

Dari transcript:

مراسم عروسی - بخش نخست

خدیجه: مه خدیجه اکبر هستم. د آچه د دنیا آدمم. یک دختر دارم. د سن هژده سالگی بیوه شدم. اینه د سن شانزده سالگی عاروسی کدم.

شهرزاد: شما د منطقه تان، رسم و رواج های خاص دارین بری عاروسی؟ معمولاً یک عروسی افغانی چی رقم است، یعنی از کجا شروع میشه؟ خواستگاری چی رقم صورت می گیره باز؟ خدیجه: عاروسی ایطو حالی ای وقتا وری نیسته، قشلاق ها هنوز هم همو رسم و رواج سابقه مانده که، اینه دختر انتخاب نمی کنه. پدر مادرشه دلش شد د هر کس میته. اینته دختر انتخاب کنه یا که بچه انتخاب کنه، نیست.

شهرزاد: باز دختر و بچه د کجا همدیگره می بینن؟ مثلاً بچه هم خوش نمی کنه خودش؟ خدیجه: نخیر، نی، خوش نمی کنه. هر چیزی که پدر مادرش انتخاب کد، بچه همونه قبول می کنه. شهرزاد: د چند سالگی معمولاً عاروسی ها رخ میته، یانی دختر چند ساله باشه، بچه چند ساله باشه؟

خدیجه: از سن چهارده پانزده سالگی شروع میکنن دیگه. چهارده ساله شد یا پانزده ساله شد، حالی تقریباً یک شانزده، هفده ساله شد، یا هژده ساله شد، عاروسی میکنن. خودم د سن شانزده سالگی عاروسی کده بودم.

شهرزاد: خا. دختر خورد می باشه معمولاً یا بچه؟ یا همسن می باشن؟

خدیجه: همسن باشن فرق نداره. یا دختر یک کمی خوردتر از بچه میباشه.

شهرزاد: دختر کلان باشه زیاد رواج نیست، نی؟

خدیجه: نی، دختر کلان است میگن، اونه قبول نمی کنن.

شهرزاد: خا، باز وقتی که یک فامیل مثلاً فرض کنیم وقتی که شما ره فامیل شوهرتان خوش کدن، باز می آین د خانه شما؟

خدیجه: بلی آ. مردا می آیه، زنا نمی آیه.

شهرزاد: خا، دفعه اول مردا می آین.

خدیجه: مردا می آیه. چند دفعه می آیه خواستگاری. پدر دختر، بیادش، کاکایش، مامایش، همه شان جمع میشن. اینا مصلحت میکنن که بتیم، نتیم. اگر همگی قبول کد کو خوب، قبول نکد هم، پدر مادرش می گه: خودم، اولاد خودماست، د اینا چی است؟ می گه بسیاریش. می گه میتیم می گه دیگه د ماما و کاکایش چیست. یک دفعه کخشیشان صلاح کدیم. دلشان اگه قبول می کنین کنن، هنوز خوب، قبول نمی کنن هم می گه خود ما می تیم، اولاد ماست، اونا چی کار داره می گه؟ میتن. شهرزاد: خوب، باز وقتی که خواستگار می آین، مردا اول گفتین آ.

خدیجه: بلی آ

شهرزاد: باز فامیل به ای نتیجه می رسه که، همی پدر فامیل به همی نتیجه می رسه که مه دختر خوده به ازینا می تم. باد ازو خواستگاری زنا شروع میشه؟

خدیجه: بلی آ. زنا می آیه، با خواستگاری میشه، با اینا شیرینی میتن و شیرینی گرفته میرن، با دیگه ما نامزادی می گیم یک محفلک می گیرن. د او رسم است او و اگر داشته گی باشه بچه، یک

کم زندگیش خوب باشه، با دیگه گوسفند میاره و مال، طویانه می آره. جامه می آره و کلوش می آره و اینی چیزا می آره د قومای عاروس خیلی دیگه. د کاکایش و د مادرش، چادر می آره و د خاله، عمه اش میته، اینه جامه می آره، د کاکایش و مامایش و یا بابایش و د اینا میته. اینه دعا، فاتحه می کنن می رن. یک سال می مانه یا شش ماه می مانه، هر چه که توان بچه رسیدنش. با که وقت عاروسی شد، آماده میشن، عاروسی می کنن، با اینه همی چیزا اگه د نامزادی آمرد، د عاروسی نمی آره. اگه د نامزادی آمرد نتانیست، د سر عروسی حتما ای چیزا ره می گیره، یا ده دانه گوسفند، یا هشت دانه گوسفند، یا یک بخار برنج، یا آرد و اینه روغن و کشمش و خود و.. اینی دستمال و اینی چیزا. رسم و رواج قشلاق ها هنوز هم امی است، دهات است. اینه با ما ایته کالا بردن و عاروس خیلی چهار، پنج دفعه عیدی می برن او.. د عید رمضان و عید قربان و.. د ماه برات و نوروزی و د ای چیزها. با بچه خیلی هم امی چیزا ره می آرن. بچه خیلی می آرن، هه. با دختر خیلی هم کرته ایزار می گیرن و در هر کدامش، دمی عید هر چیز که آمد با د زیرش گفته، ایناهم یک طعام پخته می کنن، می برن. د وختی که همو کالاییکه، اول کالای داماده میبرن. د او هفت قسم یا نه قسم غذا پخته می کنن. با می برن. د تمام قوم می تن اونه، تقسیم می کنن. شهرزاد: همو غذا و..

خدیجه: بلی آ. اونه می برن د همه گی تقسیم می کنن که اینی د داماد کالا آمرد گفته. شهرزاد: خا. اینالی یک بچه خواستگار می آیه، نی؟ فامیل دختر چی شرط ها، یگان شرط هم می مانه که مثلا ایره بخر، یا ای کاره کو.

خدیجه: بلی آ. او چیزا کو می گه. اینه ابقه طویانه آمردی می گه، اینه اقه چیز بیار. اینه ابقه چیز ما هم می کنیم. با اینه همیقه که قلین می گیرن اونا، پیسه می گیرن د دختر. با اینهمقه همی اینه د مو دختر خود جهیز می گیرن. تمام، اینه د ما مردم گوساله دادن رواج است، بز دار باشه، بز میتن. گوسفند دار باشه، گوسفند. حتی شتر داشته باشه شتر می تن. د دختر ماشین میتن. گلم و قالین و اینه همه چیز می خرن. اونه همونه میتن د دخترخ، هیچ چیزش کمبود نمی کنه. کمبود کد باز یک روز طرف بچه خیلی می گه چرا، ما ابقه پیسه دادیم چیز تو کم است. هیچ می گه احسان اونا در سر دختر ما بار نشه.

شهرزاد: د دوره نامزادی، دختر و بچه همدیگره دیده میتانن؟ خدیجه: یگان یگانش فامیل های خوب باشه، می مانه. اگه قومی باشه، اینه مثلا خودمه مادرم بچی مامایم بود، نامزادم، با می امد. مادرم گپ نمی زد. اینی قسم. اگه بیگانه باشه، هیچ دیده نمی تانه.

English translation:

Khadija: I am Khadija Akbar. I was born in Aqcha. I have a daughter. I was widowed when I was 18. I married when I was 16.

Shaharzad: In your region, do you have special customs for wedding? Usually how is an Afghan wedding performed? Where does it start from? How is the proposal done?

Khadija: In villages it is still the same old traditions; it is not like here (Kabul) now. The girl doesn't choose. The parents marry her to anyone they want. Neither the girl, nor the boy gets to choose.

Shaharzad: Where do the girl and boy meet each other? And the boy can't choose either?

Khadija: No, he doesn't choose himself. Anyone that his parents choose, the boy accepts it.

Shaharzad: How old are people...when do you usually marry? How old would the girl be? How old would the boy be?

Khadija: They start at 14, 15 years old. Once she/he is 14 or 15, or now if he/she is 16 and 17, or 18, they marry. I married when I was 16 years old.

Shaharzad: Okay. Usually is the boy younger or the girl? Or would they be the same age?

Khadija: If they are the same age, that doesn't make a difference. Or the girl needs to be a bit younger than the guy.

Shaharzad: If the girl is older...that doesn't happen a lot, right?

Khadija: No they (the boy's family) will say that the girl is older. They won't accept.

Shaharzad: Okay, then if one family, for example your husband's family chooses you, then they come to your house?

Khadija: Yes, the men will, the women won't.

Shaharzad: Okay, for the first time the men will come.

Khadija: The men will come. They will come to propose several times. The girl's father, brother, paternal uncle, maternal uncle, everybody gathers. They consult if they want to accept the proposal or not. If everybody agreed, then that is good. But even if they don't agree, the parents of the girl will say, "It is our own child; it doesn't concern them" (the relatives). That is what most would say. They would say "We agree. It doesn't concern the maternal and paternal uncles. We talked to them once; it is their own choice. If they agree, well, if they don't, we will anyway. She is our child. What would they have to do with this?" Then they marry the girl.

Shaharzad: So when the suitors come, men come first, you said, right?

Khadija: Yes.

Shaharzad: Then the family decides or the father of the family decides to marry their daughter to the other family. Does the proposal by women (from the man's family) start then?

Khadija: Yes, then women come. Then there is the proposal. The girl's family gives sweets (it is a symbol to say that they agree to the marriage). They (groom's family) take the sweets. Then there is the engagement, a small party. In that party, the tradition is for the man to bring sheep, cattle and bride-wealth, only if he can afford it and has a good

life. He brings robes and shoes and things like that for bride's relatives. He brings gifts for paternal uncle and mother of bride. He brings scarves and gives them to the maternal aunt and paternal aunts. He brings robes, for the bride's paternal uncle, maternal uncle, grandfather and others. Then they pray and agree about marriage and leave. The couple stays engaged for six months or one year, depending on the economic ability of groom's family. Then when there is the time for wedding, once they are prepared, they marry. If he (the groom) has brought these things for the engagement party, he doesn't bring them for the marriage. If he couldn't bring these gifts for engagement party, then in wedding, he definitely brings them. He brings either ten sheep, or eight sheep, rice or flour, and cooking oil, raisins, peas and handkerchiefs and things like that. In villages, it is still this tradition, in the countryside. Also for us, there is the tradition to take clothes to bride. They take gifts for Eid (Islamic Festival) four, five times the bride's family too takes gifts (for the groom) in the Eid of Ramadan and Eid of Sacrifice, in the month of *Barat* (a month in Islamic calendar), for the new year and other occasions. The man's family does the same. The bride's family buys clothes for groom and for each time in every Eid (when the groom's family brings things), the bride's family cooks something and takes it to groom's family. They do the cooking when they are taking the clothes to groom. They cook seven or nine kinds of dishes and take it (to the man's family). They give food to everybody in the extended family. They distribute it.

Shaharzad: They distribute the food and...

Khadija: Yes, they take the food and distribute it to everybody saying that they have brought clothes for the groom.

Shaharzad: Okay. When a man comes to propose, what does girl's family want? Do they ask him to for example buy something or do something?

Khadija: Yes, that definitely happens. They (bride's family) ask for bride-wealth, for gifts. They say what they will do as bride's family. Then they take *qaleen* (bride-wealth), they take money for the girl. They (the girl's family) spend that money to buy things for the girl. For us, the tradition is that people give cattle to their daughters. If they have goats, they give goats, if they have sheep, they give sheep. Even if they have camels, they give camels. They give sewing machines to their daughter. They buy carpets and rugs and all the things. Then they give it all to the girl. Nothing lacks. If there is a lack, one day the man's family would say, "We gave you so much... many, why is there not enough stuff?" The bride's family doesn't want their daughter to feel she owes the man's family anything.

Shaharzad: When they are engaged, can the girl and boy see each other?

Khadija: Some of the good families permit them to meet each other. If couples are relatives to each other, it is easier. For example in my case, my fiancé was my cousin. He would come to meet me. My mother didn't disagree. If he (the groom) is a stranger (not from the extended family), then he wouldn't be able to see the bride.

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