

Dari transcript:

مراسم عروسی- بخش دوم

شهرزاد: روز عاروسی چی رقم است؟ یانی از اول که قصه کنین مثلا شب خینه، باز روز عاروسی، چی رواج هاست؟

خدیجه: شب خینه اینه همطو خینه تر می کنن و می آین قومای داماد خیلی. د دست عاروس ایطو مشت میگیره، با اینه چند، به زور واز می کنن، د دستش انگشتر تیر می کنن، با د دستش هفت دختر خینه می مانه. هفت دختر خینه می مانه. اینطه د سرش می مانه، باز خینه می کنه د کف دستش. با هر کس پیسه می مانه د دست همو دختر. همو قومای داماد خیلی. با دیگه آگه باز کد، به زور که واز کده نتانست ایقه تلاش می کنن که چرا واز نمیشه گفته. به زور یک قسم واز می کنن اونه. با این دخترا خینه می کنن، خینه می مانن، می خیزن میرن امشو. ما می گیم خویشخوری. شهرزاد: خا خویشخوری خدیجه: خویشخوری می گیم. اینه قوم عاروس خیلی جمع میشه و قوم داماد خیلی جمع میشه، شهرزاد: زن و مرد؟

خدیجه: ها، د طرف خود داماد خیلی د خانه خود اونا جمع میشه. د طرف عاروس خیلی، د خانه خود اینا جمع میشه. هر کدامش د خانه خود محفل می گیره. باز صبح، اینه ساعت های دوازه بجه یا یک بجه نانشانه تیار می کنه، نانه میتن، تمام داماد خیلی د طرف عاروس خیلی می آین، نان د ایجه تیار میشه با. با عروسه می گیرن اینه، خطبه بسته می کنن. گرفته می رن دیگه. شهرزاد: خو، چی لباس ها می پوشن د قشلاق ها عاروس ها؟

خدیجه: شب خینه اش سبز می پوشه. روز عاروسی سفید. د تخت جمعی دیگه سرخ یا هر رنگی که خواهش خودشان شد می پوشه.

شهرزاد: خا، د تخت جمعی چی می کنن؟ د تخت جمعی چی رقم رواج است؟ چند روز باد از عاروسی می باشه؟

خدیجه: اولاً کو سه روز باد بود. حالی یک روز باد. اینه همی امروز عاروسی می کنن، صبحش بعد تخت جمعی می کنن، مردم همگی اینه همی روز که آمد همگی، می گه صبا بیابین، اینه صبا تخت جمعی استه. اینه محفل تیر میشه.

شهرزاد: د تخت جمعی عادت دارن مردم تحفه بیارن.

خدیجه: تحفه می آره. هر کس لباس می آره و ظرف می آره و پیسه می ته. هر کس توان داشته خوده میته.

شهرزاد: موسیقی محفل های عاروسی چی رقم است؟ زنانه علیحده است، مردانه علیحده؟

خدیجه: هنوز اوقه موسیقی ها د او طرف ها چی نشده که. حالی یگان یگانیش می کنن. مردا د بیرون یک ساز می کنن و خواندن می کنن. تیپ اوطور خواننده و ای چیزا هنوز حالی رواج نشده، اینه زنان دبله می زین و رقص می کنن و خواندن می کنن، خودشان.

شهرزاد: د هر قشلاق ایطو دخترا هستن که زیاد خواندن یاد داشته باشن، رقص یاد داشته باشن؟

خدیجه: بسیار، هه.

شهرزاد: که باز د عروسی ها..

خدیجه: بسیار بسیار آ.
شهرزاد: باز از یک عاروس توقع می ره که چقدر وقت باد اولاد دار شوه، مثلاً؟
خدیجه: توقع اونا کو بسیار زود است که، اینه همی عاروسی کد دو ماه باد سه ماه باید که او
حمل بگیره. اولاد دار شوه. اگر از سرش یک سال و دو سال و سه سال تیر شد، بسیار د تشویش
می شن، همی د داکتر می دون و ملاگی می کنن و د هر جای که دمی گوش خود شنیدن میدون که
چرا این اولاد نکد گفته. بسیار د تشویش می شن که چرا اولاد نکد. دیگه د او جه درس نی،
تحصیل نی، اینه همی اولاد آمدن است و اینه همی زندگی است دیگه.
شهرزاد: باز یک عاروس وقتی که عروسی میکنه، ایطور است که یک چند روز کار نمی کنه
نی، د خانه شوهرش؟ مسئولیت نمی گیره.
خدیجه: بلی آ. یک سال، شش ماه اونه کار کدن نمی مانن، به خاطریکه تو مهمان هستی د ما
گفته. اینه اگر فامیلش کم باشه و خشویش هم ضعیف باشه و ننو نداشته باشه. مجبور است، میکنه
خیسته. اگر خشویش جوان باشه و ننو داشته باشه، یا زن ایور داشته باشه، میگه تو باش یک چند
وقت که تو مهمان هستی، مردم تا شش ماه یکساله عاروس دیدن می آیه.
شهرزاد: ها، مردمای دیگه می آین
خدیجه: مردما دیدن می آیه، با می گه تو دستت د کار باشه د سر ما خنده میکنه که چرا این زود د
کار بر آمد گفته.
شهرزاد: ها. باز وقتی که.. کل فامیل ها یک جای زندگی می کنن دیگه. کل فامیل، یانی چند
برادر در یکجا
خدیجه: چهار بیادر باشه یا پنج بیادر باشه، اینه خشویش و خسرش و زن ایورایش یکجا زندگی
می کنن. تا که.. بسیار سر و صدا که شد باز جدا میشن. اینه اولش خودمه، شوهرم چهار بیادران
بود. همی ما یکجای زندگی می کدیم. بسیار وقت ها. با اشتک دار شدیم و اشتک ها غالمغال کد و
سروصدا شد بین شان. جنجال شد. با جدا شد هر کس.
شهرزاد: جدا شد. کتی زندگی خود شد.

English translation:

Shaharzad: How is the wedding day? If you start from the beginning, for example, on Henna night, then wedding day, what are the rituals?

Khadija: At Henna night, henna is prepared and then the groom's family comes. The bride closes her hand into a fist and then they (the groom or his family member) open her fist and put ring on her finger. Then seven young women put henna on bride's hand. Seven young women put on the henna. She (the bride) puts her hand on her head then they put henna on her hand. Then they put money on her hand. The groom's family does this. Then once she opens her hand, if they couldn't open her hand by force, they really try. They open her fist somehow. Then the girls put on henna, and then they leave for the night. We call this party *Khishkhor* (feeding the relatives or eating with relatives).

Shaharzad: Okay, *Khishkhor*.

Khadija: Yes, we call it *Khishkhor*. The bride's family gathers and the groom's family gathers.

Shaharзад: Women and men?

Khadija: Yes, the groom's relatives gather with the groom's family. The bride's family gathers with the bride's family. Each holds a party in their own house. Then in the morning, around 12 o'clock or one, they prepare the food. They give food. All of the groom's family comes to bride's home. The food is prepared there. Then they (groom's family) take the bride, they marry them and they take her with them.

Shaharзад: Okay, what kinds of clothes do brides wear in villages?

Khadija: For the wedding night, she wears green. For the wedding day, she wears white dresses. For the *Takht Jamee* (after wedding party), she wears red or any other color that she chooses.

Shaharзад: Okay. What do they do in *Takht Jamee*, what kind of ritual is it? How many days after marriage does it happen?

Khadija: It used to happen three days after marriage. Now they hold the party only one day after marriage. The marriage happens today, the *Takht Jamee* can happen tomorrow. You announce to the all guests at the wedding to come for *Takht Jamee* for the day after. Then the party is held.

Shaharзад: Do people bring gifts for *Takht Jamee*?

Khadija: They do bring gifts. People bring clothes and dishes and they give money. Everybody pays what they can.

Shaharзад: How is the music at the wedding parties? Is the women's party separate from the men's?

Khadija: There are not many music bands in that area yet. Some people do bring bands in. Men play music in outside and sing. Usually they play music on tape recorders. Live singers and things like that haven't become popular yet. Women play drums and dance and sing themselves.

Shaharзад: In every village there are girls that are good at singing, dancing?

Khadija: Yes, there are many.

Shaharзад: So that they can entertain others at weddings.

Khadija: Yes, there are many of them.

Shaharзад: When do they expect a bride (a daughter in law) to get pregnant?

Khadija: They expect her to get pregnant quickly. Once the daughter-in-law is married, she should get pregnant in two, three months. She should have children. If two, three years pass, the family gets very worried. They run to doctors and to Mullahs, and they go to anywhere they hear about (to cure the woman). They really worry about her not getting pregnant. In there, there is no education, no going to school. Life is about having children.

Shaharзад: When a girl marries, she doesn't do house chores for a while in her husband's house. She doesn't take responsibility. Is that right?

Khadija: Yes, they (husband's family) don't let her (the bride) work for one year or at least six months. They say you are a guest. If the family is small and the mother in-law is weak (old) and she doesn't have sister in-laws, then she has to do house chores. She will work. If her mother in-law is young and she has sister in laws (husband's sisters), or husband's brothers' wives, then they will say to her (the new bride) to rest because she is a guest. People come to visit the new bride for six months, a year.

Shaharзад: Okay, other people come.

Khadija: Yes, people come to visit. The groom's family would say to the new bride, "If you are working, people would make fun of us." They would ask why she started working early.

Shaharзад: Yes, and then the extended family lives together right...all the family, meaning several brothers live together?

Khadija: Four brothers or five brothers live together. The mother in-law, father in-law and sister in-laws live together, until there is lots of conflict and problems in the family. In my case, my husband had four brothers. We all lived together for a long time. Then we had children and the children argued and had problems. There was conflict. Then everybody separated.

Shaharзад: Yes, the family separated and people led their own lives.

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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