

Nepali transcript:

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: अब यहाँ काठमाडौं शहरमा अनि गाउँमा त्यसमा रोगहरुमा फरक छ?

बिद्यार्थी: एकदम फरक छ। अब¹ शहरमा चाहिँ अब, भन्नु² न², धेरै जस्तो धुलो, फोहोर, भन्छ नि अब यो, अब यो वातावरण एकदम धेरै यस्तो अब फोहोर छ के अब। अब जस्तो यो गाडीहरुले गर्दा नै भन्नु अनि अब factoryहरुले गर्दा भन्नु होइन? धेरै अरु कारणले गर्दा खेरि चाहिँ, यहाँ निर चाहिँ, धेरै अब कस्तो भने अब, सास, सासको रोगहरु अब जस्तो lungsको भन्नु न अब त्यो रोगहरु धेरै छ। अब गाउँमा चाहिँ अब त्यस्तो धेरै रोगहरु हुँदैन। गाउँमा चाहिँ अब त्यस्तो फोहोर, फोहोरको कारणले गर्दा खेरि धेरै रोगहरु हुन्छ अब सफा हुँदैन। उनीहरुलाई खास अब त्यो शिक्षा पनि छैन के। धेरै त्यहाँको, अब त्यहाँको मान्छेहरु चाहिँ एकदमै पढेको छैन। अब उनीहरुलाई अब ज्ञान नै छैन, अब के गर्नुपर्छ, के गर्नु हुँदैन; अब उनीहरु हात धुने कुराहरु देखि लिएर आफ्नो सरसफाइहरुको कुराहरु देखि लिएर। त्यसमा उनीहरुलाई एकदमै ज्ञानको कमी छ। त्यसले गर्दा नै अब गाउँहरुमा चाहिँ त्यस्तै अब फोहोरले गर्दा लाग्ने रोगहरु हुन्छ नि? त्यो चाहिँ धेरै छ गाउँहरुमा चाहिँ।

English translation:

Interviewer: Are there any differences between the diseases in Kathmandu and villages in Nepal?

Student: It's very different. In cities, there is a lot of dust and waste pollution in the environment. Because of cars and factories, *hoina*³? Because of these many reasons, here, there are a lot of problems related to breathing and lung diseases.

¹ 'अब/aba' can be used as 'now' or 'then', however, here it is mostly a filler word. It is not used like this in writing.

² 'भन्नु न/ bhanun na' is an empty phrase. It's like saying 'let's say'. It's only used in speech, not while writing. The student also pronounces this as 'bhanum', and this is a commonly made mistake since it is easier to pronounce it this way rather than with the nasal tone.

³ The direct translation of *hoina* is 'no.' In this context, it is used to confirm a statement in the same way that the word 'Right?' is used to confirm something in English. It may also be used as a filler word.

In villages there isn't a problem of these kinds of diseases. In villages, the diseases are mostly due to waste pollution, because it is not clean. Villagers also do not have access to education. They are very uneducated. And they do not have knowledge about what they should do and what they shouldn't; from the importance of washing hands to personal hygiene, they do not know these things. They have a lack of knowledge about these issues. That's why in villages, diseases are mostly due to wastes. These kinds of diseases are prevalent in villages.

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