

CultureTalk Albania Video Transcripts: <http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu>
Boys and Girls in Education

Northern Albanian Dialect

Albanian transcript:

1: A mendoni ju se ka ndonje preference apo ndryshim, qofte nga ana juaj qofte dhe nga familje te tjera ne trajtimin e djemve dhe vajzave, dmth bijve dhe bijave?

2: Si, si? Nuk e kuptova mire.

1: A ka preference apo ndryshim ne menyre sesi prinderit sillen me djemte kur kane djem apo vajzat kur kane vajza? Si i trajtojne ata; i trajtojne si te barabarte, a i japin prioritet djalit apo vajzes?

2: Jo, jo. Nuk kane asnji gja. Komplet njisoj. Ato sillen njisoj si me vajzat po ashtu dhe me djemte. Te vajzat kane kete ma teper, veshjen ma me estetike, se vajzat iu kerkojne ate veshj, dmth. Edhe kane edhe kete, qe vajzat mos ta vesh grykesen rruges se dojne me u duke bukur. Ndersa djali nuk e ka fort per gja. Veshet prej shpijet me grykese ndersa vajzat jo. Kete e kane, por gjithmone ne sensin e mire – vajzat e kane ma teper. Por kujdesin prindi e ka si per vajzen ashtu dhe per djalin.

1: Si arsimtare qe jeni, a mendoni se ka ndryshim ne shanset e arsimit...

2: Parashkollor?

1: Parashkollor, te mesem, te larte; persa i perket vajzave dhe djemve. Ne kete kohe, dhe ne periudhen e komunizmit qe keni jetuar edhe ju vete. A ka pase psh ndonje departament apo dege ku djemte kane dominuar apo ku vajzat kane dominuar?

2: Une do te thosha kete. Gjithmone i referohem asaj (qe) para viteve 90' ka pase gjithmone ma rregull. Ne te gjitha drejtimet ose ne te gjitha stadet e arsimit, si parashkollor, si cikli i ulet, si tetevjecarja, e mesmja dhe e nalta. Ka pase ma seriozitet, ka pase ma angazhim, edhe ka pase ma kontroll. Ndersa mbas viteve 90' kontrolli pothuajse nuk ekziston. Edhe ka ma teper nga ana e mesuesve; nuk e ka ma ate angazhim dhe ate force qe e ka pase dikur qe me i dhane nxanesit ma te miren. Ndersa tash asht me kalue radhen. Edhe plus, ate qe mund ta bajne psh, ne oren e mesimit nuk e ban, por e ban ne nji pjese kohet mbas mesimit ku i detyron femijet, flas per te klasave ma te nalta, i detyron femijet qe te bajne nji mesim mbasdite privat. Kjo asht per kete periudhe. Ndersa ne ate periudhe kane kene thjesht ndoshta... femijet nuk kane kene, kuptohet, te gjithe mire me mesime. Ata qe kane kene ma te mbrapambetun me nji, jo ligj, por nji marreveshje te brendshme te shkolles jane ba konsultime mbasdite nga mesuesit e atyne landeve qe femijet nuk kane kene dmth me perparimin ne rregull, pra me ecjen e atyne (mesimeve) ne rregull. Ndersa me kete ndryshon per me ate kohe. Ndryshon ne gjimnaz, ose... tash ka fillue pak ne tetevjecare vajzat me shkue me perparese. Qe para viteve 90' jo vajzat e klases tete, por edhe te mesme kane kene komplet me grykese te zeza sic e ka

kerkue koha. Ndersa tani, fillimet e demokracise, fillimet e viteve 90' sikur, jo se iu kerkoi kush me i heke por edhe s'iu kerkoi kush me i veshe. Pra, kane shkue simbas deshires. Ndersa tashi kane fillue. E kane pa dmth qe kjo asht gabim, ndoshta ne heshtje, por vete kane marre iniciative shkollat e mesme si te qytetit te Shkodres, edhe te qyteteve te tjera qe vajzat ne shkollat te mesme te vishen me grykese, po ashtu edhe te shkollave tetevjecare.

1: Kjo kerkese nuk eshte e vlefshme per djemte?

2: Asht e vlefshme... per djemte? Se djemte nuk kane veshje ekstravagante, ndersa vajzat me rrypa, pa mange, minifunde, dmth nuk e kane pase (veshjen djemte)... Ndersa djemte me pantallona, me nji bluze, ose me nji xhup, kane kene dicka ma ashtu... Megjithate ne shkollat private ekziston kjo qe edhe djemte edhe vajzat kane veshjet e shkollës dhe veshjet standart. Tashi kane fillue ne shkollat publike... ku gjithmone shohin te miren. E mira para viteve 90' dmth ashtu (veshja) se ne ate kohe vajzat kane kene me, kane kene dhe djemte deri ne klase te katert fillore me grykese te zeza me bluza te bardha, mandej nuk ua kerkue. Kurse ne universitet thjesht veshen sipas deshires. Ose shkollat private ketu njihen nga uniforma, femijet, ose nxanesit e shkollave private qe jane ne qytetin e Shkodres. Psh, shkolla "Dituria", shkolla "Teuta", shkolla "Perparimi", dmth gjithsecila shkollat ka uniformen e vet. Komplet nxanesit e kesaj shkollës (private) dallohen. Edhe po te ecin ne rruge ose me kene... dikush e ka grykesen me pika te bardha, dikush e ka blu. Dmth gjithsecila shkollat ka uniformen, gjithmone shkollat private. Tashti kane fillue edhe shkollat publike, por hala nuk asht plotesue. Ndoshta varet edhe prej drejtuesit te shkollës si mund te jete. Po krejt thjesht, nuk asht dhane nji urdhen, por urdhni a dhane per arsimtaret e te gjitha shkollave qe te jene me perparese, me grykese. Edhe na edukatoret. Na pavaresisht se ashtu gjithmone i kena mbajte perpareset, edhe mesuset, deri edhe tek drejtuesi, komplet te gjithë jane me perparese ne orarin mesimor.

English translation:

1: Do you think there is a preference, a bias, from you or others, regarding their sons and daughters, boys and girls?

2: What? I didn't quite understand.

1: Is there any bias, difference in the way parents treat their sons compared to their daughters? How do they treat them? -- as equals, or do they prioritize the son or the daughter?

2: No. There's no such a thing... completely as equals. They treat their sons the same as their daughters. When it comes to girls, there is this [issue]: proper dressing (following the dress code). Some girls prefer not to wear their uniform (school) because they want to show off. Boys don't do this. However, parents do care the same way for their daughter as they do for their son.

1: As a teacher, do you think there are differences in educational opportunities?

Elementary education...elementary, high school, university ... regarding boys and girls... now, and in the time of communist government, a time you have witnessed and lived through yourself? Was there any department or discipline that was dominated by men or women?

2: I'd say this regarding the time before the nineties, that there was discipline. Discipline in all fields, in all levels of education -- elementary, middle school, high school or university. There used to be more quality, passion and control. After the nineties, the control is almost non-existent. Especially the teachers . . . now they seem not to genuinely strive to give the best to their students. At times, some teachers even demand that their students take private lectures. This is what happened after the nineties . . . before the nineties, of course, not all students excelled. However, through informal agreement, teachers would give extra lectures to students that had difficulties for free. This is a difference when we compare education between these two periods of time (before and after the nineties). Now girls in middle school have started to wear uniforms. Before the nineties, not only girls at middle school but in high school as well used to wear uniforms. While, in the beginning of democratic government, nobody asked them to take them off, but also nobody required them to wear uniforms. Everybody was on his or her own. Now they have started again (to wear uniforms). They have seen that it was not right, and silently, on their own initiative, the high schools of Shkodra and other cities, too, have started requiring girls to wear uniforms.

1: This requirement is not valid for boys?

2: For boys? Boys don't wear extravagant clothes, unlike girls. Boys wear just pants with a sweater. However, in private schools, standard uniform is required for both girls and boys. Now it is being practiced in public schools as well. They realized it was the best thing to do. Before the nineties, girls were in uniforms, while boys [were] only until the fourth grade. In university, though, there is no such requirement. In private schools like "The Knowledge," "Headway," [and] "*Teuta*" each one has its unique uniform. They can be distinguished by the specific design of their uniform. It has started in public schools, too, but there's still much to do. Maybe it is up to the school directors. However, there is not a rule for students. But there is a requirement now for all teachers to wear a uniform, including us, teachers of elementary school. We always wore a uniform anyway. As teachers (in our school), including the director, all had uniforms during the teaching sessions.

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