I. Phonology (Ayt Ayache)

I. Phonology

1. Consonants and Semi-Vowels

Tamazight, Ayt Ayache Dialect, has the following consonants: /b t d k g q f s z š ž x γ m n l r ḥ ɛ h / and two semi-vowels / w y /. Table 2 shows the place and manner of articulation of the above-mentioned segments.

The diacritics /:/ and/or /./ may be added to most of the above-mentioned segments. /:/ marks tenseness. A tense segment in general is produced with more force than its lax counterpart. The intensity and aspiration which are characteristic of the tense segments give them a syllabic quality so that /b:/, for example, is heard as [əbb] (except when preceded by a vowel / a i u/). All lax segments have tense counterparts except for /ɛ/ and /h/.

Flatness /./ is manifested in two ways:

(a) as velarization for the front segments /ṭ ḍ ṣ ẓ ḷ ṇ ṛ /

and (b) as labialization for the back segments / g k q/ and rarely / x γ/ (phonetically [ĝ k̂ q̂ x̂ γ̂] or [gᵂ kᵂ qᵂ xᵂ γᵂ]).

The following is an inventory of all the above-mentioned segments and their modified counterparts: / b b: t t: ṭ ṭ: d d: ḍ ḍ: k k: k̂ k̂: g g: ĝ ĝ: q q: q̂ q̂: f f: s s: ṣ ṣ: z z: ẓ ẓ: š š: ž ž: x x: γ γ: m m: n n: l l: ḷ ḷ: r r: ṛ ṛ: h h: ɛ h w w: y y: / and rarely /x̂ γ̂/.

The terms used in Table 2 are here explained in terms of the articulators that help produce the different sounds. These are followed by explanations of the terms <u>voiced</u> and <u>voiceless</u>, <u>lax</u>, and <u>flat</u>.

<u>Bilabial</u>: lower lip and upper lip
<u>Labio-dental</u>: lower lip and upper teeth
<u>Dental</u>: apex of tongue and upper teeth
<u>Alveolar</u>: apex of tongue and alveolar ridge
<u>Alveo-palatal</u>: apex of tongue and front part of palate.
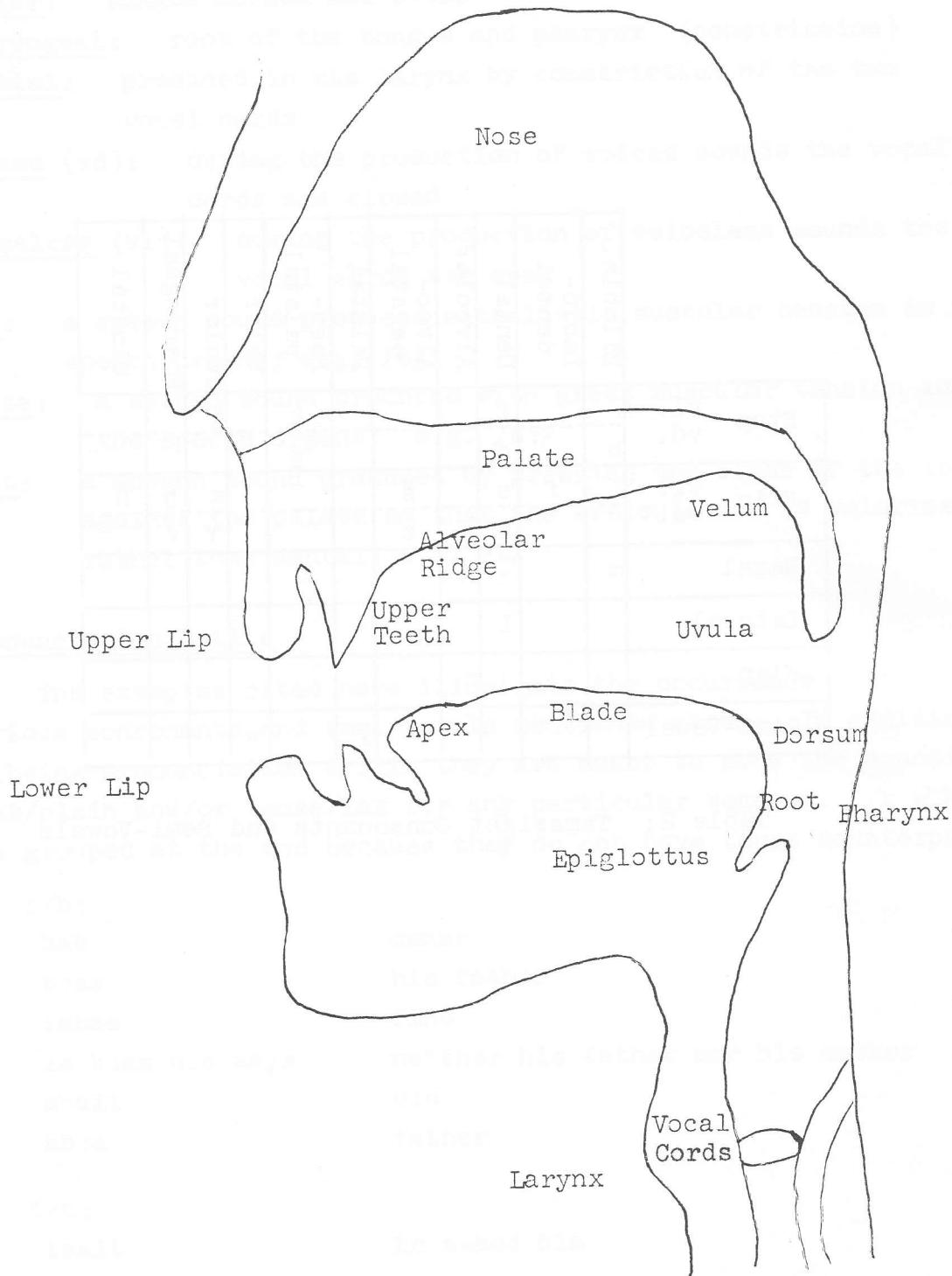
Diagram of the Organs of Speech

		Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Alveo-palatal	Palatal	Post-palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Stop	vl.			t				k		q		
	vd.	b		d				g				
Fric.	vl.		f	s		š			x		ḥ	h
	vd.			z		ž				ɣ	ʕ	
Nasal		m			n							
Lateral				l								
Flap				r								
Semi-Vowel							y		w			

Table 2: Tamazight Consonants and Semi-Vowels

-4-

Palatal: tongue blade and palate

Post palatal: tongue blade and back of palate

Velar: tongue dorsum and velum

Uvular: tongue dorsum and uvula

Pharyngeal: root of the tongue and pharynx (constriction)

Glottal: produced in the larynx by constriction of the two
vocal cords

Voiced (vd): during the production of voiced sounds the vocal
cords are closed

Voiceless (vl): during the production of voiceless sounds the
vocal cords are open

Lax: a speech sound produced with little muscular tension in the
speech organs; e.g. /b/

Tense: a speech sound produced with great muscular tension in
the speech organs; e.g. /b:/

Flat: a speech sound produced by pressing the blade of the tongue
against the palate so that the articulation is velarized
rather than dental; e.g. /ṭ/

Pronunciation Drills

The examples cited here illustrate the occurrence of the
various consonants and semi-vowels mentioned above. In addition
to being pronunciation drills they are meant to show the opposition
flat/plain and/or tense/lax for any particular segment. /x ɣ h ʕ /
are grouped at the end because they do not have tense counterparts.

1. b/b:
bab	owner
b:as	his father
labas	fine
la b:as ula mays	neither his father nor his mother
abali	old
ab:a	father

2. t/t:
isalt	he asked him

isalt:	he asked her
tftl	she rolled
datft:l	she is rolling
turift	popcorn
tararit:	vomiting

3. t/t:

talb	to demand
t:alab	request
stat:u	a seive

4. t/t

tafunast	cow
talb	to demand
tarbat:	girl
tanbaršt:	congratulations
ntl	to hide
štat:u	a seive
šm:t	to cheat
timšt:	a comb

5. d/d:

da	here
d:u	go!
ibda	he began
id:a	he went
ardam	demolishing
ard:am	demolisher
bd:	to stand up

6. d/d:

dmn	to guarantee
d:amn	guarantor
tfdr	she took breakfast
datfd:r	she is taking breakfast

isfd	he wiped
isfd:	he wiped it (m.)

7. d/ḍ

bdu	to begin
bḍu	to share
dlǧ	to massage
ḍlm	to oppress
fr:ḍ	to change money
frd	to sweep

8. <u>Pronunciation Drill</u>

tad:art	a house
ibdr	he mentioned
daybd:r	he mentions
anbḍu	we will share
danbḍ:u	we share
tabarda	saddle (for mule)
tamḍ:ut:	woman
ḍ:ra	corn
ḍ:alb	learned man in the village
faḍma	proper name (f.)
tḍ:r	she lived
ḍ:ažin	stew
idawa	he cured
trb:a	she taught
idrus	it is little
dayt:fras	he attacks
dayt:sus	he shakes
išm:t:	he cheated him
nfsrt:	we spread it (f.)

9. k/k:

/k/ is a lax palatal voiceless fricative mainly in
the environment of / s z š ž r l m n /. /k:/ is
a tense post palatal voiceless stop.

irkm	it (m.) boiled
dayrk:m	it is boiling
ks	to tend sheep
k:s	to take out
krz	to plough
k:r	to get up
aš:k	to be lost
š:k:	doubt (n.)

10. ḳ/ḳ:

/ḳ/ is a labialized lax post palatal voiceless fricative mainly in the environment of / s z š ž r l m n /

/ḳ:/ is a labialized tense voiceless post palatal stop.

lḳumit	dagger
lḳ:n:aš	notebook
ḳul:	all
ḳ:u	every, each

11. ḳ/ḳ - ḳ:/ḳ:

ḳžm	to enter
ḳn:i	you (m.p.) Subj.
ḳmz	to scratch
š:k:	doubt (n)
s:ḳ:r	sugar
nḳ:r	we got up
nḳ:ni	we

12. ḡ/ḡ:

/ḡ/ is a lax post palatal voiced fricative (mainly in the environment of /s z š ž r l m n /). /ḡ:/ is a tense post palatal voiced stop.

irgm   he insulted
dayrg:m   he insults
nmgr   we harvested
danmg:r   we harvest
iga   he did
ag:a   he is

13.   g̣/g̣:

/g̣/ is a labialized lax post palatal voiced frica-
tive (in the environment of /s z š ž r l m n /)
/g̣:/ is a labialized tense post palatal voiced stop.

azg̣u   wind
ag̣:a   a burden
ag̣lmam   lake
asg̣:as   year
amg̣r   sickle
ag̣:d   even
targa   canal
tirg̣:in   canals

14.   g/g̣ - g:/g̣:

iga   he did
targa   canal
ag̣:a   he is
ag̣:a   a burden
dayt:g̣:a   he does
dayt:g̣:a   he kneads
urt:g̣:d   you will not do
urt:g̣:d   you will not knead

15.   q/q:

iq̇r:a   he confessed

iq:la   he fried

thl:qnt   you (f.p.) dressed up

tq:dnt   you (f.p.) burnt

16. q/q:

iqm:r   he gambled

asq:n   rope

17. q:/q:

n:q:rt   we shook it (m.) off

n:q:rt   silver

18. Pronunciation Drill

lq:adi   judge

k:u   to cut grass

lk:as   a glass

šg: you

g:any   wait !

ak:n:rar   we will take you (m.p.) back

ag:nk: me too

tg:a   she kneaded

tadg:at   evening

tadg:alt   in-law

lq:hwa   coffee

q:n   to close

s:uq: the market

tnq:rd   you shook off

n:q:rt   silver

qm:rnt   they (f.) gambled

asq:n   rope

tga   she did

targa   canal

ag:a   he is

ag:a   burden

amksa	shepherd
šk:a	to doubt
ik:a	he visited
fdr	eat!
r:bad	Rabat
td:rd	you lived
lwaldin	the parents
fadma	proper name (f.)
d:ažin	stew
aksum	meat

19. f/f:

tnfd	she threw
datnf:d	she is throwing
fa	to yawn
f:u	to dawn
fru	to pay debts
f:r	to hide
af	to find
af:	to be blown

20. s/s:

in:as	he told him
as:	day
tfsr	she spread
datfs:r	she is spreading
sus	to shake off
s:udm	to kiss

21. s/s:

sbr	to be patient
s:br	patience
tnsd	she blew her nose
datns:d	she is blowing her nose

22. s/s
    sl:m   to greet
    sr:f   to change money
    fsd   to spoil
    qsd   to go toward
    frs   to attack
    tfs   to fold

23. z/z:
    izrit   he left him
    iz:rit   he made him pass
    z:r   to pluck
    zrb   to hurry
    zdm   to collect wood
    z:nz   to sell

24. z/z:
    zd   to weave
    z:y   to milk
    zur   to visit holy places
    z:al: pray!
    trzm   she opened
    datrz:m   she is opening

25. z/z - z:/z:
    tzur   she is fat
    tzur   she visited holy places
    tz:r   she depilated
    tz:y   she milked

26. š/š:
    šal   to buy grain
    š:ar   to share
    inšl   he stepped on
    daynš:l   he steps on

in:aš   he told you

iš: horn

27. ž/ž:

anžar   sharpening

anž:ar   carpenter

aržam   throwing stones at

arž:am   one who throws stones at

žhd   to be strong

ž:y   to recover

28. Pronunciation Drill

ša   some

šan   some of

š:ržm   window

izil   he is nice

izi   a fly

trz   to embroider

t:rz   embroidering

s:init   a tray

labas   fine

fz: chew

fsy   melt

fs:r   to explain

is:n   he knows

barak:a   enough

tamazirt   country

ws:a   to advise

wsir   to be old

ams   to paint

amz   to take, to hold

ršu   to be dirty

rsu   to be quiet

ržu   to hope

rzu	to look for
žru	to happen
s:u	to make the bed
sfu	to be clean
šdu	to smell
z:u	to plant

29. x/x:

ixali	to my uncle
ix:ayi	he is mean to me
xulf	to be different
x:ant	they (f.) are mean
max	why?
wax:a	all right

30. ɣ/ɣ:

aɣul	to go back
abaɣ :us	monkey
iɣus	he burnt
m: ɣ	to be wet
ɣal	to think

31. <u>Pronunciation Drill</u>

xdm	to work
xdmɣ	I work
f:ɣ	to go out
nɣ	to kill
mslxir	good evening
lxudrt	vegetables
taxnšiyt	sack
ixmž	it smells bad
axd:am	laborer (m.)
max	why?
wax:a	all right
aɣrum	bread

iɣš:at	he cheated him
iɣš:at:	he cheated her
dayt:dbaɣ	he dyes
abd:aɣ	dyer
šk:aɣ	ɪ doubted
ix:a	he is mean
abx:an	black
xulfn	they (m) are different

32. m/m:

ma	what?
m:a	my mother
tɣms	she covered
datɣm:s	she is covering
axd:am	laborer (m)
am:	like

33. n/n:

ini	say!
urin:i	he did not say
rzn	to be patient
naf	we find (aorist)
n:aɣ	to fight

34. l/l:

adrbal	worn out cloth
idrbal:	worn out cloths

la	no
l:ayxd:m	he is working
šl	to spend a day
sl:	to hear

35. l/l:

xlas:	enough
xl:s	to pay
laz	hunger
l:aysl:m	response to 'hello'

36. l/l - l:/l:

la	no
laz	hunger
datxl:u	she is running
yal:ah	let us go
l:ayxd:m	he is working
l:aysl:m	response to 'hello'

37. r/r:

angmar	hunter
ingmar:	hunters
iri	to want
ir:a	he won
rar	to give back
r:u	to win

38. ṛ/ṛ:

   ṛdu   to bless

   ṛ:da   blessing

   ṛ:zn   patience

   rzn   to be patient

   tšṛd   she combed

   datšṛ:ḍ   she combs

39. r/ṛ

   rzu   to look for

   rzn   to be patient

   rdm   to demolish

   ṛdu   to bless

40. Pronunciation Drill

   mslxir   good evening

   br:m   to turn

   nan:a   grandmother

   mun   to accompany

   lalal   no

   mun dlman   response to 'good night'

   l:ayhn:ik: goodbye

   l:aybark:fik: may God bless you (m.s.)

   rb:i   God

   amray   rubbing

   amr:ay   one who rubs

   rdm   demolishing

r:dm	debris
yal:ah	let us go
l:ayt:sl:am	he greets
ɣawl	hurry up !
ɣr	to read
ɣrs	to slaughter
m:ɣ	to be wet

41. h/h: (mainly in Arabic borrowings)

dayt:rhal	he moves
tarh:alt	nomad (f)
lbht	investigation
tbh:t	she investigated
hml	to flood
rbh	to succeed

42. ʕ   (mainly in Arabic borrowings)

ʕawn	to help
ʕbd	to adore, worship
iʕbd	he adores
bʕd	to be far
xdʕ	to deceive

43. h   (mainly in Arabic borrowings)

ha	here is, are
hdm	to demolish
dhn	to rub ointment

yal̤:ah

44. ## Pronunciation Drill

ʕiša	proper name (f)
ʕli	proper name (m)
lbhimt	beast
lq:hwa	coffee
žmʕ	to collect
lʕil	a boy
hadr	to be present
lhmdul:ah	thanks to God, fine
muha	proper name (m)
raʕʕ	to see
hdu	to offer a present
fhm	to understand
nʕam	yes (in response to someone calling)
shu	to be healthy
nhmdirb:i	thanks to God, fine
lhuk:uma	the government
ažm:uʕ	the gathering
ʕayd	go back !
dr:ʕ	to scream
lq:aʕida	tradition
lžihad	holy war
lfq:ih	learned man
lʕb	to play
l:ʕb	playing

hš:m	Be polite! (behave)
šhal	How many? How much?
maš iga lhal	How are you ? (m.s.)
s:alihin	the saints
ažr:uh	a wound
amhdar	student
aʕsk:ri	a soldier
lʕib	shame
ʕz:a	to console
ʕrd	to invite
ʕdl	to repair
ʕbr	to measure, weigh

45. w/w:

ixwa	it is empty
axw:an	thief
z:waq:	design
dayt:zw:aq:	he designs
wax:a	all right

46. y/y:

yal:ah	let us go
y:ih	yes

47. <u>Pronunciation Drill</u>

ʕayd	Go back!
lhusayn	Lahoucine - proper name (m)

ar:yal	Rial (currency unit)
ḷ:ayhn:ik:	good bye (ms)
walayn:i	but
awal	speech
ša w:awal	some talk
tamḍuṭ:inw	my wife
awḍ	to reach
an:ay	to see
ayt	House (family = group of related people)

48. x̣, γ

(rare - labialized counterparts of lax /x/ and /γ/ . Whenever
/x̣/ or /γ/ occurs the native speaker can freely substitute /x,γ/ .

lγš ~ lγ̌š:	cheating
γzif ~ γzif	tall
axm:as ~ axm:as	share-cropper

49. Pronunciation Drill

lᶜbaṛ	measuring, weighing
b:as	his father
isalt:	he asked her
iγš:at	he cheated him
aγ:u	milk
danfḍ:ṛ	we are taking lunch (or breakfast)
trkm	it (f) boiled
irkz	he treaded
ag:a	he is

ar:yal	Rial (currency unit)
ḷ:ayhn:ik:	good bye (ms)
walayn:i	but
awal	speech
ša w:awal	some talk
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trkm	it (f) boiled
irkz	he treaded
ag:a	he is

ʕd:b	to torture
xw:n	to steal
qr:r	to decide
qm:r	to gamble
wx:r	to go back
gz:r	to butcher
zgl	to miss
irgm	he insulted
tškr	she praised
ikmz	he scratched
nkrz	we ploughed

2. Vowels

Tamazight has three vowels: / i u a / (see Table 3).
Allophones of the three vowels are shown in Table 4. The
marking convention shown in Table 4 is to be understood as
follows:

> [+] denotes the presence of a particular feature (e.g.
> [+ front] or [+ high]) for a certain segment.

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Low		a	

Table 3 - Tamazight Vowels

	i	ɨ	ɪ, e	u	ʊ, o	æ	ǣ	a
Front	+		+ +			+		
Centralized		+					+	
Back				+	+ +			+
High	+	+		+				
Lowered			+ +		+ +			
Low						+	+	+

Table 4 - Tamazight Vowel Allophones

i	as in English "beat", "eat", "feet"
ɨ	does not commonly occur in English
ɪ	as in English "bit", "fit"
e	similar to the initial vowel part of the English words "eight", "ace"
u	as in English "food","boot", "sue"
ʊ	as in English "book", "wood"
o	roughly as in English "coat"
æ	as in English "sat", "hat", "mat"
ǣ	does not commonly occur in English but corresponds roughly to vowel in "cut"
a	corresponds roughly to the English vowel in "father"

Henceforth the following notations will be used:

C = / b f t d s z š ž k g q /

H = / h ḥ ʕ w y /

L = / l r m n /

Χ = C, H, and L

γ, x = / γ x /

X = C, H, L, γ, and x

V = / a i u /

Diacritics / ̣ / and / : / may be added and thus give, for example, /Ç/ and /Ç:/ representing /ṭ/ and /ṭ:/ respectively.

In the formulation of phonological rules the following conventions are used:

A ⟶ B   A is rewritten as (or replaced by) B

(A)B or B(A)   A is optionally present, B is
                         obligatorily present

$\begin{Bmatrix} A \\ B \end{Bmatrix}$ Either A or B occurs in this position

A ⟶ B/_____C   A is rewritten as B before C

A ⟶ B/C_____   A is rewritten as B after C

<u>Vowel Allophones</u>   (# denotes word boundary, e.g. /-a#/ and /#a-/
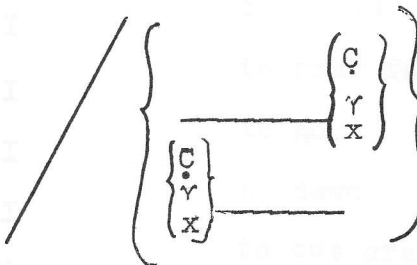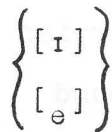   means final and initial /a/ respectively)

1. /i/ ⟶ [i] $\Bigg/ \begin{Bmatrix} \#\underline{\hspace{1cm}}\chi \\ \chi\underline{\hspace{1cm}}\chi \end{Bmatrix}$

ili	to exist
ini	to say
iri	to want
arid	to be washed
sdid	to be thin
wsir	to be old
tiqbilin	tribes

2. $/i/ \longrightarrow [\dot{i}] \quad / \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \# \underline{\qquad} \chi: \\ \chi: \underline{\qquad} \end{array} \right\}$
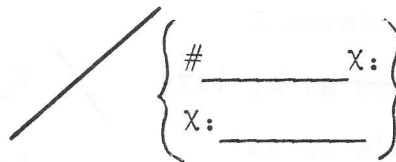
id:a	he went
td:id	you went
il:a	it (m) is
ts:id	you (s) made the bed
q:is	to tell stories
lq:ist	a story

3. $/i/ \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [\text{I}] \\ [\text{e}] \end{array} \right\} \quad / \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{\qquad} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varsigma \\ \gamma \\ x \end{array} \right\} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{\varsigma} \\ \dot{\gamma} \\ x \end{array} \right\} \underline{\qquad} \end{array} \right\}$

ḍ:iqs	to burst out
mẓiy	be small
smiḍ	to be cold

šḍin	to be short
tiḳːit	cutting grass
iqmːṛ	he gambled
zwiɣ	to be red
bxin	to be black
iɣla	it is expensive
ixla	it is ruined
tiqːbːa	djellabas

4. /i/ ⟶ [ɪy] / χ ____ #

isːfṛhi	he made me happy
isːfhmi	he made me understand
isʕtːri	he made me late

5. /u/ ⟶ [u] / $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \# \underline{\quad} \chi \\ \chi(ː) \underline{\quad} \chi \end{matrix} \right\}$

umsɣ	I painted
usiɣ	I carried
ufiɣ	I found
luliɣ	I was born
idrus	it (m) is little
ifsːus	it (m) is light
igzːul	he is short
ilum	he blamed
luqːṛ	respect

6. /u/ ⟶ $\left\{\begin{matrix}[\text{ʊ}]\\[o]\end{matrix}\right\}$ / $\left\{\begin{matrix}\underline{\hspace{1.5cm}}\left\{\begin{matrix}C\\ \bullet\\ \text{γ}\\ \text{x}\end{matrix}\right\}\\ \left\{\begin{matrix}C\\ \bullet\\ \text{γ}\\ \text{x}\end{matrix}\right\}\underline{\hspace{1.5cm}}\end{matrix}\right\}$

iḍuṛ	he turned
at:bḍud	you (s) will share
uẓdγ	I stretched
iγus	it is burnt
ixulf	it is different
adimγur	he will grow up
lxudṛt	vegetables

7. /u/ ⟶ [ʊw] / χ(:)_____#
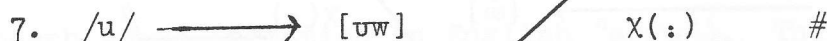
bdu	to begin
bnu	to build
dˤu	to pray for
d:u	to go
f:u	to dawn
k:u	to cut grass
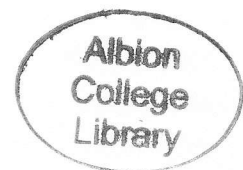
8. /a/ ⟶ [æ] / $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \#\underline{\hspace{1cm}}\chi(:) \\ \chi(:)\underline{\hspace{1cm}}\chi \end{array}\right\}$

azn	to send
af	to find
ar	to empty
as:	to tie
ḥasb	to count
safr	to travel
sal	to ask
na:ɣ	to fight
š:ar	to share
ḥarz	to forbid
aqsaḥ	solidity

9. /a/ ⟶ [æ̇] / $\chi(:)\underline{\hspace{1cm}}\#$

da	here
la	no
fa	to yawn
hn:a	to be peaceful
hr:a	to tickle
sqsa	to ask

10. /a/ ─────→ [a]   / $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \overset{\cdot}{C} \\ \overset{\cdot}{C} \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{array} \right\}$

ḥaḍr	to be present
talb	to demand
xs:a	to be necessary
ʕaḍ:ṛ	to meet
ibḍa	he shared

3.   Phonological Structure of Words in Tamazight

If /X/ is followed by /X/ without an intervening /V/, there is a predictable transition. Transition between /X/ and /X/ is heard as Vocalic and is represented here by a superscript schwa [ə] to show that it is a phonetic element (schwa occurs as the first speech sound formation in English "about" or as the last speech sound formation in English "sofa"). Thus a word such as /frḥɣ/ "I was happy" is phonetically [#f^{ə}rh^{ə}ɣ#] consisting of two syllables. [ə] is realized as [ɪ] before front consonants (e.g. / b t d ... /)and as [ə] before back consonants (e.g. / k x ... /). It is also heard as voiced before voiced consonants (e.g./b g ... /) and as voiceless before voiceless consonants (e.g. / f t .../).

The rules governing the predictability of [ə] may be stated as follows:

1. $/ \#X(:)\# / \longrightarrow [\#^{\partial}X(:)\#]$ /g/   [$^{\partial}$g]   'to be, to do'

                         /š/   [$^{\partial}$š]   'to give'

                         /g:/   [$^{\partial}$g:]   'to knead'

                         /k:/   [$^{\partial}$k:]   'to pass'

2. $/ \#X\ X(;)\# / \longrightarrow$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [\#X_1^{\partial}X_2(.)\#]\ /\ X_1 \text{ is not } L \\[2ex] \left. \begin{array}{l} [\#^{\partial}X_1X_2\#] \\ [\#X_1^{\partial}X_2\#] \end{array} \right\} \Big/ X_1 \text{ is } L \end{array} \right\}$$

/ts/   [t$^{\partial}$ṣ]   'to laugh'

/šl/   [š$^{\partial}$l]   'to spend a day'

/bd:/   [b$^{\partial}$d:]   'to stand up'

/ns/   [$^{\partial}$ns]   'to spend the night'

        [n$^{\partial}$s]

/ls/   [$^{\partial}$ls]   'to get dressed'

        [l$^{\partial}$s]

3. $/ \#X_1{:}X_2\# / \longrightarrow [\#^{\partial}X_1{:}^{\partial}X_2\#]$ /f:r/   [$^{\partial}$f:$^{\partial}$r]   'to hide'

                                   /f:ɣ/   [$^{\partial}$f:$^{\partial}$ɣ]   'to go out'

                                   /l:m/   [$^{\partial}$l:$^{\partial}$m]   'to spin'

4. $/ \#X_1X_2X_3\# / \longrightarrow$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [\#X_1X_2^{\partial}X_3\#]\ /\ X_1X_2 \text{ are not} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} L \\ H \end{array} \right\} \\[4ex] \left. \begin{array}{l} [\#^{\partial}X_1X_2\ ^{\partial}X_3\#] \\ [X_1\ ^{\partial}X_2{}^{\partial}X_3] \end{array} \right\} \Big/ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X_1 \\ X_3 \end{array} \right\} \text{ is } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} L \\ H \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$$

/xdm/   [xd$^{\partial}$m]   'to work'

/dbɣ/   [db$^{\partial}$ɣ]   'to dye'

/xdʕ/   [xd$^{\partial}$ʕ]   'to deceive'

/zʕf/   [zʕ$^{\partial}$f]   'to get mad'

/ḥdm/   [$^{\partial}$ḥd$^{\partial}$m]   'to demolish'

        [ḥ$^{\partial}$d$^{\partial}$m]

/ḥbl/   [$^{\partial}$ḥb$^{\partial}$l]   'to become silly'

        [ḥ$^{\partial}$b$^{\partial}$l]

$$\left\{ [\#X_1 \overset{\ominus}{X} \overset{\ominus}{_2} X_3] \Big/ X_2 X_3 = \begin{Bmatrix} L \\ H \end{Bmatrix} \right\}$$

/nf̣h/	[$^{\ominus}$nf$^{\ominus}$ḥ]	'to sniff tobacco'
	[n$^{\ominus}$f$^{\ominus}$ḥ]	
/ʕdl/	[$^{\ominus}$ʕd$^{\ominus}$l]	'to repair'
	[ʕ$^{\ominus}$d$^{\ominus}$l]	
/ḍmn/	[ḍ$^{\ominus}$m$^{\ominus}$n]	'to guarantee'
/fḥm/	[f$^{\ominus}$h$^{\ominus}$m]	'to understand'
/frḥ/	[f$^{\ominus}$r$^{\ominus}$ḥ]	'to be happy'

5. / $\#X_1 X : X_2 X_3 \#$ / $\rightarrow$ [$\#X_1^{\ominus} X : ^{\ominus}_2 X_3 \#$]

/fs:r/	[f$^{\ominus}$s:$^{\ominus}$r]	'to spread'
/sṇ:d/	[s$^{\ominus}$ṇ:$^{\ominus}$d]	'to lean against'
/xm:m/	[x$^{\ominus}$m:$^{\ominus}$m]	'to think'
/wk:l/	[w$^{\ominus}$k:$^{\ominus}$l]	'to appoint as representative'

The postulation of the phonetic element shown above, i.e. [$^{\ominus}$], supports the transcription of the units of this book where three (or more) non-vocalic segments appear next to each other: e.g., /tbr:mnt/ "you (fp) turned" which is here represented phonetically as [tb$^{\ominus}$r:$^{\ominus}$m$^{\ominus}$nt].

Words with the structure XVX, VXX, or XV consist of one syllable: e.g., /sal/ "to ask", /šib/ "to become white-haired", /ʕum/ "to swim", /af/ "to find", /amẓ/ "to take", /fa/ "to yawn". Words consisting of vowels and consonants follow the same rules shown above: e.g., /dat:ḥaḍar/ "she is present" is phonetically [dat:$^{\ominus}$ḥaḍar] i.e. consists of three syllables; /ʕad:r/ "to meet" has two syllables [ʕad:$^{\ominus}$r]. Note that /t:/ and /d:/ are not represented as [$^{\ominus}$t:] and [$^{\ominus}$d:] as is stated above since they are preceded by a vowel.

4. Stress

Word stress in Tamazight is a non-contrastive feature. The occurrence of word stress is predictable: primary stress falls on the last vowel of the word (i.e. /V/ or [ə]).

Examples:

/sál/	'to ask'
/ʕáwn/	'to help'
/šk:á/	'to doubt'
/slíl/	'to rinse'
/ʕúm/	'to swim'
/ámz/	'to take'
/áf/	'to find'
/rár/	'to return'
/bdú/	'to begin'
/adiníɣ/	**'I will say'**
/ndawá/	'we cured'
/tfafád/	'you (s) woke up'
/isál/	'he asked'
/dayt:ḥaḍár/	'he is present'

The above statement applies to words that phonemically do not contain a vowel /V/. As stated above, /bd:/ is phonetically [bəd:], /frḥ/ is phonetically [frəḥ] and /fs:r/ is phonetically [fəs:ər]. In these cases, word primary stress is on the [ə] of the last syllable.

Examples:

/bd:/	[bə́d:]	'to stand up'
/ls/	[lə́s]	'to dress'
	[ə́ls]	
/f:r/	[əf:ə́r]	'to hide'
/frh/	[frə́h]	'to be happy'
/ndr/	[ʔnədər]	'to moan'
/fs:r/	[fəs:ə́r]	'to explain'
/tfs:rnt/	[təfəs:ərə́nt]	'you (fp) explained'

5. **Review Drill**

mrḥba	welcome
mrḥba aʕli	welcome Aly
is:frḥi	he made me happy
is:frḥi muha	Muha made me happy
isʕṭ:ri	he made me late
isʕṭ:ri sʕid	Said made me late
sbaḥlxir	good morning
sbaḥlxir ahd:u	good morning, Haddou
safi	finished
wax:a	all right
tfs:rnt	you (fp) explained
tšm:lnt	you (fp) finished
tbḍant	you (fp) divided
tfhmnt	you (fp) understood
krznt	they (f) plowed

škrnt	they (f) praised
tqm:rnt	you (fp) gambled
b:a	my father
dat:d:unt	they (f) are going
id:a	he went
is id:a muha?	Did Muha go?
la. urid:i.	No, he did not go.
y:ih, id:a.	Yes, he went.
mani muha?	Where is Muha?
id:a ɣr s:uq:.	He went to the market
id:a ɣr ʕt:is.	He went to his aunt's.
id:a ɣr tad:art nʕm:is.	He went to his uncle's house.
id:a ɣr tad:art	He went to his cousin's house.
nmm:is nʕm:is	
mani rḥ:u?	Where is Rehho?
urs:inɣ.	I don't know.
td:a faḍma ɣr igran.	Fadma went to the fields.
s:nɣ itmaziɣt	I speak Berber.
urs:inɣ tafransist.	I don't speak French.
s:nɣ itaʕrabt.	I speak Arabic.
is:n itaʕrabt.	He speaks Arabic.
ts:n itmaziɣt	She speaks Berber.
is ts:nd itmaziɣt?	Do you speak Berber?
iwa šwi uxlas:.	Some, a little.

6. Laboratory Exercises

These exercises are on tape in the language laboratory.
For each pair of words given, choose the word in which the
required sound for that exercise is heard and write the
corresponding number for the word chosen. For example,
if an exercise calls for distinguishing a tense from a
non-tense (lax) sound, the student should designate which of
the two words contains the tense sound and write the letter
of that word, e.g.,

                    1-a bab

                    1-b b:as

                    The correct answer is 1-b.

A. Distinguish between tense and lax sounds, writing down the
    number of the word containing the tense sound.

B. Distinguish between velarized and non-velarized sounds
    writing down the number of the word containing the
    velarized sound.

C. Distinguish between labialized and non-labialized sounds,
    writing down the number of the words containing the labialized
    sound.

D. Write down the numbers of the words which contain the sound /k/.

E. Write down the numbers of the words which contain the sound /g/.

F.   Write down the numbers of the words containing the sound /ḥ/.

G.   Write down the numbers of the words containing the sound /x/.

H.   Write down the numbers of the words that contain the sound /h/.

I.   Write the numbers of the words containing the sound /ɣ/.

J.   Write the numbers of the words containing the sound /ʕ/.

1.1 Greetings

s:alamuᵴlik:um .	Hello. (to a man by a man)
ᵴlik:ums:alam .	R. (R = response to) Hello.

* * *

l:ahiᵴawn .	Hello. (to or by a woman)
l:aysl:m .	R. Hello

* * *

sbahlxir .	Good morning.
sbahlxir .	R. Good morning.

* * *

mslxir .	Good evening.
mslxir .	R. Good evening.

Such greetings, borrowed from Arabic, as the above could also
be shown as:

s:alamu ᵴlikum	Hello
ᵴlikum s:alam	Hello
l:ah iᵴawn	Hello
l:a ysl:m	Hello
sbah lxir	Good morning
ms lxir	Good evening

where:

s:alam	peace (< Arabic)
ᵴlikum	with (on) you (<Ar.)
l:ah	God (<Ar.)
ᵴawn	to help
iᵴawn	he helped
sl:m	to greet
isl:m (->/ysl:m/ after vowel)	he greeted
sbah	morning (<Ar.)
lxir	good (<Ar.)
ms	evening (<Ar.)

* * *

ns ylman .	Good night. (to m.s. or f.s.)
mun dlman .	R. to the above
ns	to spend the night
y	in
lman	peace
mun	to accompany
d	with, and
nsat ylman .	Good night. (to m.p.)
nsint ylman .	Good night. (to f.p.)
tmunm dlman .	R. (to m.p.)
tmunnt dlman .	R. (to f.p.)

* * *

l:ayhn:ik: .	Goodbye. (to m.s.)
tamanil:ah .	R. Goodbye.
hn:a	to give peace
l:ayn:ik:m .	Goodbye. (to f.s.)
l:ayn:ik:n .	Goodbye. (to m.p.)
l:ayhn:ik:nt .	Goodbye. (to f.p.)

* * *

maš iga lhal ?	How are you (m.s.) ?
ma ?	what?
-š	to you (m.s.)
g	to do
iga	he or it (m.) did
lhal (m)	the weather
mam iga lhal ?	How are you (f.s.)?
mas iga lhal ?	How is he/she?
mawn iga lhal ?	How are you (m.p.)?
maknt iga lhal ?	How are you (f.p.)?
masn iga lhal ?	How are they (m.)?
masnt iga lhal ?	How are they (f.)?
labas .	Fine.
lhmdul:ah .	Fine.
labas lhmdul:ah .	Fine.
nhmd irb:i .	Fine.
labas nhmd irb:i tas:aᶜta .	Fine.

ḥmd	to praise
nḥmd	we praise
rb:i	God
irb:i	to God
l:ah	God
tas:aˤta	this hour (now)

* * *

may tˤnid ?	How are you (m.f.s.)?
ˤnu	to undergo
tˤnid	you (s.) undergo
may ?	what?
mag:ˤna ? (< may iˤna)	How is he?

Note:/-y# + #i-/->/-g:-/

may tˤna ?	How is she?
may tˤnam ?	How are you (m.p.)?
may tˤnant ?	How are you (f.p.)?
may ˤnan ?	How are they (m.)?
may ˤnant ?	How are they (f.)?
labas tˤnid lxir .	Fine. (to m.f.s.)
labas tˤnam lxir .	Fine. (to m.p.)
labas tˤnant lxir .	Fine. (to f.p.)

* * *

maš tga s:aht ?	How are you (m.s.)?
s:aht (f)	health
mam tga s:aht ?	How are you (f.s.)?
mas tga s:aht ?	How is he/she?
mawn tga s:aht ?	How are you (m.p.)?
maknt tga s:aht ?	How are you (f.p.)?
masn tga s:aht ?	How are they (m.)?
masnt tga s:aht ?	How are they (f.)?
labas .	Fine.
labas nḥmd irb:i .	Fine.
lḥmdul:ah .	Fine

* * *

labas γurš ?	How are you (m.)?
γur	at, to

labas γurm ?	How are you (f.)?
labas γurs ?	How is he/she?
labas γurγ ?	How are we?
labas γurun ?	How are you (m.p.)?
labas γurknt ?	How are you (f.p.)?
labas γursn ?	How are they (m.)?
labas γursnt ?	How are they (f.)?
lhmdul:ah .	Fine.

* * *

yak: labas ?	How are you (m.s.p.)?
yak: ~ yaš	question introducer.
yam labas ?	How are you (f.s.p.)?
nhmd irb:i .	Fine

* * *

bixir ?	How are you?
	(Are you fine?)
labas bixir uᶜlaxir .	Fine. Fine.

* * *

may tᶜnid dubrid ?	How was your trip? (m.f.s.)
may	what
d	and, with
ubrid (<abrid) (m.)	road
may tᶜnam dubrid ?	How was your trip (m.p.)?
may tᶜnant dubrid ?	How was your trip (f.p.)?
labas tᶜnid lxir .	Fine.

* * *

lwašun labas ?	How is the family?
mani lwašun id: labas ?	How is the family?
lwašun	children
mani	where?
id:	question particle
labas adγifšisal lxir .	Fine.
γif	on
-š	pronomial affix 'you' (m.s.) object
sal	to ask
ad-	future tense particle

adɣifsisal   he will ask about you

NOTE: Such verbal structures as the above are here shown as one
word.

* * *

manikn kul: id: labas ?   How are you (m.) all?
          -kn   you (m.p.) (obj.)
          -knt   you (f.p.) (obj.)
          -kul: all
labas nhmd irb:i .   Fine.

* * *

mismnš ?   What is your name? (m.s.)
      ism   name
      misminw ?   What is my name?
      mismnš ?   What is your name (m.s.)?
      mismn:m ?   What is your name (f.s.)?
      mismns ?   What is his/her name?
      mismn:ɣ ?   What are our names?
      mismn:un ?   What are your names (m.p.)?
      mismn:knt ?   What are your names (f.p.)?
      mismnsn ?   What are their names? (m.)
      mismnsnt ?   What are their names (f.)?
muha .   Proper name (m.)
fadma .   Proper name (f.)

* * *

ma zy tgid ?   Where are you from?
      zy   from
      g   to be, to do
      tgid   you are
      ma zy giɣ ?   Where am I from ?
      ma zy tgid ?   Where are you (m.f.s.) from?
      ma zy iga ?   Where is he from?
      ma zy tga ?   Where is she from?
      ma zy nga ?   Where are we from?
      ma zy tgam ?   Where are you (m.p.) from?
      ma zy tgant ?   Where are you (f.p.) from?
      ma zy gan ?   Where are they (m.) from?
      ma zy gant ?   Where are they (f.) from?

zy ayt ʕy:aš .	From the tribe of Ayt Ayache.
zy ayt hdid:u .	From the tribe of Ayt Hdidou.
zy ayt mgil: .	From the tribe of Ayt Mguild.
zy ayt ihya .	From the tribe of Ayt Yahia.
zy masr .	From Egypt.
zy lmuɣrib .	From Morocco.
zy frans .	From France.
zy malik:an .	From America.
aʕrab ay giɣ .	I am an Arab.
arumy ay giɣ .	I am a Christian (European).
anslm ay giɣ .	I am a Moslem.
amaziɣ ay giɣ .	I am a Berber.

g	to be, to do
giɣ	I am
ay	who, that

* * *

ma zy tgid ?	Where are you from?
zy ayt ʕy:aš .	I am from the tribe of Ayt Ayache.
mat:a y ɣrm ?	Which village?
ayt bniš:u .	From the village of Ben Ichou.

mat:a	which
iɣrm (m.)	village

* * *

may tzdɣd ?	Where do you live?
ayt bniš:u .	In the village of Ben Ichou.

zdɣ	to live
tzdɣd	you lived

* * *

šhal ylʕmrnš ?	How old are you?
tlatin ʕam .	Thirty years.
ʕšrin ʕam .	Twenty years.
lʕmṛinw rbʕa wtlatin ʕam .	I am thirty-four years old.
ɣuri xmsa wxmsin ʕam .	I am fifty-five years old.

šhal	how many, how much
lʕmr	age
-nš	your (of you)
tlatin	thirty
ʕam	year (occurs only in the environment of thirty years old, etc.)
-inw	my
rbʕa	four
w-	and
ɣuri	I have
xmsa	five
xmsin	fifty

* * *

istiwld ?	Are you married?
y:ih , iwlɣ .	I am married.
la , uriwilɣ ša .	I am not married.
awl	to marry
is	yes or no question introducer
y:ih	yes
ḷa	no
iwlɣ	I am married
ur-	negative particle
ša	some

* * *

isɣurš lwašun ?	Do you have children?
isɣurš ša l:wašun ?	Do you have some children?
is	yes or no question introducer
ɣurš	you have
lwašun	children
ša	some
ša l:wašun (<ša + n + lwašun)	some children (lit. some of children)
la , url:in ša l:wašun .	No, I do not have children.
ili	to be
l:in	they are
ur-	negative particle

y:ih , ɣuri yul lʕil .	Yes, I have a boy.
yun	one (m.) (yun -> yul/-l-)
lʕil	boy
yul lʕil	one boy (yun lʕil)
y:ih , ɣuri yut trbat: .	Yes, I have a girl.
yut	one (f.)
tarbat: (>trbat:)	girl (in construct with numeral)
y:ih , ɣuri yul lʕil dyut trbat: .	Yes, I have a boy and a girl.
y:ih , ɣuri si yšir:an .	Yes, I have two boys.
sin	two (m.)
išir:an	boys
sin išir:an------> siyšr:an	
y:ih , ɣuri snat ntšir:atin .	Yes, I have two girls.
snat	two (f.)
n	of
tišir:atin------> tšir:atin	girls (after a numeral)
y:ih , ɣuri šrad išir:an .	Yes, I have three boys.
y:ih , ɣuri šrat: ntšir:atin .	Yes, I have three girls.
šrad	three (m.)
šrat:	three (f.)

* * *

mismnsnt ?	What are their names (f.p.)?
fadma , ʕiša , dmimuna .	three proper names.
šhal ylʕmrnsnt ?	How old are they?
fadma ɣurs tsʕ snin ,	Fadma is nine years old.
ʕiša ɣurs sbʕ snin ,	Aisha is seven years old.
mimuna ɣurs xms snin .	Mimuna is five years old.
ɣurs	he has, she has
tsʕa	nine
sbʕa	seven
xmsa	five
snin	years

* * *

mrhba .	Welcome. (said by a host).
irhbaš lxir .	R. (to m.s.)

irhbam lxir .	to f.s.
irhbawn lxir .	to m.p.
irhbaknt lxir .	to f.p.

* * *

sah:a .	Thank you.
bla ažmil .	Don't mention it.
uraš giɣ ažmil .	Don't mention it.

bla	without
ažmil	favor
ur-	negative particle
-aš	to you (m.s.)
g	to be, to do.
giɣ	I did.

* * *

l:a yž�

l lbarak:a . | a thank you expression said to your host after tea or a meal. |
| igaš s:aht . | R. (to m.s.) |

lbarak:a	blessing
g	to be, to do
iga	he did
-š	to you
s:aht	health
igam s:aht .	to (f.s.)
igawn s:aht .	to (m.p.)
igaknt s:aht .	to (f.p.)

* * *

hašaš .	a restricted thank you expression said for example when someone pours water for you to wash your hands before or after dinner.
ʕzk̆:l:ah .	Don't mention it.

hašaš	to (m.s.)
hašam	to (f.s.)
hašawn	to (m.p.)
hašaknt	to (f.p.)

* * *

tanbaršt: .	Congratulations.
tanbaršt: daˤr:im .	Congratulations on the boy.
tanbaršt: t:ad:art .	Congratulations on the house.
tanbaršt: t:aˤr:imt .	Congratulations on the girl.
tanbaršt: t:afunast .	Congratulations on the cow.
d	(here)=on
/d/---> /t/	(assimilation to following /t/)

* * *

samhi .	Excuse me.
samh	to forgive
-i	me
samhi .	Excuse me.
samhas .	Excuse him/her.
samhaγ .	Excuse us.
samhasn .	Excuse them. (m.)
samhasnt .	Excuse them. (f.)

* * *

bl:γas s:lam imuha .	Greet Muha for me.
bl:γ	to make reach
-as	to him
s:lam	peace - greeting
i-	to
ˤlina wˤlik: s:lam .	R. (to the above)

* * *

ibl:γašd husa s:lam .	Husa greets you.
ibl:γ	he greets
-aš	to you
-d	proximity particle
ˤlina wˤlik: s:lam .	R. (to the above)

* * *

la .	No.
lalal .	No.
uhu .	No.
y:ih .	Yes.

n⸱am   .   Yes, in response to some-
                                                      one calling your name.

                        * * *

nša⸱l:ah   .   If God wills.

                        * * *

wax:a   .   All right.

                        * * *

barak:a   .   Enough.

                        * * *

safi   .   Finished, o.k., all right.

                        * * *

1.2.   Grammar, Drills, Additional Phrases and Expressions.

A.   mism | inw   What is my name?
            mism | nš   What is your (m.s.) name?
            mism | n:m   What is your (f.s.) name?
            mism | ns   What is his/her name?

            mism | n:ɣ   What are our names?
            mism | n:un   What are your (m.p.)
                                                      names?
            mism | n:knt   What are your (f.p.)
                                                      names?
            mism | nsn   What are their (m.)
                                                      names?
            mism | nsnt   What are their (f.)
                                                      names?

B.   Some Proper Names

            male: ⸱li   female: fadma
                    muha   ⸱iša
                    ⸱q:a   rabha
                    husa   l⸱ziza
                    hd:u   yamna
                    lhusayn   mimuna
                    nbarš   had:a
                    rh:u   zhra
                    mimun   sfiy:a
                    lbašir   br:i

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hmidan   qš:u

hmad   rqiy:a

C. mazy tgid ?   Where are you from?

   zy ayt ꜥy:aš   I am from the tribe of
                            Ayt Ayache.

   mat:a yɣrm ?   Which village?

   ayt bniš:u   From the village of Ben
                            Ichou.

D. The Villages that Compose Ayt Ayache

   ayt ilus:an
   ayt tuɣaš
   ayt ꜥtma wꜥli
   ayt hadi
   tabn ꜥisat:
   ayt r:bꜥ
   ayt bn ꜥli
   ayt ꜥli wꜥl:a
   ayt ꜥli wyusf
   š:rfa
   ayt umɣar
   ayt sidi ꜥmr
   ayt widn
   iq:lꜥiyn
   ayt bniš:u
   ayt hmad
   bud:rꜥ
   tabnꜥl:at:
   tat:h:ant
   uxaž:a
   bu n:has
   ayt sidi buwmusa

E. ɣuṛi si yšir:an t:rbat: I have two boys and
                             a girl.

   ɣuṛi snat ntšir:atin dlꜥil   I have two girls and
                             a boy.

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ɣuri   I have
ɣurš   you (m.s.) have
ɣurm   you (f.s.) have
ɣurs   he/she has

ɣur   we have
ɣurun   you (m.p.) have
ɣurknt   you (f.p.) have
ɣursn   they (m.) have
ɣursnt   they (f.) have

	m.	f.
one	yun	yut
two	sin	snat
three	šrad	šrat:

	s.	p.
boy	lʕil	išir:an
girl	tarbat:	tišir:atin

Notice:

a.   d ---> t/-t (-->t:)   and, together with
    e.g. lʕil + d+ tarbat: --->lʕil t:rbat:

b.   yun + lʕil --->yul lʕil

c.   sin + išir:an ---> siyšir:an

d.   n = of

e.   trbat: and tšir:atin   are apocopated forms of the nouns tarbat: and tišir:atin to which we will refer as "Construct State of the Noun"

f.   snat + n + tišir:atin ---> šnat ntšir:atin

F. ḥusa ɣuṛs sbʕ snin .

Husa is seven years old.
(Husa has seven years).

Numerals (3 - 10)

tlata	(tlt)	3
rbʕa	(rbʕ)	4
xmsa	(xms)	5
st:a	(st:)	6
sbʕa	(sbʕ)	7
tmanya	(tmn)	8
tsʕa	(tsʕ)	9
ʕšra	(ʕšr)	10

The forms in parentheses are the ones used before /snin/
'years': e.g., in the construct 'four years old' /rbʕ snin/.

G. amalik:ani ay giɣ

I am an American.
(American who I am).

	m.s.	f.s.	m.p.	f.p.
1 Berber	amaziɣ	tamaziɣt	imaziɣn	timaziɣin
2 Arab	aʕṛab	taʕṛabt	aʕṛabn	taʕṛabin
3 Moslem	anslm	tanslmt	inslmn	tinslmin
4 American	amalik:ani	tamalik:aniyt	imalik:aniyn	timalik:aniyn
5 European	aṛumy	taṛumit	iṛumin	tiṛumyin
6 Jew	uday	tudayt	udayn	tudayin

Notice:

a. g   to be, to do
b. ay   who
c. y + i --->g or g:
    ay iga   --->ag:a   he is, whom he is
    may iga --->mag:a   what is he? What is it (m)?
    may iʕna --->mag:ʕna   How is he? (Lit: What does he
                                   undergo?)

may tˤnid ---> may tˤnid   How are you? (s.)
[Notice that /magːˤna/ is transcribed as one
word whereas /may tˤnid/ appears as two words]

d.	giɣ	I am
	tgid	you (s) are
	iga	he is
	tga	she is
	nga	we are
	tgam	you are (m.p.)
	tgant	you are (f.p.)
	gan	they are (m)
	gant	they are (f)

H. <u>Substitution</u> <u>Drills</u>

1. mismns ?   What is <u>his</u> name?
   Substitute in the position of "<u>his</u>" using "my, your (m.s.),
   their (m), her, their (f), your (f.s.)".

2. may tˤ nam ?   How are <u>you</u> (m.p.)?
   Substitute in the position of "<u>you</u> (m.p.)" using "he,
   they (m), you (f.p.), they (f)".

3. labas tˤ nam lxir .   I am fine. (to m.p.)
   Supply the same response as said to m.s., f.s., f.p.

4. mam tga sːaht ?   How are <u>you</u> (f.s.)?
   Substitute in the position of "you (f.s.)" using "he,
   they (m), she, you (m.s.), you (f.p.), they (f), you
   (m.p.)".

5. nsat ylman .   Good night. (to m.p.)
   Substitute directing the greeting to f.s., m.s., f.p.

6. lːayhnːikːm .   Goodbye. (to f.s.)
   Substitute directing the greeting to m.p., m.s., f.p.

7. mazy tgid ?   Where are <u>you</u> (m.s.) from?
   Substitute in the position of "<u>you</u> (m.s.)" using "I, he,
   we, they (m), you (f.s.), you (m.p.), they (f), she,
   you (f.p.)".

8. aʕrab ay giɣ .   <u>I</u> (m.) am an Arab.
   Substitute in the position of "<u>I</u> (m)" using "he, we,
   they (f), you (m.p.), she, they (m.),you (f.p.)"
   making the necessary changes.

9. ɣuri snat ntšir:atin dlʕil .   <u>I</u> have two girls and a
                                              boy.
   Substitute in the position of "<u>I</u>" using "we, you (m.s.),
   she, you (f.s.)".

10. šhal ylʕmṛns ?   How old is he?
    xms snin   (He is) <u>five</u> years (old).
    Substitute in the position of five in the second sentence
    using "six, ten, four, eight, seven".

11. amalik:ani ay giɣ .   I am an <u>American</u>.
    Substitute in the position of "<u>American</u>" using "Arab,
    Berber, European (m. and f.) for the third person plural
    making the necessary changes.

12. šhal l:wašun ay ɣurš ?   How many children do you
                                              have?

    ɣuṛi snat ntšir:atin .   I have <u>two</u> girls.
    Substitute in the position of the numeral in the above
    response using "four, three, five, six, one, eight".

13. iblʕamd husa s:lam .   Husa greets you (f.s.).
    Form the following sentences:
          Husa greets you (f.p.), Fadma greets you (m.s.),
    Husa greets you (m.p.), Fadma greets them (f), Fadma greets
    you (m.p.), Husa greets them (m.), Fadma greets you (f.p.).

1.3. Review Conversations

A. husa- s:alamuᵴlik:um aᵴli .
    ᵴli- ᵴlik:ums:alam .
    husa- maš iga lhal ?
    ᵴli- labas lhmdul:ah . maš iga lhal ?
    husa- labas nhmdirb:i . mani lwašun id: labas ?
    ᵴli- labas ahusa adɣifš isal lxir .
    husa- yak: labas ɣurun kul: ?
    ᵴli- labas ahusa .
    husa- iwa l:ayhn:ik: .
    ᵴli- tamanil:ah .

B. hmidan- mismnš ?
    muha- muha wᵴl:a .
    hmidan- mazy tgid amuha ?
    muha- zy ayt ᵴy:aš .
    hmidan- mat:a yɣrm ?
    muha- ayt sidi buwmusa .

C. fadma- mismn:m ?
    ᵴiša- ᵴiša .
    fadma- šhal ylᵴmrn:m ?
    ᵴiša- ᵴšrin ᵴam .
    fadma- istiwld ?
    ᵴiša- y:ih .
    fadma- is ɣurm ša l:wašun ?
    ᵴiša- y:ih , ɣuri si yšir:an .
    fadma- mazy tgid ?
    ᵴiša- zy ayt ihya .
    fadma- mat:a yɣrm ?
    ᵴiša- masu .

D. mimuna- iwa mrhba , mrhba .
    nbarš- irhbam lxir .
    mimuna- mani lwašun id: labas ?
    nbarš- labas adɣifm isal lxir amimuna .

```
mimuna-    tanbaršt: t:ad:art  .
nbarš-     l:a ybark:fik:m  .
```

1.4 Sentences for Practice

(a) Good morning, rabha. (b) Good morning, riša. (a) How
are you? (b) Fine. (a) How is the family? (b) Fine.

(c) Hello. (d) Hello. (c) What is your name? (d) George.
(c) Do you have children? (d) Yes, I have two boys and a
girl. (c) Where are you from? (d) I am an American.

(e) Good evening. (f) Good evening. (e) How are you all?
(f) Fine. (e) Congratulations on the new house. (f) Thank
you.

(g) Hello. (h) Hello. (g) What is your name? (h) Marie.
(g) Where are you from? (h) I am from France. (g) Do
you have children? (h) Yes, I have two boys. (g) What are
their names? (h) Michel and Jean. (g) How old are they?
(h) Michel is 7 years old and Jean is 5 years old (g) Good-
bye. (h) Goodbye.

(i) How are you? (j) Fine. (i) How is the family? (j) Fine.
(i) What is her name? (referring to another girl). (j) Fadma.
(i) Where is she from? (j) She is from Beni Mguild. (i)
How old is she? (j) She is 9.

(k) Hello. (l) Hello. (k) What is your name? (l) Fadma.
(k) Where are you from? (l) I am from Egypt. (k) Are you
married? (l) No. I am not married. (k) Goodbye. (l) Good-
bye.

(m) Good evening. (n) Good evening. (m) How are you all?
(n) Fine. (m) Congratulations on the new born baby. (n)
Thank you. (m) Thank you (after having tea). (n) Don't
mention it. (m) Good night. (n) Good night.

1.5 Supply the missing responses in the following conversations.

A.　　muḥa- s:alamuˁlik:um .

　　　husa- _____

　　　muḥa- maš iga lḥal ?

　　　husa- _____

　　　muḥa- mani lwašun id: labas ?

　　　husa- _____

　　　muḥa- iwa l:ayhn:ik: .

　　　husa- _____

B.　　fadma- sbaḥlxir .

　　　ˁišа- _____

　　　fadma- mam iga lḥal ?

　　　ˁiša- _____

　　　fadma- tanbaršt: daˁr:im .

　　　ˁiša- _____

C.　　ˁli- may tˁnid dubrid .

　　　stranger- _____

　　　ˁli- mazy tgid ?

　　　stranger- _____

　　　ˁli- is ɣurš ša l:wašun ?

　　　stranger- _____

　　　ˁli- šhal ?

　　　stranger- _____

　　　ˁli- šhal ylˁmrns ?

　　　stranger- _____

　　　ˁli- mismnš ?

　　　stranger- _____

　　　ˁli- iwa mrhba mrhba .

　　　stranger- _____

　　　stranger- l:a yžˁl lbarak:a .

　　　ˁli- _____

　　　stranger- iwa l:a ynh:ik: .

　　　ˁli- _____

D. ςli-   l:ahiςawn   .

    mimuna-   _____

    ςli-   labas   ?

    mimuna-   _____

    ςli-   mani lwaςun id: labas   ?

    mimuna-   _____

    ςli-   ibl:ɣamd sςid s:lam   .

    mimuna-   _____

    ςli-   iwa ḷ:ayhn:ik:m amimuna   .

    mimuna-   _____

2.1 s:uq̣: nbumya .
   Market Day in Boumia.

                                    muha
                                    ·

sbahlxir aᵎli .   Good morning, Aly.
·   ·   ·
         a-   vocative particle

                                    ᵎli

sbahlxir may tᵎnid ?   Good morning. How are
·   ·   ·   you?

                                    muha
                                    ·

labas , tᵎnid lxir .   Fine, thank you.
maš tga s:aht ?   How are you?
        ·

                                    ᵎli

labas , lhmdul:ah .   Fine, thank you.
      ·
mani lwašun id: labas ?   How is your family?

                                    muha
                                    ·

labas , adɣifšisal lxir aᵎli .   Fine.
manikn kul: id: labas ?   How are you all?
    ·   ·

                                    ᵎli

labas nhmd irb:i .   Fine.
    ·   What are you selling
ma datz:nzad dma dats:aɣd ?   and what are you
                                              buying?

        z:nz   to sell
        datz:nzad   you are selling (m.s.)
        sɣ   to buy
        dats:aɣd   you buy (m.s.)

                                    muha
                                    ·

iwiɣd ša ymndi dša w:l:i .   I brought some grain
                                              and some sheep.

išg: may t:iwid ?   And what did you bring?
        šg: you (m.s.)
        ˘
        i   and (utterance initial)
        awy   to bring
        iwiɣd   I brought
        imndi (m)   grain
        ul:i (f)   sheep (p)
        tixsi (f)   sheep (s)

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t:iwid (>d+tiwid)   you (s.) brought (nearer)

ꜥli

iwiɣd snat ntꜥž:iyin .   I brought two calves.
mag:a s:uq: l:mal ?   How is the sheep
                                                            market?

    snat   two (f)
    taꜥž:iyt (f)   calf
    tiꜥž:iyin   calves
    ag:a   he is (>/g/ 'to be, to do'
                                                     /ay iga --->ag:a/
    s:uq: (m)   the market
    n--->l/---#l   of
    lmal   sheep
    l:mal   of sheep (>/nlmal/)

                        muha

iwa šwi uxlas: ,   So so,
maša wiymndi izil .   but that of the grain
                                                            is good.
mag:a wiyzyar: ?   How is the cow market?
    iwa   here: 'well'
    šwi   little
    u~ w   and
    maša   but
    izil (m)   good, nice
    izyar: (m)   cattle (p)
    azyr (m)   ox (s)

                        ꜥli

iwa urix:i .   It is not bad.
    ur-   negative particle (prefixed
                                                    to verbs)
    ix:a   he is bad.

                        muha

istfdrd mad tsuld ?   Have you eaten or not?
    fdr   to take breakfast, to lunch
    mad   or
    tsuld   you (s) have not yet

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ʕli

sulɣ , imšin:a riɣ add:uɣ .　　No, I am just going
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　to eat.

　　sulɣ　　　　　　　　I have not yet
　　imšin:a　　　　　　just about
　　riɣ　　　　　　　　I wanted
　　d:u　　　　　　　　to go
　　d:iɣ　　　　　　　I went
　　ad-　　　　　　　　future prefix
　　add:uɣ　　　　　　 I will go

* * *
muha

ag:n:k: sulɣ altu .　　　Me, too. (I have not
　　　　　　　　　　　　had breakfast, either)

nga imšli ɣr ʕq:a ,　　　We (can) go (and) eat
mš trid at:d:ud .　　　　at Akka's if you want
　　　　　　　　　　　　to.

　　ag:d　　　　　　also (ag:d n:k--->ag:n:k:)
　　nk:　　　　　　 I
　　imšli　　　　　 lunch
　　ɣr　　　　　　　to
　　mš　　　　　　　if
　　trid　　　　　　you wanted
　　ad-　　　　　　future particle
　　at: d:ud (< ad+t+d:u+d)　you (m.s.) will go

ʕli

mand:yid ʕq:a ?　　　Which Akka is it?
　　mand:yid　　　　 which (one of)?

muha

ʕq:a nayt qs:u .　　　Akka of the family of
　　　　　　　　　　Qssu.

ʕli

wax:a .　　　　　　　All right.

muha

yal:ah .　　　　　　Let us go.

2.2 Additional Sentences, Phrases and Vocabulary.

A.

1. as: l:xmis ag:an s:uq: nbumya .
    Thursday is the market day in Boumia.

2. as: l:arbʕ ag:an s:uq: nayt ʕy:aš .
    Wednesday is the market day in Ayt Ayache.

3. as: l:hd ag:an s:uq: nmidlt .
    Sunday is the market day in Midelt.

B. mat:a laswaq: n:a ɣr dat:d:ud ?
    What markets do you go to?

mat:a	what, which
laswaq: (m)	markets (p)
n:a	which
d:u	to go
da-	present tense, progressive particle
dat:d:ud	you go

-dantsw:aq bumya, dantsw:aq: aɣbalu ntsrdan, dantsw:aq:
krušn, dantsw:aq: midlt, tunfiyt, idzr, iwa laswaq: n:aɣ
iqr:bn nitni aya .

We go to the markets in Boumia, ... etc, markets which are
near us.

sw:q	to go to the market
dantsw:aq	we go to the market
n:aɣ	which to us
qr:b	to be near
iqr:bn	they are near
nitni	they (m)
aya	this is

(underlined words are names of places where markets are held)

C. mag:an s:uq: nbumya ?   When is the market day
                                    in Boumia?

as: l:tnayn	Monday
as: l:tlata	Tuesday
as: l:arb ʕ	Wednesday

as: l:xmis	Thursday
as: l:žimu a	Friday
as: ns:bt	Saturday
as: l:hd	Sunday

Note: may igan----->mag:an

as: + n + ltnayn --->/as: l:tnayn/

D. may tsɣid ?   What did you buy?

d:ra	corn
irdn	wheat
timzin	barley
ibawn	beans
lʕds	lentils
lhimz	chick peas
ag:r:	flour, farina
s:k:r	sugar
atay	tea
n:ʕnaʕ	mint
lq:hwa	coffee
lg:ayz~lbitrun	kerosene
g:ar:u	cigarettes
luq:id	matches
lxyar	cucumbers
xiz:u	carrots
tal:f:in	turnip
matiša	tomatoes
batata	potatoes
azalim	onions
t:uma	garlic
l:ubya	green beans
lk:rm	cabbage
taɣsayt	squash
š:ifrun	califlower
tiflflt	green pepper
z:itun	olives
t:f:ah	apples
lmšmaš	apricot

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E. maɣr td:id ?   Where are you going?

        ma   what

        ɣr   to

        td:id   you go

d:iɣ ɣr s:uq: .   I am going to the __market__.

d:iɣ ɣr ʕari .   I am going to the __mountain__.

d:iɣ ɣr tɣbalut: .   I am going to the __spring__.

d:iɣ ɣr tisirt .   I am going to the __mill__.

d:iɣ ɣr tad:art .   I am going to the __house__.

d:iɣ ɣr tmzgida .   I am going to the __mosque__.

d:iɣ ɣr r:bad .   I am going to __Rabat__.

d:iɣ s asif.   I am going to the __river__.

d:iɣ s igran .   I am going to the __fields__.

d:iɣ s anu .   I am going to the __well__.

d:iɣ s inurar .   I am going to the __threshing grounds__.

d:iɣ s amzil .   I am going to the __blacksmith__.

d:iɣ s ahidus.   I am going to the __dance__.

Notice: The preposition "to" is /ɣr/ before consonants and /s/
before vowels. The convention adopted here is to transcribe pre-
positions such as /ɣr/ separate from the nouns that follow them,
whereas prepositions such as /s/ are transcribed without space
before following nouns:
    e.g. /ɣr ʕari/   'to the mountains'
    and   /sasif/   'to the river'
In the above examples /s/ is followed by a space before the noun
just to illustrate the grammatical point in question.
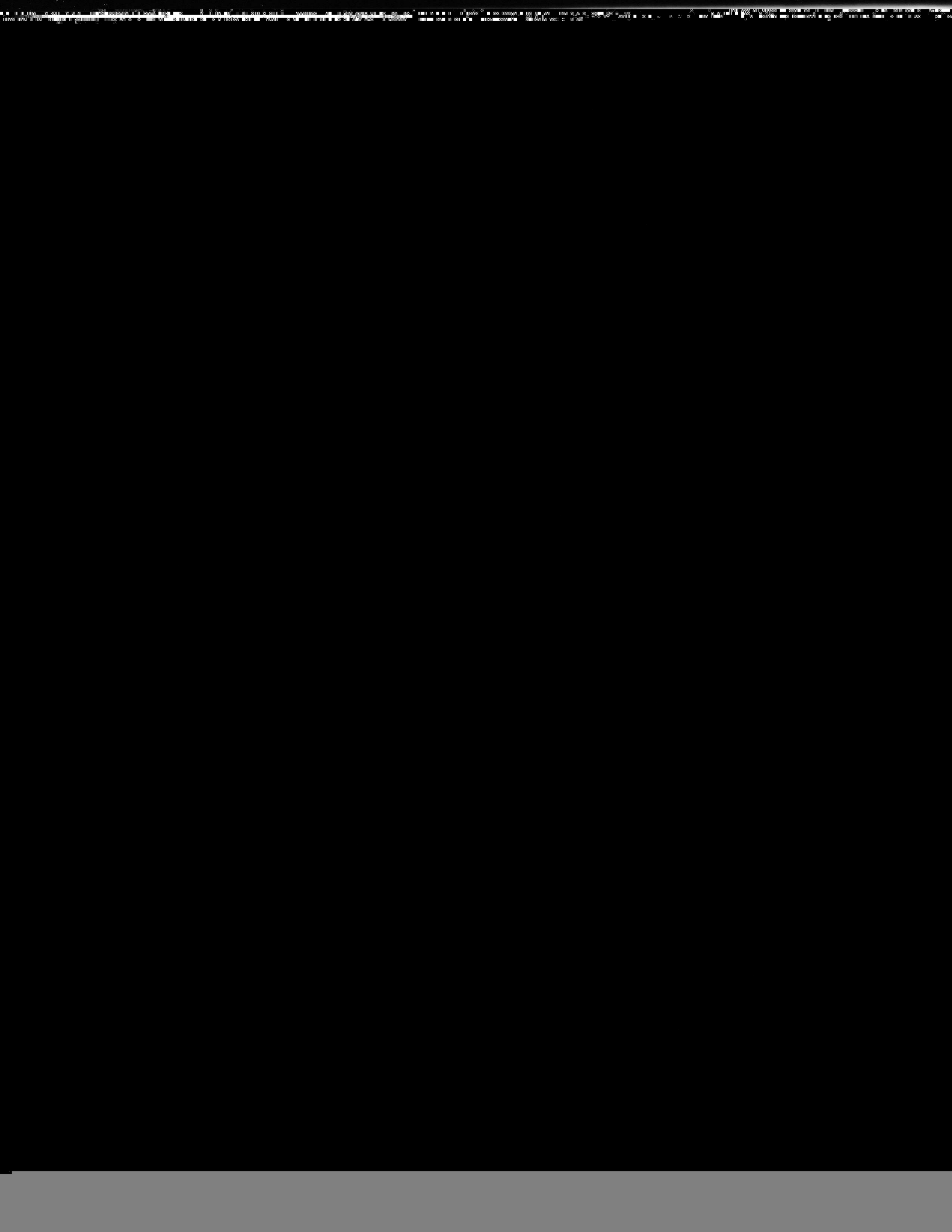
k:ram ad:nawy ša l:hlib .	Let us go and bring some milk (dual f.)
k:rataɣ ad:nawy ša nn:ʕnaʕ .	Let us go and bring some mint (m.p.).
k:rntaɣ ad:nawy ša w:atay .	Let us go and bring some tea (f.p.).

2.3 Practice Drills

A. Use /yal:ah/ to form the following sentences:

Let us drink tea.	Let us drink coffee.
Let us drink milk.	Let us eat apples.
Let us eat couscous.	Let us eat bread.
Let us eat butter.	Let us eat oranges.
Let us eat pears.	Let us eat melon.
Let us eat apricots.	Let us eat plums.
Let us eat bananas.	Let us eat meat.
Let us bring sugar.	Let us bring oil.
Let us bring soap.	Let us bring kerosene.
Let us bring eggs.	Let us go to the market.
Let us go to the well.	Let us go to the river.
Let us go to the mill.	Let us go to the spring.
Let us go to the mosque.	Let us go to Midelt.
Let us go to Rabat.	Let us go to the house.
Let us go to the fields.	Let us go to the threshing grounds.

B. Use the verb /k:r/ to form the following sentences:

Let us (m.d.) go and bring some apples.
Let us (f.d.) go and bring some tea.
Let us (f.p.) go and bring some milk.
Let us (m.p.) go and bring some sugar.
Let us (f.p.) go and bring some soap.
Let us (m.d.) go and bring some oil.
Let us (f.p.) go and bring some meat.
Let us (f.d.) go and bring some kerosene.
Let us (m.d.) go and bring some onions.
Let us (f.d.) go and bring some oranges.
Let us (m.d.) go and bring some eggs.
Let us (f.p.) go and bring some butter.

Let us (m.p.) go and bring <u>some couscous.</u>
Let us (m.d.) go and bring <u>some chicken.</u>
Let us (m.d.) go and bring <u>some bread.</u>

C. šhal ylᵊmrns ?   How old is he?
    Answer: He is <u>two</u> years old.
    Substitute: three, four, one, five, ten, six, nine, eight,
    seven.

D. mag:an s:uq: nmidlt ?   When is the market day in
                                                    Midelt?

    as: l:hd .   Sunday.
    Substitute: Tuesday, Friday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday,
    Saturday.

E. ma datz:nzad ?   What do you sell?
      - daz:nzaγ s:k:r .   I sell sugar.
    Answer using the following:
    butter, grapes, rice, cucumbers, pears, oil, watermelon, tea,
    sugar, green mint, cauliflower, turnip, corn, wheat, lentils,
    coffee, kerosene, cigarettes, squash, potatoes, onions, carrots,
    tomatoes, garlic, raisins, peaches, melon, green pepper, eggs,
    meat, salt, cumin, chickens, soap, red peppers, fish, bread,
    oranges, honey, barley, flour, beans, chick peas, bananas,
    green beans, cabbage, squash, apples, olives, pomegranates,
    milk, dates.

F. Supply the missing responses in the following conversation.
    mimuna - sbahlxir a fadma .   fadma - _____
    mimuna - mam iga lhal ?   fadma - _____
    mimuna - ma datz:nzad dma dats:aγd ? fadma - _____
    mimuna - mag:a s:uq: imndi ?   fadma - _____
    mimuna - mani muha ?   fadma - _____
    mimuna - maγr td:id dγi ?   fadma - _____
             (/dγi/ "now")
    mimuna - l:ayhn:ik:m .   fadma - _____

G. Translate into Berber:
1) Did you eat yet? 2) I bought some cucumbers, some turnips, some tomatoes, some onions, and some bananas. 3) How is the family? 4) How is the sheep market? 5) So so. 6) It is not bad. 7) Let us go to the market. 8) Where are you going? 9) I am going to the mountain. 10) I am going home. 11) You are going to the market. 12) Thursday is the market day in Boumia.

H. Translate into English.
(This exercise is on tape in the language lab).

3.1 wilyam dayt:k:a ayt ʕy:aš

William Visits Ayt Ayache

A. Introduction

1. wilyam amd:ak:l nmuha ag:a . William is Muha's friend.

amd:ak:l (m)	friend
tamd:ak:lt (f)	friend
imd:uk:al (m)	friends
timd:uk:al (f)	friends

2. wilyam imum dmuha ad:k:in ayt uxamns . Muha takes William with him to visit his family.

mun	to accompany
d	and, with
imun	he accompanied
k:	to visit
ad:k:in	they (m) will visit
ayt uxam	family
-ns	his
taxamt	tent

3. wilyam dayxd:m dlhuk:uma nmalik:an yr:bad . William works for the U.S. Government in Rabat.

xdm	to work
da-	present tense stem
xd:m	VH of /xdm/ (see Grammatical Notes 3.2)
lhuk:uma	the government
malik:an	America
y	in

4. muha imyus:an dwilyam yr:bad . Muha met William in Rabat.

imyus:an (reciprocal)	he knows, he got acquainted with
is:n	he knows

5. wilyam is:n itmaziɣt . William speaks Berber.

is:n	he knew (he knows)
is:n i (+language)	he speaks a language
tamaziɣt	Berber language
tmaziɣt	construct state (after preposition)
amaziɣ (m.s.)	Berber (person).

tamaziɣt (f.s.)	Berber (person)
imaziɣn (m.p.)	Berbers
timaziɣin (f.p.)	Berbers

B. Conversation

huṣa	Muha's father
fadma	Muha's mother.
muha	the son
wilyam	the guest

huṣa

axsurtuhilm ?	Aren't you (m.p.) tired?
axs	a wishful form
whl	to be tired
tuhlm	you (m.p.) are tired
urtuhilm	you (m.p.) are not tired

muha

nk: bᵓda uruhilɣ ša .	I myself am not tired.
išg: awilyam , axsurtuhild ?	How about you, William?
nk:	I
bᵓda	first of all (here: myself)
uhlɣ	I am tired
ša	some

wilyam

iwa šwi wxlaṣ: .	Just a little.
u ~w	and
xlaṣ:	enough

huṣa

iwa kžmad: , kžmad: ,	Come in, come in.
mism l:ᵓil bᵓda ?	What is the name of the boy?
kžm	to enter
kžmat	come in (you m.p.)
kžmad: (< /kžmat + d/ where /-d-/ is a particle of proximity)	you come in (m.p.) (toward speaker)
lᵓil	boy (here: young man)

mism nlҁil ---- mism l:ҁil

muha

wilyam   William.

husa

mrhba , mrhba , mrhba swilyam .   Welcome, William
s   of, with (to)

wilyam

irhbaš lxir .   Thank you.

husa

am: tad:artnš aya   Make yourself at home.
lhmdul:ah , kžmad: .   Come in.
    am: like
    tad:art   house
    -nš   your (m.s.)
    aya   this is

husa (calling his wife)

fadma .   Fadma.

fadma

nҁam .   Yes.

husa

ž:užd: iqšušn , han   Prepare the tea pot
lwašun iwdnd .   and the glasses. The
                                 boys did come.
    wžd   to be ready
    ž:užd   prepare (causative form = make ready)
    ž:užd: prepare (with /-d-/ particle of proximity)
    iq:šušn   teapot and glasses
    han   here are
    lwašun   the boys (here: young men)
    awd   to reach
    iwdn   they reached
    iwdnd   they arrived (with the proximity particle /-d-/

fadma
.

hat l:an uždn ɣas kžmad: .   They are ready. Just
                                      come in.

  hat   here
  ili   to be
  l:an   they are
  wždn ~uždn   they are ready
  ɣas   just

husa
.

isnwan waman mad sul: ?   Has the water boiled
                                      or not (yet)?

  is-   question particle of the
                                      "Do-Will" type
  nw   to boil
  nwan   they boiled (water is plural
                                      in Berber)
  aman   water
  mad   or not
  sul: they are not yet (suln)

fadma
.

d:an ʕlihal ɣas an:a xf t:užadm .   By the time you get
  .   ready it will be boiling.

  d:an   they went (refers to water=
                                      it is about to)
  ʕlihal   almost
  .
  an:a xf   when (as soon as)
  t:užadm   you (m.p.) are (will be)
                                      ready

muha
.

m:a , ad:ud at:sl:md xf   Mother, come and say
lʕil , hatin is:n itmaziɣt .   hello to the young man.
                                    He does speak Berber.

  m:a   mother
  d:u   to go
  ad:ud   to come
  sl:m (xf)   to greet (on)
  at:sl:md   you will greet (ad+t-sl:m-d)
  hatin   emphatic form. Here the whole
                                     phrase means 'he does speak
                                     Berber'.

fadma
.

l:ahiɛawn , mism l:ɛil ?   Hello, what is the
                                                   "boy's" name?

muha
.

wilyam .   William.

fadma
.

may tɛnid id: labas ?   How are you?

wilyam
_____

labas adamig rb:i lxir .   Fine, thank you.
        ad-   future particle
        am   to you (f.s.)
        g   to do, to be
        ig   he does (here: "God")
        rb:i   God
         .

fadma
.

iwa mrhbanš , hatin anbyi   Welcome. You are a
axatar ay ɣurɣ t:gid .   great guest.
     ..
        anbyi (m)   guest
        tanbyiwt (f)   guest
        inbyawn (m)   guests
        tinbyawin (f)   guests
        axatar (m)   great, big
        taxatart (f)   great, big
        ixatar: (m.p.)   great, big
        tixatarin (f.p.)   great, big
        ay   to
        ɣurɣ   to us (we have)
         .
        d (>t)   proximity particle
        tgid   you (s.) are

wilyam
_____

irhbam lxir , am: tad:artinw   Thank you. I feel at
 ..   home here.
aya lhmdul:ah .
   .
        am: like
        -inw   mine
        aya   this

                              -77-

husa
.

iwa mš nwan waman , awid
anᵌm:r atay .

If the water is boil-
ing, then give it to
me to make tea.

mš	if
nwan	they boiled (water p.)
awid	you bring
ad- (--->a-)	future particle (see gramma-tical notes)
nᵌm:r	we will make tea, we will fill up

fadma
.

mand:iyun ag: tᵌm:ar: ?

Who is going to make
tea?

mand:iyun	who, (which one of you m.p.)
ag:	who (relative)
t:ᵌm:ar	habitual form (VH) of / m:r/
t:ᵌm:ar:	participle form

husa
.

šasd s:init iwilyam adiᵌm:r .

Give the tray to
William to make tea.

šasd	give him
s:init (f)	the tray

wilyam
.

la ,ɣas ᵌm:r šg:n:it ,
nk: urs:inɣ .

No, you just prepare
the tea yourself. I
do not know (how to).

ɣas	just
šg:n:it	you yourself
s:n	to know
s:nɣ	I knew
urs:inɣ	I do not know
nk:	I
nk:n:it	I myself

husa
.

wax:a , bismil:ah .

In the name of God.

bismil:ah	This is said before starting something, eg. eating, drink-ing, stepping into a house

than yours, working
in the field early
in the morning or pay-
ing money, etc.

wilyam
_____

walayn:i lk:as aya !

Oh! What an excellent
glass.

urdžin swiγ atay am: wa !

I never drank (such
good) tea like this.

walayn:i	here = Oh! What an excellent. (can mean Oh! What a terrible)
lk:as	the glass
aya	this
urdžin	never
swiγ	I drank
atay	tea
wa (m)	this
ta (f)	this

husa
____

isdats:am atay ytmazirtn:un
mad uhu ?

Do people drink tea
    in your country or not?

sw	to drink
is-	question introducer (interrogative mode prefix)
dats:am	you (m.p.) drink
tamazirt	country
-n:un	yours
mad	or
uhu	no

wilyam
_____

y:ih , dans:a atay , walayn:i
urid: am: wa .

Yes, they drink tea,
    but it is not like this.

dans:a	we drink
urid:	not
urid am: ta	not like this one (f)

muha
____

tn:idi urdats:am γas lq:hwa .

But you told me that
(in America) people
drink (only-nothing

but) coffee.

ini	to say
tn:id	you said
tn:idi	you told me
dats:am	you (m.p.) drink
ɤas	just, only, nothing but

wilyam
_____

y:ih , walayn:i ʕd:an win:a   Yes, but there are
days:an atay .   many people who drink
                                    tea.

walayn:i	but
ʕd:an	they are numerous
ʕd:u	to be abundant
win:a	those (m)
tin:a	those (f)
days:an	they drink

3.2 Grammatical Notes

The Verb*

In Tamazight there are two stems for each verb:

(a) Simple Verb Stem (V) which is translated here as the English infinitive and is identical with second person singular imperative. Thus: sl:m   'to greet'

sl:m   'greet! (you s.)'

(V) is the form under which a verb form is listed in the dictionary (an ideal dictionary of Tamazight).

(b) Habitual Verb Stem (VH) which is derived from (V) by certain rules. (VH) of /sl:m/ is /t:sl:am/ which can be translated as an energetic imperative 'Do greet! (you s.)'(more frequently 'get in the habit of greeting'). (VH) of /xdm/ is /xd:m/.

Certain tenses and modes can be formed from (V), others from (VH). The imperative, the aorist of narration, the past tense (in affirmative, negative, interrogative and negative-interrogative

_____

*   For more information on The Verb and other grammatical categories consult: A Short Reference Grammar of Spoken Tamazight by Ernest T. Abdel-Massih.

modes), the future tense (affirmative and interrogative "Will"
type modes), and the past participle are derived from (V). From
(VH) the following structures can be derived: energetic imperative,
negative imperative, interrogative future - QW (question word) type,
negative future, the present tense (in affirmative, negative, in-
terrogative, and negative-interrogative modes) and the present and
future participles.

The Imperative

The Imperative is formed by adding the following suffixes to
(V): (PNG = Person, Number, Gender)

Imperative	/-P	N	G#/	
	2	s	m,f	/-Ø#/
	2	p	m	/-at#/
	2	p	f	/-nt#/

Thus, from /sl:m/ 'to greet' we derive the following imperatives:

sl:m	Greet! (you s.)
sl:mat	Greet! (you m.p.)
sl:mnt	Greet! (you f.p.)

Notice:

(a) a Simple Verb Stem (V) ending /-u#/ or /-i#/ will have
the suffix /-yat/ (rather than /-at/) for imperative of second
person masculine plural (/-P N G#/): e.g.,

d:u	to go
d:u	Go! (you s.)
d:uyat	Go! (you m.p.)
d:unt	Go! (you f.p.)
ini	to say
ini	Say! (you s.)
iniyat	Say! (you m.p.)
inint	Say! (you f.p.)

(b) A Simple Verb Stem (V) ending in /-y#/ changes its
/-y#/ to /-i-/ in /-P$_2$N$_p$G$_m$#/ imperative: e.g.,

asy	to carry

asy	Carry! (you s.)
asyat	Carry! (you m.p.)
asint	Carry! (you f.p.)

Person Number Gender Affixes (/-PNG-/)

There is only ONE paradigm expressing Person, Number, and Gender (/-PNG-/) attached to either (V) or (VH) for the formation of the different tenses and their modes (which are achieved by the prefixation of different particles.).

/-PNG-/ affixes
(for (V),(VH) - all tenses and modes)

I	_____γ
you	t____d
he	i_____
she	t_____
we	n_____
you (m.p.)	t____m
you (f.p.)	t____nt
they (m)	_____n
they (f)	_____nt

Notice:

(a) 1st person s. suffix /-γ/ --->/q:/ if (V) ends in /-γ/

| zdγ | to dwell |
| zdq: | I dwelt |

(b) 3rd person m.s. prefix is /i-/ before consonant and /y-/ before vowels

| sl:m | to greet (V) |
| isl:m | he greeted |

| an:ay | to see (V) |
| yan:ay | he saw |

(c) 3rd person m.p. suffix /-n/ --->/r/ if (V) has final /-r/ or ---->/-l/ if (V) has final /-l/.

| ʕm:r | to make tea |
| ʕm:r: (ʕm:rn) | they (m) made tea, they (m) filled |

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slil   to rinse
slil: (<sliln)   they (m) rinsed

Aorist of Narration

(The Aorist is a dependent form, i.e. utterance non-initial, that can mean past, present, future or even imperative depending on the tense of the initial verb.)

The conjugated (V) is called the Aorist of Narration which is simply any (V) + /-PNG-/ affixes. Thus /samh/ 'to forgive':

/-P	N	G-/			
1	s	m,f		samh	γ
2	s	m,f	t	samh	d
3	s	m	i	samh	
3	s	f	t	samh	
1	p	m,f	n	samh	
2	p	m	t	samh	m
2	p	f	t	samh	nt
3	p	m		samh	n
3	p	f		samh	nt

Affirmative Future

/ad-/ is the future particle. The future is formed by pre-fixation of the future particle /ad-/ to the Aorist of Narration (i.e. (V) + PNG Affixes)

Thus: "sl:m"   to greet

/-P	N	G-/			
1	s	m,f	ad	sl:m	γ
2	s	m,f	at:	sl:m	d
3	s	m	adi	sl:m	
3	s	f	at:	sl:m	
1	p	m,f	an	sl:m	
2	p	m	at:	sl:m	m
2	p	f	at:	sl:m	nt
3	p	m	ad	sl:m	n
3	p	f	ad	sl:m	nt

Notice:

(a) /-d-/ of the future particle /ad-/---> /-t-/ before another /t-/ (i.e. if (V) has initial /t-/ this occurs with 2 s., 3 f.s., 2 m.p., 2 f.p.

(b) /-d-/ of the future particle /ad-/ drops before /n-/ of 1st person plural.

Likewise the present tense is formed with the same /-PNG-/ added to (VH) and present tense prefix /da-/: e.g.,

sl:m	to greet (V)
t:sl:am	(VH) of sl:m

/-P	N	G -/			
1	s	m,f	da	t:sl:am	ɣ
2	s	m,f	dat	t:sl:am	d
3	s	m	day	t:sl:am	d
3	s	f	dat	t:sl:am	
1	p	m,f	dan	t:sl:am	
2	p	m	dat	t:sl:am	m
2	p	f	dat	t:sl:am	nt
3	p	m	da	t:sl:am	n
3	p	f	da	sl:am	nt

3.3 Drills

A. Conjugate the following verbs in all /-PNG-/ in

(a) the imperative
(b) the Aorist
(c) the future

V	Meaning
sl:m (xf)	to greet
ʕawn (i)	to help
ns (y) (ɣr)	to spend the night
mun (d)	to accompany
rhb (s)	to welcome
zdɣ (y)	to dwell
samh (i)	to forgive

z:nz	to sell
awy	to bring
x:u	to be bad
fdr	to eat
ini	to say
d:u	to go
k:	to visit
xdm (y) (γr)	to work
kžm (y) (γr) (xf)	to enter
ž:užd	to prepare
awd	to arrive
ʕm:r	to make tea
š (i)	to give
sw	to drink
sw:q	to shop

B. yal:ah answ atay   Let us drink tea.
    k:raγ and:u γr s:uq: Let us (m.d.) go to the market.

Given:

sw	to drink (V)
tš	to eat (V)
sγ	to buy (V)
d:u	to go (V)

Form the following sentences:

Let us drink coffee.

Let us buy soap.

Let us eat meat.

Let us buy bananas.

Let us (f.d.) go to the mountain.

Let us (f.p.) go to the river.

Let us eat bread.

Let us buy tea.

Let us (m.d.) go to the mosque.

Let us (m.p.) go to the threshing grounds.

C. m:a , ad:ud at:sl:md   Mother, come and say hello
    xf lʕil .   to the young man (in order
                              to say hello...)

Notice: ad:ud = come! imperative $/-P_2N_s\#/$ + at:sl:md =
future $/-P_2N_s-/$
amuha aᵉli d:uyat   Muha and Aly, come and say
at:sl:mm xf lᵉil   hello to the young man.
Notice: d:uyat $P_2N_pG_m$ imperative, and at:sl:mm $-P_2N_pG_m-$ future.

Form the following sentences:
    1. Come in and have lunch! (s.) (come in order to have lunch)
    2. Go and work! (m.p.)
    3. Come in and make tea (s.)!
    4. Come in and greet the guest! (f.p.)
    5. Go and work! (s.)
    6. Come in and greet the young man! (m.p.)
    7. Go and help Ali! (s.)
    8. Enter to greet William! (s.)
    9. Go to the market and bring (some) grain! (m.p.)
    10. Come and eat bread and butter! (f.p.)

D. Translate into Berber:
    1. I will drink tea.
    2. She will eat meat.
    3. We will visit Rabat.
    4. They (f.) will enter.
    5. We will greet the guest.
    6. They (m.) will work.
    7. He will greet the young man.
    8. I will help the young man.
    9. She will accompany Muha.
    10. We will take lunch here.

E. Translate into Berber:
    1. Aly is Muha's friend.
    2. Fadma is Muha's friend.
    3. Aly and Fadma are Muha's friends.
    4. Mimuna is Muha's friend.
    5. Mimuna and Fadma are Muha's friends.
    6. Muha met Mimuna in Midelt.

7. Muha works in Rabat.
8. Mimuna works in Midelt.
9. Muha took Mimuna with him to visit the family in Rabat.
10. Mimuna speaks Arabic.
11. Muha speaks Berber.
12. He speaks Berber and Arabic.
13. She speaks only Berber.
14. Husa greeted Mimuna.
15. She greeted Mimuna.

F. Translate into English:

This exercise is on tape in the language lab.

G. Translate into English:

This exercise is on tape in the language lab.

H. Translate into English:

This exercise in on tape in the language lab.

I.

1. yal:ah answ lq:hwa
2. yal:ah antš d:ʕam
3. yal:ah and:u ɣr s:uq:

Substitute for the underlined words from the following list using a suitable word that agrees with the verb of the sample sentence. Form five sentences based on each of the above sentences.

List:

1. z:itun
2. aman
3. s:uq:
4. t:f:ah
5. aɣ:u
6. tad:art
7. aksum
8. atay sn:ʕnaʕ
9. asif
10. lmšmaš

11. taɣbalut:
12. z:nbuʕ
13. r:st
14. atay
15. aɣrum
16. lhlib
17. s:abun
18. lg:ayz
19. tmzgida
20. lq:amiža

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4.1   imaziɣn dlq:aʕidansn
       Berber Traditions

husa

walayn:i ts:nd   You speak (very good)
itmaziɣt awilyam .   Berber, William.
mani yastrb:ad   ?   Where did you learn it?
    walayn:i   oh! - but
    ts:nd   you know (past used to express
                                                    a fact)
    mani   where
    as   it
    (mani as --> mani yas)   where to it
    rb:a   to learn
    trb:ad   you learned

wilyam

ylik:ul ymalik:an .   At school in America.
    lik:ul   school
    malik:an   America

husa

max   ?   Why?

wilyam

t:afad adisinɣ   In order to be able to
mas sawalɣ iymaziɣn ,   speak to the Berbers and
salxtn xf taʕištnsn ,   ask them about the way
dlq:aʕidansn .   they live and (know) their
                                                    customs.
    t:afad   in order to
    adisinɣ   know (future)
    ma   what
    mas   with what
    sawalɣ   I speak
    sal (xf)   ask (about, on)
    salxtn (>salɣtn)   I ask them
    taʕišt   life
    -nsn   their (m)
    lq:aʕida   custom, habit

husa

nk:ni inslmn ay nga

lhmdul:ah . dant:amn

srb:i dwawalns

md:n da urdas:an

š:rab ula dat:qm:ar: .

ag:d g:ar:u iga lʕib .

ʕlihal kul:ši dayd:zal:a lxutbt .

nk:ni	We are Moslems and believe in God and in His words. People here do not drink, nor do they gamble. Even cigarettes are considered bad. Almost everybody prays the Friday Prayer.

nk:ni — we

ay — who, that

nga — we are

amn — to believe, trust

dant:amn — we believe (present)

awal — speech, talk

-ns — his (of him)

md:n — people

da — here

din: — there

sw — to drink

das:an — they drink (present)

š:rab — alcoholic drinks

qm:r — to gamble

dat:qm:ar: (</dat:qm:arn/) — They gamble (present)

ur... ula — neither___nor

ag:d — even

g:ar:u — cigarettes (m)

iga — he is, it (m.) is

lʕib — shame, shameful

ʕlihal — almost

kul:ši — all, everybody, everything

z:al: — to pray (s.f.)

t:zal:a — VH (Habitual Form) of /z:al:/

dayd:zal:a (< dait:zal:a) — he prays (present)

lxutbt — Friday Prayer

wilyam

irmdan ? isdatt:azumn   How about Ramadan?
mad uhu   ?   Do you fast or not?

    azum   to fast (V)
    t:azum   VH (Habitual Form)
    datt:azumn   they (m.) fast it

husa

y:ih , ag:d lwašun   Yes, even kids twelve
ntnaˤšr ˤam dat:azumn .   years old fast.

    ag:d   even
    lwašun   children
    tnaˤšr   twelve
    ˤam   year
    dat:azumn   they fast

wilyam

y:ih ! iyad:ay   Oh! (is that so?)
yaɣ ša ša , ma dast:g:am ?   And when you have a
                                sick person what do
                                you do?

    i   and (sentence initial or
                                    utterance)
    ad:ay   when
    yaɣ ša ša   someone is sick
    aɣ   to reach
    yaɣ   it reached
    ša   something, somebody
    t:g:a   VH of /g/ 'to be, to do'

husa

dadnq:ar id:alb   We call the religious
adasyaru .   teacher to write.
                                (implied is the word
                                    amulet)

    ɣr   to call (V)
    q:ar   VH of / r/ 'to call'
    dadnq:ar   we call (pres. with proxi-
                                    mity particle /-d-/)
    d:alb   religious teacher

aru   wrote (here: write an amulet)

yaru   he wrote

wilyam

is datž:užuynt tir:a nd:alb ?   Does the writing of the sheikh cure him?

ž:y   to be cured (V)

ž:užy   Causative (SV)

ž:užuy   Habitual of the Causative (SVH)

tir:a   the writing (Noun from /aru/ 'to write')

husa

am: yism r:b:i .   Sure.

am: like

ism   name

rb:i   God

r:b:i (>nrb:i)   of God

wilyam

ma dat:g:am itmɣriwin ?   What do you do for marriages?

ma   what?

dat:g:am   you (pl.) do

tamɣra (f.)   wedding

timɣriwin   weddings

tmɣriwin   Construct State (CS) of /timɣriwin/. Here the CS occurs because the noun follows the preposition /l/ 'for, to'.

husa

ad:ay yawd l⁈il xf yiwl ,
dasnt:xtar tarbat: n:as it:i⁈žibn ,
dant:awy s:k:r , t:igni , dlhn:a ,
nd:u at:ns:utr ilahlns ,
mš qlb: , dat:d:un l⁈il ,
t:rbat: , dlahlnsn ɣl lbiru
adqdⴻn . tamɣra sixfns ,
dat:nt:g:a ys:if ad:ay nsy:f .

When the young man reaches the age of marriage, we choose a girl whom we think will please him. Then we take sugar and dates and henna and go and ask the girl's hand from her parents. If they agree then the boy and the girl and the parents go to the

office (of the judge)
to register. The wed-
ding itself takes
place in summer after
we harvest the crops.

ad:ay	when
awd	to reach
yawd	he reaches
lʕil	the youth
iwl	marriage
xtar	to choose
n:a	who
it:iẓibn	'pleasing' present parti- ciple (used with /n:a/)
dant:awy	we take
s:k:r	sugar
tigni	dates
lhn:a	henna
d:u	to go
s:utr	to ask for (V)
at:ns:utr	we ask for her
lahlns	her parents, family
qbl: (> qbln)	they accept
dat:d:un	they go
lbiru	office
γl lbiru (> γr lbiru)	to the office (city, town, village hall where Official Certificates are issued)
γr (-> γl/-#l-)	to
qdʕ	to register a marriage
adqdʕn	in order to register the marriage
tamγra	the wedding
sixfns	itself (>/ixf/ 'head' which refers to 'self').
dat:nt:g:a	we do it (f.)
s:if	summer
sy:f	to harvest the summer crops
nsy:f	we harvest the summer crops

4.2 Story Based on Unit 3 and Unit 4

imyus:an muha dwilyam yr:bad n:ay žmʕn . wilyam
dayxd:m dlhuk:uma nmalik:an yr:bad . yun was: , yawy muha
wilyam sayt ʕy:aš ad:k:in sayt uxamns . husa , b:as nmuha ,
ifrh l:iy asisiwl wilyam stmaziɣt . ɣas an:a diwdn , iɣrd
husa ifadma at:ž:užd iqšušn , ts:nw aman . l:iy swan atay ,
iʕžbas iwilyam bz:af . day in:asn ymalik:an urdas:an atay sn:ʕnaʕ .

l:iy isal husa wilyam many irb:a itmaziɣt , day in:as
wilyam ylik:ul ymalik:an . l:iy tisal max , in:as t:afad adyisin
mas isawal iymaziɣn , isaltn xf taʕištnsn , dlq:aʕidansn .
day in:as husa , md:n ytmazirt inslmn ay gan , urdas:an š:rab ,
ula dat:qm:ar: . l:iy tisal madat:g:an ad:ay yaɣ ša ša ; in:as
husa dadq:ar: id:alb adasyaru . day isalt altu xf tmɣriwin .
in:as husa , ad:ay yawd lʕil xf yiwl , dast:xtar: ayt uxamns
tarbat: n:as it:iʕžibn , dat:awin s:k:r , t:igni , dlhn:a ,
d:un at:s:utr: ilahlns , mš qbl: , dat:dun lʕil , t:rbat: ,
dlahlnsn ɣl lbiru adqḍʕn . tamɣra sixfns dat:t:g:an ys:if .

n:ay	where (conjunction) (n:a + y 'which is')
žmʕ	to meet
awy	to take
k:	to visit, to pass by
frh	to be happy
l:iy	when (conjunction)
siwl	to speak
ɣas an:a	as soon as
awd	to arrive
ɣr	to call
iɣrd	he called (+ prox.)
bz:af	much (a lot)
day	then
ini	to say
tamazirt	country
sal	to ask
ad:ay	when (conjunction)

altu   again
ɣl lbiru (>ɣr lbiru)   to the City Hall Office

4.3.   Grammatical Notes and Drills

4.3.1   Interrogative
        (for more information on this subject, see: A Short Refer-
        ence Grammar of Tamazight)

Question Words:

may   ?   who?
mag:ms (< may ims)   who is (m.)?
              (ms 'to be related to')
ma   ?   what?
mat:a   ?   what, which?
mi   ?   who, what?
mani   ?   where?
maɣr   ?   where?
milmi   ?   when?
mani luq:t   when?
milan   ?   whose?
mimš   ?   how?
šhal   ?   how many? how much?
max   ?   why?
max al:iy   ?   why....?
win mi   whose (object is (m))
tin mi   whose? (object is (f))

4.3.2   Drills
        A.   Answer the following questions (based on Units 3 and 4):
             1) mag:ms wilyam ?
             2) mani yžmʕ wilyam dmuha   ?
             3) maɣr d:an   ?
             4) isis:n wilyam itmaziɣt   ?
             5) mani yasirb:a   ?
             6) max   ?
             7) max al:iy ifrh husa   ?
             8) is dat:azumn imaziɣn   ?

9) ma dat:g:an imaziɣn ad:ay yaɣ ša ša   ?
10) isdatž:užuynt tir:a nd:alb   ?
11) ma dat:g:an imaziɣn itmɣriwin   ?
12) milmi a dat:sy:afn imaziɣn   ?
13) isdas:an atay sn:ʕnaʕ ymalik:an   ?
14) may dayxd:m wilyam   ?
15) max al:iy yiwy muha wilyam sayt ʕy:aš   ?
16) max al:iy iɣra muha imays   ?
17) isiʕžb watay iwlyam   ?
18) isdas:an imaziɣn š:rab   ?
19) isdat:qm:ar: imaziɣn   ?
20) milmi ay dat:g:an imaziɣn timɣriwin   ?

B.   Answer the following <u>general</u> questions:
1)   maɣr id:a ʕli   ?
2)   mism wask:a   ?
3)   istrid lq:hwa   ?
4)   mani luq:t ay dit:ʕayad d:alb   ?
5)   milan lwašuna   ?
6)   mimš dat:g:ad iwatay   ?
7)   šhal aya   ?
8)   max al:iy id:a muha sayt ʕy:aš   ?
9)   id: igrnš aya   ?
10) milmi ag:t:d:u muha ɣr tmsgida   ?

C.   id:a muha ɣr s:uq:
maɣr id:a muha   ?
For each of the following sentences form a question.

1)   wilyam amd:ak:l nmuha ag:a   .
2)   wilyam dayxd:m yr:bad   .
3)   t:afad adik: ɣr ʕli   .
4)   la , riɣ aman   .
5)   lxux dz:nbuʕ   .
6)   win ʕli   .
7)   dat:g:an imaziɣn timɣriwin ys:if   .
8)   rbʕin ryal   .

9) tsᶜud dumnasf .

10) wilyam dmuḥa dhusa ag:swan atay .

D. Translate into Berber

1) William learned Berber at school in America.

2) John is Aly's friend.

3) John visited the village of Ayt Ben Ichou.

4) In America people do not drink mint tea.

5) Aly and Fadma and their families went to register the marriage.

E. Translate into English:

(This exercise is on tape in the language lab).

F. Listen to the story on tape in the language lab and answer the questions.

5.1 Kinship Terms

A. lžd: grandfather (term of reference)

b:ahl:u   my grandfather (term of address)
 .   fa mo fa

nan:a   my grandmother fa mo mo

~ m:ahl:u
   .
b:a   my father

m:a   my mother

B. Father's Family

ˤm:i   my uncle   fa br

ˤt:i   my aunt   fa si

mm:is nˤm:i   my cousin (m)   fa br so

il:is nˤm:i   my cousin (f)   fa br da

mm:is nˤt:i   my cousin (m)   fa si so

il:is nˤt:i   my cousin (f)   fa si da

mm:is nˤm:is nb:a   my father's cousin

ˤm:is nb:a   my father's uncle fa fa br

C. Mother's Family

xali   my uncle   mo br

xalti   my aunt   mo si

mm:is nxali   my cousin (m)   mo br so

il:is nxali   my cousin (f)   mo br da

mm:is nxalti   my cousin   mo si so

il:is nxalti   my cousin   mo si da

ˤt:is nm:a   my mother's paternal aunt mo fa si

D. yma /   (pl)   my brother

ut:ma /   (pl)   my sister

mm:i   my son

il:i   my daughter

mm:is nut:ma   my nephew   si so

il:is nyma   my niece   br da

argazinw   my husband

tamd:ut:inw   my wife
      . .
mm:is nil:i   my grandson   da so

lwašun nil:i   my grandchildren

mm:is nmm:i   my grandchild   so so

lwašun nmm:i	my grandchildren	
adg:al (m.s.)	in-law (m)	wi br
		wi si
		wi fa
		wi mo
		wi mo uncle, etc.

This term expresses the relation between man and all the (male)
members of his wife's family and vice versa except for the
relation between wife and husband's family (See E and F below).

tadg:alt	fem. of above term
adg:alinw	my in-law (m)
tadg:altinw	my in-law (f)
idulan	in-laws (m.p.)
tidulin	in-laws (f.p.)

E. <u>The wife in relation to her husband's family (terms of reference)</u>

amɣar	hu fa
tamɣart	hu mo
alus	hu br
talust	hu si

F. <u>The wife when calling them (terms of address)</u>

ʕm:i muha	Uncle Mohammed	for hu fa
xalti ʕiša	Aunt Aisha	for hu mo
ʕli	Aly	for hu br
fadma	Fadma	for hu si

5.2 Conversations

A.   <u>wilyam</u>

mat:a tad:artin: m:sin	Whose house is that
š:ražm izgzawn ?	over there with the two green windows?
mat:a	what
-in:	that
m: (f)	of (=mother of, that (f.) of)
bu (m)	of (=father of, that (m.) of)

š:ržm (m)	window
š:ražm (p)	windows
azgza (m.s.)	blue/green
izgzawn (p)	blue/green

<u>muha</u>

tin ʕm:i . ɣas imšin:a t:ibna .   It is my uncle's. He just built it.

tin (f)	it is of
ɣas	just
imšin:a	just
bnu	to build
ibna	he built
ibnat:	he built it (f)

<u>Notice</u>: Pronominal affixes are movable particles. Here /t:-/ is preverbal because of the conjunction.

<u>wilyam</u>

winmi iy:isin: g:mi l:bab ?   Whose horse is in front of the door?

win	that of
winmi	whose
iy:is	horse
imi	mouth
y + imi---➤g:mi	in front of, at the entrance (Lit: in the mouth of)
lbab	door
n + lbab --➤ l:bab	of the door

<u>muha</u>

win mm:is nʕm:i .	It is my cousin's. Let
yal:ah and:u sigran ,	us go (in order to)
adaššnʕtɣ igrann:ɣ .	show you our fields.
igrin: axatar yl:ant tmzin	That big field where
win urgaz nut:ma . wan:	there is barley belongs
tamans yl:an yirdn win ʕm:is	to my sister's husband,
nb:a . wan: urin:as	that one near it where
yuril:i walu win b:as	there is wheat belongs
ntmdut: nyma .	to my father's uncle,

that one where there is nothing (planted) belongs to the father of my brother's wife.

s	to (prep.) before nouns that have initial vowels.
igr	field
igran	fields
snɛt	to show
snɛtɣ	I showed
-n:ɣ	our (pronominal affix)
axatar (m.s.)	big
taxatart (f.s.)	big
ili	to be in
l:ant	there are (f)
timzin	barley
argaz	husband (man)
wan:	that one
tama	besides
ns	him/it (m) (of it, m.f.)
irdn	wheat (p)
win	is of (belongs to)
urin:as	beyond it
walu	nothing

B.

wilyam

maɣr id:a b:aš ?

Where did your father go?

maɣr	where
id:a	he went
b:a	my father

muha

id:a ad:yawy yun uhuli .

He went to bring a sheep.

adyawy	he will take
d	proximity particle
ahuli	sheep (m), ram

wilyam

may tira ?

What does he want it for?

ira — he wanted

-t- — it (m).

muha — In order to kill it.

adasiɣrs — to slaughter

ɣrs

wilyam — Why?

max ?

muha — Don't you know the

isurts:ind lq:aʕida imaziɣn — Berber's custom? When

ayn:a tga ? ad:ay ɣursn — they have a guest from

did:u unbyi zy tmazirt ibʕdn , — a far country they kill

dasɣr:sn itmɣrust . — a sheep for him.

ts:nd — you knew

ayn:a — how

ad:ay — when (conjunction)

bʕd — to be far

ibʕdn — far (which is far)-past participle

daɣr:sn — they kill

tamɣrust — slaughter animal, sacrifice

wilyam — I know. But I am not

s:nɣ . walayn:i urgiɣ ša wmbyi . — a guest. This is my

tad:artinw aya lhmdul:ah . — house.

isin — to know

s:nɣ — I know

walayn:i — but

ur- — negative particle

tad:art — the house

aya — this is

muha — There is no doubt (about

uril:i š:k . — that). But you are a

walayin:i anbyi iʕz:an — great guest.

ay tgid . — there is

il:a — to doubt

šk:a

š:k	doubt (N.)
ʕz:a	to be dear
iʕz:an	great, dear, who is dear (participle)
ay	that
tgid	you are

5.3. lq:isat   Stories (Story Telling)

ylq:aʕida imaziɣn urdat:q:isn lhdiyat ɣas al:drnt til:as ,
ʕlahq: l:at:inin mš dat:q:isn lhdiyat swas: , urdayt:izil unbdu .

lhdiyta yq:ist: hm:u ʕm:is nmuha ytad:art l:bašir argaz
nut:mas mnuha n:a sndiɣran l:iy iga ymnsi xf wilyam .

ɣrsn itmɣrust gn š:wi t:utliwin , dd:wažn uksum , dwiyful:usn ,
diq:sriyn nd:ʕam . iwa yʕžbas wutši ywilyam bz:af ʕad .

ihadr ʕm:i sʕid b:ahl:u nmuha , dʕq:a ʕm:is nb:as nmuha ,
dmimun xalis nmuha , dhd:u mm:is nʕm:is nmuha , dfadma tamd:ut:
nʕm:is nmuha , dʕiša yl:is nʕt:is nmuha , dlbašir ymas nmuha ,
drabha wt:mas nmuha , dmd:n yadnin .

lq:ist ntšir:atin db:ansnt

in:aš il:a yun urgaz yurw snat ntšir:atin . day tm:t
mayt:snt , q:imnt ɣas ɣr tašna . yun was: , tn:as iwrgazns
"ɣas zltnt" . day išasnt b:ansnt tadut: tabx:ant t:umlilt ,
in:asnt "tabr:šant dz:int: al: tg tumlilt ,tumlilt dz:int: al:
tg tabr:šant" . day d:unt saɣbalu d:aw nʕari day in:asnt
"dz:int . hay:i d:iɣ ad:b:iɣ tifg:ayin" . id:u nt:a yʕq:d
yun wat:ar:u ɣr saxlidž , arik:at uzwu at:ar:u art:inint "il:a
baba l:ayt:b:y tifg:ayin" .

al:iy šm:lnt , d:unt ɣr adɣar , afnt:n: walu . ʕaydnd:
samazir afind: walu . arsmut:urnt ša yblʕišn adgint taxamt al:iy
t:gant afnt yun ikzin . k:u tadg:at: daɣursntdit:d:u yizm .
day arasit:ini ykzinn:a "qaw qaw urt:t:ad tirbatina mahd l:iɣ" .

day yut ytšir:atinn:a tga tahyut: , day tɣrs iykzin ;
day id:ud ɣursnt yizm itštnt .

q:is	to tell stories, narrate
t:q:is	habitual form of /q:is/

lhdiyt (f.s.)	story
lhdiyat (f.p.)	stories
al:	until
dr	to go down
drnt	they (f) went down
til:as (f.p.)	darkness
ᶜlahq:	because
l:a- (~/-da-/)	present tense prefix
ini	to say
t:ini	Habitual form of /ini/
as:	day
swas:	during daytime
izil	to be good
t:izil	Habitual form of /izil/
anbdu	crop
n:a	who
-asn	to them (m)
ɣr	to call
iᶜran	participle: called (here= invited)
imnsi	dinner

Note 1: initial /#i-/ of a noun following a word ending in a vowel e.g. /-a#/ (e.g., /iga/) will be transcribed as /#y-/. This also applies to verbs having /#i-/. See Note 2 below.

xf	for (on)
ɣrs	to slaughter
š:wi	roast
tutliwin	liver and fat kebab
d:ažin	stew
d:wažn	different stew dishes
wiyful:usn (>winiful:usn)	of chicken
aq:sri	a big plate
iq:sriyn (m.p.)	platters
yᶜžbas (</iᶜžbas/)	it (m.) pleased him

Note 2: See Note 1 above (/-a#/ + /#i-/ --›/-a y-/)

bz:af ᶜad	very much
ywilyam (>/iwilyam/)	to William

here the vowel is /-i#/ whereas in the previous examples it is /-a#/

See Notes 1 and 2 above (vowel # + #i- ---> vowel -y-/

yadn	other
yadnin	others
yl:is (</il:s/)	his daughter

See Notes 1 and 2 above

wt:mas	his sister

Note 3: /-a#/ + /#u-/ --->/-a w-/ (not a very common occurrence)

in:aš	he told you
ili	to be
il:a	there was
arw	to give birth to
day	and, then
m:t	to die
q:im	to stay
ɣr	with (at)
tašna	here: step-mother (usually second wife or co-wife)
zl	to lose
ɣas zltnt	Get rid of them! (f.)
š	to give
tadut:	wool
abx:an (m.)	black
umlil (m.)	white
abr:šan	black
dz:	to beat
d:aw	under
hay:i	Here I am
b:y	to cut
tafg:ayt	a small piece of wool
ʕq:d	to tie
yʕq:d (</iʕq:d/ after a vowel)	he tied
at:ar:u	a can
axlidž	tree
w:t	to beat
k:at	V.H. of /w:t/ to beat
arik:at	he started to beat
ar-	inchoative prefix, denotes 'starting an action'

azwu	the wind
art:inint	they said (thought)
adγar	place
γr ad γar	to a place (grammatically this should be /sadγar/)
af	to find
smut:r	to collect
ablⵖiš	a piece of old cloth, rag
iblⵖišn	rags
adgint	in order to make, that they (f) may make
ikzin	small dog, puppy
k:u	every, each
tadg:at:	evening
izm	lion
tš	to eat
tt:a	VH of /tš/ to eat
urt:t:ad	do not eat
mahd:	so long as
l:iγ	I am (here), I exist
tahyut: (f.)	crazy, fool
ahyud (m.)	crazy, fool

5.4   tas:aⵖt   Time (Telling Time)

šhal tas:aⵖt ?	What time is it now?
lwhda	It's one o'clock.
ž:už	It's two o'clock.
t:lata	It's three o'clock.
r:bⵖa	It's four o'clock.
lxmsa	It's five o'clock.
s:t:a	It's six o'clock.
s:bⵖa	It's seven o'clock.
t:mnya	It's eight o'clock.
t:sⵖa ~ t:sⵖud	It's nine o'clock.
lⵖšra	It's ten o'clock.
lhdaⵖš	It's eleven o'clock.
t:naⵖš	It's twelve o'clock.

t:lata wns:	It's 3:30.
~ t:lata dumnasf	

Note: /u-/ before noun ='and' (<Arabic). Also notice /#u-/--->
/#w-/ if it is preceded by /-a#/. (Not a very common occurence).

t:sʕud uns:	It's 9:30 .
~ t:sʕud dumnasf	
s:t:a wrbʕ	It's 6:15.
t:mnya wrbʕ	It's 8:15.
s:t:a q:l: rbʕ	It's 5:45.
lʕšra wʕšra	It's 10:10.
lhdaʕš uxmsa	It's 11:05.
s:bʕa wʕšrin	It's 7:20.
~ s:bʕa wtulut	
t:naʕš uxmsa	It's 12:05.
lwhda wʕšrin	It's 1:20.
~lwhda wtulut	
ž:už uxmsa wʕšrin	It's 2:25.
r:bʕa uxmsa wʕšrin	It's 4:25.
r:bʕa q:l: xmsa	It's 3:55.
lʕšra q:l: xmsa wʕšrin	It's 9:35.
s:bʕa q:l: ʕšrin	It's 6:40.
~ s:bʕa q:l: tulut	
t:sʕud q:l: ʕšrin	It's 8:40.
~ t:sʕud q:l: tulut	
t:mnya q:l: ʕšra	It's 7:50.
t:sʕud q:l: ʕšra	It's 8:50.
r:bʕa ɣir xmsa	It's 3:55.
ž:už q:l: xmsa	It's 1:55.
r:bʕa nišan	It's 4:00 sharp.
s:t:a nišan	It's 6:00 sharp.
t:mnya wns: ns:bah	It's 8:30 a.m.
t:mnya wns: ng:id	It's 8:30 p.m.
t:naʕš ng:id	It's midnight.
t:lata nd:g:at:	It's 3:00 p.m.

5.5   Months of the Year

n:ayr	January
kbrayr	February
mars	March
ibril	April
may:u	May
yunyuh	June
yulyuz	July
ɣušt	August
štanbir	September
štubr	October
n:wanbir	November
d:užanbir	December
yn:ayr	in January
ymay:u	in May

5.6   Drills

A.   šhal tas:aˤt ?   What time is it?
     t:sˤud dumnasf   It's 9:30.

Answer the above questions using:
1:15, 2:25, 8:05, 6:45, 3:30, 5:00 sharp, 4:55, 11:20, 10:15,
9:10, 2:30, 7:20, 4:25, 6:35, 8:00, 2:00 p.m., 9:30 p.m.,
10:30 a.m., 12:00 noon, 12:35, 6:20, 12:00 midnight, 4:40,
2:55, 5:40, 8:15, 7:35, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m., 4:05.

B.   milmi ag:d:a muha ɣr frans ?   When did Muha go to France?
     y ɣušt   In August.

Substitute in the position of /ɣušt/ using: February, Decem-
ber, March, November, May, July, April, January, October,
September, June

C.   tad:art nˤm:i aya   This is my uncle's house.
     tad:art nˤm:i ayin: That is my uncle's house.
     tad:rwin nˤm:i aya   These are my uncle's houses.
     tad:rwin nˤm:i ayin: Those are my uncle's houses.

Substitute for <u>house-houses</u> using the nouns in the following
list. Form four sentences for each noun based on the above
sentences.

List

taxamt (tixamin)	tent
igr (igran)	field
asklu (iskla)	tree
tagmart (tiɣal:in)	mare
iy:is (iy:san)	horse (m)
taɣ:at (tiɣdn)	goats
ahuli (ihuliyn)	ram
tixsi (ul:i)	ewe
tafunast (tifunasin)	cow
aɣyul (iɣyal)	donkey
asrdun (isrdan)	mule
iydi (iydan)	dog (m)
tiydit (tiydan)	dog (f)
muš: (imaš:un)	cat (m)
timiš:ut (timaš:win)	cat (f)
lbhimt (lbhaym)	beast
aful:us (iful:usn)	cock
taful:ust (tiful:usin)	hen
aful:us w:aman (iful:usn w:aman)	duck
bibi (id bibi)	turkey (m)
tabibit:	turkey (f)

D. muha <u>mm:is</u> nʕm:i ag:a   Muha is my cousin (fa br so).

    fadma <u>il:is</u> nʕm:i ay tga   Fadma is my cousin (fa br da).

Substitute for the word cousin in the sentences above using:
mo br so, fa br, mo br da, fa, mo, so, si, mo br,
mo si da, mo fa, br, si so, fa fa , mo mo, br da, si da,
br so, fa si so, fa si, fa si da, my in-law (m), my in-law (f),
mo fa si, mo mo br, fa fa si, fa fa br so.

E.   Translate into Berber:

1.   Where is Muha?

2.   He went to bring some apples.

3.   Once there was a man who had two boys.

4.   When they (f) finished they went to Midelt.

5.   Berbers do not tell stories before sunset.

6.   William liked the food very much.

7.   Lbashir, Muha's brother-in-law, invited many people to a dinner in honor of William.

8.   Akka, Muha's paternal uncle, Hammu, Muha's maternal uncle, and Aysha, Muha's maternal aunt and many other people were present.

9.   Whose horse is that?

10. Whose house is that with the two green windows?

6.1 Sofa Talk after Dinner I

muha
.

milmi ay t:ʕayd: ?   When did you come back?

    milmi   when

    ʕayd   to return

    tʕayd: (>tʕaydd)   you returned

    t:ʕayd: (>dtʕayd:)   you returned (here)

hd:u
.

ʕaydɣd zik: as:a .   I came back early
                                   today.

    zik: early

    as:a   today

nbarš
.

an:ayɣš an:a t:žbrd l:iɣn: g:nurar .   I saw you from the
                                   threshing grounds when
                                   you were coming back.

      an:ay   to see

      an:ayɣ   I saw

      -š   you (m.s.)

      an:a   when

      žbr   to come back

      t:žbrd (<dtžbrd)   you came back towards me

      ili   to be

      l:iɣn: I was there (with /-n:/
                                     particle of remoteness)

      g:nurar (/-y#+#l-/ --->-g:)   in the threshing grounds

muha
.

maniy t:zdmd ?   Where did you bring
                                   wood from?

    mani   where

    maniy   where from

    zdm   to collect wood

    t:zdmd (<dtzdmd)   you collected wood.

hd:u
.

adɣar n:ay dnzdm nk:inik: From the place where
as:n:a .   you and I got it the
                                   other day.

    adɣar   the place

n:ay	in which
d	particle of proximity
nzdm	we brought wood
nk:inik:	you (m.s.) and I (I and you)
as:n:a	the other day

muha

iꜥd:a ukšid dis: .	There is much wood there.
iꜥd:a	there is much, it is abundant
ꜥd:u	to be abundant
(mainly inflected for third person)	
akšid	wood
dis:	there

hd:u

may tgid as:a ?	What did you do today?

muha

s:usiɣ inbarš , tfarɣas yun was: .	I took Nbarsh's crops to the threshing grounds. I owed him one day.
s:as	to take crops from the field to the threshing ground
tfar	to owe
yun was: (ꜥyun nas:)	one day

nbarš

may dat:g:a tagmartnš ask:a ahd:u ?	What are you going to do with your mare to-morrow, Hedou ?
tagmart	mare

hd:u

datsrwat iꜥq:a . max ?	She is threshing grains for Akka. Why?
srut	to thresh
datsrwat	she is threshing grains

nbarš

riɣ adis:srutɣ .	I want to use it to thresh my crops.

riɣ (< /iri/)   I want

srut   to thresh

adsrutɣ   I will thresh

-is:-   with it

                    hd:u
                   ⎯⎯

mš trid at:g:anid al:

adizriwask:a .

                     If you want to wait
                     until the day after
                     tomorrow (then you
                     will get it).

    mš   if

    g:any   to wait

    at:g:anid (<ad+tg:anid)   you will wait

    al: until

                    nbarš
                    ⎯⎯

adṛaʕa mš urufiɣ ša yadn .

adg:aniɣ ʕad.

                     I'll try to find one.
                     If I do not find any,
                     I'll have to wait.

    ṛaʕa   to see, look for

    af   to find

    urufiɣ   I did not find

    ʕad   here: "then"

                    hd:u
                    ⎯⎯

ma dat:g:ad ask:a amuha   ?

                     What are you doing
                     tomorrow, Muha?

    dat:g:ad (<g)   you are doing

                    muha
                    ⎯⎯

dat:d:uɣ ɣr midlt .

                     I'll go to Midelt.

    dat:d:uɣ   I'll go

                    hd:u
                    ⎯⎯

max ?

                     Why?

                    muha
                    ⎯⎯

ɣifi d:ʕut

                     For a case in the
                     court.

    xf   on / before nouns

    xf muha   on Muha

    ɣif   on / before pronouns

    ɣifi   on me

ɣifs	on him
dˤu	to sue
d:ˤut (f.)	case

hd:u

tin mi ?	Whose? (Concerning what, who?)
tin (f.)	of (belonging to)
win (m)	of
mi	what, who

muha

nn:aɣ nk: dusˤid xf waman as:n:a .	We fought, Said and I, the other day over water.
n:aɣ	to fight
waman	water (construct state)

hd:u

max ? is tsul d:ˤutn:a urtatšm:il ?	Why? Isn't that case settled yet?
sul	not yet
-n:a	that
šm:l	to finish
urta-	not yet

muha

tsul altu . as:n:a , n:anaɣ ixs:a adhadr: š:hud .	Not yet. The other day they told us that the witnesses must be ready.
tsul altu	it (f.s.) is not yet
n:an	they said
n:anaɣ	they told us
ixs:a	it is necessary
hadr	to be present
š:ahd	witness
š:hud	witnesses

hd:u

mag:hadr: iymnɣin:un ?	Who was present when you fought?

may	who
ḥaḍr	to be present
mag:ḥaḍr: (‹may iḥaḍrn)	Notice: /iḥaḍr:/ is past participle
iymn ɣin:un	(to) at your (m.pl) fight

muha

iḥaḍr lḥusayn nayt ʕq:a dlbaŝir .	Al Husayn of the family
iwa d:iɣ adgnɣ t:afad adk:rɣ	of Akka and al Bashir.
ŝwi zik: .	I am going to sleep
nsat ylman .	in order to get up
	early.
	Good Night.

gn	to sleep
adgnɣ	I'll sleep
k:r	to get up
ŝwi	a little

nbarŝ

ag:n:k: d:iɣ adgnɣ .	Me too, I am going to
mun dlman .	sleep. Good night.

hd:u

iwa q:imat ŝwi , st:awil .	Oh! Stay for a little
iwa anbarŝ , q:isaɣ yut l:q:ist	while. Nubarsh tell
nžha iwilyam adis:ɣd .	one of the stories of
	Jeha for William.

q:im	to stay
t:awil	slow
st:awil	slowly
s:ɣd	to listen

nbarŝ

*in:aŝ il:a žha in:aŝ ik:r isɣad tadw:art . in:aŝ id:ud

g:brid in:aŝ l:adid:žmaʕ dŝa yinias "bs:ha tadw:art ažha ".

in:as "l:ayʕtik: s:ha ". iʕawd ik: xf yun yadn in:as

"bs:ha tadw:art ažha ". in:as "l:ayʕtik: s:ha ". in:aŝ

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*This story is one of a series of Jeha stories collected on
tape in the field in the spring of 1967. The informant for
this series is a 42 year old native speaker of Tamazight.

al:iy dyiwd yun in:as "bs:ha tadw:art ažha ". in:aš
iw:t: ,iɣrfast: saxnfuf , iw:t: , iɣrfast: saq:mu .
in:aš in:as "max al:iy itgid aya ažha ?" in:aš in:as
"dɣi k:r dˁiɣaš ɣr s:ltan . n:iɣaš bs:ha tadw:art ažha ,
tk:rd tɣrfdit: iwq:mu !" in:aš d:und m:sduˁand ɣl lmhk:ama ,
d:und , in:aš al:iy diwdn ɣr lmalik: , in:aš in:as un:a
"l:aybarkfik: asidi lmalik: , nk:in n:iɣas bs:ha ižha ,
isɣad tadw:art , ik:r iw:tiyis saxnfuf ." in:aš in:as
"max ažha al:iy tugid aya ? isurid: hšuma ɣifš ? in:aš
urgaz bs:ha tadw:art , tk:rd tɣrfdast: !" in:aš in:as
iwa z:al:aɣ xf rb:i dn:bi asidna ". in:aš in:as l:ahmsl:iˁlik:
an:bi ". in:as "ˁawd s:alat ˁl n:abi ". in:as
"l:ahmsal:iˁlik: arasul:ah ". in:as "ˁawdaɣ tazal:it: xf
n:bi ". in:aš l:iy in:a amšis: , in:aš izˁf lmalik: ,
ik:r , in:aš ik:r xf lk:rsi , in:as "iwa barak:a xlas: !
is ɣurš ša n:a t:inid mad ɣas l:ahmsl:iˁlik: arasul:ah ?"
in:aš in:as "iwa . ayn:a axf asɣrfɣ tadw:art ayn:a .
iˁd:bi bs:ha tadw:art . bs:ha tadw:art , al:iy zˁfɣ
ɣrfɣast: "

Vocabulary:

tadw:art	tripe
abrid	way, road
g:brid	on the way
(y abrid --> y ubrid -->g:brid) Lit. 'in the street'	
žmˁ	to meet
t:žmˁ →d:žmaˁ	VH of žmˁ 'to meet'
l:adid:žmaˁ	whenever he meets (nearer)
dša	and (with) somebody
bs:ha	congratulations

i ʕawd	he repeated (again)
γrf	to throw at
iγrfast:	he threw it (f) at
axnfuf	face (derogatory usage)
aq:mu	mouth, face
m:sduʕa	recipro-causative of (d u 'to sue')
un:a	that one
hšuma	shame
is urid:	is it not...? (Isn't there..?)
amšis:	like that (thus)
z ʕf	to be mad at someone
barak:a	enough
barak:a xlas:	Stop it!
ayn:a axf asγrfγ	that is why (which on to him) I threw at him
ʕd:b	to torture.

6.2. Grammatical Notes and Drills

1. lalwan (sg: /l:un/)   'Colors'

    (a) aml:al ~ umlil (m)   white
         taml:alt ~ tumlilt (f)   white
         abx:an (m)   black
         tabx:ant (f)   black
         azgza (m)   green/blue
         tazgzawt (f)   green/blue
         azg:aγ   (m)   red
         tazg:aγt (f)   red
         awraγ (m)   yellow
         tawraγt (f)   yellow
         aq:hwi (m)   brown
         taq:hwiyt (f)   brown

    (b) mimš tga lq:amiža   What is the color of
         n:a tsγid ?   the shirt you bought?
             mimš   how is? what is?
             tsγid   you bought
    (c) γuri taqb:ut tumlilt   I have a white djellaba.

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(d) mimš iga s:rwal n:a ysɣa ?	What is the color of the trousers that he bought?
(e) ɣurš t:rik:u azgza	You have a green (blue) sweater.
(f) mat:a l:un n:a trid ?	What color do you want?

6.3   <u>Expressing the idea of "I have a headache" in Berber</u>

In Berber the above idea comes as:

Literally: "It (m) killed me the head."

inɣayi yxf	
inɣa	it (m) killed
-i	me (D. obj)
ixf	head

<u>Conjugation of verb nɣ 'to kill' - Past tense</u> (<u>Past Tense form denoting action at the present time</u>)

nɣiɣ	I killed
tnɣid	you killed
inɣa	he killed
tnɣa	she killed
nnɣa	we killed
tnɣam	you (m.p.) killed
tnɣant	you (f.p.) killed
nɣan	they (m) killed
nɣant	they (f) killed

<u>Pronouns as 'Direct Object of the Verb'</u>

inɣa	yi	He killed me.
inɣa	š	He killed you (m.s.)
inɣa	šm	He killed you (f.s.)
inɣa	t	He killed him.
inɣa	t:	He killed her.
inɣa	yaɣ	He killed us.
inɣa	kn	He killed you (m.p.)
inɣa	knt	He killed you (f.p.)
inɣa	tn	He killed them (m)
inɣa	tnt	He killed them (f)

inɣayi yxf	I have a headache.
inɣat ixf	He has a headache.
inɣat: ixf	She has a headache.

Some Nouns to be used in this context:

ixf (m)	head
tiḍ: (f)	eye
al:n (f.p.)	eyes
amz:uɣ (m)	ear
imẓ:an:	ears
tignzar (f)	nose
anšuš (m)	lip
anšušn	lips
tuɣmst (f)	tooth
tuɣmas	teeth
tadawt (f)	back
ul (m)	heart (refers to stomach)
idmar: (m)	chest
aḍar (m)	leg, foot
iḍar:	legs, feet
afus (m)	hand, arm
ifas:n	hands, arms

Also connected with the verb /nɣ/ 'to kill' are the following expressions: 'I am hungry' and 'I am thirsty'.
Note:

laẓ	hunger
faḍ	thirst

e.g.

inɣayi laẓ	I am hungry
inɣat faḍ	He is thirsty

Translate:
1) She has a headache.
2) His back hurts.
3) I have a toothache.
4) Her eyes hurt.
5) My hands hurt.

6) His ear hurts him.
7) My leg hurts me.
8) Your eye hurts.
9) His legs hurt.
10) I have a stomach ache.
11) He is hungry.
12) We are thirsty.
13) I am hungry.
14) She is thirsty.
15) He has a headache.

6.4. Translate

1) Once Jeha bought a djellaba and he passed by a person
   who told him "Congratulations on the djellaba, Jeha."
2) Jeha passed by another man who told him "Congratulations
   on the djellaba, Jeha."
3) Jeha was mad; he hit him.
4) This man said "I'll sue you at the court of law before
   the king.
5) The king said to Jeha, "Why did you do that? Aren't
   you ashamed of yourself?"
6) Jeha told him, "I got mad when he said congratulations
   on the djellaba, so I hit him."

6.5. Translate:

1) in:aš il:a yun urgaz ismns husa iz:nz šrat: ntfunasin
   iˤm:is n:a urasixl:isn .
2) izˤf husa , id:a ɣr tad:art l:malik: t:afad adidˤu
   ˤm:is .
3) l:iy ibda husa arisawal ilmalik: , in:as lmalik:
   "barak:a xlas: ahusa , d:u ɣrd iˤm:iš ".
4) in:as lmalik: iˤm:is nhusa "max al:iy tn:aɣm ?"
5) in:as ˤm:is nhusa ilmalik: "urɣuri ša l:flus dɣi asidi
   lmalik: ".

7.1 Sofa Talk after Dinner II

                    bas:u

mag:a s:uq: as:a   ?   How was the market to-
                                              day?

is ism:r mad uhu   ?   Was it full or not?

   mag:a (<may iga)   what is, how is?

   ism:r   it (m) is full (was full)

   mad uhu   or not?

                    lmstafa

ism:r . max al:iy   It was full. Why?
urtsw:iq:d   ?   Haven't you gone to
                                              the market?

                    bas:u

q:imiɣ ads:uɣ šan d:ra   I stayed to water the
                                              corn.

   q:im   to stay

   sw   to drink

   s:w   causative: give a drink or
                                              irrigate.

                    qs:u

isur tžmisd dhmad nayt sli   ?   Have you met Ahmed
                                              of Ayt Aly ?

                    lmstafa

an:ayɣt nt:a urassiwlɣ . max ?   I saw him but I did
                                              not talk to him. Why?

   an:ay   to see

   an:ayɣ   I saw

   an:ayɣt   I saw him

                    qs:u

itfari šal lflus . nga s:uq:a   He owes me some money.
anžms , nt:a urd:iɣ .   We agreed to meet this
                                             market but I did not go.

   tfar   to owe

   nt:a   but

                    lmstafa

mr it:n:id adasinɣ aditntidis .   Had you told me, I

mastz:nzid ?	would have talked to him. What did you sell him?
mr	if (for past or impossible or contrary to fact.)
mš	if (for pres. or probable or possible)
ini	to tell
tn:id	you said
mr it:n:id	if you had said it (m) to me.
-tnt	them (f.p.) (refers to money, which is f.p.)
adiš	he will give
aditntidiš	he will give them (f.p.) (= money) to me.
tz:nzid	you sold

qs:u

z:nziɣas yut ʕž:iyt s:uq:a yzrin .	I sold him a calf last market.
aʕž:i	calf (m.s.)
iʕž:iyn	m.p.
taʕž:iyt	f.s.
tiʕž:iyin	f.p.
zry	to pass
izrin	(past participle) the one that passed.

bas:u

šhal ?	How much?

qs:u

tlt alaf ryal .	3000 ryals.

lmstafa

is datž:užudm itmɣra mad tsulm ?	Are you getting ready for the wedding or not?
ž:užd	to get ready
mad tsulm	or you are (have) not?

qs:u

iwa nd:a ʕliḥal .   Yes. We are almost
                                                     ready.
   ʕliḥal   almost

bas:u

ma dayt:awl: ?   Who is getting married?
   dayt:awl: (<dayt:awln)   present part. of /awl/
                                            'is getting married'.

qs:u

dant:awl imuhan:ɣ .   (Our) Muha.
   -n:ɣ   our

bas:u

y:ih ! ma dast:awlm ?   Is that so? Whose
                                            girl is he going to
                                            marry?

   dast:awlm   you (m.p.) arrange marriage
                                            for him.

qs:u

fadma nayt unbarš .   Fadma of Ayt Nbarsh.
max isurt:zrid ?   Why? Haven't you heard?
   zr   to hear about

bas:u

la . al: dɣi tibdr lmstfa .   No. I only heard it
                                            when Mustafa mentioned
                                            it.

   al: until
   bdr   to mention
   ibdrt   he mentioned it

lmustafa

ha nbarš id:ad adaɣyini   Here comes Nbarsh who
yut l:q:ist .   will tell us a story.
   adaɣyini   he will tell us

wilyam

is ts:nd iša l:q:ist yadn   Nbarsh, do you know
nžha anbarš ?   another Jeha story?

nbarš

y:ih . ʕd:ant .   Yes, I know many.

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wilyam

iwa , q:isaɣ yut .   Then tell us one.

nbarš

in:aš in:as diɣ žha , in:aš ik:r , in:aš yun was: ,
in:aš in:as lmalik: "ixs:a ažha riɣ adit٥brd šhal ag:l:an
yd:unit ". iwa in:aš ik:r žha , in:aš in:as "yal:ah
anf:ɣ ɣr br:a ." in:aš f:ɣn . in:aš l:ayt:٥bar sya
i٥br sa , i٥awd i٥br sa al:iy iwhl , in:aš yasid yut
tgust ,in:aš art:ik:at , art:ik:at , art:ik:at , al:iy
td:a g:ašal . in:aš in:as " iwa han am:as nd:unit aya"
in:as "imaš in:an am:as nd:unit aya ažha ?" in:as "asidi
am:asns aya . al: mš uritumind , d:u ٥br šg: at:an:ayd
id: am:as mad urid: am:as ".

in:aš ik:r žha diɣ in:aš yut l:mrt in:aš id:ud ɣr
lmalik: s:bah in:aš nt:a ykžmd ɣurs in:aš in:as "s:b:hna
٥l l:ah ažha ! dr:g: udmnš zy ɣifi ! " in:aš id:ud al:
imi l:mhk:ama , in:aš iɣz yun uhfur al:iy tiɣza n:a
sit:amz ixfns . in:aš ig diks ixf . in:aš l:a dit:d:u
ša yafd žha iga amšis: id:u ɣrul un:a did:an . in:aš al:iy
iwhl in:aš in:as ilwazir awd:i ra٥a as:a urdid:i ɣr lmhk:ama
ag:d yun nbnadm ! ixs:a at:sig:rd urin: at:an:ayd mag:žran ".
in:aš if:ɣd , yafd žha il:a yufs ixf g:hfur . in:aš "awra
at:an:ayd žha mag:a ". in:aš iɣras in:as "mat:a wya ažha ?"
in:as "iwa asidi t:n:idi dr:g:i udmnš , hayi ɣzɨ ahfur ,
f:rɣ ixfinw ".

Vocabulary:

diɣ   again

ixs:a   must (It is necessary)

riɣ   I want

٥br   to measure, weigh

ag:l:an   there is (< ay il:an 'which
                              is')

d:unit	the world
f:ɣ	to go
br:a	outside
sya	this way
sa	the other way
whl	to get tired
asy	to carry
yasid	he brought, carried nearer (Aorist)
tgust	peg
k:at	VH of /w:t/ 'to hit'
art:ik:at	he hit it, he started hitting it
g:ašal (<y ašal)	in the earth
am:as	middle
imaš	(and) who to you...?
al:	until
al:iy	until or when
amn	believe
uritumind	you do not believe me
at:an:ayd	you will see
lmrt	time
sb:hna ʕl l:ah	Mor. Ar.=why did we see your face first thing in the morning?
dr:g:	hide!
udm	face
zy ɣifi	from me
ɣz	to dig
ahfur	a hole
amz	to catch
ixf	head
diks	in it
rar	to go back
af	to find
rwl	to run away
awd:i	say! oh you! hey!
bnadm	person

sig:r	to look around
urin:	over there
at:an:ayd	you (sg) will see
žru	to happen
ižra	it happened
yafd	he found (nearer)
afs	to thrust into
yufs	he put it
awra	come!
iɣras	he called him
mat:a wya ?	What is this?
tn:idi	you said to me

7.2 Translate

1) The king wanted Jeha to measure the world.
2) Jeha measured here and there.
3) When Jeha got tired he pounded a peg into the ground
   and said it was the middle of the world.
4) Jeha said to the king, "If you don't believe me, go and
   measure it yourself."
5) The king said to Jeha, "Go, get lost".
6) Jeha dug a hole.
7) He hid his head in the hole.
8) Whenever someone came and found Jeha in this state, he
   would run.
9) The king said that not even a single person came to court.
10) Jeha told the minister "The king told me to hide my face".

7.3 Translate

One day the king said to Jeha, "I want you to measure the
world." Jeha went out and started measuring here and there
until he got tired and pounded a peg into the ground. Then
he said to the king, "Here is the middle of the earth, my
lord." The king said to him, "Who told you that this is the
middle of the world, Jeha?" Jeha said to the king, "If you
do not believe me, go and measure it yourself and see whether
this is the middle of the world or not."

7.4 Translate

One morning Jeha went to see the king at the court of
law. The king shouted at him, "Go hide your face! (go, get
lost)". Jeha went out and dug a hole in front of the door
of the court and hid his head in it. Whenever someone came
and found Jeha in this state, he would run away. The king and
his minister stayed in the court of law until they got tired.
The king said to the minister, "Not even a single person came
to the court today. Go and see what happened." The minister
went out and saw Jeha with his head in the hole. He asked
him "What is this, Jeha?" Jeha said to him, "The king told
me to hide my face and here I dug a hole and hid my head."

Translate:

1) in:aš il:a yul lmalik . in:aš id:a ɣr yun urgaz .
in:aš in:as ixs:aš at:ɣzd yun wanu al:tafd aman .

2) in:aš id:a urgazaɣr br:a ibda arig:az , (ʠ :az/ is VH
of /ɣz/), ariq:az, ariq:az al:iy iwhl yaf lg:ayz .

3) iwa id:a ɣl lmalik in:as "asidi lmalik url:in ša w:aman
din: ."

4) in:aš in:as lmalik "max aliiy urtɣzid ?"

5) in:as urgaza "ɣziɣ asidi lmalik walayn:i urufiɣ ɣas
lg:ayz ".

6) in:aš ifrh lmalik: bz:af ʕad . išas bz:af l:flus .

8.1 Sofa Talk after Dinner III

s⸱id

walayn:i ihma was:a !   Oh! It's hot today.
   hmu   to be hot
   ihma   it (m) is hot

⸱q:a

datsɣus tafušt n:it .   It (the sun) burns.
   ɣus   to burn
   sɣus   cause to burn
   tafušt   the sun
   n:it   indeed

s⸱id

tafušt ntgnaw aya .   This is the heat of
                              the sun before the
                              storm.
   tignut   storm (f.s.)
   tignaw   storm (pl), thunderstorms

⸱q:a

ša ysignaw urdhir: altu .   Clouds have not appear-
                              ed yet.
   isignu   cloud
   isignaw   clouds
   dhr   to appear
   urdhir: they (m) did not appear

s⸱id

ag:d idl:i amši ay tga .   It was the same yes-
                              terday.
   ag:d   also
   amši   like this (the same)
   ay tga   it (f.)(refers to the sun)
                                is

⸱q:a

may šin:tumz idl:i ?   Where were you when
                              it rained yesterday?
   may   where
   tumzšin: she caught you there
                                (it rained)

s⸱id

tumzin: g:igran . išg: ?   I was in the fields,
                              and you?

tumzin:

g:igran

it (f.) caught me there
in the fields

ʕq:a

d:iɣ ads:irdɣ . ɣas nk: iwdɣn:
asif , bdunt tgnaw , day
ʕaydɣd qbl adiw:t unzar .

I went to wash my
clothes and as I
reached the river,
the storm began. Then
I came back before
rain fell.

s:ird
iwdɣn:
bdunt
ʕaydɣd
qbl
adiw:t
anzar

to wash
I reached there
they (f) began (storms)
I returned here
before
it will hit
rain

sʕid

is tsl:id itgnaw .
sl:
tsl:id

Do you hear the storm?
to hear
you heard

ʕq:a

sl:iɣasnt .

I heard it (here: them
[f.])

sʕid

ix:a lhal . maša yuf uya
aq:raf dutfl ntgrst .

Bad weather. Anyhow
this is better than
the cold snow of winter.

x:u
ix:a
ix:a lhal
lhal
izil lhal
maša
af
yuf
uya />aya/
aq:raf

to be bad, to be near
it is bad (f)
it's bad weather
weather, state
nice weather
but
to be good
it is better
this
the cold

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atfl

tagrst

ʕ q:a

yal:ah qbl adaɣtamz .

snow

winter

Let us go before
it rains. (Lit: be-
fore it catches us).

muha

han nbarš id:ad zy bumya
ɣas q:imat urin:i ša
wnzar adiw:t .

    han
    urin:i

Here comes Nbarsh from
Boumia. Stay. It is
not going to rain.

here

it does not say (It
does not intend. Refers
to the future).

husa

is ts:nd nbarš awilyam ?
nt:a ag:an r:ays l:žamaʕa
lq:arawiya nbumya .

    s:n
    nt:a
    r:ays
    lžamaʕa lq:arawiya

William, do you know
Nbarsh? He is the presi-
dent of the village
council in Boumia.

to know

he

president (head)

the village council

wilyam

y:ih ! riɣ at:salɣ
xf lžamaʕa lq:arawiya
nbumya .

Is that so! I would
like to ask him about
the village council
in Boumia.

nbarš

s:alamuʕlik:um .

Hello.

kul:

ʕlik:ums:alam .

Hello.

husa

s:i nbarš may tʕnid ?
ists:nd wilyam amd:ak:l
nmuha ?

Nbarsh, how are you?
Do you know William,
Muha's friend?

nbarš

s:i wilyam may tˤnid labas ?

How are you William?

wilyam

labas lhmdul:ah . .:i nbarš
riɣadaɣtsiwld šwi xf
lžamaˤa lq:arawiya nbumya .

Fine. I would like you
to tell me something
about the village
council of Boumia.

nbarš

lžamaˤa lq:arawiya nbumya ?

The village council
of Boumia?

wilyam

y:ih .

Yes.

nbarš

iwa lžamaˤa lq:arawiya
nbumya labas diks .
l:atxd:m , umnbˤd
tt:afq nt:at ds:ulta
lmahl:iya , l:ant:g:a
listižmaˤ , l:ant:g:a
ɣas lxdmt n:axf nmtafaq
kul:ši . l:andr:s lxdmt
n:aɣ ixs:an , n:ayt:hm:an
taq:bilt . lmslahat
ntmazirt , mšnra ang
šal:hašt l:bni ,
l:antqr:ar ama at:nbnu
zy lžamaˤa lq:arawiya
ama at:nbnu zy linˤaš
lwat:ani . ama tn:a
igan lhašt l:fn:iyin
l:at:ntqr:ar hma at:f:ɣ
at:nbnu . nk:ni ɣurɣ
lžamaˤan:ɣ tzil urdiks
ag:d yut lhašt numxilaf .
umnbˤd la nk:ni la s:ulta
lmahl:iya l:anxd:m ɣas lhašt

The village council of
Boumia is good. We
work with local auth-
orities; we have meet-
ings in which we dis-
cuss the work together.
We study the problems
of the tribe and the
good of the region. If
we want to build some-
thing either we build
it through the village
council or through the
National Promotion
Agency. There is no
disagreement between
the members of the council
or between us and the
local authorities. As
for the funds for the
council we get enough
money from the market
place. We built public

n:axf nmtafaq kul:n:ɣ .
iwa dlhašt ns:uq: , l:anškžam
lflus ẏs:uq: . lxir adadnd:žmaʕ .
l:anškžam is:nduq: luq:tn:a
an:a ns:utr nɣd: nọr:r: at:idns:ufɣ ,
l:at:idns:ufuɣ . l:adiksnxd:m
lmslaha yadnin . am: šan trg:in .
ag:d lhm:am mš nra at:nbnu , hat
nbna yul lhm:am . asg:asa nbna
lq:hwa , nbna tihuna , isul
altu . lhašt n:a nra lmslaha ,
l:antqr:ar at:nxdm zy diks .

bathrooms, a coffee
shop, shops from which
we get money.

xdm	to work
l:a- (~da-)	present tense prefix
t:afq	to agree
s:ulta lmahl:iya	local authorities
listižmaʕ ~ližtimaʕ	meeting
n:axf	on which
mt:afq	reciprocal form of /t:afq/ "to agree"
kul:ši	everybody, everything
drs	to study
hm:a	to concern
taq:bilt	the tribe
lmslahat (p)	the tribe
nra	we want
lhašt	thing
lbni	the building
qr:r	to decide
ama...ama...	either...or...
linʕaš lwat:ani	"National Promotion Agency"
tn:a igan	it is (that which is p.p.)
lfn:iyin	technicians
hma	in order to
nk:ni	we
amxilaf	disagreement
la- (+ noun or pron.)	and

kul:n:γ	all of us
lhašt ns:uq:	as far as the market is concerned
lxir	many
s:nduq:	box
luq:t	time
s:utr	to ask
nγd:	or
f:γ	to go out
s:ufγ	cause to get out
am:	like
tirg:in	canals
targa	canal
lhm:am	bathroom
tahanut:	shop
tihuna	shops

wilyam

isdatxd:m: γas ybumya
mad ytq:bilin nbr:a
nbumya ?

Does it serve only
Boumia or the tribes
outside Boumia?

nbarš

la , kul:ši yn:awahi ,
yn:awahi kul:ši .

No, every region.

wilyam

kul:ši ?

Everyplace?

nbarš

n:awahin:γ kul:ši , an:a yumz
lmahk:aman:γ l:at:nxd:m .
kul:ši an:a tumz lžamaʕan:γ ,
an:a tumz lžamaʕa lq:arawiya ,
l:ant:q:a lmslaha kul:ši .
un:a γr il:a ša , wax:a il:a
ys:antr da l:filaž , lhašt
ns:antr da ylfilaž ,l:at:nxd:m
whdut: lhašt nbr:a diγ am: trg:in
ay γʊrsn igan lmuhim:a . šan

 All the regions under
the authority of Boumia.
We deal with problems
in Boumia and outside
it, such as irrigation
problems and other
problems related to
agriculture.

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tɣbula , šan lhašt n:a igan
tin lflaha , šal lhašt
aynt:mʕawan... ... ... id:lhašt
ng:ulu l:bni dwan: ylfilaž ys:antr ,
ʕlahq: šal lhašt lmuhim:a ns:antr
l:at:nt:g:a ... ...

n:ahiya /n:awahi, pl/	region
an:a yumz	that which he takes
lmhk:ama	the court (here refers to power, authority)
s:antr	the center
da	here
lfilaž	the village
whdut:	alone (by itself) fem.
whdut	alone (m)
diɣ	again
lmuhim:a	the importance, responsibility
taɣbalut: (sg)	spring
tiɣbul (pl)	springs
tin	that of (f)
lflaha	agriculture
mʕawan	reciprocal of /ʕawn/ 'to help'
id:-	but (whether, be it...) Question introducer for nominal sentences and certain verbal structures.
ng:ulu	we say (let's say) (Ar.)
wan:	that

wilyam
_____

imd:na n:a yl:an ylžamaʕa ,
zy da , zy bumya , mad l:an
win:a did:an zy tq:bilin
yadnin ?
  win:a

And the people in this
council, are they from
Boumia or from tribes
outside?

those

nbarš
_____

la , l:an zy tq:bilin ,
ʕlahq: da ybumya

No, they are from (other)
tribes. I am the only

uril:i γas nk: ag:l:an   .   one from Boumia.

                    <u>wilyam</u>

γas šg:n:it ?   Only you!

                    <u>nbarš</u>

walayn:i l:an shdaʕš .   There are 11 members,
k:u taq:bilt l:adiks dit:d:u   one representing
yun , yili γurγ r:aysn:γ .   each tribe. We have
l:ant:žm ʕ ad:ay yili ližtimaʕ .   a president and we
l:ant:g:a listidʕa , l:at:g:a   meet regularly.
s:ulta lmahliya , l:at:g:a
listidʕa , l:at:ini yt:arix
w:ayflan , g:as: w:ayflan
ad:td:um hat γurun listižmaʕ .
l:ant:žmaʕ , am:a anqr:r ayn:a
yl:an γd:... ylmizaniy:a γd:
ylhašt n:aγ it:hm:an ,
l:ant:g:a listižmaʕ , ad:ay
nfd:a   , nd:u , k:uša id:u
ibrdanns .

    k:u   every
    yili   there is
    listidʕa   calling
    t:arix   the date
    w:ayflan   such and such
    y+as:--> y+was:-->g:as: in the day
    γd: or
    lmizaniy:a   the budget
    fd:a   to finish
    k:uša   each one
    abrid   way
    ibrdan   ways

8.2 <u>Translate</u>
1) It is cold today.
2) It is hot today
3) The sun is hot (burns).

4) This is the heat of the sun before the storm.

5) It was the same (like this) yesterday.

6) Yesterday I was in the fields and it rained.

7) I went to visit my uncle and when I was coming back, it rained.

8) The storm began and I came back before the rain fell.

9) Do you hear the storm?

10) This is better than the cold snow of winter.

11) Nbarsh, do you know William, Muha's friend?

12) William, Nbarsh is the president of the village council.

13) Nbarsh, I would like to ask you about the village council.

14) We work with local authorities.

15) We hold meetings and study the work that concerns us.

16) We do the work on which we all agree.

17) If there is something to be built, we see whether we build it through the village council or the National Promotion Agency.

18) There is no disagreement between the local authorities and the members of the council.

19) We get money from the market place.

20) We built a public bathroom.

21) This year we will build a coffee-shop.

22) We will build 16 shops.

23) There are eleven members, one representing every tribe.

24) We have a president. When there is a meeting, we call the members. We set a date (such and such a day).

25) After the meeting everyone goes his way.

8.3 Translate

1) lžamaʕa lqarawy:a nbumya tl:a ɣurs lxdmt bz:af ʕlahq: datxd:m bumya dn:awahi kul:ši .

2) ihma lhal idl:i walayn:i izil lhal as:a .

3) lžamaʕan:ɣ at:bnu st:aʕš nthanut: dyut l:qhwa dyul lhm:am dyut ntmzgida da .

4) iq:rf lhal idl:i maša uriwiti unzar .

5) id:a rays ɣl lžtimaʕ adisiwl xf imnɣi naytʕli dayt muḥnd xf waman.

6) adizrwasik:a mš ihma lhal and:u nk: dmuha uʕq:a sasif
   anʕum .

7) mš dhr: isignaw , adiw:t unzar .

8) ix:a lhal s:imanaya (s:imana 'week') .

9) ists:nd iša lq:isat nžha mad uhu ?

10) s:nɣɣas iyut lq:ist nžha , walayn:i snɣ ibz:af l:q:isat
    yadnin .

11) muha , mm:is nʕm:is nʕli , ag:an r:ays l:žamaʕa
    lq:arawy:a nbumya .

12) ʕli n:a igan mm:is nʕm:is nmuha iga r:ays l:žamaʕa
    lq:arawy:a nbumya .

13) ihma lhal as:a ; ag:d idl:i amši ag:a walayn:i idhri
    adiçɛrf lhal ask:a .

14) datsɣus tafušt ys:if bz:af ʕad .

15) dayk:at unzar bz:af ytgrst .

16) urin:i adiw:t unzar ʕlahq: uril:in ša ysignaw .

17) si ʕli , ists:nd muha mm:is nxalis l:bašir ?

9.1 wilyam ys:uq: nayt ʕy:aš .

<u>William Goes to the Market in Ayt Ayache</u>

<u>wilyam</u>

šhal taqb:ut:a ?   How much is this djellaba?
·   taqb:ut: djellaba

<u>hm:u</u>

sbʕ my:a .   700 (rials)

<u>wilyam</u>

bz:af ayn:a . ini   Too much. Say something
ša w:awal l:mʕq:ul .   reasonable.
    awal   talk (n)
    ša w:awal (<ša nawal)   something
    lmʕq:ul   reasonable

<u>hm:u</u>

siwl !   You speak.

<u>wilyam</u>

tlt my:a wxmsin .   350 (rials)

<u>hm:u</u>

la , urtsl:ik .   No. Not acceptable.
    sl:k   to be acceptable, to be
                                           reasonable (for price)

<u>wilyam</u>

iwa un:aš iʕžbn .   As you like it.
    un:a   that
    ʕžb   to please
    iʕžbn   past participle

<u>hm:u</u>
·

st: my:a wxmsin .   650(rials).

<u>wilyam</u>

la , bz:af ɣifi . l:ayhnik :   No. This is too much
                                           for me. Goodbye.
    ɣif   on/ before pronouns

<u>hm:u</u>
·

ad:ud bʕda ! ini šan   Come. Say a reasonable
t:aman n:a ysl:kn .   price.

t:aman — price

n:a — which

isl:kn — past participle of /sl:k/

wilyam

rbʕ my:a . — 400 (rials)

hm:u

iwa ʕawd šwi . — Come on, go up a little bit.

wilyam

rbʕmy:a wˇsrin awal ang:aru . — 420 (rials) is my final word.

ang:aru — last (m.s.)

hm:u

yal:ah l:ayrb:h . mrid: ša yadn , urt:it:awy sql: mn st: my:at ryal . — All right. If he were somebody else, I would not have given it to him for less than 600 rials.

rbh — to gain, to succeed

mrid: — if (it were)

ša yadn — somebody else

urt:it:awy — he will not take it (f.)

ql: — less

mn — than

9.2 wilyam id:a sahidus

William Goes to a "hidus" Dance.

nbarˇs

is dat:d:ud sahidus tadg:at: ? — Are you going to the dance this evening?

ahidus — dance

tadg:at: — evening

ʕq:a

max ? is il:a ša whidus ? — Why? Is there any dance?

nbarˇs

il:a — Yes,(there is).

ʕq:a

ymi ?

Where ?

nbarš
.

yayt umɣar .

In the village of
Ayt Umghar.

ʕq:a

nk: bˤda ša wrtzriɣ .
maš tin:an ?
    zr
    wrtzriɣ (<urtzirɣ)
    in:an

I myself have not heard
of it. Who told you?
to see, know of
I didn't know of it
participle of /ini/

nbarš
.

muha nayt hm:u .

Muha Hmmu .

ʕq:a

isdayt:d:u bas:u ?

Is Bassu going?

nbarš
.

max ? isnn:a and:u bla
anš:adn:ɣ ?
    ini
    isnn:a
    bla
    anš:ad

Why? Are we going to
go without our poet?
to say (here: intend)
do we plan to
without
poet

ʕq:a

is iga ša nt:lawt tuždit:
mad uhu ?
    t:lawt
    uždid
    tuždit: (< tuždidt)

Did he compose a new
poem or not?
poem
(m) new
(f) new

nbarš

ʕniɣ ar iga ša .
    ʕniɣ
    ar-

I guess he did.
I think, I guess.
that (here)

ʕq:a

ha bas:u id:ad .

Here comes Bassu.

bas:u

s:alamuʕlikum .

Hello.

kul:

ʕlik:ums:aLam .   Hello.

husa

abas:u q:isaɣ ša yzlan iwilyam   Bassu, sing some songs
adis:ɣd , ʕlahq: nra at:nawy   so that William can
sahidus tadg:at: .   hear you because we
                                                    will take him to the
                                                    dance this evening.

bas:u

wax:a . ɣrd iša l:wašun   All right. Call some
adaɣʕawn: .   kids to help us.

    ɣr   to call
    ɣrd   to call (+ proximity)

husa

aʕli ! ahd:u ! albašir !   Aly, Hddu, Lbashir,
amimun ! ad:uyad: !   Mimun, come here.

bas:u

ists:nm it:lawt "n k:u yun   Do you know the song
datnyal:a ?"   of "k:u yun datnyal:a"?

lwašun

y:ih , t:lawt izil: aya .   Yes. This is a nice song.
    izil: participle of /izil/
                                                (is nice)

bas:u

yal:ah , adž ad:awiɣ lk:amanža .   All right. Let me get
                                                    my violin first.

    adž   let me
    lk:amanža   violin
          t:lawt .   The Song.
    yak: ayma , aymanw k:u yun datnyal:a .

1 { (a)   hayaš tihm:amin y tad:art ayasy:ad
    (b)   tin:a iwalfn afus urid: am: tin iq:šmir:

2 { (a)   atalxatmt igam udad awnul at:d:ud
    (b)   al:iy tiwḍ afus iwn:a uris:in: lxir

yak:	vocative
ayma	oh my brother
k:u yun	everyone
datnyal:a	he cries
al:	to cry
tn	them (refers to tears)
hayaš	here are
taḥm:amt (f.s.)	pigeon
tiḥm:amin	pigeons
asy:ad	hunter
tin:a	those (f)
walf	to get accustomed to
afus	hand
urid:	not
am:	like
tin	that of (f)
iq:šmir:	rocks
talxatmt	ring
igam	to you (f) he did
adad	finger
awnul	importance
at:d:u	you will go
al:iy	until
awd	to reach
iwin:a	to those (m)
isin	to know
uris:in	he did not know

wilyam
_____

t:lawt izil: aya .	This is a nice song.
sl:iɣas y̓ lidaʕa .	I heard it on the radio.
abas:u ! iniyaɣ	Bassu, would you sing
"ahl:unw awra "	"ahl:unw awra" for us?
sl:	to listen
sl:iɣas	I listened to it
lidaʕa	broadcasting, radio station
iniyaɣ	tell

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ahl:unw	oh darling!
awra!	come!

THE SONG IS ON TAPE IN THE LANGUAGE LABORATORY

9.3. Translate
9.3.1.
A. How much are the trousers?

B. 250 ryals.

A. That is too much.

B. How much do you want to pay?

A. 100 ryals.

B. No. Not acceptable. Say something reasonable.

A. 110 ryals.

B. No.

A. As you like it.

B. 180 ryals

A. No. This is too much for me. Goodbye.

B. Come. Say a reasonable price.

A. 120 ryals.

B. Go up a little bit.

A. 125 ryals is my final word.

B. All right.

9.3.2.
A. Are you going to the dance tomorrow?

B. Is there a dance?

A. Yes.

B. Is our poet going?

A. Yes.

B. Did he compose a new poem or not?

A. Yes.

B. I'll go.

9.3.3. Translate
A. šhal lxyar ?

B. ʕšra w:ar:ryal: .

A. ˤbri yut l:k:ilu .

B. ɣas ayam ixs:an alal:a ('madam')

A. zaydi ('to add') yul lk:ilu nmaṭiša . mšhal bˤda imaṭiša ?

B. xmsa wˤšrin .

A. z:al̠: xf n:bi . ini ša w:awal l:mˤqul .

B. iwa . ini šm: .

A. iwa šg: ag:z:nzan ! (< ay iz:n:zan)

B. ˤšrin w:ar:yal alal:a . awal l:mˤqul aya .

A. iwa xmstaˤš w:ar:yal ; awal ang:aru .

B. ini bˤda istrid ša yᵃdnin ?

A. y:ih riɣ ša nl:ubya . mšta l:ubya bˤda ?

B. ˤšra w:ar:yal: .

A. ši tlata kilu nl:ubya .

B. wax:a alal:a .

9.3.4. Translate

1. Wilyam adid:u sahidus taḍg:at: . adimun nt:a dmuha ˤlahq:
    iˤžbas uhidus bz:af .

2. urdžin isl: wilyam it:lawta .

3. isl: wilyam it:lawta yr:adyu .

4. urɣursnil:i unš:ad .

5. ˤžbnas izlan iwlyam bz:af ˤad l:iyasn is:ɣd .

6. in:as wilyam imuha "riɣ anmun sahidus ".

7. imun muha dwilyam sahidus .

8. iɣrad unš:ad iša l:wašun adas ˤawn: .

9. yiwid unš:ad lkamanžans .

Unit 10:   tawada nwilyam zy ayt ʕyːaš .

William Leaves Ayt Ayache.

wilyam

iwa hatin ursxiɣ addːuɣ .
frhɣ bzːaf surhab nːa
yitgam kulːnːun .

    dːu

    tawada

    sxu

    rhb

    arhab

    tgami

    nːa yitgam

	I wish I could stay more. I enjoyed your hospitality very much.
	to go
	going, departure
	to be generous
	to welcome
	welcome
	you (m.p.) did to me
	which you (m.p.) did to me

husa

iwa uraš ngi ažmil . amː
tadartnš aya lhmdulːah .

You are very welcome.

wilyam

iʕžbi wutšinːun bzːaf ʕad .
ixsːa aditinim mimš datːgːam
iwsnwinːun , tːafad adassnʕtɣ
itmdːutːinw .

    ʕžb

    utši

    aditinim

    mimš

    sːnw

    asnwi

    tːafad

    nʕt

    snʕt

	I liked your food very much. I would like to take the recipes for my wife.
	to like
	food
	you (m.p.) will tell me
	how?
	to cook (causative of /nw/)
	cooking
	in order to
	to show
	causative

husa

waxːa . afadma , amimuna ,
alʕziza adːundː . ira wilyam
akːntisal . amuha , qːim ɣr wilyam
hayːi dɣi adːʕaydɣ .

All right. Fatma, Mimuna, Lʕaziza, come. William wants to ask you some questions. Muha, stay with William; I will be back soon.

k:nt	you (f.p. obj.)
q:im	stay
dɤi	now

fadma, mimuna, lʕziza

l:ahiʕawn .

wilyam

l:aysl:m .

muha

axalti mimuna , in:am urgaza	Aunt Mimuna', this man
ixs:am adastinid mimš	wants to know the re-
dat:g:ad id:ʕam .	cipe for the couscous.

mimuna

wax:a . l:adnt:agm aman	All right, we bring
zg:anu . ns:ird tazlaft ,	from the well, clean
ns:ird lbrma , ns:ird	the pots and put meat,
asksu , ngr aksum , ngr azalim ,	onions, and vegetables
iwa ngrtn . ad:ay yisis ,	to cook. Then we roll
l:adnt:asy s:mida , l:at:ng:ar	semoulina in flour and
ytzlaft , art:nft:l swag:r:	sift them in a sieve
n:a ynɤdn , umnbʕd ad:ay t:nftl	(with large holes),
l:at:nsak:a ibusy:ar	then in another sieve
l:asnt:ini buhrara . nasy	(with smaller holes).
ikurayn n:a ixatar: , nrmitn	Then we put them to
g:swi , nʕawdas diɤ ybuhrara ,	cook. When it is steamed
nasit sumaq:an . l:ayng:a ily	for the first time, we
amzwaru , nalsas wis:in ,	take it out and then
wis:šrad , nql:b nafn: han	put it back. We do this
aksum inwa , lxudrt tnwa . ngr	three times. By then
imrɤan , nsx:nt swudi , ngrt	the meat is cooked. We
yt:bsil , ns:utid , ngrt xf	take the semoulina and
t:bla . un:a yran lmʕilq:a	put some butter on it,
ytšis: , un:a yran afus itšis: .	and we put sauce on it.
	Couscous is then ready
	to eat. You can eat with
	a spoon if you want or
	with your hand.

agm	to bring water
l:a- ~ da-	present tense particle

anu	well
s:ird	to wash
tazlaft	large wooden or clay plate
lbrma (=taqduht)	pot
asksu	top part of the couscous pot
gr	to throw (here: to put)
asis	to be warmed (water only)
yisis	Aorist of asis
s:mida	semoulina
ftl	to roll
ft:l	habitual form (VH) of /ftl/
ag:r:	flour
n:a	which
nɣd	to grind (very fine)
inɣdn	past participle
umnbʕd	and after
l:at:nsak:a ~ dat:nsak:a	we pass it
k:	to pass
sik:	causative of /k:/
busy:ar	sieve
l:asnt:ini (<ini)	to say
rmi	to mix
nrmitn	we mix them (f)
iswi	straw platter
amaq:an	sieve with small holes
q:n	to close
l:ayng:a	Hab. form of /nw/'to cook'
aly	go up (ily N of action)
srs	to put
als /ilsawn/ -pl.	to bring the couscous from the pot and put it back. The noun of action is /ils/. So, couscous is cooked in three /ilsawn/.
ql:b	to check
af	to find
nafn:	we find there (Aorist)

inwa	it is cooked
nw	to be cooked
imrɣan	sauce
sx:n	to warm couscous with melted butter
t:bsil	plate
s:w	to water, to irrigate
ns:utid	we water it (m) (nearer)
t:bla	table
yran /<iran/	p.p. to want
lmʕilq:a	spoon

muha

alʕziza , in:am urgaz
mimš adat:g:ad iwɣrum .

Lʕaziza. He would like to know how you make bread.

lʕziza

ad:ay nra ang aɣrum ufdir
l:adnt:asy almsir , nasid
bus:y:ar amaq:an , ns:if:t ,
iwa ngrtid ytzlaft , ng:it ,
ngr buwɣrum arit:hmu , ngas
inyan , ngras ikš:idn . iwa
asiɣd almsir , asiɣd udi ytzlaft ,
l:at:tdhanɣ al: dhnɣ , t:lxt: ,
srsxt: ; iwa asiɣd diɣ yut yadnin ,
dhnxt: , t:lxt: , al:t:ntlx kul: ,
iwa arɣr:fɣ arg:arɣ ybuwɣrum ,
arn:nwaɣ , asiɣd udi diɣ , gxt
g:un t:bsil yadn axatar tn:a
dk:sɣ . gxt: g:udi al: s:nuɣ
yšm:lɣ , asiɣasntid ʕm:rɣasnd
aɣr:af suɣ:u nd:un , iwa art:t:an .
iwa id: ad:ay nra diɣ ang win txmirt ,
l:ans:ifif sbusy:ar g:lmsir ,
nasid taxmirt ,ngt: ytzlaft , ngr
aman . iwa arnt:g:a al: nisin is

If we want to bake un-
leavened bread we knead
the flour. We heat the
pan and we cook the
bread on it, after
putting some butter
on it. When it is
cooked I put butter
on it again and it's
ready to be eaten.
If I want to make
leavened bread, I
have to use yeast,
and instead of a pan,
I use the oven. After
this the stew is ready
and we eat it with
the bread.

ig:a , ngas tisnt , naďžt
ytzlaft al: im:tn , ndl:ʕt
diɣ xf t:bla , nawit safr:an ,
ns:nutid , ns:nu d:waz yd:ažin
nɣd: t:awa , iwa nasid arnt:t:a .

ufdir	unleavened bread
almsir	tanned sheep skin
nasid	we carry (Aorist)
s:if:	to sift
buwɣrum	clay tray
inyan	tripod, trivet
al:	until
t:l	to roll
ɣrf	to knead (flatten bread)
gr	to throw
g:ar	Hab. form of /gr/
gxt /~gɣt/ also /-ɣ ~ -x / as first person singular inflective	I put it
axatar	big
k:s	to take out
šm:l	to finish
asiɣasntid	I carry it to them
ʕ m:rɣasnd	I fill for them
aɣr:af	pitcher
aɣ:u	milk
aɣ:u nd:un	skimmed milk
art:t:an	then they eat
win	that of
taxmirt	yeast
g:	to knead,
arnt:g:a	we start kneading
nisin	we know
is	that
tisnt	salt
adž	to let
imtn	it raised

dl:ʕ	to knead (flatten bread)
afr:an	oven
d:waz	stew
d:ažin	stew or clay pot in which stew is cooked
nɣd:	or
t:awa	metal pot

muha

m:a ! mimš dat:g:ad id:ažin
ad:ay tirid at:nsbd ?

Mother, how do you prepare stew?

nsb — to make stew

fadma

ad:ay riɣ adnsbɣ l:at:g:aɣ
z:it , gɣ tisnt , gɣ libzar
gɣ š:awniy:a , b:iɣas azalim ,
gxt adiq:la . ad:ay iq:la , yn:iɣ
inwa , srmɣ lxudrt , grɣast: ,
q:laɣ batata , nɣd: gɣas ɣas lxudrt
yadn al: inw , k:sxt , ns:nud
aɣrum safi .

When I want to cook stew, I put some oil, salt, black pepper, red pepper in. Then I chop onions and fry them, when done I peel vegetables and fry potatoes, or just any other vegetables. When done, I take it out and eat it with bread.

b:y	to cut
q:la	to fry
srm	to peel

wilyam

walayn:i ʕžbni iʕban:
nmayš bz:af . mism uya ?

I like your mother's clothes very much. What do you call this? (pointing to something she wears).

muha

mada l:asnt tutmin
ytmazirt da ?

What do women wear around here?

mada	what
ls ~ ns (VH: /ls:a ~ ns:a/)	to wear
tiwtmin	women
tutmin	women (construct state).

fadma

dans:ant ytmazirt s:ufit:ma ,
  lsint ɣifs t:šamir butmg:rt: ,
  lsint t:fina ɣifs , gnt lizar
ɣifs , hz:mnt slhzam .

They wear their under-
shirt and a couple of
robes and they wear a
belt.

    s:ufit:ma

undershirt (for men or women)

    t:šamir

long,closed robe worn under
other clothes.

    tamg:rt:

collar

    lizar

sari-like robe

    t:fina

a robe, open in front,
worn over /t:šamir/

/t:šamir/ and /t:fina/ go together as a two-piece
ensemble of which /t:fina/ is the outer part and
is usually transparent.

    hz:m

to wear a belt

    lhazm

a decorated belt

muha

ilq:fadn , isdatnl:asn da
mad uhu ?

And do you wear caftans
here or not?

    lq:fdan

kaftan (decorative robe)

    lq:fadn

kaftans

fadma

dal:asnt lq:fadn , lsint
ɣifs t:fina .

They wear the caftan
and a "tfina" on it.

muha

t:fina xf lq:fdan ?

Tfina on the caftan?

fadma

y:ih .

Yes.

muha

mat:a lmudaya diɣ ?

What kind of fashion
is this?

    lmuda

fashion

fadma

iwa an:a dat:g:an . un:a

That is what they do.

yran dayt:g:a t:fina γ ifs ,
un:a yran dayl:sa γ as lq:fdan .

There are those who like to put a tfina on it, and there are those who only wear a caftan.

muha

ima dal:asnt tiq:b:a
mad timizar ?

And what do they wear, djellabas or timizar?

tamizart

cape-like coat wrapped around shoulders and tied in front.

fadma

mšd: tamdint dal:asnt
tiq:b:a , mšd: br:a
timizarin .

If they are from the city they wear djellabas. If they are from rural areas they wear "timizarin".

muha

itimizar latntt:g:ant
iyxfawnnsnt ?

Do they make their own "timizarin" themselves?

ixfawn (pl. of /ixf/)
iyxfawnnsnt

heads (here: self)
for themselves

fadma

y:ih , l:atnt zd:ant
iyxfawnnsnt , γ msnt:nt

Yes. They weave them themselves and wear them.

γ ms
γ msnt:nt

to cover
they (f) cover themselves with them (f.)

zd

to weave

muha

nγd: datnts:aγnt ys:uq: ?

Or do they buy them in the market?

fadma

l:ant tin:a uris:in: at:zd ,
l:at:ts:aγ ys:uq: .

There are those who do not know how to weave, and they buy them in the market.

uris:in:

participle (neg.) of /isin/ 'to know'

Note: Grammatically the sentence should read:
l:ant tin:a uris:in: atntzdnt , l:atnts:aɣnt ys:uq:

muha

itimaziɣin y br:a da ɣurɣ ,
isdat:g:ant l:tam mad uhu ?

    ybr:a da ɣurɣ
    l:tam

	Do Berber women here wear veils or not?
	here in our rural area
	veil (covering face below eyes)

fadma

tn:a yran dat:g:a l:tam
tn:a yran dat:d:u amšis: .

    iran
    amšis:

	There are those who wear veils and there are those who don't.
	who want (participle)
	like that

muha

walayn:i ɣurɣ g:ɣrman....
    iɣrman (pl. of iɣrm)

	But in our villages....
	villages

fadma

ɣurɣ g:ɣrman la . ɣas amši
ys:uq: , ytmdint .

    ɣas amši

	In our villages we do not wear veils. We wear them only when we go to the market or to the city.
	just like this

muha

iyburksn , dat:g:ant tq:ašr
iyburksn mad ɣas iburksn
amšis: , mad dat:d:unt
slhfa , mad ma dat:g:ant ?

    iburksn
    iyburksn

    tq:ašr
    lhfa

	How about shoes? Do they wear socks with shoes or not? Do they go bare-footed or what do they do?
	shoes
	and the shoes (how about the shoes?)
	socks
	bare-footed

fadma

l:ant tin:a yt:g:an tq:ašr ,
l:ant tin:a yt:g:an xs iburksn

	There are those who wear socks and there

amšis: .   those who do not.

   xs   (~γas)   just

<div align="center">muha</div>

ilint tin:a yt:d:un slhfa ?   Are there women who go
                                      bare-footed?

   ilint   they (f) are (Aorist)

Note: This sentence is a continuation of the idea mentioned
in the previous sentence.

<div align="center">fadma</div>

ilint tin:a yt:d:un slhfa   Yes, there are lots
iwa ᶜd:ant ᶜad .   of them.

   ilint   See above note.

<div align="center">muha</div>

iyxf ? tistbniyin mad iknbaš mad...? What do you wear on
                                      your head?

   ixf   head

   tasbniyt   head cover for women

   tisbniyin   plural of /tasbniyt/

   aknbuš   scarf (decorated)

   iknbaš   plural of /aknbuš/

<div align="center">fadma</div>

l:ant tin:a yt:as:an tisbniyin ,   There are women who wear
snat ntsbniyin , tas:tnt suᶜs:ab ;   up to two head covers
tl:a tn:a yt:g:an γas lfurara .   and tie them with a
                                      band, and there are
                                      those who only wear
                                      scarves.

   as: to tie

   tas:a   VH of /as:/

   aᶜs:ab   band (goes over the tasbniyt)

   lfurara   scarf (simple)

<div align="center">muha</div>

ad:ay thl:q: tmd:ut: ma datls:a ?   When the woman dresses
mᶜna , ad:ay yili ša l:ᶜid   up what does she wear?
nγd: ša ntmγra nγd: ša nγd: ša ,   Let us say when she goes
ma datls:a ? mag:an lᶜnayt   to a feast or a wedding
n:it ?   or this or that, what
                                      does she wear?

<div align="center">-158-</div>

hl:q̇:	to dress up (for women)
mʕna	that is, let us say
lʕid	feast
nγd:	or
nγd: ša nγd: ša	or this or that
lʕnayt	to be well-dressed
n:it	indeed (here: "proper")

fadma

lʕnayt , l:atls:a s:ufit:ma ,
tls γifs t:šamir , tls t:fina
γifs , tg γifs lizar , tγms
amizar , tls tisbniyin snat
suʕs:ab nγd: tabuq:st nγd:
tabuq:st nγd: asfl , tg tixrsin
nn:q̇:ṛt .

To be really dressed up
a woman wears her under-
shirt, a tshamir, a
tfina and a sari. She
puts her coat on and
two head covers and a
a band over them or a
cord or an asfl and
silver earrings.

lizar	a kind of sari
tabuq:st	a silk decorated cord
asfl	a colorful, decorated cord
tixrsin	earrings
n:q̇:ṛt	silver

muha

urid: d:hb ?

Aren't the earrings
made of gold?

d:hb

gold

fadma

iwa is išnʕ d:hb γurγ ?
br:a uril:i .

Well, gold is not pre-
valent here.

šnʕ

to be prevalent

muha

uril:i ? iwa imas dat:as:a
lizar ?

Oh, it is not. How does
she tie her sari ?

imas

and with what

as:

to tie

fadma

l:at:γn:s stsγnas nn:q̇:ṛt .

She ties it with silver
pins.

ɣns   to pin

tasɣnst   a pin

tisɣnas   pins

muha

l:at:g:a aq:ayn   ?   Does she wear beads?

aq:ayn   beads

fadma

l:at:g:a aq:ayn , y:ih .   Yes, she does.

muha

dmi ? tg tazult ?   And what else? Does she wear eye make-up?

dmi   And what else?

tazult   eye make-up

fadma

tg tazult , tg lmswak .   Yes, she wears eye make-up. She also cleans her teeth.

lmswak   particular bark used for cleaning teeth (nut-tree bark)

muha

dlhn:a ?   How about henna?

lhn:a   henna

fadma

lhn:a diɣ , al: šaw:as: .
urdat:t:g:a as:n:a ytlsa
lhwayž .   She wears henna some other day before the day on which she is dressed up.

muha

iyzriran ?   How about face decoration?

izriri   face decoration - painting

izriran   face decorations

fadma

l:ant tin:a tnit:g:an .   Yes, there are those who wear them.

tnit:g:an   they (f) do them

husa

s:alamuʕ lik:um .   Hello.

kul:

ſlik:ums:alam warḥmatul:ah .   Hello.

wilyam

iwa l:ayhn:ik:um tas:aſta   ,   Goodbye now. If any of
un:a n:tgra diyun ɣr r:bad ha   you comes to Rabat, here
ladrisanw .   is my address.

    gr   to throw
    tgra   she throws
    diyun   among you
    ladrisa   address

husa

l:ayhn:ik: . al: šan tas:aſt   Goodbye. We hope to
yadn .   see you some other time.

kul:

l:ayhn:ik awilyam .   Goodbye, William.

10.2.1. Translate

1) ifrh husa surḥab n:as gan idulanns .

2) uriſžib wutši ihman .

3) snſtas ihm:u mimš adat:gant id:ažin .

4) iſžbi watay snſ:naſ bz:af ſad .

5) aman n:a dnt:agm zg:anu dat:iq:rifn bz:af ſad .

6) riɣ adisinɣ mimš dat:gam iwɣrumn:un t:afad adsnſtɣ iwt:ma   .

7) urdat:t:an md:n d:ažin slmſilqa .

8) ad:ay riɣ adnsbɣ dayit:xs:a uksum dlxudrt dš:awny:a dlibzar
    t:isnt .

9) isdals:ant twtmin tiqb:a ybr:a ɣurɣ ?

10) m:a, ists:nd at:zt: timizarin   ?

11) la , dat:s:aq: ys:uq: .

12) ad:ay tili ša ntmɣra dat:hl:aq: tmt:ut: , tls isban:
    uždidn , tg izriran , tg tazult , tg lmswak .

13) tn:ayi ut:ma urdat:ga lhn:a as: l:frh . mš tra at:g
    lhn:a datt:g:a dat (before) l:frh .

14) in:as muha iwilyam "ši ladrisanš t:afad adn:ɣuršd:uɣ
    ɣr r:bad ".

15) isɣuṛun tga tqb:ut: lmuda mad uhu ?

16) urdazd:ant twtmin tiq:b:a da .

17) urdat:d:u slhfa itgrst ʕlahq: dayt:ili uq:raf .

18) ibr:a ɣurɣ urdat:g:ant twtmin l:tam ?

19) mag:an lʕnayt tixrsin nn:q:rt mad tin d:hb ?

20) mat:a wksum n:aš it:ʕžibn wi wfunas mad wi whuli mad wi...?

10.2.2.   Translate

1) I liked the tea very much.

2) I liked your food very much.

3) I would like to take your recipes for my sister.

4) Tell me how to make couscous so that I can give the re-
cipe to my mother.

5) I wish I could stay longer.

6) I enjoyed your hospitality very much.

7) Mother, this man wants to know the recipe for the
couscous so that he may show it to his wife.

8) When we want to make couscous, we bring water from the
well, we wash the plate, we wash the pot, we wash the top
part of the couscous pot, we put meat and onions in the pot
to cook and when the water is warm, we roll semolina with
flour in the plate and then we pass them through a sieve
with big holes. We put the big pellets in a straw platter.
Then we pass them again in a sieve with small holes. When
the couscous is cooked three times, we check and find that
the meat is cooked and that the vegetables are cooked. We
mix the couscous with melted butter and put it in a platter.
We put it on the table. There are those who eat it with
their hands and there are those who eat it with a spoon.

9) Change the above passage so that the speaker is first person

10) Aunt Fadma, this man wants you to tell him how to make
bread.

11) When I want to bake unleavened bread, I bring a piece of
tanned sheep skin. Then I sift the flour through the
sieve. I knead it and set some wood on fire to heat the
pan on the tripod. I take butter and put it in the plate
and knead everything very well. Then I cut it and put it
on the pan. When it is cooked I put butter on it again.
Here the bread is baked.

When I want to bake leavened bread I sift flour and put it in a plate and put in yeast and water and knead them well. Then I put some salt in it and let it stay until it rises and then flatten it on the table and bake it in the oven.

12) Change the above passage so that the speaker is first person plural.

13) Mother, how do you prepare stew?

14) When I want to cook stew, I chop onions and fry them in oil, then I peel vegetables and put them in the pot. Then I add tomatoes and potatoes and the meat to them and cook it on the fire until it is done and that is it.

15) I like your mother's clothes very much. What do you call this in Berber?

16) Mother, what do women wear around here?

17) They wear an undershirt, a two-piece robe and a belt.

18) Do they wear caftans here or not?

19) There are those who wear caftans and there are those who wear a tfina.

20) Do women wear djellabas or capes?

21) If they are from the city they wear djellabas, but if they are from the rural areas they wear the capes.

22) Do they weave their own capes?

23) Some women weave their own capes. If they do not know how to weave, they buy them in the market.

24) Mother, do Berber women wear veils in the rural areas?

25) We wear them only when we go to the market or to the city.

26) Do women wear socks with their shoes?

27) There are those who wear only shoes and those who wear socks with their shoes and those who go bare-footed.

28) What do women wear on their heads?

29) Two head covers tied with a band or just a scarf.

30) When a woman dresses up, let us say for a feast or a wedding, what does she wear?

31) She wears the undershirt, a two-piece long robe and a sari. Then she puts on two head covers and a band or a colorful cord over them. She wears silver earrings and pins her

sari with silver pins and wears beads and make-up and
cleans her teeth.

32)   How about henna?

33)   She wears henna on a day before the day on which she
dresses up.

Review

11.1 lq:ist nžḥa

in:aš il:a žḥa bk:ri , in:aš ik:r išfas iyun urgaz lḥdid

ixznast , in:aš iq:im al:iy iq:ima , šhal mnʕam . in:aš

id:u , in:as "awd:i riɣ ayn:a l:ḥdid , n:a ɣurš xznɣ ".

in:aš in:as "t:šant iɣrdayn ". iwa in:aš im:suʕayisd ɣl

lmalik: , in:aš in:as "awd:i haš žḥa , han may nga nk:ntis ,

han may nga , dɣi ixs:a adastinid lḥq: ayn:a ". iwa in:aš

id:ud žḥa , in:aš in:as "awd:i nk: šⁱɣ uz:al iwrgaza as:n:a

yasn:iɣ awitid in:ayi t:šant iɣrdayn ". in:aš in:as lmalik:

"awd:i iq:dr at:t:šin iɣrdayn uz:al ". in:aš "imas t:g:a

dɣi ?" in:as "adaššɣ ladn an:ay tufid ša wɣṛḍa adɣifs

txdmd al: t:amzd , at:tnɣd ." in:aš in:as "wax:a ".

in:aš isaš tawriq:t: isnya ɣifs lmalik: binahwa žḥa an:ay il:a

ša wɣṛḍa at:iɣz ak:may il:a . in:aš ik:r in:aš as:n:a ik:r

id:ud in:aš yawid ixd:amn yawitnid ɣr d:aw ntad:art l:malik: ,

in:as "iwa ɣzat da " . in:aš arq:azn in:aš šwi han

iʕs:asn   hufnd ɣursn , in:aš w:tnt amẓnt . in:aš n:anas

"mayt:g:d ?" in:as "il:a wɣrda da n:aytšan lḥdid ikžm

d:aw ntad:art ". in:aš n:anas "isthbld at:d:ud at:ɣzd d:aw

ntad:art l:malik: ?" in:aš in:as "ha tawriq:t: išayit:

ɣuri ladn ". in:aš š:kžmnt ɣr lmalik: . in:as "awd:i mat:a

wya dat:g:ad ažḥa ?" in:as "asidi ha may t:g:ɣ: . aɣrda

n:a yt:šan lḥdid luq:tn:a n:axfaš štkaɣ , nt:a d:un:a n:amitn:id

iq:dr at:itš , hat ufixt as:a il:a ik:a d:aw ntad:artnš .

dɣi at:ɣzɣ al: t:idnzq: . iwa in:aš art:s:an . in:aš

in:as "dɣi ažḥa l:ahisamh ši bas mak:an . an:a izrin izry .

dɣi awra adaš xl:sɣ uz:alnš ". in:aš ixl:sas lmalik: uz:al .

bk:ri	once upon a time, a long time ago
šf (~ š)	to give
xzn	to keep
awd:i	so and so, such and such
aɣrda /iɣrdayn/ pl.	mouse
dʕu	to sue /m:sdu a/ reciprocal
haš	here he is
nk:intis	me and him
uz:al	iron
q:dr	to be able to
ladn	permission
af	find /tufid/ 'you found'
tawriq:t:	a piece of paper
snya	to sign (French 'signer')
binahwa	that (Arabic)
ak:mayil:a	wherever it is
d:aw	under
ɣz	to dig /q:az/ Habitual Form
aʕs:as	a guard /iʕs:asn/ pl.
huf	to jump on
hbl	to become crazy, silly
štka	to complain
nzɣ	to pull out
t:s	to laugh /t:s:a/ habitual form
ši bas mak:an	it is all right (Mor. Ar. Lit. 'no harm done')
an:a izrin izry	whatever is past is past
awra	come!
xl:s	to pay

11.1.1 Answer the following questions:

1) ma siša žha iwrgaz ?
2) max ?
3) ma sin:a urgaz ižha ?
4) may gan ?
5) ma snin:a lmalik: ?
6) mag:a žha ?

7) ima sin:a lmalik: ?

11.2. Berber Food

<u>wilyam</u>

iniyi b·da madat:g:am
iwut:ši ytmazirta ?

Tell me about food in
this country?

<u>muha</u>

awd:i md:n da lmsakin ay gan .
dat:t:an aksum zy s:uq: ɣr s:uq: .
us:an n:a yadnin dat:t:an aɣrum
dwatay , mr:a ablbul , mr:a
d:ʕam .

People here are poor.
They eat meat on market
days. The other days
they eat bread and drink
tea. Sometimes they eat
couscous.

<u>wilyam</u>

iyad:ay dɣurun dd:un inbyawn
ma dasnt:g:am ?

When you have guests what
do you cook?

<u>muha</u>

danɣr:s itmɣrust , dant:g:a
š:wi , dd:ažin , dd:ʕam .

We kill a sheep (a sac-
rifice); we make roast,
stew and couscous.

<u>wilyam</u>

isdat:t:am lxudrt mad uhu ?

Do you eat vegetables or
not?

<u>muha</u>

dant:t:a an:a dat:arw tmazirt ;
batata , matiša , tal:f:in ,
xiz:u , azalim , taɣsayt ,
dl:ubya .

We eat what we produce:
potatoes, tomatoes, tur-
nips, carrots, onions,
squash and green beans.

<u>wilyam</u>

mimš dat:g:am id:ʕam ?

How do you make couscous?

<u>muha</u>

danft:l s:mida , ngt g:asksu ,
nsrs asksu xf tqduht n:a
yl:an imrɣan dlxudrt duksum
dat:nt:adža xf lʕafit al:
inw sirug:a . ad:ay inw ,

We roll flour and put it
in a steamer. We put the
steamer on another pot
where there is sauce and
vegetables and meat and

datnsrus ytzlaft , ns:ut simrɣan .	and leave it in the fire
mš tnga sug:r: nd:ra dasnt:ini	until the couscous (the
ablbul .	flour pellets) is cooked.
	When it is done, we put
	sauce on it. If it is
	made of corn flour, we
	call it "ablbul".

11.3 Borrowing Some Mint from the Neighbor.

                          zhra

axalti fadma tn:am im:a	Aunt Fatma, my mother
šasd ša nn:ʕnaʕ isaɣdd:an	asks if you could give
ša ynbyawn .	some mint because she
	has guests.

                          fadma

kžmd bʕda at:sud yul lk:as .	Come in first of all and
	have a glass of tea.

                          zhra

la , ursulaɣ .	No. I have no time.

                          fadma

hat il:a yuzd .	It is ready.

                          zhra

g:dɣ iym:a aditnɣ	I am afraid lest my
mš ʕt:rɣ .	mother beat me if I am
	late.

                          fadma

adasiniɣ nk: ay šmyumzn	I'll tell her that I de-
ɣas kžmd . bismil:ah .	layed you. Just come in.

                          zhra

bismil:ah .	

                          fadma

may dɣurun did:an ?	Who came to your house?

                          zhra

ut:ma duryazns .	My sister and her husband.

                          fadma

mandiksnt ?	Which one (among them)?

zhra

l ʕziza . l:a yǧʕl lbarak:a .   Aʕziza. Thank you.

fadma

igam s:aht . ha n:ʕnaʕ .   You are welcome. Here is
the mint.

zhra

adamiš r:bi lxir .   Thank you.

fadma

ula šm:in azhranw .   You are welcome.

11.4   Review Exercises

11.4.1.   Translate into English:

1)   many trb:ad tamaziɣt ?

2)   ylik:ul ymalik:an .

3)   riɣ adrb:aɣ tamaziɣt mlih .

4)   is il:a ša n:a ys:n tafransist da ?

5)   s:nɣ tafransist dšwi ntmaziɣt .

6)   s:nɣ išwi ntaʕrabt .

7)   s:nɣ tafransist dt:fhamɣ ag:d tamaziɣt mš dasawl: md:n
š:wi šwi.

8)   s:nɣ itaʕrabt dšwi ntmaziɣt .

9)   is il:a ša n:ay it:ʕawan: ?

10)   is t:l:a šan trbat: na yit:ʕawan: ytad:art ?

11)   isaši ʕžb lhal da ?

12)   i ʕžbi lhal da bz:af ʕad .

13)   is tl:a šan tad:art l:šri ?
(/šru/ 'to rent' /l:šri/ 'for rent')

14)   šhal ayt:ɣimad da ?

(/q:im/ 'to stay' /t:ɣima/ habitual form)

15)   sb ʕ šhur .

11.4.2.   Translate into Berber.

1)   What do you call this in Berber?

2)   What do you call that in Berber?

3)   Repeat, please.

4)   I don't understand what you are saying.

5) I like your food very much.

6) I like the couscous very much.

7) I like the tea very much.

8) Americans do not drink mint tea.

9) Americans drink a great deal of coffee.

10) Many Americans do not put sugar in their tea.

11.4.3. Translate into English.

1) dant:g:a iful:usn dd:ažin dr:uz . urdant:g:a šan d:ʕam .

2) aɣrumn:ɣ urid: am: wa . iga am: win ntmdint .

3) izil lhal da bz:af .

4) inɣayi laz .

5) uriynɣi ša l:az dɣi .

6) gi yul lk:as watay sah:a , walayn:i adurdikst:g:a bz:af
    ns:k:r .

7) s:ird aya lq:amiža sah:a .

8) g d:ʕam iymnsi hat l:an ša ninbyawn .

9) is tl:a lq:hwa da ?

10) many lbusta ?

11) k:raɣ adaš snʕtɣ abrid .

12) is tl:a šan tasq:ayt da ? /tasq:ayt/ 'water faucet'.

13) is ɣurun ša l:hm:am da ?

14) is ɣurun ša l:ikul da ?

15) la , walayn:i il:a gɣrmin: yadnin .

11.4.4 Translate into Berber.

1) Who sells kerosene here?

2) Give me 1/2 litre(/ns:itru/) of kerosene.

3) Give me a package (/lq:bsa/) of tea and a cone (/lq:alb/)
    of sugar.

4) Give me some bread, a package (/lbak:ya/) of cigarettes
    and some matches (/luq:id/).

5) Is there a place to buy cigarettes (/s:ak:a/) here?

6) Yes, there it is.

7) How much is all this?

8) Do you have change (/s:rf/)?

9) No, I don't. Bring the money tomorrow or whenever you
    have change.

10) How much are the cucumbers?

11) 10 Rials.

12) Weigh one kilo (/k:ilu/).

13) I want to buy a teapot (/abr:ad/) and six glasses.

14) Wait (/g:any/) until Thursday and buy them in the market.

15) When is the market day in Midelt?

16) Which bus (/lk:ar/) goes to Meknes?

17) The blue one.

18) The first one.

19) The last one.

20) What village is this?

21) Is this the way to Midelt?

22) Yes, it is.

23) How far is Ayt Oumghar?

24) Go up (keep on going) (/g:afy/ 'to ascend'), (/altu/ 'yet')

25) I have a headache.

26) Do you want aspirin?

27) Do you want me to bring you some medicine (/d:wa/) from the city?

28) I want to buy some oranges.

29) What time is it?

30) It is 9:30.

11.5 Answer the following questions using words from the list below:

ma dat:g:ad ?	What do you (sg.) do?
ma dayt:g:a ?	What does he do?
ma dat:g:a ?	What does she do?

(Also ask questions similar to the above using: uncle, cousin , nephew...etc.)

List

lmalik:	king
~ agl:id	
lwazir	minister
lʕaml	governor
lxlift	administrative job
lq:ayd	caid
š:ix	sheikh

amɣar	head of a village
aʕsk:ri	soldier
abulisi	policeman
amxzni	soldier of the makhzen
bu lbusta	postman
lfq:ih	a learned man
d:alb	a school teacher
lq:adi	cadi
lmuhandiz	engineer
axd:am	worker, laborer (m)
taxd:amt	laborer (f.)
aʕs:as	guard
taʕs:ast	(fem.)
amksa	shepherd (m)
tamksawt	shepherd (f.)
afl:ah	farmer
anž:ar	carpenter
axb:az	baker (m)
taxb:azt	baker (f)
abn:ay	mason
bu lq:hwa	coffee shop owner
bu thanut:	shopkeeper
aʕt:ar	wandering salesman
bu lhm:am	public bath attendant (m)
m:lhm:am	(fem.) of above form
bu tarda	washerman
m:tarda	washerwoman
agz:ar	butcher
axr:az	cobbler or shoemaker
adbib	doctor
ahž:am	barber
amzil	blacksmith (mainly small jobs)
ahd:ad	blacksmith
abrdʕi	saddle-maker
bu š:fnž	doughnut maker
ask:ak	goldsmith
bu tiyni	tailor
axy:ad	tailer

bu tuɣmas	dentist
anš:ad	poet, singer
bu ʕari	forest guard
ašt:ah	dancer (m)
tašt:aht	dancer (f)
azd:am	wood gatherer (collector) (M)
tazd:amt	wood collector (f)
ash:ar	magician (m)
tash:art	magician (f)
amzda	weaver (m)
tamzdawt	weaver (f)
amq:abl	caretaker (m)
tamq:ablt	caretaker (f)
amhdar	student, pupil
ams:utr	beggar (m)
tams:utrt	beggar (f)
adl:al	wandering salesman
tadl:alt	wandering saleswoman
ašw:al	harvester (person)
abr:ah	town crier
amkašf	foreteller (m)
tamkašft	foreteller (f)

11.6 Translate

Once Jeha gave a piece of iron to his uncle so that he
might keep it for him. After a very long period of time, Jeha
went to his uncle's house and said "I want the iron which I stored
with you". His uncle's wife said to him "The mice ate it".
Jeha and his uncle sued each other before the king. Jeha said
to the king "I gave a piece of iron to Uncle Aly one day. And
now I ask him to give it to me and he tells me that the mice
ate it". The king said to Jeha "Mice can eat the iron". Then
the King said to Jeha, "I give you permission whereby if you
find a mouse, work on it until you catch it and kill it." Jeha
said "All right". The king gave him a paper bearing his signa-
ture and stating that Jeha is to dig anywhere wherever there is
a mouse. Jeha went and brought some laborers to dig under the
Court. After a while some guards came and jumped on Jeha and

hit him. They said to Jeha "What are you doing? Are you
crazy to dig under the Court?" He told them "Here is the
paper. The king gave me permission". They took him to the
king. The king said, "What did you do, Jeha?" Jeha said,
"The mouse which ate the iron that time when I complained
to you and which you said could eat iron, I found today under
the Court. Now I was digging so that I can pull it out."
The King laughed and said, "It is all right, Jeha. Let us
forget the past. Come here, I'll pay you for your iron."
And the king gave him a lot of money.

11.7 Translate:

1) in:aš il:a yun urgaz in:aš iša ša ymndi iyut t:md:ut:
    adastntxzn .

2) l:iy t:isal mani ymndi tn:as tšantn iɣrdayn .

3) in:aš id:a urgaza ɣl lq:ayd t:afad adidʕa tamd:ut:n:a .

4) in:as lq:ayd "sb:hna ʕl l:ah asidi . dr:g: udmnš zy ɣifi !"

5) in:aš in:as urgaza ilq:ayd "isurid: hšum ɣifš asidi
    lq:ayd ? tiwyi tmd:ut: imndi šg: tin:idi adɣifš dr:gɣ
    udminw ! mat:a wawala !"

6) izʕf lq:ayd ik:r xf lkrsi iɣrd iwʕs:as in:as "awy
    argaza ɣl lhbs !" (/lhbs/ 'prison')

7) in:aš id:ad uʕs:as yamz argaza yawit ɣl lhbs . iwa
    asadi safi .

A Fairy Tale

12.1

    in:aš il:a yun urgaz iɣra bz:af ɣurs lhk:ma g:ut nthiturt
dyun š:qf dyut ntšašit . in:aš iq:im al:iy ira adim:t iws:a
arawns in:ayasn "ayarawinw , ad:ay m:tɣ , kul:ši bduyat:
mnɣir s:nduq:in: , un:a tihadan diyun hay:i šiɣas s:xd ."
q:imn al:iy ran adbdun in:asn yun nt:a l:ast:inin hm:u "nk:in
riɣ aditšim s:nduq:in: ". n:anas "awd:i , hab:atnɣ
iws:ayaɣ xf s:xd ". in:asn "nk: riɣ s:xdn:a xs šatit ".
in:aš šinas s:nduq:n:a , irzmt , yafn: diks tahiturt , yafn:
diks tašašit , yafn: diks yun š:qf , yafn: diks yut txnšiyt
l:k:if . yasitn , yasy tamzwarut: š:qf , id:u ɣr br:a ,
nt:a iʕm:rt slk:if , ikmu al:iy išma , nt:a yxwa iɣdn:a
diks il:an , yafn: igas d:hb , ig talyaq:ut: nd:hb , id:u
ɣr dat nyut ntmsriyt nyun lmalik: iq:im arit:g: am: lq:aʕidan:a
l:ayšm:u ad:ay ixwu , if:ɣasd d:hb . tan:aytid il:is l:malik: ,
tn:as iysmɣn:s "d:u awyid argazin: , s:ilitid ". id:u
is:ilit in:as " ini nʕam iyl:is l:malik:". yaliy . tn:ayas
ixs:aš adityd am: un:a dat:g:ad br:a " inzɣd š:qfn:s ,
inzɣd taxnšiytn:a l:k:if , l:atit:ʕm:ar ad:ay išma al: išm:l ,
ixwu iɣdn:a , igas d:hb , igas talyaq:ut: nd:hb . tamzt
tk:sas š:qfn:a , tn:as iysmɣ "s:ufɣt̤ , z̤:ʕt , šas aʕmud ,
tz:ʕt: adid:u ɣr br:a ." tk:sas ayn:a ntad:ɣn:s , tz:ʕt ,
id:u iʕayd ɣr s:nduq:ns , yasid tašašit . iqrt: xf ixfns .
s:aʕ urisin: may dat:xd:m ,id:u ɣr s:uq: , ik: xf yun urgaz ,
iw:t: subariq: . argazn:a iw:t: subariq: , arisɣuyu
urgazn:a ". mayiw:tn ? mayiw:tn ?" in:a "labas ɣuri ,
tašašiyta urdayit:an:ay bnadm ". arik:at ayt s:uq: , al:iy
isk:r šiy:an nž:uqt ys:uq: , id:u , iʕayd ikžm , ik: lbab ,
izry xf iʕs:asn ntad:art nil:is l:malik: . id:u ikžm ,yaly
safl:a , yawdn: il:is l:malik: ,ik:s tašašit in:as "mslxir ".
tn:as "mani t:k:id "? in:as "zriɣ ". tn:as "imani yʕs:asn "?
in:as "uriyan:ayn ". tn:as "maytgid al:iy uršan:ayn ?"
in:as "tl:a ɣuri yut ntšašit . l:at:t:g:aɣ xf ixfinw
urdayit:an:ay ag:d yun ". tn:as "awid adraʕaɣ ". išast:
tgrt: xf ixfns t:n:as "isdayit:an:ayd ?" in:as "urdašmt:an:ay ".
t̤:ras diɣiwʕs:asns , iysmɣns tn:as "s:ufxt šas taɣrit w:t:

al: uriɣiy adik:r , ts:ufxt: adid:u ". iw:t: , is:ufxt ,
id:u aryal: al:iy iwhl , id:u iʕayd diɣ yasid tahiturt
asiq:iman ys:nduq: . iwa uris:in mag:t:g:a swin:a nthiturt ,
l:at:it:asy igrt: xf iɣirns , ihr:ft: . šwi iwhl is:ut: ,
in:a adynɣ šwi adsɣunfaɣ . nt:a iq:ima ɣifs tf:ɣasd yut lɛfrit
tn:as . "maytrid ?" in:as "riɣ an:iliy ytad:art nil:is
ugl:id ". tasit tsrstin: ytad:art nil:is ugl:id . in:as
iyl:is ugl:id "hay:i ". tn:as "mani t:k:id iyʕs:asn "?
in:as "tl:a ɣuri yut nthiturt l:aɣifst:ɣimaɣ tf:ɣd ɣuri
lɛfrit , ayn:a riɣ at:gɣ , at:g ". tn:as "awid adraʕaɣ ".
išas tahiturtn:a iyl:is ugl:id , tut ɣifs aq:ždim . nt:at
tq:ima , if:ɣd lɛfrit in:as "maytrid alal:a ". tn:as
"hm:u , riɣ at:tgrd ɣr t:lt lxalya ". mani ayib:as il:a
tas:aʕtn:a ykašf ɣifs id: adit:ugr yun g:arawns ɣr t:lt
lxalya , yamr ilʕafarit bnuntas yut nt:ad:art ž:uždnt:
yt:lt lxalya swaman , slmak:la skul: ši , diks mužud . yaɣn:
hm:u t:lt lxalya , id:un ɣr tad:artn:a , yafn: aʕs:as
g:mil:bab . in:as "yal:ah awd:i ! šhal aya št:yanayɣ ,
tʕt:rdi , šhal mnʕam aya dɣi ! haɣaš tisura ntad:artnš .
d:u at:q:imd ". ikžm ɣr tad:art , yafn: lmak:lat mužudin ,
k:u lbit diks lmak:la n:ayra , l:ayt:ta , is:w , iq:im
al: yun was: aris:ara al:iy yufa yut nž:rda , al:iy yufa yun
wurti diks aman , diks anu , diks d:ilyat , diks kul:
n:uʕ . iwa iq:im ign adisɣunfa šwi , ha yun snat nthm:amin
arsawalnt . tn:as yut iyut "mr tan:ayd š:žrtin: un:a diks
itšan l:ast:k:r: waš:iwn ". tn:as thm:amtn:a yadnin
"mr tan:ayd tan: , un:a diks itšan l:ast:k:sn waš:iwnn:a ".
yadžtnt hm:u al:iy dat:ʕumnt , k:snt iʕban:nsnt , drnt
sanu , yasyasnt ayn:a ntafriwin:snt n:as dat:afrawnt . nitni
f:ɣnd: urdufint iʕban: . n:ant "mayaɣ yusin iʕban:n:ɣ ,
adaxtnid irar , ayn:a yra adastng ". in:asnt "nk: ".
n:antas "awyaɣd iʕban:n:ɣ ". išasnt iʕban:nsnt . n:antas
"rzu maytrid ". in:as "riɣ aditrarnt ɣr tmazirtinw ".
asint: s:iwdnt:in: itmazirtns , id:u yawy tazartn:a yluq:t
nd:užanbir , ytgrst uril:i latazart la walu . yawit: ,
igrd šrat: ntazarin ytrwa , k:nd: am:as ntad:art ugl:id .
iʕad:rasnt ugl:id yamztnt , itš nt:a yut , t:š tmd:ut:ns

yut ,ttš il:is yut . nitni tšantnt , k:r:asn waš:iwn .
tšantnt , k:r:asn waš:iwn . ik:r ugl:idn:a ybr:h kul:
imay il:a ša nd:alb , may il:a šawsh:ar , may il:a ša
nyuwn is:n: , in:asn "un:ayik:sn yiɣnša n:a diyi il:an ,
at:ɣnuɣ ". l:aykdžm ša g:sh:ar: nɣd: ša yt:lba al:
uryufi mas iga , yamzt ib:yas ixf adurif:ɣ adyini lˤibns
imd:n , baynahwa k:r: waš:iwn iwgl:id . yal:ah yadžtn
hm:u al:iy urq:imin laysh:ar: la walu . id:un: hm:u ɣr
imi ntad:art l:mxzn ,in:asn "riɣ adkžm ad:awaɣ agl:id ".
n:anas "mayšid yiwin , ˤnq:n ish:ar: , td:ud šg:intin
sd:rbalin:š amws:x . d:u ybrdan:š ! in:asn "walu ".
n:anas "hat adaš ib:y ixf ". in:asn "un:a yra". š:kžmnt ,
in:as "šhalˤay itak:ad ?" in:as "may šyaɣn "? in:as "mšd:
adid:awad adaš nˤtɣ ayn:a diyi il:an . urid:awad f:ɣ ". in:as
"ak:dawaɣ ". inˤtas aš:iwn , k:r:as waš:iwn .in:as "wax:a .
ak:dawaɣ fimr:a , walak:ayni sš:rt . in:as "mat:a š:rt ?"
in:as adaššɣ ṛbˤmy:a ntɣrit , ak:wtɣ srbˤmy:a ntɣrit tž:id ."
in:as "wax:a ." yamz agl:id , iš:kžmt ɣr yun l:bit ,
iw:t: , išas tiɣryin , al:iy idžiwn , iw:t: srbˤmy:a
ntɣrit , išas yut ntazart , it:št: , ˤaydnas waš:iwn .
in:as "iwa xl:si ši tiɣradinw add:uɣ . in:as "tsulaš il:i ".
in:as "awd:i il:iš tuˤr ɣifi bz:af , tuˤras lxdmtns ,
walakin:i ixs:at: nt:at adaššɣ sbˤmy:a ntɣrit ". in:as
"wax:a ". iɣrd iyl:is in:as "ha may šmit:dawan , ublhq:
sš:rt , s:bˤmy:a ntɣrit ". tn:as at:amzɣ ". yamzt: hm:u ,
iš:kžmt: ɣr lbit , in:as "iwa ts:nd mayam dit:d:un izil ?
awyid tahiturtinw , tawidid tašašitinw , tawidid š:q:finw ,
t:xnšiyt l:k:if , ašmtdawaɣ . uritnit:iwiyd , at:q:imd
swaš:iwn al t:m:d: ". tawyasd tašašitns , tawyasd tahiturtns ,
tawyasd š:qfns dlk:ifns tšastn , iw:t: s:bˤmy:a ntɣrit ,
išas yut ntazart ytl:i n:a dyiwy ytmazirtn:a . tž:y . in:asn
"xl:sati add:uɣ " in:as "tsulaš tmdut:inw altu , tsul
ag:nt:at k:r:as waš:iwn ." yamzt:id , in:as "tamd:ut:
ixs:at: tsˤmy:a ntɣrit ." yamz tamd:ut: , išas tsˤmy:a ntɣrit ,
al:iy t:iwt mlih , išas yut ntazart , ˤaydnas waš:iwn . nt:a
yž:y in:as ugl:id ihm:u in:as "awd:i dɣi nk:in xatrɣ dɣi ,
at:q:imd ɣuri adaš šɣ lmmlak:a, adašawlɣ il:i , tq:imd ɣuri

at:gd agl:id , at:hk:md g:dɣarinw , nk:in ɣas adq:imɣ
adhduɣ ." iwa yamz hm:u , isˇas il:is , yawlt: , igas
tamɣra . iˤfu ɣifs rb:i xf hm:u . iq:im ikˇzm taxamt
ugl:id . ig agl:id nt:a sixfns . s:la ˤln:bi .
(The informant for this story is 50 years old, a native speaker
of Tamazight; Tribe: ayt Ayache).

ɣr	to read
lhkma	wisdom
g:ut (<y + yut)	in one (f)
tahiturt	sheep skin
sˇ:qf	pipe (for smoking)
tasˇasˇit	hat
m:t	to die
ws:a	to advise, to ask
araw	offspring
bdu	to divide, to share
mnɣir	except (Arabic)
hada	to touch (tihadan 'touched it - part'.)
s:xd	curse
l:ast:inin	he is called, (they call him)
aditsˇim	you will give me (pl)
awd:i	so and so (Vocative Oh,you)
af	to find (yafn:=he found there)
taxnsˇiyt	bag
lk:if	kif
tamzwarut:	first (f.)
amzwaru	first (m.)
kmu ~ sˇmu	to smoke
xwu	to empty
iɣd	ashes
d:hb	gold
talyaq:ut:	sapphire
dat	in front
tamsˌriyt	palace (also, an upper room)
arit:g:	to do (g)
f:ɣ	to go out

ismɣ	Negro servant
alɣ	to go up (s:ilɣ)
nzɣ	to pull
z:ʕ	to dismiss
aʕmud	a stick
s:aʕ	but
abariq:	slap (on the face)
sɣuyu	to shout
bnadm	persons - people
šiy:an	much
ž:uqt	gathering (of people) crowd
aʕs:as (pl. iʕs:asn)	guard
afl:a	upstairs -up-over- above
k:s	to take out
raʕa	to look at
taɣrit	stick
iɣiy	to be able to
aryal: (<al:)	to cry
iɣir	shoulder
hr:f	to carry
s:u	to make the bed or spread something on the floor.
sɣunfa	to rest
agl:id	sultan
l:aɣifst:ɣimaɣ	on it I sit

Note: verbal structures such as this are transcribed as one word. Here:

l:a	present tense prefix
ɣif	on
-s	it
t:ɣima	VH of /q:im/ 'to stay or sit
-ɣ	inflection for P_1N_s
srs	to put
aq:ždim	sitting
kašf	to foretell
ʕt:r	to be late

tasarut: (pl. tisura)	key
lmak:lat	food
ž:rda	garden (Fr. jardin)
d:ilyat (sg. dilit)	vine
afraw	to fly
tafriwin	wings
rzu	to ask
tazart	figs
tagrst	winter
s:if	summer
tifsa	spring
lxrif	fall
tarwa	canal
ʕad:r	to meet
br:h	to announce
ash:ar	magician
iɣnša	illness
baynahwa	that (Arabic)
dawa	to cure
ʕnq:	to get tired
ws:x	to make dirty
fimr:a	at once, immediately
š:rt	condition
xl:s	to pay
wʕr	to be hard
ublhq:	but
ž:y	to be cured
xatr	to grow old
hkm (~hšm)	to govern
adɣar	place

12.2 Translate:

1) il:a γurs **yun** š:qf dyut ntšašit .

2) iws:atn b:asn adbḍun kul:ši mnγir s:nḍuqn:a .

3) ira hm:u adyamz s:nḍuqn:a xftniws:a b:asn .

4) tk:sas il:is l:malik š:qfns t:xnšiytns t:šašitns iḥm:u .

5) igra hm:u tašašitns xf ixfns arik:at ayt s:uq: sibariq:n .

6) yumr b:as nhm:u ilʕfarit adbnun yut tad:art izil: yt:lt

   lxalya ihmu ad:iksizdγ .

7) yiwy ḥm:u šrat: ntazarin yluq:t nd:užanb ytgrst urtl:i

   latazart la walu , urtl:i yawitntid al: tamazirtns , al:

   tamsriyt l:malik , igratnt ytrwa ntad:art l:malik .

8) yiwyḥm:u tazarin un:a tntitšan l:astk:r: waš:iwn .

9) yiwyḥm:u šrat: ntazarin yaḍnin , un:a tntitšan las t:kr:

   waš:iwn .

10) in:as lmalik iḥm:u "q:im γuri at:awald il:i , tgd agl:id ".

12.3 Answer the following questions:

1) mag: l:an γr b:as nhm:u ?

2) maxf iws:a b:ans nḥm:u arawns ?

3) mag:ra hm:u ?

4) mas n:an aytmas ?

5) mag: ufa ḥm:u ys:nḍuq: ?

6) imag:a mnbʕd ?

7) mag: žṛan l:iy išma ?

8) mastn:a il:is ugl:id iysmγns ?

9) mas tga il:is l:malik iḥm:u ?

10) ima ɣr idːa hmːu mnbʕd ?

11) imagːa ysːuqː

12) imagːa lːiy dːiswːqː ?

13) imas tga ilːis uglːid lmrtːnːa .

14) imagːa lːiy astkːs tašašitns ?

15) magː žṛan lːiy iqːima xf thiturtns ?

16) mas inːa hmːu ilʕfriyt ?

17) may tga ilːis uglːid ihmːu lmrtːa ?

18) imagː žṛan ihmːu lːiy astkːs ilːis lːmalik tahiturtns ?

19) mas yumṛ bːas nhmːu ilʕfarit ?

20) magː anːay hmːu yžːarda ?

21) masnt iga hmːu ithmːamin ?

22) mas gaᵬt ihmːu lːiy asntirura tafriwinːsnt ?

23) magː iwy lːiy idːa hmːu ɣr tmazirtns ?

24) magːa stazarinnːa ?

25) may tntitšan ?

26) imasn ižran ?

27) imay tnidawan ?

28) max ?

29) mimš astžṛa alːiy iga hmːu aglːid ?

30) magː iwl hmːu ?

sidna yusf

13.1 The Story of Saint Joseph

in:aš il:a sidna yusf us:d:iq: , in:aš l:ayl:a ɣurs
snat ntaytš:in . in:aš yut turwas sbʕa yšir:an , yut turwas
yun . in:aš tn:a n:a yurun ɣas yun , sidna yusf n:it ,
in:aš iʕz: xf b:as sidna yusf . in:aš iq:im al: yun was:
in:aš arit:warya am:i l:an sbʕa itran , yili yuk: aytnixulfn .
in:aš al:iy id:a yiwd win:a , in:aš ifafad ylq:istns
ytwaryit: , in:aš ik:r arasit:q:is imm:is , in:aš in:as
"awd:i art:waryaɣ amm:i ,"...in:aš tl:a l:aɣursts:ɣad tašna
n:ayadnin ... in:as "amm:i art:waryaɣ am:i l:an sbʕa itran
il:a diksn yun ixulftn , al:iy idyiwd , fafaɣd dɣi šg:
tsuld at:gd axatar naytmaš šg: aɣra ygn agl:idnsn ". in:aš
arts:ɣad tašna , in:aš tq:im , tk:rd yun was: , tn:aš
art:ru , in:aš n:anas "may šmyaɣn aym:a al:iy t:rud ?"
in:aš tn:as "mayd: tarwa uruɣ nk:in , uruɣ sbʕa iʕr:imn ,
tarw tašna ɣas yun , han mas in:a b:as , han mas in:a b:as ,
han mas tn:a mays . nk: urdiyun uriwɣ ɣas lxdiyt . dɣi
han sidna yusf aɣra igin agl:idn:un , kn:i at:gim ɣas
ihz:ar:ns . in:aš n:anas "aym:a l:iyd: ɣas ayn:a and:u
at:nzl ". in:aš tn:ayasn "iwa walu , ad:ay urastgim ša
at:tzlim , isinɣ isurknuriwɣ ". in:aš k:r: n:anas isidna
yusf us:d:iq: ,n:anas "awd:i ixs:a adaɣtšd sidna yusf
and:u angmr ". in:aš in:as awd:i tagmra urawnak:aɣ ša
adigmr yusf imz:iy , uriɣiy iša l:ʕwari , uriɣiy ilažbal .
dɣi yusf urn:iɣ adawntšɣ ša , at:yaɣ fad , at:yaɣ laz ".
in:aš n:anas "walu ilazm adaxt:šd anawy kulši , anawy
lʕwinn:ɣ , anawy aman , anawy ... an:a yiwhl nq:im , ɣas
anmun angmr ." in:aš in:as "iwa mand:iyun ag:t:dman: ?"
in:aš in:as sidna yʕq:ub "hay:i dmnɣ . nk:in adis:munɣ
urtt:aɣ ag:d yut lhašt ". in:aš id:u in:aš art:d:un ... in:aš
in:as "wax:a , hay:i šiɣawnt , d:ut munat ." in:aš d:un
in:aš asin lʕwinnsn , asin kulši , al: idn:a amzwaru nsin .
in:aš ask:ans in:aš d:un al:iy n:iwdn ʕari axatar , in:aš
q:imn art:mdašar: mast:g:an , ran xlas: at:nɣin , urufin
mimšas gan . in:aš art:mdašar: , in:aš šwi yašyis:n , in:aš
iɣras iyʕq:ub in:as "ayʕq:ub mani lʕahd n:a tšid iyb:a dɣi

l:at:inim ša l:hašt , may tram aditgim ". in:aš in:as
"awd:i dɣi sbr urit:g: rb:i ɣas lxir . hayi l:iɣ l:aɣifš
k:atɣ , walayn:i hat zy:r:i bz:af . dɣi sbr . urt:g:d:
yag:d yut l:hašt ." in:aš d:un , in:aš šwi inɣitn fad bz:af ,
in:aš d:un ʕrmn xf yun wanu . in:aš artfr:dn , arfr:dn ,
in:aš al:iy n:ufan aman diks nt:a anun:a in:aš aqdim ag:a .
in:aš n:anas iwa "dr šg: ayusf adaɣ t:awid aman ." in:aš
in:as "yal:ah ". in:aš nt:a idr , in:aš rarin ɣifs
taɣt:ayt xf wanu . rarin ɣifs yun isl:i . in:aš rdmnt ɣifs ,
in:aš d:un . in:aš igas sidi rb:i in:aš igas t:asiʕ g:anu ,
in:aš urɣifst:ut:iyn iknn:ayn . in:aš d:un , in:aš išasd
rb:i lmak:la sanun:a , išasd usu , išasd ag:d yut lhašt ,
urtimr:it sidi rb:i yag:d yut l:hašt . iwa in:aš q:imn
ask:a ʕaydnn: wil:i aytmas , in:aš iʕat:rasnd . in:aš
in:as "ahiw , maniyat yusf n:axfkn ws:aɣ ?" in:aš n:anas
"awd:i ngayis: lmiʕad nn:a adaɣ diʕat:r ɣr tizi w:ayflan ,
nk:ad ɣifs urtidnufi , nɣal id:is dyiwd da ". in:aš
in:asn "walu ,ayn:a tgam ɣas lɣdr aytɣdrm ". in:aš n:anas
"walu , ngayis: lmiʕad ɣr da , dɣi hayaɣ nd:a and:u anraʕa
isurdižbir sadɣar ". iwa in:aš d:unnsinn: yž:bln:a , gin
ʕnwa am:i daturz:un , in:aš šawrdatrz:un , ɣas q:iman s:n:
ayn:a ytsik:n , in:aš s:bah , in:aš iɣr sidna yusf kul:ši
it:yur , iluhuš , in:aš in:asn "awriw d:uyat at:s:aram ,
un:a yufan ayn:a yil:a yusfinw , nɣd: adidyawy lxbarns ,
id:ud ɣuri ". in:aš d:un kul:ši luhuš , in:aš ars:aran ,
ars:aran , in:aš walu . in:aš la t:yur la yuš:an: , la...
in:aš ars:aran , in:aš n:anas "awd:i sidna yusf uriq:imi
afl:a w:ašal ." in:aš iq:im , in:aš id:ud yun yidr .
axatar , in:aš šhal mn ʕam ayɣurs il:an , in:aš id:ud ɣr
sidna yusf in:aš in:as "ilazm šg: ag:s:n: timizar , ag:s:n:
an:a yiwʕr lhal , dɣi at:d:ud ." in:aš in:as "awd:i
haq:iqa s:nɣ timizar zman l:iy sulɣ swaln:inw skul:ši ,
walayn:i dɣi ʕmiɣ urɣiyɣ add:uɣ adraʕaɣ ". in:aš isik:as
afus xf wal:nns , in:aš iʕayd arit:an:ay mlih . in:aš id:u
arit:dur , arit:dur al:iy iʕnq: , in:aš iʕayd: ɣurs .
in:as "awd:i , sidna yusf urik:i afl:a w:ašal . dɣi afl:a
w:ašal hat urik:i . dɣi rb:i adɣifš ifr̩:ž ". iwa in:aš
d:und yits w:aʕrabn , in:aš d:und g:brid , in:aš l:iy iwdn

mnul wanun:a , in:aš ašabar waʕrabnn:a , in:aš inɣitn fad ,
in:aš q:imn šwi , in:asn yun "zman k:iɣ sya ,ʕq:lɣ iyun
wanu il:a g:dɣar w:ayflan , yal:ah and:uyat ɣurs ". in:aš
d:un , in:aš d:un , in:aš artfr:dn , šwi k:sn taɣamust
iwanun:a , in:aš grin wan:ɣr saman , grin d:lu in:aš nt:a
gran d:lu , in:aš išb:rasnd sidna yusf diks . in:aš l:iy
dyuly , in:aš in:as wal:i n:a igran asq:n in:as "ayaʕrinw
yiwid rb:i yun ismɣ at:awiɣ ". in:aš in:as "urgiɣ walu ismɣ .
dɣi nk: aytma ayiyran g:anuya . uma urgiɣ walu ismɣ .
urgiɣ ag:dhah ." in:aš l:iyas in:a ayn:a , in:aš iwt:
subariq: .in:aš l:iy tiw:t subariq: in:aš yaznasnd sidi
rb:i yut gnut , in:aš al:iy dat:msamahn yran adxlun .
in:aš il:a sidna yusf am:asnsn ,il:a ɣas amšis: , urinsi
ag:dhah . in:aš uras ižri walu . in:aš šwi al:iy , al:iy
gan amšis: , in:aš yaɣul sidi rb:i ifr:ž ɣifsn . in:aš d:und ,
in:aš iwa imunis:nd , in:aš d:und al:iy n:ruhn ušabarn:a
ɣr... ydiwdn ɣr tmazirtn:a ɣr dd:an , in:aš ik:r sidna yusf ,
in:aš id:u tharst yut tmɣart tl:a tga tad:artns , in:aš
l:at:iri at:g ša l:ḥašt , in:aš ik:r ɣurs nt:a slq:dra nsidi
rb:i , in:aš tg fimr:a , tili mužud , last:ini k:rd agmd
aman , in:aš yinas sig:r . in:aš tafn: lhwayžns kul:ši
ʕm:rnt swaman , in:aš l:astsnuy azry luq:tn:a adizd , in:aš
tk:rd , in:aš tafn: kul:ši azry l:ayt:d:u ɣas sladn nsidi
rb:i , ariz:ad iyxfns . in:aš tk:r tn:as awd:i argazad urid:
ša ysmɣ ag:a . ǧan s:iyd aya , ɣd: ša . in:aš tk:r , td:u
ɣr sagl:id udɣarn:a , in:aš tn:as "awd:i il:a ɣuri yuk:
urgaz han maydayt:g:a , han maydayt:g:a , an:a sn:iɣ
dayt:k:r ." in:as "ixs:a aditidtawid adan:ayɣ ." in:aš
id:ud ɣr lmalik:n:a , in:aš in:as "awd:i ma zy tgid ?"
in:as "awd:i nk: han may ɣifi yarun , han may ɣifi yarun ."
in:as "iwa ixs:a at:q:imd ." in:as " dɣi art:waryaɣ ..."
asin:a lmalik:n:a . in:as "...art:waryaɣ is l:an sbʕa yiyun ."
in:as "tšintn sbʕa n:a yuhl: . dɣi ixs:a aditrzmd mat:a
wya . sbʕa n:a shanin , tšintn sbʕa n:a whl:in . ixs:a
aditinid mat:a lmʕntn:a ." in:aš in:as "sbʕa ysg:asn
l:at:ili s:rft , sbʕa isg:asn urtili ." in:as "iwa may
nt:g:a ?" in:as"ixs:a anšal imndi ysbʕa ysg:asn n:ay il:a
ymndi hma g:sg:asn n:ay uril:i ymndi yxs:a ad:t:d:un md:n ,

šg: lmalik: aytgid , adasnt:faʕd imd:n ". iwa in:aš išas

lmalik: tisura , išas lflus isidna yusf . in:as "iwa lazm

at:d:ud at:šald imndi ". iwa in:aš iqᵢim arit:šal , arit:ʕm:aṛ

lahṛyan ḳul:ši , arit:ʕm:aṛ arixz:n , in:aš asg:asn:a

ɣdd:an isg:asn n:ay uril:i unbdu , in:aš ik:r ariz:nza diɣ

lmalik: , aryak:a imd:n sun:a sišal luq:tn:a sidna yusf ,

in:aš as:n:a ɣdd:an aytmas adšal: imndi , in:aš d:und ɣr

tmazirtn:a n:ay il:a sidna yusf , in:aš iq:im nt:a , in:aš

ɣiwḍ: yakztn . in:aš isbṛasn al:iy asniʕbṛ , in:aš ik:r yuk: ,

in:as , imšk:a , in:as "rb:i awd:i sidna yusf uṣ:d:iq: may

ɣifs yarun asg:asn:a n:ay id:a il:a b:as l:atyurz:u , urs:in:

mayik:a , uril:i may il:a ša l:xbaṛ". in:aš in:asn "awd:i

may il:an g:in:a . l:iy t:d:am , imndin:un aɣrt:d:am ,

amẓat at:šalm imndin:un . uma sidna yusf maxil:an diks idb:ṛ

iyxfns ". in:aš arit:g:a al:iy taɣraṛt tang:arut: , in:aš

igras diks lʕbṛa iwmẓ:yan , in:aš nitni gran ilbhaym , in:aš

n:an "td:a lʕbṛa ". in:aš amẓntn , ft:šntn , nzɣnast:id

iwmẓ:yan , in:aš n:anas "iwa šg: at:q:imd ak:yan:ay lmxzn ".

in:aš iq:im , ins ɣurṣ , in:aš ask:a , in:aš yar tabrat: ,

in:aš igast: g:am:as ntɣrart , in:aš in:as "iwa l:ayhnik: "

in:aš d:und , in:aš idn:a n:a yn:ruḥn , in:aš in:as b:as

in:as "šḍiɣ r:iḥt nsidna yusf as:a ,td:ayid r:iḥtns ".

iwa in:aš n:anas "ab:a l:ah arthbld . šhal mnʕam aya id:a

sidna yusf ? dɣi tq:imd araɣt:inid ihi r:iḥtns ihi..." in:as

"walu . tutid r:iḥtns as:a ". in:aš nitni d:and: tayt:šin ,

rzmnt taɣrart , in:aš afint tabrat: , in:aš n:anas "han

yut tbrat: "in:aš yamẓt: b:as , nt:a yumẓt: , in:asn "ha

tabrat: nsidna yusfinw aya ". in:aš yamẓt: iq:rat: , al:iy

t:iq:ra . in:aš il:a iʕma simt:awn n:a dayt:ru , k:uyas: ,

k:uyas: , xf sidna yusf . in:aš yamz tabrat:n:a , is:lfis:
isik:t: xf wal:nns , in:aš igas sidi rb:i al:n tuždidin .
in:aš iʕayd arit:an:ay , in:aš id:ud in:as "dɣi awdid
hay:i q:dɣaṛ w:ayflan ..." iwa in:aš id:ud , in:aš as:n:a
ydyiwd tamazirtn:a , in:aš ik:r sidna yusf , ik:r ig g̣:un
s:nḍuq: yut t:swiṛa ukš:id am: sidna yusf . in:aš as:n:a
ydid:a , n:anas "awra haš sidna yusf ". in:aš yamz
akš:iḍn:a stasa , in:aš yamzt artit:hn:aḍ ɣurṣ , in:aš al:iy
tiwt: ytirza ḳul:ši yirza akš:iḍn:a , in:aš ʕad l:iy irza
akš:iḍn:a , yirura wan:adɣ ntasa , in:aš ʕad if:ɣd ɣuṛṣ
sidna yusf . in:aš al:iy is:imsl:am ḳul:ši , in:as "han
may ɣifi yarun , han may ɣifi yarun ". in:aš ik:r lmalik:n:a
im:t , in:aš ik:r izrid yut ṭmṭuṭ: , l:as t:inin zulixa ,
ʕlahq: nt:at išas rb:i šhal nz:in asiša , tsʕa wtsʕin
aydis:ufɣ . išas nt:at tsʕa wtsʕin n:it n:adis:ufɣ . in:aš
ik:r is:lfas sidna yusf ,in:aš tʕayd tg tarbat: , in:aš
yamz sidna yusf lmlk:ya l:malik:n:a . iwa han an:a sn:ɣ
aya ylhdiyt nsidna yusf .

l:a	emphasis particle
taytš:in	women
arw	to give birth
turwas	she gave him children
tn:a	the one who
warya	to dream
am:i	like
atri	star
aytnixulfn	was different from them
awḍ	to reach

fafa	to wake up
s:ɣd	to hear
naytmaš	of your brothers
aɣra	future participle particle "who will"
ign	future particple of /g/
ru	to cry
aɣ	to reach
šm-	to you (f.)
mayšmyaɣn	what reached you? what is the matter?
m:a (im:a)	mother /a + im:a --> aym:a/ mother!
mayd:	but (for sarcasm or anger)
lxdiyt	failure
ahz:ar	servant
l:iyd:	since
zl	to lose
gmr	to hunt
mziy	to be small
iɣiy	to be able to
ʕari (p. lʕwari)	mountain
fad	thirst
laz	hunger
ilazm	must
lʕwin	food
mun	to accompany
dmn	to guarantee
artt:aɣ	she will not reach
id	night

ns	to spend the night
ask:a	tomorrow
ask:ans	the next day
mdašar	to consult
ašy	to be aware
ʕahd	to promise
zy:r	to tighten
ʕrm	to know of
frd	to sweep, clear up
dr	to go down
taɣt:ayt	lid
isl:i	stone
t:asiʕ	room (here=roomy)
t:ut:y	to fall
aknn:ay	rock
lmak:la	food
usu	bedding
mr:t	to torture
wil:i	those
aytmas	his brethren
ʕaḍ:ṛ ~ ʕaṭ:ṛ	to meet
ahiw	a vocative expression
tizi	a pass
ɣal	to think
ɣdr	to betray
žbr	to come back
ʕnwa	on purpose
rzu	to look for

s:ara	to take a walk
uš:n	jackal
ašal	earth
yidr	a huge animal (probably imaginary)
al:n	eyes
ašabar	caravans
taɣamust	lid
šb:r	to cling
asq:n	rope
ayaɣrinw	gee!
ag:dhah (=/walu/)	nothing
azn	to send
tignut	storm
samh	to forgive (msamah = recip.)
xlu	to destroy
am:as	among, between
ruh	to reach
hars	to prevent
tamɣart	old woman
lq:dra	the will (power)
fimr:a	right away
agm	to bring water
sig:r	look !
sny	to put on
azry	mill
zd	to grind
s:iyd	holy man
aru	to write
warya	to dream

yiyun	oxen
ṛzm	to open
shu	to be healthy
šal	to buy grain
hma	in order to
tfʕ	to distribute
lhri	warehouse
akz	to recognize
rzu	to look for
g:in:a (= y + ayn:a)	in that
db:r	to manage
taγṛart	sack
amz:yan	small one
ft:š	to search
lmxzn	the government
šdu	to smell
ihi (~uhu)	no
γṛ /~ qr:a/	to read (/q:aṛ/VH of /γṛ/)
imt:awn	tears
s:lf	to caress
t:swiṛa	photograph
tasa	love (lover)
hn:d	to hug
z:in	beauty
aydis:ufuγ	which he invented
lmlk:ya	kingdom

13.2 Translate

1) l:an ɣurs sbɛa iʃir:an .

2) iɛz: yusf bz:af xf b:as .

3) iwarya yusf am:i l:an sbɛa ytran yili yun ixulftn .

4) tn:asn taʃna adzln ymatsn .

5) is:ufɣas yusf twaryit:n:a ilmalik: .

6) iʃas lmalik:n:a tisura l:ahryan isidna yusf .

7) iɛma b:as nsidna yusf l:iy urdiɛayd yusf .

8) igra yusf yut tbrat: ytɣrart nymas amz:yan .

9) mimʃ tga zulixa al:iy t ayd tga tarbat: ?

10) mimʃ iga yusf al:iy iga lmalik .

13.3 Answer the following questions:

1. ʃhal ntutmin ag:l:an ɣr sidna yusf ?

2. ʃhal l:waʃun ag:l:an ɣr tmd:ut tamzwarut: ?

3. ʃhal l:waʃun ag:l:an ɣr tmd:ut: tis:nat ?

4. isiɛz: sidna yusf xf b:as ?

5. mag: warya b:as nsidna yusf ?

6. mag:a b:as nyusf l:iy difafa ?

7. imasn isl:an ?

8. mag: n:a b:at:sn xf sidna yusf daytmas ?

9. istfɾh taʃna ?

10. masn tn:a taʃna iwarawns at:gin ?

11. mas n:an aytmas nyusf ib:at:sn ?

12. masn in:a b:at:sn ?

13. max al:iy iʃa b:at:sn yusf iyatmas ?

14. maygan ayt mas nsidna yusf ?

15. mas in:a yusf iyɛqub ?

16. mas iga sidi ṛb:i isindna yusf g:anu ?

17. masn in:a b:ansn iyʃir:an:s l:iy dɛaydn ?

18. imas n:an iʃir:an ib:ansn ?

19. mas in:a yidr ib:as nyusf ?

20. mag:ufan yusf ?

21. may tɣal tmɣart is tiga ?

22. imas in:a sidna yusf ?

23. max al:iy tiwy tmɣart sidna yusf sagl:id   ?

24. mag: warya ugl:id   ?

25. imas in:a sidna yusf xf twaryit:n:a   ?

26. mas iša ugl:id isidna yusf   ?

27. masn iga yusf iyatmas l:iy dd:an adšal: imndi   ?

28. mag:a b:as st:swira nyusf   ?

29. mag: žran iwgl:id   ?

30. mag: žran iyusf   ?