

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O'RTA MAXSUS
TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI**

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UNIT 1

OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE

TEXT 1

Tyubeteika (Uzbek Cap)

It seems as simple, all over Uzbekistan men wear them. The traditional black cap outlines the top of the head. You do not so much see as feel compositional relevance of each part or section. This is a male tyubeteika (cap). The most popular type worn is the Chust tyubeteika. This margilan tyubeteika has elongate, smooth thin pods.

According to ancient beliefs, the four flowers on the top protect the health of a wearer and sixteen flowers (sixteen children) along the edge guarantee a large and harmonious family. Another version interprets the flowers, embroidered with white silk on a white background, as symbol of the pure soul and heart.

The loconic pattern is a distinctive feature of the male cap. Female and children's tyubeteika are richer. The ornament is closely connected with the spiritual life, custom and poetic mind of the people.

The experts can not agree on origin of the word "tyubeteika". By the way in Samarkand, it is called "kapok", while in the other regions-"doppi". Anvar Ahmedov, the expert in national traditions, thinks that Turkic "duppi" was transformed into "tyubeteika" through Tatar "tubaetei"("tubae-top"). "Duppi" and "Tubai" have the common radix, and both languages belong into the Turkic group.

As an integral part of the Uzbek national costume, the tyubeteika has become a subject of national sayings, proverbs, riders and humor. For example: "Duppignni bir aillantirguncha" (While you are turning your tyubeteika around your head).

One day, a bald man dropped his tyubeteika into the stream. Despairig, he was rushing about the bank, trying to take it from water. Nevertheless, the tyubeteika alas was floating away further and further. Understanding that all his efforts are in vain, he said: "Well, let it float, in fact, it was too small for me".

Uzbek riddles give fancy description of tyubeteika, first of all, its decoration: "On the head-the rim, in the rim-the moth"; "She is ingle, but has four faces and sixteen kiddies"...

This headdress often plays a role of a close friend and adviser. When one should concentrate and considers a situation, the people say; "Put your tyubeteika on the ground and consult with it instead of a friend".

Tyubeteikas are made from two or several layers of a fabric, which are fixed with silk or cotton threads. Stitches go from edges to the center as radiuses, and as cross pallellel lines-on vertical band. More often, tyubeteikas are made of velvet, sateen and baize. Male tyubeteikas are often sewn from black sateen and velvet.

The experts define six types of tyubeteikas: Tashkent, Fergana, Samarkand, Bukhara, Kashkadarya-Surkhandarya and Khorezm-Karakalpak.

The State Museum of History of Uzbekistan has the richest collection of these original headdresses. There are more than 300 unique samples, having been collected for over 120 years.

We can get a view of various tyubeteika not only in museum halls, but also on postage stamps. JS "Uzbekistan markasi" issued a special set representing the best samples of national art. The set consists of seven stamps exposing tybeteika of the 19th-20th centuries.

Unfortunately, we can often see, how ancient ornamental styles, having been formed for centuries, are falling into stagnation. However this is not case with the tybeteika, which remains stable.

Essential vocabulary

1. **Elongate** (v) - to lengthen.
2. **Pod** (n) - the seed vessel of certain plants, as peas.
3. **Embroider** (v) - to adorn with ornamental needlework or figures.
4. **Radix** (n) — a root, as of a plant or a word; source; origin.
6. **Rim** (n) - the border or edge of a thing.
7. **Moth** (n) - the name of numerous nocturnal insects allied to the butterflies.
8. **Stitch** (n) - one complete movement of a needle in sewing.
9. **Sample** (n)- a part presented as typical of the whole.

Exercise 1 Answer the questions

1. What does the traditional black cap outline?
2. What is the difference between Chust and Margilan tyubeteikas?
3. What do the four flowers on the top symbolize?
4. What is the difference between the male and female tyubeteikas?
5. What other names of the word "tyubeteika" do you know?
6. What do you think? Should our girls wear tyubeteikas?

Exercise 2. Translate into your mother-tongue

The Art

Art is that which is made with the intention of stimulating the human senses as well as the human mind and or spirit. An artwork is normally assessed in quality by the amount of stimulation it brings about. The impact it has on people, the amount of people that can relate to it, the degree of their appreciation, and the effect or influence it has or has had in the past, all accumulate to the 'degree of art.' Most art that are widely considered to be "masterpieces" in possess these attributes. Something is not considered 'art' when it stimulates only the senses, or only the mind, or when it has a different primary purpose than doing so.

As such, something can be deemed art in totality, or as an element of some object. For example, a painting may be a pure art, while a chair, though designed to be sat in, may include artistic elements. Art that has less functional value or intention may be referred to as fine art, while objects of artistic merit but serve a functional purpose may be referred to as craft. Paradoxically, an object may be characterized by the intentions (or lack thereof) of its creator, regardless of its apparent purpose; a cup

(which ostensibly can be used as a container) may be considered art if intended solely as an ornament, while a painting may be deemed craft if mass-produced. In the 1800s, **art** was primarily concerned with ideas of "Truth" and "Beauty." There was a radical break in the thinking about art in the early 1900s with the arrival of Modernism, and then in the late 1900s with the advent of Postmodernism. Clement Greenberg's 1960 article "Modernist Painting" defined Modern Art as "the use of characteristic methods of a discipline to criticize the discipline itself." [1]

Greenberg originally applied this idea to the Abstract Expressionist movement and used it as a way to understand and justify flat (non-illusionistic) abstract painting. "Realistic, naturalistic art had dissembled the medium, using art to conceal art; Modernism used art to call attention to art. The limitations that constitute the medium of painting -- the flat surface, the shape of the support, the properties of the pigment - - were treated by the Old Masters as negative factors that could be acknowledged only implicitly or indirectly. Under Modernism these same limitations came to be regarded as positive factors, and were acknowledged openly." [2]

Though only originally intended as a way of understanding a specific set of artists, this definition of Modern Art underlies most of the ideas of art within the various art movements of the twentieth century and early twenty-first century. The art of Marcel Duchamp becomes clear when seen within this context; when submitting a urinal, titled fountain, to the Society of Independent Artists exhibit in 1917 he was critiquing the art exhibition using its own methods.

Andy Warhol became an important artist through critiquing popular culture, as well as the art world, through the language of that popular culture. The later postmodern artists of the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s took these ideas further by expanding this technique of self-criticism beyond "high art" to all cultural image-making, including fashion images, comics, billboards, pornography, etc.

Exercise 3. Comment on the given sentences.

- 1.The Government is of different opinion **of** the project.
- 2.Plankton is found in all oceans.
- 3.Monica's linen comes from Holland.
- 4.The public stop and stare whenever there is an accident.
- 5."You could join us", he said helpfully. "We>are a jolly crowd."
- 6>Your clothes are dirty, put them into the washing-machine.
- 7.My earnings are not high, but at least they are regular.
- 8.These tights are too tight on me!
- 9.My class has become unruly.
- 10.My class is right in the middle of Christmas preparations.
- 11.Measles is an infectious illness that gives you a high temperature and red spots on your skin.

Exercise 4. Translate into your mother tongue.

Because of their environment, museums of fine art galleries offer the kind of conditions that allow a student to experience the intrinsic qualities of the art object. The atmosphere of museums evokes marvel. When our emotions roused, we are more

sensitive; we openly explore, make discoveries, and ultimately are more respectful to the learning experience. Enlarge on the benefits of museums of fine art.

Exercise 5. Fill in synonyms

To wait / to expect / to look forward to

1. Why, if it isn't Bob? I never ... to see you here.
2. We ... Ann for half an hour.
3. I... hearing from you
4. Are you ... anybody to dinner?
5. ... me. I'll be back soon.
6. I never ... such words of Carol.
7. I suggest that we ... and see what will come out of their plan
8. I hope you don't... me to do the job instead of you?
9. I must fly now. It's about nine o'clock already and Susan hates... around.
10. Don't keep him ...

Exercise 6. Find the key words, guess the main idea of the topic and translate trying to sequence the idea.

By the 20th century these pictures were falling apart, shattered not only by new discoveries of relativity by Einstein and unseen psychology by Freud, but also by unprecedented technological development accelerated by the implosion of civilization in two world wars. The history of twentieth century art is a narrative of endless possibilities and the search for new standards, each being torn down in succession by the next. Thus the parameters of Impressionism, Expressionism, Fauvism, Cubism, Dadaism, Surrealism, etc cannot be maintained very much beyond the time of their invention. Increasing global interaction during this time saw an equivalent influence of other cultures into Western art, such as Pablo Picasso being influenced by African sculpture. Japanese woodblock prints (which had themselves been influenced by Western Renaissance draftsmanship) had an immense influence on Impressionism and subsequent development. The African sculptures were taken up by Picasso and to some extent by Matisse. Similarly, the west has had huge impacts on Eastern art in 19 and 20th century, with originally western ideas like Communism and Post-Modernism exerting powerful influence on artistic styles.

Modernism, the idealistic search for truth, gave way in the latter half of the 20th century to a realization of its unassailability. Relativity was accepted as an unavoidable truth, which led to the Postmodern period, where cultures of the world and of history are seen as changing forms, which can be appreciated and down from only with irony. Furthermore the separation of culture is increasingly blurred and it is now more appropriate to think in terms of a global culture, rather than regional cultures. Art can connote a sense of trained ability or mastery of a medium. An example of this is the contemporary young master Josignacio, creator of Plastic Paint Medium. Art can also simply refer to the developed and efficient use of a language to convey meaning with immediacy and or depth.

Exercise 7. Comment on the use of uncountable nouns.

- 1.Information rules the world.
- 2.Newspaper and television don't always provide accurate and reliable information.
- 3.We hope the information will remain secret.
- 4.If advice is needed, ask one of our staff.
- 5.Did you follow the advice I gave you?
- 6.Jackie needs a piece of practical advice.
- 7.Good advice can be given, good name cannot be given.
- 8.We are all hoping for good news.
- 9.The good news is that he did get an Oscar.

Exercise 8. Write an article about a piece of national art of Uzbekistan that has special significance for you. Give more details and facts to prove your point.

Exercise 9. Define semantic sense of the passage putting questions What? Why? Who? Where? When? Make up an edited sensible translation of the passage.

In the east, Islam's rejection of iconography led to emphasis on geometric patterns, calligraphy, and architecture. Further east, religion dominated artistic style and forms too. India and Tibet saw emphasis on painted sculpture and dance with religious painting borrowing many conventions from sculpture and tending to bright contrasting colors with emphasis on outlines. China saw many art forms flourish, jade caving, bronze work, pottery (including the stunning terracotta army of Emperor Qin), poetry, calligraphy, music, painting, drama, fiction, etc. Chinese style vary greatly from era to era and are traditionally named after the ruling dynasty. So, for example, Tang dynasty paintings are monochromatic and sparse, emphasizing idealized landscape, but Ming dynasty are busy, colorful, and focus on telling stories via setting and composition. Japan names its style after imperial dynasty too and also saw much interplay between the style of calligraphy and painting. Woodblock painting became important in Japan after the 17th century.

The western "Age of Enlightenment" in the 18 century, saw artistic depictions of physical and rational certainties of the clockwork universe, as well as politically revolutionary vision of a post-monarchist world, such as Blake's portrayal of Newton as a divine geometer, or David's propagandistic paintings. But this led to Romantic rejections of this in favor of pictures of the emotional side and individuality of humans, exemplified in the novels of Goethe and the music of Mozart. The late 19th century then saw a host of artistic movements, symbolism, Impressionism, fauvism, etc.

Exercise 10. Fill in synonyms.

To make / to do

1. Don't... such a fuss of the children.
2. What are you going to ... this weekend?
3. That company ... cars.
4. ... yourself a cup of tea.
5. If it isn't Joe! What are you ... around hear? .
6. What does your mum ... this wine from?
7. Do you know who ... that?

8. You have ... the same mistake again.

9. Do you know why shi is mad with me? I've ... nothing to her. Tom has ... most of the works.

Exercise 11. Render on the text:

A common view is that the epithet "art", particular in its elevated sense, requires a certain level of creative expertise by the artist, whether this be a demonstration of technical ability (such as one might find in many works of the Renaissance) or an originality in stylistic approach such as in the plays of Shakespeare, or an combination of these two. For example, a common contemporary criticism of some modern art occurs along the lines of objecting to the apparent lack of skill or ability required in the production of the artistic object. One might take Tracey Emin's *My Bed*, or Hirst's *The Physical Impossibility of Death in the Mind of someone Living*, as example of pieces wherein the artist exercising skill in manipulating the mass media as a medium. In the first case, Emin simply slept (and engaged in other activities) in her bed before placing the results in a gallery. She has been insistent that there is a high degree of selection and arrangements in this work, which include objects such as underwear and bottles around the bed. The shocking mundanely of these arrangements has proved to be startling enough to lead other to begin to interpret the work as art. In the second case, Hirst came up with the conceptual design for the artwork. Although ho employed artisans. In this case the celebrity of Hirst is founded .entirely on his ability to produce shocking concepts, the actual production is, as with most objects a matter of assembly. These approaches are exemplary of a particular kind of contemporary art known as conceptual art.

Exercise 12. Describe picture paying attention to national design.



Exercise 12. Comment on the text and translate it into Uzbek.

A genre is a set of conventions and styles for pursuing an art form. For instance, a painting may be a still life, an abstract, a portrait, or a landscape, and many also deal with historical or domestic subjects. The boundaries between form and genre can be quite fluid. So, for example, it is not clear whether song lyrics are best thought of as a form distinct from poetry, or a genre within poetry. Is cinematography a genre of photography (perhaps "motion photography") or is it a distinct form?

An artistic medium is the substance the artistic work is made out of. So for example stone and bronze are both mediums that sculpture uses sometimes. Multiple forms can share a medium (poetry and music, both use sound), or one form can use multiple media.

An artwork or artist's style is a particular approach they take to their art. Sometimes style embodies a particular artistic philosophy or goal, we might describe Joy Division and Minimalist in style, in this sense, for example. Something style is intimately linked with a particular historical period, or a particular artistic movement. So we might describe Dali's painting as Surrealist in style in this sense. Sometimes style is linked to a technique used, or an effect produced, so we might describe a Roy Lichtenstein painting as pointillist, because of its use of small dots, even though it is not aligned with the original proponents of Pointillism.

Art predates history; we have found sculpture, cave painting, rock painting and petroglyphs from the upper Paleolithic starting roughly 40,000 years ago, though the meaning of such art is often disputed because we know so little with firmness about the culture that produced them.

The great tradition in art has a foundation in the art of the great ancient civilization: Ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, Persia, India, China, Greece or Rome. Each of these centers of early civilization developed a unique and characteristic style in their art. Because of their size and duration these civilizations, more of their art work have survived and more of their influence has been transmitted to other cultures and later times. They have also provided us with the first records of how artistic work was done. For example, this period of Greek art saw a veneration of the human physical form and the development of equivalent skills to show musculature, poise, beauty and anatomically correct proportions.

In Byzantine and Gothic art of the Western Middle Ages, art focused on the expression of Biblical and not material truth, and emphasized, method which would highlight the unseen glory of a heavenly world, such as the use of gold in painting, or glass in mosaics or windows, which also presented figures in idealized, patterned ("flat" forms). The western Renaissance saw a return to valuation of the material world, and the place of human in it, and this paradigm shift is reflected in art form, which show the corporeality of the human body, and the three dimensional reality of landscape.

Exercise 13 Complete this table paying attention to the derivatives

For example:

Use (general noun)

User (personal noun)

Used (adjective)

Use (verb)

general noun	personal noun	adjective	verb
analysis			
	critic		
			defend
	economist		
		employed	
hijacking			
	idealist		
industry			
			invent

Exercise 14 Complete the following story and discuss the main heroes

A boy friend's Worst Nightmare

My girlfriend has had a Canadian penpal called Eddie since she was in her early teens. That's ok. I also exchanged letters with Mona from France and Shauna from Australia until I went to the university. But then I got involved in the excitement of university life and lost touch with them.

But my girlfriend is more loyal to hers. Or may be her little penpal has a special place in her life.

As they get older, their lives changed but they still continued writing to one another. She is a successful journalist now and he has got a very good job at the University of Vancouver. He is one meter 85, tall, dark and handsome. I know what he looks like because my girlfriend talks about him ... a lot.

Exercise 15 Translate the following proverbs and explain their meaning. Give all possible situations.

Example: There are two reasons for drinking: one is, when you are thirsty, to cure it; the other, when you are not thirsty, to prevent it. Prevention is better than cure.

1. Lost time is never found again.
2. Grasp all, lose all.
3. Misfortunes will never come alone.
4. Actions speak louder than words.

TEXT 2

Patterns on metal

The most ancient products from copper, found at archeological sites in Central Asia, date to the fifth millennium B.C. These are artless jewelry, copper bowls and

small knives. In the epoch of the Temurids (14-15th cc) art of metal working had reached the highest level.

In the mid-1960s, the excavations at the Registan Square in the center of Samarkand uncovered a workshop of the 15th century at the depth of eight meters. Various forms and decortestify to the fact that masters of several generations worked there. Vegetative and geometrical patterns decorate vessels, cast from golden bronze. Some of the inscriptions, inlaid with gold. The treasure was given to the Samarkand Museum of Culture and Art History. The four vessels are at the State Museum of Temurid History in Tashkent.

The museum collections of the country are rich in copperware of the 18th early 20th- centuries. These are vessels for water and tea, different bowls, trays, boxes for jewelry and smoking sets. Many subjects had a ritual functions. For instance, cassolettes, dervishes jars for alms and others. Educated people used hammered writing utensils- ink-pots and pen -cases.

Chasened copperware, produced in Central Asia, is close to products from Eastern Turkistan, India, Iran, Caucasus and Turkey, what proves close contacts and interference of cultures. At the same time, local ornaments and often forms are very original and specific for each school. They bear features of local conditions and ancient traditions.

Production of hammered copperware can be divided into two groups; cast and forged. Methods of pattern making are identical almost in all regions; flat and relief hammering, stamping, flat and deep chasing of though-incised ornament and incrustation.

Hammering was done with a chisel and a hammer. The rolled copper was put on the die and hammered with a wooden hammer. Details, medallions and rosettes were stamped. All these methods, coming from centuries ago, remain the professional group of the Uzbek masters.

For example, deep chasing (kandakori) gives a convex glittering pattern, expressively "playing" on a smooth background. To make the pattern more expressive, the background is decorated with a punch-chekma. A gird-katak or zig-zag line. Each school of toreutics has own specific methods of hammered work.

Different schools and regions reveal their own original features in copperware, primarily, in ornaments. Vegetative, geometrical, and zoomorphic, motifs were and remain the leading. Popular were inscription with kind wishes in the Arabic script. Sometimes, there were letters from the Arabic alphabet in the combinations. The masters knew traditional patterns by heart, but quite often improvised.

Fergana vessels in the form of a duck are rather interesting. In the Fergana valley, this bird was esteemed as a kind creature, bringing family happiness. In general, the vessels imitating bird have old traditions in Central Asia.

The products of the Kokand school are decorated with small floret ornament; the lines are shallow but very clear. A background is often coloured. Bukhara hammered work is simple and severe by forms. The lines are deep, and the ornament is large enough. Bukhara masters like to use calligraphic inscriptions.

Original are Karshi vessels-oftoba. They have wide, spherical body and high neck. Plates and medallions with turquoise and glass decorate them. The background and patterns are often colored. The rich vegetative ornament in the form of twirled spirals

is typical of Khiva products. A smooth, without any decorations, background is a distinctive feature of Khiva School.

Tashkent chasers demonstrate the patterns close to woodcarving as well as the patterns connected with the object world and daily life of the Uzbek family. In the 19th century, pictures of architectural monuments became subjects. Kokand chasers first turned to this subject, and then they were followed by Bukhara and Samarkand masters, Mukaddam Mukaramov and Lutfiya Fazilov are the most famous. The ancient art of chasing lives and develops, attracting new admirers in Uzbekistan and far abroad.

Essential vocabulary

- 1. Inscription (n)** — the act of inscribing, words engaged.
- 2. Inlay (v)** - to lay in to ornament by laying in thin slices of fine wood, ivory on some other surface.
- 3. Vessel (n)** - a hollow intensive for holding liquids or solids.
- 4. Hammer (v)** - to beat with a hammer or forge with a hammer; to contrive by intellectual labour.
- 5. Chisel (n)** - a cutting tool, used in woodwork.
- 6. Cast (v)** - to revolve in the mind to contrive
- 7. To forge (v)** - to frame or fabricate, to form by heating and hammering.
- 8. Die (n)** - a small cube with numbered faces, a stamp used in coining money, an implement for turning out things of a regular shape.
- 9. Punch (n)** - an instrument for driving holes in metal.
- 10. Convex (a)** - rising on the exterior surface into a round form

Exercise 1 Answer the questions

1. What do you know about the art of chasing?
2. What did the excavations uncover at the Registan Square in the centre of Samarqand?
3. Where was the treasure given to?
4. The museum collections of the country are rich in copperware of the 18th early 20th centuries. What are these vessels for?
5. What functions did many subjects have?
6. How was hammering done?
7. How was stamping done?
8. What schools of the art of chasing do you know?

Exercise 2 Translate the text into mother tongue.

The Romans, arriving in the 1st century BC, brought with them the classical style. Many monuments have survived, especially funerary monuments, statues and busts. They also brought glasswork and mosaics. In the 4th century, a new element was introduced as the first Christian art was made in Britain. Several mosaics with Christian symbols and pictures have been preserved. The style of Roman-British art follows that of the continent, but there are some local specialties, to some extent influenced by Celtic art.

Roman rule was replaced by a number of kingdoms with different cultural backgrounds. The Celtic fringe gained back some of the power lost in the Roman period, and the Celtic style again became a factor influencing art all over Britain. Other peoples, such as the Saxons, Jutes and Danes brought with them Germanic and Scandinavian art style. Celtic and Scandinavian art have several common elements, such as the use of intricate, intertwined patterns of decoration. Leaving the debate over which style influenced the other most aside, it seems reasonable to say that in Britain the different style to some extent fused into a British Celtic-Scandinavian hybrid.

Christianity, before the religion of parts of the Roman ruling class, started spreading among the peoples of Britain from the end of the 6th century. There was little change in the art at first, but new elements were added. The Celtic high crosses are well-known examples of the use of Celtic patterns in Christian art.

Scenes from the Bible were depicted, framed with the ancient patterns. Some (ancient symbols were redefined, such as the many Celtic symbol that can easily be interpreted as referring to the Holy Trinity. One new form of the art was introduced was mural paintings. Christianity provided two elements needed for this art form to take root: monks who were familiar with the techniques, and stone churches with white-chalked walls suitable for murals. As the artists were often foreign monks, or lay artist trained on the continent, the style is very close to that of continental art. Another art form introduced through the church was stained glass, which was also adopted for secular uses.

The English Renaissance, starting in the early 16th century, was a parallel to the Italian Renaissance, but did not develop in exactly the same way. It was mainly concerned with music and literature; in art and architecture the change was not as styles defined as in the continent. Painters from the continent continued to find work in Britain, and brought the new style with them, especially the Flemish and Italian Renaissance styles.

Exercise 3. Fill in synonyms.

To tell / to say

1. Who ... you that?
2. He ... nothing to my question.
3. "Any news?" "Nothing to ... about."
4. Don never troubles to ... 'Please'.
5. Bert... me that he wouldn't come.
6. "I'm leaving tomorrow," he
7. Who are they to ... us what to do?
8. I've never ... anything like that.
9. So many keys you have? How can you ... the right one?\
10. Never... so again.
11. ... you that these would be troubles.
12. Do you think Rona is ... the truth?

Exercise 4. Write an article for the local newspaper on the topic "Part of Modern Art in Uzbek Life". Give points, persons and evidences.

Exercise 5. Find the key words and translate the passage.

As a reaction to abstract expressionism, pop art emerged originally in England at the end of the 1950s.

New York-born Sir Jacob Epstein was a pioneer of modern sculpture, boldly challenging taboos through his public works.

Notable visual artists from the UK include John Constable, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Thomas Gainsborough, William Blake, and J.M.W. Turner. In the 20th century, Francis Bacon, David Hockney, Bridget Riley, and the pop artists Richard Hamilton and Peter Blake were of note.

More recently, the so-called Young British Artist had gained some notoriety, particular Damien Hirst and Tracey Emin.

Notable illustrators include Aubrey Beardsley, Roger Hargreaves, and Beatrix Potter.

Notable arts institution the Allied Artists' Association, Royal College of Art, : Artists' Rifles, Royal Society of Arts, New English Art Club, Slade School of Art, Royal Academy, and the Tate Gallery

Exercise 6. Paraphrase the following sentences using the active vocabulary:

1. The most interesting is the bronze kettle. The surface is decorated with ornaments and words engraved.
2. The four hollow utensils are at the State Museum of Temuriy History in Tashkent.
3. Production of hammered copperware can be divided into two groups: form and framed.
4. In Fergana Valley this bird was prized as a kind creature, bringing family happiness.

Exercise 7. Ask your fellow students to describe the following pictures:



Exercise 8. Comment on the functions of Participle I.

- 1 A **faded rose** is usually a symbol of a long-forgotten love.
- 2 At the concert the singer wore a **red rose** pinned on the dress.
- 3 They used a **fallen tree** instead of the broken bench.
- 4 A **grown-up man** like you should know better what to do!
- 5 The boy, **grown-up** in poverty, became a well-known public figure.
- 6 My heart is **broken** and I am lost without you.
- 7 Come and see my new kitchen. I have had it **decorated**.
- 8 Get this prescription **made as soon as possible**.

Exercise 9. Practice your memory training exercise with your group mate. Tell something about making tyubeteikas male and female tyubeteikas?

Exercise 10. Translate sentences into Uzbek.

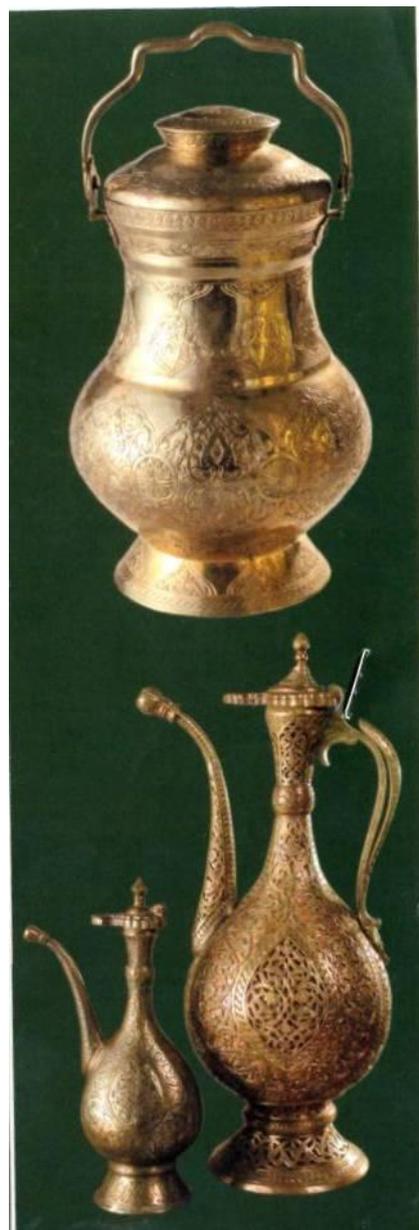
- 1.They wore boots and golashes in **wet** weather
- 2.He hopes there's big money in this new business.
- 3.This machine doesn't give change. Please have the right money ready.
- 4.Bad money always comes back.
- 5.The weather proved to be as good as the weatherman had predicted.
- 6.We all look forward to warmer weather.
- 7.To recover completely, he must come back to work, but it shouldn't be hard work.
- 8.Love is an ideal thing; marriage is a real thing, but it is a lottery.
- 9.Never marry for money, but marry where money is.

Exercise 11 Comment on the text

The Modern Trends of the 20th Century

Throughout the twentieth century, many trends developed. These trends permeated all the different areas of music and did not specifically happen at a given point in time or take on a strict form. Some of these trends were incorporated together into the same piece of music. The twentieth century broke all the musical rules of the past and let one form and style flow right into another. It is still important to note that although much change came with the turn of the century, Romantic music continued throughout this era, and remained the dominant form for quite some time.

Impressionism. Impressionism was the very first trend of significance which moved away from Romanticism and towards Modern era characteristics. Though this type of music was programmatic, it still started the movement away from the Romantic era.



Impressionistic music was vague in form, delicate in nature, and had a mysterious atmosphere to it.

Expressionism. Although not as important as Impressionism, Expressionism was a prominent early twentieth century movement. Stylistically, expressionistic music was very atonal and dissonant. It was a German movement away from French Impressionism. It was emotional and had a somewhat Romantic feel to it.

Neo-Classicism. Neo-Classicism can be defined as the new classical movement. This movement started in the early 1920s and continued to be a leading musical movement throughout the century. This trend is still popular today. Neo-Classicism is a movement which incorporated the music of the Classical era, in terms of clarity of texture and objectivity. This trend not only based its music on the Classical era, but it also mixed Renaissance, Baroque, and some modern trends in with it

Exercise 12 Critically discuss and evaluate the following article and give some reasons and different arguments as an example

Baghdad car bomb kills 31 pilgrims

BAGHDAD, Iraq (CNN) -- Dozens of Shiite pilgrims were killed Sunday in Baghdad when a car bomb exploded near a minibus bringing pilgrims home from a religious ceremony in the holy city of Karbala, police said.

The blast killed at least 31 people and injured 25, a Baghdad police official said.

One of the pilgrims, Nasir Sultan, told The Associated Press the explosion threw him out of the vehicle. "I could see lots of burned bodies," he told AP. On Saturday, attacks against Shiite pilgrims killed three and wounded at least seven others. They were also on their way home from Karbala.

The pilgrims were returning to Baghdad after celebrating the holy day of Arbabeen, which fell on Saturday. The holy day marked the end of a 40-day mourning period for the death of Imam Hussein, the grandson of the Prophet Muhammad. Hussein died near Karbala in a 7th century battle.

The attack came just a day after a conference in Baghdad brought together officials from Iraq's neighbors, the U.S., and the U.N. Security Council, to search for ways to control the sectarian violence.

Bombs in other parts of Iraq killed at least 14 people Sunday.

Exercise 13 Translate the following sentence and try to give your point of view

Man and Nature

Nature, in the broadest sense, is equivalent to the **natural world, physical universe, material world** or **material universe**. "Nature" refers to the phenomena of the physical world, and also to life in general. The term generally does not include manufactured objects and human interaction unless qualified in ways such as, e.g., "human nature" or "the whole of nature". Nature is also generally distinguished from the supernatural. It ranges in scale from the subatomic to the galactic.

The word "nature" derives from the Latin word *natura*, or "the course of things, natural character. *Natura* was a Latin translation of the Greek word "physis", which

originally related to the intrinsic characteristics that plants, animals, and other features of the world develop of their own accord.

Within the various uses of the word today, "nature" may refer to the general realm of various types of living plants and animals, and in some cases to the processes associated with inanimate objects – the way that particular types of things exist and change of their own accord, such as the weather and geology of the Earth, and the matter and energy of which all these things are composed. It is often taken to mean the "natural environment" or wilderness – wild animals, rocks, forest, beaches, and in general those things that have not been substantially altered by human intervention, or which persist despite human intervention. This more traditional concept of natural things which can still be found today implies a distinction between the natural and the artificial, with the latter being understood as that which has been brought into being by a human or human-like consciousness or mind.

Exercise 14 Write down an essay on the topics given below:

1. Is TV national disease?
2. Growing up with the media
3. Part of TV in the life of children

Exercise 15 Translate the following proverbs and explain their meaning. Give all possible situations.

Example: There isn't truer proverb than the one that tells us that a watched pot will never boils, and yet, though they all have been for the clock to strike midnight, it has struck at last.(A watched pot will never boil) (R. Broughton)

1. Make hay while the sun shines.
2. Much water has flown under the bridge since.
3. New brooms sweep clean.
4. No man can serve two masters.

TEXT 3

Dalvarzintepa xazinasi

Yaqinda ushbu shahristondan ikkita ko'zgu, bilakuzuk, 21 dona marjon, uzuk, fil suyagidan yasalgan quticha, beshta mis tanga, o'q-yoylar hamda ko'plab osori - atiqalar topildi. Naqshinkor sopol ostodonning uzunligi — 78, balandligi esa.45.liKk;. santimetrغا teng ekan.

Surxon vohasida 220 dan ortiq arxeologik yodgorliklar bo'lib, ular qadim o'tmishga borib taqalishi bilan alohida ajralib turadi. Birgina Termizda qirqqa yaqin maskan qayd etilgan bo'lsa, Denovda bu 50 dan ham ortiq ekan. Qazishma ishlari davomida bu makonlardan minglab turli buyumlar topilgan. Bugungi kunda ushbu manzilgohlarning aksariyatida qazishma ishlari davom ettirilmoqda.

Janubdan Sarmangan (Jarqo'rg'on), shimoldan Novandak (Surxonning boshlanishi), g'arbdan Temir Darvoza, sharqdan Amudaryogacha bo'lgan hududni egallagan qadim Chag'oniyonning mashhur manzilgohlaridan biri Dalvarzintepa hisoblanadi. Undan

topilgan osori-atiqalar, sopol buyumlar, turli haykallar, bebaho oltinlar xorijlik mutaxassis va sayyohlarni ham noyobligi bilan maftun etib kelmoqda.

Dalvarzintepa Kushonlar davlatining ilk poytaxti bo'lgan. U miloddan avvalgi birinchi asrda va milodning dastlabki yillarida gullab-yashnagan.

Ko'p yillardan buyon shu yerda faoliyat olib borayapmiz, — deydi O'zbekiston Badiiy akademiyasi San'atshunoslik ilmiy-tadqiqot institutining bo'lim mudiri, o'zbek-yapon ekspeditsiyasi rahbari Bahodir Turg'unov. — Ushbu haroba qariyb 47 gektarni egallagan bolib, unda ikkita shahar, ya'ni ark va shahriston paxsa hamda xom g'ishtdan mudofaa devori bilan o'ralgan. Qazishma ishlari boshlangan davrlardayoq Dalvarzintepadan Budda hamda Bodxisatva haykallari, kamarli, marjonli, boshli haykallar, dunyodagi eng qadimiy shohmot donalari, gipsdan ishlangan inson qiyofalari, soppalar, tagkursilar, ikkita buddaviy ehrom hamda boshqa yuzlab noyob osori-atiqalar topilgan.

Shuningdek, eng quvonchli voqea esa, — so'zida davom etadi u, — 1972 yilning 25 sentabrda sodir boigandi. Tushga yaqin tepalikning 13-xonasidan bir ko'za oltin topilgan. Ko'zaning ichida shoda, pektoral (bo'yin taqinchog'i), kamar to'qasi, bilakuzuklar, uning bo'laklari, shildiroq shakldagi taqinchoq, sirg'a, kulchasimon oltin buyumlar, to'g'ri to'rtburchak shaklidagi yombilar bor edi. 115 dona buyumdan iborat bo'lgan topilmaning og'irligi 36 kiloyu 712 gramm.

Taqinchoqlar orasidagi Yunon-Baqtriya zargarlik san'ati namunasining markaziy qismida Geraklning bo'rtma tasviri tushirilgan. Bu topilma nafaqat Dalvarzintepa, balki Markaziy Osiyoda topilgan bebaho boylikning biri edi.

1988 yilda Yaponiyaning Nara shahrida “Ipak yo'li Naraga boradi” mavzuida xalqaro ko'rgazma bo'lib o'tgandi. Unda Xitoy, Yaponiya, Hindiston, Afg'oniston, Suriya va boshqa bir qancha xorijiy mamlakatlar qatori Dalvarzintepadan topilgan Buddaning boshi, Bodxisatva haykali hamda Buddaning qo'l qismni ham namo-yish qilingandi. Etti oyga yaqin davom etgan mazkur ko'rgazmada O'zbekistondan olib borilgan qadimgi osori-atiqalar barchada katta taassurdt qoldirgandi. Shu ko'rgazma sabab o'zbek-yapon hamkorligi yo'lida dadil qadamlar tashlangandi. Ayniqsa, mamlakatimiz mustaqillikka erishgach, bu boradagi o'zaro aloqa yanada rivojlandi.

Kunchiqar yurt — Yaponiyada tug'ilgan bo'lsamda, mana 17 yildirki O'zbekistondek jannatmakon diyorda yashayapman, — deydi Soka universiteti o'qituvchisi Kyudzo Kato. — O'zimni shu yurtning farzandi, deb bilaman. Kamtarona mehnatim Prezident Islom Karimov tomonidah yuksak e'tirof etilib, ”do'stlik” ordeni bilan mukofotlandim. O'zbekistonning faxriy fuqarosiman. Xalqingizning ochiqko'ngilligi, mehnatkash va mehmondo'stligi meni maftun etgan. Ko'pgina urf-odatlarimiz bir-biriga juda o'xshash. Qadriyatlarni qadrlashni o'zbeklardan o'rgansa arziydi.

Tarjimon, jurnalist, olim, arxeolog, doktor bo'lgan ustozimiz, 84 yoshli Kyudzo Katoni o'z yurtida “Yaponiyaning Marko Polosi”, deb hurmat qilishadi, — deya davom etdi Bahodir Turg'unov. — U o'z vataniga qaytayotganida o'zbek yaktagini kiyib oladi. Chopon hamda sallani o'ragach, o'zi yasagan hassasi bilan samolyotga chiqadi. Bizning qadriyatlarimizni qadrlayotgan bunday insondan faxrlanmay boiadimi?

Yana bir quvonchli yangilik. Shu yilning yozida Bahodir Turg'unov shahristonning sharqiy mudofaa devori yonidan VII-VIII asrlarga oid qabristonga duch keldi. Unda o'nga yaqin odamning skleti mavjud ekan. Eng ahamiyatli jihati shundaki, bir ayol suyaklari yonidan uning ikkita ko'zgusi, uzuk, bilakuzuk, 21 dona marjon, fil suyagidan tayyorlangan quticha, 5 dona mis tangalar topilgan. Ikkinchi qabrda 7 nafar erkak va ularning tanalariga sanchilgan o'q-yoylar, yana bir qabrda esa atrofi naqshinkor sopol ostodon (maxsus idish) qazib olingan. Uning uzunligi — 78, balandligi esa 45 santimetrغا teng keladi. Bu XXI asrning yangi topilmalaridir.

Kuni-kecha Yaponiyaning Soka universitetidan besh nafar arxeolog Dalvarzintepaga keldik, — deydi professor Koyama Mutsuri. — Biz ikki yil davomida O'zbekiston Badiiy akademiyasi San'atshunoslik ilmiy-tadqiqot institutining “san'atshunoslik ekspeditsiyasi boiimi” xodimlari bilan shahar markazidagi noyob inshoot — budda ibodatxonasida qazish ishlarini olib boramiz. Mana, 17 yildirki ikki mamlakat arxeologlari hamkorligi muvaffaqiyatli davom etmoqda. O'tgan davr mobaynida o'zbek arxeologlari ham bir necha marta Yaponiyada bo'lishdi. Yaponiyalik mutaxassislar esa Dalvarzintepa yodgorliklarini o'rganishmoqda.

Tarix qatlamida jo bo'lgan ko'hna dunyoni o'qib-o'rganish qadriyatlar mezonidir. Arxeologlarimiz bu yo'lda bahamjihat harakat qilishmoqda. Bu esa ikki xalq aloqalarini mustahkamlash yo'lida olib borilayotgan xayrli va ezgu ishlarning yana biridir.

Exercise 1. Translate the text into Uzbek, pay attention to the time, place and persons.

Visual Art

The oldest art in the UK can be dated to the Neolithic period, and is found in a funerary context. But it is in the Bronze age that the first innovative artworks are found. The Beaker people, who arrived in Britain around 25000 BC, were skilled in metal refining. At first, they worked mainly in copper, but around 2150 BC they learned how to make bronze. As there was a ready supply of tin in Cornwall and Devon, they were able to make take advantage of this new process. They were also skilled in the use of gold, and especially the Wessex culture excelled in the making of gold ornaments. Works of art placed in graves or sacrificial pits have survived, showing both innovation and high skill. Anglo-Saxon sculpting was outstanding for its time in the 11th century, as provided by pre-Norman ivory carvings.

In the Iron Age the Celtic culture spread in the British Isles, and with them a new art style. Metalwork, especially gold ornaments, was still important, but stone and most likely wood was also used. This style continued into the Roman period, and would find a renaissance in the medieval period. It also survived in the Celtic area not occupied by the Romans, largely corresponding to the present-day Wales and Scotland.

Exercise 2 Find key words in the ART jungle from this section. The words go from left to right, from top to bottom or diagonally downwards.

W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	O	P	A	S
D	F	G	M	H	P	J	K	L	M	Z	X
C	V	D	U	C	O	B	N	W	J	K	N
M	K	R	S	I	E	W	E	R	T	Y	K
A	P	A	I	N	T	I	N	G	S	D	F
X	L	W	C	E	R	C	V	D	U	C	O
N	W	I	H	M	Y	I	O	O	P	A	S
K	R	N	O	A	C	O	B	N	W	J	K
F	G	G	S	C	U	L	P	T	U	R	E
A	R	C	H	I	T	E	C	T	U	R	E

Exercise 3. Translate the main idea of the text.

Music

Possibility the most famous band the world has ever seen, The Beatles grew up in Liverpool

Composers William Byrd, Thomas Tallis, John Teverner, John Blow, Henry Purcell, Edward Elgar, Arthur Sullivan, William Walton, Ralph Vaughan Williams, Benjamin Britten and Michael Tippett have made major contribution to British music, and are known internationally. Living composers include John Tavener, Harrison Birtwistle, Andrew Lloyd Webber, and Oliver Knussen.

Britain also supports a number of major orchestras including the BBC

Symphony Orchestra, the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, the Philharmonia, the London Symphony Orchestra and the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Because of its location and other economic factors, London is one of the most important cities for music in the world: it has several important concert halls and has also home to the Royal Opera House, one of the world's leading opera house. British traditional music has also been very influential abroad.

The UK was, with the US, one of the two main countries in the development of rock and roll, and has provided bands including The Beatles, the Rolling Stones, Led Zeppelin, The Who, Pink Floyd, Queen, Elton John, Iron Maiden, Status QUO, The Smiths, the Sex Pistols, the Manic Street Preachers, The Cure, Oasis, Blur, Radiohead and Coldplay. It has provided inspiration for many modern bands today, including Kaiser Chiefs, Bloc Party, Arctic Monkeys and Franz Ferdinand. Since then it has also pioneered in various forms of electronic dance music including acid house, drum and bass and trip hop, all of which were in whole or part developed in the UK. Acclaimed British dance acts include Underworld, Orbital, Massive Attack, The KLF, The Prodigy, The Chemical Brothers and Portishead.

Britpop

List of Britpop musicians

List of British blues musicians

List of British pop musicians of the 1980s

Exercise 4. Fill in synonyms.

To go / to walk / to step / to come

1. Will you stay or ... ?
2. Jim likes
3. Where are you ... ?
4. When Steve ... home, we'll... shopping.
5. She ... to the window and looked out.
6. Have you ... to any agreement with them?
7. We ... ten miles in an hour/
8. Where does this road ... ?
9. I missed the last train, so I had to ... it.
10. The mistake ... out of your carelessness.
11. He ... out into the road.
12. Should I ... in the morning?
13. The water ... up to my neck.
14. The book won't ... into my pocket.

Exercise 5. Comment on the use of the Participle II

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. | I had my new gloves stolen in |
| the train. | |
| 2. | He heard his name called , |
| turned round, but didn't see anyone. | |
| 3. | Tired , he went to bed right after |
| watching the 10 o'clock news. | |
| 4. | Changed into a smart suit, she |
| looked gorgeous. | |
| 5. | She stared at them as if scared |
| to death. | |
| 6. | Forced by his parents, he told |
| the truth. | |
| 7. | Finished with the paper, he |
| sighed with relief. | |
| 8. | She sat munching her meal with |
| her eyes glued to the American soap-opera on the screen. | |

Exercise 6. Comment on the text:

Architecture

The earliest remnants of architecture in the UK are mainly Neolithic monuments such as Stonehenge and Avebury, and Roman ruins as the spa in Bath. Many castles remain from the medieval period and in most towns and villages parish church is an indication of the age of the settlement, built as they were from stone rather than the traditional wattle and daub.

Over the two centuries following the Norman conquest of 1066, and building of the Tower of London, many great castles such as Caernarfon Castle Wales and Carrickfergus

Castles in Ireland were built to suppress the natives. Irish houses continued to be fortified until the Tudor period, when the first of the Irish gracious unfortified mansions such as the Elizabethan Montacute House and Hatfield House were built.

The Civil War 1642-49 proved to be the last time in British history that a castle survived a siege. Corfe Castle was destroyed following an attack by Oliver Cromwell's army, but Compton Wynyates, survived a similar ordeal. After that houses were built purely for living and design and appearance were far more important than defense.

Just prior to the Civil War, Inigo Jones, who is regarded as the first significant British architect, came to prominence. He was responsible for importing the Palladian manner of architecture to Britain from Italy; the Queen's House Greenwich is perhaps his best surviving work.

Following the restoration of the monarchy in 1660 and the Great Fire of London in 1666 an opportunity was missed in London to create a new metropolitan city, featuring modern architecture styles. Although one of the best known British architects, Sir Christopher Wren, was employed to design and rebuild many of the ruined ancient churches of London, his master plan for rebuilding London as a whole was rejected. It was in the period that he designed the building that he is perhaps best known for, St Paul's Cathedral.

In the early 18th century baroque architecture- popular in Europe- was introduced, and Blenheim Palace was built in this era. However, baroque was quickly replaced by a return of the Palladian form. The Georgian architecture of the 18th century was an evolved form of Palladianism. Many existing buildings such as Woburn Abbey and Kedleston Hall are in this style. Among the many architects of this form of architecture and its successors, neoclassical and romantic, were Robert Adam, Sir William Chambers, and James Wyatt.

Exercise 7. Choose the first or the second word in the following sentences.

1. Play/a play and no work will make you lazy.
2. History/ a history repeats itself/
3. Grammar/a grammar is taught deeply in this school.
4. My father has French grammar/an old French grammar. ;
5. Faith/a faith helps people to live.
6. Nature/a nature should be protected against pollution.
7. He was a man who lived for pleasure/ a pleasure.
8. He has nature/ a nature like his grandfather's.
9. It was pleasure/a pleasure to talk to you.

Exercise 8. Translate the main idea of the text paying attention to the main idea of the text.

In the early 19th century the romantic medieval gothic style appeared as a backlash to the symmetry of Palladianism, and such buildings as Fonthill Abbey were built. By the middle of the 19th century, as a result of new technology, construction was able to develop incorporating steel as a building component; one of the greatest exponents of this was Joseph Paxton, architect of the Crystal Palace. Paxton also continued to build such houses as Mentmore Towers, in the still popular retrospective Renaissance styles.

In this era of prosperity and development British architecture embraced many new methods of construction, but ironically in style, such architects as August Pugin ensured it remained firmly in the last past.

At the beginning of the 20th century a new form of design arts and craft became popular, the architectural form of this style, which had evolved from the 19th century designs of such architects as George Devey, was championed by Edwin Lutyens. Arts and craft in architecture is symbolized by an informal, non symmetrical form, with mullioned or lattice windows, multiple gables and tall chimneys. This style continued to evolve until World War II.

Following the Second World War reconstruction went through a variety of phases, but was heavily influenced by Modernism, especially from the late 1950s to the early 1970s. Many bleak town centre redevelopments-criticised for featuring hostile, concrete-lined "windswept plazas"-were the fruit of this interest, as were many equally bleak public buildings, such as the Hayward Gallery. Many Modernist inspired town centers are today in the process of being redeveloped, Bracknell town centre being a case in point.

However, it should not be forgotten that in the immediate post-War years many thousands (perhaps hundreds of thousands) of council houses in vernacular style were built, giving working class people their first experience of private gardens and indoor sanitation.

Modernism remains a significant force in UK architecture, although its influence is felt predominantly in commercial buildings. The two most prominent proponents are Lord Roger of Riverside and Lord Foster of Thames Bank. Rogers' iconic London buildings are probably Lloyd's Building and the Millennium Dome, while Foster created the Swiss Rebuildings (aka The Gherkin) and the Greater London Authority H.Q.

Exercise 9. Describe the picture. Give your own point of view.



Exercise 10. Complete this table paying attention to the derivatives
For example:

analysis (general noun)
analytical (adjective)

analyst (personal noun)
analyze (verb)

general noun	personal noun	adjective	verb
		competitive	
	manager		
			organize
	photographer		
		political	
			producer
use			
	applicant		
investigation			

Exercise 11. Define semantic sense of the passage putting questions What? Why? Who? Where? When? Make up an edited sensible translation of the passage.

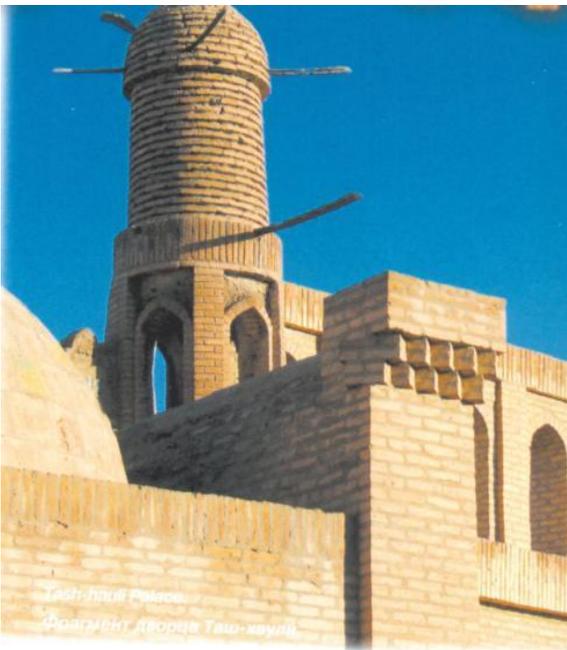
The United Kingdom also has a vibrant tradition of theatre. Theatre was introduced to the UK from Europe by the Romans and auditoriums were constructed across the country for this purpose.

William Shakespeare, chief figure of the English Renaissance, is here seen in the Chandos portrait.

By the medal period theatre had developed with the mummers' plays, a form of early street theatre associated with the Morris dance, concentrating on themes such as Saint George and the Dragon and Robin Hood. These were folk tales retelling old stories, and the actors traveled from town performing these for their audiences in return for money and hospitality. The medieval mystery plays and morality plays, which dealt with Christian themes, were performed at religious festivals. The reign of Elizabeth I in the late 16th and early 17th century saw a flowering of the drama and all the arts. Perhaps the most famous playwright in the world, William Shakespeare, wrote around 40 plays that are still performed in theaters across the world to this day. They include tragedies, such as Hamlet (1603), Othello (1604), and King Lear (1605); comedies, such as A midsummer Night's Dream (1594-96) and Twelfth Night (1602); and history plays, such as Henry IV, part 1-2. The Elizabeth age is sometimes nickname "the age of Shakespeare" for the amount of influence he held over the era. Other important

Elizabethan and 17th -century playwrights include Ben Johnson, Christopher Marlowe, and John Webster

Exercise 12. Describe the picture



Exercise 13. Retell the main idea of the text and give reasonable examples of your own

It's easy to love those who love us and those who are easy to get along with. But how do you treat the stranger, the difficult person, that person you don't really understand, can't relate to and don't really care about?

Ten Commandments of Confrontation

1. Do it privately, not publicly.
2. Do it as soon as possible.
3. Speak to one issue at a time.
4. Once you've make a point don't keep repeating it.
5. Deal only with behaviors the person can change.
6. Avoid sarcasm.
7. Avoid words like "always" and "never".

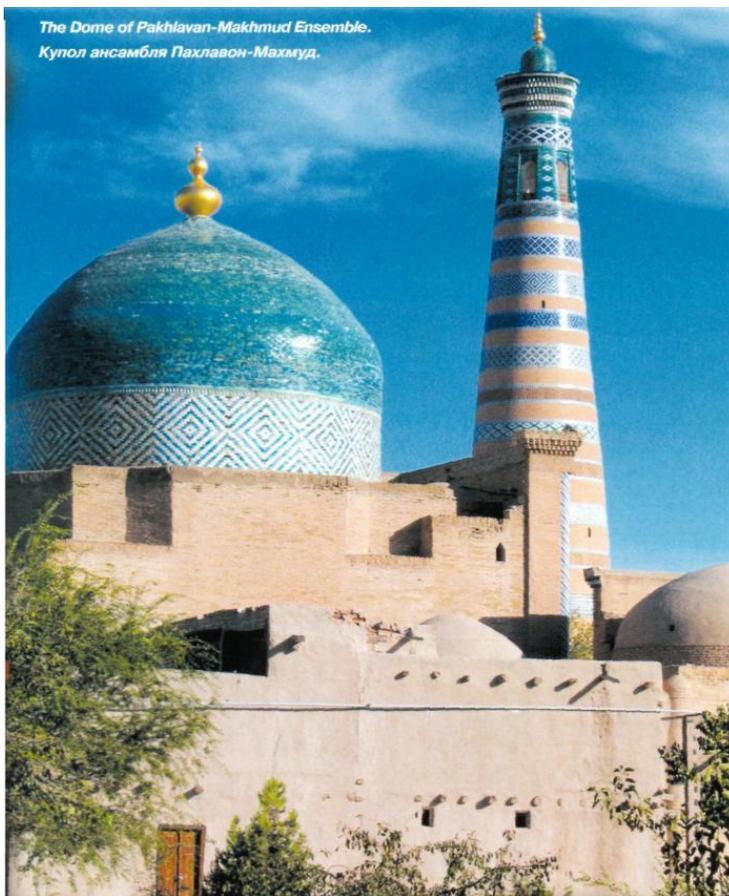
8. Present criticisms as suggestions or questions if possible.
9. Don't apologize for the confrontation.
10. Don't forget the compliments.

Exercise 14. Translate the following text

MASTERPIECES OF ARCHITECTURE

Khiva was developing quickly, as it was located on the important trading routes. However, the formation of its modern image began just in the 17th century. By that time, Khiva had already become the capital of Khorezm. The most famous palaces and mosques were constructed in the 18th -19th centuries. The majority of them are located in Ichan-Qala, the walled inner city. Planning of Ichan-Qala forms a harmonious ensemble.

Let's imagine the Middle Ages and take a journey in this ancient city... The grey-yellow mass of Ichan-Qala lays among huge deserts. After a long trip through

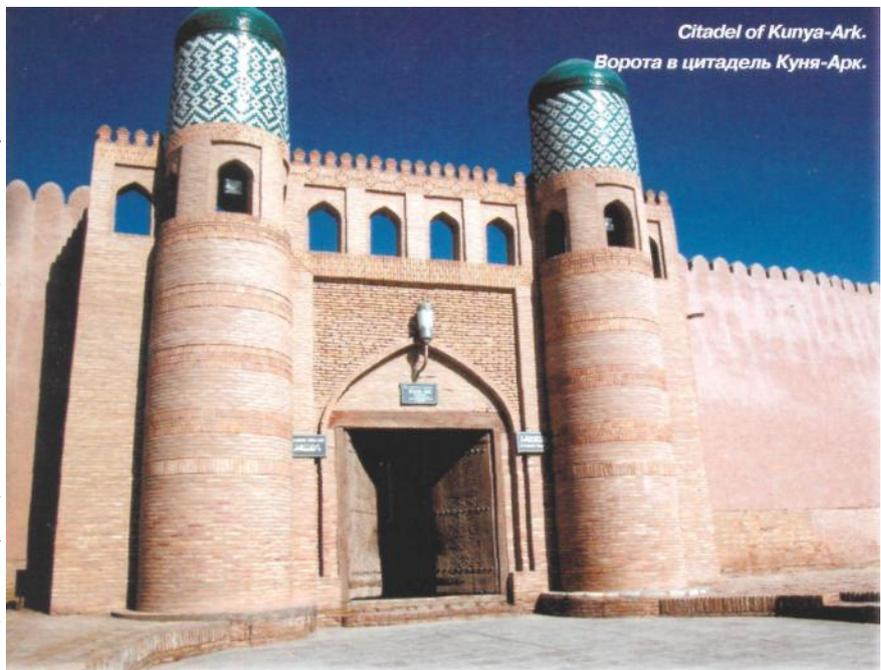


The Dome of Pahlavan-Mahmud Ensemble.
Купол ансамбля Пахлавон-Махмуд.

hot sands of Central Asia, your caravan finally arrives at the city, and you find yourself in the cool of narrow streets, running from the gates to the centre, where they overlook the magnificent palaces, mausoleums and medreseh. The four city gates welcome travelers from the four winds. The dust is scuffed up by the passers-by and horsemen and mixes up with the dust, spreading from construction site of Allahquli-khan medreseh. Its magnificent portal towers above the medreseh of Hurdjum. Beside it, in the palace of Tosh-houli and trading shops, the finishing works are being completed. You leave your caravan loaded with spices and silk in the nearest caravanserai to walk easy around and to see the city. The enormous mausoleum with a blue

dome attracts your attention - this is the mausoleum of Pahlavan-Mahmud. It dominates over the buildings around, but it is not too easy to come close. Before you reach it, you need to pass through a labyrinth of narrow streets. In the twilight of the cool corridor, dervishes are stretching their alms cups to you, murmuring prayers.

Passing by endless kariknona (rooms for readers of Koran) and huge cemetery, you can see the medresah of Shirgazikhan (the 18th century). Some young students are reading Koran; the others are bidding beads or plying some craft in the niches and the courtyard. Leaving from the ensemble, you move further, to Kuhna-ark - the residence of khan and office of the Supreme Court and



khan's administration. In front of it, there is a square, which served not only for military parades and for training, but also for execution of fugitives and rebels. The palace is separated from the city by a high wall with tower gates, guardhouse and copper cannons. Then, you are passing by the guards and get into Kuhna-ark through the long narrow corridor, where you immediately direct your look at the hill of Akshih-bobo, located at the western gates-Ata-darvoza. There from, standing between merlons, you can see very far - up to the borders, where motley picture of houses and Iliac mist of gardens turn into heat haze of the desert. The wide panorama lies before your eyes - chaos of flat roofs, shaded aivans, 1 monumental mausoleums, medreseh and minarets stretching skyward... Below, in front of you there is a rectangle with merlons of walls - this is the medreseh of Muhammad Rahim-Khan.

SELF WORK

Translate into Uzbek paying attention to the facts

Uzbek cuisine

Uzbek cuisine is influenced by the general agriculture as in most nations. There is a good deal of grain agriculture in the nation so bread and noodles are of importance. In discussing the cuisine of Afghanistan the Village Voice mentions the "noodle-rich cuisine of Uzbekistan". In meats mutton is popular and is a part of various dishes served in the country.

Important or national dishes include soups like Shurpa and Naryn; main dishes like Manty, Chuchvara, Plov, and Samsa; and finally Lagman which can be a soup or main dish.

Although not food, beverages arguable deserve mention. The most popular beverage in the nation might be tea and teahouses are some importance. Alcohol might, be less popular than in the West, but wine is comparatively popular for a majority Muslim nation as Uzbekistan is largely secular. The wines of the nation include Gulyakandoz,

Shirin, Liquor Kaberne, and Aleatiko, Samarkand is perhaps the city best known for having a winery. Music of Uzbekistan

Dance of a Bache in Samarkand between 1900 and 1915 Uzbek classic music is called shashmaqom, which arose in Bukhara in the late 16th century when that city was a regional capital. Shashmaqom is closely related to Azeri mugam and Uygur muqam. The name, which translated as six maqams refers to the structure of the music, which contains six sections in different musical modes, similar to classical Persian music. Interludes of spoken Sufi poetry interrupt the music, typically beginning at a low register and gradually ascending to a climax before calming back down to the beginning tone.

Exercise 1. Translate the following proverbs and explain their meaning. Give all possible situations.

Example: The clock struck three. Now it is well known, and everybody knew, that for some reason, completely baffling to the reason of mankind, no marriage can be celebrated in England after the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon. In the coarse phrase of the verger the milk was spilt. (There is no crying over the spilt milk)

1. One good turn deserves another.
2. Once bitten, twice shy.
3. Nothing succeeds like success.
4. No news is good news.

Translate into English

DALVARZINTEPANING YANGI TOPILMALARI

Kuni kecha bu yerdan.yana yuzga yaqin mis tanga, idish-tovoqlar, haykalchalar, urchuqbosh, to'qimachilik ashyolari, kichik hajmdagi Buddha tagkursisi, o'n dona sopol quvur qazib olindi

Shu yilning avgustida Yaponiyadagi Soka universitetining bir guruh arxeologlari O'zbekiston Badiiy akademiyasi san'atshunoslik ilmiy-tadqiqot instituti olimlari bilan hamkorlikda Sho'rchi tumanidagi Dalvarzintepada qazishma ishlarini boshlashgan edi. Qariyb bir oy davom etgan birinchi mavsumiy yumushlar poyoniga yetdi.

— Bu yilgi qazishmalar biz kutgandan ham yaxshi samara berdi, — deydi o'zbek-g **sit**; yapon ekspeditsiyasi rahbari Bahodir Turg'unov. — Izlanishlarni asosan .1- Dalvarzintepa markazidagi Buddha ibodatxonasida olib bordik. Dastlab majmuaning shimoli va sharqida bir nechta xonaning devor izlari, eshik o'rinlariga duch kelindi. Mazkur xonalarning birida oltita ulkan xum bo'lib, ularning ikkitasi shikastlangan ekan. Ushbu xumlardan don-dun, toza ichimlik suvi saqlashda foydalanilgan. Xumlarda Kushon podshohligi zarb ettirgan yuzga yaqin mis tanga, kichik hajmdagi sopol idish-

tovoqlar, haykalchalar ham bor edi. Shuningdek, qazishmalar davomida urchuqboshi, to'qimachilik ashyolari topildi.

Tuproqqa qorishib yotgan kichik hajmdagi Buddha tagkursisi olimlarning diqqatini tortdi. Bu noyob asori-atiqa asosan Hindiston, Pokiston, Afg'onistonda ko'p uchraydi. Dalvarzintepada esa ilk topilishidir. Uning aylanma shakli o'tish qismida 82 harfdan iborat qadimiy hind bitigi — braxma o'yib yozilgan. Bu nafaqat arxeologlarni, balki qadimiy yozuvlar bilan shug'ullanuvchi olimlarni ham qiziqtirishi shubhasizdir.

Shuningdek, qazishmalar chog'ida xarobalar tagidan o'n dona sopol quvur kavlab olingan. Har birining uzunligi 1 metr, aylanasi esa 50 santimetrni tashkil qiladi. Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki, eramizning I-V asrida ham shahar obi-hayot bilan ta'minlangan. Qolaversa, tashqi dushman qamal qilganda suvga ehtiyoj sezilmagan.

Shunday qilib, bu yilgi ishlar nihoyasiga yetdi. Dalvarzintepa bag'ridagi sir-sinoatlar hali yana ochiladi.

Exercise 1. Fill in synonyms *To ride / to drive/to go*

1. lean ... you to the station if you want to. —
2. Tom got on his bike and slowly ... down the street.
3. I only ... to work in a bus; from work I go on foot.
4. Don't... too fast; we may be fined.
5. The car was ... at the speed of about ten miles per **hour**.
6. I want to teach my daughter to
7. I don't want to ... by train. Trains travel too slowly.
8. The man jumped **on** his horse and ... off.
9. The boy was ... his bike full speed.
10. Norman has ... to see his sister.
11. Do you mind if I... in the back seat?
12. The slower you ... **the** further you get.

Exercise 2. Fill in the missing words paying special attention to foreign origion of regular plurals.

Nº	Singular	Plural	Nº	Singular	Plural
1		cacti	13		memoranda
2	analysis		14	stadium	
3		stimuli	15	museum	
4		strata	16		addenda
5	datum		17		radil
6	curriculum		18	drama	
7	basis		19	genius	
8	fungus		20		appendices
9		genera	21	axis	
10	index		22		media

11		crises	23	album	
12		criteria	24		phenomena

Exercise 3. Choose a prominent artist (living, deceased or financial) that you would like to interview as a reporter and explain why.

Exercise 4. Critically discuss and evaluate some of the different arguments both for radio and TV shows.

Exercise 5. Translate the main idea of the text.

Culture of the United Kingdom

The culture of the United Kingdom is rich and varied, and has been influential on culture on a worldwide scale.

It is European state, and has many culture links with its former colonies, particular those that use the English language (the Anglosphere). Considerable contributions to British culture have been made over the last half-century by immigrants from the Indian Subcontinent and the West Indies. The origins of the UK as a political union of formerly independent states have resulted in the preservation of distinctive cultures in each of the home nations.

Language

The UK has no official language. English is main language and the de facto official language, spoken monolingually by an estimated 95% of the UK population. However, some nations and regions of the UK have frameworks for the promotion of indigenous languages. In Wales, English and Welsh are both widely used by officialdom, and Irish and Ulster Scots enjoy Limited use alongside English in Northern Ireland, mainly in public commissioned translation, additionally, the Western Isles council area of Scotland has a policy to promote Scottish Gaelic.

Under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, w/ legally enforceable, the UK Government has committed itself to the proi certain linguistic traditions. Welsh, Scottish Gaelic and Cornish a developed in Wales, Scotland and Cornwall respectively. Other native I afforded such protection included Irish in Northern Ireland, Scots in Sec Northern Ireland, were it is known in official parlance as "Ulster Sc Ullans" but in the speech of users simply as "Scotch", and British Sign La

Exercise 6. Comment on the collective nouns in the following sentences

1. By modern standards my family is rather big.
2. My family are shopaholics.
- ... 3. The staff of Richard's office is well-trained and efficient.
4. The staff are going to buy a leaving present for their councillor.
5. -What are the media?- They are: The Press, Radio, TV.
6. The police have come and they are doing their best, sir.
7. These glasses are rather weak for me.
8. This new equipment is rather expensive.
9. Statistics is the study of probability.
10. Statistics are often misleading.

11. His poultry give him all the man products.

12. The Government is behind all this

Exercise 7. Translate into Uzbek grasping the main point of the topic simultaneously.

During the interregnum 1642-1660, English theatres were kept close puritans for religious and ideological reasons. When London theatres open with the Restoration of the monarchy in 1660, they flourished under the interest and support of Charles II. Wide and socially mixed audience attracted by topical writing and by the introduction of the first professional actresses (in Shakespeare's time all female roles had been played by boys). The genres of the Restoration were heroic drama, pathetic drama, and re-comedy. The Restoration plays that have best retained the interest of modern audiences today are the comedies, such as William Wycherley's *The Country* (1676), *The Rover* (1677) by the first professional woman playwright Behn, John Vanbrugh's *The Relapse* (1696), and William Congreve's *The Way of the World* (1700). Restoration comedy is famous or notorious for its explicitness, a quality encouraged by Charles II (1660-1685) personally and an rakish aristocratic ethos of the court.

In the 18th century, the highbrow and provocative Restoration comedy lost favour, to be replaced by sentimental comedy, domestic tragedy such as George Lillo's *The London Merchant* (1731), and by an overwhelming interest in Italian opera. Popular entertainment became more important in this period than ever before, with fair-grounds, burlesque and mixed forms that are the ancestors of the English music hall. These forms flourished at the expense of legitimate English drama, which went into a long period of decline. By the early 19th century it was no longer represented by stage plays at all, but stage plays at all but by the closet drama, plays written to be privately read in a "closet" (a small domestic room).

A change came in the late 19th century with the plays on the London stage by the Irishmen George Bernard Shaw and Oscar Wilde and the Norwegian Henrik Ibsen, all of



whom influenced domestic English drama and vitalized it again.

Today the West End of London has a large number of theatres, particular centered around Shaftsbury Avenue. A prolific composer of the 20 century Andrew Lloyd Webber has dominated the west End for a number of years and his musicals have traveled to Broadway in New York and around the world, as well as being turned into films.

Royal Shakespeare Company operates out of Shakespeare's birthplace Stratford-upon-Avon in England, producing mainly but not exclusively Shakespeare's plays.

Important modern playwrights include Alan Ayckbourn, Johan Osborne, Harold Pinter, Tom Stoppard, and Arnold Wesker.

Exercise 8. Comment on the picture. Give more details,

Exercise 9. Write a short report on how modern art has changed your town or city, emphasizing both the changes and the things which remain the same. Give your ideas to create an interesting description of your own.

Exercise 10. Choose the first or the second word in the following sentences.

1. Get down to business/ a business, all of you!
2. Charity/a charity begins at home.
3. You should study law/ a law at university.
4. Language/ a language is unique to humans.
5. To succeed in life you need will/a will.
6. In her youth she was beauty/ a beauty.
7. We are looking for people with experience/ an experience.
8. I need study/ a study where I can work quietly.
9. They are looking for work/a work at the moment.
10. Speech/ a speech is a manifestation of language.

Exercise 11. Find the key words and translate the passage.

. After a period of decline, the poetry of Robert Burns revived interest vernacular literature, the rhyming weavers of Ulster being especially influenced literature in Scots from Scotland.

The following two centuries continued a huge outpouring of literary production. In the early 19th century, the Romantic period showed a flowering poetry comparable with the Renaissance two hundred years earlier, with such po as William Blake, William Wordsworth, John Keats, and Lord Byron. Victorian period was the golden age of the realistic English novel, represented Jane Austen, the Bronte sister (Charlotte, Emily and Anne).; Charles Dicke William Thackeray, George Eliot, and Thomas hardy.

World War One gave rise to British war poets and writers such as Wilfred Owen, Siegfried Sassoon, Robert Graves and Rupert Brooke who wrote (often paradoxically), of their expectations of war, and/or their experiences in the trench

The Celtic Revival stimulated new appreciation of traditional Irish literature however, with the independence of the Irish Free State, Irish literature came to be seen as more clearly separate from the strains of British literature. The Scottish Renaissance of the early 20th century brought modernism to Scottish literature well as an interest in new forms in the literatures of Scottish Gaelic and Scots.

The English novel developed in the 20th century into much greater variety and was greatly enriched by immigrant writers. It remains today the dominant English literary form.

Other well-known novelists include Arthur Conan Doyle, D.H. Lawrence, George Orwell, Salman Rushdie, Mary Shelley, J.R.R. Tolkien, Virginia Woolf and J.K. Rowling.

Important poets include Elizabeth Barrett Browning, T.S. Eliot, Ted Hughes, John Milton, Alfred Tennyson, Rudyard Kipling, Alexander Pope, and Dylan Thomas.

Exercise 12. Define semantic meaning of the passage putting questions What? Why? Who? Where? When? Make up an edited sensible translation of the passage

Art history

Art predates history; sculptures, cave paintings, rock paintings, and petroglyphs from the Upper Paleolithic starting roughly 40,000 years ago have been found, but the precise meaning of such art is often disputed because so little is known about the cultures that produced them.

The great traditions in art have a foundation in the art of one of the great ancient civilizations: Ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, Persia, India, China, Greece, Rome or Arabia (ancient Yemen and Oman). Each of these centers of early civilization developed a unique and characteristic style in their art. Because of the size and duration of these civilizations, more of their art works have survived and more of their influence has been transmitted to other cultures and later times. They have also provided the first records of how artists worked. For example, this period of Greek art saw a veneration of the human physical form and the development of equivalent skills to show musculature, poise, beauty and anatomically correct proportions.

In Byzantine and Gothic art of the Western Middle Ages, art focused on the expression of Biblical and not material truths, and emphasized methods which would show the higher unseen glory of a heavenly world, such as the use of gold in paintings, or glass in mosaics or windows, which also presented figures in idealized, patterned (i.e. "flat" forms).

The stylized signature of Sultan Mahmud II of the Ottoman Empire was written in Arabic calligraphy. It reads *Mahmud Khan son of Abdulhamid is forever victorious*. The western Renaissance saw a return to valuation of the material world, and the place of humans in it, and this paradigm shift is reflected in art forms, which show the corporeality of the human body, and the three dimensional reality of landscape. In the east, Islamic art's rejection of iconography led to emphasis on

geometric patterns, Islamic calligraphy, and architecture. Further east, religion dominated artistic styles and forms too. India and Tibet saw emphasis on painted sculptures and dance with religious painting borrowing many conventions from sculpture and tending to bright contrasting colors with emphasis on outlines. China saw many art forms flourish, jade carving, bronzework, pottery (including the stunning terracotta army of Emperor Qin), poetry, calligraphy, music, painting, drama, fiction, etc. Chinese styles vary greatly from era to era and are traditionally named after the ruling dynasty. So, for example, Tang Dynasty paintings are monochromatic and sparse, emphasizing idealized landscapes, but Ming Dynasty paintings are busy, colorful, and focus on telling stories via setting and composition. Japan names its styles after imperial dynasties too, and also saw much interplay between the styles of calligraphy and painting. Woodblock printing became important in Japan after the 17th century.

The western Age of Enlightenment in the 18th century saw artistic depictions of physical and rational certainties of the clockwork universe, as well as politically revolutionary visions of a post-monarchist world, such as Blake's portrayal of Newton as a divine geometer, or David's propagandistic paintings. This led to Romantic rejections of this in favor of pictures of the emotional side and individuality of humans, exemplified in the novels of Goethe. The late 19th century then saw a host of artistic movements, such as academic art, symbolism, impressionism and fauvism among others.

By the 20th century these pictures were falling apart, shattered not only by new discoveries of relativity by Einstein *Does time fly?* - Peter Galison's *Empires of Time*, a historical survey of Einstein and Poincaré, and of unseen psychology by Freud,^[11] but also by unprecedented technological development accelerated by the implosion of civilisation in two world wars. The history of twentieth century art is a narrative of endless possibilities and the search for new standards, each being torn down in succession by the next. Thus the parameters of Impressionism, Expressionism, Fauvism, Cubism, Dadaism, Surrealism, etc cannot be maintained very much beyond the time of their invention. Increasing global interaction during this time saw an equivalent influence of other cultures into Western art, such as Pablo Picasso being influenced by.

Exercise 13. Fill in synonyms. To suffocate/to stifle/to choke

1. Tree people were ... by the smoke in the fire.
2. We felt ... in the stuffy room.
3. I hate wearing ties; they just ... me.
4. The hot air was
5. They say that man ... his wife to death.
6. Roman couldn't ... her laugh.
7. Don't cut so fast, you will
8. Paula was ... with the loss of breath after walking up to the second floor.
9. She ... with tears.
10. Don't press my throat like that you'll ... me.

Exercise 14. Translate the following proverbs and explain their meaning. Give all possible situations.

Example: Women do as a rule live through humiliations, and regain their spirits, and again look about them with an interested eye. While there is life there is a conviction not so entirely unknown to the 'betrayed' as some amiable theorists would have us believe. (Th. Hardy)

1. Neither fish nor flesh.
2. Promise little but do much.
3. Take us as you find us.
4. So many countries, so many habits.

JOKES,



Маленького Ваню наказали. Стоя в углу, он замечает:

- Когда стану большим, буду строить комнаты, в которых ни одного угла не будет.

* * *

- Петя, - предупредила мама, - будь осторожен с молотком, а то вместо гвоздя

по пальцам стукнешь.

- Не беспокойся, мама, гвоздь держит Коля.

* * *

На уроке математики Вову спросили:

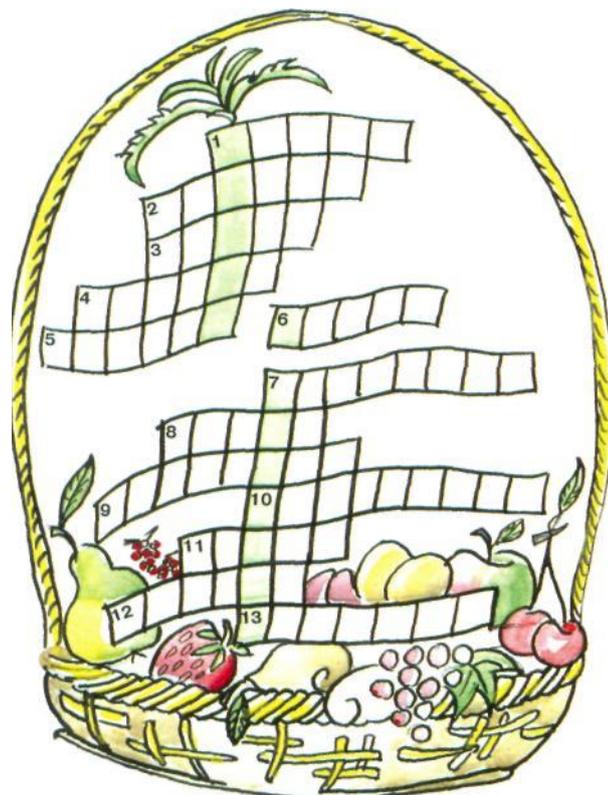
- Если прибавить к одиннадцати лошадям еще шесть, сколько будет?

Вова воскликнул:

- Табун!

CROSSWORDS

1. Финиковое дерево, а его фрукт?..
2. Мягкий, сочный, бывает лысый?
3. Плод с формой лампочки.
4. Фрукт-светофор
5. Сорт винограда
6. Младшая сестра черешни.
7. Сердечкообразная ягода.
8. Большой орех.
9. Младший брат апельсина.
10. Земная ягода.
11. Старшая сестра алычи.
12. Слабость медведя.
13. Колючая лесная ягода, сводная сестра малины



Text 4

DUNYO BEHZODNI SHARAFLAYDI

Kamoliddin Behzod hali hayotligi davrida Sulton Husayn Boyqaroning oliy farmoni bilan "Davrning durdonasi va rassomlarning boshi" "Davlatning oliy rassomi" singari nomlarga sazovor bo'lgan. Ijodining eng gullagan davri Sharqning uyg'onish davriga to'g'ri kelib, zamondoshlari uni XV asr mo'jizasi, deya atashgan.

Buyuk rassom Behzod o'z davri badiiy madaniyati arboblari burjidagi eng yorqin yulduz edi. U qoldirgan meros bepoyon va ko'pqirralidir, u ko'pgina rassomlar avlodi ijodining boshlanishi bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

UNESKO homiyligida O'zbekiston va boshqa davlatlarda yaqindagina Kamoliddin Behzod tavalludining 545 yilligiga bag'ishlangan tanatanalar bo'lib o'tdi. Respublikamiz Badiiy akademiyasi tomonidan tashkil etilgan "Behzod va sharq miniaturasi san'ati" ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasida dunyoning ko'pchilik mamlakatlaridan olimlar ishtirok etishdi. Sharqning buyuk rassom ijodiga badiiylashgan ko'rgazma ochildi.

Kamoliddin Behzod fenomeni nimadan iborat? Va nima uchun hozirgi bosqichda uning merosini o'rganishga bunday talab mavjud?

Sharq miniaturasining parvozi ramzi bo'lgan uning ijodi Markaziy Osiyo, Afg'oniston, Hindiston, Eron xalqlari o'zaro madaniy aloqasining uzviyligini o'zida namoyon etmoqda. Uning shakllanishida Hirotning nafis madaniyati, va avvalambor, Alisher Navoiyning roli kattadir. Behzod haqqoniy ravishda Hirot miniatura maktabining asoschisi hisoblanadi. Uning Qosim Ali, Sulton Muhammad, Mulla Yusuf, Shayhzoda Xurosoniy, Shoh Mo'zaffar, Mahmud Mo'zahhib singari ajoyib shogirdlari o'z ijodlarida bu maktabning yutuqlarini saqlab kelishdi. Behzodning buyuk ishlari orasidan Sa'diy Sheroziyning "Bo'ston", "Guliston", Nizomiy Ganjaviyning "Xamsa" dostonlari, Alisher Navoiy, Amir Xusrav va boshqalarning qator asarlarida ishlangan suratlarni tilga olish mumkin.

Behzod ijodida o'z parvozigacha erishgan Sharqning o'rta asr kitob miniaturasi XX asrning boshlarida deyarli yo'q bo'lib ketib, XIX asr 70-yillarining oxirlari va 80-yillarining boshlarida O'zbekistonning lak miniaturasi shaklida qayta tug'ildi. 90-yillarda u o'ziga lak miniaturasidan tortib, qog'oz, bo'z, charm, gazlamadagi miniatura, miniatura uslubida bajarilgan monumental naqshlargacha jamlab, butun badiiy-uslubiy yo'nalish xususiyatiga ega bo'ldi. Zamonaviy o'zbek miniaturalari ishini ijodiy izlanishlar xususiyati bo'yicha ikki asosiy yo'nalishga bo'lish mumkin. Birinchisi, badiiy uslubiyatga, o'rta asrlar kitob miniaturasi maktablari tizimining obrazi qurilishi an'analariga erishishdan iborat. Ikkinchi yo'nalish rassomlarning ushbu maktablar an'anaviy tizimiga ergashishni inkor etishi ham ijodiy jarayon, ham asarlarni obrazli hal etishda individual o'ziga xoslikni kiritishida namoyon bo'ladi.

Ikkinchi yo'nalish uchun, masalan, B. Yo'ldoshevning ijodi xarakterli hisoblanadi. Lak miniaturasi texnologiyasini o'zlashtirgach, rassom miniatura sohasidagi o'z izlanishini bo'zga ko'chirdi. Bu nusxalarda o'rta asrlar miniaturasi lirikasi seziladi, biroq bular endi yo'lga qo'yilgan erkin tasviriy kompozitsiyalardir.

Miniatura rassomchiligi tajribasini ijodiy o'zlashtirish, Kamoliddin Behzodning ta'sirini Usto Mo'min, I.Ikromov, Ch. Axmarov, T. Muxammedov, J. Umarbekov kabi rassomlar asarlarida hozirgi zamon rassomlarining buyuk Behzod ijodiga bo'lgan qiziqishi miniatura rassomchiligining XXI asr badiiy madaniyatiga moslashishi va san'atning yangi qiziqarli asarlarining dunyoga kelishiga ko'maklashishi shubhasizdir.

Words and expressions:

- 1.Dunyo Behzodni sharaflaydi - Giving honour to Bekhzod
- 2.Davrning durdonasi va rassomlarning boshi - Most Original Artist of the Era
3. Davlatning oliy rassomi - Supreme Artist of the Kingdom
4. XV asr mo'jizasi - the prodigy of the 15th century
5. yorqin yulduz - brilliant star
6. UNESCO homiyligida- under the auspices of UNESCO
7. O'zbekiston Badiiy akademiyasi - The Art Academy of Uzbekistan
8. Sharq miniaturasi - the oriental miniature
9. bo'z - canvas
- 10.San'atning yangi qiziqarli asarlarning dunyoga kelishiga ko'maklashishi shubhasizdir - there is no doubt that the creative impetus of Bekhzod will be the eternal source of new talent

Exercise 1. Translate the scene into English and act as an interpreter.

Чай

Старинный рецепт заваривания чая достаточно трудоемок: в предварительно согретый чайник засыпают сухой зеленый чай, заливают кипятком на четверть объема, после чего ставят чайник на две минуты на жар. Затем доливают до половины объема и накрывают салфеткой опять на две минуты. По истечении этого времени чайник обливают кипятком сверху и доливают на три четверти объема, выдерживают ещё три минуты и только потом заполняют до верха. Современные хозяйки для экономии времени поступают проще - споласкивают чайник кипятком, засыпают заварку, заливают ее кипящей водой и прикрывают наполненный до верха чайник салфеткой из ткани. Через несколько минут напиток готов. Важно только не забыть трижды налить чай в пиалу и вылить обратно в чайник. Эта операция способствует более крепкому и качественному настаиванию. Крупнолистовая Заварка предпочтительнее, никаких «пакетиков». Что касается воды, то специалисты утверждают, что нельзя кипятить воду повторно или заставлять кипеть очень долго.



Если вы приготовили зеленый чай, то помните, что по узбекскому обычаю его пьют без сахара. Недостаток глюкозы восполняют восточные лакомства - кишмиш, курага, миндаль, фисташки, грецкие орехи, парварда, *нават*. Такое сочетание продуктов подобрано очень мудро: свойство зеленого чая понижать давление компенсируется обратным действием сухофруктов. В некоторых регионах заваривают чай с молоком, перцем, лекарственными травами, и привычный напиток становится настоящим семейным доктором.

С уверенностью можно сказать, что при правильном подходе

чаепитие всегда поможет поддерживать организм в тонусе.

Exercise 2. Translate the following text into your mother tongue.

TO DO CHAPAN

A *chapan* (a quilted Oriental robe), together with a skull cap and a *belbak* (a kerchief worn around the waist) have long since become inalienable attributes of the Uzbek national costume. A *chapan* is usually presented at wedding parties to the groom or to guests of honour (mostly male) during various



festivities as a token of special respect. The *chapan* as an item of clothing is millenniums old. It probably dates back to the time when Central Asian people began to grow cotton and started making fabrics. Today no one can say how long ago it was. However, it is known for sure that back during the time of the Samanid dynasty (10th century) merchants of Movarounnahr supplied silk and cotton fabrics to Southern Siberia, Mongolia, almost all countries of the Near and Middle East, and Eastern Europe. The manufacturing technique and especially the ornamentation made local fabrics unique in their beauty and exquisiteness. Since traditional national clothes have remained unchanged for centuries, the samples dating back to the 19-20



centuries. Give us a good idea of what they were like. According to **Doctor** of History Nafisa Sadykova, striped fabrics, especially those called *bekasam*, were the most widespread type of fabric. *Bekasam* was used for making *chapan*s in all regions of Uzbekistan. In Ferghana, a **lot** of attention was shown to the colour of stripes, their combination and width during the production of *bekasam*. The most popular silk and semi-silk *bekasams* were those in which green stripes alternated with yellow, pink and violet ones, and all of them were narrow. People in Marghilan, and especially in Kokand, preferred the yellow colour in combination with violet and pink, while in Namangan combinations of green

with indigo and red prevailed. Despite the great variety of colours, the style of *chapan*s made of such fabrics was rather austere. *Chapan*s made of *bekasam* the colour of dull green, with bright green and dark blue tints were always very popular. There is a great variety of *chapan*s: *beakasamchopon* (a light summer variety), *pakhtalichopon* (a quilted winter variety), *avrachopon a* (two-sided *chapan* that can be worn both sides out) and many other types

*Chapan*s were usually cut like tunics, either from one piece of cloth or from two pieces of the same width sown together. In the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century the emirs of Bukhara used to wear festive, gold-embroidered robes. The best embroiderers in gold worked for them.

Exercise 3. Imagine that you are an interpreter and you are translating the scene into English .

"KELINLAR QO'ZG'OLONI"

Uch pardali hazil komediya

Ikkinchi parda

Farmon bibi kelini Sotti Bilan hisob-kitob qilish uchun tayyor o'tirishipti. O'g'li Asqar bilan kelini Lutfinisa o'z uylari tomon o'ta boshlaydilar.

Farmon: -Qayoqqa? Maoshni tashlab ketinglar. (*Sottiga.*) Sottinisa, "Kirim daftari"ni oching.

Sotti: Hammasi tayyor. Boshladik!

Asqar: Mana, mana, oyijon.

Ko'chadan O'rinboy voy-voylab kiradi.

Farmon. Ha, nima balo bo'ldi?

O'rinboy. qornim, qornim burab oqriyapti.

Farmon. Voy, men o'lmasam. Biron dori-pori qildingmi?

O'rinboy. (*qorniga bosgan grelkani ko'rsatib.*) hozir o'tib ketadi.

Yo'lda aptekadan grelka oldimu choyxonadan qaynoq suv quydirib qornimga bosib kelyapman. Menga tegmanglar.

Farmon. Yana o'zing bilasan. O'zingdan o'tganini o'zing bilasan, bolam.

O'rinboy. Oyi, oyi, pulimni olinglar. Iltimos, pulni olinglar.

Pulni berib, inqillaganicha uyiga kirib ketadi.

Hakim kiradi.

Farmon. Yaxshi keldingmi, bolam. Akangga dori-pori qilib ber.

Hakim akasining uyi tomon yuradi.

To'xta. Avval men bilan raschyot qilib ket. Xotining qani?

Hakim. Mana, hu ana...

Farmon. Bo'пти, ketaver.

Mehri kiradi, pulni beradi.

Sotti. Sleduyushiy.

Farmon. (*Mehriga*). Senga nima kerak?

Mehri. Har bir meditsina personali akademik Ivan Pavlov nazariyasiga binoan, shaxsiy gigienani o'ziga shartli refleks qilib olishi kerak.

Farmon. Gapni g'ijimlamay gapir. Muddaongni ayt.

Mehri. Meditsina hamshiralari manikyur qilib yurishlari shart...

Farmon. Tirnoq bo'yaydiganmi? Xina qo'ya qolsang bo'lmaydimi?

Mehri. Xina, bu xina akademik Ivan Pavlov hayitda...

Farmon. (*Sottiga*). Xinani hayitda qo'yarkan. Xo'p, mayli, harna bo'lsa ham do'xtir degan oti bor.

Kimsan Farmon bibining kelini, degan oti bor. Necha pul turadi?

Sotti. Yetti so'm oltmish tiyin.

Farmon. Yetti so'm yoz. Oltmish tiyinini o'zing topasan. Oltita ovsiningdan 10 tiyindan olsang, oltmish tiyin bo'ladi. Ular ham foydalanishadi. Bilib qo'y, bitti o'zingga emas. Bo'ldi, ketaver.

Exercise 4. Give definition to the following words:

Theatre-goer, spectator, drama theatre, musical comedy theatre, concert hall, variety show, the stalls, the stage, box-office, ticket for the performance, programme, actor, attendant, the cast, conductor, producer, curtain call, opera.

Exercise 5. Give extensive answers to these questions and act as an interpreter.

1. What theatres are there in your town?
2. What kind of play do you prefer: a comedy or a tragedy?
3. Which theatre do you prefer: Musical or Drama?
4. How often do you go to the theatre?

Exercise 6. Make up dialogues using the situations suggested and act as an interpreter.

Odilbek : What would you like to do on Sunday?

Gayrat: I'd like to go to the pictures.

Odilbek: Wouldn't you like to go to the National Theatre instead?

Gayrat: No, I wouldn't.

* * *

- Are you going to see "Pygmalion" on Saturday?
- No, I don't think so. Are you?
- Yes, certainly.

Exercise 7. Translate the texts and act as an interpreter.

МАНТЫ

Манты - это, так называемые, паровые пельмени, на Кавказе их называют "*хинкали*", в Бурятии - "*базы*", в Таджикистане - "*манту*". Обычно готовят манты в пароварке, но можно и в обычной кастрюле, в которую вставляют специальную подставку для приготовления изделия на пару.

Сначала приготовим тесто, для чего в просеянную пшеничную муку подливаем соленую воду, добавляем одно яйцо и замешиваем крутое тесто, которое оставляем для расстойки на 20-30 минут.



Для начинки используется мясо баранины или говядины, при желании можно добавить курдюк. Мясо, порубленное на очень мелкие кусочки - так оно вкуснее, чем прокрученное через мясорубку - смешиваем с мелкопорубленным луком, добавляем по вкусу соль, черный перец.

Тесто раскатываем скалкой до толщины 1-2 мм, нарезаем на квадраты (6х6 см) и на каждый квадрат теста кладем столовую ложку готового фарша. Края защепляем в середине, придавая мантам овальную или вытянутую форму.

Чтобы тесто не подсохло и не стало хрупким, сырые манты желательно покрыть салфеткой.

Формы (листы) пароварки смазываем растительным маслом и укладываем на них манты так, чтобы они не соприкасались. Затем сбрызгиваем их холодной водой и варим на пару 45 минут, плотно закрыв крышкой.

LAGMAN

How do you prepare the lagman?

The dough is left to stand for about 15 minutes, greased with a mixture of salt and soda (1 teaspoon salt and 1/2 teaspoon soda per half a glass of lukewarm water), and then again kneaded thoroughly for the solution to permeate the dough all through, otherwise the dough will rupture when stretched. Readiness of the dough is tested with a knife: if there are no spots on the cut it means the dough is ready. It is then cut into pieces the size of a large walnut, oiled and moulded into sticks 10-15 cm long and 1 cm diameter. The 'sticks' are oiled again and covered with a moist cloth so as to prevent the dough from drying.

The last and the main phase in preparing the dough is its stretching.

'sticks', one by one, are taken on both sides by the thumb and the forefinger, stretched until they are approximately 60 cm long, folded into two, stretched again to almost the arm-span, folded into four, stretched once again, and then you put it onto the edge of the table letting it hang down from it.

To obtain thinner noodles, the dough is stretched for the fourth time, after being folded into two once again. Sometimes, before stretching, the 'sticks' are flattened by being pressed on with the palm of the hand. The noodles are lowered into boiling non-salted water and cooked until water starts boiling again. Those who like softer noodles may cook them one minute after it starts boiling.

The next phase is to cook the sauce.

The cooking mode is a mixture of frying and stewing. Vegetables are diced or cut into pieces 0.5 cm wide and 2 cm long, while the meat is cut into small pieces weighing no more than one gram.



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SELF WORK

SHE'RIY TARJIMA. O'ZBEK SHE'RIYATIDAN.

Exercise 1. Read the poem and translate it into English orally.

ESHIGINGDAN O'TAMAN...

Omon Matjon

Kuz yoysa ham yo'llarga xazon,
Qor ko'msa ham borliqni butun,
Ko'klam kelib ursa ham xandon,
Eshigingdan o'turman bir kun.

Sochlaringga tushsa hamki oq,
Peshonamni bossa ham ajin,
Kirganda ham gavdamga titroq,
Eshigingdan o'turman bir kun.

Mayli, shunda tanimasang ham,
Yoki desang, ko'rmayin turqim,
Yoshim o'tib, boshim qilib ham,
Eshigingdan o'turman bir kun.

Vaqtim yetib chiqsa bu jonim,
Dardlarimga yasalsa yakun,
Bu dunyoni tark etar onim,
Eshigingdan o'turman bir kun.

INGLIZ VA AMERIKA SHE'RIYATIDAN.

Exercise 2. Learn the poem by heart and ask your class-mate to translate your speech into Uzbek.

MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS

Robert Burns (1759-1796)

My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here,
My heart's in the Highlands, a-chasing the deer,
A-chasing the wild deer, and following the roe-
My heart's in the Highlands wherever I go!

Farewell to the Highlands, farewell to the North,
The birth-place of valour, the country of worth!
Wherever I wander, wherever I rove,
The hills of the Highlands for ever I love.

Farewell to the mountains high cover'd with snow,
Farewell to the straths and green valleys below,
Farewell to the forests and wild-hanging woods,
Farewell to the torrents and loud-pouring floods!

My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here;
My heart's in the Highlands, a-chasing the deer,
A-chasing the wild deer, and following the roe,
My heart's in the Highlands wherever I go!

Notes:

1. *a-chasing* = chasing – shaydo - охотясь
2. *straths* – vodiylar, qirlar – горные долины, ложбины горных рек

Exercise 3. Read the poem and translate it into your mother-tongue.

Leisure

W.H. Davis (1871-1940)

What is this life if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare.

No time to stand beneath the boughs
And stare as long as sheep or cows.

No time to see when woods we pass,
Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.

No time to see, in broad daylight,
Streams full of stars, like skies at night.

No time to turn at Beauty's glance,
And watch her feet, how they can dance.

No time to wait till her mouth can,
Enrich that smile her eyes began.

A poor life this is if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare

Ex.4. Give extensive answers to these questions.

1. What do you consider to be the author's message of the poem?
2. What is the author's attitude towards the life full of care?
3. If view of the contents of the poem, what is hinted at in the title "Leisure"?

Translation practice.

Ex.5 Translate the following text into your mother tongue

With love for Motherland

This contest organized by Uzbeknavo variety association, National TV and Radio Company of Uzbekistan, Variety art development fund, Youth Public Movement Kamolot and Union of Composers of Uzbekistan attracted over 2 000 professional and amateur performers and groups aged from 16 to 40 years old.

"The main goal of this contest's conducting is the popularization of art, national variety art, cultivation of patriotic and love senses in the youth as well as encouragement of poets and composers for creation of new original songs about historical traditions and customs related to the nationwide holiday Navruz and Tashkent city jubilee," Matlyuba Mahkamova, chief of repertoire and control management of Uzbeknavo variety association, contest jury member noted in her interview to UT.

According to contest's conditions each participant should perform two songs. The first one should be dedicated to Navruz or Tashkent, and the second one is on free topic. In the estimation process the jury took into consideration the level of performance, correspondence of topics chosen by participants, combination of the voice and musical accompaniment, harmony of decorations and costumes with the performed song as well as ability to behave oneself on the stage. The contest has been conducted in discrete steps in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, in all regions and Tashkent city since December, 2008. The best performers received the right to participate in the final republican round. During two months songs and melodies dedicated to the native land, beauty of our capital, love and friendship sounded along the country.

By the jury decision prize places were given to Ravshan Tuhtaev of Samarkand, Erkin Ismoilov of Bukhara, Akmal Isroilov of Jizzakh, and Tashkent representatives Nargiza Yondosheva, Shakhnoza Otaboeva, Zamira Oripova and Mukhabbat Dushanova.

The winners were awarded the diplomas, precious gifts and memorable souvenirs.

Ex.6. Form a group of three or four, in your group produce a translation of this popular Uzbek song. Discuss your choice of words carefully so that your translation does not lose too much of the mood of the original.

YOR- YORLAR

1. Gulbog'imga xazon to'kildi ,

Ko'zimda yosh marjon to'kildi ,
Bu kun dardli doston to'qildi, do'stlar ,
Meni sevmaganga yor ayladilar.

2.

Gul edim o'ldirib ketdi yor-yorlar,
Kuylarim tindirib ketdi yor-yorlar,
Tiriklay o'ldirib ketdi yor-yorlar,
Meni sevmaganga yor ayladilar.

3. Taqirdan qochgani yo'l topolmadim,
Yordamga o'zatilgan qo'l topolmadim,
Tubiga cho'kkani ko'l topolmadim,
Meni sevmaganga yor ayladilar.

4. Palaxmon toshidek otilib ketdim,
Bir hovuch dunyoga sochilib ketdim,
Armon ajdariga yutilib ketdim,
Meni sevmaganga yor ayladilar.

Translaton of extracts from art and literary texts.

I. Translation of poems.

AFTER LONG SILENCE

By: William Butler Yeats (1865-1939)

Speech after long silence; it is right,
All other lovers being estranged or dead,
Unfriendly lamplight hid under its shade,
The curtains drawn upon unfriendly night,
That we descant and yet again descant
Upon the supreme theme of Art and Song:
Bodily decrepitude is wisdom; young
We loved each other and were ignorant.

SUKUTDAN SO'NG

Wilyam Batler Yits
Ingliz tilidan **Marasulov Mavlon** tarjimasi

Nido lozim erur sukunatdan so'ng,
Bo'lmasa ishqingni bilolmas hech kim.
Soyaga berkingan ziyodan naf yo'q,
Shu bois hislaring aylagin ma'lum.

Mehru muxabbatni so'z ila emas,
Yahshi amallarda aylagin oshkor.
Vaqt o'tib ketgach so'ng o'kinmoq zoe,
Vaqt o'tkach, azizim, afsus ne darkor!

* * *

LOVE SONG

By: William Butler Yeats (1865-1939)

My love, we will go, we will go, I and you,
And away in the woods we will scatter the dew;
And the salmon behold, and the ouzel too,
My love, we will hear, I and you, we will hear,
The calling afar of the doe and the deer.
And the bird in the branches will cry for us clear,
And the cuckoo unseen in his festival mood;
And death, oh my fair one, will never come near
In the bosom afar of the fragrant wood.

SEVGIM MENING

Wilyam Batler Yits
Ingliz tilidan **Marasulov Mavlon** tarjimasi

Sevgim mening bo'lmagin homush,
Bu zindondan ketamiz birga,
Endi bizlar samodagi qush,
Qanot qoqib uchamiz qirga.

Bizni hech kim bezovta qilmas,
Bu vodiylar naqadar so'lim.
Endi bizni armon topolmas,
Topolmaydi hattoki o'lim!

* * *

THE EPITAPH

Robert Burns

Here lays, now a prey to insulting neglect,
What once was a butterfly, gay in life's beam:

Want only of wisdom denied her respect,
Want only of goodness denied her esteem

QABRTOSH

Wilyam Batler Yits
Ingliz tilidan **Marasulov Mavlon** tarjimasi

Bu erda g'urbatning qurboni yotar,
Kapalak misoli sayr etgan chaman.
Valekin bol berib, so'ng yutgan zaxar,
Valekin baht berib, qadr topmagan

* * *

KIMNING QIZI EKAN U?

Shavkat Xusanov

Kimning qizi ekan u?
Yursa oy ham yuradur.
To'xtasa to'xtaydi-ku,
Sochi tundek qoradur.

Kimning qizi ekan u?
Raqqosadek raqs tushar.
Misli oqqush ekan-ku,
Qarasam ko'z qamashar.

Kimning qizi ekan u?
Shavkat kuylagan jonon.
O'zbek qizi ekan-ku,
Raqsidan bo'ldi ayon.

AND YET WHOSE DAUGHTER IS SHE?

Shavkat Xusanov

And yet whose daughter is she?
When she moves, the moon moves too.
When she stops, the moon stops too,
Her hair's black, the nights dark too.

And yet whose daughter is she?
As a dancer dances she.
And as if a swan swims she,
My eyes can't tell, who is she?

And yet whose daughter is she?

The maid of whom Shavkat sang.
O us seen from her grace that,
Her birth place's Uzbekistan.

* * *

“MY LOVE IS LIKE A RED RED ROSE”

Robert Burns

My love is like a red, red rose,
That's newly sprung in June:
My love is like the melody,
That's sweetly played in tune.

So far art thou, my bonnie lass,
So deep in love am I:
And I will love thee still, my dear,
Till a' the seas gang dry.

Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,
And the rocks melt with the sun.
And I will love thee still, my dear,
While the sands of life shall run.

And fare thee well, my only love,
And fare thee weel a while!
And I will come again my love,
Tho' it were ten thousand mile.

* * *

ATIRGUL

Wilyam Batler Yits
Ingliz tilidan **Marasulov Mavlon** tarjimasi

Mening sevgim misli atirgul,
Yashnar mening ko'ngil bo'imda.
Iforlari rom aylar butkul,
Hijronlarga botgan chog'imda.

Husning meni ayladi asir,
Visolingga hamisha zorman.
Bilasan-ku, jonginam, ahir,

Sening uchun doim tayyorman.

Bor daryolar aylansin cho'lga,
Qoyalarni eritsin quyosh.
Shomu saxar termulib yo'lga.
Seni kutgum go'zal, qalamqosh.

O'rtamizda garchi ayriliq,
Alvidolar aytmagin Gulim.
Quchog'ingga qaytaman aniq,
G'ov bo'lolmas hattoki o'lim!

Essential Vocabulary

sprung - tarqalmoq, yoyilmoq
tune - navo, kuу - мелодия
fair - sarqish, quyoshli - красивый
bonnie - chiroyli, betakror – красивый,неповоримый
lass - nozik hilqat, qiz bola - девушка
gang - aylansa, bitsa - вращаться
melt - yonsa, alangana aylansa – превращение в пламени
sands - qum, oxirat nafasi – нески, времени
frosty - qirovli, sovuq, iltifotsiz – морозный, холодный
grief – qayg'u (asosan sevgan kishilarning o'limi sabab)- беда, печаль
saps - sharbat, ishra suv, adoyi tamom qilmoq - сок
feud - o'zoq vaqt davom etadigan janjal – длительная вражда
redress justice - adolat, haqqoniylik - справедливость

Phrases and Word Combinations

Deep in love - qalbi muhabbat bilan to'lmoq
Ring out - baland, aniq jaranglamoq – прозвучать громко
Ring in - tovush chiqarib, qattiq jaranglamoq – ознаменовывать колокольным звоном
Sands of life - hayotning so'nggi kuni – последние дни жизни
The flame - alanga, olov - пламя
Lighten - yengillatmoq, yoritmoq - облегчить
Verses praise - she'r bandida maqtamoq, tasanno aytmoq - хвалить
Homesick maid - uyin sog'ingan oqsoch – тоскующий по дому служанка

Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1. Find the synonyms of the given words and use them in the stanza.

tune, fair, bonnie, lass, frosty, deep in love, grief.

e.g. *So deep in love am I = So fall in love am I.*

Exercise2. Complete the following sentences using vocabulary.

My love is ... red, red rose,
That's ... sprung in June.
My love is like the ...
That's ... played in tune.
Ring out the ... that saps the wind ,
For those that here we move.
Ring out the ... of rich and poor,
Ring in redress mankind.

Exercise3. Paraphrase the following sentences, using vocabulary.

*My love is like a red red rose,
That's newly sprung in June:
My love is like the melodie,
That's sweetly played in tune.*

*Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky.
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him all.*

Exercise 4. Give the right translation for these sayings.

- If there are two things not to be hidden love and a caught: I say there is a third and that is ignorance.
- Love cannot be compelled
- All is fair in love and war
- Don't be over head and ears in love

Exercise5. Answer the following questions according to the poems.

- 1) In the first stanza what word does the speaker use to describe the bells? What is dying?
- 2) What does the speaker tell the bells to “ring out” in the second stanza? What should the bells “ring in”?
- 3) What does the speaker mean by the phrases “ring out” and “ring in”?

Exercise 6. The words in capitals are from “Ring out, Wild Bells”. Choose the word that most nearly is the opposite of each of the words in capitals, as it is used in the poem.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| I Wild: | (a) irresponsible | (b) confusing |
| | (c) jungle | (d) controlled |
| II Grief: | (a) sadness | (b) joy |
| | (c) relief | (d) death |
| III Saps: | (a) strengthens | (b) syrup |
| | (c) weakens | (d) drinks |

Exercise 7.

I What two comparisons does the speaker make in the first stanza?

II The speaker declares that he will love his “lass” until what two things happen?

III What words in the last stanza show that the speaker is about to leave his love?

Exercise 8. Give you English variant for these phrases.

- детская влюблённость, юношеское увлечение
- yoshlikdagi muhabbat, o'smirlikdagi hoyi-havaslar
- корыстная любовь, любовь с расчётом
- biror - bir manfaat ko'zlagan sevgi
- из любви к искусству
- sevgidan san'atga
- любовь с первого взгляда
- bir ko'rishdagi sevgi, muhabbat

Exercise 9. How can you translate these stanzas into O'zbek?

So far art thou, my bonnie lass,

So deep in love am I:

And I will love thee still, my dear,

Till a' the seas gang dry.

Ring out, the old, ring in the new,

Ring, happy bells, across the snow;

The year is going, let him go;

Ring out, the false, ring in the true.

Exercise 10. Make up dialogue using following word combinations.

like the melodie

sweetly played

my bonnie lass

deep in love

seas gang dry

sands of life

come again

ten thousand mile

wild bells

the frosty light

let him die

across the snow

happy bells

see no move

rich and poor

in redress

Exercise 11. Full of these sentences.

I'll be the ..., the flame and ... your heart,

And as a ... I'll fly in your sight.

I'll be the ..., the strength and in your veins run,

My dear, I do ... your days were full of

Exercise 12. Give your own version for this word combinations.

the waves of sea; fortune and joy; symbol of truth;
the habit of singing; from all dear; sleepless nights;
writing verses praise; to sit in tears; got some troubles;
the first one' the night's dark; a swan swims; birth place.

Exercise 13. Choose the correct verb, opening of the brackets. .

- 1) My dear. I (do) wish your days were (full) of sun.
- 2) And (to have) sleepless nights she (to sing) "allar".
- 3) And by (to write) verses praise my mummy.
- 4) And though (to grow) up am I. She's still with me.
- 5) If no one (to come) to see me in my bed.
- 6) And if I've (to get) some troubles on my way.
- 7) When she (to stop), the moon (to stop) too.

Exercise 14. Give your own version and translate the sayings. .

- A wish a desire without an attempt.
- Cervantes

- A free race cannot be born of slave mother.
- Snager

- Men are what their mothers made them.
- Emerson

- We can only win over the opponent by love, never by hate.
- Remember it always, who suffer for the beloved, for them hard stones turn into soft milk. This is the secret of love
- Bullah Shan

UNIT 2. COMPUTERS MAKE PROGRESS IN OUR LIFE

TEXT 1. COMPUTER SCIENCE

Computer science, or **computing science**, is the study of the theoretical foundations of information and computation and their implementation and application in computer systems. Computer science has many sub-fields; some emphasize the computation of specific results (such as computer graphics), while others (such as computational complexity theory) relate to properties of computational problems. Still others focus on the challenges in implementing computations. For example, programming language theory studies approaches to describing computations, while computer programming applies specific programming languages to solve specific computational problems.

The history of computer science predates the invention of the modern digital computer by many years. Machines for calculating fixed numerical tasks have existed since antiquity, such as the abacus. Wilhelm Schickard built the first mechanical calculator in 1623. Charles Babbage designed a difference engine in Victorian times, and around 1900 the IBM Corporation sold punch-card machines. However all of these machines were constrained to perform a single task, or at best, some subset of all possible tasks.

Prior to the 1920s, the term computer referred to a human clerk who performed calculations. Early researchers in what came to be called computer science, such as Kurt Godel, Alonzo Church, and Alan Turing, were interested in the question of computability: what things can be computed by a human clerk who simply follows a list of instructions with paper and pencil, for as long as necessary, and without ingenuity or insight? Part of the motivation for this work was the desire to develop computing machines that could automate the often tedious and error-prone work of a human computer. Their key insight was to construct universal computing systems capable (in theory) of performing all possible computable tasks, and thus generalizing all previous dedicated-task machines into the single notion of the universal computer. The creation of the concept of a universal computer marked the birth of modern computer science.

During the 1940s, as newer and more powerful computing machines were developed, the term computer came to refer to the machines rather than their human predecessors. As it became clear that computers could be used for more than just mathematical calculations, the field of computer science broadened to study computation in general. Computer science began to be established as a distinct academic discipline in the 1960s, with the creation of the first computer science departments and degree programs. Since practical computers became available, many applications of computing have become distinct areas of study in their own right.

Relationship with other fields

Despite its relatively short history as a formal academic discipline, computer science has made a number of fundamental contributions to science and society. These include:

- . A formal definition of computation and computability, and proof that there are computationally unsolvable and intractable problems.
- . The concept of a programming language, a tool for the precise expression of methodological information at various levels of abstraction.
- . The theory and practice of compilers for translating between programming languages
- . Practical applications: the PC, the internet, search engines, scientific computing

Despite its name, much of computer science does not involve the study of computers themselves. In fact, the renowned computer scientist Edsger Dijkstra is often quoted as saying, «Computer science is no more about computers than astronomy is about telescopes. » The design and deployment of computers and computer systems is generally considered the province of disciplines other than computer science. For example, the study of computer hardware is usually considered part of computer engineering, while the study of commercial computer systems and their deployment is often called information technology or information systems. Computer science is sometimes criticized as being insufficiently scientific, a view espoused in the statement “Science is to computer science as hydrodynamics is to plumbing” credited to Stan Kelly-Bootle and others. However, there has been much cross-fertilization of ideas between the various computer –related disciplines. Computer science research has also often crossed into other disciplines, such as artificial intelligence, cognitive science, physics(see quantum computing), and linguistics.

Computer science is considered by some to have a much closer relationship with mathematics than many scientific disciplines. Early computer science was strongly influenced by the work of mathematicians such as Kurt Godel and Alan Turing, and there continues to be a useful interchange of ideas between the two fields in areas such as mathematical logic, category theory, domain theory, and algebra.

The relationship between computer science and software engineering is a contentious issue, which is further muddied by disputes over what the term “software engineering» means, and how computer science is defined. Some people believe that software engineering is a subset of computer science. Others, taking a cue from the relationship between other engineering and science disciplines, believe that the principle focus of software engineering is the design of specific computations to achieve practical goals, making them different disciplines. This view is promulgated by (among others) David Parnas. Still others maintain that software cannot be engineered at all.

II. WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. Antiquity-qadimgi (древность)
2. Computability-son (исчисляемость)
3. Available-haqiqiy (действительный)
4. Fundamental-asosiy (основной)

5. Intractable- qiyin ishlash (труднообрабатываемый)

6. A Compiler-kompilyator (компилятор)

7. Digital-sonli (цифровой)

8. Deployment-kuchaytirish (развертывание)

9. Cognitive-yaqin (родственный)

10. Hardware-metall detallari (металлические детали)

Software engineering-yumshoq metall texnikasi

11. Promulgate-oshkora qilmoq, tarqatmoq (распространять)

Exercise 1. Translate the following into your mother tongue

1. As a Department of Defense research and development program, “horizontal fusion” may soon be a thing of the past. But the legacy of its focus on information sharing among military and government agencies will live on, and much of the work that it started remains to be done .

2. After serving as the first chief information officer of the Army and then as an executive with large corporations, Lieutenant General Otto J. Guenther (Ret.) has embarked on what he calls a “third career» dedicated to helping a small IT services firm become a major player in providing technology capabilities to the military.

3. Although the theft of a laptop from a career Department of Veteran’s Affairs employee in May most likely did not lead to any nefarious use of the personal data it contained, the incident highlighted the exceptional issues that military service members and veterans face when it comes to identity theft and fraud.

4. Bolstered by a revised program strategy, management reorganization and technological advancements, the Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS) appears to be overcoming some significant bumps in the road and is picking up speed in its drive to use software-defined radio technology for network-centric operations.

5. Come join Las Vegas AITP for a 9 hole round of golf at the beautiful Angel Park lighted Cloud Nine course for a mixer with several of our featured speakers from this year’s monthly meetings.

Exercise 2. Translate into your mother tongue visually

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

Information Technology (IT) is a broad subject concerned with the use of technology in managing and processing information, especially in large organizations.

In particular, IT deals with the use of electronic computers and computer software to convert, store, protect, process, transmit, and retrieve information. For that reason, computer professionals are often called IT specialists or Business

Process Consultants, and the division of a company or university that deals with software technology is often called the IT department. Other names for the latter are information services (IS) or management information services (MIS), managed service providers (MSP).

In the United Kingdom education system, information technology was formally integrated into the school curriculum when the National Curriculum was devised. It was quickly realized that the work covered was useful in all subjects.

With the arrival of the Internet and the broadband connections to all schools, the application of IT knowledge, skills and understanding in all subjects became a reality. This change in emphasis has resulted in a change of name from

Information Technology to Information and Communication Technology (ICT). ICT in Education can be understood as the application of digital equipment to all aspects of teaching and learning. It is present in almost all schools and is of growing influence.

The growth of use of Information and Communication Technology and its tools in the field of Education has seen tremendous growth in the recent past. Technology has entered the classroom in a big way to become part of a teaching and learning process.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

Computing

Computing technology calculations machines computer science electrical processes
ACM operation hardware

Originally, the word _____ was synonymous with computing and calculating, and a science and _____ that deals with the original sense of computing mathematical _____. "Computing" has come to mean the _____ and usage of computing _____, the _____ carried out within the computing _____ itself and the theoretical concepts governing them (_____).

The following definition of computing is given in the _____ report Computing as a Discipline:

The discipline of computing is the systematic study of algorithmic processes that describe and transform information: their theory, analysis, design, efficiency, implementation, and application. The fundamental question, underlying all the computing is 'What can be (efficiently) automatic.

Shortly speaking, the concept computing relates to such human knowledge and activities which develop and use computer technologies.

Exercise 4 . Read the text. What is the main idea?

It's sometimes easy to forget how easily email technology can be misused, sometimes unintentionally, with serious consequences.

Consider the case of the Illinois man who left the snow-filled streets of Chicago for a vacation in Florida. His wife was on a business trip and was planning to meet him there the next day. When he reached his hotel, he decided to send his wife a quick e-mail. Unable to find the scrap of paper on which he had written her e-mail address, he did his best to type it in from memory.

Unfortunately, he missed one letter and his note was directed instead to an elderly preacher's wife, whose husband had passed away only the day before. When the grieving widow checked her e-mail, she took one look at the monitor, let out a piercing scream, and fell to the floor in a dead faint.

At the sound, her family rushed into the room and saw this note on the screen:

Dearest Wife,

Just got checked in. Everything prepared for your arrival tomorrow.

Your Loving Husband

PS. Sure is not down here.

Exercise 5. Translate the following words and expressions into Uzbek. Try to make situations using them.

To be misused

the scrap of paper

Unintentionally

from memory

With serious consequences

a piercing scream

Snow-filled streets

at the sound

To be a business trip

to check one's e-mail

IV. Jokes, Riddles, Crosswords.

LET'S HAVE SOME FUN!

- If you messed up your life, you could press “Alt, Ctrl, Delete” and start all over!
- To get your daily exercise, just click on “run”!
- If you needed a break from life, click on “suspend”.
- Hit “any key” to continue life when ready.
- To get even with the neighbors, turn up the sound blaster.
- To “add / remove» someone in your life, click settings and control panel.
- To improve your appearance, just adjust the display settings.
- If life gets too noisy, turn off the speakers.

- When you lose your car keys, click on “find”.
- “Help” with the chores is just a click away.
- You’d use your diskette to recover from a crash.
- We could click on “send” and the kids would go to bed immediately.
- To feel like a new person, click on “refresh”.
- Click on “close” to shut up the kids and spouse.
- To undo a mistake, click on “back”.
- Is your wardrobe getting old? Click “update”.
- If your don’t like cleaning the litter box, click on “delete”.

JOKES

Caller: Hello, is this the Help Line?

Help Line: Yes, it is. How may I help you?

Caller: The cup holder on my PC is broken and I am within my warranty period. How do I go about getting that fixed?

Help Line: I’m sorry, but did you say a cup holder?

Caller: Yes, it’s attached to the front of my computer.

Help Line: Please excuse me if I seem a bit stumped , it’s because I am . Did you



receive this as part of a promotional, at a trade show? How did you get this cup holder? Does it have any trademark on it?

Caller: It came with my computer, I don’t know anything about a promotional.

At this point the Help Line operator realized that the caller had been using the load drawer of the CD-ROM drive as a cup holder, and snapped it off the drive.

General Motors doesn’t have help line for people who don’t know to drive. Imagine if they did....

HelpLine: General Motors HelpLine, how can I help you?

Customer: I got in my car and closed the door and nothing happened!

HelpLine: Did you put the key in the ignition slot and turn it?

Customer: What’s an ignition?

HelpLine: It’s a starter motor that draws current from your battery and turns over the engine.

Customer: Ignition? Motor? Battery? Engine? How come I have to know all these technical terms just to use my car?

HelpLine: General Motors HelpLine, how can I help you?

Customer: My car ran fine for a week and now it won’t go anywhere!

Across:

- 1) an automatic electronic machine for performing calculations.
- 2) a set of systematically arranged keys by which a computer is operated.
- 3) An interconnected or interrelated chain, group or system.
- 4) An instrument whereby sound waves are caused to generate or modulate an electric current, usually for the purpose of transmitting speech.
- 5) Knowledge obtained from investigation, study or instruction.

Down:

- 6) one of the parts of a computer on which information is shown.
- 7) an apparatus, used for wireless receiving information by electric waves.
- 8) the synonym of "monitor".

The keys:

Across: 1) computer 2) keyboard 3) net 4) microphone 5) information

Down: 6) monitor 7) radio 8) screen

UNIT 3

Medical care

Text 1

The origin of infections.

The infectious diseases of man are usually divided into two large groups. Some diseases affect only men, others affect both man and animals, with man most frequently infected from animals.

Every infection diseases has not only characteristic criminal manifestations, but also its own specific way of invasion into the human body.

Such disease as dysentery, which is one of the diseases of the intestinal infections, is spread through the intestines and stools.

The infections of the respiratory tract compose the second subgroup. Do'ring coughing or talking, the pathogens are discharged from the infected organism with the mucus from the membranes of the respiratory tract into the air in the

form of drops. The infection is spread as the air, in which there are drops of mucus with the pathogens in it, is breathed in. The diseases of this subgroup are diphtheria smallpox, etc.

The diseases of the third subgroup are spread through the skin and mucosa, in which the pathogens multiply. In some cases it is the skin, in others it is the mucous membrane of the eye. Direct contact and various things may be responsible for spreading the infection agent.



The diseases of the fourth subgroup are spread by living insects. The pathogens causing these infections circulate in the blood or lymph and are not discharged from the organism. The insects become infected as they ingest the blood of a diseased man and they are infectious after the pathogen has multiplied in their organism. All these diseases, of which encephalitis is an example, are called blood infections.

Vocabulary.

affect - ta'sir qilmoq, zaharlamoq-отравлять
invasion - (vtorjenie) organizmga kirish-вхождение в организм
intestinal - ichak-кишки
respiratory tract - nafas olish trakti (yo'llari)-бронха
pathogens - kasallik mikroblarini kirishi va rivojlanishi- вторжение (попадание) и развитие микробов
mucus - yalliq- слизь
mucosa - yalliqlanishning ustki qismi - слизистая оболочка
multiply - ko'raymoq-умножаться
insects - hashorotlar, nasekoto`e-насекомые
ingest - so'rmoq-глотать

Exercise 1. Translate the following words and make up situations.

1. jigar to'qimalari-печечная ткань
2. katta yoshdagi odamlarda hol-родимое пятно у взрослых
3. xarakatlar natijasida-в результате действий
4. oziq-ovqat va suvda yashaydi-существует (живет) в пище и воде
5. o'tkir virusli kasallik –острое вирусное заболевание
6. safro yo'lini to'silishi-желчных капалов
7. qora taloqning kattalashishi (kengayishi)-расширение семзенки

Exercise 2. Change the underlined words close to the meaning.

1. In our country prophylactic vaccination is carried out against a number of infections diseases (preventive, supportive).
2. Before making blood transfusion blood group is to be determined (to be obtained, to be established).
3. Jaundice my result from the impairment of the common bile duct (to be due to, to result in).
4. The pain was stated to radiate to the left arm and shoulder (to spread to, to lead to).
5. The temperature was known to have risen suddenly at the onset of the attack (to have decreased, to have elevated).
6. The incidence of this disease varies in different age groups (changes, exchanges).

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. U kasal bo'lmaganda edi, u bugun darsga kelar edi.

2. U kasal bo'lganda edi, u kecha darsga kelgan bo'lar edi.
3. U bemorni shu zaxotiy oq tekshirishi zarur.
4. U soat ikkida klinikada bo'lishi maqsadga muvofiq.
5. Uni bu kitobni olishi muhim.
6. Shifokor bu muolajani shu zaxotiy oq bajarilishini talab etadi.
7. Men uni iloji boricha tez thzalishini xoxlardim.
8. U xuddi avval kasal bo'lgandek ko'rinardi.
9. Kasallikning asorati qolmasligi uchun, siz o'ringizdan turmasligingiz kerak.
10. Aniq natijalar olish uchun u tajribalarni ko'p marotaba qaytargan edi.

Exercise 4. State what diseases are spoken about in the following passages:

1. This disease is treated surgically. The operation is performed not under general but under local anesthesia. The operation must be performed immediately to prevent the development of peritonitis.
2. This disease is most commonly observed in nervous persons. Such factors as mental and emotional overstrain contribute considerably to its development. The incidence of his disease is higher in men than in women. This disease is characterized by chronic cyclic course.
3. When the physician examines the patient with this disease, he reveals severe tenderness in the right upper part of the abdomen and in the jaundice of sclera. The patient complains of dryness in the mouth, vomiting, nausea and constipation.

Vocabulary.

- anesthesia - anasteziya-анастезия
 peritonitis - peritonit -перитонит
 mental - асаб- жижический
 emotional - xis-hayajonli-эмоциональный
 overstrain - toliqish-преутомление
 chronic - xronik, surunkali-хронический,
 tenderness - og'riq-болезненность
 abdomen - qorin-брюшная полость
 umbilical - kindik-пупок
 jaundice - sariq-пожелтение
 sclera - qattiq,ko'zning oqi-белочная оболочка глаза
 vomiting - qusish-рвота
 nausea - ko'ngil aynash-тошнота
 constipation - ich qotish-запор

Exercise 5. Have a look at the following article. Translate it and sum up the views expressed in it.

**Jigar va o't yo'li kasalliklari.
 Zardob va safro Botkin kasalligi.**

Botkin kasalligi, yoki yuqimli, epidemik gepatit kasalligi, bu o'tkir virus kasalligi bo'lib, gepatit xujayralariga va yo'llariga ta'sir etadi.

Rus olimi Botkin bu kasallikning yuqumli ekanligini tekshirib, bu jarayon nafaqat jigarda va hatto asab sistemasida, buyrakda, qorajigarda (taloq) ham kuzatilishini isbot qildi.

Botkin kasalligi epidemik shaklida uchraydi. Bu kasallik ko'proq bolalarda uchratiladi, shunga qaramasdan u o'spirin va katta yoshdagi odamlarda ham tez-tez uchrab turadi.

Botkin kasalligi qonda, jigarda virus borligidan bilinadi va shu virus axlatda va siydikda topiladi. Bu virus faqat odamlar orasida yuqumli. Bu virus oddiy mikroskopda ko'rinmaydi, lekin uni elektronik asbobda aniqlash mumkin. Bu yuqumli virus suvda, oziq-ovqatda va qo'lda kunlar va haftalar mobaynida yashaydi.

Gepatit virusining manbai - kasal odam bo'lib inkubatsiya (kasallikning yashirin davri) paytining oxirgi kunlarida boshqa odamlar bilan muloqotda bo'lishdir. Lekin infeksiya butun kasallik davomida va birinchi haftasida ham yuqumli. Kasal odamning qoni infeksiyalangan bo'lib, uning xattoki juda oz dozasi (hajmi) 0,1 tg kishi xayoti uchun xavflidir.

Infeksiya kishi tanasiga og'iz orqali, va infeksiyalangan (zaxarlangan) taomni yeganda yoki suvni ichganda, yoki qon, plazma va sivorotka (qon va limfalardan tayyorlangan em. dori) quyilganda kasallik oldini olish uchun emlanganda yaxshi sterilizatsiya qilinmagan asboblardan o'tadi. Botkin kasalligi jigar xujayralarini o'zgarishlariga sabab bo'lib, safro yo'llarini shikastlantiradi va shu sababdan safro limfaga o'tadi va albatta qonga o'tadi. Qora taloq to'qimasi, o't pufagi, asab va ichki sekretiya bezlari jigarga boqliq bo'lib qoladi. Terapevt bemorning kasal varaqasini olganda, u bemorning ishlash va yashash sharoitiga, bemorning parheziga, avvalgi kasalliklari tarixiga, ayniqsa ovqat xazm qilish organiga, asab va endokrin xolatiga e'tibor berishi shart, chunki gepatit asosan shu faktlarga asoslanadi.

Masalan, yog'li taomlarni xaddan tashqari ko'p iste'mol qilish, spirtli ichimliklar jigarning yog' bosishiga sabab bo'ladi. Jigarning shikastlanishi Botkin kasalligidan keyin va surunkali kasalliklardan keyin kuzatiladi. Jigar va zardob yo'llari, oshqozon ichak va gastritdan shikastlanadi.

Exercise 6. Make up a text using following medical terms.

1. hepatitis - gepatit (jigar kasalligi)-гепатит
2. infective - yuqumli-заразный, инфекционный
3. viral - virusli-вирусный
4. bile - zardob-желчь
5. liver - jigar-печень
6. kidneys - buyrak-почки
7. spleen - qorataloq-селезенка
8. blood - qon-кров
9. o'rine - siydik-моча
10. source - manba-источник
11. virulent - yuqumli-инфекционный
12. hypochondria - qovurg'a osti-подреберье

13. mucous - yallig'langan-слизистый
14. membrane - membrane-мембрана
15. dilatation - kengayish, tarqalish-распространение
16. umbilical area - kindik atrofi-окружность пупка
17. tenderness - og'riq-боль
18. palpation - ushlab turish, paupastlash-пальпация
19. percussion - urib ko'rish-постукивание
20. nodular - tuguncha-узел

Exercise 7. Translate and retell the following text.

Angliya Milliy sog'liqni Saqlash xizmati.

Angliyada Sog'liqni Saqlash xizmati 5 iyul 1948 yilda Sogliqni Saqlash Vaziri tomonidan kiritilgan edi. 54 million bemorlarga xizmat qiladigan shifokorlarning soni yetarlicha emas. Kasalxonalar xar doim bemorlar bilan to'la bo'lib, u yerda ishlaydigan shifokorlar yetarli emas, hamshiralar ham yetarli ta'minlanmagan.

Hamma shifokorlar Oilaviy Shifokor sistemasida ishtirok etishlari mumkin va ko'p shifokorlar shunday qiladilar ham. Ular o'z maslaxatlari uchun bemor tomonidan to'laydigan xususiy qabulxonalar ochishlari mumkin. Har oyda nechta bemor qabul qilinganligiga qarab Sog'liqni saqlash xizmati shifokorlarga Davlat xaq to'laydi.

Kasalxona xizmati quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi: umumiy va maxsus xizmat, sil kasalligi sanatoriyasi, yuqumli kasalliklar, maxsus davlatning hamma xizmatlari va jarroxlik va tibbiy xizmatlar.

Asosan bunday xizmatning asosiy qismini 15 Xududiy Kasalxona kengashi tashkil etadi. Xar bir kasalxona xududida ma'lum bir universitetning amaliy fakultetlari yoki nazariy bilimlar beruvchi bo'limlari joylashgan.

Vocabulary.

kiritilgan bo'lmoq - to be inaugurated-быть включённым
oilaviy shifokor - Family Doctor -Семейный Врач
terapevtlar - physicians-терапевты

Text 2

Экстренная помощь гарантирована

Узбекистане в рамках Государственной программы реформирования системы здравоохранения, разработанной по инициативе Президента Ислама Каримова, уже седьмой год действует национальная модель службы экстренной медицинской помощи (СЭМП). Модель уникальна, подобной нет нигде в мире. В ее основу положены принципы всеобщности, социальной справедливости и доступности медицинской помощи населению, независимо от социального статуса граждан, уровня их доходов и места жительства. Это значит, что государство гарантирует всем своим гражданам бесплатную экстренную медицинскую помощь высокого качества.

В структуру экстренной медицины Узбекистана входит Республиканский научный центр экстренной медицинской помощи (РНЦЭМП), республиканская санавиация, служба «03», 12 филиалов РНЦЭМП в Республике Каракалпак-стан и во всех областях Узбекистана со своими подразделениями, 173 субфилиала в виде отделений экстренной медицинской помощи при центральных районных и городских больницах, бригады постоянной готовности.



Республиканский научный центр экстренной медицинской помощи - головное лечебное и научно-методическое учреждение экстренной медицины в Узбекистане. Он оснащен самым современным

диагностическим и лечебным оборудованием производства широко известных в мире фирм-производителей из Германии, Японии и других стран.

Одно из преимуществ новой системы экстренной медицинской помощи заключается в том, что к обследованию поступившего больного при необходимости могут быть привлечены самые разные специалисты: хирурги, травматологи, невропатологи, терапевты, кардиологи и др., - которые работают тут же в центре - нет надобности приглашать специалистов со стороны. К тому же вся диагностическая служба работает в круглосуточном режиме. Таким образом, сокращается время проведения обследования. Часто именно от этого зависит спасение жизни и сохранение здоровья человека.

Операции могут проводиться одновременно несколькими специалистами в нескольких операционных. А их здесь 16. Каждая оснащена всем необходимым оборудованием по европейским стандартам.

Exercise 1. Find the equivalents of underlined words

One of the advantages of the new emergency medical service is that in case of a necessity the services of various specialists such as neuropathologists, therapeutic cardiologists, surgeons and others can be enlisted on spot, and there is no need to invite them from without. The Centre can provide skilled and specialized emergency medical aid round-the-clock. This reduces the time of medical examination, which is highly important in saving human life.

The National Research Centre of Emergency Medical Aid is the main curative, research and methodological institution of emergency medicine in Uzbekistan. It is fitted out with the latest diagnosing and medical treatment equipment manufactured by well-known German Japanese companies.

Exercise 2. Make up glossary using the medical terms.

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into your mother tongue

1. When staff members were employed for the pediatric building, there were 3-4 applications per one position, and I the best ones were selected.
2. Over 50,000 skilled physicians and medical nurses work in the emergency medical aid service in Uzbekistan.
3. They are constantly improving their professional skills right in the Centre, for there are great opportunities for it here.
4. In the nearest future the Government of Uzbekistan is going to provide the NRCEMA and its branches and sub-branches with additional modern equipment.
5. Very soon even residents of remote villages will be able to receive high-quality emergency medical aid using the latest diagnosing and medical treatment equipment.

Exercise 4. Make up dialogues using following medical terms

Pediatric, medical aid service, medical examination, infection diseases, physicians, nurses

Exercise 5. Write short stories about medicine.

Exercise 6. Translate the following text into your mother tongue.

A national service of emergency medical aid (EMAS) has been functioning in Uzbekistan within the framework of the State Healthcare Reform Programme designed on the initiative of President Islam Karimov for six years now. It is a unique service, which has no analogues in other countries of the world. It is based on the principles of social justice and accessibility of medical aid to the population regardless of the social status of citizens, their income and place of residence. This means that the state guarantees free emergency medical aid of high quality to all its citizens.

The emergency medical aid service of Uzbekistan includes the National Research Centre of Emergency Medical Aid (NRCEMA), the National Air Medical Service, the ambulance service, 12 NRCEMA branches in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and all provinces of Uzbekistan, over 173 sub-branches in the form of emergency aid departments at central district and town hospitals, and emergency teams.

Text 3

Ecology

Aral Sea—What Was and What Is

Since the very beginning of its existence, the human being has been developing. It has never stopped, and it never will. During the last couple of centuries it has been developing very aggressively, and it has reached tremendous achievements in all fields. Unfortunately mankind has achieved tremendous success in polluting its environment also. Nowadays, nature is missing many of its inhabitants: – those who are supposed to be under the protection of humans as young brothers and sisters.

Pollution was the reason for their extinction. Finally, the humanity started paying more attention to what surrounds it. It started thinking about the future, its future generations, and the inheritance to these generations. People have started asking themselves more often questions like, “What will we have left to other children after us?” Currently, humanity has plenty of global environmental problems that it has to take care of now. Tomorrow will be too late. Some of these global environmental problems are global warming, deforestation, freshwater contamination, destruction of ozone layer of the earth, pollution of space orbit of the earth by parts of used equipment. Desiccation of the Aral Sea is one of the items on the list.

The Aral Sea, which is also considered to be a lake or Inland Sea in Central Asia, is located in southwestern Kazakhstan and northwestern Uzbekistan, near the Caspian Sea. The Aral has no outlet. The Aral Sea is still listed as the fourth largest lake in the world. But it has been shrinking for decades, and the statistics might change. In time the Aral Sea may not be the fourth largest lake in the world anymore.

Nowadays, two major problems have risen before the governments of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan; the desiccation and as a result of this threat of the complete disappearance of the sea, and the danger of the broad extension of anthrax bacteria that was stored by the Soviet Army Vozrozenia Island.

In comparison with the size of the sea in the 1960's, the Sea has declined in size by seventy-six percent. The initial reason for the Aral's decline is the fact that Soviet planners diverted water from Aral's two big feeding rivers (Amu Darya and Syr Darya) into cotton fields in the territory of Uzbekistan. Because of this irrigation, the sea is now seventy miles away from its former bank (in some places even more). Ninety percent of the Syr Darya's water is diverted into canals and reservoirs. Millions of people in Central Asia rely on the rivers for a livelihood. Uzbekistan, for instance, generates twenty-eight percent of its hard currency from cotton irrigated with river water .

Planning the irrigation system, the Soviet planners were only after high rates of cotton harvests. Unwise use of water has led to the current state of the Aral Sea. The salt content of the Sea's waters increased by about threefold, adversely affecting plant and animal life and causing the fishing industry to decline.

The disappearance of the sea as a part of the ecosystem is just one problem that is followed by hundreds of subsequent problems. One of them has already risen: The drying of the sea has left behind three million hectares of desiccated seabed, covered with accumulated salts which the wind carries away and deposits over thousands of square kilometers of arable land turning the land into dead ones. One can see white ridges amid the soil in the field. Salty dust from the dried out land blows in squalls through the area, causing discomfort and respiratory problems. Wind brings more than a hundred tons of salty dust per square mile on the region every year. As a result of this, trees do not bear fruit any more.

Vocabulary

Existence – borlik, mavjudlik-существование

couple of centuries – qo'shma davlatlar

aggressively – tajavuzkor-агрессивный

tremendous – g'oyat katta, o'lkan-огромный

mankind- insoniyat, inson zoti -человечество
protection – himoya qilish-защита
Pollution – ifloslanish-загрязнение
Extinction – yoʻq boʻlib ketish-вымирание
Inheritance – meros, meros qilib olish-наследство
Deforestation – oʻrmonlarni yoʻq qilish-обезлесить местность

Exercise 1. Find in the text equivalents to the following and learn them:

1. boylikni asramoq, saqlamoq-сохранять богатства
2. suv havzalari-водные бассейны
3. tabiat boyliklarini qayta ishlash va undan oqilona foydalanishga kafolat bermoq-гарантировать воспроизводство природных ресурсов и рациональное использование
4. atrof muhitni himoya qilmoq-охранять окружающую среду
5. toza havo-чистый воздух
6. jarayonni buzmoq-нарушить процесс
7. keng tus olmoq-принять глобальный характер
8. hayvon va oʻsimliklarning kam uchraydigan turlari-редкие виды животных и растений
9. tabiat boyliklaridan foydalanish va asrashni davlat siyosatining asosiy qismi deb hisoblanmoq-рассматривать использование и сохранение природных ресурсов главной частью государственной политики.
10. xalq xoʻjaligi-народное хозяйство
11. tozalash qurilmalarini qurmoq-строить установки для очистки воздуха
12. talablarni bila turib (atayin, ongli ravishda) buzish-сознательное нарушение требований
13. tuproqni yemirilishdan himoya qilish-защищать почву от эрозии
14. tozalanmagan chiqindilar (oqizib yuboriladigan suvlar)-неочищенные отходы (сточные воды)
15. xom ashyoni qazib olish va qayta ishlash-добыча и обработка сырья
16. zaharlovchi kimyoviy moddalar-токсические вещества
17. atrof muhitni ifloslanish darajasini kamaytirish-снижение уровня загрязнённости окружающей среды
18. zararli ta'sirlarga duchor boʻlmoq-подвергаться вредным действиям
19. mineral xom ashyolarni ishlamoq-переработать минеральное сырьё
20. tabiiy tozalash tarmogʻi-природная очистительная система
21. suvning kimyoviy tarkibi-химический состав воды
22. koʻl va daryolardagi suvlarni nazorat qilish-контроль воды в озерах и реках

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with articles where necessary.

1. ... considerable part of ... industrial wastes consists of ... substances unknown to ... nature before.
2. ... soil, air, water pollution is controlled by ... special posts subordinate to ... Hydro meteorological Service.

3. ... special laboratories have been set up in our country, whose task is to design ... air and water purification system.
4. Since ... Uzbekistan became independent ... comprehensive idealization and reliable protection of ... natural resources have been viewed by ... Government as ... integral part.
5. Fifty four biological, zoological and geological sights have been taken under ... state protection following ... decree of ... Tashkent City Executive Committee. This is important and timely step.
6. ... Department of ... Forests and ... Parks of ... Tashkent City Executive Committee is responsible for ... majority of ... nature sights.
7. With ... threat of ... ecological disaster looming over ... planet, problem of ... relationship between ... people and ... nature is acquiring ever greater prominence.
8. ... actions to protect ... environment need to be taken on ... global scale.

Exercise 3. Complete the following sentences:

1. Fresh water plays a great role in
2. Purifying installations are built
3. Oil pollution is not only caused by
4. The problem of the efficiency of natural resources utilization remains
5. When constructing new enterprises, it is important to
6. In order not to endanger our environment in any way, new production process must be
7. Everyone realized today that protection of the environment is
8. Man increasingly ... nature.
9. Protection of ... is one more area of cooperation.
10. The task of international ecological organization is to improve technologies

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions:

1. What does the Constitution of Uzbekistan run?
2. Why has the problem of protecting and improving the environment assumed a global character?
3. What decrees on nature preservation and rational resource utilization were adopted by Uzbekistan?
4. Why weren't purifying installations built at factories and plants?
5. The earliest possible reduction in the rate of environmental pollution by industrial waste is an urgent problem, isn't it?
6. What are those chemical substances that pollute the environment and poison people?
7. What is the duty of Gidrometslujba?
8. What can you say about new purifying complexes in our country?
9. Speak of the measures taken by Uzbekistan on ecological security of late?
10. What has resulted in a loss of balance in the ecology?

Exercise 5. Argue the following points:

1. Over the passed thirty years or so the quality of many people's life has deteriorated in some respects because of technological progress.
2. People living near airports are constantly assailed by the noise of increasingly larger and more powerful jet aircrafts taking off and landing.
3. The motor car has been responsible for many changes in the environment.
4. A large-scale use of insecticides in the country-side has resulted in a loss of balance in the ecology.
5. Many people are afraid that fruit and vegetables sprayed with chemical, may have some poisonous effect upon the people who eat them.

Text 4

Atrof muhitni himoya qilish - davrning eng dolzarb muammosi.

O'zbekiston qomusida (konstitutsiyasida) quyidagilar qayd etilgan: O'zbekiston fuqarolari atrof muhitni himoya qilish va saqlashga majburdirlar. Bu tabiatni, yerni, tabiiy boyliklarni, suv havzalarini, flora va faunani himoya qilish va ulardan to'g'ri (oqilona) foydalanish va tabiiy boyliklarni qayta ishlab chiqarishni kuchaytirish demakdir.

Xozirgi vaqtda Yer bizning uyimiz. Bizda yetarlicha oziq-ovqat, suv, toza havo bo'lsa ham, biz bu tabiat boyliklarini kelajak avlodga saqlab qolish uchun nima qilishimiz kerakligini bilishimiz shart. Odamzod tabiat bilan aloqaga kirishda, biosferaning rivojlanishining muqim jarayonini buzdi.

Ekologiyani saqlash va himoya qilish muammosi keng tus oldi va tabiat boyliklarini saqlash va uni ko'paytirish faqat bir mamlakat tomonidan bajarila ololmaydi. Havoni, suvni va okeanlarni ifloslanishidan va hayvon va o'simliklarning kam uchraydigan turlarini saqlash uchun Xalqaro hamkorlik qo'shma ilmiy izlanishlar va muvofiqlashtirilgan tadbirlar juda zarurdir.

Tabiat boyliklaridan foydalanish va saqlash har bir davlat siyosatining bir qismidir.

Vaxolanki, bu bilan O'zbekiston bu muammoning yechimini topa olmadi.

(Milliy iqtisodiyotning qiyinchiliklari) Fabrikalarda havo tozalovchi qurilmalar yaratish va boshqa keng ko'lamda atrof muhitni himoyalashda milliy iqtisodiyotning boshidan kechirayotgan qiyinchiliklari to'sqinlik qiladi. Ko'p xollarda davlatimizda o'sib borayotgan muxtojliklarni qondirish uchun ekologik talablarni buzishga yo'l qo'yilmoqda.

O'zbekiston tuproqni shamol va suv ta'sirida yemirilishidan himoya qilishda juda muhim tadbirlar o'tkazdi. Korxonalar va tashkilotlar oldida tabiiy boyliklar va xom ashyoni qazib olish va qayta ishlash jarayonida, zararli kimyoviy sanoat chiqindilari tomonidan tuproqni ifloslanishida, sanoat, maishiy va boshqa chiqindilaridan suv va havoni ifloslanishida katta majburiyatlar bor.

Hozirgi kun talabi - sanoat chiqindilaridan ekologiyani buzilishishning ko'rsatkichlarini iloji boricha kamaytirishdir. Bu sanoati rivojlangan davlat fuqarolari uchun zarurdir, chunki ular hayotlarining har bir daqiqasi, soatida bundan zarar ko'radilar. Yer atmosferasi sanoat korxonalarini tomonidan chiqariladigan million tonnalab oltin gugurt va azot oksidi margimush birikmalari,

ko'plab kimyoviy birikmalar va changlarni yutadi, chiqindilarning ma'lum bir qismi tabiatda mavjud bo'lmagan kimyoviy birikmalaridan iborat bo'lib, tabiiy tozalash qurilmalari tomonidan qayta ishlanilmaydi. O'zbekistonda atmosfera, suv va tuproqni ifloslanishini nazorat qiluvchi xizmati mavjud. U maxsus tashkilot - HidroMetslujba tomonidan boshqariladi. Xizmatning bo'limlari butun davlat territoriyasida joylashgan. Havoning tozaligi va suvdagi kimyoviy birikmalar ushbu xizmat bo'limlari tomonidan nazorat qilinadi. O'zbekiston Davlat sanitariya xizmati daryolar, ko'llar va atmosferaning maxsus nazoratini olib boradi.

Zamonaviy sanoat maxsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishda toza suvning ahamiyati katta. Xozirgi kunda dunyoning barcha joylarida toza suv ta'minoti muammosi muhim tus olmoqda, va bunga sabab toza suv boyliklarining chegaralanganligi, sanoat va maishiy chiqindi suvlarining hajmining o'sib borishidir.

Davlat dasturi miqyosida yangi tozalash qurilmalari barpo etilgan. Daryo tozaligiga xavf tug'diruvchi korxonalarda chiqindi suvlarini tozalash qurilmalari o'rnatilgan.

Oxirgi paytda bizning davlatimizda ekologiya muammosiga katta e'tibor berilyapti. Buning tasdiqini ko'rsatish uchun Davlat tomonidan yaqinda atrof muhitni himoyalash va O'zbekiston tabiiy boyliklarini ratsional ishlatish ko'p yillik ko'p yillik Davlat Dasturi tasdiqlandi. Atrof muhit bilan boqliq muammolarni yechishda jamiyatning shubqasiz ishtiroki zarur.

Xalqaro atrof muhitni himoya qilish tashkilotlarining vazifasi chiqindidan xolis bo'lgan texnologiyalar, ekologik toza ishlab chiqarish jarayonlari, suv va qavoni tozalashdagi yetakchi texnologiyalar va qayta tiklash metodlarini rivojlantirishdan iborat.

Active vocabulary.

1. mudofaa qilmoq - to protect-защищать
2. atrofdagi muhit - environment-окружающая среда
3. ehtiyot qilmoq, saqlamoq - to conserve-сохранять
4. asosiy yo'nalishlar - outlines-основные направления
5. tabiatni muxofaza qilishni kuchaytirmoq - to enhance the protection of the nature – усилить охрану природы
6. suv havzalari - water bodies-водные бассейны
7. to'g'ri oqilona foydalanish - rational use-рациональное использование
8. tabiiy boyliklarni qayta ishlab chiqarish - reproduction of nature resources-воспроизводство природных ресурсов.
9. toza havo - pure air-чистый воздух
10. havoni tozalamoq - to purify air-очищать воздух
11. tabiatni saqlamoq - to preserve nature-защищать природу
12. keng tus olmoq - to assume a global character-принять глобальный характер
13. muvofiqlashtirilgan tadbirlar - coordinated measures-координированные меры
14. ifloslanish - pollution-загрязнение
15. hayvon va o'simliklarning kam uchraydigan turlari - rare species of animals and plants-редкие виды животных и растений
16. foydalanish - utilization-использование
17. havo tozalovchi qurilmalar - purifying installations-сооружения очистки воздуха

18. ekologik talablarni bo'zish (rioya qilmaslik) - violation of ecological requirements-нарушение экологических требований
19. tuproqni shamol va suv ta'sirida yemirilishidan himoya qilmoq - to protect soil from wind and water erosion-защищать грунт от ветра и вод
20. ifloslanishni oldini olmoq - to prevent pollution-предотвратить загрязнение
21. mineral qatlamlari - mineral deposits-залежи минералов
22. xomashyo - raw materials-сырьё
23. qazib olish va qayta ishlash - extraction and processing-добыча и обработка
24. sanoat chiqindilari - industrial waste-промышленные отходы
25. zaharlovchi kimyoviy moddalar - toxic chemicals-токсические химикаты
26. oltin gugurt va azod oksidi - nitric and sulphur oxides-окис азота и серы
27. margimush birikmalari - arsenic (al) compounds-мышьяковые соединения
28. kimyoviy moddalar - chemical substances-химические вещества
29. ishlab chiqarish chiqindilari - waste discharges-производственные отходы
30. atrofda muhitga zarar yetkazmoq - to damage the environment-наносить вред окружающей среде

Exercise 1. Translate the text into your mother – tongue. Find the semantic base of paragraphs of the text.

Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan

The meeting was attended by members of the Executive Committee of the Central Kengash and Central Supervisory Revision Commission as well as representatives of regional departments of the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan.

Participants considered a number of questions among with suggestions for the Year of Development and Improvement of Countryside State Program, organization of regional departments' activity and ways of cooperation with state, international and public organizations in joint solving of environmental and population healthcare problems.

Arslon Mavlonov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Kengash of the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan noted that the Movement of Uzbekistan together with the State Nature Protection Committee of Uzbekistan, International non-governmental charitable fund Sog'lom avlod uchun and other bodies interested in nature an active part in the organization of environment protection events. Together with this, with the purpose of raising state authority bodies' responsibility consulting meetings with Senate members and deputies of the Legislative Chamber of Uzbekistan's Parliament, public organizations, civil society institutes and mass media were held. As of today, cooperation plans between legislative and executive power on discussion and preparation of corresponding draft laws have been developed.

Within first-priority tasks' implementation Eco movement's workers took part in more than 45 conferences, seminars, round tables and local citizens' assemblies from August to November, 2008 where they considered questions of citizens' involvement into the work on environment protection and healthcare of population.

Participants of the meeting noted that during the years of independence committed and systematic work on environment protection The meeting was attended by members of the Executive Committee of the Central Kengash and Central

Supervisory Revision Commission as well as representatives of regional departments of the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan.

Participants considered a number of questions among with suggestions for the Year of Development and Improvement of Countryside State Program, organization of regional departments' activity and ways of cooperation with state, international and public organizations in joint solving of environmental and population healthcare problems.

Unit 2.

LAW

Law in UK

Although the UK is a unitary state, England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland all have their own legal systems, with considerable differences in law, organisation and practice. However, a large amount of modern legislation applies throughout the UK. The law is divided into criminal law and civil law; the latter regulates the conduct of people in ordinary relations with one another. The distinction between the two branches of the law is reflected in the procedures used, the courts in which cases may be heard and the sanctions which may be applied.

The legal system of England and Wales comprises an historic body of conventions known as common law and equity, together with parliamentary and European Community legislation; the last of these applies throughout the UK. Common law, which is based on custom and interpreted in court cases by judges, has never been precisely defined or codified. It forms the basis of the law except when superseded by legislation. Equity law consists of a body of historic rules and principles which are



applied by the courts. The English legal system is therefore distinct from many of those of Western Europe, which have codes derived from Roman law.

European Community law, deriving from the UK's membership of the European Union, is confined mainly to economic and social matters; in certain circumstances it takes precedence over domestic law. It is normally applied by the domestic courts, but the most authoritative rulings are given by the European Court of Justice. From 2 October 2000, under the Human Rights Act 1998, it has been unlawful for public authorities to act incompatibly with the rights contained in the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Convention rights and they must take account of the case law of the European Court of Human Rights at Strasbourg.

Essential vocabulary

unitary state – birlashgan davlat-объединённое государство

legislation – qonun ishlab chiqarish, qonunlar majmuasi –комплекс законов

conduct of people – halq xatti –harakati- народное движение

sanctions – sanktsiyalar-санкция

to comprise – ichiga olmoq, qamrab olmoq -составлять

precisely – aynan, aniq- точно

superseded by legislation –qonun bo'yicha almashtirilgan-заминён по закону

authoritative rulings – avtoritar (hukmron) qonunlar-авторитарные правила

Human Rights – inson huquqlari-права человека

Fundamental Convention rights – fundamental konventsiya huquqlari-фундаментальные традиционные правила

Exercise 1. Replace the following words instead of dots.

judiciary, recommendation, Judges, Secretary, justice, Court Service, tribunals, beneath, magistrates

The Lord Chancellor is currently head of the ... in England and Wales. He is also the ... of State for Constitutional Affairs, and heads a department responsible for, ... rights and democracy. This includes court procedure and, through the, ... the administration of the higher courts and many ... in England and Wales. The Court Service is being replaced by Her Majesty's Courts Service (HMCS), which will manage all courts in England and Wales ... the House of Lords, from April 2005, including ... courts. The Lord Chancellor appoints, or recommends for appointment, all members of the professional ... in England and Wales and in Northern Ireland, and he appoints lay magistrates. The most senior appointments are made by the Queen on the ... of the Prime Minister, who in turn seeks that advice of the Lord Chancellor. ... are normally appointed from among practising lawyers. They are not subject to ministerial direction or control.

Exercise 2. Find the equivalents of the underlined words.

Community **legislation**; the last of these **applies** throughout the UK. **Common law**, which is **based on** custom and **interpreted** in court cases by **judges**, has never

been **precisely** defined or codified. It forms the basis of the **law** except when superseded by legislation. Equity law consists of a body of historic rules and **principles** which are applied by the courts. The English legal system is therefore **distinct** from many of those of Western Europe, which have codes derived from Roman law.

Exercise 3. Act as an interpreter.

1. Работающие по найму имеют право на оплачиваемый отдых. Продолжительность рабочего времени, оплачиваемого трудового отпуска определяются законом.
2. Каждый имеет право на социальное обеспечение в старости, в случае утраты трудоспособности, а также потери кормильца и в других предусмотренных законом случаях.
3. Пенсии, пособия, другие виды социальной помощи не могут быть ниже официально установленного прожиточного минимума.
4. Каждый имеет право на квалифицированное медицинское обслуживание.

Exercise 4. Fill in the blanks.

Criminal law (also known as penal law) pertains ... crimes and punishment. It thus regulates the definition ... and penalties ... offences found to have a sufficiently deleterious social impact. Investigating, apprehending, charging, and trying suspected offenders is regulated ... the law of criminal procedure. The paradigm case ... a crime lies ... the proof, ... the concept of beyond reasonable doubt, the judgement that a person is guilty of two things. First, the accused must commit an act which is deemed ... society to be criminal, or *actus reus* (guilty act). Second, the accused must have the requisite malicious intent to do a criminal act, or *mens rea* (guilty mind). However for so called "strict liability" crimes, an *actus reus* is enough. Criminal systems of the civil law tradition distinguish between intention ... the broad sense, and negligence. Negligence does not carry criminal responsibility unless a particular crime provides for its punishment.

Exercise 5. Make up sentences using the following words.

unitary state, legislation, conduct of people, sanctions, to comprise, precisely superseded by legislation, authoritative rulings, Human Rights Fundamental Convention rights



Exercise 6. Translate the following text into your mother tongue.

A painting of the South Sea Bubble, one of the world's first ever speculations and crashes, led to strict regulation on share trading.

Property law governs valuable things that people call 'theirs'. Real property, sometimes called 'real estate' refers

to ownership of land and things attached to it. Personal property, refers to everything else; movable objects, such as computers, cars, jewelry, and sandwiches, or intangible rights, such as stocks and shares. A right in rem is a right to a specific piece of property, contrasting to a right in personam which allows compensation for a loss, but not a particular thing back. Land law forms the basis for most kinds of property law, and is the most complex. It concerns mortgages, rental agreements, licences, covenants, easements and the statutory systems for land registration. Regulations on the use of personal property fall under intellectual property, company law, trusts and commercial law. An example of a basic case of most property law is *Armory v Delamirie*. A chimney sweep's boy found a jewel encrusted with precious stones. He took it to a goldsmith to have it valued. The goldsmith's apprentice looked at it, sneakily removed the stones, told the boy it was worth three halfpence and that he would buy it. The boy said he would prefer the jewel back, so the apprentice gave it to him, but without the stones. The boy sued the goldsmith for his apprentice's attempt to cheat him. Lord Chief Justice Pratt ruled that even though the boy could not be said to own the jewel, he should be considered the rightful keeper ("finders keeper") until the original owner is found. In fact the apprentice and the boy both had a right of possession in the jewel (a technical concept, meaning evidence that something *could* belong to someone), but the boy's possessory interest was considered better, because it could be shown to be first in time. Physical possession is nine tenths of the law, but not all.

Text 2

Sug'urta to'g'risida qonun

1-MODDA. USHBU QONUNNING MAQSADI

Ushbu Qonunning maqsadi sug'urta faoliyati soxasidagi munosabatlarni tartibga solishdan iborat.

2-MODDA. SUG'URTA FAOLIYATI TO'GRISIDAGI QONUN XUJJATLARI

Sug'urta faoliyati tog'risidagi qonun xujjatlari ushbu Qonun va bandda qonun xujjatlaridan iboratdir. Agar O'zbekiston Respublikasining xalqaro shartnomasida O'zbekiston Respublikasining sug'urta faoliyati to'g'risidagi qonun xujjatlarida nazarda tutilganidan boshqacha qoidalar belgilangan bo'lsa, xalqaro shartnoma qoidalari qo'llaniladi.

3-MODDA. SUG'URTA XAMDA SUG'URTA FAOLIYATI

Sug'urta deganda yuridik yoki jismoniy shaxslar to'laydigan sug'urta mukofotlaridan shakllantiriladigan pul fondlari xisobidan muayyan voqea (sug'urta xodisasi) yuz berganda ushbu shaxslarga sug'urta shartnomasiga muvofiq sug'urta tovonini (sug'urta pulini) to'lash yo'li bilan ularning manfaatlarini ximoya qilish tushuniladi.

Sug'urta faoliyati deganda sug'urta bozori professional ishtirokchilarining sug'urtani amalga oshirish bilan bog'liq faoliyati tushuniladi.

4-MODDA. SUG'URTA SOHALARI VA TURLARI (KLASSLARI)

Sug'urta quyidagi soxalarga bo'linadi: xayotni sug'urta qilish (jismoniy shaxslarning xayoti, soglig'i, mexnat qobiliyati va pul ta'minoti bilan bog'liq; manfaatlarini sug'urta qilish, bunda shartnoma bo'yicha sug'urtaning eng kam muddati bir yilni tashkil etadi xamda sug'urta pullarining sug'urta shartnomasida

ko'rsatib o'tilgan oshirilgan foizni o'z ichiga oluvchi bir martalik yoki davriy to'lovlarini (annuitetlarni) qamrab oladi); umumiy sug'urta (shaxsiy, mulkiy sug'urta, javobgarlikni sug'urta qilish xamda xayotni sug'urta qilish soxasiga taalluqli bo'lmagan boshqa sug'urta turlari). Sug'urta tavakkalchiliklari yoki ular guruxlarining va ular bilan bog'liq majburiyatlarning umumiy xususiyatlariga muvofiq sug'urta soxalari sug'urta turlariga (klasslariga) bo'linadi. Sug'urta turlari (klasslari) O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Maxkamasi tomonidan belgilanadi.

Vocabulary

- 1.munosabatlarni tartibga solish-to regulate a scope of relationship-регулирование отношений
- 2.nazardan tutilgandan boshqa qoidalar-stipulated by the legislation-иные правила чем те, которые предусмотрены
- 3.sug'urta xodisasi-insured accident-страховой-случай
- 4.sug'urta puli-insurance money-страховые деньги
- 5.himoya qilish-to protect-защищать
- 6.hayotni sug'urta qilish, umumiy sug'urta-life insurance, general insurance-страхование жизни, общее страхование
- 7.sug'urtaning eng kam muddati-minimum term of insurance-минимальный срок страхования
- 8.qayta sug'urta –reinsurance-перестрахование
- 9.sug'urta xodisalari yo'zaga kelishini oldini olish-to prevent beginning of insured accidents-предотвращение начало страхового случая
- 10.bevosita bog'liq bulmagan faoliyat-entrepreneurial activity-непосредственно не связанная деятельность
- 11.investitsiya faoliyati-investment activity-инвестиционная деятельность
- 12.mutahasislarning malakasini oshirish-professional development of specialists-повышение квалификации специалистов
- 13.sug'urta brokeri-insurance broker-страховой брокер
- 14.boshqaruv organlari-heads of managerial agencies-органы управления
- 15.to'lovga kobilyatlilik-paying capacity-платежеспособность
- 16.ustav fond-authorized fund-уставной фонд
- 17.garovga olingan mablag-pledge-под золот
- 18.unitar korxonalar-unitary enterprise –унитарное предприятие
- 19.ommaviy axborot vositalari-mass media –средство массовой информации
- 20.tugatish-suspension -ликвидация
- 21.to'xtataish-prohibition-запрет
- 22.muvaqqat ma'muriyat-interim administration-временная администрация
- 23.qo'shib yuborish, qo'shib olish, buzish, ajratib chiqarish shakllari-merging, joining, division, separation, transformation- формы слияния, присоединения, разделения, выделения преобразования
- 24.qaror-decision-решение
- 25.xabardor qilish-to notify-осведомлять
- 26.talablar bo'zilishi-to violate –нарушать требования
- 27.ishonchsiz ma'lumotlar-inauthentic information –не уверенные информации

28. boshqaruv organi-managing agency –organ управления
 29. majburiyatlar tug'risidan ma'lumotlar-information on obligations-информация об обязательствах
 30. zahira-reserves-резервы

Exercise 1. Match the words and phrases

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. to stipulate by the legislation | a) naf oluvchilar-выгодо-приобретатели |
| 2. life insurance, general insurance | v) garovga olingan mablag'-под золот |
| 3. to prevent beginning of insured accident | s) tugatish-ликвидация |
| 4. entrepreneurial activity | d) muvaqqat ma'muriyat-временная администрация |
| 5. heads of managerial agencies | e) boshqaruv organlari-органы управления |
| 6. authorized fund | f) hayotni sug'urta qilish, umumiy sug'urta-страхование жизни, общее страхование |
| 7. a pledge | g) unitar korxonа-унитарное предприятие |
| 8. unitary enterprise | h) ishonchsiz ma'lumotlar-неуверенные информации |
| 9. suspension | i) sug'urta hodisalari yo'zaga kelishini oldini olish-предотвращение страхового случая |
| 10. interim administration | j) ustav fond-уставной фонд |
| 11. to notify | k) nazardan tutilgandan boshqa hodisalar-непредвиденные случаи |
| 12. inauthentic information | l) bevosita bog'liq bulmagan faoliyat-непосредственно не связанной деятельность |
| 13. balance sheets | m) balans hisoboti-балансовый отчет |
| 14. acquires of benefit | n) xabardor qilish-осведомлять |

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions and retell the text

1. What is the aim of the law?
2. What do insurance activities mean?
3. What can you tell about types and kinds of insurance?
4. What can you tell about the subjects of insurance activities?
5. What rights has the insurer?
6. What can you tell about insurance and reinsurance brokers activity?

7. Who can't act as insurance agent?
8. What does specially authorised agency do?
9. Who specifies minimum amount of the insurers authorized fund?
10. How is the insurance authorized fund formed?
11. What funds are not permitted to use?
12. How shall the insurer inform the insured about the change of the firm's name?
13. What rights has the insurer carrying out insurance activities (in the sphere of general and life insurance)?
14. How are the insurers reorganized?
15. What is required to winding up the insurer?

Exercise 3. Give English equivalents.

1. Sug'urta deganda yuridik yoki jismoniy shaxslar to'laydigan sug'urta mukofotlaridan shakillantiriladigan pul fondlari hisobidan muayyan voqea (sug'urta hodisasi) yuz berganda shaxslarga sug'urta shartnomasiga muvofiq sug'urta pulini to'lash yo'li bilan ularning manfaatlarini himoya qilish tushuniladi. (insurance accident, insurance money, protection)
2. Sug'urta brokeri, qayta sug'urta broker va sug'urta agenti, sug'urta vositachilari hisoblanadilar. (reinsurance broker)
3. Sug'urtalovchilar sug'urtani amalga oshirishi bilan bevosita bog'liq bo'lmagan tadbirkorlik faoliyati bilan shug'ullannishlari mumkin emas (entrepreneurial activity)
4. Sug'urta qildiruvchining nomidan va topshirig'iga binoan sug'urta shartnomasi tuzilishi va ijro etilishini tashkil qilish bo'yicha faoliyatni amalga oshiruvchi yuridik shaxs sug'urta brokeri hisoblanadi (insurance broker)
5. Sug'urtalovchining boshqaruv organlari rahbarlari sug'urta agenti bo'la olmaydilar (Heads of managerial agencies)
6. Maxsus vakolatli davlat organi ijro etilishi majburiy bo'lgan to'lovga qobiliyatlilik normativlarini xamda ularni aniqlash tarkibini belgilaydi (paying capacity)
7. Sug'urtalovchilar ustav fondining eng kam miqdori O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar mahkamasi tomonidan belgilanadi (unsure authorized fund)
8. Sug'urtalovchining litsenziyasi amal qilishining to'xtatib turilishi uning yangi sug'urta shartnomalari tuzishi taqiqlanishiga, shu jumladan amaldagi sug'urta shartnomalari uzaytirilishining taqiqlanishiga sabab bo'ladi (suspension, prohibition)
9. Muvaqqat ma'muriyat sud qaror chiqargunga qadar bo'lgan davrda o'z faoliyatini amalga oshiradi (enterin administration)
10. Sug'urta bozorida raqobatni cheklash yoki bartaraf etishga, bir sug'urtalovchilarga boshqalariga qaraganda asossiz afzalliklar berilishiga yoki olinishiga, sug'urta qildiruvchilar va boshqa shaxslarning xuquqlari va qonuniy kamsitilishiga qaratilgan faoliyatga yo'l qo'yilmaydi (eliminate)

Exercise 4. Put in prepositions.

1. The legislation ... insurance activities comprises the present Law, as well as other legal documents.
2. Insurance is a protection ... interests ... legal or natural entities ... payment.
3. Insurers can not carry out entrepreneurial activity directly not connected ... insurance.

4. Specially authorized state agency licenses insurance activities carried out ... insurers and insurance brokers.
5. The specially authorized state agency exercises other power ... accordance with the legislation.
6. It is not permitted to use funds received ... credit, against a pledge.
7. Types of insurance that the insurer is going to carry out shall be specified ... a license.
8. From the termination of a license, within five days, the specially authorized state agency shall apply ... a court to wind up the insurer ... keeping with the established procedure.
9. The insurers are reorganized ... form of merging, joining separation and transportation ... permission of the specially authorized state agency.
10. The specially authorized state agency has the right to refuse the issue ... a permit ... reorganization of the insurers.

Text 3

ГРАЖДАНСТВО

В Республике Узбекистан устанавливается единое для всей территории республики гражданство. У Гражданство Республики Узбекистан является равным для всех независимо от оснований его приобретения. Гражданин Республики Каракалпакстан является одновременно гражданином Республики Узбекистан.

Основания и порядок приобретения и утраты гражданства устанавливаются законом. Республика Узбекистан гарантирует правовую защиту и покровительство своим гражданам как на территории Республики Узбекистан, так и за ее пределами. Иностранцам и лицам без гражданства, находящимся на территории Республики Узбекистан, обеспечиваются права и свободы в соответствии с нормами международного права. Они несут обязанности, установленные Конституцией, законами и международными договорами Республики Узбекистан.

Право на жизнь есть неотъемлемое право каждого человека. Посягательство на нее является тягчайшим преступлением. Каждый имеет право на свобод и личную неприкосновенность.

Никто не может быть подвергнут аресту или содержанию под стражей иначе как на основании закона. Каждый, обвиняемый в совершении преступления, считается невиновным, пока его виновность не будет установлена законным порядком, путем гласного судебного разбирательства, при котором ему обеспечиваются все возможности для защиты. Никто не может быть подвергнут пыткам, насилию, другому жестокому или унижающему достоинство человека обращению. Никто не может подвергаться медицинским или научным опытам без его согласия. Каждый имеет право на защиту от посягательств на его честь

и достоинство, вмешательства в его частную жизнь, на неприкосновенность его жилища.

Никто не вправе войти в жилище, производить обыск или осмотр, нарушать тайну переписки и телефонных разговоров иначе как в случае и порядке, предусмотренных законом. Гражданин Республики Узбекистан имеет право на свободное передвижение по территории республики, въезд в Республику Узбекистан и выезд из нее, за исключением ограничений, установленных законом.

Каждый имеет право на свободу мысли, слова и убеждений. Каждый имеет право искать, получать и распространять любую информацию, за исключением направленной против существующего конституционного строя и других ограничений, предусмотренных законом. Свобода мнений и их выражения может быть ограничена законом по мотивам государственной или иной тайны. Все государственные органы, общественные объединения и должностные лица Республики Узбекистан обязаны обеспечивать гражданам возможность ознакомления с документами, решениями и иными материалами, затрагивающими их права и интересы.

Exercise 1. Translate the following content in your-mother tongue.

Summary or less serious offences, which make up the vast majority of criminal cases, are tried in England and Wales by unpaid law magistrates - justices of the peace (JPs), although in areas with a heavy workload there are a number of full-time, stipendiary magistrates, now known as District Judges (Magistrates Courts). More serious offences *are* tried by the Crown Court, presided over by a judge sitting with a jury of citizens randomly picked from the local electoral register.

The Crown Court sits at about 90 centres and is presided over by High Court judges, full-time circuit judges and part-time recorders. Appeals from the magistrates' courts go before the Crown Court or the High Court. Appeals from the Crown Court are made to the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division). The House of Lords is the final appeal court in all cases.

Exercise 2. Find the juridical terms from the text and make up dialogues.

Exercise 3. Fill in the blankets with the followings *courts, jurisdiction judges district*

Magistrates ...have limited jurisdiction. The 270 country courts wider....; cases are nor by District Judges or Circuit Jud alone. The 80 or so... in the cover civil cases and some crimi also deal with the appeals. The High Court sits at the Royal Courts of Justice in 26 registries.

Exercise 4. Train your translation skills.

O'zbekinvestning maqsadi

O'zbekistonda tashqi savdo operatsiyalarni kengaytirishga investitsion faoliyatni jadallashtirishga, bozor infratuzilmasi institutlarini shakllantirishga, tadbirkorlik faoliyatini rivojlantirishga ko'maklashishga yo'naltirilgan makroiqtisodiy va ijtimoiy-siyosiy islohotlar, iqtisodiyot tuzilmasidagi o'zgarishlari bo'yicha amalga oshirilayotgan choralar, "O'zbekinvest" ni faoliyat ko'lamini kengaytirib, "O'zbekinvest" eksport -import Milliy sug'urta kompaniyasiga aylantirishini taqozo etadi. Shuning uchun "O'zbekinvest" Respublikasi Prezidentining 1997 yil 18 fevralidagi PF-1710 sonli Farmoyishiga muvofiq eksportni oshirishga ko'maklashish, halqaro texnologiya, mahsulot va xizmat bozorlarida O'zbekiston eksportchilariga sug'urta himoyasini taqdim etish maqsadida "O'zbekinvest" eksport-import Milliy sug'urta kompaniyasi etib qayta tashkil etildi. Mamlakatimiz hukumati tomonidan kompaniya oldiga qo'yilgan respublikaga horijiy kapital kirib kelishiga va eksportni o'sishiga ko'maklashadigan sug'urta bozorining to'la qonli infratuzilmasini, hamda ishonchli sug'urta kafolatlarini yaratish vazifasining yechimi quyidagilarni nazarda tutadi:

- milliy eksport qiluvchilarining iqtisodiy manfaatlarini chet ellarda horijiy sheriklar tomonidan qabul qilingan kontrakt majburiyatlarining bajarilishiga to'sqinlik qiluvchi siyosiy, tijorat va tadbirkorlik tavakkalchiliklaridan sug'urtaviy himoya qilishni ta'minlash;
- texnologiyalar, tovarlar va xizmatlar eksportini mablag' bilan ta'minlash uchun kreditlar ajratuvchi O'zbekiston Respublikasi rezidentlari bo'lgan tijorat banklariga eksport kreditlarini sug'urta qilishning halqaro prinsiplariga muvofiq sug'urta kafolatlari berish;
- O'zbekiston Respublikasi iqtisodiyotiga sarmoya sarflayotgan horijiy investorlarning mulkiy va shaxsiy manfaatlarini kompleks sug'urtaviy himoya qilishni ta'minlash.

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Vocabulary.

1. intensification of investment activities - investitsion faoliyatni jadallashtirish-активизация инвестиционной деятельности
2. formation of institutes of the market infrastructure - bozor infrato'zilmasi institutlarini shakllantirish-создание институтов рыночных инфраструктур
3. socio-political reforms - ijtimoiy-siyosiy islohotlar-социально-политические реформы
4. further promotion of export growth - eksportni oshirishga ko'maklashish-дальнейшее продвижение роста экспорта
5. provision of insurance protection - sug'urta himoyasini taqdim etish-предоставление страховой защиты
6. foreign capital inflow to the country - mamlakatga horijiy kapital kirib kelishi-поток иностранного капитала в страну
7. providing insurance guarantees to commercial banks - tijorat banklariga sug'urta kafolatlarini berish-предоставление страховых гарантий колярчиским банком

8. to provide reliable insurance guarantees for the clients - xorijiy investorlarni sug'urtaviy himoya qilmoq-предоставление надежных страховой гарантии клиентам.

Text 4

Konstitutsiyaviy tartib qoidalar

Evropa hamjamiyatining asos bo'luvchi qonuni ko'p yillar mobaynida doimiy rivojlanish jarayonini boshidan kechirmoqda. Hamjamiyatning vakolatlari sohasi a'zo mamlakatlar o'z vakolatlarini hamjamiyatga bergan masalalar doirasinigina qamrab oladi. Yevropa ko'lamida hal etiladigan masalalar hamjamiyatning mutloq vakolatiga tegishli bo'lishi (masalan; savdo siyosati va baliq ovlash)yoki hamjamiyat va a'zo mamlakatlarning birgalikdagi vakolatiga kirish (masalan; transport va atrof muhitni muhofaza qilish) mumkin: ayrim masalalar bo'yicha esa hamjamiyatning siyosati a'zo mamlakatlar siyosati bilan parallel ravishda (masalan; taraqqiyot dasturi) amalga oshiriladi.

ShXB "aralash bitim" deb ataladigan bitim hisoblanadi, ya'ni ko'p tomonlama bitim hisoblanadi, unga o'n yettita tomon kiradi, ya'ni O'zbekiston, halqaro huquqqa muvofiq yuridik shaxs sifatida YeU ning o'zi va o'n besh A'zo davlatning har biri kiradi. Murakkab huquqiy tuzilmani masalalar vakolatlari sohasi keltirib chiqaradi: ularning ayrimlari YeU ning mutloq vakolatiga (tavarlar bilan savdo qilish); boshqa moddalar hamjamiyat va A'zo-davlatning vakolati soxasiga tegishli; shuningdek ayrimlari hozirgi vaktida A'zo-davlatlarning mutloq vakolatidadir. Binobarin, ShXB kuchga Kirishi uchun hamjamiyat tomonidan imzolanishi, shuningdek A'zo-davlatlarning o'z milliy konstitutsiyaviy tartib qoidalariga muvofiq ularning har biri tomonidan ratifikatsiya qilinishi kerak. ShXB imzolangandan boshlab kuchga kirguncha to'rt yillik davr bo'lishi zarurligi mana shu bilan izohlanadi.

Aralash bitimlarga tuzatishlar mutlaqo YeU ning mutloq vakolatida bo'lgan masalalarga aloqador bo'lgan taqdirda, mo'zokaralar Yevropa Parlamenti ishtirokida kengashning qarori asosida ish ko'ruvchi YeU Kommisiyasi tomonidan olib boriladi. Agar masalalar A'zo-davlatlar vakolati sohasiga kirsa, alohida A'zo-davlatlar tomonidan ratifikatsiya qilish talab etiladi.

Bitim bo'yicha nizolar kelib chiqqan taqdirda mo'zokaralar ham YeU, ham istalgan A'zo-davlatlardan har biri ShXB ga muvofiq xuquqlardan foydalanish xuquqiga ega bo'lishi, misol uchun unga muvofiq O'zbekiston bilan A'zo-davlatlar fuqarolari va kompaniyalari o'rtasida kamsitishning har qanday turi taqiqlanadi.

Vocabulary

- 1.asos bo'luvchi qonun -The fundamental law-Основополагающий закон
- 2.doimiy rivojlanish jarayoni-constantly involved over the years-процесс постоянного развития на протяжении многих лет
- 3.hamjamiyatning vakolatlar sohasi-the competence of the Community-сфера компетенции общества
- 4.a'zo-mamlakatlar-member states-страны членов

- 5.Evropa ko'lamida -in the European context-в Европейском масштабе
- 6.mutloq vakolat -exclusive Community-исключительная компетенция сообщества
- 7.ko'p tomonlama bitim -plurilateral agreement-многостороннее соглашение
- 8.yuridik shaxs-a juridical person-юридическое лицо
- 9.murakkab huquqiy to'zilma-complex legal structure-сложная правовая структура
- 10.kuchga kirish-entry into force-ступаль в силу
- 11.o'z milliy konstitutsiyaviy tartib qoidalari-its own national constitutional procedures-собственные национальные конституционные процедуры
- 12.nizolar-disputes-переговоры
- 13.kamsitish-discrimination-дискриминация
- 14.taqiqlamoq-to be prohibited supply the missing remarks-запрещать

Ex 1. Supply the missing remarks

- 1.The fundamental law of the European Community...
- 2.The competence of the Community only covers subject matters for which have surrendered their own competence.
- 3.The P.C.A is a so-called "mixed agreement", i.e it is a involving seventeen Parties.
- 4.The E C itself as a of international law.
- 5.Before its the P.C.A had to be concluded not only by the Community but also ratified by each member state procedures.
- 6.Another consequence of the "mixed" legal nature of the P.C.A is that in case of under the agreement.

Ex.2 Give extensive answers to these question and retell the text

- 1.What subject matters does the competence of the Community cover?
- 2.What competence matters dealt in the European context can be of?
- 3.Wat is P.C.A ?
- 4.How many Parties does P.C.A involve? What are they?
- 5.What is the P.C.A be important?
- 6.When can the P.C.A be important?

Ex.3 Act as an Interpreter

- 1.Hamjamiyatning vakolatlari sohasi a'zo mamlakatlar o'z vakolatlarini hamjamiyatga bergan masalalar doirasinigina qamrab oladi.Сфера компетенции Сообщества оказывает только те вопросы, по которым страны-члены передали свои полномочия сообществу.
- 2.Evropa ko'lamida hal etiladigan masalalar hamjamiyatning mutloq vakolatiga tegishli.Вопросы, рамаемые в европейском масштабе, могут паходиться в исключительном компитеции сообщества.
- 3.Ayrim masalalar bo'yicha hamjamiyatning siyosati a'zo mamlakatlar siyosati bilan paralel ravishda amalga oshiriladi.А по некоторым вопросам политика сообщества реализуется параллельно политике стран-членов.
- 4.ShXB "aralash bitim" ko'p tomonlama deb hisoblanadi.СПС является так называемым «смешанным соглашением» т.е. многосторонним соглашением.

5.ShXB bitimiga 17 tomon kiradi: O'zbekiston (yuridik shaxs),EU va 15 ta A'zo-davlatlar.В СПС входит 17 стран: Узбекистан (юридическое лицо) 15 стран членов.

6.Murakkab huquqiy tuzilmani masalalar vakolatlari sohasi keltirib chiqaradi.Сложная правовая структура была вызвана сферой компетенции вопросов.

7.ShXB kuchga Kirishi uchun hamjamiyat tomonidan imzolanishi va A'zo-davlatlar tomonidan ratifikatsiya qilinishi kerak.Для вступления в силу СПС должно быть заключено сообществом, а так же ратифицировано каждым Государственным-членом.

8.ShXB imzolangandan boshlab kuchga kirguncha 4 yillik davr bulishi zarur.СПС со времени подписания до вступление необходимо четырехний период.

9.Aralash bitimlarga tuzatishlar, muzokaralar YeU kamissiyasi tomonidan olib boriladi.-Поправки к смешанным соглашениям проводятся по переговорали комиссией ЕС.

10.Agar masalalar A'zo-davlatlar vakolatiga kirsa, A'zo davlatlar tomonidan ratifikatsiya qilish talab etiladi. Если вопросы входят в сферу компетенции Государств-членов, требуется ратификация отдельным Государственным-членом.

Ex.4 Find the equivalents of the following English word-groups in your mother tongue from the text and make up situations.

- 1.fundamental law
- 2.to involve constantly
- 3.the Competence of the Community
- 4.an exclusive Community
- 5.member states
- 6.pluridical person
- 7.juridical person
- 8.entry into force
- 9.national constitutional

Exercise 5. Read the text and translate into English

Народ Узбекистана, торжественно провозглашая свою приверженность правам человека и принципам государственного суверенитета, осознавая высокую ответственность перед нынешним и будущими поколениями, опираясь на исторический опыт развития узбекской государственности, подтверждая свою верность идеалам демократии и социальной справедливости, признавая приоритет общепризнанных норм международного права, стремясь обеспечить достойную жизнь гражданам республики, ставя задачей создание гуманного демократического правового государства, в целях обеспечения гражданского мира и национального согласия принимает в лице своих полномочных представителей настоящую Конституцию Республики Узбекистан.

Все граждане Республики Узбекистан имеют одинаковые права и свободы и равны перед законом без различия пола, расы, национальности, языка, религии,

социального происхождения, убеждений, личного и общественного положения. Льготы могут быть установлены только законом и должны соответствовать принципам социальной справедливости.

Гражданин Республики Узбекистан и государство связаны взаимными правами и взаимной ответственностью. Права и свободы граждан, закрепленные в Конституции и законах, являются незыблемыми, и никто не вправе без суда лишить или ограничить их.

Осуществление прав и свобод гражданином не должно нарушать законных интересов, прав и свобод других лиц, государства и общества

Unit 5

Export and Import

Text 1.

Export in UK

In economics, an export is any good or commodity, transported from one country to another country in a legitimate fashion, typically for use in trade. Export is an important part of international trade. Its counterpart is import.

Export goods or services are provided to foreign consumers by domestic producers. Export of commercial quantities of goods normally requires involvement of the Customs authorities in both the country of export and the country of import.

The advent of small trades over the internet such as through Amazon, e-Bay and the like, have largely by-passed the involvement of Customs in many countries due to the low individual values of these trades. Nonetheless these small exports are still subject to legal restrictions applied by the country of export, particularly in respect of strategic export limitations.

The theory of international trade and commercial policy is one of the oldest branches of economic thought starting with the ancient Greeks up to the present era. Exporting is a major component of international trade, and thus is argued constantly and consistently throughout the ages. Two dual views concerning trade present themselves. The first, recognizes the benefits of international exchange. The other concerns itself with the possibility that certain domestic industries (or laborers, or culture) could be harmed by foreign competition. Some things Singapore exports is cheese, trees, and cute little bumble bees.

Methods of transfer include a product or good or information being mailed, hand-delivered, up-loaded to an internet site, or downloaded from an internet site. It can be sent in the form of a facsimile, email or during a telephone conversation.

As the dominant industrial and maritime power of the 19th century, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland played a leading role in developing parliamentary democracy and in advancing literature and science. At its zenith, the British Empire stretched over one-fourth of the earth's surface. The first half of the 20th century saw the UK's strength seriously depleted in two World Wars and the Irish republic withdraw from the union. The second half witnessed the dismantling of the Empire and the UK rebuilding itself into a modern and prosperous European nation. As one of five permanent members of the UN Security Council, a founding member of NATO, and of the Commonwealth, the UK pursues a global approach to foreign policy; it currently is weighing the degree of its integration with continental Europe. A member of the EU, it chose to remain outside the Economic and Monetary Union for the time being. Constitutional reform is also a significant issue in the UK. The Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly for Wales, and the Northern Ireland Assembly were established in 1999, but the latter is suspended due to wrangling over the peace process.

The UK, a leading trading power and financial center, is one of the quintet of trillion dollar economies of Western Europe. Over the past two decades, the government has greatly reduced public ownership and contained the growth of social welfare programs. Agriculture is intensive, highly mechanized, and efficient by European standards, producing about 60% of food needs with less than 2% of the labor force. The UK has large coal, natural gas, and oil reserves; primary energy production accounts for 10% of GDP, one of the highest shares of any industrial nation. Services, particularly banking, insurance, and business services, account by far for the largest proportion of GDP while industry continues to decline in importance. GDP growth slipped in 2001-03 as the global downturn, the high value of the pound, and the bursting of the "new economy" bubble hurt manufacturing and exports. Output recovered in 2004, to 3.2% growth, but fell in 2005, to 1.7%. Despite slower growth, the economy is one of the strongest in Europe; inflation, interest rates, and unemployment remain low. The relatively good economic performance has complicated the BLAIR government's efforts to make a case for Britain to join the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). Critics point out that the economy is doing well outside of EMU, and public opinion polls show a majority of Britons are opposed to the euro. Meantime, the government has been speeding up the improvement of education, transport, and health services, at a cost in higher taxes and a widening public deficit.

Essential Vocabulary

1. Stretch vt/i 1) to extend or draw; to strain to the almost;

To stretch one's legs – to exercise one's leg after a long period of sitting.

2) to lie at full length;

Stretch n an unbroken period of time. At a stretch without stopping.

Outstretch adj. stretched or spread out.

2. Surface 1) the outside of any object; 2) top of a liquid; 3) outward appearance; 4) received quickly or casually, with no depth of thought, observation.

3. Dismantle v 1) take away fittings, furnishings, etc. from. 2) take to pieces.

4. Establish vi 1) set up, put on a firm foundation; 2) settle, place, a person or oneself n a position; 3) cause people to accept a belief, claim, custom; 4) make national by law.

5. Suspend vt 1) stop for a time; delay; 2) announce that (a person) cannot be allowed to perform his duties, enjoy privileges, etc. for a time.

6. Reduce vt/i 1) to take smth smaller (or less such as a price, size etc.) down to a lower level or smaller size; 2) to bring or get to a certain condition to reduce by/to;

Reduction n reducing or being reduced.

7. Contain vi 1) have or hold within itself; 2) be equal t; 3) be capable of holding; 4) keep feeling, enemy forces, etc under canard.

8. Produce 1) put or bring forward to be looked at or examined; 2) manufacture; make; grow; create; 3) give birth to; 4) cause, bring about; 5) organize (to play, film) for the siege, TV, etc.

9. Slip n 1) act of slipping, false step; slight error caused by carelessness or intention a slip of the tongue, pan – error in speaking writing; give smth the slip – escape, get away.

10. Recover vt, vi 1) get back the use of; 2) recover from, become well; get back to a former position of prosperity, mental condition, state of health; 3) get control oneself again; become calm or normal.

Exercise 1. Act as an interpreter

United States

The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) is responsible for implementing and enforcing the Export Administration Regulations (EAR), which regulate the export and re-export of most commercial items. Some commodities require certification in order to export. There are different qualifications for what need to be done in order to export a good.

Dependent on the category the 'item' falls under, the company may need to attain a license as a requisite to exportation. Some restrictions vary from country to country. The most restricted destinations are the embargoed countries and those countries designated as supporting terrorist activities, including Cuba, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, Syria and Iran (see: Sanctions against Iran). Some products obtained worldwide restrictions.

An item is considered an export whether or not it is leaving the United States temporarily, if it is leaving the United State but is not for sale (a gift), or if it is going to a wholly owned U.S. subsidiary in a foreign country. A foreign-origin item exported from the United States, transmitted or transshipped through the United States, or being returned from the United States to its foreign country of origin is considered an export. How an item is transported outside of the United States does not matter in determining export license requirements.

Exercise 2. Translate into your mother tongue.

Barriers

Trade barriers are generally defined as government laws, regulations, policy, or practices that either protect domestic products from foreign competition or artificially stimulate exports of particular domestic products. While restrictive business practices sometimes have a similar effect, they are not usually regarded as trade barriers. The most common foreign trade barriers are government-imposed measures and policies that restrict, prevent, or impede the international exchange of goods and services.

Strategic

International agreements limit trade in, and the transfer of, certain types of goods and information e.g. goods associated with weapons of mass destruction, arms and torture. Examples are Nuclear Suppliers Group - limiting trade in nuclear weapons and associated goods (currently only 45 countries), The Australia Group - limiting trade in chemical & biological weapons and associated goods (currently only 39 countries), Missile Technology Control Regime - limiting trade in the means of delivering weapons of mass destruction (currently only 34 countries) and The Wassenaar Arrangement - limiting trade in conventional arms and technological developments (currently only 40 countries)

Exercise 3. Train your translation skill

Tariffs

A tariff is a tax placed on a specific good or set of goods exported from or imported to a country, creating an economic barrier to trade.

Usually the tactic is used when a country's domestic output of the good is falling and imports from foreign competitors are rising, particularly if there exist strategic reasons for retaining a domestic production capability.

Some failing industries receive a protection with an effect similar to subsidies in that by placing the tariff on the industry, the industry is less enticed to produce goods in a quicker, cheaper, and more productive fashion. The third reason for a tariff involves skirting of what is called dumping. Dumping curtails a country producing highly excessive amounts of goods and dumping the goods on another foreign country, producing the effect of prices that are "too low". Too low can refer to either

the price of the good on from the foreign market being lower than the domestic market. The other reference refers to the producer selling the product at a price in which there is no profit or a loss. The purpose (and expected outcome) of the tariff is to encourage spending on domestic goods and services.

Protective tariffs protect what are known as **infant industries** that are in the phase of expansive growth. A tariff is used temporarily to allow the industry to freely grow without the level of competition usually garnered. However, this line of debate is only valid if the resources are more productive in their new use than they would be if the industry had not been started. Also, the industry eventually must incorporate itself into a market without the protection of government subsidies.

Tariffs create tension between countries. Examples include the United States steel tariff of 2002 and when China placed a 14% tariff on imported auto parts. Such tariffs usually lead to filing a complaint with the World Trade Organization (WTO)^[6] and, if that fails, could eventually head toward the country placing a tariff against the other nation in spite, to impress pressure to remove the tariff.

Exercise 4. Do sight translation.

Subsidies

To subsidize an industry or company refers to, in this instance, a governmental providing supplemental financial support to manipulate the price below market value. Subsidies are generally used for failing industries that need a boost in domestic spending. Subsidizing encourages greater demand for a good or service because of the slashed price.

The effect of subsidies deters other countries that are able to produce a specific product or service at a faster, cheaper, and more productive rate. With the lowered price, these efficient producers cannot compete. The life of a subsidy is generally short-lived, but sometimes can be implemented on a more permanent basis.

The agricultural industry is commonly subsidized, both in the United States, and in other countries including Japan and nations located in the European Union (EU).

Critics argue such subsidies cost developing nations \$24 billion annually in lost income according to a study by the International Food Policy Research Institute, a D.C. group funded partly by the World Bank. However, other nations are not the only economic 'losers'. Subsidies in the U.S. heavily depend upon taxpayer dollars. In 2000, the U.S. spent an all-time record \$32.3 billion for the agricultural industry. The EU spends about \$50 billion annually, nearly half its annual budget on its common agricultural policy and rural development.

Exercise 5. Do sight translation.

Exports and free trade Pros

The theory of comparative advantage materialized during the first quarter of the 19th century in the writings of classical economists'. While David Ricardo is most credited with the development of the theory (in Chapter 7 of his Principles of Political Economy, 1817), James Mills and Robert Torrens produced similar ideas. The idea stems from a country that is able to produce a commodity at the lowest of all countries, should be encouraged by removing competition. The single commodity with the greatest difference in terms of low prices is encouraged to increase production, while the second and subsequent commodities should either be decreased in levels of production, or removed altogether.

Text 2

Export Promotion

Export Promotion is an International Marketing Strategy of Business Management. Nowadays every Individual and country applying extra ordinary Export Promotion Techniques to increase the volume of Exports. For the process of Export Promotion, Marketing communication is the first and foremost thing. To deliver or

communicating any kind of information, expertise and specialization Media is most important thing. For your product Export promotion first analyze Cost of promotion and reach ability of media. There are a number of Medias are available for Export Promotion.

Print Media (Export Directories, Journals, Magazines etc.) Electronic Media (TV, Radio, etc.) Internet (Search Engines, Business Directories) Other Media (Trade Fairs) In the above media Internet is cheapest and most reachable media for Export Promotion. For internet promotion Exporters should be Visible on Different Business Directories, B2B Directories, and also on Search Engines.

There are Few Global B2B directories and also Country specific Directories. U.S.A- Kelly Search India- Tradeget China- Alibaba Mercantilists advocated that government policy directly arrange the flow of commerce to conform to their beliefs. They sought a highly interventionist agenda, using taxes on trade to manipulate the balance of trade or commodity composition of trade in favor of the home country.

Mercantilism, the first systematic body of thought devoted to international trade, emerged during the 17th and 18th centuries in Europe. While most views surfacing from this school of thought differed, a commonly argued key objective of trade was to promote a "favorable" balance of trade, referring to a time when the value of domestic goods exported exceeds the value of foreign goods imported. The "favorable" balance in turn created a balance of trade surplus.

Mercantilists advocated that government policy directly arrange the flow of commerce to conform to their beliefs. They sought a highly interventionist agenda, using taxes on trade to manipulate the balance of trade or commodity composition of trade in favor of the home country.

Vocabulary notes:

Export Promotion-экспортни kuchaytirish, повышение экспорта

The process of Export Promotion- eksportni kuchaytirish jarayoni, процесс повышения экспорта

Internet promotion Exporters –internet orqali eksportchilarning targ'iboti, рекламирование работников экспорта по Интернету

Commodity composition of trade –savdo iste'mol mollari tarkibi, состав товаров торговли

Exceeds the value of foreign goods –chet el tovarlari qiymatini oshirish, повышение цены иностранных товаров.

To play leading role - asosiy rolni ijro etmoq-исполнять главную роль

To stretch over - egallamoq, tashkil etmoq-состоиться

Wrangling over - notinchlikka olib kelmoq-приводить к беспокойству

To slip in – sustlashmoq-ослаблять

To speed up – tezlashmoq-ускорить

Foreign policy - tashqi siyosat-внешняя политика

Establish in – o'rnatmoq-устанавливать

Rebuild into – qayta qurmoq-перестраивать

At a cost – hisobiga-за счёт

Permanent member - doyimiy a'zo-постоянный член

Founding member - yetakchi a'zo-лидер

Over the past – so'nggi -конечный

Less than - kamroq-меньше

Exercise 1. Translate into English. Try to be an interpreter to your classmates.

BRITANIYA IQTISODI:

Birlashgan Qirollik G'arbiy Evropada savdo-sotiq kuchi va moliyaviy markaz bo'lib, trillion dollarlik iqtisodga egadir. So'nggi 2 o'n yillik davomida hukumat jamoat egaligini kamaytirib, jamiyat rivoji uchun turli yordam dasturlarini qo'llay boshladi.

Qishloq ho'jaligi yuqori darajada mexanizatsiyalashgan va Evropa standartlariga javob beradigan darajada rivojlangan. Ishlab chiqarilayotgan oziq ovqatning 60% uga 2% dan kamroq ishchi kuchi jalb etiladi. Birlahgan Qirollikning katta qismida ko'mir, neft' va tabiiy gaz zahiralari mavjud. Yalpi milliy mahsulotning 10 foizini asosiy energiya mahsuloti tashkil etadi, sanoatlashgan davlatlar ichida eng yuqori ulushlardan biridir. Hizmatlarga kelsak, banklar, sug'urta ,biznes va turli bugalteriya hizmatlari Yalpi Milliy Iqtisodni katta qismini egallab borgan sari sanoat o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotib bormoqda.

Yalpi Milliy Iqtisodning 2001-03 yillardagi global iqtisodiy inqiroz davrida o'sishi biroz sustlashdi, funtning yuqori narhi va "yangi ixtisod"ning "ko'pigini yorilib ketishi" ishlab chiqarish va eksportga katta zarar yetkazdi. Ushbu chiqim 2004-yilga kelib 3.2% ga oshdi, ammo 2005 yilga kelib 1.7%ga tushdi. Iqtisodiy o'sish pastligiga qaramasdan Evropada eng kuchlilardan biri hisoblanib, inflyatsiya va ishsizlik darjasi pastligicha qolmoqda. Blair hukumati qiyinchilik bilan Britaniyani Evropa Iqtisodiy va Valyuta Tashkilotiga qoshilishiga erishdi.

Tanqidchilar iqtisodiyot tashkilotga qo'shilmay yaxshi suratlarda o'sib borayotganligini ta'kidlamodalar, va ommaviy so'rovlar natijasi ko'pchilik Britaniyaliklarning Evroga qarshi ekanliklarini ko'rsatmoqda. Hozirgi vaqtda hukumat soliqlarni oshirish hisobiga ta'lim, transport va meditsina hizmatlarini yaxshilamoqda.

Exercise 2. Key vocabulary:

Fill the gaps using these words from the text:

Dominant; deplete; withdraw; dismantling;

Prosperous; permanent; suspend

1 .The word _____ means to exhaust, consume, use up, empty, reduce.

The word _____ means lasting, enduring, perpetual, regular, fixed.

The word _____ means disassembly, act of taking apart.

The word _____ means controlling, commanding.

The word _____ means postpone, expel, cause to stop for a period of time.

The word _____ means successful, thriving, flourishing.

The word _____ means remove from, depart, remove, take out.

Exercise 3. True or false

Are these statements true or false?

1. UK's strength seriously depleted in two World Wars & the Irish Republic withdraw from the Union.
2. UK is a member of Economic and Monetary Union(EMU) of EU at present time.
3. Agroculture is highly developed & meets all European standards that produce about 60% of food.
4. Critics say the economy is slow outside of EMU.
5. Public opinion polls show a majority of Britons are opposed to the Euro.

Exercise 4. Comprehension checks

Choose the best answer.

1) In 1999...

- a) UK become a member of European Union.
- b) The Scottish Parliament were established.
- c) UK joined Economic & Monetary Union of EU

2) The Northern Ireland Assembly was suspended due to...

- a) Queens order
- b) Irish people do not need Parliament
- c) Wrangling over the peace process.

3) Public opinion polls show a majority of Britons are

- a) Quite indifferent to the economy of their country
- b) Opposed to the Euro.
- c) Not against the euro

4) In 2001-2003...

- a) A new queen came to the throne.
- b) Economical development slowed because of global downturn.
- c) UK joined Economical & Monetary Union (EMU).

Exercise 5. Word building:

Complete the table.

Verb	Noun
1. deplete	_____
2. pursue	_____
3. integrate	_____
4. suspend	_____
5. establish	_____
6. reduce	_____
7. produce	_____
8. decline	_____

Exercise 6. Give extensive answers to these questions:

1. What can you tell of about of role of Great Britain in developing parliamentary democracy?
2. What happened the first half and the second half of 20th century?
3. What was established in 1993?
4. What kind of resources has UK?
5. What was happened is 2001-03?
6. What did critics point out?
7. What the government is doing to improve the life?
8. What should you do to know a lot of things about foreign economy?

Exercise 7. Translate the following sentence into English:

1. Har bir davlat o'z iqtisodiyotini yaxshilash uchun barcha qo'ldan kelgan harakatni qilishi kerak.
2. Chet el iqtisodiyotini o'rganish uchun ko'p gazetalar, jurnallar o'qish kerak.
3. Hozirgi asr talabi komp'yuterlarni o'rganish, internetdan foydalanish ko'p ma'lumot yig'ishga yordam beradi.
4. Ommaviy axborot vositasi orqali har kuni iqtisodiyot haqida ko'plab yangiliklar eshitamiz.
5. Avval iqtisod, keyin siyosat.

Exercise 8. Translate the following sentence into mother-tongue:

1. Literary is almost universal and workers are generally well-educated and trained.
2. Currency convertibility is already reached by the government.
3. Minerals and mining also are important to government's economy.
4. The natural gas, oil and others wealth helps to increase economy of government.
5. Government has adopted a policy of import substitution.

Exercise 9. Make situations using Words and Expressions:

Exercise 10. Make up short dialogue using given expressions and train skills your translator:

- a global approach;
- to foreign policy;
- integration with continental Europe;
- the degree of integration;
- peace process;
- a leading trading power;
- economy of Western Europe;
- growth of social welfare;
- the labour force;
- natural resource;
- critics point out;
- high value;

Exercise 11. Give an English equivalents using the text you've read lately:

XX asrning birinchi yarmi;
zamonaviy va gullab yashnashi;
konstitutsion islohat;
notinchliklar;
moliyaviy markaz;
inflyatsiya va ishsizlik;
yaxshi suratlarda o'sib bormoq;
soliqlarni oshirish hisobiga;

Unit 6 Economy

Text 1

“Game Theory” Wins Nobel Prize for Two economists.

Mister Schelling Thomas Schelling and Robert Aumann will share the Nobel Prize in economics this year. The two men are being honored for their work in developing an economic idea. It is called game theory.

Game theory began as the study of decision-making in competitive situations, like games. John von Neumann and Oskar Morgenstern linked the theory of games with economic activity more than sixty years ago. In the nineteen fifties, John Nash developed an idea known as the “Nash equilibrium.” The Nash equilibrium is the point where all sides in a competitive situation believe they have been given the best offer they will ever get. He proved this with mathematical methods. Mister Nash won the Nobel Prize in economics with two other men in nineteen ninety four.

Mister Schelling used the ideas of game theory to study real-life problems, such as the arms competition between the United States and the Soviet Union forty years ago. He was interested in what influenced negotiating groups. He showed how one side might decide to harm its interests for a short period of time to make gains over a longer period.

Mister Schelling also used game theory to show how people become divided by race. He found that divided societies can result even among persons mostly willing to live near people of another race.

Mister Aumann developed game theory mathematically so that it can be useful for different areas of study. He showed that peaceful cooperation can provide good

results for all competitions in a game over a long period. This is true even among competitors with a temporary conflict of interest. Mister Aumann also considered how reasonable decisions are made among groups. He showed that competitors known is important to decision-making.

The work of both men has influenced areas of study other than economics. International negotiators, military planners, business leaders and biologists use methods developed by Mister Schelling and Aumann.

Mister Schelling, an American, is a retired professor of the University of Maryland. Mister Aumann is a citizen of both United States and Israel. He is a retired professor of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

This VOA Special English Economics

Report was written by Mario Ritter.

14 October 2005

Exercise 1. Match each term in Column A with its definition in column B

Column A

1. Charter
2. Export
3. Interest
4. Price
5. Minimum wage laws
6. Standard of living
7. Closed (or private) corporation
8. Earnings
9. Demand
10. Barter

Column B

- a. The exchange of one good or service for another.
- b. Good or service sold to a buyer in another country.
- c. The money value of a good or service.
- d. Profits.
- e. Payment for using someone else's money income derived from allowing someone else to use one's capital.
- f. A document issued by a state government granting a corporation permission to operate.
- g. One whose stock is not sold to the public.
- h. A consumer's willingness and ability to buy a product or service at a particular time and place.
- i. Establish the lowest legal wage that an employer can pay.
- j. A measure of the amount of goods and services an individual or group considers essential.

Exercise 2. Complete the text using the words in the box.

Implemented	principles	market
Transition	sovereign	leadership
Peculiarities	politics	evolutionary

In different countries a) _____ economy develops according to general rules. But at the same time, every country has it's own b) _____. The structure and branches of economy, geographical and climate conditions, as well as national traditions of the population define these peculiarities. That is why Uzbekistan has shaped it's own specific c) _____ model selected by the Republic have been substantiated in the works of our President, in adopted laws and Resolutions of the Government. Special attention is attached to the 5 main d) _____ of the building of the e) _____ state, advanced by I.A.Karimov, that were recognized not only in our country, but also abroad. These principles are the following: economy should be a priority task over f) _____, the state should act as the main reformer; g) _____ of law should be established in all spheres of life; strong social policy should be h) _____ in all spheres of life; transition to market economy should be i) _____, i.e. step by step. Exactly these 5 principles are at the basis of the development of our State and branches of economy.

Exercise 3. Translate the text and sum up of the view expressed in it.

Could brain-boosting drugs "as common as coffee"?

Могут ли быть препараты, усиливающие работу мозга "такими же обычными, как кофе"?

Healthy people, including children, might one day take drugs to boost their intelligence, scientists predict. The think-tank Foresight, outlined the scenario in an independent report looking at potential developments over the next 20 years.

Such «cognitive enhancers» could become as «common as coffee», "they suggest. Scientists did not rule out children taking exams facing drug tests, as sportsmen do, to see if any have taken "performance enhancing substances".

The report was compiled by 50 experts, who set out their predictions for the next two decades.

Some drugs are already known to aid mental performance.

Ritalin, now prescribed to children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), has already been used by some students to improve their performance in exams.

Modafinil, used now to treat sleep disorders, has been shown to help people remember numbers more effectively.

It can also make people think more carefully before making decisions.

There is also a type of molecule called ampakins, which enhance the way some chemical receptors in the brain work, suggesting drugs could be developed to improve people's memory when they are tired.

The Foresight report states: «In a world that is increasingly non-stop and competitive, the individual's use of such substances may move from the fringe to the norm, with cognition enhancers used as coffee today».

But the availability of such drugs would open up a range of social and ethical questions, including whether it should be permitted for people to use them to gain advantage over others.

How they should be monitored would also be an issue.

Scientists said it could raise issues about what substances children undertaking exams could use.

Professor Trevor Robbins, of the Department of Experimental Psychology at the University of Cambridge, who helped compile the report, said: «No one minds very much about people taking vitamins to make them do a little bit better.

«But taking all natural, or unnatural, substance in exams might cause some ethical problems along the lines that we have in sport. »

Professor Gerry Stimson, an expert in the sociology of health behaviour at Imperial College London, who also helped compile the report, said: «Would this be putting people at a fair advantage, or an unfair advantage?

«It is permitted to take drugs for therapeutic reasons, but you would need a regulatory framework for well people. »

But the scientists say the drugs could become commonplace.

Professor Robbins said: «You have to look 20 years into the future.

«It's possible that these new drugs will be the new coffee, if you like, and taken by a broad range of individuals. »

The report also looks at potential for vaccines against addictions to nicotine or cocaine, which would offer treatments for addicts by blocking the effects of the drug in their body.

It also looked at the potential for drugs to treat or delay the progress of Parkinson's and Alzheimer's-diseases.

Sir David King, chief scientific advisor to the government, who oversaw the project, said «By examining challenging issues, such as brain science and addiction, scientists can help inform the government and others by building strong scientific evidence base. «This will provide the best platform to help us prepare for the future. »
BBC, Wednesday, 13 July, 2005, UK

Exercise 4. Read the dialogue, retell the main content and translate

I=interpreter, V=Vijay, B= Bhikhu

I: So you started your business with...er...the equivalent of a corner shop except...er...it was a pharmacy...

V: Yes, it was a pharmacy, indeed, yes.

I: Now, what was it you two that made you go from that one corner shop to what we have now?

B: Er...well, I mean, what I did... I mean, I qualified as an architect, worked in private practices and so on, and ultimately...erm...decided that was not for me. Erm...so, thereafter I went into business, which was a couple of corner shops, newsagents, all my friends thought I was mad...and so I went into business, in...in East London two newsagents shops, but then after a couple of years I left it erm...so I came across to where my brother Vijay was...and joined him by then...he had started his pharmacy business, made a success of it and by the time I joined him I think he had about three or four, quite a few shops and we decided to go together and...

I: Two brothers working in the same business could be a recipe for disaster – you know power struggles and all the rest of it but in your case, what is it, what do you each bring that the other perhaps lacks?

V: Bhikhu is a trained architect and, do you know, Bhikhu has a tremendously disciplined and a very high IQ mind, so I was building up a very, very successful enterprise, that's something I do have me, the vision, the go, even if I say so myself, I have that in me to build a successful enterprise, I do lack the discipline to look after it...and hence Bhikhu's strength really enhances my weakness tremendously, so the deal was, I make the wealth brother, you look after it. Today twenty or twenty-two, twenty-three years on, that stays.

B: Yeah, so it works very well, I think basically we complete each other, and ...erm...where we're different from other people perhaps...er...there isn't sort of ...er... rivalry...a lot of it is sort of for the greater good of the family. A lot of Asian families are like that they look after the family as a whole and I think that come across in our...relationships as well really. And that is important.

I: On the subject of family you ...you mentioned earlier how much of a role your mother had in your early life, especially after your father died. What... is she with you now?

V: Indeed she is, and you know she is a very strong person. She lives with me... she's very strong personality. I mean a truly great lady, she sacrificed her entire life. You know she just worked twelve hours a day, seven days a week for eighteen number of years till we were grown up enough to leave the nest, as it were.

I: What about...in England in achieving what you've achieved...

V: Sure...

I: ...did you come up against much racial discrimination?

V: No, and I can safely and honestly and in my heart say that I have not come against any segregation as such...in my business, in my working life.

B: Yeah, I mean I came slightly earlier on and I has slightly different experiences when I first came to the UK. ...Erm I couldn't get a job despite all my qualification...er...and at that time, it was very apparent I couldn't because of my colour of my skin and this was going back to the sixties. Also as a newsagent I had a terrible time, where I was...windows would be smashed, my shutters in the shops were...were attacked, there were all sorts of harassment where I was...it was terrible.

FACT FILES FOR SIGHT TRANSLATION:

IQTISODIYOT

28 yanvar. "O'zbekiston havo yo'llari" Milliy aviakompaniyasining tashkil topganiga 10 yil to'ldi. 1992 yilda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimovning farmoniga asosan tuzilgan kompaniya hozirgi vaqtda nafaqat bizning mintaqamiz, balki butun Osiyodagi yirik va istiqbolli aviakompaniyalardan biriga aylandi.

24 may. Toshkentda yer qatlamida neft va gazning vujudga kelishi va to'planishining geodinamik holatiga bag'ishlangan xalqaro ilmiy-texnik anjuman bo'lib o'tdi. Shu yerning o'zida "Neft va gaz - OGU-2002" ko'rgazmasi ochildi.

18 iyun. Avstriya ishbiarmon doiralarining iqtisodiyot Federal palatasi vitse-prezidenti Alfred Mozer boshchiligidagi nufuzli delegatsiyasi to'rt kunlik tashrif bilan O'zbekiston Respublikasida bo'ldi.

5 iyul. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov Germaniyaning iqtisod va texnologiya federal vazirligi davlat kotibi Aksel Gerlaxni qabul qildi.

17iyul. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov Oqsaroy qarorgohida Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari federal moliya vaziri Pol O'Nilni qabul qildi.

18iyul. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2002 yiining 1-yarim yilligida iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish bo'yicha belgilangan ustuvor yo'nalish va vazifalarni amalga oshirishning borishiga va asosiy muammolarni hal etishga bag'ishlangan majlisi bo'lib o'tdi.

20 avgust. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Mahsulot bozorlaridagi raqobat va monopoliya faoliyatini cheklash to'g'risidagi", "Iste'molchilar huquqlarini himoya qilish to'g'risidagi" qonunlariga muvofiq va respublikaga iste'molchilik mahsulotlarini olib kirish va sotish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish, ichki iste'mol bozorida raqobat muhitini yaratish maqsadida "Litsenziyalashni bekor qilish va O'zbekiston Respublikasining ichki bozorida iste'molchilik mahsulotlarini olib kirish va sotishni takomillashtirish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi Qarorni qabul qildi.

28 avgust. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Lizing to'g'risida"gi Qonuniga muvofiq va iqtisod tarmoqlarini, xususan kichik va o'rta biznesni zamonaviy texnologik uskunalarni bilan jihozlash, shuningdek, mamlakatimizdagi ishlab chiqaruvchilar tomonidan o'zimizda ishlab chiqarilgan asbob-uskuna va texnikalar foydalanishni amalga oshirish maqsadida "Lizing tizimini rivojlantirishni yanada rag'batlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Farmoni imzoladi.

30 setyabr. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov Oqsaroy qarorgohida "Daymler Kraysler AG" konserni boshqaruvi a'zosi, Sharqiy Yevropa, Boltiq, Kavkaz va Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari bilan hamkorlik bo'yicha nemis iqtisodiyoti Qo'mitasining rahbari Yurgen Mangoldni qabul qildi.

3 oktyabr. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov ko'zdan kechirish maqsadida qayta ta'mirlangan "Toshkent" xalqaro aeroportiga keldi. Davlat rahbari olib borilgan ishlarni ko'zdan kechirar ekan, O'zbekistonga tashrif buyurayotgan chet ellik mehmonlar mamlakatimiz bilan aynan aeroportdan tanisha boshlashini doimo yodda tutish zarurligini ta'kidlab o'tdi.

28 noyabr. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot banki prezidenti Jan Lemyerni qabul qildi.

17 dekabr, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov Rossiyaning "Gasprom" ochiq aksiyadorlik jamiyati boshqaruvi raisi Aleksey Millerni qabul qildi. Oqsaroy qarorgohidagi suhbat chog'ida "O'zbekneftegaz" milliy xolding kompaniyasi va "Gazprom" o'rtasidagi hamkorlik mamlakatimizda gaz sanoatini rivojlantirish uchun ahamiyati katta ekanligi ta'kidlandi. Shuningdek, ushbu yo'nalishda istiqbolli mushtarak rejalarni ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish bilan bog'liq masalalar muhokama etildi.

Text 2

Mustaqil O'zbekiston: qishloq xo'jaligi.

Yer yuzida qishloq xo'jaligi bilan shug'ullanmaydigan biron mamlakat bo'lmasa kerak. Bizning mamlakatimiz uchun qishloq xo'jaligining taraqqiy qilishi ustuvor yo'nalishlardan biridir. Bu tarmoq aholini asosan noz-ne'matlar, qator sanoat tarmoqlarini esa xom ashyo bilan ta'minlab turadi. Qishloq joylarda amalga oshirilayotgan iqtisodiy islohatlar natijasiga suyanish, zamonaviy agrotexnikadan keng foydalanish, seleksiya va urug'chilik, dehqonchilik madaniyatida jahondagi ilg'or tajribalardan oqilona foydalanish tufayli qishloq xo'jaligining aksariyat tarmoqlarida ajoyib yutuqlar qo'lga kiritilmoqda.

Qishloq xo'jaligi sohasida ishlab chiqarish darajasini yuksaltirish iqtisodiy islohatlar amalga oshirilayotgan bir paytda mustaqil O'zbekiston oldida turgan qator muhim vazifalarni hal etishga imkon yaratadi. Qishloq xo'jaligi sohasida iqtisodiy islohotlarni amalga oshirish darajasiga qarab mustaqil respublikamizning kelajagi qanday bo'lishi aniqlanadi. Shunga ko'ra mamlakatimiz iqtisodiy taraqqiyotida moddiy ishlab chiqarish sohasining yirik mexanizatsiyalashgan tarmog'i bo'lib hisoblangan qishloq xo'jaligiga e'tibor kuchayib bormoqda. Qulay tabiiy sharoit mehnatsevar xalqimizning malakasi qishloq xo'jaligi oldida turgan ulkan vazifalarni muvaffaqiyatli bajarish imkonini beradi. Mamlakatimiz qishloq xo'jaligida paxtachilik uning yetakchi tarmog'iga aylangan bo'lib, shu bilan bir qatorda sholikorlik, bog'dorchilik, uzumchilik, ipakchilik, chorvachilik ham taraqqiy etgan.

Qishloq xo'jaligida yetakchi o'rinni egallagan paxtachilik tabiiy va iqlim sharoiti, aholi qo'lga kiritgan ishlab chiqarish malakasi, tajribasi va hosil qilingan mehnat vositalaridan samarali foydalanishga imkon beradi.

Paxtachilik va qishloq xo'jaligining bir qator rivojlanib borayotgan boshqa soxalari bilan birga bir qatorda ayrim sanoat tarmoqlari: qishloq xo'jaligi mashinasozligi, mineral o'gitlar ishlab chiqarish, qishloq xo'jaligi xom ashyolarini qayta ishlovchi tarmoqlar ham rivoj topmoqda. Bunday sanoat tarmoqlari qatoriga paxta tozalash, ipakchilik, oziq-ovqat va uning ayrim boshqa turlari kiradi.

Paxtachilik rivoji natijasida xosil bo'ladigan paxta tolasini ishlatish doirasi juda keng. Undan faqat ip-gazlamalar tayyorlabgina qolmay, jun va ipak aralashtirib chalajun va chalashoyi gazlamalar tayyorlanadi. Paxtadan tayyorlanadigan ip, eshilgan ip va gazlamadan kimyo sanoati yordamida muhim kimyoviy mahsulotlar tayyorlanadi. Yog'-moy sanoati uchun paxta chigiti muhim xom-ashyo bo'lib xisoblanadi va undan moy olinadi. Paxta moyi halq ro'zg'orida keng ishlatilishdan tashqari, undan turli xil margarinlar tayyorlanadi. Paxta moyi chiqindilaridan chorva mollari uchun to'yimli ozuqa-kunjara olinadi. Paxta shulxasi ham chorva mollari uchun yem sifatida ishlatiladi va gidropiz sanoatida ham xom-ashyo bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Shulxadan teri oshlovchi modda tayyorlanadi, qog'oz, karton, turli xil laklar kabi qator mahsulotlar olinadi. Go'zapoyadan mebel sanoatida foydalaniladi. Aytilganlardan ko'rinib turibdiki, paxta va paxta chiqindilaridan tayyorlanadigan mahsulotlar xilma-xil. Shunga ko'ra, sanoat yoki texnikaning paxtadan foydalanilmaydigan soxasini topish mushkul. Respublikada paxtachilikni har tomonlama taraqqiy ettirishga e'tiborning kuchaya borayotganligi sababi o'z-o'zidan ma'lum bo'lib turibdi. Hozir paxta hosildorligi va uning sifatini yaxshilashga, ya'ni paxtadan olinadigan tolani ko'paytirishga e'tibor kuchaymoqda.

Respublikaning deyarli barcha hududlarida g'alla ekinlari, asosan, bug'doy yetishtiriladi. Ammo shu paytgacha mamlakatimizning g'allaga bo'lgan ehtiyojini qondirish uchun respublika ko'p miqdorda xorijiy mamlakatlardan g'alla olib kelishga majbur edi. Endilikda samarali agrar siyosatini amalga oshirish tufayli g'alla mustaqilligiga erishildi. O'zbekistonda sholichilik ham ma'lum o'rin egallaydi. Shu yetkazadigan asosiy hududlar Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi va Xorazm viloyatidir. Sholi mintaqalararo ahamiyatga ega.

Mamlakatimizda chorvachilikning ayniqsa, uning asosiy tarmog'i bo'lgan qo'ychilik katta o'rin tutadi. Qo'ychilikda esa o'ziga munosib o'rinni qorako'lchilik egallaydi. Buxoro, Qashqadaryo, Surxondaryo, Samarqand, Jizzax viloyatlari va Qoraqalpog'iston qorako'lchilikning asosiy hududlari hisoblanadi. Qorako'l terilariga jahon bozorida talab katta. Qorako'lni "yumshoq oltin" deb atashlari bejiz emas.

Mamlakatimiz qishloq xo'jaligining qadimiy tarmoqlaridan biri bo'lgan pillachilik ham o'lkamiz iqtisodiyotida ko'zga ko'rinarli o'rinni egallaydi. Respublika dunyoda odam boshiga pilla ishlab chiqarish bo'yicha birinchi umumiy mahsulot xajmi bo'yicha beshinchi o'rinni egallab turadi.

Iqtisodiyotning bozor munosabatlariga o'tish sharoitida respublikada fermer xo'jaliklarining safi kengaymoqda. Hozir respublikada bunday xo'jaliklar soni 31 mingdan ortib ketdi. Iqtisodiy islohatlar davrida xususiy yordamchi xo'jaliklarni taraqqiy ettirishga ham e'tibor ortib bormoqda. Shaxsiy tomarqalarda ayrim qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari ko'plab tayyorlanayapti. Bu mahsulotlar orasida, ayniqsa, sut-

qatiq, jun, go'sht, sabzovat, va poliz ekinlari katta o'rin tutadi. Mustaqillik yillarida qishloq xo'jaligi sohasida dehqonlarning shaxsiy tomarqalariga bo'lgan e'tibori kuchaydi. Yer o'zining haqiqiy egasini topdi, uning mohiyati har bir dehqon qalbida o'ziga xos o'rinni egalladi. Bu haqli ravishda qishloq xo'jaligida qo'lga kiritilgan yutuqlarimizdan biridir.

Shunday qilib, O'zbekistonning qishloq xo'jaligi ko'p tarmoqli sohadir. Bu sohani keng ko'lamda rivojlantirish uchun zarur bo'lgan barcha tadbir-choralarni amalga oshirish ustida tinmay ish olib borilmoqda.

Mustaqil O'zbekiston: qishloq xo'jaligi.

Glossary

1. *Qishloq xo'jaligi*-agriculture-сельское хозяйство
2. *Zamonaviy agrotexnika*-modern agro technologies and technique-современная агротехника.
3. *Seleksiya va urug'chlik*-selection and seed growing-селекция и семеноводство
4. *Qulay tabiiy sharoit*-favorable climate conditions-климатические условия.
5. *Paxta tolasi*-cotton fiber-хлопковое волокно.
6. *Kimyo sanoati*-chemical industry-химическая промышленность.
7. *Paxta moyi*-cotton oil-хлопковое масло.
8. *Paxta shulxasi*-cotton husk-шелуха.
9. *Kunjara*-cotton cake-хлопковый жмых.
10. *Texnik ekinlari*-technical crops-технические культуры
11. *Sholichilik*-rice crops-рисоводство.
12. *Pillachilik*-silkworm cocoons-шелководство.
13. *Chorvachilik*-cattle breeding-скотоводства.
14. *Qo'ychilik*-sheep breeding-овцеводство
15. *Iqtisodiyotning bozor munosabatlariga o'tishi*-economic transition-переход к рыночной экономике.
16. *Fermer xo'jaligi*-private farms-фермерское хозяйство

Exercise. 1 Complete the text using the words in the box.

Issued	silkworm	combined	employed
Subsequent	evidence	important	volume

Significant place in the economy of Uzbekistan is given to traditional a) _____ breeding. The Republic takes the first place in the world in manufacturing cocoon per capita and fifth place in total b) _____ of its production. In enterprises of this branch 15 thousand people are c) _____. To contribute the means in silkworm breeding profitable for everyone, as there are wonderful perspectives here. This branch of economy is d) _____ successfully with cotton, vegetable, fruit gardening, melon grooving in the sphere concerning land and water utilization, labor and

material resources and what is especially e) _____ applying traditional skills of the population.

A great attention is paid to f) _____ development of this branch of agriculture taking into account the importance of silk norm-cocoons in the national economy. The Resolution g) _____ by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 30, 1998 about “Improvement of the management system in the sphere of silkworm of the Republic” is a striking h) _____ of it.

Exercise 2. Match each term in Column A with it’s definition in column B

Column A	Column B
partnership mixed economy business ethics entrepreneur business firm currency exchange liability external funds corporation free market	a) Concern for keeping fair business practices b) A person who creates a business in the hope of earning a profit; also a person who organizes, manages and assumes the risks of a business enterprise. c) Any claim on, or debt of, a business or individual. d) Organization that produces goods or services. e) Funds, such as loans, that come from outside the firm. f) A market that operates under condition of perfect competition. g) Economic system that combines elements of public ownership of the means of production with private ownership. h) Buying or selling foreign currencies. i) A business organization created under a government charter. j) Unincorporated business organization owned by two or more persons.

Exercise 3. READ THE DIALOGUE, RETELL THE MAIN, CONTENT AND TRANSLATE

I=interpreter, V=Vijay, B=Bhikhu

I You've just been nominated... or named as joint entrepreneurs of the year... what was it for?

V Well... coming from where we did... to actually build a successful business... er... and the other, other thing is to actually provide employment, we employment provide for six hundred people directly.

I Do you think success has spoiled the Patels?

V Speaking for myself and my brother, I don't think it has. We are not the sort of helicopter or yacht people in any sense. Er... we... I can say... truly say... ourselves that we do not see ourselves any different as when we were younger. We... in fact we've got the same friends as we had when we were children, same college and university friends, we still keep in touch with them and I would like to think that we're approachable so... I would say it hasn't really spoiled or changed us. Yeah? I mean, clearly, in terms of luxuries in life one tends to sort of indulge oneself a little bit but not extraordinarily, I hope.

B No way extravagantly, because if I could go on the train somewhere rather than the car, then I would. Er... that sums up our, you know approach to life, we really... I would rather do some philanthropic work than waste money.

I One final question. Young people starting out... what sort of advice would you give to them?

V Shall I go first?

B Yeah do.

V Live your dreams. If you have an ambition go for it. Do not let little, small distractions or calamities stop you. Chase your dream and go for it and that's, that's exactly what I have done. That's where I would like to be a role model, for anybody who wants to be somebody tomorrow... er... to see what we have done and if I can touch one life, then my job in this life's done.

B Now what I would say is... er... with the dreams one needs a six... dose of reality a lot of hard work and, as Vijay says, not to be set back by... by any temporary kind of difficulties.

Exercise 4. Complete the text using the words in the box.

Estimation	basis	mining	high-carat
Venture	applied	equaled	owing
Scrap-metals	deserts		

The main gold a) _____ complex was founded in the vast b) _____ of the Kyzylkum. The Muruntau are mining and processing enterprise is the center of it. As far back as 40-45 years ago the Kyzylkum desert was inhabited where at several ten kilometers distance there were spread small populated areas and shepherds yurts. Now this region by c) _____ of specialists is one of the largest regions in the world for gold-output. The Uzbek-American Joint Venture "Zarafshan-Newmont" extracting gold from d) _____ was established here Uzbekistan takes the leading place in mining, e) _____ gold among the leading countries of the world.

This joint f) _____ was put into action in 1995. The “Zarafshan-Newmont” is the only enterprise, within the post-Soviet space, that mines gold from scrap metals on the commercial base. Ultra-modern technologies are g) _____ at the joint venture. h) _____ to these technologies the cost price of gold is relatively low.

In the 1st year the “Zarafshan-Newmont” extracted 1 ton of gold on the i) _____ of scrap metals processing. In 1999 this figure raised 16 times. This figure j) _____ to 70 tons.

Exercise 5. Match each term in Column A with its definition in column B

Column A	Column B
1. capital 2. market 3. inflation 4. free enterprise 5. labor 6. monopoly 7. OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) 8. product labeling 9. wages 10. stock	a) The price paid for the use of labor. b) The human effort required to produce goods and services. c) A cartel of crude-oil producing countries formed to regulate the production and prices of petroleum on international markets. d) An economic system based on the private ownership of property competition, and the profit motive. e) Share in the ownership in a corporation. f) Period of rising prices during which the purchasing power of the dollars is falling. g) Something created to produce other goods and services; also money used to pay for the operations of a business. h) Attaching to a product statements identifying its contents and use. i) Place where buyers and sellers come together. j) Market in which there is only one seller.

Text 3

“Главное, что государство стремится услышать нашу точку зрения”

-Одной из целей создания Ассоциации была защита интересов наших женщин предпринимателей на уровне различных звеньев государственной власти. Могу с уверенностью сказать, что за время существования АДЖУ, а ассоциации в

этом году исполнилось 15 лет. Работа с государственными органами строится в ключе конструктивного диалога и сотрудничества. Конечно, нельзя сказать, то всё гладко в этом вопросе, что нам всегда удаётся понять друг друга, но главное заключается в том, что государство стремится услышать нашу точку зрения.

Вопросы развития малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства были поставлены во главу угла уже с момента обретения независимости, с переходом на рыночные отношения. По поручению Президента были созданы различные комиссии экономического профиля, куда входили наряду с государственными чиновниками и предприниматели. Так, например в 1993-1995 годах я была членом Комиссии по контролю за ходом экономических реформ при Президенте Республики Узбекистан. И я рада, что многие решения по преодолению экономических проблем, предложения по развитию предпринимательства и малого бизнеса на тот момент были подготовлены этой комиссией.

До 2004 года Ассоциация деловых женщин также была членом Координационного Совета по поддержке малого и среднего бизнеса при кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан. Кстати, мы участвовали в заседаниях Совета с самого начала его создания. На Совете рассматривались самые различные вопросы, начиная от налоговых ставок до системы контроля качества и сертификации продукции. Хорошей практикой было заслушивание отчётов, подготовленных на основе опросов Международной финансовой корпорации о деловой среде в Узбекистане. По результатам обсуждений незамедлительно принимались решения по устранению барьеров перед предпринимательством. Но всё же деятельность Координационного Совета, конструктивность и взаимопонимание во многом зависели от личностей его руководителей.

Несмотря на трудности, которые, в принципе, свойственны любому процессу, мы достаточно успешно сотрудничаем с органами государственной власти. Так, например в 2003 году Ассоциацией была реализована программа “Бизнес эдвакеси”, в рамках которой мы постарались упростить систему обязательной сертификации продукции. Для этого была создана рабочая группа, куда входили и предприниматели, и представители заинтересованных министерств и ведомств, в том числе Кабинета Министров. После многочисленных консультаций и проведённых семинаров было достигнуто взаимопонимание с рядом министерств, благодаря чему перечень продукции, обязательной для продукции, сократился на треть, и впервые была введена система декларирования.

В прошлом году Ассоциация участвовала в подготовке ряда документов по либерализации предпринимательской деятельности, которые были очень положительно восприняты представителями бизнеса. Здесь хотелось бы отметить большую роль Торгово-промышленной палаты. Наверное, ТПП является лучшим институтом конструктивного диалога между бизнесом и государством. Несмотря на то, что Палата создана предпринимателями, со стороны государства она наделена большими правами, которые позволяют доводить до государственного аппарата позицию бизнеса.

Но на этом нельзя останавливаться. Было бы полезным, если бы с предпринимателями встречались руководители и представители государственных организаций различных уровней власти. Это позволит обеим сторонам шире обмениваться опытом и на самом деле понимать, чего они ждут друг от друга.

“Главное, что государство стремится услышать нашу точку зрения”

Glossary:

1. конструктивный диалог -constructive dialogue
2. налоговые ставки - tax rates
3. сертификация продукции - certification of products
4. обмениваться опытом - exchange of experience
5. взаимопонимание - mutual understanding
6. система декларирования - declaration system
7. устранение барьеров - eliminate barriers
8. точка зрения - point of view
9. рыночные отношения - market relations
10. контроль качества - quality control

Exercise 1. Complete the text using the words in the box.

Developing	necessity	industry	market
Branches	astrakhan	major	precious
Cotton-growing	national	specialization	

The a) _____ of Uzbekistan emerged and developed mainly on the basis of needs outlined in the main b) _____ of the c) _____ economy: d) _____, silk-warm breeding, gardening, e) _____ sheep breeding and others. It is characterized with a highly developed f) _____ and cooperation between its g) _____ branches. The achievement of self-secure h) _____ in oil and gas, in receiving i) _____ metals, reorganization, reequipment of technique and technology of great industrial concerns, building and interpolating in exploitation of new ones. All these are economical j) _____ steps of our country.

Nowadays there are positive dislocations in direction to optimization of branch structure of Uzbekistan’s industry is improving and takes the form an interrelated complex. It begins to meet all k) _____ requirements.

Exercise 2. Match each term in Column A with it’s definition in column B

Column A	Column B
1) technology 2) profit 3) finance charge 4) import 5) promotion 6) marketing 7) checks 8) expenditure 9) marketplace 10) budget	a) The application of science to commerce and industry. b) Written orders directing a bank to pay a person or business a specific sum of money. c) The amount charged to use credit. d) A financial plan that summarizes income and expenditures over a period of time. e) What remains after the costs of doing business have been met. Difference between a firm's total revenues and its total costs. f) The money that we spend. g) Good or service purchased from a seller in another country. h) The business activities that take place between production and consumption. i) Any place in which goods are bought and sold. j) Program designed to sell goods services to the public.

Exercise 3. Translate into English

Немецкий бизнес весьма авторитетен в сфере промышленных технологии. И вполне естественно, что Узбекистан, обладающий развитым промышленным потенциалом и высококвалифицированными кадрами, не мог не привлечь внимания. В 1998 году в процессе приватизации ОАО “Электросигнал”, являвшегося преемником Ташкентского научно-исследовательского кабельного института (ТашНИКИ), WWT GmbH приобрела пакет из 75 % его акции. Это предприятие, имевшее уникальные инновационные разработки и мощную гибкую технико-технологическую базу, было единственным в своём роде на территории бывшего Союза. Резкое сокращение оборонных и других специальных заказов, на выполнение которых было ориентировано предприятие, привело его на грань экономической несостоятельности. Придя на ОАО “Электросигнал”, WWT GmbH в первую очередь поменяла менеджмент. Под руководством фирмы был разработан бизнес-план, направленный на преодоление кризисной ситуации и развитие производства по опыту немецкого постприватизационного менеджмента. Предприятие было преобразовано в ОАО СП “Дойче Кабель АГ Ташкент”.

В основе стратегии фирмы на узбекском рынке лежит ставка на высокий научно-технический потенциал СП, уровень квалификации его работников,

разрабатывавших ранее в стенах ТашНИКИ и производящих на собственном заводе продукцию для нужд военно-морского флота и географических исследований глубин океана и недр земли. Несмотря на тяжёлое финансовое положение предприятия на момент приватизации, за эти годы не было проведено никаких сокращений научно-технического персонала.

Другой важный элемент стратегии - ориентация на совершенствование технологической базы производства.

Из получаемой прибыли только около 15 % идёт на выплату дивидендов, остальная сумма реинвестируется в разработку и освоение новых видов изделий, оборудования, в оборотные средства. Кроме того, иностранный инвестор вложил в развитие и расширение производства уже около 3,5 млн. долл. США. Сейчас наше оборудование достаточно универсально, а специалисты могут разработать продукт, удовлетворяющий спрос как отечественного, так и зарубежного потребителя.

Благодаря этим двум компонентам стратегии СП удалось в сжатые сроки значительно диверсифицировать выпуск продукции, ориентированной на существующий рыночный спрос. Для новых видов изделий в общем объёме производства составляет 82 % и постоянно увеличивается. Именно диверсификация видов выпускаемой продукции, исходя из рыночного спроса, является сегодня основой производственной стратегии предприятия.

Также мы уделяем большое внимание таким производственным составляющим, как высокое качество продукции, низкая цена, высокий уровень сервиса, минимальные сроки, максимально широкая номенклатура выпускаемой продукции. В настоящее время предприятием осваивается ряд новых изделий: это греющие кабельные системы "тёплый пол", жаропрочные провода, стальная проволока для нужд отечественных потребителей, метизная продукция, сеточное производство. Активная работа предприятия по освоению новых изделий, в первую очередь импортозамещающей и экспортоориентированной продукции, позволит нам в ближайшем будущем в несколько раз увеличить объёмы производства.

Text 4. "O'ZDAEWOO AUTO" JV

Nufuzli kompaniyalar har doim iste'molchilarga tovarning sifatini kafolatlab berishga harakat qilishgan va bunda avtomobilsozlikka ham alohida talablar qo'yilardi. Bugungi kunda avtomobilning havfsizligi, tejamkorligi, ekologikligi kabi mezonlar rolining ortishi bilan bu talablar on martalab ortdi, deyish mumkin. Muvaffaqiyat, sifatga alohida e'tibor bergani holda, u nafaqat birinchi darajali materiallar, zamonaviy texnologiyalar va qimmatbaho jihozlarga, balki korxonani boshqarishni to'g'ri tashkil qilishni bilishga ham bogliqligini anglab etganlarga kulib boqadi. Muvaffaqiyatning modeli bo'lib ushbu holatda 1946 yilda BMTning standartlarni muvofiqlashtirish qo'mitasi tomonidan ta'sis etilgan standartlashtirish bo'yicha halqaro tashkilot - ISOning standartlar talablari ishtirok etadi.

"O`zDEUavto" ushbu modelni amalga joriy etgan va BVQI sertifikatitsiya organidan ISO 9001: 1994 standarti talablariga muvofiqlik sertifikatini olgan



O'zbekistondagi dastlabki korxonalaridan biri bo'ldi, mazkur organning bosh ofisi Parijda joylashgan. Ushbu sertifikat nafaqat o'z egasining obro'sini orttiradi, balki tashqi bozorda o'ziga xos ruxsatnoma vazifasini ham o'taydi. 1999 yilda xalqaro tan olinish huquqini qo'lga kiritganlarning soni bor-yo'gi uchta edi: "ChnTAICHB" DAJ, "Davlat belgisi" DICHB va "O`zDEUavto" AJ. Bunda faqat "O`zDEUavto" 9001 model bo'yicha sertinkatsiyalangan edi, u loyihalashtirish bosqichidan boshlab tayyor mahsulotning sotilishigacha korxonaning menedjmentiga talab qo'yadi. Bozorning talablari doimiy

ravishda qat'iy olinadi, iste'molchi uchun kurash keskinlashadi. Shunga ko'ra, korxonaning menedjmentiga nisbatan qo'shimcha talablar qo'yiladi. Bu hol standartning yangi versiyasi - ISO 9001:2000 ning paydo bo'lishiga olib keldi. Uning asosiy farqi iste'molchi bilan ishlab chiqarishning dastlabki bosqichida ham (mahsulotga nisbatan talablarni belgilash), yakuniy bosqichida ham (mahsulot sifati bilan qanoatlanishni baholash) jips o'zaro hamkorlikning o'rnatilishiga nisbatan qo'yiladigan talab bo'ldi. 2003 yilda "O'zDEUavto" AJ yangi versiya - ISO 9001:2000 bo'yicha sertifikatsiyadan muvaffaqiyatli bo'ldi. Xalqaro standartlarga muvofiqlikni ushlab turishga muntazam (har yarim yilda) auditlar – "O'zDEUavto" ning maxsus tayyorlangan xodimlari tomonidan o'tkaziladigan ichki auditlar va BVQIning nazorat auditlari yordam bermoqda. Kezi kelganda aytish lozimki, zavodning o'zida BVQIdan etakchi auditorlarning ISO 9001:2000 sertifikatini olgan beshta mutaxassis ishlamoqda. Ular nafaqat ichki auditlarda ishtirok etadi, balki boshqa kompaniyalarda BVQIdan auditorlar sifatida qatnashadi.

Iste'molchi bilan doimiy aloqani ushlab turish va uning talablarini har doim inobatga olish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lish uchun "O'zDEUavto" AJda marketing bo'limi faoliyat ko'rsatadi, u avtoservis va ehtiyot qismlar bolimi bilan hamkorlikda respublikamizning turli mintaqalarida iste'molchilar o'rtasida va aholining turli qatlamlari o'rtasida muntazam so'rovlar o'tkazadi.

Iste'molchilarning istaklari haridorlarga taklif etilayotgan NEXIA va MATIZ yangi optsiyalarning so'nggi ro'yxatida, shuningdek mamlakatimizda ishlab chikarilayotgan avtomobillarning rang gammasining kengaytirilishida o'z ifodasini topdi.

Hozirgi vaktda "O'zDEUavto"da kompaniya ehtiyojlari uchun mahsulot va xizmatlarning doimiy etkazib beruvchilari safiga mumkin qadar ko'proq ISO 9001:2000 talablari bo'yicha sifat menejmenti tizimini o'ziga joriy etgan korxonalarni kiritish to'g'risidagi masala ustida ishlanmoqda. Professionalizm va ishga nisbatan talabchanlik bilan yondashuv - muvaffaqiyat garovi, "O'zDEUavto" rusumining mamlakat ichida ham, uning tashkarisida nam ommalashuvi faqat shuni tasdiqlamoqda.

Exercise 1. Make up sentences using the following vocabulary.

1. Nufo'zli kompaniya - solid companies-солидные компании

- 2.zamonaviy texnologiyalar - modern technologies-современные технологии.
- 3.standartlarni muvofiqlashtirish qo'mitasi - committee on coordination of standards-
- 4.tashqi bozor - foreign market-внешней рынок.
- 5.loyixalashtirish bosqichi - design stage-проектирование
- 6.bozor talablari - requirements of the market-рыночные требования.
- 7.iste'molchi uchun kurash - struggle for the consumer-борьба за потребителя.
- 8.mahsulotga nisbatan talablarni belgilash - an establishment of requirements to production-определить требование к продукции.
- 9.mahsulot sifati bilan kanoatlanishni belgilash - an establishment of satisfaction quality of production-определить удовлетворенность качеством продукции.
- 10.muntazam auditlar - regular audits-регулярные аудиты.
- 11.iste'molchi talablarini inobatga olish - to consider consumer's inquiries-учитывать требования потребитель
- 12.avtoservis va ehtiyot qismlar bo'limi - department of car care center and spare parts-отдель автосервис и запчасти
- 13.rusum – mark-марка, зиак

Exercise 2. Complete the text using the words in the box.

Operation	producing	established	personnel
Localization	outward	branch	trained
Construction	employment		

In the town of Asaka a large center automobile a) _____ center was b) _____ jointly with South Korea. The “O’zDaewoo” automobile Plant was built in short 3 years. It is a peculiar wonder of engineering. In 1996 the plant started its work with assembling of the “Damas”, “Tico”, “Nexia” automobiles. In this way a new c) _____ of industry was set up in the Republic-automobile construction and Uzbekistan became the 28th automobile d) _____ country in the world.

It is necessary to note that along side with construction of the auto plant, our young workers from Uzbekistan before they started there work in the Asaka Auto plant were e) _____ at the similar kind of enterprises of South Korea. This enabled to train local f) _____ capable to operate complicated technological processes and computer equipment. Automobiles from the Asaka Auto plant ride not only on ways of our country but also abroad. In such a manner “O’zDaewoo Auto” consolidated itself position on g) _____ market. Putting into h) _____ such as a great enterprise allowed to make the pearl of Central Asia-Fergana Valley into whole automobile Konglomerate. Helping-concerns working here which by their activity all spare-parts of all three marks come to the main conveyer. These beside not only problems as i) _____ of population but also j) _____ of production.

Exercise 3. Match each term in Column A with its definition in column B

Column A	Column B
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. stockholder 2. trademarks 3. water pollution 4. board of directors 5. boom 6. economics 7. credit card 8. job discrimination 9. investment 10. income tax 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Special designs, names or unique symbols that identify a product, service or company. b) Elected representatives of corporate stockholders. c) Practice of favoring one group over another in hiring, salary or promotion for reasons that have nothing to do with ability. d) Using money to purchase real capital equipment, new tools industrial buildings to be used in the production of goods and services. e) A tax on the income earned by individuals and corporations. f) An identification card that entitles the lawful owner to make purchases on credit. g) Owner of stock in a corporation. h) Water is considered polluted when it cannot be used for its intended purpose. i) The peak of the business cycle: business is producing at or near capacity. j) The social science that describes and analyzes how society chooses from among scarce resources to satisfy its wants.

Exercise 4. Look at the picture and express your attitude towards the content of picture:



Exercise 5. Translate into English

Посредник между властью и бизнесом

Торгово-промышленная палата – это посредник между государственной властью и предпринимательством, представляющий интересы делового сообщества. Чрезвычайно важное значение в работе ТПП придаётся созданию и поддержке конструктивного диалога между государством и частным сектором, как самому важному условию быстрого и эффективного искоренения административных барьеров, возникающих при осуществлении предпринимательской деятельности. Созданный Палатой Бизнес-форум позволил обеспечить постоянный диалог между государством и частным сектором, причем в данном диалоге участвуют и представители международного сообщества. Задача ТПП просто лоббировать интересы бизнеса, но и соотносить их с интересами всего общества в целом. Одно не должно противоречить другому.

Для продуктивной предпринимательской деятельности насущно необходима политическая стабильность, но без решения социальных проблем, а значит и социальной ответственности бизнеса, она может стать иллюзорной. Отечественный бизнес- и малый, и крупный – стремиться к расширению внутреннего рынка, росту конкурентоспособности своей продукции, использованию научно-технического прогресса на основе роста благосостояния населения, совершенствования административной структуры, развития демократии, стабильности.

Согласно закону о Торгово-промышленной палате, она наделена правом экспертизы в выработке законов и нормативных актов, имеющих прямое отношение к предпринимательству. Однако на практике такое взаимодействие ТПП с правительственными структурами ещё недостаточно отработано.

Социальную обстановку не удастся радикально изменить также без развития малого бизнеса. Конечно, работа в этом направлении ведётся. Но революционного прорыва в создании лучших условий для малого бизнеса, к чему призывал Президент Республики Узбекистан, пока не произошло. Необходимо понять, что без развития частного предпринимательства нельзя решить проблему занятости, которая становится всё острее, усовершенствовать и расширить сферу услуг, агропромышленный комплекс, торговлю, добиться научно-технического прогресса посредством “венчурных” форм малого предпринимательства и, наконец, укрепить средний класс – важнейшую составляющую устойчивой политической стабильности в Узбекистане.

Но дело не только в государственной поддержке малого бизнеса, как бы она не была важна сама по себе. Дело также во внутренних взаимоотношениях предпринимательских структур. Участие крупного бизнеса в судьбе малых предприятий – это не жест щедрого спонсора, а неременное условие собственного развития. Об этом, в частности, говорилось на конференции, организованной ТПП Узбекистана, посвящённой Программе Года благотворительности и медицинских работников. На конференции приводилось также немало примеров, когда крупные бизнесмены вместо взаимовыгодного сотрудничества оказывают неприкрытое давление на малые предприятия посредством недобросовестной конкуренции.

По этому поводу стоит ещё раз подчеркнуть: главная социальная задача бизнеса – развивать эффективное производство, экономику в целом, создавая новые рабочие места и обеспечивая достойную оплату труда. Думаю, что предпринимательское сообщество, которое представлено в своём большинстве незаурядными управленцами, инициативными, деятельными, творческими мыслящими людьми, способно выполнить эту задачу и найти в меняющейся системе приоритетов гармоничное сочетание частного интереса и общенациональной идеи.

Exercise 6. Make up sentences using the following vocabulary

1. торгово-промышленная палата - chamber of commerce and industry
2. предпринимательская деятельность – business activities
3. политическая стабильность – political stability
4. социальные проблемы – social problems
5. рост конкурентоспособности – growth of free competition
6. научно-технический прогресс – scientific technological progress
7. благосостояние населения – prosperity of population
8. проблема занятости – employment problems
9. взаимовыгодное – mutually beneficial cooperation

Text 5 Market economy.

A market economy (also called *a. free market economy* or *a. free enterprise economy*) is an economic system in which the production and distribution of goods and services take place through the mechanism of free markets guided by a free price system. In a market economy, businesses and consumers decide of their own volition what they will purchase and produce. Technically this means that the producer gets to decide what to produce, how much to produce, what to charge to customers for those goods, what to pay employees, etc., and not the government. These decisions in a free-market economy are influenced by the pressures of competition, supply, and demand. This is often contrasted with a planned economy, in which a central government decides what will be produced and in what quantities. No pure market economy exists. Thus, almost all economies in the world today are mixed economies which combine varying degrees of market-and command economy traits. For example, in the United States there are more market economy traits than in Western / European countries. Spontaneous order or "Invisible hand"

Friedrich von Hayek, and other classical liberals, have argued that market economies allow spontaneous order; that is, "a more efficient allocation of societal resources than any design could achieve. " According to this view, in market economies sophisticated business networks are formed which produce and distribute goods and services throughout the economy. This network was not designed, but *emerged* as a result of decentralized individual economic decisions. Supporters of the idea of spontaneous order trace their views to the concept of the invisible hand proposed by Adam Smith in *The Wealth of Nations* who said that the individual who:

"intends only his own gain is led by an *invisible hand* to promote an end which was no part of his intention. Nor is it always the worse for society that it was no part of it. By pursuing his own interest [an individual] frequently promotes that of the society more effectual than when he really intends to promote it. I have never known much good done by those who affected to trade for the [common] good." (*Wealth of Nations*)

Supporters of this view claim that spontaneous order is superior to any order that does not allow individuals to make their own choices of what to produce, what to buy, what to sell, and at what prices, due to the number and complexity of the factors involved. They further believe that any attempt to implement central planning will result in more disorder, or a less efficient production and distribution of goods and services.

Free market economy

A true free market economy is an economy in which all resources are owned by individuals, and in which decisions about the allocation of those resources are made by individuals without government intervention.

The United States has restrictions on the attainment of monopoly, but also grants monopoly rights in some cases. Fewer restrictions are found in other countries, such as in Hong Kong and Singapore, according to the Index of Economic Freedom.

Free markets are also conflated with anarchy as many people believe that free market implies an absence of government. Only a few free market scholars advocate the elimination of government; most have believed government had a role to play, albeit a limited one (notably Adam Smith and Milton Friedman). Even anarcho-

capitalists believe in the rule of law (either natural or contract) being defended by voluntarily-funded institutions.

Most free market scholars believe that governments should be limited to at least: operating a court system for the settlement of disputes, maintaining stable currency (combating inflation), protecting market competition and consumers, and protecting the country through national defence. These scholars debate and disagree with each other on whether or not governments are necessary to have government funded roads, schools, post offices, libraries, police stations, and fire stations, as some free market scholars believe the market can solve their externalities.

Although no country has ever had within its border an economy in which all markets were absolutely free, the term is typically not used in an absolute sense. Many states which are said to have a capitalist system have a high level of market freedom, even if it is less than some would prefer.

The "economy" is usually associated with capitalism. Generally market economies are bottom-up in decision-making as consumers convey information to producers through prices paid in market transactions. For a brief time during the 20th century, even self-described capitalist states engaged in top down market command where the government or producers attempted to command and direct resources to valued uses. All states today have some form of control over the market that removes the free and unrestricted direction of resources from consumers and prices such as tariffs and corporate subsidies. Milton Friedman and many other microeconomists believe that these forms of intervention provide incentives for resources to be sent, and sometimes wasted, producing products society may not value as much as a product that is, as a result of these restrictions, not being produced in many ways.

However, the term "market economy" is not exclusive to traditional capitalist ownership where a corporation hires workers as a labour commodity to produce material wealth and boost shareholder profits. Market mechanisms have been utilized in a handful of socialist states, such as Yugoslavia and even Cuba to a very limited extent. China's government is still run by the Communist Party, but its economy involves considerable private enterprise and market forces in both private and public sectors. It is also possible to envisage an economic system based on cooperative, democratic worker ownership and market allocation of final goods and services; the labour-managed market economy is one of several proposed forms of market socialism.

Examples of situations considered market failures, or externalities, include negative externalities, monopolies, lack of provision of public goods, and social disparities such as extreme poverty. Market failures are the result of the market not receiving enough or appropriate information through signals such as prices. For example, a market may be unable to incorporate the cost or harm pollution causes to society because these costs might be difficult to express by a price mechanism. The perceived inefficiency of market failures is one reason some have thought that limited government intervention is desirable or necessary.

Milton Friedman believed that many market failures can be solved not through government regulation of current information but through information disclosure. Information disclosure would be a requirement of government law but would not actually seriously regulate how businesses operate. Instead the disclosure of

information would allow the market to react to their behaviour by allowing consumers to vote with their dollars given better information about the companies they do business with.

Friedman also argued for pollution permits to solve pollution externalities. Selling permits to the public enables the public to demonstrate a price for the harm or benefit caused by pollution. He believed that this type of government intervention allows better flowing information rather than the masking of current information to the market. If people really do value clean air, the information will be absorbed by the market and companies will react more quickly to be environmentally friendly.

Friedman believed governments may have a role in correcting market externalities but only if the government is helping solve information transmission problems not masking current information.

It is possible according to some interpretations for a market economy to have government intervention in the economy. The key difference between market economies and planned economies lies not with the degree of government influence but whether that influence is used to coercively preclude private decision. In a market economy, if the government wants more steel, it collects taxes and then buys the steel at market prices. In a planned economy, a government which wants more steel simply orders it to be produced and sets the price by decree. An economy where both central planning and market mechanisms of production and distribution are present is known as a mixed economy. Germany's social market economy was one of the better functioning mixed economies, as microeconomists note that it had relatively free prices compared to other more socialist countries like the United Kingdom for much of the later 20th century.

The proper role for government in a market economy remains controversial. Most supporters of a market economy believe that government has a legitimate role in defining and enforcing the basic rules of the market. Different perspectives exist as to how strong a role the government should have in both guiding the economy and addressing the inequalities the market produces. For example, there is no universal agreement on issues such as protectionist tariffs, federal control of interest rates, and welfare programs.

Milton Friedman, along with many microeconomists, believed that too much government intervention and regulation can result in hampering or stopping the transmission of information necessary to allow the market to operate, resulting in very serious government externalities that can lead to inflation, deflation, recessions, and economic depressions. Milton Friedman believes that the Great Depression was the result of a government created externalities and thus was responsible for the causes of the Great Depression.

Friedrich von Hayek and Milton Friedman stated that economic freedom is a necessary condition for the creation and sustainability of civil and political freedoms. They believed that this economic freedom can only be achieved in a market-oriented economy, specifically a free market economy. They do believe, however, that sufficient economic freedom can be achieved in economies with functioning markets through price mechanisms and private property rights. They believe that the more economic freedom that is available the more civil and political freedoms a society will enjoy.

Friedman states "economic freedom is simply a requisite for political freedom. By enabling people to cooperate with one another without coercion or central direction it reduces the area over which political power is exercised." Friedman, Milton and Rose Friedman, *Free to Choose: A Personal Statement*, Harcourt Brace Janovich, 1980, p. 2-3

Studies by the Canadian free market-oriented Fraser Institute, the American free market-oriented Heritage Foundation, and the Wall Street Journal state that there is a relationship between economic freedom and political and civil freedoms to the extent claimed by Friedrich von Hayek. They agree with Hayek that those countries which restrict economic freedom ultimately restrict civil and political freedoms.

In the 1980s, most of the planned economies in the world attempted to transform themselves into market economies, for various reasons and with varying degrees of success. In the Soviet Union, this process was known as perestroika while in China the creation of a "socialist market economy" was one element of Chinese economic reform.

There are a variety of critics of the market as an organizing principle of an economy. These critics range from those who reject markets entirely, in favour of a planned economy, such as that advocated by some types of socialism, to those who merely wish to see markets regulated to various degrees, and these range from those who associate markets with greed which they believe to be inherently immoral to those who raise practical objections. One practical objection is the claim that markets wreak havoc through their externalities (things that the market price does not take into account), for example through environmental pollution. Another is the claim that through the creation of monopolies, markets sow the seeds of their own destruction.

Some proponents of market economies believe that governments should not diminish market freedom because they disagree on what is a market externality and what are government-created externalities, and disagree over what the appropriate level of intervention is necessary to solve market-created externalities. Others believe that government should intervene to prevent market failure while preserving the general character of a market economy. In the model of a social market economy the state intervenes where the market does not meet political demands. John Rawls was a prominent proponent of this idea.

Market Economy Essential Vocabulary.

1. **Economy.** n. - 1) structure or conditions of economic life in a country, area, as an economic system.

Economy adj. - 1) designed to save money.

Economire V. - 1) to practice economy or to save.

2. **Market.** n. - 1) a public place where a market is held. 2) a meeting together of people for the purpose of trade by private purchase and sale.

Market economy n. - an economy in which most goods and services are produced and distributed through free markets.

3. **Producer.** n. - 1) one that grows agricultural products or manufactures crude materials into articles of use. 2) a person who supervises or finances a work.

4. **Consumer** n.- 1) one that utilizes economic goods.

Consumer goods. n. - goods that directly satisfy human wants.

Consumer price index. n. - an index measuring the change in the cost of typical wage-earner purchases of goods and services expressed as a percentage of the cost of these same goods and services in some base period.

5. **Demand.** n. - 1) willingness and ability to purchase a commodity or service.

2) the quantity of a commodity or service wanted at a specified price and time.

Demand. v. - 1) to make a demand or claim. 2) to call for as useful or necessary.

6. **Promote.** v.-1) to contribute to the growth or prosperity of. 2) to help bring (as an enterprise) into being.

7. **Production.** n.-1) something produced (product). 2) the making of goods available for use.

8. **Distribution.** n. - 1) the act of distributing. 2) something distributed as a money, production, distribution.

9. **Competition.** n. - 1) the effort of two or more parties acting independently to secure the most favorable items.

Compete. v. - to be in a state of rivalry.

10. **Price.** n. - 1) value, worth. 2) the amount of money given or set as consideration for the sale of a specified thing.

Price. v. -1) to set a price on. 2) to find out the price of.

11. **Goods** n. - 1) something manufactured or produced for sale.

12. **Service.** n. - 1) a facility providing maintenance and repair. 2) the work performed by one that serves.

13. **Allocation** n.-1) the act of distributing or allocating.

Allocate. v. - 1) to distribute. 2) to set apart or earmark.

14. **Resource.** n.-1) a source of supply or support. 2) a natural source of wealth or revenue.

15. **Infrastructure** n. - 1) the underlying foundation, or basic framework (as of a system or organization). 2) resources required for an activity.

16. **Inflation** n. - 1) an act of inflating. 2) a continuing rise in the general price level attributed to an increase in the volume of money and credit relative to available goods and services.

Phrases and Word Combinations.

1. **to be guided by** - tomondan boshqarilmoq-управляться.
2. **to be contrasted with smth** - biror narsa bilan qarama-qarshi solishtirmoq-сопоставить с чем-либо.
3. **free-market economy** - erkin bozor iqtisodiyoti-свободная рыночная экономика.
4. **to be limited** - chegaralanmoq-ограничиться.
5. **to compete** – raqobatlashmoq-соревноваться
6. **to set the price by decree** - farmonga muvofiq narxlarni belgilab bermoq-назначить цены по положение.
7. **government intervention** - davlatning aralashuvi-государственное вмешательство.
8. **to lead to inflation** - inflyatsiyaga sabab bo`lmoq-приводить к инфляции.
9. **to transport from one place to another place** - bir joydan boshqa joyga tashib o`tmoq-перенести из одного место на другое .
10. **export limitations** - eksport cheklanmalari-экспортные ограничения .
11. **to be subject to** - tobe bo`lmoq-быть подчинённым.
12. **to require certification** - sertifikat talab qilmoq-требовать сертификат.
14. **to subsidize an industry** - sanoatni pul bilan ta`minlamoq-обеспечивать предприятия с денгами.
15. **to produce a commodity** - tovar ishlab chiqarmoq-производить товар.
16. **to cause severe environmental problems** - o`ta muhim atrof- muhit muammolariga sabab bo`lmoq- быть причинный основном проблемам окружающей
17. **the principal cotton supplier** - asosiy paxta yetkazib beruvchi-главное поставщик хлопка
18. **external debts** - tashqi qarzlar-внешней долг
19. **to repay with smth.** - qarzni biror narsa bilan to`lamoq - оплатить долг чем и будь
20. **to go bankrupt** -bankrot bo`lmoq-обанкиротится
21. **unstable prices** - beqaror narxlar-нестабильные цены

Ex.1. Translate the following words and expressions:

1. to produce and distribute goods;
2. economy traits;
3. the pressures of competition;

4. demand and supply;
5. allocation;
6. consumer;
7. tariff;
8. shareholder;
9. market transactions;
10. combating inflation;
11. government intervention;
12. government regulations;
13. externality;
14. a price mechanism;
15. economic depression;

Ex.2. Give the equivalents for:

1. to produce products;
2. rivalry.
3. to contribute to the growth or prosperity;
4. willingness and ability to purchase;
5. the amount of money given for the sale of a thing;
6. act of distributing;
7. a source of supply or support;
8. a facility providing maintenance and repair;
9. something produced for sale;
10. to set a price on;

Ex.3. Paraphrase the following sentences: using essential vocabulary.

1. The two companies **are in a state of rivalry.**
2. **Willingness to purchase a commodity or service** is the most important characteristic of free market.
3. Foreigners **contributed to the growth of** national economy.
4. Producers **set prices** on their production before distributing them.
5. The price of production is depend on **a source of supply.**

Ex.4. Put suitable words:

(production, distribution, guided, influenced, owned.)

1. A market economy is an economic system in which and of goods and services take place through the mechanism of free markets by a free price system.
2. These decisions in a free-market economy are by the pressures of competitions, supply and demand.

3. A true free-market economy is an economy in which all resources are by individuals.

Ex.5. Choose the right tense:

1. No pure market economy exists / exist.
2. Methods of transfer includes / include a product and information being mailed .
3. Export goods are / is provide to foreign consumers.
4. A tariff is / are a tax placed on a specific good.
5. International agreements limit / limits trade.

Ex.6. Translate into English and give your own opinion:

1. Bozor iqtisodiyoti hamma resurslar shaxs tomonidan egalik qilinadigan va xulosalar davlat aralashuvisiz chiqariladigan iqtisoddir.
2. Bozor iqtisodiyoti erkin narx tizimi orhali boshqariladigan erkin bozorda amalga oshiriladigan xizmatlar va tovarlar ishlab chiqarilishi va taqsimlanishi amalga oshiriladigan iqtisodiy tizimdir.

Ex.7. Complete the following sentences according to their meaning:

1. deters other countries that are able to produce a specific product or service at a faster, cheaper and more productive rate.
2. With the lowered price, these efficient producers
3. The life of a subsidy is generally short-lived, but sometimes can be
4. Market mechanisms have been utilized in a handful of socialist states, such as
5. Most supporters of a market economy believe that
6. A tariff is a, creating an economic barrier to trade.

Ex.8. Find out are the statements true or false.

1. The decision in a free – market are not influenced by competitions, supply and demand.
2. Pure market economy exists.
3. In Western Europe countries there are more market economy traits than in USA.
4. A true market economy is an economy in which all resources are not owned by individuals.
5. The Bireau of Industry and Security is not responsible for implementing and enforcing the Export Administration Regulations.

Ex.9. Translate the text into your mother-tongue visually (sight translation).

A market economy (also called *a. free market economy* or *a. free enterprise economy*) is an economic system in which the production and distribution of goods and services take place through the mechanism of free markets guided by a free price system. In a market economy, businesses and consumers decide of their own volition what they will purchase and produce. Technically this means that the producer gets to decide what to produce, how much to produce, what to charge to customers for those goods, what to pay employees, etc., and not the government. These decisions in a free-market economy are influenced by the pressures of competition, supply, and demand. This is often contrasted with a planned economy, in which a central government decides what will be produced and in what quantities.

No pure market economy exists. Thus, almost all economies in the world today are mixed economies which combine varying degrees of market-and command economy traits. For example, in the United States there are more market economy traits than in Western European countries.

Ex.10. Make up a dialogues on the basis of these situations.

1. The governments should not diminish market freedom because they disagree on what is a market externality.
2. The governments should intervene to prevent market failure while preserving the general character of a market economy.

Ex.11. Make up a short text on the basis of phrases and word combinations and train your translation skills.

Ex.12. Translate the following proverbs from English into O'zbek and explain the meaning of them.

1. Money makes the mare go.
2. A fool and his money are soon parted.
3. Money spent on the brain.

Ex.13. Read the text and express your evaluation for or against.

Decision making

The "economy" is usually associated with capitalism. Generally market economies are bottom-up in decision-making as consumers convey information to producers through prices paid in market transactions. For a brief time during the 20th century, even self-described capitalist states engaged in top down market command where the government and or producers attempted to command and direct resources to valued uses. All states today have some form of control over the market that removes the free and unrestricted direction of resources from consumers and prices such as tariffs and corporate subsidies. Milton Friedman and many other macroeconomists believe that these forms of intervention provide incentives for resources to be sent, and sometimes wasted, producing products society may not value as much as a product that is, as a result of these restrictions, not being produced in many ways.

However, the term "market economy" is not exclusive to traditional capitalist ownership where a corporation hires workers as a labour commodity to produce

material wealth and boost shareholder profits. Market mechanisms have been utilized in a handful of socialist states, such as Yugoslavia and even Cuba to a very limited extent. China's government is still run by the Communist Party, but its economy involves considerable private enterprise and market forces in both private and public sectors. It is also possible to envision an economic system based on cooperative, democratic worker ownership and market allocation of final goods and services; the labour-managed market economy is one of several proposed forms of market socialism.

Ex.14. Have a look at the following articles, translate them and sum up the views compressed in them.

Markets and communist states

In the 1980s, most of the planned economies in the world attempted to transform themselves into market economies, for various reasons and with varying degrees of success. In the Soviet Union, this process was known as perestroika while in China the creation of a "socialist market economy" was one element of Chinese economic reform.

Criticism of market economy

There are a variety of critics of the market as an organizing principle of an economy. These critics range from those who reject markets entirely, in favour of a planned economy, such as that advocated by some types of socialism, to those who merely wish to see markets regulated to various degrees, and these range from those who associate markets with greed which they believe to be inherently immoral to those who raise practical objections. One practical objection is the claim that markets wreak havoc through their externalities (things that the market price does not take into account), for example through environmental pollution. Another is the claim that through the creation of monopolies, markets sow the seeds of their own destruction. Some proponents of market economies believe that governments should not diminish market freedom because they disagree on what is a market externality and what are government-created externalities, and disagree over what the appropriate level of intervention is necessary to solve market-created externalities. Others believe that government should intervene to prevent market failure while preserving the general character of a market economy. In the model of a social market economy the state intervenes where the market does not meet political demands. John Rawls was a prominent proponent of this idea.

Exercise 15. Translate into your mother-tongue Economy of Uzbekistan

Economy of Uzbekistan

Currency	1 so'm(O'ZS)= 100 tiyin
Fiscal year	Calendar year
Trade organizations	CIS and ECO
Statistics	
GDP ranking	77th (2004 est.) [1]
GDP	\$47.59 billion (2004 est.)
GDP growth	9.1% (Q1 07) ^[2]
GDP per capita	\$1,800 (2004 est.)
GDP by sector	agriculture (38%), industry (26.3%), services (35.7%) (2003 est.)
Inflation	3% (2004 est.)
Pop below poverty line	33% (2004 est.)
Labour force	14.64 million (2004 est.)
Labour force by occupation	agriculture (44%), industry (20%), services (36%) (1995)
Unemployment	0.6% officially, plus another 20% underemployed (2004 est.)
Main industries	textiles, food processing, machine building, metallurgy, natural gas, chemicals
Trading partners	
Exports	\$3.7 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)
Main partners	Russia 21.8%, China 9.5%, Tajikistan 6.3%, South Korea 5.8%, Turkey 5.3%, Kazakhstan 5.2%, Japan 4.4%, U.S. 4.2% (2003)
Imports	\$2.82 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)
Main partners	Russia 22.3%, U.S. 11.5%, South Korea 10.2%, Germany 9.6%, China 6.6%, Kazakhstan 5.5%, Turkey 5.4% (2003)

Public finances	
Public debt	\$19.75 billion (41.5% of GDP) (2004 est.)
Revenues	\$248,457 billion (2004 est.)
Expenses	\$2,482 billion (2004 est.)
Economic aid	\$87.4 million from the U.S. (2003)
edit	

Text 6

National Economy

Although rich in natural resources, particularly natural gas and gold, Uzbekistan was among the poorest Republics of the Soviet Union before its independence in 1991. The Soviet regime stressed the development of heavy industry, particularly mining, machines, and chemicals, while neglecting consumer goods production and the country's infrastructure. Although it developed as a major producer and exporter of natural gas and gold and a sizable regional manufacturer of automobiles, aircraft, machinery, textiles, and chemicals, Uzbekistan remained predominantly rural. Nearly two-thirds of its population was concentrated in the heavily farmed river valleys where cotton production was the top priority of the central government. Uzbekistan was the principal cotton supplier to the Soviet Union and became the third largest cotton exporter worldwide in 2000. Monocultural (production of a single crop) agriculture and extensive irrigation in the arid Uzbek plains, however, caused severe environmental problems during the 1970s and 1980s. Poor land management resulted in the depletion of water supplies, the partial drying of the Amu Darya and Sir Darya rivers and the Aral Sea, heavy water and soil contamination, and newly formed patches of desert.

Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, Uzbek manufacturing experienced some decline in demand from its former Soviet markets, but the industrial sector protected the economy from the missive contraction seen in other former Soviet republics.

Industrialization was achieved but with the accumulation of a large external debt (US\$3.3 billion in 1999) that was to be repaid with cotton and gold exports. In the late 1990s, however, the world prices of these key exports dropped, and the lack of competitiveness of the new O'zbeki industrial sector produced a hard currency shortage. The situation was aggravated by the government's reluctance to introduce current-account convertibility of the sum. The sum is not freely convertible to foreign currencies, and exchange rates for different purposes are set by the administration. The financial crises in Asia and Russia in the late 1990s and the lack of sufficient

foreign investment caused economic stagnation and additionally-tightened import controls, fueling inflation and a deficit of goods in the domestic consumer market. Poor cotton harvests in the 1990s added to the growing budget deficit, and by 1995, Uzbekistan had received US\$276.6 million in foreign aid to help meet its financial obligations

Essential vocabulary:

1. **Privatization** n. - 1) act of privatizing, especially, changing from public to private control or ownership.
2. **Restructure** vt. - 1) to change the makeup, organization.
3. **Subsidize** vt. - 1) to purchase the assistance of by payment of a subsidy.
2) to aid or promote with public money.
4. **Convertible** adj. - 1) capable of being converted.
2) having a top that may be lowered or removed.
5. **Convert** v. - 1) to change from one form or function to another.
2) to exchange for an equivalent.
6. **Deficit** n. - 1) a lack or impairment in a functional capacity.
2) a loss in business operations.
7. **Investor** n. - 1) a person who commits money in order to earn a financial return.
8. **Exchange** v. - 1) the act of giving or taking one thing in return for another.
9. **Exchange rate** n. - 1) the ratio at which the principal unit of two currencies may be traded.
10. **Supply** v. - 1) to add as a supplement.
2) to provide for .
Supply n. - 1) assistance, succor
2) reinforcement.
11. **Obligation** n. - 1) the action of obligating oneself to a course of action(as by a promise or vow).
2) a debt security (as a mortgage or corporate bond.)
12. **to accumulate** v. - 1) together or pile up little by little or to increase gradually in quantity or number.

Phrases and Word Combinations

- 1.average percent** - o`rtacha foiz-средный процент
- 2.state-owned enterprises** - davlat qaramog`idagi korxonalar-государственные предприятия
- 3.to freeze the accounts** - hisob-rahamlarini mo`zlatib qo`ymoq-заморозить счета
- 4.gradual transition to** - ga asta –sekin o`tish-постепенный переход
- 5.black market** - qora bozor-черный рынок
- 6.to meet international business standards** - xalqaro biznes standartlariga javob bermoq-отвечать международным стандартам бизнеса

Ex.1. Translate the following sentences into your mother tongue:

1. Uzbekistan is a member of the IMF, World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
2. Uzbekistan`s lack of currency convertibility has caused foreign investment inflows to dwindle to a trickle.
3. The rise of technology has allowed our environment to be characterized as a global one.
4. There are numerous advantages in the shift to a global economy including the possibility to increase benefits from economies of scale.
5. Many have argued a global economy also helps in promoting international cooperation and peace.
6. Another disadvantage of a shift towards a global economy is the argued loss of domestic jobs.
7. The global economy has created an environment in which many large corporations are becoming transnational firms.
8. Prior to Globalization, the United States dominated the global economy.

Ex.2. Give the equivalents for:

1. capable of being converted.
2. to change from one form to another.
3. a loss in business operations.
4. assistance.
5. to send as a commodity to some other place.
6. world economy.
7. to adopt.
8. to manufacture.
9. foreign debt.
- 10.a debt security.
- 11.to satisfy the requirements.

Ex.3. Paraphrase the following sentences using essential vocabulary:

1. **A continuing rise in the general price level attributed to an increase in the volume of money and credit relative to available goods and services** is a failure of economy.
2. **Convertibility** of sum fenced the coming investments.
3. **Changing from public to private control** of properties is one of the main features of free market economy.
4. New companies **got assistance** from state credits.
5. Uzbekistan is the first place **carrying cotton to** foreign countries.
6. After Independence of Uzbekistan, the economy of it **was changed into** new form.
7. **The ratio at which the principal unit of two currencies may be traded** are set by the administration.

Ex.4. Complete the following sentences:

1. According to official Ministry of Labor estimates around 100,000 citizens of Uzbekistan
2. Cotton is Uzbekistan`s dominant
3. also are important to Uzbekistan`s economy.
4. The second most important foreign exchange earner is
5. The global economy gave business the ability to market products and services

Ex.5. Choose the right Tense:

1. Since Uzbekistan`s Independence, US firms have invested / invest roughly 500 dollars in Uzbekistan.
2. Inflation was / is approximately 50 % in 2002.
3. Agriculture and the agroindustrial sector contributes / contribute more that 40% to Uzbekistan GDR.
4. The government has made / made some progress in reducing inflation and budget deficit.
5. Officially, all sectors of the economy are / is open to foreign investment.
6. Uzbekistan has / had a moderate income tax and a low corporate tax rate.
7. Uzbekistan`s weighted average tariff is / was 5,9 percent in 2001.
8. In early 2001 a 2-year government privatization program is / was launched.

Ex.6. Translate into English:

1. O`zbekiston paxta eksport qilish bo`yicha MDH davlatlari o`rtasida nufuzli o`rinda kelmoqda.
2. Bank sohasi ko`p qismi xususiylashtirilgan 29 bankdan iborat.
3. O`zbekiston Halqaro Valyuta Fondi, Osiyo Taraqqiyot Banki, Yevropa Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki a`zosidir.
4. Texnologiyaning rivojlanishi atrofimizni global deb hisoblashga yo`l qo`ydi.

5. Globallashuvdan oldin, Qo`shma Shtatlar global iqtisodiyotida dominant edilar.
6. Global iqtisodiyot rivojlangan davlatlarni yonilg`iga butunlay qaram qilib qo`yadi.

Ex.7. Put suitable words into sentences:

1. The global economy makes advanced societies irrevocably on fuel.
2. A lack of fuel would to a lack of everything.
3. Prior ti, US dominated the global economy.
4. The rise of technology has allowed our environment to be as a global one .
5. Uzbekistan has adopted a policy of import
6. Minerals and mining also are to Uzbekistan`s economy.
7. The government has made some in reducing inflation and the budget deficit.

(dependant, lead, globalization, characterized, substitution, important, progress).

Ex.8. Find out the true or false statements.

1. The GDR of Uzbekistan is 90.0 billion.
2. Unemployment in Uzbekistan increased into 20 percent.
3. O`zbekisatn chose a gradual transition to a free-market economy.
4. Literacy in Uzbekistan is almost universal, and workers are generally well-educated and trained.
5. Cotton isn`t Uzbekistan`s dominant crop.
6. Inflation was approximately 70% in 2003.
7. Agriculture and agroindustrial sector contribute more than 50% to Uzbekistan`s GDR.
8. Uzbekistan also produces significant amounts of silk, fruit, and vegetables.

Ex.9. Make up a dialogues on the basis of these situations.

1. Uzbekistan enjoys high levels of fiscab freedom, labor freedom, business freedom and trade freedom.
2. The government uses the banking system to collect and enforce taxes by freezing the accounts of those who are believed to be evading taxes.

Ex.10. Make up a short text on the basis of phrases and word combinations.

Ex.11. Make up a dialogues using phrases and word combinations and act as a foreigner and an interpreter.

Ex.12. Read the text and express your evaluation “for or against”.

In early 2001 a 2-year government program was launched, envisaging the privatization of 1,244 enterprises. Thirty-eight of these, including several strategic

enterprises and banks, were to be turned into joint-stock companies with the participation of foreign investors who would be offered between 39 percent and 70 percent of the shares. Approximately 49 enterprises were to be sold directly to foreign investors on the understanding that they would renovate their production processes, introducing modern technology and management. The number of firms with shares placed on the securities market and the off-exchange market to foreign investors in early 2001 reached 535, covering practically all sectors of the economy. Convertibility of the sum, however, was not yet on the government's agenda in 2001.

Uzbekistan's economy is 52.6 percent free, according to our 2007 assessment, which makes it the world's 132nd freest economy. Its overall score is 2.2 percentage points higher than last year, partially reflecting new methodological detail. Uzbekistan is ranked 24th out of 30 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, and its overall score is lower than the regional average.

Uzbekistan enjoys high levels of fiscal freedom, labor freedom, business freedom, and trade freedom. The top personal income tax rate is moderately high, but the top corporate tax rate is low, and overall tax revenue equals little more than 20 percent of national GDP. Uzbekistan's labor market is flexible. Commercial licensing and bankruptcy procedures are costly, but opening a business is easy, and the average tariff rate is moderate.

Unit 7
Industry
Automobile industry

I. TEXT.
AUTOMOBILE CONSTRUCTION

Automobiles as we know them today are the product of centuries of centuries of tinkering and innovation. Automobile production has grown from small companies

making simple so-called horseless carriages to international corporations that mass-produce advanced, reliable automobiles for consumers.

Making a car involves several major decisions about the design of the car, how it will be built, and how it will be sold. Managers must also coordinate factory production, purchase materials, and train workers – all within a budget. Marketing teams must then sell the car and project returns on shareholder investments. New models are introduced yearly, but a single car design can take several years to get from the drawing board to the showroom floor. A typical company will therefore have several new designs in various stages of development at any given time.

The group within an automobile company that makes the main decisions about new cars often includes the chairman of the board and board members, the president, the marketing director, the sales director, the finance director, and the head of product development. These leaders must budget money, recruit a workforce, and set realistic deadlines. Rather than sending ideas from step to step as they are complete, leaders collaborate from the start with designers and engineers in a process known as simultaneous engineering to increase the speed and efficiency of car production. Engineering, manufacturing, sales, and other specialized departments in turn support the leadership decisions. Most of these positions require college degrees and extensive training. Companies also rely on the administrative services of clerks, typists, telephone operators, and others to support the process of auto making.

Before a new car is built, it must be researched, designed, and developed into a workable product. Researchers analyze market trends, consumer surveys, and buying patterns to determine what consumers want, and then suggest what kinds of cars to make. Designers work to shape these new ideas into tangible parts of products. Engineers adapt existing parts for the new model and draw up new plans for the prototype. A prototype is a custom – built working example of a new design. Manufacturers begin by building a few prototypes before they set up a factory to build the new car. Product planners monitor the process along the way and make sure that an approved new car program finishes on time and within budget.

As technology advanced, new cars continually feature new system and innovations. Change and innovation in the auto industry take time to implement and must allow for, but not be overwhelmed by, consumer whims or government regulations. New systems are usually introduced one at a time, or new technologies applied to one area at a time. A new component system (such as a new braking system) in a fully developed prototype can take as long as four years to incorporate into a new model. Part of this time is needed to design, build, and install production tools to make the new model. Testing the new system on rough mock-ups (called test beds) and in preproduction vehicles to see what happens to overall performance takes additional time.

Meanwhile, members of the marketing and sales staffs select a name for the new product, conduct surveys to determine what share of the market the new model can anticipate, and troubleshoot potential problems. Initial production targets are set to available market research results.

Once the board approves the model and name, the first working prototype emerges from experimental workshops. Board members try out the working

prototype, then experts take it through extensive tests, including wind tunnel, dust tunnel, factory track, water – proofing bays, desert heat, arctic cold, and crash tests.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS.

1. To tinker - oqartirmoq, qalAylamoq (лудить, паять)
2. Innovation - yangilik (новшество, новаторство)
3. To coordinate - muvofiqlashtirmoq (согласовать, координировать)
4. Purchase - sotib olish, (покупка, приобретение)
5. To recruit – yig'moq (обретение, комплектовать)
6. Deadline - muddat, muxlat (срок)
7. Efficiency - unumli samarali bo'lish (эффективность, продуктивность)
8. Market trends - bozor yo'nalishi (руночная тенденция)
9. Consumer survey - xaridorning tekshirishi (обзор, осмотр потребителя)
10. To set up - qurmoq (соорудить)
11. Implement - asbob, qurol (инструмент, орудия труда)
12. Prototype – timsol, прототип



Ex 1. Translate the following passage into Uzbek (Russian)

Manufacturing and Assembly

Before a new model can be built, the factory must first be retooled. Retooling a factory involves changing the machines on the factory floor to produce a different style of automobile. Skilled tool makers, and die makers look at the specifications for the new car parts and cooperate with the tool design office to craft the tools and modify, or tool up, the machines.

The purchasing department assures that needed supplies for production are available on time and within budget. Qualified buyers have knowledge of both engineering and accounting, and they are responsible for ordering the raw materials to make the parts in-house or for ordering finished components from a parts supplier. After raw materials are received and inspected, they are cast, forged, stamped, or molded into different body panels. Fiberglass molders and cutters help mold large plastic body parts and cut the rough edges. Paint shop workers and spray gun operators put the final touches on the plastic or steel shell. Since many of these body-making jobs have been or are being automated, there is an increasing need for

computer analysts, programmers, and technicians. These computer-oriented positions usually require college degrees or post-high-school training.

Ex 2. Fill in prepositions where necessary.

1. Market researches contribute _____ the original design process and continue their studies throughout the manufacture and sale _____ a car.
2. Market researches compile _____ newspaper, industry and public reaction _____ polls and product surveys.
3. They use _____ these findings to help plan sales campaigns.
4. If surveys show consumers like the energy-saving features _____ a car, then those features might be the focus _____ advertising.
5. The advertising department uses results _____ polls and focus groups (small groups _____ potential consumers) to shape advertising tools _____ dealers.
6. The corporate sales staff works _____ the car dealers throughout _____ the country to prepare them to sell the new product.
7. Towards the end of the 20-th century the members of dealerships _____ declined, but the size and the number _____ total cars sold increased.
8. In 1950 about 47,000 dealers sold _____ 7.2 million vehicles.
9. By 1985 half as many dealers sold twice as many _____ cars.
10. Many car dealerships in the United States also devote _____ a portion _____ their sales staff to Internet sales.

Ex 3. Act as a foreigner and an interpreter:

A: - Mashina qurilayotganda nimalarga e'tibor berish kerak?

B: - Making a car involves several major decisions about design of the car, how it will be sold.

A: - Bulardan tashqari yana nimalar qilinishi kerak?

B: - Besides managers must also coordinate factory production, purchase materials, and train workers - all within a budget.

A: - Yangi model' ishlab chiqarilishiga ko'p vaqt kerakmi?

B: - New models are introduced yearly, but a single car design can take several years to get from the drawing board to the showroom floor.

A: - Ishlab chiqarish guruhi asosan kimlardan tashkil topgan bo'ladi?

B: - The group within an automobile company that makes the main decisions about new cars often includes the chairman of the board and board members, the president, the marketing director, the sales director, the finance director and the head of product development.

A: - Shu a'zolarning ishi nimadan iborat?

B: - These leaders must budget money, recruit a workforce and set realistic deadlines.

Ex 4. Make a group a short text on the basis of these situations and train your translation skills:

To be researched, designed, developed into a workable product; analyze market trends; to shape the new ideas into tangible parts; adapt existing parts for the new model; a custom - built working example; prototypes; monitor the process;

Ex 5. Give extensive answers to these questions:

1. What do you know about the history of automobile construction?
2. Does Uzbekistan produce any models of cars?
3. What is the first model of the car produced in our country?
4. Does our country deal with such famous company as DAEWOO?
5. What models of cars are produced together with this company?

Ex 6. Look at the pictures and express your attitude towards the content of the pictures.



*Gas-Electric
Hybrids*

SELF STUDY
JOKES. RIDDLES. CROSSWORDS

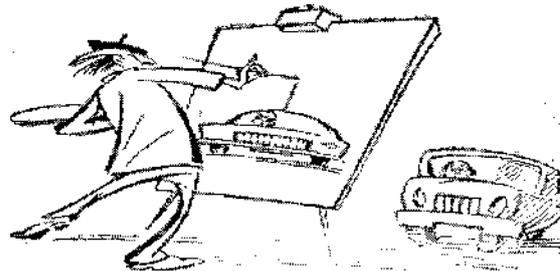


“Pss! Don’t look now, we’re being followed!” “Don’t worry mother! The dog will stop somebody!”

What she remembered.

A woman came to the police commissar to say that a careless driver had injured her/ “Do you remember the number of the car?” asked the policeman on duty. “I don’t. But I remember that an elderly woman was driving the car in a white hat and a red blouse. Her skirt was of green jersey”.

* * *



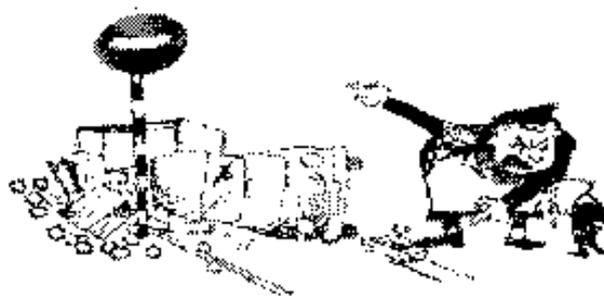
Idealist isn’t he?

Use sight-translation.

She has left her glasses at home...

When the evening party was over, the hostess offered to drive one of her guests home. It was a cold night and frost settled thickly over the windscreen. Twice there was nearly an accident and the nervous guest suggested that it might help if the frost was cleared from the wind screen. “That wouldn’t help much”, answered the driver. “Like a fool I’ve left my glasses at home”.

* * *

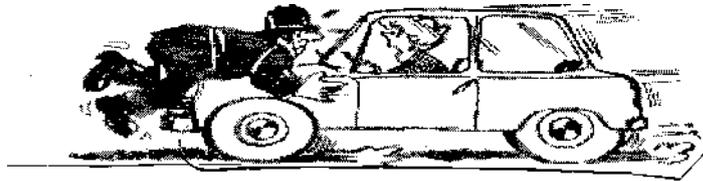


Retell the context of the dialogues

Judge: "The witnesses all agree that you neither slowed down nor tried to avoid hitting the pedestrian".

Driver: "I did everything any driver could be expected to do: I blew my horn and cursed at him!"

* * *



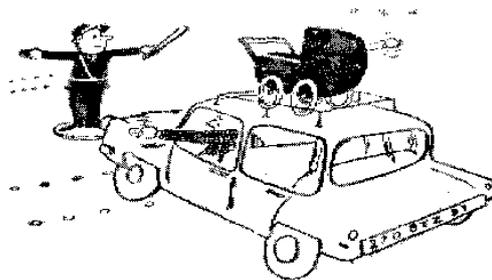
"Would you mind taking your helmet off—I can't see where I'm going!"

* * *

They will have to go in reserve

"It is suggested that a speed limit for a motorist should be reduced for every offence he commits!"

"Then some drivers would soon have to go in reverse".



"Which way?"

* * *

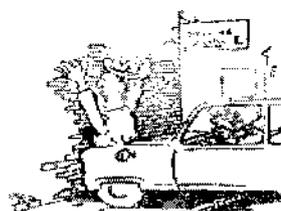
Two drivers

Two motorcars met in a very narrow lane in London. Neither of the drivers wanted to reverse and clear the road.

The driver of the first car took out the newspaper. "Times" and began reading.

In an hour the second driver asked politely.

"When you finish reading, won't you give the newspaper to me?"



"If you're trying to go faster than sound you're wasting

"Now don't tell me which is

your time.”

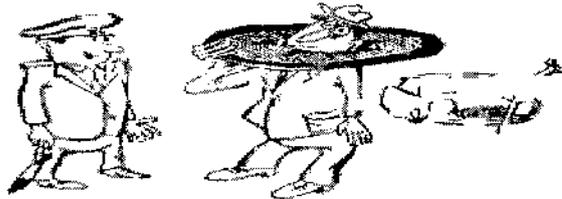
reverse let me find
It for myself”.

* * *

If you bought a new car...

“What would your wife say if you bought a new car?”

“My wife will say: Look out for the traffic light! Be careful now! Don't hit the truck! Why don't you watch where you're going? Will you never learn? And so on.”



“But, officer, I... stop ...by the sight”

* * *

She learns to drive

Woman learning to drive: “But I don't know that to do!”

Her husband: “Just imagine that I'm driving”.



“The red lines are roads , the blue ones are rivers!”

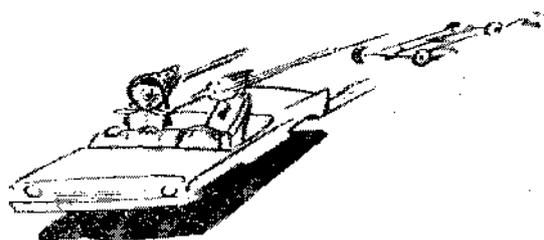
* * *

A Resourceful Woman

Talking a wrong turn into a busy one-way street, a woman driver caused an immediate stand still in the large flow of traffic. As the situation grew worse the woman sat in the car unable to go either forward or back.

Finally a policeman appeared, his face a study of rage, but woman beat him. As soon as he came within her range, she stuck her head out of the window and shouted.

“And where were you?”

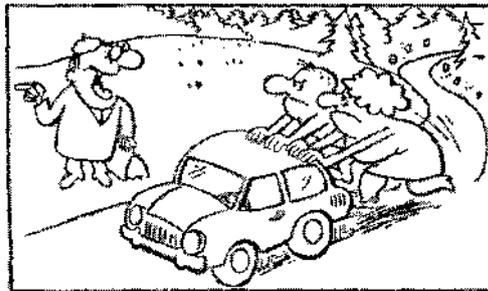


“I’ve told you the car has strong brakes”

* * *

Countryside Troubles

She: "Didn't I tell you not to buy a reel car. Now the bull is after us, Don't you know bulls hate red colour?"



“You will gave me a lift, won’t you?”

* * *

Wasn’t she afraid?

The old lady was going to take a taxi.

“Driver,” she said, “I want you to take me to the station.”

“Yes, madam,” said the driver.

“And you must drive slowly and carefully. Don’t go until the policeman lowers his arm and rush round the corners as the road is very wet”.

“All right, madam” he said, “But if we do have an accident, what hospital would you like to be taken to?”



Old friends met.

* * *

“Tell me, please, what seemed to be the hardest when you were learning to drive?”

“The trees!”



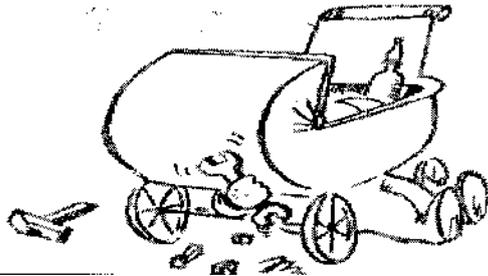
“May I see your permit to carry extra headlights, miss?”

* * *

Come off cheap

Inspector: What will you do, if brakes are out of order on your car?

Beginner: I'll try to bump into something which is not very expensive.

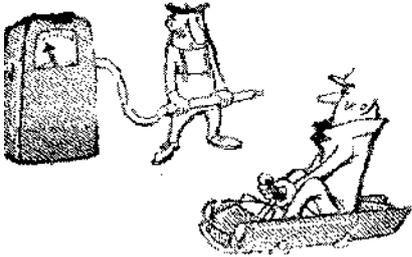


“Let me see what is wrong in my car”



Policeman: “Congratulations, sir, you are my thousands victim”

* * *

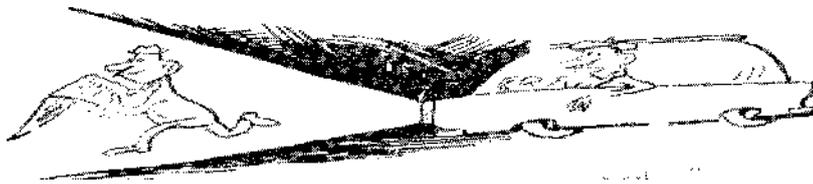


“Sorry, we don't sell cigarette lighters”

Tastes Differ

Neither here Nor There.

- We had a good time driving along the seashore.
- You must have seen beautiful places
- Y-e-e-e-s, but we were making six hundred miles a day.

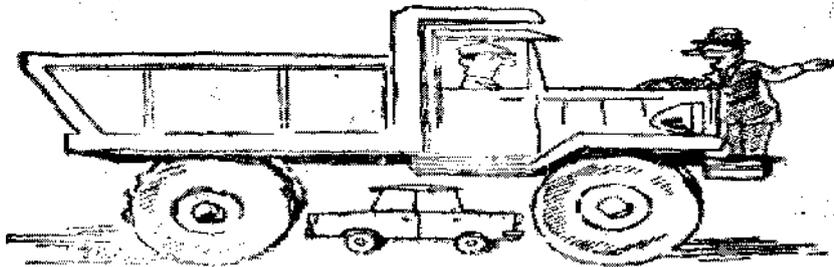


“This reading lover will drive me mad”.

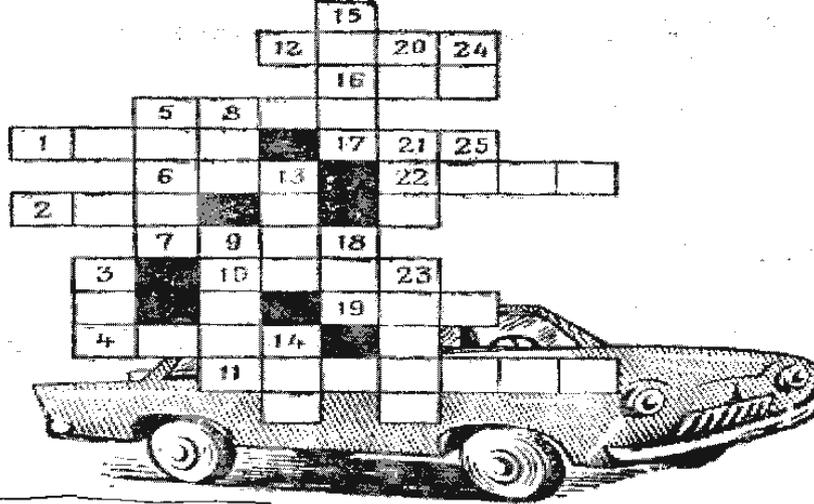
* * *

After the accident.

- “...Yes, and my mother-in-law under the wheels of the ruined car...”
- “What a misfortune! Was she old?”
- “No, I bought it only two months ago.”



“Would you be so kind as to move your lorry a little?”



Crossword

Give English equivalents and fill in the squares.

По горизонтали:

1. автомобиль
2. далеко
4. поворачивать
5. плавать
6. и
7. палатка
10. очень
11. моложе
12. останавливаться
16. рука
17. горшок
19. вы
22. нос

По вертикали: 3. шляпа

5. начинать
8. прошедшее время от глагола "to win"
9. каждый, всякий
13. причастие прошедшего времени от глагола "to do"
14. отрицание «не»
15. марка
18. пытаться
20. или
21. один
23. молодой
24. сокращенное обозначение слово сочетания «после полудня»
25. к

Text.2 AEROPLANE INDUSTRY

The Tashkent Aviation Production Organization was established in 1932 at Khimki in the Moscow region but moved to its present site in Uzbekistan in 1941, during WWII. Valeriy Chkalov was the most experienced of all test pilots. Along with Rostislav Evgenievich Alekseev [who went on to become the Chief Designer in Central Hydrofoil Design Bureau], he piloted the first non-stop flight between the USSR and USA. Chkalov lost his life on 15 December 1938, while testing the new Polikarpov I – 180 prototype. This tragedy sent shockwaves throughout the entire aviation community. Several designers from the Polikarpov Design Bureau were arrested for “Wrecking” and “Sabotage” by Stalin, and no other Polikarpov design



ever entered production. Chkalov was enshrined as a national hero following his death, and many dedications, voluntary funds, and memorials were erected in his name throughout the Great Patriotic War. During its long existence, the company has been involved in the production of a wide range of aircraft including: I-15, I-16, I-153, Li-2, II-14, An-8, An-12, An-22, and Ka-22, as well as the wing and centre section of the An-124 and An-225. In addition, the company has produced the following variants of the II-76: II-76K, ‘Scalpel’, Scip, II-78 and A-50.

Current production features the TD, MD, MF and TF variants of the II-76 cargo aircraft, as well as the wings for the An-70 cargo aircraft. In September 1996 the Chkalov plant also began producing the IL-114T cargo aircraft models IL-76MF and IL-76TF have a carrying capacity of over 52 tons and are equipped with new highly economic low-noise motors. The new variation of the IL-114-100 aircraft is powered by engines built by Pratt & Whitney, the Canadian subsidiary of Connecticut – based United Technologies Corp, with a service life of over 6000 flying hours. The base model of the II-144 is powered by Russian –built TV-117C engines. The II-114 and

ИИ-114-100 are intended to replace again Antonov An-24 and Yakovlev Yak-40 aircraft. Boeing has developed a cooperative effort with this company.

The plant expected to make a substantial profits in 2000, due to the secured orders for ИИ-114s and modified ИИ-76MF, the upgraded model, will be equipped with Snecma (French Company) engines. In addition, as cooperation with Russia's Ilyushin design bureau, the Plant will continue to work towards establishing market niche for its products on the world aircraft market. Agreements have been signed with the United Arab Emirates and China for fifteen ИИ-114-100 aircraft. The plant has been supplying latter country with 20 modified ИИ-76s. Work is under way on a contract concluded during the Uzbek president's visit to the People's Republic of China. Local Uzbek aircraft companies have also placed orders for three ИИ-114s with Canadian engines. The Plant has also been contracted to carry out the complete overhaul of four ИИ-76s in service in India.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS.

- a. To be established-yaratmoq, dunyoga keltirmoq -создать
- b. Experienced - tajribali -опытный
- c. non-stop flight – to'xtovsiz uchish-безостановочный полет
- d. to be enshrined - esda saqlamoq- хранить в памяти
- e. to be erected – qurilmoq-строить, воздвигнут
- f. To carry out – bajarmoq-выполнять
- g. subsidiary - pul bilan yordam bermoq –помогать материально
- h. the upgraded model - eng yuqori model –самая лучшая модель
- i. to supply - ta'minlamoq -снабжать
- j. Cargo aircraft - yuk samolyoti –грузовой самолёт

Exercise 1. Translate following sentences into Uzbek (Russian).

- 1) Many small airlines were formed during early 1920's.
- 2) In the United States, the federal government's main interest in aviation was to improve airmail service.
- 3) Most people considered flying a dangerous sport rather than a safe means of transportation.
- 4) In 1920, airmail routes extended from New York City to San Francisco.
- 5) By 1924, night-flying techniques enabled planes to get mail from New York to San Francisco in 24 hours.
- 6) In 1926, airlines in the United States carried only about 6000 passengers.
- 7) Several U.S. aircraft companies were also started in 1920's.
- 8) In 1923, the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation was founded in East Greenwich, Rhode Island.
- 9) The rapid increase in aviation activity led U.S. Congress to pass the Air Commerce Act in 1926.
- 10). In 1926, Ford's airline became he first airlines to carry U.S. mail.

Exercise 2. Translate the following passage into Uzbek (Russian).

In March 2000 Russian Deputy Prime Minister Ilya Klebanov, who is in charge of the military – industrial complex, had a meeting with state adviser to the president of Uzbekistan on security issues Mirakbar Rahmonqulov in Moscow. They discussed the creation of joint ventures to maintain and update military hardware and the training of Uzbek specialists in aircraft and armoured hardware in Russia. Documents were prepared to form an interstate aviation company with participation of Chkalov. It was projected that by May 2000 Russian and Uzbekistan would sign documents and form one of the strongest and largest aviation concerns of the world.

The Uzbek –Swiss – German joint venture Hobas – TAPO (Tashkent) has begun production of non-metal pipes for pipelines in the republic's oil, gas and chemical industries. Fifty per cent of Hobas –TAPO output will be exported, and the rest will be sold on the domestic market. Hobas – TAPO was established at the end of 1997. On the Uzbek side, it includes the Tashkent – based Chkalov Aviation Corporation, which holds 50 per cent of the joint venture's charter fund. Swiss Hobas AG holds 47.5 per cent and German Wemex Handel GmbH 2.5 per cent of the fund. A city with a 2000 – year-old history as the crossroads of the ancient trade routes and a key stop along the Silk Road, Tashkent, Uzbekistan is a city of 2.1 million people situated in the Central Asia region. Uzbekistan's economy weathered the translation to independence better than most former Soviet republics. Tashkent became the centre for the USSR's scientific efforts in World War II, when Russia moved its research centers from Europe to the relative safe haven of its Central Asian republics. As a result, the city is home to a highly skilled scientific labor force. Tashkent is the manufacturing hub in Central Asia. It has a strong scientific experience and community, a legacy from its Soviet history, with sophisticated.

Exercise 3. Imagine that you are an interpreter and you are translating the following questions and answers:

A: - When and where was Tashkent Aviation Production Organisation established?

B: - Toshkent Aviatsiya ishlab chiqarish Tashkiloti 1932 yil Moskva viloyatidagi Ximki shaxrida uyushtirilgan.

A: - Who was it named after?

B: - Unga Chkalov nomi berligan.

A: - Why was his name given to this organisation?

B: - Valeriy Chkalov eng tajribali uchuvchi bo'lib, u 1938 yil 15 dekabrda SSSR va AQSh o'rtasida to'xtovsiz parvozni amalga oshirgan.

A: - What did the company produce within this period of time?

B: - Bu tashkilot shu vaqt ichida I-15, I-16, I-153, Li-2, II-14, An-8, An-12, An-22, va Ka-22 kabi modellar ishlab chiqarilgan.

A: - Are there any other countries with whom the Tashkent Aviation Organisation deal with?

B: - Ha, albatta. Birlashgan Arab Emiratlar va Xitoyni samolyotlar bilan ta'minlash to'g'risida shartnoma tuzilgan. Va Kanada bilan xam birgalikda ish olib borish to'g'risida shartnomalar tuzilgan.

Exercise 4. Translate the text into your mother tongue visually:

History of the aviation industry Beginnings

The successful piloted flights of a powered airplane by Orville and Wilbur Wright in 1903 marked the beginning of the practical aviation industry. After these flights, the Wright brothers tried to sell the design for their plane to the U.S. and various European government leaders were not convinced that their plane could fly.

Meanwhile, a few European inventors had also built airplanes. In the 1890's, the German glider pioneer Otto Lilienthal had manufactured a limited production series of special gliders for experimental use. In 1905, two French fliers, the brothers Charles and Gabriel Voisin, started the world's first airplane – manufacturing company. They began making a few made – to – order planes at a small factory outside Paris. Within a few years, other European fliers also started manufacturing companies. They included Louis Bleriot and the brothers Henri and Maurice Farman in France; and Frederick Handley Page, A.V. Roe, and T.O.M. Sopwith in the United Kingdom.

In 1907, Glenn H. Curtiss, an American flier and airplane designer, started the first airplane company in the United States, in Hammondsport, New York. Curtiss sold his first plane to the newly organized Aeronautic Society of New York for \$5.000. This was the first sale of a commercial airplane in the United States.

Exercise 5. Translate following sentences into Uzbek (Russian)

- 1) The successful piloted flights of a powered by Orville and Wilbur Wright in 1903 marked the beginning of aviation industry.
- 2) In 1907, Glenn H. Curtiss, an American flier and airplane designer, started the first airplane company in the United States, in Hammondsport, New York.
- 3) After these flights, the Wright brothers tried to sell the design for their plane to the U.S. and various European governments.
- 4) Curtiss sold his first plane to the newly organized Aeronautic Society of New York for 5000\$.
- 5) But they had never made an official public flight, and government leaders were not convinced that their plane could fly.
- 6) This was the first commercial sale of an air plane in the United States.
- 7) The World's greatest aviation meeting was held in 1909 near Reims, France.
- 8) The same year, the U.S. army ordered a specially built Wright plane, for which the government paid \$30 000.
- 9) In November 1909, a group of wealthy Americans lent Wright brothers money to start a manufacturing firm, the Wright Company.
- 10) Manufactures displayed 39 planes on the International Exhibition.
- 11) Several of the planes in show were offered for sale to the public.

12) Within a few years, other European fliers also started manufacturing companies.

Exercise 6. Give extensive answer to these questions:

- 1) What marked the beginning of the practical aviation industry?
- 2) What did a few European inventors build in 1890's?
- 3) What company did Glenn H. Curtiss start in 1907?
- 4) What did the brothers Charles and Gabriel Voisin start in 1905?
- 5) Who did they include in their company?

SELF STUDY

Aviation Jokes:

The world's smartest? ...

A pilot, Michael Jordon, Bill Gates, the Pope, and a pizza delivery man were all in a plane together traveling through storm conditions.

Suddenly, the pilot came running back to the passengers and announced that lightning had hit the plane, and they were going to crash in a matter of minutes. "There are only enough parachutes for four of the five of us," he announced. "Since I'm the pilot, I get one!" After saying this, the pilot grabbed a parachute and jumped out of the plane.

"I'm the world's greatest athlete," proclaimed Michael Jordon. "This world needs great athletes, so I must live." Michael Jordon then grabbed a parachute and leaped out of the plane.

"I'm the smartest man in the world," bragged Bill Gates. "The world needs smart men, so I must also live!" Bill Gates grabbed a parachute and jumped the plane. At this point, Pope began to speak. "I have lived a long life compared to you, and you may take the last parachute. I will go down with the plane."

"You don't have to stay here! The world's smartest man jumped out of the plane with my backpack."

A plane in the 1930s...

In the early 1930's, a farmer and his wife went to a fair. The farmer was fascinated by the airplanes and asked a pilot how much a ride would cost.

"\$10 for 3 minutes," replied the pilot. "That's too much," said the farmer.

The pilot thought for a second and then said, "I'll make you a deal. If you and your wife ride for 3 minutes without uttering a sound, the ride will be free. But if you make a sound, you'll have to pay \$ 10."

The farmer and his wife agreed and went for a wild ride. After they landed, the pilot said to the farmer, "I want to congratulate you for not making a sound. You are a brave man."

"May be so," said the farmer, "But I gotta tell ya, I almost screamed when my wife fell out."

Fear of bombs on planes.

Aunt Bessie loved to visit her nieces and nephews. However, she had relatives all over the country.

The problem was that no matter how much she enjoyed seeing them, she hated flying. No matter how safe people told her it was, she was always worried that someone would have a bomb on the plane.

She read books about how safe it was and listened to the stewardess demonstrate all the safety features. But she still worried herself silly every time a visit was coming up.

Finally, the family decided that maybe if she saw the statistics she'd be convinced. So they sent her to a friend of the family who was an actuary.

"Tell me," she said suspiciously, "what are the chances that someone will have a bomb on a plane?"

The actuary looked through his table and said, "A very small chance. Maybe one in five hundred thousand."

She nodded, then thought for a moment. "So what are the odds of two people having a bomb on the same plane?"

Again he went through his tables.

"Extremely remote," he said "About one in a billion."

Aunt Bessie nodded and left his office.

And from that day on, every time she flew, she took a bomb with her.

V. Find terms connected with the topic and mentioned in the text.

A	D	R	f	K	P	J	N	V	C
D	A	I	R	Y	I	N	E	I	O
B	U	N	N	I	L	M	S	X	W
T	E	C	H	N	O	L	O	G	Y
S	I	S	Y	S	T	E	M	D	T
E	D	Y	V	E	Q	B	B	Z	G
D	I	D	A	T	A	Q	K	K	A
J	Y	I	B	U	N	N	I	Y	R
K	O	J	Z	P	L	A	N	E	V
S	R	A	X	W	A	L	A	W	X

THE KEY OF THE CROSSWORD.

1. PILOT
2. AIRLINE
3. PLANE
4. NETWORK
5. TECHNOLOGY
6. SYSTEM
7. PROVIDE
8. SETUP
9. OPERATOR
10. RESTORATION
11. MACHINE
12. HIGHWAY

TEXT 3
Chemical Industry
ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF UZKIMYOSANOAT.

In March 2001, the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan adopted resolution "On measures to improve the management structure of chemical industry", which was aimed at increase of efficiency of management, modernisation of the sector to attract more foreign investments. The document ordered to create Uzkimyosanoat state joint-stock company, which included 34 state enterprises and state shares of enterprises in chemical industry. Currently, 31 companies are in the structure of Uzkimyosanoat .

Main tasks and functions of Uzkimyosanoat are :

- to carry out single technical policy, including single modernization and reconstruction policy of chemical industry ;
 - to introduce resources saving technologies;
 - to develop and realise long-term and medium-term programmes on chemical industry development;
 - organisation ,support and financing of investment projects;
 - development of chemical products' export;
 - scientific researches and developments, as well as utilization of new products;
- The special programme on complex development of chemical industry until 2010 was developed and approved by the government of Uzbekistan. The programme includes the following tasks:
- as well as deep processing of existing mineral-raw material;
 - to achieve leadership in Central Asia on production of mineral fertilizers and chemical means to protect plants;
 - to develop new types of products to stimulate the development of other industries;
 - to reduce cost of products due to use of resource saving technologies and increase of quality;
 - to maintain ecologic norms of security;
 - to achieve financial prosperity of the industry.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Investment | - pul qo'yish (капиталовложение) |
| 2. To create | - yaratmoq, buyod qilmoq (создавать) |
| 3. To modernisation | -zamonaviylashtirmoq (модернизировать) |
| 4. Long-term and medium term programmes | -uzoq muddatli va qisqa muddatli dasturlar (долгосрочные и краткосрочные программы) |
| 5. Utilisation
(использование) | -[ju:tilai'zeI]Эн] ishlatish, foydalanish |
| 6. Raw materials | -xom ashyo (сырье) |
| 7. Mineral fertilizers | -mineral o'g'it(минеральные удобрения) |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 8. To stimulate | - rag'batlitirmoq (стимулировать) |
| 9. To maintain | - saqlamoq (поддерживать) |
| 10. Financial prosperity
процветание) | - moliyaviy gullab yashnash (финансовое
процветание) |

Exercises

Ex 1. Translate the following sentences into your mother tongue

1. The chemical industry has been one of the leading branches in Uzbekistan for many years.
2. There are large deposits of raw material resources of natural gas, gas condensate, phosphorites in chemical industry.
3. Preparation of working personnel is carried out in the institutes of higher education of chemical profile.
4. Reconstruction and modernization of current productions of mineral fertilizers.
5. Development of manufacturing of export oriented goods of off-stream productions.
6. Development of technical and economic assessment of the project will be carried out at the expense of granted funds provided by the government of Chinese People's Republic.
7. Launching of the plant is planned on second quarter of 2005
8. Stabilization of production of ammonia and nitric acid.
9. Construction and assembling work come to the end.
10. Capacity-100 thousand tones of soda per year.

Ex 2. Give intensive answers to these questions:

1. What resolution did the cabinet of Ministers adopt in March 2001?
2. What was it aimed at?
3. What are the main tasks of Uzkiyosanoat?
4. What does the special programme include?
5. When was it developed and approved?

SELF STUDY PRIVATISATION PROCESS IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

The government of Uzbekistan is introducing new steps on privatization, understanding the necessity of introducing market methods of economy and industry management. In particular, the work on the sale of shares of Ammofos, Elektrokimyosanoat, Navoiazot, Kokonspirt Plant and Andijan biochemical plant is carried out within the loan of the World Bank on institutional development.

The maintain maximum transparency of the process and within procedures of the World Bank, Maxwell Stamp plc (Great Britain) was involved

as financial consultant. The British company carried out diagnostic of enterprises, evaluated and developed tender documentation.

A M M O F O S

Ammofos, located in Almalyk city (Tashkent region), is one of the largest players in phosphatic manure. It holds 85% of the market and it is followed by Kokand superphosphate plant (10%) and Samarkand Chemical Plant (5%). Main products of the enterprise are ammophos, granular ammonium sulphate phosphate, sulphate ammonium, etc.

The government offers 51% shares of this enterprise to foreign investors. The starting price of package is US\$18.87 million.

N A V O I A Z O T

Navoiazot, located in Navoi city (Navoi region), is the leader on production of nitric fertilizers in Uzbekistan. It occupies 57% of the market of nitric fertilisers. The company also produces liquid technical ammonia, nitric acid, ammonium nitrate and other products.

In 2001, the company started production of chlorine, hydate of sodium and some other chemical products, capacities of which were built in participation of German Lurgi Hemnis GmbH.

The cost of 49% shares of the enterprise, offered for sale, makes up US\$42 million to modernize and reconstruct capacities of the company.

E L E K T R K I M Y O S A N O A T

Elektrkimyosanoat, located in the city of Chirchic (Tashkent region), is the second in the market on nitric fertilizers after Navoiazot. The company's share in the market is 30%. The company produces over 35 types of products, including ammonium nitrate, liquid ammonium, concentrated nitric acid and others, which are used in metallurgy, textile, food and agriculture sectors.

Foreign investors are offered 49% shares of the enterprise and starting price is US\$15.68 million. The company needs investments worth a total of US\$38 million.

F E R G H A N A A Z O T

Ferghanaazot, based in Ferghana city (Ferghana region), is former production union Azot. The company was re-organised into open joint-stock company with the aim of privatization. The company is the third in nitric fertilisers market with 13% share in it. Along with nitric fertilizers, the enterprise manufactures defoliant to speed ripe of technical cultures like cotton.

At the assistance of Czech investments and MBNS of Czech Republic, the company launched production of non-concentrated nitric acid and ammonium nitrate in 2003. 49% stake at the enterprise is offered to Russian investors.

The report was prepared by Avesta Investment Group.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS.

1 Transparency	- tiniq (прозрачность)
2 Ammonia	- ammiak
3 Manure	- go'ng (навоз, удобрение)
4 Nitrogen	- azot
5 Carbon	- uglerod
6 Defoliant удаление листвы)	- barglarni to'kish (дефолиант,
7 Consumer	- iste'mol to'kuvchi (потребитель)
8 Graphs	- diagramma
9 Share	- hissa, ulush (доля, часть)
10 Privatize	- sotib olmoq (приватизировать)
11 Enterprise предпринимательство)	- tashabbuskorlik (предприимчивость,
12 Mismatch несхожесть)	- farq, to'g'ri kelmaslik (разница,

IV. JOKES, CROSSWORDS

Chemistry Joke 1:

Outside his buckyball home, one molecule overheard another molecule saying, "I'm possible that a free electron once stripped me of an electron after he lepton me.

You gotta keep your ion them."

* * *

Chemistry Joke 2:

A chemistry professor couldn't resist interjecting a little philosophy into a class lecture. He interrupted his discussion on balancing chemical equations, saying, "Remember, if you're not part of the solution, you're of the precipitate

* * *

Chemistry Joke 3:

One day on the Tonight Show, Jay Leno showed a classified add that read: "Do you have mole problems? If so, call Avogadro at 602-1023."

* * *

Chemistry Joke 4:

A student comes into his lab class right at the end of the hour. Fearing he'll get an "F", he asks a fellow student what she's been doing. "We've been observing water under the microscope. We're suppose to write up what we see." The

page of her notebook is filled with little figures resembling circles and ellipses with hair on them. The panic-stricken student hears the bell go off, opens his notebook and writes, "During this laboratory, I examined water under the microscope and I saw twice as many H's as O's".

* * *

Chemistry Joke 5:

Q: How did the football cheerleader define hydrophobic on her chemistry exam?

A: Fear of utility bills.

JOKES

Q. What is the dieter's element ?

A. Nobelium

A chemistry graduate student had the fortune to share their space with a cat they happened to name Ion. The student loved to introduce their feline friend as their caution!-submitted by Betsy Moll

* * *

Two hydrogen atoms bumped into each other recently .

One said: "Why do you look so sad?"

Thy other responded : "I lost an electron."

Concerned, One asked "Are you sure ?"

The other replied "I'm positive."

* * *

Q.If a bear in Yosemite, and one in Alaska fall into water, which one would dissokve faster?

A. The bear in Alaska because it's polar.

* * *

A neutron walks into a bar, sits down and asks for a drink. Finishing, the neutron asks "How mach?"

The bartender says, "For you, no charge."

Q. Where does one put the dishes?

A. In the Zinc.

Q. What do you call a tooth in a glass of water?

A. One molar solution.

Q. What did the gambler do with his cards?

A. He Palladium.

A small piece of sodium which lived in a test tube fell in love with a Bansen barner.

"Oh Bansen, my flame. I melt whenever I see you...", the sodium pined.

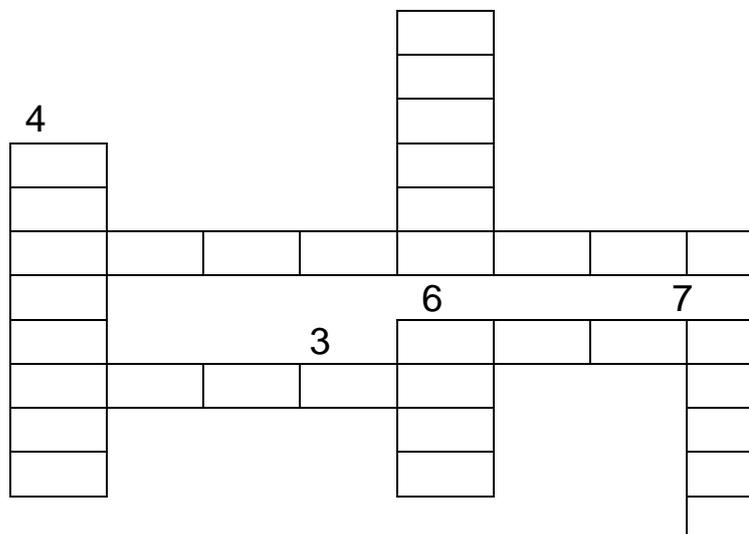
"It's just a phase you're going through", replied the Bansen barner.

Q: Why does hamburger have lower energy than steak?

A: Because it's in the ground state.

CROSSWORD

5



Horizontal:

4. The scientific study of the structure of substances.
5. Chemical substance.
6. A strong chemical that can damage other substances.
7. A hard shiny substance such as steel or iron.

Vertical:

1. A very small of atoms.
2. Harmful to human.
3. The smallest unit of chemical element.

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