

### Egyptian Arabic transcript:

في مصر إحتفال بالعيد طبعاً من يوم الوقفة، لما بنتأكد إن بيبقى تاني يوم العيد. بيبقى قبل العيد في كل البيوت في مصر تحتفل بإنها بتنضيف البيوت كويس وتشتري حاجات جديدة، زي الأثاث الجديد، السجاجيد الجديدة، الستائر، الحاجات دي كلها. وطبعاً معظم ربوات البيوت بيجوزوا حلويات للعيد، زي مثلاً عندنا بمصر بنجهز كعك وبسكوت وبيتيفور وغريبه، وحاجات تانيه. ويوم العيد بيبدأ الصبح بدري بصلاة العيد طبعاً، معظم الناس بتحب تنزل تصلي العيد الصبح بدري، وبعد صلاة العيد بتبدأ الزيارات العائلية. في أسر بتبدأ الزيارات بدري جداً، بعد صلاة العيد على طول، تقريبا الساعة تسعة، عشرة، بدري أوي. بالنسبة للعيلة عندي الزيارات مبتبدأش إلا بعد كده، بعد الظهر. بس بيبقى طول أيام العيد زيارات، كل النساء لازم تزور بعضها، وكل الناس بيبقى عندها كعك وبسكوت، وبيبقى في حاجة أسمها عيديه، الكبار بيدوه للأطفال عيديات، والعيديه هي عبارة عن فلوس بتبقى جديده، وطبعاً الأطفال بيفرحوا فيها جداً. أيام ما كنا صغار أطفال كانت العيديه بتبقى مبلغ صغير، كانت بتبقى مثلاً جنيه، خمسه جنيه بالكثير. دلوقتي الأطفال طبعاً بياخدوا مبالغ أكثر بكتثير، والأطفال بكونوا مبسوطين أوي من إلي معاه فلوس أكثر، وإلي معاه فلوس أكثر بيبقى طبعاً فخور جداً بنفسه إنو هو معاه أكبر كميته من العيديه يعني. هي داه مظاهر العيد. دايماً عندنا في مصر الناس بتحب أوي تحتفل بالأفراح والخطوبات في العيد لأنها بتبقى فرصة في تجمع الأهل، إلي مسافر بيرجع في البيت في العيد، إلي بيشتغل بياخذ أجازته في العيد فيتبقى الأسره كلها في عندها وقت فاضي، وطبعاً كل الناس بيبقى عندها شعور سعيد طبعاً بالإحتفال بالعيد، فبنشوف كثير أوي أوي أفراح بنتعمل في العيد برضوا. دايماً الأسر طبعاً بتتجمع على الغدا في العيد، غالباً الأبناء مثلاً إلي هم في عندهم أسر تنايه، بترجع لأسرة الأب والأم في أول يوم وبيتغدوا معاهم أو يتعشوا معاهم، وبتبقى كل الأسرة موجوده في بيت الأب والأم، وبيبقى الحقيقة كل الناس بتستمع في الوقت داه مع بعض.

### English translation:

In Egypt, we start celebrating *Eid* [the feast] from the day of *Waqfah*<sup>1</sup> [i.e. the day when all the pilgrims are on Arafat mountain in Saudi Arabia] by which *Eid* is confirmed to be the next day. Before *Eid*, all households in Egypt celebrate it by cleaning houses well, and buying new things -- like new furniture, new rugs, curtains and all such things. In Egypt, most housewives prepare sweets for *Eid*, like fig cookies, butter cookies, biscuits, as well as other things. Most people in Egypt like to start early in the morning with *Eid* prayers -- people in Egypt like to go for prayers very early in the morning. Immediately after *Eid* prayers, family visits start, very early -- at 9 or 10 am. But for my family, the visits start in the afternoon, and everybody visits the whole family. Throughout all the days of *Eid*,<sup>2</sup> there are visits. Every family has fig cookies and biscuits. Kids get gifts of money from older people in their families as part of the *Eid* traditions. When the money is in new banknotes, it makes kids even happier. When we were kids, we used to get small amounts of money, such as one pound or at most five pounds; now kids get a lot more than that. Kids always try to find out who has the most money. The one with the

<sup>1</sup> *Waqfah* literally means standing up. The day of *waqfah* is the day during the *Hajj* when all Muslims stand up on Arafat Mountain in Saudi Arabia. Usually, most Muslims who are not attending the pilgrimage fast, supporting their fellow Muslims in Saudi Arabia.

<sup>2</sup> Muslim feasts occur on two big days. The first big day is called *Eid ul-Fitr*; this feast lasts for three days. The other big day is called *Eid al-Adha*; this feast lasts for four days. The speaker refers throughout to *Eid al-Adha*.

most money always feels proud of himself, since he has the greatest amount of money. These are the characteristics of *Eid*. Also people in Egypt like to celebrate weddings and engagements during *Eid*, because it is a good chance for the whole family to gather. Those who are away come home during *Eid*; those that work get a vacation during *Eid*, so that the whole family has free time and is happy celebrating it. That's why we go to a lot of weddings during *Eid*. The whole family gathers for lunch during *Eid*. Usually sons, for example, who have other families, return back to the family of their parents ... the first day ... to have lunch or dinner with them.<sup>3</sup> So, all the family gathers at the parents' home, and, in fact, everyone enjoys their time together.

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<sup>3</sup> It is a tradition in the first days of *Eid* that sons and daughters who have got married and left their parents' houses to go and visit their parents' house. It is called the "house of the family."