

CultureTalk Tanzania Video Transcripts: <http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu>
Two First-Year Students

Swahili transcript:

Andrew: Kwa jina naitwa Andrew Kinny, mwaka wa kwanza,aah! kozi ni *Bachelors in science, in a computer science.*

Fortunatus: Aaah! mimi Fortunatus Mumbi, Electronics, nipo Bachelor in Electronics.

Nicholas: Swali kubwa ambalo naffikiri kwamba mjadala wetu utakuwa umejijenga ni kwamba, mwaka wa kwanza mliposoma chuoni, labda unaweza ukatupa...Andrew labda tuanze na wewe kwamba unaweza ukatupa muhtasari wa mwaka wa kwanza chuoni, kwamba maisha ya chuo umeyaonaje?

Andrew: Maisha ya chuo of course tulivyotegemea ni tofauti na tulivyokuta kwa kiasi fulani. Mtu unatoka labda maisha ya sekondari, na lakini zaidi tulitegemea kwamba maisha ya chuo yatakuwa yana matatizo machache zaidi, lakini unakuta maisha ya chuo ni very challenging, kwa sababu ya wanachuo tupo wengi. Watu wengi wanataka kusoma chuo na shule za sekondari zimeongezeka. Kwa sasa hivi kumekuwa na idadi kubwa ya wanafunzi kuliko what chuo can hold. Na tatizo kubwa utakuta kwamba maisha ya chuo yaani yapo below standard kwa kiasi fulani. Sio kitu ambacho tulikitegemea, tuko very kuliko hata huko sekondari ambako tumetoka. Nikizungumzia St Bikira Maria, ukianzia accommodation, darasani na kwenye cafeterias, transport. Kiujumla hii ni challenge kubwa ambayo tuliiiona especially tulipofika chuo.

Nicholas: Labda Fortunatus una la kuongeza hapo?

Fortunatus: Yaani ni hicho kitu kimoja, lakini kitu kingine ambacho tulikipata ni kwenda kwa experience, sanasana ni mazingira yalivyobadilika, mazingira yapo tofauti na mazingira yaliyokuwa sekondari. Naongelea katika namna ya watu wanavyoweza ku-interact, ndiyo. Unafika hapa unakutana na watu wengi, sisi wengine ambao tulikuwa tunasoma sekondari labda kuna shule nyingine ambazo tulikuwa wavulana peke yetu, unafika pale unakuta wavulana na wasichana wengi, sasa social interactions na nini kidogo ilitupa *challenges* mara ya kwanza na nini, mazingira tofauti kwa ujumla tunavyoingia chuo. Labda ndivyo ilivyokuwa hivyo by then kwa mara ya kwanza.

Nicholas: Labda ukiangalia kwamba suala la kuwa na watu zaidi ya uwezo wa chuo kinavyoweza kuchukua, kwa sababu ukiangalia hasa, unafikiri kwamba ukiangalia kwamba serikali inataka watu wengi iwezekavyo wapate elimu ya juu, lakini ndio hivyo tena, uwezo wa kupanua chuo, kupanua numbers ambazo chuo kinaweza kuchukua, kwamba idadi ya watu chuo inaweza kuchukua uwezo unakuwa mdogo. Labda ukiangalia kwamba unafikiri kwamba ni wapunguze idadi ya watu wanaochukua ama waangalie jinsi ya kuweza kuzidi kuwachukua watu haohao lakini kwamba kwa kila sehemu watakapowaweka kuwe na watu amba ni sawa na uwezo wa hiyo sehemu kubeba?

Andrew: Ahaa! Mimi kwa maoni yangu naona kitu kilichotokea sanasana ni kwamba chuo kilikuwepo, kilichoengwa miaka ya nyuma. Chuo kimoja kwa nchi nzima hakiwezi kikatosheleza hata siku moja. Ila kwa idadi ya watu walioweza kusoma kwa miaka ya nyuma, miaka ya themanini, chuo kilikuwa kinawatosheleza kabisa. Sasa ukiangalia sasa hivi wengi ambaa tunesoma sasa hivi, tuseme labda ndio generation ya pili ya wasomi, tunasoma chuoni, kwamba wazazi wetu ndio wazazi wa kwanza kuingia university. Kwa hiyo sasa watu wengi zaidi wanafahamu umuhimu wa elimu tofauti na siku za nyuma. Kwa hiyo ni jambo ambalo labda serikali tangu huko nyuma ingeliona, kwamba tunavyotengeneza wasomi wengi na umuhimu wa elimu unavyoonekana, ingehitaji lazima kujenga vyuo vingi zaidi. Serikali imefanya juhudhi sana kuongeza shule za msingi, imefanya juhudhi sana kuongeza shule za sekondari, lakini ikasahau hao watu wote wataenda wapi in the end. Kwa hiyo utakuta in the end tunakuwa na wasomi, yaani watu wanafaulu wengi, kufika elimu ya juu, yaani wanapata *qualifications* za kwenda kusoma chuo lakini hawana mahali pa kusoma. Kwa hiyo nadhani kama walivyoongeza *primary schools, secondary*, vilevile ni muhimu waongeze vyuo.

English translation:

Andrew: I am Andrew Kinny. I am a first year student, doing a bachelors of Science degree in computer science.

Fortunatus: I am Fortunatus Mumbi. I am doing a bachelor in Electronics.

Nicholas: The topic is how you view your first school year at the college. Let's begin with Andrew. What do you say about being at the college? How is school life?

Andrew: College life is different from what we expected before we entered. We expected that college life would have fewer problems than in secondary school, but what we found is that college life is more challenging. We are so many. Due to the increase in high schools, many people want to attend colleges after completing their high school education. Consequently the number of college students is bigger than what the colleges can accommodate. The living standard is below to some extent. It is something we expected. We are so many compared to the secondary schools we came from. I am talking about St. Virgin Mary where I did my secondary education. When we came to college, we faced a lot of challenges in accommodations, in classes, transportation and in the cafeterias.

Nicholas: Fortunatus, do you have anything to add?

Fortunatus: Another issue is the change in environment. There is a big difference in comparison to where we were in secondary schools. Here I am talking about how people interact. At the college, there are so many people, both men and women. This challenged us when we first arrived because we had attended a boys' school. Here there is a mixture of men and women.

Nicholas: Let's talk about the large number of students who attend college compared to the capacity of what the college can hold. I think the government is planning for many people to get a higher education. What can be done so that the number of students can correlate with the capacity of the college? Do you think the government should reduce the intake of students? Or should they increase the capacity of the colleges where the students go?

Andrew: What I see here is that the university was built a long time ago - one university for the whole country. At that time, in the 1980's, the university was able to accommodate the students. Nowadays, many people go to college; their parents also went to college. They know the importance of an education. The government is creating many educators, and they need to build more colleges. The government has tried to build many primary schools and secondary schools, but they forgot to figure out where all these students go in the end. That is what is happening now. There are so many students who have qualifications to pursue university education but due to the small number of colleges, they stay at home. They don't have a place to go to study. The government increased many primary and secondary schools, and they should also increase the number of colleges.

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