

Algerian Arabic transcript:

و بالنسبة للزواج آآ العرس في بلاد قبائل يعني عرس بسيط بالزاف كيما نقولو... آآ كايين, هما en général يديرو
بالربعة و لخميس, parce que بالربعة و لخميس bon آآ fin de semaine كيما يقولو, قريب week-end الناس
عندها الوقت كذا تجي تحضر العرس مع ال famille آآ بالربعة آآ الحنة نتاع لعريس آآ bon هداك لعريس في داره
يوكل قاع آآ bon في بلاد قبائل ما كايين آآ la majorité c'est des villages ماشي, c'est pas des villes
bon la majorité هادوك لعريس يعرض آآ و لاد الدشرة نتاعه و ياكلو و يفطرو صباح. كايين ألي آآ يعرضو, كايين
ألي يديرو عشا و فطور و كايين ألي يديرو فطور برك. و لعشبة هادوك الناس يجو من ورا لعشا يشوفو لعريس كيربط
الحنا و كذا. يدير الحنا و صحابه قاع ي آآ famille ألي يقدر و يعاونه يعطوه دراهم, يحطو هديك البرنوس نتاعه و لا
المنديل نتاع لمرا يحطو فوقو دراهم زعمة و شغل يعاونه كذا في العرس آآ علي بالهم باللي صرف بالزاف كدايا,
يعاونه ... و آآ même temps لعروسة, كايين ألي دير الحنة بالربعة في دارها و كايين آآ ألي دير بالخميس... bon
نحن نديروها بالربعة نقولو لربعة آآ نهار لربعة, مالمين لعريس في الدار و لعروسة في الدار, ما هذا يروح عند هذا.
لخرين يعرضو فاميلتهم و دشرة نتاعهم و لخرين يعرضو آآ لخر آآ فاميلتهم و دشرة نتاعهم. و لا جاو من دشرة
وحدة, يروحو عند هذو و يزيديو يروحو عند هذو و لا يتفاهمو, هذا يدير فطور و لا خور يدير لعشا... المهم, لخرين
يحضرو تاني الحنة نتاع لعروسة و la même chose يعطوها دراهم و كذا يعاونها و آآ و غد من داك, لخميس قبل
ما يروحو عند لعروسة, يجو الناس كذا, bon ماشي قاع الدشرة و لكن لقراب ل famille و كذا. يروحو عن آآ bon
آآ يجو عند دار لعريس... من ورا لفطور كذا جواه زوج و من بعد يروحو كيف كيف, bon تقليديا كانو يمشو بكري,
même مسافة طويلة و دوكا كايين لكرارس و كايين طوموبيلات, يروحو في طوموبيل و يديرو كورتاج كيما نقولو.
يروحو لدار لعروسة و يشربو قهوة يريحو ثمة واحد زوج سوايع, معلا باليش. هادوك فاميلت لعروس, اه لا, فاميلت
لعريس يتعرفو علي فاميليت لعروسة هكدايا, يريحو شويا في دارهم. هذا يقدم هذا و هذا و سمو؟ و آآ بعد ما يشربو
قهوة هكدايا يرفدو لعروسة و جو جاين لدار لعريس, يجيبو له لعروسة هكدايا و آآ كايين ألي يزيديو وكل بالخميس
لعشبة, كايين ألي يزيديو يوكل الوعدة. كايين ألي يدير حفلة صغيرة, يدير لآخور... كايين ألي ... آآ كايين حتي ألي يدير
هكدا, يدير حفلة يعرض الغاشي même بالخميس لعشبة. يكبر العرس كيما نقولو. و هذا ما كان.

English translation:

As for marriage—uh—the wedding in the Kabylie¹—I mean, it is, as we say, a very simple wedding—uh— In general, they take place on Wednesday and Thursday because Wednesday and Thursday are, well—uh—as we say, they are the weekend. It is almost the weekend and people have time to come to the wedding with the family—uh—On Wednesday—uh—there is the henna for the groom—uh— Well, the groom eats at his family's house—uh— Well, in the Kabylie there isn't—uh— Most [of the region] is villages, not cities and so the groom invites—uh—the people of his neighborhood and they eat lunch together in the morning. There are people who—uh—invite—there are people who make dinner and lunch and there are people who just make lunch. Then, in the afternoon people come after dinner to see the groom put on henna and things like that. All his friends come to see him put henna—uh—and family members who can help, help him by giving some money and they put it in his hat or in the bride's scarf. They put in the money as a way to help him with the wedding—uh— They know that a wedding can be costly— To help him and—uh— At the same time – for the bride – some people prefer to put on the henna at home on Wednesday and others do it on Thursday. Well, we do it on Wednesday, we say Wednesday—uh— On Wednesday—the bride's family in their house and the groom's family in their house; no one goes to the other's house. They each invited the rest of their family and people in their village. The other invites—uh—their family and people in their village. If they come from the same village, people visit one family and then visit the other one later, or the two families agree: one does the lunch and the other does dinner. The important thing is, people come to the bride's henna and – the same thing – they give her some money to help her. And—uh—the day after that on Thursday, before they leave to go to the bride, people come—well, not the whole village but the relatives of the family and such. They go to—uh—well—uh—go to the groom's house—after lunch at around two in the afternoon and then the same – they leave to the bride's house. Well, traditionally people used to leave early because of the long distance, but now with cars—they go in cars and they make, as we say, a parade [of cars]. They leave for the bride's house and they have coffee there, and stay for about one or two hours, it depends. Then, the bride's family—oh no—the groom's family introduces themselves to the bride's family and they stay in their house for some time. This one introduces this one and so on and—uh—after they have coffee, they take the bride to the groom's house—they take the bride to the groom and things like that. And—uh—there are people who also make dinner for Thursday evening; they invite people in the neighborhood. Some people make a small party they have—some do—uh—there are some who even make a party on Thursday night and invite people over. As we say, they make the wedding bigger. And this is all.

¹ *Kabylie*: The region in Northern Algeria which is mostly populated by the Kabyle people, one of four different groups in Algeria claiming Berber ethnicity.

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