

Nepali transcript:

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: अनि अब तपाईं अहिले final yearमा पुगिसक्नु भयो। अब पहिलो वर्ष देखि आखिरी¹ वर्ष सम्म तपाइको अनुभव अलि भन्दिनु न।

बिद्यार्थी: अब हाम्रो चाहिँ अब भन्नु पर्दा चार वर्ष अनि अब आदा हुन्छ नि², 4 and halfको चाहिँ हाम्रो यो हो। सबै यो course हो। अब पहिलो र दोस्रो वर्षमा चाहिँ हामीले खाली अब भन्नु³ न किताब मात्र पढ्छ त्यस्तो practical केहि पनि हुदैन। अनि पहिलो र दोस्रो वर्षमा चाहिँ हाम्रो classesहरु हुन्छ होइन⁴, Like अब बिहान ८ बजे देखि दिउँसो अब १-२ बजे सम्म भन्नु न अब classहरु हुन्छ। अब विभिन्न subjectहरु जस्तो अब यस्तो pharma भन्नु, pharmacology भन्नु अब यस्तो biochemistry, अब यस्तो subjectहरुमा चाहिँ होइन, हाम्रो classesहरु हुन्छ के, classesहरु हुन्छ। अनि practically चाहिँ हामी केहि पनि गर्दैनौं यस्तो patientलाई हेर्ने बिरामीलाई हेर्ने त्यस्तो हुदैन होइन? अनि जब हामी तेस्रो वर्षमा आउँछ नि होइन? तेस्रो वर्षमा चाहिँ हामी अब पुरा चाहिँ hospitalमा काम गर्ने हो के जुन hospitalमा patientहरुलाई हेर्ने अनि अब उनीहरुको अब के-के complaintहरु छ अब कुराहरु छ अब त्यो लेख्ने अनि त्यो अनुसारले हामीले अब deal गर्ने, अब हुन्छ नि। अब त्यो अनुसार नै सिक्दै जाने। Basically धेरै भन्नु पर्दा खेरि चाहिँ अब यो practical चाहिँ धेरै छ के हाम्रो यो third year र fourth yearमा चाहिँ अब। अहिले हाम्रो final yearमा चाहिँ त्यहि हो बिहान ८ बजे देखि class हुन्छ हाम्रो। अनि हामी चाहिँ अब ward posting भन्छ के त्यसलाई चाहिँ। अब हामी चाहिँ कस्तो भने अब त्यो wardमा गएर बिरामीहरु

¹ The interviewer pronounces 'आखिरी/ aakhiri' as 'aakhri' here, because she is speaking fast. This also may be because of the influence of the Hindi, since in Hindi too 'aakhri' means the same as 'आखिरी/ aakhiri' in Nepali.

² 'हुन्छ नि/ huncha ni' is used like the phrase 'you know' is used in English. However, it is essentially an empty phrase.

³ 'भन्नु 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.

⁴ The direct translation of *hoina* is no; in this context, it is used as a filler word. It may also be used to confirm a statement in the same way that the word 'Right?' is used to confirm something in English.

हेर्ने अनि त्यसको लागि चाहिँ हामीलाई तिन घण्टा दिएको हुन्छ। त्यहाँ जाने अनि बिरामीहरु हेर्ने। अनि उनीहरुको अब के-के अब भन्नु न अब कुराहरु छ त्यो कुराहरु लेख्ने अनि लेखेर अब teacherहरुलाई देखाउने, होइन? अनि teacherहरुले हामीलाई भन्नु हुन्छ अब के छ- कस्तो छ यो बिरामीको, के हो सबै भन्नु हुन्छ अनि त्यो अनुसार चाहिँ अब हामी गइरहेको हुन्छ अब अनि त्यसपछि theory class पनि हुन्छ एक-दुइवटा। तर धेरै जस्तो चाहिँ अहिलेको, अहिले यो तेस्रो र चौथो वर्षमा चाहिँ धेरै जस्तो ऊ⁵ हुन्छ, practical धेरै हुन्छ। अब यो patientहरुलाई हेर्ने wardमा जाने धेरै हुन्छ हाम्रो।

English translation:

Interviewer: And now, you have reached your final year. Can you tell me about your experiences from your first year to your last year?

Student: It takes four and a half years to complete our courses. In our first and second year we only study theory from our books and there are no practical sessions. And in our first and second year our classes are from eight in the morning to one or two in the afternoons. We have classes on different subjects like pharma, pharmacology, biochemistry. And we don't have any practical sessions, like looking after patients; we don't do anything like that. And then when we reach the third year, we start working in the hospital and look after patients, listen to the complaints that they have, write them up and then according to that deal with them. And we learn from this. There are a lot of practical sessions in our third and fourth years. In our final year we have classes beginning at 8 a.m. And we go for our program called ward posting. In this we go to the wards we are assigned to and look after the sick people, and for this we are given three hours. We look after the sick people. And we write their complaints and how they are doing and progress reports and show it to our teachers, and then the teachers explain to us about what the disease or sickness is, and then according to that we act. And then we also have one or two theory classes. But in our third and fourth years most classes are practical classes. We have to go to patients and wards a lot.

⁵ The literal meaning of 'ऊ/ oo' is 'that' or 'him/her'. However, here it is used in the context of 'that' but more an abstract thing the person is referring to because she has forgotten the word for the thing or the word isn't coming to her mind but the listener is assumed to have understood what the speaker means.

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