

**Dari transcript:**

**توقعات خانواده عروس**

شهرزاد: فریده، د افغانستان می گند که، حد اقل دخترا، دوستای مه میگند که نامزادی دوره پادشاهی دختر و خانواده دختر است. یعنی بسیار خواست های خوده فامیل دختر ده دوران نامزادی میتانه سر فامیل بچه تحمیل کنه. معمولاً خواست های یک فامیل یک دختر چیست د افغانستان؟ چی میخوایند که؟ از داماد خود چی میخوایند؟ چی توقع دارن؟ مثلاً توقع دارن که دامادشان عروسی کلان بگیره، توقع دارن که دامادشان جواهرات بخره، توقع دارن که دامادشان دخترشانه بری ماه عسل پاریس ببره؟ چی توقع دارن؟ توقعات چیست از یک داماد خوب؟ فریده: فکر می کنم ای هم فرق می کنه د هر فامیل و د هر جای. مثلاً شهر، قشلاق، قریه، د هر جای فرق می کنه. فور اکزمپل، مثلاً د کابل شاید فامیل ها بخوایه که یک عروسی، محفل بسیار کلان بگیرند د عروسی شان. جواهرات و طلا و کالای بسیار مقبول بیاره بریشان. فامیل های کلان داره کلگی فامیل ها ره د هوتل بخاین و مثلاً به فامیل دختر، بری مادرش، بری خواهرش، بری بیادش انگشتی طلا و کالا و چیز بخره. و بسیار توقعشان ای قسم استه که .. شهرزاد: بسیار مال و پیسه و ..

فریده: یعنی که پیسه نیاره. او قدر پیسه نمی خایند که پیسه بیایه بری فامیل دختر. ایست که همو قدر نشان بته بری قوم و خویش دختر، که دخترشان یک محفل کلان داشته. یا که اینقدر آرزو کنن. ای کلگیش بری ازونا آرزوست که ..

شهرزاد: که ما بری دختر

فریده: که باید است شوه. و ای د قشلاق دیگه قسم است. د قشلاق ها که استه معمولاً پدرها که دختری شانه نامزاد می کنن، به خاطر پیسه می کنن که یک .. خودشان یک چیزی بگیرن. زیاد محتاج هستن به همو پیسه ای که از طرف دختر بری شان می آیه. مثلاً یگان فامیل هاستند که دخترایشان تنها چیزیشان است که کمک شان می کنه یک زندگی راحت تر داشته باشن. بتوانن زندگی خوده پیش ببرن کتی از امو. معمولاً اونا پیسه ره میگیرن و بری دخترایشان چیزی جور می کنن، مثلاً فرش و زیورات و ای چیزها جور می کنن. اما او قدر که به سطحی که ده شار میباشه، او قسم د قشلاق ها نیست، مثلاً دختر کاکای خودم که نامزاد شده بود، پیسه، پیسه که می آمد، پیسه ره کاکایم بری خودش زیادتر خرج می کد ازو که بری دخترش کالا بخره و چیز. همی قسم زیاد به قشلاق مهم است که پیسه خود، پیسه بگیرند ازی که .. اونا هتل ندارن که برن د هتل محفل بگیرن یا ایکه، او قدر سیالداری می گن که .. نشان دادن است مگم او قدری که به شار است او قسم نیست دیگه. کالا او قدر، کالای ... کالای .. بسیار، بسیار چیزای ارزانه می خرن و طلا او قدر بریشان .. یکدانه یا دو دانه انگشتی طلا یا گوشواره طلا داشت. دت از الات ..

شهرزاد: ام .. زیاد، زیاد است

فریده: زیاد است بریشان.

شهرزاد: مه فکر می کنم بسیار تحلیل جالب کدی. مه هیچ وقت ایطو فکر نکرده بودم د مورد تفاوت قشلاق و چیز .. قشلاق و شار که یانی د شار، راستی هم د شار زندگی مردم راحت تر است. مردم بیشتر نمایش دادنه خوش دارن. و ایکه دختر بیرون میره، فریده: بلی آ

شهرزاد: دختر زیاد شبکه دوستایش، اقوامش، گسترده تر است. زن قشلاق امروز عروسی می کنه، صبح می ره د خانه خود و درگیر همو مالداری و بسیار کارهای دیگه میشه بری تربیت اولاد خود.

الکر: هم فرق می کنه از شار و قشلاق. شار که است بسیار خوش دارن که فامیل ها نشان بتن د یک فامیل دیگه که او، مه ایقدر داشتم، اینی قدر عاروسی کدم، دخترم اینی طور یک بچه ره گرفت، بچه د اونجه تحصیل خوده کده، د اونجه زندگی می کنه، بسیار ای، یک چیز مهم شده. نشان بتن که چقه پیسه خرج کد. د بهترین هتل عاروسی گرفت. چی کالا پوشید. چقه زیورات داشت و مچم چطوری کد. بعضی ها فکر از اوره حالی نمی کنه. با قشلاق که است زیاد که معامله دو فامیل است. که ببینن که ای فامیل که دختره که میگیرن چقدر میتوانه که از توان ازی دختری که پیسه ای می گیرن، پولی می گیرن، چقدر میتوانن که د دختر بکنن، چقدر میتوانه زندگی خوده پیش بیره. مثلا د قشلاق ما، پدر مه که ازمو قشلاقی استند، اونجه پیسه را که می گیرن، زیادی وخت پیسه نمی گیرن، زیادی وخت مال می گیرن شهرزاد: ها.. جالب است الکر: مثلا گوسفند می گیرن، بز می گیرن، گو می گیرن، شتر کدام وقت می گیرن. به اسم قلین.

### English translation:

Shaharzad: Farida, In Afghanistan they say, or at least girls, my friends say that engagement is the kingdom period of a bride and her family. They mean that the bride's family can impose many of their wishes on the groom's family. What are the usual expectations of the girl's family in Afghanistan? What do they want? What do they want their son-in-law to-be? What do they expect? Do they expect the groom to hold a big wedding party? Do they want him to buy jewelry? Do they want him to take their daughter to Paris for the honeymoon? What are the expectations? What are the expectations from a "good" son-in-law?

Farida: I think this is different in every family and every place. It is different in the city, village, and countryside everywhere. For example, in Kabul families might ask for a big wedding party and many jewels and gold and a beautiful dress. Extended families are big, and they expect all of the family to be invited to the wedding hall, and they might also expect the groom to buy gold rings, clothes and things for bride's family, for her mother, for her sister, for her brother. Most of their expectations are like this.

Shaharzad: They ask for stuff and money?

Farida: They don't ask him to bring money. They don't want the money to come to bride's family. They just want to show to relatives of the girl that "our daughter had a big wedding party. We did all we wished." It is all about the wishes.

Shaharzad: The wishes for their daughter.

Farida: ...that have to be done. But in villages it is different. In villages, usually when fathers engage their daughters, they do it for money, so that they can earn something

from it. They are in desperate need for the money that comes in for their daughter. For example, in some families their daughters are the only way to help them ensure a more comfortable life. They use (the money from bride-wealth) to sustain their lives. Usually they take the money (from the groom) and they make things for their daughter, like carpets and jewelry and things like that, but not on the same level as in the city. In villages, it is not like that. For example, when my cousin was engaged, the money that came for her, my uncle spent it more on himself than for buying clothes for his daughter. So it is very important in villages for people to get the money. There, they don't have wedding halls to go to and hold a party. They also show off, but there is not as much as showing off as in the city. For clothes too ... they buy very cheap clothes and not that much gold, one or two golden rings or earring. That is a lot.

Shaharзад: Hmm...That is a lot for them.

Farida: That is a lot for them.

Shaharзад: I think you made an interesting analysis. I had not thought about village and city difference in these terms. Truly, in the city peoples' lives are more comfortable. People like to show off more often, and the girls go out more often.

Farida: Yes.

Shaharзад: The bride's network of friends and relatives is much bigger (in the cities). The woman in the village marries today and goes to her house the next morning, and she gets involved in taking care of the cattle and other work for taking care of children.

Ulker: There are other differences in city and village too. In cities, families like to show to other families that, "See, I had so much money. I held a big wedding party. My daughter married this guy. Our groom has gone to school in this good place. He lives in this nice place." This has become very important. They want to show that the groom spent lots of money, the marriage was in the best hall, the bride's dress and her jewelry and I don't know what. Issues you won't even imagine. But in villages, the marriage is about two families. They want to see how the family asking for girl's hand can support her. They think about the money. They think about how the guy's family can provide for their daughter and if they can sustain a life or not. For example, in our village, in my father's village, there they (woman's family) don't even ask for money, they ask for cattle.

Shaharзад: Yeah, that is interesting.

Ulker: Yeah, they ask for sheep, goats, cows, and sometimes even camels. They call this *Qaleen* (bride-wealth).

**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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