

Swahili transcript:

Nicholaus: Halafu mwisho nilikuwa nafikiria kwamba wale wenye ukimwi kwamba jamii inawachukuliaje?

Mtoa mada: Aaa, kidogo kama nilivyosema taarifa inaondoka mijini, taarifa imeshapita mijini, mijini ni kitu cha kawaida sasa hivi mtu kuwa na virusi vya ukimwi, imeanza kukubalika kidogo na jamii za mijini. Lakini tukijua kwamba watanzania wengi wanaishi vijijini, ni kwamba bado, bado watanzania wale walioko vijijini wengi wanaona ni kitu tofauti. Na kuona ni kitu cha tofauti, ni afadhali wangeona ni kitu cha tofauti basi kwa dhamiri ambayo ni nzuri, wanaona ni kitu cha tofauti ktk dhamiri mbaya kwamba mtu anachukuliwa kama ni amelaaniwa ama amefanya dhambi au ni mzinzi kwa hiyo moja kwa moja watu wenye virusi vya ukimwi wanachukuliwa vibaya sana, wanachukiwa kama watu wabaya katika jamii ambapo sio kweli, unaona/ kwa sababu huwezi jua mtu alipatapataje virusi vya ukimwi, unaona? Kwa hiyo jamii haiwachukulii vizuri, na hilo ndilo tatizo lililopo. Kwa hiyo athari za watu kuchukuliwa vibaya, cha kwanza, watu hawataki kupima virusi vya ukimwi kwa sababu wanajua akipima nikijulikana ninavyo, nani atanichulia vizuri? Kila mtu atanichukulia vibaya, kwa hiyo watu hawataki kupima. Na kutotaka kupima ndio chanzo cha kujifungia mlango wa kupata taarifa kwa sababu ukishapima ukijua afya yako tunasema utachukua hatua, kama ni una virusi vya ukimwi utajua ni nini cha kufanya utaelekezwa, kama hauna, you are lucky. Sasa hiyo hatua ya kwanza ya kupima watu wenyewe hawataki kuifanya, tayari ni tatizo, kwa hiyo hilo ni tatizo. Na kitu kingine ni kwamba hata kwa wale walioambukizwa hawawezi wakajitokeza kusema kwamba tumeambukizwa virusi vya ukimwi. Kwa hiyo watakaa kimya, na kama watakaa kimya, pengine huwezi jua kwa sababu namna wanavyoona watu wengine wenye virusi vya ukimwi wanavyochukuliwa, na yeye anaona kwamba kwa nini na mimi nisifanye kituo cha kuambukiza wengine kwa sababu ataangalia ataona yule pale ana virusi anachukuliwa vibaya, kwa nini na mimi nisiambukize wengine, kwa hiyo hiyo ni athari nyingine iliyopo kutokana na kuchukiwa vibaya, kutokana na kwamba jamii inawanyanyapaa, inawachulia vibaya. Tumeshakuta wagonjwa wengi kwamba familia kwa mfano za kimasai wanawakimbia, wanaondoka wakishajua kwamba wakishaanza kuugua haya magonjwa tunasema magonjwa nyemelezi kwamba ana kifua, ana magonjwa ya ngozi, hizi kansa za ngozi, ana magonjwa mbalimbali yale yakishaanza kujitokeza wanawakimbia, unaona? Wanawaacha, mtu yuko radhi kumwacha mke wake, wakaondoka na boma zima wakamwacha mtu mmoja pale, kwa hiyo hilo ni tatizo kwa kweli lililopo na lenyewe.

English translation:

Nicholaus: Lastly, I was thinking about those with HIV/AIDS infections. How do people react to them?

Presenter: Ah! As I said, in towns it is not an issue for people familiar with the HIV/AIDS virus. People in towns have a clear understanding about the disease, and now they have started to see the presence of HIV/AIDS. But, as we all know, many Tanzanians live in villages; and village people still see this disease as a different thing. The bad thing is that they regard people with the virus as people who are cursed or are sinners; in the sense that they committed adultery and that is why they got the HIV/AIDS infection. Village people hate them because they have been infected with HIV viruses, you see? You never know how these people were infected. Due to that, people in villages do not want to go for a test to check if they have been infected or not. They are afraid of being segregated. That one problem causes another problem. If people are afraid to go for a test to see if they have been infected or not because of fearing being segregated, the result is they do not get a chance to learn more about AIDS. If you have knowledge about your health - suppose you have AIDS - you will receive instructions on how to take care of yourself. If you do not have AIDS, you will take precautions not to get the HIV viruses.

To start with, people do not want to go for a test of HIV/AIDS. That is already a problem. Secondly, even those who are already infected do not want to be open about having been infected by HIV/AIDS. So they remain silent. And some of them, because of how people treat them, will start to spread it to other people. It is a kind of revenge to the society. We have already seen some of the families in Maasai society, where if someone is infected, the whole family leaves him or her alone in the house. When a person who is infected by HIV/AIDS starts being sick, like getting skin cancer, TB or other diseases, they leave him or her alone; you see? A man is ready to leave his wife because she is infected by the virus. So this is another problem which confronts people with HIV/AIDS infections.

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