

Persian transcript:

محسن: چرا بهش [به آن] می گن [می گویند] سی و سه پُل؟

امیر: سی و سه پُل حالا

محسن: چون سی و سه یعنی سی و سه [یک] عَدَدَه [عدد است]. چرا حالا بهش [به آن] می گن [می گویند] سی و سه پُل؟

امیر: بله، چیزی که می گن و معروفه [معروف است] اینه [این است] که اون.. تعداد اون دهانه های پُل ... چون این ها پُل های اُجری هستند و خب خیلی سال پیش ساخته شدند.

محسن: این پُل هم در دوره ی صفوی ساخته شده؟

امیر: بله، هر دو، هر دو تای این پُل خواجو /Khajoo/ و سی و سه پُل قَدَمَتَشون [قدمتشان] دُرُست چهار صد و خُرده ای سال پیش می شه [می شود]. مال توره ی صفویه است، بله. و اون تعداد اون دهانه های پُل اگر اِشْتِیاه نَکَنم حالا یا طَبَقه ی پایینش [پایین آن] یا طَبَقه ی بالاش [بالای آن] [چون] حالت دو طَبَقه داره، سی و سه تا ا [سی و سه تا است]. یادمه [یادم است] بچه که بودیم همیشه می شمردیم که ببینیم سی و سه تا هست یا نیست؛ هیچ وقت هم به نتیجه ای نرسیدیم که واقعا هست یا نیست.

محسن: بعد الآن این پُل به اصطلاح استفاده می شه [می شود] یا به پُلِیه [پلی است] که دیگه [دیگر] خَراب امیر: من خیلی بچه که بودم یعنی مثلاً یادم می آید [می آید] چهار پنج سال که بود پُل.. چهار پنج سالم که بود پُل خواجو /khajoo/ رو یادم می آید [می آید] که با ماشین رد می شدیم از روش [روی آن]. همون [همان] موقع ها پُل سی و سه پُل به روی ماشین ها بسته بود فقط عابر پیاده رد می شد. ولی الآن چندین و چند ساله [سال است] که فقط دیگه [دیگر] عابر پیاده می تونه [می تواند] از روش [روی آن] رد بشه [بشود]. شده؟

محسن: یعنی هنوز استفاده می شه [می شود].

امیر: استفاده می شه.

محسن: ولی فقط برای عابران پیاده.

امیر: بله، فکر کنم دُوچرخه، موتورسیکلت و این ها رد می شه [می شود] از روش [روی آن]، ولی خُب ماشین سنگین رو [را] دیگه نمی دارن [نمی گذارند] سواری و ماشین سنگین هیچی از روش رد نمی شه.

محسن: آها.

English translation:

Mohsen: Why do they call it Si-o-se-Pol?

Amir: Si-o-se-Pol, now.

Mohsen: Because Si-o-se is a number. Why do they call it “thirty-three bridges”?

Amir: Yes, what they say; and it is [also] common that [this is] the number of arches¹ ... since these bridges are made out of bricks and well, were made many years ago.

Mohsen: [Were] these bridges made during the Safavid era too?

Amir: Yes, both; both Khajoo Bridge and Si-o-se-Pol go back to four hundred and something years ago. They belong to the Safavid era. And the number of those arches—if I'm not making mistakes, now- either on the lower level or upper level since it's kind of a two-story [bridge], are thirty-three. I remember when we were kids we used to always count to see whether there were thirty-three or not. We never came up with a result whether they really were or not either.

Mohsen: Then, is this bridge used now or is it a bridge that is ruined?

Amir: When I was very young, I remember, four, [when I was] four or five years old, I remember Khajoo Bridge which cars drove on. Around the same time Si-o-se Pol was closed to cars and only pedestrians passed on it. But now, it's been many years that only pedestrians walk on it [i.e. both bridges].

Mohsen: It means it is still used.

Amir: It is used.

Mohsen: But only for pedestrians.

Amir: Yes, I think bicycles, motorcycles and stuff like that pass on it too, but well heavy vehicles are not allowed. Cars and heavy cars, nothing [like that] is allowed to pass on it.

Mohsen: *Ahan*².

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¹ This bridge is comprised of a series of arches. The name refers to each arch being seen as a “bridge.”

² *Ahan* is used like the English expression “Oh” or “Ya.”