

O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O‘RTA
MAXSUS TA‘LIM VAZIRLIGI

MIRZO ULUG‘BEK NOMIDAGI SAMARQAND DAVLAT
ARXITEKTURA – QURILISH INSTITUTI

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ENGLISH IN TOPICS

Barcha o'quv yo'nalish talabalari uchun ingliz tilidan
og'zaki nutqni o'stirish bo'yicha

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«Bosishga ruxsat SamDAQI IO‘K o‘quv-
etaman» uslubiy adabiyotlar
O‘quv ishlari nashr qilish seksiyasida
bo‘yicha tasdiqlangan.
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Taqrizchilar: ATAYEVA G., filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
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Qo‘lingizdagi ushbu uslubiy ishlanma SamDAQI barcha yo‘nalish talaba va magistrleri uchun ingliz tilidan interaktiv og‘zaki nutqni o‘stirish va mustaqil ishlashga mo‘ljallangan bo‘lib 2 qismdan iborat.

Bu uslubiy ishlanma O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta‘lim vazirligi tomonidan 2004 yil 17.09 da tasdiqlangan namunaviy dastur asosida tuzilgan bo‘lib, birinchi qismiga darslarda so‘zlashuv amaliyotini o‘rgatish va talabalarning mustaqil ishlashlari uchun mo‘ljallangan ommabop mavzular kiritilgan. Bular jumlasiga milliy merosimiz, qadriyatlarimiz, milliy o‘zlikni anglash, mustaqil O‘zbekistonning odob-axloqiy asoslari, sanoat qurilishi va iqtisodiy rivojlanishi, mashhur o‘zbek va ingliz yozuvchi hamda milliy qahramonlari, Markaziy Osiyo ekologik muammolari, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish, Vatan himoyachilari kuni, sportning hayotimizdagi o‘rni kabi matnlar kiradi. Har bir matndan so‘ng yangi so‘z va iboralarning tarjimai va matn asosida tuzilgan savollar keltirilgan.

Ushbu uslubiy ishlanma nafaqat institut talabalari balki magistrlar, aspirant va mustaqil o‘rganayotganlar uchun ingliz tili darslarida og‘zaki nutqni o‘rganish va bilim malakalarini oshirishga imkon yaratadi.

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INDEPENDENCE DAY IN UZBEKISTAN

The Republic of Uzbekistan declared September 1, 1999 the Day of Independence. The new country appeared on world map and its priorities were to establish a free democratic society and to develop a market economy. The Republic has been recognized by more than 165 countries and diplomatic relations have been established with more than 120. The embassies of more than 40 countries and many authorized international non-governmental agencies have set up their offices in Tashkent. The embassies of Uzbekistan operate in 25 countries of the world and its consulates in 10 countries. The country joined the Un in March 1992.

Since the first days of independence the government of the country has found the way to meet the interests of the Uzbek nation and provide social, political and economic stability.

At present trade-economic links have been established with more than 140 countries. More than 3800 joint ventures operate in the Republic and the total volume of exported goods has increased 1.5 times.

Support to on-going reforms in the economic and social spheres is provided by the international financial structures.

Uzbekistan is developing its co-operation with well-known international organizations such as the EU, OSCE, NATO and is strengthening mutually beneficial bilateral relations with many countries of Europe, America, Asia, Africa and the countries of the CIS.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

priorities	приоритет	prioritet
society	общество	jamiyat
to be established	были установлены	o'rnatilgan
authorized	полномочие	huquqqa ega bo'lish
the embassy	посольство	elchixona
consulate	консульство	konsulliklar
to provide	обеспечивать	ta'minlamoq
the total volume	полный объём	to'liq miqdor

QUESTIONS TO THE TEXT

1. When did the Republic of Uzbekistan declare the Day of Independence?
2. How many countries have set up their offices in Tashkent?
3. When did the country join the UN?
4. What is Uzbekistan developing co-operation with?
5. Do you proud of your country?

SPIRITUAL AND MORAL FOUNDATIONS FOR INDEPENDENT UZBEKISTAN

Uzbekistan is one the most beautiful Republics of Central Asia.

Our country is known by its prominent scientists and poets as: Ulugbek, Jami, Beruni, Navoi and others. It preserves and develops the best traditions of the culture. Today Uzbekistan has theatres, museums and other cultural centres, different types of new schools (lyceums and gymnasiums) vocational colleges, institutes and research centres.

Spiritual and moral foundations begin the very beginning of human life. Every child is taught to be kind, honest and respect each other.

I. A. Karimov, the President of Uzbekistan, writes that there are four fundamental principles on which Uzbekistan's path of reform and development is based:

1. Advance to universal human values;
2. Consolidation and heritage;
3. Freedom for the individual's self realization;
4. Patriotism

All these qualities are taught in primary, secondary and higher schools.

Cultural development begins in the home it is continued in different types of schools.

There are school choirs, dramatic circles, singing and dancing groups in schools and in universities.

Patriotism of Uzbek people is a very important feeling. You can find patriotism in the new symbol of independent Uzbekistan. They reflect the honour, dignity, historical memory and aspirations of the peoples of Uzbekistan.

Spiritually links people of different nations and countries and through mutual respect unites their destiny. Spiritually is not a blessing from above. It is hard work and hands. So high spiritual and moral foundations are important for independent development of Uzbekistan.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

prominent	выдающиеся	buyuk, atoqli
spiritual	духовный	ma'naviy
moral foundations	моральные основы	odob-axloqiy asoslari
vocational colleges	профессиональные колледжи	kasb-hunar kollejlari
universal human values	всеобщие куманные ценности	umuminsoniy qadriyatlar
heritage	наследие	meros
individual's self realization	самореализация индивидуума	shaxsni o'z-o'zini namoyon qilishi
honour	честь	or-nomus
dignity	достоинство	qadr-qimmat
aspirations	стремление	intilish, orzu, umid
mutual respect	взаимоуважение	bir-biriga hurmat

QUESTIONS TO THE TEXT:

1. Name the prominent scientists and poets of Uzbekistan.
2. When do spiritual and moral foundations begin?
3. Is spiritual taught to be king, honest, modest and respect each other?
4. What are four fundamental principles on which Uzbekistan's path of reforms based?
5. Does spiritually link the people of different nations and countries?

ABU ALI IBN SINO. A GREAT SCHOLAR AND ENCYCLOPAEDIST

The end of the first millennium AD was a very contradictory and complicated in the life of the peoples of Central Asia. On the one hand the feudal system of production was gaining strength and there were growing cultural and political ties between the East and Europe, philosophical teachings with elements of materialism were brewing and sciences were developed. Among the prominent scholars of that time were Muhammad ibn Musa al Khorasmi, the founder Algebra, Muhammad al-Farghoni, the astronomer, Abu Nasr Farabi, the thinker and philosopher.

Ibn Sina (Avicenna) whose millennium of birth was observed in 1980 was a worthy successor to progressive scientific thought in Central Asia of that time.

Abu Ali Husein ibn Abdallah ibn Hasan ibn Ali ibn Sina was born in the month of Safar in the year 370 of the hegira (the end of August 980 A. D) in Afshan a village some 12 km from Bukhara. His father was an educated and progressively minded person who gave him a good education. By the age of ten Ibn Sina had taken a full course in grammar, theory of literature and stylistics. Prominent scholars of Bukhara taught arithmetic, geometry, algebra and philosophy to the boy. At the age of fifteen Ibn Sina had surprised his teachers and turned to self-education. At sixteen he began to study medicine. Ibn Sina began to practice medicine at a very early age and soon he became known as a skilled physician throughout Bukhara. At the age of 20 in Bukhara Ibn Sina wrote his first major works on philosophy.

Ibn Sina made an enormous contribution to the development of world science in almost every sphere of human knowledge of his time. It is believed that he had written some 450 works of which 240 have reached us. His investigations covered such fields as medicine, philosophy, logistics, psychology, physics, astronomy, mathematics, chemistry, literature and theory of music.

Being a scholar of great genius Ibn Sina was outstanding in medicine. His fundamental work was "Kitab al-Kanun fi-t-Tibb" (Canon of Medicine). The "Canon" is a work of great human genius, a monument of human culture of unprecedented significance and content. Right up to the second half of the 17 th century the "Canon" was the medical handbook and main study at all the European Universities.

The Great Central Asian scholar and encyclopaedist has made a priceless contribution to the development of culture. The affection and respect he enjoys today is the best monument to the efforts.

QUESTIONS TO THE TEXT

1. When was Ibn Sina born?
2. Name the prominent scholars of his time?
3. What education had Ibn Sina taken , by the age of ten and fifteen?
4. When did he begin to practice medicine in Bukhara?
5. In what fields of knowledge did he make his investigations?
6. What is his main fundamental work?
7. What medical handbook was the main study at all the European Universities?

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

a great scholar	великий ученый	buyuk olim.
the founder of algebra	основатель алгебры	algebra asoschisi,
a worthy successor	заслуженный последователь	hizmat ko'satgan voris
thinker and philosopher	мыслитель и философ	donishmand va faylasuf
to practice medicine	практиковать медицину	tibbiyotni amaliyotda qo'llash
a skilled physician	опытный врач	tajribali shifokor
unprecedented significant	беспрецедентный по значению	ma'nosiga ko'ra qar- shilik ko'rsatmaslik
priceless contribution	бесценный вклад	bebaho hissa

THE EARTH IS COMMON HOUSE

The Earth is our planet in which we live. People all over the world have not only peace-securing problems but they have ecological problems too.

From space the Earth looks like a small blue sphere. It is humanity is only home. Progressive people are disturbed by disappearing forests. It is the result of shallow lakes and soil erosion. Forests in Uzbekistan, as in the rest of the world, present soil erosion and protect the watershed.

The sore spot of Uzbekistan is the Aral Sea. The sea level has dropped by 20 meters and been water in it has become increasingly saline. The climate has been adversely affected and the land near the Aral Sea has been turned into a desert. It causes hardship for the 50 million people who live in this area.

The ecological disasters are the consequences of excessive water being diverted for irrigation purposes from the Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya rivers which feed the Aral Sea.

Our task is to protect carefully our nature. Grown-ups and children can relax at health centres, holiday camps- situated in beautiful places. All this beautiful places can be destroyed by toxic discharge from industrial enterprises. Radioactive waste contaminates the environment with its lethal radiation. People increasingly suffer from strange allergies.

The Presidents of Central Asian states got together to decide this problem in Tashkent.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

disappearing forests	исчезновение лесов	o'rmonlarning g'oyib bo'lishi
ecological problems	экологические проблемы	ekologik muammolar
shallow lakes	обмеление озёр	ko'llarning sayozlashib ketishi
soil erosion	эрозия почвы	tuproq eroziyasi (buzilishi)
sore spot	больной вопрос	ogir muammo
saline	солённый, солевой	sho'r
environment	окружающая среда	atrof-muhit
ecological disaster	экологическая катастрофа	ecologic ofat
toxic discharge	токсические выделения	zaxarli gazlarning chiqindilari
to contaminate	загрязнять	ifloslanmoq
radio active waste	радиоактивные отходы	radioaktiv chiqindilar.

QUESTIONS TO THE TEXT

1. Why are people disturbed by ecological problems of the Earth?
2. What are the results of ecological disasters?
3. What is the sore spot of Uzbekistan?
4. Why has the Aral Sea's level dropped by 20 metres?
5. Does the Aral Sea problem cause hardship for the 50 million people who live in this area?
6. What is our task to protect our environment and nature?

ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF THE CENTRAL ASIA AND KAZAKHSTAN

The macro region of Central Asia and Kazakhstan is characterized by irregularity of development of its territories, existence of the biggest fields of mineral and fuel resources and at the same time deficiency of water.

Therefore, one of the most important directions of enhancing (совершенствования) the territorial management of macro regional economy is the resolution of water supply issues.

Kazakhstan and Central Asia account for nearly 50-60 million ha of land, which is feasible (пригодных) for irrigation. At the same time the water resources irrigate only 8-10 million ha. In such conditions, it is necessary to choose correctly ways of developing the irrigated agriculture, thus preventing the irreversible (необратимый) process of destruction of ecosystem.

This problem is directly related to the faith of the Aral Sea. An analysis of the Aral Sea shoaling (обмеления) dynamics and desertification (опустывания) of the near-by

territories leads to depressing forecast (удручающий прогноз) of the total disappearance of the sea by 2010. The new desert Aral Kum will merge with existing Kara Kum and Kyzyl Kum and will start competing with Sahara which, by the way, just 150-200 thousand years ago was covered with a rank vegetation.

Nowadays already nearly 50-60 million tons of salt and dust annually ago aloft and spread over many kilometres to the plantations of cotton and rice. The Aral Sea has become a major supplier of dust within the Central Asian territory. Degradation of the ecologic system leads to toughening of even more harsh continental climate of the Aral near-by territories. As a result of this, in the region there are extremely unfavourable conditions for the human habitation and heavy epidemiological situation.

The Uzbek scientists propose only one solution, that is to decrease the quantity of water allocated for irrigation.

The Russian scientist N. Babak proposed the following solution of the Aral Sea shoaling problem.

1. To carry out a detailed research of the crust fractures, in order to realize the capping of the subterranean streams flowing into the Caspian Sea.

2. It is preferable to build a channel Irthish-Aral.

3. To decrease the surface of lands irrigated by Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya rivers.

4. In no way to agree with the idea of transferring water from the Caspian into the Aral Sea.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS:

deficiency of water	недостаток дефицит воды	suv tanqisligi
process of destruction of ecosystem	процесс разрушения экосистем	ekosistemaning yemirilish processi
shoaling dynamics	динамика обмеления	daryo sayozlanish dinamikasi (o'zgarishi)
desertification of the near by territories	опустынивание прилегающих территорий	
degradation of the ecologic system	деградация экологической системы; упадок	
capping of the subterranean streams	перекрытие подземных рек	yer osti daryolarini to'sish
unfavourable conditions for the human habitation	неблагоприятные условия для обитания человека	inson yashashi uchun noqulay sharoitlar

QUESTIONS TO THE TEXT:

1. How many lands suitable for irrigation can be found in the Central and Kazakhstan, and how many of them can be irrigated by the water resources?
2. What problem is directly related to the faith of the Aral Sea?

3. What leads to toughening (ужесточение) of harsh continental climate of the Aral near-by territories?
4. What creates unfavourable conditions for the human habitation and causes the epidemic situation?
5. Specify the ways of solving the problem of the Aral Sea shoaling?

ORIENTAL MINIATURE

Oriental miniature is a very ancient art. Some of them date as far as the 7th century. Miniatures were initially intended for illustrating holy books, depicting both people and animals. A Spanish Ambassador Ruy Gonzales de Klaviho when visiting the Amir Temur's palace wrote that the walls were covered with murals depicting scenes from the life of the ruler and his court and his military campaigns.

Oriental miniature was at its heyday in the Middle Ages.

One of the outstanding representatives of this art was Kamaletdin Behzad - Leonardo da Vinci's contemporary. Of course, Oriental miniature and European painting of the 15th-16th centuries are spatial solutions. According to Canons followed by Medieval miniature painters, volume and perspective were absent from their work. Nonetheless no one will deny that Leonardo da Vinci and Kamaletdin Behzad were representatives of the Renaissance - the European and the Middle Eastern ones. Today Behzad's miniatures are displayed in the museums of Great Britain, Iran and the USA.

Oriental miniature was revived in Uzbekistan in the late 1970-s. Soon after, a department of Oriental miniature was opened at the Art School named after P. Benkov in Tashkent. One of its first graduates was Sharasul Shaahmedov - a remarkable painter.

Apart from mastering the old academic traditions of miniature painting and acquiring a technique of virtuoso drawing, he also uses various methods of spatial and plastic representation and skilfully conveys a person's mood and the expression of his face.

Sharasul often uses the old Samarkand paper with its noble texture, which meets the strict requirements of miniature painting.

One of the most significant of his works is "The Game of Chovgan" (a game resembling field hockey or polo). The silk paper with its warm colour is a part of the miniature; it fulfils the functions of the sky and the edging. This manner of spatial organization was peculiar of outstanding masters of Medieval Central Asian miniature like Behzad.

The miniature depicts the progress of the game. The scene is laid in a triangle, it shows horses and horsemen. The painter conveys the rhythm and excitement of the game the colour of the earth is light-blue. The horses are black, brown and reddish-brown. In the upper part of the miniature, the painter drew spectators watching the game. When depicting scenes with many figures the painter resolves complex compositional and psychological tasks.

The margins of his miniatures are decorated with light and expressive drawings, representing real and fantastic animals and birds, sometimes in very unusual and daring perspectives.

Sharasul Shaahmedov participates in many international exhibitions, his miniature have enriched contemporary art of Uzbekistan.

Shakhalil Shayakubov.

Ph. D in Arts.

QUESTIONS TO THE TEXT

1. What is a very ancient art ?
2. Who was one of the most outstanding representatives of Oriental miniature of the 15th century?
3. Where are Behzad's miniatures displayed?
4. What traditions and techniques does Sharasul Shaahmedov master?
5. Describe one of the most significant works of the painter: "The Game of Chovgan"
6. What manner was peculiar of outstanding masters like Behzod?
7. What does the painter convey in his miniature "The Game of Chovgan"?
8. Where can you see the painters' miniatures?

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

oriental miniature	восточная миниатюра	Sharqiy miniatura
a remarkable painter	замечательный художник	ajoyib rassom
master of execution	манера исполнения	bajarilish uslublari
According to Canons	согласно Канону	Kanonlarga muvofiq
Spatial solutions	пространственные решения	bo'shliqdagi yechimlar
representatives of Renaissance	представители Ренессанса	Uygonish davri vakillari
Medieval Central Asian miniature	Средневековая миниатюра Средней Азии	O'rta asr Markaziy Osiyo miniaturasi
to depict the progress	описывать движение	harakatni tasvirlamoq
to convey the rhythm and colour	выражать гармонию и цвет	uyg'unlik va rangni ifodalamoq
to resolve compositional task	решать композиционную задачу	kompozitsion masalani hal qilmoq
to be decorated with	быть украшенным с ...	biror narsa bilan bezatmoq
to enrich contemporary art	обогащать современным искусством	zamonaviy san'at bilan to'ldirmoq.

IN SEARCH OF A NATIONAL IDENTITY

Last year Alisher Mirzaev, academician, winner of the Kadiri State Award, celebrated his 50th birthday. A. Mirzaev started studying art at the P. Benkov State Art College and later continued at the V. Surikov Art Institute in Moscow. From the

beginning of his education he was determined to master the secrets of painting, his awareness of the world through art growing as his personal style developed. Art became a way of self-expression for the painter with post-impressionist such as Van Gogh and Matisse significantly influencing his art style . Adapting their vast experience,

he finds his own way to express his “inner self” so as to create a personal and unique expression of his feelings and thoughts.

Where Matisse perceived the Orient as exotic, bright and exciting, A. Mirzaev sees it quite differently: this is his home, his roots and Mirzaev cannot survive without this land they call the Orient. The search for national roots has become a major theme in the artist’s creative work. The most frequent subject of his works are home, family and the inner-relationships between humans and nature. His pictures mirror his inner world, inexhaustible strength, creative energy and courage. Using natural colours and forms, he combines them on his canvases in a conventional way. The intensive colour in his works speak of the very spirit of folk culture - silk cloth and wall hangings (suzani), the multicoloured wood painting and ganch work.

A. Mirzaev particularly emphasises his selection of colours which shade every nuance. Using natural colours and forms, he combines them on his canvases in a conventional way. The intensive colour in his works speak of the very spirit of folk culture - silk cloth and wall hangings (suzana), the multicoloured wood painting and ganch work. The painter himself says:" In moments like this one needs to follow one’s inner voice”.

His works show an immeasurable variety of colour and perspective. There are two keys to his work, conventionalism and improvisation in selecting colours and shapes plus his daring use of intuitive feelings. While working with landscapes, Mirzaev gives no special attention to seasons or timing, there is no time restriction in his works, only eternal time that lasts “now and forever”.

Mirzaev has recently returned from France bringing back with him impressions which are beginning to feature in his new pictures. The discoveries of his art teachers inspire the painter to continue his quest to find his place in the infinity space of art.

*From the "San'at" journal.
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NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS:

to be determined	быть побуждённым, быть заставленным	undamoq, majbur etmoq
awareness	осознанность, осведомлённость	anglash, xabardorlik, bilimdonlik
self expression	самовыражение	o' fikri (goyasining) ifodasi
significantly	знаменательный, важный	muhim, ahamiyatli
influence	влияние, воздействие	ta'sir etish
to create	создавать, творить	yaratmoq, bunoyd etmoq
to perceive	постигать, ощущать	anglamoq, his etmoq

to survive	пережить, сохраняться	boshdan kechirmoq, asralmoq
inexhaustible	неутомимый	tolmas , sergayrat
courage	мужество, храбрость	botir, mard, jasorat
immeasurable	безмерный, громадный	behad, cheksiz
conventionalism	условность, трафаретность	shartlilik, bir xillik, taomil
daring	смелость, отвага	dadillik, mardonavorlik
landscape	ландшафт, пейзаж	landshaft, peyzaj
timing	выбор времени	vaqt tanlash

QUESTIONS TO THE TEXT

1. Where did A. Mirzaev start studying art?
2. Did Art become a way of self-expression for the painter with post impressionism?
3. How does A. Mirzaev see and survive his native land?
4. What do his pictures mirror?
5. What are the subjects of his most pictures?

OUR HERITAGE. CHEST-MAKING

The craft of a chest maker is possibly out of the most ancient.

Since private property such as clothes, heirlooms, decorations, jewellery and money became important, the necessity to have a reliable and secure place to keep precious possessions arose.

The various functions of chests were determined by the different material from which they were made. Central Asia was always famous for its animal skin, trunks, cascades and leather chests. Very often they were decorated with stamped patterns, samples of which are kept in the national Art Museum of Uzbekistan.

Chests were also made of wood. Depending on their purpose, they were bound with iron, painted with multicoloured patterns, decorated with carved ornaments or coloured in-plating.

Chests were not only used for storing things, they were often used as furniture. Large chests were put alcoves, “takhmons” were placed in pairs in the living room with an embroidered cover “choishab”.

The “face” of the decorated chest, matching with the colour of the cover made in attractive decoration in the living room.

With the beginning of the national revival and the return to cultural and spiritual values increased attention was drawn to national craftsmen including chest-makers.

As with all kinds of crafts, the skill of chest-makers differ from region to region. Craftsmen from Syrdarya and Jizzax regions are multicoloured, including pink and blue foil in addition to the regular silver tin-plate and golden brass. The design is usually a plant pattern with flowers.

Samarkand chests are more geometric and precise, made by craftsmen from the well-known centre of national Art, Urghut, with less of a variety of colours. The face

of the chest is covered with a small “netted” geometric design made from silver tinplate with the background made of light-golden brass “netting”.

Tashkent has always been known as a major centre of chest-making. Pyramids of chests can be seen in the city markets today.

A variety of styles can be found: brightly painted, dull and mass produced, and some decorated with carved ornamentation. The most popular and characteristic of this region are the chests of strict colour usage. The entire surface is covered with bright green and the face is a geometric ornamented “netting”. Their skill can be regarded as the work of an engraver or even a jeweller because of the intricate metal decoration involved. Some Uzbek craftsmen can produce on extremely rich chest, a true work of art!

QUESTIONS TO THE TEXT

1. What is one of the most ancient craft in Uzbekistan?
2. What material did chest-makers use?
3. What are the functions of chests?
4. Describe the Syrdarya and Jizzakh chests?
5. Can you describe chests of Samarkand chest-makers?
6. What are the styles of the Tashkent chest-makers?
7. Why can we regard the skill of chest makers with the work of an engraver or even a jeweller?

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

chest maker	сундучник	sandiqsoz
heirlooms	фамильные, памятные вещи	oilaviy, esdalik narsalar
to be determined by animal skin	определять обработанная шкура животного	aniqlamoq oshlangan hayvon terisi
trunks and cascade	дорожный сундук, чемодан и шкатулки	yol qutisi, chemodan
caved ornaments cultural and spiritual values	резные украшения культурные и духовные ценности	oymakor shakllar, bezaklar madaniy va ma'naviy qadriyatlar
multicoloured chests	многоцветные сундуки	rang barang sandiqlar
a small “netted” geometric design	мелкосетчатый геометрический орнамент	mayda to'rli geometrik ornament
silver tin plate	белая жесть	oq tunuka
light golden brass	светло-золотистая	och tilla rangli latun to'r
“netting”	латунная сетка	
intricate metal	металлический	metalli tansiq dekor (bezak).

OUR HERITAGE: POTTERY OF GIJDUVAN

Ceramics, or pottery is one Uzbekistan's ancient decorative and applied art forms. During its long and complex history of development it has endured its ups and downs as well enrichment and changes to art traditions. The town of Gijduvan, located 40 km to the south of Bukhara is still widely known as a ceramic production centre.

Gijduvan supplied ceramics to almost the whole of Bukhara province for centuries and master craftsmen from Shakhrisabs, Samarkand, Khiva and Urgench came here to learn the craft of pottery. The names of many Gijduvan's school of ceramists such as Akhunjan (8 th century), Bakinjon-Chinisoiz, usto Abdukadr and other have become well-known through the centuries.

Today masters practice the unique secrets of traditions that have been handed down from generation to generation.

Today Gijduvan ceramics are represented most vividly in the work of the Narzullaev brothers, Alisher and Abdulla who come from a family of craftsmen and represent the sixth generation of potters. The brothers bring white clay from Gozliq, near Bukhara. To prevent the surface from cracking, they mix clay with the fuzz of reeds creating micro cavities that allow the material to expand when heated.

Gijduvan ceramics comprises some 60 traditional items. Also traditional is the range of ornamental forms which include more than 300 fixed patterns. Following the pottery traditions of Bukhara and Samarkand masters prefer to use a lead glaze to decorate the pottery.

Usually, the composition of patterns on dishes and liagans (large dishes) consists of centrepiece and per plural ornamental outlining. The whole central part of a dish is usually occupied by the key element in the decoration. Flowers and plants serve as the main decorative patterns. The most frequently found elements are the "bodomgul" (almond flower), the "dasta gul" (flower bouquet), the "parra gul" and the "madohie" (medallion).

Geometrical motifs are used less often. Various methods used to decorate including punch lung and pattern scratching "chizma". Articles covered with a thick layer look bright and rich. While being baked most of the colours under the glaze merge together, thus creating its unique appearance. The Gijduvan masters Alisher and Abdullo Narzullaev are very skilled in ceramic arts, very careful about preserving the Gijduvan school tradition. At present masters are striving to establish a museum to exhibit Gijduvan ceramics from different centuries.

QUESTIONS TO THE TEXT

1. What town is widely known as a ceramic production centre in Uzbekistan?
2. Name masters of ancient Gijduvan's School of ceramics?
3. Who represents today Gijduvan ceramics?
4. What is Gijduvan ceramic technology?
5. What are the most frequently found elements in Gijduvan articles?
6. Why do the brothers try to preserve the Gijduvan School tradition?

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

ancient decorative art	древнейшее искусство украшения	qadimiy bezatish san'ati
from generation to generation	от поколения в поколение	avloddan avlodgacha.
craftsmen	мастера ремесленники	xunarmand ustalar
cracking	трещина	yoriq, darz
to mix clay	смешать глину	loyni aralashtirish.
fuzz of reeds	измельчённый камень	maydalangan tosh
a lead glaze	свинцово-глянцевая глиненная смесь	qo'rgoshinli yaltiroq loy qorishmasi
the range of ornamental forms	разнообразие орнаментальных форм	ornamental shakllarning xilma –xilligi
composition of patterns	композиции образцов	namunalar kompozitsiyasi.
punch lung	штампы	muhrlar
pattern scratching	процарапывание узора	naqshni o'yish
covered with a thick layer	покрытие толстым слоем	qalun qoplash
strive to establish	стремиться создать	yaratishga intilmoq

PROSPECTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN UZBEKISTAN

The International exhibition of the construction industry has been held at the National Exhibition Centre of Uzbekistan for many years already. This is not coincidental. The production of construction materials is the most dynamically developing sector in the country's economy materials a possibility to see the prospects of the industry.

The construction materials industry, key enterprises in which are a part of "Uzpromstroimaterialy" Joint Stock Company, is undergoing an investment boom. The government approved a programme for the sector's development for 2005-2010. Within the framework of implementation of over 120 investment projects new technologies and more than 10 new products will be introduced both in the country's capital and its provinces. Five joint ventures are currently operating in the construction materials industry.

By his Decree on Intensifying the Economic Reform and Accelerating the Development of the Construction Materials industry of March 24, 2005, the President of Uzbekistan granted customs privileges to construction enterprises for two years. The money saved in this way will be spent on modernization and technical re-equipment. A special extra budgetary fund has been established for the centralized funding of applied research and engineering developments in the area of applied research and engineering developments in the area of new technologies and production of highly effective construction materials.

As Erkin Akramov, Chairman of the Board of “Uzpromstroimaterialy” J. S. C. said: “The annual need for investment in the implementation of the Government Programme exceeds USD 100 million. The main stake is laid on the expansion cement production accounting for most of the output of marketable products and exports. Uzbekistan exports cement to all countries in the Central Asian region: Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan as well as to neighbouring Afghanistan. Last year Uzbekistan’s largest cement-making enterprise Kyzylkumcement OJSC (OAO) received the ISO-9001 International Quality Certificate, and this year the other enterprises are expected them as well.

Another three cement-producing facilities will be built in Surkhandarya and Djizak provinces and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. This will provide Uzbekistan with a stable sales market for 15 years.

QUESTIONS TO THE TEXT

1. What is the most dynamically developing sector in Uzbekistan’s economy?
2. What programme did the government approve for the sector’s development for 2005-2010?
3. How many investment projects will be introduced into production?
4. Where will the money saved be spent?
5. To what countries does Uzbekistan export cement?
6. Will this export provide Uzbekistan with a stable market for 15 years?

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

construction materials	строительные материалы	qurilish materiallari
investment projects	инвестиционные проекты	investision proyektlar
joint ventures	совместные предприятия,	qushma korxonalar
to intensify economic reforms	совершенствование экономических реформ	iqtisodiy reformalarni mukammallashtirish
modernization and technical re equipment	техническое перевооружение	texnik qayta jihozlash va zamonaviylashtirish
extra budgetary fund	внебюджетный фонд	byudjetdan nashqari fond
centralized funding	централизация финансов	mablag’ni (sarmoyani) markazlashtirish
the output of marketable products	производство товаров	tovar mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish.

UZBEKISTAN FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Financial services in Uzbekistan are intermediated by financial institutions which include banks, micro finance non-government organizations (MF. NYOs), credit

unions (Cus), and government and private non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs). Banks and CUs mobilize deposits from individuals and legal entities. (юридические лица)

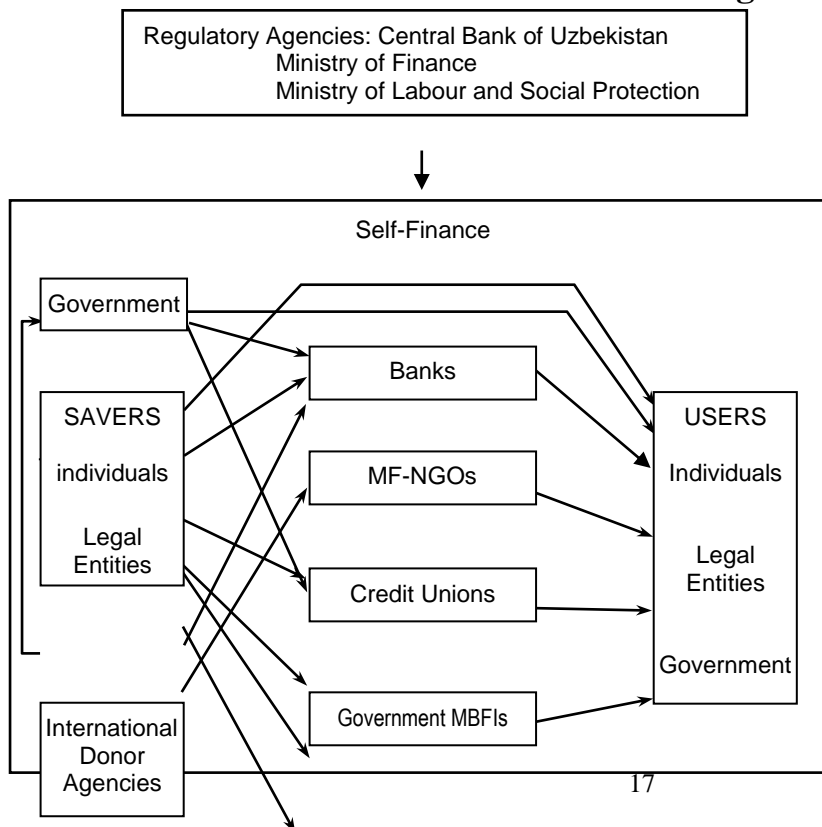
State-owned and controlled banks and NBFIs dominate (преобладают, доминируют) the rural financial system. In terms of both resources and clients are also the main conduits for government directed credit programs. In addition, international donor agencies provide resources to rural financial markets through micro finance institutions (MFIs) and domestic banks.

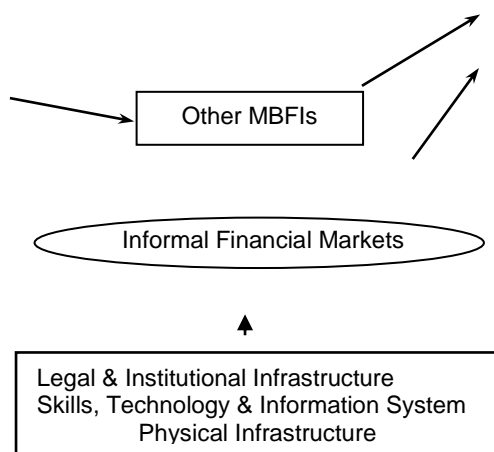
There are three major institutions that are involved in regulating and supervising financial institutions. The Central Bank of Uzbekistan (CBU) supervises and regulates banks and credit unions; the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, micro finance institutions; and Ministry of Ministry of Finance, other financial institutions such as leasing and insurance companies.

BANKING LAW

The banking system in Uzbekistan remains closely controlled by the state through a complex set of regulatory actions, decrees, proclamations and practices. The Banking Law defines banking operations, sets limits on the equity participation of every shareholder (i. e, not more than 35 percent of chartered capital), allows bank to determine their interest rates for loans and commission fees for services and bans anti-competitive behaviours by banks. Banks are conceived (задуманы) to be universal banks, which can undertake not only commercial banking functions but also investment and leasing functions as well. However, they are not allowed to engage directly in production, trade and insurance activities.

Figure. Rural Finance in Uzbekistan





Article 8 of the Bank Law guarantees secrecy of operations, accounts and deposits of clients, except under certain circumstances, such as when clients are being investigated for criminal offences (преступные нарушения).

However the same article provides that banks upon the request of tax authorities, must present necessary information about operations of their clients for control and correctness of tax payments.

Banks are exhorted to adopt international accounting standards (IAS)

The latest information indicates that 20 banks have been audited by international accounting (бухтерским) firms.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

financial services	финансовые обслуживания	moliyaviy xizmatlar
non government organization	нелегальные организации	no hukumat tashkilotlar
credit unions	кредитные объединения	kredit uyushmalari
deposits	фонды	jamgarmalar
legal entities	юридические лица	yuridik shaxslar
leasing	лизинг	lizing
insurance companies	страховые компании	sugurta kompaniyalari
shareholders	акционеры	aksiyadorlar
the chartered capital	уставной капитал	belgilangan mablag (sarmoya)
interest rates	процентные ставки	foizli stavkalar
loans	ссуды	ssudalar
tax authorities	налоговые учреждения	soliq tashkilotlari

QUESTIONS TO THE TEXT:

1. What do financial institutions of Uzbekistan include?
2. Where do banks and credit Unions mobilize their deposits?
3. Name three major institutions that are involved in regulating and supervising financial institutions in Uzbekistan.

4. Say a few words about Banking Law in Uzbekistan.
5. What does article 8 of the Banking Law guarantee?

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America is situated in the central part of the American continent. It is washed by the Pacific Ocean in the west and by the Atlantic Ocean in the east.

The area of the USA is over 9 million square kilometres. The USA borders on Canada in the North and on Mexico in the South. The population of the USA is over 250 million people. The official language is English.

There are the Cordillera and the Rocky Mountains in the West and the Appalachian Mountains in the East. Between the USA and Canada there are five Great Lakes, Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.

The longest river in the USA is Mississippi which flows into The Gulf of Mexico.

The USA has different climatic regions. The coldest regions are in the north. The south has a subtropical climate.

The capital is Washington. There are other cities: New York a financial and business centre, Boston with its three Universities, Chicago with its heavy industry, Philadelphia with its University and agricultural machines and locomotives. Detroit which an automobile industry, San Francisco which is a big port and has shipbuilding plants and at last Los Angeles in California with its modern industry. Not far from Los Angeles is Hollywood, the centre of film business. The USA produces more than 52% of world's corn, wheat, cotton and tobacco. The USA is a federal republic consisting of 50 states.

The President is the head of the state.

The main political parties are the Republican and Democratic.

Congress is the American parliament.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

washed by	омывается	yuvib turadi
borders on	граничит	chegaradosh
the Gulf of Mexico	Мексиканский залив	Meksika qo'ltigi
heavy industry	тяжёлая промышленность	og'ir sanoat
corn	кукуруза	makkajo'xori
wheat	пшеница	bugdoy
federal state	федеральное государство	federal davlat
agricultural machines	сельскохозяйственные машины	qishloq xo'jalik mashinalari.

QUESTIONS TO THE TEXT

1. Where is the USA situated?
2. What is the area of the United States?

3. How many Great Lakes are there in the USA?
4. How many states are there in the USA?
5. Say a few words about each city of the USA.
6. Who is the head of the state?

WASHINGTON

Washington is the capital of the USA. It has been the seat of the American government since 1800. George Washington the first president, choose the place, where the city now stands. Its population is over 3 million people. There is not much industry. Washington is on the left bank of the Potomac River. There are many places of interest. We can see the Lincoln memorial and the Washington Monument, the Library of Congress, The Capital, The White House which is the residence of the President, the National Gallery and many others.

The Capital is the seat of American Congress and it has 540 rooms. Pennsylvania Avenue connect the White House with the Capitol. The White House has 132 rooms. John Adams was the first president who lived there.

The National Gallery of Art is one of the finest picture galleries in America. It was opened in 1941 and has a large collection by the great masters from the 14 th to the 19 th centuries. Many tourists visit the National Gallery of Art, The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Washington City was founded in 1791. Not far from the city there is Mount Vernon, the former home of George Washington.

Abraham Lincoln was the president during the time of Civil War (1861-1865). This was the war between the Northern and Southern States. Lincoln became the leader of the North, but his life ended tragically. After the war two presidents' birthdays have been combined into one President's Day, which became a great holiday. It is celebrated on the third Monday in February.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

places of interest	достопримечательности	diqqatga sazovor joylar
White House	Белый Дом	oq uy
to connect	связывать	bog'lamoq
picture galleries	картинная галерея	suratlar ko'rgazmasi
Northern States	Северные Штаты	Shimoly shtatlar
Southern States	Южные Штаты	Janubiy shtatlar
the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	могила Неизвестного солдата	nomal'um Askar qabri
to celebrate	праздновать	nishonlamoq

QUESTIONS TO THE TEXT

1. What is the capital of the USA?
2. How many people live there?

3. What places of interest are there in Washington?
4. What is the seat of American Congress?
5. The National Gallery is one of the finest picture galleries in America, isn't it?
6. Say a few words about two great presidents of America.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln is the most famous example of the "American dream". Many Americans think in their country a man may rise from the lowest to the highest position in their land. That was exactly what Lincoln did.

He was born in 1809 in a small farm Kentucky. When Abraham was quite young, the family moved to Indiana. He hardly had any education he only learned to read and write and do simple arithmetic.

In 1830 Abraham went to Springfield, Illinois. There he became a clerk and worked hard to improve his education. In 1836 he became a lawyer.

He entered politics, too and in 1834 became a candidate to the Parliament of Illinois. He soon became a force in the political life.

1847 he went as a Congressman to the National Assembly (National Parliament).

Slavery was then a burning question in American politics. Many people in the Northern States wanted to abolish it, the Southern States opposed the abolition. The Southern said that it would mean economic ruin for them. The reason was that the prosperity of the South was based on cotton-growing, and only Negroes worked there.

The Southerners threatened that if the North didn't cease the fight against slavery, the Southern states would leave the Union. They wanted to form an independent "Confederacy".

In 1860 Lincoln was elected President of the USA. In 1861 seven states left the Union and elected their own President, Jefferson Davis. The confederacy was formed.

Lincoln was strongly against slavery and more strongly against the break up of the Union. In 1862 the American Civil War between the North and the South began.

At first war went badly for the North.

But Lincoln did not lose courage.

On April, 14 the President and his wife visited a theatre in Washington.

During the performance Lincoln was shot.

People admire Lincoln because he tried to preserve the nation. He is a symbol of American democracy.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

the "American dream"	«американская мечта»	"amerika orzusi"
to rise from the lowest	подняться из низов до	jamiyatning pastki
to the highest position	высшего положения в	tabaqasidan uyqori
	обществе	tabaqasiga ko'tarilish
to hardly have any	не получить почти никакого	deyarli hech qanday

education	образования	ma'lumot olmaslik
to improve one's education a lawyer	продолжить образование	o'qishni davom ettirish
the National Assembly	Национальная Ассамблея	Milliy Assambleya
slavery	рабство	qulchilik
prosperity	процветание	gullab yashnash

QUESTIONS TO THE TEXT

1. When was Abraham Lincoln born?
2. What education did he have?
3. When did he enter politics?
4. What was becoming a burning question in American politics?
5. What was Lincoln strongly against?
6. Why is he called a symbol American democracy?

DAY OF DEFENDERS OF MOTHERLAND

The 14th of January is the Day of Defenders of Motherland in Uzbekistan.

As you know, Uzbekistan is a sovereign, democratic republic. The state expresses the will of the people and serves their interests.

Uzbekistan is a peace-loving country. The Independence declared on the 31st of August in 1991 brought Uzbek people freedom and happiness.

No doubt that our economic and social development is possible in conditions of a stable peace.

Our state pays much attention to strengthening our country's defence and rising the combat preparedness of our Armed Forces.

Article 125 of Constitution adopted on the 8th of December, says that the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan are formed to defend the state sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the peaceful life and security of its citizens.

The structure and organizations of the Armed Forces are specified by law.

Many young people after finishing school join the Uzbek Army. Uzbek soldiers are on guard of peace and security of our Motherland. It is the duty of every Uzbek soldier to do everything possible to maintain the country's defence capacity at any adequate level. Defence of the Homeland and military service in the ranks of the Armed Forces are an honourable and sacred duty of Uzbek soldiers.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

Defenders of Motherland	защитники Родины	Vatan himoyachilari.
sovereign republic	суверенная республика	mustaqil respublika
strengthening defence	укрепление обороноспособности	mudofani mustahkamlamoq

combat preparedness	готовность к бою	jangga tayyor bo'lish
Armed Forces	Вооруженные Силы	Qurolli Kuchlar
territorial integrity	территориальная целостность	hududning yaxlitligi
security	безопасность	xavfsizlik
a soldier	солдат	askar
military service	военная служба	harbiy xizmat
an honourable and sacred duty	благородный и святой долг	sharafli va muqaddas burch.

QUESTIONS TO THE TEXT

1. What day do we celebrate the Day of Defenders of Motherland?
2. Is Uzbekistan a peace-loving country?
3. When was the Independence of Uzbekistan declared?
4. Does our state pay much attention to strengthening country's defence?
5. When do young people join the Uzbek Army?
6. What is the duty of every Uzbek soldier?

SPORTS IN OUR LIFE

People all over the world are fond of sports and games.

Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined. It makes for a healthy mind in a healthy body. Sport unites people of different classes and nationalities.

Among the sports popular in Uzbekistan are football, basketball, volleyball, tennis, boxing, kurash, wrestling, swimming, etc. A person can choose sports and games for any season, for any taste.

All necessary facilities are provided for young people in Uzbekistan, stadiums, sport grounds, football fields, swimming pools. Sport is paid much attention to in our educational establishments. Pupils and students have games in the open air.

The most capable sportsmen take part in Republican competitions, University Olympiads and Olympic Games. Many Uzbek athletes won medals and take prize place.

I like national kind of sport such as boxing, wrestling and kurash, kupkari but my favourite sport is boxing. As long as I can remember myself I was always keen on boxing. I love this sport with its traditions in Uzbekistan. The Uzbek boxing school is more than 80 years old. It was founded in the 1920-30 s by Sydney Jackson, an American, who preferred life in Uzbekistan. The Uzbek boxing school produced such outstanding athletes as Rufat Riskiev, Nikolay

Anfimov, Arthur Grigoryan and other brilliant masters of the leather glove, in wrestling-Dilshod Mansurov, Arthur Taimazov and others.

At the Olympic Games in Sydney, Australia Muhammadkadyr Abdullaev from Andijan and Utkurbek Haydarov won titles of Olympic champions.

In 2006 athletes from Uzbekistan at the 15 th Asian Games in Doha, the capital of Qatar won 39 medals. They will take part in Olympic Games in Beijing, China.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

to keep smb fit	быть в форме, быть в хорошем физическом состоянии	yaxshi jismoniy holatda bo'lmoq
facilities	сооружения	inshootlari, qurilmalar
to provide	обеспечивать	ta'minlamoq
sport grounds	спортивные поля	sport maydonlari
swimming pools	бассейны	suzish basseyni
physical training	физическое воспитание	jismoniy tarbiya
to win medals (titles)	завоевать медаль	medal yutmoq (unvon yutmoq)
to be keen on	фанат	ishqiboz bo'lmoq
take part in	участвовать	qatnashmoq
the number one	турнир за призовое место	birinchi o'rindagi turnir.
tournament		

QUESTIONS TO THE TEXT

1. What makes people healthy more organized and disciplined?
2. What are popular sports in Uzbekistan?
3. Is sport paid much attention to in educational establishments?
4. What is your favourite sport?
5. Name outstanding athletes in boxing, kurash, football, etc?
6. Where will the Uzbek sportsmen go to take part in Olympic Games?

THE LIBRARY OF OUR INSTITUTE

“Library is a temple of books”, -somebody said. And I fully agree with these wise words. Every person in our country elder than 14 years old, I'm sure, was at least one time in the library. The majority of young people has subscriptions to the libraries they like. The libraries not only give us a vast choice of books, but also offers excellent opportunities of having rest. As you know, I study at the Institute, so after our studies began, we had heard for a course of lectures about the institute library. We were told about the rules of using books we take from the library and about its catalogues. Having listened to this course, we passed an examination that showed everything we have learnt. Soon I had to visit our library the first time as I needed a text book on economics, I went downstairs (as the library is situated in the ground floor) and found a room I was searching for. But I didn't get the book immediately as it was many student there. So I waited for my turn. I asked to a librarian if I could get the book on economical theory. She answered affirmatively and soon brought me a

book which name was. Than the librarian asked me if it was for the first time I used the library's services.

I answered that it was true, and she suggest me to receive reader's ticket. I was interested to know what documents I had to provide for this. She told that she needed only my photo 3x4 sm and some money. Fortunately, I had picture with myself and two minutes later I was the owner of reader's ticket, which proves that I'm a real member of the institute library. So, that is my story about our library.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

a temple of books	храм книг	kitoblar hazinasi
the majority	большинство	ko'pchilik
Subscriptions	записываться в библиотеку	a'zolik
a vast choice	обширный выбор	kebg miqiyosdagi tanlov
to search	искать	izlamoq
Immediately	сразу	darhol, birdaniga

QUESTIONS TO THE TEXT

1. Have you ever visited to the library?
2. What can you see there?
3. What do the libraries give us?
4. Did you get the book immediately?
5. Do you have a reader's ticket?

Mundarija

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