This text is designed for classroom and self-study of Uzbek by Peace Corps volunteers training to serve in Uzbekistan. It consists of language and culture lessons on 11 topics: personal identification; classroom communication; conversation with hosts; food; getting and giving directions; public transportation; social situations; the communications system; medical needs; shopping; and speaking about the Peace Corps. An introductory section outlines major phonological and grammatical characteristics of the Uzbek language and features of the Cyrillic alphabet. Subsequent sections contain the language lessons, organized by topic and introduced with cultural notes. Each lesson consists of a prescribed competency, a brief dialogue, vocabulary list, and notes on grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and spelling. Appended materials include: a list of the competencies in English and further information on days of the week, months, and seasons, numerals and fractions, forms of address, and kinship terms. A glossary of words in the dialogues is also included. (MSE)
Uzbek

Language Competencies for Peace Corps Volunteers in Uzbekistan

by

Khayrulla Ismatulla and Larry Clark

1992
Dear Peace Corps Volunteer in Uzbekistan:

This Uzbek language text is a very important tool for properly preparing Peace Corps Volunteers for service in Uzbekistan. Your time of service in Uzbekistan will be of great benefit to the people of that historic land.

Knowing the language is of course a key element in our programs everywhere and I hope that you keep this text with you for quick and easy reference at all times. This text is designed to put you at ease in the Uzbek culture by making you quickly conversant with most day-to-day situations you are apt to encounter during your tour in Uzbekistan.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank each of you for your service to the Peace Corps, the people of Uzbekistan and the people of the United States. Your commitment to volunteerism is truly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Elaine L. Chao
Acknowledgments

This book is one of five Peace Corps language texts prepared under the supervision of Nancy Clair in mid-1992. It is hoped that this draft will be helpful in the initial language training for Volunteers in Uzbekistan. Most language text books take years to complete; this text was planned, written, and printed in less than four months. Working at a great distance from the country where this language is to be learned and spoken by the Volunteers, the authors have gone to great lengths to provide authentic language and as much useful explanatory material as possible. The book will certainly benefit from revisions, additions, and improvements in subsequent editions, but we are proud to have this volume ready for use by the first group of PCVs to serve in Uzbekistan. It is the result of work not only by the author(s), but also by Nancy Clair and staff at Peace Corps Washington headquarters, especially, Toni Borge and Janet Paz-Castillo, Training Officers for PACEM. The textbook project was initiated by PACEM Regional Director, Jerry Leach. I have been responsible for editing the English prose and providing technical support.

Douglas F. Gilzow
Language Training Specialist
Office of Training and Program Support

July 1992
Preface

This book is intended to be used in a competency-based language training program. A competency-based approach to language training is one which focuses on the specific tasks that learners will need to accomplish through language. This approach focuses not only on language, but also on the cultural context and purpose of the communication. Some competencies are closely tied to work tasks, such as reporting an absence, explaining a procedure, or making an appointment with a supervisor. Others reflect basic survival needs like buying food, handling emergencies, and using local transportation. Still other competencies are part of ordinary social transactions, such as discussing home and family, requesting clarification, or expressing likes and dislikes. The competencies included in this book are those which we anticipate Peace Corps Volunteers will need most during their initial months in the country.

The competency-based approach is particularly well-suited to adult learners, who bring many advantages to the language classroom. First, they are experienced learners whose cognitive skills are fully developed. This means they can make generalizations, understand semantic and syntactic relationships and integrate the new language into their already developed first language. Second, adult learners are self-directed and independent. They have strong feelings about how and what they need to learn, and they take responsibility for that learning. Finally, adult learners—especially Peace Corps Volunteers—are highly motivated. They understand the importance of being able to communicate in the new language in this new endeavor they have undertaken.

The competency-based approach takes advantage of these strengths that adults have as language learners. First, it is designed to be relevant. Because lessons are based directly on the needs of the learner, there should be no doubt as to their usefulness. Those which are not relevant should be omitted, and any essential competencies which have been overlooked should be added. (It is expected that further needs assessments will be conducted in order to plan revisions to this text). Second, basing instruction on competencies means that goals are clear and concrete. The learners know what success will look like from the start and can assess their own progress toward mastery of the competencies. Third, competency-based language programs are flexible in terms of time, learning style, and instructional techniques. There is no need to linger over a lesson once mastery of a competency has been demonstrated and, within program constraints, extra time can be devoted to more difficult competencies. Lessons can—and should—be taught through a variety of
techniques, since different learners benefit from different kinds of approaches. And there is always room for experimenting with new methods, combining them with more familiar ones.

It is hoped that, with the help of trained Peace Corps language instructors, this book will provide the basis for interesting, relevant language instruction which will enable new Peace Corps Volunteers to function effectively in their new surroundings and to begin the process of continuing their language learning throughout their time of service.
This manual of the standard Uzbek language is intended to facilitate the acquisition of basic language skills that Peace Corps volunteers will need to enrich their tour in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Conceivably, its materials may be used in conjunction with a textbook for teaching Uzbek at the university level.

Professors Ismatulla and Clark of the Department of Uralic and Altaic Studies at Indiana University collaborated on and share responsibility for both the Uzbek and the English portions of the text. At the same time, the authors wish to acknowledge their gratitude for the assistance of the following individuals.

This project benefitted greatly from the assistance of David Tyson, a graduate student in this Department. His adaptation of the special Cyrillic font and his processing of the text eased the task considerably. Thanks to his experience in Central Asia and his command of the Uzbek language, Mr. Tyson could contribute numerous valuable suggestions that improved this manual.

Professor William Fierman of this Department drew on his wide-ranging knowledge of the Uzbek language and people to enhance the cultural notes authored by Professor Ismatulla.

Project consultant Ms. Nancy Clair clarified the principles of the competency-based approach, combed the text for "competency," and displayed great patience and humor throughout the project.

The authors are aware that this first competency-based manual of Uzbek contains imperfections, but they remind their readers:

Ойда ҳам ҳоғ бор.

'Even the moon has flaws.'
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A Brief Introduction to the Uzbek Language

Uzbek is a member of the Turkic language family. Speakers of these languages number approximately 150 million and range from the Tuvas of Siberia and Uygurs of China through the Kazaks and Kirgiz of Central Asia to the Tatars of Europe and Turks and Azeris of the Near East. While all the Turkic languages share a common structure and basic vocabulary, many (for example, Chuvash and Yakut) are not mutually intelligible. However, most Uzbeks and Uygurs are able to converse freely with one another because their ancestors adopted the same local Turkic dialects spoken in urban areas of Central Asia.

Standard Uzbek conforms to those urban dialects without being exactly the same as any one of them. It incorporates several elements borrowed from local Persian dialects. This influence is most apparent in the vowel system and in the large number of words borrowed from Persian and Arabic. Standard Uzbek also reflects a heritage from the classical language in Arabic script called Chagatay or Central Asian Turki, which was used by Muslim Turks until the early 20th century. The period of Soviet rule also left its stamp on the standard literary language.

Standard literary Uzbek has been written in a modified Cyrillic alphabet for over 50 years. From 1929 to 1940, Uzbeks used a Latin alphabet. There are a number of dialects spoken in Uzbekistan, some of them rather different from the standard language.
The current Uzbek alphabet accurately represents most of the sounds of the speech of educated Uzbeks. It contains 33 letters and two signs in the following alphabetic order: A a, B b, V v, Г г, Д д, Е е, Ё ё, Ж ж, З з, И и, Й й, К к, Л л, М м, Н н, О о, П п, Р р, С с, Т т, У у, Ф ф, Х х, Ц ц, Ч ч, Ш ш, Ъ ъ, Ь ь, Э э, Ю ю, Я я, Ў ю, К к, Г г, Х х.

**Vowels**

The six vowels of Uzbek are represented by the following letters:

- **а**: Pronounced as English a in the word 'bat.'
- **э**, **е**: As English e in the word 'yes.' The letter э is written at the beginning of a word for this sound, while the letter е is used elsewhere in a word.
- **и**: As English i in the word 'it.'
- **о**: As English o in the word 'hot.'
- **у**: As English oo in the word 'root.'
- **ю**: As English o in the word 'row,' but without the 'w' sound.

**Consonants**

Uzbek consonants are represented by the following letters:

- **п**: As English p in the word 'pick,' but without aspiration (the 'h' sound) after p.
- **т**: As English t in the word 'top,' but without aspiration.
- **к**: As English k in the word 'keep,' but without aspiration.
- **б**: As English b in the word 'book.'
- **д**: As English d in the word 'door.'
At English g in the word 'good.'

X English does not have an equivalent sound. X is pronounced similarly to the c in 'cost,' but farther back in the mouth.

M As English m in the word 'moon.'

N As English n in the word 'new.'

NG These two letters are pronounced as one sound, exactly as English ng in the word 'singing.'

L As English l in the word 'look.'

P As English r in the word 'thrill.'

S As English s in the word 'see.'

Z As English z in the word 'zoo.'

SH As English sh in the word 'show.'

CH As English ch in the word 'child.'

J As English j in the word 'just' in Uzbek words, but as English s in the word 'measure' in Russian and international words.

X English does not have an equivalent sound. This sound is exactly that of the German pronunciation of ch in a word like 'Bach.'

F English does not have an equivalent sound. F is close to English gh in the word 'yoghurt.' It is similar to the sound x, but is pronounced with the quality of voicing.

H As English h in the word 'help.'

F As English f in the word 'few.'

W As English w in the word 'want' in Uzbek words, but as English v in the word 'very' in Russian and international words.
Introduction

 най As English y in the word 'you.'

 ия As English ya in the word 'yankee.'

 е As English ye in the word 'yes,' but only when this letter appears at the beginning or a word. Within a word, the letter e is pronounced as English e in the word 'less.'

 ё As English yo in the word 'beyond.'

 ьо As English you in the word 'youth.'

 й In Uzbek words, after a vowel this letter indicates that the vowel is long: раио /raано/. After a consonant it indicates that the consonant is followed by a brief breath or no sound: саньат /сан#ат/. It is also used to indicate that a consonant does not have a palatal or 'y' quality in Russian words.

 й, ў This sign and this letter are used only to write Russian and international words. й is used to indicate that a consonant has a palatal or 'y' quality in Russian words, and ў is pronounced as English ts in the word 'bats' in Russian words.

 Two letters and one sign are pronounced one way in Uzbek words, and another way in Russian and international words. These letters are ж and в; the sign is й.

 One series of letters and their sound correspondences may be difficult for the beginner. These letters involve the sounds y plus any of the six vowels:

 я (English ya in 'yankee')

 е (English ye in 'yes')

 ёи (English yea in 'year')

 Individual sounds without exact equivalents in English also may present difficulties for the beginner, especially the consonants қ, қ, and ғ. The vowels are pronounced as single sounds and never as diphthongs or two vowels as in English.
Beginners should take care to distinguish certain letters whose shapes are very similar, but whose sounds are not: ɾ and ɹ, ɤ and ʌ, and x and ʁ.

**NOMINAL AND VERBAL WORDS**

There are two main types of words in Uzbek: nominals and verbals. Nominals are those words which are equivalent to English nouns and adjectives, or which have a noun-like character; for example, қора, 'black' and қўз 'eye.'

In Uzbek, nominals include classes of words that in English are called nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and some adverbs. An Uzbek "noun" may be equivalent to an English adjective or noun:

Қора кўзларим 'My black eyes...'

Қўзларим қора. 'My eyes are black.'

Verbals are those words which are equivalent to English verbs and some adverbs; for example, қўлмок 'to come' (infinitive) and қўлиб 'as, being' (gerund).

In addition, there are a small number of particles, conjunctions, and similar words which do not take suffixes; for example ғўн 'for' and ба 'and.'

The last syllable of an Uzbek word receives the stress. However, certain endings and particles at the end of words are not stressed.

**SUFFIXATION**

The lexical meanings and grammatical functions of Uzbek words are indicated primarily by adding elements called suffixes to the ends of the words. This process of suffixation (also called agglutination) is regular and clear in the sense that it does not require changing the phonetic shapes of words and suffixes; for example,

қўз+лар+им 'eye+s+my' = 'my eyes'
WORD FORMATION SUFFIXES

Nominals and verbals with new lexical meanings are created in Uzbek through suffixation. Adding a suffix to a nominal root or word results in a nominal or a verbal with a new lexical meaning:

- бош 'head' (anatomy)
- бошлик 'chief, foreman'
- бошламоқ 'to begin' (infinitive)

Adding a suffix to a verbal root or word also produces a nominal or a verbal with a new lexical meaning:

- бошламмоқ 'to be begun' (infinitive)
- бошланғич 'beginning, elementary'

GRAMMATICAL SUFFIXES

The indication of grammatical functions like number, case, mood or tense is accomplished by adding suffixes to words. These grammatical suffixes change the relationship of one word to other words in a sentence; however, they do not change the basic lexical meaning of the word:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lexical</th>
<th>Grammatical</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>уй 'home'</td>
<td>уйда 'at home'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уйламоқ 'to marry'</td>
<td>уйға келди 'he came home'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уйланмоқ 'to get married'</td>
<td>уйланди 'he got married'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLURAL SUFFIX

The Uzbek plural suffix -лап is added to nominals to indicate that there is more than one subject or object, but also to verbals to
indicate that there is more than one subject. After a numeral, the plural suffix is not added to a nominal:

- киз 'daughter'
- кизлар 'daughters'
- уч киз 'three daughters'
- келиди 'he came'
- келди 'he came'
- келди 'he came'
- 'they came'

CASE SUFFIXES

Case suffixes express relationships between nominals and verbals and are equivalent to English 'to,' 'in,' 'from,' and other ideas:

- ўгил 'son'
- ўгилга 'to the son'
- халқ 'people'
- халқдан 'from the people'
- китоб 'book'
- китобда 'in the book'

POSSESSION SUFFIXES

Uzbek has several means of expressing possession. One means requires adding possessive suffixes to a nominal:

- китобим 'my book'
- китобимиз 'our book'
- китобинг 'your book'
- китобингиз 'your book'

(singular)  (plural)

A second means requires the possessive relationship construction. In Uzbek, the possessor of an object is placed first, often with the suffix -нинг, while the person or object possessed is placed second, always with the suffix -и/-си (plural -лари). The Uzbek equivalent of an English phrase like 'my daughter's book' is the following:

- кизимнинг китоби 'daughter+my+of book+her'

= 'my daughter's book'
**INFINITIVE SUFFIX**

The Uzbek equivalent of the English infinitive of verbs ('to enter,' 'to see,' etc.) is created by adding the suffix -мок to the verbal root. Without this or other suffixes, the verbal root expresses the familiar or at times impolite imperative mood:

- кирмоқ 'to enter' (infinitive)
- кир! 'enter!' (singular, familiar, impolite)

**MOOD SUFFIXES**

To express moods like the imperative or the conditional, Uzbek adds suffixes to verbal roots:

- кириңг! 'come in!' (singular, familiar, polite)
- кирса 'if he enters'

**TENSE SUFFIXES**

In Uzbek, tenses like past, present, and future are formed by adding suffixes to a verbal root, including the past tense suffix -ди:

- келмоқ 'to come' (infinitive)
- келди 'he came'

Uzbek combines the meanings of English present and future tenses into one idea that is expressed by the suffix -а/-ғ. This present-future tense indicates that an action occurs as a habit in the present and may occur at some point in the future:

- ұқимоқ 'to read' (infinitive)
- ұқиғди 'he reads (as a habit), he will read (tomorrow)'
ARTICLES

Uzbek lacks words equivalent to the English articles 'a/an, the.' Instead, a nominal serving as an object of a verb stands without a suffix to express an indefinite quality, while a nominal serving as an object adds the suffix -ни to indicate a definite quality.

китоб ўқийди 'he reads books' (indefinite number)
китобнни ўқийди 'he will read the book' (definite)

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

In Uzbek, both singular and plural forms exist for personal pronouns. Beside the first person pronouns мен 'I' and биз 'we,' Uzbek has the pronoun сен for singular 'you' (older English 'thou') and the pronoun сиз for singular polite and plural 'you.'

Uzbek does not possess separate personal pronouns for 'he,' 'she,' and 'it.' All of these persons are expressed with the pronoun ў. Gender must be determined from other words in the sentence or context.

POSTPOSITIONS

Where English places words like 'behind' or 'toward' in position before nouns (prepositions), Uzbek uses nominals with the same meanings in position after other nominals (postpositions):

ўй орқасида 'behind the house'
ўй томонида 'toward the house'

RELATIVE SENTENCES

The formation of relative sentences presents a major difficulty for learners of Uzbek. In English, the word 'who' in the construction 'the son who entered the house' is expressed by adding the suffix -ган to a verbal root and by reversing the order of elements:
Introduction

уйға кириған ўғил

'house+into enter+who son'

= 'the son who entered the house'

COMPLEX SENTENCES

Spoken Uzbek makes little use of the conjunction ба 'and' to link two sentences together. The 'and' in the English sentence 'he came home and read the book' is indicated by adding the suffix -нб to the first verbal stem:

У уйға келиб, китобни ўқиди.

'He came home and read the book.'

WORD ORDER

The word order in Uzbek sentences normally has the following construction:

SUBJECT + OBJECT + PREDICATE

У китобни ўқиди.

'He + book + the + read + he'

= 'He read the book.'
Topic 1

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

Culture Note: The Uzbeks

Competencies:

1. To express greetings and be greeted.
2. To identify and introduce self
3. To ask and respond about well-being
4. To say goodbye
Uzbeks make up over 70 percent of the population of the Central Asian country called Uzbekistan. Many Uzbeks also live in neighboring regions of Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan. Even today Uzbeks live close to the land, most of them engaged in farming and other rural occupations.

The extended family and neighborhood play extremely important roles in the lives of the Uzbeks. Senior family members, elders of the neighborhood, and older people in general are shown great respect. Although many social activities are organized in Uzbek neighborhoods and villages, men and women are segregated by sex at many of them. Under Soviet rule, some Uzbeks had considerable contact with Russians, but few have had experience with individuals from the West. Nonetheless, they are thrilled to meet individuals who wish to learn about and appreciate their rich culture.

Even Uzbeks of modest means are extremely generous toward their guests. When a stranger arrives at an Uzbek household, he is first invited inside and offered tea and other refreshments. Only then does the host ask who the guest is and why he has come.

Uzbek etiquette is very elaborate. For example, it is considered impolite to enter or exit a room before a person of higher status. Frequently, a group of Uzbeks will pause before entering a building to insist that someone else enter first. The intricacies of such courtesies may take a long time to learn.

When Uzbek men meet, they greet each other with their right hand on their chest. Generally, the younger man initiates the greeting and then the senior one responds. The senior man may extend a hand for a handshake, but it is not the custom for the younger one to do so first.

When Uzbek women meet they most often use a different form of greeting than do men. When adult women greet each other or youths
they place their right hand on the left shoulder of the other person. But when a woman greets an adult man she places her right hand on her chest and generally maintains a distance from him.

Upon greeting a woman, an Uzbek man does not extend his hand to her. If the woman reaches out to the man in such encounters, he may respond by extending his hand for a handshake.

Such customs are more strictly observed in rural areas. In big cities, especially in Tashkent, many Uzbeks have adopted Russian habits. For example, women in larger cities are more likely to shake a man's hand. The Russian ways are especially common among younger people.
1. **COMPETENCY**: To express greetings and be greeted  
**SITUATION**: Classroom  
**ROLES**: PCV & Teacher

PVC: Аввалайкум ассалом!  
Т: Аввалайкум ассалом! Хуш келибсиз! Марҳамат, кириңг.  
PCV: Рахмат!

**VOCABULARY**:  
ассалому алайкум! how do you do?  
ваалайкум ассалом! how do you do?  
хуш well, good  
келибсиз you have come (after all) (past tense of inference)  
хуш келибсиз welcome  
марҳамат please  
кириңг to enter (infinitive)  
раҳмат thank you
**VOCABULARY EXPLANATION**

The greeting Ассалому алайкум! is a very common greeting especially in the more conservative rural areas. It is from an Arabic greeting meaning 'peace be upon you!' The invariable response must be Вааляйкум ассалом! which is also from an Arabic greeting meaning 'I also wish you peace!'

Uzbeks use different greetings at different times of the day. The most appropriate response for any of these greetings is to repeat the greeting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uzbek Greeting</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Хайрли эрта!</td>
<td>'Good morning!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Хайрли кун!</td>
<td>'Good afternoon!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Хайрли окшом!</td>
<td>'Good evening!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Хайрли кеч!</td>
<td>'Good night!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Яхшимисиз!</td>
<td>'How are you?'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Омонмисиз!</td>
<td>'How are you?' (used mostly by women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Эсонмисиз!</td>
<td>'How are you?'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Салом!</td>
<td>'Hello!'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. COMPETENCY: To identify and introduce self

SITUATION: Classroom

ROLES: PCV & Teacher

PCV: Менинг исмим - Доналд. Фамилиям - Смит. Мен Калифорниядан келдим.

T: Хуш келибсиз! Мархамат, келинг. Менинг исимм Эркин. Фамилиям - Каримов. Мен ўқитувчиман.

PVC: Мен ўзбек тилини ўрганяпман. Мен Ўзбекистонда ишламоқчиман.

VOCABULARY:

мен
менинг
исмим
Доналд
фамилиям
Смит
Калифорниядан
келдим
келинг
Эркин
Каримов

my
my name (possessive)
my family name (possessive)
Donald
Smith
from California (ablative case)
I came (definite past tense)
come (imperative, singular or plural)
Erkin (first name, masculine)
Karimov (family name consisting of an Uzbek proper name Карим and a Russian suffix -ов)


**GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS**

Standard Uzbek has both singular and plural pronouns:

- мен 'I'
- сен 'you'
- у 'he, she, it'
- меня 'my'
- сена 'your'
- сиз 'you'
- сиза 'your'
- биз 'we'
- сиз 'you'
- улар 'they'

The second person pronoun сен is used to address one or more friends and equals or those who are younger or familiar. Сиз must be used to address those who are older or unfamiliar, and also to address more than one person.

The third person pronoun у can refer to males, females, or things. Gender can be determined from context.

Менинг ('my') is a possessive form of the personal pronoun мен.

The singular and plural possessive forms of the personal pronouns are:

- менинг 'my'
- сенинг 'your'
- бизнинг 'our'
- сизнинг 'your'
The possessive forms of the personal pronouns can be omitted when a noun already reflects possession.

Менинг исмим - Эркин.
'Yu name + my is Erkin.'

Менинг фамилиям - Смит.
'My family name + my is Smith.'

Мен ўқитувчиман.
'I am a teacher + I am.'

The suffix -ма 'I am' expresses person and is a noun predicate. The singular and plural noun predicate suffixes in standard Uzbek are:

-ма  'I am'       -миз  'we are'
-сан  'you are'       -сиз  'you are'
(но суффикс)  'he, she, it is'       -лар  'they are'

The subject pronoun may be omitted in a sentence where one of these predicate suffixes is used:

Мен ўқитувчиман.   Ўқитувчиман.
'I am a teacher + I am.   Teacher + I am.'
3. COMPETENCY: To ask and respond about well-being

SITUATION: Classroom

ROLES: Teacher & PCV

T: Яшшимисиз? Ишларингиз яшшими?

PVC: Рахмат! Ишларим жуда яшши. Сизнинг ишларингиз қандай?

T: Менинг ишларим ҳам яшши.

VOCABULARY:

яшши good, well
-ми question particle
яшшими? is it good?
яшшимисиз? how are you?
ишларингиз your affairs, your work
ишларингиз яшшими? how are things?
ишларим my affairs, my work
жуда very
сизнинг your
ишларингиз қандай? how are you?
менинг my
ишларим ҳам яшши everything is fine with me, too
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

The plural suffix is -лар. It is added to the stem of the noun:

талааба 'student' талаабалар 'students'
иш 'work' ишлар 'works'

When the Uzbeks ask someone about his well-being they usually use expressions like Ишларингиз қандай? 'How are you?', Ишларингиз яхшими? 'How are things?' The response may be Яхши 'Good', Ишларим яхши 'Everything is fine,' or Рахмат 'Thanks.'

The question particle is -ми. In order to form an interrogative sentence this particle is added only to the predicate of a sentence:

У талаабами? "Is he a student?"

PRONUNCIATION NOTE:

Questions formed with the help of the particle -ми are pronounced with a rising intonation. In the sentence Ишларингиз яхшими? 'How are things?', the peak of intonation is on the second syllable of яхши.

Questions formed with the help of interrogative words like қандай 'how' are pronounced with falling intonation. In the sentence Ишларингиз қандай? 'How are you?', the low point of intonation is on the second syllable of қандай.
4. COMPETENCY: To say goodbye

SITUATION: Classroom

ROLES: PCV & Teacher

PCV: Кечиринг. Мен қайтаман.

Т: Хайр! Яхши боринг.

PVC: Хўп, хайр! Яхши қолинг.

VOCABULARY:

кечиринг excuse me (imperative)
қайтаман I have to go, I will go (present-future)
хайр goodbye
боринг go (imperative, singular or plural)
яхши боринг go in peace
хўп fine, all right, O.K.
қолинг stay, remain (imperative)
яхши қолинг stay in peace
As Uzbeks take leave of one another, they commonly exchange a series of expressions meaning goodbye. Some of these are:

- Хайр! 'Goodbye!'
- Хайр, яхши боринг! 'Goodbye, go in peace!'
- Хайр, яхши колинг! 'Goodbye, stay in peace!'
- Куришгунча! 'See you later!'
- Учрашгунча! 'Meet you later!'
- Эртагача! 'Until tomorrow!'
- Тунингиз хайрли булсин! 'Good night!'

The parting expression Хайр! may be used at any time of day. The expression Хайр, яхши колинг! is used by a guest or by the person taking leave. The expression Хайр, яхши боринг! is used by a host or by the person staying.

The Uzbek word xўп has many meanings, including 'fine,' 'very well,' 'agreed,' 'all right,' and 'O.K.' Uzbeks use xўп and яхши much as English speakers use 'fine' and 'good.'
Topic 2

CLASSROOM ORIENTATION

Culture Note: Education in Uzbekistan

Competencies:

1. To respond to instructions
2. To ask for explanations
3. To respond to warm-up questions
For many years Soviet histories portrayed Central Asia as a backward area with no tradition of scholarship and learning. In fact, education in the region was widespread and well-developed long before the nineteenth century Russian conquest. There existed a large network of "old-style" primary (maktab) and higher (madrasa) schools, which taught religious subjects. In those days many children studied at maktabs in their own neighborhoods. Some continued their studies for another ten years at a madrasa.

After the Russian conquest, the tsarist administration established schools with instruction in Russian for the indigenous nationalities. These trained a small number of Central Asians to serve the tsarist administration. Around the turn of the twentieth century, reform-minded local intelligentsia called jadids opened "new style" schools (usul-i jadid). Unlike the "old-style" schools, the jadid schools taught secular subjects.

Both the "old-style" and the "new-style" schools disappeared in the 1920s. Today Uzbekistan has educational institutions developed after the Soviet model, including primary and secondary schools, specialized technical schools, and institutes and universities.

Most children start school at age six. Some attend specialized schools with enriched curricula in such subjects as physics, biology, mathematics, chemistry, or foreign languages. The length of study at most secondary specialized education institutions is three years. Young people who complete these schools receive diplomas as specialists with secondary education. Those who complete either a regular or a specialized secondary education may enter higher educational institutions (either a university or one of the many institutes in the country). The length of study for most higher educational specialities is five years, but some, such as medicine, require six.
Those who complete higher educational institutions with the best records may continue advanced work at the graduate level if they wish to pursue research. Graduate study leading to a candidate degree generally lasts three years.

Students do not pay tuition to attend universities or institutes, and in fact many receive stipends. However, admission often is extremely competitive, and personal contacts can play a crucial role in gaining entry and advancement.

Today, following Uzbekistan's independence, each of the country's twelve provinces has at least one university of its own. In 1991 Uzbekistan also began to send some of its best students abroad for higher education, especially to the developed countries of Europe and the United States.
1. **COMPETENCY:** To respond to instructions

**SITUATION:** Classroom

**ROLES:** Teacher & PCV

**T:** Эшитинг ва гапни ёзинг.

**PCV:** Илтимос, секин ўқинг.

**T:** Хўп Сиз мени тушунапсизми?

**VOCABULARY:**

- **эшитинг** listen (imperative, singular or plural polite)
- **ва** and
- **гап** sentence
- **гапни** the sentence (accusative case)
- **ёзинг** write (imperative)
- **илтимос** please
- **секин** slowly
- **ўқинг** read (imperative)
- **ўқийман** I will read (present-future tense)
- **сиз** you
- **мени** me (accusative)
- **тушунапсизми?** do you understand?

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GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS

In Uzbek the infinitive is formed by adding the suffix -мок to the verbal stem:

эшит+'мок 'to listen'
ёзмок 'to write'
ўкимок 'to read'

Without the infinitive or any other suffix, the Uzbek verbal stem is identical to the second person singular or imperative which is used in familiar or sometimes impolite situations:

эшит! 'listen!'
ёз! 'write!'
ўки! 'read!'

To express the imperative for singular and plural in a polite manner, the suffix -инг is added to a verbal stem ending in a consonant. The suffix -нг is added to a stem ending in a vowel:

эшит+инг 'listen'
ёз+инг 'write'
ўки+нг 'read'

In the sentence гапни ёзинг the suffix +нг indicates the accusative case and expresses the idea of a definite quality. It is equivalent to English 'the':

gапни ёзинг

'sentence+the write+you'

= 'Write the sentence!'
PRONUNCIATION NOTES

Pronounce the letters 𝑥𝑟 as one sound as in the English ng in the word 'song', and not as two sounds n and g as in English 'in good standing.'

Imperative sentences are pronounced in Uzbek with a falling intonation on the last syllable:

секин ўкинг  'read slowly'
2. COMPETENCY: To ask for explanations

SITUATION: Classroom

ROLES: PCV & Teacher

PCV: Мен бу гапни тушунмайман.

Т: Кайси гапни?

PCV: "Сог булинг!" нима дегани?

Т: Бу - яхши тилак. Сиз уни дўстларингизга айтишингиз мумкин.

VOCABULARY:

бу this
tушунмайман I do not understand (negative present-future)
кайси? what?, which?
сог healthy
булинг be (imperative singular and plural polite)
сог булинг be healthy
нима дегани? what does it mean?
тилак wish
уни it, him, her (pronoun, accusative case)
дўстларингизга to your friends (possessive, dative case)
айтишингиз your saying (possessive)
mумкин may, can, possible (verbal predicate)
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

The negative of a verb is formed by adding the suffix -ма to the stem of the verb before adding any of the tense or person suffixes:

ёз i 'write:' езма! 'do not write!'

ýкi! 'read!' ýкимa! 'do not read!

The word тушунмайман is a negative verb in the present-future tense and can mean 'I do not understand' or 'I will not understand.' It is formed by adding the suffix -й to the negative form of the verb:

тушун+ма+й+ман

'understand+not+do/will+I'

= 'I (will) do not understand'

As in English, an adjective always stands before the noun it qualifies:

ятшш тилак 'good wish'

Айтишингиз мумкин 'you can say' consists of a verbal noun айтишингиз 'your saying' and a verbal predicate мумкин 'it is possible.'

The expression Соф бўлинг! 'Be healthy' is used by Uzbeks to wish each other well when saying goodbye.
3. **COMPETENCY:** To respond to warm-up questions

**SITUATION:** Classroom

**ROLES:** Teacher & PCV

**T:** Махъ, якшанбада сиз қаерда бўлдингиз?

**PCV:** Ахшанбада мен уйда бўлдим.

Сиз уйда нима қилдингиз?

**PCV:** Мен китоб ўқидим, телевизор кўрдим ва дўстимга хат ёздим.

**VOCABULARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Майк</th>
<th>Mike</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>якшанбада</td>
<td>on Sunday (locative case)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қаерда?</td>
<td>where?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бўлдингиз</td>
<td>you were (definite past)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уйда</td>
<td>at home (locative case)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бўлдим</td>
<td>I was (definite past)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>нима?</td>
<td>what?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қилдингиз</td>
<td>you did (definite past)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>китоб</td>
<td>book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ўқидим</td>
<td>I read (definite past)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>телевизор</td>
<td>television</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Topic 2

курдим  I watched (definite past)
дустимга  to my friend (possessive, dative)
хат  letter
ёздим  I wrote (definite past)

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS

The locative case suffix -да is attached to nouns and has the meanings 'at,' 'in,' 'on':

уй  'home'   уйда  'at home'
яншанба  'Sunday'   яншанбада  'on Sunday'

The verbal forms ўқидим 'I read,' қилдиингиз 'you did,' etc., contain the definite past tense suffix -дим. This suffix is added to the verb stem and indicates in a factual manner that an action was completed in the recent past:

хат ёздим  'I wrote a letter (and finished writing it)"

SENTENCE PATTERNS

When a word needs to be emphasized, it is usually placed immediately before the predicate:

Яншанбада мен уйда бўлдим.

Sunday+on I home+at was+I'

= 'I was at home on Sunday.'
Мен уйда якшанбада бўлдим.

'I home+at Sunday+on was+I'

= 'I was at home on Sunday.'

PROVERB

Сор танда - сограф ақл.

'In the healthy body is a healthy mind.'

(=Sound body, sound mind.)
Topic 3
CONVERSATIONS WITH HOSTS

Culture Note: The Uzbek Family

Competencies:

1. To ask and answer personal information questions
2. To describe own family
3. To ask about host family
4. To express gratitude
Uzbek families are very close-knit and Uzbeks spend a great deal of time with their family members. The average family has four or five children, but in rural areas families with ten children or more are very common.

Most families live in private, one-story houses with a courtyard (hovli) where family members spend much of their time together. In summer months families have their meals and relax here under grape trellises (ishkom), and often sleep outside on special structures with bedding.

Uzbek parents, especially outside the major cities, enjoy great authority. Children are expected to help in a wide variety of household chores. Girls are responsible for the cleanliness of the courtyard, while boys take care of its trees and flowers.

Young women usually get married between the ages of 19 and 22, and men tend to get married a few years later. It is customary, especially in rural areas, for married sons and their wives to live with the son's parents. If there are several sons in a family, the oldest son and his family may move out when his next younger brother gets married.

Uzbek families gather to mark many important life-cycle events. One of the most important celebrations is the circumcision feast (sunnat toyi) for boys of pre-school age. Other major gatherings are organized at the time of engagement and marriage of children, following the birth of a child, as part of funerals, and on the seventh day, twentieth day, fortieth day, and one year anniversary of a death. One of the Uzbeks' favorite holidays is Navroz, which is celebrated at the time of the spring equinox on March 21 or 22. Other important holidays include the twice yearly Muslim observances (hayit) and New Year's Day. The government of Uzbekistan has declared these occasions state holidays, along with September 1, which is celebrated as Uzbekistan's Independence Day.
1. **COMPETENCY:** To ask and answer personal information questions

**SITUATION:** Host family home

**ROLES:** Host family member & PCV

HFM: Ўзбекистонда қанча турсиз?

PCV: Бу ерда икки йил тураман.

HFM: Ёшимиз нечада?

PCV: Менинг ёшим ўттиз олтида.

HFM: Сиз уйланганмисиз?

PCV: Уйланмаганман.

**VOCABULARY:**

қанча? how long?, how much?

турасиз you (will) stay (present-future)

ерда land, place (locative case)

бу ерда here

икки two

йил year (of calendar)

тураман I (will) stay (present-future)

ёшимиз your age (possessive)

нечада? how (old)?
Topic 3

ёшим my age (possessive)

ýттиз thirty

олти six

олтида six (locative)

уйланганмисиз? are you married?

уйланмаганман I am not married

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

The verbs тұралан in the sentence Бу ерда икіні жил тұралан 'I will stay here for two years,' is in the present-future tense. The present-future tense is formed by adding the suffix -a (after consonants) or -ы (after vowels) to the stem of the verb. To indicate person, this suffix is followed by one of the predicative suffixes -ман, -сән, -ды; -миз, -сиз -дилар. This tense may be translated as an English present or future:

тур+а+ман > тұралан 'I (will) stay'

тур+а+сән > тұраңсан 'you (will) stay'

тур+а+ды > тұрады 'he, she (will) stay'

тур+а+миз > тұрамиз 'we (will) stay'

тур+а+сиз > тұрасиз 'you (will) stay'

тур+а+дилар > тұрадилар 'they (will) stay'

Nouns preceded by a number do not take the plural suffix -лар:

иккі жил 'two years' NOT иккі жиллар
The English verb 'to marry' is expressed in Uzbek with the help of two verbs:

1. For the marriage of a male, the verb уйланмок 'to marry' is used. Уйланмок is formed from the noun уй 'home' and means 'to make a home.'

Майк, сиз уйланганмисиз?
'Mike, are you married?'

2. For the marriage of a female, the verb эрга тегмоқ is used. The verb эрга тегмоқ consists of the noun эр 'man' plus the dative suffix -ра and the verb тегмоқ 'to attach'; thus, 'to attach to a man.'

Қачон уйланасиз, Майк?
'When will you marry, Mike?'

Қачон эрга тегасиз, Барбара?
'When will you marry, Barbara?'
2. COMPETENCY: To describe own family

SITUATION: Host family home

ROLES: Host family member & PCV

HFM: Илтиموس, оиланғиз ҳақида гапиринг.

PCV: Отам ва онам бор. Отам — кимёгар. Онам — ўқитувчи.

HFM: Улар қаерда ишлайдилар?

PCV: Онам ўрта мактабда ишлайди. Отам дорихонада ишлайди.

VOCABULARY:

оиланғиз your family (possessive)
ҳақида about (postposition)
гапиринг tell (imperative)
отам my father
онам my mother
бор have, has; there is, there are; exists
кимёгар chemist
улар they
ишлайдилар they work (present-future)
ўрта secondary, middle
мактабда at a school (locative)
ишлайди  
she (he) works

dорихонала  
at a drugstore

йўқ  
have not, has not; there is not, there are not; does not exist

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

There is a special category of words in Uzbek called postpositions which stand after nouns. Uzbek postpositions are translated as prepositions in English.

oilangiz ha'kida

'family+your about'

= 'about your family'

Suffixes may not be added to the word бор which is used in the meanings of 'have, has; there is, there are; is, are; exists':

онам бор  
'mother+my exists'

kitobim bor  
'book+my exists'

= 'I have a mother'  
= 'I have a book'

The negative of this construction is expressed with the word йўқ. It has the meanings 'has not, have not; there is not, there are not; is not; are not; does not exist.' Like бор, йўқ does not take suffixes and generally stands at the end of a sentence:

акам йўқ  
'older brother+my does not exist'

= 'I do not have an older brother'
Topic 3

SENTENCE PATTERN

Two nouns may be connected by the conjunction ба 'and':

Отам ба онам бор.

'father+my and mother+my exist'

='I have a father and a mother'
3. **COMPETENCY:** To ask about host family

**SITUATION:** Host family home

**ROLES:** PCV & Host family member

PCV: Сизнилд оилангиз кадтами?

HFM: Иккита қизим ва битта ўглим бор. Қизларим - талаба.

PCV: Ўглингиз ишладими ёки ўқийдими?

HFM: Ўглим ўтган йили университетни тугатди.

**VOCABULARY:**

catta       large, big
инкита     two (items)
қизим       my daughter (possessive)
битта       one (item)
ўглим       my son
қизларим    my daughters
tалаба      student
ўглингиз    your son
ёки         or
ўқийдим     he, she studies (present-future)
ўтган       last, past
йили        its year (possessive)
Grammar Explanations

Numerals with the suffix -та form cardinal numerals indicating items or portions or parts of wholes:

- битта (= бир+та) 'one'
- иккита 'two'

Numerals with the suffix -та are called "item-numerals." These item-numerals are used before words for anything that can be counted:

- Иккита кизим бор. 'I have two daughters'
- учта дафтар 'three notebooks'

The definite past tense is formed by means of the suffix -дим, which is added to the verb stem, along with one of the predicative suffixes -м, -нг; -к, -нгиз, -лар. The definite past indicates an action completed in the recent past at a specific time:

- тугат+ди+м > тугатдим 'I graduated'
- тугат+ди+нг > тугатдинг 'I graduated'
- тугат+ди > тугатди 'he, she graduated'
- тугат+ди+к > тугатдик 'we graduated'
PRONUNCIATION NOTES

Questions with two predicates to which the question particle -мі is added are pronounced with rising and falling intonations:

Ўглингиз ишлайдими ёки ўнййдими?

Does your son work or study?

When a possessive suffix is added to certain nouns, the stem of the noun changes. As a rule the vowel of its second syllable disappears. The vowel и of the second syllable disappears in the following words:

Ўгил+им > ўглим  'my son'

Сигил+им > синглим  'my younger sister'

In pronouncing a sentence containing a noun subject and a noun predicate, there is a pause between the two which is equivalent to the English auxiliary words 'is, are,' etc. In writing, this pause is shown by a hyphen:

Отам - кимёгар.  'My father is a chemist.'

Онам - ўкитувчи.  'My mother is a teacher.'
4. **COMPETENCY:** To express gratitude

**SITUATION:** Host family home

**ROLES:** Host family member & PCV

HFM: Паловдан яна бироз олинг.

PCV: Рахмат, тўйдим.

HFM: Марҳамат, қовуннинг мазасини қўринг.

PCV: Жуда ширин экан. Энди менга рухсат беринг. Мехмондорчилик учун сизга катта рахмат.

HFM: Арзимайди.

**VOCABULARY:**

пилов

пиловдан

яна

бироз

олинг

tўйдим

қовуннинг

мазаси

қовуннинг мазасини

қўринг

пилав (rice steamed with meat, carrots, onions, and spices)

from pilav (ablative case)

more

some, a little

have, take

I am full (past definite)

of the melon (genitive)

its taste (possessive)

the taste of the melon (accusative)

try (imperative)
Грамматика и лексикография

The suffix of the ablative case is -дан, which is added to the stem of a noun. It functions to indicate:

1. a part of a whole:
   Паловдан яна бирош олинг. 'Have some more pilav.'

2. motion out of or from a place:
   Мен Калифорниядан келдим. 'I am from California.'
Topic 3

The word эган is based on the irregular verb эмоқ 'to be'. It is used to express doubt or surprise about an occurrence one did not expect. Thus, its meanings include 'seems, really, probably,' or simply an emphatic 'is.'

Қовун шириң эган.

'The melon seems sweet (I did not expect it to be so sweet).'

The expression энді менға рухсат берің 'now, with your permission' or 'now, permit me (to leave)' is always used by the guest who wants to leave the home of the host.

PROVERB

Ахмоқ дүстің ақлі ақылы душман яқшы.

'A clever foe is better than a foolish friend.'
Culture Note: Uzbek Food

Competencies:

1. To identify types of food
2. To express food and drink preferences
3. To order food at a restaurant
4. To pay with local currency
Topic 4

FOOD

UZBEK FOOD

Because the Silk Road once passed through the territory of present-day Uzbekistan, Uzbek food reflects influences of the cuisines of Chinese, Indians, and other Asian and European peoples.

Uzbeks usually eat three meals a day. In the morning, along with their traditional bread called non, they drink tea and milk. Summer breakfasts also often include grapes. Uzbeks in rural areas almost never buy bread from a store, but rather bake their own bread daily in a special oven called a tandir. Most rural families also have their own cows which provide milk.

Uzbeks tend to eat lunch in the early afternoon. At this time they like to have such soups as shorva (meat and potatoes), mastava (rice and vegetables), or laghman (noodles, meat, and vegetables).

The main meal, usually a food other than soup, is eaten in the evening, around seven or eight o'clock. During the warm months, Uzbeks like to have melon for dessert.

Tea by far is the most popular beverage. People in Tashkent and a few other cities tend to drink black tea, while in rural areas and cities in the south and in the Fergana Valley they prefer green tea. Tea is always served hot.

Cities and villages have many teahouses where people eat, relax, and socialize. Uzbeks believe that tea is the only thing that can quench a thirst in their hot climate. Coffee is not very popular.

Uzbeks rarely eat their meals in restaurants. One reason for this is the high cost of dining out, but a more important reason is that home cooking almost always is better than that in restaurants. Men and women alike take part in food preparation, and it is popularly believed that men make the best chefs.
Pilav is a favorite food that is always served at major celebrations. On these occasions it is prepared in huge metal cooking pots over a fire.

An essential part of Uzbek hospitality is to offer food to visitors. Even when they themselves have very little, Uzbeks try to prepare elaborate meals for their guests. Guests may disappoint their hosts when they fail to eat or drink what they are offered.

While tables and chairs are used in many city homes, in rural areas Uzbeks sit on the floor around a large tablecloth (dasturkhan) to take their meals. Utensils such as spoons are used for soups, but for other dishes, like pilav, fingers may be used.

Alcoholic beverages frequently are served on special occasions and when guests are present. At such times, males are expected to join in the drinking.
Topic 4

1. **COMPETENCY:** To identify types of food

   **SITUATION:** Host family home

   **ROLES:** PCV & Cook

PCV: Бу қандай овқат?

C: Бу гуштли сомса. Ана у қовқли сомса. Унинг ичида қовок, пиёз, думба ёги бор.

PCV: Қовқли сомса аччиқми?

C: Йўқ, Ёб кўринг. Сизга ёқади.

PCV: Мазали-ку!

**VOCABULARY:**

қандай? what?, what kind of?

овқат dish, meal, food

гуштли (having) meat (adjective)

сомса somsa (pie filled with meat or squash)

ана у that one (there)

қовқли (having) squash (adjective)

унинг his, her, its

ичида it contains; in its inside (possessive, locative)

пиёз onion

думба tail of sheep
ёг  
fat, oil

dумба ёги  
fat from the tail of a sheep

аччиқ  
hot, spicy, bitter

аччиқми?  
is it hot, spicy, bitter?

эмас  
is not, are not; does not, do not

ёб  
having eaten (past gerund)

ёб кўринг  
taste it (imperative)

ёкади  
it will be liked, it will please

сизга ёкади  
you'll like it

мазали  
tasty, delicious

-ку  
particle expressing surprise, astonishment

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

There are two types of adjectives in Uzbek:

1. Basic adjectives:

   ок 'white'  
   қора 'black'

   ширин 'sweet'  
   аччиқ 'sour'

2. Adjectives formed mostly from nouns by means of such suffixes as -ли, -сиз, -ий, -ги, -гир, -ма, ок.
Adjectives formed with the help of the suffix -ли express the quality of the basic noun, or the possession of that quality ('having'):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uzbek</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>маза</td>
<td>'taste'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мазали</td>
<td>'tasty'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гўшт</td>
<td>'meat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гўштили</td>
<td>'having meat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ковок</td>
<td>'squash'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ковокли</td>
<td>'having squash'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The demonstrative pronouns in Uzbek are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6у</td>
<td>'this'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ма6а 6у</td>
<td>'this one (here)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шу</td>
<td>'this, that'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ана шу</td>
<td>'that one (there)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>у</td>
<td>'that'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The difference between the three demonstrative pronouns is that 6у refers to an object or person next to the speaker, шу to an object or person a distance away from but still visible to the speaker, and у to an object or person very distant and generally not visible to the speaker.

**PRONUNCIATION NOTE**

The particle -ку which is added to the predicate, is more emphatic than the word эсан, but both express surprise over some unexpected occurrence. In pronunciation, there is a slight pause between the predicate and -ку, with stress on -ку. In writing, this slight pause is shown by a hyphen:

жуда мазали-ку! 'It really is tasty'
2. **COMPETENCY:** To express food and drink preferences  

**SITUATION:** Restaurant  

**ROLES:** PCV & Waiter

PCV: Бугун сиз қандай өвқатларни тавсия қилипсиз?

**W:** Биз ўзбек өвқатларидан шўрва, лагмон, манти, нобобни тавсия қилипмиз.

PCV: Манти совук эмасми?

**W:** У иссиқ. Сиз чой ичасизми ёки минерал сув ичасизми?

PCV: Менга шакарсиз қора чой беринг.

**VOCABULARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>бугун</td>
<td>today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>өвқатларни</td>
<td>the dishes (accusative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тавсия</td>
<td>offer, recommendation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қилипсиз</td>
<td>you are doing (continuous present)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тавсия қилипсиз</td>
<td>you are offering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ўзбек өвқатларидан</td>
<td>of (from among) Uzbek dishes (ablative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>биз</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шўрва</td>
<td>soup (with potatoes and meat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>лагмон</td>
<td>noodles (usually cooked with meat, vegetables and sauce)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>манти</td>
<td>dumplings (steamed, with meat filling)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Topic 4

кабоб  kebab (meat roasted on skewers)
кабобни  kebab (accusative)
гавсия килъимиз  we are offering (continuous present)
совук эмасми?  is it not cold?
иссиқми?  is it hot?
чой  tea
часизми?  do (will) you drink?
минерал  mineral
сув  water
шакарсиз  without sugar
кора  black
берини  give (imperative)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

In the sentence Манти совук эмас 'The manti is not cold,' the word эмас 'it is not' negates a noun predicate. For this construction, the predicative suffixes -ман, -сан, etc., are added to эмас. Note that in spoken Uzbek the third person plural suffix -лар is not used:

Мен ўзбек эмасман.  'I am not an Uzbek.'
Сен ўзбек эмассан.  'You are not an Uzbek.'
У ўзбек эмас.  'He, she is not an Uzbek.'
Биз ўзбек эмасмиз.  'We are not Uzbeks.'
Сиз ўзбек э massaiz. 'You are not Uzbeks.'
Улар ўзбек э маслар. 'They are not Uzbeks.'

Бор and йўқ indicate the presence or absence (or possession or non-possession) of something:

Манти бор. 'There are dumplings.' = 'We have dumplings.'
Кабоб йўқ. 'There is no kebab.' = 'We don't have kebab.'

The absence of a predicate or presence of э masc indicates the existence or non-existence (or identity or non-identity) of something:

Бу - манти. 'These are dumplings'
Бу манти э мас. 'These are not dumplings'

The suffix -сиз is added to nouns in order to form adjectives that express the idea of 'without' or 'without the quality of':

шакарли 'with sugar'
шакарсиз 'without sugar'
мазали 'tasty'
мазасиз 'tasteless'
3. **COMPETENCY:** To order food at a restaurant

**SITUATION:** Restaurant

**ROLES:** PCV & Waiter

PCV: Илтимос, менга кабоб беринг.

W: Кечиринг. Бугун қўй гўшти йўқ. Балиқ ва мол гўшти бор.

PCV: Унда, менга қўруилган балиқ беринг. Сизда сабзавотлардан нима бор?

W: Бизда бодринг бор. Нима ичишни xoхлайсиз?

PCV: Менга мева шарбати олиб келинг.

**VOCABULARY:**

- қўй sheep
- қўй гўшти lamb
- балиқ fish
- мол cattle
- мол гўшти beef
- унда then, in that case
- қўруилган fried (past participle)
- сизда you have (locative)
- сабзавотлардан of (from among) vegetables (ablative)
- бизда we have (locative)
GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS

Another way of expressing 'to have' in Uzbek is by adding the locative case suffix to any noun, including personal pronouns, along with the word бўр 'there is, there are; exists':

Бизда бодринг бор.

'we+on/in cucumber exists'

= 'We have cucumbers.'

Ресторанда бодринг бор.

'restaurant+on/in cucumber exists'

= 'The restaurant has cucumbers.'

The word йўқ 'there is not, there are not; does not exist' is used to form the negative of this construction:

Бизда бодринг йўқ.

'we have no cucumbers.'
Uzbek uses a nominal form of the verb as an equivalent to an English infinitive construction. This verbal noun is formed with the suffix -иш (after consonants) or -ш (after vowels):

- ичмоқ 'to drink'
- ичиш 'drinking'
- ўқимоқ 'to read'
- ўқиш 'reading'

Possessive and case suffixes can be added to verbal nouns:

- ўқишингиз 'your reading' (possessive)
- ичишни 'the drinking' (accusative)

When used as the equivalent of an English infinitive this form takes the accusative case suffix -ни:

Нима ичишни xoхлайсиз?

'What do you want to drink?'

The Uzbek equivalent to English 'the juice of fruit' or 'fruit's juice' or 'fruit juice' is expressed through the possessive relationship. In this construction, the noun which possesses stands before the noun which is possessed. The noun possessed always has the possessive suffix +(c)и if singular or +лари if plural:

- нуй гўшти 'sheep meat+its' = 'sheep's meat' (=lamb')
- мол гўшти 'cattle meat+its' = 'cattle's meat' (=beef')
- мева шарбати 'fruit juice+its' = 'fruit's juice' (=fruit juice')
- думба ёги 'tail fat+its' = 'tail's fat' (=tail fat')
4. **COMPETENCY:** To pay with local currency  

**SITUATION:** Market  

**ROLES:** PCV & Salesperson  

PCV: Гўштнинг баҳоси қанча?  

S: Бир килограмм гўштнинг баҳоси қирқ беш сўм.

PCV: Менинг сўмларим етмайди. Менда доллар бор.

S: Сиз долларингизни Марказий Банкда алмаширишингиз мумкин.

PCV: Марказий Банк бугун очиқми?

S: Банк ҳар куни соат тўққиздан соат бешгача очиқ.

**VOCABULARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Узбек</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>баҳоси</td>
<td>its cost, its price (possessive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қанча?</td>
<td>how much?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>баҳоси қанча?</td>
<td>how much does it cost?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>килограмм</td>
<td>kilogram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қирқ беш</td>
<td>forty-five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сўм</td>
<td>som (basic unit of Uzbek money)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сўмларим</td>
<td>my som (possessive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>етмайди</td>
<td>it is not enough (negative present-future)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>менда</td>
<td>I have</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Грамматика и словарные пояснения

Доллар

Долларынгизни

Марказий

Банкда

Алмаштиришишингиз

Очиқми?

Жар

Кун

Жар кунин

Соат

Төққиз

Төққиздан

Беш

Бешгача

Your dollars (accusative)

Central

At the bank (locative)

Your exchanging

Is it open?

Every

Day

Every day

O'clock, hour

Nine

From nine (ablative)

Five

To five

The ablative case suffix +дан functions to express a starting point in time. The suffix +гача expresses the termination of an action and may be translated 'until, as far as, up to, to':

Төққиз+дан 'from nine'

Беш+гача 'to five'
TeUing time requires placing the word coar 'hour, o'clock' before one of the numerals from 1 to 12:

coaT түнкиз 'the hours are nine' = 'nine o'clock'
coaT беш 'the hours are five' = 'five o'clock'

The phrase гўштнинг бахоси is in the possessive relationship construction:

POSSESSING NOUN POSSESSED NOUN
Noun 1 (+нинг) Noun 2 +(с)и or +лари
гўшт+нинг бахо+си
'meat+of price+its' = 'the cost of the meat'

A general rule is that the suffix +нинг is not added to the first noun when the two nouns are perceived as a unit, but is added when they are not:

меванинг бахоси
'fruit+of price+its' = 'the price of the fruit'

мева шарбати
'fruit juice+its' = 'fruit juice'
To eat little is to eat well.
Topic 5

DIRECTIONS

Culture Note: On Uzbekistan's Streets

Competencies:

1. To ask for and give addresses and locations of buildings

2. To ask for and give directions
Uzbekistan's cities can be divided into three major categories. The first type includes such ancient centers as Bukhara, Samarkand, and Tashkent. The second type consists of cities like Namangan, Kokand, and Margilan which were founded long before the Russian conquest, but were further developed in the Soviet period. Finally, there are the Soviet-era industrial and mining centers such as Zarafshan, Angren, and Uchkuduk. The latter type of city is populated largely by Russians.

Uzbekistan's older cities also have "new quarters" that were established under tsarist or Soviet administration. Russians who came to Central Asia in the nineteenth century and early twentieth centuries did not live interspersed among the indigenous population, but instead built their own settlements in separate areas.

One of the places where Russian influence is still very strong is Tashkent, which became the administrative center for Turkestan after the Russian conquest. However, the segregated housing pattern there changed a great deal during the reconstruction which followed the severe earthquake of 1966. Most one-story mud-brick houses were replaced by high-rise apartment buildings, and many of the old streets disappeared as new wide boulevards took their place. Today, Tashkent is home to over half of Uzbekistan's Russian population, who make up about 40 percent of the city's inhabitants.

Throughout the Soviet period, traditional street names were changed, even in the ancient cities. Frequently, old Uzbek designations were replaced by Russian ones. The reverse process has been occurring since Uzbekistan's independence, but the country's cities still carry thousands of Russian names.

It may take a while for visitors to get used to the traffic patterns in the large cities, especially in Tashkent. The capital's streets are full of cars, buses, streetcars, trolleybuses, taxis, and other vehicles.
Drivers often refuse to yield the right-of-way, so pedestrians must be alert. It is easy for anyone unfamiliar with the older cities of Uzbekistan to get lost in their narrow streets and alleyways.

In the central districts of Uzbekistan’s cities one finds many kiosks and stalls selling a variety of goods. Among the most common are newspaper and journal outlets which may offer such items as postcards, cigarettes and matches, stationery supplies, and tickets for public transportation. Other vendors sell ice cream, juices, soft drinks, and bottled water. For a quick meal in urban areas, one usually can find stands which sell various Uzbek national foods.
1. **COMPETENCY:** To ask for and give addresses and locations of buildings

**SITUATION:** Tashkent street

**ROLES:** PCV and Passerby 1 and Passerby 2

PCV: Кечирасиз. Сўрасам майлими? Қўшима Штатлар элчихонаси қаерга жойлашган?

P1: Узр. Мен билмайман.

P2: Мен биламан. Сиз Чилонзор кўчасига боринг. Элчихона ўша кўчада.

PCV: Чилонзор кўчаси бу ердан узоқми? Мен у ерга қандай боришинг мумкин?

P2: Сиз автобусга ұтiring. Икки бекатдан кейин тушинг. Элчихона биноси кўчанинг ўнг томонида.

**VOCABULARY:**

- кечирасиз: you will excuse me (present-future)
- сўрасам: if I ask (conditional mood)
- майлими?: may I?, is it permissible?
- Қўшима Штатлар: United States
- элчихона: embassy
- қаерга?: where? (dative)
- жойлашган: located, situated
- узр: I'm sorry
бимайман
I do not know (negative present-future)

Чилонзор
Chilonzor (the name of a Tashkent street)

кучасига
to the street of (possessive, dative)

уша
that, that one

бу ердан
from here, from this place (ablative)

кучада
on the street (locative)

узокми?
is it far?

у
he, she, it, that

у ерға
there, to that place (dative)

боришым
my going

автобусга
on the bus (dative)

утиринг
take, sit on (imperative)

автобусга утиринг
take the bus

бекат
stop (for bus, tram, trolly)

кейин
after

бекатдан кейин
after a stop

tушинг
get off

биноси
its building

ұнг
right (side)

tомонида
on the side of
The conditional mood of the verb is formed by means of the suffix -ca plus one of the predicative suffixes -м, -нг; -к, -нгиз, -лар. Predicative suffixes mark the person of the verb forms. The suffix -ca is added to the stem of the verb, and the predicative suffix follows it:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{сура}+\text{сам} > \text{сурамам} & \quad \text{'If I ask'} \\
\text{сура}+\text{нг} > \text{суранг} & \quad \text{'If you ask'} \\
\text{сура}+\text{сам} > \text{сурасам} & \quad \text{'If he, she, asks'} \\
\text{сура}+\text{к} > \text{сурак} & \quad \text{'If we ask'} \\
\text{сура}+\text{нгиз} > \text{сурангиз} & \quad \text{'If you ask'} \\
\text{сура}+\text{лар} > \text{сурасалар} & \quad \text{'If they ask'}
\end{align*}
\]

The third person singular has no predicative suffix. In some forms of spoken Uzbek the suffix -миз is used instead of -к for the first person plural:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{сурам} & \quad \text{If we ask'} \\
\text{сурамиз}
\end{align*}
\]

Both кечирасиз and кечириң are equivalent to the English 'excuse me' or 'pardon.' The expression кечирасиз is the present-future tense of the verb кечирмоқ 'to excuse,' whereas кечириң is the imperative. In spoken Uzbek, кечирасиз is used most often by people in urban situations.

Кечирасиз. Сұрамам майлыми?

'Excuse me. May I ask you something?'
2. **COMPETENCY:** To ask for and give directions

**SITUATION:** Street

**ROLES:** PCV & Passerby

---

PCV: Дўстим, менга айтмайсизми? Марказий телеграф қаерға жойлашган?

P: У Навоий кўчасида. Шу кўча бўйлаб юз метр юрсангиз, Кўлёзмалар институти келади.

PCV: Марказий телеграф шу институтнинг ёнидами?

P: Йўқ. Институтнинг қарши томонига ўтсангиз, Марказий телеграфга борасиз.

PCV: Сизга катта раҳмат!

---

**VOCABULARY:**

дўстим | my friend (possessive)
айтмайсизми? | can you tell, won't you tell?
телеграф | telegraph (office)
шу | that, this
бўйлаб | along (postposition)
юз | hundred
метр | meter
юрсангиз | if you go, if you walk (conditional)
қулёзмалар | manuscripts
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

The locative case is formed by the suffix -да, and functions to indicate:

1. the location of an object or action in space:
   
   "It is on Navoi Street."

2. an action in time:

   'I was at home on Sunday.'

3. the instrument or means by which an action is done:

   'I want to go by bus.'

The same idea can be expressed by a noun with a postposition:

'I want to go by bus.'
The word дўстим 'my friend' is used here as a form of address between strangers whose ages are approximately the same.

**PROVERB**

Тил киличдан ўткир.

'The tongue is sharper than the sword.'
Culture Note: Getting Around in Uzbekistan

Competencies:

1. To locate means of transportation
2. To ask for destination of bus
3. To purchase a bus ticket
TRANSPORTATION
GETTING AROUND IN UZBEKISTAN

Most people in Uzbekistan use public transportation. In big cities there are buses, streetcars, trolleybuses, and routed and unrouted taxis. Tashkent also has a subway. People in smaller cities and towns rely heavily on buses and taxis. For transportation between cities people use trains or buses. Air services are available between major cities. Few individuals own private cars.

Tashkent has about thirty streetcar lines, nearly as many trolleybus lines, and over one hundred bus routes. The subway, which opened in the 1970s, has expanded rapidly.

Bus, trolleybus, and streetcar passengers can pay for each ride or purchase monthly passes. Passes and individual tickets alike usually are sold at newspaper stands, and passengers should purchase them before boarding.

Taxis are plentiful in big cities. They can be hailed on the street or ordered by telephone. Although taxi fares have risen sharply since the collapse of the USSR, given the favorable exchange rate, they are still cheap for Westerners.

Some cities also have routed taxis which travel along set routes and pick up and drop off passengers along the way. These are usually minivans which hold up to ten passengers.
1. **COMPETENCY**: To locate means of transportation

**SITUATION**: Travel agency

**ROLES**: PCV & Agent

PCV: Мен Самарқандга бормоқчиман.

A: Сиз автобус билан борасизми ёки поезд билан борасизми?

PCV: Автобусда бормоқчиман. Нечанчи автобус у шахарга қатнайди?

A: Бир неча автобус қатнайди. Сиз юзинчи автобусга ўтиринг.

**VOCABULARY**:

Самарқанд       Samarkand city
бормоқчиман    I want to go (future tense of intention)
билан           by, by means of, with (postposition)
борасизми?     will you go? (present-future)
поезд           train
нечанчи?        which number?
қатнайди        it goes
у шахарга       to that city (dative)
неча?           how many?
бир неча         several
юзинчи          number one hundred, hundredth (ordinal numeral)
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

The future tense of intention is used to express the ideas 'want to,' 'intend to,' or 'plan to.' It is formed by means of the suffix -мөкчү which is added to the stem of the verb, along with one of the predicative suffixes -ман, -сан, -миз, -сиз, -лар. The third person singular has no predicative suffix:

бор+мөкчү+ман > бормөкчүман 'I want to go'
бор+мөкчү+сан > бормөкчүсан 'You want to go'
бор+мөкчү > бормөкчү 'He, she wants to go'
бор+мөкчү+миз > бормөкчүмиз 'We want to go'
бор+мөкчү+сиз > бормөкчүсиз 'You want to go'
бор+мөкчү+лар > бормөкчүлар 'They want to go'

The word билан is a postposition which can be translated into English as 'with,' 'together with,' 'by means of,' or 'by':

автобус билан 'by bus'
поезд билан 'by train'

Ordinal numerals are formed by adding the suffix -нчи (after vowels) or the suffix -инчи (after consonants) to cardinal numerals:

икки+нчи > иккинчи 'second'
ýн беш+инчи > ýн бешинчи 'fifteenth'
юз+инчи > юзинчи 'hundredth'
2. **COMPETENCY:** To ask for destination of bus

**SITUATION:** Bus station

**ROLES:** PCV & Ticket Seller

PCV: Бу автобус қаерға боради?

TS: Наманганға боради.

PCV: Бу тездүрар автобусми?

TS: Ық. У автобус ўн минут олдин кетган.

PCV: Кейинги автобус қачон жўнайди?

TS: У соат ўн бирда жўнайди.

**VOCABULARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>боради</td>
<td>it goes (present future)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Наманганға</td>
<td>to Namangan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тездүрар</td>
<td>express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>минут</td>
<td>minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>олдин</td>
<td>ago, before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қачон?</td>
<td>when?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кетган</td>
<td>it left (indefinite past)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>нейинги</td>
<td>next</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>жўнайди</td>
<td>it leaves, sets off, goes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

The indefinite past tense -ган expresses an action completed in the past but at a time not specified. It is formed by means of the suffix -ган added to the verb stem and followed by the predicative suffixes -ман, -сан; -миз, -сиз, -лар. The third person singular has no predicative suffix.

- кет+ган+ман > кетганман 'I left.'
- кет+ган+сан > кетгансан 'You left.'
- кет+ган > кетган 'He, she, it left.'
- кет+ган+миз > кетганмиз 'We left.'
- кет+ган+сиз > кетгансиз 'You left.'
- кет+ган+лар > кетганлар 'They left.'

The basic function of the dative case suffix -ра is to express motion or action toward an object. Its English equivalents include 'to, towards':

Марказий телеграфға борасиз.
'Central Telegraph+to go/come+will+you'
= 'You will come to the Central Telegraph Office.'

Чилонзор күчасига боринг.
'Chilonzor Street+its+to go+you'
= 'Go to Chilonzor Street.'
3. **COMPETENCY:** To purchase a bus ticket

**SITUATION:** Bus station

**ROLES:** PCV & Ticket Seller

PCV: Андижон шахрига билет қанча туради?

TS: Сизга бир томонга билет керакми, икки томонга билет керакми?

PCV: Икки томонга билет керак.

TS: Бир юз беш сўм туради.

PCV: Менга битта билет беринг.

TS: Мана олинг. Автобус Андижонга соат ўн иккида кетади.

**VOCABULARY:**

| Андижон | Andijan city |
| шахрига | to the city of (possessive, dative) |
| билет | ticket |
| туради | it costs (present-future) |
| қанча туради? | how much does it cost? |
| бир томонга билет | one-way ticket, ticket for one way |
| керак | need, necessary |
| керакми? | do you need, is it necessary? |
| икки томонга билет | round-trip ticket, ticket for two ways |
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

Questions which express a choice add the particle -ми on both verbs and may be separated by the conjunction ёки 'or':

Автобус билан борасизм боек поезд билан борасизм боек?

'Will you go by bus or by train?'

Such constructions are normal in literary Uzbek, but in spoken Uzbek the conjunction ёки 'or' may be omitted:

Сизга бир томонги билет керакми, икки томонға билет керакми?

'Do you need a one-way ticket or a round-trip ticket?'

If both predicates are expressed by the same verb or word, then the second predicate may be omitted and the question particle -ми added to the last word in the sentence:

Сизга бир томонға билет керакми ёки икки томонгами?

'Do you need a one-way ticket or a round-trip ticket?'

Besides the phrase Қанча туради? 'How much does it cost?' another phrase is used in spoken Uzbek:

Нечап сўм туради? 'How many som does it cost?'
The dative case is formed by adding the suffix -ра to a noun. Functions of the dative include:

1. an indirect object of the action:
   
   Мен Самаркандга бормоңчиман.  
   'I want to go to Samarkand.'

2. the idea 'for,' 'for the sake of':
   
   Бу китоб - дўстимга.  'This book is for my friend.'

PRONUNCIATION NOTES

The word шахри is formed by adding the possessive suffix -и to the word шахар 'city.' This results in the disappearance of the second vowel of шахар:

шахар+и > шахри  'its city'

In addition to +ра, the dative case has the forms +ка and + ça. When this suffix is added to a noun ending in -к, the suffix is written and pronounced as -ка:

эшик+ка  'door' > эшикка  'to the door'

When a noun ends in -к, the suffix is written and pronounced as -ка:

кишлок+ка  'village' > кишлокка  'to the village'

When the letter -г ends a noun, it is written and pronounced as -к with the addition of the dative suffix -ка:

тог+ка  'mountain' > токка  'to the mountain'
PROVERB

Сузиga бөкма, ишига бөк.

'Don't look at his words, look at his actions'

(= Actions speak louder than words)
Topic 7

SOCIAL SITUATIONS

Culture Note: Talking to Uzbeks

Competencies:

1. To discuss the weather
2. To invite and respond to invitations
3. To give and respond to compliments
4. To offer and accept food and drink
5. To describe one's emotional state
Uzbeks are very friendly people who quickly and easily find things to talk about with one another. Almost anywhere that people gather -- in teahouses or restaurants, on public transport, on the street, or in each other's homes, Uzbeks will be found engaged in lively conversation.

Uzbeks are eager to talk to foreigners. Having lived for so long in a closed society whose government media presented a distorted picture of the outside world, Uzbeks are fascinated by news about life elsewhere. Of course, young educated Uzbeks are better informed about the cultures of foreign countries than are their cousins who live in remote villages. Nevertheless, even rural inhabitants are happy to spend hours talking to foreigners, and are perhaps even more curious because they have been so isolated.

Uzbek conversational etiquette in the big cities is relatively close to that in Europe. In rural areas, these conventions may be quite different. There, certain customs regulate how men and women may interact, with rules that vary depending on age, marital status, and occupation. For example, it is not considered proper for single men to engage women in one-on-one conversations, or to invite them to a movie or to the theater. On the other hand, conversation and social etiquette is much less restrictive between young men and women in Tashkent and the provincial capitals.

Most urban Uzbeks can speak Russian, and many in Bukhara and Samarkand also know Tajik. Some educated Uzbeks have studied such European languages as English, German, and French; Hindi, Arabic, and Urdu also have become more popular in recent years.

Speaking to Uzbeks in their native tongue is probably the best way to win their confidence. Uzbeks have tremendous respect for foreigners who can speak Uzbek, partially because Russians occupied
a privileged position throughout the Soviet period, but few bothered to learn Uzbek. In 1989, however, Uzbek was declared Uzbekistan's state language and it began to be introduced into more spheres of public life.
1. **COMPETENCY:** To discuss the weather

**SITUATION:** Workplace

**ROLES:** PCV & Colleague

PCV: Хаво булут. Ёмгир ёгса керак. Ўзбекистонда кўп ёгингарчилик бўладими?

C: Ёмгир асосан баҳорда ва кузда ёгади. Ёзда ёгингарчилик бўлмайди.

PCV: Қишлоқ қандай бўлади?

C: Қандай бўлишини худо билади. Баъзан кўп қор ёгади, баъзан кам ёгади.

**VOCABULARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uzbek</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>хаво</td>
<td>weather, air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>булут</td>
<td>cloudy, cloud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ёмгир</td>
<td>rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ёмгир ёгмоқ</td>
<td>to rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ёгса</td>
<td>if it falls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>керак</td>
<td>necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ёгса керак</td>
<td>it may fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кўп</td>
<td>much, many, a lot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ёгингарчилик</td>
<td>rainy days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бўладими?</td>
<td>are there?, will there be?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
асосан  mostly, basically
бахорда  in spring
куздə  in autumn
ёгади  it falls
ёзда  in summer
булмайди  there are not, there will not be
нишда  in winter
булишени  its being, its becoming (accusative)
худо  God
билади  he, she, it knows
худо билади  God knows
баъзан  sometimes
кор  snow
кор ёгмоқ  to snow
кам  a little

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS

The construction -са керак expresses possibility or probability. It is equivalent to English 'may' or 'might':

Ёмгир ёгса керак.  'It may (might) rain.'
Кор ёгса керак.  'It may (might) snow.'
Дўл ёгса керак.  'It may (might) hail.'
The predicative suffixes -м, -нг; -к, -ингиз, -лар may be added directly to the conditional suffix -са:

- бүл+са+м > бүлсам керек.
- бүл+са+нг > бүлсанг керек.
- бүл+са > бүлса керек.

- бүл+са+к > бүлсак керек.
- бүл+са+нгиз > бүлсангиз керек.
- бүл+са+лар > бүлсалар керек.

The form ёрмайды contains the negative form of the present-future tense. This construction consists of the suffix -ма which is added between the verb stem and the tense suffix -й:

- кел+ма+й+ман > келмайман
- кел+ма+й+сан > келмайсан
- кел+ма+й+ди > келмайди

- кел+ма+й+миз > келмаймиз
- кел+ма+й+сиз > келмайсиз
- кел+ма+й+дилар > келмайдилар

'I may (might) be'
'You may (might) be'
'He, she may (might) be'
'We may (might) be'
'You may (might) be'
'They may (might) be'
'I do (will) not come'
'You do (will) not come'
'He, she does (will) not come'
'We do (will) not come'
'You do (will) not come'
'They do (will) not come'
2. COMPETENCY: To invite and respond to invitations

SITUATION: Workplace

ROLES: Colleague & PCV

C: Мен сизни кеча учратмадим. Қаерда эдингиз?
PVC: Кеча мен банд эдим.

C: Биз сизни якшанбада театрға таклиф қилмоқчимиз. Бора өласизми?
PVC: Жоним билан! Мен уша куни буғман. Мен сизни Чүлпон театрғи олдида кутаман.

C: Ажойиб! Йўин кеч соат еттида бошланади.

VOCABULARY:

сизни you (accusative)
кеча yesterday
учратмадим I did not see, I did not meet (definite past)
эдингиз you were (definite past)
банд busy, occupied
эдим I was
театрға to the theater
tаклиф қилмоқчимиз we want to invite (present-future of intention)
жоним my soul
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uzbek Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>жоним билан</td>
<td>with pleasure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уша кунни</td>
<td>that day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бўш</td>
<td>free, empty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Чўлпон</td>
<td>Cholpon (famous Uzbek writer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Чўлпон театри</td>
<td>Cholpon Theater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>олдида</td>
<td>in front of (postposition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кутаман</td>
<td>I will wait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ажойиб</td>
<td>wonderful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уйин</td>
<td>play, game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кеч</td>
<td>P.M., evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>етти</td>
<td>seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бошланмоқ</td>
<td>to start, to be begun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бошланади</td>
<td>it will start, it will begin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS**

The negative form of the definite past tense is formed by means of the suffix -ма which is added between the verb stem and the tense suffix -дий:

- учрат+ма+ди+м > учратмадим 'I did not meet'
- учрат+ма+ди+нг > учратмадинг 'You did not meet'
- учрат+ма+ди > учратмади 'He, she did not meet'
In spoken Uzbek, the first person plural suffix -миз is sometimes used instead of the predicative suffix -к:

учратма-миз

учратмадик

'Ve did not meet'

'You did not meet'

'They did not meet'

The verb эмок 'to be' is an irregular verb mainly found in forms other than the present tense. The definite past tense forms of this verb are:

э+ди+м > эдим

'I was'

э+ди+нг > эдинг

'You were'

э+ди > эди

'He, she, it was'

э+ди+к > эдик

'We were'

э+ди+нгиз > эдингиз

'You were'

э+ди+лар > эдилар

'They were'
3. **COMPETENCY**: To give and respond to compliments

**SITUATION**: Workplace

**ROLES**: Colleague & PCV

- **C:** Ùzbek tilida жуда яхши гаплашасиз.
- **PCV:** Рахмат! Жуда мақтаб юбордингиз. Мен ўзбек тилини яхши кўраман.
- **C:** Ùzbek тили инглиз тилига ўхшамайди. Уни ўрганиш осон эмас.
- **PCV:** Мен сиздан миннатдорман. Сиз кўмак бермасангиз, мен ўзбек тилини жуда яхши ўргана олмасам керак.

**VOCABULARY:**

- Ùzbek tilida in Uzbek, in the Uzbek language
- гаплашасиз you speak
- мақтаб юбордингиз you praise, you praised
- яхши кўраман I like
- инглиз тилига to English (dative)
- ўхшамайди it is not like, it is not similar to
- уни him, her, it (accusative)
- ўрганиш learning (verbal noun)
- осон easy
- сиздан to you (ablative)
- миннатдор grateful, thankful
help

if you do not (did not) help

I might not be able to learn

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

Uzbek compound verbs consist of two or more components which form one semantic or grammatical unit. The first component always conveys the primary meaning whereas the second component is usually an auxiliary verb that expresses how an action is performed or completed.

Compound verbs have the following structures:

1. noun + verb. In this structure, the compound verb consists of two components, the first of which is a noun and the second an auxiliary verb indicating the performance of the action:

   кўмак бармоқ 'help + to give' = 'to help'
   рухсат бармоқ 'permission + to give' = 'to permit'
   таклиф қилмоқ 'invitation + to do' = 'to invite'

2. adverb + verb. In this structure, the compound verb consists of two components, the first of which is an adverb, the second an auxiliary verb indicating the performance of the action:

   яхши кўрмоқ 'well + to see' = 'to like'

3. verb + verb. In this structure, the compound verb consists of two components, the first of which is a gerund, and the second an auxiliary verb indicating the manner in which the action is completed:

   мақтаб юбормоқ 'having praised + to send' = 'to praise'
The phrase Құмак бережасанғыз contains a negative conditional form of the verb. The negative conditional is formed by adding the suffix -ма between the verb stem and the conditional suffix -са:

- құмак бермасам - 'If I do not give'
- құмак бермасанғ - 'If you do not give'
- құмак бермаса - 'If he, she does not give'
- құмак бермасак - 'If we do not give'
- құмак бермасанғыз - 'If you do not give'
- құмак бермасалар - 'If they do not give'
4. **COMPETENCY:** To offer and accept food and drink

**SITUATION:** Home of colleague

**ROLES:** Colleague & PCV

**C:** Ўзингизни уйингиздагидек ҳис қилинг. Ичиш учун нима олиб нелай?

**PCV:** Кўн чой ичиб кўрай-чи?

**C:** Яхши. Қандай овқатни истайсиз?

**PCV:** Ҳеч қандай. Мен бир соат олдин тушки овқат едим. Корним тўқ. Кечроқ овқатланаман.

**VOCABULARY:**

- уйингиздаги (that is) in your house
- уйингиздагидек at home, as in your house
- ҳис feeling
- ҳис қилмоқ to feel
- ҳис қилинг make yourself, feel
- ичиш drinking (verbal noun)
- олиб нелай I shall bring, let me bring
- кўн green
- ичиб кўрай let me drink
- -чи why don't? (particle)
- ичиб кўрай-чи? why don't I drink?
Топик 7

устайсиз усул (will) want
хеч no, none
хеч қандай nothing
tушки noon (adjective)
tушки овқат lunch
edим I ate
қорним my stomach
tўқ full
қорним тўқ I am full
кечроқ later
овқатланаман I will have dinner

Грамматика и словообразовательные разъяснения

Составной элемент -чи имеет много значений в Узбекском языке. В глагольной фразе чи чи курей-чи он добавляется к глаголу в единственном числе 1-го лица страдательного наклонения и имеет значение 'why don't (I)?':

Қўқ чой ичиб кўрай.
'I will (let me) drink green tea.'

Қўқ чой ичиб кўрай-чи.
'В hy don't I (let me) try green tea.'

Слова 'I am full' можно выразить с помощью конструкции қорним тўқ 'my stomach is full.' Его противоположная форма қорним оқ 'my stomach is open,' или 'I am hungry.'
A synonym of the verb овқат _trim 'to eat (a meal),' 'to dine' is овқатланнық 'to dine,' 'to eat (a meal)'


In Uzbek, new verbs may be formed by adding suffixes directly to noun stems. Three of the most productive suffixes are the following:

1. +ла- иш 'work'
   ишла(мок) '(to) work'
   буш 'head'
   бушла(мок) '(to) begin'

2. +лан- уй 'home'
   уйлан(мок) '(to) marry'
   овқат 'meal'
   овқатлан(мок) '(to) have a meal'

3. +лаш- гап 'word'
   гаплаш(мок) '(to) speak, converse'
   бир 'one'
   бирлаш(мок) '(to) unite'

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5. **COMPETENCY:** To describe one's emotional state

**SITUATION:** Host family home

**ROLES:** Host Family Member & PCV

HFM: Сизга нима бўлди? Бошингиз огрияптими?

PCV: Менга ҳеч нарса бўлмади. Ўзнимни яхши севжаман. Ғаъфат мен ресторанга бормоқчи эмасман.

HFM: Нима учун?

PCV: Мен чарчадим. Озгина дам олмоқчиман.

HFM: Ундаи бўлса, майли. Яхши дам олинг.

**VOCABULARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uzbek</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>нима бўлди?</td>
<td>what's wrong?, what happened?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бошингиз</td>
<td>your head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>огрияпти</td>
<td>it aches, it is aching (continuous present)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>огрияптиymi?</td>
<td>does it ache?, is it aching?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>нарса</td>
<td>thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ҳеч нарса</td>
<td>nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ҳеч нарса бўлмади</td>
<td>nothing's wrong, nothing happened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ўзимни</td>
<td>myself (accusative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>севжаман</td>
<td>I feel, I am feeling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ресторан</td>
<td>restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>факат</td>
<td>but, only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>нима учун?</td>
<td>why (not)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>чарчадим</td>
<td>I am tired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>озгина</td>
<td>a bit, a little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дам олмоқчиман</td>
<td>I want to rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ундаи булса</td>
<td>if it is so, in that case (conditional mood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>майли</td>
<td>all right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ундаи булса, майли</td>
<td>as you wish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дам оллинг</td>
<td>take a rest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS**

The continuous present tense indicates actions which are taking place at the present moment. It corresponds to the English progressive tense and may be translated as '(he) is doing' or (he) does.' The present continuous is formed by adding the suffix -яп to the stem of the verb, along with one of the predicative suffixes -ман, -сан, -ти; -миз, -сиз, -тилар:

- сез+яп+ман > сезяпман  'I feel, am feeling'
- сез+яп+сан > сезяпсан  'You feel, are feeling'
- сез+яп+ти > сезяпти  'He, she feels, is feeling'
- сез+яп+миз > сезяпмиз  'We feel, are feeling'
The phrase дам олмоқ is a compound verb which consists of two components: a noun дам 'rest' and an auxiliary verb олмоқ 'to take':

Мен ғарығадым. Өзгіна дам олмоқчыман.
'I am tired. I want to rest a bit.'

PROVERB

Сізге тиласанг, құп ема;
Иззат тиласанг, құп дема.

'If you want health, don't eat a lot.
If you want respect, don't talk a lot.'
Culture Note: The Telephone

Competencies:

1. To mail a letter or parcel
2. To get one's party on the line
3. To leave a phone message
4. To order and make an international phone call
Telephones are a very important means of communication in Uzbekistan, but the network is not as widespread as in Western industrialized countries. While phones exist in almost all government offices, they are rare in private homes, except in Tashkent and provincial centers.

Uzbekistan's phone system is in need of a major overhaul. The best telephone service is in Tashkent. Cities and towns have phone booths on the street but they are undependable because they are often broken or out-of-order.

It is possible to dial and place a call from one phone to another within a village, but a call to another village or to a city requires the operator's assistance. It is generally much easier to place calls from offices and home phones in cities than from the village.

To make a call to a distant location, it is often necessary to call the Telephone and Telegraph Office. Operators at this office will place a call on a reservation basis and then will phone the person placing the call when the connection is made. The Central Telephone and Telegraph Office will place calls to foreign countries, including the USA.

Although telephone books exist, they are never available at public phones, and they are generally very difficult to locate. Hotels sometimes have a copy.
1. **COMPETENCY:** To mail a letter or parcel

**SITUATION:** At the post office

**ROLES:** PCV & Postal Clerk

PCV: Мен бу посылками учкуч билан юбормоқчиман.

PC: Қаерға юборасиз?

PCV: Америкадағы құстимға.

PC: Унинг ичіда нималар бор?

PCV: Унинг ичіда ікікі аталас құйылқ, битта чопон, бир неча дұғпи ва битта қат бор.

PC: Посылкада қат юбориш мүмкін эмес. Қатні алоқыда жұнатын.

**VOCABULARY:**

посылками | parcel (accusative)
учкуч | airplane
учкуч билан | airmail, by plane
юбормоқчиман | I want to send
юборасиз | you (will) send
Америкадағы | (who is) in America
dұстимға | to my friend
ичіда | in its inside (postposition)
nималар? | what (things)?
In Uzbek, indefinite pronouns are formed by several means:

1. the numeral бир 'one' before one of the interrogative pronouns неча 'how many' or қанча 'how much':

   бир неча 'several'
   бир қанча 'some, certain'

The indefinite pronoun бир неча 'several' is used before nouns that can be counted:

Бир неча дўппи бор. 'There are several caps.'

The indefinite pronoun бир қанча 'some, certain' is used before nouns that cannot be counted:

бир қанча вақт 'for some time'
2. the numeral бироп 'one' before one of the interrogative pronouns киши 'person' or the word нарса 'thing':

бироп киши    'somebody, someone'
бироп нарса    'something'

The interrogative pronouns ким 'who' and нима 'what' are used in the singular as well as in the plural:

кимлар   'who (among several persons)?'
нималар   'what (among several things)?'

Унинг ичида нималар бор?   'What things are inside it?'

There are many synonyms in Uzbek. Instead of using the same word twice in a speech, Uzbeks try to use its synonym, as they dislike repetition: The verbs юбормоқ and жўнатмоқ are synonyms:

Кеча хатни юбордим.   } 'I sent the letter yesterday.'

Кеча хатни жўнатдим.

Сув ичишини жоҳлайман.   } 'I want to drink water.'

Сув ичишини истайман.
2. COMPETENCY: To get one's party on the line

SITUATION: On the telephone

ROLES: Receiver & PCV

R: Labbay! Eshtaman.

PVC: Alo. Bu etmis tur - yun ych - olmi mi birmi?

R: Ha


R: Otaybek kozir uida yuq. U bir soatdan keyn uida bular.

PVC: Yaxshi. Men unga kech soat olti yrimda telefon qilaman.

VOCABULARY:

лаббай yes?, what did you say?
эшитаман I hear (you)
алло hello? (used only on the telephone)
etmis tur seventy-four
yun ych thirteen
olmi mi bir sixty-one
Carlson
Otaybek
gaplashmoqchiman I want to speak
хозир  
right now, now
соатдан  
from an hour (ablative)
бир соатдан кейин  
in (after) an hour
булар  
he will probably be (future tense of probability)
унга  
him (dative)
ярим  
half
олти яримда  
at six-thirty
tелефон  
telephone
tелефон қиламан  
i will phone, i will call

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS

The future tense of probability or possibility is formed by means of the suffix -p (after vowels) or -ap (after consonants) and the predicative suffixes. This tense may be translated '(he) will probably do,' '(he) may do,' or '(he) might do':

ишла+p+ман > ишларман  
'I will probably work'
ишла+p+сан > ишларсан

'You will probably work'
ишла+p > ишлар

'He, she, it will probably work'
ишла+p+миз > ишлармиз

'We will probably work'
ишла+p+сиз > ишларсиз

'You will probably work'
ишла+p+лар > ишларлар

'They will probably work'
The third person singular has no predicative suffix. The third person plural predicative suffix -лар is not used in spoken Uzbek:

Отабек бир соатдан кейин уйда бўлар.

'Otabek will probably be home in an hour.'

Улар бир соатдан кейин уйда бўлар.

'They will probably be home in an hour.'
3. **COMPETENCY:** To leave a phone message  

**SITUATION:** On the telephone  

**ROLES:** PCV & Receiver

---

PCV: Алло. Мен профессор Нодира билан гаплашмоқчи эди.

R: Профессор Нодира ҳозир Андижонда. У эртага Тошкентга қайтиб келади.

PCV: Йигирма иккинчичи май куни талабалар билан учрашув бўлишини қўйсингиз.

R: Йигирма иккинчичи жума куни бўладими?

PCV: Тўппа-тўғри. Учрашув жума куни эрталаб соат ўнда бошланиб, соат ўн иккида тугайди.

---

**VOCABULARY:**

профессор professor  
Нодира Nodira  
гаплашмоқчи эди I would like to speak  
Андижон Andijan (city)  
Андижонда in Andijan  
эртага tomorrow  
қайтиб келади she will return  
йигирма иккинчичи twenty-second (ordinal)

---

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Топіс 8

май            May
тараба          student
учрашуць        meeting
булишнини   its being (accusative)
жума            Friday
айтіб куйсандиз would you tell
буладими?       is it?, will it be?
туппа–түгри     correct
эрталаб        in the morning
бошланиб       it will start, having started (past gerund)
тугайды         it will end

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS

The superlative or emphatic degree of an adjective is formed by partial reduplication of the first syllable of the adjective:

түгри    'right, correct' түппа–түгри 'exactly right'

If the first syllable of the adjective ends in a vowel, the consonant -p is added to form a superlative or emphatic word:

қизил       'red'          қип–қизил      'bright red'
қора        'black'        қоп–қора       'pitch black'
сариқ   'yellow'           сап–сариқ       'bright yellow'

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The past gerund is formed by means of the suffix -б (after vowels) or -иб (after consonants). The past gerund may be translated into English as 'having done'; 'doing and'; or 'doing':

- қайт+иб > қайтиб  "having returned, returning"
- айт+иб > айтиб  "having told, telling"
- ишлә+иб > ишләб  "having worked, working"

When the suffix -сыйсиз is added to the final verb in a sentence, it is equivalent to English 'would you?'

- айтиб қуйсиз < қуйсиз

"would you tell?"
4. COMPETENCY: To order and make an international phone call

SITUATION: On the telephone

RULES: PCV & Operator

PCV: Алло. Бу операторми?

Q: Ҳа, оператор сизни эшитапти.

PCV: Менинг телефоним олтмиш икки – қирқ икки – олтмиш тўрт. Мен Америка билан гаплашмоқчиман.

Q: Ҳозир йўл банд.

PCV: Илтиموس, буюртма қабул қилинг. Телефон рақами -- санқиз ўн икки - санқиз ўз эллин беш - йигирма икки - ўттиз уч.

Q: Буюртмангизни қабул қиламан. Бир соат кутишингиз керак бўлади.

VOCABULARY:

оператор operator
операторми? is this the operator?
eshitapti he, she hears you (continuous present)
telefonim my phone (number)
oltmish ikki sixty-two
kirk ikki forty-two
oltmish turt sixty-four
йўл

буюртма

қабул қилинг

рақами

tелефон рақами

саккиз юз ѥн икки

cаккиз юз эллиқ беш

йигирма икки

ўттиз уч

буюртмангизни

қабул қиламан

кутишингиз

керак бўлади

line, way

(reservation for a) call, order

place

its number

telephone number

eight-hundred-twelve

eight-hundred-fifty-five

twenty-two

thirty-three

your order (accusative)

I will place, I will reserve, I will book

your waiting

will have to, will be necessary
Topic 8

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

The future of necessity expresses the idea 'to have to'. It is formed with a verbal noun and керак 'necessary' and булади 'it will be.' To indicate person, the possessive suffixes -им, -инг, -и; -имиз, -ингиз, -лари are added to the verbal noun:

кутиш + им > кутишым керак булади
'I (will) have to wait.'

кутиш + инг > кутишинг керак булади
'You (will) have to wait.'

кутиш + и > кутиши керак булади
'He, she (will) have to wait.'

кутиш + имиз > кутишимиз керак булади
'We (will) have to wait.'

кутиш + ингиз > кутишингиз керак булади
'You (will) have to wait.'

кутиш + лари > кутишлари керак булади
'They (will) have to wait.'

PROVERB

Ўтган ишга ўкинма.
'Do not regret what is past.'

(= Don't cry over spilt milk.)
Topic 9
MEDICAL

Culture Note: Getting Help When You Need It

Competencies:

1. To respond to questions about illness
2. To ask about health hazards
3. To report an emergency
The law in Uzbekistan stipulates that medical services for all the country's citizens are free. However, it must also be noted that the level and quality of medical care in general are not very high and are quite low in most rural areas.

All medical institutions -- including clinics, dispensaries, and hospitals -- are state-operated. They lack much of the medical equipment, instruments, and medicines that are routinely found in Western medical establishments. For this reason, medical research in Uzbekistan is not up to the modern world standard, and diagnosis and treatment are primitive.

All citizens of Uzbekistan are registered at a clinic near their residences, and if they need a doctor, they go to that same clinic. Although clinic doctors do make house calls, they generally do so only for children, elderly people, and those with serious injuries or illnesses. Others must go to the clinic and wait for an available doctor. Of course, in extraordinary circumstances one can call an ambulance. The ambulance service in cities is relatively good, but in rural areas it is poor.

Those who want to become doctors study at medical institutes for six years. Most doctors, however, are poorly paid. This negatively affects their desire to work hard and their ability to give their patients high-quality care.

Recently, some private clinics have been opened where patients pay for medical services. But it is still unclear how widespread these will become.

Pharmacies in Uzbekistan are experiencing severe shortages of medicines. Foreigners working in or traveling to Uzbekistan, even for a short time, should take along any needed medicines and especially disposable syringes.
1. **COMPETENCY:** To respond to questions about illness

**SITUATION:** A clinic

**ROLES:** PCV & Doctor

PCV: Больш игрияпти. Иситмам бор. Узимни ёмон сезяпман. Бугун ишга бора олмадим.

D: Температурангизни ўлчадингизми?

PCV: Ща, ўлчадим. Температурам ўттиз саккиз бутун ва ўнданд олти дарараж.

D: Чукур нафас олинг. Огздингизни очинг. Томогингиз цизарибди. Тумов бўлибсиз.

**VOCABULARY:**

огрияпти it is aching (continuous present)
бошим игрияпти I have a headache, my head is aching
иситмам my fever
ёмон bad
сезяпман I am feeling
ишга to work
бора олмадим I could not go
tемпературангизни your temperature (accusative)
ўлчадингиз you took, you measured
ўлчадингизми? did you take?, did you measure?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ха</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>улчадим</td>
<td>I measured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>температурам</td>
<td>my temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уттиз санккис</td>
<td>thirty-eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бутун</td>
<td>whole, entire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ундан олти</td>
<td>six-tenths (fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>даража</td>
<td>degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>чукуур</td>
<td>deep, deeply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>нифас олинг</td>
<td>take a breath, breathe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>огзиингизни</td>
<td>your mouth (accusative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>очинг</td>
<td>open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>томгиингиз</td>
<td>your throat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>киразибди</td>
<td>it seems to be enflamed (past tense of inference)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тумов</td>
<td>a cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>булибсиз</td>
<td>you seem to have (past tense of inference)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS**

The past tense of inference or hearsay is formed by the suffix -б (after vowels) or -иб (after consonants) and the predicative suffixes -ман, -сан, -ди; -миз, -сиз, -дилар:

инч+иб+ман > ичыбман  
'it seems (they say that) I drank'
This tense expresses a reported action or occurrence or one that is inferred by the speaker:

Тумов бўлибсиз.

'It seems that you have a cold.'

Кеча мекмон келибди.

'They say that the guest came yesterday.'

Reflexive pronouns are formed by adding possessive suffixes to the word  ýз:

ýз+им > ýзим 'myself'
ýз+инг > ýзинг 'yourself'
ýз+и > ýзи 'himself,' 'herself,' 'itself'
The word үз without a possessive suffix is used in the meaning 'own':

- үз китобим  'my own book'
- үз китобинг  'your own book'
- үз китоби  'his, her own book'

**PRONUNCIATION NOTE**

When a possessive suffix is added to a noun ending in the consonant -қ, the consonant is often pronounced and written as -ғ:

- томок+им > томогим  'my throat'
- томок+ингиз > томогингиз  'your throat'
2. COMPETENCY: To ask about health hazards

SITUATION: A clinic

ROLES: PCV & Doctor

PVC: Доктор, мен қовун еган эдим. Қорним өгіріпти.

D: Қовүннің ұстідан сөвүн сүв ичіган әдінгізімі?

PVC: Мен ичіган эдим. Ёмон бұлaddresses?

D: Мева еб, сөвүн сүв ічиш сөгілік уқун зараар.

VOCABULARY:

dоктор  doctor
eган эдим  I ate, I had eaten (perfect past)
өгіріпти  it is aching
ұстідан  on top of (postposition)
қовүннің ұстідан  on top of the melon
ичіган әдінгіз  you drank, you had drunk (perfect past)
ичіган әдінгізімі?  did you drink?, had you drunk?
ичіган эдим  I drank, I had drunk
ёмон бұлaddresses?  is it bad?, will it be bad?
eб  eaten and, having eaten and (past gerund)
ічиш  drinking (verbal noun)
сөгілік  health
GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS

The perfect past tense is formed by adding the past participle -ган to a verb in combination with the irregular verb эмох (эдим, эдип, эдик, эдингиз, эдилар). This tense may be translated as 'have done,' 'had done,' or 'done':

еган эдим  'I have (had) eaten'
еган эдип  'you have (had) eaten'
еган эди   'he, she has (had) eaten'
еган эдик  'we have (had) eaten'
еган эдингиз  'you have (had) eaten'
еган эдилар 'they have (had) eaten'

The negative of this tense is formed by adding the suffix -ма between the stem of the verb and the past participle suffix:

е+ма+ган эдим > емаган эдим  'I have (had) not eaten'
e+ма+ган эдип > емаган эдип  'you have (had) not eaten'
e+ма+ган эди > емаган эди   'he, she have (had) not eaten'
It expresses an action completed in the distant past or before another action was completed:

Аввал қовун еган әлдим. Қейин совуң сүүн ичкән әлдим. ҚШуңдан қейин қорным оғриди.

'First I had eaten melon. Then I had drank cold water. After that my stomach hurt.'
3. COMPETENCY: To report an emergency

SITUATION: Host family home

ROLES: PCV & Host family member

PCV: Тез доктор чакирап оласизмим?

HFM: Нима булди? Нега шошиляпсиз?

PCV: Менинг дўстим касал бўлиб қолди. У юрагида оғриқ сеззпти. Аҳволи жиддий.

HFM: Ундай бўлса, биз Шабат докторга телефон қилишимиз шарт.

VOCABULARY:

tez  quickly, quick, fast
чакирап оласизмим?  could you call?
нега?  why?
шошиляпсиз  you are in a hurry
касал бўлиб қолди  he suddenly got sick
юрагида  in his, her heart
оғриқ  pain
сеззпти  he, she feels, is feeling (continuous present)
аҳволи  his, her condition
жиддий  serious
GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS

Uzbek uses a construction consisting of two verbs to express the idea of 'to be able,' 'can.' The first verb has the present gerund suffix -a (after consonants) or -ў (after vowels) and the second verb is the auxiliary verb олмок. In this construction, the tense and predicative suffixes are added to the stem of the auxiliary verb:

чакир+a ол+a+ман > чакира оламан
'I can (am/will be able to) call'

чакир+a ол+a+сан > чакира оласан
'you can (are/will be able to) call'

чакир+a ол+a+ди > чакира олади
'he, she can (is/will be able to) call'

ўки+ў ол+a+миз > ўкий оламиз
'we can (are/will be able to) read'

ўки+ў ол+a+сиз > ўкий оласиз
'you can (are/will be able to) read'

ўки+ў ол+a+дилар > ўкий оладилар
'they can (are/will be able to) read'
Topic 9

The negative of this construction is formed by adding the suffix -ма to the stem of the auxiliary verb:

чакыра ол+ма+й+ман > чакыра олмайман  "I cannot call"

ъкий ол+ма+й+ман > ъкий олмайман  "I cannot read"

When колмо is the second verb of a compound verb, it adds the meaning 'suddenly' to the action of the first verb:

Мен касал булиб колдим.  "I suddenly got sick.'

Сен касал булиб колдинг.  "You suddenly got sick.'

Дустим касал булиб колди.  'My friend suddenly got sick.'

**PROVERB**

Қимирлаган қир ошар.

'Even the one who crawls crosses the hill.'
Topic 10

SHOPPING

Culture Note: Markets and Stores in Uzbekistan

Competencies:

1. To ask for items, prices and quantities
2. To bargain for items
3. To shop at a state store
Under the Soviet economic system all major stores were owned and operated by the state. But even in those days most Uzbeks preferred to buy food at the bazaars, or open markets, from individual farmers. Even though the price in the bazaars often was two or three times higher than that in the state stores, the quality usually was far superior. Today, the selection in state stores remains poor.

Another problem encountered in shopping in state stores is that the customer must select an item, wait in line to pay for it, and then pick up the item. In addition, the usually impatient sales people are reluctant to allow customers to inspect the goods for sale prior to buying them.

There is no equivalent to the American supermarket in Uzbekistan. Food stores generally specialize in specific products such as meat, fruits and vegetables, bread, or fish.

For centuries before the Soviet era, Uzbek private craftsmen were famous for the cloths, rugs, footwear, and jewelry which they produced and sold. Local production not only satisfied local needs, but it was sufficient for export to neighboring lands. The most developed industrial products were silks, cottons, and leather goods.

Under Soviet rule, however, all factories and stores which produced and sold manufactured goods became part of the state system, and private ownership of factories and trade in manufactured goods were prohibited. This destroyed the economy which had been based on a long tradition of craftsmanship.

In the early 1990s, some manufactured goods began to be produced by the private sector. Today, there are a few private stores in the big cities that sell manufactured goods. Some of these stores sell goods for "Soviet" money still in circulation. Because the prices in these shops are so high, however, few ordinary citizens can afford
to shop in them. Other private shops sell goods only for foreign currency (dollars, pounds, marks, etc.), but goods in these shops are also beyond the reach of the average citizen, who receives a monthly salary in rubles from the state.

Because shortages of food products and certain manufactured goods appeared in Uzbekistan following its independence, state stores began to require citizens to pay for certain goods with ration coupons issued by the republic. Citizens receive these coupons every month from their workplace along with their salary. Without these coupons it is impossible to buy many necessities at state stores.

When in the markets, Uzbeks always shop around and bargain over prices of goods. If a vendor's initial price for something is ten rubles, he will usually sell it for five. Moreover, prices at the market fluctuate throughout the day, so the price of an item in the morning may be higher than in the afternoon or vice versa.

The basic monetary unit in Uzbekistan is the som, which is equivalent to the unit of the Russian ruble. One som, which may be either paper or coin, is equal to 100 tiyin, which are coin. Plans call for the introduction of a new currency known as the tanga in the near future. Uzbeks formerly used the gold tanga as their basic unit of currency.
1. **COMPETENCY:** To ask for items, prices and quantities

**SITUATION:** Market

**ROLES:** PCV & Seller

PCV: Бу қандай анор, ота?

S: Бу – Куванинг нордон анори. Сизга қандай мева керак?

PCV: Менга энг ширин мева керак. Узум неча сўм? Нок-чи?

S: Узумнинг бир килоси ўн сўм. Нок ўз туш нарҳда. Кўп олсангиз, арзон нарҳда бераман.

**VOCABULARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Уйлар</th>
<th>Английсий</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>анор</td>
<td>pomegranates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Куva (place name)</td>
<td>sour, bittersweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>нордон</td>
<td>sour pomegranate of Kuva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>энг</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>энг ширин</td>
<td>sweetest, the most sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>узум</td>
<td>grapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>нок</td>
<td>pears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-чи</td>
<td>what about? (particle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>нок-чи?</td>
<td>what about the pears?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кило</td>
<td>kilo, kilogram</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Грамматические объяснения

Сравнительная степень прилагательных образуется при помощи суффикса -роқ к одному из прилагательных:

исик+роқ > исикроқ 'warmer'
совук+роқ > совукроқ 'colder'

Суперлативная степень прилагательных образуется при помощи слова эң 'most, very' перед прилагательными:

энг шимрин 'sweetest'
энг циммат 'most expensive'

Иногда, особенно в узбекском диалекте, слово жуда 'very, too' используется вместо эң:

жуда шимрин = эң шимрин 'sweetest'
жуда циммат = эң циммат 'most expensive'
Another function of the particle -чы is to form a question meaning 'what about?' In this meaning the particle may be added to one-word noun predicates:

Нок-чы? 'What about the pears?'

When added to the conditional suffix -са, this particle has the meaning 'what (happens) if?':

Келмаса-чы? 'What if he, she does not come?'
2. **COMPETENCY:** To bargain for items

**SITUATION:** Market

**ROLES:** PCV & Seller

PVC: Хола, иккита дўпшини юз сўмга берасизми?

S: Йўқ, юз сўмга бўлмайди. Майли, сиз бир юз йигирма сўм бера қолинг. Бу дўппилар қўлда тикилган.

PVC: Хўп. Бир юз ўн сўм берсам, розимисиз?

S: Майли, болам. Мехмон экансииз. Розиман. Барақа топинг!

**VOCABULARY:**

хола | aunt (form of address)
dўпшини | cap (accusative)
берасизми? | will you sell?
юз сўмга | for 100 rubles (dative)
бир юз йигирма | one hundred-twenty
бера қолинг | you may pay, please pay
кўлда | by hand (locative)
тикилган | sewn
бир юз ўн | one hundred-ten
берсам | if I pay (conditional)
рози | satisfied, pleased
Topic 10

ро3имисиз? do you agree?, are you satisfied?
болам my child (form of address)
мехмон guest
энансиз after all, you are
ро3иман I agree
барака abundance
tопинг find
барака топинг! good luck to you!

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

The words хола and болам are forms of address. Хола 'aunt' is used by younger people to address unknown older women and the word болам 'my child' is used by older men and women to address younger people:

Розимисиз, хола? 'Do you agree, aunt?'
Майли, болам. 'All right, my child.'

When the irregular verb form экаан is used as a component of a noun predicate, it may be translated 'seem,' 'seems,' 'after all,' 'apparently':

Сиз мехмон экаансиз. 'After all, you are a guest.'
The predicative suffixes -ман, -сан; -миз, -сиз, -лар may be added directly to the irregular form экан:

Мен сор эканман. 'I seem to be healthy.'
Сен сор экансан. 'You seem to be healthy.'
У сор экан. 'He, she seems to be healthy.'
Биз сор эканмиз. 'We seem to be healthy.'
Сиз сор экансиз. 'You seem to be healthy.'
Улар сор эканлар. 'They seem to be healthy.'

PRONUNCIATION NOTE

The compound verb бера қолинг consists of the present gerund бера 'giving' and the auxiliary verb қолинг 'to stay.' The first verb in the compound carries the primary meaning, while қолмок adds the meaning of permission or a request. When қолмок expresses a request, the vowel in the second syllable is pronounced longer:

Сиз бир юз йигирма сўм бера қолинг.
'You may pay 120 rubles.' (permission)

Менга китобингизни бера қолинг.
'Please give me your book.' (request)
3. **COMPETENCY:** To shop at a state store

**SITUATION:** State store

**ROLES:** PCV & Salesperson

PCV: Куйлаклар найси бўлимда сотилади?

S: Мен сизнинг ҳисматиғизга тайёрман. Сизга нима керак?

PCV: Мен мана бу куйлакни кўрмокчи эдим. Бу кўйлакнинг оқ ранги борми?

S: Ҳа, бор. Мана бу пахтадан қилинган.

PCV: Бу менга мос келмайди. Енгиз жуда қалта энан. Қаттароги борми?

S: Сизга ҳаво ранги ёқадими?


**VOCABULARY:**

- куйлак
- найси?
- бўлимда
- сотилади
- ҳисматиғизга
- тайёр
- кўрмокчи эдим

- shirt, dress
- which?
- in a department
- it is sold
- at your service (dative)
- ready
- I would like to see
ок
ранги
пахтадан
килинган
мос нелмайди
енги
калта
кантароқ
кантароги
хаво ранги
бир курай-чи?
мос
ураб беринг

white
its color
of cotton (ablative)
made
it does not fit
its sleeves
short
bigger
bigger one (possessive)
blue
why don't I give it a try?
fitting, suitable
wrap it up (for me)

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS

The construction -моқчи эди expresses desire and may be translated 'would like to':

Мен маңа бу куйланни курмоқчи эдім.

'I would like to see this shirt.'
In this construction, the predicative suffixes -M, -НГ; -Н, -НГИЗ, -ЛАР are added to the irregular verb form ЭТИ:

мен курмокчи эди 'I would like to see'
сент курмокчи эдинг 'you would like to see'
ун курмокчи эди 'he, she would like to see'
биз курмокчи эди 'we would like to see'
сиз курмокчи эдингиз 'you would like to see'
ультар курмокчи эдилар 'they would like to see'

To express the idea of 'to like,' the dative suffix -РА is added to personal pronouns before the verb form ЕКАДИ:

менга ёқади 'I like'
сентга ёқади 'you like'
унга ёқади 'he, she likes'
бизга ёқади 'we like'
сизга ёқади 'you like'
ультарга ёқади 'they like'

The phrase менга мос 'it fits me' has the same structure as менга ёқади.

PROVERB

Ширин ёлгондан аччиқ ҳақиқат яхши.

'The bitter truth is better than a sweet lie.'
TOPIC 11

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION II

Culture Note: Living in Uzbekistan

Competencies:

1. To identify self and describe Peace Corps assignment
2. To describe Peace Corps' role in Uzbekistan
3. To describe work and education background
Although much of its territory was part of the Russian empire for 130 years, Uzbekistan is today an independent country which is again part of the East. Despite Soviet policies, Uzbeks have preserved their own customs, culture, and language, in short, their "Uzbekness." Guests in the republic will enjoy both the people and the land.

Most of Uzbekistan has a warm and dry climate. The wettest months of the year are April and May. By the end of May daytime temperatures are already high, often in the upper 80s. The period between June 25 and August 5 is called chilla (the forty days of summer) or saratan in Uzbek. During this period it is hot throughout Uzbekistan, with daytime temperatures generally in the upper 90s; temperatures of 100 to 105 degrees are also common.

Many people who come to Uzbekistan from abroad are accustomed to drinking cold beverages when it is hot. Uzbeks, on the other hand, quench their thirst with hot tea. Westerners may find this practice odd, but it has evolved over millenia of experience. In Uzbekistan, it is recommended not to eat too much fruit in the summer, and certainly not to drink cold water afterward.

In the autumn the days are warm, but temperatures cool off considerably in the evenings. At this time of year the rural population is extremely busy with the harvest of cotton, fruits, and vegetables. When the harvest is finished, the "wedding season" begins. Preparations for wedding celebrations may take years to complete. Wedding festivities typically last several days and in villages often include traditional Central Asian wrestling contests and an equestrian sport called uloq where riders attempt to pick up a sheep or goat carcass and carry it to a designated point. In urban areas, wedding celebrations are more similar to those in Russia and Europe.
The cold months in Uzbekistan include December, January, and February, when it snows and temperatures are in the 20s.

One of Uzbekistan's best known holidays is Navroz, which is the Persian word for "new year." The Navroz celebration takes place at the time of the spring equinox on March 21 or 22. This festival has been celebrated in the country since pre-Islamic times. It includes performances of song, music, and dance throughout Uzbekistan. Special foods are also prepared and distributed to friends and neighbors.
Topic 11

1. **COMPETENCY:** To identify self and describe Peace Corps assignment

**SITUATION:** Government office

**ROLES:** Uzbek Government Official & PCV

**UGO:** Ассалому алайкум! Мен Сарвигул Дадажон қизиман. Сиз Америкаликмисиз?

**PCV:** Ҳа, топдингиз. Мен Қўшма Штатлар Тинчлик Корпусининг аъзосиман. Ісмим - Барbable Вержер.

**UGO:** Америкадан кўп киши келгандир, шундайми?

**PCV:** Ўзбекистонга Тинчлик Корпусининг йигирма беш кўнгиллиси келган. Биз ўзбек ишбилармонларига кичик корхожалар ташкил этишда ёрдам бермоқчимиз.

**VOCABULARY:**

Сарвигул Sarvigul (female proper name)

Дадажон Dadajan (family name)

қизи his daughter (element of family name)

Америкалик American

tопдингиз you guessed it

Тинчлик Корпуси Peace Corps

Тинчлик Корпусининг аъзоси its member

Барbable Barbara
Under Soviet rule all Uzbek family names were formed with Russian suffixes: 1. the suffix -ов (after consonants) or -ев (after vowels) were added to masculine names; 2. the suffix -ова (after consonants) or -ева (after vowels) was added to feminine names.

Before Soviet rule Uzbeks formed family names with Uzbek words like узбек 'his son' for masculine and кизи 'his daughter' for feminine names. Since Uzbekistan became independent many Uzbeks have been getting rid of the alien suffixes in their names:

Сарвигул Дадажон кизи 'Sarvigul Dadajan's daughter'
Some Uzbeks are adopting another former means of expressing family names that employs no suffix or word at all:

Зокир Кодир

Зокир Кодирйй

Зокир Кодир ўгли

The past tense of probability expresses an uncertainty on the part of the speaker concerning an action completed in the past. It may be translated by adding English words like 'perhaps,' 'possibly,' 'probably,' 'apparently,' or 'evidently' to the past tense:

Америкадан кўп киши келгандин.

'Evidently, many people have come from America'

This tense is formed by adding the suffix -дир to the past participle in -ган along with one of the predicative suffixes -ман, -сан; -миз, -сиз, -лар:

айт+ган+дир+ман > айтгандирман

'perhaps (possibly) I said'

айт+ган+дир+сан > айтгандирсан

'perhaps (possibly) you said'

айт+ган+дир > айтгандир

'perhaps (possibly) he, she said'
айт+ган+дир+миз > айтгандирмиз

'perhaps (possibly) we said'

айт+ган+дир+сиз > айтгандирсиз

'perhaps (possibly) you said'

айт+ган+дир+лар > айтгандирлар

'perhaps (possibly) they said'
2. COMPETENCY: To describe Peace Corps' role in Uzbekistan

SITUATION: Government office

ROLES: Uzbek Government Official & PCV

UGO: Сизларни кичик бизнес мутахассислары дейишпти.

PVC: Тўгри. Ўз мамлакатимда мен ҳам бизнес билан шуғулланар эдим. Ўзбекистоннинг вилоятларида кичик корхоналарга талаб натталағини билган эдик.

UGO: Ҳақиқатдан ҳам, Совет даврида Марказга фақат пахта нерак эди. Марказ қишлоқларда кичик корхоналар қуришни ҳеч ўйламас эди.

VOCABULARY:

сизларни you (plural, accusative)
кичик бизнес small business
мутахассис specialist
tўгри right, true
dейишпти they say, they are saying
мамлакатимда in my country
бизнес билан in business
шуғулланар эдим I used to be engaged in (habitual past)
вилоятларида in its provinces
корхоналарга for enterprises (dative)
The habitual past tense expresses an action habitually or repetitively committed in the past and may be translated as 'used to':

Мен биңес билан шуғулланар эдим.

'I used to be engaged in business.'

This tense is formed by adding the suffix -ap (after consonants) or -p (after vowels) to the stem of the verb before the irregular verb...
form эди. The predicative suffixes -м, -нг; -к, -ингиз, -лар are added to the irregular form эди:

- шугуллан+ап эди+м > шугулланар эдим
  'I used to be engaged in'
- шугуллан+ап эди+нг > шугулланар эдинг
  'you used to be engaged in'
- шугуллан+ап эди > шугулланар эди
  'he, she used to be engaged in'
- шугуллан+ап эди+к > шугулланар эдик
  'we used to be engaged in'
- шугуллан+ап эди+нгиз > шугулланар эдингиз
  'you used to be engaged in'
- шугуллан+ап эди+лар > шугулланар эдилар
  'they used to be engaged in'

The negative of this tense is formed by adding the suffix -мас to the stem of the verb, followed by эди:

- шугуллан+мас эди+м > шугулланмас эдим
  'I did not engage in'
- шугуллан+мас эди+нг > шугулланмас эдинг
  'you did not engage in'
- шугуллан+мас эди > шугулланмас эди
  'he, she did not engage in'
The word Марказ 'Center' is used to refer to the central government of the former USSR.
3. COMPETENCY: To describe work and education background

SITUATION: Provincial office

ROLES: Local Officer & PCV

LO: Олій маълумоти қаерда олгансиз?

PCV: Индиана университетини тугатганман.

LO: Сизниң соңғыз нима?


LO: Пахта, пилла, мева-сабзавотларни қайта ішша учун ўзбек дехқонлари киши киши кишиналарга мухтож.

VOCABULARY:

олій higher
маълумот education, information
олгансиз you got, you received
Индиана университети Indiana University
tугатганман I graduated, I have graduated
соңғыз your field
ікітисодчы economist
ікітисодчыман I am an economist
Тугатиб after graduating from, having graduated from (past gerund)
аввал first
компанияда in a company
cүнг then, after
брошкаретган эдим I was managing (continuous past)
пилла silk, silkworm cocoon
қайта ишлас processing
деккон farmer
ўзбек декконлари Uzbek farmers
мухтож required

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS

The verb ишлагандим is an abbreviated form of the perfect past tense and consists of the suffix -ган and the irregular verb эди. This short form of the perfect past lacks the first vowel of the irregular verb, and as a result the main verb and the irregular verb are pronounced and written as a single verb:

ишлаган эдим > ишлагандим 'I had worked'
ишлаган эдинг > ишлагандинг 'you had worked'
ишлаган эди > ишлаганди 'he, she had worked'
ишлаган эдик > ишлагандик 'we had worked'
ишлаган эдингиз > ишлагандингиз 'you had worked'
ишлаган эдилар > ишлагандилар 'they had worked'
The continuous past tense is formed by means of the suffix -ётган (after vowels) or -аётган (after consonants) along with the irregular verb эди. The predicative suffixes -м, -нг: -к, -нгиз, -лар are added to the irregular form эди. The continuous past tense expresses an action occurring continuously in the past:

боскар+аётган эди+м > боскараётган эдим

'I was managing'

боскар+аётган эди+нг > боскараётган эдинг

'you were managing'

боскар+аётган эди > боскараётган эди

'he, she was managing'

боскар+аётган эди+к > боскараётган эдик

'we were managing'

боскар+аётган эди+нгиз > боскараётган эдингиз

'you were managing'

боскар+аётган эди+лар > боскараётган эдилар

'they were managing'

PROVERB

Илм олиш - игна билан қудук қазиш.

'Acquiring knowledge is like digging a well with a needle.'
APPENDIX 1: THE COMPETENCIES IN ENGLISH

Topic 1: Personal Identification

Competency 1: To express greetings and be greeted
PCV: How do you do!
T: How do you do! Welcome! Please, come in!
PCV: Thank you!

Competency 2: To identify and introduce self
PCV: My name is Donald. My family name is Smith. I am from California.

T: Welcome! Please, come. My name is Erkin. My family name is Karimov. I am a teacher.

PCV: I am learning Uzbek. I plan to work in Uzbekistan.

Competency 3: To ask and respond about well-being
T: How are you? How are things?

PCV: Thank you! Everything is just fine. How are things with you?

T: Everything is fine with me, too.

Competency 4: To say goodbye
PCV: Excuse me, I have to go.

T: Goodbye! Go in peace.

PCV: O.K., goodbye! Stay in peace.
Appendices

Topic 2: Classroom Orientation

Competency 1: To respond to instructions
T: Listen and write the sentence.
PCV: Please read it slowly.
T: All right. Do you understand me?

Competency 2: To ask for explanations
PCV: I don't understand this sentence.
T: Which sentence?
PCV: What does "Сор бўлинг!" mean?
T: This is a good wish. You can say it to your friends.

Competency 3: To respond to warm-up questions
T: Mike, where were you on Sunday?
PCV: I was at home on Sunday.
T: What did you do at home?
PCV: I read a book, watched television, and wrote a letter to my friend.
Topic 3: Conversations with Hosts

Competency 1: To ask and answer personal information questions

HFM: How long will you stay in Uzbekistan?
PCV: I will stay here for two years.
HFM: How old are you?
PCV: I am thirty-six years old.
HFM: Are you married?
PCV: No, I'm not married.

Competency 2: To describe own family

HFM: Please tell me about your family.
PCV: I have a father and a mother. My father is a chemist. My mother is a teacher.
HFM: Where do they work?
PCV: My mother works at a secondary school. My father works in a drugstore.

Competency 3: To ask about host family

PCV: Is your family large?
HFM: I have two daughters and one son. My daughters are students.
PCV: Does your son work or go to school?
HFM: My son graduated from the university last year.
Appendices

**Competency 4: To express gratitude**

HFM: Have some more pilav.

PCV: Thanks, I'm full.

HFM: Please, try the melon.

PCV: It seems very sweet. Now, with your permission. Thanks a lot for your hospitality.

HFM: Don't mention it.
Topic 4: Food

Competency 1: To identify types of food

PCV: What dish is this?

C: This is a meat pie. And that one is a squash pie. It contains squash, onion, and tail fat.

PCV: Is the squash pie hot?

C: No, taste it. You'll like it.

PCV: It really is tasty!

Competency 2: To express food and drink preferences

PCV: What dishes are you offering today?

W: Of Uzbek dishes we are offering soup, noodles, dumplings, and kebab.

PCV: Are the dumplings cold?

W: They're hot. Will you drink tea or mineral water?

PCV: Give me black tea without sugar.

Competency 3: To order food at a restaurant

PCV: Give me some kebabs, please.

W: I'm sorry. Today we have no lamb. We have fish and beef.

PCV: Then, give me some fried fish. What vegetables do you have?

W: We have cucumbers. What would you like to drink?

PCV: Bring me some fruit juice.
Competency 4: To pay with local currency

PCV: How much does the meat cost?
S: It costs 45 som a kilogram.

PCV: I don't have enough som. I have dollars.
S: You can exchange your dollars at the Central Bank.

PCV: Is the Central Bank open today?
S: The bank is open every day from 9 o'clock to 5 o'clock.
Topic 5: Directions

Competency 1: To ask for and give addresses and locations of buildings

PCV: Excuse me. May I ask you something? Where is the United States Embassy located?

P1: I'm sorry, I don't know.

P2: I know. Go to Chilonzor Street. The embassy is on that street.

PCV: Is Chilonzor Street far from here? How can I get there?

P2: Take the bus. Get off after two stops. The embassy building will be on the right side of the street.

Competency 2: To ask for and give directions

PCV: My friend, can you tell me where the Central Telegraph Office is located?

P: It is on Nrvoi Street. If you walk along this street 100 meters, the Institute of Manuscripts will appear.

PCV: Is the Central Telegraph Office next to that Institute?

P: No. If you cross to the other side of the Institute, you will come to the Central Telegraph Office.

PCV: Thank you very much.
Appendices

**Topic 6: Transportation**

**Competency 1: To locate means of transportation**

PCV: I want to go to Samarkand.

A: Will you go by bus or by train?

PCV: I want to go by bus. What number bus goes to that city?

A: Several buses go. Take bus number 100.

**Competency 2: To ask for destination of bus**

PCV: Where does this bus go?

TS: It goes to Namangan.

PCV: Is this an express bus?

TS: No. That bus left ten minutes ago.

PCV: When does the next bus leave?

TS: It leaves at 11 o'clock.

**Competency 3: To purchase a bus ticket**

PCV: How much does a ticket to Andijan city cost?

TS: Do you need a one-way ticket or a round-trip ticket?

PCV: A round-trip ticket.

TS: It costs 105 rubles.

PCV: Give me one ticket.

TS: Here you are. The bus will leave for Andijan at 12 o'clock.
Topic 7: Social Situations

Competency 1: To discuss the weather

PCV: The weather is cloudy. It looks like rain. Are there many rainy days in Uzbekistan?

C: Mostly it rains in spring and autumn. There are no rainy days in summer.

PCV: What will winter be like?

C: God knows what it will be like. Sometimes it snows a lot, sometimes a little.

Competency 2: To invite and respond to invitations

C: I didn’t see you yesterday. Where were you?

PCV: I was busy yesterday.

C: We want to invite you to the theater Sunday. Can you go?

PCV: With pleasure! I'm free that day. I'll wait for you in front of the Cholpon Theater.

C: Wonderful! The play starts at seven P.M.

Competency 3: To give and respond to compliments

C: You speak Uzbek very well.

PCV: Thanks! But you praise me too much. I like the Uzbek language.

C: Uzbek is not like English. It's not easy to learn.

PCV: I'm grateful to you. If you did not help, I might not be able to learn Uzbek very well.
Competency 4: To offer and accept food and drink

C: Make yourself at home. What shall I bring you to drink?

PCV: Why don't I try some green tea?

C: Fine. What kind of food would you like?

PCV: None. I ate lunch an hour ago. I'm full. I'll have dinner later.

Competency 5: To describe one's emotional state

HFM: What's wrong with you? Do you have a headache?

PCV: Nothing's wrong with me. I feel fine. But I don't want to go to the restaurant.

HFM: Why not?

PCV: I'm tired. I want to rest a bit.

HFM: As you wish. Have a good rest.

Topic 8: Communications

Competency 1: To mail a letter or parcel

PCV: I want to send this parcel airmail.

PC: Where are you sending it?

PCV: To my friend in America.

PC: What's inside it?

PCV: There are two atlas dresses, one robe, several caps, and a letter inside.

PC: You can't send letters in a parcel. Send the letter separately.
Competency 2: To get one's party on the line.

R: Yes? I hear you.

PCV: Hello. Is this 74-13-61?

R: Yes, this is 74-13-61.

PCV: My name is Tom Carlson. I want to speak with Otabek.

R: Otabek is not home right now. He will probably be home in an hour.

PCV: Good. I will phone him at 6:30 P.M.

Competency 3: To leave a phone message

PCV: Hello. I would like to speak with Professor Nodira.

R: Professor Nodira is in Andijan right now. She'll return to Tashkent tomorrow.

PCV: Would you tell her that there is a meeting with students on 22 May?

R: Is 22 May a Friday?

PCV: That's correct. The meeting will start at 10 o'clock in the morning on Friday and end at 12 o'clock.
Appendices

**Competency 4: To order and make an international phone call**

PCV: Hello. Is this the operator?

Q. Yes, the operator hears you.

PCV: My telephone number is 62-42-64. I want to speak with America.

Q. The lines are busy right now.

PCV: Please place my call. The telephone number is 812-855-2233.

Q. I'll place your call. You will have to wait an hour.
Topic 9: Medical

Competency 1: To respond to questions about illness

PCV: My head aches. I have a fever. I feel bad. I couldn't go to work today.

D: Did you take your temperature?

PCV: Yes, I took it. My temperature is 38.6 degrees (centigrade).

D: Take a deep breath. Open your mouth. Your throat seems to be enflamed. It looks like you have a cold.

Competency 2: To ask about health hazards

PCV: Doctor, I ate some melon. My stomach aches.

D: Did you drink cold water on top of the melon?

PCV: Yes, I did. Is that bad?

D: Eating fruit and drinking cold water is harmful to your health.

Competency 3: To report an emergency

PCV: Could you call a doctor quickly?

HFM: What's wrong? Why are you in such a hurry?

PCV: My friend suddenly got sick. He feels pain in his heart. His condition is serious.

HFM: In that case we must phone Doctor Shabat.
Appendices

**Topic 10: Shopping**

**Competency 1: To ask for items, prices and quantities**

PCV: What kind of pomegranates are these, father?

S: These are sour pomegranates from Kuva. What kind of fruit do you need?

PCV: I need the sweetest fruit. How much are the grapes? What about the pears?

S: The grapes are ten som per kilo. The pears are the same price. If you buy a lot, I'll sell at a lower price.

**Competency 2: To bargain for items**

PCV: Aunt, will you sell me two caps for 100 som?

S: No, it's impossible for 100 rubles. You may pay me 120 som. These caps were sewn by hand.

PCV: Fine. Would you agree if I paid 110 som?

S: All right, my child. After all, you are a guest. I agree. Good luck to you!
Competency 3: To shop at a state store

PCV: In which department are shirts sold?

S: I can help you. What do you need?

PCV: I would like to see this shirt. Does this shirt come in white?

S: Yes, it does. This one is made of cotton.

PCV: It doesn't fit me. Its sleeves seem to be too short. Are there bigger sizes?

S: Do you like blue?

PCV: Why don't I try it? I like this color. It fits me too. I'll take this one. Wrap it up for me.
Appendices

Topic 11: Personal Identification II

Competency 1: To identify self and describe Peace Corps assignment

UGO: How do you do! I am Sarvigul Dadajon qizi. Are you an American?

PCV: Yes, you guessed it. I am a member of the U.S. Peace Corps. My name is Barbara Werner.

UGO: Many people have come from America, evidently. Is that right?

PCV: Twenty-five Peace Corps volunteers have arrived in Uzbekistan. We want to help Uzbek business people in organizing small enterprises.

Competency 2: To describe Peace Corps' role in Uzbekistan

UGO: They say you are small business specialists.

PCV: That's right. I also used to be engaged in business in my own country. We know that the need for small enterprises is great in Uzbekistan's provinces.

UGO: Indeed! The Center needed only cotton in the Soviet period. The Center never used to think about building small enterprises in rural areas.
Competency 3: To describe work and education background

LO: Where did you get your higher education?

PCV: I graduated from Indiana University.

LO: What is your field?

PCV: I am an economist. After graduating from the university, first I worked as an economist in a large company. Then I was managing a small enterprise.

LO: Uzbek farmers require small enterprises for processing cotton, silk, and fruits and vegetables.
APPENDIX 2: DAYS OF THE WEEK, MONTHS AND SEASONS

The Uzbek names for the days of the week are:

- Душанба  (Monday)
- Сешанба  (Tuesday)
- Чоршанба (Wednesday)
- Пайшанба (Thursday)
- Жума     (Friday)
- Шанба    (Saturday)
- Якшанба  (Sunday)

In the early part of this century the Russians introduced into Uzbek the following month names:

- Январь     (January)
- Февраль   (February)
- Март       (March)
- Апрель     (April)
- Май        (May)
- Июнь       (June)
- Июль       (July)
- Август     (August)
- Сентябрь   (September)
- Октябрь    (October)
Since 1991, when Uzbekistan became independent, many newspapers and magazines have begun to reintroduce the older Uzbek names for the months:

- Далв (January)
- Хут (February)
- Хамал (March)
- Савр (April)
- Жавзо (May)
- Саратон (June)
- Асад (July)
- Сумбула (August)
- Мезон (September)
- Акраб (October)
- Кавс (November)
- Жади (December)

The names for the seasons are:

- Кўнлам/Бахор (Spring)
- Ёз (Summer)
- Куз (Autumn)
- Киш (Winter)
APPENDIX 3: NUMERALS AND FRACTIONS

The Uzbek cardinal numbers are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uzbek</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>бир</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>икки</td>
<td>two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уч</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тўрт</td>
<td>four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>беш</td>
<td>five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>олти</td>
<td>six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>етти</td>
<td>seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>саккиз</td>
<td>eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тўккиз</td>
<td>nine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ўн</td>
<td>ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йигирма</td>
<td>twenty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ўттиз</td>
<td>thirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кирк</td>
<td>forty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эллик</td>
<td>fifty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>олтмиш</td>
<td>sixty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>етмиш</td>
<td>seventy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>саксон</td>
<td>eighty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тўксон</td>
<td>ninety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>юз</td>
<td>hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Кыргыз</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>минг</td>
<td>thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>миллион</td>
<td>million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>миллиард</td>
<td>billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In compound numerals the lower orders of numerals follow the higher. Each numeral is written separately:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Кыргыз</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>ўн бир</td>
<td>eleven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ўн икки</td>
<td>twelve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ўн уч</td>
<td>thirteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ўн түрт</td>
<td>fourteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ўн беш</td>
<td>fifteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ўн олти</td>
<td>sixteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ўн етти</td>
<td>seventeen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ўн санккис</td>
<td>eighteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ўн түккис</td>
<td>nineteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йигирма бир</td>
<td>twenty-one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ўттис икки</td>
<td>thirty-two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кирк уч</td>
<td>forty-three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эллик түрт</td>
<td>fifty-four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>олтмиш беш</td>
<td>sixty-five</td>
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<tr>
<td>етмиш олти</td>
<td>seventy-six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сансон етти</td>
<td>eighty-seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>түксон санккис</td>
<td>ninety-eight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Uzbek ordinal numbers are formed by adding the suffix -инчи (after vowels) or -инчи (after consonants) to cardinal numbers:

- биринчи (first)
- инкинчи (second)
- учинчи (third)
- түртинчи (fourth)
- бешинчи (fifth)
- олтинчи (sixth)
- еттинчи (seventh)
- саккисинчи (eighth)
- түккисинчи (ninth)
- ўнинчи (tenth)
- йигирманчи (twentieth)
- ўттисинчи (thirtieth)
- кирқинчи (fortieth)
Appendices

fiftieth
sixtieth
seventieth
eightieth
ninetieth
hundredth
thousandth

In Uzbek the denominator of a fraction always takes the ablative suffix while the numerator does not take any suffix:

иккидан бир 'one-half'
tўртдан уч 'three-fourths'
бешдан тўрт 'four-fifths'
ўндан тўкқиз 'nine-tenths'

The decimals are expressed by the word бутун 'whole' followed by the denominator and the numerator:

ўттиз санкиз бутун ўндан олти 'thirty-eight and six-tenths'
бир бутун ўндан тўкқиз 'one and nine-tenths'
инки бутун ўндан беш 'two and five-tenths'
In spoken Uzbek the word бутун frequently is omitted or is replaced by -у or ва, both meaning 'and':

ýттиз санкис-у ўндан олти 'thirty-eight and six-tenths'

ýттиз санкис ва ўндан олти 'thirty-eight and six-tenths'

ýттиз санкис ўндан олти 'thirty-eight and six-tenths'
APPENDIX 4: FORMS OF ADDRESS

Uzbek has a variety of ways to address people, depending on their relationship, gender, or status.

Дўстим!  'My friend!'
Ўртой!  'Comrade!'
Касбдош!  'Colleague!'
Хонимлар ва жаноблар!  'Ladies and gentlemen!'
Қадрли дўстим!  'My dear friend!'
Қадрли дўстларим!  'My dear friends!'
Ота!  'Father!'
Отажон!  'Dear father!'
Ойи!  'Mother!'
Ойижон!  'Dear mother!'
Ака!  '(Big) brother!'
Ука  '(Little) brother!'
Опа!  '(Big) sister!'
Сингил!  '(Little) sister!'
Амаки!  'Uncle!' (father's brother)
Хола!  'Aunt!' (mother's sister)
Домла!  'Professor!'
APPENDIX 5: KINSHIP TERMS

Uzbek has the following terms expressing relationship based on blood:

- бува (grandfather)
- буви (grandmother)
- ота-она (parents)
- ота (father)
- она (mother)
- амаки (paternal uncle)
- тога (maternal uncle)
- амма (paternal aunt)
- хола (maternal aunt)
- ака-ука (brothers)
- ака (older brother)
- ука (younger brother)
- опа-сингил (sister)
- опа (older sister)
- сингил (younger sister)
- жиян (nephew)
- киз жиян (niece)
- фарзанд (child)
- ўгил (son)
For relations based on marriage, Uzbek has the following terms:

- ÿгай ота  stepfather
- ÿгай она  stepmother
- çайната  father-in-law
- çайнанна  mother-in-law
- эр    husband
- хотин    wife
- келин  daughter-in-law
- куёв    son-in-law
- келинойи sister-in-law
- почча  brother-in-law
## Glossary of Words in Dialogs

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<tr>
<td>аввал</td>
<td>first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>автобус</td>
<td>bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>автобуса ўтирмоқ</td>
<td>to take the bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ажойиб</td>
<td>wonderful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>айтмок</td>
<td>to request to say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>айтмоқ</td>
<td>to tell, to say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ана</td>
<td>older brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алло</td>
<td>hello? (used only on the telephone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>альмаштирмоқ</td>
<td>to exchange</td>
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<tr>
<td>алохида</td>
<td>separately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Америка</td>
<td>America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Америкалик</td>
<td>American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ана</td>
<td>that (there)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ана у</td>
<td>that one (there)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>анор</td>
<td>pomegranate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>арзимайди</td>
<td>don't mention it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>арзон</td>
<td>cheap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>асосан</td>
<td>mostly, basically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ассалому алайкум!</td>
<td>how do you do? (greeting)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>атлас</td>
<td>atlas (brightly colored silk cloth)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Glossary

аччин  bitter, hot, spicy
аъзо  member
аъздол  condition
банд  busy, occupied
балик  fish
банк  bank
барака  abundance
барака топинг!  good luck to you!
базван  sometimes
бахо  cost, price
бахор  spring
бекат  stop (for bus, tram, trolley)
бермоъ  to give, to sell, to pay; (aux.) to do something for someone
беш  five
биз  we
бизда  on/by us, we have
бизнес  business
билан  with, by, by means of
<table>
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<th>English</th>
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<td>билет</td>
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<td>икки томонга билет</td>
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<td>биимок</td>
<td>to know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бино</td>
<td>building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бир</td>
<td>cne, a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бир неча</td>
<td>several</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бироз</td>
<td>a little, some</td>
</tr>
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<td>битта</td>
<td>one (item)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бодринг</td>
<td>cucumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>болам</td>
<td>my child (form of address)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бора олмоқ</td>
<td>to be able to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бормоқ</td>
<td>to go</td>
</tr>
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<td>бош</td>
<td>head</td>
</tr>
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<td>бошланмоқ</td>
<td>to start, to be begun</td>
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<td>to manage</td>
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<td>cloud</td>
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<td>бүтүүн</td>
<td>whole, entire</td>
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<tr>
<td>бүүртма</td>
<td>order, (reservation for a) call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Uzbek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>along</td>
<td>бўйлаб</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>department</td>
<td>бўлим</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to become, to be</td>
<td>бўлмоқ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>free, empty</td>
<td>бўш</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how do you do? (response)</td>
<td>ваалайкум ассалом!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and</td>
<td>ва</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>province</td>
<td>вилоят</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talk, word, sentence</td>
<td>гап</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to talk, to speak, to tell</td>
<td>гапиримоқ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to speak, to converse, to talk</td>
<td>гаплашмок</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meat</td>
<td>гўшт</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with meat</td>
<td>гўштли</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>period, era</td>
<td>давр</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rest</td>
<td>дам</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to rest, to take a rest</td>
<td>дам олмоқ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>degree</td>
<td>дараха</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to say</td>
<td>демок</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>farmer</td>
<td>дёхқон</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doctor</td>
<td>доктор</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dollar</td>
<td>доллар</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Uzbek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drugstore</td>
<td>дорихона</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tail of sheep</td>
<td>думба</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tail fat (of sheep)</td>
<td>думба ёги</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cap (skull-cap worn by Uzbeks)</td>
<td>дўпїи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friend</td>
<td>дўст</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to taste, to try to eat</td>
<td>еб кўрмоқ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to eat</td>
<td>емоқ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sleeve</td>
<td>еп</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land, place</td>
<td>ер</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>here</td>
<td>бу ер</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>here</td>
<td>бу ерда</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>there</td>
<td>у ер</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seventy-four</td>
<td>етмиш тўрт</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be enough, to reach</td>
<td>етмоқ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seven</td>
<td>еtti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summer</td>
<td>ё</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to write</td>
<td>ёзмок</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td>ёки</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>ёмон</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rain</td>
<td>ёмгир</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to rain</td>
<td>ёмгир ёгмоқ</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Азия</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ёнида</td>
<td>next t., beside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ёрдам</td>
<td>help, assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ёрдам бермоқ</td>
<td>to help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ёш</td>
<td>year (of age)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ёқмоқ</td>
<td>to be liked, to please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ёг</td>
<td>fat, oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ёгингарчилик</td>
<td>rainy days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ёгмоқ</td>
<td>to fall (rain, snow, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>жиддиий</td>
<td>serious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>жойлашмоқ</td>
<td>to be located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>жон</td>
<td>soul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>жоним билан</td>
<td>with pleasure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>жуда</td>
<td>very, too</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>жуман</td>
<td>Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>жунамоқ</td>
<td>to leave, to set off, to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>жунатмоқ</td>
<td>to send</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>зарар</td>
<td>harmful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>икки</td>
<td>two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>иккинчи</td>
<td>second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>илтимос</td>
<td>please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>институт</td>
<td>institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>иситма</td>
<td>fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>исм</td>
<td>name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>иссиқ</td>
<td>hot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>истамоқ</td>
<td>to want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ичида</td>
<td>inside, in its inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ичмоқ</td>
<td>to drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>иш</td>
<td>work, affair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ишбилармон</td>
<td>businessman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ишламоқ</td>
<td>to work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ишларингиз якшими?</td>
<td>how are things?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ишларингиз қандай?</td>
<td>how are things with you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>иқтисодчи</td>
<td>economist</td>
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<tr>
<td>йигирма</td>
<td>twenty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йигирма беш</td>
<td>twenty-five</td>
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<tr>
<td>йигирма икки</td>
<td>twenty-two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йил</td>
<td>year (of calendar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йўл</td>
<td>line, way, road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йўқ</td>
<td>there is/are not</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кабоб</td>
<td>kebab (meat roasted on skewers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>калта</td>
<td>short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>камы</td>
<td>a little, few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>касал</td>
<td>illness, sickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>касал булмоқ</td>
<td>to get sick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>катта</td>
<td>large, big; very much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>катталик</td>
<td>greatness, bigness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>каттароқ</td>
<td>bigger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кейин</td>
<td>after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кейинги</td>
<td>next</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>келмоқ</td>
<td>to come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>керан</td>
<td>necessary, must</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>керан булмоқ</td>
<td>to be necessary, to have to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кетмоқ</td>
<td>to go, to leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кеч</td>
<td>evening, P.M.; late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>неча</td>
<td>yesterday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кечиринг</td>
<td>excuse me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кечирмоқ</td>
<td>to excuse, let pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кечроқ</td>
<td>later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кило</td>
<td>kilo, kilogram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>килограм</td>
<td>kilogram</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
кимёгар — chemist
кирмоң — to enter
китоб — book
кичик — small
киши — person
компания — company
корпус — corps
корхона — enterprise
куз — autumn
cун — day
кутмоң — to wait
кўйлак — shirt, dress
кўк — green, blue
кўмак — assistance, help
кўмак бермоң — to help, to assist
кўнгилли — volunteer
cўп — much, many, a lot
кўрмоң — to see; (aux.) to try to do something
кўча — street
**Glossary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>лаббай</td>
<td>yes?, what did you say?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>лагмон</td>
<td>noodles (usually cooked with meat, vegetables and sauce)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>маза</td>
<td>taste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мазали</td>
<td>tasty, delicious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>май</td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>майли</td>
<td>all right; permissable, may</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мантаб</td>
<td>school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мамлакат</td>
<td>country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мана</td>
<td>this (here), here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>манти</td>
<td>dumplings (steamed, with meat filling)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Марказ</td>
<td>Center (central government)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>марказий</td>
<td>central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>маржамат</td>
<td>please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>маълумот</td>
<td>information, education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>олий маълумот</td>
<td>higher education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мацамош</td>
<td>to praise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мева</td>
<td>fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мева шарбати</td>
<td>fruit juice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Русский</th>
<th>Английский</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>мен</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>меня</td>
<td>to me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>меня</td>
<td>on/by me, I have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мени</td>
<td>me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>меня́нг</td>
<td>my</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>метр</td>
<td>meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мехмон</td>
<td>guest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мехмондорчилик</td>
<td>hospitality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>минерал</td>
<td>mineral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>миннатдор</td>
<td>grateful, thankful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>минут</td>
<td>minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мол</td>
<td>cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мол гүшти</td>
<td>beef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мос</td>
<td>fitting, suitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мос келмош</td>
<td>to fit, to be suitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мумкин</td>
<td>possible, can, may</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мутахассис</td>
<td>specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мухтож</td>
<td>require, need</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Glossary

нарса  
нарх  
нафас  
нафас олмоқ  
нега?  
неча?  
нечада?  
нечанчи?  
нима?  
нима дегани?  
нималар?  
нима учун?  
нок  
нордон  
овқат  
овқатланмоқ  
оә  
оәгина  
оила  
олдида  
олдин  

thing  
price  
breath  
to breathe, to take a breath  
why?  
how many?  
how?  
which number?  
what?  
what does it mean?  
what (things)?  
why?  
pear  
sour, bittersweet  
dish, food, meal  
to dine, to eat  
few, little  
a bit, a little  
family  
in front of  
ago, before
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russian Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>олиб келмоқ</td>
<td>to bring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>олий</td>
<td>higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>олмоқ</td>
<td>to take; to buy, (aux) to be able to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>олти</td>
<td>six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>олтмиш</td>
<td>sixty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>олтмиш бир</td>
<td>sixty-one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>олтмиш икки</td>
<td>sixty-two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>олтмиш тұрт</td>
<td>sixty-four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>она</td>
<td>mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>оператор</td>
<td>operator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>осон</td>
<td>easy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ота</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>очиқ</td>
<td>open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>очмоқ</td>
<td>to open</td>
</tr>
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<td>оқ</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>оғиз</td>
<td>mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>оғримоқ</td>
<td>to ache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>оғриқ</td>
<td>pain, ache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>пилав</td>
<td>pil'av (rice steamed with meat, carrots, onions, and spices)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>пахта</td>
<td>cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>пиёз</td>
<td>onions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>пила</td>
<td>silkworm cocoon</td>
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<td>поезд</td>
<td>train</td>
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<td>посылка</td>
<td>parcel</td>
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<tr>
<td>профессор</td>
<td>professor</td>
</tr>
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<td>ранг</td>
<td>color</td>
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<tr>
<td>ракам</td>
<td>(telephone) number</td>
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<tr>
<td>ракмат</td>
<td>thank you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ресторан</td>
<td>restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>рози</td>
<td>satisfied, pleased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>рухсат</td>
<td>permission</td>
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<td>рухсат бермоқ</td>
<td>to permit</td>
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<td>сабзавот</td>
<td>vegetable</td>
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<td>саккис</td>
<td>eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>саккис юз эллик беш</td>
<td>eight hundred-fifty-five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>саккис юз ўн икки</td>
<td>eight hundred-twelve</td>
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<tr>
<td>сезмоқ</td>
<td>to feel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>секин</td>
<td>slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbek Word</td>
<td>English Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siz</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sizga</td>
<td>to you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sizda</td>
<td>by you, you have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sizdan</td>
<td>from you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sizlarini</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sizni</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sizning</td>
<td>your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saot</td>
<td>hour, o' clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>совуқ</td>
<td>cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>somsa</td>
<td>somsa (pie filled with meat or squash)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сотилмоқ</td>
<td>to be sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сор</td>
<td>healthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сор бўлинг</td>
<td>be healthy</td>
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<tr>
<td>соглик</td>
<td>health</td>
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<td>соҳа</td>
<td>field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сув</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сум</td>
<td>som (basic unit of Uzbek money)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сўнг</td>
<td>then, after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сўрамоқ</td>
<td>to ask</td>
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<td>Russian Word</td>
<td>English Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>тавсия</td>
<td>offer recommendation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тавсия қилмоқ</td>
<td>to offer, to recommend</td>
</tr>
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<td>тайёр</td>
<td>ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>таклиф</td>
<td>invitation, offer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>таклиф қилмоқ</td>
<td>to invite, to offer</td>
</tr>
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<td>demand</td>
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<td>student</td>
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<td>ташкил этмоқ</td>
<td>to organize</td>
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<td>theater</td>
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<td>тез</td>
<td>quick, fast</td>
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<td>тезюра́р</td>
<td>express</td>
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<td>телевизор</td>
<td>television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>телеграф</td>
<td>telegraph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>телефон</td>
<td>telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>телефон қилмоқ</td>
<td>to phone, to call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>температура</td>
<td>temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тинилмоқ</td>
<td>to be sewn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тил</td>
<td>language, tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тилак</td>
<td>wish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тинчли́к</td>
<td>peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Тинчли́к Корпуси</td>
<td>Peace Corps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Glossary

томон
way, size, direction

tомонида
on the side of

tомоқ
throat

tопмоқ
to guess

tугамоқ
to end

tугатмоқ
to finish, to graduate from

tумов
a cold

tурмоқ
to stand, to stay; to cost

қанча турмоқ
to cost how much

tуш
noon, afternoon

tушки
mid-day

tушки овқат
lunch

tушмоқ
to get off

tушунмоқ
to understand

tўймоқ
to be full

tўппа-тўгри
correct, exactly

tўк
full

tўққиз
nine

tўгри
true, right
### Glossary

<p>| Улар | he, she, it, that |
| Унга | they |
| Унда | to him, her, it |
| Уни | then, in that case |
| Унинг | him, her, it |
| Уздар | his, her, its |
| Узар | forgive me, I'm sorry |
| Узум | far |
| Уй | grapes |
| Университет | home |
| Ундай булса | university |
| Устидан | if it is so, in that case |
| Учатмоқ | on top of, upon |
| Учрашув | to meet, to see |
| Учун | meeting |
| Учкуч | for |
| Учкуч билан | airplane |
| учкуч билен | airmail |
| Фамилия | family name, last name |
| Факат | but, only |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uzbek</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>хайр</td>
<td>goodbye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хат</td>
<td>letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хизмат</td>
<td>service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хола</td>
<td>aunt (form of address)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хоҳламоқ</td>
<td>to want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>худо</td>
<td>God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хуш</td>
<td>well, good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хуш келибсиз</td>
<td>welcome (greeting)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хўп</td>
<td>fine, all right, O.K.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>чарчамоқ</td>
<td>to be tired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>чакира олмоқ</td>
<td>to be able to call for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>чакирмоқ</td>
<td>to call for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>чой</td>
<td>tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>чопон</td>
<td>robe (knee-length robe worn by Uzbeks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>чукур</td>
<td>deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шакар</td>
<td>sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шакарсиз</td>
<td>without sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шарбат</td>
<td>juice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шарт</td>
<td>requirement, must</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шахар</td>
<td>city, town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ширина</td>
<td>sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>енг ширина</td>
<td>sweetest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шошилмок</td>
<td>to be in a hurry, to hurry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шу</td>
<td>that, this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шундай</td>
<td>like this, like that, so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шууулланмоқ</td>
<td>to be engaged in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шу́рва</td>
<td>soup (with potatoes and meat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эди</td>
<td>was, were (irregular verb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>экан</td>
<td>it seems (irregular verb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>элчихона</td>
<td>embassy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эмар</td>
<td>is/are not (irregular verb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эмоқ</td>
<td>to be (irregular verb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>энг</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>энди</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эртага</td>
<td>tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эрталаб</td>
<td>in the morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эшитмоқ</td>
<td>to listen, to hear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
юбормоқ  

то  се‌нд,  то  ре‌лэ‌с;  (ау́кс.)  то  

unexpectedly  ду‌см‌он‌ті́н‌г  

hundred  

юз  

bir  юз  

one  hundred  

bir  юз  ўғи́рм‌а  

one  hundred-twenty  

bir  юз  ўн  

one  hundred-ten  

юзинч‌и  

hundredth  

юрақ  

heart  

юромоқ  

tо  ва‌лк,  го‌о  

якшанба  

Sunday  

яна  

more  

ярим  

half  

яшши  

good  

яшши  борин‌г  

go  in  peace  

яшши  кўрмоқ  

tо  лік  

яшши  мисисиз?  

how  аre  you?  

яшши  колин‌г  

stay  in  peace
Glossary

уз
узим
узингиз
узбек
Узбекистон
уйин
уйламоқ
улчамоқ
ун
ун икки
ун уч
ungen
ураб бермоқ
ұрамоқ
ұрганмоқ
ұрта
ұтган
ұтирмоқ
ұтмоқ
ұттиз
ұттиз уч
ұттиз санқиз

self, own
myself
yourself
Uzbek
Uzbekistan
play, game
to think
to measure
ten
twelve
thirteen
right (side)
to wrap up for someone
to wrap up
to learn, to study
secondary, middle
past, last
to sit
to pass, to cross
thirty
thirty-three
thirty-eight
| Ýchlamok       | to be like, to be similar to | 5rxruamoli |
|Ýsha           | that, that one               | 7ma        |
|Ýkimsoň        | to read                      | yg.x.gog   |
|Ýkituvchi      | teacher                      | 7gHTylriii |
|Ýgil           | son                          | to he ltcp, to be cimilar that, that one |
| Kabul          | acceptance                   | kabul 3ilmoň |
| Kabul 3ilmoň   | to accept, to place, to reserve | 91x664 |
| Kaerga?        | where?                       | 91x634 |
| Kaerda?        | where?                       | 91x604 |
| Kaisy?         | what?, which?                | 91x573 |
| Kaita islamok  | to process, to refine        | 91x531 |
| Kaitarmok      | to return (something)        | 91x500 |
| Kaitib nelmok  | to come back                 | 91x471 |
| Kaitmok        | to return, to go back        | 91x441 |
| Kanday?        | what?, what kind of?; how?   | 91x411 |
| Kança?         | how much?, how long?         | 91x381 |
| Karshi         | opposite, other (side)       | 91x351 |
| Katnamok       | to go (back and forth)       | 91x321 |
| Kachon?        | when?                        | 91x291 |
| Kiz            | daughter, girl               | 91x262 |
| Kizarmok       | to become red, to be enflamed | 91x232 |
Glossary

килинмоқ  to be made, to be done
килмоқ  to do
кирк  forty
кирк инки  forty-two
киш  winter
кишлөө  village, rural area
ковок  squash
ковокли  with squash
ковун  melon
ковурлган  fried
ковурлмоқ  to be fried
колоқ  to stay; (aux.) to suddenly do something; (aux.) to request to do something
кор  snow
кор ёгмоқ  to snow
кора  black
корин  stomach
курмоқ  to build
куй  sheep
куй гуши  lamb
кул  hand, arm
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>külözma</td>
<td>manuscript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Küşma Ştatlar</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xa</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xawo</td>
<td>weather, air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xawo rangi</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xam</td>
<td>also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xam shu</td>
<td>the same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xar</td>
<td>every</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xar kunu</td>
<td>every day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xaciida</td>
<td>about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xaciqat</td>
<td>truth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xaciqatan</td>
<td>truly, actually, really</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xaciqatan xam</td>
<td>indeed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xec</td>
<td>never, no, none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xec narca</td>
<td>nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xec qandai</td>
<td>nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xis</td>
<td>feeling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xis qilmok</td>
<td>to feel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xoziir</td>
<td>now, right now</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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197