

Nepali transcript:

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: अनि किन medicine पढ्नु भएको? आफ्नो इच्छा हो कि...?

बिद्यार्थी: होइन, मेरो चाहिँ खासमा भन्नु पर्दा खेरि मेरो मामु बाबाको इच्छा हो medicine पढाउने अनि त्यहि भएर नै पढेको हो। मेरो त्यस्तो इच्छा त होइन तर मैले त्यहाँ अब¹ गईसके पछि, पढ्न थालिसके पछि चाहिँ मलाई रमाइलो लग्यो अब, आफुलाई पनि interest लाग्न थाल्यो नभए त्यो भन्दा पहिला चाहिँ त्यस्तो मैले पढ्छु भनेर सोचेको त होइन।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: हजुर। अनि तपाईं Singapore पनि जानु भएकोथ्यो। Exchange student भएर जस्तो लग्यो। त्यसको बारे अलि भन्दिनुस न।

बिद्यार्थी: म चाहिँ यो student exchange भन्ने त्यो उसमा चाहिँ Singapore गएको थिएँ², मेरो एक जना साथी सँग। त्यहाँ चाहिँ अब धेरै कुरा सिक्न मौका पाएँ मैले। अब यहाँ पनि अब यहाँको र त्यहाँको धेरै अब, भनुँ³ न, फरकहरु के-के छ, अब यो medical अब fieldमा, भनुँ न, धेरै नै मैले त्यो कुरा सिक्न पाएँ। अब त्यहाँको त्यो अब सफाहरु नै भन्नु पर्दा खेरि hospitalहरु हाम्रो यहाँ एकदमै, अब सफा गर्न एकदमै त्यो जरुरि छ। अब फोहोरहरु धेरै छ, अब managed राम्ररी छैन, राम्ररी त्यो मिलाउने कुराहरु अनि administrationको कुराहरु, मलाई त्यहाँ चाहिँ एकदमै राम्रो लग्यो। अनि त्यहाँ चाहिँ अब एउटा patientले एकदम राम्रो service पाउने हुन्छ नि। अब, उताको patientहरुलाई एकदम राम्रो उनीहरुले behave गर्ने अब यहाँ त त्यस्तो हुँदैन अब patientलाई एकदम अब त्यस्तो राम्ररी behave गरेको मैले चाहिँ यहाँ पाईन होइन? त्यहि भएर difference चाहिँ मलाई त्यहि नै लग्यो। सबैभन्दा ठुलो कुरा चाहिँ अब सफा राखिदिनु पर्यो अब hospitalहरु सफा राख्नु पर्यो। अनि उनीहरुले चाहिँ अब

¹ 'अब/ aba' can be used as 'now' or 'then', however, here it is mostly an empty phrase. It is usually not used in writing as a filler word, but used as a filler word only when speaking.

² The student pronounces the word 'गएको थिएँ/ gayeko thiyen' as 'ga thyen'. This is done when someone is speaking quickly. For example, it's like shortening 'want to' to 'wanna' in English.

³ 'भनुँ न/ bhanun na' is an empty phrase. It's like saying 'let's say'. It's only used in speech, not while writing. The student also pronounces this as 'bhanum', and this is a commonly made mistake since it is easier to pronounce it this way rather than with the nasal tone.

एकदमै अब responsible भएर चाहिँ अब आफ्नो कम चाहिँ गर्नु पर्यो जस्तो लग्यो मलाई। त्यहाँको doctorsहरु चाहिँ मलाई एकदमै responsible लाग्यो। Aba आफ्नो काममा हुन्छ नि उनीहरु एकदमै serious देखेँ मैले एकदम त्यो चाहिँ मलाई एकदम ठुलो difference हो जस्तो लाग्यो।

English translation:

Interviewer: And why did you study medicine? Is it your own wish or...?

Student: No, it was actually my *Mamu*⁴ and *Baba*⁵'s wish to make me study medicine and that's why I studied it. It wasn't my wish but once I went there and started studying I also found it fun and interesting otherwise before that I hadn't really thought of studying it.

Interviewer: *Hajur*⁶. You had also gone to Singapore. I think as an exchange student. Tell us a little bit about that.

Student: I went on a student exchange program to Singapore, with a friend. I got a lot of opportunity to learn there. Just looking at the cleanliness of the hospitals there, it is really necessary to learn to keep our hospitals clean here. Our hospitals are very dirty here, they aren't managed properly and even the administration isn't managed properly, and I really liked the management system there. And patients receive really good service there, and they behave well with the patients there but here it isn't so. I haven't seen such good behavior with patients here, *hoina*⁷? These are the differences I found. The most important things are that hospitals here need to be kept clean. And I think that people here need to be more responsible with their work. I found the doctors there very responsible. I felt that the way the doctors were so serious about their work there was a very important difference.

⁴ This is what the student calls her mother.

⁵ This is what the student calls her father.

⁶ In this context, *Hajur*, is a formal way of showing that you are listening and following whatever the speaker is saying, essentially by saying 'yes'. In other cases, it can also be used as a word to show respect to elders while talking to them or it can also be used to ask an older person to repeat something they said. In this case, though the speaker may not be that much older than the interviewer, she still uses it for formality purposes.

⁷ The direct translation of *hoina* is no; in this context, it is used to confirm a statement in the same way that the word 'Right?' is used to confirm something in English. It may also be used as a filler word.

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