

Dari transcript:

صنایع دستی افغانستان - بخش دوم

اسماعیل: دیگه اینه فلز کاری است که مسگری است و زرگری ست. ولی به نظر مه از زرگری هم کده که با آنکه چیزهای بسیار خوب زرگری ما هم داره، مسگرا هستند. مسگراهای که هم به برنج کار می کنن، هم به المونیم کار می کنن، هم به برنج کار می کنن، لیکن طور معمول امطور شده که می گن مسگرا. ای آثاره که شما می بینین، ایناست. و ای نقش های ظریف و زیبایی که روی ازی کار میشه، ایره با قلم، قلم فلزی کار می کنن. قلم کاری می گن. ای دیگه بسیار، کارهای هنری بسیار جالب است که یاد آور همو چیزهای، شاید به ظرافت آثاریکه از طلا تپه پیدا شده نباشه. چرا او دوره ها گذشته و او حوصله ها و او دقت های که انسان ها د او وقت ها، چون آثار ماشینی هنوز نامده بوده و انسان کشف نکرده بوده، نمی فامیده، تمام نوق و چیز هنری خوده می گذاشته بری کار دست. ولی حالی هم، آثارش هنوز د فلز کاری ما د گوشه و کنار است. از ایا که بگذریم، دیگه حجاری می مانه که ما نمونه اش را ایجه متاسفانه نداریم. د حجاری هم، د سنگ هم، نقوش بسیار زیبا می کنند، چی از نوشتن خطوط بسیار زیبا، چی از گلکاری، که همو برگ های، مویرگ های بسیار جالبی که روی برگ ها هم می باشه، او هم در سنگ ها می بود. که حالی د یگان زیارت ها و آثار بسیار قدیمه باقی مانده، و امروز حجاری ما متاسفانه بسیار ساده و بسیط شده. از سنگ چیزهایی می سازند. البته که هنوز هم مثلا نقوشی از لاجورد د وطن ما معمول است. از لاجورد و د بعضی فلزات که کار می کنند زرگرا. نقوش از سنگ می سازند. د او جه، ترکیبی از صنعت زرگری و حجاری است، یعنی سنگ کاری و زرگری را با هم یکجا ترکیب می کنن.

اینی به معنای یک مدنیتی بوده که نوق و هنر و ظرافتشه د کار دستی، با تماش متمرکز ساخته و آثار بسیار بدیع و بسیار زیبا آفریده که شاید به لحاظش بی مثل است. بخاطری بی مثل است که واقعا ایجه ترکیب و تلاقی است. به او قدر، به او معنای گسترده اش که تلاقی مدنیت ها در همی سرزمین فعلی که باختر می گیم ما یا افغانستان می گیم، یا د گذشته مدتی یک ساحاتش به نام خراسان یاد می شده، د ایجه تلاقی است. از هنر چینی گرفته تا ترکستان و تا هند و تا ایران زمین، و عرب و یونان، همه اش د ایجه چیز است، تا بحالی ما آثار یونانی داریم، د بین مردم معمول است، ارسطو و سقراط و افلاطونه مردم عادی هم نامشه می فامن و هم چنان طب یونانی داریم. و بعضی مقولات دیگه یونانی است که او البته مشخص است. ولی به صورت کلی، دیگه ازی ترکیب است، ترکیبی شده که او ره فقط ما میتوانیم هنر همی سرزمین یا هنر افغانی بگویم امروز. یا هنر خراسانی بگویم که چون خراسان هم نامش معلق می شه. به معنای کاملش، امو تجسم کاملش د هنر دوره کوشانی تجسم یافته که نمونه اش پیشتر مه به قسم چیز، مه، نمونه یاد آوری کردم. طلا تپه چیز و یا چیزهایی که در آی خانم پیدا شد، که اگر چی تاثیراتی از یونانی داره ولی در طلا تپه و بعضی آثار دیگه که پیدا شده ای بکلی به مرحله ابتکار و نو آوری رسیده که همه تجاربه جذب کردن و خودشان چیزهای تازه و بدیع آفریدند. در تمام همی چیزها، از دوزندگی و بافندگی گرفته تا زرگری، مسگری، چوبکاری و حجاری، د تمام ازی، یک چیزهای تازه است که به مطالعه تازه و از سر، مردم شناسانه و فرهنگ شناسانه می ارزه که به صورت خاص سر ازی مطالعه صورت بگیره که متاسفانه بسیار ازی منظر تاریخ ما و فرهنگ ما مطالعه نشده.

English translation:

Ismaeel: Then there is metalwork that includes both copper work and jewelry making. But in my opinion, more than jewelry making, although jewelry making has good stuff too, the copper work is better. Copper artists work with brass, they also work with aluminum, they work with brass, but it is a custom to call them copper artists. [Pointing to some decorative pieces.] This artwork that you are seeing and these elegant, beautiful designs that you see on them, they work it with a pen, a metal pen. They call it pen craft. That is really very interesting artworks that are reminders of the artworks from *Telatapa*, although probably there are not as elegant as those. Because those periods are gone and the patience and attention that humans gave that time is rare now. At that time, there still were not any machine tools. People had not invented them. They didn't know, so they would put all their artistic taste for handwork. But still, you can see the influence of that taste in our metal artwork. Besides these, there is stone cutting (stone decoration) that ... we don't have the examples for that here, unfortunately. In stone decoration too, in stones, they engrave beautiful designs. They would write beautifully on them or they would draw flowers, that the leaves, small lines in the leaves were also drawn on the stones. Now all that remains are in some shrines and very old artwork and, unfortunately, stone decoration has become very simple. They make things from stones, of course. Still, the designs with azure are very customary in our country. From azure and some metals that jewelers use, they make designs on stone. There, it is a combination of arts...of jewelry making and stone decoration, which means that they mix stone decoration and jewelry making with each other.

This indicates that a civilization existed that concentrated its taste, art and elegance in handcraft and created very new and beautiful artworks that are probably unique of their kind. It is unique because here, in this region, it has really been a meeting and mixing. The mixing of civilizations was widespread in the current land that we call it as *Bakhtar*, or Afghanistan, or in the past some parts of it were called *Khurasan*. From the Chinese art to Turkistan and India and lands of Iran, and Arab and Greece, all is here. Even today we have the influence of Greece. It is customary among people ... Aristotle, Socrates and Plato are known by common people, and we also have Greek Medicine. There are also other examples of Greek influence, which is clear. But generally, everything else is a mixture, a mixture that we can only call it art of this land or art of Afghanistan today. Or we can call it art of *Khurasan*, although referring it to the name *Khurasan* makes it a bit complicated. In its wholeness, the total depiction of this art can be seen in the *Kushanian* period, that I talked about its samples as an example earlier. Things in *Telatapa* or things that were found in *Aikhanum* are influenced by Greece in some ways, but in *Telatapa* and some other artwork this influence has been taken to the stage of invention and creation. The artists had integrated in all the experiences and created new things. In all these things, from the sewing to weaving, to jewelry making, copper work, wood work and stone cutting and decoration, in all that there are new sides that need a fresh anthropological and cultural study. All these need to be studied, especially that, unfortunately, our history and culture hasn't been studied through this lens.

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