

Swahili transcript:

Ndeva: Lakini tusiongee sana mambo ya kawaida tukasahau jambo la msingi zaidi, kuna kitu- elimu. Unajua watu wameelimishwa sana Tanzania, halafu licha ya kuelimishwa, nadhani sisi wenyewe tumejifunza kupitia mambo ambayo yanatokea kupitia kwenye nchi zingine. Tukaona labda jirani zetu fulani, wakaanzisha hili suala la ukabila, ikatokea vita, watu wakauana. Na sisi kwa kuwa misingi ya taifa letu imejengwa katika misingi ya amani, hata ukiangalia uhuru wetu tulivyopata; tumepata uhuru kwa njia ya amani. Kwa hiyo sio watu ambao tumejengwa katika misingi ya vurugu.

Dada: Purukushani.

Ndeva: Kwa hiyo tumeelimishwa na serikali kama mwenzangu alivyokuwa anasema, lakini vilevile mambo ambayo yanatokea kila siku yametufundisha/yametuelimisha, kwa sababu kuelimika sio lazima ukae darasani, unaweza ukajifunza kwa kuona pia. Halafu kuna jambo jingine nilikuwa nawaza. Nchi yetu ni kubwa, na kadri unavyo... ukitoka hapa kwa mfano sasa hivi tuko hapa ni kama masika hapa Moshi, lakini ukienda kwetu kule Shinyanga, ni kiangazi cha hatari; vumbi, jua kali. Kwa hiyo unakuta jinsi hali ya hewa inavyotofautiana kutoka sehemu moja na nyingine, unakuta kabila moja linakuwa na uhitaji fulani ambao kwenye eneo lao hawawezi wakapata, lazima watolee kwa watu fulani. Kwa mfano Kahama ambako wengi wao ni wasukuma na wanyamwezi, huwezi ukapata ndizi huko, hakuna migomba. Wanafanyaje? wanakwenda kwa wahaya Kagera, ndio ndizi zinatokea huko zinakuja huku. Kwa hiyo ule upana wa mahitaji na namna ya kukidhi yale mahitaji, nadhani pia umechangia. Kwa sababu ukisema kwamba aah! Mimi sishirikiani na wahaya, okay, basi unakula wali kila siku, kwa sababu mpunga si unao?

Dada: Na ukame ukitokea? mnakufa na njaa.

Ndeva: Mnakufa wenyewe. Sijui unataka kulizungumzia hili suala la upana wa mahitaji kwamba, hapa bwana nikitaka ng'ombe au mbuzi, ninaona kila siku ng'ombe wanatoka Shinyanga wanakuja huku (Moshi), wanakwenda Dar es salaam; wafanya biashara hawa ni wakina nani? wasukuma hawahawa, nimekulia Kahama. Kuna watu wa Pemba, Zanzibar wamejaa kwenye mashine za mpunga, wanachukua mali. Kwa hiyo nadhani hiyo pia inaongeza ule mshikamano. Kwa sababu ukimpiga mtu mnayefanya nae biashara, huwezi/hupati.

Dada: Kwa mfano, mimi naweza kusema kwamba huu, yaani mshikamano unatusaidia kuepuka na vitu vingine. Kwa mfano, kuna kipindi ulitokea huu ugonjwa wa lift valley (homa ya bonde la ufa) ambapo ng'ombe walikuwa wanapata huu sijui ndio unaitwa lift valley, na kuna maeneo kama huko kwa wamasai na sehemu nyingine za Dodoma. Lakini kutokana kwamba kuna ule ushirikiano, ikapigwa marufuku kwamba watu wasile kabisa nyama katika hayo maeneo, na baadae Tanzania nzima wakakatazwa wasile nyama.

Lakini ikafika kipindi, ugonjwa ukawa umepungua, lakini ng'ombe zilikuwa zinatoka Tabora, Shinyanga, zinakuja huku kuuzwa maeneo ambayo yalikuwa yameathirika. Kwa hiyo watu wakaendelea kupata msosi na afya. Lakini tuseme kama kungekuwa hakuna ushirikiano na nini, hawa watu wamepata ugonjwa, huku kwingine ugonjwa haujafika.

Ndeva: Waache wafe!

Dada: Waache wafe, au kama ni bei inapanda sasa zaidi, kwamba inakuwa ni muda wao na wenyewe wa kuwakomesha. Lakini kutokana na ule ushirikiano, utakuta kuna magonjwa yanatokea ya mlipuko, unakuta limetokea sehemu fulani, lakini ule ushirikiano, wanaweza hata wakahamishwa wakatolewa kule wakapelekwa sehemu nyingine, tofauti na nchi nyingine ambazo tunaona. Na pia ushirikiano unatusaidia, yaani hata kama mtu mmoja akatokea kutaka kuondoa amani, anashindwa; kwa sababu wanasema kwamba..

Ndeva: Kidole kimoja hakivunji chawa!

Dada: Na umoja ni nguvu..

Ndeva na Dada : Utengano ni udhaifu.

Dada : Kwa hiyo kwa sababu kuna umoja na ni nguvu, hata kama atatokea mtu anataka kuileta tatizo, ni rahisi kumkanya huyo mtu. Kwa hiyo ushirikiano unatusukuma tunaendelea kwenda mbele.

English translation:

Ndeva: Let's not forget to talk about other important issues like education. People have been educated and we have learned from what is happening in other countries. We observed our neighbors who established tribalism. They had a civil war and many people were killed. Our nation is based on peace, and we achieved our independence peacefully. We are people who have not experienced political riots.

We have been educated like my friend said just by observing how things evolve, because to be educated is not necessarily to sit in a classroom. There is another thing I was thinking about. Our country is big. Here where we are in Moshi during rainy season, but if you go to Shinyanga, it is hot season, dry and dusty. So you may find that one native group in a certain area has needs which they cannot meet in their region due to different weather conditions. They need to go other area to fulfill their needs. For example, in Kahama the majority is Sukuma and Nyamwezi people, and you cannot get bananas there. What do they do? They go to Kagera region and get some bananas. This is another factor which has helped Tanzanians to live in peace. If you say, I don't want to associate with Haya people; you will eat rice throughout the year, because bananas come from the Haya tribe areas in Kagera.

Sister: And when the drought comes, you may die from hunger. You cannot grow rice in a drought area.

Ndeva: Yes, you die. I want to talk more about how we fulfill our needs. We depend on one another. If I want to get cows or goats, I always make sure they send cows and goats from Shinyanga to Moshi and to Dar es Salaam. I have been raised in Kahama and there are people from Pemba and Zanzibar who do business in Kahama. They work in rice grind mills. This good relationship among Tanzanians has helped all citizens live in peace.

Sister: This unity has helped us in so many things. For example, when the rift valley fever erupted in some areas in Tanzania, especially in Maasai area and other parts in Dodoma, many cows died. The government announced that people in those areas and later, in the entire country, should stop eating meat. By the time the fever was over, many cows from Tabora and Shinyanga were sent to those affected areas, and people were able to get good meat. Let's say if we did not have this good relationship that, when the rift valley disease erupted, other areas where they were not affected could say.....

Ndeva: Let them die!

Sister: Let them die, or increase the price of meat. It could be their time to do business. However, due to the good relationships Tanzanians have, when there is an outbreak of disease, people who live in affected areas could be moved to another area to save their lives. It is different from what we see in other countries. If one person wants to destroy our peace, he is not succeeding because we say.....

Ndeva: One finger cannot break the louse.

Sister: And unity is strength.

Ndeva: But isolation is weakness.

Sister: So because there is unity and it brings strength, if someone happens to destroy our peace, it is easy to rebuke him. So unity enables us to progress.

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 everyday. 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.