

Nepali transcript:

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: अनि, अब, हजुरको विचारमा, होइन? अब पहिला महिलाहरूलाई पनि अहिलेको महिलाहरू जस्तै धेरै अब... पहिला जस्तै अब opportunities छ कि अब... अहिले महिलाको स्थिति र पहिला महिलाको स्थितिमा के फरक छ?

राधा: धेरै फरक छ। हाम्रो त्यहाँ, अब त्यो...बुहारी भएको बेलामा हामीलाई धेरै गारो छ।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: हजुर।

राधा: सासुहरूलाई खान दिनुपर्छ। खाऊ भन्नुपर्छ, होइन? आफ्नो मनपरेको लाउनु-खानु हुँदैन। दिनुपर्छ, लाउनलाई दिनुपर्छ। आज भोलि त त्यस्तो होइन नि। कसैको घरमा पनि हुँदैन।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: हजुर।

राधा: आफ्नो मनपरेको¹ खान पाउँछ, मन परेको लाउन पाउँछ, कोठामा जानु हुन्छ।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: हजुर।

राधा: हाम्रो त सबै पहिला पहिला त अनुमति लिनुपर्छ। त्यस्तो गर्नुपर्छ।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: हजुर। अनि पहिला पहिला त महिलाहरू काम पनि गर्दैन थियो होला...

राधा: कसै-कसैले पहिला पनि... मेरो उमेरमा पनि कसै-कसैले गरेको² छ, होइन?

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: हजुर।

राधा: हामीले चाहिँ गरेको छैन।

¹ The speaker does not say the full word 'मनपरेको / manpareko', but rather only pronounces half of it as 'मनपर्या/manparya'. This a colloquial way of shortening words while speaking quickly. Though the sound can be understood, in written text it would be considered an error. For example, it's like shortening 'want to' to 'wanna' in English.

² The speaker also pronounces 'गरेको/gareko' as 'गर्या/garya'.

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: ए हजुर। हुन्छ हस धन्यबाद।

English translation:

Interviewer: Now, in your opinion, *hoina*³? Now did women in the past like women in the present... Did they have the same kind of opportunities or... Is the situation of women different now than it was in the past?

Radha: There is a lot of difference. We, now... When we first came as daughters-in-law it was very difficult for us.

Interviewer: *Hajur*⁴.

Radha: We need to give food to our in-laws. We need to ask them to eat, *hoina*? We can't eat or wear whatever we want. We need to give it to others. Nowadays it isn't like that. It's not like that in any house.

Interviewer: *Hajur*.

Radha: People can eat what they want, wear what they want, and go to their rooms whenever.

Interviewer: *Hajur*.

Radha: We used to have to take permission before. We had to do that.

Interviewer: *Hajur*. And women might not have been able to work jobs in the past...

Radha: Some people in the past also... During my age, some women did do work, *hoina*?

Interviewer: *Hajur*.

Radha: But we haven't done it.

Interviewer: *Ae*⁵, *hajur*. *Hus*⁶, thank you.

³ The direct translation of *hoina* is 'no/' In this context, it is to make sure that the person is following the story and to confirm something. For example, in English, the word 'Right?' is used to confirm something.

⁴ *Hajur*, in this context is used to acknowledge what the interviewee is saying in a respectful way and also shows that the interviewer is listening and following whatever she is saying. It may also be used as a response to someone's question, to acknowledge that a speaker is right and may also be used to address someone older than you. It can also be used to ask a speaker to repeat something they just said in a formal way.

⁵ 'Ae' is like an interjection. It can be used in ways similar to that of the word 'Oh' in English. In this context, 'Ae' is used to acknowledge and express understanding of the interviewee's statement. It can also

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be used to directly address someone, especially if you're trying to get their attention from afar, or it can also be used to express surprise.

⁶ *'Hus'* is a colloquial way of saying 'okay'.