

PRIMARY LANGUAGE IN MOROCCO

PRIMARY LANGUAGE IN MOROCCO REFLECTS THE COUNTRY'S RICH CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL TAPESTRY, SHAPED BY CENTURIES OF INDIGENOUS BERBER HERITAGE, ARAB INFLUENCE, AND COLONIAL INTERACTIONS. MOROCCO IS A LINGUISTICALLY DIVERSE NATION WHERE LANGUAGE PLAYS A CRUCIAL ROLE IN IDENTITY, COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, AND GOVERNANCE. THIS ARTICLE EXPLORES THE MAIN LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN MOROCCO, FOCUSING ON THE PRIMARY LANGUAGE IN MOROCCO, ITS ORIGINS, OFFICIAL STATUS, AND PRACTICAL USAGE IN DAILY LIFE. ADDITIONALLY, THE ARTICLE EXAMINES THE ROLE OF AMAZIGH (BERBER) LANGUAGES, FRENCH, SPANISH, AND OTHER LANGUAGES WITHIN MOROCCAN SOCIETY. UNDERSTANDING THE LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE IS ESSENTIAL FOR GRASPING THE COMPLEXITIES OF MOROCCO'S CULTURAL DYNAMICS, EDUCATIONAL POLICIES, AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION. THIS COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW WILL PROVIDE INSIGHTS INTO THE PRIMARY LANGUAGE IN MOROCCO, ALONG WITH ITS SOCIOLINGUISTIC CONTEXT AND IMPLICATIONS.

- OVERVIEW OF THE PRIMARY LANGUAGE IN MOROCCO
- OFFICIAL LANGUAGES AND THEIR ROLES
- AMAZIGH LANGUAGES AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE
- OTHER LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN MOROCCO
- LANGUAGE IN EDUCATION AND MEDIA
- IMPACT OF LANGUAGE ON MOROCCAN SOCIETY

OVERVIEW OF THE PRIMARY LANGUAGE IN MOROCCO

THE PRIMARY LANGUAGE IN MOROCCO IS MODERN STANDARD ARABIC, WHICH SERVES AS THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF THE COUNTRY. HOWEVER, THE LINGUISTIC ENVIRONMENT IS MORE COMPLEX DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF SEVERAL OTHER LANGUAGES. MOROCCAN ARABIC, LOCALLY KNOWN AS DARIIJA, IS THE MOST WIDELY SPOKEN VERNACULAR LANGUAGE, USED BY THE MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION IN EVERYDAY COMMUNICATION. DARIIJA DIFFERS SIGNIFICANTLY FROM MODERN STANDARD ARABIC IN PRONUNCIATION, VOCABULARY, AND GRAMMAR, REFLECTING MOROCCAN CULTURE AND HISTORY.

DARIIJA INCORPORATES ELEMENTS FROM BERBER LANGUAGES, FRENCH, AND SPANISH, MAKING IT A UNIQUE DIALECT WITHIN THE ARABIC LANGUAGE FAMILY. IT FUNCTIONS AS THE LINGUA FRANCA AMONG MOROCCANS OF VARIOUS BACKGROUNDS AND IS PREDOMINANT IN INFORMAL SETTINGS SUCH AS MARKETS, HOMES, AND SOCIAL GATHERINGS. WHILE MODERN STANDARD ARABIC IS PRIMARILY USED IN FORMAL CONTEXTS, MEDIA, AND OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, DARIIJA REMAINS THE DE FACTO PRIMARY SPOKEN LANGUAGE FOR MOST MOROCCANS.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MOROCCAN ARABIC (DARIIJA)

MOROCCAN ARABIC, OR DARIIJA, EXHIBITS SEVERAL DISTINCTIVE FEATURES THAT SET IT APART FROM OTHER ARABIC DIALECTS. IT INCLUDES:

- INFLUENCES FROM BERBER LANGUAGES AND AMAZIGH VOCABULARY
- LOANWORDS FROM FRENCH AND SPANISH DUE TO HISTORICAL COLONIAL PRESENCE
- SIMPLIFIED GRAMMAR COMPARED TO CLASSICAL ARABIC
- PRONUNCIATION DIFFERENCES SUCH AS THE SOFTENING OF CERTAIN CONSONANTS

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES AND THEIR ROLES

MOROCCO OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZES TWO LANGUAGES: MODERN STANDARD ARABIC AND AMAZIGH (BERBER). MODERN STANDARD ARABIC IS THE LANGUAGE OF GOVERNMENT, OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, EDUCATION, AND MEDIA. IT IS TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS ACROSS THE COUNTRY AND USED IN FORMAL COMMUNICATION AT NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS. THE ADOPTION OF MODERN STANDARD ARABIC ALIGNS MOROCCO WITH THE BROADER ARAB WORLD.

IN 2011, THE MOROCCAN CONSTITUTION GRANTED THE AMAZIGH LANGUAGE OFFICIAL STATUS ALONGSIDE ARABIC, ACKNOWLEDGING THE CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INDIGENOUS BERBER POPULATIONS. THIS CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE MARKED A MAJOR DEVELOPMENT IN LANGUAGE POLICY AND RECOGNITION OF LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY IN MOROCCO.

MODERN STANDARD ARABIC

MODERN STANDARD ARABIC IS THE STANDARDIZED AND LITERARY FORM OF ARABIC USED ACROSS THE ARAB WORLD. IN MOROCCO, IT IS THE LANGUAGE OF:

- GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND LEGISLATION
- FORMAL EDUCATION AND ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS
- NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL MEDIA BROADCASTS
- OFFICIAL CEREMONIES AND PUBLIC COMMUNICATION

AMAZIGH LANGUAGE OFFICIAL STATUS

THE RECOGNITION OF AMAZIGH AS AN OFFICIAL LANGUAGE HAS LED TO INCREASED EFFORTS TO PRESERVE AND PROMOTE THE LANGUAGE THROUGH EDUCATION, MEDIA, AND CULTURAL INITIATIVES. AMAZIGH IS SPOKEN BY A SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF THE POPULATION, ESPECIALLY IN THE RIF, ATLAS MOUNTAINS, AND SOUSS REGIONS. THE LANGUAGE ENCOMPASSES SEVERAL DIALECTS, INCLUDING TARIFIT, TAMAZIGHT, AND TASHELHIT.

AMAZIGH LANGUAGES AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE

THE AMAZIGH LANGUAGES REPRESENT THE INDIGENOUS LINGUISTIC HERITAGE OF MOROCCO, PREDATING ARAB SETTLEMENT BY THOUSANDS OF YEARS. THESE LANGUAGES ARE SPOKEN BY APPROXIMATELY 40% OF THE MOROCCAN POPULATION AND HAVE A DEEP CULTURAL RESONANCE WITHIN BERBER COMMUNITIES. THE AMAZIGH LANGUAGE FAMILY IS CHARACTERIZED BY RICH ORAL TRADITIONS, POETRY, AND A DISTINCT ALPHABET KNOWN AS TIFINAGH, WHICH HAS BEEN REVITALIZED IN RECENT DECADES.

THE MOROCCAN GOVERNMENT HAS IMPLEMENTED POLICIES TO INTEGRATE AMAZIGH LANGUAGE EDUCATION INTO THE NATIONAL CURRICULUM AND PROMOTE CULTURAL AWARENESS. THIS INCLUSION AIMS TO FOSTER LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY AND PRESERVE THE IDENTITY OF AMAZIGH SPEAKERS WHILE PROMOTING SOCIAL COHESION.

DIALECTS OF AMAZIGH

MAJOR DIALECTS OF THE AMAZIGH LANGUAGE IN MOROCCO INCLUDE:

- **TARIFIT:** SPOKEN PRIMARILY IN THE NORTHERN RIF REGION
- **TAMAZIGHT:** COMMON IN THE MIDDLE ATLAS MOUNTAINS
- **TASHELHIT:** PREDOMINANTLY USED IN THE SOUSS-MASSA REGION

OTHER LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN MOROCCO

BEYOND ARABIC AND AMAZIGH, SEVERAL OTHER LANGUAGES HOLD NOTABLE POSITIONS IN MOROCCO'S LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE. FRENCH, A LEGACY OF THE FRENCH PROTECTORATE ESTABLISHED IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY, REMAINS A DOMINANT LANGUAGE IN BUSINESS, HIGHER EDUCATION, AND DIPLOMACY. SPANISH IS PREVALENT IN NORTHERN REGIONS, PARTICULARLY AROUND THE CITIES OF TANGIER AND TETOUAN, DUE TO SPAIN'S HISTORICAL INFLUENCE.

ENGLISH IS INCREASINGLY STUDIED AND USED, ESPECIALLY AMONG YOUNGER GENERATIONS AND IN GLOBALIZED SECTORS. ADDITIONALLY, SMALLER COMMUNITIES SPEAK LANGUAGES SUCH AS HASSANIYA ARABIC IN SOUTHERN MOROCCO AND JUDEO-MOROCCAN ARABIC AMONG JEWISH COMMUNITIES.

ROLE OF FRENCH IN MOROCCO

FRENCH FUNCTIONS AS A MAJOR SECONDARY LANGUAGE IN MOROCCO, WIDELY USED IN:

- HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
- COMMERCE, BANKING, AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE
- MEDIA AND PUBLISHING INDUSTRIES
- LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXTS

SPANISH AND OTHER LANGUAGES

SPANISH IS MORE LOCALIZED BUT REMAINS SIGNIFICANT IN NORTHERN MOROCCO, ESPECIALLY GIVEN ONGOING CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC TIES TO SPAIN. THE PRESENCE OF MULTIPLE LANGUAGES ILLUSTRATES MOROCCO'S DIVERSE COLONIAL HISTORY AND MODERN GLOBAL CONNECTIONS.

LANGUAGE IN EDUCATION AND MEDIA

EDUCATION IN MOROCCO IS BILINGUAL TO VARYING DEGREES, INVOLVING ARABIC, AMAZIGH, AND FRENCH. MODERN STANDARD ARABIC IS THE MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, WHILE FRENCH BECOMES MORE PROMINENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL FIELDS. THE INCLUSION OF AMAZIGH IN SCHOOLS HAS EXPANDED SINCE ITS OFFICIAL RECOGNITION, WITH CURRICULA DEVELOPED TO TEACH THE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE.

THE MEDIA LANDSCAPE REFLECTS MOROCCO'S MULTILINGUALISM, WITH RADIO, TELEVISION, NEWSPAPERS, AND DIGITAL PLATFORMS BROADCASTING IN ARABIC, AMAZIGH DIALECTS, FRENCH, AND OCCASIONALLY SPANISH. THIS MULTILINGUAL MEDIA ENVIRONMENT ENSURES BROAD ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACROSS LINGUISTIC GROUPS.

LANGUAGE POLICY IN MOROCCAN SCHOOLS

RECENT REFORMS EMPHASIZE THE TEACHING OF AMAZIGH ALONGSIDE ARABIC TO PROMOTE INCLUSIVITY. FRENCH REMAINS INTEGRAL TO SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION, PREPARING STUDENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.

MEDIA REPRESENTATION OF LANGUAGES

MOROCCAN MEDIA OUTLETS PROVIDE DIVERSE PROGRAMMING IN VARIOUS LANGUAGES TO CATER TO DIFFERENT AUDIENCES,

IMPACT OF LANGUAGE ON MOROCCAN SOCIETY

THE LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY IN MOROCCO PROFOUNDLY INFLUENCES SOCIAL INTERACTIONS, IDENTITY, AND CULTURAL EXPRESSION. LANGUAGE SERVES AS A MARKER OF ETHNIC AND REGIONAL IDENTITY, SHAPING COMMUNITY BONDS AND SOCIAL DYNAMICS. THE COEXISTENCE OF ARABIC, AMAZIGH, FRENCH, AND OTHER LANGUAGES PROMOTES MULTICULTURALISM BUT ALSO PRESENTS CHALLENGES IN TERMS OF LANGUAGE POLICY, EDUCATION ACCESS, AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION.

LANGUAGE USE IN MOROCCO REFLECTS HISTORICAL LEGACIES AND CONTEMPORARY GLOBALIZATION, AFFECTING EVERYTHING FROM POLITICAL DISCOURSE TO EVERYDAY LIFE. UNDERSTANDING THE PRIMARY LANGUAGE IN MOROCCO AND ITS LINGUISTIC ECOSYSTEM IS ESSENTIAL FOR APPRECIATING THE COUNTRY'S CULTURAL RICHNESS AND SOCIO-POLITICAL COMPLEXITY.

LANGUAGE AND IDENTITY

FOR MANY MOROCCANS, LANGUAGE IS A KEY COMPONENT OF IDENTITY, WITH AMAZIGH SPEAKERS ASSERTING THEIR CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ARABIC REMAINING A SYMBOL OF NATIONAL UNITY AND ISLAMIC TRADITION.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

BALANCING MULTILINGUALISM REQUIRES ONGOING POLICY EFFORTS TO ENSURE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO EDUCATION AND PUBLIC SERVICES, WHILE FOSTERING RESPECT FOR ALL LINGUISTIC COMMUNITIES WITHIN MOROCCO.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS THE PRIMARY LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN MOROCCO?

THE PRIMARY LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN MOROCCO IS ARABIC, SPECIFICALLY MODERN STANDARD ARABIC FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES AND MOROCCAN ARABIC (DARIJA) FOR EVERYDAY COMMUNICATION.

IS FRENCH WIDELY SPOKEN IN MOROCCO?

YES, FRENCH IS WIDELY SPOKEN IN MOROCCO AND IS OFTEN USED IN BUSINESS, GOVERNMENT, AND EDUCATION ALONGSIDE ARABIC.

ARE THERE ANY OTHER LANGUAGES COMMONLY SPOKEN IN MOROCCO?

YES, BESIDES ARABIC AND FRENCH, AMAZIGH (BERBER) LANGUAGES ARE ALSO WIDELY SPOKEN, PARTICULARLY IN RURAL AREAS AND AMONG THE INDIGENOUS BERBER POPULATION.

WHAT IS THE STATUS OF AMAZIGH LANGUAGES IN MOROCCO?

AMAZIGH LANGUAGES ARE RECOGNIZED AS OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN MOROCCO ALONGSIDE ARABIC SINCE THE 2011 CONSTITUTION, PROMOTING THEIR USE IN EDUCATION AND MEDIA.

HOW DOES THE LANGUAGE SITUATION AFFECT EDUCATION IN MOROCCO?

EDUCATION IN MOROCCO IS PRIMARILY CONDUCTED IN ARABIC AND FRENCH, WITH INCREASING EFFORTS TO INCORPORATE AMAZIGH LANGUAGES IN SCHOOLS TO PRESERVE CULTURAL HERITAGE.

IS ENGLISH BECOMING MORE POPULAR IN MOROCCO?

YES, ENGLISH IS GAINING POPULARITY IN MOROCCO, ESPECIALLY AMONG YOUNGER GENERATIONS AND IN BUSINESS SECTORS, AS THE COUNTRY LOOKS TO EXPAND INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

1. *THE LANGUAGES OF MOROCCO: A SOCIOLINGUISTIC OVERVIEW*

THIS BOOK PROVIDES A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF THE LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE OF MOROCCO, FOCUSING ON THE COEXISTENCE OF ARABIC, BERBER, AND FRENCH. IT EXPLORES HOW THESE LANGUAGES FUNCTION IN DIFFERENT SOCIAL DOMAINS SUCH AS EDUCATION, GOVERNMENT, AND DAILY COMMUNICATION. THE AUTHOR ALSO DISCUSSES THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND CURRENT STATUS OF MOROCCO'S PRIMARY LANGUAGES.

2. *ARABIC DIALECTS OF MOROCCO: A LINGUISTIC JOURNEY*

FOCUSING ON THE DIVERSE ARABIC DIALECTS SPOKEN ACROSS MOROCCO, THIS BOOK EXAMINES THEIR PHONOLOGICAL, SYNTACTIC, AND LEXICAL FEATURES. IT HIGHLIGHTS THE DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL DIALECTS AND THE INFLUENCE OF AMAZIGH LANGUAGES AND FRENCH. THE BOOK IS VALUABLE FOR LINGUISTS AND ANYONE INTERESTED IN MOROCCO'S RICH LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY.

3. *BERBER LANGUAGE AND IDENTITY IN MOROCCO*

THIS WORK DELVES INTO THE AMAZIGH (BERBER) LANGUAGE'S ROLE IN SHAPING CULTURAL IDENTITY IN MOROCCO. IT COVERS THE HISTORY OF BERBER LANGUAGES, THEIR REVIVAL MOVEMENTS, AND THE CHALLENGES THEY FACE IN EDUCATION AND MEDIA. THE AUTHOR UNDERSCORES THE IMPORTANCE OF PRESERVING THIS INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE AMIDST MODERNIZATION.

4. *FRENCH LANGUAGE INFLUENCE IN MOROCCAN EDUCATION*

EXAMINING THE ROLE OF FRENCH AS A SECONDARY LANGUAGE IN MOROCCO, THIS BOOK DISCUSSES ITS IMPACT ON THE EDUCATION SYSTEM AND SOCIAL MOBILITY. IT ANALYZES THE COLONIAL LEGACY AND CONTEMPORARY BILINGUAL POLICIES THAT SHAPE LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION. THE BOOK ALSO CONSIDERS DEBATES OVER LANGUAGE USE IN PUBLIC LIFE AND OFFICIAL SETTINGS.

5. *MULTILINGUALISM AND LANGUAGE POLICIES IN MOROCCO*

THIS TITLE EXPLORES MOROCCO'S MULTILINGUAL ENVIRONMENT, FOCUSING ON GOVERNMENT LANGUAGE POLICIES AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR PRIMARY LANGUAGE USE. THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE BALANCING ACT BETWEEN ARABIC, BERBER, AND FRENCH IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND SCHOOLING. THE BOOK OFFERS INSIGHTS INTO HOW POLICY SHAPES LINGUISTIC IDENTITY AND COMMUNICATION.

6. *TEACHING ARABIC AS A PRIMARY LANGUAGE IN MOROCCAN SCHOOLS*

THIS PRACTICAL GUIDE ADDRESSES METHODS AND CHALLENGES IN TEACHING MODERN STANDARD ARABIC AND MOROCCAN ARABIC DIALECTS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION. IT COVERS CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, LANGUAGE ACQUISITION THEORIES, AND CLASSROOM STRATEGIES. THE BOOK IS USEFUL FOR EDUCATORS AND POLICYMAKERS AIMING TO IMPROVE LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY AMONG YOUNG LEARNERS.

7. *THE ROLE OF AMAZIGH LANGUAGE IN MOROCCAN MEDIA*

FOCUSING ON THE REPRESENTATION AND USE OF THE AMAZIGH LANGUAGE IN MOROCCAN TELEVISION, RADIO, AND PRINT MEDIA, THIS BOOK HIGHLIGHTS EFFORTS TO INCREASE VISIBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY. IT ASSESSES HOW MEDIA CONTRIBUTES TO LANGUAGE PRESERVATION AND CULTURAL AWARENESS. THE AUTHOR ALSO EXAMINES AUDIENCE RECEPTION AND MEDIA POLICY.

8. *LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL IDENTITY IN MOROCCAN LITERATURE*

THIS BOOK EXPLORES HOW MOROCCAN AUTHORS USE ARABIC, BERBER, AND FRENCH TO EXPRESS CULTURAL IDENTITY AND SOCIAL ISSUES. IT ANALYZES LITERARY WORKS THAT REFLECT LINGUISTIC HYBRIDITY AND THE COMPLEXITIES OF POSTCOLONIAL MOROCCO. THE STUDY PROVIDES A RICH PERSPECTIVE ON THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN LANGUAGE AND CREATIVITY.

9. *HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES ON LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT IN MOROCCO*

OFFERING A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW, THIS BOOK TRACES THE EVOLUTION OF MOROCCO'S MAIN LANGUAGES FROM PRE-ISLAMIC TIMES TO THE PRESENT. IT DISCUSSES THE INFLUENCES OF ARAB CONQUESTS, COLONIALISM, AND GLOBALIZATION ON LANGUAGE CHANGE AND POLICY. THE WORK IS ESSENTIAL FOR UNDERSTANDING THE HISTORICAL ROOTS OF MOROCCO'S LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY.

Primary Language In Morocco

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primary language in morocco: *Becoming Diasporically Moroccan* Lauren Wagner, 2017-08-14 Questions persist about post-migrant generations and their sense of belonging in one homeland or another. As descendants of migrants, 'second' and further generations often struggle to establish an unproblematic belonging in/to a resident homeland, as the place where they live and work but are often categorized as 'outsiders'. Simultaneously, because of improving access to travel, they can also maintain a physical presence in an ancestral homeland. However, their encounters there may also problematize their sense of belonging. During their summertime visits to Morocco, the European-Moroccan participants in this ethnography repeatedly find themselves negotiating a sense of belonging in the 'homeland'. This book analyzes how these negotiations take place in order to investigate how the categories of 'diasporic' and 'Moroccan' become shaped by the interactional encounters observed. In the setting of Morocco, where trajectories to and from Europe have colored several centuries of history, this book provides a framework to explore how migration and return become incorporated into contemporary 'Moroccanness'.

primary language in morocco: *Language and Society in the Middle East and North Africa* Yasir Suleiman, 2013-12-19 This book investigates issues of central importance in understanding the role of language in society in the Middle East and North Africa. In particular, it covers issues of collective identity and variation as they relate to Arabic, Berber, English, Persian and Turkish in the fields of gender, national affiliation, the debate over authenticity and modernity, language reforms and language legislation. In addition, the book investigates how some of these issues are realized in the diaspora at both the micro and macro levels.

primary language in morocco: *Language, Power, and the Economics of Education in Morocco* Mohammed Errihani, 2024-01-11 This volume provides a comprehensive understanding and assessment of language policy in education in Morocco. All aspects related to language policy and the effect on the education sector for more than half a century in Morocco are included in the book. The book traces the role that the linguistic medium has played in the educational system in Morocco since its independence from the French in 1956. It examines the role that various language policies have played in the educational sector and provides an in-depth analysis of the most recent language policy recognizing Berber, making it an official language and a mandatory subject in all schools. As such, this book is on the cutting edge of language policy as it also examines a policy that is still being rolled out. It also addresses the role of political pressure, and social and political conflict on language policy in Morocco, and how the linguistic medium has failed to guarantee the basic goals of equity, equality and social justice that assure a decent future for every citizen.

primary language in morocco: *Historical Dictionary of Morocco* Aomar Boum, Thomas K. Park, 2016-06-02 A historical reference work on Morocco must take as its subject al-maghrib al-aqsa (the far west) as the Arabic scholars have generally referred to the approximate region of present-day Morocco, roughly the north-west corner of Africa but at times including much of the Iberian peninsula, because the modern nation-state is a relatively recent creation owing much to events in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. External influences on Morocco tend to come across the narrow straits of Gibraltar to the north, from the east along the Mediterranean litoral, or up from the Sahara. In each case, access is constrained by geography and continued control from outside the region has been difficult to manage over the long term. Although many of the dynasties that came to power in Morocco conquered much broader regions, history and topology have so conspired that

there is still more coherence to an historical focus on al-maghrib al-aqsa than is the case for most modern nation-states. This third edition of Historical Dictionary of Morocco contains a chronology, an introduction, a glossary, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 600 cross-referenced entries on important personalities, politics, economy, foreign relations, religion, and culture. This book is an excellent access point for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about Morocco.

primary language in morocco: Culture and Customs of Morocco Raphael Chijioke Njoku, 2005-12-30 Moroccan culture today is a blend of Berber, African, Arab, Jewish, and European influences in an Islamic state. Morocco's strategic position at the tip of North Africa just below Spain has brought these cultures together through the centuries. The parallels with African and Middle Eastern countries and other Muslim cultures are drawn as the major topics are discussed, yet the uniqueness of Moroccan traditions, particularly those of the indigenous Berbers, stand out. The narrative emphasizes the evolving nature of the storied subcultures. With more exposure to Western-style education and pop culture, the younger generations are gradually turning away from the strict religious observances of their elders. General readers finally have a substantive resource for information on a country most known in the United States for the Humphrey Bogart classic Casablanca, images of the souks (markets), hashish, and Berber rugs. The strong introduction surveys the people, land, government, economy, educational system, and history. Most weight is given to modern history, with French colonial rule ending in 1956 and a succession of monarchs since then. The discussion of religion and worldview illuminates the Islamic base and Jewish communities but is also notable for the discussion of Berber beliefs in spirits. In the Literature and Media chapter, the oral culture of the Berbers and the new preference for Western-style education and use of French and even English are highlights. The Moroccans are renowned as skilled artisans, and their products are enumerated in the Art and Architecture/Housing chapter, along with the intriguing descriptions of casbahs and old quarters in the major cities. Moroccans are hospitable and family oriented, which is reflected in descriptions of their cuisine and social customs. Moroccan women seem to be somewhat freer than others in Muslim countries but the chapter on Gender Roles, Marriage, and Family shows that much progress is still needed. Ceremonies and celebrations are important cultural markers that bring communities together, and a wealth of religious, national, and family rites of passage, with accompanying music and dance, round out the cultural coverage.

primary language in morocco: Morocco Labor Laws and Regulations Handbook Volume 1 Strategic Information and Basic Laws IBP, Inc., 2015-05-04 Morocco Labor Laws and Regulations Handbook - Strategic Information and Basic Laws

primary language in morocco: Dutch-Moroccan Code Switching among Maroccans in the Netherlands Jacomine Nortier, 2020-02-10 No detailed description available for Dutch-Moroccan Code Switching among Maroccans in the Netherlands.

primary language in morocco: Jews and Muslims in Morocco Jane S. Gerber, Joseph Chetrit, Drora Arussy, 2021-07-27 Multiple traditions of Jewish origins in Morocco emphasize the distinctiveness of Moroccan Jewry as indigenous to the area, rooted in its earliest settlements and possessing deep connections and associations with the historic peoples of the region. The creative interaction of Moroccan Jewry with the Arab and Berber cultures was noted in the Jews' use of Morocco's multiple languages and dialects, characteristic poetry, and musical works as well as their shared magical rites and popular texts and proverbs. In *Jews and Muslims in Morocco: Their Intersecting Worlds* historians, anthropologists, musicologists, Rabbinic scholars, Arabists, and linguists analyze this culture, in all its complexity and hybridity. The volume's collection of essays span political and social interactions throughout history, cultural commonalities, traditions, and halakhic developments. As Jewish life in Morocco has dwindled, much of what is left are traditions maintained in Moroccan ex-pat communities, and memories of those who stayed and those who left. The volume concludes with shared memories from the perspective of a Jewish intellectual from Morocco, a Moroccan Muslim scholar, an analysis of a visual memoir painted by the nineteenth-century artist, Eugène Delacroix, and a photo essay of the vanished world of Jewish life in

Morocco.

primary language in morocco: English Language Education Policy in the Middle East and North Africa Robert Kirkpatrick, 2016-12-15 This volume offers insights on English language education policies in Middle Eastern and North African countries, through state-of-the-art reports giving clear assessments of current policies and future trends, each expertly drafted by a specialist. Each chapter contains a general description of English education policies in the respective countries, and then expands on how the local English education policies play out in practice in the education system at all levels, in the curriculum, in teaching, and in teacher training. Essays cover issues such as the balance between English and the acquisition of the national language or the Arabic language, as well as political, cultural, economic and technical elements that strengthen or weaken the learning of English. This volume is essential reading for researchers, policy makers, and teacher trainers for its invaluable insights in the role of each of the stakeholders in the implementation of policies.

primary language in morocco: Morocco Mining Laws and Regulations Handbook Volume 1 Strategic Information and Important regulations IBP, Inc., 2013-08 A luxury volume on the world's most elegant beverage--by world renowned champagne expert Richard Juhlin, with an introduction by Édouard Cointreau In this beautiful and heavily illustrated volume the world's foremost champagne expert, Richard Juhlin takes the reader on a journey to the geographical area of Champagne and through the history of the beverage. With rich photography to accompany the text he explains how to arrange tastings, develop one's sense of smell, and why the setting where you drink champagne is important. He also includes personal anecdotes about his lifelong journey from teacher to connoisseur as well as a reference guide describing and ranking an incredible 8,000 champagne houses, types, and vintages. Sit back and enjoy Juhlin's graceful prose with a lovely glass of champagne, the beverage that has come to epitomize luxury and elegance. This is a must have edition for any serious collector and lover of champagne.

primary language in morocco: *Kingdom of Morocco* Juliana Weissman, 1977

primary language in morocco: *Al-'Arabiyya* Mohammad T. Alhawary, 2021-01-01 *Al-'Arabiyya* Volume 53 features five articles and six book reviews. Three of the articles contribute in many meaningful ways to Arabic sociolinguistics, one to Arabic second language learning and teaching pedagogy, and one to Arabic dialectology. The book review section contains six reviews of books whose content and scope range from teaching the Arabic language, to literature, to translations of literary works, to oral history. These book reviews are Dris Soulaïmani's first welcome contribution as book review editor.

primary language in morocco: Multilingualism, Cultural Identity, and Education in Morocco Moha Ennaji, 2005-01-20 In this book, I attempt to show how colonial and postcolonial political forces have endeavoured to reconstruct the national identity of Morocco, on the basis of cultural representations and ideological constructions closely related to nationalist and ethnolinguistic trends. I discuss how the issue of language is at the centre of the current cultural and political debates in Morocco. The present book is an investigation of the ramifications of multilingualism for language choice patterns and attitudes among Moroccans. More importantly, the book assesses the roles played by linguistic and cultural factors in the development and evolution of Moroccan society. It also focuses on the impact of multilingualism on cultural authenticity and national identity. Having been involved in research on language and culture for many years, I am particularly interested in linguistic and cultural assimilation or alienation, and under what conditions it takes place, especially today that more and more Moroccans speak French and are influenced by Western social behaviour more than ever before. In the process, I provide the reader with an updated description of the different facets of language use, language maintenance and shift, and language attitudes, focusing on the linguistic situation whose analysis is often blurred by emotional reactions, ideological discourses, political biases, simplistic assessments, and ethnolinguistic identities.

primary language in morocco: Morocco Investment and Business Guide Volume 1 Strategic and Practical Information IBP USA, 2013-08 Morocco Investment and Business Guide -

Strategic and Practical Information

primary language in morocco: *Learning and Using Languages in Ethnographic Research* Robert Gibb, Annabel Tremlett, Julien Danero Iglesias, 2019-10-11 Learning and Using Languages in Ethnographic Research breaks the silence that still surrounds learning a language for ethnographic research and in the process demystifies some of the multilingual aspects of contemporary ethnographic work. It does this by offering a set of engaging and accessible accounts of language learning and use written by ethnographers who are at different stages of their academic career. A key theme is how researchers' experiences of learning and using other languages in fieldwork contexts relate to wider structures of power, hierarchy and inequality. The volume aims to promote a wider debate among researchers about how they themselves learn and use different languages in their work, and to help future fieldworkers make more informed choices when carrying out ethnographic research using other languages.

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