

**Dari transcript:**

**مردہ داری**

خدیجہ: رواج مردم د مردہ داری، بسیار مشکل است. تباہ میشه طرف همو کی، هر کس که مردہ دار باشه، بسیار تباہ میشه. اینه همی، یک نفر می میره مثلاً، خدای نکرده یک جای. اینه اولش شوهر خودم، فوت کد. با ای، تا چهل روزه کو اینمی زنای کلانسال، تا چهلش تیر شدنه، تا چهل روزه، یک دفعه بیست می کنن، با دیگه چهل می گن، چهل کلان می گن، چهل روز باد، یا سی و شش روز، د سن و سال، د جوانی و پیری، د ای سیل می کنه. با اونہ، چی می کنن، چهل می کنن. با که چهل تیر شد، با زنای کلانسال، قوم و خویش و خاله و عمه و زن کاکا و زن ماما، اینا هسته د پیش امی مردہ دارها. که اینا ره تنها نمائیم گفته، غم دار است که شریک غمش شویم گفته. میشینن. با که چهل تیر شد، با می رن. با هر، اینه تا یک سال، دو سال تقریباً، اینه این دعا هسته، از راه دور می آیه، یا مردم، قوم، د چی ماه رمضان. همی ماه رمضان از بیستش شروع میشه، از ده اش شروع میشه، مردم د دعا آمدن. تا که عید، سه روز عید تیرشدنه. د دو عید هم. شہرزاد: مہمانداری استہ دیگر

خدیجہ: مہمانداری است. اینہ د چی، سال گفته دیگہ خیرات می کنن. جمعہ گی گفته دیگہ خیرات می کنن. ماہ رجب و برات می گن، دیگہ خیرات می کنن. انگور و خربزہ می گن، چی می گن، او قسمی دیگہ خیرات می کنن. می گم کہ، در هر ماہ، شیر برنج می گن، آش قنغی می گن، هر رسم و رواج است دیگہ. این همی هر ماہی یک دفعہ یک خیرات می کنن. شہرزاد: کل مردمہ دعوت می کنن؟

خدیجہ: تمام مردمہ دعوت می کنن. زن و مردہ دعوت می کنن. اینہ، بسیار مصرفش زیاد است. بیخی امی طرف مردہ دار، تالان می شه. یک دفعہ مرگ می برہ شانہ، دیگہ ماندگی شه مردم می برہ. اینہ همی رسم و رواج ہا بسیار بد است د مردم ما. اینہ نکنہ، مردم خندہ می کنہ. بسیار سیوال داری شدہ این د بین مردم.

شہرزاد: ام. ای رسم و رواج بری آدمای بسیار پیر ہم کہ بہ مرگ طبیعی خود می میرن، بسیار پیر ہم باشن،

خدیجہ: بلی، بلی، د پیر و جوان می کنن.

شہرزاد: ہا.

خدیجہ: میگہ ای.. پیر باشہ کو ہنوز خوش می شن کہ ای طویش بود گفته. جوان باشہ می گہ ای جوانمرگ شد میگہ. بسیار چی می کنن کہ ای از دنیا ہیچ چیز نخورد و نپوشید. ہیچ چیز نبرد گفته د اون بسیار مصرف می کنن.

شہرزاد: ہا، در هر دو صورت ہم

خدیجہ: د هر دو صورت ہم. با وقت زمستان سمنک می گن، دیگہ جور می کنن. همی می گویم کو هر چیزی کہ دمی خود زندہ می خورہ، باید د مردہ ہم اینہ ہمینہ تا یک سالہ بتہ.

شہرزاد: هر چیزی کہ خودتان

خدیجه: هر چیزی که میخورن. د هر ماه که هر چیز می برایه، د هر فصل، اونه همو ره باید د مرده هم بته. وقتی میوه تازه بر آمد، میوه تازه د مسجد می برن، د مردم تقسیم کده می تن. اینه اقی چیزها هسته د مرده داری. تا یک ساله.

شهرزاد: باز ایطو یگان لباس عزاداری مخصوص است یا.. مثلا زن همو کسی که فوت کده یا دخترایش. یگان رسم و رواج است که اینا د محفل خوشی نرن یا چی رقم؟  
خدیجه: تا سالش تیر شدن کو د محفل خوشی نمی رن. اگر جوان باشه، مثلا اینه خودمه شوهرم فوت کد، مه سه سال کالای کبود، پیراهن کبود، بسیاری کو سیاه می پوشن. منه سنش خورد گفته د مه کالای کبود پوشاندن. سه سال، پیراهن کبود، تنبان کبود، چادر سفید، اقلی کلاه من هم سیاه بود. هیچ، هیچ جای به رفته نمیتانستیم، غیر از مرده، یک جای مرده می شد، می رفتیم، دیگه د محفل خوشی هیچ، همی قوم و خویش هم می شد اگر اقلا خواهرم یا بیادرم می شد، رفته نمیتانستیم که مردم خنده می کنه، هه. خنده می کنه سر ما.

شهرزاد: اینه همطو اگه یک آدم چی سر سفید هم د خانه بمره، یک سال حد اقل خدیجه: یک سال باید بره، تا سالش تیر شدن باید نره. که محفلش و امی سالش که تیر شد، با میره.

شهرزاد: فرض کنین د یک خانه است یک دختر دارن، ای دختر نامزاد است، یک بچه دارن، ای نامزاد است، باز پدر فامیل می مره، باز عروسی از اینا بیخی چی میشه؟  
خدیجه: می مانه، تا سالش تیر شدن، اقلا یک شش ماه، هفت ماه کو بسیار که عجله داشته باشه، شش ماه، هفت ماه کو حتما می مانه. اگر کو چی نکرد، تا سالش تیر شدن. باید تا سالش تیر شدن بانه. اینه اولش شوهر خودمه فوت کدگی بود، یک سال هم تیر شده بود، دختر ایورم نامزاد کد، مه د هیچ محفل امو نرفتم، از خانه خود نبرآمدم، که د جان مه کالای کبود بود. مردم خنده می کد.

### English translation:

Khadija: The tradition of mourning for people is very hard. The family of the dead person is ruined, really destroyed. If for example, God forbid, somebody dies somewhere, for example my husband died, for forty days, the elder women, till end of forty days, one time they have a ritual for twenty days, then there is the fortieth day... They call it the "big forty". They have a big ritual forty days after death, or 36 days later. It depends on age and on how young or old the dead person is. Then there is the forty. Once the forty days are over, still the elder women, relatives, maternal and paternal aunts, wives of paternal and maternal uncles, they all stay with the mourners. They shouldn't be left alone. The sorrow should be shared. They stay and after forty days, leave. Then for one or two years after somebody's death, there is the praying, people and relatives come from far away places to dead person's family to pray (for dead person's soul). In Ramadan (the fasting month for Muslims), starting in 20, or even 10<sup>th</sup> of Ramadan, people come to pray. It goes on till the Eid festival passes, both Eid festivals.

Shaharзад: There are guests all the time.

Khadija: There are guests. Also, after one year is passed from the death, there is a charity (you invite everybody over for the meal). The "Friday ceremony" is another charity for dead person (on a specific Friday). In (Islamic) months of *Rajab* and *Barat*, there is

another charity. The grape and melon, or something like that is another charity. I tell you, in every month (there is a charity), they call it *sheer-baranj* (milk rice: a dish cooked with rice and milk), or *ash-qatighi* (another dish, with noodles), these are all traditions. Once a month, there is a charity.

Shaharzad: And they invite everybody?

Khadija: They (mourning family) invite everybody. They invite men and women. It is expensive. The family of the dead person is totally destroyed. Once death destroys them, then people take everything left. These traditions and customs are really bad for our people. If a family doesn't do it, other people will make fun of the family. This has become a competition among people.

Shaharzad: Hmm... These traditions of mourning apply to old people too, to those who have died a natural death?

Khadija: Yes, yes, it is both for old and young.

Shaharzad: Okay.

Khadija: They (people) say that if somebody is old, they are happy, because death is like a wedding party for old. If somebody is young, they say this was an early-death. They worry a lot that this person didn't eat anything in world, didn't wear enough, didn't take anything with himself. Then they spend lots of money (for mourning).

Shaharzad: Yes, in both cases...

Khadija: In both cases. In winter they make *samanak* (another dish). I tell you whatever people eat; it should be eaten in name of the dead person for one year.

Shaharzad: Everything that yourselves...

Khadija: Everything that one eats. In every month when something (some fruit) is freshly out, that same thing should be given to dead too<sup>1</sup>. When some fresh fruit is out in the market, they take fresh fruit to mosque (for everybody to eat), they distribute it among people. These are all part of mourning, for one year.

Shaharzad: Is there any special mourning dress or... For example the wife of person who has died or his daughters (need to wear mourning dress)? Are there any traditions that prevent them from going to happy occasions or...?

Khadija: Nobody (from the family) goes to happy occasions for one year. If the dead person is young... For example when my own husband died, I wore azure clothes, azure dress for three years and most people wear black cloths. I was young, so they only made

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<sup>1</sup> They don't put the food and fruits in the grave. To feed the dead, you should feed people around you, especially the poor.

me wear azure. For three years, I had azure *pirahan* (local dress), azure *tunban* (local trousers), white scarf and my hat was black. We couldn't go to anywhere, only to death rituals. If somebody died we would go to their families, not to happy occasions, even if it was our relatives wedding, or even my sister or brothers, we couldn't go because people laugh at you. They would make fun of us.

Shaharzad: And if like this an elder person passes away at home, do you mourn for one year at least?

Khadija: One year should pass. Family members shouldn't go anywhere for one year. After the one year anniversary of death passes, one can go places.

Shaharzad: Imagine that there is a home where they have a daughter. The daughter is engaged, or they have a son, who is engaged, then the father of the family dies, will the wedding be postponed?

Khadija: It will be postponed for one year, or if the couple is in a hurry they should still wait for at least six, seven months. If not till the end of the year, they should at least wait six, seven months definitely. They should postpone until the end of the year. When my husband died, one year had passed and my brother in-law's daughter was engaged. I didn't go to the party. I didn't leave my room. I had an azure mourning dress on. People would laugh (if I participated in happiness).

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