

CultureTalk Uzbekistan Video Transcripts: <http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu>
A Big Family

The interviewer (in Russian): What can you say about your family, about their trades? What is the attitude of the younger people to the elder? The idea of family in Uzbekistan...

Uzbek transcript:

Xo'sh aytib o'tganimdek mening oilam juda ham katta. Ota-onam, 4 ta akam va 5 ta opam bor. Qanday desam, O'zbek madaniyatida oila muqaddas narsa hisoblanadi. Va kattalarga bo'lgan hurmat, ota-onaga bo'lgan hurmat judaham yuksak. Umuman O'zbekistonda oilalar juda ham, qanday desam yaqin munosabatda ega. Umuman qarindoshlar, avlod-ajdodlar... O'zbekistonda oilalar umuman shu munosabatni juda yaqin ushlashga harakat qilishadi. Masalan, bayramlarda, tug'ilgan kunlarda birga jam bo'lishib, bayramlarni birga nishonlashadi. Umuman yashash tarzi ham, farzandlar doim ota-onasi bilan yashaydi. Masalan, maktabga borganda ham, universitetda... yuqori ta'limga borib, universitetni bitirganda ham, keyinchalik universitetdan keyin ishga... ishni boshlaganda ham doim oilasi bilan birga, ota-onasi bilan birga yashaydi. Endi farzandlar faqat ota-onasida ajralib chiqish mumkin, qachonki ishlashga boshqa shaharga borsa, yoki, umuman turmush, oila qursa agar... hatto oila qurganidan keyin ham, ba'zi oilalar bir-ikki yil ota-onasi bilan yashaydi. Va keyinchalik alohida kvartira yoki uy sotib olganidan keyin, ota-onasidan ajralib turadi. Hatto ajralib chiqqidan keyin ham, ota-onasinikiga juda ko'p kelib turishadi. Qanday desam, umuman O'zbekistonda, o'zbek madaniyatini juda ham yuqori baholasam ham... manimcha O'zbekiston bilan Amerika madaniyati taqqoslaydigan bo'lsak, Amerikada yoshlikdan mustaqillikka o'rgatishadi, ya'ni mustaqillik juda yuksak qadriyat hisoblanadi. O'zbekistonda mustaqillik yuksak qadriyat hisoblansa ham, amalda bu narsani uchratish ozgina qiyinroq. Umuman yoshlikdan boshlab to turmush, oila qurganicha ota-onalar doim o'z farzandlarini ta'minlab turishadi. Maktabga borganlarida ham, universitetga o'qiyatganlarida ham, umuman, oila quriyatganlarida ham, doim farzandlar ota-ona qo'l ostida bo'lishadi, ya'ni ota-ona doim ularni ta'minlab turadi. Hatto keyinchalik ishga kirishganida ham, to ishga yaxshi kirishib olgunlaricha ota-ona doim ta'minlab turadi farzandini, va shu narsa O'zbekistonda anana hisoblanadi. Umuman farzandlar turmush qurib, oilani tark etganidan keyin, asosan oxirgi o'g'il farzand ota-ona bilan birga yashaydi. Yana nima deyish mumkin O'zbekistondagi oila madaniyati haqida, oila boshi doim ota hisoblanadi va ota doim oilani boshqaradi. Erkaklar asosan, endi bu narsa albatta, hozir g'arb madaniyatining ta'siri juda katta O'zbekistonda ham. Hozirgi kunda ham ayollar, ham erkaklar teng tarzda ishlashadi. Lekin baribir ham oila boshi ota hisoblanib, asosan oilani ota ta'minlab turadi. Ayollar bo'lsa ro'zg'or ishlari, uy ishlari bilan shug'ullanadilar.

The interviewer (in Russian): What about your family? What are you father's and mother's names? What do they do? Do you have brothers or sisters?

Xo'sh hozirgi kunda, aytganimdek, man o'ninchi farzand bo'lganim uchun, otam ham onam ham yoshlari ancha katta, onam 68 yoshda otam 73 yoshdalar. Shuning uchun ikkovlari ham pensiya nafaqasidalar. Aka...umuman aka-opalarim haqida gapiradigan bo'lsam, ko'pchilik akalarim, opalarim oila qurganlar va biz bilan birga turmaydilar. Nima deyishim mumkin, ular turli tuman kasbga egalar, opalarim o'qituvchi, hamshira; akalarim ham o'qituvchi, oshpaz, quruvchi, umuman turli kasb vakillari hisoblanadilar. Yana nima deyishim mumkin, hozirgi kunda men ota-onam bilan birga turaman. Oxirgi akam Toshkentda aspiranturada o'qiydi. Undan oldingi akam yaqinda turmush qurganligi uchun haliyam biz bilan yashaydi, xotini bilan birga.

English translation:

The interviewer (in Russian): What can you say about your family, about their trades? What is the attitude of the younger people to the elder? The idea of family in Uzbekistan...

K: As I said, my family is very big, my parents, four elder brothers and five elder sisters. How I can say, in Uzbek culture family is considered sacred. And the respect for the older people, for parents is very great. In general, the families have very close relationships. In general, relatives, ancestors...in Uzbekistan families try to keep this relationship very close. For example, on holidays, on birthdays they get together. They celebrate holidays together. In fact, even lifestyle...children always live with their parents. For example, when they go to school, at the universities...go to higher education and even after graduation, afterwards going to work, even when they start to work, they always live with their parents. Children can move out, only when they move to another city to work, or when they get married, build a family...even after marriage some families live with their families for a few years. And later, when they buy a separate apartment or a house, they live apart from their parents. Even after moving out, they visit their parents' house very frequently. How I can say, though I highly respect Uzbek culture in Uzbekistan...in my opinion if we compare the culture in Uzbekistan and in America...the independence is taught from the childhood in America, i.e. independence is considered a big value. Though independence is considered a big value in Uzbekistan as well, it is hard to see it in practice. In fact, from childhood until they get married, parents always provide for their families. When they go to school, when they study at the university, in general, when they are getting married, always children are under parents support, i.e. parents always support them. Even later, when they start to work, until they are into their jobs, parents always provide support to their children, and this is a tradition in Uzbekistan. In general, when children get married and leave their parents, usually the youngest son stays to live with his parents. What else I can say about the family culture in Uzbekistan? The father is considered the head of the family and he leads the family. Usually men, of course this, the influence of western culture is very large in Uzbekistan too. Nowadays both women and men equally work, but still the father is the leader of the family, he provides for the family and the women do the housework.

The interviewer (in Russian): What about your family? What are you father and mother's names? What do they do? Do you have brothers or sisters?

Well, now, as I said, as I am the tenth child, both my mother and father are old, my mother is 68 and my father is 73. That's why they are both retired. Brother...if I speak about my brothers and sisters, most of them are married and do not live with us. What I can say? They have different jobs. My sisters are teachers and a nurse. My brothers are teachers too, a cook, a builder, in general, they have different occupations. What else I can say? At present I live with my parents. My last elder brother is doing his PhD in Tashkent. The one before him lives with us, with his wife, as he got married not long ago.

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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