

Dari transcript:

قصه زندگی

شهرزاد: یک کمک د مورد خود گپ بزنین بری ما، نامتان چیست، چند ساله استین، چی کارها می کنین؟
عظیمه: نام مه عظیمه است. در مکتب متوسطه نمبر سیزده جمال مینه معلم هستم. تایم درس مه از نه و نیم تا دوازده و نیم می باشه. باد از او از دوازده و نیم تا سه و نیم بجه، د سید جمال الدین، د دارالمعلمین سید جمال الدین درس میخوانم.
شهرزاد: شما چند سال است معلمی می کنین؟
عظیمه: تقریبا بیست سال می شه.
شهرزاد: تقریبا بیست سال میشه.
عظیمه: ها
شهرزاد: ام.. کدام صنف ها ره درس میتین، چی مضامینه؟
عظیمه: مه مضامین انگلیسی صنف های پنجه درس میتم
شهرزاد: د مورد زندگی تان بری ما بگوین یک کم و بیش. د کجا به دنیا آمدین، د کجا کلان شدین، تحصیلات تان د کجا بود؟ چی مسافرت ها کدین؟
عظیمه: مه د ولایت جوزجان ولسوالی آچه بدنیا آمدم. تا صنف دوازده اونجه درس خواندم. وقتی که دوازده ره فارغ شدم، باد ازو نامزاد شدم، یکسال تقریبا نامزاد بودم، باد از او عاروسی کردم، آدم کابل.
شهرزاد: ام
عظیمه: د ای چند سال دیگه.. سال.. چند سال د کابل بودم تا که شرایط که وضع کابل خراب شد. جنگ ای گپا شد طالبا آمد، باز رفتیم پاکستان. باد ازو از پاکستان پس آمدم کابل، اینه، دمیجه معلم هستم.
شهرزاد: چند فرزند دارین گفتین؟
عظیمه: شش
شهرزاد: شش فرزند. دختر، بچه، چند ساله؟
عظیمه: چهار دختر است، دو بچه. دختر کلانم د امریکا درس میخوانه. د یک کالج امریکایی که سمیت نام داره. دومیش د سویس درس میخوانه. یکی از مکتب های امریکایی است او هم. دوره مکتب اس. متعلم مکتب اس دیگه. صنف یازده اس. دیگه دخترک سومی ام است د مکتب امریکایی د خود افغانستان انترنیشنل، بین المللی یک مکتب است اونجه درس میخوانه. چهارمش د لیسبه مسلکی هنر ها (می خندد)
شهرزاد: از سر بگوین.. از سر بگوین.
عظیمه: اینا خنده می کنن
شهرزاد: خنده نکنین. خا.. چهارمش لیسبه
عظیمه: لیسبه مسلکی هنر ها.
شهرزاد: آ

عظیمه: اونجه درس می خوانه. باز، باد از او بچه گکم اس که د همو مکتبی که خودم معلم هستم، اوجه درس میخوانه. باز بچه گک خوردم که صنف اول اس، او هم هموجه درس میخوانه. شهرزاد: خا، درست است. شما شش فرزند دارین. زندگی شما از چی راه تامین می شه؟ عظیمه: تامین زندگی ما.. دخترکا هم کار می کنن، هم درس میخوانن. شهرزاد: ها و خودتان هم کار می کنین.

عظیمه: خودم هم کار می کنم
شهرزاد: شما هم درس میخوانین، هم درس میتین، هم شش اولاد دارین. به تمام ای چیزها چی رقم رسیدگی می کنین؟

عظیمه: خا وقتی که صبح می خیزم می فامم که سه تا طفلکایمه باید نانش وقت تیار شوه. نان و او شانه بتم. لباس هایشان تیار باشه. یکیش خو خودش میتوانه لباسشه بگیریه و بپوشه و تیار کنه. دو تایش بچه گکایم است که یکیش می ره کورس. یکیش میره مکتب. بری ازینا لباس شان و کالای شان، نان و اوشانه مهیا می سازم. نان شانه می خورن. اینا می رن. باز نورجهان هم می ره. باز جمع و جارو و خانه و دیگ چاشت است و ای گپا. تا نه نیم بجه دیگه. باز نه و نیم بجه می رم مکتب. نه نیم بجه از مکتب می آیم. باز هر کس آمد خانه نان خورده می خوره. پس کسی که کورس میرفت کورس میره. کسی که کار داشت، کار. باز مه خودم هم سه و نیم بجه از دارالمعلمین می آیم به کارهای شو، دیگ، کاسه و ای گپا.. اونه.

شهرزاد: د وقتی که خودتان یک دختر جوان بودین، چی چیزها انتظار می رفت از یک دختر؟ عظیمه: خا در وختای ما خو بسیار مشکلات ها، ای گپا بود. حالی یک ذره شرایط خوبتر شده. مهیاست. بتانن دخترا درس بخوانن و پیشرفت کنن. ما باز د یک محیط خورد بودیم، د او محیطی بودیم که بسیار شرایط سخت بود. ای طرف مجاهدین بود، ای طرف حکومت بود که دخترا باید زود از ترس عاروسی می کدن. مه خودم د سن هژده سالگی نامزاد شدم، نوزده سالگی عاروسی کدم دیگه. که هیچ اوطو وقت نبود که ما صحیح درس میخواندیم یا شرایط درس خواندن، ای گپا نبود. تا وقتیکه بری یک دختر شرایط تحصیل مساعد است، نخوایه که عروسی کنه. سر خورده به جنجال نندازه. اول خورده خوب برسانه، درسایشه بخوانه، باد از او.. اگه به حساب کار خانه، ای گپا باشه. یک سال خورده مهیا بسازه که همی تنها مه کار خانه ره می کنم. هم کتاب میخوانم، هم کار خانه. از درس فارغ شد. میتانه تمام چیزه او یاد بگیریه. تمام کارا ره یاد بگیریه. هیچ کدام مشکل نداره. مقصد همی حساب آسپزی و یا نظافت است. تمام.. هر دختری که مکتب خوانده خودش می فامه که نظافت چی است، یا سلیقه خانه چی است؟ ای بدون ازیکه، کدام گپی نداره که آدم، که حتمی درس بخوانه به خاطر نظافت.. ای گپا. ایخو یک چیز زندگی اجتماع است دیگه، باید.. ما و شما همگی ما می فهمیم. دیگه به حساب آسپزی و ای گپا هم.. آهسته آهسته یاد می گیره. هیچ کدام مشکل نداره یک دختر.

شهرزاد: آماده میشه

عظیمه: ها آماده میشه آهسته آهسته.

شهرزاد: د افغانستان.. امکانات مثلا تسهیلات زندگی بسیار کم است. اکثر خانواده ها برق ندارن، درست. اکثر مناطق افغانستان برق نداره. اکثر کارها ره آدم با دست انجام میتنه. لباس شستن و دیگه و... ای کارها ره. به نظر شما یک زنی که مثل خودتان هم د خانه کار می کنه و هم د بیرون کار می کنه، مثلا چی مشکلات داره همطو یک زن؟

عظیمه: بری اوطو زن مثلا، مسایل برق و آب و ای گیایش باشه، فکر میکنه که یک نفر دیگه هم است بری مه کمک می کنه. وقتی که برق و آب نداشته باشه فرض مثال که آب از بیرون بیاره. حتما یک طفلشه روان می کنه او. که مصروف می باشه باز از درس می مانه. اگر آبش د خانه

باشه. اگر برقص باشه. دیگه مثل یک نفر دیگه واری بری ازو کمک اس. کارش پاک، صفا، ستره، جمع می شه، منظم می شه.
شهرزاد: اگر دخترای شما، یا دیگه دخترای جوانی که حالی درس میخوانن، یک روز ازدواج کنن، درست است؟ خانه دار شون و اولاد داشته باشن. شما چی آرزو دارین که چی رقم زندگی از اونا تغییر داشته باشه از شما که کار خانه و کار بیرون هر دویس آسانتر شوه؟ مثلاً شما توقع دارین شوهر از اونا همرایشان همکاری کنه؟ شما توقع دارین که تسهیلات زیاد تر شوه؟
عظیمه: یکی خو زیادتر کوشش کنن که وقتی که یک طفل، یا دو طفل صحت و سالم تربیه کنن. دیگه، شوهر شان همکار باشه. یک وقت یکشان، یک وقت یکشان بری طفلهايشان درست رسیده بتانن. بری درسش، بری تربیه اش. بری مصارفش. دیگه د مکتب های بسیار خوب درس خوانده بتانه اولادهايشان. هر چقدر که تعداد طفل زیاد شده رفت، سطح اقتصاد آدم پایین تر شده میره. نمی تانه آدم رسیده. اگر طفلش کم باشه، میتانه همو معاش همو دو نفر همو دو طفله درست، صحت، سالم تربیه کنه و د جامعه اش، بعد از خودش همو ره تقدیم کنه که خدمت کده بتانه به مردم.

English translation:

Shaharzad: Tell us a bit about yourself. What is your name? How old are you? What do you do?

Azima: My name is Azima. I am a teacher in No.13th Jamal Mina secondary school. My teaching time is from 9:30 (morning) till 12:30 (afternoon). After then from 12:30-3:30, I study in Sayeed Jamaludin, the teacher training institution of Sayeed Jamaludin.

Shaharzad: For how long have you been teaching?

Azima: Almost twenty years.

Shaharzad: Almost twenty years?

Azima: Yes.

Shaharzad: Hmm... What classes do you teach...which subjects?

Azima: I teach English for fifth graders.

Shaharzad: Tell us about your life a bit. Where were you born? Where were you raised? Where did you study? Where did you travel?

Azima: I was born in Juzjan province, Aqcha district. I studied there until twelfth grade. When I graduated from the twelfth grade (high school), I got engaged. I was engaged for a year, then I married and I came to Kabul.

Shaharzad: Yeah....

Azima: In those years, I was in Kabul for a few years, then the conditions in Kabul became bad. There was war. The Taliban came. Then we went to Pakistan. Then we came back from Pakistan to Kabul; now, I am a teacher in here.

Shaharzad: How many children do you have?

Azima: Six.

Shaharzad: Six children, girls, boys, how old?

Azima: Four girls, two boys. My elder daughter studies in the USA, at an American college called Smith. The second one studies in Switzerland. She is also in an American school. She is in high school. She is a school student. She is in 11th grade. Then there is my third daughter, she goes to American school in Afghanistan. There is an international school; she goes there. The fourth one goes to a professional school of arts (she laughs)

Shaharzad: Repeat please, repeat....

Azima: They are laughing.

Shaharzad: Don't laugh, so the fourth one in high school....

Azima: Professional school of arts.

Shaharzad: Yes.

Azima: She studies there. Then there is my son who goes to the same school where I teach. Then my youngest son who is in first grade; he also goes there.

Shaharzad: Okay, that is right. You have six children. How do you support your life?

Azima: Our life, well, the girls both work and study.

Shaharzad: Yes, and you work too.

Azima: I work too.

Shaharzad: You study, teach, have six children. How do you tend to all these things?

Azima: Well, when I wake up in the morning I know that my three children should have food early in the morning. I have to give them food. Their clothes should be prepared. One of them can take her own clothes and prepare. Then there are my two sons: one goes to courses, another goes to school. I prepare clothes and food for them. They eat. Then they leave. Then Noorjahan (the third daughter) leaves too. Then there is cleaning, lunch and other things like that. Until nine thirty. Then at 9:30 I go to school. I come back from school at 9:30 (she probably means 12:30). Then everybody who comes home has their

food. Then everybody who leaves for courses goes to courses. Anybody who wanted to go to work goes to work. Then I come back from teacher training institution at 3:30 for dinner arrangements, cooking and other chores.

Shaharzad: When you were a young woman, what was expected (of a young woman)?

Azima: Well, when we were growing up, there were many problems. Now the situation is a bit better. It is suitable. Girls can study and develop. Also, we were in a small environment. The conditions were very hard in that environment. On one side there was Mujahideen, on the other side there was the government. Girls had to marry young because they were frightened.¹ I myself was engaged when I was 18. I married when I was 19. It was not the time for us to study properly...the environment for learning, there was nothing like that. As far as a young woman has the opportunity to study, she shouldn't want to marry. She shouldn't get herself into trouble (of marriage). First she should improve, study hard, then... (she can marry). If the concern is about house chores²; she should take one year to learn all the house chores. She can say, "I will both read and do housework." She should do this after graduating from her higher education. She can learn it all. There is no problem. The goal is to do cooking and cleaning. That is it. Every girl who has gone to school knows cleaning or house management. It is not a big deal. One doesn't need to study for learning cleaning. These things, are part of the social life anyway, we all know it. Cooking and other stuff like that too... She will learn slowly. A girl has no problems.

Shaharzad: She will be prepared.

Azima: Yes, she will be prepared slowly.

Shaharzad: In Afghanistan, there are only a few conveniences for life. Most families do not have electricity, right? Most parts of Afghanistan don't have electricity. Most work is done by hand, washing clothes and other work like that. From your point of view, a woman who works both at home and outside like you, what kind of problems does she have?

Azima: For that type of woman, if there is electricity and running water and things like that, she would think that there is someone else there helping her. When she doesn't have electricity and water, and for example she has to bring water from outside, she would send one of her children. Then the child gets busy and can't study. If there is running water in the house, if there is electricity, it is like a helper. Her work becomes clean, tidy, neat, organized.

¹ She is talking about beginning of war between Mujahideen and the Soviet supported government. People married off their daughters early because of incidences of rape and kidnapping of women or forced marriages imposed by Mujahideen.

² She is talking about how some educated young women in Afghanistan are worried that they don't have as many skills as housewives as their mothers.

Shaharзад: If your daughters or other young women who study now, if they marry one day, right, if they have homes and children, how do you wish their life to be different from yours so that work inside and outside home would both be easier? Do you expect their husbands to help with them? Do you expect there would be more conveniences?

Azima: First they should really try to have only one or two children and nurture them healthy. Then, their husbands should help out. Once in a while, one of them should be able to take care of children to help the other. They should be able to provide for their children's education, for nurturing, for all expenses. Their children should be able to go to good schools. As the number of children goes up, your economic ability drops down. You can't provide enough. If there are fewer children in the family, the salary of both parents can provide for the good and healthy nurturing of the children. Parents can provide society with good children that can serve their people.

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