

CultureTalk Tanzania Video Transcripts: <http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu>
Use of Swahili and English

Swahili transcript:

Kama nilivyosema mwanzoni kwamba Tanzania tuna lugha nyingi za kikabila, ambazo zinatokana na makabila ambayo yapo Tanzania, na nimesema kwamba watanzania wote tunaunganishwa na hii lugha ya Kiswahili, kwa nini? Kwa sababu wakati Tanzania inapigana ili iweze kupata uhuru kutoka kwa wakoloni, aah! Watanzania walitumia lugha hii ya Kiswahili ili kuweza kuungana pamoja, kuwa na nguvu ya pamoja katika kuupiga vita wakoloni. Na lugha hii ya Kiswahili ndiyo ambayo ilitumika katika kuwakusanya watanzania wote pamoja, na kuweza kupigania uhuru, na hatimaye tukaweza kupata uhuru. Kwa hiyo lugha hii ya Kiswahili tunajisikia vizuri kwa watanzania kuwa na lugha hii ambayo ni lugha ya taifa. Ni lugha yetu ya taifa na inatumika katika maeneo yote, katika shughuli za kila siku, shughuli za maofisini, mashuleni na katika mambo yote ya kijamii. Ni kutokana na hii lugha ya Kiswahili kutokana na chimbuko lake kwamba ilitusaidia kuweza kupata uhuru. Kwa hiyo ukifika Tanzania, ingawa kuna makabila mengi na watu wanaongea lugha mbalimbali, lakini pale ambapo watu wanatakiwa kuzungumzia labda jambo Fulani, au wanakutana sehemu za kazi, au katika mashule au katika shughuli nyingine za kijamii, mara zote tunatumia lugha ya Kiswahili katika kuwasiliana. Lugha hii ya Kiswahili, ni lugha ambayo inatumika katika kufundishia kutoka shule ya msingi, kutoka darasa la kwanza mpaka darasa la saba. Katika shule za msingi, lugha hii ya Kiswahili ndio lugha ya kufundishia. Kwa hiyo wanafunzi kutoka katika shule ya msingi, kutoka katika darasa la kwanza mpaka la saba, wanatumia lugha hii ya Kiswahili katika masomo yao. Na lugha ya kiingereza, au somo la kiingereza limekuwa ni somo kati ya masomo ambayo wanafunzi wa shule ya msingi wanasoma. Kwa hiyo lugha ya mawasiliano na lugha ya kufundishia kutoka katika darasa la kwanza mpaka la saba, ni lugha ya Kiswahili. Na wanafunzi wanapokwenda sekondari, ninaweza nikasema ni baada ya kumaliza shule ya msingi, wanafunzi wanaingia sekondari. Kwa hiyo katika sekondari, lugha ya kufundishia ni lugha ya kiingereza, na Kiswahili au lugha ya Kiswahili inabaki kama somo. Nimesema mwaanzoni kwamba, katika kufundishia kutoka darasa la kwanza mpaka darasa la saba, lugha ya kufundishia ni lugha ya

Kiswahili, na lugha ya kiingereza inakuwa ni somo. Na kutoka wakati wanafunzi wanapoingia sekondari, lugha ya kufundishia katika elimu ya sekondari ni kiingereza, na Kiswahili kinabaki kuwa ni somo. Na tofauti iliyopo ni kwamba, waafunzi kutoka shule za sekondari mpaka wanapoingia vyuo vikuu, lugha rasmi ya kufundishia ni lugha ya kiingereza. Kwa hiyo tunatumia Kiswahili toka tukiwa wadogo, na tunatumia lugha ya Kiswahili katika elimu ya msingi na katika mawasiliano ya kila siku. Lakini lugha ya kiingereza inabaki ni lugha ya kufundishia katika shule za sekondari na elimu ya juu, mpaka vyuo vikuu. Ningependa pia kuzungumzia suala la lugha hii ya Kiswahili, kwamba wakati mwingine imekuwa ni kama kikwazo kwa wanafunzi kuweza kufanya vizuri au kufanya vizuri katika masomo yao wanapojiunga na sekondari. Kwa sababu toka wakiwa wadogo wamejifunza lugha ya Kiswahili, na wameenda shule ya msingi toka darasa la kwanza mpaka la saba, wamesoma kwa Kiswahili.

English translation:

As I said earlier, in Tanzania we have more than 120 ethnic languages which come from 120 tribes, and we have been united by one language which is Swahili. Why? During colonialism, all Tanzanians united and used Swahili language to fight against colonialism. They used the Swahili language to fight for independence. We feel proud of our language because it is our national language and we use it in everyday communication. That means we use it at work, at school and other places where people gather.

When you get a chance to visit Tanzania, you will find that Tanzanians use Swahili to communicate, although we have many ethnic languages. In places like schools or at work, people use the Swahili language to communicate. Swahili in Tanzania is the medium of instruction from standard one up to seven in primary schools. English is a subject in primary schools, but the medium of instruction is Swahili for all subjects except English. After primary school, when they go to secondary school, the medium of instruction is English, and Swahili remains as a subject. English is the medium of instruction from secondary school to the university level, and Swahili is studied as a

subject. So we use Swahili from childhood on; we use it at primary school and for our everyday communication. I would like to say that in some cases, Swahili is a burden or an obstruction to most students when they enter secondary school because they have been using Swahili since they were born through primary school. When they enter secondary school, the medium of instruction is English, and the fact that they don't have a good command of English can make them fail their exams.

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