

Nepali transcript:

अंतरवार्ताकर्ता: हजुर। अब तपाईंले त्यहि भन्नुभयो नेपाल फर्किन मन छ। अब आजकालको, अहिलेको youth त कति जना त बाहिर गएर फर्किने कुरा गर्दैन, फर्किन मन छैन, त्यसको बारी केहि भन्नु हुन्छ कि?

विद्यार्थी: अब त्यो भन्दाखेरि चाहिँ, अब नेपालीहरु चाहिँ अब, अब¹ त्यो youthहरु को दोष पनि होइन। अब भन्नाले... यहाँ निर अब उनीहरुको लागि, अब धेरै opportunitiesहरु नै अब हुन्छ नि, अब यहाँ कामहरुको कुरा देखि लिएर, अब पढाईको भन्नु न² स्थरहरु त्यो सबै राम्रो छैन यहाँ। अब बाहिरको...अब अहिले एकदमै competitive भइसक्यो, होइन, अब संसार नै त्यस्तो भइसक्यो। अब मान्छेहरु बाहिर गएर पढ्दाखेरि धेरै अब quality अब उनीहरुको एकदम धेरै बढी नै छ, राम्रो हुन्छ। उनीहरुले अब त्यहाँ एकदम jobहरु पनि कामहरु, होइन? सबै कुराहरु उनीहरुको बाहिर राम्रो हुन्छ, त्यस कारणले गर्दाखेरि नै हो। यहाँ पनि अब, सबै कुरालाई अब राम्रो बनाइदिने हो भने, अब पढेको ऊ देखि लिएर, भन्नु न हाम्रो politics नै हो... सबै कुरा उनीहरुले राम्रो गर्दिने हो भने चाहिँ त्यो कुरामा चाहिँ improvement आउँछ होला। मान्छेहरु धेरै बाहिर जान अब कम हुन्छ होला, त्यस्तो चाहिँ मलाई लाग्छ।

English translation:

Interview: *Hajur*³, now you said that you want to return to Nepal. Nowadays, the present youth, so many of them after going out of the country [and] they don't talk about coming back, they don't want to come back, what do you have say about that?

¹ 'अब/ aba' can be used as 'now' or 'then', however, here it is mostly a filler word. It is not used like this in writing.

² '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.

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 she 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.

Student: When you say that... now Nepalis... I guess that's not the youth's fault. I mean... Here the opportunities itself, you know, from the work here to the level of education, these aren't good here. Now outside... It's become very competitive now, *hoina*⁴? The world has become like that. When people go outside [of the country] to study they get a quality education and so it's good. They also may get jobs, *hoina*? Because everything is good outside [of the country], that's one reason for that [going out of the country]. Even here, if they make everything better, from the studies, to the politics... If they [politicians] make everything good, then there might be an improvement [on the migrating]. People will probably stop going out so much. I feel that.

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⁴ The direct translation of '*hoina*' is no; in this context, it is to make sure that the person is following the story and to confirm something. For example, in English, the word 'Right?' is used to confirm something.