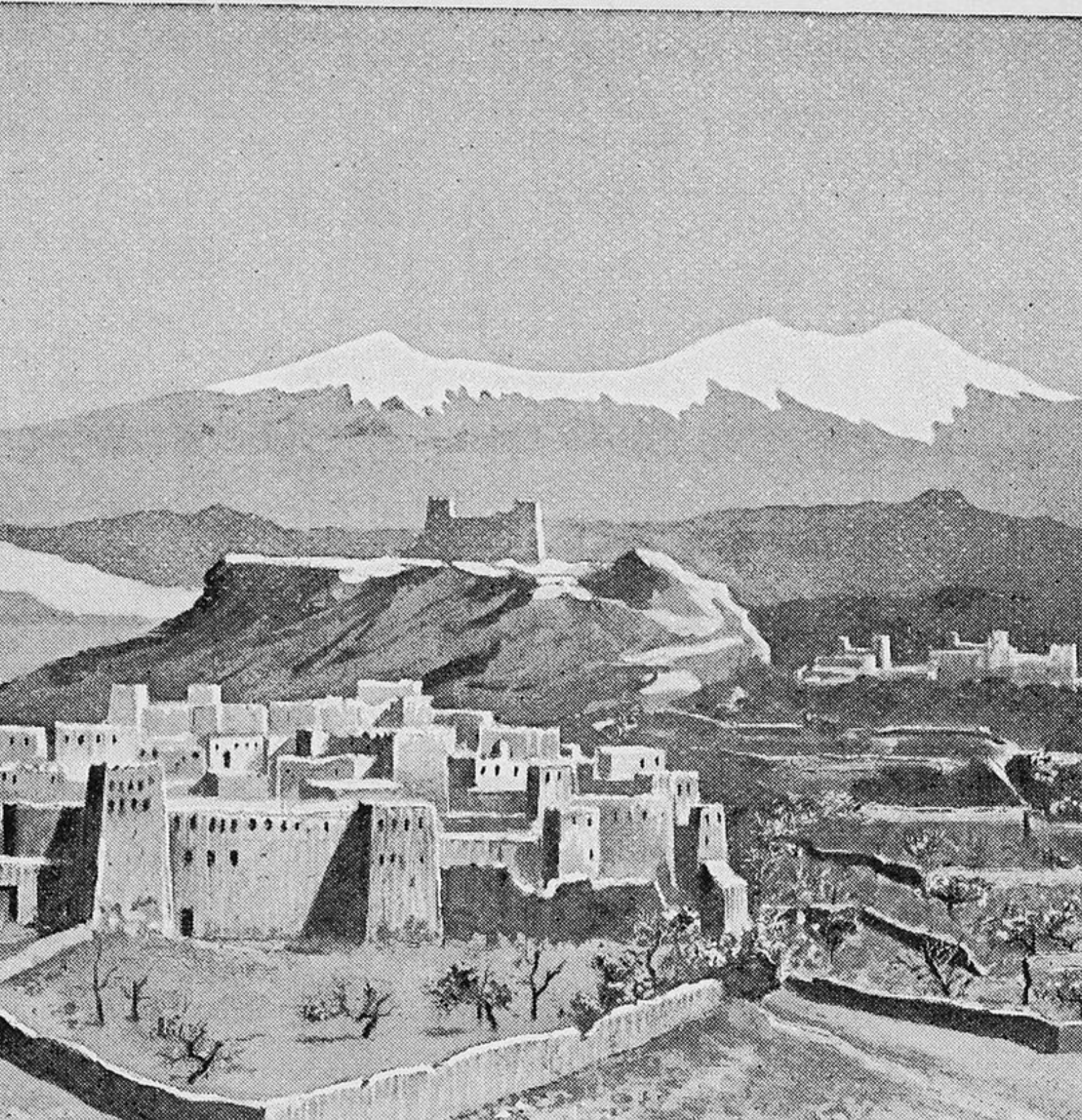




LEARNING DARIJA الدارجة

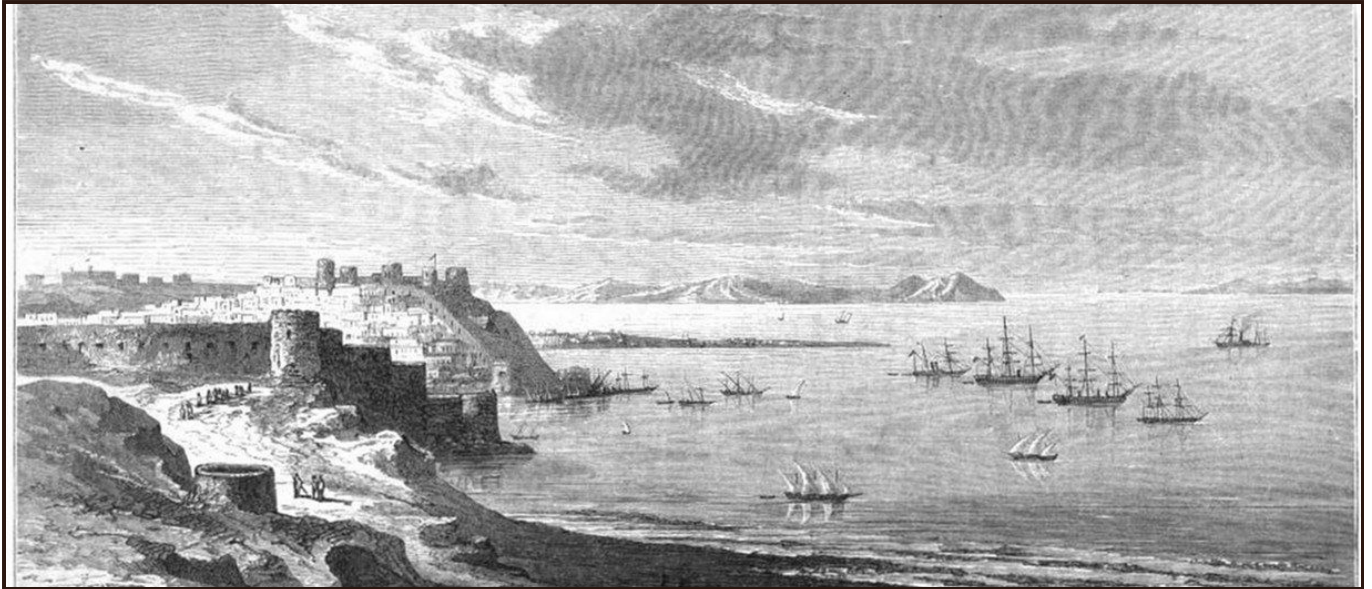
B2

MOROCCAN ARABIC FOR ENGLISH SPEAKERS

Lessons 65 to 84

CONTENTS

65	Between Darija and Fusha	4
66	Newspaper Darija	11
67	Never, nobody, nothing	20
68	The sea behind you	27
69	The tortoise and the two ducks	35
70	The vanquished imitate the victor	42
71	The sixth time	52
72	Wlid, bnita, dwira	59
73	Roots and patterns	67
74	Inshallah	75
75	Leaving Tangier	84
76	True, but...	93
77	How tea is made	102
78	I should have come	109
79	J7a and the braying donkey	117
80	Gal, 'al, qal	125
81	Sarut, the Amazigh key	133
82	A 3omri, my life	141
83	3afak, 7ta, w9t	149
84	Prince of travellers	156
	LEVEL VOCABULARY	164
	ANSWERS	174
	ENGRAVINGS AND TEXTS	187



View of Tangier Le Tour du monde, vol. 1 (Paris, 1860)

LESSON 65 · B2

BETWEEN DARIJA AND FUSHA

A Moroccan talking about history doesn't switch languages: they slide. Start in Darija, drop in a newspaper word, slide back. This lesson puts one event side by side in both, so you can see where they part ways.

- Tell a Fusha text from a Darija one.
- Move simple sentences between registers.
- Recognise educated Darija, which mixes both.
- Read unadapted texts, with glosses.

1 TWENTY-FOUR WORDS

The second family is pairs: the Fusha word and the Darija word. Learn to recognise both; you'll hear them mixed.

TALKING ABOUT LANGUAGE

l-fusḥa Classical / Standard Arabic “The most eloquent”.	الْفُصْحَى
d-darīja Moroccan Arabic “The everyday one”.	الدَّارِجَة
l-ʕarbiyya Arabic	العَرَبِيَّة
l-lahja dialect; accent	اللُّهْجَة
khlet to mix	خَلَطَ

HISTORY

ta'assusa was founded (Fusha)	تَأَسَّسَ
t-ta'sis founding	التَّأْسِيسُ
l-hijra migration	الهِجْرَة
matrud expelled	مَطْرُودٌ
l-miʕmar architecture	المِيعْمَار

REGISTER

rasmī official; formal	رَسْمِي
ʕammi colloquial	عَامِّي
l-mustawā level; register	المُسْتَوَى

PAIRS: FUSHA → DARĪJA

sana → ʕam year	سَنَة ← عَام
faqat → ghir only	فَقَطْ ← غَيْر
laysa → mashi is not	لَيْسَ ← مَاشِي
alladhi → lli who; which; that	الَّذِي ← الِّي
hadha → hada this	هَذَا ← هَادَا
dhalika → dak that	ذَلِكَ ← ذَاكَ
madha → ashnu what?	مَاذَا ← أَشْنُو

CHEFCHAOUEN

l-jir lime (whitewash)	الجِير
mbeyyed whitewashed	مَبْيَيْضُ
zreq blue	زُرْق
l-ʕin eye; evil eye <i>l-ʕin l-khayba</i> , the evil eye.	الْعَيْنُ



THIS LESSON ONLINE

learningdarija.com/en/course/65/

2 TWO GRAMMARS, ONE CONTINUUM

Four sentences about the same town. Two are Fusha, two Darija. Which? And what's odd about the fourth?

1

تَأَسَّسَتْ مَدِينَةُ شَفْشَاوَنَ سَنَةَ 1471

ta'assasat madinatu shafshawana sanata 1471

2

عَامَ 1471 كَيْتَعْتَابَرْ عَامَ تَأْسِيسِ لِمَدِينَةِ

3am 1471 kaytt3tabar 3am ta'sis l-mdina

3

فَدَاكَ الْوَقْتُ كَانُوا كَيَسْكُنُوا فِيهَا غَيْرَ نَاسٍ قَلَالٍ

f dak l-weqt kanu kayskunu fiha ghir nas qlal

4

وُغْزِفَتْ الْمَدِينَةُ وَاحِدُ الْإِزْفَاعِ كَبِيرٍ فَعَدَّدَ السُّكَّانَ

u 3erfet l-mdina wa7ed l-irtifa3 kbir f 3adad s-sukkan

WHICH WORD DOES EACH USE FOR "YEAR"? WHAT HAPPENS TO "THEY LIVED"? WHAT ABOUT *WAZED L-IRTIFA3*?

THE RULE

Fusha and Darija share roots, not grammar. A handful of words give the register away:

Copula: *hiya madina* in Fusha; in Darija, nothing: *mdina*.

Tense: *kanu yaskununa* → *kanu kayskunu*. Darija adds *ka-* and drops the endings.

Function words: *sana* → *3am*, *alladhi* → *lli*, *hadhihi* → *had*, *laysa* → *mashi*, *faqat* → *ghir*.

Educated Darija borrows Fusha nouns and phrases (*l-irtifa3*, *3adad s-sukkan*) but keeps its own grammar: *wa7ed l-irtifa3 kbir*, with Darija's indefinite article.

FUSHA → DARIJA

FORM	SAY IT	MEANS
هِيَ مَدِينَةٌ فِي شَمَالِ الْمَغْرِبِ ← مَدِينَةٌ فَالشَّامِ	hiya madinatun fi shamali l- maghribi → mdina f sh-shamal	it is a city in northern Morocco → a city in the north
سَنَةَ 1471 ← فَعَامَ 1471	sanata 1471 → f 3am 1471	in the year 1471
كَانُوا يَسْكُنُونَ ← كَانُوا كَيْسَكُنُو	kanu yaskununa → kanu kayskunu	they lived
الَّذِينَ طُرِدُوا ← الَّذِينَ تَطْرَدُو	alladhina turidu → lli tterdu	those who were expelled
هَذِهِ الْهَجْرَةُ ← هَذِهِ الْهَجْرَةُ	hadhihi l-hijratu → had l-hijra	this migration
لَيْسَ لِلصَّلَاةِ فَقَطْ ← مَا شِي غَيْرُ الصَّلَاةِ	laysa li s-salati faqat → mashi ghir l s-sla	not only for prayer
وَعُزِفَتْ الْمَدِينَةُ وَاحِدًا الْإِزْفَاعُ كَبِيرُ	u 3erfet l-mdina wa7ed l-irtifa3 kbir	the city experienced a large increase (educated Darija)
كَيْتَعْتَابَرُ ← يُعْتَبَرُ	kaytt3tabar → yu3tabaru	is considered

Row 7: Fusha noun, Darija grammar. It's what you hear on the radio.

WHAT ENGLISH GIVES YOU, AND WHAT IT COSTS

Free: English mixes Latinate and Germanic words by register: “experience an increase” vs “go up a lot”. Educated Darija does that with Fusha nouns.

Costly: in English, register changes vocabulary. In Arabic it changes grammar too: conjugation, demonstratives, negation.

Costly: “Fusha is proper Arabic”. No: it's a different register with a different job. Fusha at the market sounds like the evening news.

YOUR MISTAKE, NOT SOMEONE ELSE'S

If you learnt Fusha first, hybrid forms slip out: the Fusha ending with the Darija prefix.

×

كَيْسَكُنُونْ

ka- on a Fusha conjugation.

✓

كَيْسَكُنُو

"They live", in Darija.

Pick one grammar per verb. Words mix; conjugations don't.

3 CHEFCHAOUEN, TWICE

Real extracts from the Chefchaouen articles in Arabic Wikipedia (Fusha) and Darija Wikipedia. From B2 on, texts aren't adapted: you read them as they are, with glosses.

شَفْشَاوُنْ أَوْ الشَّاوُنْ (وَتَلَقَّبَ مَحَلِّيًّا بِالْمَدِينَةِ الزَّرْقَاءِ) هِيَ مَدِينَةٌ فِي شَمَالِ الْمَغْرِبِ، بِجِهَةِ طَنْجَة يَتَوَّانِ الْحُسَيْمَةِ.

تَأَسَّسَتْ مَدِينَةُ شَفْشَاوُنْ سَنَةَ 1471 عَلَى يَدِ مَوْلَايَ عَلِيٍّ بْنِ رَاشِدٍ، لِإِيْوَاءِ مُسْلِمِي الْأَنْدَلُسِ بَعْدَ طَرْدِهِمْ مِنْ طَرَفِ الْإِسْبَانِ [...].

ar.wikipedia, in Fusha

عام 1471 كَيْشْتَعْتَابَرْ حَتَّى هُوَ عَامُ تَأْسِيسِ لِمَدِينَةٍ؛ فُذَاكَ الْوَقْتُ كَانُو كَيْسَكُنُو فِيهَا غَيْرِ نَاسٍ قَلَالٍ، وَغَالِبِيَّتُهُمْ مِنْ الْأَمَازِغِ.

وَعُزِفَتْ الْمَدِينَةُ وَاخْذَ الْإِزْزَاقُ كَبِيرَ فَعْدَدِ السُّكَّانِ فَعَامَ 1492، مَلَّى جَاؤَ لِيهَا مُسْلِمِينَ وَنَهْوَ مَطْرُودِينَ مِنْ سَبَائِيَا [...].

هَازِ الْهَجْرَةَ بَاقَا مَآثِرُهُ حَتَّى لِيَوْمِ فَلِمْعَمَارِ ذِيَالِ لِمَدِينَةِ الْقَدِيمَةِ: بَحَالِ الْفَرَى الْأَنْدَلُسِيَّةِ، كَائِنِينَ دُرُوبِ صَعَارِ وَمُشْغَعِينَ بَيْنِ دِيُورِ مَبْيُضِينَ بَالْجِيرِ،

وَحُدُودِ غَيْرِ مَنَظَّمَةٍ، وَغَالِبًا فِيهِمْ دَرَجَاتُ ذِيَالِ لِّلُونِ زَرْقِ (بَاشِ يَبْغُدُو الْعَيْنِ الْحَايِيَّةِ).

«شفشاون», Wikipedia en árabe (ar.wikipedia.org) y Wikipedia en darija (ary.wikipedia.org), autores de Wikipedia. Extractos con cortes marcados [...]; vocalización de Learning Darija · CC BY-SA 4.0

DID YOU FOLLOW?

1. Who founded the town, according to the Fusha text?
2. Who lived there at first, according to the Darija text?
3. What happened in 1492?
4. Why are the houses painted blue, according to the Darija text?

4 CHECK

1 MATCH

The Fusha word with the Darija one.

1	سَنَّة	a	مَاشِي
2	فَقَطْ	b	عَامْ
3	لَيْسَ	c	اللِّي
4	الَّذِينَ	d	غَيْرَ
5	مَاذَا	e	أَشْنُو

2 SORT

Fusha or Darija?

هَذِهِ هَآذَ يَشْكُونُونَ كَيْسَكُونُو فِي فُ ذَلِكَ دَاكَ

FUSHA

DARIJA

3 TRUE OR FALSE?

According to both texts.

1. Both texts give 1471 as the founding year.
2. According to the Darija text, the first inhabitants were Andalusians.
3. According to the Darija text, blue wards off the evil eye.
4. The Fusha text says the town was founded for the Portuguese.

4 INTO DARIJA

Rewrite each Fusha sentence in Darija.

1. هَذِهِ الْمَدِينَةُ جَمِيلَةٌ

2. كَانُوا يَسْكُنُونَ فِي الْجَبَلِ

3. لَيْسَ هُنَا فَقَطْ

4. مَاذَا تُرِيدُ؟

5 A TOWN

In five sentences of Darija, tell the history of a town you know.

عَامرْ كَانُو كَي... اللِّي غَيْرْ مَا شِي

I CAN NOW

- ☐ Tell Fusha from Darija in a text.
- ☐ Turn simple Fusha sentences into Darija.
- ☐ Recognise educated Darija.
- ☐ Read an unadapted real text.