

Text 6: Recollections of the revolution

This text was recorded in October 2007 by Parvin Mahmoudveysi in the village of Gawraǰū. The narrator is a man who is approximately seventy-five years old. His child and wife were present during the narration of parts of the story. The narrator recounts his recollections of events that occurred during and after the Islamic Revolution. He also recounts his recollections of Mosaddeq's time, about twenty-five years before the Islamic Revolution.

	GORANI	ENGLISH	
(6:1)	ā ā ā min kuřakam, eh kuřa-y dileřāsīnim dars ař qasir (mwānē)	Yes, yes, yes, me, my son... Eh, my middle son (i.e., middle of the children's ages) was studying in Qasr-e Širin.	(00:00)
(6:2)	{PM: bařē}	{PM: Yes.}	(00:06)
(6:3)	wātšān bāwā ař qasir biya wa tazāhurāt	They said: "Man, in Qasr-e Širin a demonstration took place.	(00:07)
(6:4)	šā mawu biřawē, ā kuřa gawrākam-ič-a pāsabān bē, wa tērānay ²³⁴ bē {PM: bařē}	The Shah must go!" That older son of mine also was a guard in Tehran {PM: yes.},	(00:11)
(6:5)	wa qiziřhasāray (bē)	(he was) in (the prison of) Qezelhesār.	(00:17)
(6:6)	eh ař ānā mināř madrasa wa zür mayardšāna tazāhurāt-u ināna	Eh, after that, they took schoolchildren by force to the demonstration and such things.	(00:19)
(6:7)	zāřašān mařa(ft)	They were afraid.	(00:25)
(6:8)	ya kuřa, (āx), ā kuřaya fāmilmāna gula dāša qulšī, zaxmī bē	One son, (oh), that son from our family, ²³⁵ a bullet hit him in his leg, (and) he was wounded.	(00:26)
(6:9)	ā min iřtanim řařtyāma qas(i)rī	Yes, I myself, we went to Qasr-e Širin;	(00:31)
(6:10)	ya řü(ř) nām-e dāniřjūwē bē, kāzemī qasir kuřis	one day, by name of... He was a student... Kāzemi, he was killed (in) Qasr-e Širin.	(00:33)
(6:11)	dāniřjū bē	He was a student.	(00:36)
(6:12)	hař ā qarantīna	(His dead body was kept) in quarantine.	(00:38)
(6:13)	tā ya pülšān nasand, nām čan-e pül-u ya dü pākat šīrīnī, jīnāza(k)ašān āsā dāwa	(It was) not until they received some money, I don't know how much, and one, two packets of sweet pastries, (that) they then gave his body back.	(00:40)
(6:14)	pāsabānān, ā āna bē	The guards. Yes, that was it.	(00:47)
(6:15)	ā, ā dawra-y ²³⁶ xās ay yāyim	That, that time, I recall it well.	(00:50)
(6:16)	min tāzař, dawra-y hizār-u sīsad-u sī-u dü, šā, musadiq niřta taxt, extiyār tāmiř bē, (hē) yāyim	Me... And there is more... In the time of 1332 (i.e., 1953), the Shah... Mosaddeq sat on the throne; he had full powers of	(00:52)

²³⁴ The name *tehrān* is pronounced here as *tērān*.

²³⁵ The narrator is referring to a relative here (that is, not his son mentioned in sentence 1).

²³⁶ The speaker apparently does not complete the rest of the phrase with the Ezafē in *dawra-y*.

GORANI	ENGLISH	
	jurisdiction, I remember.	
(6:17) dāš wan, wātiš tu taqšim arāzī bika	(The Shah) gave (full powers) to him (i.e., Mosaddeq), (and the Shah) said (to him): “You carry out the land reform (i.e., division of land).	(01:04)
(6:18) min mařawim tā ī šaš mānga	I am going (away) until six months (have passed).”	(01:07)
(6:19) ān nīyāša xūmak ²³⁷ mālik	That (was) in relationship to the landowner(s).	(01:11)
(6:20) šā hāmwa	The Shah returned;	(01:13)
(6:21) birākaš hīnšān, ā	his brother, they (made) thing, yes,	(01:14)
(6:22) kī bī isa wātmān	who was the one we just now talked (about).	(01:21)
(6:23) wazīr naftaka	The minister for oil,	(01:24)
(6:24) duktur musadiq {PM: musadiq}	Doctor Mosaddeq. {PM: Mosaddeq.}	(01:25)
(6:25) musadiqšān taslīm ka(rd), girtšān {PM: baṭē}	They handed over Mosaddeq, they arrested him. {PM: Yes.}	(01:27)
(6:26) ā xīyāhiš bē, šāy bināy {PM: tu až kū bēši, waqtē musadiq lwā?}	Yes, (Mosaddeq) had the intention of overturning the Shah. ²³⁸ {PM: Where were you, when Mosaddeq went?}	(01:30)
(6:27) hah {PM: až kū bēši waqtē musadiq, ĵaryān-u musadiqī bē?}	Huh? {PM: Where were you in the time of Mosaddeq, the matters of Mosaddeq?}	(01:35)
(6:28) musadiq, ĵaryān musadiq ²³⁹ až kirmāšān tazāhurāt bī, artaš kumakiš maka(rd) {PM: baṭē}	Mosaddeq, the (political) movement of Mosaddeq, in Kermanshah there was a demonstration; the army was helping (Mosaddeq). {PM: Yes.}	(01:39)
(6:29) ya dafayī šā hāmwa	The Shah returned at once.	(01:45)
(6:30) šā dastūriš dā nayrū-y nizāmī, a artaš, musadiqšān girt {PM: baṭē}	The Shah gave the order to the military forces, ah, the army (and) they arrested Mosaddeq. {PM: Yes.}	(01:46)
(6:31) ā dunyā musaxar bī-u musadiqšān girt, ā	Yes, everywhere was occupied and they arrested Mosaddeq, yes.	(01:51)
(6:32) baṭd, sāt-e čil yak, taqšim arāziyaka {PM: baṭē}	Then, in the year 41 (i.e., 1341/1962), the land reform {PM: yes},	(01:55)
(6:33) ā taqšim arāziya ka bē, šā hāmwa-u taqšim arāziš ka(rd)	yes, the land reform that was carried out; the Shah came back and carried out the land reform.	(02:02)
(6:34) min haž	I, from...	(02:05)

²³⁷ Sense of *xūmak* here is not clear.

²³⁸ The implied subject here is probably Mosaddeq.

²³⁹ Here the narrator pronounces the proper name of Mosaddeq as *musandiq*.

GORANI	ENGLISH	
(6:35) birāymān bē, amriš dā kasān tu, ²⁴⁰ {PM: kuřit waš} až kursān bē, sarbāz bē {PM: baťē}	We had a brother; he gives his life to your relatives {PM: May your son (be) blessed}. He was in Kursān (i.e., Sanandaj). He was a soldier. {PM: Yes.}	(02:07)
(6:36) mariz bē, katēwa marixāna až tērān, xulāsa dī raft	He was ill, he entered the hospital in Tehran, (and) in the end, then, he died (lit., went).	(02:12)
(6:37) min-i(č) raftim sar bitima wan	I also went to visit him.	(02:18)
(6:38) až ān yak gārājiš bē wa nām gārāj etminān	At that (place), there was a bus station called Etminān Station.	(02:20)
(6:39) sē mālik bē, mālikān-e kulyā(i)yān bisin, amjad(i)ya-u amiri-u nāzānim ināna bē {PM: baťē}	There were three landowners. They were landowners of the Kulyāi, of the Amjadi and the Amiri and, I don't know what, like these. {PM: Yes.}	(02:23)
(6:40) ništin dardišān maka(rd) {PM: baťē}	They were engaged in sharing their troubles. {PM: Yes.}	(02:34)
(6:41) tu mwāy wa yāyit māy, gištiš xās mazānim {PM: baťē}	You say, can you remember? I remember (lit., know) everything well. {PM: Yes.}	(02:37)
(6:42) wātiš	(One of them) said...	(02:40)
(6:43) dwānšān fra nār(āh)at bisin	Two of them were very sad.	(02:41)
(6:44) yakišān, i jūr qāwaxānay bē, ništyām min-ič muntazir māšin biya(m) biroma kursān	One of them {narrator gestures}, this kind of a coffee house, we were sitting down; I too was waiting for a car so I could go to Kursān (i.e., Sanandaj).	(02:45)
(6:45) eh dwānšān fra nār(āh)at bī, yakiš wātiš bāyad ũadāfat xwā bo	Two of them were very sad; one of them said: "It must be God's justice.	(02:49)
(6:46) řāsī bū, bāyad bū min nār(āh)at niyam, mālik-ič-im	But really, I must not be sad (about this reform), (because) I too am a landowner.	(02:56)
(6:47) řaq-ē, bāyad bū, ar xwā-yē bāyad i ũadāfata bū {PM: baťē}	It is right, it must be (so); if there is a God, this justice must take place." {PM: Yes.}	(02:59)
(6:48) ānā wātiš ařā mwāy	The other one said: "Why do you say (this)?"	(03:03)
(6:49) wātiš ařā nawām	(The first landowner) said: "Why shouldn't I say this?"	(03:05)
(6:50) fiřān mālik, dī isa nāmiš min až yāyim řafta, ān wātiš	Some landowner, but now I have forgotten his name, he said,	(03:08)
(6:51) sē ābādī pāča miłkiš-ē, i sē ābādīya har čī ditaš dāya řū, awař ištaniš řaftīya lāš	three villages are parts of his property (and in) these three villages, whoever gave (a) (lit., his) daughter in marriage, (it was so that) first, (the landowner) himself would	(03:12)

²⁴⁰ The expression *amriš dā kasān tu* is said by a speaker after a deceased person is mentioned in a conversation.

GORANI	ENGLISH	
	go to her.	
(6:52) ina durus-ē? ina xwā qabūt makarē?	“Is this right? Does God accept this? ²⁴¹	(03:19)
(6:53) ina ʔadāʔat-ē?	Is this justice?”	(03:21)
(6:54) ā, wa ā xwāy maʔām wa dīwāniš ina zwān ā mālika bē	Yes, I swear by that God, we go to his court, this was the speech of that land owner.	(03:23)
(6:55) wāt na ina nimawu, wāt na, bāyad bū	He (i.e., the first landowner) said: “It may not be.” He said (continues): “No, it must be.	(03:27)
(6:56) zuʔim biya	There was oppression.”	(03:30)
(6:57) ā, šā taqšim arāziš ka(rd)	Yes, the Shah carried out the land reform.	(03:32)
(6:58) ināna xo ʔafta ʔā	These (things), well, they happened (lit., went away).	(03:35)
(6:59) ina dī biya	So this, then, was (the situation).	(03:38)
(6:60) mālik ²⁴² naman, mālik wa šünšay dī	There were no landowners left, the landowners after this, then.	(03:40)
(6:61) kam kam ²⁴³ ī xumayniya mālik bē, wātiš taqšim bikarim {PM: baʔē}	Bit by bit, this Xomeini was a landowner; (the Shah) said: “Let us do a (land) reform.” {PM: Yes.}	(03:42)
(6:62) in {?! mil} hiniš naka(rd), emzāš naka(rd)	He (i.e., Xomeini) didn’t do thing, he didn’t sign it.	(03:49)
(6:63) eh, hiniš ka(rd), jür čišt-e, bāzdāštiš ka(rd) aw ʔarāq	Eh, he (i.e., the Shah) did thing, like whatever, he (i.e., the Shah) arrested him (i.e., Xomeini) (and deported him) to Iraq.	(03:52)
(6:64) aʔ ʔarāqwa ka(r)da faransa	From Iraq (the Shah) sent (lit., caused, made) (Xomeini) to France.	(03:57)
(6:65) ī dawlatān-ič-a waššāna rižim šāhī nahāma	These governments also did not like the regime of the Shah.	(03:59)
(6:66) ā, šā-y(č) aʔ bayn biyarin	Yes, they destroyed the Shah.	(04:03)
(6:67) inān-i(č) hinšān ka(rd), naxšašān kišt ka ī jūra ah ah	They too did thing; they made a plan that this way... Eh, eh...	(04:05)
(6:68) imām xumayni binina taxt-u buwa ʔayis jambūri alān har či bikarin aʔā āyšān bikarin {PM: baʔē}	They put Imam Xomeini on the throne, and (thus) he would become president of the republic; now anything that (these governments) do, they do. {PM: Yes.}	(04:10)
(6:69) ā mālikān-i(č) diʔwaš buwayna bīsa, fra pištīwānšān ka(rd), bā ī	Yes, the landowners also were very pleased; they supported him (i.e.,	(04:16)

²⁴¹ A landowner is speaking here.

²⁴² Here *mālik* is not marked for plural, but used with a general reference, ‘landowners’.

²⁴³ The sense of *kam kam* here is not clear; it seems that the narrator corrects himself afterwards.

GORANI	ENGLISH	
wazʕa zamīnakān matīya wanšān	Xomeini) a lot. (They thought that) under these conditions, he (would) give them (back) the lands.	
(6:70) ya gaziš nīyā wanšān	(But) one square meter was not given to them (i.e., the landowners).	(04:21)
(6:71) mardim gištiš ba(rd)	The people took it all.	(04:22)
(6:72) īna wa ī bazma man	It stayed this way.	(04:24)
(6:73) ya dafayī šā	Suddenly the Shah...	(04:26)
(6:74) eh, duktur sinǰawī naxustwazīr waxtiš bē {PM: baṭē}	Eh... Doctor Sanǰābi... He was his prime minister of that time. {PM: Yes.}	(04:30)
(6:75) žinaftatī xēṭ ʕaskar xān? {PM: sinǰawī}	Have you heard of the Askar Xan tribe? {PM: Sanǰābi.}	(04:39)
(6:76) ā sinǰawī sar bē, naxustwazīr waxt bē	Yes, Sanǰābi was the chief, he was the prime minister of that time.	(04:41)
(6:77) āna, wātawēš bāwā, hay šā matānī biṛawī	He... He had said: “Old fellow, hey Shah, can you leave?”	(04:44)
(6:78) bā bayn naši, mardim giš(t) hawgarsēwa-u,	May you not be destroyed. All the people are rebelling.” And	(04:52)
(6:79) giš(t)ī šārāna biya bikuš bikuš-u badbaxti-u tazāhurāt-u	all these cities were becoming (places) like, kill, kill and disasters and demonstrations and	(04:55)
(6:80) nayrū-y nazāmī-u artaš ay qa ǰangiš ka(rd)-u mardim mutaṭāši bī-u	the military forces and the army did so much fighting and the people are fleeing and	(05:00)
(6:81) tifang řišīs-u, ²⁴⁴ nayrū hawāyi šikniš až tērān ²⁴⁵	rifles are in everyone’s hands and the air force defeated in Tehran.	(05:04)
(6:82) āna ā ǰangāna, gištiš xās min mazānim {PM: baṭē}	Those, those fights, all of them I remember really well. {PM: Yes.}	(05:07)
(6:83) ānāna dī āna dī xulāsa mutaṭāši bī	Those then, those then split up in the end.	(05:11)
(6:84) kata baʕd az war ī imām xumayniwa īsa das-pā xirāwiš kardē	It happened after, before this Iman Xomeini, but now social welfare has destroyed (something).	(05:14)
(6:85) īsa āna ān farmāyištāna ān kardaši inān ā řawišta nimawna řāwa	Now, look, those decrees he (i.e., Xomeini) (had) made, these ones (i.e., those governing) did not put them into practice in that way.	(05:19)
(6:86) {PM: musadiq garakiš bē naft melī bo na?}	{PM: Mosaddeq wanted all the oil industry to be nationalized?}	(05:26)

²⁴⁴ It is possible that the phrase *tifang řišīs* is an idiom (literally, ‘rifle(s) is (are) poured out’), meaning that many people had rifles in hand.

²⁴⁵ The sense of *šikniš až tērān* is not entirely clear.

GORANI	ENGLISH	
(6:87) naftiš melī ka(rd)	He nationalized the oil (industry).	(05:29)
(6:88) {PM: āmrīkā muxālef bē yā engelīs?}	{PM: Was America or England against it?}	(05:30)
(6:89) na, āna amrīkā nawē	No, that wasn't America.	(05:32)
(6:90) īna hizār-u sīsad-u hažda	This (was) 1318 (i.e., 1939).	(05:37)
(6:91) eh, engelīs girtša gā(h) wa gard-e řazā xān, bāwka-y šā, ĵadšān, pāfawī {PM: baťē}	Eh, England disobeyed with Reza Xan, the father of the Shah; their grandfather (was) Pahlavi. {PM: Yes.}	(05:41)
(6:92) wātšān, ī fast pāıza bē {PM: baťē}	They said. This season was autumn. {PM: Yes.}	(05:49)
(6:93) min dī bizān, mitawalid-e hizār sīsad dayim, šaš sātān bīm, walē fikr mināti tēž-ē {PM: baťē}	I... So then, you know, I was born in 1310 (i.e., 1931). I was six years old, but the mind of a child is sharp. {PM: Yes.}	(05:52)
(6:94) (h)ē ²⁴⁶ yāyim	I remember.	(05:58)
(6:95) ya dafa ī bān tāqa-u sarbāz ā dawra, bē qisa, ²⁴⁷ wa qātir-u tūpxāna-u piyāda-u māšīn nawē, kam bē, ināna nawē, wasilāna bāwā	Suddenly, this (town of) Bān Tāq and the soldier at that time, excuse me (for mentioning this word), with mules and the arsenal and infantry and there were no trucks, there were few, they didn't exist, these machines, old fellow.	(05:59)
(6:96) engelīs hamlaš hāwir(d) irān birē	England attacked (so that) it could occupy Iran.	(06:11)
(6:97) inān-ī(č) hāman bān tāq birin-u nwāšān nagirtaw, inān řasan kirmāšān-u	They (i.e., the English soldiers) also came to capture Bān Tāq and (the Iranian soldiers) did not show resistance. They (i.e., the English soldiers) reached Kermanshah and	(06:14)
(6:98) až āwāz-u māwāz-ič až ānāwa sanašāwa pātaxtšān gir(t)awē	from Ahvaz and such; from there they had taken the capital.	(06:17)
(6:99) irānšān gir(t)	They took Iran.	(06:22)
(6:100) irānšān gir(t), wātiš wa šā ā řazā xāna	They took Iran (and) he said ²⁴⁸ to the Shah, (I mean) that Reza Xan.	(06:23)
(6:101) řaskakaš dū sē dafa dāšiš wa telayzūn āsā, ī dawra-y wa dawra-y bāwkaš, ī kuřa biya wa taxtay na īsa ī dawra-y řižīma ²⁴⁹	At that time, his photograph was broadcast (lit., gave) two (or) three times on television then; this time of the time of his father, this son was on the throne, not now but this time of the regime.	(06:28)

²⁴⁶ The word (h)ē might also be interpreted as *ay* 'it comes'.

²⁴⁷ The expression *bē qisa* 'excuse me' is said in reference to *qātir* 'mule', a word not to mention in polite conversation.

²⁴⁸ The subject referent of 'said' is not clear.

²⁴⁹ This word spelled as *řižīma* is pronounced here as *řijīma*. (The speaker apparently uses *řižim* in alternation.)

GORANI	ENGLISH	
(6:102) aǰ laǰāz engelīsa ²⁵⁰ zindāniš kardē wātiš ya mišt xākiš wāysawē, wāt binūs min irānim wa ǰangwa girtē	For its part, (England) put (Mosaddeq) in jail. He said ²⁵¹ he had wanted a handful of earth; he said: “Write (that) I have taken Iran in war.”	(06:37)
(6:103) nanūsīš	(Mosaddeq) did not write it.	(06:44)
(6:104) aǰā-y engelīs mwaya mustaǰmera-y, irān mwaya mustaǰmera-y engelīs, myardiš	Because England became a colony, Iran became a colony of England; (England) seized it (Iran).	(06:46)
(6:105) nanūsīš, aǰ bayn řaft, mard, kuštšān	(Mosaddeq) didn’t write (it), (and) he was destroyed, he died, (they) killed him.	(06:50)
(6:106) baǰd, ī čwār sāḷaka irāniš girt, har čī naft-u zendegī irān bē, žerxāki-u tamām ināna ǰawāherāt engelīs girtiš ba(rd)	Then, these four years (in which England) took Iran, whatever oil and life Iran (owned) (and) archaeological treasures and all of these jewels, England took, carried away.	(06:53)
(6:107) eh baǰd-ič naft-e xirīd firūš-u, dard-e īsa-y řarāq amrikā xāwanšē dī, engelīs xāwan irān bē	Eh, afterwards as well, the oil business and like the present Iraq... America is its owner now. England was the owner of Iran.	(07:03)
(6:108) baǰd aǰ ī baynalmilala musadiq ²⁵² maǰawē qin matiya bān bē qisa sandatǰyaka-y engelīs	Afterwards, in this United Nations, Mosaddeq goes, puts his rear, excuse me for saying this, on the seat of England.	(07:13)
(6:109) aǰ bān hīna-y irān nimanišē	He does not sit on that thing (i.e., seat) of Iran.	(07:19)
(6:110) mwā(y) aǰ ānā ²⁵³ maǰawē aǰ ānā manišē	One said, there he goes (and) sits there.	(07:21)
(6:111) mwā(y) āghā tu aǰā mil sandaǰī engelīsyāna	(The representative of England) says: “Sir! Why are you (sitting) on the seat of England?”	(07:22)
(6:112) wātawēš tu, na	(Mosaddeq) had said: “You (i.e., representative of England), no.”	(07:25)
(6:113) īna tu paǰš sāḷa qin dāya bān ī sandaǰī īma	This is so, for five years you have put your rear on this seat of ours.	(07:27)
(6:114) ī nafta īma tu čī ǰūr mayrī?	This oil of ours, how come you are taking it?	(07:29)
(6:115) tu ḥaqit nīya dī	You have no right!”	(07:31)
(6:116) aǰ ānā aǰ baynalmilal musadiq engelīsiš maḥkūm ka(rd)	There in the United Nations, Mosaddeq pronounced judgment on England.	(07:33)
(6:117) baynalmilal nūsīš bāwā ḥaq-e	The United Nations wrote: “Old fellow, it	(07:37)

²⁵⁰ The narrator uses a phrase here, *aǰ laǰāz engelīsa*, literally, ‘from the view of England’.

²⁵¹ The subject referents of ‘said’ are not clear and could be the Shah or England.

²⁵² Here the speaker pronounces the name of *musadiq* as *musandiq*.

²⁵³ The transcription of *mwā(y) aǰ ānā* is not final.

GORANI	ENGLISH	
irān-ē-u bāyad {?! bike} nayrū bikišīta dayšt, wišān bikarī	is the right of Iran, and (England) must withdraw these forces; (they) must leave (Iran) in peace.”	
(6:118) naftiš dī musadiq āzādiš ka(rd)	The oil, then, Mosaddeq released it (i.e., from England into the control of the Iranian state).	(07:43)
(6:119) kardiša melī yānī māl-e melat	He nationalized it, I mean, (made it) the property of the people.	(07:47)
(6:120) sar-e masan wa nām-e mardim ka pāy sar ī darāmadša hīn mardim bo	Each person, for example, in the name of the people {xxx}, that this income should belong to the people.	(07:49)
(6:121) īna wa ā jūra musadiq wa ā tārīxa naftiš až engelīs sanwa	It is like this, in that manner, Mosaddeq at that time took back the oil from England.	(07:54)
(6:122) āna ā jūra saxt bē	That, that manner was so difficult.	(07:59)
(6:123) baʿd, ā ī řazā xān-ič-a gwā māmad řazā, baʿd, až ī engelīsa zātaš mařaft	Afterwards... Yes, this Reza Xan too, (no), I mean, Mohammad Reza... Afterwards, he was afraid of that England.	(08:01)
(6:124) ham šawrawī ham engelīs, {?! pa} part biya dāmān-e amrikā	The Soviet Union, too, and England, too, {xxx} he became an ally of America.	(08:09)
(6:125) ay jādāna tu mawīnī gištiš amrikā kištiš, sarbāzxāna-y šāhābātta dīya, amrikā kištiš	These roads that you see, all of them, America made. Have you seen the garrison of Shahabad? America made it.	(08:15)
(6:126) manay yāyim	It has remained in my memory.	(08:19)
(6:127) xo min gawrā-yām	Well, I am old!	(08:20)
(6:128) baʿd kārīm nīya	Then, it is not my concern (anymore).	(08:21)
(6:129) amrikā-yč waṭā mardim-e {?! xi, xi} ²⁵⁴ tā ĥudūde, ka īma kurd-yām-u nimazānim čištān-e tiršān až bayn ištānšān, walē mardim bānāmūsē bīsin	And America, by God, people {xxx}, as far as (we know) that we are Kurds and I don't know other things between them, but they were people with honor.	(08:23)
(6:130) xirāw nawīsin, čišt-e fra mařišnīya irān-u	They were not bad; they brought many things to Iran and	(08:32)
(6:131) ĥālā naftša až irān fra bardī dī {PM: baṭē}	all right, (America) took a lot of oil from Iran then. {PM: Yes.}	(08:35)
(6:132) ā giš(t) tištēkiš māwird	Yes, (America) brought everything.	(08:38)
(6:133) birinj-e mārķ-e sawzakaš māwird, daraĵa yak, řwan nawātī fra, čišt fra, gištiš harzān bē, gištiš fra bē {PM: baṭē}	(America) brought the rice with the green label, first-class, a lot of vegetable oil, a lot of things, everything was cheap, everything was plentiful. {PM: Yes.}	(08:40)
(6:134) kārīm nīya	It is not my concern.	(08:47)

²⁵⁴ The narrator corrects himself.

GORANI	ENGLISH	
(6:135) <i>tā waqte ka āyam²⁵⁵ dī ī enqilāba hāma</i>	Until the time that the days, then this revolution took place.	(08:49)
(6:136) <i>dīšān amrikā ī jūra mawž makarē, imām xumaynī wa qawšāniš naka(rd), ina bē dī</i>	They saw America this way, (that) it makes waves. Imam Xomeini did not follow their (i.e., America's) wishes, this is how it was then.	(08:53)
(6:137) <i>tazāhurātšān ka(rd)-u dānišjūwān-u {PM: baṭē}</i>	(The people) carried out demonstrations, and the students and {PM: Yes.}	(08:58)
(6:138) <i>aw jūra</i>	those ways.	(09:01)
(6:139) <i>{PM: baʿd, amrikāiyē ēnē ī mantaqa-yč-a?}</i>	{PM: Afterwards America came to this area?}	(09:02)
(6:140) <i>amrikāyi fra wa ī jāday māmin maʾraftin, ā, ā</i>	The Americans would come (and) go a lot on these roads, yes, yes.	(09:04)
(6:141) <i>min mayim gišti(š) řüt řüt har ya šürt waršānay bē</i>	I saw (that) all (of them were) naked, naked... They only had shorts on.	(09:07)
(6:142) <i>māmin wa ī daštā, māmānē řaskšān²⁵⁶ magir(t), ināna</i>	They would come on this plain; they would come (and) would take photographs, such things.	(09:11)
(6:143) <i>mardim sālemē bīsin, mardim hīne nawīsin</i>	They were honorable people, they were not thing.	(09:15)
(6:144) <i>{?! jād} gištiš mahandis bīsin, naqšabardār bīsin, syāsatmadār bīsin, ināna bīsin</i>	{xxx} All of them were engineers, they were surveyors, they were politicians, they were such (people).	(09:18)
(6:145) <i>ǰā šā wātawēš fāntum bīya wanim</i>	Then the Shah had said: "Give me Phantom (jet planes)!"	(09:23)
(6:146) <i>isa dīyatī mwān</i>	Do you know (lit., have you seen), they say...	(09:26)
(6:147) <i>wātawēš, xalsaw wan wāt, wātawēš tu řānandat hē, fāntum biřānē</i>	He had said, Xosrow ²⁵⁷ said to him (i.e., the Shah), (Xosrow) had said: "Have you got a driver (i.e., pilot) to drive (i.e., fly) the Phantom?"	(09:28)
(6:148) <i>wātawēš min šaxs-e ištanim mařānim</i>	(The Shah) had said: "I personally will drive it myself."	(09:32)
(6:149) <i>wātawēš ay tu hāmay biřānī, hwāpaymā, fāntum tānis ima yakī wa řāyza matiyaymē wan(it)</i>	(Xosrow) had said: "Hey, if you come (and) drive, passenger aircraft, Phantom, we will give you one as a gift."	(09:34)
(6:150) <i>yakiš řūšin ka(rd), ništa pištiš, řafta āsmān, hāmaya wār</i>	He started one (Phantom) up, sat behind (the control stick), went up into the sky, (and) came down.	(09:40)

²⁵⁵ The form *āyam* is an Arabic plural.

²⁵⁶ Here the form *řaskšān* is a metathesis of *řaksšān*.

²⁵⁷ Xosrow was an important figure in the Shah's time.

GORANI	ENGLISH	
(6:151) fātami jā zāwāš bē, ā	Fatami was his (i.e., the Shah's) son-in-law at that time, yes.	(09:43)
(6:152) ā, fātami-č-ī bardawē	Yes, (the Shah) had taken Fatami as well. ²⁵⁸	(09:44)
(6:153) až ānā ī fāntumāna, af čwārda-u af nām ča-u gištiš ā dawra ā dāšān wan	At that time, these Phantoms, F-14s, and F-whatevers and all of them, at that time, yes, they delivered (them) to him.	(09:46)
(6:154) xasrawdād-u ināna gištiš sarān-e yak bīsin	Xasrowdad and these (people), all of them were chiefs of each other.	(09:52)
(6:155) walē irān, masan hamīšay ī dawlatāna hay čingiš makutin	But Iran, for example, all of these countries always interfere (lit., scratch).	(09:56)
(6:156) manē yatīm yasir, hay mayan mil sarmānē {PM: baṭē}	(Iran is) like an orphaned child; (these countries) always hit us (i.e., Iranians) on the head.	(09:59)
(6:157) fra xirāw-an ²⁵⁹	It is very bad.	(10:01)
(6:158) {PM: baṭē, pisa-u isaw űarāqī ī girt nīrwaša nā čana}	{PM: Yes, now Iraq {xxx}.}	(10:04)
(6:159) ā, ay űarāq-ič ina saddām ḥusayn dīt čaš ka(rd)	Yes, oh, Iraq too, so it is... Saddam Hussein, did you see what he did?	(10:07)
(6:160) {PM: baṭē, baṭē, saddām xirāwiš ka(rd), ham ba wēš-u ham ba melat-u}	{PM: Yes, yes, Saddam did terrible (things), both to himself and to the people and...}	(10:10)
(6:161) {xxx} ²⁶⁰ wa gard kurday xirāwiš ka(rd)	{xxx} he did terrible (things) to the Kurds.	(10:16)
(6:162) ī mardima haṭabja-y šimaša gištiš bambāwārān ka(rd), šimyāyī girtiš, ī mantaqa-y qaṭxānīya, hīn dāṭāhuwa, garmasēr	These people of your Halabja: all of them, (Saddam) bombed (them), everything chemicals, this area of the Qalxānī, that of the Dālāhu, Garmsir.	(10:19)
(6:163) min ā kuṣamāna wānāya bē, šimyāyī fraš kušt fra	Me... Those sons of ours were there; the chemicals killed so many... So many!	(10:26)

²⁵⁸ The subject is assumed to be the Shah here.

²⁵⁹ The form of the third person singular copula here is as in Hawrami, *-an*, rather than the Gawraǰūyī form *-ē*.

²⁶⁰ The sense of the beginning of the sentence is not clear.