

Persian transcript:

ناهید: باز هم مدرسه ای که من می رفتم، خُب یک مدرسه ی مُختلَط بود که آآن مثلاً مدرسه ی مُختلَط توی ایران نیستش.

محسن: آهان یعنی دختر و پسر با هم از ابتدایی و راهنمایی ...

ناهید: از ابتدایی من دختر و پسر با هم به مدرسه ی مُختلَط می رفتم [می رفتیم]. حالا این تُرم اون زمان نبود.

محسن: آهان یعنی اون زمان هم دوباره همه ی مدارس این جور ی نبودند.

ناهید: نه این طور نبود که مُختلَط باشه، ولی خب مدارس مُختلَط زیاد داشت می شد. و یک سِری که می خواستن که بچه هاشون به مقدار [بیشتر] پیشرفت کنن یا به خُرده مُدرن تر باشن، می گذاشتن بچه هاشون رو این مدارس می گم و برای من بیشتر، پدر و مادرم هر دو خیلی دوست داشتن که ماها به جایی برسیم؛ و کسی بشیم؛ ولی باز بیشتر به اصطلاح پدرم بود که این چیزها رو بیشتر برای ما می خواست، برای این که اون به اندازه ی مادرم مذهبی نبود و به چیزایی برایش اون قدر که برای مادرم مهم بود برای [اون مهم نبود]. ولی مثلاً من یادمه که مدرسه ی مُختلَط می رفتم؛ بعد روپوش ما، یونیفورم ما، گفته بودند مثلاً به بلیز سبز با یه دامن سورمه ای، ولی گفته بودند دامن باید بالای زانو باشه. حالا این در مورد ایران هستش. ولی [به خاطر] مامان من، من تنها کسی بودم که باید تو مدرسه می رفتم و دامنم پایین زانو بود. برای این که مادرم می گفت که امکان نداره من این طوری تو را ... اگر تو را نمی خوان اشکال نداره؛ ما مدرسه ات را عوض می کنیم. به خاطر همین این درگیرها زیاد بود تو اون زمان، خیلی زیاد بودش و باز هم بسته به خانواده داره. و اکثریت من قبول دارم همین خانواده های مذهبی تر [بودن]. چیز کردن یه قشری بودن که یواش یواش داشتن که به سمت به اصطلاح مُدرنیزه یا اون چیزی رو که شاه و پدرش می خواست برای ایران بیاره به اون طَرَف می رفتن.

English translation:

Nahid: Again, the school I was going to was a co-ed which no longer exists in Iran.

Mohsen: Yeah, you mean girls and boys from elementary and middle schools were together ...

Nahid: From elementary, I, girls and boys went to school together. But, it was not common at the time.

Mohsen: Oh, you mean [even] at that time not all schools functioned like this.

Nahid: No, it wasn't like that all of them were co-eds, but co-ed schools were becoming popular. And some people who wanted their children to progress [more] or to be more modern would send their children to those schools... and in my case more, [because] my parents wanted us to progress and become important people. But, again it was more my father who wanted those things for us because he was not as religious as my mother was, and some stuff was not as important as they were to my mother. But for example, I remember I was going to a co-ed school and we had been told that our official clothes, our uniform, should be a green shirt with a blue skirt. But they had said that the skirt has to be short—not reaching the knees. Now, it is about Iran. Because of my mom, I was the only one who was going to the school with her skirt below the knees. Because my mother

was saying, “It is not possible that I [send you to school] like this ... if they do not want you, there is no problem. We will change your school.” Because of such [issues], there was so much struggling. It was a lot at that time. Again it depended on the family. And I agree that the majority were more religious families. There was a class [of society], who were going toward so called modernization, or what the shah and his father wanted to bring to Iran; they were going to that side.

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