

Swahili transcript:

Upendo: Fasihi ya kitanzania najua imeandikwa pia hata katika vitabu; labda kuna vitabu labda vimeandikwa kuhusiana na hadithi labda, methali...Una lolote la kuzungumzia kuhusu hilo? Kwamba imehifadhiwa vipi fasihi ya kitanzania?

Happy: Aaah! Kwa mfano, kuna vitabu viko vingi ambavyo vinaandika kwa mfano methali. Kwa mfano ukienda kwenye maktaba mbalimbali unaweza ukapata hivyo vitabu. Pia kuna majarida mbalimbali yaliyoandikwa na wanafasihi ili, yaani zimehifadhiwa katika pia kuna kaseti, kuna video ambazo wamerekodi hizi mfano hadithi. Kwa mfano vipindi vya watoto wetu, kwa mfano kwenye TV, jumamosi kuna kipindi kinaitwa mama na mwana-zamani ilikuwa mama na mwana kwenye redio, redio Tanzania, lakini siku hizi kwenye televisheni ya taifa kule Tanzania ambayo wenyewe tumezoea kuita TVT, wana kipindi ambacho kuna bibi, watoto wanaenda studio, wanakaa chini kabisa hivi. Bibi anakuwa amekaa kwenye kigoda, anawasimulia watoto hadithi, watoto wanasikiliza. Kwa hiyo nadhani zimehifadhiwa katika pia kwa mfumo wa kaseti ambazo zinakuwa kabisa recorded. Na pia, kwa mfano zamani tulikuwa tunasikiliza katika redio; nadhani ile ilikuwa ni kanda zimerekodiwa. Watoto wana...yaani mtu anasimulia hadithi na anakufanya hata mwenyewe kuona kile kitu ni ukweli, ni halisia. Kwa hiyo vitu kama hivyo mfano kaseti, video, vitabu, majarida mbalimbali. Kuna vitabu vingi vya hadithi vimeandika methali, nahau, vitu kama hivyo.

Upendo: Ok; vizuri sana. Okay; sawa; na una chochote cha kuongezea labda kuhusiana na hadithi? Labda wewe ulijifunza nini labda katika hadithi yoyote uliyosimuliwa labda na mama, au shangazi au nani; au katika hizi methali ambazo tumezizungumzia kwamba zinakuwa na mafunzo kwa jamii? Unaweza ukakumbuka labda hadithi yoyote ambayo aaah! Ilikusisimua, ukajifunza kitu..

Happy: Hadithi ziko nyingi sana tulizokuwa tunasimuliwa na mama, na nyingine tulikuwa tunasikiliza kwenye redio. Lakini kuna nyingine kwa mfano kama vile hadithi za sungura na fisi ambazo tulikuwa tunasimuliwa na bibi. Anakufundisha kwamba yaani...sanasana mimi nakumbuka bibi yetu alikuwa anatufundisha mara nyingi habari ya sungura na fisi ili kuachana na mambo ya uchoyo. Unajua ukiwa mtoto unakuwa unapenda kila kitu ukifanye cha kwako, yaani hupendi kugawana na wenzio. Kwa hiyo, utakuta unasimuliwa kwamba fisi alikuwa ni mchoyo, sungura alikuwa hivi, kwa hiyo yaani kuna hadithi fulani ambazo ukikaa mpaka leo ukikumbuka, unakumbuka mmm! fisi huwa ni mchoyo. Kwa hiyo ili nisiwe kama fisi, natakiwa nisiwe mchoyo. Kwa hiyo ni vitu ambavyo unavikumbuka yaani.

Upendo: OK. Na mimi nakumbuka nilipokuwa mdogo kuna hadithi moja ya sungura na fisi hao hao. Ni kwamba, ile hadithi ilikuwa inafundisha kwamba hatutakiwi kuwa na tamaa, inaonekana kwamba fisi alikuwa na tamaa.

English translation:

Upendo: Tanzanian literature has also been preserved in books. Do you want to say something about how Tanzanian literature has been preserved?

Happy: There are many books found in libraries which talk about proverbs. There are also some magazines in which written literature has been preserved. Also, there are radio cassettes and video cassettes which have been preserved as oral literature. Every Saturday, there is a children's television show, where children go to the studio and sit on the rug while listening to storytelling. Long ago, it was called "Mom and her Child" and it was aired on Radio Tanzania. I think it was recorded on a cassette, and, during air time, anyone could turn on the radio and listen. It was told in such a way that you could imagine what was happening. Storytellers were very professional in narrating stories. And still, today, stories are being told through Radio Tanzania. Nowadays, they also air such shows through Tanzania National Television:TVT. During storytelling, children sit on the rug,, and grandma sits on a local three legged stool and tells the story while children listen attentively. In summary, Tanzanian literature has been preserved through books, magazines, video and audio cassettes.

Upendo: Okay. Good. Do you have anything to add about stories? What did you learn when your grandma or your aunt told you a certain story? Do you remember any story which you heard that had an impact to your life?

Happy: I listened to many stories from my mom and other stories from the radio. I remember the story about the hyena and the hare, which our grandma used to tell us. She used to tell us that story in order to teach us to be generous to others, not to be like a hyena, which was greedy. Many young children love to own things and don't want to share with other children. Even now, I remember this story because it taught me to be generous, to share with other people what I have.

Upendo: I also remember one story about a hyena and a hare. The story taught us that we should not have lust; the hyena had lust.

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.