

CultureTalk Bosnia and Herzegovina Video Transcripts:
<http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu>
Panoramic View of Sarajevo

Bosnian transcript in Latin:

Mirza: Eh, ovo iza mene je Sarajevo, glavni grad Bosne i Hercegovine i Federacije, doduše. Ovo ovdje što vidite je stari dio grada, tamo je Novo Sarajevo, ono je Centar. Grad dijeli rijeka Miljacka na dvije obale. Sarajevo je okruženo olimpijskim planinama: Igmanom, Trebevićem, Jahorinom i Bjelašnicom. Postoje dva fudbalska kluba, to moram reći, Željezničar i Sarajevo. Eto, vidite koliko je Sarajevo. Ne znam šta bih pričao, fakat...

Aleksandar: Pa znaš li otkad postoji Sarajevo?

Mirza: E ne znam. Znam da ga je utemeljio onaj, je li Isa-beg Isaković, onaj, utemeljitelj Sarajeva za vrijeme turske vladavine. Zapravo, prvi početak Sarajeva je bio Vratnik, jelde, prvi dio gdje je nastalo Sarajevo. To je u stvari ovaj dio grada, otprilike. I Bistrik, i ovaj dio gdje je tvrđava ustvari, koja je služila za tursku vojsku, to su prvo i napravili kad su došli. Kasnije se Sarajevo naravno za vrijeme socijalizma počelo da se... Sarajevo se dijelilo, i Sarajevo je bilo otprilike do Malte, do tog dijela grada.

Sarajevo se, dakle, najviše izgradilo u periodu od '45. do '92, do rata. Izgradilo se od Malte – znači Novi Grad, Novo Sarajevo, Olimpijsko naselje, koje je izgrađeno prvenstveno radi Olimpijade, i to je dosta značilo za proširenje Sarajeva. Tada je '84. izgrađen najmoderniji RTV dom u tom dijelu Evrope, posebno specifično, znači, zbog potreba Olimpijade, koja je bila 1984. u Sarajevu, Zimske olimpijske igre. Nakon rata, '95, Sarajevo se nije nešto puno širilo. To što vidite sad je Sarajevo. Bilo je neke nove gradnje, ali to... Ništa specijalno. Zlatno doba Sarajeva je u stvari i bilo od '45. do '92. Sve poslije toga možemo reći da je, pa eto, bronzano doba, ako ćemo gledati po vrijednosti.

Bosnian transcript in Cyrillic:

Мирза: Ех, ово иза мене је Сарајево, главни град Босне и Херцеговине и Федерације, додуше. Ово овдје што видите је стари дио града, тамо је Ново Сарајево, оно је Центар. Град дијели ријека Миљацка на двије обале. Сарајево је окружено олимпијским планинама: Игманом, Требевићем, Јахорином и Бјелашницом. Постоје два фудбалска клуба, то морам рећи, Жељезничар и Сарајево. Ето, видите колико је Сарајево. Не знам шта бих причао, факат...

Александар: Па знаш ли оtkад постоји Сарајево?

Мирза: Е не знам. Знам да га је утемељио онај, је ли Иса-бег Исаковић, онај, утемељитељ Сарајева за вријеме турске владавине. Зapravo, први почетак Сарајева

је био Вратник, јелде, први дио гдје је настало Сарајево. То је у ствари овај дио града, отприлике. И Бистрик, и овај дио гдје је тврђава уствари, која је служила за турску војску, то су прво и направили кад су дошли. Касније се Сарајево наравно за вријеме социјализма почело да се... Сарајево се дијелило, и Сарајево је било отприлике до Малте, до тог дијела града.

Сарајево се, дакле, највише изградило у периоду од '45. до '92, до рата. Изградило се од Малте – значи Нови Град, Ново Сарајево, Олимпијско насеље, које је изграђено првенствено ради Олимпијаде, и то је доста значило за проширење Сарајева. Тада је '84. изграђен најмодернији РТВ дом у том дијелу Европе, посебно специфично, значи, због потреба Олимпијаде, која је била 1984. у Сарајеву, Зимске олимпијске игре. Након рата, '95, Сарајево се није нешто пуно ширило. То што видите сад је Сарајево. Било је неке нове градње, али то... Ништа специјално. Златно доба Сарајева је у ствари и било од '45. до '92. Све послје тога можемо рећи да је, па ето, бронзано доба, ако ћемо гледати по вриједности.

English translation:

Mirza: Well, what you see behind me is Sarajevo, the capital city of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federation [of Bosnia and Herzegovina] as well¹. What you see here is the old part of the city, you can see the municipality of Novo Sarajevo² there, and that's Centar. The city is divided into two parts by the Miljacka River. Sarajevo is surrounded by the Olympic³ mountains: Igman, Trebević, Jahorina and Bjelašnica. There are two soccer clubs, I have to mention that: Željezničar and Sarajevo. [laughter] So, you can see the size of Sarajevo. I don't know what else to say, really.

Aleksandar: Well, do you know when was Sarajevo founded?

¹ In 1995, the Dayton Peace Accord (the *de facto* Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina) administratively divided the country into two entities and one district: the Republika Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Brčko District. Sarajevo remained the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, while also becoming the official capital of both the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina *and* the Republika Srpska. However, despite this fact, the Republika Srpska officials moved most of the government institutions to Banja Luka, a city in the northwest of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is now the *de facto* capital of the Republika Srpska.

² The city of Sarajevo is divided into four municipalities: Stari Grad, Centar, Novo Sarajevo and Novi Grad. It might be interesting to note that two other municipalities, Vogošća and Ilidža, were a part of Sarajevo until 1992, but due to a change in the administrative division, they are now a part of the wider area of the Sarajevo Canton.

³ It might be interesting to note that Sarajevo and Bosnia and Herzegovina (then part of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) hosted the XIV Winter Olympic Games in 1984. As a result, the mountains which were used for different sports events during the Olympics are now referred to as “Olympic.”

Mirza: I don't really. I do know that it was founded by Isa-Beg Isaković, the founder of Sarajevo during the Ottoman rule⁴. Actually, Vratnik was the first neighborhood of Sarajevo, the first settlement when Sarajevo was founded. It's generally in this old town area here. Bistrik [was] also [one of the first neighborhoods], this part where the fort is, which was used by the Turkish army. It was the first thing they built when they came. Later, Sarajevo started to [spread] during the Socialist era... Sarajevo was divided [into neighborhoods], and it used to end at Malta, a neighborhood of Sarajevo.

Sarajevo mostly expanded during the period between 1945 and 1992, up until the war⁵. It spread past Malta to Novi Grad, Novo Sarajevo and the Olimpijsko naselje⁶, which was built primarily because of the Olympic Games – they [the Olympics] meant a lot for the expansion of Sarajevo. Then, in 1984, a state of the art radio and television building was built for the Olympics held in Sarajevo in 1984, the Winter Olympic Games. After the war, from 1995 on, Sarajevo didn't expand much - what you see now is Sarajevo [as it was in 1992]. There was some newer construction, but... nothing special. The golden age of Sarajevo was between 1945 and 1992. Everything after that could be described as the bronze age, if I was to rate it like that. [laughter]

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⁴ Isa-Beg Isaković (alt. Ishaković) was the first Ottoman governor of Bosnia. It is widely accepted that he was the founder of the first city bearing the name “Sarajevo” in 1461, although other earlier settlements, including prehistoric settlements, Roman colonies and medieval towns, were discovered or recorded in the same area.

⁵ The speaker here refers to the Bosnian War. The Bosnian War was a military aggression that took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina between April 1992 and December 1995. The main sides involved were the forces of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and those of the self-proclaimed Bosnian Serb and Bosnian Croat entities (Republika Srpska and Herceg-Bosna) within Bosnia and Herzegovina, who were supported and supplied by Serbia and Croatia, respectively.

⁶ Olimpijsko naselje (lit. trans. “Olympic Village”), also known as Mojnilo, is a neighborhood in Sarajevo, in the Novi Grad Municipality.