

Egyptian Arabic transcript:

الملاحظة الأولانية اللغة... أو اللهجة.

المرأة: أو الشكل مثلا، شكله في لبسه.

الرجل: شكله في لبسه، يلبس الجلابية الواسعة والعمامة، وفيه ناس يلبسوا السديره والجلابية القصيرة والقميص إلى هو
البنطلون...

المرأة: والشنة...

الرجل: والشنة. لكن...

المرأة: ... زي العرب وزى المصريين....

الرجل: فيهم وفيهم، اخلتلوا بالسمر، إلي تجوز اسمر خلف سمر، وإلي تجوز ابيض خلف بيض، وهكذا الملامح
الشكلية بتختلف طبعا معروف العربي يبقى دائما وشه.. زي يعني يتميز بالطول وشه طويل شويه وسماته واضحة،
ملامحه واضحة في وشه، وطويل، جسمه عريض وطويل.

المرأة: برضوا الصحرى تبقى مأثرة في شكله،

الرجل: أبوى سكان الصحرى ليهم تأثير، طبعا الصحرى ليها تأثير...

الرجل: طبعا العرب دايمًا كانوا آيه، أو ما أجوا لمصر حبوا يسكنوهم في المدينة. هم ما يحبوش المدينة والضيض
والتحكم، يحبوا الحرية. فقالوا أحنا عايزين نسكن في البر، فسكنوهم في المناطق إلي هي آيه، إلي بين الصحرى وبين
الوادي. ليه كان دايمًا يعتمدوا على الرعي، غنم وخيل وجمال. دي كانت آيه وسيلتهم في الرتجال والمعيشة، فعاوزين
يرعوا والمراعي واسعة أرض مصر واسعة. فكانوا.. فسكنوا الوادي الواسع داه وسكنوا البر، ينزلوا لما تخضر
الأرض تحت في الأرض التحتانية ينزلوا يرعوا، ولما يتطلع الرعي في الصحرى يرعوا ومعيشتهم هي رعي،
ومعيشتهم على الجمال والخيل والغنم. بيوت كان زمان أول ما جاؤوا كانت بيوت خيش.

المرأة: يعني آيه خيش.

الرجل: خيش كانت مغزولة بالصوف والشعر وترتكز على أعمده...

المرأة: زي الخيمة يعني.

الرجل: زي الخيمة بس على أعمدة طده، عمود بالنص واربع أركان. وليها باب وكانت تحميهم من المطر والشنا
والحر. والبيوت كانت صحية. لكن لما استقرت الأمور ووسعت الأرض وتشقت الطرق وابتدت الأرض تنزرع،
فابتدوا يسكنوا ويستقروا، سكنوا وخذوا أرض، وضروا من الحكومة أرض، وزرعوها وبقوا مزارعين... بيوت
العرب...

المرأة: أوصفها لي..

الرجل: وصفها لازم تكون واسعة. دي أهم حاجة يكون واسع كبير. لازم فيها مكان حوش للبهائم وحوش الغنم
وحوش مثلا الجمال وهكذا. والسكن غير سكن آيه البشر، لوحده... لازم يكون البيت واسع، وليه مكان لضيافة،
ومكان للجلوس للناس الي تقعد، واحد غريب مثلا، حصل ميعاد مثلا مع حد، زعل بين اثنين يعني يبقى في أوضه
معينه للجلسة او القعدة.

English translation:

Man: The first difference is the language or the dialect.

Woman: What about the appearance, for example, his clothes?

Man: His appearance is in his clothes. He wears the wide garment and the turban. There are people who wear a vest, and the short garment, and the shirt, and the trousers, and the *shanna*¹; but the marriage

Woman: do they look Like Arabs or like Egyptians?

Man: they have people who married dark persons and had dark-skinned children, and who married white persons and had white children, and so one

Facial features are certainly different. It's known that a Bedouin has somewhat of a long face, and his features are clear; his features are obvious [prominent] in his face, and he is tall with a wide body and tall ...

Woman: and the desert, of course ...

Man: the desert dwellers have an influence, of course the desert has an influence, for sure.

Man: Certainly Arabs always have been ... when they first came to Egypt, they wanted to move them [Bedouins] to the city life. They don't like city life and narrowness and restraints; they like freedom. So they said they wanted to dwell on land; so they lived in the areas between the desert and the valley. They have always depended on shepherding sheep and horses and camels. This was their means of traveling and living. They want to shepherd, and the farms are large, and the land of Egypt is large. So they lived in the wide valley, and they inhabited the land. They descend, when the land becomes green, down in the low-level land; they descend and graze, and when plants come out in the desert, they also graze, and their life is grazing, and their life depends on camels and horses and sheep.

Houses, when they first arrived, were made of *khech*.

Woman: What is *khech*?

Man: *Khech* is wool and hair yarned together, and it stands on pillars.

Woman: Like a tent.

Man: Like a tent, but there is a pillar in the middle and four pillars with a door. It used to protect them from rain and winter and heat. Those houses were healthy. However, when things settled down, and the land was expanded and water channels were opened, and the

¹ Shanna is a traditional Egyptian Bedouin red hat.

land started to be planted, they started to live and settle down. They lived and took land, and bought land from the government and planted it and became farmers.

Bedouin houses are...

Woman: Please describe them to me.

Man: To describe them ... they must be large. A house must be large and big. There must be a place for animals, and a place for sheep, and a place for camels, and so on -- and another place for people alone. The house must be large, with a place for welcoming guests and a place for a guest to sit if he has an appointment with somebody ... if two people are upset. I mean there is a specific place or an area for the people to sit in.

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