

Dari transcript:

داستان زندگی یک زن افغان امریکایی بخش نخست

مریم قدرت اصیل: مه تقریبا یک سه سال پیش یک کتابه به نشر رساندیم به نام (تورن بیتوین تو کلچرز، ان افغان امریکن و من سپیکز اوت). و یا در بین دو کلتور زندگی کردن. مه بحیث یک افغانی که در امریکا تولد شدیم، و زندگی کدیم، بسیار بری ما یعنی دلچسب بوده که چطو همی کلتور افغانستانه ما توانستیم که در امریکا حفظ کنیم و ضمنا بتوانیم که پس بیاییم به افغانستان و اینکه بتوانیم که یک کار و یا یک کمک اگه از دست ما شوه، بکنیم. فعلا د پوهنتون امریکایی افغانستان درس میتم و ضمنا سر یک پروگرام ماستری است بری کسایی که در راس تحصیلات عالی هستند، همکاری می کنم. همراهی اولین استاد، اولین رئیس یک پوهنتون امریکا، اولین افغانی است که رئیس یک پوهنتون شده د امریکا، نامش داکتر همایون قیومی. دیگه تقریبا باد از 11 سپتامبر زیاد توجه تمام جهان طرف افغانستان شد و مخصوصا د امریکا. چون مردم امریکا نمی فامیدند که از چی خاطر یعنی همو ترید تاور، حادثه ای که شده بود، حادثه 11 سپتامبر، اینا می گفتند که یعنی چرا مسلمان ها همراهی ما خوب نیستند و یا چرا ای کار از طرف افغانستان صورت گرفته. دیگه مه میخواستم و همیشه زیادتر د می صنف 11 و 12 که بودم یک موسسه شاگردای افغان و مسلمانه درست کرده بودم و همونجه ما همکاری می کردیم که مردم زیادتر ماره بتوانن که بشناسند. و بحیث همو چیزی که خود ما هستیم، تا ایکه چیزی که از یک نفر دوم یا سوم شنیده میشه. باز باد از یازده سپتامبر بسیار علاقمندی زیاد شد، پیش از او اوقدر علاقمندی نبود. و مه فکر کدم که به همی وقت بسیار مهم است که یک کسی که خودش بتوانه که نوشته کنه که از امی کلتور افغانستان یک همی موضوعی که بری امریکایی ها دلچسب بود، روشن شوه بریشان، مخصوصا موضوع زنای افغانستان. باز به، به همی خاطر مه باز یک کتابه نوشته کدم، که بری امریکایی ها، واضح شوه که اول ایکه افغانستان ای دفعه اول نیست که همرايشان یک ارتباط دارن، وقت پرزیدنت ریگن، اونا هم د وقت جنگ روسیه، چیز داشتن، یعنی یک همکاری داشتن و دوست بودن. و باز چطور دوستی از بین رفت و دوباره آغاز شد باد از یازده سپتامبر. دیگه باد از ای که کتابه نوشته کدم بسیار زیاد جالب بود از خاطر از ایکه فکر می کنم که تقریبا دفعه اول بود. زیاد خواهش شد از پیشم به تلویزیون و به مجله ها و د جاهای مختلف که صحبت کنم د ای باره. و مردم تعجب می کدن که چطو چادری نپوشیدیم، و یا تعجب می کدن که یعنی که یک زن افغان چطو میتانه که به جرئت گپ بزنه. دیگه از او خاطر، حالی فعلا آهسته آهسته یک کمی یعنی دنیا زیادتر آگاهی پیدا کده د مورد خانم های افغانستان، کسایی که اینجه آمدن د افغانستان، خوب یافتن خانم ها ره که چقدر با جرئت هستن، واقعا با استعداد که د زمان طالبا حتی اینا توانستن که همی کتاب ها ره نگاه کنن، و شاگردا ره درس بتن، و چطو راستی مجادله کدن و مقاومت کدن، د همی وقت های بسیار سخت و مشکل. دیگه بری خودم هم یک چیز بسیار جالب بود چون به امریکا تولد شده بودم و تقریبا چهار ساله بودم که آمده بودم به افغانستان و همی جه بودم به رخصتی تابستان که کودتا شد. باد از او مه و مادرم بودیم پس رفتیم به امریکا و فکر کدیم که ممکن شش ماه یا هفت ماه بعد پس اوضاع صحیح شوه. متاسفانه که تقریبا سالها ره در بر گرفت. و دمی طول از می سالها، بسیار قصه های مقبوله در باری افغانستان پدر و مادرم می کدن. قصه

های درختای آلبالوی پغمان و قصه های جلال آباده، انار و انگورهای حسینی و اینه همی چیزهای بسیار زیاد راستی جالب و.. راجع به یک مردمی که بسیار یک مردم به اصطلاح پرود می گن به انگلیسی و یا کسایی هستن که یک غرور بسیار به جای داشتن، و او غرورشان از خاطر ازی نبود که بسیار پولدار بودن، او غرورشان از خاطر از همی بود که اینا به همو پرنسیبی که داشتن، پایند بودند. و همو ایده آلوزی اسلامی که داشتن او ره حفظ کده بودن و به همو افغانیت خود استاده بودن. و اگه چیز دیگه ای هم نداشتن دمی یک غرور داشتن. و هیچ کس اینه همی ره از پیش شان گرفته نتوانست. د همی قدر سال.

English translation:

Maryam Quadrat Aseel: Almost three years ago, I published a book called: *Torn between Two Cultures: An Afghan American Woman Speaks Out (or living in two cultures)*. As an Afghan born and raised in the USA, it has been very interesting for me to see how we have been able to preserve the Afghan culture in the USA, and then be able to come back to Afghanistan and work or help here if we can. Now, I am teaching in the American University in Afghanistan. At the same time, I am working on a Master's Degree program for people who work in Higher Education with the first teacher... the first head of a university in America... the first Afghan who has become president of a university in America, Dr. Homayoun Quimi. After 9/11, the world's attention turned towards Afghanistan, especially the people in USA. Because American people did not know why the incident happened at the trade tower on 9/11, these people said, "Why don't Muslims like us" or "Why did Afghanistan do this to us." I always wanted people to know more about us, and when I was in grade 11 and 12, I had made an organization of Afghan and Muslim students, and we coordinated to help people get to know us as we are, not based on what they hear from second or third person. Then, after 9/11, there was more interest. Before that there was not much interest. And I thought that at that time (after 9/11) that it was really important that someone who can write, herself, should write clearly about Afghan culture, a subject that was important for Americans, especially the issue of Afghan women. So, for this reason, I wrote a book, so that Americans would know that this was not the first time Afghanistan has a relationship with them. In President Reagan's period, in the time of war with Russia, there was something. There was cooperation and friendship... then how the friendship was destroyed and it is restarted after 9/11.

When I wrote the book, it was really interesting -- I think because it was the first time. There were lots of invitations for me to speak to TV and magazines and different places about it. And people were surprised that I was not wearing a burka, or they were surprised to see an Afghan woman speaking with courage. Now, slowly the world has learned more about Afghan women; people who came here to Afghanistan, well, they found out that women are really courageous and really talented... that during the Taliban, they could keep these books, and teach the students, and how they really struggled and fought back in very hard times.

One thing was interesting for me too, because I was born in USA and I came to Afghanistan when I was four, I was here for the summer break when there was a coup d'etat. It was me and my mother. After that we left for the USA and we thought that after six or seven months things might change and settle down. Unfortunately, it took years. During all these years, my parents told me very beautiful stories about Afghanistan...the stories about cherry trees in Paghman, stories about Jalalabad, of pomegranates and Husaaini grapes and these really very interesting things. They told us about a people, a very proud people as they say it in English, or people that have a very suitable pride. Their pride was not because they were rich. Their pride was because they were committed to the principles that they had. They had preserved their Islamic ideology and were proud of being Afghan. If they didn't have anything else, they had pride. And no one could take this away from them, for all these years.

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 everyday. 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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