

**Algerian Arabic transcript:**

نقولك bon آآ في المدن, المدن لكبيرة كيما حن آآ كيما في الجزائر العاصمة, وهران, عنابة, قسنطينة, هي آآ هي مناطق فيها خدمة فيها أش؟ فيها الخدمة فيها الغاشي بالزاف, فيها آآ ... فيها distraction فيها, منادم يقدر يدير sport, يخدم آآ grande ville كما, راقى تقدر تشوف فيها. même هنا في المريكاني بين Amherst و New York ماشي كيف كيف. alors في الدزاير, في l'Algérie آآ كيما حن في الدار تلقاي آآ في بلاد قبائل يسكنو فيها la majorité غير الناس لكبار ألي حياتهم كانو خدامين في آآ في الدزاير, في العاصمة ولا la majorité كيما بلاد قبائل كانو في فرنسا, كانو قاع immigrés في فرنسا, سماقرة كيما نقولو باللهجة. كي يكبرو و يلحقو un certain âge يعاودو يولو للبلاد يريحو, شيخ كبير ما عنده ما يدير في فرنسا ولا في la ville يحوس علي الcalme. و لكن تلقى ولادهم قاع وين يروحو للعاصمة, يروحو للعاصمة ولا يخرجو. كاي ألي, كل واحد وين يروح, يحوس علي يحوس علي الخبزة كيما نقولو نحن في الدزاير, يحوس علي الخدمة... آآ و تلقاي familles كيما حنايا آآ بابا و يما ساكنين في لبلاد, في تيزي وزو, و خاوتي كلهم ساكنين في ال آآ في الدزاير, يعني في دارنا... آآ... اعلاش؟ خاتش في لبلاد هما ماذا بيهم يسكنو مع والديهم, نحن آآ يعني, كيما يقولك يعني تقريبا يعني آآ فاميليات les musulman, نحن كابرين هاك دا, même si même si كبار même si لاباس علينا و قادرين علي الشقانة هداك هي, نخدمو و لاباس علينا و لكن toujours نحبو نسكنو مع والدينا. و لكن ألي عنده والديه من بلاد قبائل ما آآ ما يقدرش يعيش في بلاد قبائل, la majorité ألي ما يلقاش خدمة في بلاد قبائل. واش كاي؟ تقدر تخدمي يا إما prof في لمسيد, في école primaire ولا لاخور و لا تخدمي ف آآ la mairie ... ولا تخدمي كاش سبيطار في هديك لبلاسة. هادو هما ما كانش خدمة وحدة أخرة. على بيها الناس يهبطو ل les grand villes, les grand villes كيما الدزاير, وهران كذا ثامة كاي les opportunités, travail بزاف و كذا. علي بيها تلقى مشكلة آآ الزعمة يعني في les grand villes كيما في الدزاير ولا في آآ كيما في الطريق ما تلقاش وين تقاري طوموبيل و طراطوار معمرين بالغاشي, الناس تشكي و هذا الغاشي قاع يجو خاتش برة علي برة ما كانش خدمة. هذا ألي آآ bon هذا ألي la différence من بين القرى و المدن و كذا. في les grand villes كيما Alger, عنابة, وهران تقريبا كيف كيف يعني من حيث يعني la architecture يعني الهندسة تاعهم. هي مدن يعني خلاتها فرنسا, ثم la architecture نتاع فرنسا هكدا. ما تقدرش يدير la différence من بيناتهم يعني. واحد ما يعرفش يعني لبلاسة, ترفديه منا زعمة تدي touriste من Alger و تحطيه في وهران, ما يقدرش يعرف بلي راح لمدينة أخرى. و هذي هي.

## English translation:

Well, we say—uh—in the cities, the big cities like—uh—like in the capital Algiers, Oran, Annaba, Constantine are—uh—are the places that have job opportunities. They have job opportunities and many people; they have—uh—they have things to do. There, one could play sports, work—uh— It is like that in a big city, as you can see. Also here in the USA, between Amherst and New York, they are not the same. So, in Algeria, in Algiers—uh—like in my house you find—uh— In the Kabylie<sup>1</sup>, the majority of people living there are old, people who spent most of their live working in—uh—in Algiers – in the capital, or the majority in the Kabylie lived in France – they were all immigrants in France. We call them *smagra* in colloquial. When these people get old and reach a certain age, they return to the countryside to rest. An old man doesn't have anything to do in France or in the city – he is looking for tranquility. But, you would find all their children living where? In the capital – they go to the capital or abroad. There are some – it depends on the person – who go somewhere looking, as we say in Algeria, for the bread: looking for a job—uh— And you would find families, like us—uh—my father and mother live in the countryside – in Tizi Ouzou – and all my siblings live in the—uh—in Algiers—I mean, in our home—uh— But why? Although they prefer to live in the countryside with their parents— We—uh—I mean, as they say, I mean pretty much— uh—I mean, for Muslim families, we were raised like this even if we are grown, well-off and able to work, it is always like this: we work and are well-off but still we love to live with our parents. But for those whose parents are in the Kabylie, they—uh—they cannot live in the Gabalili area; the majority cannot find a job in the Gabalili area. What is there? You can either be a school teacher – in primary school – or be working in—uh—in the town hall, or you can work in a hospital where you live. These are the only jobs – there aren't others. For this, people go to the big cities: big cities like Algiers and Oran. There, there are many job opportunities and things. And that is why you find the problem of— uh—traffic. I mean, in the big cities like Algiers, in—uh—places like the road, you cannot find space to park cars. They are filled with people and people complain about that. But all of these people come because outside [Algiers] there are no jobs. This is— uh—well, this is the difference between the countryside and the city. In the big cities like Algiers, Annaba and Oran, they are all pretty much the same I mean in terms of the— uh—the architecture—I mean, their architecture. These cities were—I mean—left by France; they have French architecture. I mean, you cannot see the difference between them [the cities]. One could not know the place. I mean if you, for example, take a tourist from Algiers to Oran, he would know that he is in another city. And this is all.

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

**About CultureTalk:** CultureTalk is produced by the Five College Center for the Study of World Languages and housed on the LangMedia Website. The project provides students of language and culture with samples of people talking about their lives in the languages they use every day. The participants in CultureTalk interviews and discussions are of many different ages and walks of life. They are free to express themselves as they wish. The ideas and opinions presented here are those of the participants. Inclusion in CultureTalk does not represent endorsement of these ideas or opinions by the Five College Center for the Study of World Languages, Five Colleges, Incorporated, or any of its member institutions: Amherst College, Hampshire College, Mount Holyoke College, Smith College and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

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