

CultureTalk Uzbekistan Video Transcripts: <http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu>  
**Comparing New and Soviet Schooling**

**Uzbek transcript:**

Q: O'zbekistonda til qanday o'qitiladi, umuman dars berayotganda nimalardan foydalanasiz, qanday uslublardan foydalanasiz?

R: Biz hozir hozirgi davr talabiga asosan interfaol usulda darslar o'tayapmiz, ya'ni bizning darslarimizda albatta texnikalar juda katta rivojlanganligi sababli kompyuterlardan foydalanamiz, nafaqat kompyuterlardan balki bollarni ekskursiyalarga har qayerlarga sayohatlarga etib ular bilan muloqotga kirishib ularning ko'p qirrali hayotini yanada chuqurroq o'rganishni va o'rgatishni, o'rgatish ishlarini olib boramiz.

Q: Umuman hozirgi kunda chet tillardan ingliz tiliga, umuman, talab juda katta. Yoshlar ingliz tiliga ko'proq qiziqadi. Rus tiliga qiziqish qanday hozirgi kunda? Umuman yoshlar haliyam rus tiliga qiziqadimi?

R: Albatta, yoshlarimiz, mustaqillik boshida bir rus tilini tashlab qo'ygan edi. Hozir yanada rus tili bizning hayotimizga chuqurroq kirib boryapti, chunki bizning ko'pgina xonadonlarimizning a'zolari Rossiyada ishlayapti. Har bir oiladan bir ta yoki ikki kishi albatta Rossiyada bo'lganligi sababli bizning o'quvchlarimizda rus tiliga qiziqish katta bo'lib bormoqda.

Q: Umuman O'zbekiston mustaqillikka erishgandan keyin ta'lim sohasida ham umuman o'zgarishlar bo'lib o'tdimi? Agar bo'lgan bo'lsa qanday o'zgarishlar bo'ldi?

R: Albatta, O'zbekiston mustaqillikka erishgandan keyin bizda ta'lim tizimimiz uch bosqichga o'zgardi, ya'ni boshlang'ich ta'lim, o'rta umumiy ta'lim, va majburiy ixtiyoriy ta'lim. Boshlang'ich ta'lim bizda birinchi sinfdan to'rtinchi sinfgacha hozir bo'ldi, avvalda esa, sovet davrida, birinchi-uchinchi sinflar edi. O'rta umumiy ta'lim sovet davrida to'rtinchi-sakkizinchi sinf bo'lsa, hozirgi mustaqillik davrimizda beshinchi to'qqizinchi sinfga borib tugaydi. Majburiy-ixtiyoriy ta'lim tizimi deganda biz albatta o'quvchilarimizni xohishiga qarab ularni akademik litseylar yoki kasb-hunar kolledjlariga yo'llanma bilan yuboramiz.

Q: Nima uchun bu majburiy-ixtiyoriy deb ataladi?

R: chunki har bir o'quvchi to'liq malumotga ega bo'lishi kerak, shart.

Q: Bu nima degani? Ular ikkovidan birini o'qishi shart, lekin qaysi biriga o'qishni tanlash huquqiga ega.

R: tanlash huquqi ega.

Q: Tushunarli. Akadem litseylar bilan kollejlarning farqi nimada?

R: Academ litseylarda bizda ijytimoiy fanlar chuqur o'rgatiladi, ya'ni bu tillar, xorijiy tillar, oz'bek va rus tillari, hamda chuqur, aniq fanlar bular matematika, fizika, xim...kimyo, va biologiya, geografiya fanlari o'tiladi, chuqur o'rgatiladi. A kasb hunar kollejida esa bu fanlar o'tilib, lekin chuqurroq ma'lum bir kasbga yo'naltiriladi.

**English translation:**

K: How are the languages taught in Uzbekistan? In fact what do you use while teaching? What methods do you use?

R: We are, according to the requirement of modern times, teaching the classes in an interactive way. I.e. we use computers in our classes since the technology is very much developed. Not only computers, we take them to different places for excursions and try to bring up dialogues, study their versatile lives deeper and teach them at the same time.

K: Nowadays, in fact, English is very popular among foreign languages. The youth is more interested in English. How is the interest in Russian now? Is the youth still interested in Russian?

R: Of course, our youth, at the beginning of independence [first years of independence] did not show much interest in Russian. Now Russian is going deeper into our lives, because members of many families are working in Russia. Since a couple of people from each family are in Russia, children's interest to Russian is increasing.

K: Have there been changes in the field of education since Uzbekistan became independent? If so, what kind of changes took place?

R: Of course, after Uzbekistan gained its independence, our educational system changed into three stage education, i.e. primary education, secondary general education, and mandatory-optional education. Now primary education includes grades one to four, but before, during Soviet system it was through first to third grade. Secondary general education during Soviet system was through the grades four to eight. Now in our period of independence, it is from fourth [grade] and ends in ninth grade. In mandatory-optional education we send our students, based what their preferences are, to academic lyceums or vocational colleges with a directive.

K: Why is it called mandatory-optional?

R: Because each student needs to have a complete education, they must.

K: What does it mean? They must study one or the other, but they have the right to choose which they want?

R: They have the right.

K: I see. What is the difference between academic lyceums and colleges?

R: Academic lyceums teach [focus deeper on] humanities, i.e. these are languages, foreign languages, Uzbek and Russian languages, and also, science, math, physics, chem....chemistry, and biology, geography are taught more in depth. And vocational colleges also cover the same subjects, but they direct more towards a certain profession.

**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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