

Travel

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

- describe future activities
- identify means of transportation and use appropriate expressions for travel

Future Tense

Depending upon where you are in Morocco, people may form the future tense differently. Everyone in Morocco, however, should understand you regardless of which way you form the future tense.

Forming the Future Tense

To form the future tense, take the present tense form, drop the prefix **ka**, and add **ḡadi**. Thus:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| “to travel” | safr | سافر |
| I will travel | ḡadi n-safr | غادي نساfr |
| you will travel (masc. sing.) | ḡadi t-safr | غادي تسافر |
| you will travel (fem. sing.) | ḡadi t-safri | غادي تسافري |
| he will travel | ḡadi y-safr | غادي يسافر |
| she will travel | ḡadi t-safr | غادي تسافر |
| we will travel | ḡadi n-safru | غادي نساfr |
| you will travel (plur.) | ḡadi t-safru | غادي تسافر |
| they will travel | ḡadi y-safru | غادي يسافر |

In some places, **ḡadi** is also used with a feminine form, **ḡadya**, and a plural form, **ḡadyin**. In this case, the future tense would be as follows:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| “to travel” | safr | سافر |
| I will travel (masc.) | ḡadi n-safr | غادي نساfr |
| I will travel (fem.) | ḡadya n-safr | غادية نساfr |
| you will travel (masc. sing.) | ḡadi t-safr | غادي تسافر |
| you will travel (fem. sing.) | ḡadya t-safri | غادية تسافري |
| he will travel | ḡadi y-safr | غادي يسافر |
| she will travel | ḡadya t-safr | غادية تسافر |
| we will travel | ḡadyin n-safru | غاديين نساfr |
| you will travel (plur.) | ḡadyin t-safru | غاديين تسافر |
| they will travel | ḡadyin y-safru | غاديين يسافر |

Sometimes, **ġadi** is contracted to **ġa**. The future tense in this case:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| "to travel" | safr | سافر |
| I will travel | ġan-safr | غَنَسَافِر |
| you will travel (masc. sing.) | ġat-safr | غَتَسَافِر |
| you will travel (fem. sing.) | ġat-safri | غَتَسَافِرِي |
| he will travel | ġay-safr | غَيَسَافِر |
| she will travel | ġat-safr | غَتَسَافِر |
| we will travel | ġan-safru | غَنَسَافِرُو |
| you will travel (plur.) | ġat-safru | غَتَسَافِرُو |
| they will travel | ġay-safru | غَيَسَافِرُو |

Negation of the Future Tense

To form the negative of the future tense, add **ma...š** (ما...ش) to **ġadi**, **ġadya**, or **ġadyin**.

Will you travel? weš ġadi t-safr? واش غادي تسافر؟

No, I will not travel. lla, **ma-ġadi-š** n-safr. لا، ما غاديش تسافر.

To express "will never," we do not use the future tense, but rather **ma ɛmmr** (ما عمّر) and the present tense of a verb without the prefix **ka**.

I will never smoke. ma ɛmmri n-kmi. ما عمّري نكمي.

We will never travel at night. ma ɛmmrna n-safru b l-lil. ما عمّرنا تسافرو ب الليل.

To express "not yet" when speaking about the future, use **mazal ma** (ما زال ما) or **baqi ma** (باقي ما) with the future tense.

We will not go to bed yet. mazal ma ġadyin n-nɛsu. ما زال ما غاديين نَعسو.

I will not get married yet. baqi ma ġadi n-tzuj. باقي ما غادي نتزوج.

For the remainder of the book, all of the different forms of the future tense will be used in order for you to become familiar with all of them.

Using the Participle *ġadi* to Mean “Going”

In English, we have two ways of expressing the future.

I will speak to him tomorrow.

I am going to speak to him tomorrow.

Both of these ways of expressing the future are expressed by the future tense in Moroccan Arabic. In the following examples, therefore, both English translations can be given for the Arabic expressions.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| What will I wear? | šnu ġadi n-lbs? | شنو غادي نلبس؟ |
| What am I going to wear? | | |
| I will sleep. | ġadi n-nεs. | غادي نَعَس. |
| I am going to sleep. | | |

When the word *ġadi* is preceded by the conjugated past tense of the verb **kan**, “to be,” it indicates a **past intention** or a **past future**. Some examples:

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| He was going to travel to America, but he didn’t have a visa. (i.e. he had intended...) | kan ġadi y-safr l mirikan welakin ma-kan-š εndu l-viza. | كان غادي يسافر ل مريكان ولكن ما كانش عندو الفيزا. |
| She was going to marry last year. (i.e. she had planned...) | kant ġadya t-tzuj l-εam l-li fat. | كانت غادية تتزوج العام اللي فات. |

The use of *ġadi* to indicate future or past future should be distinguished from its use as a participle to indicate that someone is literally “going” somewhere at the present moment (or “was going” at a past moment). In other words, besides its role as an “auxiliary verb” to indicate future, *ġadi* also acts as the active participle of the verb **mša**, “to go.” Thus, **mša** is used only to express a **habitual action** when it is conjugated in the **present tense**. To express a **current action**, the participle *ġadi* is used.

| | | |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| I go to souk on Tuesdays. (habitual) | kan-mši l s-suq nhar t-tlat. | كنمشي ل السوق نهار الثلاثاء. |
| I am going to souk. (now) | ana ġadi l s-suq. | أنا غادي ل السوق. |
| Where do you go every weekend? (habitual) | fin kat-mši kul weekend? | فين كتمشي كل ويكند؟ |
| Where are you going? (now) | fin ġadi? | فين غادي؟ |

This idea of a current, progressive action may also be expressed in the past, and should be distinguished, again, from the idea of past intention or past future that was discussed above.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| He was going to travel to America, but he didn’t have a visa. (past intention) | kan ġadi y-safr l mirikan welakin ma-kan-š εndu l-viza. | كان غادي يسافر ل مريكان ولكن ما كانش عندو الفيزا. |
| He was going to souk when he saw his friend. (past progressive action) | kan ġadi l s-suq mlli šaf šahbu. | كان غادي ل السوق ملي شاف صاحبو. |
| I was not going to lie to you! (negative past intention) | ma-knt-š ġadi n-kdb εlik! | ما كنتش غادي نكذب عليك! |
| I was not going to souk! (negative past progressive action) | ma-knt-š ġadi l s-suq! | ما كنتش غادي ل السوق! |

Time Expressions

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| tomorrow | ğdda | غداً |
| day after tomorrow | bɛd ɔdda | بعد غداً |
| tomorrow morning | ɔdda f ɣ-ɣbah | غداً ف الصباح |
| tomorrow afternoon/evening | ɔdda f l-ɛɣiya | غداً ف العشيّة |
| next Saturday | s-sbt j-jay / l-maji | السبت الجاي / الماجي |
| next week | s-simana j-jaya / l-majya | السيمنة الجاية / الماجية |
| next month | š-šhr j-jay / l-maji | الشهر الجاي / الماجي |
| next year | l-ɛam j-jay / l-maji | العام الجاي / الماجي |
| next summer | ɣ-ɣif j-jay / l-maji | الصيف الجاي / الماجي |
| in a week / month / year | mn hna simana / šhr / ɛam | من هنا سيمانة / شهر / عام |
| one day / some day | wahd nhar / ši nhar | واحد نهار / شي نهار |
| after lunch / dinner | mn bɛd l-ɔda / l-ɛša | من بعد الغدا / العشا |

Some examples of the future tense using time expressions:

| | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| Are you going to go to the cinema in the evening? | weš ɔadi t-mši l s-sinema f l-ɛɣiya? | واش غادي تمشي ل السينما ف العشيّة؟ |
| No, I'm not going to go. I'm going to sleep a little bit. | lla, ma-ɔadi-š n-mši. ɔadi n-nɛs šwiya. | لا، ما غاديش نمشي. غادي نّعس شويّة. |
| After dinner, I'll read my book. | mn bɛd l-ɛša, ɔadi n-qra l-ktab dyali. | من بعد العشا، غادي نقرى الكتاب ديالي. |
| Someday, I (fem.) will speak Arabic well. | ši nhar, ɔadya n-tkllm l-ɛrbiya mzyan. | شي نهار، غادية نتكلم العربية مزيان. |

Exercise: Put the verbs in parentheses in the future tense.

| | |
|---|--|
| Zahra: fuqaš (naɔ) ɔdda? | زهرة: فوقاش (ناض) غداً؟ |
| Chad: (faq) f 7:00. | تشاد: (فاق) ف 7:00. |
| Zahra: šnu (dar) mn bɛd? | زهرة: شنو (دار) من بعد؟ |
| Chad: (fɛr) u (xɛj). | تشاد: (فطر) و (خرج). |
| Zahra: fin (mša) mn bɛd? | زهرة: فين (مشى) من بعد؟ |
| Chad: (mša) l l-xdma dyali f 12:00. (tɔdda) mɛa ɣahbi Tom f mɛm s-salam. mn bɛd (rjɛ) l d-ɔar. f 3:00 šwiya l-ɛrbiya mɛa l-ustad dyali. | تشاد: (مشى) ل الخدمة ديالي ف 12:00. (تغدى) مع صاحبي طوم ف مطعم السلام. من بعد (رجع) ل الدار. ف 3:00 شويّة العربية مع اُستاد ديالي. |
| Zahra: weš (ja) (tɛšša) mɛana ɔdda inšallah? | زهرة: واش (جا) (تعشى) معنا غداً إنشا الله؟ |

Chad: waxxa! n-šufkum ġdda
inšallah.

تشاد: وَا! نشوفكم غداً إنشا الله.

Dialogue

Mohamed: fuqaš ġadya t-mši l
l-hfla?

محمد: فوقاش غادية تمشي ل الحفلة؟

Karla: ltnin f t-tmnya u nš.

كارلا: لتنين ف التمنية و نص.

Mohamed: ašmn wqt ġadya t-tlaqay
l-ustad dyalk?

محمد: أشمن وقت غادية تلاقاي ا ستاد ديالك؟

Karla: t-tlat f j-juj u tulut.

كارلا: التلات ف الجوج و تلت.

Mohamed: fuqaš ġadia t-šufi
l-film?

محمد: فوقاش غادية تشوفي الفيلم؟

Karla: larb f t-tsud u rb.

كارلا: لارب ف التسعود و ربع.

Mohamed: fuqaš ġadya t-lɛbi
t-tinis?

محمد: فوقاش غادية تلعبني التنس؟

Karla: l-xmis f r-rbɛa lla rub.

كارلا: الخميس ف الربعة لاروب.

Mohamed: imta ġadya t-šufi
t-ṭbib?

محمد: إمتى غادية تشوفي الطبيب؟

Karla: j-jmɛa f l-hɛaš nišan.

كارلا: الجمعة ف الحضاش نيشان.

Mohamed: imta ġadya t-tqday?

محمد: إمتى غادية تقداي؟

Karla: s-sbt f l-xmsa ql xmsa.

كارلا: السبت ف الخمسة قل خمسة.

Mohamed: ašmn wqt ġadi y-xrj
t-tran faš ġadya t-rkbi?

محمد: أشمن وقت غادي يخرج التران فاش
غادية تركبي؟

Karla: l-hdd f l-ɛšra ql
qsmayn.

كارلا: الحد ف العشرة قل قسمين.

Exercise: Read the dialogue again quickly and write down Karla's plan for the week (write down the times using numbers, not words). Then, write your own schedule for the upcoming week. What will you be doing each day? At what time?

Travel

General Travel Information

Public transport in Morocco is both inexpensive and easy to use. Between major cities, trains are the quickest and most comfortable means of travel, although they can be crowded at certain times of year. Buses are the cheapest choice and can vary in terms of speed and comfort.

Traveling Between Cities

CTM: This is the national bus line, very comfortable, on schedule, seats are reserved and can be purchased in advance in most places. Unaccompanied baggage can be sent via CTM.

Souk buses: In each large town there is a bus station, such as Quamra in Rabat. One can buy a ticket one day in advance and fares are set. Sometimes the ticket is for a reserved seat, other times it is for whatever seat is open when the bus goes through town. A ticket does not necessarily mean there is a real seat either. Sometimes there are additional places set-up in the aisle. You have to bargain for the

price you pay for your luggage if this gets stored on top of the bus. The price depends upon the size of the piece. It is advisable to carry smaller pieces of luggage you can store in the bus itself. Souk buses do not always leave or arrive on time. They may stop in the middle of nowhere. They may also stop in towns along the way looking for additional passengers.

Train: There are two classes: first and second. The price of any train car with air conditioning will be higher. Sometimes there are schedule changes, but no available printed timetables. Check to be sure that the time you wish to travel is still accurate. Train tickets can be bought in advance, and this is the only form of local transportation on which you can buy a round-trip ticket.

Grand taxis: This is for travel between large towns and cities. They carry 6 passengers and since the fare is per seat, if you want you can pay for empty seats so that the taxi leaves earlier. Ask the other passengers in the car what the regular fare should be, do not ask the driver first. If you want to take the entire taxi for yourself, ask for a taxi “coursa.” Baggage does not cost extra in a taxi.

Pick-up truck (camio): In some areas where no public transportation is available, people use their personal trucks to carry supplies to their douars, they also take passengers at a rate that they determine themselves.

Airport transportation: There are airport buses and trains which run from Rabat Ville to the Casablanca airport. There are also airport buses which connect the airport to Casablanca but from Rabat/Sale airport there are only taxis.

Travel Within Cities

Petit taxis: Every city has petit taxis which can carry up to three passengers. The fare is calculated by meter. When you get in the taxi, ask that the meter be turned on. If there is no meter, or if it does not work, ask the price before you begin. Since the taxi can take 3 passengers, if you are the only one getting in, he can pick up other passengers. If you are the second or third person entering the taxi, ask the price for your trip. At night (usually by 8 pm) until sunrise, the fare is 50% more than the daytime fare.

Chariots: In very small villages, the chariots are used to get people to the weekly souk or to towns on the main road, where larger transportation is available for farther distances.

Travel Expressions

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| taxi | ṭ-ṭaxi | الطاكسي |
| Where is the taxi stand? | fin blaša ṭ-ṭaxiyat? | فين بلاصة الطاكسيات؟ |
| Please take me to... | wşşlni εafak l... | وصّلني عفاك ل... |
| I want to go to this address. | bğit n-mši l had l-εunwan. | بغيت نمشي ل هد العنوان. |
| Please wait a minute for me. | tsnnani εafak šwiya. | تسناني عفاك شوية. |
| How much, please? | šhal εafak? | شحال عفاك؟ |
| Turn on the meter, please. | xddm l-kuntur εafak. | خدّم الكنتور عفاك. |
| Stop here, please. | wqf hna εafak. | وقف هنا عفاك. |
| small taxi (petit taxi, inside city) | ṭaxi şğir | طاكسي صغير |
| large taxi (grand taxi, b/w cities) | ṭaxi kbir | طاكسي كبير |
| Is there a seat to ... | weš kayna ši blaša l... | واش كايينة شي بلاصة ل... |
| Yes, there is. | iyeh, kayna. | ايه، كايينة. |
| How many seats are reserved so far? | šhal mn blaša kayna deba? | شحال من بلاصة كايينة دبا؟ |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Four and you are the fifth. | rbɛa u nti l-xamsa . | ربعة و نت الخامسة. |
| I want to pay for 2 seats. | bɣit n-xllɕ juj blayɕ . | بغيت نخلص جوج بلايص. |
| taxi driver | mul ɕaxi | مول طاكسي |
| taxi driver | š-šifur d ɕaxi | الشيفور د طاكسي |
| baggage | l-bagaj | الباكاج |
| trunk | l-kufr | الكوفر |
| city bus | ɕ-ɕobis | الطوبيس |
| city bus depot / stop | maɕɕat ɕ-ɕobisat | مَحطّة الطوبيسات |
| Where does bus #... stop? | fin kay-wqf ɕ-ɕobis rɕm...? | فين كيوقف الطوبيس رقم...؟ |
| Does bus #... stop here? | weš kay-wqf ɕ-ɕobis rɕm... hna? | واش كيوقف الطوبيس رقم... هنا؟ |
| Does this bus go by ... ? | weš had ɕ-ɕobis kay-duz ɛla...? | واش هد الطوبيس كيدوز على...؟ |
| Which bus do I need to take if I want to go to ... ? | ašmn ɕobis xššni n-axud ila bɣit n-mši l...? | أشمن طوبيس خصني ناخذ إلا بغيت نمشي ل...؟ |
| Can you stop here? | weš ymkn lik t-wqf hna? | واش يمكن ليك توقف هنا؟ |
| last stop / terminus | t-tirminus | التيرمينوس |
| driver | š-šifur | الشيفور |
| ticket taker | r-rusuvur | الروسوفور |
| bus (between cities) | l-kar | الكار |
| bus station | maɕɕat l-kiran | مَحطّة الكيران |
| Which bus is going to ... ? | ašmn kar ɣadi l...? | أشمن كار غادي ل...؟ |
| When does the bus leave to ... ? | fuqaš kay-xrj l-kar l...? | فوقاش كيخرج الكار ل...؟ |
| When does the bus arrive to ...? | fuqaš kay-wšl l-kar l...? | فوقاش كيوصل الكار ل...؟ |
| I want a ticket to ... | bɣit wand l-wrɕa l...? | بغيت واحد الورقة ل...؟ |
| How much is the ticket to ... ? | bšhal l-wrɕa l...? | بشحال الورقة ل...؟ |
| I want to keep my bag with me. | bɣit n-dir š-šak dyali ndaya. | بغيت ندير الصاك ديالي حدايا. |
| Tell me when we arrive to ... | ɛafak ila wšlna l... gulha liya. | عفاك إلى وصلنا ل... قولها ليّا. |
| driver | š-šifur | الشيفور |
| driver's assistant | l-grisun | الگريسون |

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| How long will you stop here? | šhal ġadi t-bqa hna? | شحال غادي تبقى هنا؟ |
| Is this seat empty? | weš had l-blaša xawya? | واش هَد البلاصة خاوية؟ |
| train | t-tran / l-qīṭar | التران / القطار |
| train station | lagar / maḥṭṭat l-qīṭar | لاگار / محطة القطار |
| Is there a train to ... | weš kayn ši tran l...? | واش كاين شي تران ل...؟ |
| Where do they sell the tickets, please? | fin kay-qṭṭu l-wraq ɛafak? | فين كيقتعو الوراق عفاك؟ |
| Can I reserve a sleeper car to Oujda? | weš ymkn liya n-rizirvi kušiṭ l wjda? | واش يمكن ليّا نرزيرفي كوشيط ل وجدة؟ |
| I want to keep the ticket. | bḡit n-ḥtafḍ b l-wrqa. | بغيت نحتفض ب الورقة. |

Dialogue

šnu ġadya t-diri?

شنو غادية تديري؟

Doha: šnu ġadya t-diri
s-simana j-jaya?

ضحى: شنو غادية تديري السيمانة الجاية؟

Jill: ġadya n-safr l
Marrakech.

دجيل: غادية نسافر ل مراكش.

Doha: faš ġadya t-mši?

ضحى: فاش غادية تمشي؟

Jill: f t-tran wlla f s-satyam
(CTM).

دجيل: ف التران ولّا ف الستيام.

Doha: fuqaš ġadya t-xrji mn
Rabat?

ضحى: فوقاش غادية تخرجي من الرباط؟

Jill: ġadya n-xrj f t-tmnya u
nṣ d ṣ-ṣbah.

دجيل: غادية نخرج ف التمنية و نص د الصباح.

Doha: fin ġadya t-ḡlsi f
Marrakech?

ضحى: فين غادية تڭلسي ف مراكش؟

Jill: f loṭil.

دجيل: ف لوطيل.

Doha: šnu ġadya t-diri tmma?

ضحى: شنو غادية تديري تمّا؟

Jill: ġadya n-tsara: ġadya
n-mši l jam ɛ l-fna u qṣr
l-bdi ɛ...

دجيل: غادية نتساري: غادية نمشي ل جامع الفنا
و قصر البديع...

Doha: iwa, ṭriq s-slama.

ضحى: إوا، طريق السلامة.

Jill: lla y-slmk.

دجيل: الله يسلمك.

1. šnu bḡat t-dir djil?

1. شنو بغات تدير دجيل؟

2. weš ġadya t-mši l Fes?

2. واش غادية تمشي ل فاس؟

3. weš ġadya t-mši f l-kar?

3. واش غادية تمشي ف الكار؟

4. fin ġadya t-ḡls?

4. فين غادية تڭلس؟

5. fin kayna jam ɛ l-fna?

5. فين كاينة جامع الفنا؟

