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BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY

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HISTORY THROUGH ENGLISH

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O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022 yil dekabrda “Xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qarorining ijrosini ta‘minlash bo‘yicha tayyorlangan ushbu o‘quv qo‘llanma ingliz tilida so‘zlashuv, ijtimoiy – madaniy hayot tushunchalari, kommunikativ muloqot malakalarini takomillashtirish bilan bir qatorda, millatimiz boyligi hisoblangan tarixiy qadamjolarini ingliz tilida o‘rganish va ular haqida so‘zlay olish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishni ko‘zda tutadi.

Tarix va Buxoro tarixi ta‘lim yo‘nalishlari talabalariga xorijiy tilni o‘rgatishdan maqsad, talabalarga chuqur bilim berish va shu bilimlar asosida og‘zaki nutq, yani gapirish, tinglab-tushunish, o‘qish, yozish ko‘nikma va malakalarini rivojlantirish va vatanimiz tarixiga muhabbat, g‘urur tuyg‘ularini oshirishdan iboratdir.

“History through English” nomli o‘quv qo‘llanma asosan, oliy ta‘lim muassasalari Tarix va Buxoro tarixi ta‘lim yo‘nalishlari bakalavriat va magistratura talabalari uchun mo‘ljallangan bo‘lib, 5 bo‘lim(unit)dan iborat. Bo‘limlarda ijtimoiy hayot, ta‘lim tizimi, internet, Buxoro viloyatida joylashgan tarixiy obidalar va mustaqil o‘rganish uchun mavzular yoritilgan. Mavzular yuzasidan kiritilgan mashqlar talabalarning lug‘at boyligini oshirish, og‘zaki nutqni o‘stirish, qolaversa vatanimiz tarixi haqida qo‘shimcha ma‘lumotlarga ega bo‘lish imkonini beradi.

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UNIT 1. SOCIAL LIFE

Lesson 1. GENDER EQUALITY



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<https://media.istockphoto.com/vectors/businessman-and-businesswoman-on-the-scale-vector>

Gender equality addresses the tendency to ascribe, in various settings across societies, different roles and status to individuals on the basis of gender. In this context, the term *gender* generally refers to an individual's gender identity (e.g., male, female, or neither) or to a person's gender role, which is the manifestation of one's gender identity. Gender is not necessarily associated with the anatomical sex of an individual. Accordingly, the term *gender equality* is sometimes also used to mean "universal equality irrespective of gender, sex."

The manifestation of gender inequality is multidimensional. It may be apparent, for example, in employment experience, in educational opportunity, or in health. Interpretations for the existence of such problems span a broad spectrum. They include essentialist arguments (including those from biological reductionism and evolutionary psychology), whereby an individual's experience in society is a reflection of discrimination based on innate biological or physiological and psychological sex differences. Cultural accounts of gender inequality generally claim that individuals are herded into different or unequally valued roles because of constructed social norms.

Attempts to address gender inequality have focused primarily on equal-treatment policy approaches. Gender mainstreaming, for example, relates to the systematic incorporation of gender issues at both the planning and the implementation stages of organizational policies. For some forms of gender inequality, such as professional inequality, the major debate lies in the degree to which individuals should be granted special provisions and exclusive benefits to equalize background conditions. Such provisions may take the form of affirmative action programs that aim to implement specific measures to boost an individual's chances of success in employment and specific protection rights such as paid family leave with a right to return to work. In such approaches, the emphasis shifts from equality of access and opportunity to creating conditions deemed more likely to result in equality of outcome. Skeptics of such approaches grapple with the extent to which exclusive benefits lend themselves to the exacerbation of gender divides without the comparable provision of benefits for persons who identify with a different gender.

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/gender-equality>

Key Vocabulary

equality – a situation in which people have the same rights

to ascribe - to attribute, to impute

manifestation - an event, action, or object that clearly shows or embodies something abstract or theoretical

irrespective- not taking (something) into account; regardless of

multidimensional - complex/ multifaceted

span - length/ period

reduction- contraction/cutback

to equalize- to adjust/to even up

mainstream - average/common

to boost - to improve/to increase

an emphasis - importance/significance

to deem - to consider/to judge

1. Discuss the following questions?

1. What does gender mean?
2. Why does gender equality have significance?

2. Read the quotes and discuss them.

a) “How important it is for us to recognize and celebrate our heroes and she-roes!”.
Maya Angelou.

b) “I am not the woman president of Harvard, I am the president of Harvard.”
Drew Gilpin Faust.

c) “It is time that we all see gender as a spectrum instead of two sets of opposing ideals”. Emma Watson.

d) “When girls are valued less than boys, women less than men, they face multiple risks throughout their lives – at home, at school, from their families, and from strangers. Gender-based violence is a major consequence of gender inequality. It is a worldwide phenomenon”. Bukky Shonibare.

3. Match the words and their definitions.

1	regardless (<i>adv.</i>)	A	a particular fact has no effect on a situation and is not important
2	tendency (<i>n.</i>)	B	an act or trying to do something, especially something difficult
3	irrespective (<i>adv.</i>)	C	to make two or more things the same in size, value, amount
4	Manifestation. (<i>n.</i>)	D	without being affected or influenced by something
5	Attempt (<i>n.</i>)	E	to fight or struggle with someone, holding them tightly
6	implement (<i>v.</i>)	F	to do or become a particular thing, they are likely to do or become it
7	Equalize (<i>n.</i>)	G	the act of appearing or becoming clear
8	skeptic (<i>n.</i>)	H	to take action or make changes that you have officially decided should happen
9	grapple (<i>v.</i>)	I	to make a bad situation worse
10	exacerbate (<i>v.</i>)	J	a person who disagrees with particular claims and statements, especially those that are generally thought to be true

4. Read the sentences and fill in the blanks with the suitable phrases from the box.

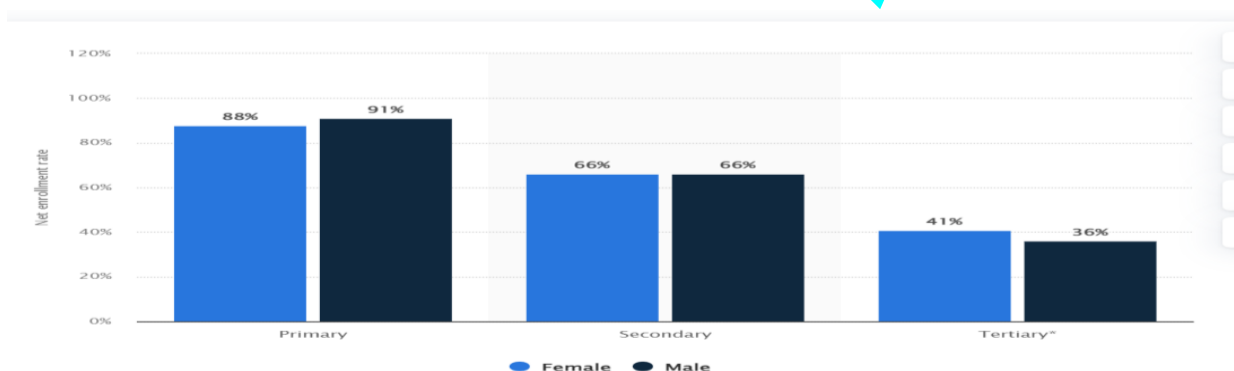
- a) a broad spectrum b) across societies c) to creating conditions
d) gender inequality e) ways

- 1) Gender equality addresses the tendency to ascribe, in various settings _____, different roles and status to individuals on the basis of gender.
- 2) Attempts to address _____ have focused primarily on equal-treatment policy approaches.
- 3) Interpretations for the existence of such problems span a _____.
- 4) In such approaches, the emphasis shifts from equality of access and opportunity _____ deemed more likely to result in equality of outcome.
- 5) Gender inequality manifests itself in many different _____.

5. Vocabulary activity

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Difference	Differ	Different	Differently
Education	...	Educated	...
Equality	Equally
...	...	Sociable	...
...	Relate
Specialty
Success	...	Succeed	...

6. Discuss the following statistics in a group.



Educational attainment worldwide in 2020, by gender and level.

UNIT 1. SOCIAL LIFE

Lesson 2. AN UNPRECEDENTIAL GLOBAL HEALTH



<https://www.istockphoto.com/search/2/image?phrase=global%20health%20picture&servicecontext=srp-searchbar-sticky>

The coronavirus (Covid-19) has created the biggest global crisis in generations, sending shock waves through health systems, economies, and societies around the world. Faced with an unprecedented situation, governments are focused on bringing the disease under control and reviving their economies.

The energy sector is also severely affected by this crisis, which has slowed transport, trade and economic activity across the globe. Our latest analysis of daily data through mid-April, published in our Global Energy Review 2020, shows that countries in full lockdown are experiencing an average 25% decline in energy demand per week and countries in partial lockdown an average 18% decline.

The implications of the pandemic for energy systems and clean energy transitions are still evolving but three areas in particular stand out:

- Energy security remains a cornerstone of our economies especially during turbulent times;
- Electricity security and resilient energy systems are more indispensable than ever for modern societies;
- Clean energy transitions must be at the center of economic recovery and stimulus plans.

In all these areas, the IEA is focused on bringing data, analysis and real-world solutions to help governments navigate these challenges and build secure and sustainable energy systems.

<https://www.iea.org/topics/covid-19>

Key Vocabulary

unprecedented - unparalleled/unequalled

to focus - concentrate/emphasize

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disease - illness/infection

lockdown - a state or period in which movement within or access to an area is restricted in the interests of public safety or health

to decline - become smaller, fewer, or less; decrease

cornerstone - an important quality or feature on which a particular thing depends or is based

resilient - able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions

indispensable - absolutely necessary

recovery - a return to a normal state of health, mind, or strength

stimulus - something that causes growth or activity

1. Discuss the following questions

1. How would you describe your understanding of global health?
2. Why is world health in need of improvement?

2. Match the words and the definitions.

1	Unprecedented	A	a round object with a map of the Earth drawn on it
2	Generation	B	the process of getting better after an illness, injure etc
3	Crisis	C	something that tests strength, skill, or ability, specially in a way that is interesting
4	Globe	D	all people of about the same age
5	Average	E	never having happened before, or never having happened so much
6	Transition	F	the usual level or amount for most people or thing
7	Recovery	G	when something changes from one form or state to

			another
8	Challenge	H	a situation in which there are a lot of problems that must be dealt with quickly so that the situation does not get worse or more dangerous

3. Find the words in the text with the similar meaning.

1. World _____
2. Unequaled _____
3. Infection _____
4. Safety _____
5. Regaining _____
6. Supportable _____

4. Work in groups. Answer the following questions. Write your own questions you want to ask from each other.

- 1) How did Covid-19 affect your family?
- 2) How did Covid-19 affect your country?
- 3) Where was COVID-19 first discovered?

5. Read the sentences and fill in the blanks with the suitable phrases from the box.

under control	sustainable energy systems
the biggest global crisis	trade and economic activity
energy security	

- 1) The coronavirus (Covid-19) has created _____ in generations, sending shock waves through health systems, economies, and societies around the world.
- 2) Faced with an unprecedented situation, governments are focused on bringing the disease _____ and reviving their economies.
- 3) The energy sector is also severely affected by this crisis, which has slowed transport, _____ across the globe.
- 4) the IEA is focused on bringing data, analysis and real-world solutions to help governments navigate these challenges and build secure and _____.
- 5) _____ remains a cornerstone of our economies especially during turbulent times.

UNIT 2. LIVE AND LEARN

Lesson 3. DISTANCE LEARNING

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https://miro.medium.com/max/1050/1*vWkGBzvFNyqnyd_4y7pimA.jpeg

Distance education, also known as **distance learning**, is the education of students who may not always be physically present at a school. Traditionally, this usually involved **correspondence courses** where in the student corresponded with the school via mail. Today, it usually involves **online education**. A distance learning programme can be completely distance learning, or a combination of distance learning and traditional classroom instruction (called hybrid or blended). Massive open online courses (MOOCs), offering large-scale interactive participation and open access through the World Wide Web or other network technologies, are recent educational modes in distance education. A number of other terms (distributed learning, e-learning, m-learning, online learning, virtual classroom etc.) are used roughly synonymously with distance education.

Characteristics of distance learning

Various terms have been used to describe the phenomenon of distance learning. Strictly speaking, distance learning (the student's activity) and distance teaching (the teacher's activity) together make up distance education. Common variations include e-learning or online learning, used when the Internet is the medium; virtual learning, which usually refers to courses taken outside a classroom by primary- or secondary-school pupils (and also typically using the

Internet); correspondence education, the long-standing method in which individual instruction is conducted by mail; and open learning, the system common in Europe for learning through the “open” university.

(From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)



<https://image.slidesharecdn.com/f95-161103075659/95/the-benefits-of-distance-learning-1-638.jpg?cb=1478160196>

Key Vocabulary

distance - the length of the space between two points

correspondence - a close similarity, connection, or equivalence

hybrid - a thing made by combining two different elements

large-scale - involving large numbers or a large area; extensive

massive - exceptionally large

variation - a change in amount or level

to involve - to include as a necessary circumstance

interactive - of or relating to a two-way system of electronic communications, as by means of television or computer

blended learning - education in which students receive some instruction in a face-to-face classroom, and some instruction in self-paced or student-directed study over the internet.

virtual - existing, seen, or happening online or on a computer screen, rather than in person or in the physical world

phenomenon - something that is impressive or extraordinary

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1. Discuss the following questions.

1. What kind of technology do you use for online education?
2. How successful do you find online education to be?

2. Fill in the gaps using the words from the box.

traditional	at a distance	interactive	online
instruction			

1. The spectators may go to a specific sports event, or watch _____ on television.
2. This is just another unfortunate blip in the evolution of _____ service.
3. The restaurant offers a wide range of _____ Franch food.
4. When designing your site, think about whether it needs to be _____ or informational
5. Young drivers come to us for _____ in safe and skilful driving.

3. Find synonyms of the following words in the text.

- Remoteness _____
- Networked _____
- Taking part _____
- Teaching _____
- Direction _____
- Separate _____
- Online _____
- Combined _____

4. Vocabulary activity.

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Education	Educate	Educated	Educationally
Learner
Instruction	Instructively
Tradition	-
...	Vary
Interaction
...	...	Distant	...

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5. Write whether the following statements are true or false.

	Statements	True	False
1.	Traditional education is the education of students who may not always be physically present at a school.		
2.	Distance education can be completely distance learning, or a combination of distance learning and traditional classroom instruction.		
3.	The phenomenon of distance learning is described by various terms.		
4.	Massive open online courses (MOOCs) are recent educational modes in traditional education.		
5.	Distance learning and distance teaching together make up distance education.		

6. Discuss with your coursemates.

Which of them do you use when you need to get information?

- The Internet
- Magazines
- Reference books
- Advertisements
- Newspapers
- Encyclopedias

UNIT 2. LIVE AND LEARN

Lesson 4. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF DISTANCE LEARNING

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There are many advantages of online learning and many disadvantages. You must be aware of these factors before you decide if this mode of learning will work well for you. If you are going to take up an online course that requires certification, there are some things you need to consider. Some of the disadvantages of online learning include time constraints and financial constraints.

There are some advantages as well, which make it a very attractive option for people who would like to learn more about a subject but do not have the time to attend classes in person.

Online learning advantages



Online learning provides great advantages such as convenience and flexibility. Online learning is far more convenient and cheaper than traditional learning through a conventional classroom.

The lessons are of high quality because they are created online and therefore it is easier to fit in an entire lecture into an hour than in a classroom where each of the students has a half-hour of lecture time.

With online classes, there is also the issue of having a class schedule that you can work around. You are in control of the lesson schedule, skipping lessons you do not want to learn, choosing when you want to study, and even blocking out certain times from studying so that you do not have to deal with traffic on the way

to and from the classroom or lecture hall. Traditional classrooms are often packed and you might have to squeeze in other tasks such as getting dressed, eating lunch, or just making it to the class on time. In an online class, you are in control of the lesson schedule and you can skip lessons that you do not need to be attending.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Online Learning

Another advantage and disadvantage of e-learning lie in the lack of classroom or instructor-facilitated social interaction. Traditional classes have both instructors and students interacting in an environment designed to promote learning. There is a facilitator – another student – who acts as a link between students and the instructor for interaction and clarification.

This helps to make sure that students understand the subject matter and that they are not lost in the sea of text. With online classes, there is no one to help students apply what they learn and make them apply it.

E-learning does have its disadvantages. One of the most common problems is that when people are learning a subject matter, they tend to memorize information rather than comprehension. As a result, when they attempt to teach something else, they usually fail. Another problem is that e-learning does not provide a one-to-one instructor-facilitated learning experience; instructors may be able to get to some extent by video conferencing but there is no teacher-student interaction, which makes for an unhappy learning environment.

The main disadvantage of online classes is that many times, the instructor may not be available. It can also be difficult to supervise the class. Since no face-to-face interaction is maintained, there is a chance that mistakes will be made, and the lesson may go off track.

One way to overcome the disadvantages of online classes is to ensure that the lesson is taught at the right time and in the right format. This means that the lesson needs to be well thought out, well organized, and needs to be repeated many times before it gets mastered. The problem with many lessons is that there is no set schedule. For example, during a lesson on traveling, the student might spend half the lesson reading about the airplane ride and then go ahead and do the rest of the lesson about business.

A benefit of using a good lesson plan is that the classroom atmosphere can be converted into an efficient learning environment. Many times this is done by simply rephrasing a concept using words that the student has encountered and understood before. The other method is to have the students write out their homework, using the techniques they have learned in class.

This way the teacher can review the homework, review the techniques the student has used, and have the next lesson begin exactly where the previous one left off. The beauty of this method is that it allows the teacher to teach the material to a group of people, who are in the same classroom, at the same time, so all the students learn at the same pace.

Key Vocabulary

constraint - limitation or restriction

flexibility - the quality of being easily adapted or of offering many different options:

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conventional - conforming or adhering to accepted standards, as of conduct or taste:

facilitated - led or moderated, especially by a person trained to do so

to promote - to advance in rank, dignity, position, etc.

to overcome - to get the better of in a struggle or conflict

benefit - something that is advantageous or good; an advantage:

efficient - performing or functioning in the best possible manner with the least waste of time and effort; having and using requisite knowledge, skill, and industry;

to encounter - to come upon or meet with, especially unexpectedly

1. Match the words with their definitions.

1.	advantage	A	The ability to change or be changed easily to suit a different situation
2.	convenience	B	Not to do something that you usually do or that you should do; to miss
3.	flexibility	C	Someone who helps a group of people discuss things with each other or do something effectively
4.	skipping	D	A good or useful feature that something has
5.	squeeze	E	To have or experience (problems, difficulties...)
6.	facilitator	F	To press something firmly together with your fingers or hand
7.	encounter	G	The quality of being suitable or useful for a particular purpose, especially making

			something easier
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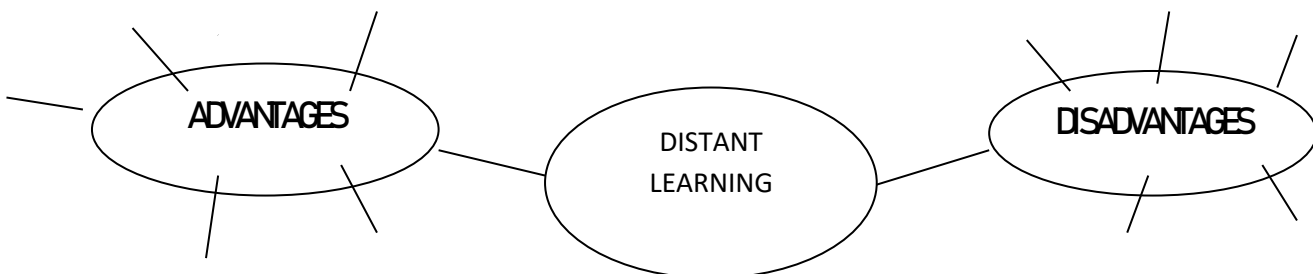
2. Look up these expressions in a dictionary and write your own definition for each one.

- financial constraints _____
- Traditional classrooms _____
- well organized _____
- airplane ride _____
- learning environment _____
- skipping lessons _____

3. Choose the correct word.

- The weather's so nice today. Let's *discuss/skip/go* class and go to the beach.
- People who have been to university have a big *advantage/difficulty* when it comes to finding jobs.
- She observed the verbal *interactions/reflections* between sister and learner.
- A *benefit/error/drawback* of using a good lesson plan is that the classroom atmosphere can be converted into an efficient learning environment.

4. Continue the mind map using the data from the text.



UNIT 3. NETWORK

Lesson 5. IMPORTANCE OF NETWORKING FOR STUDENTS

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What has always been important is not what you know but who you know? The importance of networking has always been noted for professionals. But networking for students is as crucial.

Today, the ability to network is almost completely independent of time and place. Social networking tools, such as Facebook, LinkedIn and Twitter, have had a profound impact on the ways human beings of almost all ages interact with one another.

Because of its potential for problems, many schools have simply banned all social networking tools. This does not address the fact that social networks, whether we like them or hate them, are part of the social and professional arena in which our students will participate. Networking for students has a direct impact on their career.

We owe it to our students to teach them, to the best of our abilities, how to participate meaningfully and positively in social networking spaces.

Educator and blogger, Will Richardson, defines network literacy as “The ability to create, grow and navigate personal learning networks in safe, ethical and effective ways.”

<https://k12teacherstaffdevelopment.com/tlb/importance-of-networking-for-students/>

Key Vocabulary

crucial - involving an extremely important decision or result

profound - penetrating or entering deeply into subjects of thought or knowledge; having deep insight or understanding:

to interact - to communicate, work, or participate in an activity with someone or something:

to participate - to take or have a part

impact - the striking of one thing against another; forceful contact; collision

to owe - to be indebted (to) as the cause or source of

meaningfully - full of meaning, significance, purpose, or value

navigate - to direct or manage

ethical - being in accordance with the rules or standards for right conduct or practice, especially the standards of a profession

1. Discuss the following questions.

1. What is networking?
2. What do you predict about networking in the future?

2. Find the words in the text with these meanings.

1). The action or process of interacting with others to exchange information and develop professional or social contacts -

2). Decisive or critical, especially in the success or failure of something -

3). Very great or intense –

4). Act in such a way as to have an effect on each other –

5). Officially or legally prohibit –

6). Plan and direct the course of a ship, aircraft, or other form of transport, especially by using instruments or maps –

3. Match each quote in A to each activity in B.

A.

1. "I'll see if Michelle called while I was having a shower".
2. "I want my friends to see my holiday photos".

3. "Today's my birthday".
4. "I think you are right. Teens spend too much time on Facebook".
5. "John and I send e-mails to each other a few times a week".

B.

- a. posting a comment.
- b. keeping in touch.
- c. checking messages.
- d. posting an update.
- e. uploading pics.

4. Complete the dialogue with the words and expressions below.

Device	delete	up-to-date	downloaded	go online
Do a search	user friendly	store information		apps

1. A: What's this little _____?
B: It is a memory stick for the computer. I use it to _____.
2. A: I'm afraid that the information in this book about Finland is _____.
B: That's OK. Let's _____ and _____
To look up the latest information.
3. A: O, no! I _____ the wrong _____. I don't want this game.
B: No problem. It's easy to _____ them.
4. A: I really want a new mp4 player. I got mine three years ago. It's not _____.
B: But, it still works very well. Anyway, the older ones are more _____ than the newer models.

5. Read some interesting facts about social networking and try to add your own facts.

- Social networking is used on mobile devices in 91 percent of cases.
- Over face-to-face interaction, 40% of people prefer socializing online.
- At least five times a day, 23% of Facebook users check their accounts.
- Networking helps people find jobs in 80% of cases.
- ...
- ...
- ...
- ...

UNIT 4. UNIQUE BUKHARA

Lesson 6. THE SAMANIDS MAUSOLEUM



The Samanids Mausoleum is the oldest Bukhara's structure, which remained intact to the present day. It was built in the late 9th – early 10th centuries for **Ahmed ibn Asad** by order of his son **Amir Ismail Samani**, the founder of the first centralized state in **Central Asia**. Later he himself was interred in the mausoleum. In 943 the body of Ismail's grandson Nasr was also committed to the ground in this burial-vault.

The mausoleum is not large, which allows viewing the whole of this unique structure instantly. It is built in the form of a cube with each side being about 10 meters in length. But the designers of the building made its walls slightly leaning inward, thus giving this architectural 'miniature' a monumental look. The walls and corners inside the mausoleum have little arches that support an octahedral base of the cupola above. To lessen the weight of the big cupola at the corners of the building there were built smaller domes. Along the upper part of the building runs a reach-through gallery; it has 40 openings to give "lightness" to the structure. All four facades of the mausoleum are identical; each of them has a lancet-arch entrance with corners being decorated with strong attached semi-columns.

The Samanids Mausoleum was the first Central Asian building to be made of baked bricks, which were used both as construction and decorative material. The interior and exterior of the mausoleum have patterned decorative brickwork; specialists distinguish over 20 configurations of the bricks. Twenty-first-century man, accustomed to industrial construction technologies, can hardly believe that each brick of the mausoleum was separately modeled out of the best clay, baked and polished carefully, and only then highly skilled bricklayers got down to work. The ancient masters made the decorative brickwork patterns in such a way that

during the day the ornament changes depending on the light. No architectural monuments in the world can boast such a wall decoration effect. Connoisseurs say that the light and shadow effect on the walls of the mausoleum is best viewed in the moonlight.

The relief surface of the bricks, besides decorative effect, allows great cohesion between the bricks and the alabaster mortar. This quality and 1.8-metre-thick walls ensured the amazing durability of the monument.

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The appearance of **the Samanids Mausoleum** is inseparably linked with Sogdian traditions and heralds the transition to the new Central Asian architectural style. Experts believe that the source of its architectural forms should be sought in Zoroastrian burial structures and fire temples, many of which remained intact on the territory of Uzbekistan. In pre-Islamic architecture a cube symbolized the earth, a dome symbolized the sky, and in combination they symbolized the universe. The charm of the mausoleum is explained by the harmonious proportions of the building, next to being in the golden ratio.

The Samanids Mausoleum is a true masterpiece, one of the world's best architectural monuments.

Key Vocabulary

remain - to continue in the same state; continue to be as specified

founder- a person who founds or establishes something, as a company or institution.

unique - existing as the only one or as the sole example; single; solitary in type or characteristics:

a **cube** - a solid bounded by six equal squares, the angle between any two adjacent faces being a right angle

length - the longest extent of anything as measured from end to end

inward - toward the inside, interior, or center, as of a place, space, or body

an octahedral - having the form of an octahedron

identical - similar or alike in every way

interior - relating to that which is within; inside

exterior - outer; being on the outer side

relief - something affording a pleasing change, as from monotony

surface - the outer face, outside, or exterior boundary of a thing; outermost or uppermost layer or area

heralds - the official heraldic authority

1. Discuss the following questions.

1. What city is the Samanid Mausoleum in?
2. Why is the Samanid Mausoleum's nickname the "jewel box"?

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2. Match the words and definitions.

1	to remain	A	towards the inside or centre of something
2	to inter	B	having eight plane faces
3	Unique	C	someone who knows a lot about something such as art, food or music
4	Inward	D	continue to be in the same state or condition
5	Octahedral	E	Proportion
6	lancet-arch	F	being only one of its kind
7	Connoisseur	G	all space, including all the stars and planet
8	Universe	H	to bury a dead person
9	Ratio	K	a work of art, a piece of writing or music etc
10	Masterpiece	J	a tall narrow window or arch that is pointed at the top

3. Fill the blanks with the words from the box in appropriate forms.

unique	depend	durability	commit
symbolize	lightness	decorative	relief

- a) In 943 the body of Ismail's grandson Nasr was also _____ to the ground in this burial-vault.
- b) The mausoleum is not large, which allows viewing the whole of this _____ structure instantly.
- c) The Samanids Mausoleum was the first Central Asian building to be made of baked bricks, which were used both as construction and _____ material.

- d) The ancient masters made the decorative brickwork patterns in such a way that during the day the ornament changes depending on the light.
- e) The _____ surface of the bricks, besides decorative effect, allows great cohesion between the bricks and the alabaster mortar.
- f) In pre-Islamic architecture a cube _____ the earth, a dome symbolized the sky, and in combination they symbolized the universe.
- g) Along the upper part of the building runs a reach-through gallery; it has 40 openings to give _____ to the structure.
- h) This quality and 1.8-metre-thick walls ensured the amazing _____ of the monument.

4. Write whether the following statements are true or false.

	Statements	T	F
1	The Samanids Mausoleum was built in the late 10th – early 11th centuries for Ahmed ibn Asad by order of his son Amir Ismail Samani.		
2	The mausoleum is not large, which allows viewing the whole of this unique structure instantly.		
3	To lessen the weight of the big cupola in the middle of the building there were built smaller domes.		
4	The ancient masters made the decorative brickwork patterns in such a way that during the night the ornament changes depending on the light.		
5	All architectural monuments in the world can boast such a wall decoration effect.		
6	Connoisseurs say that the light and shadow effect on the walls of the mausoleum is best viewed in the moonlight.		
7	The charm of the mausoleum is explained by the harmonious proportions of the building, next to being in the golden ratio.		
8	In addition to having an aesthetic appearance, the relief surface of the bricks provides for excellent cohesiveness between the bricks and the alabaster mortar.		
9	The Samanids Mausoleum's look, indicating an evolution to the new Central Asian architectural style, is inextricably related to Sogdian customs.		
10	In pre-Islamic architecture, a cube represented the		

	earth, a dome the sky, and together they represented the entire universe.		
--	---	--	--

6. Vocabulary activity

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Care	Care	Careful	Carefully
Décor	...	Decorative	...
Amazement
Effect
...	...	Separable	...
...	Symbolically
Burial	-

DURDONA

UNIT 4. UNIQUE BUKHARA

Lesson 7. KALYAN MINARET

28



On approaching Bukhara, travelers can see far in the distance **Kalayn Minaret**, towering over hardly noticeable buildings of Bukhara. In the Middle Ages the caravans that traveled hundreds of miles along the Great Silk Road used the minaret as a landmark, which is natural enough as the word ‘minaret’ is derived from Arabic *minora*, meaning ‘lighthouse’. In wartime, from the top of the minaret the guards watched the movements of the enemies in the vicinity of the town.

Right after Islam was established in Bukhara in 713, there was built a mosque and a minaret at the foot of the fortress. Early in the 12th century, during the rule of Arslankhan of the Karakhanids Dynasty, the mosque was relocated to urban area, at a distance from the fortress, the old minaret was taken apart, and instead a new minaret was erected opposite the southern flank of shakhristan. The minaret had to reflect the greatness of the town and the piety of its ruler. However, this new ‘beautifully made’ minaret collapsed shortly after: it fell on the main mosque and almost completely destroyed it. The decision was made then to build a mosque and a minaret not to be excelled by any others what so ever.

In 1127 the architect Bako laid foundations of the minaret for which he used bricks and mortar made of *gunch*-plaster mixed with camel milk. Then he left the town and returned only two years later, when the foundations had become as hard as stone. On these foundations he built the minaret later called *Kalyan*, which means ‘Great’. Made of baked bricks, this giant is about 47 meters tall with a base

going underground at the depth of 10 meters. The strong, slightly tapered body of the minaret is topped with a cylindrical rotunda gallery having 16 arched windows. At its socle the minaret is 9 metres in diameter, while the diameter of its upper part at the base of the rotunda is 6 meters. The lower part of the rotunda is decorated with stalactites. Originally the height of the minaret was 50 meters; on the rotunda there was another section, of which only the central rod remains.

All over the surface the minaret is covered with ornamental bands of brickwork and turquoise glazed tilework. One of the lower bands contains the inscription with the year of the completion of the construction and the name of Arslankhan, Bukhara's ruler. The upper frieze, which was lost during the restoration works, had the name of the architect Bako. The local people can show you his grave among the houses of the nearby *mahalla*-neighborhood. The minaret doorway is at a height of 5 meters. An arched bridge from the roof of Kalayn Mosque leads to this doorway. Inside the minaret there is a steep winding staircase with 105 stone steps leading to the rotunda. From the top you can have a marvelous view of old Bukhara townscape. In the past four *azanchi*-muezzins used to call for the five-time prayers; their voices could be heard in the very distant quarters of the town.

The grand minaret has been standing there for almost nine centuries. Neither natural nor political disasters have been able to shake it. In various times in the past it was used as a watchtower and a lighthouse. It was also used for capital punishment, which was why the local people called it 'Death Tower'.

The harmony of forms, exquisite ornamental geometrical patterns of the brickwork and majolica on the body of the minaret make it really bewitching. The legendary Kalyan Minaret is an outstanding architectural monument, a striking example of medieval Oriental engineering; its silhouette has for a long time been the symbol of Blessed Bukhara.

Key Vocabulary

approach - to come near or nearer to

noticeable - worthy or deserving of notice or attention; noteworthy

landmark - something used to mark the boundary of land

vicinity - the area or region near or about a place

flank - the side of an animal or a person between the ribs and hip

rotunda - a round building, especially one with a dome

turquoise - an opaque mineral, a basic hydrous copper aluminum phosphate often containing a small amount of iron, sky-blue or greenish-blue in color

frieze - the part of a classical entablature between the architrave and the cornice, usually decorated with sculpture in low relief

disaster - a calamitous event, especially one occurring suddenly and causing great loss of life, damage, or hardship, as a flood, airplane crash, or business failure

exquisite - of special beauty or charm, or rare and appealing excellence, as a face, a flower, coloring, music, or poetry

exquisite - of special beauty or charm, or rare and appealing excellence, as a face, a flower, coloring, music, or poetry

1. Discuss the following questions.

1. What role does Minaret Kalyan play in society?
2. Why did local people call Minaret Kalyan “Death Tower”?

2. Fill the blanks with the words from the box in appropriate forms.

disasters	bewitching	doorway
marvelous	fortress	foundations

- a) Right after Islam was established in Bukhara in 713, there was built a mosque and a minaret at the foot of the _____.
- b) In 1127 the architect Bako laid _____ of the minaret for which he used bricks and mortar.
- c) Neither natural nor political _____ have been able to shake the minaret.
- d) From the top you can have a _____ view of old Bukhara townscape.
- e) The minaret _____ is at a height of 5 meters.
- f) The harmony of forms, exquisite ornamental geometrical patterns of the brickwork and majolica on the body of the minaret make it really _____.

3. Match the beginnings to the endings.

Beginnings...

- 1) From the top of the minaret the guards watched

- 2) The minaret had to reflect
- 3) The lower part of the rotunda is decorated
- 4) All over the surface the minaret is covered
- 5) The square is called Poi Kalyan,

...Endings

- a) the greatness of the town and the piety of its ruler.
- b) with ornamental bands of brickwork and turquoise glazed tilework.
- c) the movements of the enemies in the vicinity of the town.
- d) with stalactites.
- e) which means 'The Foot of the Great One'.

4. Find the synonyms of the words and phrases from the text.

- a) non-rural - _____
- b) building - _____
- c) far - _____
- d) famous - _____
- e) regional - _____
- f) legendary - _____

5. Write the definitions of the following phrases.

- 'beautifully made' - _____
- gunch-plaster - _____
- mahalla-neighborhood - _____
- azanchi-muezzin - _____
- 'Death Tower' - _____
- political disasters - _____
- capital punishment - _____

UNIT 4. UNIQUE BUKHARA

Lesson 8. CHASHMA-AYUB MAUSOLEUM

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Chashma-Ayub Mausoleum is located near the Samanids Mausoleum, by the ruins of an ancient fort. The pointed silhouette of its hipped roof looks conspicuous among the domes of Bukhara mosques and madrassahs. This *mazar* – burial ground appeared in the 12th century beside the spring that is associated with the biblical prophet Job, called Ayub in Asia. According to the legend, in ancient times Saint Ayub came to Bukhara as a wanderer, struck the ground with his staff in this very place, and a well with clean and healing water appeared. The worship of this spring was probably connected with the ancient Zoroastrian cult of water – one of the great elements of nature. Over the well there was built a mausoleum called Chashma-Ayub, which means ‘Jobs’s Spring’. But this name is only symbolical. In Uzbekistan cult structures like this are called kadamjoy, which means ‘a footprint’ of a highly respected clergyman.

According to the Bible, by birth Job was from Sumer town Hebron; he died and was buried there. As to Chashma-Ayub Mausoleum there are several tombs here. The earliest of them, and the most esteemed, is the tomb of Hajji Hafiz Gujori, an outstanding expert in hadith, a theologian and author of historical treatises, who died in 1022.

The central part of the *mazar*, built in 1380 by order of Amir Temur, remained intact to the present day. It is common knowledge that Temur brought the best architects and artists to Movarounnahr from the countries he conquered. From Khorezm he repatriated masters to Bukhara and they built over the well the original structure with a characteristic Khorezm conical double cupola on a high cylinder.

Since then the mausoleum has been repeatedly reconstructed. New premises covered with smaller domes were added to the existing ones, and today's Chashma-Ayub has the form of an elongated prism and consists of many chambers of various sizes and designs. They are shadowy, with only dim light coming from under the domes, which creates the special aura of seclusion.

It is noteworthy that besides Bukhara's *mazar* in Uzbekistan there are two more medieval mausoleums devoted to Ayub-Job. One of these two is situated near Bukhara in the village of Khayriabad, Vabkent District. Muslims, Christians and Jews alike worship this biblical saint.

Key Vocabulary

ruin - a destroyed or decayed building, town

silhouette - the outline or general shape of something

conspicuous - easily seen or noticed; readily visible or observable

prophet - a person who speaks for God or a deity, or by divine inspiration

wanderer - adventurer

treatise - a formal and systematic exposition in writing of the principles of a subject, generally longer and more detailed than an essay

repatriated - to bring or send back (a person, especially a prisoner of war, a refugee, etc.) to their country or land of citizenship

chamber - a room, usually private, in a house or apartment, especially a bedroom

seclusion - an act of secluding

saint - any of certain persons of exceptional holiness of life, formally recognized

1. Discuss the following questions.

1. Where is Movarounnahr located?
2. Do you know the legend about Chashma-Ayub?

2. Match the words with their definitions.

1	Silhouette	A	To send someone back to their own country
2	Footprint	B	Connected with the Middle-ages

3	Clergyman	C	Full of shadows, or difficult to see because of shadows
4	Repatriate	D	To show respect and love for a God, especially by praying in a religious building
5	Shadowy	E	The state of being private and away from other people
6	Seclusion	F	A dark image, shadow, or shape that you see against a light background
7	Medieval	G	A male member of the clergy
8	Worship	H	A mark made by a foot or shoe

3. Write whether the following statements are true or false.

	Statements	True	False
1.	Chashma-Ayub Mausoleum is located near the Ark Fortress, by the ruins of an ancient fort.		
2.	Over the well there was built a mausoleum called Chashma-Ayub, which means 'Jobs's Spring'.		
3.	Legend has it that Saint Ayub, a traveller who once came to Bukhara, hit the ground here with his staff, and a well of pure, healing water immediately appeared.		
4.	By birth, Job was a Sumerian from the town of Hebron, according to the Bible; he passed away and was buried there.		
5.	As to Chashma-Ayub Mausoleum there are sixteen tombs here.		
6.	Today's Chashma-Ayub has the form of an elongated prism and consists of many chambers of same sizes and designs.		
7.	Such cult constructions are not known as kadamjoy in Uzbekistan, which translates as "a footprint" of a renowned clergyman.		
8.	They are shadowy, with only dim light coming from under the domes.		
9.	It is noteworthy that besides Bukhara's <i>mazar</i> in Uzbekistan there are seven more medieval mausoleums devoted to Ayub-Job.		
10.	A number of reconstructions have been made to the mausoleum since then.		

4. Read the sentences and fill in the blanks with a suitable phrases from the box.

Movarounnahr	silhouette	Zoroastrian
Khayriabad	Chashma-Ayub	seclusion

- 1) The pointed ... of its hipped roof looks conspicuous among the domes of Bukhara mosques and madrassahs.
- 2) The worship of this spring was probably connected with the ancient ... cult of water – one of the great elements of nature.
- 3) It is common knowledge that Temur brought the best architects and artists to ... from the countries he conquered.
- 4) New premises covered with smaller domes were added to the existing ones, and today's ... has the form of an elongated prism and consists of many chambers of various sizes and designs.
- 5) One of these two is situated near Bukhara in the village of ... , Vabkent District.
- 6) They have a unique air of ... because they are gloomy and only have faint light coming from underneath the domes.

5. Write the meanings of the following words:

- a. mazar - _____
- b. kadamjoy - _____
- c. Movarounnahr - _____
- d. Hadith - _____
- e. Dome - _____
- f. Cupola - _____

UNIT 4. UNIQUE BUKHARA

Lesson 9. SITORAI MOKHI-KHOSA PALACE

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In the mid-XIX century Emir of Bukhara Nasrullah Khan decided to build a new country seat for himself. To choose the coolest place not to suffer from summer heat, the architects made recourse to an old method - dressed muttoms were put on the potential sites of construction. The place, where the meat got spoiled last, was chosen for the construction of the suburban pearl of Bukhara. Unfortunately, this palace did not survive to the present day.

Several decades later, another emir of Bukhara Mir Sayyd Muhammad Alim Khan initiated the construction of a new palace there. A legend has it that, Emir devoted the palace to his wife Sitora. The construction work which lasted several years resulted in the residence of unprecedented beauty. The Bukhara architects having trained in Russia managed to combine oriental and western styles in their creation. After a while the Emir's wife died, and her name was given to the palace. It was named Sitorai Mokhi-Khosa, translated from Tajik as "Star, like the Moon", and this name was preserved to this day. Unfortunately, the Sitorai Mokhi-Khosa also shared the fate of the first palace – it was destroyed.





The extant Sitorai Mokhi-Khosa Palace was built in 1912-1918, by order of the last Emir of Bukhara Mir Sayyd Muhammad Alim Khan. The construction involved the best Bukhara masters of the time, along with two Russian engineers Margulis and Sakovitch.

The palace main building consists of several reception halls and emir's private rooms. Special attention was given to White Hall, decorated by the famous master usto Shirin Muradov who was subsequently perpetuated in a monument installed in the territory of the summer residence. White Hall was decorated with ganch, laid on walls covered with mirrors. Any of the patterns was never repeated. It is worth noting that mirrors in the Sitorai Mokhi-Khosa Palace are in huge amount. There you can see Venetian mirrors, Japanese mirrors set in fancy frames, and even trellis, which creates a reflection, repeated 40 times.





In addition, the summer palace includes a tea room, small minaret, and guest house, richly incrustated with braid gold. Each place has its own stories and legends, one can talk for hours.

In 1927, shortly after the fall of the Emirate of Bukhara, the palace was transformed into a museum. Its exposition was periodically changed. But today, it houses the Museum of Arts and Crafts. The exhibition includes palace furniture of the XIX-XX centuries, jewelry and golden-embroidered products made by Bukhara masters.



Over the past century Bukhara has considerably expanded, and the Sitorai Mokhi-Khosa Palace is located as close as 4 km to the city outskirts. The residence of the last Emir of Bukhara, where, today as a hundred years ago, peacocks are swaggering about, salutes the visitors in the reflections of its former magnificence, as though still available to receive royalties and overseas ambassadors.

(https://www.advantour.com/uzbekistan/bukhara/sitorai_mohi_hosa.htm)

Key Vocabulary

spoiled - diminish or destroy the value or quality of

suburban - characteristic of a suburb

pearl - something precious or choice; the finest example of anything:

unprecedented - without previous instance; never before known or experienced; unexampled or unparalleled

survive - to remain or continue in existence or use

perpetuate - to enable or allow the continuation of into the future; keep alive

incrusted (encrusted) - to cover or line with a crust or hard coating

peacock - the male of the peafowl distinguished by its long, erectile, greenish, iridescent tail coverts that are brilliantly marked with ocellated spots and that can be spread in a fan

swagger - to walk or strut with a defiant or insolent air

magnificence - impressiveness of surroundings

exposition - a large-scale public exhibition or show, as of art or manufactured products

outskirts - outlying or bordering areas, districts, etc, as of a city

1. Match the words with their definitions.

1	Muttons	A	A house, especially a large or official one
2	Perpetuate	B	The parts of a town or city that are furthest from the centre
3	Residence	C	the meat from a sheet
4	Peacock	D	A narrow band of material formed by twisting threads together
5	Swagger	E	Members of a royal family
6	Reflection	J	To make a situation, attitude etc, especially a bad one, continue to exist for a long time
7	Outskirt	G	An image that you can see in a mirror, glass, or water
8	Royalty	H	To walk proudly
9	Braid	I	A large bird, the male of which has long blue and green tail

2. Do a search for Sitorai Mokhi-Khosa Palace and complete the factfile.

Built in:**Age:****Location:****Constructed by:****architectural styles:**

40

Reason for the building:**Devoted to:****3. Reading activity.**

	SELF-ASSESSMENT Think about how well you know each target word, and check()the appropriate column. I have ...					
TARGET WORDS	never seen the word before	seen the word but am not sure what it means	seen the word and understand what it means	used the word, am not sure if correctly	used the word confidently in either speaking or writing	used the word confidently in both speaking and writing
unprecedented						
Reflection						
Perpetuate						
Residence						
magnificence						
Outskirt						

4. Fill the gaps with appropriate words or phrases from the box.

legend	spoiled	palace furniture
ganch	outskirts	braid gold
overthrown		

- The suburban treasure of Bukhara was built at the location where the meat _____ the least.

2. According to _____, Emir dedicated the castle to his wife Sitora.
3. The mirror-covered walls of White Hall were coated with _____, which was used as decoration.
4. A tea room, a tiny minaret, and a guest house, all of which are elaborately decorated with _____, are included in the summer palace.
5. XIX-XX century _____, jewels, and items with golden embroidery created by craftsmen from Bukhara are also on exhibition.
6. Today, the Sitorai Mokhi-Khosa Palace is just 4 km from the _____ of the city.
7. After the Emirate of Bukhara was _____ in 1927, the palace was turned into a museum.

5. Find the synonyms of the following words from the text.

1. lamb - _____
2. remain alive - _____
3. begin - _____
4. allocate - _____
5. preserve - _____
6. folk - _____
7. suburb - _____
8. nowadays - _____
9. locate - _____
10. residence - _____

UNIT 4. UNIQUE BUKHARA

Lesson 10. THE LYAB-I HAUZ COMPLEX

42

The Lyab-i Hauz complex is one of the favorite place to relax for tourists visiting Bukhara. Literally "Lyab-i Hauz" is translated as "Edge of a pond". The so-called artificial reservoir, which afterwards became a national **heritage** site. Created in the 16th century 42 meters long and 5 meters in depth, the reservoir was a source of water for the population, and also gathered noble people along the **edge**, because it was the best place to escape the summer heat. The basin is considered as a main highlight in the complex, and it is complemented by 3 more religious buildings: the city's largest Madrasah called Kukeldash, as well as the Khanaka and the Nadir Divan Begi Madrasah.



How the famous Hauz was created

There is a legend that a long time ago in the place of the current Hauz was a home of a local widow. Nadir Divan Begi, a vizier of that time, liked this place so much that he definitely decided to build a **reservoir** here. For this purpose, he went to the widow and asked her to sell the house, but the woman refused. Then Nadir

Divan Begi made a small irrigation ditch at the edge of the foundation of her house, which with time began **to blur** the soil. The widow had no choice but to give in to the **dodgy** vizier and sell her land to him. And so the construction of the basin began.

In the medieval years, the complex of Lyab-i Hauz was one of the main centers of the city, there was a shopping place, and during the holidays people organized public festivals here. The square became popular by being almost the single open place in the built-up Bukhara. The Lyab-i Hauz was the largest of the 80 reservoirs existing in the city at the time.

Nowadays, the famous pond is not used for its intended purpose, but it is a landmark of the city, where local people and tourists walk in the evenings. Now there is a museum in the Kukeldash Madrasah opened in honor of Sadriddin Ayni, Uzbek writer, who studied in this historical place at the time, and **in the vicinity** of the pond there are small cafes and restaurants where guest can relax in the traditional atmosphere of Bukhara.

(<https://bookatour.me/uzbekistan/attraction/lyabi-khauz-complex-bukhara.html>)

Key Vocabulary

artificial - made by human skill; produced by humans

reservoir - a natural or artificial place where water is collected and stored for use, especially water for supplying a community, irrigating land, furnishing power, etc.

heritage - something that is handed down from the past, as a tradition:

to escape - to succeed in avoiding

highlight - to emphasize or make prominent:

to blur - to become indistinct

dodgy - evasively tricky

ditch - a long, narrow excavation made in the ground by digging, as for draining or irrigating land; trench.

basin - a natural or artificial hollow place containing water.

medieval - relating to the Middle Ages

1. Do a search for The Lyab-i Hauz Complex and complete the factfile.

1. *Built in:*

2. *Age:*

3. *Location:*

4. *Constructed by:*

5. *Architectural styles:*

44 6. *Reason for the building:*

7. *Devoted to:*

2. Read the whole text. Match the highlighted words with the definitions.

- _____ in the area around a particular place.
- _____ the traditional beliefs, values, customs of a family, country,

original	a widow	relax	environment	or
	crowded	marketplace		soc
				iety

- _____ the part of an object that is furthest from its centre.
- _____ not working property or not in good condition.
- _____ a lake, especially an artificial one, where water is stored before it is supplied to people's houses.
- _____ to become difficult to see, because the edges are not clear.

3. Complete the sentences with the appropriate words.

- One of the most popular places for visitors to Bukhara to ... is the Lyab-i Hauz complex.
- According to a local lore, ... lived there for a long period before the new Hauz was built.
- One of the city's main centers, Lyab-i Hauz had ... and was where people held public festivals around the holidays.
- By being almost the only open space in the ... Bukhara, the square gained popularity.

5. Even though the famous pond is no longer used for its ... purpose, it nevertheless serves as a city landmark where locals and visitors walk in the evenings.
6. Small cafes and restaurants can be found next to the pond where visitors enjoy themselves in Bukhara's historical

4. Write whether the following statements are true or false.

	Statements	True	False
1.	The reservoir was built in the 16th century and is 42 meters in length and 5 meters in depth.		
2.	The complex's centerpiece is the basin, which is complemented by three more modern structures.		
3.	The widow was forced to sell her land to the shady vizier and cave into his demands.		
4.	The widow was forced to sell her property to the dodgy vizier as she had no other option.		
5.	There were 80 reservoirs in the city at the time, with the Lyab-i Hauz being the richest.		
6.	In the Kukeldash Madrasah, a museum has just been established in memory of the Uzbek author Sadriiddin Ayni, who formerly attended this famous place to study.		

5. Complete the word formation table below. Do not fill the shaded boxes.

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
creation			creatively
	relax		
	define	definite	
			decidedly
organization			
		intended	
student			studiously

UNIT 4. UNIQUE BUKHARA

Lesson 11. BAHOUDDIN NAQSHBANDI COMPLEX

46



In the suburbs of Bukhara there stands an architectural memorial to the great Sufi, hermit, and saint Sheikh Bahouddin Naqshbandi, who made an invaluable contribution to the formation and development of Central Asian progressive thought.

Nakhsbandi was born to a family of a weaver in a small village near Bukhara in 1318. Early in life, he excelled at weaving patterned silk fabrics. So it was not without reason that in later period he was regarded the patron saint of handicraftsmen. Among his teachers and spiritual tutors were such outstanding personalities as Hajji Samosi and Shamsiddin Mir Kulol, Amir Temur's **confessor**. Having developed his own **doctrine**, Bahouddin Naqshbandi founded the Sufi order Naqshbandiya.

The basic principle of Naqshbandi's teaching was the necessity of following the example of the Prophet and his associates. The priority of the order was the realization of *faqr*, that is 'voluntary poverty' principle. They believed that man had to content himself with only what he earned with his hands through work. This would give man independence and freedom of thought and actions. "**Seclusion** from society, traveling about the motherland, **outwardly** with people, inwardly with God" was the motto of Naqshbandia order. Sheikh Naqshbandi himself led a very modest life: slept on a plain mat in the summer and on straw in the winter. In order **to subsist**, he grew wheat and Asian golden **haricot** beans on a small patch of land. One of his precepts was 'Let Allah be in you soul, let you hands be in work'.

After Bahouddin Naqshbandi died in 1389, numerous pilgrims began visiting his grave, as he was **worshipped** not only in Bukhara but also in the whole Islamic world. Triple pilgrimage to his tomb is treated as equal to a small hajj to Mecca. Even the location for his mausoleum was chosen not by accident. It was the place

of an ancient pagan temple dedicated to the festival of Red Rose, as ancient as Navruz, Persian New Year.

Bahouddin Naqshbandi Complex is one of Bukhara's most beautiful architectural sights. It welcomes pilgrims and guests alike with a unique atmosphere of serenity and seclusion.

(<https://www.manzaratourism.com/uzbekistan/bahouddin-naqshbandi-complex>)



There is an opinion that if you walk three times from Bukhara to the mausoleum, it will be equal to one hajj, because the ancient mausoleum is considered to be the Central Asian Mecca.

Today the Bahautdin Naqshband museum, located on the territory of the complex, welcomes tourists, where they can learn more about the Sufism and ideas related to it. There is an interesting place in the ancient complex that attracts tourists, where, according to legend, Naqshband stuck his stick, and now there is an old mulberry tree on that place. There is a **superstition** associated with this place: if you walk three times around an old tree trunk, your wish will come true. Numerous visitors notice the special harmony and peaceful atmosphere in this place, so favorable for pilgrimage processions of tourists from different countries.

(<https://bookatour.me/uzbekistan/attraction/bahauddin-naqshband-sufi-complex-bukhara.html>)

Key Vocabulary

hermit - a person who has withdrawn to a solitary place for a life of religious seclusion

a weaver - a person whose occupation is weaving.

excel - to be superior in some respect or area; do extremely well:

handicraftsman - a person skilled in a handicraft; craftsman.

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spiritual - relating to the mind or intellect

confessor - a person who confesses

priority - something given special attention

Seclusion - the state of being secluded; retirement; solitude

Outwardly - on the outside or outer surface; externally

mat - a piece of coarse material placed on a floor

to subsist - maintain or support oneself, especially at a minimal level

haricot - an edible bean of a variety with small white seeds, used especially to make baked beans

mulberry - a small deciduous tree with broad leaves, native to East Asia and long cultivated elsewhere

superstition - excessively credulous belief in and reverence for the supernatural

1. Reading activity.

SELF-ASSESSMENT						
Think about how well you know each target word, and check()the appropriate column. I have ...						
TARGET WORDS	never seen the word before	seen the word but am not sure what it means	seen the word and understand what it means	used the word, am not sure if correctly	used the word confidently in either speaking or writing	used the word confidently in both speaking and writing
Contribution						

Seclusion						
Pilgrimage						
Necropolis						
Turquoise						
Trunk						
Courtyard						

2. Read the whole text. Match the highlighted words with the definitions.

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- _____ the state of being private and away from other people.
- _____ a small white bean.
- _____ the priest who someone regularly makes their confession to.
- _____ a belief that some objects or actions are lucky or unlucky, or that they cause events to.
- _____ a set of beliefs that form an important part of a religion or system of ideas.
- _____ according to the way people or things seem.
- _____ to stay alive when you only have small amounts of food or money.
- _____ to show respect and love for a god, especially by praying in a religious building.

3. Write the meaning of the following words:

1. faqr - _____
2. Hajji - _____
3. Pilgrims - _____
4. Hajj - _____
5. pagan - _____
6. pilgrimage - _____

4. Read the sentences and fill in the blanks with the suitable phrases from the box.

desire	fabrics	sleeping	devoted
contribution		satisfy	

1. Bahouddin Naqshbandi made a significant ... to the creation and growth of progressive thought in Central Asia.

2. He had a natural talent for weaving patterned silk
3. They thought that a man could only ... himself with what he earned by working with his hands.
4. Sheikh Naqshbandi himself had a very simple life, ... in the summer on a plain mat and in the winter on straw.
5. In this location, it is said that if you walk three times around an ancient tree trunk, your ... would come true.
6. On the territory of the complex, there is currently a museum to Bahautdin Naqshband.

5. Write whether the following statements are true or false.

	Statements	True	False
1.	A memorial to the famous Sufi, hermit, and saint Sheikh Bahouddin Naqshbandi is located in the Bukhara outskirts.		
2.	Such distinguished people were among his friends and spiritual guides.		
3.	As he was revered not just in Bukhara but also throughout the entire Islamic world, a large number of pilgrims started going to his burial.		
4.	A small hajj to Mecca is considered equivalent to three pilgrimages to his tomb.		
5.	There is a tourist-drawing location in the historic complex where, according to mythology, Naqshband planted his stick; today, there is an old mulberry tree there.		
6.	Many tourists comment on the unique harmony and tranquil environment in this location.		

UNIT 4. UNIQUE BUKHARA

Lesson 12. THE ARK FORTRESS

The Ark Fortress is the most ancient historic place in Bukhara. Built on a 20-meter hill, in ancient times it represented a whole city with its inner life and cultural attitudes. It is surrounded by a fortress wall, and included the governor's palace, shops, stables, the Jami Mosque and even a prison for dangerous criminals. There were reception rooms for guests and officials, **coronation** rooms, as well as rooms for storing water and sand. The entire territory of the fortress occupied about 4 hectares, and its population was more than 3,000 people. The most famous residents of the Ark were the great scientists and poets of the Middle Ages such as Omar Khayyam, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Al-Farabi, Ferdowsi and others. The famous citadel played the defense role against various external attacks.

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Legend about the "Black Horse"

There are many legends about the creation of a strong defensive structure, one of which says that its creator was the son of Kay Kavus (the mythical king of Iran) - Siyavash hero, which in translation from Iranian means "The Black Horse." According to the legend, the **intricate** Siyavash fell in love with one young lady. The father of this girl, local Emir, was against this romance and, so, he instructed Siyavash to build a palace that would fit in a bull's skin. The smart young man cut

a bull's skin and with its small pieces laid a huge **rectangle**, where he built a **grandiose fortress**, Ark Fortress that we observe nowadays.

The Citadel is a huge structure: there are 2 massive towers at the entrance, and towering **ramp** extends to the gates. A leather **whip** once hung on the wall as a symbol of the ruler's domination and power. However, despite its greatness and power, the fortress was destroyed and rebuilt from time to time. Currently, the State Archaeological Museum is located on the territory of the Ark, collecting crowds of tourists, and excursions. The ancient Ark are necessarily included in most tours, for the reason that the famous fortress is the main historical symbol of Bukhara.

(<https://bookatour.me/uzbekistan/attraction/ark-fortress-in-bukhara.html>)

Key Vocabulary

attitude - a settled way of thinking or feeling about something

a fortress - a military stronghold, especially a strongly fortified town

a stable - a building set apart and adapted for keeping horses

coronation - the ceremony of crowning a sovereign or a sovereign's consort

citadel - a fortress, typically one on high ground above a city

intricate - very complicated or detailed

rectangle - a plane figure with four straight sides and four right angles, especially one with unequal adjacent sides, in contrast to a square

ramp - a sloping surface joining two different levels, as at the entrance or between floors of a building

whip - a strip of leather or length of cord fastened to a handle, used for flogging or beating a person or for urging on an animal

1. Match the words with the definitions.

1.	Hill	A	The ceremony at which someone is officially made king or queen
2.	Coronation	B	A slope that has been built to connect two places that are at different levels
3.	intricate	C	To protect someone or something against attack
4.	grandiose	D	To hit someone or something with a whip
5.	Ramp	E	An area of land that is higher than the land around it

6.	Whip	F	A shape that has four straight sides
7.	defensive	J	Very important or impressive, but not practical
8.	rectangle	H	Containing many small parts or details that all work or fit together

2. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

- The most historic *location/hall/university* in Bukhara is the Ark Fortress.
- The governor's palace, stores, stables, the Jami Mosque, and even a prison for violent prisoners were all located there. It was encircled by a *wooden/protective/concrete* wall.
- The Citadel is a huge building; two enormous *ponds/stadiums/towers* stand at the entryway, and a tall ramp leads to the gates.
- As a representation of the ruler's dominance and power, a leather *gun/whip/coat* once hung on the wall.
- Since the renowned *fortress/house/tower* is the primary historical icon of Bukhara, the ancient Ark must be included in the majority of trips.

3. Complete the word formation table below. Do not fill the shaded boxes.

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
		representative	
location			
			instructively
	structure		
		ruling, ruled	
		occupied	
			collectively

4. Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

- belonging to very distant past _____
- belonging to or forming the outer surface or structure of something

- a traditional story sometimes popularly regarded as historical but not authenticated _____
- tall, narrow building, either free standing or forming part of a building such as a church or castle _____

UNIT 4. UNIQUE BUKHARA

Lesson 13. KALYAN MOSQUE



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Friday-prayer Kalyan Mosque is one of the ancient buildings of Poi-Kalyan Square. The chief mosque of any Muslim town is not just a temple but is also a public life center. But Bukhara's chief Friday-prayer mosque, which was built after Islam had been established in the town, had really no luck. It was repeatedly relocated, a couple of times its roof collapsed, killing the praying people inside. Only when during the rule of the Karakhanides it was built next to Kalyan Minaret, the mosque seemed to have taken its proper place destined by Allah himself. The mosque then got the name Kalyan, after the minaret.

Early in the 16th century on the site of the old ramshackle mosque they began to build a new mosque. Of the 12th-century construction there remained only the lower parts of the walls made of bow bricks. It was the second, after Bibi-Khanum, largest mosque in Movarounnahr: it could accommodate 12000 people. The mastery of the architects is particularly amazing. The building has seven doorways to freely let in a large number of people. Each of the four sides of the mosque has a huge portal. The main of them, facing east, has very rich ornamental decoration. Below its arch you can see the inscription in Arabic characters with the date Kalyan Mosque was constructed: 1514. The portal stands on an elevation; several stairs inside lead to a large courtyard. On the opposite wall, under a huge *peshtak*, is *mikhrab* niche, facing Mecca. The ornamental mosaic in the *mikhrab* still bears the name of the master: Bayazid al Purani. Two large blue domes indicate the location of the praying niche.

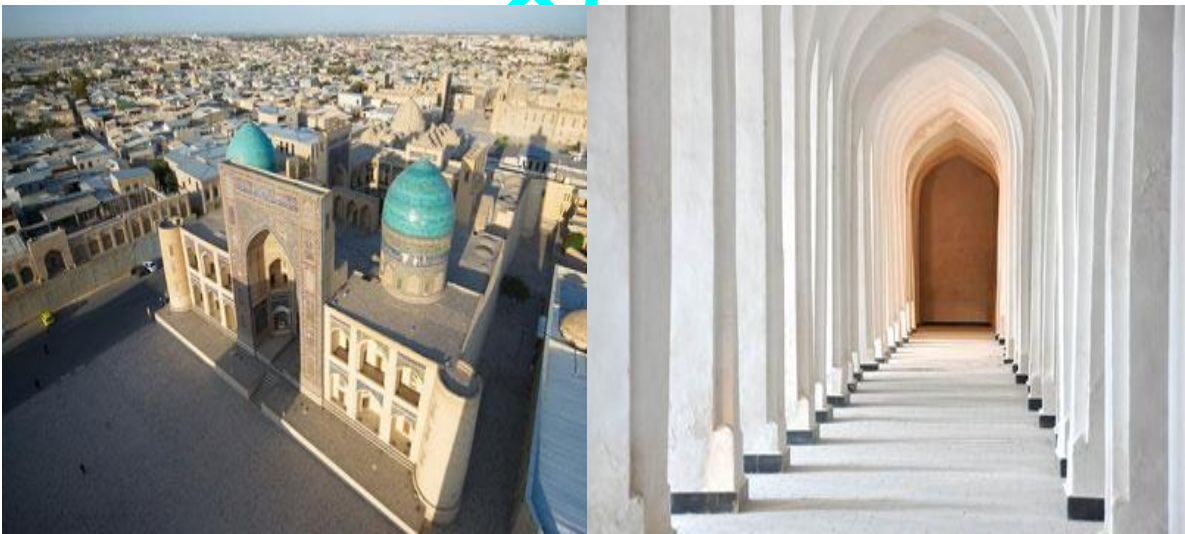
In the courtyard of the mosque Bukhara architect Usto Shirin Murodov built an octahedral pavilion in 1915. It stands over the grave of one of the first imams of the mosque. Along the perimeter of the courtyard there are deep galleries covered with 288 little domes supported by 208 strong pillars. The colonnade makes the courtyard look even larger and creates the feeling of solemn piety. One of the domes of the gallery has an opening, through which Kalyan Minaret can be clearly seen. While looking through it and taking a step after a step, one can count all the bands of the decorative brickwork of the minaret and finally see its rotunda. On the

other hand, standing with your back to the *mikhrab*, straight ahead one can see the huge *peshtak* of Miri Arab Madrassah, rising from behind the opposite portal of the mosque. Thus in a peculiar way three main buildings make an architectural ensemble of Poi Kalyan Square.

(<https://www.manzaratourism.com/uzbekistan/kalyan-mosque>)



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Key Vocabulary

prayer - a religious service, especially a regular one, at which people gather in order to pray together

a temple - a building for religious worship

collapse - suddenly fall down or give way

destiny - the events that will necessarily happen to a particular person or thing in the future

ramshackle - in a state of severe disrepair

courtyard - an unroofed area that is completely or partially enclosed by walls or buildings, typically one forming part of a castle or large house

niche - a comfortable or suitable position in life or employment

colonnade - a row of evenly spaced columns supporting a roof, an entablature, or arches

solemn - formal and dignified

piety - the quality of being religious or reverent

1. Reading activity.

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		SELF-ASSESSMENT				
		Think about how well you know each target word, and check()the appropriate column. I have ...				
TARGET WORDS	never seen the word before	seen the word but am not sure what it means	seen the word and understand what it means	used the word, am not sure if correctly	used the word confidently in either speaking or writing	used the word confidently in both speaking and writing
Excavation						
Layout						
Dimension						
Rectangular						
Reveal						
Slabbing						

2. Complete the sentences with appropriate words.

The Kalyan Mosque is one of the outstanding (1)... of Bukhara, dating back to the fifteenth century. According to data from archaeological excavations, the original Karakhanid Djuma Mosque was (2)... by fire and dismantled, apparently at the time of the Mongolian invasion. Some time later, it was (3) ..., but this reconstructed mosque did not remain long. A new (4) ... was built in the fifteenth century, at the time of the Sheybanids, according to written sources of the time.

Under Temur, the (5) ... of monumental buildings was concentrated in Samarkand and Shahrissabz.

Construction of the mosque was (6) ... in 1514 under the direction of Ubaidulla-khan. New elements were a main facade with peshtok in the centre of it, gul-dasta (towers) and arches on the (7) The decor of the mosque is constrained, composed primarily of glazed tiles and bricks that form knots, and is concentrated mainly on the main facade and the mihrab. Interestingly, however, beyond this facade (8) ... research has revealed an earlier decor, composed of six sided tiles and a mosaic border. The earlier decor is marked with the name of the master who made it, Bayazid Purani, and (9) ... to the fifteenth century.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a. natural objects | b. monuments | c. disassembly | d. office |
| 2. a. built | b. reconstructed | c. destroyed | d. raise |
| 3. a. rebuilt | b. destroyed | c. reorganized | d. helped |
| 4. a. mosque | b. house | c. dome | d. roof |
| 5. a. destruction | b. ruin | c. development | d. construction |
| 6. a. completed | b. unfinished | c. gave up | d. published |
| 7. a. streets | b. trees | c. walls | d. tables |
| 8. a. archaeological | b. innovative | c. geographic | d. physical |
| 9. a. dates back | b. follow | c. come after | d. go after |

3. Write the definitions of the following words.

- 1) Peshtak _____
- 2) Mikhrab _____
- 3) Friday- prayer _____
- 4) Niche _____
- 5) Imam _____
- 6) Solemn piety _____

4. Do a search for Kalyan Mosque and complete the factfile.

1. *Built in:*

2. *Age:*

3. *Location:*

4. *Constructed by:*

5. *Architectural styles:*

6. *Reason for the building:*

UNIT 4. UNIQUE BUKHARA

Lesson 14. MIRI-ARAB MADRASAH



58

The Miri-Arab Madrasah built in the 16th century by famous masters on the sun-drenched land of Bukhara and decorated with turquoise domes is as beautiful as the legend about its creation.

Four centuries ago, in distant Yemen, there lived its ruler Abdullah Yemeni. Whether it is true or not, but the legends says that one night he had a prophetic dream: a voice from above ordered him to abdicate the throne, go to Bukhara and build a madrasah in that ancient eastern city, and from there to bring light of knowledge to people until the end of his days.

Yemeni was a deeply religious person, so he took the dream as a sign of destiny and went to the city among the sea of sand. Ubaidullah Khan, who ruled Bukhara at that time, greeted the crown prince with Eastern hospitality. The ruler was much surprised when Yemeni told him about the dream but decided to support the good deed. Therefore, they joined forces and started to build the madrasah.

Local residents so much liked good temper, innate modesty and kindness of the prince from the distant lands that soon they began to call Yemeni “Miri-Arab”, which means “the saint who has come from the Arab land”.

Later the second name of the prince acquired by him on the ancient land of Bukhara, the pearl of the Orient, was assigned to the educational institution constructed by him that was destined to become a bastion of Islamic education of entire Central Asia and the attraction included on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

The madrasah constructed in the Persian style still greets its guests coming from around the globe with carved wooden gates, refined stone mosaics with elegant geometric patterns, floral ornaments, sacred inscriptions made by calligraphers and blue skies hovering above the domes with tunnels.

The remains of the holy prince rest in one of two parts of the Miri-Arab — in the lecturer hall. The emir who ruled those lands in the 16th century and the members of his family also found their resting place within the walls of the madrasah.

Today, four centuries later, it may safely be said that the dream of Prince Yemeni was indeed prophetic. The light of knowledge still illuminates the madrasah showing the way to its walls for righteous Muslims and those who wish to comprehend its basics and come from all around the globe.

<https://canaan.travel/uzbekistan/objects/miri-arab-madrasah>

Key Vocabulary

masterpiece - a work of outstanding artistry, skill, or workmanship

elevate - raise or lift (something) to a higher position

prophetic - accurately predicting what will happen in the future

drag - pull (someone or something) along forcefully, roughly, or with difficulty

influential - having great influence on someone or something

inscribe - write or carve (words or symbols) on something, especially as a formal or permanent record

destiny - the events that will necessarily happen to a particular person or thing in the future

warrior - a brave or experienced soldier or fighter

accentuate - make more noticeable or prominent

mosaics - a picture or pattern produced by arranging together small pieces of stone, tile, glass

figure - a person of a particular kind, especially one who is important or distinctive in some way

1. Discuss the following questions

1. Who was Abdullah Yemeni?
2. What does the phrase “Miri-Arab” mean?
3. Why was the madrasah called “Miri-Arab”?

2. Match the words with the definitions.

1.	dome	A	relating to or believing in a religion
----	------	---	--

2.	religious	B	inborn; natural
3.	hospitality	C	features belonging to the culture of a particular society, such as traditions, languages, or buildings, that were created in the past and still have historical importance
4.	resident	D	very good; excellent
5.	innate	E	the friendly and generous reception and entertainment of guests, visitors, or strangers
6.	heritage	F	a rounded vault forming the roof of a building or structure, typically with a circular base
7.	globe	J	a person who lives somewhere permanently or on a long-term basis
8.	righteous	H	the earth

3. Write the definitions of the following phrases.

sun-drenched- _____

ancient eastern city - _____

a sign of destiny - _____

light of knowledge - _____

Miri-Arab - _____

World Heritage- _____

around the globe - _____

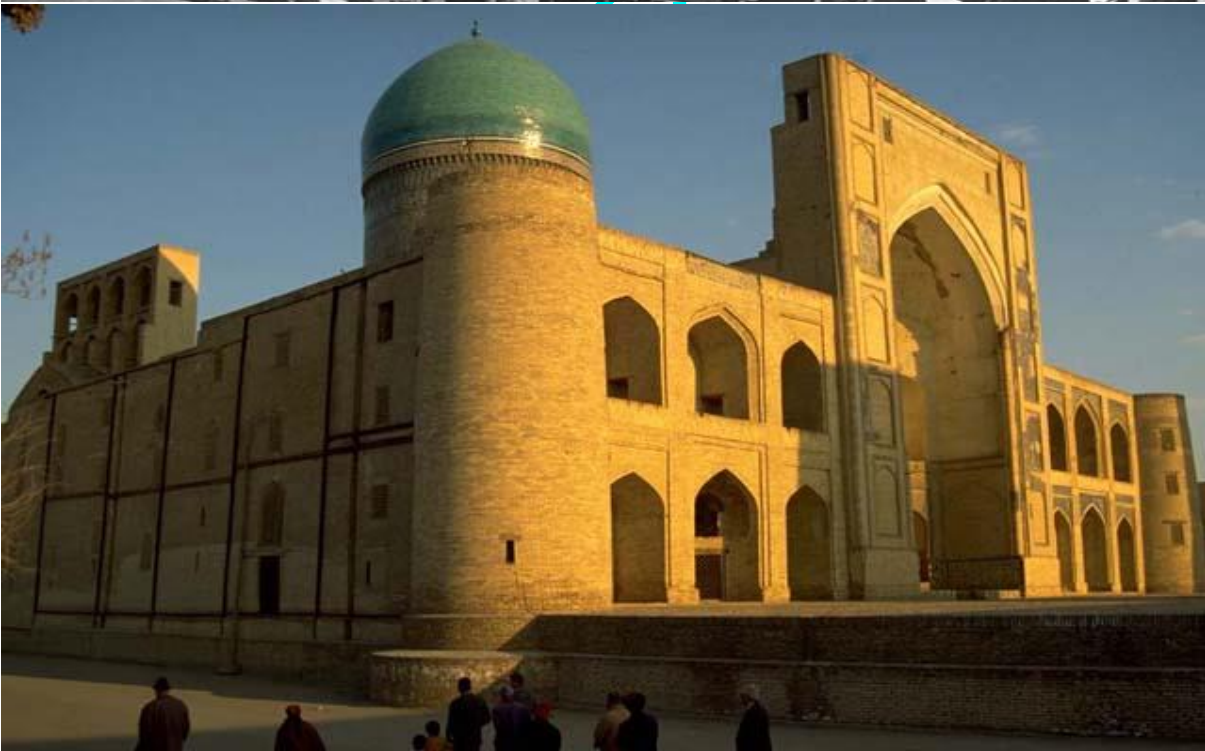
4. Write whether the following statements are true or false.

	Statements	True	False
1.	In the remote Yemen about four centuries ago, Abdullah Yemeni was not the ruler.		
2.	Yemeni was a devout Muslim who traveled to the city among the sand sea after seeing the dream as a sign from God.		
3.	The crown prince was welcomed by Ubaidullah Khan, the ruler of Bukhara at the time, with traditional Eastern hospitality.		
4.	The madrasah built in the European architectural style still welcomes visitors.		

5.	Four hundred years later, it is safe to say that Prince Yemeni's dream proved prophetic.		
6.	According to the tradition, the ruler once dreamed a prophecy.		
7.	Locals hated the prince from the foreign kingdoms for his pleasant nature, natural modesty, and kindness.		

5. Speak about the Miri-Arab Madrasah before and after the restoration

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UNIT 5. TEXTS FOR INDEPENDENT LEARNING

SEVEN SACRED SUFIS OF BUKHARA

1. ABDUL KHALIQ GHIJDUVANI

62

Bukhara is the city where many thinkers, scientists, theologians, and poets lived. One of them is Abu Ali ibn Sina (Avicenna). He is the author of many interesting works in the field of medicine, psychology, mathematics, logic, physics, music, poetry, zoology. "Canon of Medicine" is his greatest creation. **Al-Hasan al-Basri** is theorist, psychologist, who preached the selfless love of God. It was his distinguishing feature of Sufi ideology.

There are seven sacred Sufies in Bukhara. As a rule, the tour starts from the grave of **Sheikh Abdul-Khaliq Abd Al Gijduvani**, who founded the School of the Central Asian Sufism. He always took a view that every imam must have his own job.

Abdul Khaliq Ghijduvani (died 1179) was one of a group of Central Asian Sufi teachers known simply as Khwajagan (the Masters) of the Naqshbandi order.

Abdul Khaliq was born in the small town of Ghijduvan, near Bukhara. His father had migrated to Central Asia from Malatya, in eastern Anatolia where he had been a prominent faqih. While Abdul Khaliq was studying tafsir in Bukhara he first had an awakening of interest in the path. He received further training at the hands of Yusuf Hamdani, and was the next link in the Naqshbandi silsila following him.

The way Abdul Khaliq taught became known as the way of the Khojas - teachers.

Abdul Khaliq bequeathed to subsequent generations of the Naqshbandi silsila a series of principles governing their Sufi practice, concisely formulated in Persian and known collectively as "the Sacred Words" (*kalimat-i qudsiya*), or the "Rules" or "Secrets" of the Naqshbandi Order.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abdul_Khaliq_Ghijduwani)



TESTS

1. "Canon of Medicine" is ... 's greatest creation.
 - a. Al- Khorazmi
 - b. Beruni
 - c. Ibn Sina
 - d. F. Khodjaev
2. The visit often begins at Sheikh Abdul-Khaliq Abd Al Gijduvani's grave, who ... the School of the Central Asian Sufism.
 - a. established
 - b. visited
 - c. moved
 - d. travelled
3. One of the Central Asian Sufi ... known as the Khwajagan of the Naqshbandi order was Abdul Khaliq Ghijduvani.
 - a. travelers
 - b. visitors
 - c. teachers

- d. students
4. What is the meaning of faqih?
- an expert in Islamic law
 - teacher in the madrasah
 - builder
 - trainer
5. Abdul Khaliq was given additional guidance by
- Yusuf Hamdani
 - Naqshbandi
 - Gijduvani
 - Romitani

2. MUHAMMAD ARIF AR REVGARI

Muhammad Arif Ar Revgary began to learn Sufizm very early. When he was 19, he taught philosophy. His manuscript "Nafahat ul-uns" and "Arifnoma" are the only written evidences about the life of the famous Sufi. Having read his works, it is clear that Haja Arif Revgary was one of the most worthy successor of traditions and practices "Hadzhagana".

He was born in Riwgar, today called Safirkon, forty-five kilometers north of Bukhara. He studied the supervision of the master of his time, Abdul Khaliq Ghijduvani. He was the deputy of Abdul Khaliq Ghijduvani. Abdul Khaliq Ghijduvani had four deputies. When he died, his first deputy Khaja Ahmad Siddiq succeeded him and took over the seat of spiritual directorship and trained the seekers in this noble path. When he was close to dying, he urged all his followers to seek the company of Khaja Muhammad Arif Riwgari.

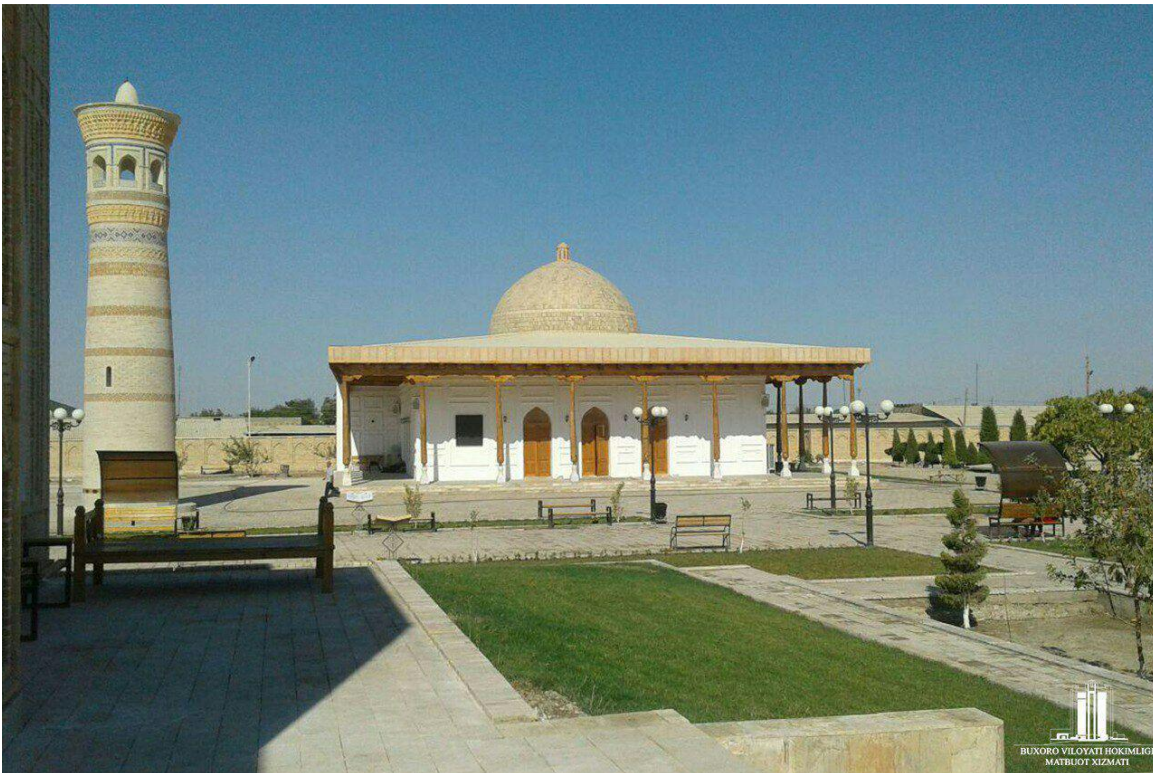
Contribution.

Arif Riwgari wrote a treatise on Tasawwuf, called "Arif Nama", and one of its manuscripts is located in the library of Khaniqah Musa Zai, district Dera Ismail Khan, Pakistan. At the end of his times, Arif Riwgari appointed Mahmud Anjir-Faghnawi as his deputy and all his companions associated themselves with Mahmud Faghnawi after his demise.

Death.

Arif Riwgari died on 1st Shawwal 616 AH (December 1219 CE). He was buried in his hometown Riwgar (Shafirkon, Bukhara, Uzbekistan), where his noble tomb is a place of blessings and is visited by many.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arif_Riwgari)



TESTS

- At the age of 19, Muhammad Arif Ar Revgary started teaching
 - philosophy
 - geography
 - medicine
 - biology
- His manuscript "Nafahat ul-uns" and "Arifnoma" are the only written evidences about the ... of the famous Sufi.
 - experience
 - life
 - works
 - books

3. He was born in Riwgar, now known as ... , which is 45 kilometers north of Bukhara.
 - a. Romitan
 - b. Vabkent
 - c. Safirkon
 - d. Gijduvan
4. A treatise on Tasawwuf titled ... was written by Arif Riwgari.
 - a. "Nafahat ul-uns"
 - b. "Arif Nama"
 - c. "Baburnama"
 - d. "Shahnama"
5. One of "Arifnama"'s manuscripts is located in the ... of Khaniqah Musa Zai, district Dera Ismail Khan, Pakistan.
 - a. university
 - b. city
 - c. village
 - d. library
6. His magnificent mausoleum is a place of blessings and is frequently visited in Riwgar, his hometown (Shafirkon, Bukhara, Uzbekistan).
 - a. Shafirkon
 - b. Riwgar
 - c. Bukhara
 - d. Uzbekistan

3. HOJA MAHMUD ANZHIR FAGNAVI

Hoja Mahmud Anzhir Fagnavy was a famous Sufi of his time. He was engaged in gardening. Fagnavy was the spiritual successor of Sufi tradition. He was an expert at his job carpenter thereby earning his living. There is a beautiful mausoleum not far from the grave, as well as a mosque and a well with holy water. It is very popular place with pilgrims where they can pray.

The mausoleum of Khaji Makhmud Anjir-Fagnavi is the burial place of the great Sufi spiritual master. He was born near the town of Vabkent. At the beginning of

his career, he was a craftsman and carpenter. After completing his apprenticeship, he became the Murshid. Makhmud Indir Fagnavi was the first to pray Zikr loudly, believing that “people asleep must wake up”. He was buried in his native village of Anjirbog.



TESTS

1. Famous Sufi of his time, Hoja Mahmud Anzhir Fagnavy also worked in
 - a. gardening
 - b. livestock
 - c. watering
 - d. flowering
2. He made a living as a carpenter because he was a specialist in his field.
 - a. builder
 - b. gardener
 - c. carpenter
 - d. instructor
3. A mosque, a wonderful ... , and a holy water well can all be found close to the burial.
 - a. school
 - b. collage

- c. mausoleum
 - d. museum
4. Hoja Mahmud Anzhir Fagnavy's birthplace is not far from
- a. Shafirkan
 - b. Bukhara
 - c. Vabkent
 - d. Gijduvan
5. He was buried in his native village of
- a. Anjirbog
 - b. Shakarkent
 - c. Chorbog
 - d. Anorbog

4. HAJA ALI RAMITANI

One of the most famous spiritual leaders is **Hoja Azizon (Ali Romitani)**. He is also known as Azizon (Honourable Sheikh). He was born in 1195 in Kurgan and worked as weaver. Thanks to him, the Mongol khans accepted Islam, believing that they are miracle-worker.

Hajj Ali Ramitani is one of the famous spiritual authorities of the Sufi school Hadzhagana. He was the greatest master of wisdom, possessing high spiritual qualities and pronounced charisma. People nicknamed him as "Azizon" ("venerable sheikh").

He was born in 1195. He lived in the village of Kurgon (now Romitan district of Bukhara region) and died in 1321 in Khorezm at the age of 126 years. Later, the remains of the sheikh were transferred to his homeland.

Khoja Ali Ramitani perfectly mastered the weaver's craft.

He was considered the fourth pir of the seven holy pirs of Bukhara.

After the death of his mentor Haji Mahmud of Anjir-Fagnawiya, Hajj Ali Ramitani took spiritual initiation from him and headed the spiritual brotherhood of the hajjagan.

Holy Hajj Azizon is the author of the famous work "RisolaiAzizon", where the main provisions of the mystical path of the Sufi "at-tasawwuf" are described.

Sheikh Badriddin Maidani asked Ali Ramitani: "We often mention God in our speeches." Can you tell me how to mention him in a proper way? Is it with words or with heart? «The sheikh replied: "It is necessary to start mentioning with your words, and ending with your heart."

Sheikh Ali Ramitani had many statements. One of his most popular one is following: "Watch yourself during two kinds of actions – when you say and when you eat."

Hajj had a long life. Before his death, he instructed his youngest son Hajj Ibrahim to continue his teaching.

Four Caliphs visited Hadji Ali Ramitani. They were Haji Muhammad Kulohduz, Haj Muhammad Khallaj Balkhi, Haj Muhammad Bavardi and Haj Muhammad Baba Sammasi.



TESTS

1. Hoja Azizona was a ... by occupation.
 - a. weaver
 - b. gardener
 - c. builder
 - d. traveler
2. He lived in the village of ... (now Romitan district of Bukhara region) and died in 1321 in Khorezm at the age of 126 years.
 - a. Shafirkan
 - b. Kurgon
 - c. Romitan
 - d. Bukhara
3. Hoja Azizon was known as the ... pir among the seven Bukharan holy pirs.
 - a. first
 - b. seventh
 - c. fourth

- d. second
4. The great work ... was written by Holy Hoja Azizon.
- "Risolai Azizon"
 - "Nafahat ul-uns"
 - "Arif Nama"
 - "Baburnama"
5. One of his most popular statements is following: "Watch yourself during two kinds of actions – when you ... and when you"
- tell/work
 - say/eat
 - play/eat
 - say/work
6. How many Caliphs visited Hadji Ali Ramitani?
- Seven
 - Four
 - Five
 - nine

5. SUFI AL BOBO SAMOSI

The next road leads to the tomb of the great **Sufi al Bobo Samosi**, who predicted the birth of Bahauddin Naqshbandi. Bobo al Samosi said: "It will take quite some time, and his fragrance will spread all over the world". Today the tomb of St. Babai Simasi is a place of worship for hundreds of thousands Muslims from all over the world.

Mohammad Baba as-Samasi was a Sufi of the Naqshbandi order. He was born in Sammas, a village on the outskirts of Ramitan, three miles from Bukhara. He made progress in his journey by understanding the knowledge of the Qur'an, memorizing the Qur'an and the Hadith of the Messenger of Allah, and become an expert in Jurisprudence. Then he began to study Speculative Theology, Logic, Philosophy ('ilm al-Kalam) and History, until he was named walking encyclopedia of all fields of science and art. He followed Shaykh Ali Ramitani and continued to fight against himself. He practiced daily retreat to the point of purity of maqam until his Shaykh was allowed to transfer the Divine Knowledge of the supernatural into his heart. He became very famous for his miraculous powers and the height of his maqam's virtues. Shaykh 'Ali Ramitani chose him as his successor before his

death and ordered all his disciples to follow him and afterward chain transferred from Mohammad Baba As-Samasi to Amir Kulal.



TESTS

1. Who predicted the birth of Bahauddin Naqshbandi?
 - a. Hoja Azizon
 - b. Sufi al Bobo Samosi
 - c. Said Amir al Kulol
 - d. Abdul Kholiq Gijduvani
2. Sufi al Bobo Samosi was born in Sammas, a village on the outskirts of ... , three miles from Bukhara.
 - a. Ramitan
 - b. Bukhara
 - c. Shafirkan
 - d. Vabkent
3. He was known as the ... book for all of science and the arts.
 - a. Teacher
 - b. Expert
 - c. walking encyclopedia
 - d. master
4. Sufi al Bobo Samosi followed Shaykh Ali Ramitani and continued to fight against himself.
 - a. Hoja Azizon

- b. Abdul Kholiq Gijduvani
- c. Said Amir Kulol
- a. Shaykh Ali Ramitani

6. MAUSOLEUM SAID AMIR KULOL

Mausoleum Said Amir Kulol is located in the village of Suhor. The building is a mosque, mausoleum and flower garden. “Kulol” means “Potter” as he was an expert at this craft.

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Sayid Amir Kulol was born in Suhor province. He was very important religious figure in Middle Asia.

As a spiritual master of Amir Timur, he made big contribution to the Sufism school.

The mausoleum of Amir Kulol was erected after his death, at the beginning of 21 century.

There are mosque here with beautiful fruit garden and holy spring.

Scientists practically do not have any information about well-known Sufi and Sayid, as well as there is no full facts about the construction of the mausoleum.



TESTS

1. ... Said Amir Kulol is situated in the village of Suhor.
 - a. mausoleum
 - b. museum
 - c. building
 - d. school
2. What does the word “kulol” mean?
 - a. doctor
 - b. teacher
 - c. potter
 - d. expet
3. Said Amir Kulol was spiritual leader of ... ?
 - a. Hoja Azizon
 - b. Abdul Kholiq Gijduvani
 - c. Amir Temur
 - d. Shaykh Ali Ramitani
4. After Amir Kulol passed away at the start of the twenty-first century, his mausoleum was constructed.
 - a. destroyed
 - b. built
 - c. constructed
 - d. broken
5. He was an influential figure in Middle Asian
 - a. religion
 - b. science
 - c. education
 - d. politics

7. BAHOUDDIN NAQSHBANDI

The tour is finished by the visiting of **Bahauddin Naqshbandi** mausoleum, whose birth was predicted by Bobo Samosi. Naqshbandi was born in 1318 in the village Hinduvan. As a spiritual teacher, he was a supporter of austerity. He said that the Sufi had to make a living exclusively by work. Bahauddin owned several professions: weaver, potter and carver in wood. Many tramps followed his example, and thanks to him, they began to earn a living by craft.

Today, there is the majestic mausoleum here. This place is still visited by thousands of pilgrims. According to legend, if you touch the memorial three times, a visit of the holy place is equal to “hajj” to Mecca.



TESTS

1. Where does the tour of the Seven Pirs end?
 - a. Hoja Azizon
 - b. Abdul Kholiq Gijduvani
 - c. Bahauddin Naqshbandi mausoleum
 - d. Shaykh Ali Ramitani
2. Naqshbandi was born in the village of ... in 1318.
 - a. Shafirkan
 - b. Kurgon
 - c. Romitan
 - a. Hinduvan
3. had a variety of occupations, including weaver, potter, and woodcarver.
 - a. Hoja Azizon

- b. Abdul Kholiq Gijduvani
 - c. Naqshbandi
 - d. Shaykh Ali Ramitani
4. He set a good example for other tramps, and as a result, they started to practice their crafts and make a living.
- a. crafts
 - b. education
 - c. construction
 - d. gardening

DURDONA

GLOSSARY

Lesson 1. GENDER EQUALITY

status
refer
manifestation
existence
opportunity
reflection
discrimination
innate
implementation
exacerbation
grapple
mainstream

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Lesson 2 AN UNPRECEDENTIAL GLOBAL HEALTH

generation
create
unprecedented
disease
focus
revive
lockdown
experience
resilient
sustainable

Lesson 3 DISTANT LEARNING

distance
correspondence
hybrid
large-scale
massive
variation
to involve
interactive
blended learning
virtual

phenomenon

**Lesson 4 ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF
DISTANCE LEARNING**

constraint
flexibility
conventional
facilitated
to promote
to overcome
benefit
efficient
to encounter

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Lesson 5 IMPORTANCE OF NETWORKING FOR STUDENTS

crucial
profound
to interact
to participate
impact
to owe
meaningfully
navigate
ethical

Lesson 6 THE SAMANIDS MAUSOLEUM

remain
founder
unique
a cube
length
inward
an octahedral
identical
interior
exterior
relief
surface
heralds

Lesson 8 KALYAN MINARET

approach
noticeable
landmark
vicinity
flank
rotunda
turquoise
frieze
disaster
exquisite
exquisite

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Lesson 9 CHASHMA-AYUB MAUSOLEUM

ruin
silhouette
conspicuous
prophet
wanderer
treatise
repatriated
chamber
seclusion
saint

Lesson 10 SITORAI MOKHI-KHOSA PALACE

spoiled
suburban
pearl
unprecedented
survive
perpetuate
incrusted (encrusted)
peacock
swagger
magnificence
exposition
outskirts

Lesson 11 THE LYAB-I HAUZ COMPLEX

**artificial
reservoir
heritage
to escape
highlight
to blur
dodgy
ditch
basin**

Lesson 12 BAHUDDIN NAQSHBANDI COMPLEX

**hermit
a weaver
excel
handicraftsman
spiritual
confessor
priority
seclusion
outwardly
mat
to subsist
haricot
mulberry
superstition**

DURDONA

Lesson 13 THE ARK FORTRESS

**attitude
a fortress
stables
coronation
citadel
intricate
rectangle
ramp
whip**

Lesson 14 KALYAN MOSQUE

**prayer
a temple
collapse
destine
ramshackle
courtyard
niche
colonnade
solemn
piety**

80

Lesson 15 MIRI-ARAB MADRASSAH

**masterpiece
elevate
drag
influential
inscribe
stern
warrior
accentuate
mosaics
two-tier loggias
influential figure**

DURDONA

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DURDONA

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THROUGH ENGLISH**

(O'quv qo'llanma)

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