

CultureTalk Uzbekistan Video Transcripts: <http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu>
Entrance Exams

Uzbek transcript:

Q: O'zbekiston ta'lim sohasi to'g'risida gapirib o'tsangiz. Umuman qanday farqlar? Umuman birinchi O'zbekiston ta'lim sohasi to'g'risida gapirib, keyin farqlari haqida gapirib o'tsangiz.

F: Xo'p. O'zbekiston ta'lim sohasi, Amerika ta'lim sohasidan juda tubdan farq qiladi. Endi maktabda bizada albatta o'n ikki yil, balkim Amerikada ham o'n ikki yilmi nima maktab. Bu to'g'ri, bir xil. Universitetga kirish boshqacha. Universitetba butun O'zbekiston bo'yicha birinchi avgust...shu imtihot kuni, test topshirishadi. Har kim o'z yo'nalishi bo'yicha. Masalan, men xorijiy tillar bo'yicha bo'lsam, men ingliz tili, tarix, ona-tillidan test topshiraman. Test 36 savoldan iborat, har bi fandan, 36dan 35X35X34 olsangiz grant sohibi bo'lasiz masalan.

Q: Grant bu nima degani.

F: Grant bu davlat hisobidan o'qish, davlat hisobidan o'qish. Pul to'lamaysiz. Har oy davlat sizga stipendiya, ma'lum bir maosh, stipendiya beradi. Lekin bahongizga qarab. Agar uch bilan o'qisangiz kamroq, olasiz, to'rt bilan o'qisangiz, ozgina yuqori, besh bilan o'qisangiz.

Q: Shu uch, to'rt, beshni ham tushuntirsangiz, chunki bu yerdagi talabalarda baholash tizimi boshqa.

F: Besh bu Amerika bo'yicha bu "A", to'rt "B", uch "C", tamom, ikki uje¹* bu "fail", "D" emas, ikki bu "fail". Ha, demak, universitetda o'qish, ta'lim o'sha soha...talaba fan tanlamaydi. Xorijiy filologiya bo'lsa, endi man xorijiyda oqiganman, ko'proq o'zimni sohamni yaxshi bilaman, bizlarda har bir semesterda 14 ta, 15ga yaqin fan bor.

Q: turli ba'zan 18 ta yam bor.

F: 18 tayam bor edi, ha.

Q: 12 tayam bo'lgan.

F: Falsafayam bor bu yerda, leksikologiya ham bor, din ham bor, tarix ham bor, hamma narsa bor. Bu yerda har kim o'z sohasini tanlaydi. Menimcha balki men yanglishayatgandirman. Bakalavr sohasi Amerikada hali talaba bilmaydi nimani...

Q: Izlanish.

¹ uje – Russian word for “already”.

F: Izlanish bu. Tor't yil nimani o'qishi mumkin, qaysi sohada o'zini ko'rsatishi mumkin. Shu borada fanlarni tanlaydi. Keyin magistraturada shu fan bo'yicha aniq ish...

Q: chuqurroq.

F: ha, chuqurroq. Bizlarda emas, qaysi fanni tanlasa, to'rt yil o'sha fanni o'qib boradi. Keyin magistratura.

Q: lekin shu bilan birga aytyapsizki, falsafa, tarix.

F: Bu yaxshi, bilasizmi nima uchun. Ko'pchilik talabalar buni yoqtirmaydi, hatto imtihonlarda ham bahslar bo'ladiki, manga nimaga kerak bu, masalan. Lekin man Evropada, Amerikada talabalarni bilim darajasini tekshirganman. Geografiya, geografiya fani Amerika talabalari uchun sayoz, bilishmaydi. Keyin...bizada

Q: Ya'ni dunyo geografiyasi.

F: Ha, dunyo geografiyasi.

Q: Chunki Amerika geografiyasini ancha yaxshi bilsa kerak. Hatto bizlar O'zbek geografiyasini bilganimizdan ko'ra yaxshi bilsa kerak.

F: Bilmayman lekin...aniq emas. Chunki...albatta 50 ta shtatini biladi. Keyin nima uchun yaxshi men uchun, menimcha...hozircha o'sha fanni bergandan keyin talaba bepul o'shani o'rganadi. Baribir, baribir hayotda kerak bo'ladi, o'sha uchun shuni o'qib olsa hech bo'lmaganda 10-15 foizini biladi, o'qimagan taqdirda ham...10-15 foizini biladi bu o'zi uchun, kelajakda bolasi so'rasa masalan, ana bu nima bo'ladi desa, hech bo'lmaganda 50 foizini aytadi, bilmayman demaydi, bilmayman demaydi. O'sha uchun menimcha, menimcha, endi ko'p kishi norozi bo'lishi mumkin bu systema, ya'ni bu o'sha jarayon yaxshi deb o'ylayman, chunki ko'p fanni o'rganadi. Talaba izlanishi kerak, albatta qiyin, biz ham o'qiganmiz, siz ham o'qigansiz, man ham o'qiganman. Juda qiyin lekin bo'ladi, o'qib bo'ladi.

English translation:

K: Could you please speak about the education system of Uzbekistan? What are differences, in general? Please, speak about the education system in Uzbekistan and then speak about the differences.

F: Well, the education system in Uzbekistan, it is substantially different from the American education system. Our schools are 12 years; maybe it is 12 years in America too. This is right, this is the same. Entering the university is different. August 1 is the day of the exam for all the universities in Uzbekistan. The test is taken. Everybody takes it based on his specialty. For example, if I want to focus on foreign languages, I take the test [multiple choice test] from English, History and Native Language. The test contains

36 questions, from each subject. If you get 35X35X34, you can get the grant [scholarship].

K: What is the grant?

F: Grant means that your education is free, provided by the state. The government pays for your education. You do not pay. Every month the government pays you a stipend, a certain sum of money, though based on your grades [performance]. If you get “3”¹ you get less, if your performance is “4”, you get a little more and if you get “5”.

K: -Could you explain these “3, 4, 5”, because here the students have different evaluation system.

F: “5” is an American “A”, “4” is “B”, “3” is “C”, that’s it, “2” is already “fail”. It is not “D”. “2” is “fail”. Okay, well, studying at the university, education system...students never choose classes. If it is foreign languages, well I have studied foreign languages, so I know my own field better, each semester we take fourteen, fifteen classes.

K: It is different, sometimes it is even eighteen.

F: Yes, [there were times when we had] eighteen.

K: Sometimes twelve.

F: It includes philosophy, lexicology, religion, history, everything. Here everybody chooses his own focus [classes]. I think, maybe I am wrong. Bachelor’s level in America means that the student doesn’t know yet.

K: A search.

F: It [bachelor’s] is [means] a search. For four years they decide what they can study, in what field they can perform better. Based on this they choose classes. Then master’s is a definite [more precise] work on a subject.

K: Deeper.

F: Yes, deeper. We do not have this, whatever field you choose [you choose before getting into the university], for four years you [have to] study it. Then master’s.

K: But at the same time you were saying that [they have to study] philosophy, history

F: It is good, do you know why? Many students do not like it, there are even arguments at the exams, [they complain] “Why do we need it?”, for example. But I have checked the

¹ Uzbekistan has a different system of grading which is represented by numbers. “5” is excellent, “4” is good and “3” is poor and below is failing.

knowledge of the students in Europe and America. Geography, American students are very weak in geography, they do not know it well. Then...we...

K: You mean world geography.

F: Yes, world geography.

K: Because they must know American geography pretty well. They must know it even better than we know Uzbek geography.

F: I do not know...not sure. Of course...they know 50 states. Then why it is good for me, I think...if they made it a requirement, the students learn this subject for free. Anyways, anyways they will need it in their life. That's why if they study it, at least they will remember 10-15 percent of it even if they do not study it well...they will know 10-15 percent for themselves. In the future, if their children ask them "what is it", at least they will be able to answer 50 percent of it. They won't say that they do not know it. That's why, in my opinion, I think, well many people might not be satisfied with this system, but I think it is a good process, because they learn many subjects. Students need to research; of course it is difficult, we studied too [got education], you studied, I studied as well... Very difficult, but possible.

About CultureTalk: CultureTalk is produced by the Five College Center for the Study of World Languages and housed on the LangMedia Website. The project provides students of language and culture with samples of people talking about their lives in the languages they use everyday. The participants in CultureTalk interviews and discussions are of many different ages and walks of life. They are free to express themselves as they wish. The ideas and opinions presented here are those of the participants. Inclusion in CultureTalk does not represent endorsement of these ideas or opinions by the Five College Center for the Study of World Languages, Five Colleges, Incorporated, or any of its member institutions: Amherst College, Hampshire College, Mount Holyoke College, Smith College and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

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