

CultureTalk Uzbekistan Video Transcripts: <http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu>
Post-Independence Education and Government

Uzbek transcript:

M: Iltimos, O'zbekiston haqida gapirib bersangiz. U yerda ahvol qanday? Odamlar qanday yashaydilar? (Savol rus tilida so'ralyapti?)

Q: Ilgari yoshligimda O'zbekiston Sovet ittifoqi respublikasi sanalgan, shuning uchun men, qanday desam, ham Sovet Ittifoqi davrida biroz yashaganman va hozir mustaqil O'zbekiston davrida yashayapman. O'zbekiston 1991 yil 1- sentyabrda o'z mustaqilligini qo'lga kiritdi. Va undan keyin katta o'zgarishlar sodir bo'lyapti O'zbekistonda. Umuman, ham siyosiy, ham iqtisodiy, ham ta'lim sohalarida juda katta o'zgarishlar sodir bo'lyapti. Ilgari Sovet ittifoqi davri...umuman, ta'lim sohasi haqida gapiradigan bo'lsak, ilgari o'rta maktab o'n yildan iborat edi. Hozirgi kunda maktab o'n ikki yildan iborat bo'lib, bundan to'qqiz yili majburiy ta'lim hisoblanadi. To'qqiz yil o'rta maktabda o'qilgandan keyin, hozirgi kunda akademik litseylar va kollejlarda mavjud bo'lib, to'qqiz yil majburiy ta'limdan keyin, talabalar yo akademik litseylarga o'qishga boradi, yoki kollejlarga borishadi. Akademik litseylarda ular asosan. Akademik litsey asosan yuqori ta'limga tayyorlaydigan ta'lim sohasi bo'lib, unda talabalar universitetga tayyorlov kurslariga qatnaydilar. Umuman talabalarni yuqori ta'lim sohalariga o'qishga tayyorlaydi akademik litseylar. Kasb-hunar kollejlari esa ularga ma'lum bir mutaxassislik beradi. Bu mutaxassisliklar turli sohalarda bo'lishi mumkin. Akademik litseylar ham, kasb-hunar kollejlari ham uch yildan iborat. Va bu jami o'n ikki yil ta'limni tashkil qiladi. Undan keyin yuqori ta'lim kelib, yuqori ta'lim bu universitetlar, institutlar bo'lib, yuqori ta'lim ham ikkiga bo'lingan, bakalvr dasturi, keyin magistratura dasturi. Undan keyin yana aspirantura ham mavjud. Bu ta'lim sohasi O'zbekistondagi. Yana nima haqida gapirishim mumkin? Umuman O'zbekiston mustaqilligini qo'lga kiritgandan keyin, siyosiy sohada ham juda ko'p o'zgarishlar sodir bo'lyapti. Hozirgi kunda O'zbekiston o'z parlamentiga ega, o'z konstitutsiyasiga ega. Parlament ham ikki palatadan iborat bo'lib, quyi palata va yuqori palata. Yana nima deyishim mumkin.

English translation:

M: Please tell about Uzbekistan. What is the situation like there? What do people live? [The question is being asked in Russian.]

K: Before, when I was younger, Uzbekistan was considered a Soviet Union republic. That's why I, how can I say, lived both in the Soviet Union period a little and now I am living in the period when Uzbekistan is independent. Uzbekistan acquired its independence September 1, 1991. And after this, big changes are taking place in Uzbekistan. In general, very big changes are taking place in political, economic and educational spheres. Before, during the Soviet period...If we speak about the sphere of

education, before schools¹ used to be for ten years. Nowadays schools are for 12 years. And nine years of it is considered compulsory education. Now there are academic lyceums and colleges.² After nine-year-compulsory education, students go either to academic lyceums or vocational colleges. In academic lyceums, they mainly...an academic lyceum is the stage of the education system that mainly prepares students for higher education stages. There, students go to preparatory courses for university. In general, academic lyceums prepare students to study in higher educational institutions. Vocational colleges give the students a certain specialization. They can specialize in various fields. Both academic lyceums and vocational colleges are for three years. And all this makes up 12 years of education. Then the next is higher education. Universities and institutes are considered higher education. Higher education is divided into two: bachelor's program and master's program. Then also there is *aspirantura*.³ This is the education system in Uzbekistan. What else can I talk about? In general, after Uzbekistan gained its independence, many changes are taking place in political sphere. Nowadays Uzbekistan has its Parliament, its constitution. The Parliament consists of two chambers: higher and lower chambers. What else can I say?

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¹ Schools are not divided into elementary, middle and high schools. Students go to school at the age of seven and continue their education at the same school for nine years.

² Colleges are not part of higher education in Uzbekistan. They are similar to high schools in the U.S.

³ Postgraduate program for the degree after a master's, but before a Doctoral degree.