دختر شیرای برا می و بگیرم: آره بقیه پدر شاید مادر کردستانم شدم لباس ما که اینت همه اینت را کردند که بزرگم نبود؛ وقتی دادن اینقدر که با این قارچ خریدم که مثل اینت کردم می پرستم تاکسی ده پدرم آزادیم که نمی آزادیم که چوند و اینت آزادیم روه و پس از دادن که این کار رو بهکن ولی این آزادی نبود که مثلاً دختر خاله های من داشتند ولی من داشتم.

ما بپس اکثریت دختران؟

نآهید: اکثریتی تواناهاست ایکه تواناهاست که می دیدم این رو به چیز خودنی بیست می دونست و به پدر رو دادرد از ایراد می گرفتند که چرا به دختران دارد تنه مدیریتی که خرید بکنه پدر خوش و و و ولی به مقدار این پدر و مراد من فکر می کردن که به بچه این آزادی رو به دختران هم دارد در عین حال که به چهاردهمی می گفتند که شاید بقیه درست می گند ولی دوست هم داشتند که به مقدار تجره کند این آزادیها می بچه ها و حتی دختر دادند.

حسن: تعیین پس همه این جوری بو د که وقتی شما می خواستید تعیین عمویا این جویی که وقتی به دختران می خواست خرد کنه پایدا به یه پسرو از خانواده که نمی دونم مثلاً یکی از خویشوندان مثل عمومی دابی کسی می رفته خرد.

نآهید: این آره بیشتر.

حسن: خویشوندان نزدیک.

نآهید: این بود. بیشتر این اتفاق می افتاد و به اصطلاح چیزی بود که قابل قبول تر بود توی فردها. ولی این‌تم نیش می سری این آزادی ها را به دختران هدید که خویشوند هم بدن خرد.

حسن: بعضی این دختر این آزادی ها را داشتن ولی خلیه نبودن.

نآهید: ولی خلیه نبودن و خلیه اکثریتی هم داشتند ولی به تونه این بیشتر دیده می شد وقتی می کردستان می رفته با یه مالیه می رفتم می تونست تصور کنم که دختران اونجا چقدر محدود نه که تونه این بیشتر بخاطر این که پایخت بود به مقدار خلیه چیزی بیشتر اونا اونا شروع می شد.

حسن: تعیین اون (در) تونه این بوگ اگه به دختران می خواست خرید بود، خندنی اونیا اون که و اینها ولی تو شهرای کوچیکتر مثل همان من کردستان با اصلاً قابل تصور نبود. تعیین اصلاً این رو به یک شبک یک بچه هم نمی کردند.

نآهید: ولی باید بامه به خانواده ها هم بستگی داشت.

حسن: دسته.
**English translation:**

Mohsen: For shopping, would you go with your brother or with your father? For instance, you wanted a dress or things that are for women, what would happen then?

Nahid: Honestly, I always used to go shopping with my mom [and] with my father.

Mohsen: You mean, you had to do it?

Nahid: Well, till I was a kid, I was under 13 years old, I hadn’t grown tall yet; I was not feeling I have grown up. Yeah, I had to go with them, but after that I was allowed to take a taxi and go shop somewhere and take a taxi back. And they gave me this, this, this freedom to do it. However, it was not a kind of freedom that my aunt’s girls could have, but I had [it].

Mohsen: Yeah. For example, even the majority of girls, even in an ordinary society and middle class could not go shopping by themselves. For example, they could not go and take a taxi. If you as a seventeen-year-old girl wanted to buy clothes for yourself, you could take your wallet and go to a *passage*¹ and …

Nahid: Yeah, I was doing it as a seventeen-year-old girl. I was going and buying myself perfume and clothes. They gave me money and the freedom, but my aunt’s girls …

Mohsen: And the majority of girls?

Nahid: The majority of families among my relatives I could see considered this a very bad thing and they were objecting to my parents, “Why do you send a girl alone to shop for herself?” But to a certain extent, my parents used to think, “No, such freedom should be given to girls too”; at the same time deep in their minds [they] were saying that maybe others are right. But at the same time they would like to some extent to experience giving these freedoms to kids and even the girls.

Mohsen: It means it was always like that when you wanted... I mean in general it is like that when a girl wanted to go shopping, she should go with a boy from the family or I do not know, let’s say one of the relatives like the uncle, mother’s brother or father’s brother, or someone.

Nahid: Yeah, more like this.

Mohsen: Close relatives.

Nahid: It was like that. This used to happen more often and was a thing that was more acceptable in our culture. But it was not such that some people did not give these freedoms to girls to go shopping themselves.

---

¹ *Passage* is a French word used in Persian meaning ‘shopping center.’
Mohsen: Some of the girls had these freedoms but they were not many.

Nahid: But they were not many and they were not the majority. And, of course, in Tehran it could be seen more. When I used to go to Kurdistan or Hamedan I couldn’t even imagine [experiencing] how restricted girls were there. Because Tehran was the capital, to some extent most things began from there.

Mohsen: It means in Tehran it wasn’t proper if a girl wanted to go shopping alone and all that, but in smaller cities like Hamedan or Kurdistan it was not imaginable, I mean they were not even thinking about that…

Nahid: But again it depended on the families.

Mohsen: That’s right.

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.

© 2012 Five College Center for the Study of World Languages and Five Colleges, Incorporated