

Nepali transcript:

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: अनि तपाइलाई केहि भन्नु छ कि?

हरिराम: अब के छ भने, main कुरा चाहिँ, के छ भने – देशमा peace हुनु पर्यो। State government बन्दियो भने, हामीलाई अरु केहि कुराहरु होइन, state government बन्दियो भने राम्रो मान्छेहरु आउँछ। Touristहरु आउँछ, अनि समानहरु किन्छ, देशको स्थिति राम्रो हुन्छ। हामीलाई त्यहि नै हो। किन भने हामी tourist सँग नै निर्भर पर्ने भयौं। यसले गर्दा चाहिँ, हामीलाई चाहिँ, main चाहिँ, देशको ऊ¹ राम्रो हुनु पर्यो। यहाँ जति-जति संख्यात्मक मात्रामा touristहरु आएका छन्, यो चाहिँ त्यति ऊ छैन। होटेल व्यवसाय अलि अलि चलेको होला तर हाम्रो जुन यो निक्रयापो² (inaudible) हरु छ त्यसमा चाहिँ खासै त्यस्तो ऊ¹ छैन।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: हजुरले सोचेको होला नि अब, भन्नुभयो होइन, government policy अलि चाहिन्छ भनेर।

हरिराम: हजुर।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: अब कुनै, हजुरको बिचारमा, अब कुनै त्यस्तो छ कि?

हरिराम: होइन। हामीहरुको बिषयमा त केहि होइन। हामी त political खासै गर्ने ऊ होइन। निशपन्ध आफ्नो स्वच्छ रुपमा आफ्नो निजि व्यवसाय गरेर बस्ने चाहिँ मान्छेहरु

¹ 'ऊ/oo' is a word that indicates 'some thing.' Nepalis frequently use this word while explaining something, if they forget the exact word for the thing that they want to say. However, it can only be used when it is understood that even if you don't use the exact word and just use 'ऊ/oo', the listener will be able to understand what you are trying to say. For example, in the first case, the listener will probably replace the 'ऊ/oo' with 'स्थिति/ sthiti', meaning 'situation' because that makes the most sense. So, the sentence will then be: 'The situation of the country needs to be better.' In the second sentence, the listener might assume 'ऊ/oo' to be 'चलेको/ chaleko', meaning 'to run'. So, the sentence says 'Maybe the hotels are running well, but our business isn't running well.'

² The word the listener said is inaudible. However, it can be assumed that he was talking about the business that he has.

हौं। त्यसले गर्दा चाहिँ, हामीलाई चाहिँ, जो government आए पनि एउटा state government बनेर चाहिँ, एउटा राम्रो हुनुपर्यो। त्यहि हो हाम्रो चाहिँ भनाइ। हजुर।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: हजुर हस्, धन्यबाद।

हरिराम: हस्।

English translation:

Interviewer: And, do you have anything else to say?

Hariram: Now, the main thing is that, there should be peace in the country. If a state government is set and made, we don't need anything else; we just need a set state government so that better tourists are willing to come. When better tourists come, they'll buy more things and thus the [economic] situation of our country will be better. That's all we need; especially because we are dependent on tourists for our business. That is why we mainly need the situation of the country to be better. The amount of tourists that have come here has not made a very big difference. The hotels may be running well but our business is not doing too well.

Interviewer: Well, you must have thought... You told us, *hoina*³, that government policies are needed?

Hariram: *Hajur*⁴.

Interviewer: Now, do you have anything specific in your mind?

Hariram: No. I don't really have anything. We're not really involved in any politics. We only do our own business. And because of this, all we need is a government which will work well, and become a state government that does well. That's all we are saying. *Hajur*.

Interviewer: *Hajur, hus*⁵. Thank you.

³ The direct translation of *hoina* is no; in this context, it is to confirm a statement. For example, in English, the word 'Right?' is used to confirm something.

⁴ '*Hajur*', in this context, means 'yes'. It is a response to the interviewer's question and the interviewee is essentially saying 'you are right' in a formal way. However, '*Hajur*' can also be used to address someone older than you, or even as a word of acknowledgement to show that the listener is following and understanding what the speaker is saying. It can also be used to ask a speaker to repeat something they just said in a formal way.

⁵ '*Hus*' is a more formal way of saying 'okay'.

Hariram: *Hus*.

About CultureTalk: CultureTalk is produced by the Five College Center for the Study of World Languages and housed on the LangMedia Website. The project provides students of language and culture with samples of people talking about their lives in the languages they use every day. The participants in CultureTalk interviews and discussions are of many different ages and walks of life. They are free to express themselves as they wish. The ideas and opinions presented here are those of the participants. Inclusion in CultureTalk does not represent endorsement of these ideas or opinions by the Five College Center for the Study of World Languages, Five Colleges, Incorporated, or any of its member institutions: Amherst College, Hampshire College, Mount Holyoke College, Smith College and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

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