

АНУ-ЫН МУЖ УЛСУУДЫН НЭРНИЙ ҮҮСЭЛ

Алабама /Alabama/ - Индиан овгийн хот, Грекийн холбооны дараа (Алабамас эсвэл Алибамонс) гарсан.

Аляска /Alaska/ - Алеутан (эскимо) хэлээр "алакшак" буюу "хойг", "их газар", "арал биш эх газар" гэсэн утгатай үгийн орос хувилбар.

Аризона /Arizona/ - Индиан Пима омгийн хэлээр "богино хаврын газар", Ацтек омгийн хэлээр "аризума" буюу "мөнгөн зовхис" гэсэн утгатай үгийн испани орчуулга.

Арканзас /Arkansas/ - Индианы Куапо омгийг "өмнө зүгийн салхи" гэсэн утгаар нэрлэсэн Алгонкүин омгийн үг.

Калифорни /California/ - Испанийн булаан эзлэгчид (Кортес байж магадгүй) нэрлэсэн нэр. Испанийн зохиолч Монталвогийн 1510 онд бичсэн романд гардаг ертөнцийн диваажин гэгдэх тансаг сайхан арлын нэр ажээ. Испаничууд анх 1533 Baja California-д (Мексик дэх Доод Калифорни) очсон бөгөөд одоогийн АНУ-ын мужийг Alta California буюу Дээд Калифорни хэмээн нэрлэсэн.

Колорадо /Colorado/ - Анх Колорада голын нэрээр нэрлэсэн бөгөөд испаниар "улаан" гэсэн утгатай үг.

Коннектикат /Connecticut/ - Индианы Могикан болон Алгонкүин (Algonquin) омгийн "урт голын орон" гэсэн утгатай үгнээс гарсан.

Дэлавер /Delaware/ - Анх голын нэрээр, дараа нь индиан угсааны (Lenni-Lenape) хэлээр, хожим нь Виржиниагийн эртний захирагч Лорд Де Ла Вор-ын нэрлэсэн нэрлэсэн.

Колумбын дүүрэг /District of Columbia/ - 1791 онд Христофер Колумбын нэрээр нэрлэсэн.

Флорида /Florida/ - 1513 оны Улаан өндөгний баярын өдөр Понсе де Леон Паскуа Флорида "Улаан өндөгний баярын цэцэг" гэсэн утгатай үгээр нэрлэсэн.

Жоржиа /Georgia/ - Английн хаан II Жоржийн нэрээр колонийн удирдагч Жеймс Оглеторп (Oglethorpe) 1732 онд нэрлэсэн.

Хавай /Hawaii/ - Хавайки, Ойвее (Owhyhee) гэх мэтээр нутгийн хүмүүс нь нэрлэснээс үүссэн байж магадгүй.

Айдахо /Idaho/ - "Эрдэнийн чулуун уул" гэсэн утгатай үг гэдэг. Анх Колорада мужид байгуулсан уурхайн нутаг дэвсгэр Pikes Peak-ийг нэрлэж байснаа хожим номхон далайн баруун хойд хэсэгт нээсэн шинэ уурхайн нутаг дэвсгэрийн тийн нэрлэх болжээ. Бас Айдахо гэдэг нь

Индианы Команче омгийн хэлээр Kiowa Apache гэсэн нэр томъёо хэмээсэн санал байдаг.

Иллинойс /Illinois/ - "Иллинигийн газар" буюу иллини гэсэн франц үг. Индианы Алгонкүин омгийн хэлээр "хүн", "дайчин" гэсэн утгатай үг.

Индиана /Indiana/ - "Индианчуудын орон" гэсэн утгатай үг.

Айова /Iowa/ - "Энд би амардаг", "үзэсгэлэнт газар" гэх мэт олон янзаар орчуулагддаг индиан үг. Индианчуудыг айова гэж нэрлэдэг байсан үгээр нэрлэсэн.

Канзас /Kansas/ - Индианы Sioux омгийн хэлээр "Өмнөдийн салхины хүн" гэсэн утгатай үг.

Кентакки /Kentucky/ - "Харанхуй бөгөөд цуст газар", "бэлчээр нутаг", "хоногийн газар" гэх зэрэг олон янзаар орчуулагддаг индиан үг.

Лузиана /Louisiana/ - Францын хаан XIV Луисийн нэрээр Сэйр де Ла Салле (Sieur de La Salle) хэсэг газрыг Лузиана гэж нэрлэсэн.

Мэйн /Maine/ - Францын эртний муж Мэйнээс гаралтай. Мөн эрэг хавийн арлуудаас ялгаж эх газартай хамааруулан тайлбарласан.

Мэрилэнд /Maryland/ - Английн хаан I Чарльзийн хатан Мария Генриетагийн нэрээр нэрлэсэн. Үгчилбэл "Мэригийн газар" гэсэн утгатай.

Массачусетс /Massachusetts/ - МА. Милтоны ойр орчмын газруудыг ахмад Жон Смит нэгтгээд "их давааны газар" гэж нэрлэсний хойно индиан үгээр нэрлэсэн.

Мичиган /Michigan/ - Индианы Чиппева омгийн хэлээр "мичи гама" буюу "их ус" гэсэн утгатай үг.

Миннесота /Minnesota/ - Миннесота голыг "тэнгэрийн өнгөт ус" /цэнгэг ус/, "булингартай ус" гэсэн утгаар нэрлэсэн Индианы Дакота, Sioux омгийн үгнээс гаралтай.

Миссиссиппи /Mississippi/ - Мичи зиб буюу "их мөрөн", "бүх усны цуглуулга" гэсэн утгатай индианы Чиппева омгийн үг байж магадгүй. Мөн мессиппи (messipi) гэсэн индианы Алгонкүин омгийн үг ч байж магадгүй.

Миссури /Missouri/ - "Том завины мөрөн" гэсэн утгатай индианы Алгонкүин омгийн нэр томъёо.

Монтана /Montana/ - "Mountainous" /уулархаг/ гэсэн латин, эсвэл испани үг.

Небраска /Nebraska/ - Платте голыг тодорхойлон "голын хөндий", "их ус" гэсэн утгаар нэрлэсэн индианы Ома болон Отос омгийн үгнээс гаралтай.

Невада /Nevada/ - "Цасаар хучигдсан" гэсэн утгатай испани үг.

Нью Гемпшир /New Hampshire/ - 1629 онд Английн Plymouth Council (Plymouth Зөвлөл)-ийн ахмад Жон Масон өөрийн төрөлх нутгийн нэрээр нэрлэсэн.

Нью Жерсэй /New Jersey/ /Шинэ цамц/ - Йоркийн гүн 1164 онд Жон Беркелей, Жорж Картерет нарт Nova Caesaria буюу Нью Жерсэй гэж нэрлэх эрхийг өгсөний дараа Английн Жерсэй арал гэж нэрлэж байсан.

Нью Мексик /New Mexico/ - ХҮI зуунд Рио-де-Жанейро (Rio Grande)-ийн баруун ба хойд нутгийн нэрээр испаничууд мексик хэмээн нэрлэсэн.

Нью-Йорк /New York/ - Йорк, Албанийн гүн 1664 онд ах II Чарльзаас Шинэ Нидерландийг эзлэх эрхийг хүлээн авч мөн ондоо тусгай экспедиц илгээн эзлэн авсан байна.

Хойд Каролина /North Carolina/ - 1619 онд I Чарльз ноён Роберт Хийзд Чарльз гэдэг нэрний латин гарал болох "Carolus" гэдгээр тус нутгийг "Каролина" гэж нэрлэх эрхийг олгожээ. 1710 оноос эхлэн Хойд, Өмнөд Каролина хэмээн хуваагдах болжээ.

Хойд Дакота /North Dakota/ - Дакота нь Индианы Sioux омгийн "найз", "холбоотон" гэсэн утгатай үг.

Огайо /Ohio/ - Индианы Ирокуйс омгийн "сайхан сайн гол" гэсэн утгатай үг.

Оклахома /Oklahoma/ - Индианы Чоктоу омгийн "улаан хүн" гэсэн утгатай үгээр Rev. Alien Wright нэрлэсэн.

Орегон /Oregon/ - Гарал үүсэл нь тодорхойгүй. Энэ нутгийг Wisconsin голын нэрээр нэрлэсэн болов уу гэсэн таамаг байдаг бөгөөд 1715 онд Францын газрын зураг дээр "Ouargicon-sint" гэж тэмдэглэсэн байдаг.

Пенсильвани /Pennsylvania/ - 1681 онд II Чарльз хаан Уильям Пеннийг тус нутгийн захирагч болгосон бөгөөд тэрээр энэ нутгийг "Сильвани" буюу "модтой газар" гэж нэрлэжээ. Хааны засгийн газар эцэг адмирал Уильям Пеннд 16000 фунт стерлингийн өртэй байсан бөгөөд өрийнхөө хагаст уг нутгийг өгчээ. II Чарльз хаан адмиралын дурсгалд "Сильвани" гэдэг нэр дээр "Пен" гэдгийг нэмж "Пенсильвани" болгожээ.

Пуэрто-Рико /Puerto Rico/ - Испаниар "баян боомт" гэсэн утгатай үг.

Род-Айленд /Rhode Island/ - Гарал үүсэл нь тодорхой бус. Жиовани де Веррразано 1524 онд Газар дундад тэнгисийн Rhodes арлын хэмжээтэй ойролцоо арлыг ингэж тэмдэглэсэн гэсэн онолын нэг тайлбар байдаг. Гэвч зарим нь тус мужийг Голландын судлаач Adriaen Block улаан буурал учраас Roode Eylandt гэж нэрлэсэн хэмээн таамагладаг.

Өмнөд Каролина /South Carolina/ - Хойд Каролинаг үз.

Өмнөд Дакота /South Dakota/ - Хойд Дакотаг үз.

Теннесси /Tennessee/ - Жижигхэн Теннесси гол дахь Индианы Чероки омгийн тосгоны нэр байсан. 1784-1788 онд Фрэнклэнд /Frankland/, Фрэнклин (Franklin) гэж нэрлэж байсан.

Техас /Texas/ - Индианы Калдо болон бусад омгийн хэлээр "найзууд", "холбоотнууд" гэсэн утгатай үгийн хувилбар. Дорнод Техаст испани хэлээр хэрэглэдэг. Мөн Texias, Tejas, Teusas гэх мэт бичдэг.

Юта /Utah/ - "Ute" гэж Индианы Шошоне (Shoshone) омгийнхон Нэваяо омгийн "дээд", "хамгийн дээд" гэсэн утгатай үгээр нэрлэсэн. Испани хэлбэр нь "Yutta", англиар "Uta", "Utah" гэдэг. Мормоны номонд "зөгийн балны орон", цөл хэмээн нэрлэсэн ч конгресс хүлээж аваагүй.

Вермонт /Vermont/ - Франц хэлний "vert" /ногоон/, "mont" /уул/ гэсэн үгнээс гаралтай. Сэмюэль де Чамплэйн "ногоон уул" гэж нэрлэн хэлж байсан. 1777 онд тус муж байгуулагдахад Томас Янь "vert", "mont" гэсэн үгийг нийлүүлэн "Vermont" гэж нэрлэхийг санал болгожээ.

Виржиния /Virginia/ - 1584 онд Сэр Уолтер Ралейгийн экспедиц хатан хаан Елизаветаг хүндэтгэн "Английн ариун хатан хаан" гэсэн утгаар нэрлэсэн.

Вашингтон /Washington/ - Жорж Вашингтоныг өнгөрсний дараа нэрлэсэн. АНУ-ын 32 дахь Конгресст Колумбын нутаг дэвсгэрийг нэгтгэх саналыг дэвшүүлж улмаар уг санал хүчин төгөлдөр болж Колумбын дүүргийг нэгтгэж Вашингтон гэж нэрлэжээ.

Баруун Виржиния /West Virginia/ - 1863 онд Америкийн Нэгдсэн Улсаас Виржиниягийн өрнөд нутгууд тусгаарлах гэснийг татгалзан ингэж нэрлэжээ.

Висконсин /Wisconsin/ - Эртний он дарааллын бичиг зохиогчид "Ouisconsin", "Mesconsing" гэж бичсэн Индиан нэр. Индианы Чиппева омгийн "өвстэй /ногоотой/ орон" гэсэн утгатай үг хэмээн таамаглаж байна. Конгресс Висконсин гэж баталсан.

Вайомин /Wyoming/ - Индианы Алгонкүин омгийн "их тал нутаг", "том талд", "их тал дээрх" гэсэн утгатай үг.

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Бэлтгэсэн: **Ш.Догмийчойдон**

GOING HOME

by William Saroyan

This valley, he thought, all this country between the mountains is mine, home to me, the place I dream about, and everything is the same, not a thing is changed, water sprinklers still splash in circles over lawns of Bermuda grass, good old home town, simplicity, reality.

Walking along Alvin Street he felt glad to be home again. Everything was fine, common and good, the smell of earth, cooking suppers, smoke, the rich summer air of the valley full of plant growth, grapes growing, peaches ripening, and the oleander bush swooning with sweetness, the same as ever. He breathed deeply, drawing the smell of home deep into his lungs, smiling inwardly. It was hot. He hadn't felt his senses reacting to the [10] earth so cleanly and clearly for years; now it was a pleasure even to breathe. The cleanliness of the air sharpened the moment so that, walking, he felt the magnificence of being, glory of possessing substance, of having form and motion and intellect, the piety of merely being alive on the earth.

Water, he thought, hearing the soft splash of a lawn sprinkler; to taste the water of home, the full cool water of the valley, to have that simple thirst and that solid water with which to quench it, fulfillment, the clarity of life. He saw an old man holding a hose over some geranium plants, and his thirst sent him to the man.

"Good evening," he said quietly; "may I have a drink?" [20]

The old man turned slowly, his shadow large against the house, to look into the young man's face, amazed and pleased. "You bet," he said; "here," and he placed the hose into the young man's hands. "Mighty fine water," said the old man, "this water of the San Joaquin¹ valley; best yet, I guess. That water up in Frisco² makes me sick; ain't got no taste. And down in Los Angeles, why, the water tastes like castor oil; I can't understand how so many people go on living there year after year."

While the old man talked, he listened to the water falling from the hose to the earth, leaping thickly, cleanly, sinking swiftly into the earth. "You said it," he said to the old man; "you said it; our water is the finest water on [30] earth."

He curved his head over the spouting water and began to drink. The sweet rich taste of the water amazed him, and as he drank, he thought.

God, this is splendid. He could feel the cool water splashing into his being, refreshing and cooling him. Losing his breath, he lifted his head, saying to the old man, "We're mighty lucky, us folk in the valley."

He bent his head over the water again and began again to swallow the splashing liquid, laughing to himself with delight. It seemed as if he couldn't get enough of it into his system; the more he drank, the finer the [40] water tasted to him and the more he wanted to drink.

The old man was amazed. "You drunk about two quarts," he said.

Still swallowing the water, he could hear the old man talking, and he lifted his head again, replying, "I guess so. It sure tastes fine." He wiped his mouth with a handkerchief, still holding the hose, still wanting to drink more. The whole valley was in that water, all the clarity, all the genuineness, all the goodness and simplicity and reality.

"Man alive," said the old man. "You sure was thirsty. How long since you had a drink, anyway?"

"Two years," he replied. "I mean two years since I had a drink of this [50] water. I been away, traveling around. I just got back. I was born here, over on G Street in Russian town; you know, across the Southern Pacific³ tracks; been away two years and I just got back. Mighty fine too, let me tell you, to be back. I like this place. I'm going to get a job and settle down."

He hung his head over the water again and took several more swallows; then he handed the hose to the old man.

"You sure was thirsty," said the old man. "I ain't never seen anybody anywhere drink so much water at one time. It sure looked good seeing you swallow all that water."

He went on walking down Alvin Street, humming to himself, the old [60] man staring at him.

Nice to be back, the young man thought; greatest mistake I ever made, coming back this way.

Everything he had ever done had been a mistake, and this was one of the good mistakes. He had come south from San Francisco without even thinking of going home; he had thought of going as far south as Merced,⁴ stopping there awhile, and then going back, but once he had got into the country, it had been too much. It had been great fun standing on the highway in his city clothes, hitchhiking.

One little city after another, and here he was walking through the streets [70] of his home town, at seven in the evening. It was great, very amusing; and the water, splendid.

He wasn't far from town, the city itself, and he could see one or two of the taller buildings, the Pacific Gas & Electric Building, all lit up with colored lights, and another, a taller one, that he hadn't seen before. That's a new one, he thought; they put up that one while I was away; things must be booming.

He turned down Fulton Street and began walking into town. It looked great from where he was, far away and nice and small, very genuine, a real quiet little town, the kind of place to live in, settle down in, marry in, have a [80] home, kids, a job, and all the rest of it. It was all he wanted. The air of the valley and the water and the reality of the whole place, the cleanliness of life in the valley, the simplicity of the people.

In the city everything was the same: the names of the stores, the people walking in the streets, and the slow passing of automobiles: boys in cars trying to pick up girls; same as ever, not a thing changed. He saw faces he had known as a boy, people he did not know by name, and then he saw Tony Rocca, his old pal, walking up the street toward him, and he saw that Tony recognized him. He stopped walking, waiting for Tony to come into his presence. It was like a meeting in a dream, strange, almost incredible. He had dreamed of the two of them playing hooky from school to go [90] swimming, to go out to the county fair, to sneak into a moving-picture theater; and now here he was again, a big fellow with a lazy, easy-going walk, and a genial Italian grin. It was good, and he was glad he had made the mistake and come back.

He stopped walking, waiting for Tony to come into his presence, smiling at him, unable to speak. The two boys shook hands and then began to strike one another with affection, laughing loudly, swearing at one another. "Where the hell have you been?" Tony said; and he punched his friend in the stomach, laughing loudly.

"Old Tony," he said, "good old punchdrunk Tony. God, it's good to [100] see you. I thought maybe you'd be dead by this time. What the hell have you been doing?" He dodged another punch and struck his friend in the chest. He swore in Italian at Tony, using words Tony had taught him years ago, and Tony swore back at him in Russian.

"I've got to go out to the house," he said at last. "The folks don't know I'm here. I've got to go out and see them. I'm dying to see my brother Paul."

He went on down the street, smiling about Tony. They would be having a lot of good times together again; they might even go swimming again the way they did as kids. It was great to be back. [110]

Walking by stores, he thought of buying his mother a small gift. A little gift would please the old lady. But he had little money, and all the decent things were expensive. I'll get her something later, he thought.

He turned west on Tulare Street, crossing the Southern Pacific tracks, reached G Street, then turned south. In a few minutes he would be home again, at the door of the little old house; the same as ever; the old woman, the old man, his three sisters, and his kid brother, all of them in the house, living simple lives.

He saw the house from a distance of about a block, and his heart began to jump. He felt suddenly ill and afraid, something he had forgotten about the [120] place, about that life which he had always hated, something ugly and mean. But he walked on, moving slower as he came closer to the house. The fence had fallen and no one had fixed it. The house suddenly appeared to be very ugly, and he wondered why in the hell the old man didn't move to a better house in a better neighborhood. Seeing the house again, feeling all its old reality, all his hatred for it returned, and he began to feel again the longing to be away from it, where he could not see it. He began to feel, as he had felt as a boy, the deep inarticulate hatred he had for the whole city, its falseness, its meanness, the stupidity of its people, the emptiness of their minds, and it seemed to him that he would never be able to return to such a [130] place. The water; yes, it was good, it was splendid; but there were other things.

He walked slowly before the house, looking at it as if he might be a stranger, feeling alien and unrelated to it, yet feeling that it was home, the place he dreamed about, the place that tormented him wherever he went. He was afraid someone might come out of the house and see him, because he knew that if he was seen, he might find himself running away. Still, he wanted to see them, all of them, have them before his eyes, feel the full presence of their bodies, even smell them, that old strong Russian smell. [140] But it was too much. He began to feel hatred for everything in the city, and he walked on, going to the corner. There he stood beneath the street lamp, bewildered and disgusted, wanting to see his brother Paul, to talk to

the boy, find out what was going on in his mind, how he was taking it, being in such a place, living such a life. He knew how it had been with him when he had been his brother's age, and he hoped he might be able to give his brother a little advice, how to keep from feeling the monotony and the ugliness by reading.

He forgot that he hadn't eaten since breakfast, and that he had been dreaming for months of eating another of his mother's meals, sitting at the [150] old table in the kitchen, seeing her, large and red-faced and serious and angry toward him, loving him, but he had lost his appetite. He thought he might wait at the corner; perhaps his brother would leave the house to take a walk and he would see the boy and talk to him. Paul, he would say, and he would talk to the boy in Russian.

The stillness of the valley began to oppress him, losing its piety, becoming merely a form of the valley's monotony.

Still, he couldn't go away from the house. From the corner he could see it, and he knew that he wanted to go in and be among his people, a part of their lives; he knew this was what he had wanted to do for months, to knock [160] at the door, embrace his mother and his sisters, walk across the floors of the house, sit in the old chairs, sleep in his bed, talk with his old man, eat at the table.

And now something he had forgotten while he had been away, something real but ugly in that life, had come up swiftly, changing everything, changing the appearance and meaning of the house, the city, the whole valley, making it all ugly and unreal, making him wish to go away and never return. He could never come back. He could never enter the house again and go on with his life where he had left off.

Suddenly he was in the alley, climbing over the fence, walking through [170] the yard. His mother had planted tomatoes, and peppers, and the smell of the growing plants was thick and acrid and very melancholy to him. There was a light in the kitchen, and he moved quietly toward it, hoping to see some of them without being seen. He walked close to the house, to the kitchen window, and looking in saw his youngest sister, Martha, washing dishes. He saw the old table, the old stove, and Martha, with her back turned to him; and all these things seemed so sad and so pathetic that tears came to his eyes, and he began to need a cigarette. He struck a match quietly on the bottom of his shoe and inhaled the smoke, looking at his little sister in the old house, a part of the monotony. Everything seemed very still, very clear, terribly sad; but he hoped his mother would enter the

kitchen; he wanted to have another look at her. He wanted to see if his being away had changed her much. How would she look? Would she have that angry look? He felt angry with himself for not being a good son, for not trying to make his mother happy, but he knew it was impossible.

He saw his brother Paul enter the kitchen for a drink of water, and for a moment he wanted to cry out the boy's name, everything that was good in him, all his love, rushing to the face and form of the boy: but he restrained himself, inhaling deeply, tightening his lips. In the kitchen, the boy seemed lost, bewildered, imprisoned. Looking at his brother, he began to cry softly.

He no longer wished to see his mother. He would become so angry that he would do something crazy. He walked quietly through the yard, hoisted himself over the fence, and jumped to the alley. He began to walk away, his grief mounting in him. When he was far enough away not to be heard, he began to sob, loving them passionately and hating the ugliness and monotony of their lives. He felt himself hurrying away from home, from his people, crying bitterly in the darkness of the clear night, weeping because there was nothing he could do, not one confounded thing.

NOTES

1. *San Joaquin*—river in central California.
2. *Frisco*—San Francisco.
3. *Southern Pacific*—a railroad line.
4. *Merced*—city in central California.

TRUE-FALSE

Some of the statements below are true and some are false. Choose the false statements and tell why they are incorrect.

1. The main character in the story owned the land between the mountains.
2. The story takes place in the summer.
3. The lawn sprinkler caused the young man to think about a drink.
4. The old man felt that the water in Los Angeles was tasteless.
5. The young man had been planning to visit his home town for some time
6. The young man began fighting with his old friend Tony after they met on the street.
7. He did not buy his mother a gift because of the high cost of things in the stores.
8. The young man hopes to meet his brother outside the house and speak Russian with him.
9. The young man decided to knock at the door and kiss his mother and sisters before going in.
10. Paul did not see his brother as he drank water in the kitchen.

MEANING FROM CONTEXT

Choose the meaning that is closest to the meaning in the context of the story. Look for clues to help you guess correctly.

1. *acid*
a. perfumed b. metallic c. sharp
2. *alien*
a. strange b. connected c. unearthly
3. *bewildered*
a. confused b. savage c. angry
4. *disgusted*
a. indigestible b. sickened c. saddened
5. *dodge*
a. trick b. throw c. avoid

6. *genuine*
 a. real b. false c. intelligent
7. *grin*
 a. face b. smile c. expression
8. *hoist*
 a. lift b. jump c. crawl
9. *oppress*
 a. delight b. flatten c. burden
10. *restrain*
 a. reveal b. restore c. restrict

WORDS WITH MULTIPLE MEANINGS

The words below each have more than one meaning. Choose the sentence in each group that contains the word used as it is in the context of the story.

1. *boom*
 a. Although many businesses boomed during the 1970's the economy was in a bad state,
 b. The sound of the cannonfire boomed throughout the valley.
2. *punch*
 a. There was a choice of wine, punch, or soft drinks at the reception.
 b. The man fell down after the first punch and was unconscious for two minutes.
 c. They had to use a punch to make the holes because the cardboard was very thick.
3. *swear*
 a. Before giving their testimony, the witnesses swore to tell the whole truth,
 b. Even though they swore constantly at each other, they were really the best of friends.
4. *hose*
 a. She wore long, dark hose that looked attractive and also kept her legs warm,
 a. Please attach the hose and water the front lawn.

WHAT IS YOUR UNDERSTANDING?

1. In the second paragraph, the author uses many words that appeal to our senses. Make a list of these words and tell which sense each corresponds to (i.e., smell, taste, sight, touch, hearing).
2. Why would the old man be pleased that the young man asked him for a drink?
3. The old man and the young man speak a colloquial variety of American English that is sometimes ungrammatical. Find three examples of colloquial usages in their conversation and give a standard English equivalent of the colloquialism.
4. What indication is given that the town is prospering?
5. Consider how the old friends greet each other on the street. What kind of friendship is expressed here?
6. What advice did the young man want to give his brother? Why?
7. What was the young man's purpose in entering the yard behind the house?
8. Why would the young man become angry if he saw his mother through the kitchen window? What would be the cause of this anger and grief?

WHAT IS YOUR INTERPRETATION?

1. Why did the young man return to his home town? Does the author provide a direct explanation or is one implied?
2. What do you think the young man means by thinking that coming home was the "greatest mistake" he had ever made?
3. The story might be divided into two sections: one before the young man sees the house and the other after.
 - a. What adjectives would you select to describe the mood of these two sections?
 - b. Find examples of the way the city, the people, the young man's family are descriptively treated in each section. How does the author use the young man's attitude toward these elements of the story to establish a mood in each section?

Source: Configurations - American short stories for the EFL classroom(Advanced level) David Queen, editor, Washington D.C 1988. pp,-1-9

WHAT IS YOUR UNDERSTANDING?

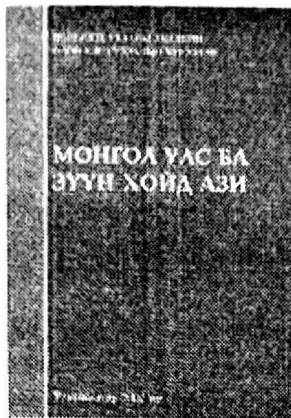
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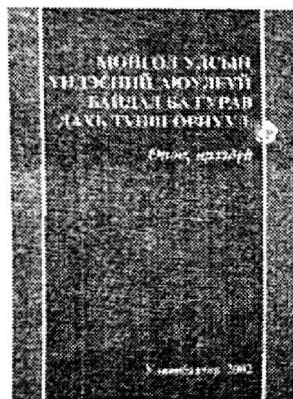
Source: Configurations - American short stories for the EFL classroom(Advanced level) David Queen, editor, Washington D.C 1988, pp,-1-9

ШУА-ИЙН ОЛОН УЛС СУДЛААЛЫН ХҮРЭЭЛЭНГЭЭС 2002 ОНД НИЙТЛҮҮЛСЭН НОМ, СЭТГҮҮЛҮҮД



Монгол Улс ба Зүүн хойд Ази
УБ. 2002, 256 х

Энэхүү ном нь "ЗХА-ийн бүс нутгийн эдийн засгийн хамтын ажиллагааны хөгжлийн үйл явц", "ЗХА-ийн улсуудын өнөөгийн хөгжил, хамтын ажиллагаа", "Монгол Улс ба ЗХА-ийн бүс нутгийн улсуудын харилцаа, хамтын ажиллагаа" гэсэн гурван бүлэгтэй.



Монгол Улсын үндэсний аюулгүй байдал ба
гурав дахь түнш орнууд
УБ. 2002, 172 х

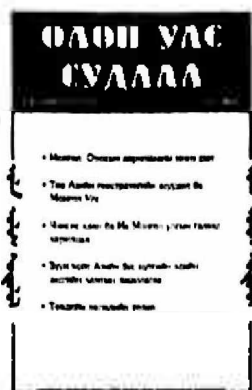
Энэ ном орчин үеийн үндэсний аюулгүй байдлын тухай ойлголт хэрхэн өөрчлөгдөж буй, үндэсний аюулгүй байдлыг дэрхлээжүүлэхэд гуравдахь түншийн үүрэг роль ямар байх, ер гуравдахь түнш гэж хэн байх, гуравдахь түншийн ашиг сонирхлыг хэрхэн бий болгох, хоёр хорш болон Орно, Дорнын хөгжингүй орнуудын ашиг сонирхлыг хэрхэн тэнцвэржүүлэх, тэр нь эргээд Монгол Улсын үндэсний аюулгүй байдлыг бэхжүүлэхэд яаж нөлөөлөх вэ? Монгол Улс гуравдахь хорш орнуудтай хэрхэн яаж харилцааг хөгжүүлж буй, түүний хэтийн төлөв ямар байгаа зэрэг цогц асуудалд хариу огоход чиглэгдсэн байна.



XX зуун Америкийн еронхийлогчийн засаглал
УБ. 2001, 183 х

Монгол Улсын Шинжлэх Ухааны Академийн Олон Улс Судлалын Хүрээлэнгийн дэргэдэх Америк судлалын төвийн үйл ажиллагааг явуулж эхэлсний 10 жилийн ойг тохиолдуулан тус хүрээлэн, Монголд буй АНУ-ын Элчин Сайд Яамтай хамтран зохион байгуулсан "АНУ-ын еронхийлогчийн засаглал ба XX зуун" сэдэвт олон улсын эрдэм шинжилгээний бага хурлыг 2001 оны 1-р сард хийсэн билээ. Бага хуралд манай нэрт эрдэмтдээс гадна АНУ-аас доктор, профессорууд уригдан оролцож нийт 10 гаруй илтгэл тавьж, хэлэлцэн, санал бодлоо чөлөөтэй солилцсон юм. Уг эрдэм шинжилгээний бага хурлын материалыг Монголд буй АНУ-ын Элчин Сайд Яамны санхүүгийн дэмжлэгтэйгээр эмхэтгэн хэвлэв.

"Олон улс судлал" сэтгүүл



Тус сэтгүүл нь анх 1978 онд "Дорно дахины судлалын асуудал" нэртэй хэвлэгдэж, 1991 оноос "Дорно Орно" нэрээр гарч байв. Хүрээлэнгийн бүтэц, зохион байгуулалттай уялдан 1992 оноос хэвлэгдэж байгаа "Зүүн хойт Ази судлал" сэтгүүлтэй нэгдэж 2000 оноос эхлэн "Олон улс судлал" нэрээр уншигчдад хүрч байна.

The Mongolian Journal of International Affairs

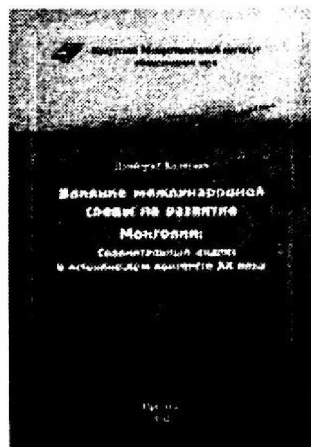


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Монголын хөгжил дэх гадаад орчны нөлөө /харьцуулсан дүн шинжилгээ/

Зохиогч К.Дэмбэрэл. Иркутск. 2002. 122 х

Энэхүү нэгэн сэдэвт бүтээл нь XX зууны Монголын гадаад харилцааг харьцуулсан дүн шинжилгээний аргаар тухайлбал, 1911 оны үндэсний хувьсгалын дараах Монголын гадаад орчин, 1991 оноос хойшхи гадаад орчинд харьцуулсан дүгнэлт хийсэн. Мөн энэ бүтээлд олон улсын харилцааны онолын зарим ойлголтуудыг тодруулсан. Улс төр судлалын хэллэгт зарим шинэ нэр томъёонуудыг оруулж ирсэн.

Эдгээр ном, сэтгүүлийг худалдаж авах буюу захиалахыг хүсвэл доорхи хаягаар хандана уу.

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Утас: 322613, 325571, 318691

Факс: (976-11) 322613

E-mail: inst_int_mud@amias.ac.mn