

**Tunisian Arabic transcript:**

بعد فترة حكم فيها الاتراك تونس سلم، سلم سلمو الاتراك ال الحكم في يدين داي و قالو له انت من هنا و القدام، انت المسؤولة على حكم هذه المنطقة هي ألي هي تعتبر تابعة للامبراطورية العثمانية. و بعد ما ستلم الحكم داي آمم سلم الحكم مرة اخرى لباي آآ سلمو الحكم في يدين باي سنة 1850 و الباي كان اسمه مراد الاول. في الفترة ألي حكمو فيها المرادين و من بعدهم حكمو الحسينيين عرفت تونس ازدهار اقتصادي كبير. ف... تواصل هذا الازدهار الاقتصادي حتى سنة 1881 بما انه سنة 1881 آآ سارت فيه ازمة اقتصادية شهدتها تونس. ف آآ المستعمر الفرنسي، فرنسا اتخذت هذه الازمة كأسباب باش تدخل به تونس. قالت انها باش تدخل تقييم الازمة في تونس، تقوما للأزمة و لكن دخول فرنسا لتونس كان مشروع استعماري خطت له فرنسا آآ فكيما قلنا آآ الحكومة الفرنسية ألي مثلها جول فري. جول فري قرر انه يدخل تونس على اساس انه يقيم الازمة ألي صايرة في الوقت هذاك آمم و في تاريخ 12 ماي سنة 1881 صارت الاتفاقية مع فرنسا ألي هي الاتفاقية لحماية الفرنسية، انتصاب الحماية في تونس على اساس انهم داخلين باش يقيموا الازمة و باش يحمو الاقتصاد التونسي. كيما قلنا في الحقيقة هذا ما كانش لا في صالح تونس و لا في صالح خدمة الاقتصاد التونسي و لا خوفا على المصالح التونسية. كان هذا مشروع استعماري مخطت له فرنسا من أ جيسك زاد. ف آآ الاستعمار هذا دام 75 سنة آآ 1881 الى سنة 1956. 1956 كان تاريخ ال الاستقلال التونسي. منذ فترة، منذ تاريخ الاستقلال ألي هو 1956 ليومنا هذا واصلت تونس تقدمها و مسيرتها آآ كمدنية، حضارة شعارها التسامح و ال و الانفتاح على الحضارات الاخرى في العالم.

**English Transcript:**

The period that the Turks rolled Tunisia, they handed... mmm... the Turks handed the governance to the Dey... They told him: "From now on, you are the one responsible for the governance of this region," which was part of the Ottoman Empire. After the Dey took over the governance, he once again handed it over to the Bey ... aaa... they handed the governance to the Bey in the year 1850 and the Bey's name was Murad I. During the period when the Nuradites and the Husseinites ruled, Tunisia experienced a big economic development. So aaa... this economic development continued until the year 1881 since in the year 1881, there was economic crisis that Tunisia went through. So ...umm...the French occupier... France took advantage of this crisis and used it as an excuse to enter Tunisia. They said that they were entering to assess the crisis in Tunisia – as an assessment to the crisis... aa... but the entering of Tunisia... the entering of France was a colonial project that France planned for ...aaa... So, as we said ...aaa... the French government that was represented by Jules Ferry ...Jules Ferry decided to enter Tunisia on the basis that he would assess the crisis that was happening at that time ....ummm... On May 12<sup>th</sup>, 1881 there was an agreement with France, which was the agreement of the French protection – to protect Tunisia since they came to assess the crisis and protect the Tunisian economy. As we said, in reality, this was not for the good of Tunisia or to benefit the Tunisian economy or being concerned for the Tunisian interests; it was a colonial project that France has planed for from A to Z. So ...aaa... this colonization lasted 75 years ...aaa... from 1881 till 1956. 1956 was the date of ...aaa... the Tunisian Independence. Since the date of independence – which was 1956 – until today, Tunisia

continued its development and advancement as a city and civilization whose slogan is tolerance and... openness to other civilizations around the world.

**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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