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K U N T A R T I B I:

1. Turli masalalar.

Gumanitar yo'nalishlarda chet tili kafedrasida o'qituvchilari D.Sh.Jabborova va N.Sh. Shukurovaning 5110800-Tasviriy san'at va muhandislik grafikasi ta'lim yo'nalishlari uchun "Art Matters in English" deb nomlangan metodik qo'llanmani tavsiya etish.

E S H I T I L D I:

M.Y. Farmanova (kengash kotibasi) - Gumanitar yo'nalishlarda chet tili kafedrasida o'qituvchilari D.Sh.Jabborova va N.Sh. Shukurovaning 5110800-Tasviriy san'at va muhandislik grafikasi ta'lim yo'nalishlari uchun "Art Matters in English" deb nomlangan metodik qo'llanmani nashrga tavsiya etishni ma'lum qildi. Ushbu metodik qo'llanmaga: BuxMTI Xorijiy tillar kafedrasida katta o'qituvchisi Sh.B. Yusupova va Gumanitar yo'nalishlarda chet tili kafedrasida mudiri f.f.n. dotsent M.N. Hikmatovalar tomonidan ijobiy taqriz berilgani ta'kidlandi. Metodik qo'llanma muhokamasi haqidagi Xorijiy tillar fakulteti (2022-yil 30-mart) va Gumanitar yo'nalishlarda chet tili kafedrasida (2021-yil 11-dekabr) yig'ilish qarori bilan tanishtirdi.

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O'quv-metodik kengash raisi

O'quv-metodik kengash kotibasi



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ART MATTERS IN ENGLISH



O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLY VA O'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI

BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

D.Sh. Jabborova, N.Sh. Shukurova

ART MATTERS IN ENGLISH
(Ingliz tilida san'at masalalari)

Amaliy va tasviriy san'at ta'lim yo'nalishlari
uchun o'quv-metodik qo'llanma

“KAMOLOT NASHRIYOTI”

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The manual is designed for the students majoring in Fine and Applied Arts. Each topic comprises texts related to the field of Arts and special activities to enhance communicative skills in English.

Данное учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов, изучающих изобразительное и прикладное искусство. Каждая тема включает избранные тексты в области искусства, а также задания для развития коммуникативных навыков на английском языке.

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UNIT I. FINE ART

Pre-reading. a) Name some kinds of Arts. Then say what kind of art you are interested in.

b) Match the pictures a-g with the kinds of art given in the box.

Sculpture, dancing, painting, dig,
wood carving, embroidery, miniature



a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



f)



g)

Text 1. Arts

Art is the product or process of deliberately arranging items in a way that influences and affects one or more of the senses, emotions and intellect. It encompasses a diverse range of human activities, creations, and modes of expression, including music, literature, film, photography, sculpture and paintings. The meaning of art is explored in a branch of philosophy known as aesthetics and even disciplines such as history and psychology analyze its relationship with humans and generations.

Some creations serve obvious practical needs. For example people have always made tools for cutting, digging, killing, and eating. But in all cultures people also seem to have two less obvious purposes or some of the objects they make. First, they want to make things in forms that give pleasure when seen or heard. Second, people want to make objects that will remind them and also teach other people about their most important discoveries regarding fundamental realities. We call these reasons for making and valueing art formal and cognitive interests.

Painting, sculpture and wood carving are what we call arts. There are many more. Nobody knows which of the arts is oldest. We know that cave men drew pictures on the walls of their caves. We know that the Egyptians and Babylonians planned and built beautiful buildings several thousand years ago. They decorated their pottery and wove beautiful cloth.

The peoples of the North carved beautiful figures out of the ivory from walrus tusks. But they did not plan big and beautiful buildings. With nothing but snow, drift wood and skins to use, they could not build such buildings.

All works of art are alike in one way. They all have some kind of design. A ballet has a design as truly as a picture has; a symphony is designed as carefully as a beautiful building.

In his work an artist often expresses some deep feeling. It may be joy, sorrow or fear. It may be a feeling of calm or excitement. It may be love of country or nature. The work of art should give the person who sees or hears it the same feeling. In this way the arts are a kind of language – a language often easier for other people to understand than spoken words.

2. Work on active words and word combinations

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| painting | rasm |
| sculpture | haykaltaroshlik |
| wood carving | yog'och o'ymakorligi |
| draw | chizmoq |
| figures of animals | hayvon figurasi |
| decorate | bezamoq |
| pottery | kulolchilik |
| turquoise | feruza tosh |
| silver | kumush |
| design | dizayn |
| express | ifodalamoq |
| feeling of calm | hotirjamlik hissiyoti |
| excitement | his-hayajon |
| process | jarayon |
| deliberately | rejalashtirilgan, oldindan o'ylangan |
| arranging items | tartibga solingan yangilik |
| senses | tuyg'u, sezgi, his |
| emotions | his-hayajon |
| intellect | aql, idrok, zakovat |
| encompass | ichiga olmoq, qamrab olmoq |
| diverse range | har xil, rang-barang |
| modes of expression | ifoda turi |
| obvious | aniq, ravshan |
| explore | o'rganmoq, tadqiq etmoq |

II. Match the definitions with the words in the box:

Art, express, design, paint, draw, sculpture, decorate, obvious

1. Paintings, drawings and other objects that are created in order to be beautiful or interesting is - _____
2. To create a picture by making lines with a pen or pencil is - _____
3. A coloured substance that you use for changing the colour or for making picture is - _____
4. To decide how something will be made, how it will work or what it will look like and often to make drawings of it is - _____

5. To say or write about what your opinion is or what your feelings are about something is - _____
6. Clear to almost anyone - _____
7. Solid objects that someone makes as the work of art by shaping a substance such as stone, metal or wood - _____
8. To make something more attractive by putting nice things on it or in it - _____

III. Choose the words from exercise 2 to complete the sentences and make any necessary changes to verb forms.

1. The room ----- with balloons and flowers on our wedding party.
2. The girl wore a dress that she ----- herself.
3. Richard was ----- disappointed at being left out of the team.
4. I can't ----- faces very well.
5. His teachers ----- concern about his progress at University.
6. Wash the walls before you start to -----.
7. The faculty of ----- includes the subject of study that are not scientific, such as history, literature and languages.

Answer the questions

1. What is Art?
2. What kinds of Art do you know?
3. What does art encompass?
4. What branch is the meaning of art explored in?
5. What are formal and cognitive interests?
6. What kind of art do you think is the oldest?
7. Why is it considered that all kinds of art are alike?
8. Can we say that art is a kind of language? Why?
9. What kind of art do you like? Why?
10. What artists do you know?

Text 2



Rembrandt



Michelangelo



Pablo Picasso



Leonardo da Vinci



Claude Monet



a)

b)

c)



d)



e)

1. Pre-reading.

a) Match the pictures of painters with the paintings.

b) Read the text and choose the best title:

1. Greek painters.
2. Painters and paintings.
3. A revival of art.
4. Types of colors.

We know much more about early painting than about early painters. No one knows the names of the cave men who painted pictures in the caves. We do not know of any famous painters in Egypt or Crete. The names of a few Greek painters have come down to us, but we know very little about their work. We don't know much about famous Roman painters. But the story changed when the Renaissance began.

A revival of art began in Italy and spread to other countries. During the Renaissance there were more great artists than the world had ever had before. The painters of the Renaissance tried to make things look real. Some were noted for beautiful line, some for form, and some for perspective. The painters of Venice became noted for their vivid colours. Great painting did not end with the Renaissance. There have been many great painters since.

Some of these artists have painted in fresco and tempera. Some have used water-colours or oils. A water-colour picture must be painted very quickly so that the paint will not dry before the picture is finished. Water-colour is one of the most difficult kinds of paint to handle. If a water-colour picture still looks wet after it is dry, then it is good.

Oil paint gets its name because the colours are mixed with oil. Oil paint dries slowly. Many of the old masters put varnish on their finished oil paintings. The pictures are as beautiful today as they were long ago.

Painters have worked out many ways of painting. Some painting is done with free brush strokes. When you look at the picture you can see where the brush stroke started and where it ended. Some artists paint by putting the colour on the canvas in tiny dots. Others make little wiggly lines. Some paintings are realistic. Others are painted like designs. They are abstract paintings. Some show much imagination. Others are more like photographs. But they all have a message for those who see them.

2. Work on active words and word combinations

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| painter | rassom |
| to come down to somebody |gacha yetib kelmoq |
| revival | qayta tugilish |
| spread | tarqalmoq |
| like real | haqiqiyga oxshamoq |
| to be noted for | bilan mashhur bolmoq |
| line | chiziq |
| form | shakl |
| perspective | perspektiva |
| vivid colours | jonli ranglar |
| fresco | fresco, devorda chizilgan surat |
| tempera | tempera |
| water- colour | akvarel |
| oil-colour | moy bo'yoq |
| put varnish | laklamoq |
| photograph | foto surat |
| have a message | xabar bermoq |
| wiggle lines | to'lqinsimon chiziqlar |
| imagination | tasavvur |
| tiny dots | nuqtalar |

3. Complete the definitions. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. An artist who paints pictures –
a. sculpture b. architecture c. painter
2. A long thin mark on the surface of something-
a. form b. line c. tiny dots
3. A type of paint that is mixed with water for painting picture is –
a. oil color b. vivid color c. water color
4. A type of paint that is mixed with oil for painting picture is –
a. oil color b. vivid color c. water color
5. A clear sticky liquid that is put onto wood to protect it and make it shiny –
a.colour b. varnish c .tube
6. The ability to form pictures or original ideas in your mind -
a. painting b. imagination c. dream
7. The method of painting that is painted on a wall while the plaster is still wet –

- a. wall paper b. picture c. fresco
8. A kind of paint in which the colour is mixed with egg and water
 a. fresco b. tempera c. wall paper

4. Speaking.

Work in groups and make up questions and ask them from another group.

E.g.: 1. What famous paintings do you know?

2. What are Uzbek painters noted for?

5. Describe a picture/photo that you like.

You should say:

The author and the name of the picture

What the picture depicts

What period the picture dates from

How the picture makes you feel

And explain what makes this picture /photo so special to you

Text 3



Pre-reading. Name some Uzbek painters and paintings. Describe some of their pictures.

Uzbekistan - Fine Arts

The foremen of Uzbek painting dealt with modern and historical themes, and the genre of a modern portrait used to prevail in their works. From the end of 30s Ural Tansikboyev is said to have come on the scene with his unique works on landscapes. Also, progressive trends on the development of sculpture emerged at that time.

The genre paintings and landscapes used to prevail in the Uzbek fine arts of 50s (works by U. Tansikboyev, N. Karakhan, R. Timurov).

Alongside the foremen of the senior generation A.Volkov, P. Benkov, N. Kashina, and other several other young artists such as M.Nabiyev, V. Jmakin, A.Abdullayev, S.Abdullayev, V.Yevenko, R.Fadeev, and others did well in the field. R. Akhmedov succeeded in

portraits as well as genre and lyrics topics. Paintings by M. Saidov are said to have always contained deep psychological and dramatic touch. The landscape paintings by N. Kuzibaev were also remarkable. Works by B. Jalalov and D.Umarbekov saw their popularity in 70s. They were unique and beautiful. The series of portraits by R. Choriyev and B. Boboyev reflected the beauty of the national culture.

The 90s were a period of profound changes, establishment of the new spiritual space, when the notion of self-determination of the local peoples as well as renaissance of their national roots had acquired importance. Artists started to perceive rich national heritage, and there took place a fundamental transformation of the artistic thinking. Such complications and contradictions of development of arts during that historically vital stage certainly were irreversible and natural phenomena.

Late 90s fine arts in the country has achieved a lot. It was enormously due to the establishment of the Uzbek Academy of arts. The artists began to perceive arts as not a handicraft, but the product of philosophical conception of surroundings, and at the outcome, it led to enrichment of the content of work. Uzbek artists have an enormous potential. Due to enormous changes that have been taking place in almost every sphere of life, most of them began creating their works based on the new type of thinking and realities of the world. Complications and contradictions of development of arts during that historically vital stage certainly were irreversible and natural phenomena. with new approaches, philosophical analysis, as well as perception of their place in the arts.

Also, many young artists, as much as new styles and genres have emerged. The sculptors and graphics designers stepped up their activity. The independence of the country gave artists new-opportunities and allowed to concentrate more on the national topics and features of way of local life.

The republican art exhibition, namely “The greatest and most sacred” dedicated to the 8th anniversary of Uzbekistan’s independence, was held in the Central Exhibition Hall of the Academy of Arts in August 1999. More than 600 works of art, graphics sculpture, design, decorative and applied arts went on display. Also, national costumes made specifically on historical analogs were displayed. Another exhibition on graphics and sculpture took place the same year in March in Uzbekistan.

In recent years, leading artists and designers, including I. Sadridinov, F. Toshmuhammedov, K. Tursunov and several others participated in number of exhibitions that took place in India, China, Portugal, Australia, Korea, Japan and others.

2. Work on active words and word combinations

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| foreman | usta |
| prevail | qozonmoq, g'alaba qilmoq |
| nave come | qadam qo'ymoq |
| landscape | manzara, peysaj |
| progressive trend | rivojlangan oqim |
| emerge | paydo bo'lmoq |
| senior generation | yuqori avlod |
| to do well in the field | sohada yutuqqa erishmoq |
| remarkable | diqqatga sazovor |
| reflect | aks etmoq |
| acquired importance | ahamiyatga ega bo'lmoq |
| vital stage | hayotiy sahna |
| irreversible | o'zgartirib bo'lmaydigan |
| enormously | haybatli, mahobatli |
| perceive | anglamoq fahmlamoq |
| philosophical conception | mantiqiy tushuncha |
| enrichment | boyitish |
| historical personalities | tarixiy shaxslar |
| the most sacred | eng qadrli |

3. Choose the definitions. Circle the letter of the correct answer

1. A man who is in charge of a team of workers or learners or the person who is chosen to be leader
a. apprentice b. foreman c. captain
2. An area of land that has particular features, a painting of an area of land
a. portrait b. fresco c. landscape
3. Unusual in a way that surprises or impresses you: The play has been a ... success.
a. remarkable b. famous c. unique
4. Something is so important that you should not change or criticize it.

- a. importance b. sacred c. remarkable
5. A painting, drawing, or photograph of someone
a. portrait b. fresco c. landscape
6. A public show where art or other interesting things are put so that people can go and look at them.
a. portrait b. Fresco c. exhibition
7. Pictures that are produced by a computer or that are included in a document, magazines and etc.
a. graphics b. portrait c. landscape

4. Give the opposite meaning of the underlined words.

1. The foremen of Uzbek painting dealt with modern and historical themes.
2. Progressive trends on the development of sculpture emerged at that time.
3. Artists started to perceive rich national heritage, and there took place a fundamental transformation of the artistic thinking.
4. In recent years, leading artists and designers, including I. Sadriddinov, F. Toshmuhammedov, K. Tursunov and several others participated in number of exhibitions.
5. Complications and contradictions of development of arts during that historically vital stage certainly were irreversible and natural phenomena.
6. More than 600 works of art, graphics sculpture, design, decorative and applied arts went on display.
7. The sculptors and graphics designers stepped up their activity.

5. Answer the questions

1. What do the foremen of Uzbek paintings deal with?
2. Who has come on the scene with his unique works on landscape from the end of the 30s ?
3. Who succeeded in portraits as well as genre and lyrics topics?
4. What did M. Saidov's paintings contain ?
5. Whose works were popular in 70s?
6. What did the portraits by Choriev and Boboev reflect?
7. What can you say about Fine arts of late 90s?
8. When and where was held the exhibition named "The most great and the most sacred"?

9. What was the exhibition dedicated to?
10. What were displayed in that exhibition?

6. Speak on the topic “Uzbek Fine Arts”.

Text 4

1. Pre-reading. Name some famous Uzbek people. If you know tell shortly about their creative works.

Kamoliddin Bekzod

The member of Renaissance and Alisher Navoi's apprentice, the great artist and miniaturist Kamoliddin Bekzod was born in 1455 in a poor family in Herat. He lost his parents as a child and was brought up by the famous painter Mirak Nakkosh. He learned from him the secrets of carving. Due to his inquisitive mind and being a hard-worker, his talent was increasing day by day. Soon he became popular as an artist in Herat.

In 1512 he went to the city of Tabriz, where he spent 25 years of his life continuing his creative works. Nevertheless, he returned to his hometown Herat and later in 1537 died there.

Kamoliddin Bekzod left very rich heritage to his generations. At present, his 30 paintings and

various miniatures are known to us. He created the images Husayn Baykaro, Abdurahmon Jomiy, and Shaybonikhon with great proficiency. Yet more than 40 miniatures depicted with the meetings of Husayn Baykaro and the pictures drawn to the works of different scholars scored him big success both in the East and West.

Another his contribution to the development of art was the establishment of his school which he named by his own name “Bekzod”.

Bekzod left an unforgotten trace in history and his creative works have been respected up to now. And the wide celebration of his 545th birthday in 2000 is a perfect example of it.

1. Work on active words and word combinations

16

apprentice
miniaturist
bring up
secret of carving
creative work
inquisitive
increase
nevertheless
heritage
image
proficiency
depict
score somebody successes
contribution
unforgotten trace
to be respected
perfect example
to be named

shogird
miniaturachi rassom
tarbiyalamoq
uymakorlik sirlari
ijodiy ish
qiziquvchan
oshmoq
shunga qaramay
madaniy meros
siymo
tajribalilik
tasvirlamoq
omad keltirmoq
hissa
unitilmas iz
hurmat qozonmoq
mukammal namuna
nomlanmoq

3. Choose the definitions. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. A very small painting or photograph -----
a. picture b. miniature c. drawing
2. Keen to learn about a lot of different things and asking a lot of question -----
a. inquisitive b. intelligent c. clever
3. The art, building, traditions and beliefs that a society consider to be important parts of its history and culture -----
a. trace b. heritage c. image
4. To describe someone or something using words or pictures -----
a. depict b. draw c. paint
5. Someone who is learning how to do a particular job or craft -----
a. teacher b. scholar c. apprentice
6. Something that you give or do that helps someone to achieve something or helps to make something successful -----
a. depict b. contribution c. inquisitive

4. One word in each sentence is not correct. Cross out the word and write the correct answer above it.

17

1. The representative of Renaissance, Alisher Navoi's apprentice, the great artist and poet Kamoliddin Bekzod lived in Herat.
2. He was lazy, so his talent was increasing day by day.
3. Many of his works and various miniatures are unknown to us.
4. Drawing the works of different scholars lost him big success.
5. Bekzod received an unforgotten trace from history.
6. His creative works have been offended up to now.

5. Answer the questions

1. Who was Kamoliddin Bekzod?
2. Who was Kamoliddin Bekzod brought up by?
3. Whose images did he create?
4. What paintings and miniatures are known to us?
5. What was his contribution to the development of art?
6. When did we celebrate his 545th birthday?
7. What works brought him great success in the East and West?
8. Where did he spend 25 years of his life?
9. When did Kamoliddin Bekzod die?

6. Speak on the topic “Kamoliddin Bekzod”

Text 5

Raphael

Raphael (Italian Raffaello Santi, Raffaello Sanzio) was born on the 6th of April in 1520. He was great Italian painter, graphic artist and architect, a representative of Umbrian school.

His father was a painter Giovanni Santi. Passed initial art training school in Umbria with his father, Giovanni Santi, but at a young age was in the studio famous painter Pietro Perugino. That's artistic language and imagery of paintings by Perugino, with their tendency towards symmetrical balanced composition, clarity of spatial resolution and gentleness in dealing with color and lighting have paramount influence on the style of the young Raphael.

Must be stipulated and that the creative style of Raphael included synthesis methods and findings of other masters. First, Raphael drew on the experience of Perugino, and later in turn on findings of Leonardo, Michelangelo.

Early works ("Conestabile Madonna", 1502-1503) imbued with grace, gentle lyricism. Earthly human existence, the harmony spiritual and physical strength has become famous in the paintings of stations Vatican (1509-1517 year), reaching a perfect sense proportion, rhythm, proportion, euphony of color, shape and unity of majestic architectural backgrounds.

In Florence, coming into contact with the creations Michelangelo and Leonardo, Raphael learned from them anatomically correct image of the human body. In 25 years, the artist finds himself in Rome, and from that moment began the period of greatest prosperity of his work: he performed the monumental paintings in the Vatican Palace (1509-1511), among which were undoubtedly masterpieces - the fresco “The School of Athens” wrote the altar compositions and easel paintings characterized by the harmony of design and execution, working as an architect. In the relentless search for his ideal, embodying the artist in the image of the Madonna, he created the most perfect his creation - "Sistine Madonna" (1513), the symbol of motherhood and self-denial. Pictures and paintings of Raphael recognized by his contemporaries, and soon became a central figure Santi artistic life in Rome. The artist died at the age of thirty-seven years of heart failure.

2.Active Words and Word Combinations

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| graphic artist | grafik rassom |
| initial art training school | maxsus boshlang'ich san'at maktabi |
| gentleness | mehribonlik, muloyimlik |
| paramount influence | boshlang'ich ta'assurot |
| imbued with grace | joziba bilan to'la |
| human existence | inson hayoti |
| spiritual and physical strength | ruhiy va jismoniy kuch |
| perfect sense | mukammal fikr |
| euphony of color | ranglar uyg'unligi |
| prosperity | gullab yashnash, farovonlik |
| undoubtedly | shubhasiz |
| perform | ijro etmoq, namoyish etmoq |
| easel paintings | molbert, ko'rgazma stendi |
| execution | mahorat, ustalik |
| relentless search | to'xtovsiz izlanish |
| contemporary | zamondosh |
| heart failure | yurak xuruji |

3. Continue the following sentences

1. Raphael was a great Italian painter, -----.
2. The creative style of Raphael includes ----- .
3. In 25 years, the artist finds himself in ----- .
4. His creation - "Sistine Madonna" (1513), the symbol of -----
--.
5. Pictures and paintings of Raphael ----- recognized ----- by his contemporaries,
and soon became ----- .
6. Early works ("Conestabile Madonna", 1502-1503) imbued -----

7. Raphael drew ----- on the experience of Perugino, and later in turn on -----

8. In the relentless search for his ideal, embodying the artist in the image of the
Madonna, he creates -----
9. Coming into contact with the creations of Michelangelo and Leonardo,
Raphael learned from them -----.
10. The artist died at the age of -----.

4. Complete the sentences using right tense form of the verbs.

1. The peoples of the North (carve) beautiful figures out of the ivory from walrus tusks.
2. Some of the statues made by the ancient Egyptians (to be) very large.
3. The Nurata embroidery school (differ) with its expressiveness and iridescence of mepta.
4. Michelangelo's father (send) him to study grammar with the Humanist Francesco da Urbino in Florence a young boy.
5. In the last period of his life Michelangelo (devote) himself to architecture.
6. He (develop) his own theory of caricature in his theoretical work on aesthetics "The Analyses of Beauty.
7. The hall (decorate) in the style of 17 century French Baroque.
8. In 1620 Rembrandt (enter) the University of Leiden, but he (not stay) there long.
9. In 1869-74 the young painter (join) the Wanderers.
10. This construction (build) by the great architect of the time, Usto Bako.

5. Answer the questions

1. Who was Raphael?
2. When and where was Raphael born?
3. Where did Raphael study?
4. What did his early works imbue with?
5. What did he learn from Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci?
6. When did the prosperity of his works begin?
7. What was his early work?
8. What fresco did he draw?
9. When did he create his most perfect creation "Sistine Madonna" ?
10. What does this creation symbolise ?

6. Speak about life and creative activity of Raphael.

Text 6

1. **Pre-reading.** Name some Italian famous people. What are they famous for?



Leonardo da Vinci

Leonardo was born in Vinci, Italy on April 15th, 1452 the illegitimate son of a young notary.. Leonardo grew up in an environment rich with scholarly texts and art, provided by his father, who himself taught Leonardo how to paint, and by his father's family. When he was in his late teens, Leonardo was sent to Florence to be an apprentice in the studio of famous renaissance sculptor Andrea del Verrocchio where he met with other renaissance artists Botticelli and Ghirlandaio, and continued to hone his skills, which were proving to be greater than his teacher's....

Leonardo's first moment in the sun came when Verrocchio asked him to help paint an angel in his "Baptism of Christ" piece. Leonardo so impressed his master that Verrocchio himself decided he would never paint again. Leonardo continued working with Verrocchio for a few years, and then the two parted ways.

Leonardo went on to be in the service of the Duke Ludovico Sforza of Milan, where he remained for 16 years. Leonardo didn't only paint for the Duke, but he also designed machinery, weapons, and a fair bit of architecture. Science and art were merged in an unending output of impressive works and studies. Leonardo's designs were so ahead of their time, that they even included plans for various assault vehicles, flying machines, and even a submarine.

Duke Sforza died shortly after the completion of one of Leonardo's most famous work, The Last Supper; Leonardo who had now lost his patron, and decided to leave Milan. He eventually returned to Florence after having traveled, lived, and worked for various patrons throughout Italy.

Shortly after his return to Florence, he and Michelangelo were commissioned to paint frescos on the walls of the new city hall. While he was working on his mural depicting the battle of Anghiare, which had been commissioned in part by Niccolo Machiavelli, Leonardo also painted his most famous work, the Mona Lisa.

A short while later, Leonardo's father passed away, leaving his family to fight over the distribution of his assets, of which none went to Leonardo. It was only later and following the death of his uncle that Leonardo would inherit land and money. But Leonardo who had many patrons ranging from Duke Sforza, to the evil Cesare Borgia, was one who had no trouble adapting to his surroundings, and he did create several drawings including the Deluge, in which he portrayed the cataclysmic biblical event. Leonardo was and is renowned primarily as a painter. Among his works the "Mona Lisa" is the most famous and most parodied portrait and "The Last Supper" the most reproduced religious painting of all time. Besides he made important discoveries in anatomy, civil engineering, optics and hydrodynamics, but he didn't publish his findings and they had no direct influence on later science. Leonardo da Vinci died on April 15, in 1452 in Vinci Republic of Florence, present day Italy.

2. Work on active words and word combinations

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| illegitimate | noqonuniy, nikohsiz tug'ilgan |
| provide | ta'minlamoq |
| hone one's skill | mahoratini oshirmoq |
| impressive works | ta'sirli ishlar |
| design machinery | texnikani loyihalashtirish |
| weapon | qurol aslaha |
| a fair bit of the architecture | qonuniy me'morchilik qismlari |
| assault vehicles | transport vositasi |
| submarine | suv osti kemasi |
| patron | homi |
| paint fresco | devorda surat chizmoq |
| commission | topshiriq olmoq |
| mural depicting | frescoda tasvirlash |
| hydrodynamics | gidrodinamika |
| portrayed | portret chizmoq |
| cataclysmic | halokatli, fojiali |

inherit meros qilib olmoq distribution of his assets mol – mulkini tarqatish

3. Choose the definitions. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. The picture that is painted on the wall
 - a. fresco
 - b. miniature
 - c. drawing
2. Someone who supports the work of writers, artists, or musician by giving them money.
 - a. teacher
 - b. patron
 - c. artist
3. To improve a skill or talent that is already well developed
 - a. increase
 - b. hone
 - c. teach
4. Someone who is learning how to do a particular job
 - a. teacher
 - b. patron
 - c. apprentice
5. To give someone something that they want or need
 - a. increase
 - b. provide
 - c. hone

4. Circle T if the sentence is true. Circle F if the sentence is false.

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| 1. Leonardo grew up in a poor family. | T | F |
| 2. Leonardo met Renaissance artists Botticelli and Ghirlandaio and continued to improve his skills. | T | F |
| 3. Leonardo da Vinci painted his most famous work, The Mona Lisa in Milan. | T | F |
| 4. Leonardo painted frescos on the walls of the new Florence hall with Michelangelo. | T | F |
| 5. Leonardo’s patron Duke Sforza died after finishing one of his best known work, <i>The Last Supper</i> and Leonardo left Milan. | T | F |
| 6 He made important discoveries in anatomy, civil engineering, optics and hydrodynamics and he published his findings and they had direct influence on later science. | T | F |
| 7. Leonardo’s designs were so great of their time, that they even included plans for various assault vehicles, flying machines, and even a submarine. | T | F |

5. Answer the questions

1. When and where was Leonardo da Vinci born?

2. What is Leonardo da Vinci's contribution to the development of art?
3. Who was his teacher of sculpture?
4. Whom did he meet in Florence?
5. How did Leonardo impress his master Verrocchio?
6. Where did he spent 16 years of his life?
7. What did he do besides painting?
8. Why did Leonardo decide to leave Milan?
9. When and where did he paint his most work "Mona Liza"?
10. What kind of painting was his "The Last Supper"?
11. When and where did Leonardo da Vinci die?

6. Speak about Leonardo da Vinci's life and creative activity.

Text 7



Rembrandt

Rembrandt, the outstanding genius of the Dutch school of painting in the 17th century of a baker. In 1620 Rembrandt entered the University of Leiden, but he did not stay there long. In 1624 he went to Amsterdam and became a pupil of the historical painter Pister Lastman. He had a strong desire to become a painter. Rembrandt has been considered as a painter of classical and biblical themes, but already in this early period a large proportion of his work consisted of portraits and studies of single figures and he was making his first experiments in etching in which he later achieved great results. The sitters for the portrait studies were frequently members of his own family. He used these studies in his subject pictures. In 1634 he married Saskia van

Uylenburgh. It was a period of success in his art as well as in his life. During this period his colouring grew warmer with brown and golden tones predominating. Few painters have equaled him in giving expressions to figures and faces and in the management of light and shade. In 1632 he painted his first big portrait- Anatomy lesson of Doctor Tulp.

The celebrated picture “The Night watch”, which was completed in 1642 was the masterpiece of this decade of successes. Saskia died in 1642, and a series of misfortunes overtook Rembrandt. He died in 1669.

2.ACTIVE WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

Achieve-erishmoq, qo'lga kiritmoq
Become- bo'lmoq, bo'la boshlamoq
Celebrated- mashhur, taniqli
Consider- hisoblamoq, faraz qilmoq
Consist- iborat bulmoq, tashkil topmoq
Etching- gravyura, sfort
Genius- daho
Historical painter- tarixiy rassom
Light and snade-nur va soya
outstanding-mashhur, atoqli
Portrait-portret, rasm
Sitter-naturachi
Subject picture-janrli rasm
Stay- yashamoq, turmoq qolmoq
Strong-kuchli intilish, zur ishtiyiq
Study-etyud, eskiz
Tone-rangning nafisligi

3. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

1. Rembrandt the outstanding genius of.....
2. In 1620 Rembrandt entered.....
3. He was making his first experiments in
4. He used these portrait studies in his.....
5. During this period his colouring.....
6. The celebrated picture “The Night Watch” was.....

4. CORRECT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS. BEGIN YOUR SENTENCES WITH “IT’S WRONG.....”

1. Rembrandt was a genius of the Italian school of painting.
2. He was born at Florence in 1680.
3. Rembrandt studied at Oxford University.
4. His teacher in Amsterdam was a landscape painter Pieter Lastman.
5. He was making his first experiment in painting.
6. In 1632 he painted his first big portrait of Saskia.

5. GIVE FULL ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS.

1. What school did Rembrandt represent?
2. What did his father and mother do?
3. When did he enter the University?
4. Did he stay there long?
5. Who was his teacher in Amsterdam?
6. What desire did he have?
7. What did he achieve great results in?
8. Who were the sitters for his portrait studies?
9. What tones predominated in his pictures?
10. What picture was his masterpiece?

6. SPEAK ON THE TOPICS.

1. Rembrandt’s biography.
2. Rembrandt as an artist.

Text 8

Pre-reading. What do you know about Michelangelo?

Circle T if the sentence is true. Circle F if the sentence is false.

1. Michelangelo was born in France.

T F

2. Michelangelo was a sculptor, painter, engineer as well as poet.

T F

3. The Statue of David is one of the most work of Michelangelo .

T F

4. Michelangelo's "Mona Lisa" is known all over the world.

T F

5. Michelangelo's teacher on sculpture was Bertoldo di Giovanni

T F

Michelangelo

Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Siimoni commonly known as Michelangelo was an Italian Renaissance sculptor, painter, architect, poet, and engineer who exerted an unparalleled influence on the development of Western art. Michelangelo was considered the greatest living artist in his lifetime, and ever since then he has been held to be one of the greatest artists of all time. Two of his best-known works, the Pieta and David, were sculpted before he turned thirty. Despite his low opinion of painting, Michelangelo also created two of the most influential works in fresco in the history of Western art: the scenes from Genesis on the ceiling and The Last Judgment on the altar wall of the Sistine Chapel in Rome. As an architect, Michelangelo pioneered the Mannerist style at the Laurentian Library. Michelangelo was born on 6 march 1475 in Caprese near Arezzo, Tuscany. At the time of Michelangelo's birth, his father was the Judicial administrator of the small town of Caprese and local administrator of Chiusi. Michelangelo's mother was Francesca di Neri del Miniato di Siena. Michelangelo's father sent him to study grammar with the Humanist Francesco da Urbino in Florence a young boy. When in 1489 Lorenzo de' Medice, de facto ruler of Florence asked Ghirlandaio for his two best pupils, Ghirlandaio sent Michelangelo and

Francesco Granacci. Michelangelo studied sculpture under Bertoldo di Giovanni.

Michelangelo sculpted the reliefs Madonna of the Steps (1490-1492) And Battle of the Centaurs (1491-1492). During the half year he spent in Florence he worked on two small statues, a child St. John the Baptist and a sleeping Cupid. Michelangelo's pieta, a depiction of the body of Jesus on the lap of his mother Mary after the Crucifixion, was carved in 1499, when the sculptor was 24 years old. The Statue of David, completed by Michelangelo in 1504, is one of the most renowned works of the Renaissance. In the last period of his life Michelangelo devoted himself to architecture. He died in 1564, at the age of almost ninety years.

2. Work on active words and word combinations

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| architect | arxitektor |
| exert | ta'sir o'tkazmoq |
| unparalleled influence | o'xshash bo'lmagan ta'sir |
| development | rivojlanish |
| best documented | eng yaxshi hujjatlashtirilgan |
| sketch | eskiz |
| reminiscence | eslatma, xotira |
| influential work | nufuzli (tasirli) ishlar |
| altar wall- | mexrob (altar) |
| judicial administrator- | sud administratori |
| marble quarry | marmar qazilmasi |
| seek | izlamoq |
| persuade | ishontirmoq, ko'ndirmoq |
| relief | relef |
| depiction of the body | tana tasviri |
| to be considered | sanalgan, hisoblangan |
| complete | tugatmoq |
| devote | bag'ishlamoq |

3. Choose the definitions. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

A drawing that is made quickly that does not have many details, to draw picture quickly and with few details.

a. depiction b. sketch c. statue

2. Describing of someone or something using words or pictures.

- a. depiction b. sketch c. statue

3. The effect that a person or thing has on someone or something, or the work which affect someone or something.

- a. depiction b. persuade c. influential work

4. To take someone agree to do something by giving them reasons why they should.

- a. depiction b. persuade c. influential work

5. To try to find something or someone you need in your life

- a. persuade b. depict c. seek

4. Complete the sentences with the prepositions

1. The colossal Statue of David was the first monumental expression ---
----- his ability as a creative artist.

2, As a boy he had been apprenticed ----- some painters -----
Florence.

3. His works introduced ----- art a new idea.

4. Michelangelo was a sculptor , but he was compelled to extend his
activity ----- painting and architecture.

5. ----- four years he depicted “ The creation ”, “ The creation of
Man ” and others.

6. ----- the last period of his life he devoted himself -----
architecture .

5. Answer the questions

1. When was Michelangelo born?

2. Who was his father ?

3. Where was he sent to study ?

4. Who taught him sculpture ?

5. What work of Michelangelo on sculpture do you know?

6. What are his famous sculptures?

7. When did he complete his Statue of David?

8. What do you know about Miss Pieta?

9. What work did he do in Florence ?

10. What did he devote last period of his life to?

11. Which of his works was one of the most renowned works of the
Renaissance?

12. When did he die ?

6. Speak about the life and creative activity of Michelangelo.

Text 9

Pre-reading. Name some famous miniaturists and their works.



Miniatures by Sadriddin Pochaev

Folk applied arts, first of all, painting of “Nakkoshlik” and Bukhara miniature painting, have been forming for centuries. Developed forms of this art entered the new century thanks to our national masters Nabijon Hafizov and Sadriddin Pochaev. Sadriddin binni Pocha (Pochaev) was born in kishlak of Paishanba in Romiton district. His father died young. When Sadriddin was 10 years old, his mother brought him to jeweler Mirazim. After 20 years of working as apprentice, talented Sadriddin became a jeweler at the court of Bukhara emir Abdullahadkhan and Mir Sa’id Alimkhan. Like many other masters, Sadriddin Pochaev produced jewelry ornaments, various subjects for the palace and participated in minting of Bukhara silver and gold coins.

Sadriddin Pochaev began to study a new craft-miniature painting. In spite of his age, the artist reached tops in this field. The first work was illustration to the manuscript of Indian treatise “Lazzatli niso” (sweet woman) under the order of the last Bukhara emir. This manuscript with more than 50 miniatures is kept in the state museum- reserve of Bukhara art architecture. Later miniature painting became major occupation of Sadriddin Pochaev. He was the last representative of Uzbek miniature painting of the early 20th century.

28 miniatures on separate sheets are kept in the Museum of Art by Kamaliddin Bekhzod. Later Sadriddin Pochaev painted Bukhara monuments from nature. He created such miniatures as “Mausoleum of the Samanids”, “Chor minor”, “Minorai Kalon” and “Miri Arab” madrasah (68x 50 cm. 1929) and “Caaba” (67x45cm, 1929) Sadriddin Pochaev demonstrated great skills as miniaturist, especially in reproduction of exquisite patterns from decorative tiles on ancient monuments.

The miniature “Saint on mythological animal” became creative interpretation of Indian miniatures S. Pochaev carefully studied and copied. The works are done on papyrus. It is difficult to say if it is a copy or original. Major materials are water – color and gouache.

The peak of miniatures Sadriddin Pochaev is formed by six miniatures devoted to life and art of Alisher Navoi. The artist represented life of the great poet from childhood up to his death.

Sadriddin Pochaev was a creator who reproduced the atmosphere of his epoch in miniatures. He continued traditions of great artists working in Asian miniature from the Middle Ages up to the 19th century. He brought the 20th century and enriched it with the spirit of new epoch.

2. Work on active words and word combinations

talented- qobiliyatli

jewelry ornaments- zargazlik

bezaklari reach- eskirmoq

manuscript- qo'lyozma(qadimiy qo'lyozma)

treatise- qo'llanma

state musem-reserve- davlat muzey arxivi

occupation- mashg'ulot exquisite

patterns- nafis naqshlar

decorative tiles- dekorativ kafel

papyrus- papyrus

gouache- guash

major- asosiy

plywood- faner

reproduce- nusxani yaratmoq

classified- guruhlarga bo'linmoq

3. Choose the right words for the given definitions. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. A small attractive object that is used for decoration.
a. miniature b. ornament c. manuscript
2. A very old book or document that was written by hand before books began to be printed
a. miniature b. ornament c. manuscript
3. A very small painting or photograph
a. miniature b. ornament c. manuscript
4. Job or something that you do in your free time.
a. work b. miniature c. occupation
5. Extremely beautiful and delicate
a. soft b. exquisite c. handsome
6. A serious book or piece of writing about a particular subject
a. treatise b. manuscript c. miniature

4. Complete the sentences with the conjunctions.

1. ----- his age, the artist reached tops in this field.
2. Miniatures of Central Asia influenced much on formation of many-sided creativity of S. Pochaev ----- studied them carefully.
3. The tail of animal reminds a snake ----- its head too.
4. Series of Indian works is done on plywood, the ----- on paper.
5. The artist had occupied a place in the history of art ----- a carrier of traditional book miniature of the 20th century.
6. Pictures were getting to be simple, free of excessive details and grandiosity, ----- closing to national folklore.
7. Pochaev's products break " gold canons " of miniature painting , ----
--- have unique character and look contemporarily.
8. S. Pochaev was a creator ----- reproduced the atmosphere of his epoch in miniatures.

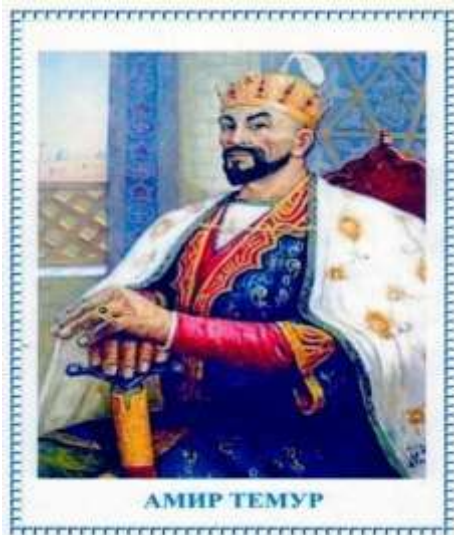
9. Answer the questions

1. Where was Sadriddin Pochaev born?
2. Who taught him the craft of jewellery?
3. Where did he work as jeweler?

4. When did he begin a new craft miniature painting?
5. What was his first work?
6. What miniatures did he create?
7. What was the peak of miniatures by S. Pochayev?
8. What did Pochayev represent in his miniatures about Alisher Navoi?
9. What was “Saint on mythological animal” done on?
10. What was “In the Garden” done on?

7. Speak about Sadriddin Pochayev’s life and creative activity.

Text 10



“Big history” in Javlon Umarbekov’s works

Interest in national history, its outstanding representatives, shown in his early works, has found its reflection in monumental in sizes and interpretation character of canvases in 1980-s such as “A reasonable Person” (1974-1980) “I am a person” (1983), and in a picture similar to them by its plan, but differing by plasticity, devoted to Amir Temur in the middle of 90-s. These products are frequently considered in a context of historical genre. However history for Javlon Umarbekov, as well as landscape and the Algerian or Surkhan-Darya series, is just a material for expansion of wider philosophic-moral formulas.

In historical canvases of Javlon Umarbekov there is one more semantic philosophical aspect — there not only dialogue of the West and East is presented, but there is also a hidden interchange of various

epochs from the past up to the present - Einstein and Aristotl, Ibn-Sina and Tsiolkovsky, Da Vinci and Al Beruni, etc.

Last of the series of monumental historical pictures of Umarbekov is written in another technique, for example - work “Master of seven planets”, devoted to the great ancestor Amir Temur. The aesthetics of this multi-figured canvas is based on a rhythm of bright, almost contrast color oppositions of clothes of real and fantastic characters - red and yellow, black and white, which give to the historical picture elevated - decorative character. The horizontal Arabian epigraph as if divides the picture into two half — on the above is red - claret dramatizing-intense and in the bottom pacifying yellow. Flying angels, ambassadors, musicians and dervish, penmen and scientists-wise men — all the figures are I scattered by on the space of the canvas and do not form, as in the former canvases hierarchically organized composition with one central figure. Javlon for a long time searched iconographic prototype or Amir Temur in historical sources and though the image created by him has symbolical character,

Javlon Umarbekov subtly feels moral cataclysms which happen in a society during the epoch of large historical changes. In 1990-s Javlon addresses the history, but closer and not connected with outstanding heroes. Now characters of pictures become people and the events remained in memory as images and episodes of childhood and youth. Grinders, musicians, sellers, and also markets, streets, watermills and other attributes of old city enter into a gist of his pictures of that period. Not only plastic stress, but also semantic intonation varies in them. Plots from memoirs of the artist in essence are historical too - street grinders disappeared, there are no former water-carriers and old mills, appealing shouts of junkmen on wooden arbas are not audible in streets of the city. But Javlon Umarbekov is excited not only by the historical-ethnographic attributes – his heroes are important as an original criterion of human qualities, such as sincerity and kindness.

2. Active Words and Word Combinations

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Interest to national history | milliy tarixga bo'lgan qiziqish |
| reflection | aks ettirish |
| plasticity | qayishqoqlik |
| historical genre | tarixiy ganr |
| expansion | kengayishi |
| hidden interchange | yashirincha almashuv |
| ancestor | ajdod |
| multi-figured | ko'p shaklli |
| contrast color | qiyosiy rang |
| elevate | ko'tarmoq |
| flying angels | uchayotgan farishta |
| ambassador | elchi |
| scattered | sochilib yotgan |
| watermill | suv tegirmoni |
| sincerity and kindness | samimiyat va mehribonlik |
| disappear | yo'qolmoq |
| outstanding heroes | mashhur qahramonlar |
| attribute | belgi, xususiyat |

3. Complete the following sentences using active words

1. These products are frequently considered in a context of -----
-----.
2. There is also a ----- of various epochs from the past up to the present.
3. Javlon for a long time ----- iconographic prototype or Amir Temur .
4. Last of the series of monumental historical pictures of Umarbekov is ----- to the great ----- Amir Temur.
5. Interest to -----its outstanding representatives, shown in his early works.
6. In 1990-s Javlon addressed to history, but closer and not connected with -----

4. Complete the sentences using right tense form of the verbs

1. Museum (contain) 5 principal collections on the history of plants, minerals and the animal.
- 2.. He (to be) one of the distinguished members of the Royal Academy.

3. John Nash (devote) to the art of landscape painting over half a century.
- 4.. At first he (engrave) commercial silver plates, next a few series of conversation pieces.
5. We (not know) of any famous painters in Egypt or Crete.
6. Two of his best-known works, the Pieta and David, (sculpture) before he turned thirty.
7. The independence of the country (give) artists new- opportunities and (allow) to concentrate more on the national topics and features of way of local life.
8. The Museum of Applied Art of Uzbekistan (expose) some of the Nurata suzane of the 19th century.
- 9.Suzane (sew) on tight coarse calico or silk 10 -12 meters long.

5. Answer the questions

1. What can be noticed in early works of Javlon Umarbekov?
2. What techniques are used in the last series of monumental historical pictures?
3. What was “Master of seven planets” devoted to?
4. What divides the picture into two halves?
5. What colours are used in this picture?
6. How did Javlon Umarbekov address the history?
- 7 Who are the characters of his pictures?
8. What other works of Javlon Umarbekov do you know?

1. Speak on the topic “The works of Javlon Umarbekov”.

Text 11

1. Pre-reading. Name some famous English people. What are they famous for ?

WILLIAM HOGARTH

William Hogarth was a remarkable English engraver. He was a son of a poor but very well-educated school-master, who must have given his son the knowledge of languages. The public school of that time which Hogarth attended couldn't have taught him much. Hogarth, had a gift for quick graphic portrayal of the surrounding life. At first he engraved commercial silver plates, next a few series of conversation pieces and then moralities in which he caricatured the vices of the society of his time. In 1729 he produced his "The Beggar's Opera, a series of conversation pieces. His "Opera" was a great success. The best known of his moralities are the "Marriage a'la Mode " and the "Election". Hogarth made the revolution in the history of painting by his moralities. He was the first in England to speak openly and directly of the social tragedy in everyday life. There was no other artist in Europe at the time who could show the social vices and follies so vividly by means of satire. But instead of concentrating his unique talent on caricature he devoted much time to traditional historical compositions and portraits. Only a few of his portraits were successful. Although Hogarth paid much attention to traditions of serious painting comic art was no less important for him. He even developed his own theory of caricature in his theoretical work on aesthetics "The Analysis of Beauty".

2. Active Words and Word Combinations

Aesthetics –estetik

Attend – qatnashmoq

Best –known – mashhur

Caricature –karikatura

Composition - kompozitsiya (asarning badiiy tuzilishi)

Gift –sovga

Graphik-grafik

Knowledge-bilim

Lithograph - litografiya
Morality-odob, xulq temasidagi asar
Original-original, o'zicha xos
Plate-plastina, gravyura
Portrayal-tasvir
Remarkable-mashhur, ajoyib
Satire-satira, xajviya
Schoolmaster-maktab o'qituvchisi
Series-seriya, bir qancha, bir talay
Vividly-yorqin
Well-educated –bilimli, ilimli

3. Give full answers to the questions

1. What was William Hogarth?
2. What was his father?
3. What school did he attend?
4. What genre did he work in?
5. What did he caricature in his moralities.
6. Was “ The Beggar’s opera “ great success?
7. Why did his art play a revolutionary role in the history of painting?
8. What can you tell about his historical compositions and portraits ?
9. Where did he develop his theory of caricature?

4. Correct the following statements using conversational phrases: ”You are wrong”

1. Hogarth knew several languages because he must have been taught well at a public school.
2. Hogarth must have been a very talented actor.
3. Hogarth didn't make the revolution in the history of painting.
4. Hogarth couldn't have been the first satirist in painting as we know other satirists living before him.
5. Hogarth concentrated his talent only on caricature.
6. All Hogarth's portraits were a great success.
7. Hogarth's engraving didn't influence the language of the political lithographs of later periods.

5. Complete the following sentences:

1. William Hogarth was...
2. His father must have given Hogarth...
3. Hogarth had a gift for...
4. In his conversation pieces and moralities he caricatured...
5. "The Beggar's Opera" is series of...
6. The best-known of his moralities are...
7. Hogarth developed his own...
8. He influenced the language of...

Text 12

1. Pre-reading. Name some women painters, some women sculptors. Name some of their works.

Mary Cassatt

Mary Cassatt is the most popular woman artist in the USA. She was born in 1845 in a town near Pittsburgh. She began her career at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, where she studied from 1860 until 1865. She studied in Paris, too.

Mary Cassatt began her career as a realistic painter. Later she started experimenting with light and colour. In 1877 Degas invited her to join the Impressionists. Mary Cassatt was the only American who exhibited with the French Impressionists. Cassatt took part in four of their exhibitions. There was something of Monet and Renoir in her works, but she developed her own style. It shows influence of Japanese Art.

Cassatt never married, never had children. But she expressed in her work a profound understanding of the mother and child relations. Womanhood and motherhood were her favorite subjects. Her treatment for these themes, was characterized by tenderness. Yet her pictures are objective, direct and: free from sentimentality. She sees children as individuals. Her famous canvas "Susan comforting the baby" shows a baby with a personality of her own.

Mary Cassatt's achievements are great, if we think of the difficulties faced by women artists at the time. Edgar Degas wrote about her: "I am not willing to admit that a woman can draw that well".

2. Work on active words and word combinations

1. Career- karera, mavqe, martaba
2. Academy of the Fine Art- Tasviriy San'at Akademiyasi
3. Realistic painter- realist rassom
4. Experiment- tajriba, sinov
5. Profound understanding- teran tushuncha
6. Relation- aloqa
7. Womanhood- ayollik
8. Motherhood- onalik
9. Treatment- munosabat
10. Tenderness- tajribasiz
11. Sentimentality- o'ta rahmdillik, muloyimlik, hissiyotlilik
12. Admit- tan olmoq
13. Own style- shaxsiy uslub
14. Canvas- ramkaga solinib, oq rangga bo'yab, silliqqlangan qanopdan ishlangan materialga chizilgan rasm
15. favourite subjects –sevimli fanlar
16. personality – shaxsiyat
17. influence - ta'sir
18. achievement – yutuq
19. to express – ifodalamoq

3. Find the words that match the definitions. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. Objects such as paintings that are created to be beautiful or interesting –
a. Fine Art b. Applied Art c. Music
2. A job or profession that you work at for some time –
a. profession b. career c. creator
3. A strong heavy cotton cloth that is used for making tent, shoes etc and cloth on which artists paint, or a painting done on this cloth-
a. paper b. picture c. canvas
4. The individual way that someone behaves and does things
a. style b. method c. experiment
5. A scientific test to find out what happens to someone or something in particular conditions
a. style b. method c. experiment

4. Answer the questions

1. When and where was Mary Cassatt born?
2. Where did she begin her career?
3. Where did she study?
4. How did she begin her career ?
5. Who invited her to join Impressionists?
6. What were her favourite subjects ?
7. What did she express in her work?
8. What does her famous “Canvas” show?
9. Who did Mary Cassatt exhibit with?
10. What can we see in her works?
11. How many children did she have?
12. What did Edgar Degas write about her?

Text 13

Pre-reading. Name some Russian painters and their works.

Victor Vasnetsov

Viktor Vasnetsov, a great Russian painter, was born in Viatka Province. Vasnetsov came to St Petersburg to study at the drawing school of the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts. Ivan Kramskoy was teacher.

In 1869-1874 the young painter joined the Wanderers. At that time Vasnetsov's characters were “little men”. This period is exemplified by such paintings as “From Lodging to Lodging”, of 1876, and the “Preference”, of 1879. Both of the pictures are based on the tradition of Dutch genre painting.

At the beginning of the 1880s Vasnetsov became one of the founders of a new artistic movement – Russian historical painting. In 1880 he painted “After Prince Igor's Battle”

The key-note of this monumental composition inspired by the great epic of the early Russian state is the glorification of those who died for their patrimony. “A Knight at the Crossroads”, of 1882, is a poetic picture. “Ivan Tsarevich Riding the Grey Wolf” of 1889, is a scene from the popular Russian fairy tale.

The subject that occupied Vasnetsov in his mature years was the Russian knights. “The Legendary Heroes” is Vasnetsov's most

outstanding work of art. It was designed in 1871 and completed only in 1898. Whatever Vasnetsov was working on during those years, he was thinking about the robust horsemen at the cross-roads. The images created by the artist are unusual. A powerful patrol standing guard at the frontier of their native land, their grand horses embody the heroic spirit. The mighty epic knights look as if rooted in the earth. The perspective is calculated for the eye level of a person of average height standing on the floor below. The legendary figures seem to be cast of iron. One feels that no force could move them from where they stand. In scope and monumentality this work is incomparable.

Vasnetsov was a brilliant portrait painter, book illustrator and stage designer. His house built to his project in 1894, was turned into Vasnetsov House Museum in 1953.

2. Work on active words and word combinations

drawing school – rassomchilik maktabi
to join- qushilmoq
to be exemplified- namuna bulmoq
to be based- asos bulmoq
genre of painting- rassomchilik janri
movement –harakat
historical painting- tarixiy rasm
key-note – asosiy mazmun
to inspire - ilhom bag'ishlamoq
glorification – maqtalgan, ulug'langan
monumental composition-tarixiy kompozitsiya
beat – urmoq, ko'rik, nazorat
fairy tale – ertak
to occupy –egallamoq
mature years – katta yoshli yillar robust
horsemen – baquvvat chavandoz
incomparable – o'xshashi yo'q beqiyos
book illustrator- kitob illustratori
stage designer- sahna dizayneri
project-loyiha

3. Choose the words for the given definitions. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. A particular type of film, writing, or art, that can be recognized by specific features.
 - a. content b. genre c. literature
2. So good, that nothing else can be as good
 - a. inspire b. better c. incomparable
3. To give someone the enthusiasm or idea to do or create something.
 - a. inspire b. better c. incomparable
4. Someone whose job is to draw pictures for books or magazines
 - a. illustrator b. stage designer c. genre of painting
5. Someone whose job is to decide how to make the stage, what it will look like
 - a. illustrator b. stage designer c. genre of painting

4. Complete the following sentences

1. Vasnetsov came to St Petersburg to -----
2. At the beginning of the 1880s Vasnetsov became one of the founders of -----
3. Vasnetsov was a brilliant portrait painter, -----
4. The images created by the artist are -----
5. In 1869-74 the young painter joined -----
6. “A Knight at the Cross-road”, of 1882, is a -----
7. His house built to his project in 1894, was turned into -----

5. Answer the questions

1. Who was Victor Vasnetsov?
2. Why did he go to St. Petersburg ?
3. Who was his teacher?
4. When did he join the Wanderers ?
5. When did he become one of the founders of new artistic movement – Russian historical painting?
6. What did he paint in 1880 ?
7. What picture is “Knight at the Crossroads”?
8. Whose project was his house?
9. Do you know the other Russian painters?
10. Do you like their works, especially which of them?

6. Speak about life and creative activity of Victor Vasnetsov.

Text 14

Pre-reading. Name some English painters and name some works of them.

John Nash

John Nash an outstanding English painter was born in 1893. He was one of the distinguished members of the Royal Academy. John Nash devoted to the art of landscape painting over half a century. His earliest picture dates from 1914. Without any formal art school training, Nash founded his natural style quickly- by about 1918-and since then refined it and polished. In contrast to his elder brother, Paul Nash he never changed his style. John Nash is the true academic artist, Nash's painting is entirely devoted to the country-side. He never mastered – never perhaps tried to master- the art of figure painting. He was never interested in the innovations of abstract painting or surrealism. His landscape paintings are subdued in colour. They were painted with a meticulous attention to detail. They testify his knowledge of the British landscape in general and particular places, like Chilterns or the Pembroke coast, which have meant something special to him.

2. Active words and word

combinations Abstract – mavhum

Date from – sanalmoq, dan boshlanmoq

Devote – bagishlamoq, atamoq

Distinguished – atoqli, taniqli

In contrast to – qarshi bo'lmoq, nisbatan

Meticulous – aniq

Natural style – tabiiy stil

Outstanding – mashhur,

atoqli Polish – jilo bermoq

Refine – takomillashtirmoq

Subdued – nafis, yoqimli

To master – egallamoq

Schoolmaster – maktab o'qituvchisi

Vividly – yorqin

Well-educated –bilimli, ilmli

3. Give full answers to the questions

1. What is John Nash recognized for?
2. When was he born?
3. What painting did he devote his art to?
4. Did he study art at school?
5. When did he find his style?
6. Did he master the art of figure painting ?
7. Was he interested in the innovations of abstract painting?
8. What can you tell about the colour of his paintings?

UNIT II. APPLIED ARTS

Text 1

Pre-reading. Name some famous craftsmen. Then say what crafts they are famous for.

Applied Arts of Uzbekistan

Decorative and applied arts play a significant role in creation of harmonious architectural pieces. Folk and decorative and applied arts of Uzbekistan present the unique layer of the national culture. The art of the folk masters of Uzbekistan presents universally recognized contribution of our country to the cultural heritage of the humankind.

The unique centers of the folk art of all regions of Uzbekistan provided the world culture with the outstanding artistic cultural wealth which became the symbol of the Uzbek folk art quite honorably. Different kinds of ceramics and majolica, wood and gypsum engraving, ornamental paintings and metal chasing, handmade embroidery and carpet –weaving, national carpet- weaving and printed cloth, jewelers art and leather pressing, lacqueved and book miniatures of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Tashkent, Fergana valley, Khorezm and Karakalpakstan are famous all over the world.

The long-term efforts resulted in the revival of the more than thirty kinds of the ancient art of Uzbekistan. Such kinds of the folk art as the printed cotton-cloth, copper-brass chasing and making the national jewelry were recreated. The principles of making long- lasting dyes for the textile, ceramics, art- glass work and enamel items, being manufactured from the local natural resources, were also revived. Manufacturing of dolls is one of the practically lost and revived arts . Now the manufacturing of the carpets develops in three directions : home made , state and private companies. The Khiva factory is widely known for its fine carpets. Traditional centers of manufacturing of embroidery are Nurata , Bukhara, Samarkand, Shakrisabz, Tashkent and Fergana. Wood engraving of Kokand masters are unique. Creating traditional products common in the East (caskets, bookshelves and carved tables) they generously transfer rich traditions of geometrical ornaments. Traditional center of gold embroidery is Bukhara. The art of jewelry making in Uzbekistan has its long traditions. From century to century jewelry masters have created unique jewelry items. In the

second half of the 20th century, jewelry became an industrial product, which resulted to same unification of jewelry items, a gradual simplification and distortion of the traditional forms of ornaments, and the refusal of some kinds of technology.

In the last decade, cultural traditions were revived lost forms of products were restored, and there was the opportunity for work with precious metals, especially with silver. The synthesis of initial norms of beauty and individual creative treatment has promoted further Folk decorative –and- applied art of Uzbekistan is on the stage of steady recreation, intensive development and upgrading.

2. Work on active words and word combinations

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Folk | -xalq, milliy |
| Humankind | -insoniyat |
| decorative and applied art | -amaliy san'at |
| cultural heritage | - madaniy meros |
| unique | - tanho, tengi yo'q |
| provide | - ta'minlamoq |
| cultural wealth | - madaniy boylik |
| honorably | - sharafli |
| ornamental paintings | - bezovchi rasmlar |
| metal chasing | - kandakorlik |
| handmade | - qo'l mehnati |
| carpet weaving | - gilam to'qimachiligi |
| lacquered | - laklangan |
| long - term – effort | - uzoq urinishlar |
| to be recreated | - qayta yaratilmoq |
| long – lasting – dyes | - uzoq saqlanuvchi bo'yoqlar |
| art glass work | - shishakorlik |
| enamel items | - sir qoplamoq |
| manufacture | - ishlab chiqarmoq |
| intensive | - shiddatli |
| upgrade | - ahamiyatini oshirmoq |

3. Complete the sentences

1. The Khiva factory fine carpets.
a. represent b. manufactures c. develop
2. It is made by a person, not by machine. It is a doll.
a. factory b. machinery c. handmade
3. Such kinds of the folk art as jewelry, metal chasing, ceramics, manufacturing dolls are.....
a. recreated b. modern c. old
4. The art , buildings traditions , and beliefs that society considers to be important parts of its history and culture is
a. wealth b. heritage c. treasure
5. A large amount of money and other valuable things is
a. wealth b. heritage c. treasure

4. Replace the underline words in the sentences with the opposite meaning

1. The long-term efforts resulted in the revival of the more than thirty kinds of the ancient art of Uzbekistan.
2. Manufacturing of dolls is one of the practically lost and revived arts .
3. The Khiva factory is widely known for its fine carpets.
4. The art of jewelry making in Uzbekistan has its long traditions.
5. Archeological excavations on the territory of Uzbekistan with their findings have proved that the jeweler art is the most ancient kind of folk art.
6. Oil paint gets its name because the colours are mixed with oil.
Oil paint dries slowly.

5. Answer the questions

1. What is Decorative and Applied Arts ?
2. What kind of craft do you know ?
3. What is the symbol of the Uzbek folk ?
4. How many kinds of ancient art of Uzbekistan were revived ?
5. What kind of folk art were recreated ?
6. How was made a long –lasting – dyes for the textile ?
7. What directions do develop manufacturing of carpets in ?
8. What region is the center of gold embroidery ?
9. What are known Khiva factory for ?
10. What do you know about manufacturing of dolls ?

Text 2

1. **Pre-reading.** What do you know about ceramics? Choose T(true) or F (false)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Ceramics are especially used for doing dishes. | T | F |
| 2. Ceramics is an ancient kind of arts. | T | F |
| 3. Masters use gypsum for pottery ceramics. | T | F |
| 4. Ceramics is the kind of Fine Art. | T | F |
| 5. Pottery is decorated with the vegetation ornaments. | T | F |



Ceramics

The most well known form of the applied art in Uzbekistan is ceramics (pottery). A ceramic is an inorganic, nonmetallic solid prepared by the action of heat and subsequent cooling. The earliest ceramics made by humans were pottery objects, including 27, 000 year old figurines, made from clay, either by itself or mixed with other materials, hardened in fire. Later ceramics were glazed and fired to create a colored, smooth surface. Ceramics now include domestic, industrial and building products and a wide range of ceramic art. In the 20th century new ceramic materials were developed for use in advanced ceramic engineering; for example, in semiconductors.

The Uzbek ceramics is divided into two types: slip-glaze and slip-terracotta. The ceramics of different regions are shimmering with the

bright rich colors – the blue, white and yellow coloring is typical for the ceramics of Ferghana valley and Khorezm, and the brown and yellow color ceramics is made in Samarkand, Kashkadarya, Tashkent and Bukhara.

The creations of the ceramists of Rishtan and Gurumsarai are distinguished for the delicate flower and vegetation design with the insertion of the elements of everyday life and environment. These are the jugs, knives, pomegranate, fruits and almond (bodom). For the blue and white and green ceramics of Khorezm the patterns of the architectural coating ceramics (majolica) with the white color interlacing over the blue or green background are typical. The vegetation ornaments fringed with geometric figures.

Ceramics of Tashkent, Bukhara and Samarkand is notable for its special coloring and design: the dotty and spotty yellow and green painting is combined with the vegetation ornament. The pomegranate fruits and blowing twigs in the form of the peacock feathers are depicted on the plates.

The masters have used and use the technique of the engraved drawing, carving and stamp in the combination with the brush painting.

The fine decorative plastics in ceramics of Uzbekistan is presented with the traditional fairy-tale toys of Uba, Kasbii and Samarkand.

The huge production of Tashkent potters manufactured in the nineteenth century, was not distinguished by its artistic quality. It was mainly sold at the city market and exported to the neighboring rural regions. In the middle of the nineteenth century there had been some craftsmen producing beautiful products of ceramics. Their works as well as those of the craftsmen of the Samarkand school of fine terra – cotta sculpture were founded mainly on individual creative research and were only indirectly connected with traditional ceramic art.

2. Work on active words and word combinations

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| ceramic | kulolchilik |
| inorganic | noorganik, anorganik |
| subsequent cooling | so'ngida (nihoyasida) sovutish |
| heat | issiqlik |
| hardened in fire | olovda toblamoq, qottirmoq |
| made from clay | loydan yasalgan |
| semiconductors | o'ziga xos o'tkazich |
| to be divided | bo'linmoq |

shimmering
distinguish
delicate flowers
insertion
interlace
fringe
to be notable
dotty and spotty
combine
blowing twigs
artistic quality
rural regions
creative research
connect
traditional ceramic art

miltillamoq
farqlanmoq
nafis gullar
o'rnatish
qo'shmoq
hoshiya
mashhur bo'lmoq
nuqtali
qo'shmoq
esayotgan shoh- shabba
san'atkor sifatida
qishloq hududlarida
ijodkorlik izlanishlari
bog'lanmoq
an'anaviy kulolchilik san'ati

3. Complete the definitions. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

- Made from baked clay –
a. ceramic b. embroidery c. jewellery
- To form a line around the edge of something -
a. round b. fringe c. line
- To put something into something else -
a. insert b. interlace c. distinguish
- Small and attractive ----- flowers
a. ugly b. delicate c. delicious
- Depicting trees and plants –
a. islami b. zoomorphic ornaments c. vegetations ornament
- To become hard and firm or to make something hard or firm -
a. heat b. cooling c. harden
- To join two things together -
a. connect b. to put c. insertion

4. Complete the sentences with the prepositions

- The earliest ceramics made ----- human, made -----clay and hardened ----- fair.

2. Nowadays new ceramics were developed and use ----- ceramic engineering , ----- semiconductors.

3. The ceramics of Uzbekistan is divided ----- two types: slip-glaze and slip-terracotta.

4. Each ceramics is notable -----its special coloring and design: the dotty and spotty yellow and green painting is combined -----the vegetation ornament.

5. Blowing twigs ----- the form of the peacock feathers are depicted ----- the plates.

6. Ceramics masters use the technique of the engraved drawing, carving and stamp ----- the combination ----- the brush painting.

5. Answer the questions

1. What is the ceramics pottery?
2. What were the earliest ceramics made from?
3. What do ceramics include?
4. When did new ceramics develop?
5. What are they using ceramics for now?
6. What types are ceramics divided into?
7. What is the difference between Fergana ceramics and Khorezm one?
8. What colour ceramics are made in Samarkand?
9. What is the ceramics of Tashkent and Bukhara notable for?

6. Speak on the topic “Ceramics”

Text 3

1. Pre-reading. Name some famous statues in our country. Which of them have you seen? How is your impression?



Sculpture

Sculpture is three-dimensional artwork created by shaping or combining hard materials - typically stone or marble, metal glass, or wood. Softer (plastic) materials can also be used, such as clay, textiles, plastics, polymers and softer metals. Materials may be worked by removal such as carving ; or they may be assembled such as by welding, hardened such as by firing, or molded or cast. Surface decoration such as paint may be applied sculpture has been described as one of the plastics arts, because it can involve the use of materials that can be moulded or modulated. The materials used in sculpture are diverse, changing throughout history. Mostly are used frequently expensive materials such as bronze and stone : marble, limestone, porphyry and granite. More rarely, precious materials such as gold, silver, jade, and ivory were used for chryselephantine works. More common and less expensive materials were used for sculpture for wider consumption, including glass, hardwoods (such as oak, boxwood and lime) ; terracotta and other ceramics, and cast metals such as pewter and zinc. Sculpture are often painted, but commonly lose their paint to time, or restorers. Many different painting techniques have been used in making sculpture, including tempera (oil painting), gilding, house paint, aerosol, enamel and sandblasting.

Many sculptors seek new ways and materials to make art. Jim Gary used stained glass and automobile parts, tools, machine parts and hardware. One of Pablo Picasso's most famous sculptures included bicycle parts. Since 1960s, acrylics and other plastics have been used as well. Some sculpture, such as ice sculpture, sand sculpture, and gas sculpture is deliberately short-lived.

Sculpture is very old. Even the cave men carved the shapes of the animals they hunted on the handles of some of their tools.

Some of the statues made by the ancient Egyptians were very large. The sphinx is one of them. It had the body of the lion to stand for strength and the head of a man to stand for intelligence. Some statues were portraits of pharaohs. These great statues were carved in stone.

The Greeks made wonderful statues of white marble and painted them with bright colours such as red and blue. The friezes of the Romans made very life-like portraits in stone.

The Gothic cathedrals of the Middle Ages had continuous stories carved on their walls. People can stand in front of a cathedral and read Bible stories, not in words but in carved pictures. Many of the statues on cathedrals are architectural, that is, they are part of the structure of the building, and they often serve as columns to support arches over the doors.

Some sculptors have especially liked to design fountains. A beautiful fountain seems so alive. The sculpture in it shines with the water on it. Some sculptors are especially interested in modeling animals. Some make portrait statues just as did the Egyptians of long ago.

A sculptor is always interested in how his work is placed and lighted. A piece of sculpture should always be put on a pedestal so that it can be seen from every direction. Poor lighting may make even a good piece of sculpture look uninteresting.

Some artists say that they like to feel a piece of sculpture with their fingers before they see it with their eyes.

2. Work on active words and word combinations

three-dimensional
removal
welding
moulded

uch – o'lchovli
olib tashlamoq
payvandlash
qoliplamoq

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| cast | suyuq materialni muayyan holga ketirmoq |
| aerosol | aerozol |
| shapes of animals | hayvonlar shakli |
| statue | haykal |
| sphinx | sfinks |
| pharaoh | faraon |
| white marble | oq marmar |
| bright colour | och rang |
| continuous stories | davomiy hikoyalar |
| structure of the building | bino qurilmasi |
| column | ustun |
| arche | ustun |
| fountain | favvora |
| modeling animals | hayvonlani shakllantirish |
| poor lighting | kam yorug'lik |
| to be placed | o'rnashtirmoq |
| feel | his etmoq |

3. Choose the words for the given definitions. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

- An image of a person or animals that is made of stone, wood, metal, etc.
a. picture b. drawing c. statue
- A solid object that someone makes as a work of art by shaping a substance such as stone, metal or wood carving.
a. sculpture b. jewellery c. drawing
- An animal in ancient Greek and Egyptian myth that has a lions body and human head.
a. statue b. sphinx c. pharaoh
- A decoration for gardens and streets in which a stream of water is sent up into the air .
a. fountain b. pedestal c. swimming pool
- A base on which something such as a statue stands
a. fountain b. pedestal c. swimming pool
- A hard smooth stone that is used for building and making statues
a. pedestal b. fountain c. marble

7. A tall thick post is used for supporting a roof , decorating a building
 a. wall b. column c. marble
8. To take someone or something away from place
 a. welding b. remove c. moulding
9. To join two pieces of metal by heating them and pressing them together.
 a. welding b. remove c. moulding

4. Complete the sentences with the prepositions

1. The sphinx had the body of the lion to stand ----- strength and the head of a man to stand ----- intelligence.
2. The Gothic cathedrals of the Middle Ages had continuous stories carved ----- their walls.
3. Columns served to support arches ----- the doors.
4. Most of the sculptors are especially interested ----- modeling animals.
5. Sculpture should always be put ----- a pedestal.
6. Sculptors feel a piece of sculpture ----- their fingers before they see it ----- their eyes.
7. Compared ----- painting, American sculpture was late ----- development.
8. Sculpture is created ----- shaping or combining hard materials - typically stone or marble, metal glass, or wood.
9. Different painting techniques have been used ----- making sculpture, including ----- tempera, gilding, house paint , enamel and etc.

5. Answer the questions

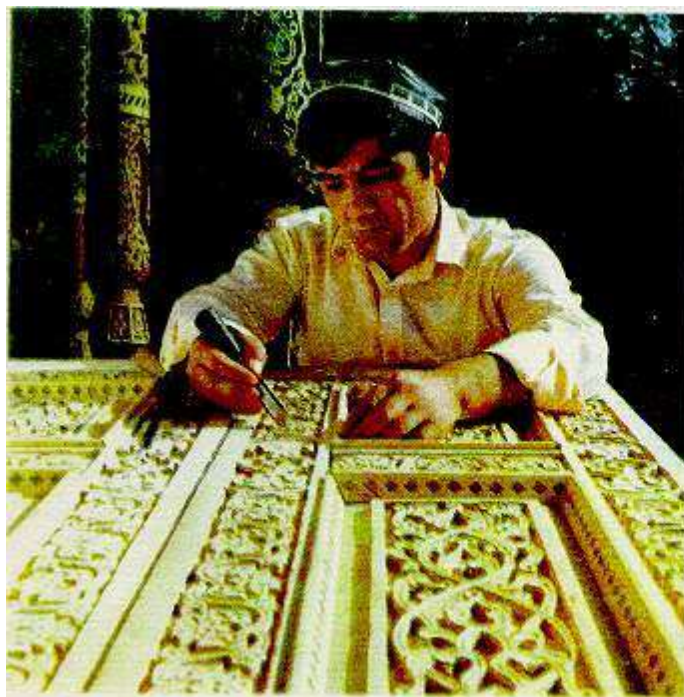
1. What is the sculpture?
2. What materials are used in sculpture?
3. What did Jim Gary use in sculpture?
4. What did one of the Pablo Picasso's famous work include?
5. What materials have been used since 1960s ?
6. What can we see on the walls of the Gothic Cathedral?
7. Why is the sculptor interested in how his work is placed?
8. Why is the lightening important for a piece of sculpture?
9. What statues were made by the ancient Egyptians ?

10. Why should we feel a piece of sculpture with our fingers?
11. What kind of sculpture is short-lived ? Why ?

6. Speak on the topic “Sculpture”.

Text 4

Pre-reading. Name some kind of trees.



Wood carving

Wood carving is a form working wood by means of a cutting tool held in the hand, resulting in a wooden figure or figurine, or in the sculptural ornamentation of a wooden object. The phrase may also refer to the finished product, from individual sculptures, to hand – worked mouldings composing part of tracery. Probably the two most common woods used for carving are Basswood and Tupelo, both are hard woods that are relatively easy to work with. Chestnut , Butternut, Oak, American walnut, mahogany and teak are also very good woods ; while for fine work Italian walnut, sycamore maple, apple, box or plum are usually chosen . Decoration that is to be painted and of not too delicate a nature is as a rule carved in pine.

Tashkent was one of the largest wood carving centres of the period, where, alongside architectural construction, household carving played an important role in the craftsmen’s activities. Polyhedral tables, boxes and other objects were covered with delicately engraved patterns

set out with the aid of compasses: the technique itself obtained the name pargori uyma (woodcarving style). Doors carved in Tashkent during that period were characteristic for their plant designs done in low relief and good dimensional proportions. The artistic principles of the Tashkent wood carving school of the last decade were defined at the beginning of twentieth century by S.Khodjayev and M.Kasimov. These principles were continued in 1950s and 60s by Ortiq Fayzullayev. Another representative of the Tashkent wood-carving school is Akmal Azlarov, whose specialties are lavkh (Bookstand) and lyagan (platter). This master works in the technique of plain carving with radiating design and sunken background. The first national Fair of Traditional crafts was held in Tashkent in October of 1995 on the occasion of UN's 50th anniversary, demonstrated the contemporary state of affairs in this specific field of folk announced the names of new local masters. The best were the representatives of Tashkent school of wood-carving like; H.Adilov, A.Abdurakhmanov, B. Ganiyev and others. The art of wood carving has been known since the nineteenth century in its two techniques: first with the sunken. Background and plain with triangular designs, second with engraved and chased design. The Tashkent school of carving has always been recognized for the development of the former technique which requires high technical skills as well as professional maturity. Tashkent engravers were always particular about carving designs on two or three layers. The background moderately sunken, the most popular motifs were islimi (style), geometrical, gulli (flower) and even contemporary cultural designs. All methods of pardoza (decorative) framing were applied. The most popular species of wood were walnut and beech. One more specific feature of the Tashkent school of wood carving was dyeing and varnishing of the relief. The traditional pieces of art are: boxes, lyaganda (dishes), lavk (bookstands), intricate tables, kalamdon (pen cases), panjara (carved screens). Masters of drawing utilize paper stencils with powdering (akhta) sometimes combining this technique with drawing in pargori technique (compasses and ruler). As a result, the design looks like a silhouette, its smooth surface enhancing the wood texture.

2.Work on active words and word combinations

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| wood carving | yogoch uymakorligi |
| oak | eman, dubdan tayyorlangan taxta |
| mahogany | mexogeni, qizil daraxt yog'ochi |
| walnut | yong' oq |
| sycamore maple | zarang daraxti |
| pine | qarag' ay |
| household | uy – ro'zg' or buyumlari |
| aid of compasses | kompas yordamida |
| obtain | erishmoq, ega bo'lmoq |
| dimensional proportions | o'lchovli mutanosiblik |
| representative | vakil, nomzod |
| radiate | nur yoki issiqlik taratmoq |
| sunken | botiq, |
| moderately sunken | ozgina, salgina botiq |
| triangular design | uchburchaksimon loyiha |
| chased | ketma-ketlik |
| beech | qoraqayin daraxti |
| utilize paper | qo'llanilgan qog'oz |
| contour | sirtqi ko'rinish |
| silhouette | sharpa, g'ira – shira ko'ringan |

3. Choose the definitions. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

- The ----- is the substance that trees are made of, used for making furniture and other objects.
a. metal b. wood c. gypsum
- are the things used in homes, or relating to homes
a. household b. dishes c. furniture
- Lower than the level of the surrounding land or place.
a. highland b. sea c. sunken
- A large tree that can live for a very long time and produces small hard fruits
a. oak b. pine c. mahogany
- A hard brown – red wood that is used for making furniture.
a. oak b. pine c. mahogany
- A tall tree with long thin sharp leaves that do not fall off in winter.
a. oak b. pinec. mahogany
- To get something that you want or need

- a. take b. obtain c. carve

4. Give the synonyms of the underlined words

1. Wood carving is a form working wood by means of a cutting tool held in the hand.
- 2.. Decoration that is to be painted and of not too delicate a nature is as a rule carved in pine.
3. The artistic principles of the Tashkent wood carving school of the last decade were defined at the beginning of twentieth century by S.Khodjayev and M.Kasimov.
4. This master works in the technique of plain carving with radiating design and sunken background.
5. Masters of drawing utilize paper stencils with powdering sometimes combining this technique with drawing in pargori technique.
6. The art of wood carving has been known since the nineteenth century in its two techniques: first with the sunken.

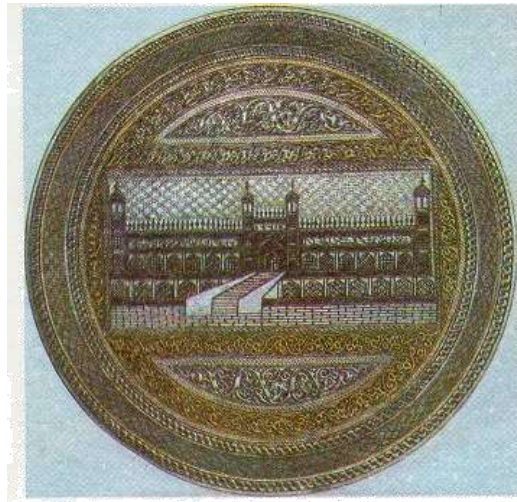
5. Answer the questions

1. What is the wood carving?
2. What woods are used for wood carving?
3. What is pine used for?
4. What centers of wood carving do you know?
5. What wood carving styles are used in household objects?
6. How are the doors carved in Tashkent?
7. What representatives of wood carving do you know?
8. What is the sunken technique?
9. What is the chased design?
10. What are the traditional pieces of wood carving art?

6. Speak on the topic “Wood carving”.

Text 5

1. **Pre-reading.** Name some things which are used in toreutic art.



Toreutic art

The rich and diversified applied art of Uzbekistan holds a special place for toreutic – the art of decorating metal items in relief. Copper embossed items were produced jointly by craftsmen of three specialities: copper smiths manufactured the moulds and performed the tinning, foundrymen cast the vessels and the accessories (handles, lids, spout tips, hinges, etc.) embossers applied the embossed or engraved ornaments.

Embossing is an intricate manual skill performed with the help of a kalyam – an instrument which has a wide range of forms used depending on the nature of the ornament and the technique applied. The instrument set also includes a hammer and special files (randa and maskal) used for polishing the surface of the article after embossing. Sometimes artisans used dividers to apply the contour of the design on the surface of the article. However, more experienced embossers, who know by heart hundreds of ornaments, go about without preliminary drawing and emboss the image straight out.

The motifs of embossed articles are within the tradition of all types of Uzbek decorative and applied art. Basically, these are vegetable, geometric and more rarely, zoomorphic ornaments. Great importance was always attached to astral motifs, calligraphic inscription (verses or folk sayings).

One of the most popular motifs of the Uzbek ornaments is islimi (a vegetable ornament) and its numerous variations comprising running stalks and patterns of flowers and leaves. Islimi patterns are used to decorate medallions, rosettes, geometrical figures and various friezes and fringe bands.

Zoomorphic images were used in a stylized form. These were no longer images of animals, but only part of them: chashmi bulbul (eyes

of the nightingale) kuchkorak (ram's horns), pushti balik (fish scales), etc.

The Bukhara school of embossing art displays a clear cut system which testifies to ancient and rich traditions.

The Khorezm regional school of embossing displays a particular stability in forms and ornaments. Khorezm water jugs are never mistaken for similar vessels from other regions and even their names are different. Vegetable ornaments dominated embossed articles manufactured in Khorezm. Kokand embossing is easily identified by its shallow but clear cut engraving.

The Samarkand regional school of copper embossing has preserved its traditions of the past few centuries which are displayed in the shape of the embossed articles and their ornamentation. The traditional Tashkent copper embossing differs from that practiced in other regions by larger and simpler patterns.

The traditional of artistic ornamentation of metal were developed over the centuries.

2. Work on active words and word combinations

toreutic Art-kandakorlik san'ati
diversified – rang-barang
to hold- o'rin egallamoq
metal items-metal buyumlar
copper smiths-misgarlar
mould-andoza
tinning-qalay
foundrymen-rextagarlar
embosser-o'ymakor
hammer-bolta
polishing the surface-sirtini yaltiratish
special files-maxsus egovlar artisans-
kandakorlar
without preliminary drawing-naqsh shaklini
chizmasdan divider-pargar
contour of the design-doirali naqsh
astral-astral
frieze-friz
fringe band-hoshiya burchaklari
running stalk-gajakdor tanob

3. Choose the words for the definitions

1. to cut words or pictures into hard surface such as stone, metal, or glass
A) embossing B) knitting C) sewing
2. a tool used for hitting nails into wood, it consists of a handle and a heavy metal top
A) kalyam B) hammer C) saw
3. to give something a particular shape
A) design B) mould C) copy
4. to rub the surface of something in order to make it shine
A) polish B) clean C) dry
5. a hard shiny substance such as steel or iron that is used to make things such as tools, machines and etc

4. Answer the questions

1. What do you know about toreutic Art?
2. What schools of toreutic Arts do you know?
3. What differs Bukhara school from Samarkand one?
4. What is the most popular motifs of Uzbek ornaments?
5. What kind of zoomorphic images were used in toreutic Art?
6. What patterns are used in Tashkent school?
7. What can you say about Khorezm regional school?
8. How is the Kokand embossing identified?

5. Speak on the topic “Toreutic Art”

Text 6

1. **Pre-reading.** Have you seen the work of gypsum carving? If yes, where?

The gypsum carving

The gypsum carving takes an important place in the decoration of modern interiors in the national style using the vegetation and geometric arabesque motives. Special field of the national tradition of gypsum

carving in Uzbekistan is presented by the complex production of the voluminous stalactite ledges (hajmdor muqarnasli karnizlar) and open-

work carved lattice (panjara) made using the method of moulding with the subsequent hand-working (pardoz).

The gypsum carving in Uzbekistan is presented by several schools of Termez, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Tashkent and Fergana ones. Each of them is remarkable, for its own technique of carving. The white cold gypsum turns to be alive under the chisel of craftsmen being filled with fantasy, melodies of classic forms, the patterns relief and dance movement.

Well-known gypsum carvers Makhmud Usmonov, Ibragim Shermukhammedov, Anvar Kuliyeu, Jamalitdin Irkabayev have trained many young talented craftsmen in this ancient kind of the folk craft. And they continue the traditions of the gypsum carving after being mastered in this unique skill.

Ganch carving is equally popular in Uzbekistan and abroad. Our masters frequently receive orders from neighboring countries as well as from Germany, France, Malaysia and others. Last years were especially rich in orders from abroad. In 2004 the ganch - makers from "Usto" artists and nakkoshi from Uzbekistan were invited to Chimkent to work at Memorial museum . Its ceiling is dome. Arabian epigraphic lines of Koran sura decorate its center. Epigraphic patterns decorate also the basis of dome in style of *iroki*. More architectural, than decorative, style of *iroki* is used in décor of Samarkand monuments. There are many kinds of ganch carving. For instance, the big panels are done in carving technique of *pah pardoz* as it perfectly transfers play of light and shadow. *Choka pardoz* is used mainly in small rooms. Its rather superficial carving creates soft ornament. *Lulya pardoz* also becomes popular as it good or gilding. Ornamental motives are vegetative, geometrical and epigraphic. Epigraphic pattern plays didactic role. Besides that our ganch – makers developed and performed many samples of ganch carving, for example , stalactites from cast semi – cylinders, bright painting in combination with carving which reflect rich flora of the country. Traditional art of gypsum dynamically develops and promotes development of new forms and techniques.

2. Work on active words and word combinations

geometric

arabesque motif

complex production

handasaviy

jimjimador naqsh

qo'shma mahsulot

voluminous stalactite ledges
lattice
remarkable
chisel
dance movement
train
frequently
receive order
invite
dome
superficial
soft ornament
epigraphic patterns
dynamically develops

hajmdor muqarnasli karnizlar
panjara
ajoyib, nodir
iskana
raqs harakati
tayyorlamoq, o'rgatmoq
tez – tez
buyurtma qabul qilmoq
taklif qilmoq
gumbaz
sayoz
mayin bezak
yozuvli naqshlar
tez rivojlanish

3. Choose the definitions. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. Unusual in a way that surprises or impresses you.
a. famous b. unknown c. remarkable
2. A roof shaped like the top half of a ball.
a. ceiling b. dome c. arch
3. To teach someone to do particular job or activity.
a. experience b. train c. taught
4. A tool with a flat metal blade used for cutting wood or stone.
a. chisel b. screwdriver c. lattice
5. ----- light or colour is pale, gentle and nice to look at.
a. dark b. soft c. various
6. To ask someone to come to see you or to spend time with you
sociality.
a. train b. receive c. invite

4. Circle T if the sentence is true. Circle F if the sentence is false.

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. The gypsum carving takes an important place in the decoration of outside of modern houses in the national style using the vegetation and geometric motives. | T | F |
| 2. Famous gypsum carvers have trained many young talented craftsmen in this ancient kind of art. | T | F |
| 3. Apprentices of ganch - makers continue the traditions of the gypsum carving after being mastered in this unique skill. | T | F |
| 4. Ganch carving is not known in abroad. Our masters seldom receive orders from neighboring countries as well as from Germany, France, Malaysia and others. | T | F |
| 5. <i>Choka pardoz</i> is used mainly in wide rooms. Its rather superficial carving creates soft ornament. | T | F |
| 6. In décor of Samarkand monuments is mostly used the style of iroki. | T | F |
| 7. <i>Lulya pardoz</i> is good for gilding, so it becomes popular among the ganch makers. | T | F |

4. Answer the questions

1. Where do the gypsum carving take an important place?
2. What is the national tradition of gypsum carving of Uzbekistan presented by?
3. What schools of gypsum carving are there in Uzbekistan?
4. What well-known gypsum covers do you know ?
5. When were ganch-makers from “Usto” invited to Chimkent ?
6. Why were they invited to Chimkent ?
7. How is the ceiling of Memorial Museum ?
8. How is decorated its center ?
9. What style is used there ?
10. What techniques of gypsum carving do you know ?
11. Where is used choka pardoz ?
12. What is good lulya pardoz for?

6. Speak on the topic “The gypsum carving”

Text 7

Pre-reading. Name some kind of stones.

Do you know where are they used and what stone subjects have you seen?



Gazgan Art of Stone Cutting

Stone-processing – stone-cutting, its shaping, grooving on the stone – is a very ancient art. It was widely spread in Central Asia, especially in Uzbekistan.

The remains of the ancient monuments of the 1st-3rd centuries in the south of Uzbekistan- the settlement sites Ayrtam, Fayaztepa, Karatepa- testify to wide application of marble and other stone rocks (limestone, plaster, etc.) in decorating buildings and creating sculptures (bound to distribution of the Buddhism). This art reached its peak blossoming in the 15th century, during the erection of majestic mosques, madrasahs, and mausoleums. We still have unique masterpieces of the architecture of that time- Amir Temur’s mausoleum, mosque of Bibihanum, Ahmad Jassavi’s mausoleum, etc, where the samles of the art of masters – stone-dressers is present. In the 19th-20th centuries marble and granite began to be applied in decoration of hauzs (water –reservoirs) in Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shahrisjabz, Kokand and other large cities. Architectural ensembles of Ljabi- hauz and Sitorai Mokhi Hosa preserved in all their beauty are bright evidences of it. And in kishlaks Nurata and Gazgan alongside with gravestones and architectural details made from marble masters produced household utensils: ljangans(wide plates), pialas (tea- cups) and other things. The masters from Gazgan whose skills passed from one generation to the next one became especially famous in this business. Such ancient sources as

“Zafarname”, “ Baburname”, and “ Abdullaname” also mention about them.

The most known among the first generation of masters (the 13th - 16th centuries) was Olim Gazgony who erected a marble column 4, 5 m high in Dehibaland. There are many other famous names of generations of the Gazgan stone—dressers. Two marble boilers, hewed out by a well-known master Lips Umr by the order of the Bukhara Emir Alimkhan, are among the number of the unique products of architecture. The boilers hewed out from a monolithic stone, each weighing 2 tons, were designed for 80- 100 liters of water. One of them, as well as a fragment of the fountain and stone mortar cut by him, is stored in the mosque of Shahimardan. His pupil is not less known stone-dresser and sculptor Mullah Abdurakhim Muhandis. Another master from Gazgan is Abdurakhim Turdiev Muhandis who lived and worked at the end of the 19th century and till 1939.

In 1912 by the order of the Bukhara Emir he created two sculptures of lions for the palace Sitorai Mokhi Hosa and marble figures for palace’s hauz (water-pool). He participated in construction of the palace of Mokhi Hosa, decoration of the mosques in Shahimardan and Dehibaland. He was the first Uzbek sculptor. His grandson Usta Takhir continued his business. He made marble figured lattices for windows of the mausoleums of Bahouddin Nakshband and Abduhalik Gijduvaniy. Usta Takhir himself trained many pupils.

As a whole, the art of stone cutting by the Gazgan masters and their products demand steadfast attention and studying.

2.Work on active words and word combinations

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| stone processing | tosh uymakorligi |
| stone cutting | tosh uymakorligi |
| shape | tashqi ko’rinish, shakl |
| groove | o’yiq, kesilgan |
| remains of the ancient monuments | qadimiy obida qoldiqlari |
| settlement | bitim, kelishuv, manzilgoh |
| application of marble | marmar mashaqqati |
| stone rocks | xarsangtosh |
| reached its peak | cho’qqisiga erishmoq |
| blossoming | gullagan |
| erection | qurish, qad ko’tarish |

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| stone dressers | tosh javon |
| gravestone | qabrtoshi |
| architectural details | me'moriy detallar |
| marble column | marmar ustun |
| monolithic stone | katta tosh bo'lagi |
| boiler | bug' qozoni |
| hew | chopmoq, uymoq |
| water- pool | hovuz |
| steadfast attention | qat'iy e'tibor |
| limestone | ohaktosh |

3. Complete the sentences with the following words: *water- pool, remains, mention, reached, continued, sculptor, hewed, create.*

1. The of the ancient monuments of the 1st-3rd centuries in the south of Uzbekistan testify to wide application of marble and other stone rocks.
2. In the 15th century, during the erection of majestic mosques, madrasahs, and mausoleums the art of stone cutting its peak blossoming.
3. In the 19th-20th centuries marble and granite began to be applied in decoration of
4. Ancient sources as “Zafarname”, “ Baburname”, and “ Abdullaname” also about the art of stone cutting.
5. The boilers out from a monolithic stone, each weighing 2 tons, were designed for 80- 100 liters of water.
6. In 1912 by the order of the Bukhara Emir he two sculptures of lions for the palace Sitorai Mokhi Hosa.
7. Abdurakhim Turdiyev was the first Uzbek
8. His grandson Usta Takhir his business.

4. Complete the sentences with the prepositions

1. Stone –processing its shaping, grooving the stone – is a very ancient art.
2. Alongside with gravestones and architectural details made marble masters produced household utensils.

3. Two marble boilers, hewed by a well-known master Lips Umr the order of the Bukhara Emir Alimkhan.
4. The most known the first generation of masters was Olim Gazgony who erected a marble column 4, 5 m high Dehibaland.
5. Abdurakhim Turdiev Muhandis lived and worked the end of the 19th century and 1939.
6. Abdurakhim Turdiev created two sculptures lions the palace Sitorai Mokhi Hosa.
7. He participated construction of the palace Mokhi Hosa, decoration of the mosques in Shahimardan and Dehibaland.

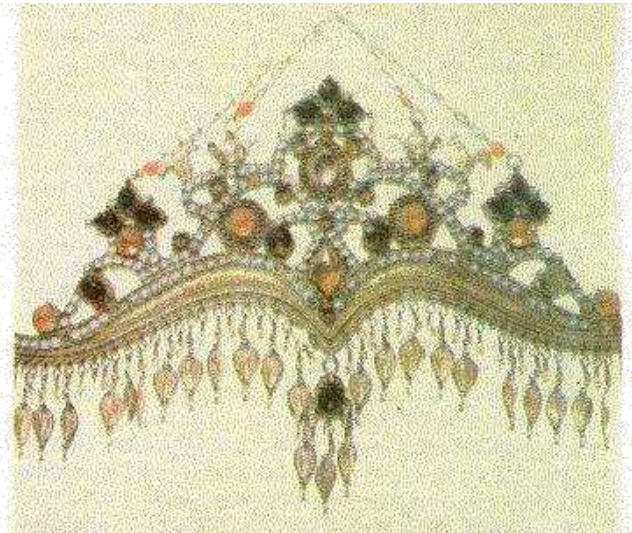
5. Answer the questions

1. What is the stone cutting?
2. Where was it spread widely?
3. Where were the remains of stone cutting founded?
4. When did stone cutting reach its peak blossoming?
5. When did marble and granite begin to be applied in decoration of water-pool?
6. What ancient sources mention about the art of stone cutting?
7. Who was Olim Gazgony?
8. What did master Abdurakhim Turdiev create?
9. Who was the first Uzbek sculptor?
10. What did Usta Takhir do?
11. Why does the art of stone cutting demand steadfast attention and studying?

1. Speak on the topic “The art of stone cutting”.

Text 8

1. Pre-reading. Name some jewellery articles.



Jeweler Art

The most developed kind of folk art of Uzbekistan in all times was the jeweler art which could be preserved by national masters up to nowadays. As long as only a single woman lives in the world, then business of jeweler will never stop.

Archeological excavations on the territory of Uzbekistan with their findings have proved that the jeweler art is the most ancient kind of folk art. The material first of all assists the jewelers- diverse, brightly decorative by its nature: sparkling with a solar –gold color, gentle silver by its tone, sparkling and shimmering semiprecious stone, of different shades and patterns, precious and semiprecious stones, pearls, corals, nacre, glass porcelain, enamel, varnishes etc. Such technical means of the metal treatment as stamping, coining, engraving, smithery, moulding (forging) filigree, darkening, gilding, incrustation, carving and faceting of a stone are added to this.

Since the ancient times the jeweler furnishings of Uzbekistan are distinguished for their purpose as follows: head, forehead, forehead-temporal, forehead- temporal-neck, temporal, ear, neck, breast, belt, waist, hand, foot. All these jewelry items made up the complete national set for a girl.

The jeweler's art in Uzbekistan reached the level of high art. New shapes, ways of wearing and combinations of colors appeared as are result of changes in consumers preferences. The aesthetic value of jewelry increased as jewelry was designed to harmonize with the lines and colors of the national costume. A strong sense of proportion and color harmony in groups of adornments are characteristic of the jeweler's art in the middle of the last century. The main centers of jeweler's art in the nineteenth century were Bukhara, Khiva,

Samarkand, Kokand, Karshi, Shakhriyabz, Kitab, Chimbay, Turtkul, Urgench, Baysun, Denau, Chust, Urgut, Kasansay, Uchkurgan, Nurata and Shirabad. Some settlements where jeweler's families were living had names reflecting their craft, such as Zargarlik, Zargar, or Zargaron speak for themselves. Each centre specialized in specific ornaments. For instance, there were "Samarkand ear - rings " and "Tashkent ear - rings " which differ in shape and décor. The most favourite frontal ornament was tilla- kosh, the only item to have survived to this day in the wedding parties and costume of dancers. The "bilag – uzuk " bracelets were as popular as ear rings. They were usually made in pairs as ear rings and worn on both hands, their number depending on the wealth of the woman. The bracelets were made open or locked.

Finger – rings were made with signets of pure metal or with coloured stone and glass. Bukhara jewelers made pectoral and armpit ornaments "tapishi – dil ". The "tavk" ornaments by Samarkand jewelers retained images of bird. The jeweler's art of Uzbekistan in the nineteenth century presents a complicated phenomenon in which local bases joined with foreign traditions. According to historical sources newly arrived jewelers from abroad came together and were working here. For example, the Indian jewelers Shangura, Kurdali and Abduladjan worked in Bukhara in 1872 and Dilbar Marvari and Shakhan Kabli, also from India, worked in Tashkent in 1878; the jeweler portal and also Persian goldsmiths were mentioned in 1901; jewelers from the Caucasus also arrived in the end of the nineteenth century, and Daghestan masters Osman Pashaev working in Bukhara and Khiva. This led to appearance of heavy and compact items The profession of jeweler was hereditary and passed on from father to son.

2. Work on active words and word combinations

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| to be preserved | saqlangan |
| archeological excavation | arxeologik izlanishlar |
| to prove | isbotlamoq |
| to assist | yordam bermoq |
| diverse | turli xil |
| findings | topilmalar |
| brightly | yorug' |

sparkling with a solar
pearl
coral
nacre
glass- porcelain
enamel
coining
moulding
smithery
filigree
bracelet
earring
finger ring
pectoral

quyosh singari chaqnamoq
marvarid
marjon
sadaf
chinni
sir
zarb qilish
qolipga quyish
temirchilik
filigran
bilakuzyk
sirg'a
uzuk
ko'krak taqinchog'i

3. Complete the definitions. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. One dig in the ground in order to find things from the past. What do we call these things ?

- a. treasure b. excavation c. founder

2. Objects such as rings, bracelet, necklace that you wear as decoration -----

- a. finger ring b. corals c. jewellery

3. A piece of jewellery in the form of a circle that you wear on a finger -

- a. earring b. ring c. bracelet

4. A piece of jewellery that hangs round your neck -----

- a. necklace b. ring c. bracelet

5. A piece of jewellery that you wear around your wrist -----

- a. necklace b. ring c. bracelet

6.. A piece of jewellery that you hang ear-----

- a. earring b. ring c. bracelet

4. Complete the sentences with the prepositions

1. Archeological excavations the territory of Uzbekistan their findings have showed that the jeweler art is the most ancient kind applied art.
2. Finger – rings were made signets of pure metal or coloured stone and glass
3. Each centre specialized specific ornaments. instance, there were “Samarkand ear - rings “ and “Tashkent ear - rings ” which differ shape and décor.
 4. The art of jeweler was hereditary and passed on father son.
 5. The “tavk” ornaments Samarkand jewelers came to us and preserved museums of our country.
 6. Earrings, finger rings, bracelets, necklace and other jewelry items made the complete national set a girl.

5. Answer the questions

1. Why will the art of jeweler never stop?
2. What have the archeological excavations on the territory of Uzbekistan proved with the findings?
3. What does gold colour mean?
4. What types of the jeweler furnishings Uzbekistan are distinguished for their purpose?
5. What regions were main centers of jeweler art in the 19th century?
6. Why are some villages named as Zargarlik, Zargar, Zargaron?
7. How did Tashkent ear rings differ from Samarkand ear rings?
8. When and where tilla – kosh has survived to this day ?
9. How were bracelets made?
10. How were finger rings made?
11. What did Bukhara jewelers make?
12. What foreign jewelers worked in our country ?

Text 9

Pre-reading. What famous craftsmen of Bukhara do you know ? What are they famous for ? Make up the list of them. Example: Usta Shirin - he was a great master of ...



Jeweler's art of sacred Bukhara

The flourishing of the jeweller's art as well as many other decorative arts in Bukhara was predetermined by the locality of the city and political and economic life in Central Asia as a whole. Bukhara was very important commercial, religious and cultural centre of that region. It was the very place where ancient commercial ways leading from Europe to the East - India, Afghanistan, China-crossed. An interaction of different cultural traditions took place in craftsmen from Bukhara was world-renowned.

The earliest archaeological discovery of gold and silver articles found in the territory of present Bukhara relate to the Bronze Age. In the museum one can see graceful bronze rings and bracelets, necklaces and beads made of semiprecious stone and stained glass with which the ancient Zaman-Baba's dwellers saw off their dead tribal fellows to the final journey. Gold and silver were the principal materials with which craftsmen worked. As it was many people's tradition, gold was endowed with magic strength of the sun and considered to be the metal of divine beings, rulers and men. As for silver, it was ascribed to the strength of the moon. Silver ornaments were correlated with femininity.

The Bukhara artists school of making gold and silver articles is notable for a number of ornaments and unique technical and artistic tricks. These include forging, casting, sawcut, deep and flat cutting, drawing, polishing, gilding, colour enamelling. A "masticfoil" technique is very unique. It allows saving a precious metal

without prejudice to the appearance of the ornament. Bukhara is only place where the method of “broken turquoise ” was used. The main feature of the Bukhara jewellery school was a filigree work: open-work bracelets “ panjara”, “ bozbandcha”, “ katmala” (open –work beads) and “ mokhi- tillo “. The richness and variety of ornamental patterns amazes one’s emanation : it is a vegetable “islimi” pattern which is remarkable for its strict lines of geometrical patterns. Sometimes ornaments have zoomorphic motives.

Ancient masters especially liked to use Iranian turquoise. For dear items they used ruby, pearls, and even diamonds. Pearls and red ruby were appreciated highly. The most widespread paired temporal ornament is named “kazhdak” which has a form of almond and is very popular in the East. It symbolizes fertility.

The museum stocks contain all types of ear – rings characteristic of the jewellery of Bukhara : annular ones - “kundalsozi”, “mukhammadi”, “kashgaribaldok”, “barg ”, “shibirma”and etc. There are many bracelets and rings of various kind in the museum: “dastbona”, “shabaka”. Only in the Bukhara museum one can see the best samples of the harness made by order from the Court : the breast, neck, tail ornaments consisting of great number of silver plates, made of turquoise, pearls and precious stones. The artistic method of the Bukhara jewellery school had no match in the Central Asian region.

2. Work on active words and word combinations

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| flourishing of art | san'atning gullab yashnashi |
| take place | o'rin egallamoq |
| notable | ajoyib, nodir |
| dweller | yashovchi, turuvchi |
| artistic tricks | san'atkorona hiyla |
| femininity | nafislik |
| amaze | ajablantirmoq |
| widespread | keng tarqalgan |
| museum stock | muzey zahirasi |
| the best sample | eng yaxshi namuna |
| had no match | qiyosi yo'q |
| fertility | boyluk, hosildorlik |
| contain | o'z ichiga olmoq |

3. Choose the definitions. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

- To surprise someone very much by being very impressive and unusual
a. amaze b. admire c. arrange
- An amount of something that is kept so that it can be used when it is needed
a. shop b. museum c. stock
- To have or include something as a part
a. contain b. complete c. inside
- To grow well and be healthy.
a. grow up b. flourish c. widespread
- A valuable yellow metal that is used for making jewellery.
a. silver b. gold c. pearl
- A light grey metal that is used for making jewellery, coins, etc.
a. silver b. gold c. pearl
- A small round jewel that is white and shiny. It grows inside the shells of oysters.
a. silver b. gold c. pearl

4. Complete the sentences with the prepositions

1. The earliest archaeological discovery ----- gold and silver articles found in the territory of present Bukhara relate ----- the Bronze Age.
2. Gold and silver were the principal materials ----- which craftsmen worked.
- 3.. ----- dear items they used ruby, pearls, and even diamonds.
4. Silver ornaments were correlated femininity
5. An interaction of different cultural traditions took place ----- craftsmen from Bukhara was world- renowned.
6. The museum stocks contain----- all types of ear – rings characteristic ----- the jewellery of Bukhara.
7. They were usually made ----- pairs as ear rings and worn ----- both hands, their number depending ----- the wealth of the woman.
8. The profession of jeweler was hereditary and passed on ----- father ----- son.

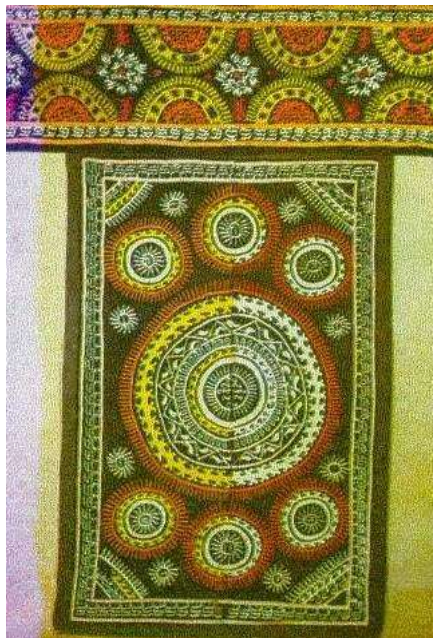
5. Answer the questions

1. Was Bukhara very important commercial, religious and cultural centre of that region?
2. What place was Bukhara ?
3. What was founded the earliest archaeological discoveries in the territory of Bukhara ?
4. What can one see in the museums of Bukhara ?
5. What was the principal material with which craftsmen worked ?
6. What do symbolize gold ornaments ?
7. What were correlated silver ornaments ?
8. What patterns were used in jewellery of Bukhara ?
9. Where do contain all types of ear- rings ?
10. What kind of ear – rings of Bukhara school do you know ?

6. Speak on the topic “Bukhara Jewellery Art”

Text 10

Pre-reading. Where do we use embroidery? Have you ever used embroidery on your clothes or in your room?



Embroidery

Alongside with other kinds of applied art of Uzbekistan, the art embroidery had its own ancient traditions and was widespread in large craft-trade centers and kishlaks. Mainly women were engaged in embroidery. This kind of art has kept its multi-color poetry and is appreciated till now. Six territorial schools of embroidery exist in Uzbekistan: the Nurata, Bukhara, Samarkand, Shakhrysbz, Tashkent and Fergana schools.

In Uzbekistan the national embroidery serves as a peculiar addition to the decoration of interior of living houses alongside with the architectural décor. During many centuries the local artistic styles and big centers of the handmade embroidery- Bukhara, Urghut, Fergana, Andijan, Samarkand, Tashkent, Nurata, Namangan schools showed their own composition. The embroideresses spend a lot of time and labour for inweaving a lot of space of a cloth with a needle to make their own composition. The ornaments of the compositions of the big decorative articles- syuzane, paylak, gulkupa, curtains covering the wall- niches, joypush, tokchapush, carpets for praying (joynamoz) and others- are presented by the bushes of the blossomed- out flowers, circles, rosettes, birds, heads leaf twigs in combination with depicted birds and animals.. Embroidery is basically made on a white fabric for

scarf- coarse calicoes or silk, vegetative patterns on them are combined with forms of birds, and sometimes with forms of men and animals. Embroidered in the style of “satin- stitch” on the white background of the material with threads of bright and gentle shade, figures lay down not closely but separately. The material is embroidered on its edges in the style “chain”.

The art embroidery is made on various subjects: suzane, large and small coverlets, bed- sheets, blankets, pillows, belts, rugs for praying (zhoinamoz) various large and small bags for house utensils, scarf and shawls, and others. Embroidery is usually made on coarse calico, sateen, silk, plush, woolen fabric and brocade. Threads are made of silk and painted with vegetative paint. However, now mostly artificial fibers and paints are used, which, unlike the natural ones, are more quickly torn and burn out.

Traditional folk techniques are passed from generation to generation preserved national skill and ancient things whose best samples are stored in museums and in private hands. In some villages, when preparing dowry for the bride, people still remember about gifts for the bride, groom and their relatives made as the traditional embroidered subjects of life.

2. Work on active words and word combinations

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| embroidery | - kashado'zlik |
| serve | - xizmat qilmoq |
| interior of living houses | - uyning ichki tomoni |
| local artistic style | - mahalliy badiiy uslub |
| handmade embroidery | - qo'lda tikilgan kashta |
| embroideresses | - kashtado'zlar |
| labour | - mehnat, ish |
| inweaving | - kashta tikish |
| needle | - igna |
| rosettes | - gul bezak |
| blossomed | - gullagan |
| blossomed –out –flowers | - ochilgan gullar |
| leaf twigs | - barg tanachalari |
| preserve | - saqlamoq, ehtiyot qilmoq |
| to be store | - saqlanmoq |
| dowry for the bride | - kelinlar uchun sep |

groom
thread

- kuyov
- ip

3. Replace the underline words in the sentences with the synonyms

1. The national embroidery serves for decoration of interior of living houses.
2. The embroideresses spend a lot of time and labour for inweaving.
3. Ancient embroidery articles are stored in museums.
4. The tradition passed from generation to generation preserved national skills.
5. Mainly women engaged in embroidery.

4. Complete the sentences with the prepositions

1. In Uzbekistan the national embroidery serves as a peculiar addition -----
-- the decoration of interior ----- living houses.
2. The embroideresses spend a lot of time and labour ----- inweaving embroidery articles ----- a needle to make their own composition.
3. Embroidery is usually made ----- coarse calico, sateen, silk, plush, woolen fabric and brocade.
4. Threads are made ----- silk and painted----- vegetative paint.
5. ----- some villages, when preparing dowry ----- the bride, people still give as gifts an embroidery articles.

6. Answer the questions

1. What does the national embroidery in Uzbekistan serve for?
2. What embroidery schools are there in Uzbekistan?
3. How do embroideresses do their own composition?
4. What embroidery articles are used in Uzbekistan?
5. What ornaments are used on embroidery articles?
6. Who were mainly engaged in embroidery?
7. How many schools of embroidery exist in Uzbekistan?
8. Where are ancient embroidery articles stored?

Text 11

Pre-reading. Choose the things which are used for embroidery.

| | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|--------|
| thread | scissors | fabric | |
| dowry | | | |
| chisel | needle | clay | color |
| oil colour | enamel | rosettes | carpet |

The Nurata art embroidery

The Nurata embroidery school differs with its expressiveness and iridescence of mepta. The compositions used by this school can be met in embroideries of Bukhara , Shakhrisyabz, while some of its elements can be met even in the Samarkand and Surkhandarya embroideries.

Nurata was also famous for its fabrics and marble whose deposits are developed till now. One can distinguish the Nurata embroidery for the riches of its colors and a variety of the color scale. Embroidery is basically made on a white fabric for scarf- coarse calicoes or silk, vegetative patterns on them are combined with forms of birds, and sometimes with forms of men and animals. Embroidered in the style of “ satin- stitch” on the white background of the material with threads of bright and gentle shade, figures lay down not closely but separately. The material is embroidered on its edges in the style “ chain”.

The Museum of Applied Art of Uzbekistan expose some of the Nurata suzane of the 19th century. Suzane is sewed on tight coarse calico or silk 10 -12 meters long; it is used to decorate walls of the house. They are sewed usually by girls for their dowry. The Nurata suzane appear in two types. Uniqueness of one of these kinds is that in the center of the suzane the octahedral star is embroidered, four sides of the central part are framed with large flower compositions representing bouquets. Such composition is called “ chor shokh- u yak mokh” (four branches- one moon). Other motives are spread between these main ones. Such suzane differ from others with accuracy of arrangement of the basic patterns and with uniformity of their details. Flowers of the bouquets located on four sides on diagonals have similar forms but still differ with their details. And it gives beauty in keeping the ornamental rhythmic. The remained free parts of the suzane are skillfully decorated and embroidered with large and small patterns reminding the horns of rams.

The other type of the suzane is decorated as follows: figured edges, in the center there is a five –pointed star decorated with fine florets.

Various embroideries decorate also other household items.

In the end of the 19th –beginning of the 20th century Nurata art embroidery suffered sharp recession. The colour motives and variety of the details are replaced with the monotony of round figures. While the patterns in the form of bouquets in ancient suzane consisted of 43 kinds of colour scale, the later Nurata suzane have nothing in common with them. It happened after invention of embroidery machines and production of the mass goods, including those made as art embroidery.

Now in Uzbekistan and abroad interest to Nurata art embroidery has increased again, therefore the craft of embroidery revives.

2. Work on active words and word combinations

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| expressiveness | tasvir aniqligi |
| iridescence of mepta | naqshlarning serjilvaligi |
| fabric | mato |
| deposits | saqlanganlar |
| white background | oq fon |
| gentle shade | yumshoq, muloyim, nafis rang |
| separately | ajratilgan, alohida |
| woolen fabric | jun mato |
| expose | ko'rsatmoq, namoyish qilmoq |
| uniqueness | noyoblik |
| octahedral star | sakkiz qirrali yulduz |
| to be framed | keng tarqalgan |
| suffer sharp recession | keskin pasayish sezilmoq |
| variety of details | detallar rang – barangligi |
| monotony of round figures | doiralar bir xilligi |
| color scale | rangli tangachalar |
| embroidery machines | kashta tikish mashinalari |
| mass goods | ko'paygan mollar |
| increase | oshmoq, ko'paymoq |
| revive | qaytadan ommaviylashmoq |

3. Complete the sentences with the following words: *dowry, differ, suffered, separately, exposes, fabrics, increased, five – pointed.*

1. The Nurata embroidery schoolwith its expressiveness and iridescence of mepta.
 2. Nurata has been also known for itsand marble.

3. In the style of “satin-stitch” figures lay down not closely but
4. The Museum of Applied Art of Uzbekistan various types of suzane.
5. In the beginning of the 20th century Nurata art embroidery sharp recession.
6. Suzane is decorated with the figured edges in the center there is a star decorated with fine florets
7. Embroidery subjects are sewed usually by girls for their
8. In abroad also interest to Nurata art embroidery has

4. Give the synonyms of the underlined words

2. Mainly women were engaged in embroidery
3. Several territorial schools of embroidery exist in Uzbekistan.
4. The compositions used by this school can be met in embroideries of other schools.
5. Flowers of the bouquets located on four sides.
6. Nowadays the craft of embroidery has increased and revived again. 6. .
One can distinguish the Nurata embroidery for the riches of its colors and a variety of the color scale.
7. As other kinds of applied art of Uzbekistan the art embroidery is widespread in large craft trade.
8. The art embroidery is made on various subjects such as suzane, coverlets, bags and etc.

5. Answer the questions

1. What does the Nurata art embroidery school differ with?
2. In what schools can the compositions used by this school be met?
3. What was Nurata embroidery famous for?
4. What style is used on its edges?
5. What kind of materials are used in Nurata embroidery?
6. Where are some of the Nurata suzane of the 19th century exposed?
7. How many types of the Nurata suzane are there?
8. Why does the craft of embroidery revive?
9. Why did the art of embroidery suffer sharp recession?

7. Speak on the topic “The Nurata art embroidery”

Text 12

1. **Pre-reading.** Name some masters of gold embroidery art of Bukhara.

Gold Embroidery Art of Bukhara



Bukhara gold embroidery is a miracle of art which holds a particular place among the numerous forms of art in Uzbekistan. From time immemorial things that make life more beautiful have brought joy to people. The aesthetic value of embroidery in gold has always been greater than the age-long and pitiful value of the materials used, although it is primarily their price that converts the articles into a national treasure.

Gold embroidery in Bukhara has a style of its own, and its best specimen came into being where the great masters found patterns which were logical in composition, figurative in needlework and masterly performed. Works of art of this kind stand out and create a school of popular applied art – a school which all creators of things of beauty have striven to complete with and which should be an example for them in the future.

Embroidery in gold extensively developed in Bukhara. The masters of Bukhara used different gold and silver threads known as “kalebatun”.

In the XIX century gold and silver threads brought in from Russia. The “ sim ” plane-drawn thread, which was either made in Bukhara or brought from India and Persia. All the metal threads used in embroidering in gold were fastened with the help of “pechak” cotton thread of the same colour as the embroidery. In the XIX and early XX centuries gold embroidery in Bukhara was mainly done on velvet, chamois leather and wool, seldom on silk. The velvet was of high quality and of the finest dressing. Bakhmal – a kind of velvet made in Bukhara – was also used. More desirable were green, red, violet and blue velvet.

In Bukhara articles embroidered in gold were ornamented with precious and semi- precious stones: diamonds, emerald, pearl, and sapphire. The most popular were little round metal “ kubba” domes made of silver with gild, and spangles – “pulakchi ” small circles with the hole in the middle, into which the fastening thread was run through.

The “ Butador ” composition arranged the design over the entire surface of the velvet article with separate motifs, which were not interconnected . The main decorative motifs were vegetable designs, geometric patterns being less frequent. Articles with a “butador ” composition were very expressive and smart. The flowers on bushes were executed in bright appliqués; the emerald – green leaves were sewn with the “shirozi” stitch, which brought on amazing iridescence. At times different “nishon” decorations were used in the “butador” composition as an alternative to vegetable designs. They were sewn with the “ gulduzi – zaminduzi ” technique , and occasionally in colored silk in combination with motifs executed in gold with the “zarduzi – birishimduzi” method. While using the “ zaminduzi” method, the entire surface is embroidered Every article embroidered in gold was executed with a different composition and method, and had a semblance and peculiarity of its own, but possessed invariable beauty.

2.Work on active words and word combinations

gold embroidery
hold
immemorial
aesthetic value
pitiful value
convert

zardo'zlik
saqlamoq, ushlamoq
unutilgan, qadimiy
estetik qadr – qimmat
achinarli qadr – qimmat
aylantirmoq

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| needlework | qo'lda tikish |
| strive | kurashmoq, harakat qilmoq |
| extensively developed | keng rivojlangan |
| fastened with the help of "pechak" | pechak yordamida |
| mustahkamlangan | |
| chamois leather | zamsh charm |
| desirable | xohlangan, istalgan |
| diamond | olmos |
| emerald | zumrad |
| sapphire | sapfir |
| spangle | yaltiroqcha |
| entire surface | to'liq yuza |
| interconnect | bog'lanm |
| less frequent | kam uchraydigan |
| occasionally | gohida, ba'zan |
| semblance | mos |

3. Choose the definitions. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

- A bright green stone used in expensive jewellery
a. diamond b. emerald c. sapphire
- A very hard clear colorless stone that is used in expensive jewellery
a. diamond b. emerald c. sapphire
- A clear blue stone
a. diamond b. emerald c. sapphire
- A thin metal tool that you use for sewing or knitting
a. needess b. needle c. needy
- To keep something or someone using your hands or to keep in a particular position so that they do not move
a. hold b. bring c. convert
- To change from one system or use to another, or to make something change in this way
a. hold b. bring c. convert

4. Complete the sentences

- Gold embroidery in Bukhara has -----
- The masters of Bukhara used different -----

3. All the metal threads used in embroidering in gold were fastened with

4. In the XIX and early XX centuries gold embroidery in Bukhara
was mainly done on -----
5. Bakhmal – a kind of -----.
6. The main decorative motifs in gold embroidery were -----

7. In Bukhara articles embroidered in gold were ornamented with -----

8. The most popular were little round metal “kubba” domes made of --

5. Answer the questions

1. What is the art of gold embroidery?
2. What gold embroidery schools do you know?
3. Why is Bukhara gold embroidery considered a miracle of art?
4. What threads did the masters of Bukhara use in gold embroidery?
5. What was mainly done on gold embroidery?
6. What material was of high quality?
7. What is the “Bakhmal”?
8. What colours of velvet were more desirable?
9. How is the “zaminduzi” method sewn?
10. What is the “Butador” composition ?

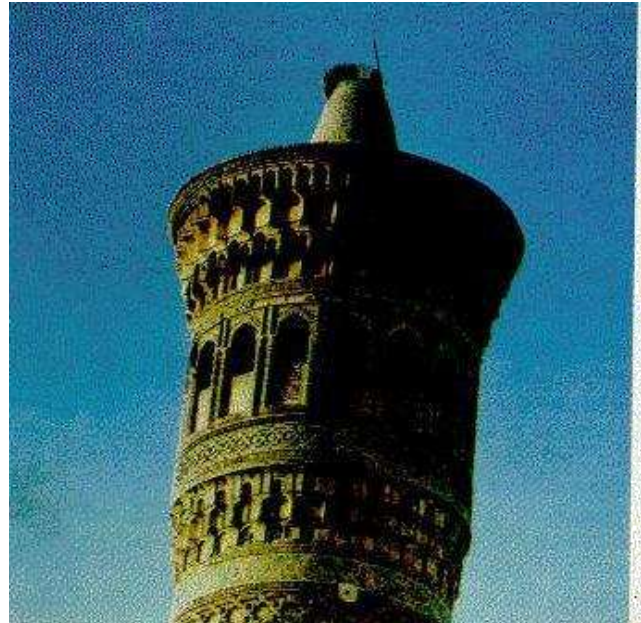
7. Speak on the topic “Gold Embroidery”

UNIT III. ARCHITECTURE

Text 1

Pre-reading. Name some architectural monuments of your town or city.

**SECRETS OF BEAUTY OF
ARCHITECTURAL
MONUMENTS OF THE EAST**



The 9th-12th centuries are characterized by culture blossoming in Central Asia. As it is noted in the sources, majestic palaces, houses for reception of visitors, the mausoleums in Samarkand, Khiva and Bukhara were constructed at this time.

The Minaret Kal'an with a 10-brink base made of round, cone-shaped form bricks, getting narrowed at the bottom ($D_1=9,71$) and at the top ($D_2=3,0$) was constructed in Bukhara in 1127.

This construction was built by the great architect of the time, Usto Bako. The minaret Kal'an was considered as a rare product of architectural art, and it carried out several functions: to call the Moslems for the pray, it was a checkpoint for the caravans going to Bukhara, warnings about attacks of enemies and many other things sounded from it. Masters – architects of the 9th – 12th centuries, on the basis of the best traditions of architects of Central Asia, proceeding from the requirements of the time, created new buildings and constructions that differ with their beauty, durability, simplicity of forms and seismic stability, greatness and originality. Mathematics and geometry enable each person not only to take pleasure in external beauty, of the group of lines of geometrical figures, but also to understand a mathematical basis of proportionality and symmetry, which are the bases of their beauty.

One of the basic concepts of mathematics is the concept of numbers. Numbers and figures are not only beautiful buildings, they contain the mathematical basis of proportionality reflecting this

beauty. The great scientist Plato explains: “two subjects cannot be harmonious if there is no the third one that would unite them, dependence between them is necessary. And it is proportionality”. Abu Nasr Faraby in his book “The treatise about views of the people living in the city of scientists” wrote: “Both a city and a house can be compared with a human body”. From the point of view of Faraby, for the architecture of the city scientists to be accomplished, the buildings should be beautiful, consecutive, strong, useful and proportional to each other. Judging from it we can see that at that time Faraby reasoned about town-planning and in what sequence it should be conducted. Today “gold section” concept as the doctrine about calculations and designing of architectural monuments is not the boring theory, but it’s practical of architectural composite problems.

2. Work on active words and word combinations

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| in the sources | manbalarda |
| reception of visitors | mehmonlarni qabul qilish |
| 10 – brink | 10 – qirrali |
| getting narrowed | qisqarib brogan |
| checkpoint | kuzatuvchi |
| rare product | noyob mahsulot |
| attacks of enemies | dushmanlar hujumi |
| proceeding | yana davom ettirmoq |
| durability | chidamlilik, davomiylik |
| simplicity | oddiylik |
| seismic stability | zilzilabardoshlik |
| external beauty | tashqi go’zallik |
| treatise | risola |
| accomplished | tugatilgan |
| consecutive | izchil, ketma- ket |
| sequence | qator, tartibda |
| conduct | olib bormoq, boshqarmoq |

3. Choose the definitions. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. Able to stay in good condition for a long time, even after being used a lot

- a. simplicity b. durability c. seismic stability

2 Relating to earthquakes or sudden shaking of the ground

- a. simplicity b. durability c. seismic stability

3. The quality of being plain, without any complicated features or decoration
 - a. simplicity b. durability c. seismic stability
4. A place of historical importance
 - a. building b. monument c. mosques
5. A particular style of building, the study or practice of designing buildings
 - a. architecture b. decorating c. design
6. Someone whose job is to design buildings
 - a. engineer b. builder c. architect

4. Give the opposite meaning of the underlined words

1. Mathematics and geometry enable each person to take pleasure in external beauty of historical monuments.
2. The minaret Kalan was considered as a rare product of architectural art.
3. Constructions differ with their beauty, durability, simplicity of forms and seismic stability, greatness and originality..
4. The whole way and gates of the complex were restored according world standards.
5. Ornaments consist of small flowers and different decorations.
6. The mosque was rebuilt and after a year it fell down again.
7. The mosque which was used as a salt ware – house was completely destroyed.
8. Cities with minarets are highly appreciated in the world.

5. Answer the questions

1. Why are the 9th – 12th centuries characterized by culture blossoming in Central Asia?
2. Who was the Minaret Kalan built by?
3. What was the purpose of this construction?
4. What did Minaret Kalan differ with?
5. What was the help of mathematics and geometry for building the construction?
6. How did the great scientist Plato explain proportionality?
7. What did Faraby write in his book “The treatise about views of the people living in city of scientists”?

8. What other monuments of East do you know?

4. Speak on the topic “Architectural Monuments of the East”

Text 2

2. **Pre-reading.** Name some historical monuments of your town or city.



Architectural complex of Khodja Muhammad Bahouddin Naqshband

Bukhara is considered the center of culture since ancient times and up today not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the whole Central Asia. Everybody hurries to go on a pilgrimage, sightseeing of this famous city.

Among the ordinary people he is famous as Bahouddin Balogardon”-“Bahouddin –avoiding troubles”. Hes real name was Said Muhammad Jaloliddin Bukhoriy.He was born in 1318, in the village Qasri Hijduvon near Bukhara in the family of craftsman. Which means the citadel of wise people, now it is called “Bahouddin”.

Complex Bahouddin Naqshband consists of Abdulazizkhan khonako (1544-1545), Dahmai Shohon (Royal cemetery), Abdulazizkhan medresseh, Hakim qushbegi mosques, pond, well, minaret and other

buildings. The ensemble is decorated with wood engraving and artistic paintings, columns are decorated with East ornament.

Khonako Abdulazizkhan is two- stored, consists of 34 hujra (rooms), there are four portals at four sides. The ground floor of the building was partially restored in 1980-1981. This work was done by great master Ochil Babamuradov and his masters. In 1993-1994 the difficult stalactite (mukarnas) of Abdulazizkhan khonako was completely restored by masters Azimjon Khaitov, Gaybullo Mukhammedov, Raim Salomov.

The whole way and gates of the complex were restored according world standards and this memorial is one of overcrowded and more visited places of always young Bukhara.

New gates-“Bobi Islom” is decorated in eastern mosaic fairy tale style. Also old Dilovar gates which were built in XIV-XV centuries were completely restored. This restoring works were done by master Olim Abdiev. The upper part mukarnas and ceramic flowerbed of the gate was also done by master Ochil Bobomurodov and his pupil Mirzo Muhsinov.

Big wooden gates opposite to “Islam gates “ are done in “bagdadi” style. The ring on the gates and ornament in madahil style complete each other. The building ends with hujras. There is a wall along to sides. There is straight wall along the gates made of smooth bricks and they have straight path. The visitors can enter Bahouddin Naqshbandi ensemble through this path –gates.

There is a pond with drinking water at the graveyard of Bahouddin. The whole ornament of the building is the evidence of that the owner was of wonderful taste. The symphony of colors and beautiful ornament admires all the visitors. There are many ways and styles for young artists to learn, because this creature tells about the great talent of its creators.

2.Active Words and Word Combinations

ancient times and up today
kungacha
ordinary people
respectfully
wise people
portal
citadel

qadimdan hozirgi
oddiy odamlar
hurmat bilan
dono kishilar
eshik, kirish joyi
qasr

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| was partially restored | qisman |
| ta'mirlangan | |
| overcrowded | ko'p odam |
| to'plangan | |
| flowerbed | klumba |
| wooden gate | yog'och darvoza |
| smooth bricks | silliq, tekis |
| g'ishtlar | |
| path –gates | yo'lakcha |
| pond | quduq |
| graveyard | qabriston |
| evidence | guvoh |
| creature | ijod mahsuli |

3. Complete the sentences using active words

2. Qasri Orifon means the citadel of ----- , now it is called "Bahouddin".
3. Gates of the complex were ----- according world standards.
4. This memorial is one of the ----- and more visited places of Bukhara.
5. There is a ----- with drinking water at the ----- of Bahouddin.
 5. This ----- tells about the great talent of its creators.
6. There are four ----- at four sides.
 7. People ----- began to call this place Qasri Orifon.
8. The visitors can enter Bahouddin Naqshbandi ensemble through this - -----.

4. Complete the sentences using right tense form of the verbs

1. Bukhara (consider) the center of culture since ancient times and up today.
2. This restoring works (do) by master Olim Abdiev.
3. Everybody (hurry) to go on a pilgrimage, sightseeing of this famous city.
4. The symphony of colors and beautiful ornament (admire) all the visitors.
5. The ground floor of the building (partially restore) in1980-1981.

6. The ensemble (decorate) with wood engraving and artistic paintings.
7. The gallery (have) an excellent selection of the best works.
8. Tretyakov (have) a hobby of collecting works by the Russian artists of his time.

5. Answer the questions

1. Why is Bukhara considered the center of culture ?
2. What does mean “ Qasri Orifon ” ?
3. What does consist of Complex Bahouddin Naqshband ?
4. How is decorated the ensemble ?
5. How were restored the whole way and gates ?
6. By whom were done these restoring works ?
7. What style is used in gates ?
8. Where can enter the visitors through ?
9. Where is the pond ?
10. Why are there many ways and styles for young artists to learn ?

6. Speak on the topic “ Architectural Monuments ”

Text 3

Museums and Art Galleries in London

London is the main Britain's tourist attraction. The city is known for its ancient cathedrals, churches and particularly for its museums and galleries. The British Museum is one of the world's greatest treasure-stores. It was founded in 1753 on the collections of Sir Hans Sloane. The money to house them was raised by public lottery. Today the museum has two departments- the Museum of Mankind and National History Museum. The Museum of Mankind includes a vast collection of antiquities, including marbles from the Parthenon, the Rosetta Stone that provided the key to Egyptian hieroglyphics, ancient, works of art in stone, bronze and gold, and collections illustrating Western Asiatic civilizations. The Natural History Museum contains 5 principal collections on the history of plants, minerals and the animal kingdom. A series of new permanent exhibitions has been opened in the museum, among them "Dinosaurs and their living relatives". The National Gallery was founded in 1824 and is one of the greatest museums of art in the world. It is noted for the balance of its collections: all of the important art schools and almost all old masters are represented there. The rich collection of Dutch masters includes 19 Rembrandts.

Of all London's great art collections, the Tate Gallery is the most rewarding. It doesn't cover the whole range of art, but has two distinct collections – British painting and modern foreign collection. The Gallery was opened in 1897 and built by the sugar refiner Sir Henry Tate. He also gave to it works from his own collections of British paintings. The Tate covers all that is significant in British painting from the 16th century to the present day. It houses superb Constables, some of the most important works of William Blake and important 20-century works. It possesses also unique collection of Turners. The Tate own more than 280 of his oil paintings. The sculpture collection contains works by Rodin, Epstein, Henry Moore.

Victoria and Albert Museum was opened in 1857 by Prince Albert and included the collections of Museums of Ornamental Art. The art collections grew rapidly. Now they include fine and applied arts of all kinds. They chiefly represent European art and art of the Near and Far East.

2.Active Words and Word Combinations

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| - a tourist attraction | sayyohlar qiziqadigan joy |
| - a treasure -store | xazina |
| - to be founded | asos solingan |
| - on the collections | to'plamda |
| - to be raised by public lottery | ro'yhat bo'yicha to'plamoq |
| -the Museum of Mankind | insoniyat Muzeyi |
| -the Natural History Museum | tabiiy tarix Muzeyi |
| - to include | o'z ichiga olmoq |
| -a vast collection of antiquities | marmardan qilingan hashamatli |
| a marble | noyob to'plam |
| - provide | ta'minlamoq |
| -chiefly | asosan |
| represent | namoyish etmoq |
| significant | muhim, asosiy |
| possess | egalik qilmoq |
| reward | taqdirlamoq, mukofotlamoq |
| grow rapidly | tez rivojlanmoq, o'smoq |

3. Choose the definitions. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

- A public building where you can look at paintings and other works of art
a. museum b. gallery c. show
- A building where valuable and important objects are kept for people to see and study.
a. museum b. gallery c. show
- Something good happens or that you receive because of something that you have done
a. provide b. reward c. represent
- To give someone something that they want or need
a. provide b. reward c. represent
- Very large or noticeable or very important
a. significant b. useless c. rapidly
- Happening , moving or acting quickly
a. significant b. useless c. rapidly

4. Put the adjectives in right degree form

1. The British Museum is one of the world's (great) treasure-stores.
2. The city is known for its (ancient)cathedrals, churches, particularly for its museums and galleries.
3. The Museum of Mankind is (large) than the National History Museum.
4. Of all London's great art collections, the Tate Gallery is the (rewarding).
5. The gallery has an (excellent) selection of the (good) works by Repin.
6. The Leonardo da Vinci Hall is one of the (gorgeous) interiors.
7. It houses superb Constables, some of the (important) works of William Blake and (important) 20th century works.
8. He had a (strong) desire to become a painter.

2. Answer the questions

1. What is England known for?
2. When was the British Museum founded?
3. How many departments has the museum today?
4. What does the Museum of Mankind include?
5. What does the Natural History Museum contain?
6. When was the National Gallery founded? What is it noted for?
7. When was the Tate Gallery opened?
8. Whom was the Tate Gallery built by?
10. How many oil paintings are there in the Tate Gallery?
11. When was Victoria and Albert Museum opened? What does this museum contain?

3. Speak on the following topics:

- 1. Museums**
- 2. Art Galleries**
- 3. Exhibitions**

Text 4

1. Pre-reading. Have you been in any galleries? If yes, please tell about that gallery.

The Tretyakov Gallery

Moscow is replete with art galleries and museums. Yet there is one gallery that remains a symbol of Russian art. It is the world-famous Tretyakov Gallery.

The founder of the gallery was the entrepreneur Pavel Tretyakov (1832 – 1898), who was from the merchant class. Beginning in 1856, Tretyakov had a hobby of collecting works by the Russian artists of his time. He was a famous patron of the arts who helped to support the “peredvizhniki” (a movement consisting of realistic painters in the second half of the 19th century). Toward this goal, he intended to purchase a collection from a St. Petersburg collector, Fyodor Pryanishnikov, and, having added his own collection, created a museum. The government bought Pryanishnikov’s gallery in 1867, but Tretyakov gradually acquired an excellent collection, exceeding all other collections in Russia in its volume and quality.

In 1892, Pavel Tretyakov donated his entire collection to Moscow. His brother Sergey Tretyakov (1834-1892) was also a collector, but only of Western European paintings.

The brother’s collections were at the core of the Moscow Municipal Art Gallery, which opened on August 15, 1893. At first, it contained 1,287 paintings and 518 pieces of graphic art by Russian artists, as well as 75 paintings by Western European artists.

Later, the Western European paintings in the Tretyakov Gallery were transferred to the Hermitage and the A.S Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, and the Tretyakov Gallery began to specialize exclusively in Russian art.

After 1918, the Tretyakov collection grew many times with the inclusion of the collection Ilya Ostroukhov (1858-1929), an artist, paintings of the Russian school from the Moscow Rumyantsev Museum, and many private collections.

Presently, the gallery is being improved by carefully planned purchases. Already more than 55 thousand works are kept there. There is the rich collection of ancient Russian icon painting of the 12th-17th centuries including Andrei Rublyov’s famous “Trinity”, as well as significant works of painting and sculpture of the 18th-19th centuries –

paintings by Dmitriy Levitskiy, Fyodor Rokotov, Karl Bryullov, Orest Kiprenskiy, Alexander Ivanov (including his well-known canvas “The Appearance of Christ Before the people”), Ivan Kramskoy, and sculptures by Fedot Shubin.

The gallery has an excellent selection of the best works by the “peredvizhniki”: Ilya Repin (including “Ivan the Terrible and His Son Ivan”), Victor Vasnetsov, Ivan Shishkin, Vasiliy Surikov (“The Morning of the Strelets Execution”), Vasiliy Vereshchagin and others.

The blossoming of many areas of Russian art at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries is also well represented.

Suffice it to name such artists of the period as Mikhail Vrubel, Isaac Levitan, Nicholas Rerikh, Alexander Benua, Mikhail Nesterov, Konstantin Korovin, Mstislav Dobuzhinskiy, Konstantin Somov, Valentin Serov, Boris Kustodiev and Kuzma Petrov-Vodkin. After the relatively short period of the 1910’s-1920’s, new movements in art – futurism, cubism, etc. – were quickly developed.

Such an artistic movement as socialist realism also produced a number of talented and original artists. This trend is represented by works of Alexander Deineka, Arkadiy Plastov, Yuri Pimenov, Dmitriy Nalbandyan, and others.

The main building of the gallery includes the renovated Tretyakov home and several buildings that were attached to it at various times. The main facade of the building was erected in 1902 according to plans by the artist Victor Vasnetsov.

In 1994, the Tretyakov Gallery was opened after 10 years of restoration. This was not just a facelift to the building; the interior and technical equipment were brought up to the highest standards of quality, which is as it should be, since it contains so many treasures of Russian art.

2. Active Words and Word Combinations

Replete - to’la, ko’p

Entrepreneur - asoschi, ishlab chiqaruvchi

Patron - homiy

To intend-...ga kirishmoq

To purchase-xarid qilmoq

To aspire-ega bo’lmoq (qozonmoq)

To exceed-oshirmoq, oshirib yubormoq

Volume-son
To donate-hadya etmoq
Entire-to'la
Exclusively-faqatgina
Inclusion-ichiga olmoq
Suffice it to name-yetarlicha namlanmoq
Futurism-futurizm
Cubism-kubizm
Facade-fasad
Facelift-yuza qismini ta'mirlash
Merchant-savdogar
To remain-saqalanmoq
Icon paintings-sanamlar tasviri

3. Give the opposite meaning of the underlined words

2. Tretyakov Gallery is only gallery that remains a symbol of Russian art.
3. Presently, the gallery is being improved by carefully planned purchases.
4. The Tretyakov collection grew many times with the inclusion of the collection Ilya Ostroukhov.
5. In 1994, the Tretyakov Gallery opened after 10 years of restoration.
6. The museum retains its old name.
7. His earliest picture dates from 1914.
8. The art collections grew rapidly.
9. The gallery has an excellent selection of the best works.

4. Complete the sentences with the prepositions

1. Moscow is replete art galleries and museums.
2. A.S Pushkin Museum Fine Arts, and the Tretyakov Gallery began to specialize exclusively Russian art.
3. The founder the gallery was the entrepreneur Pavel Tretyakov (1832 – 1898), who was the merchant class.
4. The main facade of the building was erected 1902 according to plans the artist Victor Vasnetsov.
5. The brother's collections were the core of the Moscow Municipal Art Gallery, which opened August 15, 1893.

6. The main building of the gallery includes the renovated Tretyakov home and several buildings that were attached it various times.
7. The interior and technical equipment were brought
..... the highest standards of quality.

5. Answer the questions:

1. What gallery in Moscow is a symbol of Russian art?
2. Who was the founder of the gallery?
3. What did he make his hobby?
4. Whom did he support?
5. What did P.Tretyakov intend to do?
6. Who bought Pryanishnikov's gallery in 1867?
7. What did P.Tretyakov do with his collection in 1892?
8. His brother Sergey Tretyakov was a collector of Western European paintings, wasn't he?
9. When did the Moscow Municipal Art Gallery open?
10. What did it contain at first?
11. Where were the Western European paintings transferred?
12. The Tretyakov collection grew many times after 1918, didn't it?
13. How is the gallery being improved now?
14. How many works are kept there now?
15. What collections are extremely rich and beautiful in the gallery?
16. Are new art movement of the 1810's -1920's represented in the gallery?
17. When was the main facade of the gallery erected? According to whose plans was it erected?
18. When was the Tretyakov Gallery opened after 10 years of restorations? What does its interior look like after the restoration?

6. Speak on the topic "The Tretyakov Gallery".

Text 5

Pre-reading. Name some famous museums of your town or city.

The Hermitage

One of the world-wide known museums is the Hermitage. The word “Hermitage” means “a place of solitude”. This name was given in the XVIII century by Catherine II to her private museum housed in a small building adjacent to the Winter Place and accessible only to the chosen few.

In the course of time, the Hermitage grew into one of the greatest museums of the world. At the present, the collections take up five interconnected buildings. The museum retains its old name.

The accumulation of artifacts enabled the formation of new departments devoted to the culture and art of the Peoples of the East, of the Prehistoric culture, and of the Russian culture. Three other departments are those of Western European art, classical antiquities and numismatics. One of the rooms that impressed visitor the most is St. George Hall. The interior of the room is considered by experts to be a perfect example of the Classical Style. The room covers about 800 square metres, but does not seem enormous due to perfect proportions. It is decorated in the whitest marble and gilded bronze.

The Throne Hall was used for crown assemblies. Members of the Tzar’s family, when coming of age, took their oaths here.

The Leonardo da Vinci Hall is one of the most gorgeous interiors. The hall is decorated in the style of 17th century French Baroque. The Hermitage possesses two, out of 12 or 14 works surviving from Leonardo.

The Rembrandt collection is one of the most treasured possessions of the museum. It members 24 canvases.

The Malachite Room reflects the style of 1889. The columns, pilasters, and floor lamps are veneered with thin plaques of rich green malachite. About two tons of malachite were used in decoration of the room.

(Source: <https://englishtopic.ru/the-tretyakov-gallery/>)

2.Active Words and Word Combinations

solitude – yolg’izlikdagi hayot, g’ariblik
adjacent – narigi, keyingi, yonidagi
accessible – erishib bo’ladigan, oson, yengil
artifact(s) – narsa(lar), ish(lar)
to impress – ta’sirlantirmoq

perfect – kamolotga yetgan, barkamol
marble – marmar, shisha sharcha
take oaths – qasamyod qilmoq
to possess – egalik qilmoq, ega bo'lmoq
gorgeous – juda yaxshi, ajoyib
jewelry – zargarlik buyumlari
pilaster – pilastr (to'rtburchak ustun)
plaque – memorial lavha, to'qa, osilmachiq

3. Complete the sentences with the prepositions

1. The name Hermitage was given in the XVIII century
.....Catherine II to her private museum houseda small
building adjacent to the Winter Place.
2. The Throne Hall was used column assemblies.
3. The Hermitage possesses two, 12 or 14 works surviving
..... Leonardo.
4. At the present, the collections take five interconnected
buildings.
5. The hall is decorated the style 17 century French
Baroque.
6. St. George hall is decorated the whitest marble and
gilded bronze.
7. The Hermitage grew one of the greatest museums
the world.

4. Answer the questions:

1. What does the word “Hermitage” mean?
2. How many departments and what kind of departments are there in the
Hermitage?
3. The interior of which room is the best example of the Classical
Style?
4. What kinds of materials are used for the decoration of St. George's
Hall?
5. Why was the Throne Hall so important?
6. How many works of Leonardo da Vinci does the Hermitage possess?
7. What is the most treasured possession of the Hermitage?
8. What material was used for the decoration of Malachite?

D.Sh. Jabborova, N.Sh. Shukurova

ART MATTERS IN ENGLISH

(Ingliz tilida san'at masalalari)
(amaliy va tasviriy san'at ta'lim yo'nalishlari
uchun o'quv-metodik qo'llanma)

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Muharrir: | E. Eshov |
| Tex.muharrir: | D. Abduraxmonova |
| Musahhih: | M.Shodiyeva |
| Badiiy rahbar: | M.Sattorov |

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