

Swahili transcript:

Jambo jingine ambalo ningependa kulizungumzia aah! Ni baada ya kuolewa au kuoa, yaani maisha baada ya ndoa. Aaamh! kwa watanzania wengi ni kwamba mara baada ya harusi kufanyika, kwamba wanategemea yule binti ambaye ameolewa atapata ujauzito na atazaa watoto. Kwa sababu, kiutamaduni, lengo hasa la ndoa katika makabila mengi ya kitanzania ni kwamba ili waweze kuishi pamoja na kuweza kupata watoto, na mara nyingi inakuwa ni furaha sana upande wa wazazi wa binti na upande wa wazazi wa kijana, kwamba baada ya ndoa yao, labda baada ya miezi michache yule dada akaonekana ni mjamzito, kwa hiyo wazazi wanafurahi wanaona watapata wajukuu. Kwa hiyo mara nyingi sana aah! baada ya watu kuoana, kinachofuata ni kwamba, tunategemea kwamba yule mama, yule dada ambaye ameolewa atakuja kuwa mjamzito na atazaa watoto. Na katika kipindi cha hivi karibuni, kumekuwa na matatizo kidogo, kwamba ikitokea binti ameolewa, labda amekaa mwaka mmoja na hajawa mjamzito, amekaa labda miaka miwili inafika yule binti bado hajapata ujauzito, mara nyingi kunaanza matatizo katika familia. Inawezekana upande wa mume, mume wake, labda wazazi wa mume wake, wakaanza kumsema vibaya yule binti. Kwa sababu kama nilivyosema mwanzoni kwamba, aah! wanategemea baada ya ndoa binti aweze kupata ujauzito na aweze kuzaa watoto ili pande zote mbili waweze kufurahi kwamba wanapata wajukuu. Sasa ikitokea miaka miwili imepita, na binti bado hajapata ujauzito, mara nyingi imeleta matatizo sana katika ndoa, kwamba wazazi wanaanza kulaumu au wanaanza kumsema vibaya yule binti, na wakati mwingine imetokea ni matatizo labda ni mume wake ndio labda amepata matatizo labda ndio maana anashindwa kupata ujauzito, lakini mara nyingi huwa hawamwangalii mwanaume, mara nyingi mwanamke ndio amekuwa katika hali ngumu. Kwa hiyo ni mambo ambayo yanatokea katika makabila mengi ya kitanzania, lakini wengi wao sasa katika miaka ya hivi karibuni wameanza kuelewa kwamaba wengine wanaamua labda wakae miaka miwili au mitatu ndio waje wapate mtoto, labda waweze kujiandaakwanza katika maisha ili watakapopata watoto waweze kuwatunza vizuri, waweze kuwapeleka shule nzuri na waweze kufanya vizuri wanapokuwa shuleni, kwa

hiyo, kama nilivyosema kwamba binti akishaolewa katika makabila mengi ya kitanzania ni utamaduni kwamba yule binti anatakiwa azae watoto. Na miaka ya nyuma, miaka labda ya themanini na kurudi nyuma, mara nyingi aah! familia zilikuwa na watoto labda wazazi wanaweza labda wakazaa hata watoto watano, au saba, na familia nyingine utakuta hata watoto kumi katika familia moja, ni tofauti na nchi hizi za Ulaya na Marekani ambapo wazazi wanaweza wakazaa mtoto mmoja au watoto wawili, na kama nilivyosema katika kipindi cha hivi karibuni sasa kutokana na mabadiliko haya ya sayansi na kitekinolojia, aah! watanzania wengi pia wamejifunza juu ya uzazi wa mpango. Kwa hiyo kwa miaka ya hivi karibuni, miaka ya tisini mpaka elfu mbili, watu wengi (wame) wanazaa kwa mpango, kwamba labda familia wanaamua labda tuzae mtoto mmoja au watoto wawili au wamezidi sana kwa miaka ya hivi karibuni labda wanazaa watoto watatu. Ni tofauti na ilivyokuwa kipindi cha nyuma kwamba ni jambo la kawaida kukuta familia ina watoto zaidi ya saba au hata tisa na utakuta familia nyingine ina watoto hata zaidi ya kumi. Lakini kwa miaka ya hivi karibuni wengi wamejifunza njia za uzazi wa mpango, na imekuwa ni mafanikio makubwa katika nchi yetu ya Tanzania kwa sasa kwa sababu wazazi wanapanga labda tutazaa watoto labda wawili ambao tutaweza kuwapeleka shule watasoma vizuri na watawasaidia, watakula vizuri, watavaa vizuri na kuweza kuwamudu katika maisha yao.

English translation:

Another thing which I'd like to talk about is life after marriage. Many Tanzanians, right after marriage, expect the bride to conceive and bear children. Traditionally, many tribes have the expectation that people get married so that they can live together and give birth to children. Always, when the parents of both families, I mean, of the bride and groom, see the bride is pregnant a few months after their marriage, they feel happy because they know in a while they will have grandchildren. Many people have the expectation that after marriage, the couple will have children. In recent years, it has become a problem when a young lady gets married and goes for a year or two without conceiving. That is when problems start in a family. Sometimes the parents or relatives of her husband start to accuse that young lady. As I said at first, after marriage, people expect the couple to

have children. So when it happens the bride is not conceiving they start to get angry at her for not bearing children. Sometimes, it is not her fault; it is because her husband is not able. However, they don't look at the husband; they just condemn the bride. This happens in many Tanzanian tribes, but recently, people have started to recognize that some married couples decide to wait for two or three years before they become parents so that they can prepare themselves to raise their children and be able to send them to good schools. In the late '80s, it was possible to find a family with five, seven or even ten children. It is quite different from European countries or America where parents can have only one or two children. Due to science and technology, many Tanzanians use family planning. From the early nineties up to 2000, people might have only one or two or three children. This is a big change when you compare it to what was before. It was normal to find a single family with more than seven, or nine or even more than ten children. Nowadays people use family planning. This has been a big success in our country because people decide to have one or two children who they will be able to send to school. They will eat well and wear good clothes, and parents will be able to take good care of them.

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