to see off the secretary of the direct committee. After his departure Butabay invited everybody to his house to have supper. Zakir-ata began to refuse, but Novikova emphatically asked the old man to join to companies. She wanted to speak with him and during the supper asked too many questions. As it was cleared up, long ago Zakir-ata worked at the kennel at the prince, former owner of water-pumps. Having told about this, old man wondered himself:

-Look, how I took care about dogs! Didn't I have shame at that time?

After supper Kanizyak led Maria Fedorovna to one of the new houses, where a room was prepared for her.

2

Two beds stood in the room, covered by new cotton blankets, between them there was a table under hanging lamp with silk lampshade.

-Welcome, Maria Pedorovna, - Kanizyak said, entering the room.

Novikova, placing on the table her hat and hand-bag, noticed:

-Not Pedorovna, but Fedorovna, not "p", but "f".

Kanizyak changed the mistake, but in the same minute did a new mistake. Asking, when it will be possible to read in the newspaper the article of Ivan Petrovich, she said: "Ivan Fetrovich". But then she thought that made a mistake, and, having been shyed, embraced Novikova for waist.

-When you arrive next time, I shall speak in Russian without mistakes, - said Kanizyak.

Maria Fedorovna tenderly took a look at her.

- You are very smart, and, it seems to me, you have good abilities to language. Here today you adopted from me several new words and already use them in the talk. So now you will learn to speak in Russian without mistakes. And you learned, probably, at the most Nadezhda Pavlovna? Excuse me; you may not answer this question...

-No, why? Yes, she taught me Russian language, - Kanizyak said calmly and asked; - Do you take offence on me, when I did not answer you today in the club?

-Not me, but you, how it seemed to me, took offence on me that I so emphatically questioned you about your past.

_ No, apadzhan, do not think anything bad. I shall tell you, how we were met with Nadezhda Pavlovna. She was an investigator, but I was under trial then. I was accused of murder of the person.

-In murder?

- Yes.

-Whis is that, was it a slander?

-Yes, I was slandered.

-How old were you then?

-Thirteen.

-What a terror!

-No, apadzhan, the real terror happened earlier... Eh, if I spoke Russian better, I have told you...

-No, no, tell, - Novikova inspired her, - I understand you well.

- Yes, you understand well although I speak badly. Nadezhda Pavlovna was the same...- Kanizyak pensively uttered.

But afterwards, with difficulties finding necessary words, slowly told her sad tale.

Kanizyak was a little girl, when basmachies attacked the kishlak. The fight occurred, her parents died during the carnage. Basmachi burnt the buildings, and also burnt the house of her parents. The little girl was sheltered by a local rich man Said-Nasyr, but after some time he gave her to his relative, and that one carried her to the city Skobelev. It was a rich widower with four daughters; there were maids in the house, who took care about girls. From time to time Kanizyak cried, missing parents, lived quite well. She called the man, who sheltered her, father, as all other girls... So three-four years passed. Somehow in winter, when whole ground was white from snow, the maid washed, combed, dressed the girls and followed them to the living-room. There at the sandal, having put on shoulders a warm robe, a high and fat old man with bushy brows and long beard with gray hair was sitting. The boy seated the girls at the sandal. Then having had fun with them, presented gifts: to one girl - changkavuz, to other girl- a mouth-organ, to the third one - a bracelet, to the fourth one - earrings, and to Kanizyak - a silver decoration to the neck. The girls, having thanked the old man, left. At the night the boy called Kanizyak to himself into the room, and said her: "Father you're, it turns out to be, is alive. If you want to be with him, I will send you with this old man to him. He lives in Namangan".

Kanizyak for the whole long winter night did not close the eye from emotions. But in the morning she saw a driven up to the house sidercar and, being afraid that the old man would not carry her to Namangan to her parent, she came running to him and hung on his neck, weeping and inveigling him... The Old man laughed and sat to the sidercar. Through half an hour they arrived to the station, got on the train. The other day they were in Namangane already.

As soon as the old man brought the girl to his house, from the lots of the rooms, located on both sides of the yard, young women run out. Having addressed to them, he said: "Here I brought you kanizyak".

The heart of the girl was covered with alert. "Why he is speaking so? - With scare she thought. - But where are my parents?" Only afterwards she heard that the old man defrauded her. She wanted to run, but where would she run away? The old man had four wives and several concubines. The girl was a servant to all of them, and they named her "kanizyak".

-It means, they nicknamed you so, but your real name is other? - asked Novikova.

-My real name is Hanifa, - the girl sadly answered.

-Here is what! And I wondered, having heard such name. Never met such name among Uzbek. The word "kanizyak" I met in the fairy tale "Thousand and one night". But there it has wholly definite meaning - a bondwoman, slave.

- I do not know what this word means, - Kanizyak gravely sighed answered. - Maybe, it's so. Really so it was...

When the girl was eleven years old, the old man ordered to put on her parandzha. After it Kanizyak have been followed to the separate room and said: "Now you are already adult, learn to keep your house". From this time she was dispensed from the duties to be a servant to other wives of the old man.

Several months passed. Once the senior wife took the girl to the bath-room. In the evening of the same day the mullah and several persons with him came. Palov and other different dishes were prepared. At nightfall two old women put on Kanizyak natty cloths and, entering her room of one young wives of the old man, seated near the half-opened door. Soon the voice of the mullah was heard on that side of the door, singing texts from Koran. Having finished the reading, mullah repeated thrice some word. The old women pushed Kanizyak to both sides and said: "Say yes". Not

understanding what was happening, Kanizyak repeated "yes". Out of the door the voice immediately was called back: "Heard! Heard!"

So it was a perfect marriage rite, and Kanizyak became one of the wives of the old man, but understood it later.

-What a horror! - Novikova with indignation exclaimed.

Kanizyak was sitting in front of her, having undersetted cheek by the palm and sadly smiling.

-No, Maria Fedorovna, - said she, - in that times it was a common deal. What do you name horror? That eleven years old girl was made the wife of the old man? Or that I myself did not feel what I was threatened? You think that I found myself in such position because I was an orphan? At that time such fate waited for many girls, even who had loving parents.

You threw me, as an herb, father

You sold me, as a quince, father.

Having married me young to grey old man.

Did you know that in torments I live, father?

Must Kumgan stand on fire?

Unless it is not necessary to boil on fire?

Having married me young to grey old man

They did not give Happiness me.

Once having plant, you should water the flower,

Each its leave must be protected enough.

Why did you marry me to grey old man?

Wasn't there a man of my age?-

Kanizyak quietly sung, shining with humid dark eyes, and, having taken a short rest, she explained; - Not I made this song, and not only had me sung it. Eh, Maria-apa, from such song it's possible to write a great book.

For some time Kanizyak even herself did not know that she was married. But once in the night the door of her room was suddenly opened, and the old man entered, covered with a large white coverlet...

When Maria Fedorovna in the club asked her: "But how did you get acquainted with Nadezhda Pavlovna", all this immediately got up before her eyes: the white robe, shining shaved head, brows, like woolly rope, broad, as feedbag, beard, the mouth, like torn hole in sheepskin, two yellowish fangs... and whole that terrible night. What only it does not happen to feel to the person, what to outlive, - all it sooner or later is blunted or quite leaves the memory, but that night Kanizyak could not forget. After it she for three weeks layed sick, but when recovered, felt sorry that did not die. Two nerve-racking years passed in such way.

The springtime came. Somehow, the old man was sitting on the supa in the shade and was drinking buza. Suddenly he leaned back, rolled out eyes, fell on the back and, having twitched with the chin for two times, died. The senior wife run out from her room and, having fallen on the dead body, began loudly wail. Other wives run out. They all wailed and tugged hairs, only Kanizyak, having become numb from horror, silently stood aside. The neighbours gathered. The senior wife suddenly yelled: "She is a murderer!"-and, having dashed on Kanizyak, kicked her with leg to her stomach. It darkened in Kanizyak's eyes, and she fell, losing consciousness. But having awakened, she found herself on the cart near the policeman.

That Nadezhda Pavlovna investigated her. She spoke in Uzbek well, and Kanizyak with tears on eyes told her everything that she outlived. The next day she was on the apartment of Nadezhda Pavlovna, but in autumn began to study at the feminine school. On holidays the girls left the dormitory and went to their parents or relatives, and Kanizyak went to Nadezhda Pavlovna. The young Russian woman became her close friend and named sister.

But later the same Nadezhda Pavlovna decided to send Kanizyak to study to Tashkent, dressed her into all new, and gave money for the road. First Kanizyak was

pleased with the possibility of getting education, but something scared her in distant unacquainted Tashkent. So, having reached Yakkatut, she got off from the train and made way to the kishlak Kapsanchi, as if somebody waited her. She recognized native kishlak, but could not find that place, where once her native house stood.

-Haven't you got relatives? Here - asked Novikova.

-No. We arrived here from Buvayda. I remember: My mother married one of the kapsanchi, by name Farmankul, but had he here relatives or no, I did not know.

-Farmankulova, it means, is not your real surname?

-I do not know the name of my father. His name was either Kurban, or Usman, exactly I do not know. Only in the childhood I heard these names. Grandmother spoke about them...

-But you'd better have told here about yourself, then, maybe, relatives would be found.

Kanizyak sadly smiled.

-Eh, apadzhan, it seemed to me that the story of my marriage, the death of the old man, being under trial were known to the whole world and that everybody would immediately turn back from me.

Kanizyak left the native kishlak for Bishserka and got to the work at the state farm. For two years she worked there, but all the time something pulled her to Kapsanchi. Finally she didn't cope and, having got the payment of the state farm, once again left for there. It was just that time, when in the kishlak of kapsanchi the collective farm was organized. So, Kanizyak stayed here. But she didn't forget about Nadezhda Pavlovna. In the beginning it was shame to write to her, but when she had written, Nadezhda Pavlovna already hadn't been in Namangane - the letter was returned back.

- Here it is all, - finished Kanizyak her story. - I bothered you, Maria Fedorovna. I told it to nobody, but now I told you, and it became easier on my heart... Shall I switch off the lamp?

- Yes, we spoke too long. It's too late, and high time to sleep. Reduce the lights little, - said Novikova and lied, Kanizyak twisted the wick of the lamp and lied on the bed.

She woke up, when sunbeams already played in the room. Maria Fedorovna was sitting at the table and writing something quickly. So that not to disturb her, Kanizyak quietly dressed and left for the yard.

Kurban-ata stood near the porch and boiled the samovar.

THE SEVENTEENTH CHAPTER

1

Because of the great number of red small flag and flags, hung everywhere – over the mowned wickets and cane- clay roofs of old kishlak Kapsanchi, over the buildings of the school, the club, administration of the collective farm, kindergarten and especially chayhana situated in the centre of the new kishlak, over built and building houses on the new street -the whole kishlak looked like enormous, flowering field, dotted with red tulips.

By the evening from three sides - from Koshchinar, Kugazar and Bakakurullak – a lot of dressed people came to the centre.

Novikova all day long run in the old and new kishlak, called on the building, talked with people, but did not feel weariness. She quickly went from place to place on the square in front of the club, making photos. Enterring the square and the club collective farmers, dancing young girls and boys in the circle, applauding to them old women and old men, crews and the best workers made the plan ahead of schedule, children with red small flag - all the most bright, the most festive and glad fell into lens of the Novikova's camera.

The frontdoors of the club are broadly opened. Nishambay is standing at the entry. He stops every coming person and politely offers to wipe feet; sometimes, by mistake, he stops even those, who come out from the club.

On the walls of foyer, around the hall slogans and posters, diagrams of the growing facilities of the collective farm, factors of the performing the agreements of the socialist competition between section and crew, colorful outlines of the park, public buildings and new houses of the kishlak are hung. On the most visible place, at the entry to the hall a festive number of the mural newspaper with portrait of the leading people of the collective farm is hung. On the other part of the entry, on shop window, new journals and books are exposed.

In the hall on the scene with red varnish a star is shining; from it like a fan small flags and banners disperse to the both sides. Below on a red linen letters and numerals of the slogan in honour of great anniversary are shown white; from it to both sides of the scene the lined papers with quoting from utterances of Vladimir Iliich Lenin hang down. At the heart of the scene - big, decorated with festoons of verdure and colourful portraits of Lenin, Kalinin, and Ahunbabaev. On the foregrounds there is a big, for the whole scene, table of the presidium, covered with red fabric. On the table there placed wrapped with pink paper clays with live flowers.

Collective farmers leisurely entered the hall and occupied places.

Kanizyak with Novikova moved to the first rows. But didn't have time to sit, as from the dark-green wings Ibragimov looked out and by signs called them to the scene.

In the large room behind the scene the members of the board of the collective farm and best workers already had gathered.

Attention of Novikova was attracted by Ziyadahon. She looked through her note pad in blue cover, and replaced it from one pocket into another, and though she talked with people, it was seen that she was thought about this note pad. Her pale face clearly showed that she was in excitement before the report. Ibragimov called Novikova and offered to sit near him. Then Butabay sat there, he showed her a list of the workers, which which must be given for the bonus new houses. Novikova began

to copy the surnames into her note pad, and when reached Kanizyak, asked: - Comrade Butabay, do you know what the word "kanizyak" means?

Butabay could not answer this question and called on help Ibragimov. But that one also did not know the proper meaning of this word. In that moment Kurban-ata entered with a cup of tea on the big tray. Having heard, about what the talk was going, he put the tray on the table and addressed to the agronomist:

-Really, my son, have you never happened to hear the fairy tale about Dalla and Muhtar? One bluffing woman by name Dallya sells to the merchant bondwomen, stolen from Harun al-Rashid. She lied to the Merchant that got slaves from the inheritance of husband. Here it means that kanizyak is a girl or woman, who was possibly bought and sold.

-It means, I guessed correctly, - said Novikova, - a bondwoman.

Kanizyak was sitting aside and did not take the participation in the talk. But she understood that the question was about her, and, having shifted her brow, angrily looked at Maria Fedorovna. That one in answer nodded her head and hinted a tender glance that her secret will not be issued.

-But how could you guess, Maria Fedorovna? - Ibragimov asked.

- I also know one of the fairy tales "Thousand and one night", where the word "kanizyak" is used in the meaning of the bondwoman, a slave, - answered Novikova and addressed to Butabay: - As you see, it's a bad name. For the leading worker it quite does not fit. I would offer such offer at your place today: to give for bonus to Kanizyak not only a new house, but also a new name - name "Hanifa".

- Very good offer and name is good, - Butabay exclaimed and, having looked at upset Kanizyak, deliberately said loudly: - Here we shall finish the harvest; also we'll make a good wedding, Maria Fedorovna. Then we'll register her name in the registry office.

The bell rang. Members of the presidium went to the scene and under applause occupied the place at the red table. Samandarov, having opened the solemn meeting,

congratulated the collective farmers on approaching of great holiday of October revolution and as the applause calmed down, declared:

- The word for the report is given to the comrade Ziyadahon!

Ziyadahon who turned pale, however, trying not to show her shyness, with hard steps passed to the tribune and, having opened the note pad with trembling fingers, looked over the hall. There was silence in the hall; someone quietly caughed, and this calm cough, sounded so unexpectedly aloud, that brought Ziyadahon into confusion. Having felt that attention of hundred of people was concentrated on her and everybody with tension waited for her speech, she quite was lost-. Several seconds passed, which were shown to her a minute, but she stood and peered to the hall not in a power to begin the speech.

Urmandzhan, having noticed that she was exited and could not begin her report, poured from the carafe a glass of water, and, putting it on the edge of the tribune, quietly whispered to her:

"Whom to be shy here! All of them are our own kapsanchi!"

And Ziyadahon, as if exactly it was that very word, which she searched for and could not find, immediately began her speech.

- Comrades kapsanchi... former kapsanchi! - She exclaimed. - Comrade collective farmers!- Almost half of her report she was going to devote to the essence and worldwide-history importance of the Great October socialist revolution, but then, having told about the victory of the collective farm building, stop on success, reached by the collective farm "Koshchinar". However the address "Comrades kapsanchi" cast away her aside.

...Today we celebrate the anniversary of the day, when for the first time over our kishlak - the kishlak of miserable, indigent, slave exploited kapsanchi - rose and shone the second sun, the sun of Great October. This sun lighted up to us the way into another, brighten, free and lucky life, where there is no oppressions and usages of the human by the human...

The speech was uttered easily and liberally. Yes, having spoken about the past, present and future of kapsanchi, Ziyadahon did not need any thesis. And former kapsanchis, having held their breath, with excitement listened to her speech; - she spoke about them, about their fight for the new life, about their labor feat on the construction of the channel, on the cotton fields, on the construction of new "Koshchinar". They applauded her; from the rows it was heard:

-That's a faithful word, comrade Ziyadahon! It is right.

More than for one hour Ziyadahon had been spoken. When she finished her report with gratitude to the great bolshevik party, everybody rose and supported these words by hot, friendly applause. The Resolution of the administration about presenting bonuses to the best workers must be read by the foreman Karimov. He didn't have time to get to the tribunes, as from the first row the note was thrown on the table of the presidium. Samandarov opened it and read:

"My son Urmandzhan! I want to say few words in addition to the report of Ziyadahon.

You're Kurban-ata".

Samandarov grinned in moustache and passed the note to Urmandzhan, and that one, having read it, showed it to Novikova and nodded the head at the old man: Kurban-ata, having extended his neck, impatiently looked at the scene from the fifth row.

-It's interesting what this old man wants to add to the report? - Asked Novikova.

-I do not know, - answered Urmandzhan. – If you want, call him.

Novikova nodded her head and Urmandzhan gave a sign to the old man so that he passed behind the scene.

Kurban-ata has immediately got up, came out of the row and, by quickly steps made his way to the lateral passage. In the room behind the scene he was waited by Urmandzhan and Novikova.

-Well, father-asked Urmandzhan, moving towards the old man a chair- what have you got to add to the report? Didn't you like the report?

Kurban-ata pensively sat, passed his hand over the table, brushing off dust, and then said:

-I liked, but I also want to speak. My heart is filled, sonny, can not keep silence. His voice quailed, and there were tears in eyes. -let me pour out my sadness before people! It lies in my heart by layers!

-Eh, father, how can you cry in such great day, when there is a joy in every heart! What sadness have you got? What kind of grief? Kurban-ata immediately possessed himself.

-Ziyadahon, - began he to explain, is young still. She knows about the past of kapsanchi through hearsay. I want to tell that I myself outlived at the prince reign, at ishan Abduvakkas, yuzbashi and ellikbashi, what I felt when they killed my senior brother and doomed my mother on eternal sufferings.

- Faithfully, it must be told. I understand you- said Urmandzhan, - The deceased are remembered at the days of great holiday. But father, will it be right to speak about this now? Do you hear, how people applause? Workers are presented bonuses. Everybody is merry and happy. There will be another, more suitable event, and we shall ask you to tell.

But Kurban-ata became obstinate. Then Ziyadahon offered the old man so that he told her about this, and promised to place his story by a separate chapter in the book about kishlak of kapsanchi... The official part of the meeting was ended. Everybody began to congratulate with given bonuses, in the hall and foyer it was noisy.

Soon the concerto of the circle of amateur performances of the collective farm "Koshchinar" began. Even among spectators there was found a lot of singers and dancers, who wanted to perform, so the concerto was delayed.

Kurban-ata, having heard from someone that Novikova would leave early in the morning, emphatically required from Urmandzhan that he immediately made a conversation with her. And though Novikova wanted to listen to the concerto, she, so that not to offend the old man, decided to listen and write his story.

The concerto was ended late in the night. Men and women, lad and girls went from the club to the streets and by the groups began to disperse in different sides, toward Koshchinar, Bakakurullak and Kugazar, stretched below, on riverside, which under the moon light sparkled by the milk whiteness. The youth left with songs. The olds men and old women, remembering their youth, made fun of each other and went slowly, resting on sticks.

2

Kanizyak was to stay at night with Maria Fedorovna, but first she had to go home. New high-heeled shoes burnt her feey so much, and it was so uncomfortably to go that she decided to change them, Sidykdzhan placed on shoulders the head of Nasibali, who fell asleep on the hand of the aunty Anzirat, Kanizyak took for the hand Hashimdzhane and they started to Bakakurullak.

Aunty Anzirat, as if only she was present at the concerto, the whole road retold, how they danced and sing...

Kanizyak changed the shoes, and Sidykdzhan went to accompany her. To shorten the way, they went by the upper road, liing over Koshchinar. People have not yet gone to bed, the youth continued to have fun. Sometimes the song of girsl was heard in the distance:

In the District commitee – doors are wide opened.

Everybody hurry there now.

To the girls of the soviet country

The Bay is not frightened - a greedy beast.

Kanizyak stopped, listened. The songs were heard from that side of the yard. From the bank to the other bank there was a track from the moon light, transfusing with silvery ripples.

Fly to us, a plane,
Lower your quick move
We'll give you a letter,
To the Kremlin it will reach,
Sidykdzhan sadly looking at the moon track, said:

-See, Kanizyakzhon, how beautiful is river in the night. Earlier I did not notice this beauty. Kanizyak deeply took a sigh.

-Yes, Sidykdzhan-aka, - also sadly she answered, - we did not notice many things earlier. But now we see all beautiful...

They went further. But did not pass and half of kilometre, as Sidykdzhan again stopped and exclaimed:

-Lights! Electricity!

In the distance behind the river the uncountable number of the lights blazed.

- It's truth, electricity! - Kanizyak with joy called back –The collective farm "The New Life" started its water-power station.

On the road dark silhouettes of two persons were shown, who quickly were approaching. Having noticed them, Kanizyak grasped for the hand Sidykdzhan:

-Someone is going... Let's go off from the road and hide, Sidykdzhan-aka.

Sidykdzhan put his hand on her shoulder.

- Why?

-What "why"? Wat will people say, having seen us together in the night?

-But what they can say? Do not be afraid, now they will say nothing bad.

But Kanizyak pulled him from the road downwards, behind the bushes, and Sidykdzhan did not resist.

It was Kurban-aa and Ibragimov.

Kurban-ata, pressing close to one leg, went so quickly that Ibragimov hardly followed him. They flashed past the bush, and Kanizyak and Sidykdzhan heard, how Kurban-ata with anguish pronounced some word and for several times repeated it.

Soon they escaped. Sidykdzhan and Kanizyak got on the road.

- Why is father so upset? - With enxiety asked Sidykdzhan.

Kanizyak was bewildered not less.

- I do not know... - she quietly said and suddenly hurried- Let's go faster, Sidykdzhan-aka, we'll ask Maria Fedorovna. After all they came out of the club, Maria Fedorovna warned me that Kurban-ata would tell something, Rauf-aka – would translate, and she – would write down.

When they approached to the new house, Maria Fedorovna was standing on the porch. Having seen Kanizyak, she asked:

-Haven't you met anybody on the road? - And, not expecting the answer, invited them to the room. She was much exited.

- What wrong with you, Maria Fedorovna, - asked Kanizyak, - why do you look at me so strange?

Maria Fedorovna answered nothing to the question. She got up, then sat, then, looking into the note pad, tried to say something but could not, -Would you recognize your uncle?- suddenly she asked, and, it's strange, tears flashed in her eyes.

At that time behind the door the tremulous voice of Kurbana-ata was heard.

-Hanifa! My darling!

Kurban-ata quickly entered the room. Weeping and smiling through tears, he pressed Kanizyak to his breast.

THE EIGHTEENTH CHAPTER

At the end of December a leading article appeared in one of the central newspapers of the republic under the headline: "The workers of the collective farm

fields". In this article it was spoken about leading people of the collective farm "Yangi hayat", "Communism", "Ak Altyn" after the name of Lenin and other collective farms of Buhara, Namangan, Surhandarya, Samarkand and Fergana regions of Uzbekistan, about the methods of the sowing, watering, processing and gathering the cotton, created and being created by these outstanding workers, and together with that before the managing organ of the agriculture and figures of the science a task was put - to help workers, experience makers and innovators of the collective farm fields, creating all conditions for ensuring of the success in their fight for high harvest.

This article was devoted to the opening in the region centre the counsels of workers of cotton fields.

Kanizyak, who became Hanifa Usmanova now, never thought that her experiences with branching cotton plant would give such results and that success of her crew would be changed into such big event. She not only has been sent to the regional counsel of workers, but also has been elected into the Presidium of this counsel. During the break, when she was surrounded by the photographers and corresponders of the newspapers, she was very embarrassed. Afterwards, having possessed herself, she told about the party organizer Urmandzhan and the agronomist Ibragimov, who caught her thoughts about branching cotton plant, about Ivan Petrovich, who transfered an unskillful practice into the scientific experience, about ordinary collective farmers – members of her section, who worked at experienced area, and, enumerating the names of these collective farmers, she also named Sidykdzhan Sahibdzhanov.

This conversation was typed in the regional newspaper, and in two-three days on the name of Sidykdzhan to the collective farm "Koshchinar" three salutatory telegrams have been delivered immediately; one is from brother and mother, the other – from the chairman of the administration of the collective farm in Bahrabad, Sattarkul, and the third one – from the former coachman of Sabirdzhan-kary Haydar-

Ali, who became the chairman of the village soviet, in that very kishlak, where Zunnun-hodzha lived.

In the middle of January former kapsanchi have seen in one of the Moscow magazines a big essay of Maria Fedorovna. In this essay it was told about the kishlak Kapsanchi at that time, when the ground and water "were in hands of the prince and ishan, about kapsanchi people, who, as slaves, worked hard on parasites, but themselves dragged a miserable existence - neither ate to satisfiety nor died from hunger, about Farmankul and his wife, who heroically died for the Soviet government during the Civil war, and, finally, about present people of the collective farm. Quite a lot of place in the essay was engaged by the story about Hanifa, the daughter of the hero of the civil war, and the old man Kurban - Maria Fedorovna touchingly described their meeting.

Zakir-ata, having listened to the essay of Novikova, frowned with the brow and offensively said:

- Let her life will be long, she wrote very well, as if she had seen it all with own eyes, but there is a defect all the same - why she wrote that I worked at the kennel at the prince?

The wedding of Hanifa and Sidykdzhan was to take place after the sharing incom of the collective farm. But several days before the meeting of the collective farmers usta Tulyagan advised to postpone the wedding for February, when it was expected to start the collective farm power station. The advice was very sensible - what a wedding without lights?

However, such decision corresponded to the desires of the bridegroom and bride, because after the sharing incom they so much care... First it seemed to them that most great and important deal – is a wedding, but on "the consultative supper" during the conversation with friends it was decided that before the wedding it is necessary to move to a new house, but the house must be filled with furniture.

Urmandzhan said on this cause:

-Jjoy and happiness in the house must be not only at the day of the wedding, but also every day after the wedding- and offered to shorten the costs on treatment in three times. Having added money to spared amount as much as possible it was possible to buy new furniture for the new house. But furniture and many things were to be got from the district centre in the city.

The bridegroom and bride had to visit a lot of shops. Sidykdzhan facetiously spoke to Hanifa:

-At those days, when I became the worker, I wondered, that one person, it turned out to be, could work so much? Now I am surprised to other thing: does the person require so many things so that to live normally?

After all necessities was bought and transported, Sidykdzhan went for mother to Bahrabad.

He often visitted her and already has once intimated her that he was intending to marry; first she remonstrated against the secondary marriage, but when during his last time arrival he definitely reported on wedding, she said: - Will is yours, sonny, do what you want. Probably she believed that the son found in Koshchinar his happiness, and suddenly changed her attitude to the future daughter-in-law. With aunty Anzirat she already made friends in absentia, and even began to save something from her earning in the collective farm for the wedding.

When Sidykdzhan invited his mother to the wedding, aunty Hadicha quickly having dressed, took with herself gifts for aunty Anzirat, Hanifa, Hashimdzhana and grandson Nasibali and went to Koshchinar together with the son.

Sidykdzhan hid for a long time from his mother that Sharafat tossed him a child, but now to hide it already had no sense, so he told everything to her.

Having listened to him, aunty Hadicha also remembered something. It turned out to be that in summer Sharafat came to her and overwinded the whole yard upside-down. She rushed on the mother-in-law would beat the old woman if the neighbours did not come.

In Koshchinar Hadicha together with aunty Anzirat called for help all neighbours and close familiars, and nearly for two weeks worked hard to prepare everything for the wedding: sew the blankets, pillows, prepared the wedding gift for everybody, who should be presented, decorated the house "on-new fashion", asked the knowing people how "red wedding" should be held, consulted with Ibragimov. Kurban-ata with the playfulness of the youth ran with different orders, trying to help the old women.

Meanwhike the collective farm power station was finished, and its opening was appointed on the second of February. But usta Tulyagan spoke that "authority" of the power station in Koshchinar is powerfully undermined because of that in the next kishlak more powerful station was opened, which was to give the energy to ten collective farms. But although Koshchinar people looked at their small power station, equiped on the place of the old water pump, as on the donkey, which can serve, "until a foal will grow up", all the same, a lot of people came on the opening of it in Bakakurullak.

It was snowing a little.

Butabay opened the mass-meeting. Urmandzhan made a short speech and congratulated Koshchinar people with a light bulb of Ilich. Butabay waved his hand - and over the whole Koshchinar electric light flashed up.

Now darkness was banished from the streets of old and new kishlaks, from the yards and houses forever. All Koshchinar people - relatives, friends, neighbours, happy and glad, went homes and congratulated each other.

The wedding was appointed on Sunday. For two days before the wedding Sidykdzhan went to the district centre to do last shopings. Going past the districy executive commitee, he saw the big redhead horse of Ziyadahon.

Sidykdzhan entered there. At the door of the cabinet of Mavlyanbekov employees were standing and, extending necks, lokked into the half-opened door. Ziyadahon talked with someone on telephone. Having seen Sidykdzhan, she stopped talking and impatiently asked:

- Hanifa... Is Hanifa with you?

Sidykdzhan had not time to answer, as she grasped him for the hand and dragged to the cabinet. Employees made way, giving to pass.

Not understanding what was going on, Sidykdzhan with excitement passed the threshold of the cabinet.

There were Mavlyanbekov, Butabay and an unacquainted old man in Russian cloth - strong, with big white beard, which closed his broad breast.

-Here is Sidykdzhan Sahibdzhanov! - said Butabay.

The old man got up, put into the ashtray the pipe, which he smoked and in surprise, with immediately became wet eyes, and looked at Sidykdzhan. Then he broadly scattered his hands and, embracing him, said in pure Uzbek:

-I am not late for your wedding...

Butabay, having seen the bewildered face of Sidykdzhan, loudly burst out laughing.

-This is Usman-ata! What, don't you recognize your father-in-law? He is father of Hanifa! Your father-in-law!

Sidykdzhan was once again embraced with old man. Through several minutes they rose so that to go to Koshchinar. It seems, all employees left to the street. Everybody spoke the names of Kanizyak-Hanifa, Kurban-ata, and Novikova...

Usman-ata did not go by measured steps, embracing for neither shoulder nor did that one, or other one, pressing their hands.

At the entrance the horsecar was waiting for them.

Ziyadahon left forward, and everybody started following her. Shorter the distance between them and Koshchinar was shortened; more Usman-ata was agitated. At the thought that the moment was approaching, when he would see his daughter Hanifa and brother Kurban, he felt unprecedented joy, and only somewhere in the small corner of his consciousness the thought flashed that this joy could come earlier.

He wanted both to laugh and cry from this enormous joy, which did not leave him from that moment, when he had read the essay of Maria Novikova.

The whole road he spoke without stopping. He began to tell about that event with yuzbashi in Buvayda, or about that, how he was exiled to Siberia and how in sixteenth year he heard from one person, arrived from Buvayda, about the disappearance of the family and brother, then about his participation in the civil war in Siberia, where had found the second Motherland and worked now as a chairman of executive committee in Novosibirsk region, And for several times he repeated, how Maria Fedorovna met him in Moscow and how she felt sorry that could not go together with him to the wedding of Hanifa and Sidykdzhan.

When riders drove on the bridge over the channel, in the distance between white houses on the hill and on riversides a great number of lights were lighted.

-Our collective farm! - Sidykdzhan exclaimed.

Usman-ata, strained the reins, stopped the horse.

O-oh, - he delightfully said, - is the kishlak of kapsanchis really so beautiful?

Ehe! - Butabay merrily called back on his word. -- Once I also looked from here at our dark kishlak and thought: "But where is the kishlak? After all these are the ruins of old graveyard!"

But it is so, - said Ziyadahon, - After all our new kishlak - Koshchinar sparkles with the lights!

-Our new life! - Sidykdzhan added. Usman-ata pensively said in Russian;

-Really, our life became better, our life became happier...

And, not being in power to bear the last minutes of the waiting, he started the horse by big trot on the new broad and even road.

In the distance the lights of Koshchinar sparkled with joy.

1951-1952

Chapter II. Translation of Negatively Evaluated Words in the Novel “The Lights of Koshchinar” by Famous Uzbek Writer Abdulla Kahhar

2.1. Theoretical Problems of Present Day Semasiology

A further subdivision within the lexico-grammatical groups is achieved in the well-known thematic subgroups, such as terms of kinship, names for parts of the human body, color terms, military terms and so on. The basis of grouping this time is not only linguistic but also extra-linguistic: the words are associated because the things they name occur together and are closely connected in reality. It has been found that these words constitute quite definitely articulated spheres held together by differences, oppositions and distinctive values. For an example it is convenient to turn to the adjectives. These are known to be subdivided into qualitative and relative. Among the first, adjectives that characterize a substance for shape, color, physical or mental qualities, speed, size,¹ etc. are distinguished.

The group of color terms has always attracted the attention of linguists because it permits research of lexical problems of primary importance. The most-prominent among them is the problem of the systematic or non-systematic character of vocabulary and of the relationship between thought and language. There are many hundreds of articles written about color terms².

V. A. Moskovitch gives a clear systematic description of this micro system in English. The basic color name system comprises four words: *blue, green, yellow, red*; they cover the whole spectrum. All the other words denoting colors bring details into this scheme and form subsystems of the first and second order, which may be

¹ See, for instance: Е.А. Отвар, Прилагательные со значением размера в английском языке (small. little. big. great), канд.лисс., Л., 1994

² См.: В.А. Москвитин. *Статистика и семантика*. М., 2002

considered as synonymic series with corresponding basic terms as their dominants. Thus *red* is taken as a dominant for the subsystem of the first order: *scarlet, orange, crimson, rose*, and the subsystem of the second degree is: *vermilion, wine red, cherry, coral, copper-red*, etc. Words belonging to the basic system differ from words belonging to subsystems not only semantically but in some other features as well. These features are: (1) frequency of use; (2) motivation; (3) simple or compound character; (4) stylistic coloring; (5) combining power. The basic terms, for instance, are frequent words belonging to the first thousand of words in H. S. Eaton's "semantic frequency list"; their motivation is lost in present-day English. They are all native words of long standing. The motivation of color terms in the subsystems is very clear: they are derived from the names of fruit (*orange*), flowers (*pink*), coloring stuffs (*indigo*). Basic system words and most of the first degree terms are root words, the second degree terms are derivatives or compounds: *copper-red, jade-green, sky-colored*. Stylistically the basic terms are definitely neutral; the second degree terms are either special or poetic. The meaning is widest in the four basic terms; it gradually narrows down from subsystem to subsystem.

Thematic groups as well as ideographic groups (in which words belonging to different parts of speech are linguistically and thematically related) are mostly studied diachronically on the principles of comparative linguistics.¹

1 The boundary between thematic groups and semantic fields is not always clear-cut, so that the treatment offered by Moskovitch can be also, referred to the latter.

Subsequent works of this scholar, including her doctoral dissertation, are also devoted to the problem of the lexical and lexico-semantic system. А.А. Уфимцева. Проблемы системной организации лексики, докт. дисс. М., 1970.

A. A. Ufimtseva's monograph on the historical development of the words *eorpye*, *land*, *grand*; *middan-()eard*, *molde*, *folde* and *hruse*, centres round OE *eorpye*>*earth* and denoting various aspects of the same notion, describes in great detail the semantic evolution of these words from the Old English period up to the present. The set in this case is defined by enumerating all its elements as well as by naming the notion lying at the basis of their meanings. This author calls her group lexico-semantic and offers this investigation as a way of revealing the system underlying the vocabulary. The difficulty, however, lies in the transition from this very limited subset of nouns to the whole of the vocabulary. The possibilities of transferring the results on the vocabulary system remain undefined.

The author succeeds in bringing forth different types of within ties within a lexical system. Her comparative analysis of the semantic structures of the words *land*, *grand*, *middan-year* very definitely shows particular and concrete manifestations of general features. Every feature of a notion (and consequently every component of meaning, — I. A.) may serve simultaneously as uniting for equivalent lexical elements and differentiating with respect to other units. Thus all the semantic variants of the word *land* are united by the meaning of the feature that characterizes extension in space; with respect to all the other words (*grund*, *eorpye*, *middan-weard*, *folde*, *molde*) the same feature is distinctive.²

All the elements of lexico-semantic groups remain within limits of the same part of speech and the same lexico-grammatical group. When grammatical meaning is not taken into consideration, we obtain the so-called ideographic groups.

The ideographic subgroups are independent of classification into parts of speech. Words and expressions are here classed not according to their lexico-grammatical

meaning but strictly according to their signification, i.e. to the system of logical notions. These subgroups may comprise nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs together, provided they refer to the same notion. Thus V. I. Agamdzhanova unites into one group such words as *tight* n, *bright* a, *shine* v and other words connected with the notion of light as something permitting living beings to see the surrounding objects.

The approach resembles the much discussed theory of semantic fields but is much more precise, because this author gives purely linguistic criteria according to which words belonging to the group may be determined. The equivalence of words in this case is reflected in their valency.¹

The theory of semantic fields continues to engage the attention of linguists. A great number of articles and full-length monographs have been written on this topic and the discussion is far from being closed.

Jost Trier's conception of linguistic fields is based on Saussure's theory of language as a synchronous system of networks held together by differences, oppositions and distinctive values.² The starting point of the whole field theory was J. Trier's work on intellectual terms in Old and Middle High German. Trier shows that they form an interdependent lexical sphere where the significance of each unit is determined by its neighbors. The semantic areas of the units limit one another and cover up the whole sphere. This sphere he called a linguistic, conceptual or lexical

¹ В.И. Агамджанова, О лингвистической природе идеографической связи слов (на материале группы с доминантной light «совет» в современном английском языке). Ученые записки Латвийского гос. ун-та, т. 92. филол. науки, вып. 2, 1996

² See: Jost Trier, *Der Deutsche Wortschatz im Sinnbezirk des Verstandes. Die Geschichte eines sprachlichen Feldes*, Heidelberg, 2003

See: S. Ullmann, *The Principles of Semantics*, p. 157.

field. His definition (here given in S. Ullmann's translation) is: "Fields are linguistic realities existing between single words and the total vocabulary; they are parts of a whole and resemble words in that they combine into some higher unit, and the vocabulary in that they resolve themselves into smaller units." Since the publication of Trier's book, the field theory has proceeded along different lines, and several definitions of the basic notion have been put forward. A search for objective criteria made W. Porzig, G. Ipsen and other authors narrow the conception down. Ipsen studies Indo-European names of metals and notices their connection with color adjectives. Porzig pays attention to regular contextual tics: *dog—bark, blind—see, see—eye*. A. Jolles takes up correlative pairs like *right—, left*. The greatest merit of the field theories lies in their attempt to find linguistic criteria disclosing the systematic character of language. Their structuralism orientation is consistent. Trier's most important shortcoming is his idealistic methodology. He regards language as a super-individual cultural product shaping our concepts and our whole knowledge of the world. His ideas about the influence of language upon thought, and the existence of an "intermediate universe" of concepts interposed between man and the universe, is wholly untenable.¹

Freed from its idealistic fetters, Trier's theory may, if properly developed, have far-reaching consequences in modern semantics. At this point mention should be made of influential and promising statistical work by A. Shaikevitch². This investigation is based on the hypothesis that semantically related words must occur near one another in the text, and vice versa, if the words often occur in the text together they must be semantic-ally related. Words (adjectives) were chosen from concordance dictionaries for Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare and several other English poets. The material was studied statistically, and the results proved the hypothesis to be correct. Groups were obtained without making use of their

meaning on a strictly formal basis, and their elements proved to be semantically related. For example: *faint, feeble, weary, sick, tedious* and *whole* 'healthy' formed one group. *Thin, thick, subtle* also came together. The experiment shows that a purely formal criterion of co-occurrence can serve as a basis of semantic equivalence.

A syntactic approach to the problem of semantic fields has been initiated by the Moscow structuralist group. From their point of view, the detailed syntactic properties of the word are its meaning. Y. Apresyan proposes an analysis the material of which includes a list of configuration patterns (phrase types) of the language as revealed by syntactic analysis, an indication of the frequency of each configuration pattern and an enumeration of meanings (already known, no matter how discovered) that occur in each pattern.

Preliminary study of English verbs as constituents of each pattern has yielded corresponding sets of verbs with some semantic features in common. A semantic field can therefore be described on the basis of the valency potential of its members. Since a correlation has been found between the frequency of a configuration pattern and the number of word meanings which may appear in it, Apresyan proposes that a hierarchy of increasingly comprehensive word fields should be built by considering configuration patterns of increasing frequency.

2. 2. Different Approaches in the Classification of Words

As R.S. Ginzburg said “the word as well as any linguistic sign is a two-facet unit possessing both form and content or, to be more exact, sound form and meaning. Neither can exist without the other. For example, [θimbl] is a word within

the framework of the English language primarily because it has the lexical meaning – “a small cap of metal, plastic etc worn on the finger in sewing...” and the grammatical meaning of the Common case, singular. In the other languages it is not a word, but a meaningless sound- duster”¹

The term word denotes the basic unit of a given language resulting from the association of a particular meaning with a particular group of sounds capable of a particular grammatical employment. A word therefore is simultaneously a semantic, grammatical and phonological unit”- said I. Arnold.²

The word is one of the fundamental units of language. It is dialectical unity of form and content. Its content or meaning is not identical to notion, but it may reflect human notions, and in this sense may be considered as form of their existence. Notions fixed in the meanings of words are formed as generalized and approximately correct reflections of reality in signifying them words reflect in reality in their content. There are several types of words. One of them monosemantic words, i.e. words having only one meaning are comparatively few in number, these are mainly scientific terms, such as hydrogen, molecule and the like. The bulk of English words are polysemantic, that is to say possess more than one meaning. The actual number of meanings of the commonly used ranges from five to about a hundred. In fact, the commoner the word the more meanings it has.

Polysemantic words are words which have more than two meanings. E.g. The word “man” has eleven meanings in modern English.

- 1) Человек; 2) адвокат; 3) мужчина; 4) храбрец; 5) человечество;
- 6) служащий; 7) рабочий; 8) муж; 9) моряк; 10) вассал; 11) пешка (в шахматах)

² I.V. Arnold “The English Word” Moscow, 1973. page-9

Many words, especially characterized by a high frequency rating, are not connected with meaning by one-to-one relationship. On the contrary, one symbol as a rule serves to render several different meanings. The phenomenon may be to be the reverse of synonymy where several symbols correspond to one meaning.

Words may be classified according to the concepts underlying their meaning. This classification is closely connected with the theory of conceptual or semantic fields. By the term “semantic fields” we understand a closely, knit sectors of vocabulary each characterized by a common concept. For example the words blue, red yellow, black, etc may be described as making up the semantic field of colors, the word mother, father, brother, cousin, etc. –as members of the semantic field of kinship terms, the words joy, happiness, gaiety, enjoyment, etc. as belonging to the field of pleasurable emotions, and so on.

Semantic dependence of the word on the structure of the field may be also illustrated by comparing members of analogous conceptual fields in different languages. Comparing, for example, kinship terms in Russian and in English we observe that the meaning of the English term mother-in-law is different from the Russian тёща and свекровь as the English term covers the whole area, which in Russian is divided between the two words. The same is true of the members of the semantic field of color (с.f. blue- синий, голубой), of human body (с.f. hand, arm- рука) and others.

There is being comparatively small lexical groups of words belonging to the same part of speech and liked by a common concept. The words bread, cheese, milk, meat, etc. make up a group with the concept of food as the common denominator of meaning. Such smaller lexical groups consisting of words of the same part of speech are usually termed lexico –semantic groups. It is observed that the criterion for joining words together into semantic fields and lexico-semantic groups is the identity of one the components of their meaning found in all the lexical units making up these lexical groups. Any of the semantic components may be chosen to represent the group. For

example, the word saleswoman may be analyzed into the semantic components “human”, “female”, “professional”. Consequently the word saleswoman may be included into a lexico –semantic group under the heading of human together with the words man, woman, girl, etc. and under the heading female with the words girl, wife, and woman and also together with the words teacher, pilot, butcher etc. as professionals.

Another approach to the classification of vocabulary items into lexico-semantic groups is the study hyponymic relations between words. By hyponymy is meant a semantic relationship of inclusion. Thus, e.g. vehicle includes car, bus, taxi and so on: oak implies tree; horse entails animal; table entails furniture. Thus the hyponymic relationship may be viewed as the hierarchical relationship between the meaning of the general and the individual terms.

The general term is sometimes referred to as the classifier and serves to describe the lexico-semantic groups, e.g. lexico-semantic groups of vehicles, movement, emotions, etc.

The individual terms can be said to contain or entail the meaning of the general term in addition to their individual meanings, which distinguish them from each-other.

It is of importance to note that in such hierarchical structures certain words may be both classifiers and members of the group.

Another way to describe hyponymy is in terms of genus and differentia.

The more specific term is called the hyponym of the more general, and the more general is called the hyperonym or the classifier.

Hyponymic classification may be viewed as objectively reflecting the structure of vocabulary and is considered by many linguists as one of the most important principles for the description of meaning.

A general problem with this principle of classification (just as with lexico-semantic group criterion) is that there often exist overlapping classifications. For

example, persons may be divided into adults (man, woman, husband, etc.) and children (boy, girl, lad, etc.)

but also into national groups (American, Russian, Chinese, etc.), professional groups (teacher, butcher, baker, etc.), social and economic groups, and so on.

Another problem of great importance for linguists is the dependence of the hierarchical structures of lexical units not only on the structure of the corresponding group of referents in real world but also on the structure of vocabulary in this or that language.

Neologism is any word which is formed according to the productive structural patterns or borrowed from another language and felt by the speakers as something new.

So neologism is newly coined words or phrase or a new meaning for an existing word or a word borrowed from another language. As a result of the development of science and industry many new words are appeared in the language.

e.g. isotope, tape-recorder, supermarket, sputnik, space rocket, lunik, space-ship.

Neologism may be divided into:

- 1) root words: e.g. jeep-a small light motor vehicle, zebra-street crossing place, sputnik, lunik etc:
- 2) derived words: e.g. collaborationist – one who in occupied territory works helpfully with the enemy: to accessorize to provide with dress accessories:
- 3) Compound: e.g. space-rocket, air-drop, microfilm –reader.

New words are as a rule mono semantic. Terms used in various field of science and technique make the greater part of neologism. New words belong only to the notional parts of speech: to nouns, verbs, adjectives etc.

Neologisms are mainly formed by:

1) word formation (mainly productive type)

E.g. -gen, -ogen: carcinogen (biological term)

-ics: psycholinguistics, electronics.

Conversion: sputnik –to sputnik

-nik: filmnik, folknik.

2) Semantic extension: heel-a tractor (old meaning: heel –the back part of foot): to screen – to classify, to select methodically (old meaning was – to separate coal select methodically (old meaning was – to separate coal into different sizes.

3) Borrowing: telecast, telestor (Greek), sputnik, lunnik, undarnik (Russian).

Words may drop out as a result of the disappearance of the actual objects they denote.

These words are called absolote words.

The disappearance of words may be caused as a result of influence of borrowings.

E.g. the Scandinavian “take” and “die” ousted O.E. niman and sweldan.

The French “army” and “place” replaced the OE here and steps.

Words, which are not used generally, are called archaisms. They are used in poetic vocabulary e.g. steed (horse), slay (kile), welkin (sky).

Archaisms should be distinguished from historical terms or histories, which denote historical reality and commonly used in modern English.

E.g. cannon-ball, chain-mail, lance, archer, baldric speech also express the speakers attitude to what he is talking about. The speaker may to warn, to influence people, to express his approved and disapproval. Words expressing emotion are called emotionally colored words.

Diminutive and derogatory affixes play important role in forming emotionally colored words.

E.g. daddyu, kiddykins, babykins, oldiee, blackiee,

папочкаu, сестренка, девчушка, зайка, солнышко, старичок, старушка.

Interjections also express emotion without naming them:

Ah! Hush! Hell! Nonsense! Pooh!

Ах! Ой! Эх! Ну и ну! Ерунда!

The derogatory suffix may form emotionally colored words e.g.

Drunkardu – пьяница

Dullard – тупица

It is very interesting that many personal nouns formed by the composition from complete sentences or phrases in most cases are derogatory:

E.g. also-run - ну и скакун,

Never –say–die- не сдающийся, непреклонный

There are some words, which indicate the special importance of the thing expressed. They are called intensifiers.

E.g. even, ever, all, so, awfully, tremendously, wonderfully, terribly.

The Russian words: даже, ничто, все, ужасно, прекрасно, очень, сильно.

It should be pointed out that among the emotionally colored words we could find words which express evaluation, judgment. They are called **evaluatory words**. Mostly names of animals have a strong evaluator force e.g. cattwitted-мелочный, dirty dog –грязный подлец.

On different occasions and situations the speaker uses different words, chooses different words in different spheres of communication. There are some words which are used in lecture, in a poem or when speaking to a child, an official person, etc. They are very highly frequent words. These words are called **stylistically neutral words**.

E.g. evening, man, girl, table, read, write, speak, beautiful, nice etc.

Also we have a lot of words which cannot be used in any situation or we speak to any person. They are called **stylistically marked words**.

E.g. the English nouns “horse”, “gee-gee” has the same meaning, they all refer to the same animal but they are stylistically different.

“Horse” is stylistically neutral and may be used in any situation. “Steed” belongs to poetic vocabulary. It has a lofty meaning “Gee-gee” is a mersery words neutral in a child’s speech. And it is used in adult conversation. So, stylistically colored words are suitable only on certain definite occasions in specific conditions of communication.

2.3. Opposition of Emotionally Colored and Emotionally Neutral Words

There are people who are assumed that speech is a sort of device for making statements. They forget its numerous other functions. Speech also expresses the speaker's attitude to what he is talking about, his emotional reaction, his relations with his audience. He may wish to express his approval or disapproval or to make some parts of what he says more emphatic. All these factors introduce into the lexical meaning of words additional overtones. These again are apt to be confused. Using terms like “expressive”, “emotive”, “affective”, “slang”, some authors are inclined to treat them as synonyms, thinking, for instance, that an emotive word is of necessity also a slang word, or considering all stylistically coloured words as emotional. We shall see that this is not necessarily the case.

In what follows we shall understand by emotive speech any speech or utterance conveying or expressing emotion. This emotive quality of discourse is due to syntactical, international and lexical peculiarities. By lexical peculiarities we mean the presence of emotionally coloured words. The emotional colouring of the word may be permanent or occasional. We shall concentrate our attention on the first, A word acquires its emotional colouring, otherwise called its affective connotations, its power to evoke or directly express feelings, as a result of its history in emotional contexts reflecting emotional situations. The character of denotata corresponding to the root of the word may be brought with emotion. Thus in the emotive phrases like *to be beastly mean about something*, *a glorious idea*, *a lovely drink*, *a rotten business*, etc., the emotional quality is based upon associations brought about by such notions as ‘beast’, ‘glory’, ‘love’ and ‘rot’ and the objects they stand for.

The best studied types of emotional words are interjections. They express emotions without naming them: *Ah! Alas! Bother! Boy! Fiddlesticks! Hear, hear! Heavens! Hell! Humbug! Nonsense! Pshaw! Pooh!* Etc.

Some of them are primary interjections; others are derived from other parts of speech. On the latter opinions differ. Some say that *Come!* And *Hark!* Are not interjections at all, but complete sentences with their subject not expressed. We shall not go into this controversy and keep to our main theme.¹

A word may have some morphological features signalling its emotional force. These may be either morphemes or patterns. Diminutive and derogatory affixes, though not so numerous and variegated as in Russian, still play an important role. The examples are *daddy, darling, dearie, babykins, blackie, and oldie*. The scarcity of emotional suffixes favours the appearance of such combinations as: *little chap, old chap, old fellow, poor-devil*, where the emotional effect results from the interaction of elements. The derogatory group of suffixes may be exemplified by *bastard, drunkard, dullard, trustard, princeling, weakling, gangster, hipster* (now with a diminutive *hippie*), *mikester, mobster, and youngster*. It must be noted that the suffix - *ster* is derogatory- only with nouns denoting persons, and neutral otherwise: cf. *roadster*- an open automobile.

There is a disparaging semi-affix: -*monger*, *panic-monger, scandal monger, scaremonger, warmonger*.

A very interesting problem, so far investigated but little, concerns the relationship between the morphological pattern of a word and its emotional possibilities. Thus, for example, personal nouns formed by composition from complete sentences or phrases are derogatory: *also ran, never-do-well, sit-by-the-fire, stick-in-the-mud, and diehard*. *I suppose your friends, if you have any, don't!* Mean

much to you unless... they are great-something-or-other. (FAIRCHILD) The presence of the emotional component is for example evident in *also ran* in the following example: (her son was)... *her only consolation, in spite of the fact that she regarded herself as a devout Christian. Little Johnny took first, second and third place; God was an Also ran.* (HUXLEY)

Another group expressing censure consists of personal nouns formed by combined composition and conversion from verbs with postpositives: *a come-back*, *a pin-up*. There are several groups expressing censure by their morphological structure. There are- personal nouns formed by conversion: *a bore*, *a swell* and by combined composition and conversion from verbs with postpositives; *a come-back* 'a person reinstated in his former position'¹, *a stand-in* 'a substitute', *a stuck-up* = *an upstart* 'a person who assumes arrogant tone', also 'one who has risen from insignificance', *a washout* 'a failure'¹.

To express emotion the utterance must be something not quite ordinary. Syntactically this is reflected in inversion contrasted to the usual word order. Its counterpart in vocabulary is coinage of nonce-words. Very often it is a kind of echo-conversion, as in the following: Hans: *Well?* Lucas: *Well?* Hans: *Don't well me, you feeble old ninny.* (OSBORNE)

Emotional nonce-words are created in angry back-chat by transforming whole phrases into verbs to express irritation with the interlocutor. For example: *Now well'- Don't now-well me! How on earth!? Don't begin how-on-earthling! Oh, bloody hell! You don't bloody-hell here.*

The type is definitely on the increase in English speech of today.

It is interesting to note that emotion is often manifested in a divergence from linguistic norm, in a tendency towards something unusual.

Often the muscular feeling of the emotional word or phrase is more important than its denotational meaning. Its function is to release pent-up emotion, pent-up tension. This may explain why *hell* and *heaven* have such rich possibilities, while *paradise* has practically none.

It must be noted that emotional words only indicate the presence of emotion but very seldom are capable of specifying its exact character.

The emotionally coloured words are contrasted to the emotionally neutral ones. The words of this latter group express notions but do not say anything about the state of the speaker or his mood: *copy, report, impatient, reach, say, welt* is all emotionally neutral. The difference between the sets is not very clear-cut, there are numerous boundary cases. The sets may be said to intersect and contain elements that belong to both because many words are neutral in their direct meaning and emotional under special conditions of context. Having been used for some time with an occasionally emotional effect they may acquire some permanent features in their semantic structure that justify referring them into the other subset.

It is also difficult to draw a line of demarcation between emotional and emphatic or intensifying words; therefore we shall consider the latter a specific group of the emotional words subset. Intensifiers convey special intensity to what is said, they indicate the special importance of the thing expressed. The simplest and most often used of these are such words as *ever, even, all, so*. The first of them, due to its incessant use, has become a kind of semi-affix, as seen from the solid spelling of such combinations as *whatever, whenever*, etc. If we compare: *Where didn't you go?* And *why didn't you go?* We shall see at once how much more expressive and

emphatic the first variant is. There is also a big incessantly developing and changing group of intensifying adverbs: *awfully, capitally, dreadfully, fiercely, frightfully, marvellously, terribly, tremendously, wonderfully* and very many others. The fashion for them changes so that every generation has its favourite intensifiers and feels those used by their elders trite and inexpressive. The denotative meaning of intensifying adverbs may be almost completely suppressed by their emphatic function, so that in spite of the contradiction of combinations like *awfully glad, frightfully beautiful* or *terribly important*, they are very frequent. E.g. *How are you, Molly? You're looking frightfully well*

Very little is known so far about limitations imposed upon the combining possibilities of intensifiers. It is for instance quite usual to say *stark naked* or *stark mad*, where *stark* means 'wholly', but not *stark deaf*; we say *stone deaf* instead. The fact is very little studied from the synchronic point of view. Compare also the fixed character of such combinations as *flat denial, sheer nonsense, paramount importance, and dead tired, bored stiff*. All such purely linguistic constraints concerning the valency of words are of great theoretical interest.

Sometimes it is very difficult to tell an intensifier from an emotionally coloured word, because in many cases both functions are fulfilled by one and the same word, as in the following example: *"You think I know damn nothing," he said indignantly. "Actually I know damn all."* (PRIESTLEY)

An intensifying function may be also given to sound-imitative interjections, as in the following: */ was an athlete, you see, one of those strong- as-a-horse boys. And never a day's illness -- until bang, comes a coronary, or whoosh, go the kidneys!* (HUXLEY).

The emotive effect is also attained by an interaction of syntactic and lexical means. The pattern *a + (A) H + N1 + of -a + N2* is often used to express emotion and emphasis. The precise character of the emotion is revealed by the connotations possible for *N1* and *N2*, the denotata may be repulsive, pleasant or give some image. Compare, for example: *a devil of a time, a deuce of a price, a hell of a success, a peach of a car, an absolute jewel of a report, a mere button of a nose*, etc. The word *button* in the last example acquires expressiveness and ironical connotation, being used metaphorically, i.e. being transferred to a different sphere of notions, whereas in its direct meaning it is emotionally neutral. The adjectives *absolute* and *mere* serve as intensifiers and may be omitted. The fact that the position of the adjective is optional is shown by including its symbol in brackets.

Actually, the position of an emotional word is mostly optional, and this absence of grammatical connection with the rest of the sentence is a common feature of emotional words and intensifiers.

The way emphatic and emotional words are used will be clear if we consider the words *tittle, bloody* and *damned* in the following extract from a play called "The Mulberry Bush": "No, shut up' I'm talking now. Yon don't understand a bloody thing about me or anybody else unless like you they go round and round themselves like dancing round (he damned mulberry fruit in the warden's garden. Dancing round your own little injustices and spites until you is so giddy in the head that you think you're a superman..." (A. WILSON), the adjectives *tittle, bloody* and *damned* are not expressing their original denotative meaning, they render the speaker's scorn. Their connection with the words they precede is very loose. They give a colouring to the whole of the utterance.

Emotional words may be inserted into a syntactic chain without any formal or logical connection with what precedes or follows but influencing the whole and making it more forcible, as, for example, in the following: *"There was a rumour in the office" Wilson, said, "about some diamonds," "Diamonds my eye" Father Rank said. "They'll never find any diamonds."* (GREENE) It would be wrong to consider this use of *my eye* a figurative meaning, its relationship with the direct denotational meaning being different from what we observe in metaphorical or metonymical meanings. In this and similar cases the emotional component of meaning expressing in a very general way the speaker's feelings and his state of mind dominates over the denotational meaning: the latter is suppressed and has a tendency towards fading out.

Emotional words may even contradict the meaning of the words they formally modify, as, for example, in the following: *Everything was too bloody friendly; Damn good stuff this.* The emotional words in these two examples were considered unprintable in the 19th century and dashes were used to indicate the corresponding omissions in oaths; 1) - - n. The word has kept its emotional colouring but its stylistical status has improved.

Words expressing similar emotions may belong to different styles and the vulgar *Damn!* that can be at best qualified as familiar colloquial can be compared with the lofty and poetical *A last* Each of them in its own way expresses vexation, so that their emotional colouring, though not identical, is similar; stylistically they are very different. The criteria by which words can be referred to the set in question are being at present investigated. A difficult problem is presented by words naming emotions: *love, hate, fear, fright, rage*, etc. or associated with emotions: *dead, death, dirt, mean* and the like. Some authors argue that they cannot be considered emotional because emotions play the part of denotatum, of something that is named, not expressed.

Subsequent authors have shown that if the question is considered in purely linguistic terms of word-building and contextual ties it may be proved that some of these words can express feeling. Words belonging (on a synchronic level) to word-families containing interjections can be proved to possess the following properties: they can express emotions, they can lend emotional colouring to the whole sentence in which they occur, and they occupy an optional position. Thus the whole cluster of derivatives with *rot* as their root is regularly emotional: *rot rotten, to ml, roller*. Emotionality is indubitable in the following: *Oh get out! You don't really care, damn you! You asked her to marry you in your rotten cold-blooded way, but I loved her.* (CHRISTIE)

Different positive emotions are rendered by *love* and its derivatives *love* and its derivatives *lovely* adj and *lovely* n (the latter is a synonym for *darling*).

Concluding the paragraph it is necessary to stress that as a rule emotional and emphatic words do not render emotions by themselves but impart these to the whole utterance in co-ordination with syntactic and international means. Only context permits one to judge whether the word serves as a mere intensifier or expresses emotion, and if so, to particularize the type of emotion.

2.4. Negatively Evaluated Words used in the Novel “The Lights of Koshchinar” by Famous Uzbek Writer Abdulla Kahhar.

A large enough and important group which together with emotional and intensifying words could be opposed to the neutral vocabulary may be called **evaluatory words**. Words which, when used in a sentence, pass a value judgment differ from other emotional words in that they can not only indicate the presence of emotion but specify it.

In evaluatory words the denotative meaning is not superseded by the emotional component, on the contrary they co-exist and support each other.

For example, the verb *fabricate* has not lost its original neutral meaning of 'manufacture', but added to it the meaning of 'invent falsely'. When using this word, the speaker is not indifferent to the fact but expresses his scorn, irony or disgust, whereas in using the verb *forged* to name the same action, he merely states the fact. *Scheming* is a derogatory word, it means 'planning secretly, by intrigue or for private ends. For example: 'I *wouldn't exaggerate that, Mildred*" said Felix. "*You're such a schemer yourself; you're a bit too ready to attribute schemes to other people*". "Well, somebody's got to do some scheming, "*said Mildred*" Or let's call it *planning, shall we? As you won't raise a finger to help yourself, dear boy, I have to try to help you. And then I am accused of scheming*". (MURDOCH)

When the emotional variant of the word or a separate emotional word is contrasted to its neutral homonym the emotional word always turns out to be morphologically or semantically derived, not primary.

The names of animals, for instance, when used metaphorically, almost invariably have a strong evaluatory force;

For example, "*Silly ass*" said Dick. "*He's jealous because he didn't win a prize*". (M. DICKENS)

Compare also the word *colt* a young male horse up to an age of four or five, which occurs in the figurative meaning of 'a young inexperienced person', the word *jay* a crow-like bird noted for its bright colours and noisy chattering' figuratively a foolish person who talks a lot. The same type of relationship is seen in the figurative meaning of the word *pup* as a contemptuous term for a conceited young man. All

these words are evaluatory and expressive. The list of examples may be very long: *ass, cat, cow, goose, parrot, pig, rat, shark, sheep, snake, swine, wolf*, etc. Meanings with emotional components always come into being as secondary, not original; in some cases they may give rise to derivation of separate emotional words. Many of these are to be found among interjections.

One and the same may have different evaluation when it is used with words denoting different sex.

For example, *He is a bull*- *Он – бык (то есть здоров и полон энергии)* -a positive evaluation, but *She is a bull* – *Она корова (толстая и неуклюжая)* - a negative evaluation

In Russian there also a lot of such words with both positive and negative evaluation:

Лицо – the word with positive evaluation and *рожа, физиономия, морда* has the negative evaluation.

Emotional, emphatic and evaluatory words should not be confused with words possessing some definite stylistic features although in actual discourse these properties may coincide, and we often come across words both emotionally and stylistically coloured.

**Table 1. The collection of negatively evaluated words found in the novel
“The Lights of Koshchinar” by Abdulla Kahhar**

мертвец	a dead person
Негодяй!	Villain!
Лютый враг!	Fierce enemy!
Хибарка (старый обветшалый домик, что-то наподобие хижины)	A shack
Строптивый старик	A stubborn oldie
Высокий толстый старик (неприглядного вида)	A high fat old man
канизяк	A bound woman, slave
Лоснящаяся бритая голова, брови, похожие на шерстяную веревку, широкая, как торба, борода, рот, подобный рваной дыре в овчине, два желтых клыка...(вид, вызывающий отвращение)	...glossing shaved head, brows, like woolly rope, beard, broad like a feedbag, the mouth, like torn hole in sheepskin, two yellowish fangs...
...трудились на паразитов...	...worked hard on parasites...
мелочный	Cattwitted
Грязный подлец	Dirty dog
Чего это у тебя физиономия такая?	You' ve got a kisser all pissed-off

Сплошные обломы	Got crackups
Тоска зеленая	Drag
Эй, глухомань!	Hey, cloth-ears!
Прохвост	Fink
Убогий	Poor fish
Конченный человек	Burnt-out
Выживший из ума	He doesn't have all his buttons
Чушь	Bullshit
Барахло	Schlock
Расфуфыренный	Dolled up
Лентяй	Cake-eater

2.5. The Ways of Translation of Negatively Evaluated Words used in the Novel “The Lights of Koshchinar” by Famous Uzbek Writer Abdulla Kahhar

The translation of negatively evaluated words presents the significant difficulties. This is explained by that many of them are bright, emotional saturated, belonging to determined speech stiletto and often carrying brightly denominated national nature. In translation of such words there follows to take into account the particularities of the context, in which they are used.

According to Semasiology evaluatory words are divided in two groups: evaluatory words with the positive meaning and evaluatory words with the negative meaning. The translation of negatively evaluated present no great difficulty because

of that fact that such words are often used in everyday speech and in some cases are considered as Vulgar words. Proceeding from Translation theory negatively evaluated words can be translated by the method of:

1) Giving equivalents, which completely corresponds to the sense of some English negatively evaluated words and is founded in one form with it?

2) Finding analogue – negatively evaluated word in the Russian language with the meaning similar to an English word, but founded on other form:

Selecting the analogue often requires from the translator thorough analysis of the context, the nature of translatable negatively evaluated words and their Russian correspondence. There are rather difficult cases of different spelling.

3) Calque - a literal translation of the word. This way is less practical than two previous ways and is used in case when Russian negatively evaluated word has no equivalence or English analogue (or impossibility of the usage of analogue under the cause of the context).

4) Descriptive translation – transference of a Russian negatively evaluated word by free word combinations of the English language. In this case the form may be lost, which means that expressiveness of original negatively evaluated word may also be lost.

5) Contextual change - the usage of such a Russian negatively evaluated word, which though does not correspond by meaning of an English one, taken isolated, but with sufficient exactness (both semantic and stylistic exactness), gives its meaning in the given concrete context.

Table 2. Ways of Translation of Negatively Evaluated Words

	Types of the Translation	Russian	English
	Finding equivalents	Грязный подлец	Dirty dog
	Finding analogues	Хибарка (старый обветшалый домик, что-то наподобие хижины)	A shack
	Descriptive translation	-	-
	Antonomical translation	Выживший из ума	He doesn't have all his buttons
	Using Calques	Высокий толстый старик (неприглядного вида)	A high fat old man
	Other ways	-	-

2.6. The Difficulties in the Translation of Negatively Evaluated Words used in the Novel “The Lights of Koshchinar” by Famous Uzbek Writer Abdulla Kahhar

The translation process consists of two steps. First, the translator should carefully appreciate the tone and spirit of the whole original work through words, sentences and paragraphs it is made up of and determine what kind of style it reflects from both the literary and linguistic points of view. Then he starts translating it sentence by sentence and paragraph by paragraph from beginning to the end, with the reproduction of the original style kept in mind.

The central problem of translation is overall choice of a translation method for a text; the most important particular problem is the correct translation of negatively evaluated words.

The translator must give careful consideration whenever these negatively evaluated words are found in the source text. The first step towards adequate translation of the negatively evaluated words is to determine whether the adequateness is a correspondent or not, whether it is dimply not translatable. Meanwhile, the translator should pay attention to the three aspects of an utterance, i.e., the verbal, syntactic, and semantic aspects. The verbal aspect is reflected by the sentences in the work. The syntactic aspect involves the interpretation of the parts of the text. The semantic aspect involves the global sense of the utterance, the theme it evokes. Translatability of the literary style of original works has been reaffirmed and guiding principles and proper methods have been given. Literary translators must consider the reproduction of the original style as their common goal and strive for it in their work.

Table 3.

№	Difficulties in the Translation of Negatively Evaluated Words	Examples	
		Russian	English
1	Absence of equivalents	Лентяй	Cake-eater
2	Absence of analogues	Лоснящаяся бритая голова, брови, похожие на шерстяную веревку, широкая, как торба, борода, рот, подобный рваной дыре в овчине, два желтых клыка...	...glossing shaved head, brows, like woolly rope, beard, broad like a feedbag, the mouth, like torn hole in sheepskin, two yellowish fangs...
3	The difficulty of working out a descriptive translation each time it is used	_____	_____
4	Impossibility of finding antonymical translation	Чего это у тебя физиономия такая кислая?	You' ve got a kisser all pissed-off

5	The absence of the calques	_____	_____
6	The difference in the National Picture of the world in English and Russian in the sphere of negatively evaluated words	канизяк	A bound woman, slave

Conclusion

1) Words may be classified according to the concepts underlying their meaning. This classification is closely connected with the theory of conceptual or semantic fields. By the term “semantic fields” we understand a closely, knit sectors of vocabulary each characterized by a common concept. For example the words blue, red yellow, black, etc may be described as making up the semantic field of colors, the word mother, father, brother, cousin, etc. –as members of the semantic field of kinship terms, the words joy, happiness, gaiety, enjoyment, etc. as belonging to the field of pleasurable emotions, and so on.

2) Semantic dependence of the word on the structure of the field may be also illustrated by comparing members of analogous conceptual fields in different languages. Comparing, for example, kinship terms in Russian and in English we observe that the meaning of the English term mother-in-law is different from the Russian тёща and свекровь as the English term covers the whole area, which in Russian is divided between the two words. The same is true of the members of the semantic field of color (с.f. blue- синий, голубой), of human body (с.f. hand, arm- рука) and others.

3) The speaker may to warn, to influence people, to express his approved and disapproval. Words expressing emotion are called emotionally colored words.

4) The emotionally coloured words are contrasted to the emotionally neutral ones. The words of this latter group express notions but do not say anything about the state of the speaker or his mood: *copy, report, impatient, reach, say, welt* is all emotionally neutral. The difference between the sets is not very clear-cut, there are numerous boundary cases. The sets may be said to intersect and contain elements that belong to both because many words are neutral in their direct meaning and emotional under special conditions of context. Having been used for some time with an occasionally emotional effect they may acquire some permanent features in their semantic structure that justify referring them into the other subset.

5) It should be pointed out that among the emotionally colored words we could find words which express evaluation, judgment. They are called evaluatory words. Mostly names of animals have a strong evaluator force.

One and the same may have different evaluation when it is used with words denoting different sex. For example, *He is a bull*- *Он – бык (то есть здоров и полон энергии)* -a positive evaluation, but *She is a bull* – *Она корова (толстая и неуклюжая)* - a negative evaluation

In Russian there also a lot of such words with both positive and negative evaluation:

Лицо – the word with positive evaluation and *рожа, физиономия, морда* has the negative evaluation.

6) Emotional, emphatic and evaluatory words should not be confused with words possessing some definite stylistic features although in actual discourse these

properties may coincide, and we often come across words both emotionally and stylistically coloured.

7) The central problem of translation is overall choice of a translation method for a text; the most important particular problem is the correct translation of negatively evaluated words. The translator must give careful consideration whenever these negatively evaluated words are found in the source text. The first step towards adequate translation of the negatively evaluated words is to determine whether the adequateness is a correspondent or not, whether it is dimply not translatable.

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