

**Swahili transcript:**

Natalie: Hapa tunae mgeni wetu (unaitwa nani – Andrea) Andrea , ambaye amekuja, na atatuelezea baadhi ya maisha na mambo tofauti ya wamasai. Aah mmmh... swali la kwanza mmh...swali la kwanza ni kuna katika familia ya kimasai kuna watu wangapi kwenye familia tofauti za kimasai yaani kwenye jamii au kwenye kijiji na nyumba tofauti tofauti zikoje? Je ni baba mama na watoto au inaongezeka kunakuwa na watu wengine?

Andrea: Inategemea, inaweza kuwa nyumba inawatu tatu au watu ine, inaweza kuwa baba na mama hawajazaa na watu wanaweza kuwa watu kumi. Baba anaweza kuwa na wajukuu, kwa hiyo upande wetu sisi ushirikiano upo.

Natalie: Je kuna bibi na babu na mashangazi wanakaa sehemu moja?

Andrea: Wanaweza wakawa wanakaa sehemu moja saa nyingine wanaweza kuwa wanakaa makazi mbalimbali inatokana kama baba na mama wamezaa mtoto wa kike inaweza kuolewa na mtoto wa kike akiolewa anawaweza kuchukuliwa mtoto mjukuu wa kukaa na wazee wa kusaidi nyumbani. Kwahiyo inategemea na familia hivyo uwezo wao na wingi wao wa ndani kama wako wachache inabidi wachukue mtoto wa nje .

Natalie: Aaah sawa. Nani anayefanya kazi katika familia? Yaani kazi tofauti tofauti mama, baba, watoto na nini ?

Andrea: Baba atakuwa na kazi kubwa kwa sababu atakuwa ni yeye mwenye kuhudumu wale watu kutafuta na kuleta nyumbani na kazi kubwa sisi ni mifugo.

Natalie: Aah sawaa... na

Andrea: Mama pia , mama ni mwelezi wa ndani anakamua, anasaidi kufua , anapika kama kawaida, kuchunga wakinamama sio rahisi.

Natalie: Aaah okay.

**English translation:**

Natalie: Here we have our visitor, what is your name? Andrea... Andrea, who has come here to tell us about various aspects of the Masai...Aah, mmh, the first question... the first question is, how many people are in different Masai families? Who lives in the community or village, and in the different houses? Is it just the father, mother and children, or are there more people in the house?

Andrea. It depends. There could be only three or four people in a home, which could be the father, the mother who has not yet given birth to a child. Then, there could be ten people in a house. The father could have grandchildren, which is an example of how we have continuity in our families.

Natalie. Do grandfathers, and grandmothers and aunts live in the same place?

Andrea: It's possible for them to live in the same place or they can live in different places. It depends on whether the father and the mother have a daughter who is married. When the daughter gets married she might give away her child, a grandchild, who will live with the mother's parents and help with various things at home. It depends on the family's economic situation and the number of people in the house. If there are only a few people, they have to take in a child who doesn't belong to the immediate family.

Natalie: Aah, okay. Who does different jobs in the family? That is, different chores. Is it the mother, father, children, who?

Andrea: The father is in charge of most things because he is the one who has to provide for the family. To gather things that are needed and bring them at home. The main livelihood is herding.

Natalie: Aah, okay ...and ...

Andrea: The mother also... The mother is the caregiver of the house. She does the milking, helps with laundry, the cooking, as usual. Herding ... mothers normally do not herd.

Natalie: Aah, okay.

**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.

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