

Dari transcript:

سال نو در زیارت ها

شهرزاد: سلام. امروز روز اول سال 2008 میلادی است. یعنی اول جنوری سال 2008 میلادیت. و در سراسر تا سر.. ام.. در سرتا سر امریکا و دیگه کشورهای جهان که سال خوده از سال میلادی شروع می کنن، جشن های مختلف است، مردم به انواع مختلف تجلیل می کنن، بیرون می رن، مارش های نظامی است، مارش های فرهنگی است، و حالی ما از فریده و الکر می خواهم بپرسم که سال نو د افغانستان چی وقت و چی رقم تجلیل میشه، آیا ما هم امروزه د افغانستان تجلیل می کنیم یانی شروع سال 2008 میلادی ره؟ فریده جان؟
فریده: نخیر. سال 2008 میلادی ره ما در اونجه د افغانستان تجلیل نمی کنیم. ما، سال نو ما مارچ، 21 مارچ شروع میشه. 21 مارچ. سال ما حالی چند است؟
شهرزاد: 1386 است

فریده: 1386 است، و دیگه ایکه ما د سال نو ما بسیار زیاد محفل های کلان می گیریم، بخصوص در زیارت ها. مثل مزار شریف که یکی از مشهورترین زیارت است د افغانستان، که کلگی مردم اونجه میره و هر کس هر قسم عقاید دارن، مثلا اگر د روز سال نو، یک نفر اونجه باشه، یک نفر مثلا چشمش کور است یا ایکه فلج است. هر قسم مشکلاتی که داشته باشه. چند روز پیش از روز سال نو میرن اونجه، جای میگیرن و می باشن و الکر: د زیر جهنده بالا

فریده: د زیر جهنده بالا.. وقتی که جهنده را بالا می کنن، اونا همو وقت آرزو می کنن که همو...
شهرزاد: مشکل شان
فریده: مشکل شان، آسان شوه، و از شوه بریشان. و فکر می کنم، مه خودم او قدر عقیده ندارم و ندیدیم، می گن که جور میشه دیگه. و همی قسم د کابل، میریم کارته سخی. اونجه یک جنده بالا می کنن، یا که د شاه دوشمشیره ولی. همی قسم به زیادتر زیارت های دیگه. و دیگه ایکه د روز سال نو کلگی یکجای می شن، دوستا، فامیل، یکی دیگی خوده می بینن. و یک خانای دوستا و رفیقا می رن. و ما به سال نو بسیار چیزهای، میوه های تهیه می کنیم، مثلا هفت قسم میوه ره یکجای تر می کنیم و شو سال نو و صبح سال نو ما هفت میوه می خوریم که بسیار مهم است دیگه. همه گی فامیل ها میداشته باشن و..

الکر: او چی است هفت میوه که هفت میوه می گی؟ هیچ، هیچ سر و دم نداره

فریده: میوه مثلا کشمش، ام

شهرزاد: میوه های خشک

فریده: میوه های خشک. زردآلوی خشک. و سنجد.. آی دونت نو، نخود اگه باشه

الکر: نخود هم است.

شهرزاد: نخود هم ها.

فریده: نخود

شهرزاد: بادام هم است به نظرم

فریده: بادام هم است مثلا. هفت قسم میوه
الکر: چهار مغز.

شهرزاد: خا، چهار مغز

فریده: و شب سال نو همگی برنج پخته می کنن همراهی سبزی

شهرزاد: الکر جان، فریده د مورد چی گپ زد، د مورد مزار امام علی د شهر مزار شریف، یا جاییکه ما افغان ها حد اقل اعتقاد داریم که حضرت علی د اونجه دفن شده و مردم د اوجه می رن از روی اخلاص، آیا گاهی خودت رفتی به سخی جان؟ چی خاطره داری؟ قصه کو. چی رقم می این مردم؟ زنا، مردا، مردم چی رقم لباس می پوشن؟ چی قدر اهمیت داره؟ بیروبار می باشه، نمی باشه؟ چند روز است جشن؟

الکر: جشن شروع میشه ..ای چهل روز است جشن د مزار جان. هر روز چهارشنبه زنا و طفلا کلگی شان د اونجه میرن و مردا اجازه ندارن د بین، دمو روز چهارشنبه بره. بعد ازو که دیگه روزاست، هر روز میتانه که د او مردا و زنا بره. روضه شریف بسیاری وقتا، د او روزها قفل می باشه بری زنایی که اونا پاک نیستند. با بسیاری دخترا و زنا به بسیار خواهشات و آرزوهای خود می رن که د اونجه پوره شوه. اصلا مه روز نوروزه اولش هیچ وقت نترسی، نرفتیم از ترس ازیکه خدا نکرده یگان روز یگان چیز نشه. به خاطری اوضاع افغانستان هیچ وقت صحیح نبوده.

شهرزاد: وضعیت امنیتی ها؟

الکر: هه. چهل روزی که ادامه داره، مه رفتیم. د بین مثلا که بعد از بیست روز رفتیم. یا د بین ده روز رفتیم د اونجه. همراهی فامیلم. همراهی مادرمشان که نام خدا ده، پانزده نفر می شدیم. اونجه میرفتیم. تفریح می گرفتیم. اونجه می شیشتم. هموار می کدیم. نان می بردیم همراهی خود. میشیشتم چای میخوردیم. گپ می زدیم. زنا دیگه ره میدیدیم. چوری می پوشیدیم. فالهای خوده میدیدیم از زنا، جوگی هایی که داریم د اونجه.

شهرزاد: ساعتتیری است دیگه

الکر: بسیار ساعتتیری است. هر کس کالا میپوشه و زیورات می پوشه و .. شما می فامین. بسیاری زنا خوش داره که زیورای خوده نشان بته. کالای نو خوده.

شهرزاد: نشان بته

الکر: کلگی شان هر قسم خوده به هر جوهره جور کده می آین اونجه تا نشان بتن خوده.

English translation:

Shaharzad: *Salam*. It is the first day of the year 2008. I mean it is the first of January of 2008. All over...hmm...all over America and other countries in the world that start their new year with the Christian year, there are several celebrations. People celebrate in many different ways. They go out, there are military parades, there are cultural parades, and now we want to ask Farida and Ulker when and how is the New Year celebrated in Afghanistan? Do we celebrate this day, the beginning of 2008 in Afghanistan too? Farida dear?

Farida: No, we don't celebrate year 2008 here, in Afghanistan. For us, our New Year starts at March, 21 March. What year is our year now?

Shaharzad: It is year 1386.

Farida: It is 1386. For New Year we have big parties, especially in the shrines. For example, in Mazar-e-Sharif there is the biggest shrine in Afghanistan that everybody goes to and people have all kinds of beliefs. For example if someone is there for the New Year's Day, for example somebody is blind or paralyzed, or has any kind of problems, they go there a few days before the New Year. They find a place and stay there.

Ulker: Under the flag. (The religious flag that is taken up every year on the New Year's day)

Farida: Under the flag, so that when the flag is taken up, they can wish that the...

Shaharzad: Problem?

Farida: So that the problem will be solved for them. (They pray to be cured at that moment). And I think, well, I haven't seen and I don't believe, but it is said that people are cured.¹ The same tradition is in Kabul; people go to *Karta-e-Sakhi* (another shrine). There too a flag is taken up, or in *Shah-Do-Shamshira e Wali* (another famous shrine in Kabul). Like this they go to the other shrines. Another thing is that people get together on the New Year's Day and they visit friends, family and each other, and they go to the houses of friends. For the New Year, we prepare many things, fruits, for example we make a juice of seven kinds of fruits together, and on the night of New Year and morning of New Year we have *haft miwa* (a drink made from dry fruits), that is very important. All families have it and...

Ulker: What is it? What is this *haft miwa*? Does it have any explanation?

Farida: It has things like raisins... Hmmm.

Shaharzad: It has dry fruits.

Farida: ...Dry fruits, dry peaches, and *senjid* (kind of fruit that resembles mountain-ash)..I don't know if there are also peas.

Ulker: There are also peas in it.

Farida: Peas.

Shaharzad: I think there are also almonds.

Farida: There are also almonds, seven kinds of fruits.

Ulker: Walnuts.

¹ There is a belief that if you have a sickness or disability and you pray from the bottom of your heart and stay in the shrine during New Year, your sickness will be cured.

Shaharзад: Okay, walnuts.

Farida: ...and for the New Year's Eve, everybody cooks rice with vegetables.

Shaharзад: Ulker dear, Farida spoke about the grave of Imam Ali² in the city of Mazar-e-Sharif, or where at least we Afghans believe is the place where Hazrat Ali is buried³ and people go to there out of respect. Have you ever been to Sakhi Jan (another name for the shrine where the grave is located)? What are your memories? Please tell us. What kind of people go there? Women, men? How do people dress? How important is the place? Is it crowded or not? For how long does the celebration continue?

Ulker: The celebration starts. The celebration is for forty days in the beloved city of Mazar. Every Wednesday women and children all go there, and men are not allowed to go there on those days. Then after that, there are other days when all men and women can go. The holy shrine is mostly closed on those days to women who are not clean.⁴ Many women and girls go there with their requests and wishes to come true. I have never gone to the shrine on the day of *Nowrouz*, because I was afraid that something might happen, because the situation in Afghanistan has never been okay.

Shaharзад: You mean the security situation?

Ulker: Yes. But I have gone during the time period of forty days that celebration continues. I have gone either after twenty days or ten days, with my family, with my mother; we were ten, fifteen people. We went there. We had fun. We sat there, spread things, we took food. We sat down and had tea. We talked. We saw other women. We wore bracelets. We asked women to tell our fortune. There are gypsy women there that tell fortunes.

Shaharзад: It is fun, then.

Ulker: It is lots of fun. Everybody dresses up and wears jewelry and you know that most women like to show off their jewelry...their new clothes.

Shaharзад: They show it off.

Ulker: All of them, they dress up in all kinds to show off in there.

² Prophet Mohammad's son-in-law and one of the most important figures in Islam.

³ There is also a grave for Imam Ali in Najaf, Iraq too, so there is an accepted agreement among all Muslims on where he is buried.

⁴ Women who have their periods usually don't go to shrines themselves because they think they are not clean and symbolically they say that the doors of the shrine are closed to them.

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