



Mixed Conditonals Around the World

Hi everyone!

We are group number 10 - Targeting the Verb Phrase. We invite you to join us on our next trip.

In this part of our presentation series we are going to focus on Arabic.

It is worth joining us because **at the end of this trip** - presentation - you are going to receive a *Kahoot!* code and you will have the chance to play for a **big prize**.

We hope you accept our invitation! Enjoy the tour!

Your tour guides are *Zelenka Andrea & Sándor Kamilla* and the first stop is *Arabic*.

Arabic Language

There's...

❖ Classical Arabic

- the language of the Qur'an

❖ Modern Standard Arabic

- used in formal media and international politics (news, newspapers, conference speeches)

❖ Spoken Arabic dialects

- dialect for everything in everyday life

Arabic dialects do not have a standardized written form, so they easily absorb words from other languages. This means that dialects can vary even within a country, and within a region, because of slang that gets borrowed from nearby countries. Consequently, there is a great diversity in the grammatical structures as well.

What are the major Arabic dialects?

Very loosely, Arabic dialects form two major groups: **Maghrebi (Western) Arabic**, and **Mashriqi (Eastern) Arabic**.

Maghrebi Arabic is spoken in North Africa (other than Egypt) *Tunisia*, Morocco and Algeria, Libya, Mauritania and Western Sahara.

Mashriqi Arabic is spoken everywhere else.

- **Egyptian Arabic** (Egypt, Sudan)
- **Levantine Arabic** (*Syria*, Lebanon, Jordan, and Palestine)
- **Peninsular Gulf Arabic** (Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, and Saudi Arabia)
- **Peninsular Arabic** (West Saudi Arabia, including Mecca and Medina, plus a few other regional countries).

Even though these are distinct groups, speakers of Mashriqi Arabic will be able to understand each other. As with Maghrebi, it helps if they really make an effort to speak as “standard” as possible.

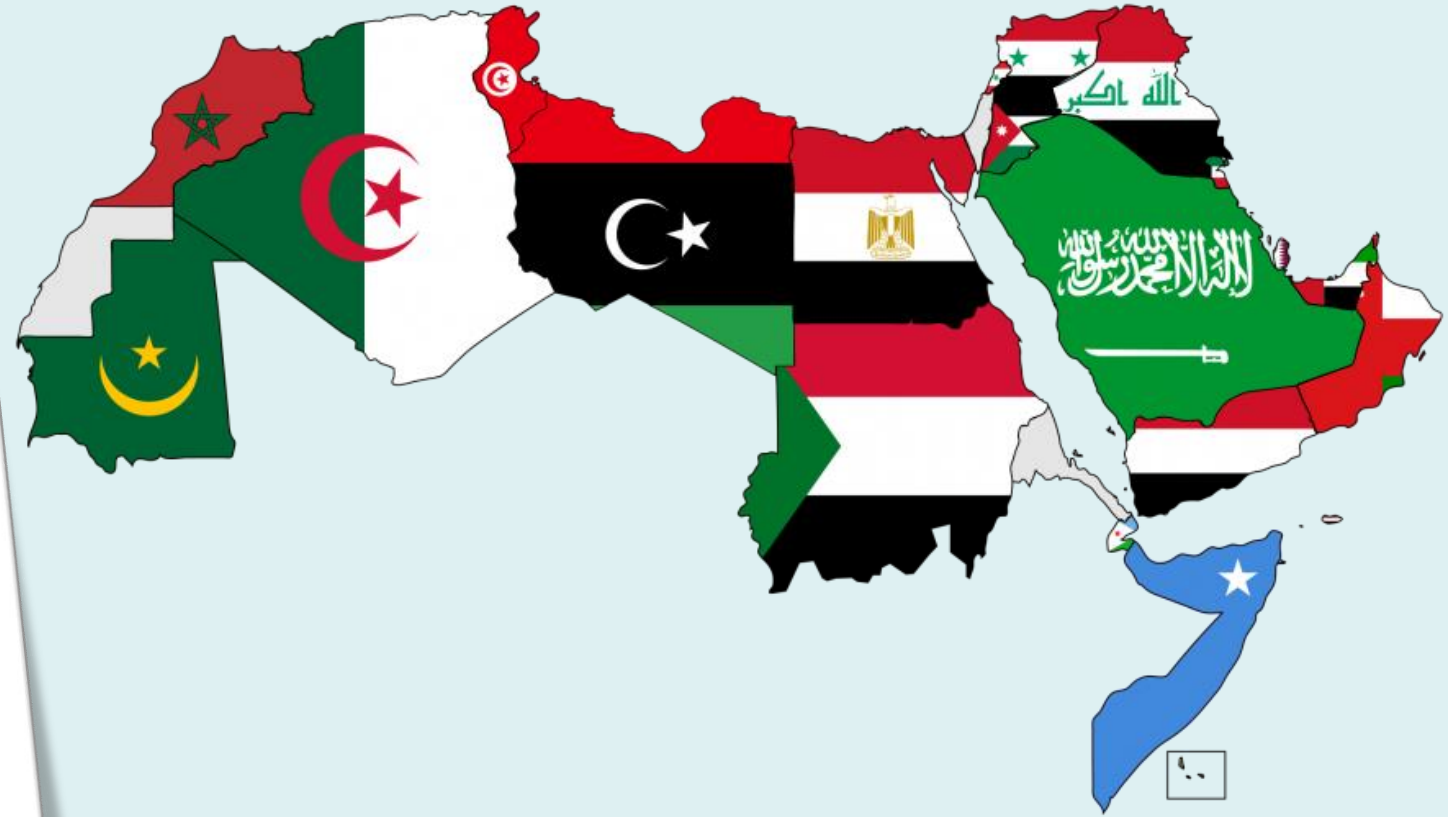
Are they Arabic “dialects” or “languages”?

- The “official” language of most countries in the Arab-speaking world is Modern Standard Arabic. So that’s the language used for official announcements, the media, and in international politics.
- The Arabic local languages are often referred to as dialects of Arabic because they don’t have a commonly used written form. Spoken Egyptian Arabic is described as an “accent” locally (لهجة), or as colloquial (عمييه).



Arab League member countries

On the following slides we would like to present two dialects:
Syrian Arabic and Tunisian Arabic



Arabic Speaking Nations



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Syrian Arabic/ العربية السورية



1. Situation: Some event has already begun and they are waiting for a girl/woman but they feel like she is not coming because she would already be present if she wanted to come. ¹

law

If

bidda

want

(PRES).3sg.F

tije,

to come

ka:nit

would have

PST.3sg.F

ijit

come

PST.3sg.F

❖ [\(click to listen\)](#)

➤ *'If she wants to come, she would have come.'*



¹ Context: Nagy Péter

2. Situation: You can say this to someone when you are doing a group project. If they were here earlier, then you could have been finished faster, because they would have been a big help.

law	iji:t	abkar,	kunna	khallasna	asraʃ
If	came	earlier	would have	finished	faster
	PST.2sg.M		PST.1pl	PST.1pl	



❖ [\(click to listen\)](#)

➤ *'If you came earlier, we would have finished faster.'*

- *Law* and *itha*, in most contexts, can be used interchangeably with no implied change in meaning.
- In this example, *law* and *itha* may be interchangeable but *itha*, which implies a hypothetical situation in this context, is rather odd. This context denotes a real situation that has taken place in the past - meaning that we are sure that he did not come. ²

3. Situation: Calling a friend in the evening. 'Maybe he is already asleep, if you call him tomorrow, he will surely answer, as he will be awake.'

ltha	btihke	maʕu	bukra,	aki:d	biyruḍ	ʕleik
If	speak	with him	tomorrow,	sure	will answer	at you
	(PRES).2sg				FUT.3sg.M	

❖ [\(click to listen\)](#)

➤ 'If you call him tomorrow, he will surely answer you.'

- In this third example, *law* and *itha* are also grammatically interchangeable but the meaning would be different.
- If you use *law*, there is an implied meaning of appealing - in the meaning of wishing - that the addressee would talk to him tomorrow. This added meaning of wishing is clear if we consider a special form of conditionals: *law* can be used in the conditional sentence as usual, but the result clause doesn't contain any verb but the expression علواه (*alawwa:h*). It means "if only," said when someone wishes something would happen.³

³ native consultant's comment

4. Situation: It is visible that you are carrying something heavy, your big brother is just walking next to you. You could tell him: If you want to help, I would be grateful. Thanks.

ltha
If

biddik
want
(PRES).2sg.F

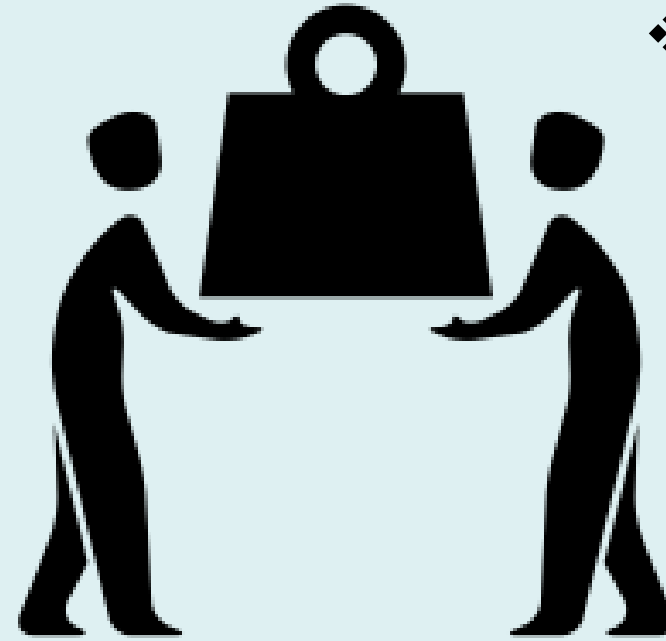
tsa:ɸde,
to help

bku:n
would be
FUT.1sg

mamnu:ni
grateful
ADJ.F

❖ [\(click to listen\)](#)

➤ *'If you want to help, I would be grateful.'*



5. Situation: If you studied enough, and you studied the subject to a deeper level, you will surely pass.

Law
If

darast
studied
PST.2sg.M

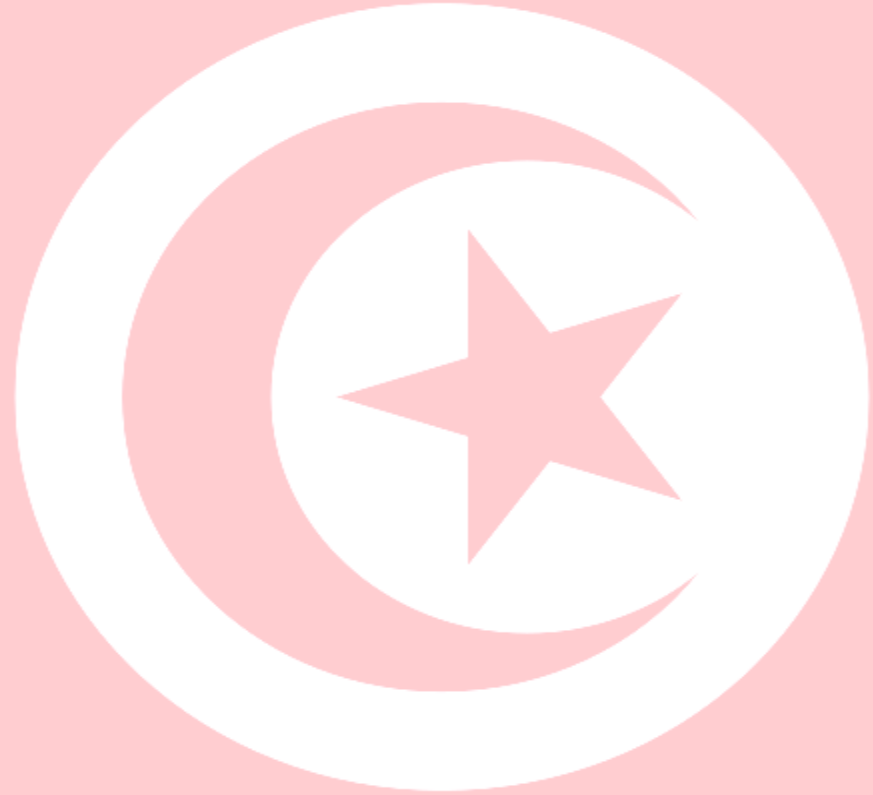
mni:h,
well

btinjah
will pass
FUT.2sg.M

❖ [\(click to listen\)](#)

➤ *'If you studied well, you will pass.'*





Tunisian Arabic / تونسي

1. Situation: I travelled to some countries, got to know new cultures and people. I feel like I discovered the world in that time. It's good that I went that time, because since then I never had the chance.

Ken	masefertesh	waqtha,	ma	kontesh	bash	nektashef	al-aalem
If	travel	at that time,	not	would	have	discover	the world
	NEG.Past.1SG		NEG	1SG	PRTCPL	PRTCPL.1SG	

❖ [\(click to listen\)](#)

➤ *'If I did not travel at that time, I would not have discovered the world.'*



- 2. Situation: When the person who says it gets a bad mark and wants to cheer up and motivate herself. ⁴

Ken	makritesh	waqtha,	ma	nethassenesh	tawa
If	study	at that time	not	improve	now
	NEG.PAST. 1SG.		NEG.	PRESENT 1SG.NEG.	

❖ [\(click to listen\)](#)

➤ *'If I did not study, I will not improve (my level) now.'*



⁴ Context: Horváth Bianka

3. Situation: Somebody is about to take part in a competition, and you know how much she trained, and how prepared she is. If you remember now (how much she trained), she will (definitely) win (simply because how much she prepared for this competition).

Ken	tetfakar	tawa,	hiya	bech	terbah
If	remember	now	she	will	win
	PRESENT.				
	2.SG				

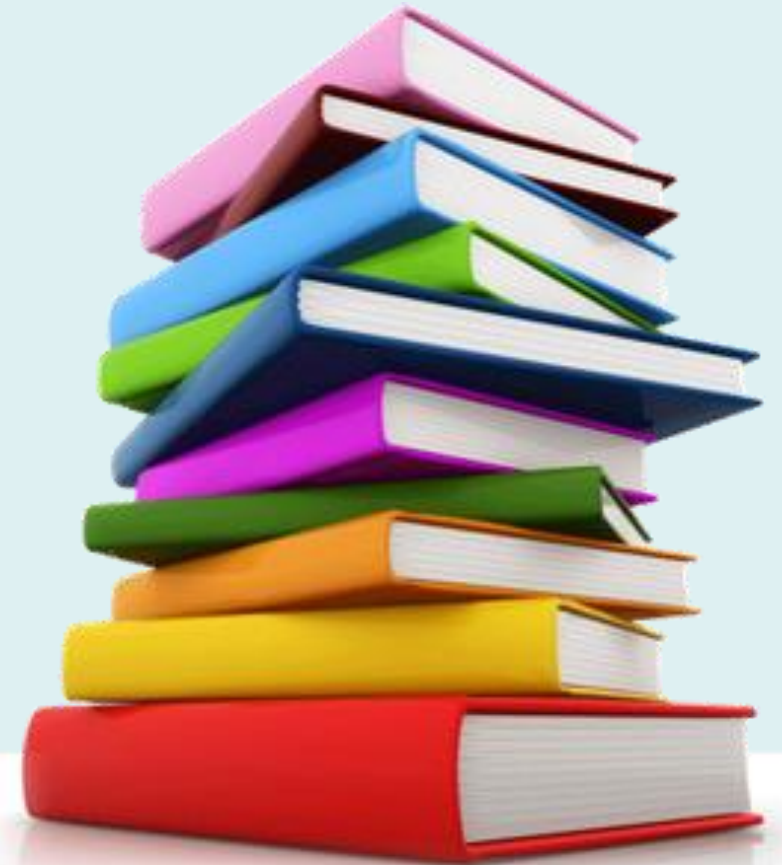
➤ *'If you remember now, she will win.'*



❖ [\(click to listen\)](#)

List of Abbreviations

- 1SG: First singular pronoun
- 2SG: Second singular pronoun
- PRTCPL: Participle
- PRSENT: Present
- NEG: Negative



Works Cited

- Hooshmand, Dana. *Arabic Dialects Compared: Maghrebi, Egyptian, Levantine, Hejazi, Gulf, and MSA.*, Discover Discomfort, 7 Jan. 2020, discoverdiscomfort.com/arabic-dialects-maghrebi-egyptian-levantine-gulf-hejazi-msa/.

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help!

شكر خاص لكريستينا هديب لمساعدتها

نشكر امانى الماجري على مساعدتها

Köszönjük szépen *Christina Hodeib* és *Amani Mejri* segítségét!

Thank you for joining our tour, we hope you had a great time!

Check out our other presentations on Hungarian, Gypsy, Ukrainian, Slovak, Polish, German, Latin and Arabic languages if you haven't already.

As promised, we give you a *Kahoot!* code and you have the chance to play for **a big prize** (do not miss it! 😊).

Kahoot!

Game PIN:
07730340



Thank you for your attention!