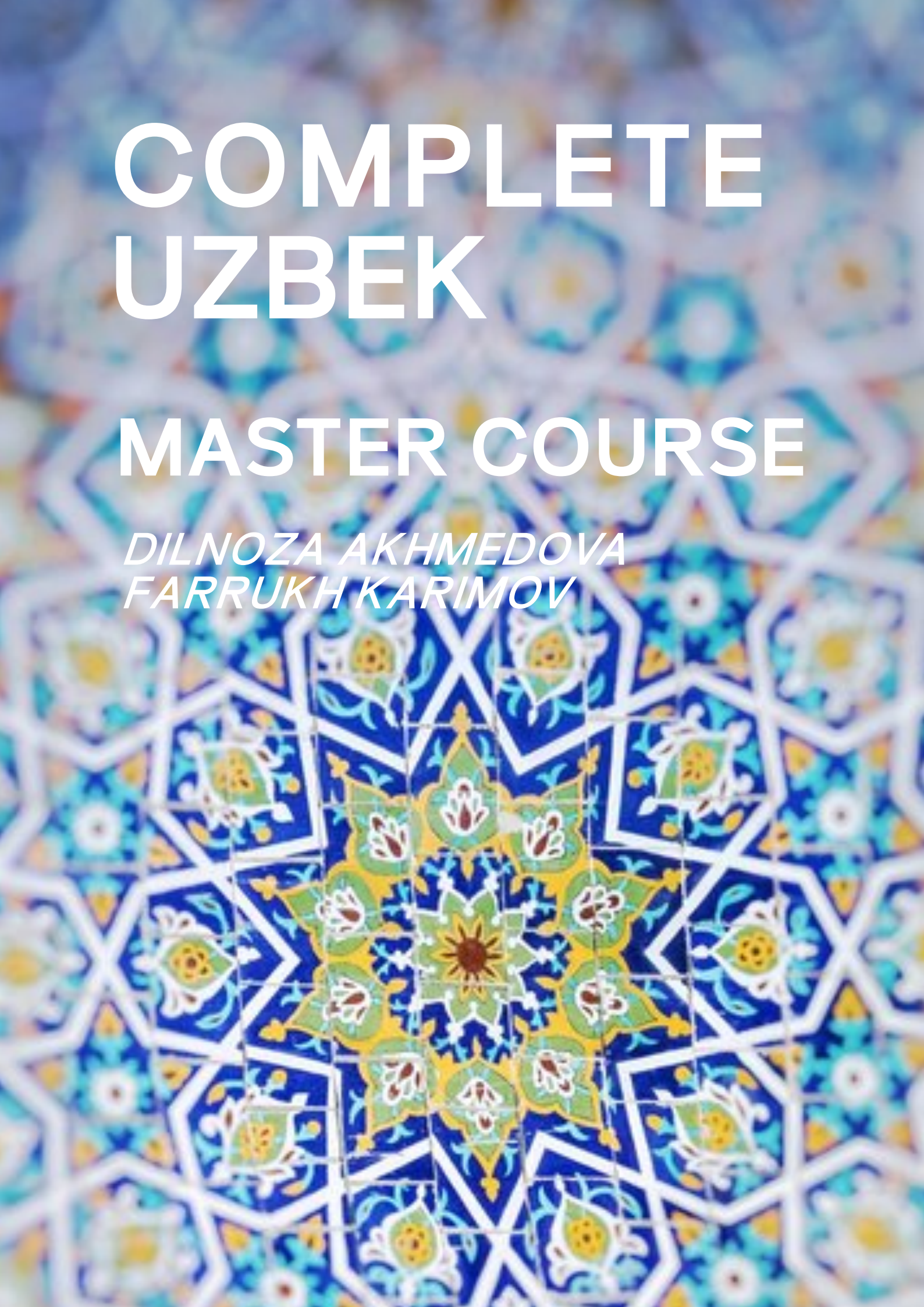


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*DILNOZA AKHMEDOVA
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CHAPTER 2: INTRODUCTIONS

THE UZBEKS [O'ZBEKLAR]

Uzbeks [O'zbeklar] make up over 70 percent of the population of Uzbekistan today. There are millions of Uzbeks living outside of Uzbekistan, as well, spread around Central Asia. There are sizeable populations of Uzbeks and Uzbek speakers in Tajikistan, Afghanistan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Russia. Uzbeks still live mostly agriculturally centered lives and most are engaged in rural occupations like farming and machinery maintenance.

The family and the neighborhood community are the backbone of Uzbek society. Generally speaking, these are not two different groups, as families tend to live very close to each other, often simply adding another room or house to their open-courtyard estates. In many Uzbek neighborhoods, you will find that many are easily able to trace their relationship with each of their neighbors, whether as brother, cousin, or more distant relations.

Mahalla – Neighborhood

Mahallalar - Neighborhoods

Senior family members and elder members of the **mahalla** play extremely important roles in day-to-day Uzbek life. In many social activities outside of the public schools in Uzbek **mahallalar** and villages men and women are segregated by sex. If groups are large enough to be divided a second time, the old and young are likewise separated. Under Soviet rule in Uzbekistan, some Uzbeks had considerable contact with Russians and other non-Muslims, but few have had contact with people from Western Europe or other countries outside the sphere of influence of the old Soviet Union. Due to Uzbek hospitality and lack of contact with the global community, you can expect as a foreigner to be noticed and invited to visit many of the Uzbeks you will meet. It goes without saying that even a basic knowledge of Uzbek will increase interest a hundredfold.

Mehmondo'stlik – Hospitality

Mehmondo'st – Hospitable

Mehmonlar – Guests

Mehmonxona – Hotel, Dining Room for Guests

Even Uzbeks of modest means are extremely generous toward their **mehmonlar**. When a stranger arrives at an Uzbek household, he or she is invited directly to the **mehmonxona**. Once seated, the hosts will arrange for tea and snacks, or even a large meal. Only after the guest is satisfied with the **mehmondo'stlik** will the host ask about the purpose of the visit. The most important thing for an Uzbek house is **mehmondo'st**.

Uzbek etiquette is as interesting as it is intricate. It is considered impolite to enter or exit a room before an older person of higher status. Also, remember to never greet someone through a doorway – it is always better to either allow that person to enter or exit before greeting him or her. When a group of Uzbeks enters a building, they will generally pause at the doorway for the senior person to enter first and greet whomever is on the other side of the door. It will take some time for such aspects of culture to become habit, but don't worry – Uzbeks don't really expect foreigners to learn their ways overnight, but they are grateful when they witness the effort.

Saying Hello

UZBEKS DO NOT USE DIFFERENT GREETINGS FOR DIFFERENT TIMES
OF THE DAY

[Good morning, Good afternoon, Good evening, Good day]

The most appropriate greeting for any time of the day --

Assalomu alaykum! Peace be with you! [Hello!]

AND IT IS ANSWERED WITH --

Vaalaykum assalom! And Peace also be with you! [Hello!]

A QUICKER VERSION, BUT STILL RESPECTFUL --

Assalom! Peace! [Hello, there!]

**THE QUICKEST VERSION, FOR YOUR PEERS AND THOSE YOUNGER
THAN YOU --**

Salom! Peace! [Hi!]

Greeting

When Uzbek men meet, they greet one another with their right hand on their chest, or they shake hands with their left hand over their heart. It is polite for the younger man to initiate the greeting, **and it is considered rude for a young man to walk up to an older man and extend his hand expecting to greet the older man.** Again, when shaking hands, the left hand is placed over the chest. When a man greets an adult woman, he generally will not extend his hand for a handshake, but simply put his hand over his chest. If the woman is considerably older, he may lower his shoulder for her to touch it lightly in greeting.

When Uzbek women meet, they will place their right hands on the left shoulder of the other person, or simply touch the others arm or elbow. Young women will often simply shake hands, usually without the hand-over-chest that men use. When a woman greets an adult man, she will, however, place her hand over chest and maintain more distance than with another woman. If a woman wishes to extend her hand when greeting a man, she may do so, but it is not commonplace outside of Tashkent and other large cities.

Such customs are very strictly observed in rural areas. However, in large cities the Uzbeks have adopted European habits of greeting, albeit with generally less body contact.

Practice Dialogues

1

Aziz: Salom, Farhod!

Farhod: Salom, Aziz!

Nargiza: Assalom, Feruza!

Feruza: Salom, Nargiza!

Nadir: Assalomu alaykum, Baxodir aka!

Baxodir: Va-alaykum assalom, Nadirjon!

Ra'no: Assalomu alaykum, Aziza opa!

Aziza: Va-alaykum assalom, Ra'noxon!

Honorifics – Uzbeks add honorifics to the ends of first names to establish their relationship with the speaker, as well as to give respect. **Aka** [older brother] is used for all older, respected men. **Opa** [older sister] is used like Aka, but with women. The suffix **-jon** is generally added to the names of well-liked younger men. **Bi** or **Xon** may be added to women's names, though it is not as common. **Ona** [mother] can also be added to older women for respect.

GREETINGS AND SIMPLE CONVERSATION

How are you?

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| • Yaxshimisiz? | How are you? | [Are you good?] |
| • Qalaysiz? | How are you? | [How are you? <i>polite</i>] |
| • Qalaysan? | How are you? | [How are you? <i>informal</i>] |
| • Qalay? | How are you? | [How?] |

GOOD, THANKS!

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| • Yaxshi! Raxmat! Siz -chi?* | Good, thanks! And you? |
| • Zo'r! Siz -chi?* | Great! How about you? |
| • Yomon emas. Siz -chi?* | Not bad. And you? |
| • Yaxshi. Sen -chi?* | Good. You? |

HOW'RE THINGS?

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| • Qalay ishlar? | How's everything? | [How's work?] |
| • Ishlar yaxshimi? | Is work ok? | [Is work good?] |
| • Charchamadingizmi? | You doing ok? | [Aren't you tired?] |

GOODBYE!

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| • Charchamang! Don't work too hard! | [Don't be tired!] | |
| • Bo'pti. Hayr~! Ok, bye! | [Ok. Goodbye!] | |
| • Ko'rish guncha! | See you later! | [Until I see you!] |
| • Ho'p. Hayr! | Ok, bye! | [Ok. Goodbye!] |
| • Ertagacha! | See you tomorrow! | [Until tomorrow!] |
| • Hayrli Tun! | Good night! | [Goodnight!] |

* In these phrases, **Sen** and **Siz** are interchangeable, changing only the degree of respect. Use **Sen** for those your age and younger, **Siz** for older and those you aren't certain of.

~ **Hayr** is a word whose original meaning of «Goodness» or «Peace» is lost, and simply retains its idiomatic meaning of “Goodbye.” **Hayrli Tun**, similarly, simply means “Goodnight.”

GLOSSARY

YAXSHI

Rahmat
Katta rahmat
Qalay
Ish/Ishlar
Hayr
Sen
Siz
Yomon
Emas
Bo'pti
Ho'p

GOOD

Thanks
Thanks a lot!
How
Work
Goodbye
You [informal]
You [formal, polite]
Bad
Not
Ok/Bye
Ok.

ISM

Ot

NAME

Name, Noun, Horse

Practice Dialogues

2

NARGIZA: SALOM, FARHOD! QALAYSAN? ISHLAR YAXSHIMI?

Farhod: Nargiza! Salom! Ishlarim yaxshi, rahmat! Sen-chi?

Nargiza: Yaxshi, rahmat.

Nadir: Charchamang, Aziz. Hayr!

Aziz: Bo'pti. Hayr!

SAYING YOUR NAME

Men Maykl**man**. [I am Michael*]

Men _____man. [I am _____.]

Asking who someone is...

Siz kimsiz? [Who are you?]

Men Azizaman. [I am Aziza.]

Kimsiz? [Who are you?]

Men Botirman. [I am Botir.]

...or just asking for their name.

Ismingiz nima? [What is your name?]

Jessi. [Jessie.]

Otingiz nima? [What is your name?] *colloquial*

Fotima. [Fotima.]

PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND PERSONAL ENDINGS

Initial use of the “be” verb in Uzbek

SINGULAR

PLURAL

MEN I

BIZ WE

Sen You
U He, She, It

Siz You
Ular They

Men Jon+man.

[I am John.]

Sen Patrik+san.

[You are Patrick.]

U Jessi.

[She is Jessie.]

Biz Fotima va Zuxra+miz.

[We are Fotima and Zuxra.]

Siz Jenifer+siz.

[You are Jennifer.]

Ular Tohir va Zuxra+(lar).

[They are Tohir and Zuxra.]

~ Notice: The **-lar** suffix is commonly **optional**. There are times when it is not optional, but they will be discussed later on.

RUSTAM: KECHIRASIZ. SIZ KIMSIZ?

AKROM: MEN AKROMMAN. ISMINGIZ NIMA?

Rustam: Rustam.

NARGIZA: KECHIRASIZ, AKA. OTINGIZ NIMA?

Botir: Botir.

~***Michael** would be spelled **Maykl** in O'zbek. It's a good idea to learn how to spell your name using O'zbek letters and sounds. Some names, like **Sara**, remain the same. However, if your name has sounds unavailable in O'zbek [**th** and **w**, for example] you'll have to approximate. It is generally accepted that **th** will become a simple **t** sound, [**Martha** as **Marta**] while **w** will be **v** or **oo**. [**Walter** as **Valter** or **Ooalter**]

Declarative Sentences in O'zbek Alphabetical order

Bu anor.	This is a pomegranate.	Bu ro'mol.	This is a headscarf.
Bu baliq.	This is a fish.	Bu sabzi.	This is a carrot.
Bu vilka.	This is a fork.	Bu tarvuz.	This is a watermelon.
Bu gul.	This is a flower.	Bu uy.	This is a house.
Bu daftar.	This is a notebook.	Bu futbolka.	This is a T-shirt.
Bu yengil.	This is light. [not heavy]	Bu xo'roz.	This is a rooster.
Bu yong'oq.	This is a nut.	Bu tsirk.	This is a circus.
Bu jo'ja.	This is a chick.	Bu choy.	This is tea.
Bu zo'r!	This is great!	Bu shim.	These are pants.
Bu ilon.	This is a snake.	Bu eshik.	This is a door.
Bu yo'l.	This is a road.	Bu yulduz.	This is a star.
Bu kuchuk.	This is a dog.	Bu yaproq.	This is a leaf.
Bu lab.	This is a lip.	Bu O'yim.	This is my thought.
Bu mushuk.	This is a cat.	Bu qovun.	This is a melon.
Bu non.	This is bread.	Bu g'isht.	This is a brick.
Bu olma.	This is an apple.	Bu haykal.	This is a monument.
Bu paypoq.	This is a sock.		

Practice Exercise 1

TRANSLATE THE SENTENCES INTO O'ZBEK

This is my thought.	This is a lip.
This is bread.	This is a brick.
This is a cat.	This is a melon.
This is a rooster.	This is a watermelon.
This is a star.	This is a dog.

Gaplar Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling {Translate the sentences into English}

Use the glossary in the back of the book

Bu baxt.	Bu yaproq.
Bu qiz.	Bu haykal.
Bu kafe.	Bu lab.
Bu teatr.	Bu yo'l.
Bu ayol.	Bu yong'oq.

FORMING THE PLURAL

Forming the Plural is very simple in O'zbek. Simply add the suffix [-lar] to the end of the word to be made plural. O'zbek is not a vowel-harmonizing language, so the suffix is the same no matter the word that comes before.

Yigit	Yigitlar	A guy.	Guys.
Anor	Anorlar	A pomegranate	Pomegranates
Mehmon	Mehmonlar	A guest	Guests
O'zbek	O'zbeklar	An Uzbek	Uzbeks
Farhod	Farhodlar	Farhod [man's name]	Farhods
Tulki	Tulkilar	A fox.	Foxes.

SIMPLE QUESTIONS

- mi

Pronounced "muh", this suffix in Uzbek signifies a question. It can change a declarative sentence like **Bu gul | This is a flower** into a question with a yes or no answer like **Bu gulmi? | Is this a flower?**

Bu anormi? Is this a pomegranate?

Bu g'ishtmi? Is this a brick?

Using the Plural

BULAR GULLARMI? ARE THESE FLOWERS?

In English, we must signify the plural both with the verb and with the noun.

Is this a flower? Are these flowers?

O'zbek is much the same. The exception is that when using numbers, no plural is needed.

Bular gullar. These are flowers.

Menda 15 gul bor. I have 15 flowers.

Introducing the Negative and What

Bu gulmi? Yo'q, bu gul emas.

Emas is the O'zbek equivalent of "is not/are not." It can be made into a question by adding the question particle –mi to the end. **Nima** is "what," and unlike in English, can often come before or after the subject.

Bu gul emasmi?	Isn't this a flower?
Ha, bu gul.	Yes, this is a flower.
Bu nima?	This is what?
Nima bu?	What is this?

GLOSSARY

HA	YES
Yo'q	No
Emas	Not

BU	THIS
Bular	These
Nima	What

Practice Exercise 2

Translate the sentences into O'zbek

This is not bread.
This is a chicken.
What is this?
Isn't this an apple?
Is this a fish?
Yes, this is an apple.
No, this is not a fish.
This is not a cat.
Isn't this a fish?
This is what?
No, it is a snake.
Yes, this is my thought.
These are cats.
Aren't these fish?
No, these are apples.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS AND POSSESSIVE ENDINGS

Mening	ism	+im	My name
Sening	ism	+ing	Your name
Uning	ism	+i	His/Her/Its name
Bizning	ism(lar)	+imiz	Our name(s)
Sizning	ism(lar)	+ingiz	Your name(s)
Ularining	ism(lar)	+i	Their name(s)

In English, we use 's to signify possession: Walter's car. We also have special pronouns to use when we own something: their house. O'zbek uses the **Genitive Case** to signify possession, and also has special pronouns, written in the table above.

Like English, O'zbek has two kinds of possessive pronouns. **Emphatic possessive pronouns** act like **adjectives**, emphasizing whose something is, because in O'zbek it is already clear from the usage of the **Possessive endings** {-im, -ing, -i, -imiz, -ingiz}. These correspond to the pronouns **My, Your, His/Her/Its, Our, Your, and Their**. The second kind of possessive pronoun is the **Absolute possessive**. They are able to stand alone without the noun to which they refer. They are formed by adding the suffix **-iki** to end of the **Nominative** pronoun. Compare the following:

Bu mening daftariim. This is my notebook.

Bu daftar meniki. This notebook is mine.

Notice: The **noun** does not use the possessive endings with **absolute possessive** pronouns.

Here are both varieties of possessive pronouns:

MENING	=	MY	MENIKI	=	MINE
Sening	=	Your	Seniki	=	Yours
Uning	=	His/Her/Its	Uniki	=	His/Hers/Its
Bizning	=	Our	Bizniki	=	Ours
Sizning	=	Your	Sizniki	=	Yours
Ularining	=	Their	Ulariniki	=	Theirs

Tell your name using this model

Mening ismim Jon.

Mening ismim _____.

ASKING FOR SOMEONE'S NAME

Uning ismi nima?	What is her name?
Uning ismi Dilnoza.	Her name is Dilnoza.
Uning ismi nima?	What is his name?
Uning ismi Shorustam.	His name is Shorustam.

Some Common O'zbek names for Men

Farhod, Bobur, Rustam, Temur, Muhammad, Kamal, Botir, Baxodir, Aziz, Abror, Shorustam, Mirdiyor, Shodiyor, Ulug'bek, Tohir, Turgun, Samandar, Dilshod, Raxim, Nodir, Shahzod, Sherzod, Hasan, Husan, Abdumalik, Josur, Olim, Mirolim, Shobaxram, Tolkun, Shuxrat, Davlat, Faxriddin, Alijon, Boxram, Shahriyor, Davron, Anvar, Yusuf, Ahmad, Rufat, Sherali, Jamshid, Arzimat, Alisher, Mirislom, Ali, Sanvar, Ravshan, Sardor

Practice Dialogues 4

Janet meets her friend Feruza, who wants to introduce her to her friend Dilnoza.

Janet: Assalomu alaykum, Feruza!

Feruza: Va-alaykum assalom, Janet! Janet, tanishing, bu mening do'stim. Uning ismi Dilnoza. Dilnoza, bu Janet.

Janet: Tanishganimdan xursandman, Dilnoza!

Dilnoza: Men ham, Janet. Qalaysiz?

JANET: JUDA YAXSHI, RAHMAT. SIZ-CHI?

Dilnoza: Yaxshi, rahmat.

[Translation]

Janet: Hello, Feruza!

Feruza: Hello, Janet! Janet, please meet my friend. Her name is Dilnoza. Dilnoza, this is Janet.

Janet: Nice to meet you, Dilnoza!

Dilnoza: Nice to meet you, too, Janet. How are you?

Janet: Very well, thanks. And you?

Dilnoza: Good, thanks.

Practice Text 1

Read and translate the dialogue

A: Assalomu alaykum, Boburjon! Qalaysiz?

B: Va-alaykum assalom! Yaxshi, rahmat. Tanishing mening yaxshi do'stim Rob.

A: Salom, Rob. Qalaysan?

C: Men Zo'rman! Kechirasiz aka. Ismingiz nima?

A: Mening ismim Farhod.

B: Farhod aka yaxshi. U mening bojam¹.

C: Tanishganimdan xursandman², Farhod aka.

B: Ishlaringiz qalay Farhod aka? Charchamadingizmi?

A: Yaxshi, xudoga shukur. Sening yangi do'sting o'zbekcha yaxshi tushunadi.

B: U zo'r tushunadi! Rob, charchadingmi?

C: Ha, Bobur aka.

A: Ho'p. Bo'пти, Boburjon. Hayr, Robjon!

B: Mayli, Farhod aka. Charchamang.

C: Charchamang, Farhod aka. Ko'rish guncha. Hayr.

- 1 What are the names of A, B, and C?
- 2 Who is the youngest of the three? Who is the oldest?
- 3 Find all the honorifics used.
- 4 Who is meeting for the first time?
- 5 Who knows each other?

¹U mening bojam “Boja” is a special relationship. “Bojalar” are men whose wives are sisters.

²Tanishganimdan Xursandman Nice to meet you [I'm happy to meet you]

Some Common O'zbek names for Women

Ozoda, Shahnoza, Gulnoza, Rayhona, Ra'no, Shahlo, Xurshida, Shahida, Ixlimoy, Dilorom, Dilobar, Gulchexra, Gulmira, Ma'mura, Gauhar, Nodira, Aziza, Fotima, Zuxra, Malika, Charoz, Shirin, Dilnoza, Dinara, Diyara, Lola, Olima, Jazira, Feruza, Ziyoda, Mahliyo, Dildora, Salomat, Sevara, Sevinch, Gulnora, Gulnara, Shahrizoda, Setora, Dilafruz, Jasmina, Muhabbat, Soabat, Xabiba, Munira, Muxlisa, Muqaddas, Yagano, Shahzoda, Gavhar

GLOSSARY

Yangi	New	Ham	Also, as well, too
Tushunadi	He/She Understands	Xursand	Happy, Glad
Tushunmoq	To understand	Zo'r	Great
Mayli	Alright, Ok	Yomon	Bad
Tanishing	Please meet	O'rtacha	So-So, Medium
Juda Yaxshi	Very good	Xudoga Shukur	Thank God
Juda	Very	Sizniki-chi?	And yours?
Do'st	Friend	Siz-chi?	And you?

Practice Exercise Complete the Dialogues

3

1. Yaxshimisiz?

_____, rahmat. Siz-chi?

_____, rahmat.

2. Qalaysiz?

Yomon emas, raxmat. _____?

_____, rahmat.

3. Ishlaringiz qalay?

_____. Sizniki-chi?

_____, rahmat.

4. Salom Brian. Bu mening do'stim. Tanishing.

Mening _____ Brian.

Mening Ismim Farhod. _____

5. Salom Nargiza.

Salom Jazira. Ishlaringiz qalay?

_____.

6. Assalom Turgunjon. Qalaysan?

_____, Botir aka. Sizchi?

_____, rahmat.

There are three kinds of numbers in Uzbek, while English has two. Each kind has its own uses. We'll begin with the two that relate to English numbers.

Sonlar [Cardinal Numbers]

Bir	1	To'qqiz	9	Ellik	50
Ikki	2	O'n	10	Oltmish	60
Uch	3	O'n Bir	11	Yetmish	70
To'rt	4	O'n Besh	15	Sakson	80
Besh	5	O'n To'qqiz	19	To'qson	90
Olti	6	Yigirma	20	Yuz	100
Yeti	7	O'ttiz	30	Ming	1000
Sakkiz	8	Qirq	40		

Like English, it is common to say both One Hundred [**Bir Yuz**] and simply Hundred [**Yuz**]. The same applies to Thousand [**Ming**], Million [**Million**], Billion [**Milliard**], and so on.

Tartib Sonlar [Ordinal Numbers]

Add **–inchi** if the numeral ends in a consonant or **–nchi** if the numeral ends in a vowel.

Birinchi	1st	Yettinchi	7th
Ikkinchi	2nd	Sakkizinchi	8th
Uchinchi	3rd	To'qqizinchi	9th
To'rtinchi	4th	O'ninchi	10th
Beshinchi	5th	Yigirmanchi	20th
Oltinchi	6th	Yuz Birinchi	101st

Extra – Tens, Hundreds, Thousands

It is also possible to give a vague number of definite size, like in English “hundreds of hours” or “thousands of dollars” or “tens of thousands of days.” In Uzbek you simply add **–lab** to the numeral you wish to use.

Hundreds	Thousands	Tens	Millions
Yuzlab	Minglab	O'nlab	Millionlab

Practice Exercise

Read the Numbers in O'zbek

4

7	192 nd	842
5	483	28
16 th	68	9
35	2 nd	99 th
72	6,578	999
103	1002	9999 th
8 th	2346 th	1,000,000

COUNTING [REAL] NUMBERS AND FRACTIONS

O'zbek distinguishes between real and theoretical numbers. Do not confuse this with abstract mathematics like Algebra or Calculus. Both real and theoretical numbers in O'zbek refer to objects you see every single day. The difference is subtler.

Theoretical Numbers refer to weight, height, amounts of money, time, temperature, measurements, distance, and statistics.

Real Numbers, or **Counting Numbers**, are only for physical counting, for those objects that are each touched and counted in turn.

Real Numbers receive the suffix **-ta**. The only irregular number is **1**, which becomes **bitta** and not **birta**.

Bitta	Beshta	To'qqizta
Ikkita	Oltita	O'nta
Uchta	Yettita	Yigirmata
To'rtta	Sakkizta	Yuzta

When to Use Real Numbers

If you were to ask for two apples, you would use the “real” form of 2.

ILTIMOS, IKKITA OLMA BERING.
APPLES.

PLEASE GIVE ME TWO

If you were to ask for two kilograms of apples, you would need the “theoretical” form.
Iltimos, ikki kilo olma bering. Please give me two kilograms of apples.

Notice

O'zbek does not use the plural form if there is a number present. The number carries the meaning of plural, and thus **-lar** suffix is not added.

Correct

Iltimos, ikki kilo olma bering.

Incorrect

Iltimos, ikki kilolar olma bering.

To read fractions in O'zbek, you will use the **Ablative Case**. This case is generally equivalent to the use of the word "from" in English, though there are subtle differences in its use.

In English, we call the top number of a fraction the **numerator** and the bottom number the **denominator**. We use a **Cardinal Number** for the numerator and a plural **Ordinal Number** for the denominator. We read the numerator first and the denominator second:

$\frac{3}{4}$ is read Three Fourths, $\frac{15}{62}$ is read Fifteen Sixty-Seconds.

However, in O'zbek both the numerator and denominator are named using Cardinal Numbers. Also different from English, the denominator is named first while adding the suffix **-dan**. This suffix signifies the **Ablative Case**.

$\frac{7}{9}$	Seven-Ninths	To'qqizdan Yetti
$\frac{3}{4}$	Three-Fourths	To'rtdan Uch
$\frac{12}{17}$	Twelve-Seventeenths	O'n Yettidan On' Ikki

GENDER IN O'ZBEK

What is Gender?

Gender is a characteristic of nouns; similar to whether they are **Countable** or **Uncountable**, **Animate** or **Inanimate**. The gender of the noun effects how it will be used in the sentence.

O'zbek, like English, does not use Gender. However, there are differences. O'zbek does not differentiate gender for pronouns as English does. Because of this, there is no O'zbek equivalent of he or she, him or her, his or hers. Similarly there is no special word for it or its, himself, herself, or itself.

This will certainly require getting used to, and you will have to listen very closely to conversations at first to understand who [or what] is being talked about.

Compare

He is here.	U buyerda.
She is here.	U buyerda.
It is here.	U buyerda.

The following phrases have different literal translations, but all of them mean roughly the same, and would be translated simply as, “How old are you?” and, “I am 31.”

Yoshingiz nechada? What is your age at?
Yoshim 31da. (O’ttiz birda) My age is at 31.

Siz necha yoshdasiz? What age are you?
Men 31 (o’ttiz bir) yoshdaman. I am 31.

Necha yoshga kirdingiz? What age did you enter?
Men 31 yoshga kirdim. I have entered 31 age.

These three variations use three different grammatical approaches. It’s still too early to go into depth as to the differences between **yoshingiz**, **yoshdasiz**, and **yoshga**. However, you should notice that they all have the same stem, **yosh**, which is **Youth**, not “age.”

Unfortunately, these answers are not interchangeable between the three different forms. You should try and recognize which is being asked, so that you can give the correct response. Using this model, practice giving your own age using each variant.

Yoshingiz nechada? [Yoshing nechada? ‘**Sen**’ variant]
Yoshim ____da.

Siz necha yoshdasiz? [Sen necha yoshdasan? ‘**Sen**’ variant]
Men ____ yoshdaman.

Necha yoshga kirdingiz? [Necha yoshga kirding? ‘**Sen**’ variant]
Men ____yoshga dirdim.

Practice Dialogues 5

Read and translate the following dialogue

Ra’no: Yaxshimisiz?
Yusuf: Yaxshi, rahmat. Siz-chi?
Ra’no: Xudoga shukur, rahmat.
Yusuf: Yoshingiz nechada?
Ra’no: Men 17 yoshdaman.

Bobur: Assalomu alaykum!
Shahlo: Va-alaykum assalom, Bobur aka. Yaxshimisiz?
Bobur: Zo’r, rahmat. Hozir¹ yoshing nechada?
Shahlo: Yoshim 8da.

¹**Hozir** – Now, Right Now

Time is told using hours (**soatlar**) and minutes (**minutlar** or **kaqiqalar**). These can abbreviated as follows:

Soat s.
Minut min.
Daqiqa d.

Read the following times in O'zbek.

<u>Soat necha bo'ldi?</u>	<u>[What time is it?]</u>	<u>Time</u>
Soat sakkiz		8:00
Soat sakkizdan o'n besh minut o'tdi		8:15
Soat sakkizdan yigirma uch minut o'tdi		8:23
Soat sakkiz yarim		8:30
Soat o'n beshta kam to'qqiz		8:45
Soat beshta kam to'qqiz		8:55

It is important to remember that Central Asia, like most of the former Soviet Union, uses both the twelve-hour clock and the twenty-four clocks. It's a good idea to familiarize with the system, which most in America know as **military time**.

13:00 = 1 pm
14:00 = 2 pm
15:00 = 3 pm
16:00 = 4 pm
17:00 = 5 pm
18:00 = 6 pm
19:00 = 7 pm
20:00 = 8 pm
21:00 = 9 pm
22:00 = 10 pm
23:00 = 11 pm
24:00 = 12 am

AM **Ozonda**

PM **Tunda**

Practice Exercise

4

Read the times in O'zbek

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. 7:26 | 2. 4:30 | 3. 11:00 | 4. 8:20 |
| 5. 17:30 | 6. 1:03 | 7. 3:15 | 8. 21:05 |

O'zbek names for days of the week are very straight forward, and should prove easy to learn. There is both a formal name and an informal name for each, the informal name simply being the order of the day in the week (**Monday = 1st Day**), though there is a special name for Sunday in most communities – **Bozor kuni**, or “Bazaar Day.” This reflects the fact that Sundays are the days of the week when everyone is free to go shopping, and the bazaars are often ten times as busy on Sundays as on other days of the week. Many Uzbeks will also use the Russian names for the days of the week, often adding **kuni**, meaning “day of.” [**Sreda Kuni** -- Wednesday]

It is interesting to note that the formal names [from Persian] have the week starting on Sunday, and the informal names and Russian names have the week starting on Monday.

Day of the Week	Formal Name	Informal Name	Russian Name
Sunday	Yakshanba	Yettinchi Kuni	Voskresen'ye
Monday	Dushanba	Birinchi Kuni	Ponedel'nik
Tuesday	Seshanba	Ikkinchi Kuni	Vtornik
Wednesday	Chorshanba	Uchinchi Kuni	Sreda
Thursday	Payshanba	To'rtinchi Kuni	Chetverg [g pronounced k]
Friday	Juma	Beshinchi Kuni	Pyatnitsa
Saturday	Shanba	Oltinchi Kuni	Subbota

READING THE DATE AND YEAR

Learn the O'zbek words for the months. They are nearly identical to the Russian names.

Oy is both **moon** and **month** in O'zbek.

The seasons are **Qish** (winter), **Bahor** (spring), **Yoz** (summer, and **Kuz** (autumn).

Yanvar	Birinchi Oy	--1chi Oy	Qish
Fevral	Ikkinchi Oy	--2chi Oy	Qish
Mart	Uchinchi Oy	--3chi Oy	Bahor
Aprel	To'rtinchi Oy	--4chi Oy	Bahor
May	Beshinchi Oy	--5chi Oy	Bahor
Iyun	Oltinchi Oy	--6chi Oy	Yoz
Iyul	Yettinchi Oy	--7chi Oy	Yoz
Avqust	Sakkizinchi Oy	--8chi Oy	Yoz
Sentyabr	To'qqizinchi Oy	--9chi Oy	Kuz
Oktyabr	O'ninchi Oy	--10chi Oy	Kuz
Noyabr	O'n Birinchi Oy	--11chi Oy	Kuz
Dekabr	O'n Ikkinchi Oy	--12chi Oy	Qish

O'zbek, like Russian, reads the year using **Ordinal Numbers**, like formal or archaic English, “In the 1957th Year of Our Lord.”

U 1997chi yili keldi.

He came in 1997.

Bugun 18chi Martda 2007chi yil.

Today is the 18th of March, 2007.

Glossary

Ertalab	Morning	Oy	Month
Tushlikda	Afternoon	Yil	Year
Kechqurun	Evening	Har	Every/Each
Kechasi	Night	Har kuni	Every day
Chislo	Date [Russian]	Har hafta	Every week
Sana	Date	Har oy	Every month
Qaysi	Which	Har yil	Every year
Bugun	Today	Har seshanba	Every Tuesday
Tun	Nighttime	Har doim	Always
Kun	Day	Har ertalab	Every morning
Hafta	Week	Har tunda	Every evening

Bugun qaysi kuni?

Which day is today?

Bugun dushanba.

Today is Monday.

Bugun nechanchi chislo?

What's today's date? (Which date is today?)

Bugun yigirma to'rtinchi sentyabr. Today is the 24th of September.

Bugun nechanchi sana?

What's today's date? (Which date is today?)

Bugun o'n birinchi aprel.

Today is the 11th of April.

~Note on Capitalization

In O'zbek, days, months, seasons, compass directions, and nationalities are not capitalized. In fact, many nouns which are capitalized in English are not capitalized in O'zbek. As a rule, when in doubt, don't capitalize.

BASIC CONCEPTS. PART 1

1. Pronouns

I, me	мен	men
you	сен	sen
he, she, it	у	u
we	биз	biz
you (to a group)	сиз	siz
they	улар	ular

2. Greetings. Salutations. Farewells

Hello! (fam.)	Салом!	Salom!
Hello! (form.)	Ассалому алайкум!	Assalomu alaykum!
Good morning!	Хайрли тонг!	Xayrli tong!
Good afternoon!	Хайрли кун!	Xayrli kun!
Good evening!	Хайрли оқшом!	Xayrli oqshom!
to say hello	саломлашмоқ	salomlashmoq
Hi! (hello)	Салом бердик!	Salom berdik!
greeting (n)	салом	salom
to greet (vt)	салом бермоқ	salom bermoq

What's new?	Янгилик борми?	Yangilik bormi?
Bye-Bye! Goodbye!	Хайр!	Xayr!
See you soon!	Кўришқунча хайр!	Ko'rishquncha xayr!
Farewell!	Соғ бўлинг!	Sog' bo'ling!
to say goodbye	хайрлашмоқ	xayrlashmoq
So long!	Ҳозирча хайр!	Hozircha xayr!
Thank you!	Раҳмат!	Rahmat!
Thank you very much!	Катта раҳмат!	Katta rahmat!
You're welcome	Марҳамат	Marhamat
Don't mention it!	Ташаккур билдиришга арзимади.	Tashakkur bildirishga arzimaydi.
It was nothing	Арзимади	Arzimaydi
Excuse me! (fam.)	Кечир!	Kechir!
Excuse me! (form.)	Кечиринг!	Kechiring!
to excuse (forgive)	кечирмоқ	kechirmoq
to apologize (vi)	кечирим сўрамоқ	kechirim so'ramoq
My apologies	Мени кечиргайсиз.	Meni kechirgaysiz.
I'm sorry!	Афв етасиз!	Afv etasiz!
to forgive (vt)	афв етмоқ	afv etmoq
It's okay! (that's all right)	Ҳечқиси йўқ!	Hechqisi yo'q!
please (adv)	марҳамат қилиб	marhamat qilib
Don't forget!	Унутманг!	Unutmang!

Certainly!	Албатта!	Albatta!
Of course not!	Албатта, йўқ!	Albatta, yo'q!
Okay! (I agree)	Розиман!	Roziman!
That's enough!	Бас!	Bas!

3. How to address

mister, sir	Жаноб	Janob
ma'am	Хоним	Xonim
miss	Яхши қиз	Yaxshi qiz
young man	Яхши йигит	Yaxshi yigit
young man (little boy, kid)	Болакай	Bolakay
miss (little girl)	Қизалоқ	Qizaloq

4. Cardinal numbers. Part 1

0 zero	нол	nol
1 one	бир	bir
2 two	икки	ikki
3 three	уч	uch
4 four	тўрт	to'rt
5 five	беш	besht
6 six	олти	olti
7 seven	етти	etti

8 eight	саккиз	sakkiz
9 nine	тўққиз	to‘qqiz
10 ten	ўн	o‘n
11 eleven	ўн бир	o‘n bir
12 twelve	ўн икки	o‘n ikki
13 thirteen	ўн уч	o‘n uch
14 fourteen	ўн тўрт	o‘n to‘rt
15 fifteen	ўн беш	o‘n besh
16 sixteen	ўн олти	o‘n olti
17 seventeen	ўн етти	o‘n etti
18 eighteen	ўн саккиз	o‘n sakkiz
19 nineteen	ўн тўққиз	o‘n to‘qqiz
20 twenty	йигирма	yigirma
21 twenty-one	йигирма бир	yigirma bir
22 twenty-two	йигирма икки	yigirma ikki
23 twenty-three	йигирма уч	yigirma uch
30 thirty	ўттиз	o‘ttiz
31 thirty-one	ўттиз бир	o‘ttiz bir
32 thirty-two	ўттиз икки	o‘ttiz ikki
33 thirty-three	ўттиз уч	o‘ttiz uch
40 forty	қирқ	qirq
41 forty-one	қирқ бир	qirq bir
42 forty-two	қирқ икки	qirq ikki
43 forty-three	қирқ уч	qirq uch

50 fifty	еллик	ellik
51 fifty-one	еллик бир	ellik bir
52 fifty-two	еллик икки	ellik ikki
53 fifty-three	еллик уч	ellik uch
60 sixty	олтмиш	oltmish
61 sixty-one	олтмиш бир	oltmish bir
62 sixty-two	олтмиш икки	oltmish ikki
63 sixty-three	олтмиш уч	oltmish uch
70 seventy	етмиш	etmish
71 seventy-one	етмиш бир	etmish bir
72 seventy-two	етмиш икки	etmish ikki
73 seventy-three	етмиш уч	etmish uch
80 eighty	саксон	sakson
81 eighty-one	саксон бир	sakson bir
82 eighty-two	саксон икки	sakson ikki
83 eighty-three	саксон уч	sakson uch
90 ninety	тўқсон	to'qson
91 ninety-one	тўқсон бир	to'qson bir
92 ninety-two	тўқсон икки	to'qson ikki
93 ninety-three	тўқсон уч	to'qson uch

5. Cardinal numbers. Part 2

100 one hundred	юз	yuz
-----------------	-----------	-----

200 two hundred	икки юз	ikki yuz
300 three hundred	уч юз	uch yuz
400 four hundred	тўрт юз	to'rt yuz
500 five hundred	беш юз	besht yuz
600 six hundred	олти юз	olti yuz
700 seven hundred	етти юз	etti yuz
800 eight hundred	саккиз юз	sakkiz yuz
900 nine hundred	тўққиз юз	to'qqiz yuz
1000 one thousand	минг	ming
2000 two thousand	икки минг	ikki ming
3000 three thousand	уч минг	uch ming
10000 ten thousand	ўн минг	o'n ming
one hundred thousand	юз минг	yuz ming
million	миллион	million
billion	миллиард	milliard

6. Ordinal numbers

first (adj)	биринчи	birinchi
second (adj)	иккинчи	ikkinchi
third (adj)	учинчи	uchinchi
fourth (adj)	тўртинчи	to'rtinchi
fifth (adj)	бешинчи	beshtinchi

sixth (adj)	олтинчи	oltinchi
seventh (adj)	еттинчи	ettinchi
eighth (adj)	саккизинчи	sakkizinchi
ninth (adj)	тўққизинчи	to'qqizinchi
tenth (adj)	ўнинчи	o'ninchi

7. Numbers. Fractions

fraction	каср	kasr
one half	иккидан бир	ikkidan bir
one third	учдан бир	uchdan bir
one quarter	тўртдан бир	to'rtidan bir
one eighth	саккиздан бир	sakkizdan bir
one tenth	ўндан бир	o'ndan bir
two thirds	учдан икки	uchdan ikki
three quarters	тўртдан уч	to'rtidan uch

8. Numbers. Basic operations

subtraction	айириш	ayirish
to subtract (vi, vt)	айирмоқ	ayirmoq
division	бўлиш	bo'lish
to divide (vt)	бўлмоқ	bo'lmoq
addition	қўшиш	qo'shish

to add up (vt)	қўшмоқ	qo'shmoq
to add (vi, vt)	яна қўшмоқ	yana qo'shmoq
multiplication	кўпайтириш	ko'paytirish
to multiply (vt)	кўпайтирмоқ	ko'paytirmoq

9. Numbers. Miscellaneous

digit, figure	рақам	raqam
number	сон	son
numeral	саноқ сон	sanoq son
minus sign	минус	minus
plus sign	плюс	plyus
formula	формула	formula
calculation	ҳисоблаш	hisoblash
to count (vi, vt)	санамоқ	sanamoq
to count up	ҳисобламоқ	hisoblamoq
to compare (vt)	солиштирмоқ	solishtirmoq
How much?	Қанча?	Qancha?
How many?	Нечта?	Nechta?
sum, total	сумма	summa
result	натижа	natija
remainder	қолдиқ	qoldiq
a few (e.g., ~ years ago)	бир нечта	bir nechta

little (I had ~ time)	бир оз	biroz
the rest	қолгани	qolgani
one and a half	бир ярим	bir yarim
dozen	ўн иккита	o'n ikkita
in half (adv)	иккига бўлиб	ikkiga bo'lib
equally (evenly)	тенг-баравар	teng-baravar
half	ярим	yarim
time (three ~s)	марта	marta

10. The most important verbs. Part 1

to advise (vt)	маслаҳат бермоқ	maslahat bermoq
to agree (say yes)	рози бўлмоқ	rozi bo'lmoq
to answer (vi, vt)	жавоб бермоқ	javob bermoq
to apologize (vi)	кечирим сўрамоқ	kechirim so'ramoq
to arrive (vi)	етиб келмоқ	etib kelmoq
to ask (~ oneself)	сўрамоқ	so'ramoq
to ask (~ sb to do sth)	сўрамоқ	so'ramoq
to be (vi)	бўлмоқ	bo'lmoq
to be afraid	қўрқмоқ	qo'rqmoq
to be hungry	ейишни истамоқ	eyishni istamoq
to be interested in ...	қизиқмоқ	qiziqmoq
to be needed	керак бўлмоқ	kerak bo'lmoq

to be surprised	ҳайрон қолмоқ	hayron qolmoq
to be thirsty	чанқамоқ	chanqamoq
to begin (vt)	бошламоқ	boshlamoq
to belong to ...	тегишли бўлмоқ	tegishli bo'lmoq
to boast (vi)	мақтанмоқ	maqtanmoq
to break (split into pieces)	синдирмоқ	sindirmoq
to call (~ for help)	чақирмоқ	chaqirmoq
can (v aux)	уддаламоқ	uddalamoq
to catch (vt)	тутмоқ	tutmoq
to change (vt)	ўзгартирмоқ	o'zgartirmoq
to choose (select)	танламоқ	tanlamoq
to come down (the stairs)	тушмоқ	tushmoq
to compare (vt)	солиштирмоқ	solishtirmoq
to complain (vi, vt)	шикоят қилмоқ	shikoyat qilmoq
to confuse (mix up)	адаштирмоқ	adashtirmoq
to continue (vt)	давом еттирмоқ	davom ettirmoq
to control (vt)	назорат қилмоқ	nazorat qilmoq
to cook (dinner)	тайёрламоқ	tayyorlamoq
to cost (vt)	арзимоқ	arzimoq
to count (add up)	ҳисобламоқ	hisoblamoq
to count on га умид қилмоқ	... ga umid qilmoq
to create (vt)	яратмоқ	yaratmoq
to cry (weep)	йиғламоқ	yig'lamoq

11. The most important verbs. Part 2

to deceive (vi, vt)	алдамоқ	aldamoq
to decorate (tree, street)	безамоқ	bezamoq
to defend (a country, etc.)	ҳимоя қилмоқ	himoya qilmoq
to demand (request firmly)	талаб қилмоқ	talab qilmoq
to dig (vt)	қазимоқ	qazimoq
to discuss (vt)	муҳокама қилмоқ	muhokama qilmoq
to do (vt)	қилмоқ	qilmoq
to doubt (have doubts)	иккиланмоқ	ikkilanmoq
to drop (let fall)	туширмоқ	tushirmoq
to enter (room, house, etc.)	кирмоқ	kirmoq
to exist (vi)	мавжуд бўлмоқ	mavjud bo'lmoq
to expect (foresee)	олдидан кўрмоқ	oldindan ko'rmoq
to explain (vt)	тушунтирмоқ	tushuntirmoq
to fall (vi)	йиқилмоқ	yiqilmoq
to find (vt)	топмоқ	topmoq
to finish (vt)	тугатмоқ	tugatmoq
to fly (vi)	учмоқ	uchmoq
to follow ... (come	... орқасидан	... orqasidan bormoq

after)	бормоқ	
to forget (vi, vt)	унутмоқ	unutmoq
to forgive (vt)	кечирмоқ	kechirmoq
to give (vt)	бермоқ	bermoq
to give a hint	ишора қилмоқ	ishora qilmoq
to go (on foot)	юрмоқ	yurmoq
to go for a swim	чўмилмоқ	cho'milmoq
to go out (for dinner, etc.)	чиқмоқ	chiqmoq
to guess (the answer)	топмоқ	topmoq
to have (vt)	ега бўлмоқ	ega bo'lmoq
to have breakfast	нонушта қилмоқ	nonushta qilmoq
to have dinner	кечки овқатни емоқ	kechki ovqatni emoq
to have lunch	тушлик қилмоқ	tushlik qilmoq
to hear (vt)	ешитмоқ	eshitmoq
to help (vt)	ёрдамлашмоқ	yordamlashmoq
to hide (vt)	беркитмоқ	berkitmoq
to hope (vi, vt)	умид қилмоқ	umid qilmoq
to hunt (vi, vt)	ов қилмоқ	ov qilmoq
to hurry (vi)	шошилмоқ	shoshilmoq

12. The most important verbs. Part 3

to inform (vt)	хабардор қилмоқ	xabardor qilmoq
to insist (vi, vt)	талаб қилмоқ	talab qilmoq
to insult (vt)	ҳақоратламоқ	haqoratlamog
to invite (vt)	таклиф қилмоқ	taklif qilmoq
to joke (vi)	ҳазиллашмоқ	hazillashmoq
to keep (vt)	сақламоқ	saqlamoq
to keep silent	индамай турмоқ	indamay turmoq
to kill (vt)	ўлдирмоқ	o'ldirmoq
to know (sb)	танимоқ	tanimog
to know (sth)	билмоқ	bilmoq
to laugh (vi)	кулмоқ	kulmoq
to liberate (city, etc.)	халос қилмоқ	xalos qilmoq
to like (I like ...)	ёқмоқ	yoqmoq
to look for ... (search)	... изламоқ	... izlamog
to love (sb)	севмоқ	sevmoq
to make a mistake	адашмоқ	adashmoq
to manage, to run	бошқармоқ	boshqarmoq
to mean (signify)	билдирмоқ	bildirmog
to mention (talk about)	еслатиб ўтмоқ	eslatib o'tmog
to miss (school, etc.)	қолдирмоқ	qoldirmog
to notice (see)	кўриб қолмоқ	ko'rib qolmoq
to object (vi, vt)	еътироз билдирмоқ	e'tiroz bildirmog

to observe (see)	кузатмоқ	kuzatmoq
to open (vt)	очмоқ	ochmoq
to order (meal, etc.)	буюртма бермоқ	buyurtma bermoq
to order (mil.)	буюрмоқ	buyurmoq
to own (possess)	ега бўлмоқ	ega bo'lmoq
to participate (vi)	иштирок етмоқ	ishtirok etmoq
to pay (vi, vt)	тўламоқ	to'lamoq
to permit (vt)	рухсат бермоқ	ruxsat bermoq
to plan (vt)	режаламоқ	rejalamoq
to play (children)	ўйнамоқ	o'ynamoq
to pray (vi, vt)	ибодат қилмоқ	ibodat qilmoq
to prefer (vt)	афзал кўрмоқ	afzal ko'rmoq
to promise (vt)	ваъда бермоқ	va'da bermoq
to pronounce (vt)	айтмоқ	aytmoq
to propose (vt)	таклиф қилмоқ	taklif qilmoq
to punish (vt)	жазоламоқ	jazolamoq

13. The most important verbs. Part 4

to read (vi, vt)	ўқимоқ	o'qimoq
to recommend (vt)	тавсия қилмоқ	tavsiya qilmoq
to refuse (vi, vt)	рад қилмоқ	rad qilmoq
to regret (be sorry)	афсусланмоқ	afsuslanmoq
to rent (sth from sb)	ижарага олмоқ	ijaraga olmoq

to repeat (say again)	қайтармоқ	qaytarmoq
to reserve, to book	захира қилиб қўймоқ	zaxira qilib qo'ymoq
to run (vi)	югурмоқ	yugurmoq
to save (rescue)	қутқармоқ	qutqarmoq
to say (~ thank you)	айтмоқ	aytmoq
to scold (vt)	койимоқ	koyimoq
to see (vt)	кўрмоқ	ko'rmoq
to sell (vt)	сотмоқ	sotmoq
to send (vt)	жўнатмоқ	jo'natmoq
to shoot (vi)	отмоқ	otmoq
to shout (vi)	бақирмоқ	baqirmoq
to show (vt)	кўрсатмоқ	ko'rsatmoq
to sign (document)	имзоламоқ	imzolamoq
to sit down (vi)	ўтирмоқ	o'tirmoq
to smile (vi)	жилмаймоқ	jilmaymoq
to speak (vi, vt)	гапирмоқ	gapirmoq
to steal (money, etc.)	ўғирламоқ	o'g'irlamoq
to stop (for pause, etc.)	тўхтамоқ	to'xtamoq
to stop (please ~ calling me)	тўхтатмоқ	to'xtatmoq
to study (vt)	ўрганмоқ	o'rganmoq
to swim (vi)	сузмоқ	suzmoq
to take (vt)	олмоқ	olmoq

to think (vi, vt)	ўйламоқ	o‘ylamoq
to threaten (vt)	пўписа қилмоқ	po‘pisa qilmoq
to touch (with hands)	тегмоқ	tegmoq
to translate (vt)	таржима қилмоқ	tarjima qilmoq
to trust (vt)	ишонмоқ	ishonmoq
to try (attempt)	уриниб кўрмоқ	urinib ko‘rmoq
to turn (e.g., ~ left)	бурмоқ	burmoq
to underestimate (vt)	кам баҳо бермоқ	kam baho bermog
to understand (vt)	тушунмоқ	tushunmoq
to unite (vt)	бирлаштирмоқ	birlashtirmog
to wait (vt)	кутмоқ	kutmoq
to want (wish, desire)	истамоқ	istamoq
to warn (vt)	огоҳлантирмоқ	ogohlantirmog
to work (vi)	ишламоқ	ishlamog
to write (vt)	ёзмоқ	yozmog
to write down	ёзиб олмоқ	yozib olmog

14. Colors

color	ранг	rang
shade (tint)	рангдаги нозик фарқ	rangdagi nozik farq
hue	тус	tus
rainbow	камалак	kamalak

white (adj)	оқ	oq
black (adj)	қора	qora
gray (adj)	кул ранг	kul rang
green (adj)	яшил	yashil
yellow (adj)	сарик	sariq
red (adj)	қизил	qizil
blue (adj)	кўк	ko'k
light blue (adj)	ҳаво ранг	havo rang
pink (adj)	пушти	pushti
orange (adj)	тўқ сарик	to'q sariq
violet (adj)	бинафша ранг	binafsha rang
brown (adj)	жигар ранг	jigar rang
golden (adj)	олтин ранг	oltin rang
silvery (adj)	кумуш ранг	kumush rang
beige (adj)	оч жигар ранг	och jigar rang
cream (adj)	оч сарик ранг	och sariq rang
turquoise (adj)	феруза ранг	feruza rang
cherry red (adj)	олча ранг	olcha rang
lilac (adj)	нафармон	nafarmon
crimson (adj)	тўқ қизил ранг	to'q qizil rang
light (adj)	оч	och
dark (adj)	тўқ	to'q
bright, vivid (adj)	ёрқин	yorqin
colored (pencils)	рангли	rangli

color (e.g., ~ film)	рангли	rangli
black-and-white (adj)	оқ-қора	oq-qora
plain (one-colored)	бир рангдаги	bir rangdagi
multicolored (adj)	ранг-баранг	rang-barang

15. Questions

Who?	Ким?	Kim?
What?	Нима?	Nima?
Where? (at, in)	Қаерда?	Qaerda?
Where (to)?	Қаерга?	Qaerga?
From where?	Қаердан?	Qaerdan?
When?	Қачон?	Qachon?
Why? (What for?)	Нега?	Nega?
Why? (~ are you crying?)	Нима сабабдан?	Nima sababdan?
What for?	Нима учун?	Nima uchun?
How? (in what way)	Қандай?	Qanday?
What? (What kind of ...?)	Қанақа?	Qanaqa?
Which?	Қайси?	Qaysi?
To whom?	Кимга?	Kimga?
About whom?	Ким ҳақида?	Kim haqida?
About what?	Нима ҳақида?	Nima haqida?
With whom?	Ким билан?	Kim bilan?

How many?	Нечта?	Nechta?
How much?	Қанча?	Qancha?
Whose?	Кимники?	Kimniki?

16. Prepositions

with (accompanied by)	... билан	... bilan
without	... сиз	... siz
to (indicating direction)	... га	... ga
about (talking ~ ...)	хақида	haqida
before (in time)	аввал	avval
in front of ...	олдин	oldin
under (beneath, below)	тагида	tagida
above (over)	устида	ustida
on (atop)	... да	... da
from (off, out of)	... дан	... dan
of (made from)	... дан	... dan
in (e.g., ~ ten minutes)	... дан кейин	... dan keyin
over (across the top of)	устидан	ustidan



Welcome to Uzbekistan - the heart of the Silk road!

Uzbekistan today is one of the most beautiful countries in Central Asia with an ancient history and rich cultural heritage. The territory of Uzbekistan wonderfully combines the high valleys and hot deserts, multicultural archaeological and historical complexes, studded with monuments of ancient architecture and modern metropolis.

Traveling to Uzbekistan promises tourists not only insight into the history of Central Asia and getting acquainted with historical sights included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, but also a fascinating journey around the ancient routes of the Great Silk road or climbing the highest, and perhaps the most ancient parts of the planet.

There are 7.4 thousands of cultural heritage objects in Uzbekistan, 209 of them are in the composition of four museum cities ("Ichan Kala in the city of Khiva", "Historical center of the city of Bukhara", "Historical center of the city of Shahrisabz" and "Samarkand - the crossroads of cultures") included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. There are 11 national nature parks and state reserves, 12 special nature reserves, 106 museums, 37 theaters, 187 culture and leisure parks.

We would like to bring to your attention 13 regions, cities with the richest history and culture, in each of which during the centuries unique and original traditions are carefully stored.



Front portal of the Gur Emir mausoleum in Samarkand.



Traveling in Uzbekistan promises tourists not only an informative excursion on the history of the peoples of Central Asia and acquaintance with historical sights included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, but also a fascinating journey along the ancient routes of the Great Silk Road or climbing the highest, and maybe the most ancient point of the planet.



The magnificent architecture of ancient monuments of Uzbekistan strikes eyes of millions of tourists. The inner dome of the Tilla-Kari Madrasah in Samarkand.



Architectural ensemble Poi-Kalyan in Bukhara.



National Bukhara dance.

The background is a collage of three images: a detailed view of a colorful, patterned ceiling with a central diamond-shaped medallion; a view of a stone archway under a clear blue sky; and a plate of traditional Uzbek food, including rice, meat, and flatbread, with a bowl of salad. The collage is overlaid with a large, semi-transparent red shape.

ANDIJAN REGION – HOMELAND OF ZAKHIRIDDIN BABUR



Located in the eastern part of the Ferghana valley, Andijan region is the smallest by the area of the region of Uzbekistan.

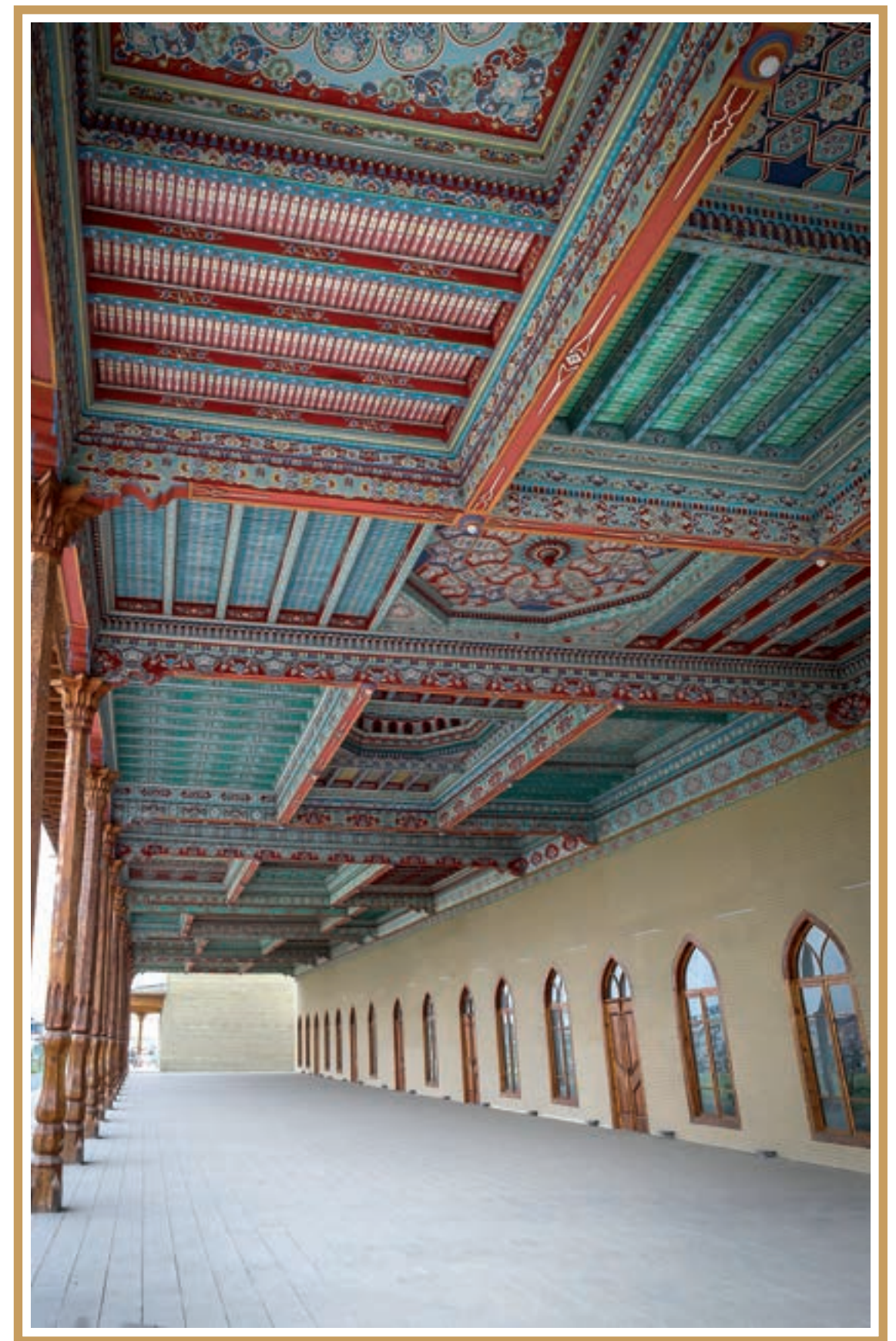
In written sources, the region became known under the name of Andukan from the 9th century BC., from the 15th century Andigan is mentioned as the capital of the feudal state.

Despite the fact that the preserved architectural and historical monuments are not so many, in the region there are almost 380 objects of cultural heritage. Ancient towns and archaeological complexes dated by XII-VII centuries B.C. are located in the region's territory.

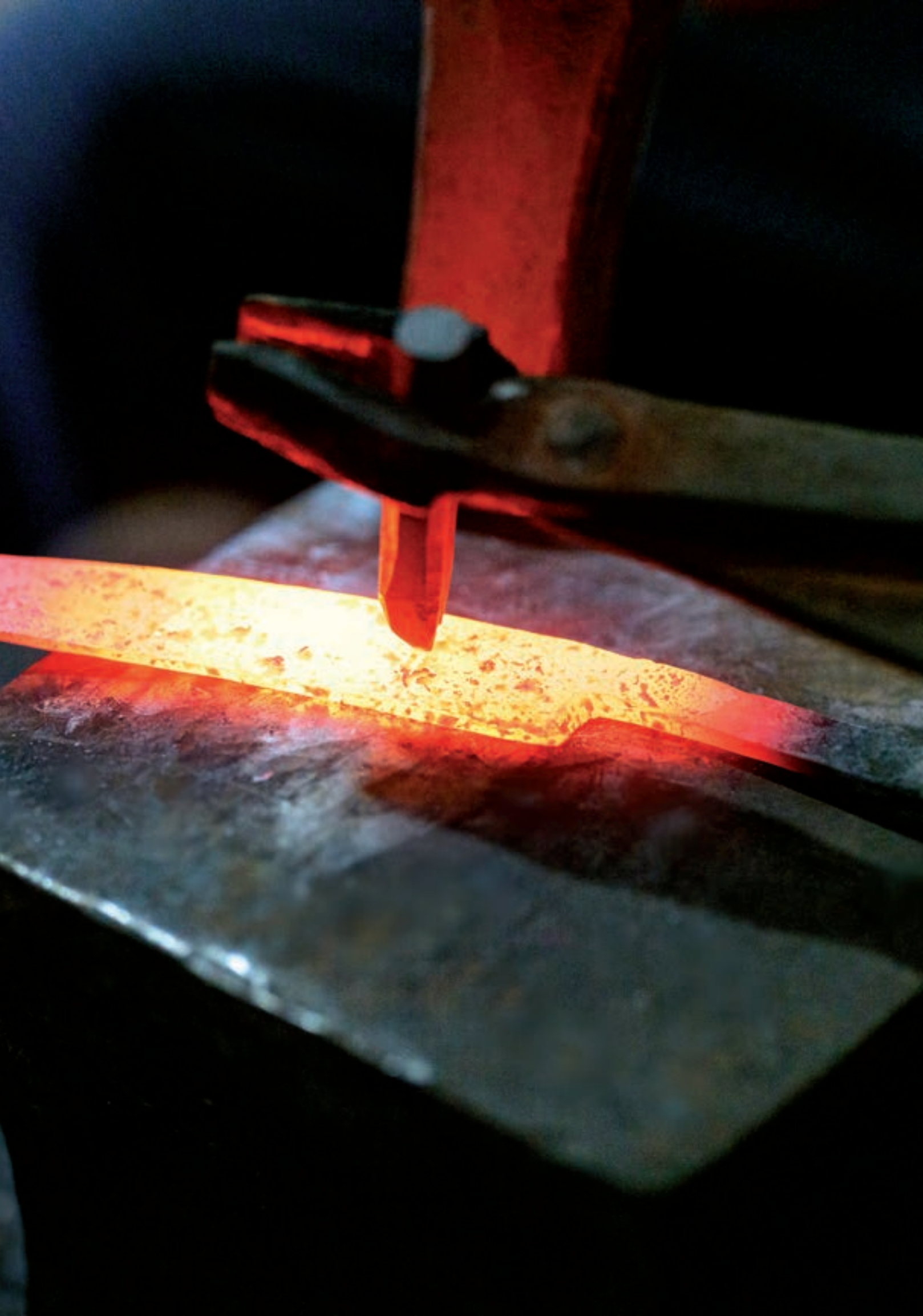
Administrative center of the region, Andijan city, is the motherland of Zakhiriddin Mukhammad Bobur, founder of the Mughal empire, descendant of Timurids.



*Literature Museum named after
Zakhiriddin Muhammad Bobur.
City of Andijan.*



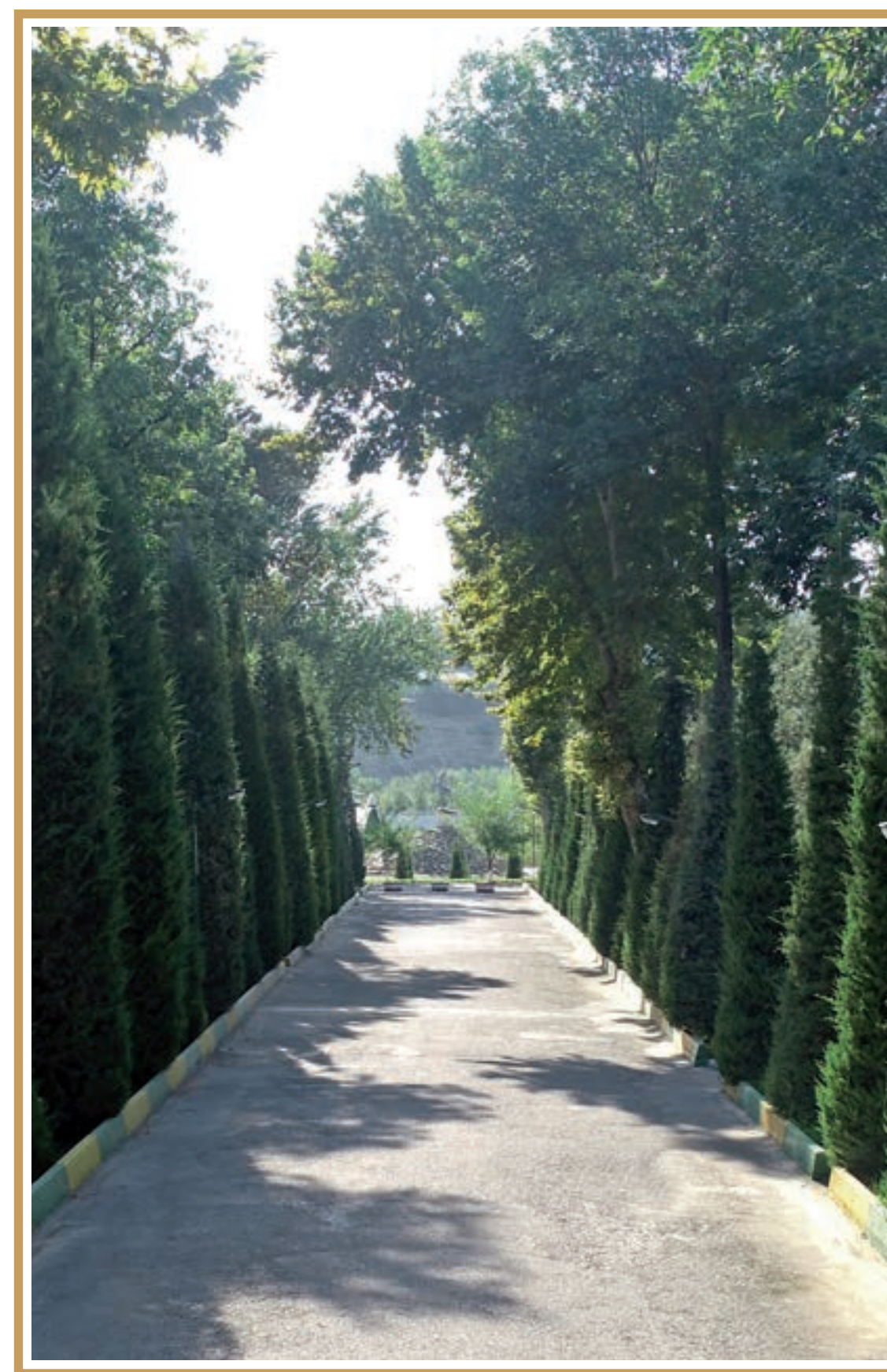
One of the main historical and architectural monuments of the Andijan city - the Jami complex - includes a mosque, minaret and madrassah. Andijan region.



- SHAKHRIKHAN KNIVES -



Shakhrikhan knives are wide, with a black-violet or gray tint to the blade.



*Park named after Babur - the best
recreation place for visitors and residents.
City of Andijan.*

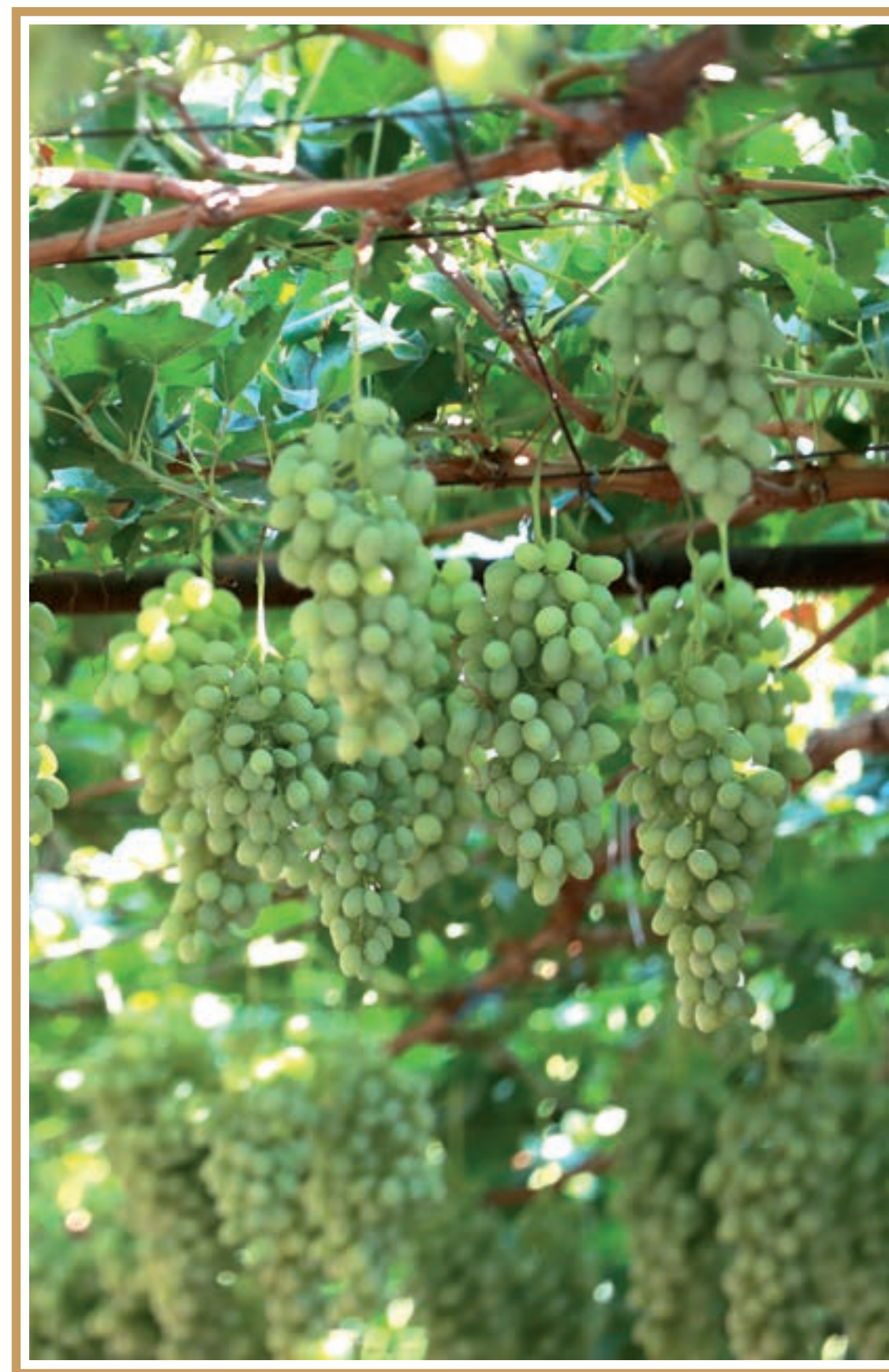




Seven kilometers south-east of Andijan is a memorial park complex dedicated to the memory of Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur.



- VALLEY OF WINES -



*The grapes here are sweet as honey:
"Andijan black", "Kara-Kaltak", "Sokhibi", "Altyaryk".
These are just a few varieties that are cultivated in the valley.*



A favorite place of rest and enjoyment of every Uzbek men is a traditional teahouse - Chayhona.