

Egyptian Arabic Voices

**Authentic Listening and Reading
Practice in Egyptian Colloquial Arabic**



lingualism

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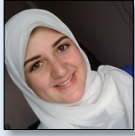
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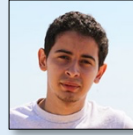
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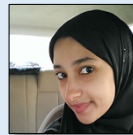
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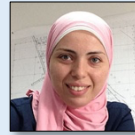
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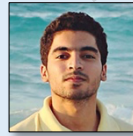
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Introduction

Egyptian Arabic Voices is designed to help you improve your comprehension of Egyptian Arabic by using its audio component (available as free, downloadable MP3s from www.lingualism.com) alongside the guided exercises in the book.

Six native speakers from the greater Cairo region have each contributed six “audio essays” on various topics, which in total make up the 36 segments found in this book. The contributors spoke naturally and spontaneously, without reading prepared texts. The audio essays were then transcribed in Arabic script and phonemic transcription and translated into English. Studying these texts is a unique opportunity to understand better the patterns, usage, and idiosyncrasies of Arabic as spoken by Egyptians today.

How can this book help me?

You will hear the speakers in *Egyptian Arabic Voices* occasionally make what you are sure are mistakes; you’re likely right. Words may be mispronounced or misused; grammatical rules may not always be followed; sentences may be left unfinished if the speaker decides to rephrase what they are saying. This poses an extra challenge for listening. However, it is also very insightful to hear natural, spoken Arabic at various speeds by several native speakers. This is something, unfortunately, most course books lack in favor of carefully prepared, unnaturally slow and perfect speech.* **It is hoped that *Egyptian Arabic Voices* fills that gap and provides some refreshingly natural, challenging opportunities for improving listening skills.**

* The original audio can be challenging. The speech can be rapid, and the audio quality varies by participant. To help bridge the gap for learners, especially those at a lower level, the transcriptions have also been recorded in very slow speech by professional voice artists. You can choose to listen to either or both versions of the audio while you study the materials.

Can I benefit from this book at my level of Arabic?

This book is best suited for intermediate and more advanced learners. However, even lower-level students can benefit from listening to and studying the segments. Just keep in mind that the goal is *not* to understand 100%. The first time you listen, depending on your level, you may understand, say, 1%, 10%, 50%, or 90% of what you hear in a segment. If, after going through the exercises and studying the text while relistening several times, you can increase the percentage you can understand, you’ve made progress and are successfully developing your skills and pushing your level up. If this mindset is adopted, the material in *Egyptian Arabic Voices* can be useful to learners at a wide range of levels.

How to Use This Book

To get the most out of this book, you need to exercise a bit of **discipline**—discipline to resist reading the texts and their translations before you have thoroughly studied the listenings. This cannot be emphasized enough. Once you have read the texts and translations, the dynamics of what you can obtain from listening to the segments change fundamentally. You should first listen to the segment *several* times while working your way through the exercises in the book. These have been designed to help you first understand the gist and gradually discover details as you relisten. Only once you have come to understand as much as you can through the exercises should you move on to study the text and translation that follow. This approach will result in maximum efficiency in improving your listening skills. A step-by-step guideline follows.

1. **CHOOSE A SEGMENT TO STUDY:** The segments can be studied in any order. The MP3s that accompany *Egyptian Arabic Voices* are available as free downloads at www.lingualism.com, where you can also stream the audio directly.
2. **TITLE AND KEY WORDS:** *Before you listen the first time, be sure to read the title of the segment and study the key words.* Going into a listening “blind”—without having any context, without even knowing the topic—makes listening comprehension in a foreign language extremely difficult. Just by knowing the general topic, we can improve the amount we can understand, as we are able to draw on knowledge from our past experiences, anticipate what might be said, recognize known words, and guess new words and phrases.
3. **MAIN IDEA:** *Now, determine the “Main Idea” from among the four choices.* If you are not fairly confident you know the main idea, listen one more time to narrow down your choices by a process of elimination. Once you are confident you have determined the main idea of the segment, check your answer. (Answers for the exercises are found at the end of each segment, below the lined note-taking section.) If you were incorrect, listen one more time with the main idea in mind.
4. **TRUE OR FALSE:** *Answer the “True or False” questions.* (Do not read ahead to the multiple-choice questions as some of these questions themselves may answer the *true or false* questions.) If you feel unsure of any of your answers, listen to the segment again before checking your answers. You will notice that a small number follows most answers in the answer key. These numbers correspond to the line number in the text and translation that reveals the answer. If you do not understand why you got an answer wrong, quickly look at the text and/or translation for that line number. (Here’s where you have to use your self-discipline *not* to read beyond the specified line number!) Listen again and place a check next to each *true or false* question as you hear the answer.
5. **MULTIPLE CHOICE:** *Answer the “Multiple Choice” questions.* Follow the same guidelines as for the *true or false* questions. Note that both the *true or false* and *multiple-choice* questions are based on information found in the segment, according to the information provided by the speaker, regardless of the accuracy of the information. You can think of each question as being preceded by “According to the speaker...” or “The speaker mentions that...”.
6. **MATCHING:** *Match the Arabic words and phrases to their English translations.* The vocabulary in this exercise focuses mostly on high-frequency adverbs, connectors, and phrases. Such words are frequently heard in the spoken language and are vital for connecting ideas to produce natural speech. Match the vocabulary items to their English translations. You will learn by spending time playing with the words, so don’t look up the answers too quickly. After you have matched the words and checked your answers, listen again while you check off the words as you hear them.

7. **TEXT AND TRANSLATION:** Now that you have worked your way through the exercises and have managed to pick up more of what has been said, you can feel free to move on to study the text and translation for the segment. This part is more *freestyle*. Depending on your level of Arabic and level of comfort with the text, you can approach it in several ways. For instance, you can cover the Arabic side and first read the translation; then try to translate the English back into Arabic based on what you remember. Also, you can simply try to brainstorm some possible Arabic equivalents for the words or phrases in the English translation; then check the Arabic side and see how it was actually said. Conversely, you can cover the English side first and relisten while you read along with the Arabic, perhaps pausing the audio to repeat each line aloud. In any case, the side-by-side arrangement of the Arabic text and its English translation allows you to cover one side and test yourself in various ways. You should be able to match up most words and phrases with their equivalents in English. You may want to highlight useful and interesting vocabulary and phrases you want to learn.
8. **VOCABULARY:** This exercise focuses on content words—mostly nouns, verbs, and adjectives. The vocabulary that an intermediate learner already knows and that which he or she needs to learn will vary greatly from person to person. The exercise draws your attention to some interesting vocabulary items found in the text. You are encouraged to continue to discover more, useful vocabulary—both words and phrases—which you can write in the lined note-taking section.)
9. **LISTEN AGAIN:** Try listening again later to the segments you have already studied. You will find that you can understand more and with more ease the following day. (Studies have shown that material learned is consolidated and organized in the brain during sleep.)

The Texts and Translations

Lines

The text, phonemic transcription, and translation for each segment have been divided into numbered “lines,” which are not necessarily complete sentences or even clauses, but are manageable chunks which can be studied.

Notes

Notes follow the texts and are referenced within the text by the * and ⓘ symbols next to the line numbers. The asterisk (*) refers to a linguistic note, while ⓘ indicates a cultural note and/or Internet link to a relevant article or video which you may find interesting. Formal forms and pronunciations borrowed from MSA will often be pointed out in the notes, marked with ↑ to show it is an “elevated,” formal style and contrasted with ↓, indicating it is the common, everyday equivalent.

Translations

Good style has at times been sacrificed in favor of direct translations so that Arabic words and phrases can easily be matched up to their translations. You are encouraged to think of alternative ways lines could be translated into English.

Fillers

Fillers, which are used to signal that the speaker is thinking of what to say next, are a common and natural part of spoken language. To avoid cluttering the text, uh... (...اها) and um... (...أممم) are not written. Words that

function as fillers are always written but are often left untranslated, as they do not add substantial meaning to the sentence. *يَعْنِي* is the most common filler in Egyptian Arabic and could translate as *that is* or *you know*. You will notice other words which are “overused” by Egyptians, such as *طبعاً* *ṭáb3an* (of course), *بقي* *bá?a* (of course) *بصراحة* *bi-ṣarāḥa* (frankly), and *مثلاً* *másalan* (for example), and need not always be translated.

Another trait of spoken discourse is that the speaker may misspeak, then back up to correct himself or herself. Also, a speaker may decide to rephrase a sentence, or simply not finish it. These are all marked with ellipses (...) so that you can easily see that the *word* you didn’t catch is in fact not a complete word at all. These ellipses are meant to aid you in deciphering the listening. However, when you are reading for meaning, anything before an ellipsis can be ignored.

Pronunciation, Orthography, and Phonemic Transcription

You can find guides to Egyptian Arabic pronunciation and the systems of orthography (spelling and use of diacritics) and phonemic transcription in the Resources section of www.lingualism.com/eav.

Accompanying audio available at:

www.lingualism.com/eav



Introductions

1

Esraa's Introduction

Key Words

(أقسام) قسم *qism (aqsām)* department كُليَّة *kullīya* college

Main Idea

Esraa is ____.

- a young, single woman from Cairo.
- a high school student who recently moved back from Germany.
- a university student studying sports science.
- a young, married woman who teaches English in Cairo.

True or False

- Esraa's hometown is quiet and not crowded.
- Esraa implies that she can speak English fluently.
- Esraa admits she is a bit of a lazy student.
- Esraa likes to keep busy all day.
- Esraa has enjoyed learning languages from an early age.

Multiple Choice

- How many languages can we infer that Esraa speaks?
a. two b. three c. five d. fourteen
- Esraa mentions that she enjoys ____.
a. playing tennis c. expressing herself through writing
b. learning English d. *all of the above*
- Esraa considers one of her character flaws to be ____.
a. perfectionism c. procrastination
b. laziness d. stubbornness

Matching

يَعْنِي	also
دَائِمًا	always
فَا	either... or...
بِالنَّسْبَةِ لِي	exactly
بِالظَّبْطِ	for example
لَمَّا	for me
عَلَى طَوْلِ	from the moment that...
مِثْلًا	I mean...
بِرُضُّهُ	immediately; always
غَالِبًا	never
أَبَدًا	often
يَا إِمَّا... يَا إِمَّا	so
مِنْ لِحْظَةٍ مَا	when

Text

أنا إسمي إسراء.	<i>ʔána ʔismi ʔisra.</i>	1	My name is Esraa.
عندي عشرين سنة.	<i>3ándi 3išrīn sána.</i>	2	I am 20 years old.
عايشة في مدينة ١٥ (خمستاشر) مايو في القاهرة.	<i>3áyša f madīnit xamastāšar māyu fi - lqāhira.</i>	3	I live in 15th of May City in Cairo.
مدينة ١٥ مايو مدينة صغيرة كلها شجر.	<i>madīnit xamastāšar māyu madīna šyayyāra kulláha šágar.</i>	4	15th of May City is a small town full of trees.
وهي مدينة هادئة أوي.	<i>wi híyya madīna hádyá ʔáwi.</i>	5	It's a very quiet town.
يعني نحب تمشي فيها الصبح عشان دايماً يتبقى الهواء نقي والجو حلو.	<i>yá3ni thjibb³ tímši fīha iṣṣúbh³ 3ašān dáyman bitībʔa -lháwa btá3ha náqi wi -lgaww³ hjilw.</i>	6 *	I mean, you'd love walking around in it in the morning as its air is fresh and the weather is lovely.
ودايماً مبيبقاش فيه دوشة أو زحمة.	<i>wi dáyman ma-byibʔāš fi dāwša ʔaw záhma.</i>	7	There is never noise or crowds.

فا دي مِن الْأَمَاكِن الْقَلِيلَةَ فِي الْقَاهِرَةِ اللي مُمَكِّن تِلَاقِيهَا بِالشُّكْلِ ده.	<i>fa di min ilʔamākin ilʔulayyila fi - lqāhíra -lli múmkin tilaʔiha bi-ššákʔ da.</i>	8	It's one of the few places in Cairo that you can find like this.
أنا بَدْرِس فِي كَلِيَّةِ الْأَلْسُن.	<i>ʔána bádris fi kullíyyit ilʔálsun.</i>	9 Ⓚ	I study at the faculty of Al- Alsun.
كَلِيَّةِ الْأَلْسُن مُتَخَصِّصَةٌ فِي دَرَاةِ اللُّغَات.	<i>kullíyyit ilʔálsun mutaxaššása fi drast illuyāt.</i>	10	The faculty of Al-Alsun specializes in the study of languages.
هِيَ فِيهَا أَرْبَعْتَاشَر قِسْم بِنْدَرِس أَرْبَعْتَاشَر لُغَة.	<i>híyya fíha -rba3tāšar qismʔ bitdárri ʔarba3tāšar lúya.</i>	11	It has 14 departments, which teach 14 languages.
أنا الْقِسْمِ الْأَسَاسِي اللي بَدْرِس فِيهِ قِسْمِ إِنْجِلِيزِي.	<i>ʔána -lqism ilʔasāsi -lli bádris fi qism ingilízi.</i>	12	The main department in which I study is the English department.
و كَمَا بَدْرِس لُغَة تَانِيَّة، أَلْمَانِي.	<i>wi kamān bádris lúya tánya, ʔalmāni.</i>	13	Also, I study German as a second language.
الإِنْجِلِيزِي بِالنَّسْبَةِ لِي هُوَ تَقْرِيْبًا بَقِي مُعْظَم حَيَاتِي كُلِّهَا.	<i>ilʔingilízi bi-nnisbā-li húwwa taʔriban báʔa mú3zam hayāti kulláha.</i>	14	English, to me, is almost all my life.
أنا بَحِبُّ الإِنْجِلِيزِي جِدًّا.	<i>ʔána baħíbb ilʔingilízi gíddan.</i>	15	I love English very much.
حَاسَةٌ إِنْ هِيَ مِنْ اللُّغَاتِ اللي فِعْلًا بَعْرِفُ أَعْبُرُ عَنْ نَفْسِي فِيهَا،	<i>ħássa ʔinnʔ híyya mn illuyāt ʔilli fi3lan bá3raf ʔa3ábbar 3an náfsi fíha,</i>	16 *	I feel like it's a language in which I can genuinely express myself.
و بَعْرِفُ أَلَاقي الْكَلَامِ اللي عَايِزَةٌ أَقْوَلُهُ بِالضَّبْطِ فِيهَا.	<i>wi bá3raf ʔalāʔi ikkalām ʔilli 3ayz- ʔaʔūlu bi-zzábṭ fíha.</i>	17	I can find the exact words I want to say in it.
عِنْدِي أَصْحَابُ كَثِيرٍ أَوْي فِي الْكَلِيَّةِ.	<i>3ándi ʔašħāb kitīr ʔáwi fi -lkullíyya.</i>	18	I have many friends in my university.
و يَمَكِّنُ ده سَبَبٌ مِنَ الْأَسْبَابِ اللي بَحِبُّ الْكَلِيَّةِ عِشَانِهَا.	<i>wi yimkin da sábab min ilʔasbāb ʔilli baħíbb ilkullíyya 3ašánha.</i>	19	Maybe it's one of the reasons why I like my university.
صُحَابِي يَبْقُولُوا عَلَيَّ دَحِيحَةً عِشَانِ بَطْلَعُ مِنَ الْأَوَائِلِ كُلِّ سَنَةٍ.	<i>šuhābi biyʔūlu 3aláyya dahīħa 3ašān bátla3 min ilʔawāʔil kulʔ sána.</i>	20	My friends call me a nerd because I'm always on the Dean's list every year.
بَسَّ أَنَا بَحِبُّ الدَّرَاةِ فِعْلًا وَ بَحِبُّ الأَدَبِ الإِنْجِلِيزِي.	<i>bass ʔána baħíbb iddirāsa fi3lan wi baħíbb ilʔádab ilʔingilízi.</i>	21	But I really like my studies, and I love English literature.
فا عِشَانُ كِدِه بَعْرِفُ أَدِي كُوَيْسُ وَ أَجِيبُ تَقْدِيرُ كُوَيْسُ.	<i>fa 3ašān kída bá3raf ʔáddi kwáyyis wi ʔagīb taʔdīr kuwáyyis.</i>	22	That's why I do well and get good grades.
هُوَإِيَاتِي التَّنِيسُ. التَّنِيسُ مِنَ الْحَاجَاتِ اللي بَحِبُّهَا جِدًّا فِي الْحَيَاةِ.	<i>hiwayāti ittínis. ittínis min ilħagāt ʔilli baħíbbáha gíddan fi -lħáyā.</i>	23	My hobbies include tennis. Tennis is one of the things I absolutely love in life.
لَمَّا بَحْتَاجُ أَفْصِلُ مِنْ كُلِّ حَاجَةٍ وَ لَمَّا يَبْقَى فِيهِ ضُغُوطُ كَثِيرٍ،	<i>lámma baħtāg ʔáfšil min kúllʔ ħāga w lámma biyībʔa fi duṣūṭ kitīr,</i>	24	When I need to let go of everything and when there is too much pressure,

و لما بِيَبقى فيه... في ذَهني فيه حاجات كَثير و مِش صافي،	<i>wi lámma byǎbʔa fi... fi zihni fi hǎgāt kitir wi miš šāfi,</i>	25	or when there are many things on my mind and it's not clear,
على طول باخذ المَضرب و بنزل على الملعب.	<i>3ála tūl bāxud ilmáǧrab wi bānzil 3ála -Imál3ab.</i>	26	I immediately grab my racket and go to the court.
هِي حاجة حِلوة أوي إنك تصفي ذَهْنك من كُل القلق،	<i>híyya hǎga hǎlwa ʔáwi ʔinnak tišáffi zihnak min kull ilʔálaʔ,</i>	27	It's very nice to clear your mind of all the worry,
و تَتقى تركيزك على حاجة صَغيرة مثلاً زي الكورة أو على حاجة واحدة.	<i>wi tibʔa tarkizak 3ála hǎga šǎyǎyára másalan zay ikkúra ʔaw 3ála hǎga wáħda.</i>	28 *	and you focus on one small thing, such as a ball or one thing.
دي بتخلي نَفْسيتك مِرْتاحة جداً.	<i>di bitxálli nafsiiyítak mirtāħa ǧiddan.</i>	29	It makes your inner soul very comfortable.
من الحاجات اللي بحبها برضه القراية.	<i>min ilhǎgāt ʔilli bahjibbáħa bárǧu -lʔirāya.</i>	30	One of the things I also love is reading.
إن أنا لما بحب أهرَب من الضُّغوط برضه،	<i>ʔinn ʔána lámma bahjibb ʔáħrab min idǧuyūt bárǧu,</i>	31	When I like to run away from the pressures [of life] also,
غالباً بمسك كتاب و بقعد أقرأ في ركن.	<i>ǧālǎban bámsik kitāb wi báʔ3ud ʔáʔra f rúkn.</i>	32	I often grab a book and sit in a corner to read.
بحس إن أنا بهذا شوية.	<i>bahjiss ʔinn ʔána báħda šwáyya.</i>	33	It makes me feel calm a bit.
بحب الكتابة برضه عشان بعرف أعبر بيها عن نفسي كويس.	<i>bahjibb ilkitāba bárǧu 3ašān bá3raf ʔa3ábbar biħa 3an náfsi kwáyyis.</i>	34	I also like writing because I can express myself through it well.
هي الكتابة عموماً طريقة حلوة أوي إن إنت تطلع سواء مشاعر سلبية أو إيجابية على ورق.	<i>híyya -lkitāba 3umūman ʔariʔa hǎlwa ʔáwi ʔinn ʔinta tiṭállá3 sáwa mašā3ir silbíyya ʔaw igabíyya 3ála wáraʔ.</i>	35	Writing is generally a very good way to get your feelings out, whether positive or negative, on paper.
دي في حد ذاتها فكرة كويسة أوي.	<i>di f hǎddʔ záħa fikra kuwayyisa ʔáwi.</i>	36	The idea itself is quite good.
أنا شخصيتي غالباً بتميل للهدوء شوية.	<i>ʔána šaxšiiyiti ǧālǎban bitmil li-lħudūʔ šuwáyya.</i>	37	My personality is mostly on the quieter side.
بس أنا مِش من الأشخاص الهادين اللي يفضّلوا قاعدين طول اليوم مبِعْمَلوش حاجة.	<i>bass ʔána miš min ilʔašxāš ilħadyin ʔilli biyfaǧǧálu ʔa3dān tūl ilyōm ma-byi3malūš hǎga.</i>	38	But I'm not one of those quiet people who sit around all day and do nothing.
أنا مبِعْرَفُش أفعد فاضية أبداً.	<i>ʔána ma-ba3ráfš ʔáʔ3ud fáǧya ʔábadan.</i>	39	I can never sit around with nothing to do.
يعني غالباً ياماً بكلم صحابي يا إمّا بقرا ياماً بذاكر يا إمّا بلعب تنس يا إمّا بمشي في التراك.	<i>ǧá3ni ǧālǎban ya-ímma bakállim šuhābi ya-ímma báʔra ya-ímma bazākir ya-ímma bál3ab tίνis ya ʔímma bámši fi -ltrāk.</i>	40	I mean, mostly, I'm either talking to my friends, reading, studying, playing tennis, or walking on the track.

لازِمَ أَكُونُ بَعْمِلِ حَاجَةً مِنْ سَاعَةٍ... مِنْ لِحْظَةٍ مَا أَصْحِي لِحَدِّ مَا أَنَامُ. غَالِبًا بِفَضْلِ أَعْمَلِ حَاجَاتِ.	<i>lāzim ḥakūn bá3mil ḥāga min sā3it... min láḥẓit m- ḥáṣḥa li-ḥádd^o m- ḥanām.</i>	41	I'm always doing something from the second I wake up to when I go to bed.
غَالِبًا بِفَضْلِ أَعْمَلِ حَاجَاتِ.	<i>ḡālīban bāfḍal ḥá3mal ḥagāt.</i>	42	I usually keep doing things.
مِنْ عِيُوبِي فِي الشَّخْصِيَّةِ إِنَّ أَنَا دَائِمًا بَسْعِي لِلْمِثَالِيَّةِ زِيَادَةً عَنِ اللُّزُومِ.	<i>min 3uyūbi fi -ššaxšiyya ḥinn ḥána dáyman bás3a li-lmiḥalíyya ziyāda 3an illuzūm.</i>	43	One of my character flaws is that I always seek perfection more than what's necessary.
هُوَ السَّعْيُ لِلْمِثَالِيَّةِ يَبْوَظُ حَاجَاتِ كَثِيرِ.	<i>húwwa -ssá3y^o li-lmiḥalíyya biybáwwaḡ ḥagāt kitīr.</i>	44	Perfectionism ruins a lot of things.
بِيَخْلِيكَ عَائِزِ الْحَاجَةِ تُكَونُ كُويِّسَةً زِيَادَةً عَنِ اللُّزُومِ،	<i>biyxallīk 3āyiz ilḥāga tkūn kuwayyísa ziyāda 3an illuzūm,</i>	45	It makes you want things to be too good,
فَا بْتَضْغَطْ عَلَى نَفْسِكَ أَوْي لِدَرْجَةٍ إِنَّكَ مَبْتَعْرِفْش تَادِي كُويِّسَ.	<i>fa btīḡḡaṭ 3ála náfsak ḥáwi li-dáragit ḥínnak ma-bti3rāfš^o tḥáddi kwáyyis.</i>	46	so that you push yourself too hard to the point that you can't do well anymore.
و بِالْتَّالِي الْحَاجَةِ الِّي إِنَّتْ عَائِزَهَا تَطَّلِعُ كُويِّسَةً مَبْتَطَّلِعْش بِالشَّكْلِ الِّي إِنَّتْ كُنْتْ مَتَوَقَّعَهَا.	<i>wi bi-ttāli -lḥāga -lli ḥínta 3ayízha tíṭla3 kuwayyísa ma-btiṭlá3š^o bi-ššakl ḥíll- ḥínta kúnt^o mutawaqqá3a.</i>	47 *	So, the things you want to be good don't turn out as great as you expect.
فَا نَفْسِي أَتَخَلَّصُ مِنَ ال... مِنَ الصِّفَةِ دِي.	<i>fa nifsi ḥatxállas min il-... min iṣṣifa di.</i>	48	That's why I want to get rid of this trait.
عَائِلَتِي بِالنِّسْبَةِ لِي هِيَ أَهْمُ حَاجَةٍ فِي حَيَاتِي.	<i>3ílti bi-nnisbā-li híyya ḥahámm^o ḥāga f ḥayāti.</i>	49	My family, to me, is the most important thing in my life.
يَمَكِّنُ و أَنَا صُغِيرَةً مَكْنَتِش فَاكْرَةَ إِنَّ حَيَاتِي هَتَبْقِي كِدَه لَمَّا أَكْبَرُ، و إِنَّ دِرَاسَتِي هَتَبْقِي فِي اللُّغَاتِ.	<i>yímkin wi ḥána ṣuyayyára ma-kúntiš fákra ḥínn^o ḥayāti hatībḥa kida lám- ḥákbar, wi ḥínn^o drásti hatībḥa fi - lluyāt.</i>	50	Maybe when I was young, I didn't think my life would turn out the way it is now that I've grown up and that I would study languages.
و أَنَا صُغِيرَةً مَكْنَتِش بِحَبِّ اللُّغَاتِ.	<i>w ḥána ṣuyayyára ma-kúntiš bahjbb illuyāt.</i>	51	When I was young, I didn't like languages.
بَسَّ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ لَمَّا بَكْبَرُ، و كُلُّ مَا بَمَشِي فِي الْحَيَاةِ أَكْتَرُ،	<i>bass ilḥámdu li-llāh lámma bákbar, wi kull^o ma bāmši fi -lḥāya ḥáktar,</i>	52	But thank God, as I'm growing up, and as I'm moving forward in my life,
يَعْنِي أَنَا لِسَّه عِنْدِي عِشْرِينَ سَنَةً و لِسَّه صُغِيرَةً،	<i>yá3ni ḥána líssa 3ándi 3iṣrīn sána w líssa ṣuyayyára,</i>	53	I mean, I'm just 20 years old and still young,
بَسَّ بَكْتِشِفِ إِنَّ أَنَا مَبْسُوطَةٌ و إِنَّ أَنَا الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَاضِيَةً جِدًّا.	<i>bass^o baktišif ḥinn ḥána mabsūṭa w ḥinn ḥána, ilḥámdu li-llāh, ráḡya gíddan.</i>	54	but I'm realizing I'm happy and, thank God, very satisfied.
لَوْ حَدَّ سَأَلْنِي: عَائِزَةٌ تَغْيِرِي أَيَّهُ فِي حَيَاتِكَ؟	<i>law ḥadd^o saḥálni: 3áyza ṭyayyári ḥē f ḥayātik?</i>	55	If someone asked me what I'd like to change in my life,
أَنَا مَشْ عَائِزَةٌ أَغْيِرُ حَاجَةً.	<i>ḥána miš 3ayz- ḥayáyyar ḥāga.</i>	56	I would not change a thing.

Key Words

قعدة *ʔá3da* sitting, seating صحرا (صحاري) *ṣáħara (ṣaħāri)* desert
 بدوي (بدو) *bádwi (badw)* bedouin كافيه (كافيهات) *kafē(h) (kafihāt)* café

Main Idea

Hesham tells us ____.

- about what he and his friends did each day on vacation
- information about the places he visited on his last vacation
- about a place he saw in a movie that he hopes to visit soon
- none of the above*

True or False

- Hesham's hometown is about 300 kilometers from Marsa Matruh.
- There are shopping malls and a cinema in Marsa Matruh.
- Hesham finds the Bedouins' dialect difficult to understand.
- There is a beach in Marsa Matruh named after a German general.
- Although Marsa Matruh is beautiful, Hesham does not recommend foreign tourists visit it because it is so remote.

Multiple Choice

- Hesham says the water in Marsa Matruh is ____.
 a. murky b. clear c. cold d. warm
- At an "Arab café", you can ____.
 a. sit on the floor c. watch performances
 b. hear live folk music d. *all of the above*
- Al-Obayed, Cleopatra, and Al-Gharam are ____ around Marsa Matruh.
 a. hotels b. restaurants c. historical sites d. beaches

Matching

بَسَّ	about; around
تَقْرِيْبًا	after
جِدًّا	and so on
بَعْدُ	as well; too; also
أَوَّلًا	but
حَرْفِيًّا	even today
بَعْدَ كِدِّه	first of all
بِرُضِّه	literally
سَاعَاتٍ	sometimes
هَكَذَا	then; after that
لِحَدِّ دَلْوَقْتِي	very

Text

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ.	<i>issalām 3alēkum.</i>	1	Hello.
أَنَا هِشَامٌ تَانِي.	<i>ʔána hišām tāni.</i>	2	It's Hesham again.
النَّهَارُ هَكَذَا عَلَى آخِرِ أَجَازَةٍ أَنَا قَضَيْتُهَا، تَمَامًا؟	<i>innahárda hakallímku 3ála ʔāxir ʔagāza ʔána ʔaḡḡítha, tamām?</i>	3	Today I'll talk to you about the last vacation I took, okay?
آخِرِ أَجَازَةٍ أَنَا قَضَيْتُهَا كَانَتْ فِي مَطْرُوحٍ، مَرْسَى مَطْرُوحٍ.	<i>ʔāxir ʔagāza ʔána ʔaḡḡítha kānit fi maṭrūḡ, mársa maṭrūḡ.</i>	4 ①	The last vacation I took was in Matruh, Marsa Matruh.
دِي تَقْرِيْبًا كَانَتْ الْمَشْكِلةُ الْوَحيدةُ فِيهَا — هِيَ بِلْدِ جِلْوَةٍ وَ كُلِّ حَاجَةٍ وَ الْبَحْرِ فِيهَا هِنَاكَ جِلْوٌ—	<i>di taʔrīban kānit ilmuškíla ilwaḡīda fīha—híyya bálad ḡílwa wi kulʔ ḡāga w ilbáḡr fīha hināk ḡilw—</i>	5	The only problem with it... it's a nice town and everything and the sea there is nice,
بَسَّ كَانَتْ الْمَشْكِلةُ الْوَحيدةُ فِيهَا إِنَّهَا بَعِيدَةٌ عَنِ الْمَنْطِقَةِ الَّتِي أَنَا سَاكِنٌ فِيهَا أَوِي.	<i>bassʔ kānit ilmuškíla ilwaḡīda fīha ʔinnáha bi3īd 3an ilmanṭiʔa ʔílli ʔána sákin fīha ʔáwi.</i>	6	but the only problem with it is that it's really far from the region I live in.
يَعْنِي أَنَا تَقْرِيْبًا سَافَرْتُ خُمْسِيَّةً كِيلُو،	<i>yá3ni ʔána taʔrīban safirtʔ xumsumīt kílu,</i>	7	You know, I traveled about 500 kilometers,
الَّتِي هُوَ مَا يِعَادِلُ... مَا يِعَادِلُ كَام؟	<i>ʔílli húwwa ma yi3ādíl... ma yi3ādíl kām?</i>	8	which is equivalent... equivalent to how much?

Key Words

زحمة <i>záhma</i> traffic (jams), congestion	طريق (طرق) <i>ṭarīḥ</i> (ṭúruḥ) road, way	لوم <i>lōm</i> blame
حادثة (حوادث) <i>ḥádsa</i> (ḥawādis) accident	عيب <i>ʿēb</i> fault	غلط <i>yálaṭ</i> mistake

Main Idea

- Mohamed vents his frustrations about drivers in Egypt.
- Mohamed explains steps the government needs to implement to increase traffic safety.
- Mohamed tells us about a time he was in a traffic accident.
- Mohamed compares the traffic safety situation in Egypt to how it was ten or twenty years ago.

True or False

- Mohamed implies that a small percentage of drivers cause most of the problems on the roads.
- Egyptian drivers tend to disregard traffic cops at intersections.
- Mohamed accuses microbus drivers of driving dangerously.
- Mohamed questions whether it is the government or drivers who are more to blame for the traffic safety situation.
- Mohamed seems optimistic that the traffic safety situation is gradually improving in Egypt.

Multiple Choice

- Recently, on a rainy day, Mohamed ____ on his way to school.
 - got into a minor accident while driving
 - was in a microbus that got into an accident
 - saw several accidents
 - was almost run over
- Mohamed accuses some truck drivers of _____.
 - blocking roads and sidewalks
 - driving under the influence of drugs
 - playing games on their phones while driving
 - none of the above
- Mohamed says that women drivers _____.
 - get into more accidents than men
 - get into fewer accidents than men
 - park illegally, blocking the road
 - drive too slow, blocking the road

Matching

على فِكْرَة
مِنْ كَامِ يَوْمٍ
وَرَا بَعْضَ
طَبِ
بِالذَّاتِ
بَقِيَ
كَيْنَ
بِسَبَبِ
كَذَا مَرَّةٍ
سِنَّةٍ
بَعْدَ إِذْنُكُو
بِالْمُنَاسَبَةِ

a few days ago
a little __
as if
because of
by the way (2x)
especially
in a row; one after another
please
several times
then; in that case
well; so

Text

<p>لَوْ عَلَى الْمَشَاكِلِ وَالْقَضَايَا وَالْحَاجَاتِ الَّتِي هَنَيْتُكَلِّمُ فِيهَا فَالْهُمَّا كَثِيرٌ جِدًّا عَلَى فِكْرَة.</p>	<p><i>law 3ála -Imašākil w ilʔaḏāya w ilḥagāt ʔilli hanitkállim fīha fa laʔ húmma kitīr gíddan 3ála fíkra.</i></p>	1	<p>When it comes to problems and issues and things that we need to talk about, there are so many, by the way.</p>
<p>يَعْنِي فِيهِ حَاجَاتٌ كَثِيرَةٌ أَوْي بِصِرَاحَة.</p>	<p><i>yá3ni fī ḥagāt kitīr ʔáwi bi-šarāḥa.</i></p>	2	<p>I mean, there are lots of things, to be honest.</p>
<p>فَا بَيِّقَى فِيهِ لَا... يَعْنِي بَيِّقَى فِيهِ حَاجَاتٌ كَثِيرَةٌ جِدًّا بِجِدِّ... يَعْنِي حَاجَاتٌ كَثِيرَةٌ الْوَاحِدَ لَازِمٌ يَتَكَلَّمُ عَنْهَا.</p>	<p><i>fa.. biyibʔa fī laʔ... yá3ni biyibʔa fī ḥagāt kitīr gíddan bi-gádd... yá3ni ḥagāt kitīr ilwāḥid lāzim yitkállim 3ánha.</i></p>	3	<p>There are... I mean, there are so many things really, so many things that one needs to talk about.</p>
<p>عِنْدَكَ مِثْلًا يُمْكِنُ دِي حَاجَة بَوَاجِهَا كُلُّ يَوْمٍ: مُشْكَلَةُ الرَّحْمَة.</p>	<p><i>3ándak másalan yímkin di ḥāga bawagíha kullʔ yōm: muškílīt izzáḥma.</i></p>	4	<p>For example, and this is probably one of the problems I face every day: traffic.</p>
<p>الرَّحْمَة وَ حَوَادِثِ الطَّرُقِ. يَعْنِي فِي طَرِيقِ الْجَامِعَة بِشَوْفِ كَمِيَّةٍ حَوَادِثِ.</p>	<p><i>izzáḥma wi ḥawādis. iṭṭuruʔ yá3ni fī ṭarīʔ ilgám3a bašūf kammíyyit ḥawādis.</i></p>	5	<p>Traffic jams and traffic accidents. I mean, on my way to university, I see a lot of accidents.</p>

<p>جِهْ يَوْم... يَوْمِ المَطْرَة، كان فيه من كام يَوْمِ مَطْرَة،</p>	<p><i>gih yōm... yōm ilmátara—kān fī min kam yōm mátara—</i></p>	<p>6 There was a day, a rainy day—it rained a few days ago—</p>
<p>أنا عايز أقولكو إني شفت سِتَّ حَوادِثِ وِرا بَعْض، عَرِيَّاتِ مُخْتَلِفَة و... و حاجاتِ مُخْتَلِفَة جِدًّا جِدًّا جِدًّا يَعْني.</p>	<p><i>ʔána ʔayz ʔaʔullúku ʔinni šuft^a sitt^a ḥawādis wára baʔd, ʔarabiyyāt muxtálifa wi... w ḥagāt muxtálifa gíddan gíddan gíddan yáʔni.</i></p>	<p>7 I want to tell you, I saw six accidents in a row. Different cars and very, very, very different things.</p>
<p>فا طَبْعاً أزمَة أَوْ حاجة تُوَدِّي في داهِيَة لما تُشوف كَمِيَة الحَوادِثِ دي.</p>	<p><i>fa ṭábʔan ʔázma ʔaw ḥāga twáddi fi dáhya lámma tšūf kammiyyit ilḥawādis di.</i></p>	<p>8 So, of course, it is a crisis or something that can lead to a disaster, given the number of accidents.</p>
<p>الفِكْرَة إنك مُمْكِن تِلَاقِي إنَّ من غير مَطْرَة و من غير أيِّ حاجة حَوادِثِ بَرُضُه.</p>	<p><i>ilfikra ʔínnak múmkin tilāʔi ʔinn^a min yēr mátara wi min yēr ʔayy^a ḥāga ḥawādis bárḍu.</i></p>	<p>9 The point is that without rain or anything, you would still find accidents.</p>
<p>طب الله! الحَوادِثِ دي بِيَحْصَل إِزَاي؟</p>	<p><i>ṭab ʔallāh! ilḥawādis di bitíḥṣal izzāy?</i></p>	<p>10 Well, gosh! How do these accidents happen?</p>
<p>أنا أقولك إِزَاي!</p>	<p><i>ʔána ʔaʔúllak izzāy!</i></p>	<p>11 I will tell you how!</p>
<p>كُلِّ واحدِ هِنَا لِلأسفِ بِيَسُوقِ عَلى كَيْفُه.</p>	<p><i>kull^a wāḥid hína li-l-ʔásaf biysūʔ ʔála kēfu.</i></p>	<p>12 Everyone here, unfortunately, drives however he wants.</p>
<p>يَعْني هِنَا الإِشَارَاتِ أَوْ القَوَاعِدِ المُرورية إِحْنا مَلْناشِ أَيِّ الإِتْزَامِ بِيها.</p>	<p><i>yáʔni hína ilʔiṣarāt ʔaw ilqawāʔid ilmururíyya ʔiḥna ma-lnāš ʔayy iltizām biha.</i></p>	<p>13 I mean, here we don't observe traffic lights and traffic rules.</p>
<p>مَبْتَلِزِمِشِ بِيها إِلاَّ لَمَّا يَكُونِ بَسَّ الرِّدارِ مَحْطُوط.</p>	<p><i>ma-bniltizímš^a biha ʔallāh lámma ykūn bass irradār maḥṭūṭ.</i></p>	<p>14 We only observe them if there is radar.</p>
<p>الرِّدارِ مِشِ مَحْطُوطِ إِحْنا مَشْفَنَاشِ ال... مَشْفَنَاشِ الإِشَارَة دي.</p>	<p><i>irradār miš maḥṭūṭ, ʔiḥna ma-šufnāš ilʔiṣāra di.</i></p>	<p>15 If there's no radar, we don't pay attention to the traffic light.</p>
<p>فِيه عَسْكَري واقِفِ أه لا خِلاصِ نُقْفِ فِي الإِشَارَة، مَفِيشِ عَسْكَري واقِفِ يا عَمْرُ خُشِّ عَكْسِي.</p>	<p><i>fī ʔaskári wāʔif ʔah laʔ xalāṣ núʔaf fi - lʔiṣāra, ma-fiš ʔaskári wāʔif ya ʔamm^a xušš^a ʔáksi.</i></p>	<p>16 If there's a cop, we'll stop at the traffic light. No cop? Come on, man, drive in the wrong direction.</p>
<p>دي اللي يَمِكنِ المُشْكِلَة اللي حاصِلَة و لِلأسفِ مَحْدِثِ بِيَبِصِّ لِل... لِتَوَابِعِ المَوْضُوعِ ده.</p>	<p><i>di -lli yimkin ilmuškila ʔilli ḥáṣla wi li- lʔásaf ma-ḥáddiš biybūṣš^a li-l-... li- tawābiʔ ilmawḍūʔ da.</i></p>	<p>17 This may be the problem happening, and, unfortunately, no one is giving attention to the consequences of this.</p>
<p>يَعْني كُلِّ كُلِّ فِعْلاً لُه رَدِّ فِعْلاً، فا إِنتَ الفِعْلاً بِتَاقِ إنك مَتَحْتَرِمِشِ المُرورِ مُنْتَظَرِ رَدِّ الفِعْلاً أَيُه؟</p>	<p><i>yáʔni kull^a kull^a fiʔl, lu radd^a fiʔl, fa - nta -lfiʔl^a bitāʔ ʔínnak ma-tiḥtirímš ilmurūr, muntázar radd ilfiʔl ʔē?</i></p>	<p>18 I mean, for every action, there is a reaction. So, for your action of not respecting traffic rules, what were you expecting as a result?</p>

إِنَّكَ تَوْصِلُ مِشْوَارَكَ عَلَى طَوْلٍ مِثْلًا؟! <i>ʔínnak tíwṣal mišwārak 3ála tūl másalan?!</i>	19	That you reach your destination faster?!
طب، فِعْلُكَ... لَمَّا يَبْجِي تَمِشِي عَلَى سُرْعَةٍ عَالِيَةٍ، طَبْ مَا إِنَّتِ مِسْتِنِّي أَيَّه؟ <i>ṭab, fi3lak... lámma yīgi tímši 3ála sūr3a 3álya, ṭab, m- ʔánta mistánni ʔē?</i>	20	All right, your action... when you go at a very high speed, what are you expecting?
مَا إِنَّتِ عَلَى سُرْعَةٍ عَالِيَةٍ دِي هِتَأَدِّي بِيكَ لِخَطَرِ أَيَّ كَانَ الْخَطَرُ دَه، رَبَّنَا يَبْعِدُ عَنْكَ. <i>m- ʔánta 3ála sūr3a 3álya di hatʔáddi bīk li-xáṭar ʔayyṣ kán ilxáṭar da, rabbína yīb3id 3ánnak.</i>	21	You are at a high speed that will lead you to great danger. Whatever this danger is, may God protect you!
و لَكِنْ بَرُضُهُ إِحْنَا لَازِمٍ هِنَا كِنَاسٍ وَ بِتَسُوقِ الْبَالِدَاتِ فِي مِصْرٍ لَازِمٍ نَاخُدُ بِالنَّا مِنْ فِكْرَةٍ إِئِنَّهُ: <i>wi lākin bārdu ʔíḥna lāzim hína, kanās bitsūʔ bi-zzāt fi maṣr, lāzim nāxud bálna min fíkriṭ ʔínnu:</i>	22	However, we—especially as drivers in Egypt—need to understand the concept that:
يَا جَمَاعَةَ فِي طَرِيقِ، الطَّرِيقُ دَه لِيَه قَوَاعِدُ الطَّرِيقِ دَه لِيَه قَوَانِينُ لَازِمٍ يَعْني نِلْتَزِمُ بِيهَا. <i>ya gamā3a fi ṭarīʔ, iṭṭarīʔ da lī ʔawā3id iṭṭarīʔ da lī qawanīn lāzim yá3ni niltizim bīha.</i>	23	“People, there is a road, and the road has laws for it that we must abide by.”
سَوَاقِينِ الْمِيكْرُوبَاصِ بَقِي! يَعْني إِنَّتِ تَبْقَى مَاشِي فِي أَمَانِ اللّهِ تَلَاقِيهِمْ هُوبُ فَجْأَةً عَرَبِيَّةً قَفَلتِ عَلَيْكَ. <i>sawwaʔīn ilmikrubāṣ báʔa! yá3ni ʔínta tībʔa māši fi amān ʔallāh tilaʔīhum hūb fáǧʔa 3arabíyya ʔáfalit 3alēk.</i>	24 Ⓚ	Microbus drivers! I mean, we are just driving peacefully, and then bam! Suddenly, a vehicle cuts you off.
طَبْ أَيَّهْ يَا عَمْرٌ دَه؟ لَا دَه سَوَاقٍ مِيكْرُوبَاصٍ. <i>ṭab ʔē ya 3ammṣ da? laʔ da sawwāʔ mikrubāṣ.</i>	25	What is this, man! No, it's just a microbus.
طَبْ مَفِيشُ مِثْلًا فِلَاشِرُ مَفِيشُ كَاشَفَاتِ يَنْوَرُهَا مَفِيشُ كَلَاسُ تَيْتِ تَيْتِ يَعْملُوه! لَا مَفِيشُ. <i>ṭab ma-fiš másalan filāšar ma-fiš kašfāt yinawwārha ma-fiš kaláksṣ tīt tīt yi3milū! laʔ ma-fiš.</i>	26	Don't you have hazard lights? A horn—beep, beep!—you can use? Nope.
هُوَ... الرَّاجِلُ عَاوِزُ يَخُشُّ شِمَالِ هُوَ هَيْخُشُّ شِمَالِ يَكْسِرُ عَلَيْكَ مِشْ مُشْكِلَةٌ. <i>húwwa... irrāgil 3āwiz yixúššṣ šimāl húwwa hayxúššṣ šimāl yíksar 3alēk miš muškíla.</i>	27	If he... the man wants to take a left, he will take a left. It doesn't matter if he cuts you off. No problem!
سَوَاقِينِ الْمُقْطُورَاتِ بَقِي وَ الْعَرِيَّاتِ النُّقْلِ دَوْلُ بَقِي حَاجَةٌ تَائِيَةٌ. <i>sawwaʔīn ilmaʔturāt báʔa w il3arabíyyāt ilnáʔṣ dōl báʔa, ḥāga tánya.</i>	28	Drivers with trailers, trucks drivers. These are a different story!
الْعَرَبِيَّةُ مِنْ دَوْلِ تَبْقَى شَائِلَةٌ أَطْنَانِ مِنْ الْكِيلُوهَاتِ عَلَيْهَا وَ هُوبُ! تَلَاقِي مَاشِي عَمَّالٍ كَأَنَّهْ يَلْعَبُ بِلَايْسْتَيْشِنِ بِالْعَرَبِيَّةِ، اللّهِ! <i>il3arabíyya min dōl tībʔa šáyla ʔaṭnān min ilkiluhāt 3alēha wi hūb! tilāʔi māši 3ammāl ka-ínnu biyil3abṣ PlayStation bi-3arabíyya, ʔallāh!</i>	29	Their vehicle is carrying tons of kilos, and bam! He's driving as if he's playing PlayStation with his car! My God!

يا عمرّ ما تاخذ بالك من الناس اللي تحت.	<i>ya 3amm^o ma -tāxud bālak min innās ḡilli taḡt.</i>	30 Hey, man! Watch out for the people down below.
و للأسف يتحصل بسببهم كمية حوادث بقي يعنى مقولوكوش.	<i>wi li-lḡásaf bitiḡḡsal bi-sabābhum kammíyyit ḡawādis báḡa yá3ni ma-ḡullukūš.</i>	31 And, unfortunately, because of them, more accidents happen than I can tell you.
حتى الحكومة هنا كات حاولت كذا مرة إنها تمنعهم يمشوا ع الطرّق من الساعة مش عارف... يقولك مثلاً مسموحلهم يمشوا من الساعة حداشر بلليل لستة الصبح، حاجة كده.	<i>ḡáтта -lḡukūma hína kāt ḡawílt^o káza márra ḡinnáha timná3hum yímšu 3a -ttúruḡ min issā3a miš 3ārif... yuḡúllak másalan masmuḡlúhum yímšu min issā3a ḡidāšar bi-llēl li-sítta -ḡḡsubḡ, ḡāga kída.</i>	32 * Even the government here tried more than once to ban them from roads from... I don't know... For example, they are only allowed to drive from 11:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m., something like that.
كانوا حطلهم مدة كده غريبة بصراحة.	<i>kānu ḡaḡttúlhum mádda kída ḡarība bi-ḡarāḡa.</i>	33 They set a weird time frame for them.
أنا نفسي مكنتش مقتنع بيها.	<i>ḡána náfsi ma-kúntiḡ muḡtáni3 bīha.</i>	34 I myself wasn't convinced with it.
فا مش عارف اللوم على مين.	<i>fa miš 3ārif illōm 3ála mīn.</i>	35 So, I don't know who's to blame.
هل اللوم عليهم همّا ك... سواقين عشان مبيلتزموش بالقانون.	<i>hal illōm 3alēhum húmma ka-... sawwaḡin 3ašān ma-byiltizimūš bi-lqanūn?</i>	36 Should we blame them as... drivers because they don't follow the law?
ولّا أصحاب الشركات اللي يشغلوهم شغل فوق طاقتهم فا بالتالي بيقتعدوا يشربوا بقي في حشيش و حاجات من دي عشان يقدروا يواصلوا شغلهم.	<i>wálla -llōm 3ála ḡaḡḡāb iššarikāt ḡilli biyḡaḡḡalūhum šuḡl^o fōḡ ḡaḡiḡthum fa bi-ttāli biyiḡ3údu yišrābu báḡa fi ḡašīš wi ḡagāt min di 3ašān yiḡdāru yiwāšlu šuḡlúhum.</i>	37 Or blame the company owners who hired them because they are giving them so much work that they end up smoking weed and other stuff in order to be able to continue working?
و ده اللي بيؤدي لإنهم يطيروا بالـ بالعريّات مبيقوش مستوعبين همّا ماشيين على سرعته كام ولّا همّا شايئين أيه ولّا... ولّا... ولّا...	<i>wi da ḡilli biyḡáddi li-innúhum yiḡīru bi-l-... bi-l3arabiyyāt ma-biyibḡūš mistaw3ibīn húmma mašyīn 3ála súr3it kām wálla húmma šaylīn ḡē wálla... wálla... wálla...</i>	38 And that's what makes them fly in the... the vehicle, unaware of their speed or what they are carrying or... or... or...
كلّ ده ليه؟ عشان يقدروا يكملوا فترة الشغل بتاعتهم.	<i>kull^o da lēḡ? 3ašān yiḡdāru yikammílu fátrit iššúḡl^o bita3iḡthum.</i>	39 All this for what? To finish their shift?
فا هيّ الفكرة بقي فيه حاجة...	<i>fa híyya -lḡikra báḡa fī ḡāga...</i>	40 So, the point is...
أو السؤال بيقول ها يعنى الـ العيب على مين؟	<i>ḡaw issuḡāl biyḡúl ha yá3ni -l-... il3ēb 3ála mīn?</i>	41 Or the question is: Whose fault is it?
أو الغلط على مين؟	<i>ḡaw ilḡáḡaḡ 3ála mīn?</i>	42 Or who is to blame?