

**Egyptian Arabic transcript:**

الرجل: الفلاح هو أصلاً كان ساكن مصر الأولاني، سكان مصر القدامى، الأولانيين. لأنهم هم كانوا يشتغلوا بالزراعة وفلاحين، يفلحوا الأرضن كلمة فلاح يعني فلاح الأرض. لكن العربي إلي جاي من بره مهاجر، إلي جاي من الدول العربية، مثلاً جاي من السعودية ومن ليبيا، يقولك داه عربي. سمي عربي لأن الفتح الإسلامي، مصر فتحها عرب، إلي فتحها عمر بن العاص، بقيادة الجيش، بقيادته هو، كان الجيش إلي معاه عرب، من عرب السعودية. مصر كانت فرعونية، وكانت هي محتلة من الرومان، فكانت الناس المسيحيين فيها متضهدين من الرومان. فعمر بن العاص جاه خلصهم من الرومان وعمل صلح معاهم وعمل اتفاقية في الجيزة، يدفعوهم الجزية، إلي هم المسيحيين والناس دي، يدفع هم الجزية ويبقوا على هم على أيه، على كنايسهم وعلى معابدهم ويعبدوا ويصلوا براحتهم.

المرأة: الجزية دي كانت ...؟

الرجل: علاقة في الجزية، لأنو الإتفاق كان في منطقة الجيزة، وسموها الجيزة نسبة إلى الجزية... علاقتهم بالمسيحيين علاقة مستديمة وعشرة قديمة، المسيحي يحب العربي، والعرب يحب المسيحي. لأيه؟ لأن العرب هم إلي أمنوا المسيحيين على معابدهم وعبادتهم وهم إلي حموهم من المقوقس ومن الرومانيين، لأنو الرومانيين كانوا يهينوهم ويضربوهم، ومخلوهمش يصلوت، يمنعوا صلاتهم. فالعلاقة وطيدة بين المسيحي وبين العربي، تلقاها مستديمة ومستديمة.

**English translation:**

**Man:** The farmer is the one who was originally Egypt's ancient inhabitants;

**Naglaa:** uhmmm.

**Man:** [they were] Egypt's ancient people because they used to work in agriculture and [as] farmers to farm the land. The word 'farmer' means the farmer who farms the land.

**Naglaa:** Yes.

**Man:** But an Arab who comes from outside as an immigrant, who comes from Arab countries, for example, from...

**Naglaa:** Saudi...

**Man:** Saudi and from Libya, they tell you he's an Arab. He's called an Arab because of the Islamic conquer, Egypt was conquered by Arabs; who conquered it was Omro bin el-Aas, who lead the army, and the army with him was Arab, Arab from Saudi, while Egypt was Pharaonic, and it was occupied by Romans.

**Naglaa:** By Romans...

**Man:** and Christian people in it at the time were oppressed by the Romans.

**Naglaa:** Yes.

**Man:** So, Omro bin el-Aas came and rid them off the Romans and had a truce with them. He made a truce at Giza. They would pay the *Jizya*<sup>1</sup>, who were the Christians, but get to keep what? Keep their churches and temples and pray and worship as they pleased.

**Naglaa:** This *jizya* was...?

**Man:** this has a relation to the *Jizya* because the agreement was held in Giza area. They named it Giza because of the *jizya*.

**Naglaa:** .....

**Man:** There relations with Christians are constant with an old friendship. A Christian likes an Arab and an Arab likes a Christian, why? Because Christians...Arabs are the ones who protected Christians and their temples and worship and they were the ones who protected them from Al-Mukawkas [head of Coptic community in Egypt at that time] and from the Romans. The Romans used to insult them and beat them and prevented them from praying, they prevented their prayers. So, you will find the relation between a Christian and an Arab continuous and constant.

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<sup>1</sup> Jizya is a particular tax paid by non-Muslim residents for the Muslim government to provide protection.