

Pashto transcript:

کړی دی، نو مطلب څه، څه literature study ایم، ما literature student مطلب زه پخپله چی کم دی د

شو. short stories شوله، یا poetry کاوه، literature study مخکی ما به پښتو time وا یو، دا به پیش کید لی. سندرې چی څه ته مونږه songs وغیره، dramas باندی به، TV یوه په

وايي. باره کی ډیر څه culture باره کی، پښتو literature نو مطلب دا هغه چی کم دی مونږه ته د پښتو

هم ډیر literature، زه به دا ووایم چی پښتو being the student of literature او زه به دا ووایم چی

دی، ډیر وسیع دی. rich

په culture، لکه رحمان با با او خوشحال خان خټک، غنی خان، هغوی مطلب په پښتون poets زمونږه

باره کی هم ویلی دی. nationalism باره کی هم ویلی دی،

شته، لکه غنی خان. universal importance کړیده چی مطلب د هغه یو discuss څه topic او داسی

ډیر he was چی کمه دی، زه به ده ووایم چی poetry غنی خان چی کوم دی، غنی خان دی، universal کی مطلب څه ویلی دی هغه ډیر poetry وو، او، هغه چی څه liberal poet کړو نو مطلب: translate په دی وجه مطلب که هغه مونږه
It will appeal to everybody.

د culture باره کی، مطلب هغه د خپل culture یعنی هغه د [وطن په باره، د پښتون په پاره کی، پښتون]

په زریعه مطلب مونږه ته یا کم خلک چی په پښتو پوهیږی هغوی ته بنود لی ده. او غنی خان کی خاص poetry

ډیر خوښ دی. educated خبره دا ده چی غنی خان د خلکو

، وسیع دی، نو زه به دا ووایم دی rich literature، زه، زه به دا ووایم مطلب څنگه چی ما وویلای چی د پښتو

نشته خلک دی، لکه مطلب زه د لته راغلمه، بحر دنیا ته چا ته دومره پټه educated چی مطلب پښتون چی کوم

باره کی. literature باره کی، پښتون culture پښتون

خلک چی کوم دی، هغوی له دا په کار دی چی مطلب پښتو چی کم educated زه به دا ووايم
 چی کوم
 ته languages کړی او مختلف translate دی، دا short stories ، یا څه ده poetry دی
 poems
 او بیا لکه د هغی چی کمه طریقه literature مطلب پښتو او مطلب د نیا ته وښای چی for
 English example
 شویدی، ښود لی شویدی او مطلب بحر د نیا ته به پټه ولگیری. culture reflect باندی پښتو
 خلکو educated په ذریعه هم کولای شو. نو زه په دا ووايم چی دا مطلب د media مونږه دا
 مطلب د
 چی دا وکړی. جوریری responsibility یو
 They should like... do something... ahh, to promote their culture
 کړی دا څه چی translate او مطلب چی بحر د نیا ته پټه ولگیری ، او هغه به هم داسی وشي چی
 مطلب دوی
 کولای شی او مطلب چی بحر دنیا ته پټه ولگیری.

English translation:

I mean, I myself am a literature student, and I mean I used to study the Pashto literature, whether it was poetry or short stories. [Or like] there were dramas on TV, dramas and etcetera, songs¹ that we call them; they were presented [on TV].

So I mean what is there tells us about the Pashto literature, and about the Pashto culture. And I would say that [as] being a student of literature, I would also say that Pashto literature is very rich and very vast.

Our poets – such as Rahman Baba² and Khushal Khan Khattak³, Ghani Khan⁴ – they have talked [written] about the Pashto culture as well as nationalism.

And they discussed topics that have a universal importance to them, such as [the topics discussed in] Ghani Khan's poetry.

¹ The speaker uses the generic term “songs” but is probably referring to *Char-baiti* songs, which are popular folkloric songs consisting of four verses of poetry.

² Rahman Baba (1650–1715) was a famous Pashto language poet who is well-known both in Afghanistan and Pakistan for his great poetry and contribution to Pashto literature. (Rahman Baba. (n.d.). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved February 18, 2013, from

http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Rahman_Baba&oldid=515264447)

³ Khushal Khan Khattak (1613–1689) was a prominent Pashto language poet and the tribal chief of the Khattak Pashtun tribe. (Khushal Khan Khattak. (n.d.). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved February 18, 2013, from http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Khushal_Khan_Khattak&oldid=532936924)

⁴ Ghani Khan (1914-1996), also known as Khan Abdul Ghani Khan, was a well-known Pashto language poet. His poetry is considered to be “anti-political.” (Ghani Khan. (n.d.). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved February 18, 2013, from

http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Khan_Abdul_Ghani_Khan&direction=prev&oldid=539099671)

Ghani Khan is someone, the poetry that he wrote, I mean I would say he was a very liberal poet; everything he says in his poetry is very universal; this is because if we translate it [his poetry], I mean it will appeal to everybody.

I mean it's that he has written about [the Pashtun] homeland, Pashtun[s]⁵, about Pashtun culture; he has shown his culture to us—or those who understand Pashto—through [his] poetry. And what is special about Ghani Khan is that he is very well-liked by educated people.

I mean I would say that, as I said [before], that Pashto literature is very rich and is extensive; so I would say that, I mean educated Pashtun people, like I mean I came here [Amherst MA/USA, and I found that], in the outside world, no one has any information about the Pashtun culture, the Pashtun literature.

I would say that the educated people, they need to translate the Pashto poems, short stories into different languages, for example to the English language, and I mean to show the world the Pashto literature, and in a way that Pashto culture is reflected [and] demonstrated in it [the literature], and so that the outside world knows about it.

We can do this through media. So I would say that this becomes the responsibility of the educated people to do this [to educate people about the Pashto literature and culture]. They should like... do something... ahh, to promote their culture, so that the outside world learns about it, and it could be done this way, by translating whatever they can so that the outside world knows about it [can access it and learns about the culture and literature].

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⁵ The word Pashtun refers to the Pashtun tribe and culture and depending on the dialect of the language it is pronounced Pashtun or Pakhtun. The speaker uses the Pakhtun pronunciation here, which indicates a common dialect of the Pashto language spoken in Pakistan.