

**Pashto Transcript:**

شا عری، د په پښتو ادب کی، د ټول نه ستر شا عران، چی دی، هغه رحمان بابا دی. عبد الرحمان بابا، د پېښاور او سیدونکی ده، هغه ډیر ښه... آه، نړیواله شاعری کړیده.  
عربی کلمی نه اخستل شویده. د Sufism پلار دی. Sufism په کلاس کی، هغه د Sufism د دا ډیری گنی معنی گانی لری او ډیر وخت ته ضرورت لری، چی دا تشخیص وشو. Sufism او لری، او لکه عاشقانه مزاج والا هغه نه کیی. lyric لکه نعت، Sufism خو عاشقانه مزاج ته به ضرورت یی، او هغه به د خدای په خاطر یی، هغه به په ډیر خلوت کی یی. په پښتو ادب کی خوشحال خان خټک ښه بزمنی، او یا جنگی شا عر دی. د ټولو نه لایقه سړی په پښتو ادب کی، او په پښتوکی خوشحال تیر شوی.  
او قابلیت ability پښتانه شاعری خپله ږبه گنی، او هر سړی دا حق لکه ځان ته ورکوی، او دومره په ځان کی یینی، چی هغه شاعری وکړی.  
عبدالحمید مومند ډیر قوی شا عر دی. حمزه بابا یو ډیر ښه شاعر دی. غنی خان د ټولو نه یو مسته او لیونی شاعر ده، او یاغی شا عر دی، ښه ښه شاعری کړیده. زموږ ټولواک احمد شاه عبدالی، هغه بادشاه ؤ. هغه د هغی وخت امپراتور ؤ، هغه هم شاعری کړیده، د هغه کتاب هم پروت دی. او احمد شاه عبدالی په خپلو شعرونو کی وایی چی:  
د دهلی تخت هیرومه چی را یاد کړم  
زما د ښکلی پښتونخوا د غرو سرونه  
لکه احمد شاه عبدالی وایی چی ما دهلی نه وریده نو زه به دهلی کی څه وکړم، زما د پښتون دا غرونه یادیری.  
دا وه د پښتون ادب او د شاعری. اوس خلک ...

**English Transcript:**

Poetry—in Pashto literature, [one of] the most respected of all poets that there are is Rahman Baba<sup>1</sup>.

Abdul Rahman Baba is [was] a resident of Peshawar; he has very good ... ah, he has written internationally acclaimed poetry. In the Sufism<sup>2</sup> branch [of Islam], he is the father of poetry. Sufism is derived from [an] Arabic word. And Sufism has many different meanings, and it would take a lot of time to explain them.

<sup>1</sup> Rahman Baba (1650–1715) is a prominent Pashtun poet.

<sup>2</sup> Sufism is a mystical dimension of Islam. (Sufism. (n.d.). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved December 9, 2011, from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sufism>).

Certainly, Sufism has lyrics like [a] *Na'at*.<sup>3</sup> It does not have the characteristics of love [poetry]. There will be a need for the spirit of love poetry; that will be about God, and that is recited in solitude.<sup>4</sup>

In Pashto literature, Khushal Khan Khattak is a good lyrical and — or a martial poet.<sup>5</sup> He was the smartest guy among all in Pashto literature. And among the Pashtuns he lived a happy life. Pashtuns consider poetry as their own language, and every person gives himself this permission and sees that much ability and aptitude in himself to compose poetry.

Abdul Hamid<sup>6</sup> was a very powerful poet. Hamza Baba<sup>7</sup> was a very good poet. Among all [Pashtun poets], Ghani Khan<sup>8</sup> is a gleeful and crazy poet; he is a rebellious poet. He also composed great poetry.

Our monarch poet Ahmadshah Abdali<sup>9</sup>, he was the king. He was the emperor of that time. He has also composed poetry; there is a book of his poetry. And Ahmadshah Abdali, in his poetry, says that:

I will forget the Delhi Kingdom when you remind me of  
the mountain peaks of my beautiful Pashtuns<sup>10</sup>

So Ahmadshah Abdali says that if you took me to Delhi, what would I do in Delhi? I would miss the mountains of my Pashtuns.

This was the Pashtun literature and poetry, now people ...

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<sup>3</sup> *Na'at* is a type of poetry that specifically praises the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). As mentioned above, Sufism refers to a mystical dimension of Islam, not a type of poetry. However, here the speaker appears to be talking about a type of poetry associated with Sufism. (Naat. (n.d.). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved December 9, 2011, from (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naat>).

<sup>4</sup> He means that this type of poetry that is used in *Sufism* can have the characteristics of love poetry, but it will be about God.

<sup>5</sup> Khushal Khan Khattak (1613 – 1689) is a famous Pashtun poet. He is well known for his poetry about national unity and triumph over invaders. (Khushal Khan Khtattak. (n.d.). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved December 9, 2011, from [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khushal\\_Khan\\_Khattak](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khushal_Khan_Khattak)).

<sup>6</sup> Abdul Hamid is a famous 17<sup>th</sup> century Pashtun poet.

<sup>7</sup> Hamza Baba (1907-1994), also known as Ameer Hamza Shinwari, is a famous Pashtun poet. He is known as the father of *ghazal* in Pashto. *Ghazal* is a type of poetry consisting of rhyming couplets which initially originated in Arabic poetry. {Hamza Shinwari. (n.d.). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved December 9, 2011, from ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ameer\\_Hamza\\_Shinwari](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ameer_Hamza_Shinwari)).

<sup>8</sup> Ghani Khan (1914-1966) is a prominent 20<sup>th</sup> century Pashtun poet. He is known as one of the best Pashto language poets. (Ghani Khan. (n.d.). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved December 9, 2011, from ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khan\\_Abdul\\_Ghani\\_Khan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khan_Abdul_Ghani_Khan)).

<sup>9</sup> Ahmadshah Abdali (1722–1773), also known as Ahmadshah Durrani, is a famous political figure in early Afghan history. He founded the Durrani Empire, also referred to as the Afghan Empire, in 1747. (Durrani Empire. (n.d.). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved December 9, 2011, from ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Durrani\\_Empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Durrani_Empire)).

<sup>10</sup> This poem is a reference to and expresses a sense of patriotism.

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