

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIIY VA O'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI
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ANDIJON DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
XORIJIIY TILLAR FAKULTETI

Welcome to Kyrgyzstan
(Oliy o'quv yurtlarining Filologiya va til o'qitish fakulteti
qirg'iz tili yo'nalishi talabalari uchun)

O'QUV USLUBIIY QO'LLANMA

ANDIJON- 2018

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Ingliz tilida rasmlı Filologiya va til o'qıtısh fakulteti qirg'iz tili yo'nalishiga oid tekstlar jamlangan mazkur uslubiy qo'llanma kollej va oily o'quv yurtlarning talabalari uchun mo'ljallangan.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur nomidagi Andijon davlat universiteti

Ilmiy kengashining 2018 yil

- Yig'ilishi tomonidan yordamchi o'uv qo'llanma sifatida nashrga tavsiya etilgan

Visible – видимый, очевидный

Volatile – летающее существо; неуловимый; крылатый; летучий

Walnut - грецкий орех

Weep – плач, рыдание; плакать

Whirlwind - вихрь, смерч, ураган

Wooden - деревянный

Woolen – шерстяной

Worth - ценность, значение; достоинство

SO'Z BOSHI

Hozirgi kunda xorijiy tillarni o'rganiishga bo'lgan yangicha yondashuv chet tilini o'rgatishda ham ilg'or axborot va media-texnologiyalardan foydalanishni, o'qitishning samarador usullarini yaratishni taqozo etmoqda.

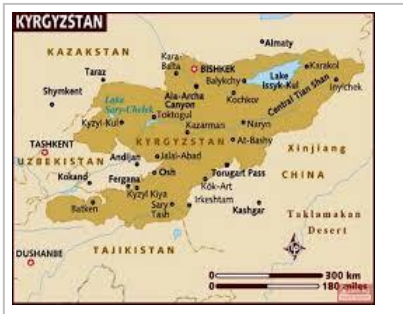
Chet tilini o'qitishning maqsadlari jamiyat va davlat manfaatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda belgilanadi. Shuning uchun mazkur o'quv qo'llanma mutaxassisligi mehnat yo'nalishi bo'lgan talabalarga mo'ljallangan.

Mazkur o'quv uslubiy qo'llanma ingliz tilini maktab dasturi darajasida bilimga ega bo'lgan talabalar bilimiga moslashtirilgan bo'lib bu tilda sohaga oid atamalarni mukammalroq o'rgatishga mo'ljallangan. O'quv uslubiy qo'llanmaning maqsadi talabalarga o'z mutaxassisliklari bo'yicha maxsus atamalarni o'rgatishdan iborat. O'quv uslubiy qo'llanma rasmi mexnat atamalarini , inglizcha-o'zbekcha lug'atdan tashkil topgan. Undan akademik litsey, kasb-hunar kollejlari va oliy o'quv yurti talabalariga ham mexnat atamalarini ingliz tilida o'rgatishda yordamchi vosita sifatida foydalanish mumkin.

Ushbu o'quv uslubiy qo'llanmani ingliz tilini o'rganuvchi talabalarga yordamchi vosita sifatida foydalanishga tavsiya etsa bo'ladi.

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Kyrgyzstan



Kyrgyzstan (formerly Kirghizia) is a rugged country with the Tien Shan mountain range covering approximately 95% of the whole territory. The area of the country is 198,500 sq.km.

The mountaintops are perennially covered with snow and glaciers. Kyrgyzstan borders Kazakhstan on the north and northwest, Uzbekistan in the southwest, Tajikistan in the south, and China in the southeast. In addition, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan control two enclaves each within Kyrgyzstan's borders in the southern part of the country.

The name qirgiz or Kyrgyz dates back to the eighth century. The Kyrgyz people originated in the Siberian region of the Yenisey valley and travelled to the area of modern-day Kyrgyzstan in response to pressure from the Mongols. The native Kyrgyz are a Turkic people who first settled in the Tien Shan mountains. They were traditionally pastoral nomads. Kyrgyzstan proclaimed its independence from the Soviet Union on Aug. 31, 1991. On Dec. 21, 1991, Kyrgyzstan joined the Commonwealth of Independent States. The country joined the UN in 1992 and adopted a shock-therapy economic program. The Kyrgyz government is basically democratic, with three governmental branches: the president and his advisers; the Parliament, which has two houses; and the courts. Parliament is made up of the Legislative Assembly and the Assembly of People's Representatives.

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Succumb- не выдерживать; погибнуть

Sudden-неожиданность; внезапный

Suede -замш

Suffer-страдать; испытывать боль

Surround-окружение

Tanned- загорелый

Tax collector- сборщик налогов

Tend- ухаживать; заботиться ; присматривать

Terrain-территория; район; местность

Thread- нитка, нить

To be associated with- ассоциироваться с чем- либо

To be buried – быть похороненным

Towered – имеющий башни, окруженный башнями

Trader- торговец

Transform – преобразовывать, изменять

Tribal division – родовое деление
Tribe- племя, род, клан
Trunk – ствол (дерева);торс; хобот
Turkic- тюркский; тюркские языки
Undergo- испытывать, подвергаться
Unique- единственный в своем роде; особенный
Valley - долина
Variety – разнообразие; ряд, множество
Vernal equinox- весеннее равноденствие
Victim - жертва

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Rush-стремительное движение; натиск; напор
Sacrifice-жертва, жертвоприношение
Seed-семя; зерно ;семечко
Servant-слуга; служанка; прислуга
Serve-работать; состоять на службе; быть служащим
Set up-помещать; ставить; класть
Settle-поселяться; обосновываться
Several- некоторое число или количество
Severe-строгий, суровый; требовательный
Shade-тень; полумрак, прохлада
Shoot-стрелять, выстреливать
Shore- берег(моря),побережье
Sight-зрение; вид, взгляд
Significant- знаменательный, важный
Skin- кожа; шкура; мех животного

Sleeve- рукав

Slightly- слегка, немного, едва

Slope –склон; скат, откос

Social –общественный, социальный

Source –исток, источник информации;

Specialize- специализировать

Spot -пятно

Spread- распространять

Steed –боевой конь

Stubbornness- упорство; упрямства

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Flag of Kyrgyzstan



On this red background there is a golden sun . This golden sun is shooting forty rays which are set as anticlockwise. The same rays , if seen from a reverted angle, becomes clockwise. These forty rays of the golden sun represents the forty tribes of Kyrgyzstan. There is further a red ring in the middle of the golden sun. This ring is crossed by three lines in two set to represent the traditional Kyrgyzstan roof.

Questions:

- 1) Where is the Republic of Kyrgyzstan situated in?
- 2)What countries does Kyrgyzstan border on?
- 3)When did Kyrgyzstan proclaim its independence?
- 4)What does the sun and its rays represent?

Weather

Weather in Kyrgyzstan is sunny most of the year. This is explained by the fact that the territory of Kyrgyzstan is removed from the ocean and is located in the heart of the continent, surrounded by mountains. The climate of Kyrgyzstan is distinguished by low rainfall and plenty of sunshine, so that we can guarantee a pleasant

stay for months, starting from spring to late autumn. There are a lot of mountain landscapes in Kyrgyzstan. The mountains have a direct impact on the atmosphere. On the mountain heights the precipitation rate is greater than on the plains, and the climate is colder. Basically, humidity and clouds in Kyrgyzstan are a consequence of the movement of large air masses

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from the west. West winds bring with them heavy rains, storms and snowfalls. In winter, the climate of Kyrgyzstan is influenced by the arctic winds of Siberia and the Arctic Ocean. Most often, this leads to the precipitation and snowfall. In such weather there are frequent fogs and drizzling rains, a consequence of the collision wet and cold air masses.

The climate in Kyrgyzstan can be attributed to the continental, and sometimes a sharp-continental, which leads to a spring snowfall, and even frost. Like other Central Asian countries with similar climate, agriculture in Kyrgyzstan often suffers from sudden precipitation.

Spring in Kyrgyzstan is short. It starts sometime in late February and in May the weather is close to the summer average. Summer lasts from May to September, the highest temperature is +44 C°. But at high altitudes the air is cooler and the nights can be even cold. In Kyrgyzstan, as in other Central Asian countries, autumn comes late. A decrease in temperature is observed at the end of September, and autumn weather can last until December. Winter in Kyrgyzstan differs depending on the terrain. For example, in the south of Kyrgyzstan, a relatively warm winter and the temperature does not reach the mark of -2 C°, but the northern regions have a very severe winter with an average temperature here reaching -27 C°. There have been cases in history when the temperature in the north of Kyrgyzstan reached -50 C°.

Climate and weather in Kyrgyzstan are volatile and all these peculiarities make Kyrgyzstan a unique place for recreation and travel.

Questions:

- 1) Why is the weather mostly sunny in Kyrgyzstan?
- 2) Why is it often humidly and cloudy?

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Provide – обеспечивать, снабжать

Publish – публиковать, издавать, оглашать

Rainfall – дождь; атмосферный осадки

Range – ряд, линия; протяжение; горная система

Rare – редкий, негустой, малораспространенный

Ray – луч, проблеск

Reach – достигать, доставать, доходить до

Realize – осуществить, реализовать; осознавать, понимать

Recreation – отдых, восстановление сил; развлечение

Reign – царствование, господство

Reject - браковать, отвергать, отклонять; не признавать

Relatively – относительно, сравнительно, довольно

Release – освобождение, избавление; отпускать, освобождать

Remains- остаток, остатки; руины, развалины

Remote – отдаленный, дальний; отдалённый

Remove – убирать, уносить; снимать, перемещать

Rename - переименовать

Representative - представитель

Response (to be in response to)- ответ, отклик; реакция, реагирование

Reverted - повернутый, направленный назад

Ride off – отъезжать, уезжать

Roof-крыша

Root-корень

Rugged-неровный; шероховатый; негладкий

Run-бег, побег

Offer – предложение, попытка; предлагать, оказывать

Orchard – фруктовый сад

Originate – давать начало, порождать, создавать

Output – мощность, отдача; выпуск, выработка

Outstanding - выдающийся, знаменитый

Paddle – гребок, лопатка; байдарка

Palace - дворец

pass through – пропускать, провозить, ввозить

Pastoral nomad – сельские кочевники

Peasant - крестьяне

Peculiarity- специфичность, особенность

Peep over – выглядывать поверх чего-либо

Perennially – всегда, вечно, постоянно

Picturesque – живописность, образность; живописный, яркий

Pilgrim – паломник, странник

Plenty – изобилие, достаток

Post-war - послевоенный

Powerful - мощный, сильный, могучий

Precipitation – низвержение; стремительность, ускорение

Pressure - давление

Prisoner – заключенный, узник, арестант

Proclaim – объявлять, провозглашать

Prophet - пророк

Proud (to be proud of) – гордость(гордиться)

Prove – доказывать, подтверждать

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3) What is the usual temperature in winter in Kyrgyzstan?

4) How does winter differ in Kyrgyzstan?

5) What kind of spring is there in this republic?

6) What is the usual temperature in summer in Kyrgyzstan? How can you describe summer in Kyrgyzstan?

7) What is the weather like from spring to late autumn?

8) What do the agriculture suffer from?

Jalal-Abad

Jalal-Abad is the administrative, economic and cultural center of Jalal-Abad Province. It lies in the south of the Kugart valley, near the foothills of the Babash Ata mountains to the North. The climate is noted for dry, hot summers, warm and sunny autumns with rare precipitation and warm winters with high humidity. The region is a major center of fruit and vegetable farming.

One of the main branches of the Silk Road passed through Jalal-Abad, and the region has played host to travellers for thousands of years, although few archaeological remains are visible today - except in some of the more remote parts of the province - such as Saimalu Tash and the Chaktal valley. These have included travellers, traders, travelers and pilgrims (to the various holy sights) and sick people visiting the curative spas such as that at Ayub Tau mountain, at an altitude of 700m above sea level, some three kilometers from the city. Jalal-Abad is famous for its spas. There is a legend that the water from the Hozret-Ayub-Paigambar spa cured lepers. According to the legend there was a grave, a mosque and the Khan's palace near the spa. Abad is often used in Asian place names to refer to the person who founded the community.

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It is said that DJalal-Abad was named after Jalal ad din, who was reknowned for setting up caravanserais (silk road hotels) to serve travelers - especially the many pilgrims who came to the holy mountain.

In the early 19th century, a small Kokand fortress was built here, and a small village grew up around this. The local people were engaged in agriculture and trade and provided services to the pilgrims visiting the spas. Then, in the 1870's, Russian migrants came to the region. They set up a garrison town and military hospital. Jalal-Abad developed as a market town, where cattle were bought and sold, and so became known as a place of interaction between settled and nomadic peoples. The town had medieval narrow curved streets and the houses were surrounded with high clay walls. Only mosques were decorated with colorful ornaments.

Questions:

- 1) What kind of city is Jalal- Abad?
- 2) What is the city famous for?
- 3) What does the legend of the water from the Hozret-Ayub-Paigambar spa say?

Literary – литературный, книжный

Loader – грузчик, заряжающий

Location(to be located in) – местонахождение, местоположение

Loin – поясница; филейная часть мяса

Lunar – лунный

Maiden - незамужняя, девушка (maiden name – девичья фамилия)

Majesty – величественность, величие; величество

Make up – составлять, придумать, возмещать

Manufacture – производство, изготовление

Mass – месса; масса, множество; куча,

Matchmaker – фабрикант спичек;

Medieval - средневековый

Mercy – милосердие, сострадание; прощение, помилование

Mighty - могущественный, мощный; громадный

Migrant - переселенец, кочующий; перелетный

Military – войска; военнoслужаший, военный

Modest – скромный, сдержанный

Mosque - мечеть

Narrow - узкий

Native – уроженец, коренной житель, абориген

Neighbor - сосед

note(to be noted for) – заметка, примечание, записка,

Novel – роман

Numerous - многочисленный

Occasion - случай, событие; повод, причина

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Hence – с этого времени; следовательно, в результате

Heritage – наследие, наследство; традиция

Heyday – зенит, расцвет, лучшая пора

Holy – святой, священный; святыня

Host – хозяин (по отношению к гостю); ведущий

Humidity – влажность, сырость

Husbandry – земледелие, сельское хозяйство

Impact – удар, толчок; влияние, воздействие

In honor (of) – в честь, по чести

In vain - напрасно

Include – включать в себя, содержать, учитывать

Individual – личность, человек; индивидуальный, личный

Inexpressible – невыразимый, неопиcуемый, несказанный

Influence – влияние, воздействие; оказывать, влиять

Inspire – внушить, вселить; вдохновлять, воодушевлять

Interaction – взаимодействие, воздействие

Jury – присяжные, жюри

Lack – недостаток, нехватка, отсутствие

Lamb – ягненок, барашек, овечка

Landscape – ландшафт, пейзаж

Lead – свинец; (гл.)вести, показывать путь, возглавлять

Leather – кожа(выделанная); кожаные изделия

Lecherous – распутный, развратный

Legislative – законодательный

Leper – прокаженный; портить, вносить разложение

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Cholpon Ata and Lake Issyk Kul



Cholpon Ata is the largest town (village) on the Northern shore of Lake Issyk 250 kilometers from Bishkek. There is a legend associated with Cholpon Ata which

favourite of the Kyrgyz legends: Once upon a time, so long ago that the people have forgotten exactly when it happened - under a high mountain sat a city. Above the city towered the fortress of a powerful Khan. The Khan was famous for his riches, but more importantly - for his cruelty. Each day, some citizen was killed and his body thrown into the ground. The old Khan was lecherous and he heard that one poor peasant had a daughter of inexpressible beauty. The Khan decided that he must have this beautiful girl. The girl and her father lived in small village, in a valley in the mountains, on the banks of a river. Many young men from all around (Dzhigits) tried to win her heart, but she did not pay any attention. To offers of love and marriage, from even the most courageous Dzhigits, she always answered that she loved another. Who was this beloved? - nobody knew, and neither did she... It came to pass - one day, when the sun peeped over the top of mountains, a Dzhigit on a white steed came and together they rode off into the sky. A whirlwind blew and took them to a mountain top covered with eternal snow. The strong Dzhigit embraced her, kissed her, then removed from his hand a ring and gave it to her. Placing it on her finger, he

Kul, about half way along, some is often quoted by locals as their

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said: "I will soon return! Never remove this ring, and unhappiness will not touch you!" Many days passed, but the Dzhigit did not return. When the Khan's matchmakers arrived in the girl's village with gifts and offers - she rejected them all, saying: "I love another and I shall not be another's wife!" The girl went up into the mountains, hoping to find once more the Dzhigit. In vain she called his name, only the echo of her own voice returned to her. The girl began to cry and started to make her way back home. She had not yet reached her village, when she was surrounded, seized, tied up and blindfolded by a gang of youths. When she was released and the blindfold removed she realized what had happened, that she was a prisoner in the Khan's fortress, from which it was impossible to escape. It is better to die, she decided, than to become the wife of the Khan. Her beauty and youth surprised the old Khan. He showered gifts upon her. But no gifts could win her over and make her change her mind. "I love another and I shall never be yours!", was always her answer. This "stubbornness" displeased the Khan, and he decided to take by force what he could not win with gifts. He again came to the girl, promising her love, everything, ... even freedom. "I love another!" - she repeated. The Khan rushed at her like a wild animal and she ran to a window. "I shall not be yours!", she cried and threw herself from the window onto the ground below. From where she fell at

the foot of the high and mighty walls of the fortress, caves opened up and water gushed from them. From them flowed water which was light-blue, pure, clean, crystal clear, and as hot as the maiden's heart, which formed the mountain lake which the people called Issyk Kul. It is said that if you stand on the shore at Cholpon Ata ("Cholpon's Father") you can see in the mountains opposite the face of the girl's father, whose tears flow down the mountainside

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Fasting - пост, лечебное голодание

Feast – пир, праздник(религиозный); пировать, праздновать

Feature - характерная черта, особенности, признаки

Felt – фетр, войлок

Flow - течь

Foothill - предгорье

Footprint - след

Formation – формирование, создание

Fortress - крепость

Frequent - частый

Frost - мороз

Frothy – пенистый, пустой, легковесный

Further – дальний; дальнейший, дополнительный

Gang – бригада; банда, шайка

Garrison town – гарнизон

Glacier - ледник

Grave - могила

Greet - приветствовать

Grove – лесок, роща

Grow up – вырастать, становиться взрослым; взрослеть

Growth - рост

Gush – сильный, стремительный; поток слов, порыв, вспышка

Handprint – отпечаток руки

Heavy – тяжёлый, массивный, мощный

Height - рост

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Distinguish – отличать, различать, распознавать, разделять

Division - деление, разделение; расхождение

Dome shaped – куполообразный; в форме купола

Drizzling – мелкий дождь, изморось; моросить

Dry – сухой; сушить

Due to – благодаря, вследствие; в результате

Earnest - серьезность, нешуточность; убежденный, ревностный

Embrace - обнимать

Embroidered - вышитый

Empire – империя, владычество

Enclaves - анклав

Enemy - враг

Engage(to be engaged) – нанимать, принимать на работу (обручиться)

Equal - равный

Escape – побег, бегство; ускользнуть, вырваться

Eternal – вечный, неизменный, нескончаемый

Eve - канун

Evil – зло, порок; несчастье, неудача, горе

Exactly - точно

Except – исключать, протестовать; за исключением, кроме

Exchange - обмен

Execute – исполнять, выполнять; приводить в исполнение

Explain - объяснять

Faith – вера, доверие, вероисповедание; верность, преданность

Farewell - прощальный прием гостей; прощание

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to add to the salt waters of the lake as he weeps for his beautiful daughter who threw herself from a window high in the Khan's citadel, rather than succumb to his evil advances and betray her true beloved. And, on quiet summer evenings, when the sun sets, the ruins of a fortress appear under the water and the voice of the girl can be heard.

Lake Issyk-Kul is the second largest salt lake in the world after the Caspian Sea (which is a sea only nominally), and in terms of transparency it is second after Lake Baikal. It is little known that scientists have proved that Issyk-Kul is part of the Pacific Ocean, with which the lake is connected through a lot of underground rivers.

Bishkek

The capital, Bishkek, is situated in the Chui valley in the north of the valley in the west and the eastern Issyk-Kul region. It was founded in 1878 and which is the name of the wooden paddle with which the Kyrgyz make their kymyz milk), the national drink. Later, during the Soviet Union period, it was named General Mikhail Frunze.



country, between the Talas originally was called Pishpek, (kumiss - fermented mare's Frunze after the famous Russian

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The city has been influenced by the Russians from the beginning, and actually more or less built by them. Most of the buildings you see today are built in a typically Soviet architectural style, and the trees in the parks, boulevards and alleys are watered by a system of canals built by Russians. Those boulevards and parks make this a pleasant city to live in, as they provide total shade in summer, when temperatures may reach 40 degrees Celsius (105 F), and the open canal system also helps to keep the summer bearable. Bishkek is known to be one of the greenest cities in Central Asia.

At the time of Independence in 1991, it was renamed Bishkek. The area covered by the city is about 124 square kilometers, but you can walk around the city center where most of the important sights are very closely located. With a population of about 700,000 it forms the most densely populated part of this mountainous

country - major nationalities include: Kyrgyz, Russians, Dungan Chinese, Tatars, Ukrainians, Uighurs, Uzbeks, and Germans, though the demographics are changing rapidly due to emigration.

Bishkek cannot claim to be one of the major cities of the world, like London, Paris or New York. It is, however, the capital city of Kyrgyzstan and does have a number of important and interesting buildings, monuments, parks, museums, galleries, theatres and other places worth seeing or visiting. It is a manufacturing center, as its factories produce about half of Kyrgyzstan's output, and specialize in textiles, footwear, and heavy engineering.

Questions:

1) Where is the city situated in?

2) When was it founded?

3) What is the feature of Bishkek?

4) What kind of city is Bishkek? 10

Collar – воротник, ожерелье, ошейник

Collision – столкновение, противоречие

Commandment – приказ, заповедь

Commemorate – праздновать, отмечать; объявлять благодарность

Commonwealth – содружество, государство, союз

Community – община, группа населения

Conical hat – конусообразная шляпа

Consequence – следствие, последствие, результат

Consider - рассматривать, обсуждать, обдумывать

Considerable - значительный, большой, важный

Contribution - вклад, взнос, пожертвование

Converging - сходящийся, собирательный

Courageous - смелый, отважный, храбрый

Cover – покрывать, накрывать; крышка, обертка

Crown – корона, венец; власть монарха, престол

Crowning – венчающий, похожий на корону

Cruelty - жестокость

Cuisine - кухня, кулинарное искусство

curative spa – целебный, лечебный спа

Curved – изогнутый, искривленный, кривой

Densely – густо, плотно, компактно

Development - развитие

differ(from) – различный от, отличающийся от

Displease – быть неприятным; не нравиться, быть не по вкусу

Distinctive – отличительное свойство, особенность, характерная черта

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Bearable – терпимый; допустимый

Believer - верующий

Belong to - принадлежать

Beloved – возлюбленный(ая)

Betray – предавать, выдавать, подводить

(be) associated with – ассоциироваться с..

(be) renowned – быть прославленным, знаменитым

Blindfold – повязка на глаза, с связанными глазами

Blossom – цветение, цветок

Boast – хвастаться, гордиться; предмет гордости

Boulevard - бульвар

Bourgeois nationalism – буржуазный национализм

Branch – ветка, ветвь, отделение

Campaign - проводить кампанию, операцию

Case - случай

Cattle - крупный рогатый скот

Cemetery - кладбище

Ceremony - церемония

Charge – зарядка, обязанности; заряжать, возлагать ответственность

Civil – гражданский, штатский

Clay – глина, глинозем, грязь

Climb - подъём, восхождение; карабкаться, взбираться, подниматься

close(to be close to) – закрытый, близкий(близко)

Closely – близко, тесно, плотно

Coarse - грубый, невежливый, сырой



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Arslanbob

In the Djalalabad region of Southern Kyrgyzstan lie the walnut groves of Arslanbob. Arslanbob is said to be named after an 11th century hero who met his death nearby - betrayed by his wife to his enemies. His footprints, handprints and bloodstains are said to still be visible at the spot. There is another account which tells of a modest and earnest, hardworking man charged by the prophet Muhammed with finding a beautiful and comfortable place - a paradise on earth. He traveled through many lands until he found a picturesque valley with a frothy mountain river, but which lacked trees. Inspired by his reports, the prophet sent him a bag of seeds of many different types of trees - including, of course, the walnut. The hero climbed to the top of a mountain and spread the seeds over the valley, transforming it into a "garden" which he tended for many years. In Russian, walnuts are known as "Gretski", or "Greek" nuts, because Alexander the Great sent plants back to Greece from his campaign in Central Asia. It is not clear how the trees arrived here - they are native to Malaysia. Nuts from the area were exported along the Silk Road in its heyday. Here the trees, with their dome shaped crowns atop two meter thick trunks, can reach a height of 30 meters and are found growing wild on mountain slopes and along river banks at an altitude of between 1,000 and 1,800 meters above sea level. Arslanbob itself

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lies at 1,700m. The whole region is like an orchard and boasts many different varieties of fruit. Also located here is the Arstanbap-Aty mausoleum (dating from the 15th century).

Chingiz Aitmatov



Kyrgyzstan is a country with a very ancient and rich culture and history. There are not only monuments of architecture but also pieces of art as well as different written monuments among its social heritage. The Kyrgyz people are proud of their culture and history, as well as of their heroes - outstanding people who made a considerable contribution to the development of Kyrgyzstan.

One the famous writer of this country is considered as of right Chingiz Aitmatov. His books are published in more than 100 languages of the world with a total run of several million copies .He was born to a Kyrgyz father and Tatar mother. Aitmatov's parents were civil servants in Sheker. In 1937 his father was charged with "bourgeois nationalism" in Moscow, arrested and executed in 1938.

Aitmatov lived at a time when Kyrgyzstan was being transformed from one of the most remote lands of the Russian Empire to a republic of the USSR. The future author studied at a Soviet school in Sheker. He also worked from an early age. At fourteen he was an

assistant to the Secretary at the Village Soviet. He later held jobs as a tax collector, a loader, an engineer's assistant and continued with many other types of work. In 1946 he began studying at the

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Glossary

Account - счет, расчет, отчет

Adhere – прилипать, присоединяться

Administrative – административный, управленческий

Adopt – признавать, принимать

Advance - продвижение, наступление, прогресс

Adviser – советник, консультант, наставник

Alley - аллея

Although – хотя; не смотря на то, что...

Altitude- высота; высота над уровнем моря

Among - среди

Ancient - древний

Angle – угол; подход; аспект

Anticlockwise – против часовой стрелки

Antiquity – древность, античность

Appear - появляться

Approximately – примерно, приблизительно

Area - площадь

Arrest – арест, задержание; задерживать, накладывать арест

Assistant - помощник

Atop – наверху, сверху; над, поверх

attribute(to be attributed to) – отличительная черта (отличаться)

average – среднее, (on an average – в среднем)

Bank – берег реки ; банк

BC(before Christ) – до рождества Христова

society. As in any, even a small, Russian town, there was also a theatre circle. Shopping arcades, a public park, barracks and cobbled streets complemented the picture of this small oasis, located at the foot of the Kungey - Ala-Too.

Among the cities of pre-revolutionary Kyrgyzstan, Karakol was a city of relatively high culture. An invaluable contribution was made by the participants of numerous scientific expeditions, which were led by the Russian Geographical Society, the Geological Committee and other organizations, to study and examine Russian and foreign Asia. Located at the very border of unexplored land, Karakol became a base, a starting point for the expeditions of Nikolai Mikhailovich Przhevalsky, Vsevolod Ivanovich Roborovsky, Petr Kuzmich Kozlov and many others.

Animal Husbandry Division of the Kirghiz Agricultural Institute in Frunze, but later switched to literary studies at the Maxim Gorky Literature Institute in Moscow, where he lived from 1956 to 1958. For the next eight years he worked for Pravda. His first two publications appeared in 1952 in Russian: "The Newspaper Boy Dziuio" and "Ashim." His first work published in Kyrgyz was "Aq jaan" (White rain, 1954), and his well-known work "Jamila" (Jamila) appeared in 1958. In 1961 he was a member of the jury at the 2nd Moscow International Film Festival. In 1971 he was a member of the jury at the 7th Moscow International Film Festival.

1980 saw his first novel *The Day Lasts More than a Hundred Years*; his next significant novel, *The Scaffold* was published in 1988. *The Day Lasts More than a Hundred Years* and other writings were translated into several languages. In 1994 he was a member of the jury at the 44th Berlin International Film Festival. In 2002 he was the President of the Jury at the 24th Moscow International Film Festival.

Chinghiz Aitmatov belonged to the post-war generation of writers. His output before "Jamila" was not significant, a few short stories and a short novel called *Face to Face*. But it was *Jamila* that came to prove the author's work. Aitmatov's representative works also include the short novels *Farewell*, *Gulsary!*, *The White Ship*, *The Day Lasts More Than a Hundred Years*, and *The Scaffold*.

Aitmatov suffered kidney failure, and on 16 May 2008 was admitted to a hospital in Nuremberg, Germany, where he died of pneumonia on 10 June 2008 at the age of 79. After his death, Aitmatov was flown to Kyrgyzstan, where there were numerous ceremonies before he was buried in *Ata Beyit*

cemetery, which he helped found and where his father most likely is buried, in Chong-Tash village, Alamüdün district, Chüy region, Kyrgyzstan.

Questions:

- 1) When was Ch. Aytmatov born?
- 2) What kind of contribution did he make to the development of Kyrgyzstan?
- 3) What education did he get?
- 4) How did he begin his career?

5) Name his first, and also the most famous works .

6) When did he die?

Culture and Clothing

Culture of Kyrgyzstan takes its roots in antiquity. Its formation was largely influenced by Turkic tribes that migrated in the early Middle Ages from the territory of the Altay and East Turkestan.

Before the 20th century there was the Kyrgyz tribal division. Some of the Kyrgyz still adhere to this tradition. This can be seen even in the division of the Kyrgyz into the southern and northern Kyrgyz. Customs and traditions of the southern Kyrgyz of the Ferghana Valley and the Eastern Pamirs differ from the traditions of the northern Kyrgyz living in areas of the Tien Shan, Issyk-kul lake region and areas of the Chu and Talas rivers. Traditional **clothing** of the

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steppes came to the shores of Issyk-Kul Lake. There, the unprecedented "Kara" (black) people attacked them. It took the Kirghiz a long time to fight them off. As a result, this place was named "Kara Kol" - "Black Hand", after the black hands of the people who once attacked the Kirghiz 300 years ago. "Kara" among the Turks also has the meaning of "people"



In the beginning the town grew only slowly. In 1872 there were 150 inhabitants, mostly Tatars and Uzbeks, who came from Tashkent and other cities of Turkestan (the geographical designation for where Turkic peoples live). There were about 12 Russians, not considering the military, which consisted of an infantry battalion, two hundred Cossacks and a mountain battery. The main occupation of the inhabitants was trade in essential goods, which were readily bought by Dekhans from the neighboring villages ("kyshtaks").

Starting from 1875, the growth rate of the town slightly increased. Since 1890 settlers from Ukraine, the Central Black Earth Region (in European Russia), and the Volga region moved to Karakol. A particularly large influx of settlers came into the basin of Issyk-Kul Lake, including Karakol, after a crop failure in a number of provinces of the European part of Russia in the early 1890s. As a result, in 1897 there were already 8108 inhabitants in the town, and by 1913 the number had almost doubled.

The high population growth was due to the extremely beneficial natural and climatic conditions for cultivating land and livestock breeding. This fact was especially important for immigrants who had faced severe crop failures and famine in the 1870s. In Karakol there were educational institutions, a city assembly and public organizations: a merchant, an agricultural and even a race

Nooruz has an ancient history. In the "Shahnameh" poem its celebration is associated with the beginning of the reign of Shakh Jamshid (hence the often-used name of the holiday among the Zoroastrians - "Jamshidi Nouruz" and the tradition of crowning of shakhs on this holiday).

Nouruz word first appeared in Persian sources in the 2nd century A.D., but the event itself was already celebrated at the time of Achaemenids era approximately in 648-330 B.C. At these days, rulers of the provinces of the Persian empire brought gifts to Shakhinshakh.

Questions:

- 1) What is Orozo Ait?
- 2) When do Kyrgyz people celebrate it?
- 3) What is Kurban Ait?
- 4) When do Kyrgyz people celebrate it?
- 5) What is Nooruz by Iranian calendar?
- 6) What does the word Nooruz mean?

Karakol (former Prjevalsk)

Perhaps the name Karakol comes from the Mongolian "Khara Gol", which means black river, or a river flowing to the north.

Kyrgyz legend says that a long time ago the Kirghiz moving along the Balakhash



Kyrgyz has undergone many changes during its development. As other aspects of material culture, the Kyrgyz clothes clearly show distinctive features that were peculiar to individual tribal and territorial groups, it is also distinguished by the unique typical for the nomads. In common use was clothing made of coarse woolen cloth of domestic manufacture, made from animal skins, felt, leather and wild animals. The traditional costume element is a Kyrgyz felt hat - Ak-kalpak (white cap), which is characteristic for both the men's suits and dresses for women. Another element of the native Kyrgyz clothing is top felted clothing with sleeves – kementay- and white felt boots. Married women wore a loin skirt - beldemchi, with flaps converging in front. Also a coat “chapan” with a high collar was very popular among the men and women. It should also be noted that completely embroidered shirt thread “zhaka” and the traditional conical hat that ladies wore on ceremonial occasions were among the elements of women's dress. Men

wore trousers of tanned leather or suede, which had several names - chalbar, kandagay, zhalgak shim. The most common shoe among the Kyrgyz were boots with high tops and narrow, slightly turned-up noses.

Questions:

- 1) What is the traditional costume of Kyrgyz men?
- 2) What was the national clothing made of?
- 3) What did married women wear?
- 4) What is chalbar?

Spiritual Culture

The spiritual culture of each nation is kept from generation to generation in the form of traditions and customs, as well as oral and written records. Due to the nomadic lifestyle Kirghiz have not left behind so much written evidence, but from generation to generation, they passed their epics and legends. The Kyrgyz poem "Manas" is the largest piece is a heroic epic. It is a large volume of the trilogy, collected as a result of creativity of many generations of storytellers – manas'chy. Until the 29th century poem passed down orally, and even today many people come to Kyrgyzstan to listen to and enjoy the famous epic by talented storytellers. Storytellers may tell a poem during several days. The deeds of the hero Manas are main story line of the poem. Kyrgyz culture is rich and varied. It combines more elements of the nomadic culture, but some regions of Kyrgyzstan (south) are originally agricultural. Such co-existence is unique and indicative only for the Central Asian region.

Questions:

- 1) How do Kyrgyz people keep their spiritual culture?
- 2) What is "Manas"
- 3) How do call storytellers of Manas?
- 4) How did people know about deeds of Manas?

Traditional holidays

Orozo Ait, also known as the Feast of the end of Ramadan and Id al-Fitr, is the Islamic holiday celebrated in honor of the fasting month of Ramadan. Muslims started celebrating it in 624. The believers greet each other with the words: "Id Mubarak!" (happy holiday!). Zakyat is served on the eve.

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The holiday lasts three days, Muslims wear their best clothes, visit each other with gifts, try to have fun, cook traditional cuisines that are exchanged with neighbors.

Kurban Ait, or Feast of Sacrifice, the Islamic feast of the end of the Haj, is celebrated in the tenth day of the twelfth month of the Islamic lunar calendar (Dhu al-Hijjah) to commemorate the sacrifice of the prophet Abraham, and 70 days after Ramadan. According to the Koran, the angel Jabrail (Gabriel) came to the Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham) in a dream and gave him a commandment from God to sacrifice his firstborn, Ismail (Ishmael). Ibrahim went to the valley of Mina, to the place where Mecca now stands, and started preparations, but it was a test from Allah, and when the victim was almost brought, God replaced Abraham's sacrifice with his son for the lamb. The holiday symbolizes mercy, majesty of God and that faith is the best sacrifice.

Nooruz

Another traditional holiday is Nooruz – a holiday of spring and the beginning of the new year for Iranians, Caucasians and the Turkic peoples. The name of Nowruz means "new day" in Persian language. It is celebrated in the day of the vernal equinox around the Muslim world: March 21st in Iran, Central Asian republics and Azerbaijan, as a public holiday - in Tajikistan (4 days), and Kazakhstan - March 22nd , Uzbekistan and Turkey - March 21st . Nooruz is the beginning of the calendar year according to the Bahá'í calendar. Nouruz is first day of the Iranian calendar, early spring, equal day and night, the beginning of growth and blossoming season. The word "Nouruz" means "new day".

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Очередность печати страниц: 3,5,7,9,11,13,15,17

18,16,14,12,10,8,6,4