

Yemeni Arabic transcript:

- ل:** كيف يَأثر على الناس؟ يعني مثلاً مثلاً مش الناس يعني أيوه يعني مثلاً حياة الفرد ولا التعليم ولا الشغل بشكل عام والحياة يعني الحياة حق كل يوم يعني حياة الناس يعني حياتك انتة كيف كانت من قبل و كيف أتغيرت لما أدهور الإقتصاد يعني هل أثرت على الناس بهذا الشكل؟ لدرجة يعني هل أثرت على التعليم وعلى الصناعة والهدا على القوائم الأساسية حق البلاد ولا كان التدهور مالوش أثر؟
- ج:** التدهور له أثر بالغ بدليل البطالة بين الشباب، بعض الأسر تنفق على أبناءها بالتعليم مبالغ من أول إبتدائي الى ما السنة الأخيرة في الجامعة. على أمل أنه أبنيهم يتخرج ويحصل على وظيفة تناسب مستواه ويعوضهم لكن العكس يحصل. يكمل الشاب من هنا الوظيفة، يكمل الدراسة من هنا و يجلس عشر سنوات خمس سنوات عشر سنوات هو وحظه. يعني أصبحت زي عملية الحظ. إذا معه واسطة ممكن يلاقي الوظيفة، يعني مبدأ الكفاءة مش موجود، يلجأ للأركان بعدين يبدأ يخزن.
- ل:** أيش الأركان؟
- ج:** الجلوس بالأركان، أركان الشوارع.
- ل:** يعني يمسلك ركن؟
- ج:** أيوه يجس بأركان الشوارع، يأما ياكل تمبل، يا أما يخزن، يا أما ينام على طول، يا أما يلتم يعني على شلة شباب فاسدين، يقوموا بالسرقة، بممارسة السرقة.

English translation:

- L:** How does it affect people? I mean for example, not people, the life of individuals, education and work in general, everyday life of people, your life how it was before and how it changed after the economy declined, did it really affect people's lives? Did it affect education and industry and the basic fundamentals of the country or did the decay not have a big effect?
- G:** The decay has a severe impact, and a proof of that is the unemployment of young people. Some families spend [large] amounts of money for their children's education starting from the first grade till the last year of college. [They do this] hoping that their son will graduate and will find a job that suits his degree and will reward them, but the opposite happens. The young man finishes his study and stays [unemployed] for five or ten years. It depends on his luck. I mean it became a matter of luck: if he has connections he can get the job. I mean the standard of efficiency doesn't exist. Then he resorts to the corners to chew *qat*¹.
- L:** What are the corners?
- G:** Sitting at the corners, the corners of the streets.
- L:** You mean he takes a corner?
- G:** Yes, he sits in the corners of streets, whether eating *tombol*², or chewing *qat*, or sleeping all the time, or even joining a group of bad guys who steal things.

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

¹ Qat: the leaves of a tree that is considered a drug in many places; Yemeni people chew it to pass their free time.

² Tombol: the term used for Indian paan, which consists of betel leaves wrapped around betel nuts and other spices.

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.

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