

Swahili transcript:

Kama nilivyosema mwanzoni kwamba mama katika familia ndiye ambaye ana jukumu kubwa la kuiangalia na kuitunza familia, aah! ni suala zima la kuiangalia familia katika kwa mfano labda, kuipikia familia, kuandaa chakula kwa ajili ya familia, aa!kuangalia hali ya ustawi wa familia yake pale nyumbani, hali nzima ya usafi, hali nzima ya chakula na vitu mbalimbali ambavyo vinahitajika katika familia yake. Na tukija katika suala la chakula sasa kama ambavyo nimezungumzia jinsi gani tunakula chakula, sasa je nani ambaye anaandaa chakula? tunakuja kuona kwamba ni mama pamoja na watoto wa kike ndio ambao wanaandaa chakula. Aaah! katika utamaduni wa kitanzania, aah! si rahisi sana kuwakuta akina baba wako jikoni wanaandaa chakula, ni mama pamoja na watoto wake wa kike ndio ambao wanaandaa chakula kwa ajili ya familia, na mara nyingi ni mama ndiye ambaye anapika chakula kwa ajili ya familia, kwa ajili ya mume wake na watoto wake. Kwa hiyo, aah! wakati wa kuandaa chakula mara nyingi watoto wake wa kike wanakuwa pale kuangalia jinsi gani mama yao anaandaa chakula, na hiyo pia inasaidia wale watoto wa kike wanajifunza, wanamwona jinsi mama yao anavyopika, anavyoandaa chakula, kwa hiyo mtoto anajifunza kupika kutoka kwa mama yake. Ni tofauti na nchi nyingine zilizoendelea labda Ulaya na Marekani ambapo utakuta baba pia anakuwa jikoni, anaweza baba akaandaa chakula kwa ajili ya familia, lakini katika Tanzania na utamaduni wa kitanzania ni mama ndiye ambaye anaandaa chakula kwa ajili ya familia yake. Kwa hiyo ni mama pamoja na watoto wake wa kike ndio ambao wanakuwa jikoni wanaandaa chakula kwa ajili ya familia. Na watoto wa kiume mara nyingi sana wao hawahusishwi sana katika aah! mapishi, kwa sababu mapishi, kupika vyote vimeonekana kama ni kazi ambazo mama na watoto wa kike ndio ambao wanazifanya. Kwa hiyo ukija Tanzania, usishangae kuona kuwa ni mama ndiye ambaye anaandaa chakula, mama ndiye ambaye anasafisha vyombo labda pamoja na watoto wake wa kike, na ni mama ndiye ambaye anafanya usafi, na kuandaa chakula na kila kitu, katika kazi nyingi za nyumbani ni kwamba mama ndiye anazifanya. Na ukienda kijijini labda vijijini, mara nyingi kama nilivyosema ni mama ndiye ambaye anakuwa ni wa kuiangalia

ile familia, kwa hiyo mama atakwenda mtoni kuteka maji, mama atafanya usafi labda atafagia nyumba, mama ataandaa chakula kwa ajili ya familia. Kwa hiyo mazingira yanatofautiana kwa mfano vijijini wengi wataenda mtoni kuchota maji, au wengine katika vijiji vingi katika miaka ya karibuni aah! kumekuwa na, wametengeneza mabomba, kwa hiyo watu, wakina mama wanaenda kuchota maji bombani, au wengine wanaenda kisimani au mtoni. Na si rahisi kukuta akina baba wamebeba ndoo za maji, mara nyingi ni akina mama ndio ambao wanachota maji, ndio ambao wanakusudiwa kuwa wao ndio wa kufanya kazi nyingi za pale nyumbani. Kwa sababu baba yeye aah! ndiye ambaye anatafuta chakula kwa ajili ya familia, kwa hiyo mara nyingi baba anakuwa katika kazi zake za kutafuta pesa na mahitaji ya familia, lakini ambaye anaandaa sasa chakula kwa mfano baba ameleta chakula pale nyumbani, labda ameleta mboga, ameleta unga, ameleta sukari, akileta, mama pamoja na watoto wa kike wanaingia jikoni na kuandaa chakula, kwa hiyo huo ndio utamaduni wa kitanzania na ndivyo ambavyo tumeishi katika miaka hii yote, kwamba kazi za jikoni, kazi za nyumbani, ni mama na watoto wa kike ndio ambao wanafanya. Aaah! ukienda katika mijini, mambo yamebadilika kidogo kwa siku hizi za leo, utakuta baba pia anaweza akawa anapika jikoni lakini katika mijini tunajua kwamba aah! tunatumia majiko ya umeme kwa hiyo sio yale kwa mfano vijijini tunaweka mafiga, tunaita mafiga yaani tunachukua mawe matatu tunaweka chini, unaweka kuni unawasha ule moto sufuria juu unapika, kwa hiyo kwa mijini kwa vile tunatumia umeme na inakuwa ni rahisi hata kuandaa chakula kwa haraka, mara nyingi hata wakina baba wamekuwa wakiingia jikoni lakini ni wachache sana. Labda watoto wa kiume nao siku hizi wanajifunza kupika lakini bado ni wachache, asilimi kubwa ni mama pamoja na mabinti zake, yaani ni mama pamoja na watoto wa kike ndio ambao wanaandaa chakula. Kwa hiyo baba na watoto wa kiume wao wanasubiri chakula kiandaliwe na wanakula, na baada ya chakula, watoto wa kike wataondoa vile vyombo na watasafisha na wataweka nyumba katika hali ya usafi. Kwa hiyo hapo kuna utofauti wa majukumu ya ndani ya familia, ni kwamba katika Tanzania mama pamoja na watoto wake wa kike ndio ambao wanafanya zile kazi za ndani, wanapika chakula, wanafanya usafi na kuweka familia katika hali njema. Lakini katika nchi nyingine zilizoendelea kama nilivyosema utakuta baba nae anapika jikoni, kwa hiyo kuna utofauti. Karibuni Tanzania na mkifika Tanzania aah! msije mkashangaa kuona

kwamba kwa nini baba nae haingii jikoni, kwa hiyo ni utamaduni wetu ni kwamba mama ndiye ambaye anategemewa kuwa mfanya kazi au wa kufanya kazi za ndani pamoja na kuihudumia familia, katika kupika, kuandaa chakula na kuangalia familia iko katika hali ya salama, na baba yeye kazi yake ni kutafuta pesa kwa ajili ya kununulia chakula, kwa ajili ya kuihudumia familia yake. Kwa hiyo ni kama majukumu yamegawanyika katika familia za kitanzania kwamba baba anatafuta pesa kwa ajili ya chakula, kwa ajili ya mavazi ya familia na kwa ajili ya mahitaji mengine labda ada za shule ni baba ndiye ambaye anatafuta. Na mama yeye anawahudumia watoto, anawapiki chakula, kufua nguo za watoto, kusafisha nyumba na kufanya kazi nyingine. Kwa hiyo kama ambavyo tumeona kwamba ni mama na watoto wa kike ndio ambao wanahusika katika katika suala zima la jikoni, katika kuandaa chakula, katika kuweka nyumba katika hali ya usafi, hiyo inawasaidia pia hata wale mabinti wanapokuja kuwa wakubwa, wanapokuja kuolewa kwa sababu wanakuwa tayari wamejifunza jinsi ya kupika jinsi ya kufanya kazi za nyumbani. Kwa hiyo inawasaidia hata wanapokuwa na familia zao, wanapokuja kuolewa, inawasaidia katika familia zao, wanakuwa wamama wazuri kwa sababu wanakuwa wamejifunza kupika, wamejifunza kuangalia familia tangu walipokuwa watoto wadogo.

English translation:

As I said earlier, a woman is responsible for taking care of her family, and she needs to make sure that her family lives well. She is the one who cooks for her family, cleans the house and maintains the welfare of her family. Now who cooks the food? It is always the mother and her daughters who prepare the food. It is not our tradition to have men in the kitchen cooking. The mother is the one who prepares food for her husband and her children. She prepares food while her daughters are there watching how their mom cooks. This helps them. When they grow up they will be able to prepare food because they see how their mom cooks; they learn from their mom. It is different from other developed countries like Europe and America, where you can find men in the kitchen cooking. In Tanzanian culture, it is the mother who prepares food for her family. Young boys are never involved with kitchen work because it is considered girls' work. If you get an opportunity to visit Tanzania, don't be surprised when you see that the woman is the one

who cooks, who cleans the house, and washes dishes, and does other household work with her daughters. In the villages, you find the same thing. Normally the woman goes to the river or well to fetch water, cooks for her family and does the cleaning. In places where they have tap water, women go to get water from the tap. Also, you never find men carrying buckets to go fetch some water, because it is considered to be women's work. Fathers are the ones who make money to buy food for their families, so the father will be at his job making money to buy food and other family necessities. When the father comes home with some food -- for example, he has brought some fish or meat, corn flour, or some sugar -- the mother and her daughters go to the kitchen and prepare the food. This is our culture; kitchen jobs are for the women. Nowadays, in big cities you can find men cooking, but that is because in big cities they can use electric stoves for cooking.

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