

Food and Drink

Objective: By the end of the chapter, you will be able to:

- use the correct words and expressions concerning food and drink
- express likes and dislikes using **عزب** “to please”
- express necessity or obligation with **خسّس** “to need / to have to”
- use **بغا** “to want / to like” with the proper tense

Food and Drink

Food

food	l-makla	الماكلة	fish	l-hut	الحوت
breakfast	l-ftur	الفطور	beans	l-lubya	اللوبية
lunch	l-ğda	الغدا	lentils	l-عds	العدس
dinner	l-عša	العشا	chick peas	l-hmmş	الحمصّ
tajine	ṭ-ṭajin	الطاجين	steamed pasta with cinnamon and sugar	s-sffa	السفة
salad	š-šlaḡa	الشلاصة	vermicelli	š-šعriya	الشعرية
French fries	l-frit	الفريت	Moroccan soup	l-hrira	الحريرة
olives	z-zitun	الزيتون	vegetable soup	ş-şuba	الصوبة
bastila	l-bstila	البسطيلة	rice	r-ruz	الروز
meat	l-lhm	اللحم	couscous	l-ksksu	الكسكسو
chicken	d-djaj	الدجاج	pizza	l-ppitza	البيتزا

At a Café

the waiter	l-garsun	الگارسون
black coffee	qhwa khla	قهوة كحلة
coffee with milk	qhwa hlib	قهوة حليب
half coffee, half milk	qhwa nş nş	قهوة نص نص
hot milk	hlib sxun	حليب سخون
weak coffee	qhwa xfifa	قهوة خفيفة
strong coffee	qhwa qasha	قهوة قاسحة
coffee with a little milk	qhwa mhrsa	قهوة مرسة
orange juice	عaşir l-limun	عصير الليمون

apple & milk shake	εašir t-tfaḥ	عَصِير التفاح
banana & milk shake	εašir l-banan	عَصِير البنان
almond & milk shake	εašir l-luz	عَصِير اللوز
pot of tea	brrad d atay	برّاد د أتاي
glass of tea	kas d atay	كاس د أتاي
... with mint	... b n-nεnaε	... ب النعناع
Not very sweet.	ma-y-kun-š ḥlu bzzaf.	ما يكونش حلو بزّاف.
Some sugar, please.	šwiya d s-skkar, εafak.	شويّة د السكر، عفاك.
a glass of cold water	kas d l-ma bard.	كاس د الماء بارد.

At a Restaurant

the menu	l-menu	المينو
Please bring me ...	εafak jib liya ...	عفاك جيب ليّا ...
Do you have ... ?	weš εndkum ... ?	واش عندكُم ... ؟
What do you have?	šnu εndkum?	شنو عندكُم؟
Is there any food without meat?	weš kayna ši makla bla lḥm?	واش كاينة شي مأكلة بلا لحم؟
I want a tajine without meat.	bğit ṭajin bla lḥm.	بغيت طاجين بلا لحم.
What do you have for dessert?	šnu εndkum f d-disir?	شنو عندكُم ف الدسير؟
We want a table for (four people).	bğina waḥd ṭ-ṭbla dyal (rbεa d n-nas).	بغينا واحد الطبلّة ديال (ربعة د الناس).
outside	εla brra	على برّا
inside	ldaxl	لداخل
The bill, please.	l-ḥsab εafak.	الحساب عفاك.
To your health.	b š-šḥḥa.	ب الصّحة.
To your health (response).	lla y-εṭtik š-šḥḥa.	الله يعطيك الصّحة.
How do you like the food?	kif jatk l-makla?	كيف جاتك المأكلة؟
I have no complaints.	ma εndi mangul.	ما عندي مانگول.
The food is delicious.	l-makla ldida / bnina.	المأكلة لديدة / بنينة.

Dialogue

Karla u Jason f r-ristora

كارلا و دجاسون ف الرسطورة

l-garsun: t-fdǧlu! mɾɛbabikum.	الڭارسون: تفضّلوا! مرحبا بكم.
Jason: šukran. weš kayna ši ɥbla dyal juj d n-nas?	دجاسون: شكرًا. واش كايّنة شي طبلّة ديال جوج د الناس؟
l-garsun: mɛlum kayna. fin bǧitu t-glsu?	الڭارسون: معلوم كايّنة. فين بغيّنو تڭلسو؟
Jason: bǧina wanh ɥ-ɥbla nda s-srjm.	دجاسون: بغيّنا واحد الطبلّة حدا السرجم.
l-garsun: šnu bǧitu t-aklu?	الڭارسون: شنو بغيّنو تاكلو؟
Karla: šnu ɛndkum?	كارلا: شنو عندكم؟
l-garsun: ha l-menu.	الڭارسون: ها المينو.
Karla: ana bǧit šlaɥa u ksksu b l-ǧnmi.	كارلا: أنا بغيّت شلاضة و كسكسو ب الغنمي.
l-garsun: waxxa a lalla. u nta a sidi?	الڭارسون: وڭا أ لّلا. و نت أ سيدي؟
Jason: ana kan-akul ǧir l-xdra. weš kayna ši makla bla lhm?	دجاسون: أنا كناكل غير الخضرة. واش كايّنة شي ماكلّة بلا لحم؟
l-garsun: iyeh! kayna l-lubya.	الڭارسون: إيّه! كايّنة اللوبية.
Jason: waxxa. jib liya šlaɥa u ɥbsil d l-lubya.	دجاسون: وڭا. جيب ليّا شلاضة و طبسيل د اللوبية.
l-garsun: weš bǧitu t-šrbu ši najja?	الڭارسون: واش بغيّنو تشربو شي حاجة؟
Karla: ana bǧit kuka barda.	كارلا: أنا بغيّت كوكا باردة.
Jason: ana bǧit ǧir l-ma ɛafak.	دجاسون: أنا بغيّت غير الما ɛفاك.
~~~~~	
Jason: l-nsab ɛafak.	دجاسون: الحساب ɛفاك.
l-garsun: 60 drhm.	الڭارسون: 60 درهم.
Jason: hak a sidi.	دجاسون: هاك أ سيدي.
l-garsun: lla y-xlf. kif jatkm l-makla?	الڭارسون: الله يخلّف. كيف جاتكم الماكلّة؟
Karla/Jason: bnina! ɛjbatna bzzaf.	كارلا و دجاسون: بنينة! ɛجباتنا بزّاف.
l-garsun: b š-šhna u r-rahna.	الڭارسون: ب الصّحة و الراحة.
Karla/Jason: lla y-ɛɥtik š-šhna.	كارلا و دجاسون: الله يعطيك الصّحة.

1. fin mšau Karla u Jason? فين مشاو كارلا و دجاسون؟
2. šnu klau? شنو كلاو؟
3. weš šrbu ši najja? šnu šrbu? واش شربو شي حاجة؟ شنو شربو؟
4. šnal xlfu? شحال خلّفو؟
5. kif jatkm l-makla? كيف جاتكم الماكلّة؟

## The Reflexive verb “to please / to like”

In Darija, it is not common to say, literally, “I like something.” Rather, we use the construction, “Something pleases me.” In reality, this phrase would translate into the English “I like something,” but what is important is that you understand that the “person who likes” is actually the object of the sentence, and the “thing liked” is the subject. At first, it will seem backward; in fact, it is (from an English speaker’s perspective). In time you will use this construction naturally.

### How to Conjugate “to please”

The verb “to please” is **عجب**. It can be tricky to conjugate because, as we said, the subject of the verb is actually the object that is “liked,” and the object is the person who “likes.” Thus, if I want to say, “He likes them,” I literally need to say, “They please him.” Also, as a result of this, **the verb must always agree in gender and number with the subject, that is, the thing “liked.”** In the present tense, therefore, the conjugation of the verb can be outlined in the following manner:

Introduce Present Tense	Verb Root	For Plural Form Only	Object Pronouns
<b>kay</b> (masc. sing.)	<b>عجب</b>	<b>u</b>	<b>ni</b>
<b>kat</b> (fem. sing.)			<b>k</b>
<b>kay</b> (masc/fem plur.)			<b>u / h</b>
			<b>ha</b>
			<b>na</b>
			<b>kum</b>
		<b>hum</b>	

Some examples:

It (masc. sing.) pleases me. (i.e. I like it.)	kay-عجبني	كَيَعْبِنِي
It (fem. sing.) pleases me. (i.e. I like it.)	kat-عجبني	كَتَعْبِنِي
They (masc. plur.) please me. (i.e. I like them.)	kay-عجبوني	كَيَعْبُونِي
They (fem. plur.) please me. (i.e. I like them.)	kay-عجبوني	كَيَعْبُونِي

### Present Tense Examples

In the following examples, we use the translation “to like.” The literal translation would be “to please.”

#### عجب with masculine singular subject

I like couscous.	kay-عجبني ksksu.	كَيَعْبِنِي كَسْكَسُو.
I like chocolate.	kay-عجبني š-šklat.	كَيَعْبِنِي الشِّكْلَاط.
She likes tea.	kay-عجبها atay.	كَيَعْبِيهَا أَتَاي.
We like Morocco.	kay-عجبنا l-mğrib.	كَيَعْبِنَا الْمَغْرِب.
He likes tajines.	kay-عجbu ٤-٤tajin.	كَيَعْبُو الطَّاجِين.

#### عجب with feminine singular subject

I like salad.	kat-عجبني š-šlađa.	كَتَعْبِنِي الشَّلَاذَة.
Do you like coffee?	weš kat-عجبك l-qhwa?	وَاش كَتَعْبِك الْقَهْوَة؟

She does not like beer. ma-kat-عجبها-š l-birra. ما كَتعجبهاش البيرة.

### عجب with masculine/feminine plural subject

I like the people of Morocco. kay-عجبوني n-nas d l-mğrib. كَيعجبوني الناس د المغرب.

He likes books. kay-عجبوه l-ktub. كَيعجبوه الكتب.

Do you (plur.) like kids? weš kay-عجبوكم d-drari? واش كَيعجبوكم الدراري؟

We don't like them. ma-kay-عجبونا-š. ما كَيعجبوناش.

## Past Tense Examples

The verb **عجب** can also be used in the past tense, as in "I liked it" or "It pleased me." It is conjugated like all regular verbs in the past tense.

### عجب with masculine singular subject

I liked dinner. عجبني l-عشا. عجبني العشا.

He liked mint tea. عجبني atay b n-nعناع. عجبني أتاي ب النعناع.

She didn't like "fat bread." ma-عجبها-š xubz š-šhma. ما عجبهاش خُبز الشحمة.

Did you like the chicken? weš عجبك d-djaj? واش عجبك الدجاج؟

### عجب with feminine singular subject

I liked the soup. عجباني l-hrira. عجباني الحريرة.

He didn't like the salad. ma-عجباتu-š š-šlađa. ما عجبأتوش الشلاضة.

Did you like the old medina? weš عجباتك l-mdina l-qđima? واش عجبأتك المدينة القديمة؟

### عجب with masculine/feminine plural subject

I liked the people of my village. عجبوني n-nas dyal d-duwar dyali. عجبوني الناس ديال الدوار دياي.

Did you like these books? weš عجبوك had l-ktub? واش عجبوك هَد الكتب؟

She didn't like the colors. ma-عجبوها-š l-luan. ما عجبوهاش اللوان.

## Followed by Another Verb

**عجب** can be followed by another verb. The second verb is always conjugated in the present, according to the same rule that you already learned regarding verbs following other verbs (see page 76). Remember that for the second verb, therefore, we remove the **ka** (ك) to place it after **عجب**.

I like to sleep after lunch. kay-عجبني n-nعس mura l-ğda. كَيعجبني ننعس مورا الغدا.

He likes to play soccer. kay-عجبني y-lعb l-kura. كَيعجبني يلعب الكرة.

She doesn't like to wake up early. ma-kay-عجبها-š t-fiq bkri. ما كَيعجبهاش تفيق بكري.

Do you like to run early in the morning? weš kay-عجبك t-jri š-šban bkri? واش كَيعجبك تجري الصباح بكري؟

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What do you like to do on the weekend?

šnu kay-عجبك t-dir f l-weekend?










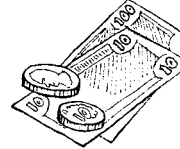



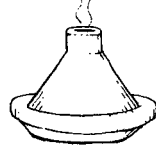
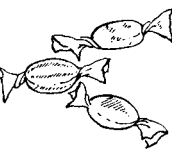



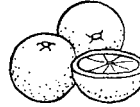
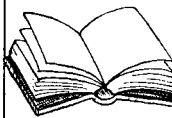
شئو كيعجبك تدير ف الويكاند؟

**Exercise: Make correct sentences using عجب.**

weš	kat-عجبك	l-xdma	dyalk?	ديالك؟	الخدمة	كتعجبك	واش
	kat-عجbu		dyalu?	ديالو؟		كتعجبو	
	kat-عجbha		dyalha?	ديالها؟		كتعجبها	

iyeh	kat-عجبني	bzzaf. šwiya.		بزاف. شوية.		كتعجبني	ايه
	kat-عجbu					كتعجبو	
	kat-عجbha					كتعجبها	

Exercise: Make as many sentences (affirmative and negative) as you can with **جزع** using these pictures.

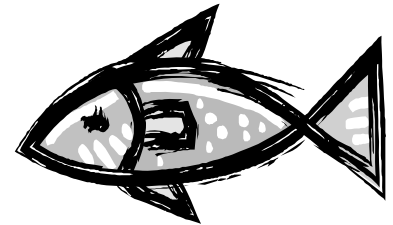
Suzy					
Ahmed					
Ronny & Nancy					
Aicha					

Moroccan Wisdom: ما تشريش الحوت ف قاع

البحر.

ma-šri-š l-hut f qlع l-bhr.

*Don't buy fish on the bottom of the sea.*



## The Verb “to need, to have to, must, should”

The verb **xṣṣ** (خصص) translates into all of the following in English: “to need” or “to have to” or “must” or “should.” It is conjugated by adding the object pronouns (see page 60) to the end of the verb. You do not normally conjugate it like a present tense verb; that is, you do not add **kay** or **kat** before the verb. Like other verbs, however, **xṣṣ** may be followed by a second verb which is conjugated in the present tense, but without the prefix **ka** (see page 76). Some examples:

I have to learn Arabic well.	xṣṣni n-tɛllm l-ɛrbiya mzyan.	خصصني نتعلم العربية مزيان.
You should be on time.	xṣṣk t-ji f l-wqt.	خصصك تجي ف الوقت.
You shouldn't stay up late.	ma-xṣṣk-š t-shr.	ما خصصك تسهر.
I have to go.	xṣṣni n-mši.	خصصني نمشي.

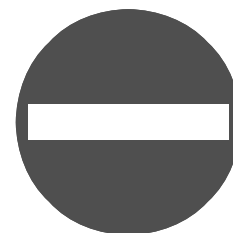
The meaning in the above examples depends largely on the context. However, when **xṣṣ** is followed by a noun, it only means “to need.” Some examples:

I need cigarettes.	xṣṣni l-garru.	خصصني الكارو.
She needs a notebook.	xṣṣha dftar.	خصصها دفتر.

The past tense of **xṣṣ** is formed by adding the verb **kan** before it. You do not conjugate **kan** if **xṣṣ** is followed by another verb. If **xṣṣ** is followed by a noun, however, **kan** must agree in gender and number with that noun. Examples:

I had to study yesterday.	kan xṣṣni n-qra l-barh.	كان خصصني نقرى البارح.
I needed a book.	kan xṣṣni ktab.	كان خصصني كتاب.
I needed a ticket.	kant xṣṣni wrqa.	كانت خصصني ورقة.
I needed books.	kanu xṣṣni ktub.	كانو خصصني كتوب.

**Exercise: Write the expressions that go along with these signs using the verb **xṣṣ**.**



**Exercise: Answer the following question in Moroccan Arabic.**

šnu xššk baš t-kun mutatawwiɛ najH?

شئو خصك باش تكون متطوع ناجح؟

## The Verb “to want, to like”

The verb **bġa** translates into the English “to want” and “to like.” When conjugated in the past tense, the verb expresses “to want,” but with a *present tense meaning* (see page 39). When conjugated in the present tense, the verb expresses “to like,” also with a present tense meaning. An example:

I like mint tea.                      kan-bġi atay b n-nεnaε.                      كنبغي أتاى ب النعناع.

When the verb is used with object pronouns (see page 60) in the present tense, it means “to love” or “to like” someone. Examples:

I love you / I like you.                      kan-bġik.                      كنبغيك.

I love him / I like him.                      kan-bġih.                      كنبغيه.

I love her / I like her.                      kan-bġiha.                      كنبغيها.

When this verb is followed by another verb, the second verb is always conjugated in the present tense without the prefix **ka** (see page 76). Some examples:

I like to drink coffee in the morning.                      kan-bġi n-šrb l-qhwa f š-šbaH.                      كنبغي نشرب القهوة ف الصباح.

He likes to read at night.                      kay-bġi y-qra b l-lil.                      كيبغي يقرى ب الليل.

Because the past tense of **bġa** expresses a *present tense meaning* of “to want,” to express a *past tense meaning* of “to want,” you must first use a past tense conjugated form of the verb **kan**, followed by the past tense form of **bġa**. Examples:

I wanted to leave early.                      knt bġit n-xrj bkri.                      كنت بغيت نخرج بكري.

She wanted to tell him something.                      kant bġat t-gul lih ši haġa.                      كانت بغات تكول ليه شي حاجة.

**Exercise: For each meal, write at least three sentences in which you express Moroccan food you like or dislike for breakfast, lunch, and dinner.**

الفطور l-fṭur	الغدا l-ġda	العشا l-εša
1. kan-bġi l-biḍ f l-fṭur	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.