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**HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL EDUCATION OF
THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN
NAMED AFTER MIRZO ULUGHBEK**

**METHODICAL TEXT-BOOK ON THE THEME OF
ALL ABOUT UZBEKISTAN**

Toshkent - 2008

Ushbu uslubiy qo'llanma nofilologik oiliy o'quv yurtlarining 1 va 2 bosqich talabalari uchun o'lkashunoslik materiali sifatida taqdim qilinadi. Asosiy vazifa o'lkashunoslik materiallari asocida mantiqiy fikrlash, fikrni ifodalash, takomillashtirish va og'zaki nutqni o'stirishdir. Talabalarda O'zbekiston to'g'risida to'liq ma'lumotlar olish uchun imkoniyat yaratadi. Matnlar ustida ishlash, yangi so'zlar qatori va savol – javob mashqlari mavjud. Bu mantiqan fikrlash uchun asos bo'la oladi. Muallif ushbu qo'llanmani ishlab chiqish jarayonida fan va texnikaviy qiymatga ega bo'lgan oson lisoniy mantlarni saralash muammosiga alohida e'tibor bergan.

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**NATIONAL ANTHEM OF THE REPUBLIC
OF UZBEKISTAN**

Poem by Abdulla Oripov
Translation by Ibrahim Yuksel

My country, sunny and free, salvation to your people,
You are warmhearted companion to the friends
Flourish eternally with knowledge and inventions,
May your fame shine as long as the world exists!

Refrain

These golden valleys-dear Uzbekistan,
Manly spirit of ancestors is companion to you!
When the great power of people became exuberant
You are the country that amazes the world!

Belief of generous Uzbek does not die out,
Free young children are a strong wing for you
The torch of independence, guardian of peace,
Just motherland is externally prosperous!

Refrain

These golden valleys-dear Uzbekistan,
Manly spirit of ancestors is companion to you
When the great power of people became exuberant
You are the country that amazes the world!

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

(Adopted by the Supreme Council on August 31, 1991)

Being full member of the International Association, the Republic of Uzbekistan takes part in the international relations as sovereign state, the object of International Law, the main goal of which is lasting peace, disarmament, demilitarization of its territory, elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, non-use of force and pressure, and first of all military forces when settling disputes and contradictions between sovereign states, as well as cooperation with states and solidarity with peoples in solving global problems of mankind.

From now on the Republic of Uzbekistan is governed by Constitution and Laws of the republic. The Republic of Uzbekistan declares itself open for signing equal and mutually beneficial agreements and contracts with all the partners without any preliminary terms.

The Republic of Uzbekistan guarantees equal political rights and opportunities of social-economic and cultural development to all the peoples living in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Striving for creation of human and democratic state which provides corresponding standard of living, protection of honor and dignity of each person living in its territory regardless of nationality, religious belief and social position; the Republic of Uzbekistan resolutely comes out against racism, chauvinism, nationalism, and against any attempts to restrict the rights of peoples. The Republic of Uzbekistan recognizes the primacy of International Law norms.

New words and word combinations:

**as well as;
attempt;
come out;
demilitarization;
dignity;
disarmament;
elimination;
equal and mutually beneficial
agreements;
first of all;**

**mass destruction;
non-use of;
nuclear weapons;
take part in;
racism;
regardless;
solve global problems;
sovereign state;
the main goal of**

Answer the Questions:

1. When was the declaration of independence of Uzbekistan adopted?
2. What does the Republic of Uzbekistan guarantee to all peoples of the republic?
3. What does the Republic of Uzbekistan resolutely come out against?
4. Does the Republic of Uzbekistan recognize the primacy of International Law norms?

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 8, 1992 at the 11th session of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 12th convocation.

According to Article 18 of the Constitution, all citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan enjoy equal rights and freedoms, and are equal before the law, without distinction of the sex, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, convictions, individual and social status. Any privileges may be granted solely by law and must conform to the principles of social justice. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, uniform citizenship is established throughout its territory (Article 21).

Citizenship in the Republic of Uzbekistan is equal for all regardless of the grounds of its acquisition. Foreign citizens and stateless persons, during their stay in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, are guaranteed the rights and freedoms in accordance with the norms of the international law (Article 23). Everyone is guaranteed freedom of thought, speech and convictions (Article 29)

New words and word combinations:

according to

acquisition

convocation

in accordance with

is established

privileges

solely

throughout

Answer the Questions:

1. When was the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted?
2. What kind of rights do all citizens of the Republic have?
3. By what may any privileges be granted?
4. What are all citizens of the state guaranteed?

THE NATIONAL FLAG OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

The National flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a symbol of state sovereignty of the republic. The National flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan represents the Republic of Uzbekistan on the international scene when visiting foreign countries by official delegations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as on conferences, world exhibitions, and sports competitions.

The National flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a right-angled colored cloth consisting of three horizontal strips: blue, white and green colors. Length of the flag is 250 cm, and width—125 cm. All strips of the flag are equal by the width and each is 40 cm. Along the edges of the white strip which is positioned in the middle of the flag, there are two red borders, the width of each is 2,5 cm.

On the top of the blue-colored part of the flag, on its right and left sides there are half-moon and twelve white five-pointed stars positioned to the rectangle with dimensions of 75x30 cm.

New words and word combinations:

**a right-angled colored
border
dimension
half
in the middle of
left
Length
moon**

**official delegations
rectangle
represent
right
star
strip
width**

Answer the Questions:

1. What is the state sovereignty of the republic of Uzbekistan?
2. Where does the National flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan represent the Republic of Uzbekistan?
3. How many colors are there in the flag?
4. What do twelve stars mean?

THE STATE EMBLEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

The new State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been elaborated on the basis of many centuries of national public experience of the Uzbek people.

The State emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan presents the image of the raising sun over the flourishing valley surrounded by a garland, compounded of the wheat ears from the right side and branched of cotton with opened cotton bolls from the left side. The eight-angled star is placed the Emblem symbolizing the unity and confirmation of the republic. The crescent and star inside the eight-angled star are the sacred symbols of the Moslems.

The legendary bird Semurg with the stretched wings is placed in the centre of the Emblem as the symbol of the national Renaissance. The entire composition aims on expression of the desire of the Uzbek people for peace, happiness and prosperity. Behind the composition there goes the inscription in the Uzbek language "Uzbekiston" written on the ribbon in the national colors of the flag of the Republic.

New words and word combinations:

**a garland
behind
compounded of
cotton bolls
elaborate
entire composition aims
flourishing valley
is placed
legendary bird
on expression of**

**on the basis of
public experience
raising sun
renaissance
ribbon
sacred
stretched wings
surrounded by
the desire of
wheat ears**

Answer the Questions:

1. How has the new State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan been elaborated?
2. What is the symbol of Moslems?
3. What does the State emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan present?
4. What is the symbol of the national Renaissance?
5. What is the eight-angled star symbolized?

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

The Republic of Uzbekistan occupies the territory of 447.4 thousand square kilometers and is situated in Central Asia. It borders on Kirghizia in the north-east, on Kazakhstan — in the north and north-west, on Turkme-nistan — in the south-west, on Tajikistan — in the south-east. In the south it borders on Afghanistan.

The territory of the country has a general inclination from south-east to north-west. In the south-west it is washed by the Aral Sea. The relief of the surface is divided into two unequal parts. The greater north-western part is a flat country and the smaller south-eastern part — foot-hills and mountains. The plains of Uzbekistan include a greater part of the Kyzylkum desert, the plain of the Amu-Daryo River, the delta of Zerafshan and Kashkadaryo, and the southeastern part of the Usturt plateau.

On the whole, the plains are favorable for rural economy on condition that they have enough water-supply and they will be used for irrigated agriculture and pastures. Most of the territory of Uzbekistan is occupied by plains (near four fifth of the territory). One of the main is Turanian plain. In the east and northeast of country are situated spurs of Tin-Shan and the Pamirs, here is the highest spot of country (4 643 m). There is one of the largest desert of the world – Kizilkums on the north of central part of the territory of Uzbekistan.

The foot-hills and mountainous parts of Uzbekistan include Tin Shan spurs and Hissar-Alai ranges. Among the ranges there are positioned the Ferghana Valley, Golodnaya Steppe, the valleys of Chirchik, Angren and Keles Rivers, the Zerafshan, Kitab-Sakhrisabs, and Surkhan Darya hollows, the axis of which are occupied by the plains of the corresponding rivers.

New words and word combinations:

occupies

axis

corresponding rivers

desert

foot-hills

highest spot

hollow

is situated

is washed by

mountainous parts

occupies

plain

range

spur

Answer the Questions:

1. Where is The Republic of Uzbekistan situated?
2. How many kilometers does its territory occupy?
3. What does it border on in the north-west?
4. Which countries does Uzbekistan border on?
5. What is Uzbekistan washed by in the south-west?
6. What kind of places does the plains of Uzbekistan include/
7. What is the largest desert of Uzbekistan?
8. What can you say about the Geographical position of the republic of Uzbekistan?

C L I M A T E

Climate of the country is mostly middle attitude desert-continental. Difference of temperatures depending on times of year is quite significant. Average January temperature goes lower than -6°C , but average of July rises higher than $+32^{\circ}\text{C}$. The amount of rainfall is little, that's why agriculture mostly depends on irrigation.

Uzbekistan is a sunny republic. The average number of hours of sunshine varies from 2,700 to 1980 in the North and up to 2,800-3,130 in the South. The climate of Uzbekistan is sharp continental. It is manifested in large amplitudes of day and night, summer and winter temperatures.

The annual precipitation on the most part of the territory of the Republic does not exceed 200-300 mm. In mountain regions the quantity of precipitation goes up sharply reaching 900-950 mm. The main part of precipitation – from 300% to 50 % falls on winter period. The length of the summer day is about 15 hours, in winter not less than 9 hours.

Majority of rivers of Uzbekistan are currently drying up, only Amu-Darya and Sir-Darya fall into the Aral Sea. There are several large artificial lakes in Uzbekistan, such as Chardarya reservoir. On plains dominates deserted vegetation, in mountains - steppes, wood, mountain meadows.

New words and word combinations:

annual precipitation
artificial lakes
average
continental
currently
depend on
deserted
difference
dominate
drying up
exceed
fall
higher
steppes
such as
than
that's why
vegetation
wood

irrigation.
length
lower
meadow
mostly
mountain
quantity
quite
reservoir
reservoir.
rise
sharp
significant

Answer the Questions:

1. How is the climate in Uzbekistan?
2. Do you think the climate in Uzbekistan is sharp continental?
3. How is the precipitation in spring?
4. What is the average temperature in January?
5. Which region is the hottest?
6. What do you know about the climate?
7. What can you say about the climate?
8. Do you like the climate in Uzbekistan? Why? Why not?

NATURAL RESOURCES

Republic of Uzbekistan has great production and is mineral potential, unique agricultural raw materials, significant volumes of half-finished items, got in the process of conversion, rich natural resources, and developed infrastructure.

Modern level of exploring useful minerals is connected with mastering richest deposits of noble, color and rare metals, all types of organic fuel - oil, natural gas and gas condensates, gray and half-coke coal, combustible schist, Uranus, many other types of raw materials useful for construction work. Broad complex of useful fossils, including near 100 types mineral raw materials is revealed on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, from which 60 are already in use in the public facilities.

Uzbekistan occupies leading places on confirmed stocks of such useful fossilized, as gold, Uranus, copper, natural gas, tungsten, potassium salts, phosphorus, kaolin not only in C.I.S., but also in the world. So, on stocks of gold republic occupies a fourth place in the world, but on the level of its mining seventh place, on stocks of copper - tenth - eleventh place; Uranus - seventh - eighth place, but on its mining-eleventh-a twelfth place.

Available stocks of mineral resources in its majority not only ensure acting mining complexes on the long prospect, but also allow to enlarge powers, newly organize a mining row most of the important useful fossilized - gold, Uranus, copper, lead, silver, lithium, phosphorus, potassium salts, agricultural chemistry ore and others.

New words and word combinations:

agricultural	noble
allow	ore
combustible schist	potassium salts
conversion	production
copper	rare
deposit	raw
developed	raw materials
enlarge	reveal
fossil	rich
is connected with	significant
item	silver
lead	tungsten
level	unique
lithium	Uranus
majority	volume

Answer the Questions:

1. What kind of minerals are there in Uzbekistan?
2. What place in the world does Uzbekistan occupy in producing gold?
3. Is Uzbekistan rich in minerals?
4. What kind of raw materials are revealed in the republic?
5. Are there any deposits of rare color metals?
6. What kind of mineral resources do you know?

FAUNA

Fauna of country highly varied: in the desert one can meet rare antelope Saygak and giant lizards, reaching lengths 1,5 m. In mountains haunts a snow leopard and rare types mountain goats.

THE POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Uzbekistan is a multinational country. Representatives of more than one hundred nations and folks live on its territory.

The official demographic statistics of Uzbekistan began in the year of 1897. Taking into account the fact that the population of the Bukhara Emirate and the Khanate of the Khiva had not been subjected to the general census in 1897 in the territory of the modern Uzbekistan there lived 373 thousand people. In 1990 the population of the country was equal to 21 mln people.

According to the general census of the population in 1989, the national structure is as follows: the Uzbeks make up 71.4%, the Kazakhs —4.1%, the Tajiks —4.7%, the Kirghizes — 0.9 %, the Turkmen — 0.6 %, the Tartars — 2.4 %, the Russians —8.3 %, the Ukrainians — 0.8, the Byelorussians — 0.1, the Koreans — 0.9 %, the Jews— 0.3 %, the other nationalities —5.5 %.

The rural population of Uzbekistan with a small exception is homogeneous; it consists of native people. According to the census of 1989, in the country there live: the Uzbeks —83.5%, the Kazakhs —4.1%, the Tajiks — 5.4%, the Kirghizes—1.3%, the Turkmen—0.8%,the Tatars—0.5%,the Russians—0.7%, the Ukrainians—0.1%, the Koreans — 0.3 %, other nationalities 1.7 %.

In towns according to the census of 1989 there are 53.7% of Uzbeks, the Kazakhs — 4.1 %,the Tajiks — 3.7 %,the Kirghizes— 0.3 %, the Turkmen —0.3%,the Tatars—5.1%, the Russians—19.5%,the Ukrainians-1.8%,the Belo-russians—0.3%, the Jews—1.2%,the Koreans-1.8%,other nationalities—8.2 %.

As to the reproduction of the population, conjugal relations play a great role in the family. The great proportion of the rural population, a high rate of marriage, a low level of divorce, a rather low state of migration are the major factors of high birth-rate in Uzbekistan which is one of the highest in the world.

In 1990 the birth-rate in Uzbekistan was 33.7 per mile, (for 1000 persons of population) death-rate — 6.1 per mile, the natural increase of the population was 27.6 per mile.

New words and word combinations:

as
birth-rate
census
conjugal
consist of
death-rate
divorce
exception
folks
high
homogeneous
increase

low
make up
marriage
native
per mile
rate
relations
rural
small
taking into account

Answer the Questions:

1. Is Uzbekistan is a multinational country?
2. How many people live in Uzbekistan?
3. How much percent nationality are Uzbeks?
4. Which nations mostly live in Uzbekistan?
5. What is the density?
6. Is Uzbekistan densely populated?
7. Which region in Uzbekistan is the most densely populated?
8. What do you think how much people live in Uzbekistan

LANGUAGE

The Uzbek language belongs to languages of the Turkish group and it is colloquial and written literary languages of the Uzbeks living mostly in Uzbekistan. After the disintegration of the USSR, and the declaration of the independence of Uzbekistan, the Uzbek language became the state one and the Russian language – the language of international communication.

New words and word combinations:

belong to
colloquial
communication
disintegration
international
literary

Answer the Questions:

1. Which group of languages does the Uzbek language belong to?
2. When did the Uzbek language become the State language?
3. What kind of language does Russian language become after disintegration of the USSR?
4. Which group of languages does the English language belong to?
5. What is the state language of Russia?
6. What is the state language of the USA?
7. What is the state language of Germany?
8. What is the state language of France?
9. Do you like to study languages?
10. What language can you speak?

EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN

The system of education in Uzbekistan is as follows: pre-school education, universal secondary education, out-of-school education, technical education, secondary special education. Pre-school establishments are formed by regional, city, rural khokimiats as well as (with their permission) by state enterprises and offices, collective farms and some social organizations. In accordance with "The Regulations on the Elementary School" providing universal education (1970), depending on the local conditions, junior schools (consisting of the first, second and third forms) and schools (consisting of the 1st up to 9th forms) have been organized.

«Secondary specialized education trains qualified workers for various branches of national economy. In Uzbekistan there are 247 such establishments which train skilled workers of 22 specialties for the most important branches of economy. The principal types of them are: technical schools (of industry, building, communication, transport, agriculture, economy, jurisprudence) and colleges (medical, pedagogical, musical, artistic, choreographic, theatrical and so on). The training in them have three forms of tuition: day-time, special – correspondence for pedagogies. The training is carried out with or without discontinuing work.

New words and word combinations

branch
carried out
correspondence.
discontinuing work.
elementary
enterprises
establishment
pre-school

in accordance with
junior
local conditions
regulations
secondary
The training
trains qualified
tuition
various

Answer the Questions:

1. What are pre-school establishments formed by?
2. How is the system of education in Uzbekistan organized?
3. What kind of specialists does the secondary specialized education train?
4. What kind of specialties of the secondary specialized establishments are there in Uzbekistan?
5. What are the principal types of them?

HIGHER EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN

Preparing specialists with the higher educational degree is realized in 63 educational institutions - universities, institutes and other educational establishments. The branches of central higher educational institutions are operating in regions of the republic.

According to the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "About the Education", since 1998 in the republic it is incorporated two-level preparation of the specialists with the higher education – Bachelors and Masters Level. Admission of the students to higher educational institutions is realized through state grants and contracts. From 2001 students started receiving educational credits.

In Uzbekistan targeted state policy is underway with the support of capable children and studying youth. The special centers and funds on showing talented youth girls were created. "Kelajak Ovozi", "Ulugbek", "Kamolot" were organized for education and experience the ability of the youth in leading foreign educational and scientific centers. In the institutes of the republic work 22228 teachers 42, 8% out of them with the rank of scientists.

New words and word combinations:

ability

admission of

branch

capable

establishment

experience

higher educational degree

incorporated

institution

target

Answer the Questions:

1. How many institutes and universities are there in Uzbekistan?
2. What kind of specialists does National University prepare?
3. Which higher-educational institutions prepare pedagogies?
4. How many levels are there in the higher-educational system?
5. What kind of special centers for talented students in Uzbekistan do you know?
6. What higher-educational institution do you study at?
7. Have you ever taken part in these contests? If yes, when? If not, why not?

SIGHTSEEINGS

TASHKENT

Tashkent - is one of the biggest ancient cities in Central Asia - the capital of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The first information about Tashkent as a city settlements is kept in the ancient east chronicles of the II century B.C., in the Chinese sources it's called Yuni; in the inscriptions of 262 years B.C. of Persian king Shopur I on "Kaabe Zoroastra" the oasis of Tashkent was called Chach.

Chach was a crossroads on the way of gold export, precious stones, spices and splendid horses to another towns and states. Today Tashkent, in translation from Uzbek standing for "Stone town" is a capital of modern Republic, keeping the evidence of future, the memory of many history events of Uzbekistan, - one of the biggest industrial center of Central Asia, with the population of over 2 million people.

Historical and architectural monuments of Tashkent:

- Medrese of Kukeldash (14th century),
- Mausoleum of Kaffal-Shashi (15th century),
- Architectural ensemble of Hazrati (Saint) Imom (16th century),
- Medrese of Abul Kasim (19th century),
- Medrese of Barak-han (16th century).
- The Mosque of Juma (Friday) (19th century),
- The museum of Amir Temur - masterpiece of modern architecture,
- The Square of Amir Temur,
- The Square of Freedom,
- The Square of Friendship of Nations,
- The Monument of Courage,
- The Square of Hasti Imom,
- The Mosque of Tilla Sheyh,
- The Square of Hadra,
- Mausoleum of Sufi Ota.

SAMARKAND

The history of Samarkand - numbers of about 2500 years, and architectural monuments referring to the time of governing dynasty of Timurids' has such as importance as architectural masterpiece of ancient Egypt, Chinese, India, Greece and Rim. Historical and architectural monuments of Samarkand

- The ancient settling of Afrosiyab (8th century B.C.),

- The Observatory of Ulugbek (1428-1429),
- Architectural ensemble of Shohi Zinda,
- The Mosque of Hazrati (Saint) Hizr (in the middle of 19th century),
- The Mosque of Bibi - Hanum (1399-1404),
- Medres of Ulugbek (1417-1420),
- Medres of Sher -Dor (1619-1635/36),
- Medres of Tillya - Kori (1647-1659/60),
- Bazaar of Chorsu (four water)(end of 18th century)
- Mausoleum of Ruhabad (1380th),
- Mausoleum of Ak - Saray (white shed)(1470),
- Mausoleum of Gur - Emir (1404),
- The Mosque of Namozgoh (17th century),
- Mausoleum of Ishrat Xona (1464),
- Ensemble of Hoja Ahror (15-20 century),
- Mausoleum of Chulpan Ota (1430-1440),
- The Cemetery of Hoja Abdu Darun (15th -19th century),

BUKHORO

On Sanskrit the Bukhoro means "abbey", which was a big commercial center on the Great Silk Road whenever. Bukhoro -"The city of museum", proposes more than 140 the architectural monuments of the middle Ages. Such ensembles as Poi - Kalan, Kosh Madras, mausoleum of Ismail Samoni, minaret of Kalyan and others built 2300 years ago, today they are attracting the great attention of tourists. The famous poets like Narshahi, Rudaki Dakiki and others have played the important role in development of Buhara.

Historical and architectural monuments of Buhara

- The Ark (11th -20th century),
- An Ensemble of Bola - Hauz (in the beginning of 18th -20th century),
- Mausoleum of Samani (9th -10th century),
- The Cemetery of Chashmoi - Ayub (1380 or 1384/85),
- Medres of Abdulla - han (1596/98),
- Medres of Madari - han (1556/57),

- The Mosque of Baland (High) (in the beginning of 16th century),
- An Ensemble of Gaukushon (the mosque, minaret, medrese (16th century)),
- Honaka of Zaynutdin Hodji (1555),
- An Ensemble of Poi - Kalon (12th - 14th century),
- An Ensemble of Labi -Houz (16th -17th century),
- Medres of Kukel'dash (1568/69),
- Hanaka of Nodir Divanbegi (1620),
- Medres of Ulugbek (1417),
- Medres of Abdulaziz Han (1652),
- The Mosque of Bola Hauz,
- Mausoleum of Sayfiddin Buharziy (the second half of 13th -14th century),
- Mausoleum of Buen Kuli Han (the second half of 14th -15th or 16th centuries),
- The Mosque of Namazgoh (12th -16th centuries),
- Hanaka of Fayzabad (1598/99),
- The Mosque of Chor-Minor (four column)(1807),
- The Palace of Emir of Buhara "Sitorai Mohi Hossa" (in the end of 19th the beginning of 20th century),
- Chor-Bakr - the burial place of shih Jubaeri family (1560/63)

HIVA

Mystical city Hiva succeeded to keeping its exotically shape of eastern city in the ancient parts of Ichan-Kala, where disposed numerous of architectural monuments.

Historical and architectural monuments of Hiva

- Ichan-Kala: The Mosque and Medrese of Said-bay (end of 18th - beginning of 19th centuries),
- It's around the gate of Polvan Darboza,
- Medrese of Allakulihan (1834/35),
- Medrese of Kutlug-Murad-Inak (1804/12),
- Bridge and Caravansary of Allakulihan (19th century),
- Medres of Abdulla Han (1865),
- The Mosque and Palace of Anush Han (1657),

- Tosh-Hayli (the stone lot)(of Allakulihan) (1830/36),
- Ok mechet (the white mosque) (1832/42),
- The Mosque and Minaret of Juma (1788/89),
- Mausoleum of Said Alauddin (14th century),
- Medres of Muhammad Amin Han (1851/52),
- Minaret of Kalta Minor (1855),
- Kun'ya-Ark (1868/88),
- Minaret of Tura-Murat-Tur (1888),
- Medres of Muhammad Amin Han (1871),
- Medres of Shirgaziz han (1718/20),
- The Mosque of Boglandi (19th century),
- Medres of Arabhan (1838)

New words and word combinations

abbey

ancient

attract

dispose

ensemble

event

evidence

exotically shape

great attention

important

inscription

monument

mystical

oasis

precious

propose

spice

splendid

succeed

Answer the Questions:

1. In which regions in Uzbekistan are there more sightseeing?
2. What kind of city is Toshkent?
3. What kind of city is Samarqand?
4. What kind of city is Hiva?
5. What kind of city is Bukhoro?
6. Have you ever been in these cities?
7. How did Toshkent become "Stone town"?
8. Which anniversary did Samarkand celebrate lately?
9. Which anniversary of Toshkent shall we celebrate this year?
10. Which monument of these cities do you like best?

ECO-TOURISM

The development of eco-tourism in the country plays the important role in the positive process of social-economic and ecological changing. As practice shows that eco-tourism - it's positive eco-business that permitting to extend the number of work places in the majority of regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, restore and keep of the natural ecosystems, that shows the necessity of widely spreading of eco-tourism in Central Asia.

Taking into consideration above, the majority of tourist organizations has worked out the ecological turns on Uzbekistan and also there were set up the organizations which works directly in the development of eco-tourism in the country. One of such organization is the "Ecosan-tur" Center, which was established in according with the recommendation of The First International Conference "Eco-tourism and Great Silk Road", which have been taking place under the aegis of International "Ecosan" Fund, Fund named by Fredric Albert (FRG) and "Uzbektourism" National Company. In the development of Center activities the specialists of tourist's branches, from organizations of Uzbekistan nature conservation and other countries of Central Asia, consultants are involved. The business structures, functioning in the regions-objects of eco-tourism and the organs of local authority and also local self-governing organs have attracted

The development activities of the Center promotes conformed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1999 year - The Development program of tourism in Uzbekistan on the period to 2005 year. The marketing measures on safely intact and purposeful use in protected zone, natural monuments coming into the world heritage of cultures and histories entered to this program.

New words and word combinations

aegis
consideration
directly
heritage
intact
involve
majority
measure
necessity
permit
positive

process
promote
protected zone
purposeful
safely
spread
to be set up
to extend
to take into consideration
widely

Answer the Questions:

1. What kind of role does the eco-tourism play in the life of our country?
2. Where and why does the developing of eco-tourism play an important role?
3. What shows the necessity of widely spreading of eco-tourism in Central Asia?
4. What kind of Funds on eco-tourism do you know and what their tasks are?
5. What kind of specialists is involved in the development of the Center activities?
6. Which organs have also attracted?
7. What is your main idea on the developing of eco-tourism?

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS IN UZBEKISTAN

According to the Law on holidays in the Republic of Uzbekistan there are have been fixed 8 days – off (non-working days) out of which 2 days are international Holidays (New Year and Women's Day). As for the rest of the holidays it is possible to say the following:

Navrous holiday (day of vernal equinox) is celebrated on the 21st of March. It is one of the ancient universal holidays of farmers, cattle — breeders, working people who have a rest on the day of spring's coming, the time of nature's awakening, flourishing, welfare, abundance.

The Day of Memory and Honor is celebrated on the 9-th of May. It is the holiday of victory over fascism in the war 1941-1945. Independence Day is celebrated on the 1st of September, holiday of declaration of independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Constitution Day is celebrated on the 8-th of December, the day when the fundamental Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan — Constitution was adopted.

The most important Moslem holidays are widely celebrated "Rouza-Hayit" (Iyd-a-Fitr) the day when fasting ends (uraza) which lasts the whole nine month of the Moslem calendar-Ramadan. During Ramadan fasting ends the believers must abstain from eating, drinking, pleasure, recreation in the day time and should devote the day to work, prayer, reading of Koran. "Kourban-Hayit" (Iyd-al-Adha) is sacrificing animals. These holidays are held under the badge of declared by Islam norms of belief, morals and ethics, peace, kindness, charity, sympathy.

New words and word combinations:

abs ten
abundance
as for the rest
awaken
belief
cattle — breeders
charity
devote
drinking
eating
ethics
fasting ends
fix
flourishing

is celebrated
kindness
memory and honor
moral
non-working days
peace
pleasure
possible
prayer
recreation
should
sympathy
welfare
widely

Answer the Questions

1. How many non-working holidays have been fixed in Uzbekistan?
2. What kind of international holidays are there?
3. When is the Day of Memory and Honor celebrated?
4. When and how is Independence Day celebrated?
5. When do we celebrate Constitution Day?
6. When do we celebrate the most important Moslem holidays?
7. What kind of working – day holidays do you know?

NAVRUZ

March 21 is the holiday of Navruz. In cities, towns and villages people of Uzbekistan celebrate Navruz, the eastern New Year, which is a holiday that celebrates the awakening of nature, and promotes friendship, fraternity and cultural and historical traditions.

March 21 is the spring equinox, meaning that day is equal to night everywhere on the planet. Our ancestors considered this day the beginning of the astronomical year. Uzbek scientists and poets of the past wrote that Navruz was celebrated long, long ago. During the Arab invasion of Central Asia, Navruz was prohibited, but after the downfall of the Arab Caliphates in the 9th and 10th centuries it was revived again.

Young and old prepare for Navruz in a flurry of spring cleaning, washing, scrubbing, painting and decorating of homes. A week before the holiday many people of Uzbekistan take part in a republic-wide khashar (voluntary, unpaid work performed collectively). In honour of the holiday, new gardens are planted and machinery for cultivation is prepared for field work. A lot of money is donated to the Navruz fund. Navruz is also a holiday of mercy and absolution. On this day people forgive one another their old offences and visit lonely and disabled, people trying to do whatever they can for those who need their care.

Families with many children and pensioners receive gifts and allowances. Navruz is also a holiday of youth, beauty and creativity. The streets, squares and parks of the towns and cities are beautifully

decorated and full of music, songs and laughter. Dozens of professional ensembles demonstrate their skills. Women cook a wide variety of delicious foods such as palov, shashlik, naryn, khasyp and manty. The choice of cakes, sweetmeats, jam and fruit is unbelievable. But the king of all these holiday dishes is sumalak, a high-calorie stew of germinated wheat, the making of which is a compulsory element in the Navruz festival.

Usually the women of the neighborhood take part in the cooking. Only the best of cooks are entrusted with the important task of making sumalak. Jokes, songs and fun accompany the process of cooking. Sumalak is boiled for more than 24 hours in big cauldrons, the bottoms of which are covered with washed river stones and nuts. According to custom, those who get a stone when the dish is served in plates or cups will be fortunate in the coming year and their dreams will come true. While the women are cooking sumalak, the men of the neighborhood are often cooking halim, another traditional dish. It is made by boiling milk, veal, sheep, wheat and flour in a cauldron. It is also boiled for 24 hours. When it's hot, it is very tasty.

New words and word combinations:

absolution	cooking
accompany	creativity
allowances	cultural
ancestors	custom
beauty	decorating
boiling milk	demonstrate
cauldron	disabled
cleaning	dish
considered	dreams will come true

entrusted	mercy
equinox	neighborhood
flour	old offences
flurry	painting
forgive	prohibit
fortunate	receive
fraternity	revive
friendship	scrubbing
fruit	sheep
fun	skills
germinated	songs
gifts	spring
high-calorie	spring
historical	stew
invasion	their
high-calorie	traditions
historical	unbelievable
invasion	variety
jam	villages
jokes	visit
king	veal
lonely	washing
made by	wheat
meaning	youth

Answer the Questions:

1. What kind of holiday is Navruz?
2. When is it celebrated?
3. How are Uzbek people celebrate Navruz holiday?
4. Is Navruz Day nonworking holiday?
5. How do Uzbek people prepare for Navruz?
6. What kind of dishes is cooked in Navruz holiday?
7. What is the king dish considered on that day?
8. Is Navruz celebrated in other countries?
9. What do people do on Navruz Day?

ECOLOGY

The Aral Sea is one of the largest internal water non-dischargeable reservoirs in the world which was formed as the result of inflow of two large rivers of Central Asia— Amudarya and Sirdarya. In former times not less than 50—55 billion cubic metres of fresh water ran into it, that is why salt content of water was only 9—10 gm per litre. As the result, it was rich in fish including fresh-water fish. Being located between two Central Asian deserts — the Karakum and the Kizilkum — it played the role of stabilizer preventing the formation of new deserts. In addition, it played definite role in land reclamation being a natural reservoir for salt transported by river and collector-drainage effluent from all irrigated land.

In recent 20—25 years as the result of intensive development of irrigated farming, industry and everyday services the inflow of river water into the Aral Sea sharply decreased; water level reduced by 14 meters, and salinity increased 3 times. The sea was divided into, two reservoirs — the big and small one — and lost its fishing and transportation value. The former bottom of the sea (about 30 thousand sq km) requires urgent measures on soil stabilizations; otherwise it becomes the object of intensive wind erosion and salt spreading.

The problem of preservation of the Aral Sea became not only the internal Central Asian problem but international, as well. UNESCO and other international organizations and charitable societies got interested in this problem. For a long time the scientists from Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan carefully study the problem. At present, a single conception is being developed. The idea is to preserve the Aral Sea or at least to decrease to the maximum the negative consequences of drying out. An important point in solving the Aral Sea problem is a development of productive forces of the region including the investment of foreign capital.

New words and word combinations:

**As the result
as well
between
capital
charitable
desert
fish
foreign
forces
reservoirs
salt content
societies
stabilize
that is why
to decrease
was rich**

**got interested in
include
inflow
investment
locate
negative
productive**

Answer the Questions:

1. How was Aral Sea formed?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What kind of role does it play in the life of the people?
4. What is the reason of drying it out?
5. What was done and is being done of preserving the Aral Sea?
6. What is the important point of solving the Aral Sea problem?

SPORTS IN UZBEKISTAN

For many centuries, Uzbek nation has been famous for its strongest palvans (wrestlers) and legendary equestrians, which contributed to create national types of sports in Uzbekistan, such as Kurash, Belbogli-kurash, Turon, and Boyqurgan.

The Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan created a great opportunity for national sports, which are some of cultural inheritance offilm Uzbekistan in the sphere of physical culture and sports, to be presented to the world.

Generally, each nation has its own national sports where the certain sport is initiated. Speaking of Japan, in the sports world, it associates as the country of judo, karate, and sumo. China is the country of Wu-shu; Korea - 4g taekwondo and serum; USA - baseball and basketball. Like the other countries in the world, Uzbekistan associates as the country of kurash, belbogli kurash, turon, and boyqurgan.

Today, national sports achieved a great popularity not only in Uzbekistan, but also all over the world. One of the initial achievements was that Kurash, Belbogli-kurash, Turon, and Boyqurgan received international status and being included to Asian Games.

Furthermore, there was established the International Kurash Association, and in as many as 50 countries across the world were established regional federations of Kurash. Today, Kurash is just about to be included to the list of Olympic sports. Since 1999, across the world, there have been being held number of world championships in this type of sport. Some of the most famous and active world Kurash champions are as follows:

Bakhrom Avazov, Kamol Muradov, Makhtumquli Makhmudov, Abdulla Tangriyev and so on.

Conducting international competitions in Belbogli-kurash and single combat - Turon contribute to preparation of holding the initial world championship in the near future. The presence of national types of sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan in world arenas enabled the country to be at a closer glance of the world and present its invaluable cultural heritage

New words and word combinations:

achieved
arenas enabled
be famous for
closer glance
competitions
conducting
contribute
create
cultural
equestrians
furthermore

generally
great
heritage
inheritance
invaluable
legendary
list
opportunity
physical culture
popularity
sphere

Answer the Questions:

1. What is Uzbek national sport?
2. What kind of sport is Kurash?
3. Where is baseball and basketball initiated?
4. What kind of sports are initiated in Japan?
5. What kind of world sports-champions do you know?
6. What kind of famous sportsmen do you know?
7. What is your favorite sport?
8. Who is your favorite sportsmen?
9. Do you like sports?
10. Do you go in for sports?

REGIONS AND DISTRICTS OF UZBEKISTAN:

THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

The Republic of Karakalpakstan (the former Karakalpak Autonomous Republic) on January 9, 1992 adopted the status of the sovereign Republic of Karakalpakstan.

The Republic of Karakalpakstan is located on the lower reaches of the Amudarya river, occupies the North-Western part of the Kyzylkum desert, the South-Western part of the Usturt plateau and the delta of the Amudarya river. The Southern part of the Aral Sea is on the territory of the Republic.

The area of Karakalpakstan makes 38% of the territory of Uzbekistan. However, despite such an impressive territory, Karakalpakstan is one of the most thinly populated regions. There are 1543,3 thousand inhabitants here (as of January, 2002). That is the reason of low indices of population density. In this respect Karakalpakstan gives way to all regions (except the Navoi region). If, in average, there are 56,2 people per km² in Uzbekistan, then in Karakalpakstan this index includes 9,3 people which is caused by relatively unfavorable climate conditions.

The main part of the population inhabits the coastal lines of the Amudarya river, and there are less populated settlements in the desert areas. Karakalpakstan borders on Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, the Bukhara, Khorezm and Navoi regions. The capital of Karakalpakstan is Nukus.

The Republic of Karakalpakstan includes 15 rural districts (the Amudarya, Beruni, Bozatauz, Kanlikul, Karauzyak, Kegeyli, Kungrad, Muynak, Nukus, Tahtakupir, Turtkul, Khojeyli, Chimbai, Shumanay, Ellikkala districts) and 12 towns (Nukus, Beruni, Buston,

Kungrad, Manghil, Muynak, Takhiatash, Turtkul, Chimbai, Khalkabad, Khojeyli6 Shumanay).

New words and word combinations:

area	inhabitants
average	less populated
climate	plateau
coastal line	reason
condition	relatively
delta	respect
despite	settlements
here	such
however	territory
impressive	thinly populated
indices	unfavorable

Answer the Questions:

1. When was Karakalpakstan founded?
2. Where is Karakalpakstan situated?
3. How many districts and towns are there in Karakalpakstan?
4. How much is the territory of Karakalpakstan?
5. What is the centre of Karakalpakstan?
6. What is the population of Karakalpakstan?
7. What is the weather like in it?
8. In which region are you from?
9. What is the main thing in Karakalpakstan?

ANDIJAN REGION.

The Andijan region was founded on March 6, 1941. It is located in the Western part of the Fergana Valley. In the North-East and the South the region

borders on Kyrghyzstan, in the West - on the Fergana region, in the North-West - on the Namangan region. In the area dimensions, the Andijan region takes the last, the 13th place, giving way to Karakalpakstan and all other regions of Uzbekistan. Its area is equal to 4.2 thousand km², which includes less than 1 % of the area of the country. In the number of population the Andijan region takes the 4th place. It includes 2253.5 thousand people.

Thus, in the density of population it is the leader among the regions of Uzbekistan. In average, there are 536.5 people per km . It means that in density of population it outnumber the average republican index (56.2) almost ten times. 1 /3 of the population in the region live in town settlements. The central city of the region is Andijan. It is one of the oldest cities of the Republic with the population of 334.3 thousand people.

The Andijan region consists of 14 rural districts (the Andijan, Asaka, Balikchi, Bulakbash, Buz, Jalalkuduk, Izbaskan, Ulugnar, Marhamat, Oltinkul, Pakhtaabad, Khojaabad, Shakhrihan, Kurgantepa districts) and 11 towns (Andijan, Asaka, Khanabad, Shakhihan, Karasu, Akhunbabaev, Paytug, Marhamat, Pakhtaabad, Khojaabad, Kurgantepa). Andijan city is the center of the region.

New words and word combinations:

borders on
area dimensions
last
equal
thus
leader

among
almost
outnumber
consists of
rural

Answer the Questions:

1. When was Andijan founded?
2. Where is Andijan situated?
3. How many districts and towns are there in Andijan?
4. How much is the territory of Andijan?
5. What is the centre of Andijan?
6. What is the population of Andijan?
7. What is the weather like in it?
8. In which region are you from?
9. What is the main thing in Andijan?

BUKHORO REGION.

The Bukhoro region is one of the first regions formed on the territory of Uzbekistan. It was founded on April 15, 1938. The region is situated in the South of Uzbekistan and occupies the biggest sandy part of the Kyzylkum desert. It borders on Karakalpakstan, Khorezm, Navoi, Kashkadarva regions and in the south - on Turkmenistan.

Primarily, the area of the Bukhoro region was big -144.3 thousand km . When the Navoi region was established, a considerable part of lands was departed to the Bukhoro region. At present, the area of the Bukhara region is equal to 40.3 thousand km . According to this index it takes the third place, giving way to Karakalpakstan and the Navoi region. The population is 1460.6 thousand people - that takes the ninth place. One third of the population live in towns. The density of population is 36.2 people per km².

The Bukhoro region consists of 11 rural districts (the Bukhoro, Vobkent, Jondor, Kagan, Olot, Peshku, Romiton, Shofirkon, Koroulbozor, Korakul, Gijduvon districts) and 11 towns (Bukhoro, Kogon, Gijduvon, Gallaasiyo, Vobkent, Olot, Gazli, Romiton, Shofirkon, Korakul, Koroulbozor). The administrative center of the region is the city of Bukhoro.

New words and word combinations:

density
giving way to
is situated in
part
sandy
was founded

Answer the Questions:

1. When was Bukhoro founded?
2. Where is Bukhoro situated?
3. How many districts and towns are there in Bukhoro?
4. How much is the territory of Bukhoro?
5. What is the centre of Bukhoro?
6. What is the population of Bukhoro?
7. What is the weather like in it?
8. In which region are you from?
9. What is the main thing in Bukhoro?
10. What is Bukhoro famous for?

FARGHONA REGION.

The Farghona region is included into the three regions located in the Ferghana Valley - a pearl of Central Asia.

The region was founded on January 15, 1938. It is in the East of Uzbekistan and occupies the Southern part of the Farghona Valley. The Farghona region borders on Kirghizstan in the South, on Tojikistan in the West, on the Namangan region in the North and on the Andijan region in the East. The area of the region is not big - 6,7 thousand km . The region takes the second place in the number of population and gives way only to the Toshkent region There are 2741.6 thousand inhabitants. 1947.6 thousand, i.e. 71 % of people live in rural places.

The Farghona region takes the second place in the density of population after the Andijon region. There are 409.2 people per km .The Farghona region includes 15 rural districts (the Boghdod, Beshariq, Buvayda, Danghara, Yozyovon, Oltiariq, Okhunboboev, Rishton, Sokh, Toshloq, Uchkopriq, Farghona, Furqat, Uzbekistan, Quva districts) and 9 towns (Farghona, Marghilon, Qoqand, Quva, Quvasoy, Beshariq, Khamza, Rishton, Yaypan). Farghona is the administrative center of the region.

New words and word combinations:

districts

pearl

valley

Answer the Questions:

1. When was Farghona founded?
2. Where is Farghona situated?
3. How many districts and towns are there in Farghona?
4. How much is the territory of Farghona?
5. What is the centre of Farghona?
6. What is the population of Farghona?
7. What is the weather like in it?
8. In which region are you from?
9. What is the main thing in Farghona?

JIZAKH REGION.

The Jizakh region is relatively a young region. It was founded on December 29, 1973 to improve and increase development of industry and agriculture, to efficiently use the existing reserves of the land that formerly used to be the desert and to improve the life of the people.

The Jizakh region borders on Kazakhstan in the North, on Tajikistan in the South, on the Samarkand region in the West and on the Syrdarya region in the East. The area of the region is equal to 21.2 thousand km² (about 4.5% of the total area of Uzbekistan), its population -1011.1 thousand people. The population density is 47.7 people per km². 30.1% of the population resides in towns and 69.9% are rural people.

The central city of the region is Jizakh. In the aim of hastening social-economic developing of southern parts of Khavast and Boyovut districts of the Sirdarya region, which adjacent to the Jizakh region, to promote efficacy of guidance, to improve transport and other services for population, to make good conditions for everyday needs of citizens.

After looked through an appropriate proposal of the Cabinet of Ministers the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan accepted the Decree "On making an administrative-territorial district Yangiabad in the Jizak region". April 15, 1999. The area of a new Yangiabad district with a part of Khavast and Boyovut districts of Sirdarya region is 717.4 sq.km.

There are 12 rural districts (the Arnasoy, Bakhmal, Dostlik, Jizakh, Zarbdor, Zafarobod, Zomin, Mirzachol, Pakhtakor, Forish, Ghallaorol, Yangiobod districts) and 7 towns (Jizakh, Dostlik, Dashtobod, Gagarin, Pakhtakor, Marjonbuloq, Ghallaorol). Among 7 towns of the region Jizakh is the oldest "veteran" city. The other towns are young, appeared on the map of the region during the last 25 years.

New words and word combinations:

accept
agriculture
appropriate proposal
development
guidance
hastening
improve
increase
industry
looked through
needs of citizens
region
reside
young

Answer the Questions:

1. When was Jizakh founded?
2. Where is Jizakh situated?
3. How many districts and towns are there in Jizakh?
4. How much is the territory of Jizakh?
5. What is the centre of Jizakh?
6. What is the population of Jizakh?
7. What is the weather like in it?
8. In which region are you from?
9. What is the main thing in Jizakh?

KASHKADARYO REGION.

The Kashkadaryo region is located in the Southern part of Uzbekistan, in the valley of the Kashkadarya river and in the Western outskirts of the Pamiro-Alay mountains. The region was founded on January 20, 1943. In January 1960 it was abolished and merged with the Surkhondarya region. On February 7, in 1964 it was formed a new.

The Kashkadaryo region occupies the area of 28,6 thousand km². The region borders on Tajikistan in the East, on the Surkhondarya region in the East and the South-East, on Turkmeniston in the South and the South-West, on the Bukhara region in the West and the North-West, on the Samarqand region in the North.

The Kashkadaryo region includes 14 rural districts (Baharistan, Dehkanabad, Kasbiy, Kitab, Kasansay, Muborak, Nishon, Usmon Yusupov, Chiroqchi, Shakhrisabz, Yakkabogh, Qamashi, Qarshi and Guzar districts) and 12 towns (Qarshi, Shakhrisabz, Kitab, Koson, Muborak, Tallimarjon, Yangi-Nishon, Chiroqchi, Yakkabogh, Qamashi, Beshkent, Ghuzor).

The population of the region consists of 2257 thousand people, 25,2% of which are townspeople. There are 78.9 people per km. The administrative center of the region is the city of Qarshi.

New words and word combinations:

abolished

administrative center

outskirts

merged

mountain

Answer the Questions:

1. When was Kashkadaryo founded?
2. Where is Kashkadaryo situated?
3. How many districts and towns are there in Kashkadaryo?
4. How much is the territory of Kashkadaryo?
5. What is the centre of Kashkadaryo?
6. What is the population of Kashkadaryo?
7. What is the weather like in it?
8. In which region are you from?
9. What is the main thing in Kashkadaryo?

KHORAZM REGION.

The Khorazm region was founded on January 15, 1938. It is in the North and West of Uzbekistan, and occupies some part of the Aral and Caspian lowlands. The Khorazm region like Karakalpakstan is the remotest region of Uzbekistan. It borders on Karakalpakstan in the North and East, on Turkmenistan in the South and West, on the Bukhoro region in the South and East. The Khorazm region takes the 11th place in the area dimensions - 6,1 thousand square kilometers (a bit more than 1% of the total area of Uzbekistan).

The population of the region is equal to 1371.8 thousand people, 23.3% of which reside in towns. The population density is high - 224.9 people per km². The Khorazm region consists of 10 rural districts (the Boghot, Gurlan, Urgench, Khiva, Khanqa, Shovot, Yangiariq, Yangibozor, Qoshkopir, Khazorasp districts) and 3 towns (Urgench, Pitnak, Khiva). Urgench is the central city of the region. Its population is equal to 139 thousand people.

New words and word combinations:

a bit more
dimensions
remotest

square

Answer the Questions:

1. When was Khorazm founded?
2. Where is Khorasm situated?
3. How many districts and towns are there in Khorazm?
4. How much is the territory of Khorazm?
5. What is the centre of Khorazm ?
6. What is the population of Khorazm?
7. What is the weather like in it?
8. In which region are you from?
9. What is the main thing in Khorazm?

NAVOIY REGION.

The Navoiy region is the youngest region of Uzbekistan. It was founded on April 20, 1982 in order to improve development of the production and use of natural, industrial and agricultural resources more efficiently, to solve the problems in the fields of education, healthcare, culture and to satisfy other needs of the population. A number of districts and cities of the Bukhara and Samarkand regions were included into this region. By the Decree issued on September 6, 1988 the Navoiy region was abolished and by the Decree issued on January 28, 1992 it was established anew.

The region is located in the center of Uzbekistan and occupies the biggest part of the Kyzylkum desert. It borders on Karakalpakstan in the West, on Kazakhstan in the North, on the Jizakh region in the East, on the Samarkand region in the South and East, on the Kashkadarya and Bukhara regions in the South.

The Navoiy region is the biggest in the country and takes the 1st¹ place, among the other regions (gives way only to Karakalpakstan). Its area is 111.0 thousand km. But it takes just the 11

place in the population density (798.7 thousand people, 40.2% of which live in town settlements). The density of population is very low - 7, 2 people per km . It is the lowest index among the other regions of Uzbekistan.

The Navoiy region includes 8 rural districts (the Kanimeh, Navbahor, Navoi, Nurota, Tomdi, Uchquduq, Khatirchi, Qiziltepa districts) and 6 towns (Navoi, Zarafshon, Uchquduq, Nurota, Qiziltepa and Yanghiobod). Navoi is the administrative center and it appeared on the map of the country in 1958.

New words and word combinations:

abolished
culture
education
fields
healthcare
issue
natural

other
production
satisfy
solve
use

Answer the Questions:

1. When was Navoiy founded?
2. Where is Navoiy situated?
3. How many districts and towns are there in Navoiy ?
4. How much is the territory of Navoiy ?
5. What is the centre of Navoiy?
6. What is the population of Navoiy?
7. What is the weather like in it?
8. In which region are you from?
9. What is the main thing in Navoiy?

NAMANGAN REGION.

The Namangan region is included into the three regions of the Fergana Valley. The region is not big -7,4 thousand km², but the nature of this small region is rather attractive: the Chatkal and Kurama-mountains, sands of the Central part of Fergana, the Syrdarya, Karadarya, Narin rivers, streams full-flowing in spring and autumn and getting dry in summer.

The Namangan region borders on Kyrghyzstan in the North, on the Tashkent region in the North and West, on Tajikistan in the West, on the Fergana region in the South and on the Andijan region in the South and East.

The Namangan region was founded on March 6, 1941. On January 25, 1960 it was abolished and its area was split between the Andijan and Fergana regions. On December 18, 1967 the Namangan region was formed a new.

The population of the region is equal to 1988.7 thousand people 37.6 % of which live in towns and 62.4% - in rural places. The population density is 268.7 people per km². Namangan is the central city of the region.

The region includes 11 rural districts (Kasansay, Mingbulok, Namangan, Narin, Pap, Turakurgan, Uychi, Uchkurgan, Chartak, Chust, Yangikurgan) and 8 towns (Namangan, Kasansay, Pap, Uchkurgan, Chartak, Ghust, Khakkulabad and Turakurgan).

New words and word combinations:

between
rather
split

Answer the Questions:

1. When was Namangan founded?
2. Where is Namangan situated?
3. How many districts and towns are there in Namangan ?
4. How much is the territory of Namangan?
5. What is the centre of Namangan ?
6. What is the population of Namangan?
7. What is the weather like in it?
8. In which region are you from?
9. What is the main thing in Namangan

SAMARKAND REGION.

The Samarkand region is situated in the central part of the country, in the basin of the middle stream of the Zarafshan river. The region was founded on January 15, 1938. The area of the Samarkand region is 16,8 thousand km . The region borders on the Navoi region in the North and North-West, on the Jizak region in the North and North-East, on the Kashkadarya region in the South, and with the Republic of Tajikistan in the South-East.

The central part of the region is blooming oasis, which stretches in a narrow line from the East to the West between the spars of the Zarafshan and Turkiston mountain chains. The main area of irrigation lands is located here.

The Samarkand region takes the first place among the regions of the republic, in quantity of population - there are 2758.4 thousand people. There are 164.2 people per each km .

There are 14 districts in the region (the Bulungur, Jambay, Ishtihan, Kattakurgan, Narpay, Nurabad, Akdarya, Payarik, Pastdargom, Pahtachi, Samarkand, Toyloq, Urgut and Qoshrobot districts) and 11

towns (Samarkand, Kattakurgan, Qqtosh, Urgut, Bulungur, Jomboy, Juma, Ishtikhon, Nurobod, Poyariq, Chelak). Samarkand is the biggest and central city of the region. From 1924 to 1930 Samarkand was the capital of Uzbekistan.

New words and word combinations:

basin

blooming

narrow

oasis

quantity

spars

stretches

which

Answer the Questions:

1. When was Samarkand founded?
2. Where is Samarkand situated?
3. How many districts and towns are there in Samarkand ?
4. How much is the territory of Samarkand ?
5. What is the centre of Samarkand ?
6. What is the population of Samarkand?
7. What is the weather like in it?
8. In which region are you from?
9. What is the main thing in Samarkand?

SURKHONDARYO REGION.

The Surkhondaryo region is the southern part of our country. It borders on Tajikistan in the East, on Turkmenistan and the Kashkadarya region in the West and the North -West, on Afghanistan in the South, along the shore-line of the Amudarya river.

The Surkhondaryo region was founded on March 6,1941. The population is equal to 1805.0 thousand people. 19.7 % of which live in town settlements, the others - in rural places. The area of the region is 20,1 thousand km . There are 89.8 people per each km .

The Surkhondaryo region consists of 14 rural districts (the Angor, Bandikhon, Boysun, Denou, Jarkurghan, Muzrobod, Oltinsoy, Sariosiyo, Termez, Uzun, Sherobod, Shorchi, Qiziriq and Qumqorghon districts) and 8 towns (Termiz, Denou, Boysun, Jarkurghon, Sharghun, Sherobod, Shorchi, Qumqorghon). Termiz is the administrative city of the region.

New words and word combinations:

along

shore-line

Answer the Questions:

1. When was Surkhondaryo founded?
2. Where is Surkhondaryo situated?
3. How many districts and towns are there in Surkhondaryo ?
4. How much is the territory of Surkhondaryo?
5. What is the centre of Surkhondaryo ?
6. What is the population of Surkhondaryo?
7. What is the weather like in it?
8. In which region are you from?
9. What is the main thing in Surkhondaryo?

SIRDARYO REGION.

The Sirdaryo region is relatively one of the youngest regions of Uzbekistan. It appeared on the map 37 years ago - on February 16, 1963 to open up arid lands of the Hunger Steppe, to further improve economy and culture of this area.

The region is located on the left bank of the Sirdaryo river as it flows out from the Farghona valley. The Sirdaryo region borders on Kazakhstan in the North, on the Toshkent region in the East, on Tojikistan in the South and on the Jizakh region in the West. The area of the region is 4,3 thousand km . It takes next to the last place, leaves behind only the Andijon region.

The population is also the smallest one - only 660.8 thousand people. From the total number of population more than 32% live in town settlements, the others reside in rural places. There are 153.7 people per each km .

The Sirdaryo region consists of 14 rural districts (the Bayaut, Guliston, Mehnatobod, Mirzaobod, Oqoltin, Saykhunobod, Sirdaryo, Khovost, Sharof Rashidov districts) and 5 towns (Guliston, Bakht, Sirdaryo, Shirin, Yangiyer). Guliston is the central city of the region.

New words and word combinations:

further

leaves behind

map

only

total

Answer the Questions:

1. When was Sirdaryo founded?
2. Where is Sirdaryo situated?
3. How many districts and towns are there in Sirdaryo?
4. How much is the territory of Sirdaryo ?
5. What is the centre of Sirdaryo ?
6. What is the population of Sirdaryo?
7. What is the weather like in it?
8. In which region are you from?
9. What is the main thing in Sirdaryo?

TOSHKENT REGION.

The Toshkent region is the capital region of Uzbekistan. It was founded on January 15, 1938. It occupies 15,6 thousand km² (including the city of Tashkent) which makes up more than 3,5% of the total area of Uzbekistan.

The region is located in the Northern and Eastern parts of Uzbekistan. It borders on Kazakhstan in the North, on Kyrgyzstan and the Namangan region in the North and East, on Tajikistan in the South and on the Syrdarya region in the West.

As it was mentioned before, the area of the Tashkent region occupies the small part of Uzbekistan, but it takes a leading part in the population number. The population of the region (including the city of Tashkent) is 4560.3 thousand people about one fifth part of the inhabitants of Uzbekistan.

The Toshkent region is one of the most densely populated regions of the Republic, giving way only to the Andijon and Farghona regions. In average 292.3 people are per each km. together with Toshkent city.

There are 15 rural districts in the region (the Bekobod, Boka, Bostonliq, Zangiota, Angren, Ohangaron, Parkent, Pskent, Toshkent, Chinoz, Yuqori-Chirchiq, Yangiyol, Orta-Chirchiq, Qibray, Quyi-Chirchiq districts) and 17 towns (Toshkent, Angren, Olmaliq, Ohangaron, Bekobod, Chirchiq, Yangiobod, Yangiyol, Boka, Ghazalkent, Oqqurghon, Parkent, Pskent, Keles, Chinoz, Toytepa, Dostobod). Toshkent is the central city of the region.

New words and word combinations:

**before
mention**

Answer the Questions:

1. When was Toshkent founded?
2. Where is Toshkent situated?
3. How many districts and towns are there in Toshkent ?
4. How much is the territory of Toshkent ?
5. What is the centre of Toshkent ?
6. What is the population of Toshkent?
7. What is the weather like in it?
8. In which region are you from?
9. What is the main thing in Toshkent?
10. Which anniversary of Toshkent will we celebrate next year?

TOSHKENT

Toshkent is the capital of an independent Republic of Uzbekistan. It is a very old city. It was founded more than 2000 years ago. The city is located, at the foothills of Tin Shan mountain range lies in the Chirchiq river valley. The population of the city has already grown up to more than 2000000 people.

There are several monuments and historical buildings of Moslems such as Kokaldash madrasah and Barak-khan mosque which were built in the 16th century. Tashkent has now become the most modern city of Uzbekistan which has new avenues, squares, high buildings and fountains. The city is flourishing as never before. The transport facilities are good enough: there are buses, trolley-buses, trams, taxis, underground, railways with several beautiful metro stations decorated with traditional Uzbek culture.

Toshkent is the educational and scientific centre of Uzbekistan where there are a lot of universities, institutes, schools, special secondary schools. The city has the republics academy of sciences which unites dozens of research institutes. As cultural centre there are many libraries, theatres, film studios, TV centers and cinema houses. In the field of economy its industrial establishments which produce cotton fabric, textile machinery, electrical equipment, cotton harvesters and others are well known not only CIS but in the world also.

Toshkent is often called a city of peace and friendship. For a very short period of time Tashkent became well known in the world as the capital of the new sovereign, independent state. Numbers of summit talks are held; in Tashkent. A lot of embassies and representations of many international organizations, companies and firms are opened in our city.

New words and word combinations:

cinema houses

**CIS – Commonwealth
of independent States**

cotton

cotton fabric

decorate

electrical equipment

embassies

film studios

friendship

libraries

open

peace

representation

scientific

textile machinery

theatre

TV

center

**harvesters
independent**

Answer the Questions:

1. When was Toshkent founded?
2. How much is the population in Toshkent?
3. Where is Toshkent situated?
4. What kind of city is Toshkent?
5. Which anniversary of Toshkent do we celebrate this year?
6. Do you like Toshkent?

THE AMU DARYO AND THE SIR DARYO

The last expedition to the basin of two great rivers of our republic the Amu daryo and Syrdaryo has conducted analyses of these rivers and a number of canals. The waters from the cotton fields flows into the canals which these feed two great rivers. Because of the large amount of chemical products and other kinds of pollution the water in the rivers has made a lethal affection on their flora and fauna.

In one section of the Amu-Bukhoro canal the high humidity zone extends from one to two kilometers into the desert. On its way the canal loses half of the water, if not more. The expedition has its analysis in autumn when the water level is lowest. It is higher in summer, when the water flows faster, resulting in an even greater filtration. Swamps and lakes have just appeared that are absolutely useless to man.

All these man-made basins have raised the ground water and fertile lands become salinated. And now the lands in the cotton-growing regions are so polluted with chemicals and all kinds of fertilizers that they can yield nothing.

A large group of writers, journalists and scientists have studied various areas of the basins of the Amu Daryo right from the glaciers in the Pamirs. They looked into the causes and consequences of the dangerous ecological situation in the Aral Sea basin. The members of the expedition have analyzed the results and came to the conclusion that this tragedy demands quick and decisive measures. The scientists of different fields are busy now with searching the ways from this situation.

New words and word combinations:

affection

amount

basin

busy

conduct

dangerous

different

ecological

expedition

extend

faster

fauna

feed

fertilizer

filtration

flora

high

humidity

last

lethal

pollution

salinated

search

situation

their

zone

Answer the Questions:

1. What did the expedition do in the basin of the two great rivers?
2. What do the two great rivers feed?
3. What pollutes the two great rivers?
4. What are the results of man's activity?
5. What kind of lands became salinated?
6. Who has studied various areas of the basin of the Amu Daryo and the Sir Daryo?

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF UZBEKISTAN

AMIR TEMUR

In the middle of 14th century a fight for independence against Mongols empire which had begun in Khuroson reached Movarounnahr. The main reason of the fable of Mongols empire was the fight of Central Asian people for their freedom.

In this fight the great leader of his people and military leader Amir Temur made his great contribution. He spent all his life and activity to fight against evil and oppression, to finish the battles between Khans and Beks and to establish a strong centralized State. His name was known not only in Turon but al l over the world.

He became famous statesman and great leader of Uzbek people. Amir Temur was born on April 9, 1336 in the village of Hojailghor near Shahrissabs . His father was authoritative rich man whose name was Amir Taraghay

His mother - Teguna was noble woman. So he was well educated in his family. He was strong and handsome. As his father was rich man he had many servants. When he was 12 years old he began to rule over them and besides that he knew to protect the property and how to own it. In his early years he was interested in State affairs and military activities.

He spent much time to a military training and getting the secular education. When he was a fellow he took part in the wars between the various land owners. He was courageous horse-rider and he knew military affairs very well. During one of the battles his leg and hand were wounded.. His hand fully recovered soon but his leg stayed being lame.

New words and word combinations

against
all
authoritative
battle
battles
begun
contribution
courageous
empire
evil
fable
fight
freedom.
fully
great
hand
handsome.
his
how
lame

leader
leg
life
military
military affairs
noble
oppression
own
recovered
rich
rule
rule over
servant
soon
spent
strong
them
various
wounded

Answer the questions?

1. Why did the peoples of Central Asia fight against Mongols empire?
2. What did he devote all his life for ?
3. What kind of statesman was he?
4. Why was he famous for in the world?
5. Where was his imperia?
6. What kind of state did he organize?
7. How well did he rule his state?
8. What kind of fighter was he?

ALISHER NAVOI

Alisher Navoi is a great poet, statesman and the founder of Uzbek literature was born in Herat, on the 9th of February 1441. Soon Alisher Navoi became a very famous poet. He was active for many years in the social life of Temur's state which was torn by endless wars after the death of Temur. Alisher Navoi got a very good education for those days. He knew all poetic forms, but he liked only true poets. Navoi wrote mostly in Turkic and he used Persian very little.

Navoi was well-known as a literary scholar. He supported poets, scientists, artists. He was a great master of fine arts and knew how to handle a painter's brush himself. He was a very good architect, and designed many schools, hospitals, inns, bridges, roads and channels.

Navoi's poems in old Uzbek were collected into four parts, which were called "Char Devon". His poems in Farsi were collected and called "Devoni-Foni". His most important work is of, course the 'Quintuple', five poems written between 1483 and 1485.

The first, "Khairat-ul- Abror" is a philosophical work.

The second poem is "Farkhad and Shirin"

The third is "Layly and Majnun"

The fourth is "Seven Planet" It consists of 7 short novels around a common theme; the quarrel of kind of King Bahrom and his beloved Dilorom

The fifth is "Saddy Iskandary"

Alisher Navoi spent his last years in Herat. His last book "Mahbub - al-qulub " which was written in prose, are very popular with the Uzbek people to this day. Alisher Navoi died on the 3rd of January in 1501.

His works have entered the treasury of world literature and have been translated into many languages.

New words and word combinations:

after
architect
artist
bridge
brush
death
designed
endless
fine arts a
founder
great
handle
inn
literary
literature

master
Persian
poet
prose
quintuple
road
scholar
statesman
support
torn by
treasury
true
war
was born
well-known

Answer the Questions:

1. What kind of poet was A.Navoi?
2. When and where was he born?
3. What kind of works of him do you know?
4. In which languages did he write his works?
5. Why was he well-known as a literary scholar?
6. What is his the most famous work?
7. What did he do for Uzbek people?
8. When did he die?

APPENDIX

Shartli qisqartmalar:

adj. adjective – sifat
adv. adverb – ravish
n. noun – ot
v. verb – fe'l
conj.conjunction – bog'lovchi
prep.preposition – predlog
part.participle – sifatdosh
pl.plural –ko'plik

A

a bit more	sal ko'proq
abbey	n. abbatlik, monastir
ability	n. qobiliyat
absolution	n. tenglik, ozodlik
abstain	v. tiyilmoq (yeyishdan)
abundance	n.mo'l-ko'ichilik
accept	v. qabul qilmoq
accompany	v. yigilmoq
according to	adv. –ga ko'ra
achieve	v. erishmoq, achieved erishdi
achieve	v. erishmoq,~d erishgan
acquisition	n. ega bo'lgan; o'ziga qarashli
activities	n. faoliyat
administrative center	administrative markaz
admission of	n. qabul (oily o'qev yurtiga)
adopt	v. qabul qilmoq
aegis	n. himoya
after	prep.dan keyin
against	prep. qarshi, qarshi tomon
agreement	n. kelishuv, bitim
agreements	teng va o'zaro foydali bitimlar
agriculture	n. qishloq xo'jaligi
agriculture	n. qishloq xo'jaligi

aim	n. maqsadga yo'naltirmoq
all	adv. hamma, barcha
allow	v. ruxsat bermoq
allowances	n. pl. bu yerda: yordam pullari
almost	adv. deyarli
along	prep. bo'ylab, orqali
among	prep. orasida, o'rtasida
amount	n. son (qism)
ancestors	n. avlodlar
ancient	adj. qadimiy
angle	n. bu yerda (qirra)
annual precipitation	yillik yog'ingarchilik
appropriate	n. mavjud
architect	n. arxitektor
area	n. maydon
article	n. maqola, modda (konstitutsiyada), artikl
artificial	n. sun'iy
artist	n. san'atshunos
as	conj. xuddy ...dek, sifatida, shuning uchun
as for the rest	bu yerda: qolganlari
as the result	natijada
as well as	bundan tashqari, nafaqat
attempt	n. urinish
attitude	n. du yerda: holat
attract	v. o'ziga tortmoq
available stocks	mavjud zahira
average	adj. o'rtacha
awaken	n. uyg'onish
axis	n. o'rtasi, markaz, o'qi

B

basin	n. havza
battle	n. urush
be divided into	bo'lingan
be connected with	v. bilan bog'liq bo'lmoq
be famous for	bilan mashhur bo'lmoq

be famous for	bilan mashhur bo'lmoq
be set up	v. tashkil qilinmoq
be situated	joylashmoq
be washed by	yuvilib turadi
beauty	adv. go'zallik
begin	v. boshlamoq
begun	begin ga qarang
behind	prep.orqasida
belief	n. e'tiqod, n.imon-ishonch
belong to	v. ga tegishli bo'lmoq
between	prep. o'rtasida,orasida
birth-rate	tug'ilishning o'sishi
blue	adj. moviy
boiling milk	qaynagan sut
border	n.chegara, ~ on v. chegaralanmoq
branch	n. shox, (masalan paxtaning g'o'zalari), soha
bridge	n. ko'pruk
build built	v. qurmoq
built	build ga qarang
busy	adv.. band
but	adv. biroq
C	
capable	adv.iqtidorli, qobiliyatli
capital	n. poytaxt
carried out	v. olib borilmoq
cattle — breeders	n.chorvador
cauldron	n. doshqozon
census	n. ro'yxatga olish v. ro'yxatga olmoq
center	n. markaz
change	v. o'zgartirmoq
charitable	n.muhtojlarga yordam beruvchi
charity	n.rahm-shavqat
cinema houses	n. kino-teatr

cinema houses	n. kino-teatr
CIS Commonwealth of Independent States	Mustaqil davlatlar hamdo'stligi
citizen	n. fuqaro ~ship adv. fuqarolik
cleaning	g. tozalash
climate	n. iqlim
closer glance	v. yaqinroqdan nazar tashlamoq
coal	n. ko'mir
coke --	n. kokc . (toshko'mir , neft va torfdan havosiz qizdirib tayyorlangan qattiq yoqilg'i), v. kokslamoq
colloquial	n. nutqiy
color	adj. rang
combustible	adj. yonuvchi
come out	v. bu yerda: kelisha olmaslik
communication	n. aloqa, kommunikatsiya
competition	n. musobaqa
competitions	n. musobaqalar
competitions	n.pl. musobaqalar
compounded of	v. qo'shilgan
condition	n. sharoit
conduct	v. o'zini tutmoq
conducting	n.o'zini tutish
conformed by	v. kelishilgan holda
conjugal	adj. er-xotinlik
consider	v. hisoblamoq
consideration	n. hisobga olmoq
consist of	v. -dan tashkil topmoqd
consisting of	v. -dan tashkil topmoq
continental	n. mo'tadil
contradiction	n. ziddiyat, qarama-qarshilik
contribute	v. hissa qo'shmoq
contribution	n. hissa
conversion	n. o'tish (bir jarayondan boshqasiga)
conviction	n. e'tiqod
convocation	n. chaqiriq

cooperation	n. hamkorlik
copper	n. mis
correspond	v. mos kelmoq; ~ing g. mos kelish
correspondence	n. sirtqi
corresponding rivers	boshlanayotgan daryolar
cotton	n. paxta
cotton bolls	paxta chanoqlari
create	v. yaratmoq
creativity	n. yaratuvchanlik
crossroad	n. kesishgan yo'l
cultural	adv. madaniy
culture	n. madaniyat
currently	adv. hozirda
custom	n. odat

D

dangerous	adj. xavfli
death	n. o'lim
death-rate	o'lim darajasi
declare	v. xabar bermoq, e'lon qilmoq; ~tion deklaratsia
decorate	v. bezak solmoq, bezamoq
decorating	n. bezak solish
decrease	v. qisqartirmoq
demilitarization	n. qurolsizlanish
demonstrate	v. namoyish qilmoq
depend on	v. -ga bog'liq bo'lmoq
deposit	n. deposit, zahira
desert	n. qumlik
desert-continental	quruq- mo'tadil
deserted	n. qumli
designed	adv. bezalgan
developed part.	rivojlangan
development	n. rivojlanish
devote	v. bag'ishlamoq
difference	adv. farq

difference	adv. farq
different	n. har xil
dignity	n. manfaat
dimension	adv. o'lcham
directly	adv. to'g'ridan to'g'ri
disabled	n. notavon o'jiz, ishga yaroqsiz
disarmament	n. qurolsizlantirish
discontinuing work	ishdan ajralmagan
dish	n. idish
disintegration	n. parchalanib ketmoq
dispose	v. joylashmoq, tayyorlamoq
dispute	n. bahs, munozaralar
distinction	adv. farqlik, aniqlik
districts	n.pl. tuman
divorce	n. ajralish
dominate	v. bosib olmoq, egallamoq
dreams will come true	orzular ro'yobga chiqadi
drink	v. ichmoq, ~ing n. ichish
dry up	v. qurib ketmoq (suvsizlashmoq)
during	prep davrida, mobaynida

E

each	pron.har
east	n.sharq ~ern adv. sharqiy
eat	v. yemoq
ecological	adj. ekologik
edge	adv. chekkasi
education	n. ta'lim
elaborate	n. ishlab chiqmoq
electrical equipment	elektr asboblari
elementary	n. boshlang'ich
elimination	n. bu yerda: taqiqlash
embassies	n.pl. elchixona
empire	n. imperia
endless	adv.bitmas, tugamas
enjoy	v.rohatlanmoq, mamnun bo'lmoq

ensemble	n. ansambl
enterprises	n. korxonalar
entire composition	tolliq kompozitsiya
entrusted	n. buyuriladi
equal	adj. teng
equal and mutually beneficial	teng va o'zaro foydali
equinox	n. tenglashish (kun bilan tun)
establish	v. asoslash, tashkil qilmoq
establishment	n. muassasa
ethics	n. etika
event	n. hodisa, voqea
everyone	prep. har bir, hamma
evidence	n. topilma v. guvohlik bermoq (o'tnisdan)
evil	n. dushman
exceed	n. oshmoq, oshib ketmoq
exception	conj. -dan tashqari
exhibition	n. ko'rgazma
exotically shape	ajoyib taassurot
expedition	n. ekspeditsiya
experience	n. tajriba
export	v. eksport qilmoq
extend	v. kengaytirmoq
extend	n. kengaytirmoq

F

fall	n. kuz fasli
fascism	n. fashizm
faster	adj. tezroq
fasting	g. och yurish, ovqat yemaslik
fasting ends	tiyilish (biror narsadan, ya'ni ro'za tutish)
fauna	n. hayvonot dunyosi
favorable	adv. qulay
feed	v. ovqatlantirmoq
fields	n.pl. dalalar
fight	n. kurash v. kurashmoq

fight	n. kurash v. kurashmoq
film studies	film studiyalari
fine arts	n. nafis san'at
first of all	eng avvalo
fish	n. baliq, v. baliq ovlamoq
fix	v. tuzatmoq
flora	n. o'simlik dunyosi
flour	n. un
flourishing	g. gullab-yashnash
flourishing valley	gullayotgan vodiya
flurry	n. yangilanish
folks	n. elatlar
following	adv. quyidagi
foot-hills	n. tog' etagi, adirlar
for	prep. uchun
force	n. kuch
foreign	n. tashqi, chet
forgive	v. kechirmoq
fortunate	n. baxtli, omadli
fossil	n. qazilma
founder	n. asoschi
fraternity	n. qarindoshchilik rishtalarini bog'lash
freedom of thought	viydon erkinligi
freedom.	n. ozodlik
friendship	n. do'stlik
friendship	n. do'stlik
fruit	n. ho'l meva
fuel-oil	yoqilg'i moy
full	adv. to'la
fully	adv. to'la
fun	n. qiziqchilik
furthermore	adv. bundan tashqari

G

garland	n. o'ram
generally	adv. umuman

fight	n. kurash v. kurashmoq
film studies	film studiyalari
fine arts	n. nafis san'at
first of all	eng avvalo
fish	n. baliq, v. baliq ovlamoq
fix	v. tuzatmoq
flora	n. o'simlik dunyosi
flour	n. un
flourishing	g. gullab-yashnash
flourishing valley	gullayotgan vodiya
flurry	n. yangilanish
folks	n. elatlar
following	adv. quyidagi
foot-hills	n. tog' etagi, adirlar
for	prep. uchun
force	n. kuch
foreign	n. tashqi, chet
forgive	v. kechirmoq
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fully	adv. to'la
fun	n. qiziqchilik
furthermore	adv. bundan tashqari

G

garland	n. o'ram
generally	adv. umuman

geography	n. geografiya
germinated	n. ko'kartirish, o'stirish
gifts	n. sovg'a
giving way to	yo'l ochib
global	n. global, umumjahon
go lower	pasaymoq
got interested in	v. qiziqib qolmoq
great	adj. yirik, buyuk
great attention	katta e'tibor
Great Silk Road	Buyuk Ipak Yo'li
green	adj. yashil
guarantee	v. kafolatlamok

H

half	adj. yarim
half-coke coal	yarim kokslangan ko'mir
hand	n. qo'l
handle	n. sop, tutqich, dasta
handsome.	adj. chiroyli, kelishgan
healthcare	n. sog'liqni saqlash
held hold	-ga qarang
here	adv. bu yerda, bu yoqqa
heritage	n. meros
high	adj. baland
high-caloric	yuqori kaloriyalı
higher educational degree	oliq ma'lumot darajasi
his	pron. uning
historical	n. tarixiy
hold held	v. o'tkazmoq
hollow	n. bo'shliq
homogeneous	adj. bir jinsli
honor	n. qadr-qimmat, obro'-e'tibor
how	pron. qanday qilib, qanday
	~well. qanchalik yaxshi; ~much qanchalik yaxshi; ~much qancha; ~many nechta.

however adv. harqalay
human n. inson; ~ity adv. insoniy

I

important n. muhim
impressive adv. ta'sirli
improve v. oshirmoq
in accordance with ta'qdim qilinganidek
in the middle of o'rtasida
in the upper of tepasida
inclination n. qiyalik
include v. o'z ichiga olmoq
incorporated n. birlashgan
increase n. ko'payish v. ko'paymoq
increase v. kuchaytirmoq
independent n. mustaqil
individual adv. individual, shaxsiy
industry n. sanoat
inflow v. quyilmoq (daryo)
inheritance n. meros
inn n. mehmonxona, karvonsaroy
inscription n. yozuv
inside prep. ichkarisida
institution n. muassasa
intact adj. zararsiz, butun
international n. xalqaro
invaluable adv. bebaho
invasion n. bosqin
investment n. mablag' kiritish
involve v. taklif qilmoq, o'z ichiga
olmoq
iron n. temir
irrigate v. sug'ormoq, ~tion. n.
sug'orish
is celebrated nishonlanadi
is situated in joylashmoq
issue n. nashr

jam	n. murabbo
jokes	n. hazil-mutoyiba, askiya
junior	n. kichik yosh
justice	n. odillik, adolatlilik, haqqoniylik

K

kaolin	n. kaolin, oqgil
keep kept	v. saqlamoq
kept	keep ga qarang
kind	adv. tur, xil, nav
kindness	mehribonlik
king	n. qirol, katta, bahaybat
king	n. qirol, shoh
lake	n. ko'l

L

lame	n. cho'loq, oqsoq
large	adj. katta
last	n. oxirgi v. davom etmoq
last	v. davom etmoq
law	n. qonun
lead	n. oltinli qum
leading ~er	n. yetakchi
leaves behind	ortda qoldirmoq
left	adv. chap tomon
leg	n. oyoq
legendary	adv. afsonaviy
legendary bird	afsonaviy qush
length	adj. bo'yi
less populated	aholisi kam
level	n. daraja
libraries	n. pl. kutubxonalar
life	n. hayot
like	v. yoqtirmoq, yaxshi ko'rmoq
list	n. ro'yxat ~ v. ro'yxat qilmoq

list	n. ro'yxat ~ v. ro'yxat qilmoq
list	n. ro'yxatga olmoq, n.ro'yxat
literary	n. adabiy
literary	adv.adabiy
literature	n. adabiyot
lithium	n. litiy (ximiyaviq element)
little	adj. kichik, kichkina
lives	n.pl.hayotlar
local	n. mahalliy
local conditions	mahalliy shart-sharoitlar
locate	v. joylashmoq
lonely	adv.yolg'iz
look at	v. -ga qaramoq
look for	v. qidirmoq
look through	orqali qaramoq
low	adj. past

M

made by	-dan yasalgan
majority	adv. kopchiligi, yirik, katta qismi
make up	v. tashkil qilmoq
mankind	n. insoniyat
map	n. karta
marriage	n. nikoh, uylanish
mass destruction	ommaviy qirg'in
master	n. usta
meadow	n. yaylov, o'tloq
meaning	n.ma'no
measure	n.birlik,o'lcham
member	n. a'zo
memory and honor	xotira va qadrlash
mercy	n. beg'araz yordam
middle	adv. o'rtasida
military	adv. harbiy
military affairs	harbiy kuchlar
mine	n. kon v. qazib olmoq
monument	n.monument, yodgorlik

moral	n.odob-axloq
mostly	adv. deyarli
mountain	n.tog'
mountainous parts	tog'li qism
multinational	n. ko'p millatli
mystical	adj.afsonaviy

N

narrow	adv. tor
nation	n. millat ~ism adv. millatchilik;
~al adj. milliy; ~ity	harbiy
native	adj. mahalliy
natural	adj.tabiiy
natural gas	tabiiy gaz
near	prep. yaqinida
necessity	adv. zaruriyat
needs of citizens	fuqarolar ehtiyoji
negative	n. negative
neighborhood	n. qo'shniçhilik
noble	adj. inert
non-use of	qo'llamaslik
non-working days	ishlamaydigan kun
norm	n. meyor
north	n. shimol ~ern adv. shimoliy
nuclear weapons	yadroviy qurollar

O

oasis	n. voha
occupy	v. egallamoq
official delegations	rasmiy delegatlar
old offences	eski ginalar
on expression of	ifodalashdagi
on the bases of	asosida
on the whole	umuman olganda
only	ad.faqat
open	n. ochiq v. ochmoq

open	n. ochiq v. ochmoq
opportunity	n. imkoniyat
opportunity	n. imkoniyat
oppression	n. ezilish, xo'rlanish
ore	n. ruda
other	adv. boshqa
own	adv. shaxsiy

P

painting	n. rasm solish, bo'yash
part	n. qism
partner	n. hamkor v. hamkorlik qilmoq.
pastures	n. yaylov
peace	n. tinchlik
peace	n. tinchlik
per mile	1 kvadrat kilometr
period	n. davr
permit	v. ruxsat bermoq
Persian	n. fors tili
person	n. shaxs
physical culture	jismoniy tarbiya
plain	n. tekislik
pleasure	adj. yoqimli
poet	n. shoir
pollution	n. ifloslanish
popularity	adv. mashhurlik
population	n. aholi
position	n. pozitsiya, tutgan o'mi
positive	adj. haqiqiy
possible	n. mumkin, imkoniyat
potassium salts	n. kaliy tuzlari
pray	v. ibodat qilmoq
precious	n. qimmatli, qadrli
precipitation	n. yo'g'ingarchilik
pre-school	adv. maktabgacha
pressure	adv. zo'rlik
primacy	n. yagona

process	n. jarayon
production	n. mahsulot v. produce ishlab chiqarmoq
prohibit	v. ta'qiq qilmoq
promote	v. olib boriladi, yurg'iziladi
proposal	n. taklif
propose	v. taklif qilmoq
prose	n. proza, nasr
prosperity	adv. gullab-yashnash
protected zone	himoyalangan hudud
protection	n. himoya
provide	v. ta'minlamoq
public experience	uzoq tajribasi
purpose	fuladv. juda

R

race	n. irq
racism	n. irqiy kamsitish
rainfall	yomg'ir yog'ishi
raising sun	ko'tarilayotgan quyosh
range	n. tizma
rare	n. kam topiladigan, noyob o'sish, v. o'smoq
rather	adv. yetarli
raw	n. xom ashyo,
raw materials	xom ashyo materiallari
reason	n. sabab
receive	v. olmoq, qabul qilmoq
recognize	v. tan olmoq
recreation	n. qayta taralish, qiyomat kuni
rectangle	adj. to'g'ri burchak
regardless	adv. qaramasdan
region	n. o'lka, hudud
regulation	n. nizom
relations	n. aloqalar
relief	rel'yef
religion	n. din;
religious	adv.. diniy;

religious	adv.. diniy;
renaissance	adv. iftixor, g'urur
represent	v. taqdim etmoq, tanishtirmoq, namoyon qilmoq.
representation	n. vakillik
reservoir	n. havza
reservoirs	n. reserve, pahiradagi
respect	v. hurmat qilmoq
restrict	v. bu yerda: poymol qilmoq
reveal	v. aniqlamoq, topmoq
revive	n. uyg'onish
ribbon	n. tasma, lenta
rich	n. boñ
right	n. huquq, o'ng tomon
right-angled colored	to'g'ri-burchakli rangli
rise	v. ko'tarilmoq
road	n. yo'l
rule	n. qoida v. boshqarmoq
rural	n. qihloq aholisi

S

sacred	n. ilohiy
sacrificing animals	hayvon soyish, qurbonlik
safely	adv. beshikast, xotirjamlik bilan
salt	n. tuz
salt content	tuzli joy
sandy	adv. qumli
satisfy	adv. qoniqarli, v. qoniqtirmoq
scene	n. arena, maydon (xalqaro)
schist	n. slanets, (tog' jinsi)
scholar	n. ulamo, olim
scientific	adv. ilmiy
scrubbing	n. tozalash
search	v. qidirmoq
secondary	n. o'rta
servant	n. xizmatkor, v. xizmat qilmoq

sex	n. jins
sharp	adj. o'tkir
sheep	n. qo'y
should	v. kerak, zarur
side	n. tomon
sightseeing	n. diqqatga sazovor joylar
significant	adj. sezilarli darajadagi
significant	n. muhim
silver	n. kumush
situate	v. joylamoq
situation	n. vaziyat
skills	n. mahorat, ko'nikma
small	adj. kichik, kichkina
social	n. ijtimoiy
social	n. status ijtimoiy o'rni
social origin	ijtimoiy kelib chiqishi
societies	n. jamiyatlar
solely	adv. haqqoniy
solidarity	n. birdamlik, hamjihatlik
solve	hal qilmoq
some	pron. bir oz, bir mynchaba'zi.
songs	n. qo'shiqlar
soon	adv. tezda
south	n. janub ~ern janubiy
sovereign state	suveren davlat
sovereignty	n. suverenitet
speech	n. so'z (erkinligi ma'nosida)
spent spend.	ga qarang
sphere	n. sfera, soha
sphere	n. sfera, soha
spice	n. bezak
splendid	adj. ajoyib
spot	n. joy
spread	v. yoymoq, kengaytirmoq
spring	n. bahor
spurs	tarmoq (tog' tarmoqlari)
square	n. kvadrat, chorak
square	n. kvadrat

square	n. kvadrat
stabilize	v. barqarorlashtirmoq
standard	n. o'ichov, mezon
star	n. yulduz
stateless persons	fuqaroligi yo'q shaxslar
statesman	n. davlat arbobi
steppe	n. dasht
stew	v. dimlab pishirmoq
stone	n. tosh
stretche	v. cho'zilib ketmoq
stretched wings	qanotlari yozilgan
strip	n. tasma, yo'l
strive	v. tuzmoq
strong	adv. kuchli
succeed	v. muvaffaqiyat aozonmoq
such as	adv. kabi
such	adv. shunday
sunny	adv. quyoshli
sunshine	v. quyo'sh charaqlamoq
support	v. yordam bermoq
surface	n. yuza
surrounded by	o'ralgan
sympathy	n. xush ko'rish, yoqtirish

T

take part in	v. ishtirok etmoq
taking into account	part. hisobga olganda
taking into consideration	e'tiborga olib
targeted	part. maqsadga qaratilgan, uzoqqa mo'ljalangan
temperature	n. harorat
territory	n. hudud
textile machinery	to'qimachilik mashinalari
than	adv. nisbatan
that	pron o'sha, anavi, narigi, haligi
that is why	shuning uchun
the desire of	istak

theatre	n. teatr
their	pron.ularning
their	prep.ularning
them	prep. ularni, ularga
there	adv.u y erda, u yoqqa
these	pron. bular,shular, manavilar
thinly populated	siyrak aholilashgan
this	pron. bu,shu, mana shu
those	pron.o'shalar,anavilar. narigilar, haligilar
throughout	prep. bo'ylab
times of year	- yil fasllari
to be placed	v.joylashmoq
traditions	n. rasm-rusum, urf-odat
train	v. ayyorlamoq,
training	g.tayyorlash,ta'lim berish,
treasury	n.xazina
true	n. to'g'ri, rost, haqiqat
tuition	n. ta'lim
tungsten	n. vol'fram (ximiyaviq element)
TV	n. televizor
U	
unbelievable	n. ishonib bo'lmaydigan, hayratlanarli
unequal	adj. noteng
unique	n. noyob, nodir, kam uchraydigan
uranus	n. uran
use	v. foydalanmoq
useful	adj. foydali
V	
valley	v. vodi
varies from	v. -dan farq qiladi
variety	adv. har xilligi
various	adv. har xil

various
veal
vegetation

villages
visit
volume

adv. har xil
n. mol go'shti
v. o'smoq, ko'paymoq,
rivojlanmoq
n. qishloqlar
v. tashrif buyurmoq
n. hajm

W

war
was born
was founded
wash
welfare
well-known
west
what
wheat
wheat ears
when
which
which
white
why
widely
width
winter
without
wood
wounded

n.urush
tug'ilgan
asos solingan
v. yuvmoq
n.xayr-saxovat, ehson
n. taniqli, mashhur
n.g'arb ~ern adv. g'arbiy
pron. nima
n. bug'doy
bug'doy boshoglari
pron.qachon
pron.qaysi
qaysi
adj. oq
pron. nima uchun
adv. keng
adv. eni
n. qish
prep. ...siz
n. o'rmon
n.yaralangan

Y

young
youth

n. yosh
n. yoshlar

Z

zone

n.zona

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