

**Egyptian Arabic transcript:**

الرجل: هم كلهم قبائل عربية...  
المرأة: يعني آيه المشترك ما بينهم.  
الرجل: المشترك ما بينهم إنهم جوه مع الهجرات إلي أجت من الجزيرة وتركزوا في مصر.  
المرأة: سبب هجرتهم ليه؟  
الرجل: سبب هجرتهم طبعا كان أول حاجه الفتح الإسلامي لمصر ايام عمر بن العاص. وبعد الفتح ابتدا يهاجروا طبعا يوصلوا، المدد، وصل مدد من الجيوش غلي كانت تيجي، والفتح، وناس مثلا ليها اسر هنا استقرت، وناس استقرت في اصول ليهم هناك جت. وكانت طبعا عارفة إنتي سيرة بني هلال وبني سليم. دول آيه، طلعا من الجزيرة ودخلوا البلاد العربية، شمال افريقيا كله. وعارفه طبعا السيرة الهلالية مذكورة في التاريخ وفي...  
المرأة: في التراث الشعبي...  
الرجل: في التراث الشعبي...هم كان اصل العرب، هم الي جوه مصر غلي دخلوا مصر، 73 قبيله. هم تلاته من اليمن وسبعين اصلهم من السعودية.  
المرأة: هدول أصلا إلي دخلوا مصر قبيلة معينة مثلا....  
الرجل: لأ كل القبائل...كل القبائل دخلت مع جيوش. القبائل كانت افراد، يعني الجيش داه كان افرا مثلا. كل بيت سبعة، ثمانية، عشر مثلا، جيش محاربين، وجايين داخلين مع الفتح وبعد الفتح.  
المرأة: لما جوه مصر هل اختلطوا بالناس المصريين؟  
الرجل: طبعا اختلطوا والعرب انتشروا في مصر كلها من أولها من عند اصوان لغاية سينا و السلوم.

**English translation:**

**Man:** All of them are Arab tribes.

**Woman:** Ummm.

**Man:** All of them are Arab tribes.

**Woman:** I mean, what's in common among them?

**Man:** The common thing among them is that they came with migrations that came from the [Arab] Peninsula, and they settled in Egypt.

**Woman:** What is the reason for their migration?

**Man:** The reason for their migration, of course ... first was the Islamic conquest of Egypt during the days of Omro Ben el-As. And after conquest, they started to immigrate, of course, to handle what? Logistics: to connect the logistics from the armies that used to arrive to conquer. And people, for example, who had families over here settled down, and people settled down. So they have roots over there ... came... and certainly you know the epics of Bani Hilal and Bani Saleem -- they are what? They left the Peninsula and entered the Arab Land, the entire North Africa [region]. And you surely know the Helali Epic, which was mentioned in history and in the ... folklore.

The origin of Arabs was [in] those who came from Egypt, that are [of] 73 tribes, 3 from Yemen and 70 originally from Saudi Arabia.

**Woman:** This is their origin, but who entered Egypt -- was it one specific tribe?

**Man:** No, all the tribes. All the tribes that entered with the armies. Tribes were individuals; I mean, the army consisted of individuals. I mean, for example, each home contained seven, eight, 10, for example: an army of warriors who came and entered with the conquest and after the conquest.

**Woman:** When they came to Egypt, did they mingle with the indigenous people...?

**Man:** Of course they mingled with Arabs, and spread all over Egypt from before Aswan until Sinai and Salum.

**Woman:** But ....

**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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