

Moroccan Arabic transcript:

ي: المدينة الثانية هي مدينة كلميمة. كلميمة جات في، تقريبا في الجنوب هذا الراشدية و ما بعداش بزاف من ورزرات. الوالد دالي من تم و أصله من مولاي أعلى الشريف، وحد السيد سميته مولاي أعلى الشريف آأمم تم كاينين الشلوح. الشلوح هي لغة، كنقولها أنا ماشي لهجة بحيث كاينة في المغرب، غادي نكلم على اللغات ألي كاينين تم، اللهجات، لغة أنا كنقول لها لغة آآ الولد ديالي كيتكلم الشلحة، تشلحيت آآ و جدة ديالي حتى هي كتتكلم تشلحيت آآ مي كاني نمشي تم، وحد العالم آخر علاش؟ من حيث ماشي بحال المحمدية، الناس باقين، باقين ذوك التقاليد ديالهم، ذوك كييغو يرحبو بك و ديلوك للدار و باقين عندهم في الديور ديالهم كاين لبقر في الديور ديالهم، باقين ما كتيلبسوش بحال ألي كنليس أنا كيلبسو واحد لباس سميته تحرويت. تحرويت بحال واحد اللتام، اللتام سميته تحرويت بحال الايزار بلكل و فيه و فيه آآ سميته عقيق. لمرا تتلبسه و تدبر و وحد لعقيق في وجهها، في عنقها كله كيكون غليظ و هذا كله عامر بلعقيق و سميته لمعيشقة. هذو من التقاليد و باقي كتشوف لعيلات تم فيهم لوشام، لوشام آآ مي كتتمشي تم حتى أنا بعد المرات مي تتخرج تنلبس تحرويت باش حتى أنا كنعكون معهم و تندمج مع الحياة ديالهم و آآ غي كنوصل خصني الغد ليه خصني نمشي من دار لدار. بحيث الجدة ديالي معروفة تم في كلميكة و غي كان نشي ولا شي من العائلة يجي، الغد ليه خصنا نمشو عند الجبران كلهم. غير ندخل الدار، كيرحبو بيا بالتمر، أول حاجة كيعطوني التمر من بعد كيحطو ليا أتاي و الماكلة. و غير كنسالي خصني نخرجو و ندخلو وحد الدار وحد اخرى. باش معروفة عاود تاني كلميمة بالجنان. شنا هم الجنان؟ هو الجردة كلها عامرة بال كنعكون خضراء و كيكون فيها النخل و الواد و كتشوفي ذوك الجبال بالرملة، ذوك سميته؟ الهضبات كلهم ب آآ بالرمل و ذاك الشبي.

English translation:

Y: The other city is Goulmima city. Goulmima is located in the south, near Errachidia and it is not very far from Ouarzazate. My father is from there and he is originally from Mulay Ali Chrif, which is named after a man called Mulay Ali Chrif. There, they have Echlouh, which is a language. I would say it is a language, not just a dialect. I will talk later on about the languages and dialects that exist in Morocco. So, it [Echlouh] is a language, I would call it a language. My father speaks Chilha – Tachelhit and my grandmother also used to talk Tachelhit. When I visit there, I find it as another world. Why so? It is because it is not like Mohammedia; the people there still hold to their traditions. They like to welcome you and take you into their houses. They still raise cows at home. They don't dress like I dress; they wear a type of clothing called *tahrouit*. *Tahrouit* is like a scarf... it is like a shawl, but a black shawl and it has beads. The woman wears it and she puts necklace of beads on her neck; it is very thick and full of beads and it is called *lemeshka*. It is part of their traditions. You still also see that the women have tattoos. Whenever I go there, and if I want to go out, I would wear *tahrouit* so that I, too, feel part of their daily life. And when I arrive there, the following day I would have to go visit people, house to house. This is because my grandmother is well-known there in Goulmima and whenever I arrive or some family member comes to visit, the following day we have to visit all the neighbors. When I come to their houses, they welcome me and give me dates. The first thing they give me is dates, and then they give me tea and food. Immediately, I have to go and visit another house and greet them, and

then go to another one. Goulmima is known for *jnen* and what are *jnen*? They are gardens filled with trees, very green and they have palm-trees, and usually a river runs through it. You could also see the mountains... they are more like dunes of sand.

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