CultureTalk North Africa Video Transcripts: http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu Moroccan Wedding Traditions

Moroccan Arabic transcript:

ي: العرس هذا، في الليلة ديال العرس لمرا لبس سبعة ديال اللبسات، سبعة ديال اللبسات في العرس كله، كل مرة كتدخل بلبسة. اللبسة اللبسة الفاسية المدن الرئسية في المغرب. بحال دابا، كتلبس اللبسة المراكشية فيها سميته؟ نقش مختلف. كتلبس اللبسة ديال اللبسة الفاسية كتكون تقيلة بزاف أأأ كتلبس اللبسة ديال الشلوح، كتلبس اللبسة ديال اللبسات. الرجل كيلبس جوج، كيلبس الجلابة و من بعد كيما كنسمه الكوبلي، السروال و الجاكيطة و القاميجة و لكرافة أأأ لمرا في كل لبسة منين كتدخل هي و الرجل، كير حبو بالناس. اول حاجة كير حبو بالناس: مرحبا بكم، مرحبا بكم، مرحبا بكم. و اول حاجة كتقدم لضياف هو التمر و لحليب باش يرحبو بهم. من بعد كتعطالهم الماكلة في العرس و كاين ألي كيشطح. المهم الاحتفال كيبقى الليلة كلها حتى لربعة. أأأ و العرس كيخصه يدار في دار لعروسة. علاش؟ من حيت لعريس هو ألي خصه يدي لعروسة من الدار. الي بقى الرجل يدير العرس دياله حتى هو بوحده كيدرها في النهار لعريس هو ألي خصه يدي لعروسة من الدار. الي بقى الرجل يدير العرس دياله حتى هو بوحده كيدرها في النهار التناني. هذه هم ألي عندهم الامكانيات يديرو العرس. و لكن العرس كيدار في دار لعروسة اللول. و لا كاينين ألي ما كيديره في الدار العرس، كيديره في الدار العرس، كيديرو العرس سبع أيام. احتفالات سبع ايام.

س: في ليمات لخرين شا يدرو؟

ى: نفس الشي، نفس الشي

س: كل يوم ماكلة...؟

ي: كل يوم ماكلة احتفالات، ماكلة احتفالات، ماكلة احتفالات. و لكن هذا قلال بزاف، قلال منحيت العرس دابا كيدار، كاينة الخطبة، الحنة و كاين العرس. قلال و حتى الناس خدامين في الحياة ديالهم و على الامكانيات نعاود تاني، كيفضلو ان ذوك لفلوس ألي كيخصر هم ألي غادي في سبع ايام ديال العرس، يفضلو انهم يسافرو بهم شي بلاسة، يأتو بهم الدار، يشرو بهم الدار أآآ اهذا الشي ألى كاين.

English translation:

Y: On the night of the wedding, the bride wears seven different dresses – seven different dresses throughout the wedding, each time she enters with a [different] dress. These dresses represent the main cities in Morocco. For example, she would wear a Marrakechi dress, which would have different embroidery, she would wear a Fesi dress, which is very heavy, she would wear a Chlouh dress, she would wear a dress from Tangier, she would wear a dress from Rabat... She would wear seven dresses. The groom wears two: he would wear the *jelaba* and then a full suit; pants, vest, shirt and a tie. The bride, with her different dresses, and the groom have to welcome all the guests. The first thing they do is welcome the guests, saying: "Welcome, welcome, welcome!" The first thing guests get is dates and milk to welcome them. After that, they have other food, and some people would have dancing. Basically, they have a celebration all night long until 4 am. According to the traditions, the wedding has to be done at the bride's family's house. Why so? This is because the groom has to "take" the bride from her family's house. If the groom wants to have a celebration at his family's house, he could do it the following day. This is for the people who can afford it. But, the wedding has to be done first at the bride's family's house. There are people who don't do it in their house; they do it in a big hall. They rent a hall to do the wedding. This is what happens. There are people who have enough resources to have the wedding for seven days. For those who have resources, they would do the wedding in seven days; the celebration for seven days.

S: What do they do for the rest of the days?

Y: The same thing, the same thing...

S: Every day eating...?

Y: Every day eating and celebrating, eating and celebrating, eating and celebrating. But those are very few because the wedding nowadays is done in two days; you have the engagement and then the wedding day. People are working and busy in their daily life. Again, it all depends on resources; some people prefer to instead of wasting all that money on seven days of a wedding, they could use it to travel somewhere or furnish the house or buy a house. This is all!

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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