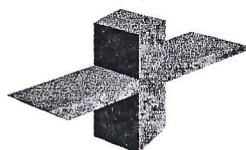
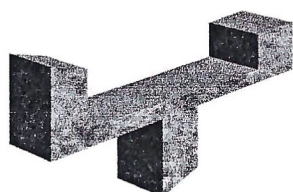
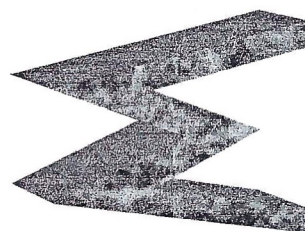
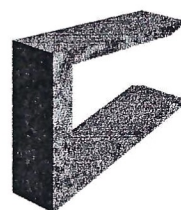


95

Useful Phrases and Sentences



University of Michigan: A Course in Spoken Tamazight **CD: Useful Phrases and Sentences**

This CD contains many useful phrases and words. Unfortunately in the past there didn't exist any written material to go with this CD, and there were no translations given. Thus, this transcript provides a much needed written record that students can now follow as they are listening to the CD.

There are a number of ways to use this transcript. Probably the easiest is to cover the English side and look at the Tamazight side as you listen to the CD. Listen to a sentence a couple times, and then try to guess what it means from what you already know about Tamazight. Then, only after you have attempted to understand the sentence, look at the English translation.

Another way to use this transcript is to cover both the Tamazight and English. Listen to a sentence a number of times, and try to write down the Tamazight that you hear. What does it mean? Then check the Tamazight side to see if you heard correctly. See, again, if you can figure out what it means. Then look at the English to see if you are right.

After you have done one of the above methods, you can still use the transcript to go over the sentences, especially focusing on improving your listening skills. Listen to a sentence over and over again until you can recognize with your ears what you see written before you. You can also pause the CD at each sentence and make it into a listen-and-repeat drill. Try to imitate the sounds and intonation of the speaker.

Sentences 1 to 83 contain an assorted mixture of sentences covering a number of themes. Sometimes the grammar is easy, and sometimes it is complex. The sentences are all mixed up that way. However, if you just learn a number of the items as expressions (without trying to understand each particular grammar point), you can learn these sentences quite early on in your Tamazight learning, even before you have covered the grammar in the *Abrid* course.

Numbers 84 to 95 are more lists of vocabulary, and so the grammar is not complex. These lists, for the most part, would be appropriate to cover near the end of *Abrid 1*, although some words could be learned near the middle. The topics are:

84. Months of the year
85. Days of the week and other time expressions
86. Colors
87. Parts of the body
88. Some individual nouns and their plurals
89. "I'm going to..." various places
90. Items to buy (fruits, vegetables, food, and some clothes)
91. Numbers
92. Ordinal numerals
93. Fractions
94. Telling time
95. Occupations and jobs

Bruce Rathbun
February, 2006

The speaker is from **أَيْت عِيَّاش** (Ayt 'Ayyash), near Midelt. There may be some variation to what you learned in class with the *Abrid* course.

Track 1

1. Where did you (s.) learn Tamazight? **مَانِيَا تَرْبَاد¹ تَمَازِيغْت؟**
2. At school in America. **اَكْ لِيكُول اَكْ مَرِيكَان.**
3. I want to learn Tamazight well in order to know the customs of the Imazighen. **رِيخ اَذَرْبَاخ تَمَازِيغْت
مَلِيح حَمَا اَدِيسِيْنَح لِقَاعِدَا²
إِمَازِيغَن.**
4. Is there someone who can [lit: will⁴] help me? **إِس إِلَا شَا نَايِي إِتْعَاوَان³؟**
5. Is there a⁵ girl who can [lit: will] me in the house? **إِس تَلَا شَا ن تَرْبَات
نَايِي إِتْعَاوَان اَكْ تَدَارْت؟**

¹ Other areas use the verb **لَمَد** for “to learn”: **مَانِيَا تَلَمَد تَمَازِيغْت؟**

² Some regions would pronounce the **ن** meaning “of”: **لِقَاعِدَا ن إِمَازِيغَن**. This region, however, does not pronounce the **ن** meaning “of” when it comes before the vowels “u” and “i.” See the *Abrid 1 Student Book*, lesson 11, page 66 for an explanation. Also, although the word is singular, the appropriate translation into English is plural.

³ This verb is a future participle. A participle is used when relative pronouns (**تَا** and **أَيِي**) are the subject of the following verb. In that case, the verb is in its third masculine singular form (even if it’s “a girl who is helping,” as in sentence 5) and a **ن** “n” is added (hence the *shedda* here, since the verb already ends with an “n”). For a complete explanation of participles and the relative pronouns **تَا** and **أَيِي**, see the *Abrid 4 Student Book*, lessons 11 and 13. This form of the future participle is covered in lesson 28 of the *Abrid 4 Student Book*, pages 235-237.

⁴ The construction used here in Tamazight is a form of the future, covered in lesson 28 of the *Abrid 4 Student Book*, pages 235-237. This is quite an advanced grammatical form, but briefly: after the relative pronoun **تَا**, the regular **أَد** form of the future (described in lesson 8 of *Abrid 2*) can’t be used. Instead, the present continuous tense is used without a tense indicator. This gives a future meaning.

⁵ As in “some girl” or “any girl,” that is, an unspecified girl.

Track 2

6. ⁶إِسْ إِلَّا شَا نَّا إِسِّنْ
تَعَرَبْتْ؟
Is there someone who knows Arabic?
- إِسْ إِلَّا شَا نَّا إِسِّنْ
تَفَرَنْسِيستْ؟
Is there someone who knows French?
7. سَنَخْ إِ ⁷تَعَرَبْتْ.
سَنَخْ إِ تَمَازِيغْتْ.
I know Arabic.
I know Tamazight.
8. سَنَخْ إِ شَوِي ن تَعَرَبْتْ.
سَنَخْ إِ شَوِي ن تَمَازِيغْتْ.
I know a little Arabic.
I know a little Tamazight.
9. سَنَخْ إِ تَعَرَبْتْ
د شَوِي ⁸ن تَمَازِيغْتْ.
I know Arabic and a little Tamazight.
10. سَنَخْ تَفَرَنْسِيستْ
د شَوِي ن تَمَازِيغْتْ.
I know French and a little Tamazight.
11. سَنَخْ تَفَرَنْسِيستْ.
دَتَفْهَامَخْ ⁹أَكَّدْ ¹⁰تَمَازِيغْتْ مَشْ
دَسَوَالْنْ ¹¹مِذْنْ شَوِي شَوِي.
I know French. I even understand
Tamazight if people speak slowly.

⁶ This verb is a past participle (although it has a present meaning). See footnote 3 for why the participle is used here.

⁷ The verb here can take either a direct object (lit: know something) or an indirect object (lit: know to something). It is the latter that is being used here. However, in sentences 6, 10, and 11, the object of the verb is a direct object, and the preposition إِ isn't used. Both ways are correct. The *Abrid* course uses the direct object in this construction.

⁸ The two words run together and sound like تَشَوِي "tšwi." The د loses its voiced quality because of the voiceless شْ.

⁹ Other regions do not put a *shedda* on the continuous imperative form: تَفْهَامْ.

¹⁰ The كْ is pronounced with rounded lips: "akk^wed." Other regions use a كْ and say "agg^wed." Still other regions say أَوْدْ. The latter is what is mainly used in the *Abrid* course.

¹¹ Some regions assimilate the ن into the ل and say دَسَوَالْ.

Track 3

Do you (m.s.) like it here? 12. إِسْأَشْ إِعْجَبَ لِحَالِ دَا؟

[lit: Does the situation here please you?]

I like it here. 13. إِعْجَبِي لِحَالِ دَا.

[lit: The situation here pleases me.]

How long will¹² you (s.) stay here? 14. شَحَالِ آيْ تَغِيمَادِ دَا؟

Four months. 15. رَبْعَ شَهْوَ¹³.

Track 4

Is there a house for rent? 16. إِسْ تَلَا شَا ن تَدَارْت لَشْرِي¹⁴؟

What's this called in Tamazight? 17. مِيسْمَ آيَا س¹⁵ تَمَازِغْتْ؟

What's that called in Tamazight? مِيسْمَ أَيِينْ س تَمَازِغْتْ؟

Repeat, please. 18. عَاوَدْ صَحَا.

I didn't understand what you (s.) said. 19. وَرْ فَهْمَخْ مَايْ تَنِيد.

¹² This is a special form of the future. After negatives, question words, and relative pronouns (نَا and آيْ), the future is formed by using the present continuous tense without the tense indicator. See the *Abrid 4 Student Book*, lesson 28, pages 235-236.

¹³ With "days," "months," and "years," many people use the Arabic system, but some people use the Tamazight words. Thus, you could also say رَبْعَةَ ن وَايُورُنْ, which some regions would pronounce رَبْعَةَ وَايُورْ.

¹⁴ This comes from تَدَارْت ن لَشْرِي (lit: a house of rent). The ن assimilates into the ل to form لَل. The ل is audible in this word because the original word in Arabic has a ك, which is a moon letter. However, some regions pronounce the ك as ش.

¹⁵ These words all run together and sound like "mismuyas." The same is true for the next sentence: "mismuyinns."

Track 5

20. إِعْجَبِي وَوَتَشِينُ بَزَّافِ عَادِ. I really like your (m.pl.) food.
[lit: Your food pleases me very much.]
21. إِعْجَبِي ضَعَامَ بَزَّافِ عَادِ. I really like couscous.
[lit: Couscous pleases me very much.]
22. إِعْجَبِي وَاتَايَ بَزَّافِ عَادِ. I really like tea.
[lit: Tea pleases me very much.]
23. كُفْ مَرِيكَانَ وَر دَسَّانَ مِدَّنَ. In America people don't drink
أَتَايَ س نَعْنَاعِ. mint tea [lit: tea with mint].
24. عَدَّانَ مِدَّنَ كُفْ مَرِيكَانَ نَّا. Many people in America don't
وَر دَيْتَغَّانَ¹⁶ سَكَّرَ¹⁷ كُفْ وَاتَايَ. put sugar in tea.
[lit: People are many in America who don't put....]
25. مِدَّنَ كُفْ مَرِيكَانَ دَسَّانَ. People in America drink a lot
بَزَّافِ لَقَهَّوَا¹⁸. of coffee.
26. دَنْتَغَّا إِفُولَّوسَنَ د. We make chicken¹⁹ and tajine and rice.
ضَاجِين د رَّوَز. وَر دَنْتَغَّا. We don't make couscous.
شَا²⁰ ن ضَعَامِ.
27. أَغْرُومَنِّخَ وَرِيدَ آمَ وَآ. Our bread isn't like this. It's like that
إِخَّا آمَ وَين تَمْدِينَتِ. of the city.

¹⁶ This is a habitual participle. See footnote 3.

¹⁷ The word for "sugar" is pronounced with a rounded "k" sound, and so it sounds like سَكَّرَ "sskk^wer."

¹⁸ This comes from بَزَّافِ ن لَقَهَّوَا. The ن assimilates into the ل to form ل. Some regions, however, pronounce the ن.

¹⁹ The plural word إِفُولَّوسَنَ is how you refer to "chicken meat."

²⁰ You could say just وَر دَنْتَغَّا ضَعَامِ "we don't make couscous." The addition of شَا adds emphasis, but it's hard to translate into English. It's not as strong as "we don't make any couscous."

Track 6

It's really nice here. 28. إِزِيل لِحَال دَا بَزَّاف.

I'm hungry. 29. إِنِّغَايِي لَّاژ.

I'm not really hungry now. 30. وري إِنِّغِي شَا لَّاژ²¹ دُغِي.

Make me [lit: for me] a glass of tea please, but don't put in it a lot of sugar. 31. كُي يُون لُكَاس وَّاتَاي²² صَحَا، وَلَايْنِي آدُور دِيكْس تَكَّا²³ بَزَّاف ن سَكَّر.

Wash this shirt please. 32. سَرْد آيَا لَقْمِيجا²⁴ صَحَا.

Make couscous for dinner. We have [lit: there are] some guests. 33. لَفْ ضَعَّام إِرِ إِمَنْسِي²⁵. هَات²⁶ لَّان شَا²⁷ إِنْبِيَاوَن.

²¹ This comes from لَّاژ شَا ن. The ن assimilates into the ل to form لَّ. Some regions, however, pronounce the ن.

²² Some regions would pronounce the ن meaning "of": لُكَاس ن وَّاتَاي. This region, however, does not pronounce the ن meaning "of" when it comes before a noun in its dependent form starting with "w." Instead, the ن assimilates into the و and forms وَّ. See the *Abrid 1 Student Book*, lesson 11, page 66 for an explanation.

²³ In the negative imperative, the simple imperative form cannot be used. Only the continuous imperative form is used. See lesson 17 of the *Abrid 3 Student Book*.

²⁴ This is from آيَا ن لَقْمِيجا. The ن assimilates into the ل to form لَّ. This form of saying "this" is somewhat unusual but does exist. See Taifi's dictionary, page 3, column 1. Some people say "noun + ن" and others say "noun + نْ." Often this is a form of "minimizing" something, like "Wash this little shirt please" (it won't take much work).

²⁵ This sounds like "i ymensi."

²⁶ This word can be quite difficult to translate. See the *Abrid 4 Student Book*, lessons 14-15, pages 123-124. It often just gives emphasis. The sentence could read "Make couscous for dinner. Here it is some guests have come."

²⁷ The pronunciation is like "šay nbiawen." Some regions pronounce the ن here and say شَا ن إِنْبِيَاوَن.

Track 7

34. إيس غورُن شا ن رّواضي
Do you (m.pl.) have any saints' tombs
in the land?
أَكْ تَمَازيرْت؟
35. يّه²⁸، إلّا سيدي عيش.
Yes, there is (the saint) Sidi Aish.
36. مانِيكْ إلّا؟
Where is it (m.)?

Track 8

37. شُحال ن تَمَازيرْت²⁹ آي غورُش؟
How much land do you (m.s.) have?
38. غوري عَشْرَة إكْران³⁰.
I have ten fields.
39. إيس خاتَر³¹ ماد وهو؟
Are they big or not?
40. إوا، شوي و خلاص.
Just a little [or: Somewhat].
41. شُحال ن كَامِيلات³² آ³³ دَتّاسين؟
How many measures do they
[that is, the fields] take [lit: carry]³⁴?
42. زي رَبْعين آل خَمسين.
From forty to fifty.

²⁸ "yyih."

²⁹ This construction is unusual. Normally the plural is used : شُحال ن تَمَازير "how many lands / fields...."

³⁰ Some regions would pronounce the ن meaning "of": عَشْرَة ن إكْران. See footnote 2.

³¹ This comes from خاتَرْن. The ن assimilates into the ر to form رّ. Some regions, however, pronounce the ن.

³² This word refers to a type of measurement of grain, or in this case, seed needed to sow a field.

³³ The word here is آي, but before the tense indicator د the ي is usually dropped.

³⁴ In other words, how many measures of seed are needed to sow the fields?

Track 9

43. شَحَال ن تَخَامِين أَكْثَلَان
How many families are there in
this village? كُ إِغْرَمَا³⁵؟
44. إِسْ إِلَّا شَا لِيَكُول دَا؟
Is there a school here?
45. لَا، وَلَايْنِي إِلَّا كُ إِغْرَمِين
No, but there is in that other village. يَضْنِين.
46. إِسْ غُورُن شَا ن تَمْزِيدَا دَا؟
Do you (m.pl.) have a mosque here?
47. إِسْ غُورُن شَا لَحَمَام دَا؟
Do you (m.pl.) have a public bath here?
48. إِسْ تَلَّا لَقَهْوَا دَا؟
Is there a coffee shop here?

Track 10

49. مَانِي لَبُوسَطَا؟
Where's the post office?
50. دِين³⁶.
There.
51. كَرَاخ، أَدَاش سَنَعَتَخْ أَبْرِيد.
Let's get up (and go), I will show
you (m.s.) the way / the road.
52. إِسْ تَلَّا شَا ن تَسْقَايْت دَا؟
Is there a fountain³⁷ here?

³⁵ The word "village" by itself is إِغْرَم. Note that the vowels change when it becomes "this village" إِغْرَمَا. The addition of the preposition كُ in front gives the pronunciation "g'erma." The "i" sound drops out. The same phenomenon happens in sentence 45.

³⁶ Some areas just say دِين, without the *shedda*. Both ways are correct.

³⁷ A public or communal fountain from which to fetch water (not a fountain to look at).

53. إِسْ إِلَّا شَا نْ بِنَادَمْ أَخَاتَر
 نَا تَسَالَخْ شَوِي خَفْ
 تَارِيخْ نْ تَمَازِيرْتْ؟
 Is there an elderly person who
 I can [lit: will³⁸] ask a little about
 the history of the area [lit: the land]?

54. إِسْ إِلَّا شَا أَفْلَاحْ³⁹ نَا
 تَسَالَخْ شَوِي خَفْ لِفِلَاحَا دَا؟
 Is there a farmer who I can [lit: will]
 ask a little about farming here?

Track 11

55. إِسْ تَلَّا شَا نْ صَّاكَا دَا؟
 Is there a tobacco shop here?

56. يَّهْ، هَاتْ أَيْيْنْ.
 Yes, there it is.

57. مَانِيكَ دَيْنَزَا لَنَّاغِيْزْ دَا؟
 Where is kerosene sold here?

58. أَوِيدْ نَصَّ إِيْتَرُو⁴⁰ لَنَّاغِيْزْ.
 Bring half a liter of kerosene.

59. أَوِيدْ يُوْتْ لَنَقَبْسَا وَآتَايْ⁴¹
 دْ يُونْ لَقَالْبْ نْ سَكَّرْ.
 Bring a package of tea and a
 cone of sugar.

60. أَوِيدْ شَا أَغْرُومْ دْ يُوْتْ
 لَنَبْكِيَا نْ كَارَّوْ دْ شَا لَوَقِيدْ.
 Bring some bread and a pack of
 cigarettes and some matches.

61. شَحَالْ كُولْشِي؟
 How much (is) everything?

62. إِسْ غُورْشْ صَرَّفْ؟
 Do you (m.s.) have change?

63. صَرَّفْ نْ مِي؟
 Change for [lit: of] what⁴²?

³⁸ The construction used here in Tamazight is a form of the future, covered in lesson 28 of the *Abrid 4 Student Book*, pages 235-237. See footnote 4 for an explanation. This also applies to the next sentence.

³⁹ Some regions would pronounce the نْ meaning "of": شَا نْ أَفْلَاحْ. See footnote 2.

⁴⁰ Note that there is no "l" sound at the beginning of this word for "liter."

⁴¹ This phrase comes from يُوْتْ نْ لَنَقَبْسَا وَآتَايْ. Some dialects pronounce both نْ's, but this one doesn't. For the first نْ, the نْ assimilates into the لْ to form لْ. For the second one, see footnote 22 for an explanation.

⁴² That is, for a 100 dirham note, a 200 dirham note, etc.

64. لا، ور غوريش⁴³. آل آسكا
No, I don't [have (it)]. Until tomorrow or
نغد آل آس ناك غورش
until the day in which you (m.s.) have
إلا صرف.⁴⁴
change⁴⁴.

Track 12

65. ريخ آذسق⁴⁵ يون أبراد د
I want to buy a teapot and six glasses
and a sugar box.
ستة لكيسان د يوت
تربيع⁴⁶ ن سكر.

66. گاني آل آس لخميس.
Wait until Thursday. Buy them (m.)
at the market.
سغتن ك سوق.

67. ميلمي سوق ن بومية؟
When (is) the market of Boumia?

68. آس لخميس.
(On) Thursday.

69. ما ديزضان⁴⁷ تشضيفين دا؟
Who is weaving carpets here?

Track 13

70. شحال لخيار؟
How much (are) cucumbers?

71. عشرة واريال⁴⁸.
Ten rials [half a dirham].

⁴³ The ش on the end is unusual, but it is used sometimes in this construction. It seems to imitate the Moroccan Arabic construction ماعنديش "I don't have (it)." The phrase could be said equally without the ش: ور غوري or ور غوري:ش.

⁴⁴ In other words, the shopkeeper doesn't have change, and he lets the (trusted) customer wait until tomorrow or until the customer gets change in order to pay for the item.

⁴⁵ This comes from آذسق. Different regions deal differently with conjugating a verb ending in غ in the first person singular. This dialect does: ق = خ + غ. Others do: غ = خ + غ or غ = خ + غ.

⁴⁶ Some regions say this word without the shedda: تربيع.

⁴⁷ This verb is a habitual participle. A participle is used when a question word is the subject of the following verb. The verb is in its third masculine singular form and a ن "n" is added at the end. See lesson 11 of the *Abrid 4 Student Book* for a more complete explanation.

72. عَبرْ يُون كيلو. Weigh out a kilo.

Track 14

73. ماني لكار مَكْناس⁴⁹؟ Where is the coach for [lit: of] Meknes?

74. أَزِيْغْزَا⁵⁰. The green one.

75. أَمَزْ وَاو. The first one.

76. أَنْتَاو. The last one.

77. إِيْخْصَاشْ أَتْغَانِيْدْ يُوْتْ
تَسَاعَتْ يَضْن. You (m.s.) need to wait
another hour.

Track 15

78. مَتَا⁵¹ أَدْ غَارَا؟ مَتَا⁵² إِيْغَرْمَا؟
What is this place?
What is this village?

79. آيْتْ أُمْغَار. Ayt Umghar.

80. ماني آيْتْ بَنْ إِيْشَو؟ Where is Ayt Ben Ishou?

81. كَفِيْ أَلْتَو. Keep going up. [lit: Go up still/more.]

82. إِيْدْ⁵³ أَبْرِيْدْ نْ مِيْدَلْتْ آيَا؟ Is this the road to [lit: of] Midelt?

⁴⁸ Some regions would pronounce the ن meaning “of”: عَشْرَة نْ وَايَال. See footnote 2. Some regions use أُرِيَال as the dependent form.

⁴⁹ The phrase comes from لكار نْ مَكْناس. The ن assimilates into the following م to form مَ, although the *shedda* is very subtle. Some regions pronounce the ن.

⁵⁰ There are slight regional variations in pronunciation for this word, including: أَزِيْزَا, أَزِيْزَاو, and أَزْغَزَاو.

⁵¹ Because of the way this word runs into the next word, the pronunciation sounds like “mattaw dġara.”

⁵² Because of the way this word runs into the next word, the pronunciation sounds like “mattay ġerma.”

Yes, that's it.

.83. يَه، نَتَّا آيِنَّا.

Track 16

Months of the Year .84

January	نَّايِر
February	كُبْرَايِر
March	مارُس
April	إِبْرِيل
May	مَايَّو
June	يُونْيُو
July	يُولْيُوز
August	غُشْت
September	شَتَنْبِير
October	شَتْبَر
November	نُونْبِير
December	دُجَنْبِير
in January	لَكْ نَّايِر ⁵⁴
in August	لَكْ غُشْت

⁵³ Some regions say إِدْ , and some say إِد . Both are correct.

⁵⁴ In this case the → takes on a “g” sound and sounds like “g nnager.”

Days of the Week and Other Time Phrases .85

Monday	أَسَّ لَتْنَيْن
Tuesday	أَسَّ لَتْلَاتَة
Wednesday	أَسَّ لَرْبَع
Thursday	أَسَّ لَخْمِيس
Friday	أَسَّ لَجُمُوعَة ⁵⁵
Saturday	أَسَّ ن سَبْت
Sunday	أَسَّ لَحَد
Wednesday	أَسَّ لَرْبَع
today	أَسَّا
tomorrow	أَسْكََا
yesterday	إِضْلِي
yesterday	أَسْنَطْ
the day after tomorrow	أَدِيزْري واسْكََا
the day before yesterday	إِسْلِيد
five days ago	خَمْسَ أَيَّام ⁵⁶ أَيَّا

⁵⁵ A number of regional variations exist, including: أَسَّ لَجُمُوعَة, and أَسَّ ن دَجْمُوعَة.

three days ago

تَلْت أَيَّام آيا

Track 18

Colors .86

	<u>f.s.</u>	<u>m.s.</u>
white	تَمَلَّات or تومَلَّات	أَمَلَّال or ومَلَّال
black	تَبَخَّات	أَبَخَّان
green	تَزِيْغَزَاوَت	أَزِيْغَزَا
red	تَزْغَاغَت	أَزْغَاغ ⁵⁷
yellow	تَوْرَاغَت	أَوْرَاغ
brown	تَقْهَوِيْت	أَقْهَوِي

What color do you (s.) want?

[lit: What is the color that you want?]

مَتَّا لَوْن نَّا تَرِيد؟

Track 19

Parts of the Body .87

(Words in parentheses are not said on the CD.)

	<u>plural</u>	<u>singular</u>
head (s)	(إِخْفَاوَن)	إِخْف
eye (s)	أَلْن	تَيْط

⁵⁶ With “days,” “months,” and “years,” many people use the Arabic system, but some people use the Tamazight words. Thus, you could also say خَمْسَة ن ووسَان آيا, which some regions would pronounce خَمْسَة ووسَان آيا.

⁵⁷ The ڭ is said with rounded lips: “azgg^war.”

ear (s)	إِمَجَان	أَمَزَّوْغ
nose	تِغْنَزَار ⁵⁸	
lip (s)	أَنْشُوشَن	أَنْشُوش
tooth (teeth)	توغَمَسْت	توغَمَسْت
	<u>plural</u>	<u>singular</u>
back (s)	(تِيدِيوَا)	تَدَاوْت
heart (s)	(وَلَاوَن)	وَل
chest	إِذْمَار ⁵⁹	
foot (feet)	إِضَار ⁶⁰	أَضَار
hand (s)	إِفَاسَن	أَفُوس
Does your (m.s.) head hurt?	إِسْكَ إِنْغَا إِخْف؟	
Do you have a headache?		
[lit: Is (your) head killing you?]		
Does his head hurt?	إِسْت إِنْغَا إِخْف؟	
Does her head hurt?	إِسْت إِنْغَا إِخْف؟	
My head hurts.	إِنْغَايِي إِخْف.	
His head hurts.	إِنْغَات إِخْف.	
Her head hurts.	إِنْغَات إِخْف.	
Do you (s.) want aspirin?	إِس تَرِيد لَاسْبِيرِين ⁶¹ ؟	

⁵⁸ Although the form of the word is plural, the meaning is singular: "nose." The word for "nose" varies quite a bit by region.

⁵⁹ Although the form of the word is plural, the meaning is singular: "chest." Some regions pronounce this word إِذْمَارَن.

⁶⁰ Some regions pronounce this word إِضَارَن.

Take [lit: drink] some aspirin.

سو شا لاسبیرین.

Do you (m.s.) want me to bring
you some medicine from the
city?

إِس تَرِيد آدَاش دَاوِيخْ شَا
ن دَوَا زَكْ⁶² تَمْدِينْت؟

Track 20

This is my (paternal) uncle's house.

88. تَدَارْت ن عَمِّي أَيَا.

The above sentence is meant to be used as a substitution drill with the following words. You can also substitute other family members for عَمِّي.

field (s)	إِغْرَان	إِغْر
tree (s)	إِسْكَلَا ⁶³	آسْكَلُو
mare (s)	تِغَالَيْن	تَغْمَارْت
goat (s)	تِغْضَنْ ⁶⁴	تَغَاطْ
donkey (s)	إِغْيَال ⁶⁵	آغْيُول
mule (s)	إِسْرَدَان	آسْرَدُون
horse (s)	إِيْسَان	إِيْسِيس
cow (s)	تِفُونَاسِين	تَفُونَاسْت
plow (s)	تِحَرَّاتِين	تَحَرَّات
drinking glass (es)	لُكِيْسَان	لُكَاس
clay water jar (s)	تِقْدَار ⁶⁶	تَقْدُورْت

⁶¹ Note the “p” sound in this word.

⁶² The speaker says this sentence quite fast. The first time just a “g” sound of this word is barely heard. The second time a quick “zeg” can be heard. Other regions pronounce this زِي and still others سَكْ.

⁶³ The ك is said with rounded lips and so sounds like إِسْكَلَا “isk^wla.”

⁶⁴ Other regions say تِغَطْن.

⁶⁵ The غ is said with rounded lips, and so the word sounds like إِغْيَال “i^wyal.”

beast (s) or farm animal (s)

لَبْهَيْمَت لَبْهَائِم

ring (s)

تَلْخَاتَمَت تَلْخَوْتَام

Track 21

Where are you (s.) going?

89. مَاغَر تَدِيد؟

I'm going to the market.

دِيخ غَر سَوَق.

I'm going to the mountain.

دِيخ غَر عَارِي.

I'm going to the spring.

دِيخ غَر تَغْبَالَوْت⁶⁷.

I'm going to the house.

دِيخ غَر تَدَارْت.

I'm going to the mill.

دِيخ غَر تَيْسِيرْت⁶⁸.

I'm going to the mosque.

دِيخ غَر تَمْزِيدَا.

I'm going to Rabat.

دِيخ غَر رَّبَاض.

I'm going to the river.

دِيخ س⁶⁹ آسِيف.

I'm going to the fields.

دِيخ س إِكْرَان.

I'm going to the well.

دِيخ س أَنُو.

I'm going to the threshing grounds.

دِيخ س إِنُورَار.

I'm going to the blacksmith's.

دِيخ س آمَزِيل.

I'm going to the *Ahidous* dance.

دِيخ س أَحِيدُوس.

⁶⁶ The ق is said with rounded lips and so sounds like تِقْدَار "tiq"dar."

⁶⁷ Normally the preposition of movement "to" does NOT take the dependent form after it, but not everyone respects this, as can be heard in this sentence and the one about the mosque.

⁶⁸ Other regions say أَزْرِي or أَزْرَف.

⁶⁹ A preposition of movement "to." Instead of غَر, some dialects use س (and also غَرَس) in front of nouns that start with vowels. Other regions use exclusively س, and some use exclusively غَر, regardless of the following word. Note that, like غَر, the س of movement does not take the dependent form in the following noun.

Track 22

90. ريخ أَدَسَقَّ⁷⁰ شان زَنْبوع. I want to buy some oranges.

corn	دّرا
wheat	إِرْدَن
barley	تِمْرِين
fava beans, lima beans	إِبَاوَن
lentils	لَعَدَس
chick peas	لَحِمَزْ
flour, farina	أَكْثَر ⁷¹
sugar	سَكَّر ⁷²
tea	أَتَايْ
mint	نَعْنَاع
coffee	لَقَهْوَا
kerosene	لِتْرُون
cucumbers	لَخْيَار
oranges	زَّيْتُون
carrots	خِيَزَو
turnips	تَلْفَيْن

⁷⁰ This comes from أَدَسَغَخ. Different regions deal differently with conjugating a verb ending in غ in the first person singular. This dialect does: ق = خ + غ. Others do: غ = خ + غ or غ = خ + غ.

⁷¹ The ك "g" here is said with rounded lips. Thus, the second vowel sounds like a "u" sound. Also, the final ن "n" (which is common for plurals—this word is a plural) assimilates into the ر "r" to form a ر "rr" sound. This type of final assimilation of a ن into a ر is common in many, but not all, dialects. Thus, the word for "flour" can be written phonetically "aggerr."

⁷² The ك is said with rounded lips, so it sounds like سَكَّر "ssk'er."

tomatoes	مَطِيشَا
potatoes	بَطَاطَا
onions	أَزَالِيم
green beans	لَوْبِيَا
cabbage	لَكَرْم ⁷³
squash	تَغْصَيَات
cauliflower	شَيْفَرُون
green peppers	تِفَانْفَلَات
apples	تَفَّاح
apricots	لَمَشْمَاش ⁷⁴
plums	لَبَرَقُوق
bananas	لَبَانَان
oranges	زَنْبُوع
lemons	سَيْتَرُون
grapes	أَضِيل
raisins	زَنْبِيب
pears	بُوعُوِيدَا
peaches	لَخُوح
melon	أَفْتِيخ ⁷⁵
watermelon	دَّلَّاح
honey	تَمَنَّت ⁷⁶

⁷³ Other regions call "cabbage" لَمَكُور.

⁷⁴ The CD doesn't say the ل, but it should be there.

⁷⁵ Regional variations include أَبْتِيخ and أَبْطِيخ.

bread	أَغْرُوم
butter	وَدِي ⁷⁷
oil	زَيْت
salt	تَيْسَنْت
black pepper	لِبْزَار
red pepper	شَاوْنِيَا
milk	لَحْلَيْب ⁷⁸
eggs	تِغْلَاي
meat	أَكْسُوم
chicken meat ⁷⁹	إِفُولُوسَن
soap	صَابُون
sandals	إِدُوشَا
shoes	إِبْرُكْسَن
long shirt	أَتْفَاس
Moroccan Arabic: رَزَّة turban	رَّصَنْت ⁸⁰
pants, trousers	سَّرَوَال ⁸¹
shirt	لَقْمِيْجَا ⁸²

⁷⁶ Other areas say تَمِيمْت.

⁷⁷ Some regions say زَبْدَا and use وَدِي to refer to rancid butter.

⁷⁸ Some regions say أَغُو, although this means “buttermilk” in other regions.

⁷⁹ The Tamazight word is the plural “chickens,” but this is also the way to refer to “chicken meat,” as in “We are having chicken to eat tonight.”

⁸⁰ Other regional variations for this word include: تَرَزَيْت and رَزْت.

⁸¹ Other regional variations for this word include: إِسْرَاوَل and أَسْرَوَال^(u). The latter, although it is a plural form, means just one pair of pants.

⁸² The CD doesn't say the ل, but it should be there.

jellaba	تَقَبَّوت
cape, cloak	آزَنَار

Track 23

Numerals .91

1	يُون	يُوت	Moroccan Arabic : واحد ⁸³
2	سِين	سِنَات	Moroccan Arabic : تَنِين ⁸⁴
3	شِرَاض	شِرَاطْ	Moroccan Arabic : تَلَاتَة
4	رَبْعَة		
5	خَمْسَة		
6	سِتَّة		
7	سَبْعَة		
8	تَمَانِيَة	(or تَمَنِيَة)	
9	تَسْعَة		
10	عَشْرَة		
11	حَضَاش ⁸⁵		
12	طَنَاش		
13	تَلَطَّاش		
14	رَبْعَطَاش		
15	خَمْسَطَاش		
16	سِتَطَاش		

⁸³ Depending on how fast the word is said, it can sound like "waḥed" or "waḥd," the latter being without the schwa vowel.

⁸⁴ Many pronounce this word تَنِين. There is also the word جوج, which you may hear used in certain Tamazight expressions.

⁸⁵ For the numbers 11-19, some people add an ع before the final ش: حُدَاعَش, طَنَاعَش, etc.

17	سَبْعَطَاش
18	تَمَنَطَاش
19	تَسَعَطَاش
20	عَشْرِينَ
21	وَاحِدَ وَ عَشْرِينَ
22	ثَنَيْنَ وَ عَشْرِينَ
23	ثَلَاثَةَ وَ عَشْرِينَ
24	رَبْعَةَ وَ عَشْرِينَ
29	تَسْعَةَ وَ عَشْرِينَ
30	ثَلَاثِينَ
31	وَاحِدَ وَ ثَلَاثِينَ
37	سَبْعَةَ وَ ثَلَاثِينَ
39	تَسْعَةَ وَ ثَلَاثِينَ
40	رَبْعِينَ
50	خَمْسِينَ
60	سِتِّينَ
70	سَبْعِينَ
80	ثَمَانِينَ ⁸⁶
90	تَسْعِينَ ⁸⁷
100	مِئَة (mia)
154	مِئَة وَ رُبْعَةَ وَ خَمْسِينَ
200	مِئَتَيْنِ (miatayn)

⁸⁶ Others say ثَمَانِينَ .

⁸⁷ In fast speech this sounds like تَسْنَعِينَ , without the first schwa vowel.

231	مِئَتَيْنِ وَ وَاحِدَ وَ ثَلَاثِينَ
300	ثَلَاثَ مِئَةٍ
400	رُبْعَ مِئَةٍ
500	خَمْسَ مِئَةٍ
600	سِتَّ مِئَةٍ
700	سَبْعَ مِئَةٍ
800	ثَمَنَ مِئَةٍ
900	تِسْعَ مِئَةٍ
999	تِسْعَ مِئَةٍ وَ تِسْعَةَ وَ تِسْعِينَ
1,000	أَلْفَ
2,000	أَلْفَيْنِ
3,000	ثَلَاثَ أَلْفٍ
4,000	رُبْعَ أَلْفٍ
6,000	سِتَّ أَلْفٍ
10,000	عَشَرَ أَلْفٍ
100,000	مِئَةَ (mīet ⁸⁸) أَلْفٍ
200,000	مِئَتَيْنِ (mīatayn) أَلْفٍ
1,000,000	مَلْيُونِ
2,000,000	جَوْجَ مَلَايِنِ
40,000,000	رَبْعِينَ مَلْيُونِ

⁸⁸ The “t” sound comes from Arabic grammar. Although the last letter often has an “a” sound, it is really a *ta marbuṭa* “a tied-up ‘t’.” That “t” sound is said when it is in a construct relationship with the following noun.

Track 24

Ordinal Numerals .92

	<u>f.pl.</u>	<u>m.pl.</u>	<u>f.s.</u>	<u>m.s.</u>
first	تِمَزُورَا	إِمَزُورَا	تَمَزُورَاوت	أَمَزُورَاو
second			تِيسَنَات	وِيسَيْن
third			تِيشَرَاطْ	وِيشَرَاض
fourth			تِيسَرَبْعَة	وِيسَرَبْعَة
fifth			تِيسَخَمْسَة	وِيسَخَمْسَة
sixth			تِيسَتَّة	وِيسَتَّة
seventh			تِيسَبْعَة	وِيسَبْعَة
eighth			تِيسْتَمَانِيَة ⁸⁹	وِيسْتَمَانِيَة
ninth			تِيسْتَسْعَة ⁹⁰	وِيسْتَسْعَة
tenth			تِيسْعَشْرَة	وِيسْعَشْرَة
eleventh			تِيسْحَضَاش	وِيسْحَضَاش
sixteenth			تِيسْطَاش	وِيسْطَاش
nineteenth			تِيسْتَسْعَطَاش	وِيسْتَسْعَطَاش
twentieth			تِيسْعَشْرِين	وِيسْعَشْرِين
last	تِنْغُورَا	إِنْغُورَا	تَنْغَارُوت	أَنْغَارُو
middle	تِنْمَاسِين	إِنْمَاسَن	تَنْمَاسَت	أَنْمَاس

⁸⁹ Compare the speaker's pronunciation here of the number "eight" with his pronunciation later in "Useful Phrases number 94." These are two different pronunciations. The vowel between the "m" and the "n" is pronounced either "man" (as in "number 92") or "min" (rhyming with the English word "bin," as in "number 94").

⁹⁰ The word for "nine" is usually has a *fatha*: تَسْعَة; however, in fast speech, as here, this becomes a *sukun*: تِسْعَة.

Track 25

Fractions .93

There are two ways to say fractions in Tamazight. One uses Tamazight ordinal numbers as nouns, for example, “a fifth,” (instead of as adjectives: “the fifth house”). The other way uses Arabic fractions (except for “one-half”).

(Words in parentheses are not said on the CD.)

	<u>using ordinal numbers</u>	<u>using Arabic fractions</u>
a half		أَمْنَصَف
a third	ويشّراض	ثُلُث ⁹¹
a fourth	ويسرّبعة	رُبُع
a fifth	ويسخّمسة	لُخْمُس
a sixth	ويسّنة	سُدُس
a seventh	ويسّبعة	(سَبْع)
an eighth	ويستمانية	ثَمْن
a ninth	ويستسعة	(تَسْع)
a tenth	ويسعشرة	لُعْشُر

Track 26

Telling Time .94

What time is it?

شّحال تَسَاعْتْ؟

seven o'clock

سَبْعَة

⁹¹ These fractions all come from Arabic. Originally in Arabic they are written with the Arabic definite article ال. We don't write this in Tamazight because it has no grammatical meaning. However, the pronunciation has passed into Tamazight. Thus, where Arabic would have an ال before a “moon letter,” the ل sound is pronounced, as in لُخْمُس and لُعْشُر. Where Arabic would have an ال before a “sun letter,” the ل sound is not pronounced but the initial consonant is said with a *shedda*. You can see and hear this in the rest of the fractions here.

nine thirty
a quarter after eight
a quarter to eleven
five of twelve
ten after six

تَسْعُود د اَمْنَصَف
تَمْنِيَة و رُبْع
لِحَضَاش قَل رُبْع
طَنَاش قَل خَمْسَة
سِتَّة و عَشْرَة

Track 27

Occupations and Jobs .95

What do you (s.) do? ما دَتَّخَا؟
What does he do? ما دِيَتَّخَا؟
What does she do? ما دَتَّخَا؟

king	لَمَلِك
king	أَكَلِيد
minister	لَوَزِير
governor	لَعَامَل
caïd	لَقَايد ⁹²
sheikh	شَيْخ
head of a village	أَمْغَار
imam	لِيمَام
soldier	أَعْسَكْرِي
policeman	أَبُولَيْسِي

⁹² The "l" sound is said very quickly and is almost swallowed on the CD.

mailman	بو لبوسطا
a religious teacher	لفقيه
a religious teacher	ضائب ⁹³
judge	لقاضي ⁹⁴
engineer	لمهندز ⁹⁵
worker, laborer	آخدام
worker, laborer (f.)	تخدامت
guard, watchman	عساس
shepherd	أمكسا
shepherdess	تمكساوت
farmer	أفلاح
carpenter	أنجار
baker	أخباز
baker (f.)	تخبازت
mason	أبنائي
coffee shop owner	بو لقهوا
shopkeeper	بو تحانوت
wandering salesman	أعطار
public bath attendant	بو لحمام
butcher	أغزار

⁹³ Some regions say طائب.

⁹⁴ The “q” sound is said very quickly and is almost swallowed on the CD.

⁹⁵ In Arabic this word ends with a س, but Tamazight uses a ز.

shoemaker, cobbler	أَخْرَاز
doctor	أَضْبِيب
barber	أَحْجَام
blacksmith	أَمَزِيل
saddlemaker	أَبَرْدُ عِي
doughnut maker	بُو شَفْنَج
goldsmith	أَسْكَاك
dentist	بُو تَوْغْمَاس
tailor	بُو تَغْنِي
poet, singer	أَنْشَاد
forest guard	بُو عَارِي
dancer (m.s.)	أَشْطَاح
dancer (f.s.)	تَشْطَاحَت
dancers (m.pl.)	إِشْطَاحَن
dancers (f.pl.)	تِشْطَاحِين
wood gatherer (m.s.)	أَزْدَام
wood gatherer (f.s.)	تَزْدَامَت
wood gatherers (m.pl.)	إَزْدَامَن
wood gatherers (f.pl.)	تِزْدَامِين

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