

Swahili transcript:

Natasha: Wanafunzi wangi sasa husoma tution, yaani masomo ya jioni, yaani kuna...taaja faida ya baadhi, eeh, taja baadhi ya faida za kusoma tution?

Michael: Aah kwa mfano mwaka jana mwaka juzi motokeo ya darasa la saba yalikuwa mazuri sana lakini matokeo ya mwaka jana, aah mwaka juzi , mwaka 2003, 2002 na 2001 matokeo yalikuwa mazuri lakini mwaka jana 2003 kwenda 2004 matokeo hayakuwa mazuri. Imechangiwa sana kwa sababu swala la tution serikali imelifuta kwenye shule za serikali hawatakiwi kutumia yale majengo wanatakiwa watumuie majengo yao binafsi. Kwahiyo tution zile zinapatikana kwa tabu sana kwa hiyo hata mtokeo yanakuwa yameshuka sana.

Natasha: Kwasababu juzi sijui jana ile no, wiki iliyopita nilikuwa nasikiliza kwenye radio wakawa wasema kwanini wamezuia tution kwa sababu walimu walikuwa wakienda madarasani walikuwa wanasema aaah si wanajua kuwa baadaye watafundisha tution basi anawaambia, haya nyie, yaani atawafundisha kidogo, atasema vingine tutaendelea jioni . Kwahiyo wanasema serikali ikaona kuwa hawa walimu hawafanyi kazi yao yaani wanakonsentreti zaidi kwenye masomo ya jioni badala ya masomo yaani ile kawaida ambayo wanalipwa na serikali kuwafundisha. Ladba ndo hiyo sababu nyingine wameamua waache.

Michael: Mmmh ..imechangia katika kila sababu.

Natasha: Je kunatofauti gani kati ya wanafunzi waliosoma shule za msingi vijijini na mijini?

Michael: Aah tofauti ipo kubwa, kwa sababu yule wa msingi vijijini ukimleta hapa unaona kabisa yaani yuko tofauti kabisa na mtu wa hapa, tofauti kabisa, vitu vingi hawapo sawa. Hata katika ile hali ya kusoma kuandika, yaani yuko tofauti...tofauti iko.

Natasha: Mmmh na wengine utakuta wanakuwa yaani hawakusoma sana shule mara nyingi utakuta wanaambiwa waende wakalime wakati huku mjini waanaambiwa wa nikwenda shule tu , nenda ukirudi nyumbani ndo unaambiwa usaidie kazi. Na mara nyingi vijijini watu wanaofaulu ni wachache sana. Sijui kwa nini.

Michael: Kutokana na kama hivyo mtu anakwenda shule asubuhi anapewa jembe aende akalime muda wa darasani anenda kulima, kufanya biashara, labda nenda kwa mwalimu kamuoshee vyombo yaani vitu vya ajabu ajabu tofauti na ila maana ya kwenda kusoma. Unakwenda shule, bwana nenda kwa mwalimu fulani kampikie, kamtayarishie vitu fulani, kamlimie nini kwahiyo anakuwa hata ile maana ya kusoma inakuwa haipo.

English translation:

Natasha: Currently, a lot of students attend “after school,”¹ that is, evening classes... Describe some of the advantages, eh... describe some of the advantages of attending “after school”?

Michael: Ah, for example, last year, two years ago, the results of standard seven² were very good, but last year the results, ah, two years ago, 2002 and 2001 were good. But last year, 2003 –2004, the results were bad. This was considered due to the lack of “afterschool.” The government has banned “afterschool” in the public schools. It doesn’t want them to use the public school buildings; now they have to use private buildings. So now, it’s very hard to find “after school,” and, in general, the level of student performances in the final exam has declined.

Natasha: Because two days ago or yesterday, no, last week, I was listening to the radio and they said the reasons for banning “after school” was that the teachers no longer taught during the normal class time because they used to say, ah, that they knew they would teach later during “after school.” They’d tell the students that they would teach for a short time and then would finish teaching the materials later on in the evening. They say the government saw that the teachers weren’t doing their job; that is, they were concentrating on the evening classes instead of the classes, that is, the regular afternoon classes, which is what they were being paid by the government to teach. Maybe that was another reason it decided to ban “after school.”

Michael: Mmmh ... that contributes in many ways.

Natasha: What’s the difference between students who attended primary schools in the country and those in the city?

Michael: Ah, there is a big difference. If you brought those students to the city, you’d see that they’re very different from those who are here. They’re different in so many ways, in their writing skills....There is a difference.

Natasha: Mmmh...and you’ll find that others didn’t study or go to school at all because very often they were told to go and work on the farm. Here in the city they’re told that they have to go to school, then come back and help with the chores. And most of the time, very few people pass. I don’t know why.

Michael: That is why. The student goes to school in the morning and he is given a hoe to go and do farm work, so during class time he/she is farming or selling small things, or maybe the student has to go to the teacher’s house and wash the dishes. That is, they do various things very different from what they are supposed to do, which is to study. You go to school; they tell you to go to a certain teacher’s house and cook, prepare something

¹ Extra classes offered right after school.

² The final year of primary school when every student has to take a national exam, and those who pass get accepted into public secondary schools.

for him, go cultivate for her, and so the drive or even the chance to study is no longer there.

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