

## Opportunities for Young Women

### Nepali transcript:

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: अब अहिलेको युवाहरु हेरेर, अहिलेको युवा महिलाहरु हेरेर, अब हजुरलाई कस्तो अनुभव हुन्छ? कस्तो लाग्छ?

सोनी: अहिले यिनीहरुलाई हेरेर चाहिँ धेरै खुशी लागेको<sup>1</sup> छ किनभने उनीहरुको अगाडी पुरै संसारै नै अगाडी छ। उनीहरु काम गर्नमा, पढ्नमा, यताउता हिडडुल गर्नमा, केहिमा पनि पछि हटेर बस्नु पर्ने स्थिति छैन। समाजले...समाजले होइन, आमा बाबुहरुले चाहिँ यदि उनीहरुलाई, अलि चेतना भएको अलि जाने बुझेको आमा बाबुहरु...गाउँमा पाएको...सहरमा मात्र गाउँमा पनि यस्ता आमाबाबुहरु छन् जो कि पढेको-लेखेको<sup>2</sup> नभएपनि हामीले चाहिँ हाम्रो छोरीहरुलाई पढाउँछु। यसमा पनि खास गरेर आमाहरु, हामीले जुन मौका पाएन, हामीले हाम्रो छोरीहरुलाई पढेर नै छोड्छु भनेर धेरै दुख सहेर, धेरै दुख गरेर उनीहरुले आफै नखाएपनि, आफै नलाएपनि आफ्नो छोरीहरुलाई अगाडी बढाउनकोलागी धेरै त्यो गरिराखेको<sup>3</sup> छ। त्यसैले मैले सधैँ भनिराख्छु कि अहिलेको जुन हाम्रो केटीहरु छन्, युवा...युवतीहरु छन्, उनीहरुको अगाडी त धेरै, धेरै मौकाहरु छन्। उनीहरुले के गर्न सिक्नु पर्यो भने आफ्नो खुट्टामा उबी हेरेर आफुले के गर्न सक्छ देश र समाजकोलागि र आफ्नो भाइ- बहिनीहरुकोलागि। त्यो चाहिँ गरेर अगाडी बढ्नुपर्छ।

### English translation:

Interviewer: Looking at the youth today, looking at the young women in present times, how do you feel? What do you think?

Soni: I feel very happy looking at them today because the whole world is open in front of them. They don't have to be in a situation where they have to sit back, whether they are working or studying or even going out. Society... not society but rather if

---

<sup>1</sup> The speaker does not say the full word 'लागेको छ/ lageko cha', but rather only pronounces it as 'la cha'. This is done when someone is speaking fast. For example, it's like shortening 'want to' to 'wanna' in English.

<sup>2</sup> The speaker does not say the full word 'पढेको-लेखेको/ padheko-lekheko', but rather only pronounces it as 'padhya-lekhya'. This is done quite frequently when speaking fast.

<sup>3</sup> The interviewee condenses the word while pronouncing it, making it sounds like 'गरिरा/garira' instead of 'गरिराखेका/garirakheka'. In speech, these long words are frequently condensed to make them shorter.

mothers and fathers—parents who are a bit aware and know and understand—in the villages... not only in the cities but also in the villages there are parents who may not have been educated but they want to educate their daughters. More so mothers; there are many who think, ‘Even if we didn’t get the chance, we are going to make sure our daughters are educated,’ so they work hard and endure a lot, and even if they themselves don’t get to eat or put on clothes, they work hard to push their daughters forward. That’s why I always say that our girls today, or youth, young women have a lot of opportunities before them. What they need to do is try and stand on their own feet and see what they can do for their country and society and their own brothers and sisters. They have to move forward with that.

**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 every day. 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.

© 2013 Five College Center for the Study of World Languages and Five Colleges, Incorporated