



LEARNING DARIJA الدارجة

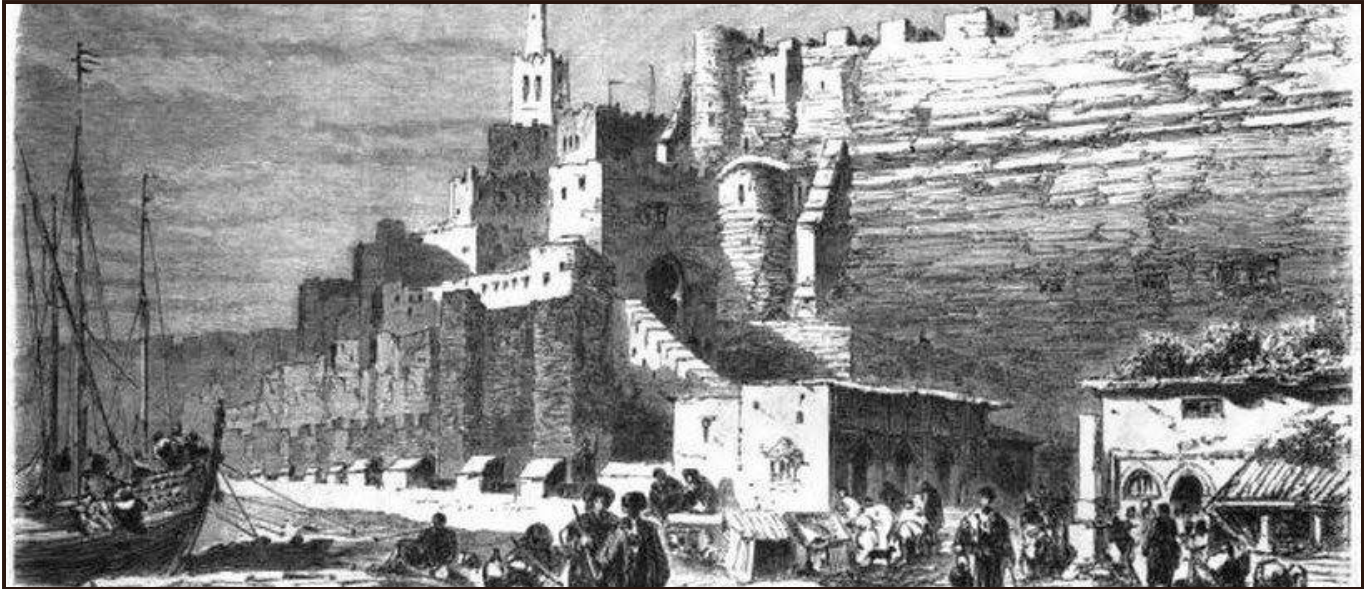
A2

MOROCCAN ARABIC FOR ENGLISH SPEAKERS

Lessons 19 to 40

CONTENTS

19	Going, running, buying	4
20	Say, see, bring	11
21	A consonant you hold	20
22	What happened yesterday	27
23	Went, said, brought	36
24	When I was little	43
25	Going to go	52
26	Knead it, don't open it	59
27	Wash them, dry them	68
28	Send it to me	75
29	I want you to come	84
30	I have to take the rubbish out	91
31	I can swim, but I can't today	99
32	Bigger than Fez	107
33	My head hurts me	115
34	A kilo of the potatoes	123
35	Turn onto the right	131
36	The house I lived in it	139
37	Sitting, standing, asleep	147
38	Before I go out	154
39	Because it rained, because of the rain	163
40	The eight o'clock news	170
	LEVEL VOCABULARY	178
	ANSWERS	189
	ENGRAVINGS AND TEXTS	202



The port of Tangier Le Tour du monde, vol. 1 (Paris, 1860), Jules Noël

LESSON 19 • A2

GOING, RUNNING, BUYING

The verbs in lesson 16 had three solid consonants. Many of the most common ones do not: they end in a vowel. Go, run, buy. One rule covers them all, and it has an i that never leaves.

- Say how you get somewhere: on foot, by bus, by taxi.
- Put verbs that end in a vowel into the present.
- Spot the two real irregulars: eat and come.
- Follow a short traffic report.

1 TWENTY-ONE WORDS

Getting around town. Verbs are listed in dictionary form, which is the “he did” past. The ones in the first column that end in a vowel are the stars of this lesson.

MOVING

msha

to go; to leave

مَشَى

The verb of the lesson. Present: *kanmshi*, I go. The final vowel becomes i.

ja

to come

جَا

Irregular: *kanji*, I come. The dictionary a disappears.

jra

to run

جَرَى

Same pattern as *msha*: *kanjri*.

tlə3

to go up; to get on

طَلَعَ

Stairs, a hill, a bus.

hbet

to go down; to get off

هَبَطَ

kanhbet hna, I'm getting off here. Useful in a taxi.

wsel

to arrive

وَصَلَ

rkeb

to ride; to take (transport)

رَكَبَ

You “ride” everything: the bus, a taxi, a bike. *kanrkeb t-tobis*, I take the bus.

safer

to travel

سَافَرَ

Four letters, long a in the middle. Its full pattern comes in lesson 42; the present is *kansafer*.

BY WHAT

t-tobis

the bus

الطُّوبِيش

French *autobus* with the Arabic article stuck on front. Much of Moroccan transport talk is French underneath.

t-taksi

the taxi

الطَّاكْسِي

Big ones run between towns, small ones inside a town.

t-tomobil

the car

الطُّومُوبِيل

French *automobile*. Feminine: *t-tomobil jdida*, a new car.

l-bishklit

the bicycle

البِشْكَلِيط

French *bicyclette*, reshaped by Moroccan mouths.

3la rejlih

on foot

عَلَى رَجْلِيْهْ

Literally “on his feet”. It changes with the person: *3la rejliyya*, on foot (me).

THE STREET

t-triq
the road; the way

الطَّرِيقُ

z-z'am
traffic jam; crowd

الزَّحَامُ

From a root meaning "push". Works for cars and for the souk at noon.

d-daw
traffic light; light

الضَّوُّ

First it means "light", and from there the traffic light.

l-karfur
crossroads; roundabout
French *carrefour*.

الكَازْفُورُ

HOW AND WHERE

b z-zerba
quickly

بِالزَّرْبَةِ

b- + "the hurry": "in a hurry".

b shwiya
slowly

بِشْوِيَّةَ

shwiya from lesson 16 with b- in front. You will hear *b shwiya!* as advice: take it easy.

qrib
near

قَرِيبَ

Takes *men: qrib men d-dar*, near the house. Like "near from", not "near to".

b3id
far

بُعِيدَ

Also with *men*: far from.



THIS LESSON ONLINE

learningdarija.com/en/course/19/

2 THE ONES THAT END IN A VOWEL

Four sentences with verbs whose dictionary form ends in a: *msha*, *jra*, *shra*. Watch how they end in the present.

1

كَنْمَشِي لِلْخَدْمَةِ عَلَى رَجُلِي

kanmshi l l-khedma 3la rejliyya

2

نَتِ كَنْمَشِي فَالطُّوبِيشْ؟

nti katmshi f t-tobis?

3

هُومَا كَيَجْرِيُو بِالزَّرْبَةِ

huma kayjriw b z-zerba

WHICH VOWEL SHOWS UP AT THE END EVERY TIME? WHAT HAPPENS TO IT IN THE PLURAL?

THE RULE

Verbs whose dictionary form ends in a vowel — *msha*, *jra*, *shra*, *nsa* (forget)— are called **defective**: they lack a solid third consonant.

In the present, that final vowel becomes **-i** and stays in every person: *kanmshi*, *katmshi*, *kaymshi*.

The plural does not add -u as in lesson 16. It adds a **-w** after the i: *kanmshiw*, *katmshiw*, *kaymshiw*.

Because “you, to a woman” already ends in i, nothing changes: *nta katmshi*, *nti katmshi*. With these verbs “you” is the same for both.

Two verbs break ranks: *kla*, eat, which becomes *kanakul*, *kayakul*, *kanaklu*; and *ja*, come, which becomes *kanji*, *kayji*, *kanjiw*.

THE WHOLE OF MSHA

PERSON	SAY IT	MEANS
أَنَا كَنْمَشِي	<i>ana kanmshi</i>	I go
نَت / نِت كَنْمَشِي	<i>nta / nti katmshi</i>	you go (man or woman)
هُوَ كَيْمَشِي	<i>huwa kaymshi</i>	he goes
هِيَ كَنْمَشِي	<i>hiya katmshi</i>	she goes
حَنَا كَنْمَشِيُو	<i>7na kanmshiw</i>	we go
نْتُومَا كَنْمَشِيُو	<i>ntuma katmshiw</i>	you go (plural)
هُومَا كَيْمَشِيُو	<i>huma kaymshiw</i>	they go
كَنَاكُلْ · كَنْجِي	<i>kanakul · kanji</i>	I eat · I come

Seven forms instead of eight: with these verbs, “you” does not split by gender. The last row is the two irregulars, so they do not ambush you.

WHAT ENGLISH GIVES YOU, AND WHAT IT COSTS

Free: the loanwords. *tobis, taksi, tomobil, bishklit*: say bus, taxi, automobile, bicycle with a French accent and you are most of the way there.

Costly: the final i. English turns a final i into “ee” and stretches it. In *kanmshi* it is short and clipped.

Costly: *-iw*. It is not “you”. It is the i of the verb plus a quick w, one syllable: *kan-mshiw*, rhyming roughly with the end of “preview” said fast.

YOUR MISTAKE, NOT SOMEONE ELSE’S

Lesson 16 taught you that the plural adds -u: *kanketbu*. You apply it faithfully, and with these verbs you swallow the i. The result sounds like *kanmshu*, which is not a word.

×

حَنَا كَنْمَشُو لِّلْدَّارِ

With -u, like *kanketbu*. The i is gone.

✓

حَنَا كَنْمَشِيُو لِّلْدَّارِ

“We are going home”. The i stays and w closes it.

And with “eat”, the opposite: regularity tempts you into *kankli*. It is *kanakul*, “I eat”, with a long a that the dictionary form does not show.

3 THE MORNING TRAFFIC

A radio-style traffic report, written for this lesson. The town and the crossroads have no name: they are invented.

الطَّرِيقُ دِيَالِ الصُّبَاخِ

الزُّحَامُ كَبِيرُ فَالْكَازْفُورِ دِيَالِ الْمَدِينَةِ.

الطُّومُوبِيلَاتُ كَيْمَشِيُو بِشُوءِيَّةَ.

الصُّو الْأَحْمَرُ مَا خَدَّامَشْ، الْبُولِيْسُ كَائِنْ.

الطُّوبِيْسُ كَيُوصَلُ مَعَ التَّمْنِيَةِ وَنُصْ.

الْمَحَطَّةُ قَرِيْبَةُ: الطَّاكْسِي وَلاَ عَلَى زُجْلِيْكَ.

The morning road

DID YOU FOLLOW?

1. Where is the jam?
2. Why is there a policeman?
3. When does the bus arrive?
4. What two ways to the station does it suggest?

4 CHECK

1 MATCH

Join each pronoun to the verb that goes with it.

1	أَنَا	a	كُنْشِرِي
2	هُوَ	b	كُنْجِرِي
3	نَتِ	c	كُنَاكُلُو
4	حَنَا	d	كُنْمَشِيُو

2 FILL IN

Use each verb in the box once.

كُنْمَشِي كُنْجِيُو كُنْجِرِي كُنَاكُلُو

1. أَنَا ____ لِّلْخَدْمَةِ فَالْطُّوبِيشْ

2. صَحَابِي ____ لِّلْدَارِ فَالْلَّيْلِ

3. هِيَ ____ بِالزُّزْبَةِ

4. هُوَ ____ الْخُبْزَ مَعَ أَتَائِي

3 MAKE IT PLURAL

I to we, you to you all, he and she to they. Mind the i.

1. أَنَا كَنْمَشِي بِشَوِيَّة

2. هُو كَيْشَرِي الطُّومُوِيلْ

3. نَت كَتَجْرِي بَرَّافْ

4. هِي كَتَجِي بُكْرِي

4 TRUE OR FALSE?

According to the traffic report.

1. There is heavy traffic at the crossroads.
2. The cars are moving fast.
3. There is a policeman at the crossroads.
4. The bus arrives at half past nine.

5 WRITE

In four sentences, say how you get to work or class and how you get home. Use at least two words from the box.

كَنْمَشِي كَنَزَكْبْ الطُّوَيْشْ قُرَيْبْ بُعِيدْ

I CAN NOW

☐ Say how I get somewhere and whether it is near or far.

☐ Put *msha*, *jra* and *shra* into the present.

☐ Make the -iw plural without losing the i.

☐ Use *kanakul* and *kanji*, the two irregulars.