

Nepali transcript:

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: अब पहिला कति वर्ष भयो तपाईंले चलाई राख्नु भएको गाडी?

सरन: मैले चलाएको १० वर्ष हुन्छ अब।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: अनि आफै सिक्नु भएको कि कसरि driving सिक्नु भएको¹?

सरन: अब driving मलाई एकदम भित्र देखि रहर थियो, अनि मैले चाहिँ driving school गएर सिकें। अनि त्यहाँबाट।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: हजुर।

सरन: अनि एक-दुइ साल चाहिँ चुप लागेर बसेँ फेरी अनि त्यहाँ बाट regular गरिराखेको² छुँ।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: अनि त्यसपछि, अब अहिले त अहिलेको traffic र पहिला १० वर्ष अगाडीको trafficमा फरक छ कि बाटोमा के भन्नुहुन्छ?

सरन: धेरै फरक छ नि अब, पहिला १० वर्ष अगाडी धेरै खुल्ला हुन्थ्यो, कम थियो गाडीहरु। अहिले धेरै बढी छ। Jam धेरै हुन्छ। धेरै फरक छ।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: चलाउन पनि गाह्रो हुन्छ, accidentहरु?

सरन: धेरै गाह्रो छ अहिले। धेरै गाह्रो छ। Bikeहरु एकदम बढी छ, त्यहि हो। ठुलो गाडीहरुको pressure बढीपर्छ त्यहि हो।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: अनि तपाईं यतै काठमाडौँ शहरको हो कि गाउँको हो?

सरन: मेरो गाउँको हो।

¹ Here, the speaker pronounces the word 'भएको / bha-ye-ko' as 'bha-ko'. This is done often while speaking quickly. It is similar to shortening 'want to' to 'wanna' in English.

² The speaker pronounces the word 'गरिराखेको/ ga-ri-ra-khe-ko' as 'ga-ri-ra-kha'. See footnote 1.

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: ए, कुन गाउँको होला?

सरन: मेरो जिल्ला काब्रे हो।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: अनि कता टाढा छ गाउँ चाहिँ?

सरन: यहाँबाट सत्तरी किलोमीटर पर्छ।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: अनि त्यहाँ पनि गाडीमा जानुहुन्छ कि, कसरि जानुहुन्छ?

सरन: गाडी जान्छ हामीहरुकोमा... पचास किलोमीटर जति चाहिँ पक्कि बाटो छ। त्यहाँ बाट कच्ची बाटो जानु पर्छ। जान चाहिँ, जान्छ।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: अनि पुरै बाटो गाडीमा नै जानुहुन्छ?

सरन: अँ, पुरै बाटो गाडीमै गइन्छ।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: अनि गाउँ कतिको गइन्छ?

सरन: अब फुर्सत भएको बेला गइन्छ। अब त्यो आफ्नो फुर्सत भएको बेला। आफ्नो काम परेको बेला।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: वर्षको कतिचोटी जान्छ?

सरन: त्यहि तिन-चार चोटी जान्छु।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: तिन-चार चोटी जान...

सरन: तिन-चार चोटी।

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: हस्। धन्यवाद।

English translation:

Interviewer: Now how many years has it been since you started driving a car?

Saran: It will be ten years now, since I started driving.

Interviewer: And did you learn on your own, or how did you learn?

Saran: Well, I really wanted to learn driving so I went to driving school and learned. So from there.

Interviewer: *Hajur*³.

Saran: And I didn't do much for one or two years but after that I started doing a regular job.

Interviewer: And so... Is there any difference between the traffic today and ten years ago or in the roads, what would you say?

Saran: It is very different now, ten years ago the roads were really open and there were less cars. Now there are a lot. There is also a lot of [traffic] jam. It is very different.

Interviewer: Is it also more difficult to drive, accidents?

Saran: It is very difficult nowadays. Very difficult. There are a lot of bikes, that's it. And there is also a lot of pressure from big trucks.

Interviewer: And are you from Kathmandu city or from the village?

Saran: I'm from my village.

Interviewer: *Ae*⁴, from which village are you?

Saran: My district is Kavre.

Interviewer: And how far is your village?

Saran: It's seventy kilometers away from here.

Interviewer: So do you go there? In a car, or how do you go?

Saran: A car will be able to get there... There is a good [paved road] for about fifty kilometers and after that you need to travel down a dirt road. But a car can go.

³ '*Hajur*', in this context is used to acknowledge what the interviewee is saying in a respectful way and also shows that the interviewer is listening and following whatever he is saying. It may also be used as a response to someone's question, to acknowledge that a speaker is right and may also be used to address someone older than you. It can also be used to ask a speaker to repeat something they just said in a formal way.

⁴ '*Ae*' is like an interjection. It can be used in ways similar to that of the word 'Oh' in English. In this context, '*Ae*' is used to acknowledge and express understanding of the interviewee's statement. It can also be used to directly address someone, especially if you're trying to get their attention from afar or it can also be used to express surprise.

Interviewer: And for the whole road trip you take a car?

Saran: *An*, the whole trip can be made in a car.

Interviewer: And how many times do you go to your village?

Saran: Well, when I have free time. Whenever I am free. Or whenever I have work.

Interviewer: How many times do you go in a year?

Saran: About three or four times.

Interviewer: You go there three or four times...

Saran: Three or four times.

Interviewer: *Hus*⁵. 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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⁵ '*Hus*' is a colloquial way of saying 'okay'.