

### Algerian Arabic Translation:

س: بمانه فيه اختلاف بزاف في الجزائر، في نظرك لو مثلا واحد ترقي يروح للجزائر العاصمة، ينظرو له مختلف؟  
ع: في اللول، في اللول شوي بصح حن بالنسبة لبنا كيما كشل واحد يتعود، يتعود على كيما في تلمسان ميثال تلقى، تلقى ماشي كامل الناس يعني من لمدينة هذيك يعني كايين تلقى تلمسانين بصح البشرة تاعهم كحلة. نشوفو ما نشوفو قاع فيه لا بورت تاعهم ولا خور و اللون تاعهم و كلش، لا. هي دايم كايين الناس ألي جهال، هي في كل بلاصة بصح الاغلبية ما يعني... واحد صحراوي أنا بالنسبة ليا أنا أصلي صحراوي... {ضحك}... هذه هي. صعيبة في اللول قادر واحد مي ما يكونش كيما قلت ما يكونش منتعود على يشوف الناس وحد اخرين يعني جزائري بصح اللبسة وحد اخرى و كلش، بيان له شوي غريبة في اللول بصح من بعد ساي من بعد ما كانش مشكل.  
س: في نظرك علاش؟ لانه الجزائر كبيرة ولا...؟  
ع: كيفاش؟

س: علاش ينظرو لهم، علاش يشوفهم مختلفين؟ لان الجزائر كبيرة و ما يلقاوش فرصة باش يتلقاو ولا؟  
ع: ايه، الجزائر كبيرة و زيد ماشي انه ينظرو عليهم مختلفين ولا بصح غير كيما ميثال مي تخرجي تروحي لبلاصة وحد اخرى في لاوروب ولا شغل تميز الناس كيفاش يلبسو و كيفاش بصح من بعد مي تعرفي علاش و مي تعرفي العادات و كلش، ما كانش مشكل. ما نطنش يعني نحن يعني ما عندناش هذيك. يعني جزائري يعني جزائري بغا صحراوي ولا تلمساني ولا وهراني ولا قبايلي. خطرات على بالك خطرات تدخل فيها السياسة تانيك. دونك شغل خطرات واحد، السياسيين هم ألي هم ألي يفرقو بين الناس. هذاك قبايلي و هذا وهراني ولا قبايلي ولا صحراوي ولا وهراني و تلمساني ولا وهراني معسكري ولا حاجة. مي تدخل فيها السياسة توقع المشاكل بصح الاغلبية تاع الجزائر ما شغل عارفين واش كايين واش ما كايينش.

### English translation:

**S:** In your opinion, since there are many different cultures in Algeria, do you think that if a Turge went to the capital Algiers, they would see him differently?

**A:** At first; at first, a bit. But for us— one gets used to it. For example, the people you find in Tlemcen are not all from that city; you may find a person from Tlemcen but they have dark skin. We don't look at him differently because of the color of his skin – of course not. And of course there are ignorant people and that is the case in all places, but the majority are fine. As for the Sahara, for example—personally, I am originally *Saharawi*<sup>1</sup>. This is it. Yes, it is hard at first. If someone is not used to seeing other Algerians who dress differently and all, it maybe strange to him at first – but after that, there is no problem.

**S:** Why is it so? Do you think it is because Algeria is a big country or—?

**A:** What did you say?

**S:** Why do they see them differently? Is it because Algeria is so big, they don't get to see each other?

**A:** Yes, Algeria is big. They don't look at them differently, it is just like when you, for example, go to another place in Europe or somewhere, you distinguish people based on the way they dress. But after you learn why they dress so, and their customs, it is not a

<sup>1</sup> *Saharawi*: A person from the Sahara desert. While the term Saharawi is also used for nationals from Western Sahara, in this case it refers to a person from southern Algeria.

problem. We don't have that distinction; an Algerian is Algerian and it doesn't matter if he is a *Saharawi*, *Tlemceni*<sup>2</sup>, *Orani*, or Kabyle<sup>3</sup>. Sometimes, politics get involved; sometimes the politicians are the ones who differentiate between people by saying this one is Kabyle and this one *Orani*, or Kabyle-*Saharawi* or *Tlemceni-Orani* or *Orani-Mascari* or— When politics get involved, it is a problem. But the majority of Algerians, they know what is and what is not.

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<sup>2</sup> *Tlemceni, Orani*: A person from Tlemcen or Oran. In Arabic, the addition of the long vowel sound “ee” (often written “i”) to the name of a city, town, or region means a person from that place.

<sup>3</sup> *Kabyle*: From the Arabic word “kaba’il,” meaning “tribes.” It refers to a people, one of four different groups in Algeria claiming Berber ethnicity.