

**Nepali transcript:**

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: दाइ हजुरको शुभ नाम?

हरी: मेरो नाम हरी।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: हरी?

हरी: हजुर।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: हजुर। अनि यो पसल खोलेको कति भयो?

हरी: यो पसल खोलेको भयो, ८ महिना लगभग भयो।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: अनि, अहिले सम्म बिक्री कस्तो भइराखेको<sup>1</sup> छ?

हरी: बिक्री ठिकै-ठिकै छ। त्यति खासै छैन।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: त्यति खासै छैन?

हरी: छैन।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: अनि केटीहरूको मात्र लुगा हो?

हरी: हो। सबै केटीको मात्रै।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: कस्तो-कस्तो लुगाहरू बेच्नु हुन्छ?

हरी: लुगा त्यस्तै... नयाँ-नयाँ modelहरू धेरै आउँछन्, अनि त्यहि jumpsuitहरू यता उति।  
आफ्नै उ, यो, design हो, अनि बनाउने। जस्तो हुन्छ, त्यस्तै बनाउने।

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<sup>1</sup> The speaker does not say the full word 'भइराखेको/ bha-i-ra-khe-ko,' but rather only pronounces half of it as 'bha-i-ra'. This is often done in spoken Nepali while speaking quickly. For example, it's like shortening 'want to' to 'wanna' in English. However, writing it the way the person pronounces it would be wrong in written Nepali.

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: हजुर। अनि तपाइँले पनि बनाउनु हुन्छ कि...?

हरी: होइन। मैले चाहिँ बनाएको छैन। म चाहिँ खाली यस्तै sales मात्रै...

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: अनि धेरै जस्तो विदेशीले किन्छ कि नेपालीहरूले किन्छ?

हरी: नेपालीले, 25<sup>2</sup>% चाहिँ नेपालीले किन्ने हो, अरु चाहिँ विदेशी नै हो।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: हजुर। अनि यो पसल ठमेलमा किन खोल्नु भएको<sup>3</sup>?

हरी: ठमेलमा यस्तो हो, अब हाम्रो factory छ। त्यो factoryको लागी समान धेरै-धेरै export गर्छौं हामीले। त्यसको कारणले बाहिर विदेशीहरू आउँछन्, अनि यहाँ बाट, उ, यो गर्ने अनि बाहिर यस्तो पठाउने हिसाबले ठमेलमा खोलेको<sup>4</sup> हो।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: अर्को देशहरूमा पनि export हुन्छ?

हरी: अरु देशहरूमा पनि हुन्छ।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: कुन-कुन देशमा export हुन्छ?

हरी: France छ, Japan, Malaysia... Malaysia चाहिँ छैन। उ, यो Europeहरू, USA थुप्रो ठाउँमा छ।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: थुप्रो-थुप्रै ठाउँमा छ? अनि त्यसपछि अब, यहाँ त अरु धेरै लुगा पसलहरू छ होइन?

हरी: हजुर।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: अब competition कस्तो छ?

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<sup>2</sup> I've written the numbers in English, because they were said in English. In Nepali, the numbers would be २५ and would be pronounced as 'पच्चीस/ pacch-is'.

<sup>3</sup> Here, the speaker pronounces the word 'भएको / bha-ye-ko' as 'bha'. See footnote 1.

<sup>4</sup> Here too, the speaker pronounces the word 'खोलेको/ kho-le-ko' as 'kho-lya'. See footnote 1.

हरी: Competition त छ। Competition त हुन्छ यस्तोमा। त्यहिपनि अहिले चाहिँ अलि designहरु यसो राम्रो छ भनेर हाम्रो चाहिँ अलि बढी नै आउँछ।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: हजुर। अनि अब यति धेरै यहाँ पसल छ होइन, लुगाको? यस्तै-यस्तै बेच्ने। मान्छेहरु किन तपाइको पसलमा आउनुपर्छ? यो पसलमा त्यस्तो खास के छ भनेर भन्नुपरे, के भन्नु हुन्छ?

हरी: त्यस्तो खास त केहि पनि भन्दिन मैले, खोइ, अब... त्यो चाहिँ मैले केहि भन्न सकिदिन। उनीहरुलाई राम्रो लाग्छ होला, design यस्तो हुन्छ, design चाहिँ राम्रो छ, यताउति भन्छ। त्यहि हो।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: हस्। धन्यवाद।

### English translation:

Interviewer: *Dai*<sup>5</sup>, your *shubha*<sup>6</sup> name?

Hari: My name is Hari.

Interviewer: Hari?

Hari: *Hajur*<sup>7</sup>.

Interviewer: *Hajur*. And how long has it been since you opened this shop?

Hari: This shop has been opened for, approximately, eight months.

Interviewer: And how have the sales been so far?

Hari: Sales have been okay. Not that much.

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<sup>5</sup> 'दाइ/*Dai*' directly translates to 'older brother.' In Nepal, people address each other as brother and sister when interacting with strangers to respect the age difference. The female equivalent would be 'दिदी/*Didi*' for older sister. For younger brother and sister, 'भाइ/*Bhai*' and 'बहिनी/*Bahini*' are used, respectively. It is similar to using 'Sir' or 'Ma'am' in Western countries.

<sup>6</sup> The direct translation of '*shubha*' is 'auspicious' or 'good'; when people formally ask each other's name they say this as a sign of respect. It may also be related to the fact that name choosing ceremonies in Nepal are very auspicious occasions in Nepal.

<sup>7</sup> In this context, *Hajur*, is used as way of saying 'yes' respectfully. It is usually used to address someone older than you. 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 all cases, it is used formally.

Interviewer: Not that much?

Hari: No.

Interviewer: And are these only clothings for women?

Hari: Yes. These are clothing for women.

Interviewer: What kinds of clothing do you sell?

Hari: Clothes... just... new models come in, and things like jumpsuits and other things. It's our own designs, and we make them. We just make it like it is.

Interviewer: *Hajur*. And do you also make it too...?

Hari: No. I haven't made any. I'm just in the sales part...

Interviewer: And do mostly foreigners buy [the clothes] or Nepalis?

Hari: Nepalis, maybe 25% is bought by Nepalis and the rest is foreigners.

Interviewer: *Hajur*. And why did you open this shop in Thamel?

Hari: In Thamel... It's like this, we have a factory. And for that factory we export a lot of goods. And so there are a lot of foreigners here, and so they come here and from here we can send it out, so looking at that we opened it in Thamel.

Interviewer: So you export it to other countries too?

Hari: Yes. In other countries too.

Interviewer: Which countries do you export to?

Hari: France, Japan, Malaysia... Oh, not Malaysia. That... Europe, USA, there are a lot of places.

Interviewer: In a lot of places? And so, there are a lot of clothing shops here, *hoind*<sup>8</sup>?

Hari: *Hajur*.

Interviewer: So, how is the competition?

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<sup>8</sup> The direct translation of '*hoind*' is no; but in this context when added at the end of a sentence, it is to confirm something, like a nuance. For example in English we add 'right?' in order to confirm something. It is also used to make sure that the other person is following what they are saying, the other person would probably nod their head in response or say 'yes.'

Hari: Well, there is competition. There will be competition in this. But even though, right now they [customers] say that the designs are really good so they come here more.

Interviewer: *Hajur*. And so, there are so many shops here that sell, *hoina*, clothing? Selling these kinds of stuff. So why should people come to your shop? If you had to say why your shop is special, what would you say?

Hari: Well, I wouldn't say anything special, *khoi*<sup>9</sup>, now... I wouldn't be able to say anything. Well, probably they [customers] find it nice, the designs here, they like the designs, they say that. That's it.

Interviewer: *Hus*<sup>10</sup>. Thank you.

**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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<sup>9</sup> '*Khoi*' is a colloquial term that is a sign of saying 'I don't know'.

<sup>10</sup> '*Hus*' is a colloquial way of saying okay.