

Pashto Transcript

په دی کي قوامي تبی هم شته، په دی کي بیخی... وه غمنی تبی شته دی، او په اصل کي ، لري، تاريخ لري، کم like... history origin,origin اويا

په پشنتو ادب کي د سی د سی، داسی تبی هم شته چي هغه دوه زره کاله زړی تبی دی، یا دری زړه کاله زړی تبی دی. خلک نوی، نوی تبی هم ایجاد وي، نوی ، نوی تبی هم لیکي. نوم نه writer خوکوم کتا بونه چي د تپو لپا ره لیکل کیږي ، په هغې با باندی لکه د¹. یې چي دادی لیکلی دی. نو هغې بوازی د کتاب مؤلف په حیث باندی لیکل کیګي [کیږي] کي، لکه په ترنم کي ويل کیږي، او هغې د پاره chanting آه، تپه زیاتره وخت په یو احساس ضروري دی، چي مونګ [مور] ووايو چي زه یوه تپه وايمه، زه یو شعر وايمه، خو هغه ا حساس با ید زما په زړه کي یې ، هغه با ید په ما کي یې .

او قوامي تبی په قوامي احساس ته ضرورت لري، او غمنی تبی، هغه خا موشی ته، غم ته ضرورت لري. په پشنتو ادب کي غزلی هم شته، نورخه خه [بنه بنه] شعرونه هم شته دی.

شاعري هم شته دی. خود تولو نه خه [بنه]، شا عري چي ده ، او تولو نه mixed ام... ده، هغه تپه ده unique آسانه شا عري ده، او هغه د تولو نه په تپه کي ما مخ کي هم دا سی تبی وویلی دی، لکه چي هغه دیر نریوال معنی ورکه یې، نریوال احساس سره موجوده یې [وی]، او هغه لکه د هر چا د پاره هغه وی، نو ...

English Translation:

In this [*Tappa* poetry], there are also tribal *Tappi*², in this more ... and there are also sad *Tappi*, and in fact, every poem, every *Tappa*, has an origin, an origin or it has history; it has been found somewhere.

In Pashto literature, there are also these kinds of *Tappi* that are two thousand years old, or three thousand years old. People write new *Tappi* as well. However, in books of *Tappi*, the writer's

¹ Note: Most words with the letter پس are pronounced as the letter خ here due to the regional dialectal differences of the spoken Pashto in different parts of the country. Similarly، is pronounced as گ; this is exemplified in the word کیږي which is the standard way of writing it, but it is pronounced as کیګي here due to the dialect of the speaker.

² *Tappi* is the plural form of *Tappa*, a unique genre of poetry in Pashto. *Tappa*, which is also called *Landey*, is the most common form of poetry in the Pashto language. Usually people improvise and recite their verses in a group. Each individual takes a turn reciting their own improvised piece. It can be either written or spoken. (NEEDS CITATION?)

[poet's] name is not listed; it is only the name of the compiler of the book that is written [on the book].

Ahh, *Tappa* oftentimes is recited in chanting; it is recited in a melodious way, and it is important that it is recited with emotion. It is important that when I am reciting a *Tappa* or a poem, that I have that emotion in my heart; that [sentiment or feeling] should be in me. And tribal *Tappi* need tribal emotion³, and sad *Tappi* need calmness; they need sadness. In Pashto literature, there is also the *ghazal*⁴; there are many other good types of poetry as well.

Mmm...There is also mixed poetry, but what is better than all [other types of] poetry, what is easier than all, and what is the most unique of all, is *Tappa*.

Tappa, as I said before, it is like it has [a] universal meaning to it; there is a universal emotion that is present in it [it is present with a universal sensation]. And that is like for everybody, therefore ...

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³ Tribal *Tappi* refer to *Tappi* that express tribal identity or pride for certain Pashtun tribes or the Pashtun tribe in general. By saying that these poems need “tribal emotion,” the speaker means that the reciter should convey this sense of pride and admiration of the tribe when reciting the poem.

⁴ The *ghazal* is a type of poetry that consists of rhyming couplets. It originated in Arabic poetry in the 6th century and spread to South Asia in the 12th century. (*Ghazal*. (n.d). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved December 9, 2011, from (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ghazal>).