

WOWA Arabic (Khuzestan), by Bettina Leitner

Text B

speaker 02 (male, 30)

- 1 *w šuġul-hən taʕba[1].* To work with them is exhausting.
- 2 *taʕab ham b-əš-šəte w ham b-əl-gīəd.* It is exhausting in winter as well as in summer.
- 3 *əs-surūh w, w ʕalaf, w taʕb, w nṭār-a w b-əl-ʔaham ham ha-l-ayyām masʔala masʔalt əl-ʔamān, ʔamān ma ʕad-na, əl-ħalāl b-idak w yəmbāg.* The grazing and the fodder, it is tiring, and the guarding, and the important thing these days is the question of safety, we don't have safety, the cattle that is in your hand, might be stolen (any minute).
- 4 *tərkəd, tərkəd w mā təlħag ʕalē.* You run, you run and don't catch him.
- 5 *w-əhna ham sitt əšhur nəsrəh bī w sitt əšhur, b-ayyām əl-šite, la, nʕaṭṭil-ha b-əl-bīət bass nʕalif-ha.* And we let it graze for six months and 6 months, during the winter, not, (then) we keep them in the house and simply feed it.
- 6 *ila mā-mən nšil bī-ha mudda sitt əšhur hassa mətəl l-ʕām hna čənna b-əl-ġəyzāniyye.* Otherwise (if not), we move with them for 6 months (to another place), as for example last year we have spent in Ġəyzāniyye.
- 7 *səkənā-nna[2] sitt əšhur əhnāk w rġaʕna.* We have lived there for 6 months and came back.
- 8 *əhye ham mən dəyər səne əd-dəyər səne n-naʕaya tūlad farəd marra, farəd sana waħda tiyīb.* And she, from year to year, she gives birth once, in one year she gives birth once.
- 9 *N: b-yā wakət əššīl?* N: In what time is she pregnant?
- 10 *əb-wakət burəġ tāsəʕ, tāmīn tāsəʕ, tāmīn tāsəʕ hiyye ədgūm twalləd.* In the time of the month ... nine, eight nine, eight nine she begins to give birth.
- 11 *hassa hiyye ġirīb əl-, m ʕad-ha ham maḍārīʕ, yaʕni mən-ha w hēč əlha l-əl-wlād.* Now she is about to also get an udder, so she is about to give birth.
- 12 *w šuġəl-ha hāda, raħme, yaʕni ʕēš hna əl-ʕarab ham mʕallimīn ʕalē-ha, ʕad-na hiyye əd-dinya w mā bī-he.* And this is her job, it is a blessing, so our bread, we the Arabs are also used to it (this economic situation), we have all the world and all that is in it. (we are happy with what we have)
- 13 *əla nəġʕad əš-šubuh əs-sāʕa b-ət-tamāniyya w trūh muhandis ʕala rāsak mōġuf (=wāġuf) w taʕba wa lā yeħz(an)ūn.* If we get up in the morning at eight and you (go to work) and the boss (lit. engineer) is giving orders standing (behind your back), it is tiring and not worth it.[3]
- 14 *s-saʕa bə-sabʕa w nušš hna b-ət-tamāniyya yalla (=tawwa) nəġʕad əmən n-nōm.* At half past seven (or) at eight we get up from sleep.
- 15 *b-ət-tamāniyye ham ənnəšša w hiyye hamme abašr-ak hiyye zīəne, kīlu dahab w mtačča ʕadak b-əl-kantōr.* At eight we also start working and she as well (the wife), I tell you, she is beautiful, a kilo gold (meaning her dowry) is leaning in your cupboard.
- 16 *yēmta-mā trīd ššārfa, wə-tbīʕ mən ʕand-e w-əṭhaṭṭ-a b-ġīəb-ak.* And whenever you want to change it (sell it for money), you sell some of it and put it in your pocket.
- 17 *N: llāh ywafġ-ak.* N: May God make you lucky.
- 18 *eh, hāye, masʔalat əl-ħalāl w raħme, hna ham mətʕallimīn ʕalē-ha.* Yes, this is the job with the cattle and it is a blessing, we are also used to it.
- 19 *bī-na tənən w sittīn nəfar hassa hna farəd ʕāyle sākniṅ əb-kūt sayyi(d) šāleħ bass hāy əl-arud ənna, sākniṅ əb-arud-na.* We have sixty two persons in our family, living in Kūt Sayyid Šāleħ, but this is our land, so we live in our land (at the outskirts of the kūt probably).

- 20 *tniān w sittīn nafar hiyye mən dawmat-na, eh tniān w sittīn nafar mən dawmat-na.* Sixty two people, we (all) work on this land, yes we are sixty two people who work on this land.
- 21 *B: čam naſaye?* B: How many sheep do you have?
- 22 *hiyye əl-ſadad māl-ha hədd əl-ſām čānat xaməs miyya bass hassa la?anna ſwayy əs-sana nṯēna telefāt, taḡgat-na hāy əl-abruftiyye[4] ġirīb təsſīn, xamsa w təsſīn rās ḥna dabbēna-ha.* This is its number, until last year it was 500 but now, because last year we had some deaths [some of the sheep died], we suffered from that abruftiyye (lack of water?), about 90, 95 (dead sheep) we threw away.
- 23 *w rāḡəſne ham hətta ət-ṯuhrān ſala mas?alt əd-duwa māl-ha, taḡgat-na hāy əl-marḡ əl-abrufti wāyəd aṯṯāna[5] xasāra.[6]* And we even consulted (doctors in) Tehran for its medication, we suffered/got caught by this sickness abrufti, we suffered/have lost a lot.
- 24 *N: š-əssammī- š-əssammūn əntum?* N: How do you call- how do you guys call it?
- 25 *w lā adri, ygəllū-la abrufti ysammūn mā adri...* I don't know, they call it abrufti, I don't know (why)...
- 26 *N: š-əssammūn-a?* N: How do you call it?
- 27 *marad həda š-ənsəmmī...* It is an illness, how should we call it...
- 28 *N: la, xō šən-he mən...?* No, well, what kind of illness is it?
- 29 *həd əl-marad ḥna hassa mā-ḥna šāyſīn mənn-a bass əḥna əl-yōm tʔakədna w kaḡḡēna wikāla ham əḥna ham əḡ-ḡamāſa ahl əl-Ḥamīdiyye, ham baſad ḥawāli wiyyāne.* This illness, well we have not seen something like that (before), but now we made sure and got a legal permission, we and also the community of the people from Hamidiyeh.
- 30 *ygūlūn əl-arud əl yaſni əl ḡabul sanawāt čānat bī-ha ḥurūb w čānat bī-ha šən-he?, həda mən tāliyyet əl-ḥurūb w š-əsmat əlhən aṯār əl-ḥurūb həči.* They say the earth that, well, that years ago has suffered from the war and from what else, this is from the consequences of the war, these are traces of the war, like that.
- 31 *w ṯēna telefāt ġirīb ət-təsſīn xamsa w təsſīn rās ṯēna telefāt əs-səne b-əš-šite.* And we had suffered losses, about 90, 95 (sheep) we lost this (last) year in winter.
- 32 *w-əl-ḥamdullāh w šeker hassa bī-ha arbaſ miyya, arbaſ miyya w xamsīn taḡrīb, ḡēr əş-şuxūl (goats) hassa xō mā nəḥsəb-hən wayya əl-ḡanam.* But thanks to God now there are 400, around 450, without the goats, well we don't count them with the sheep.
- 33 *w-əl-ḥamdullāh w šeker ſala ha-l-ḥāla.* And thanks to God for this (good) state.
- 34 *N: ...alwān māl-hən, š-əssammūn-hən b-alwān-hən?* N: According to their colours, how do you call them?
- 35 *əl- hənna əlhən asmā?, ši əsəm-ha barša, w ši əsəm-ha ḡarra, w ši əsəm-ha ſašme, w ši əsəm-ha dərſa – əl-asmā? čīṯīr[1].* They have [many different] names, one is called barša, one is called ḡarra, one is called ſašme and one is called dərſa – there are a lot of names.
- 36 *N: waşşaf-ənnə məṯəl əş- yā lōn?* N: Describe us like what – which (are their) colours?
- 37 *əl-bīəda w way-ha aswad əngəl-ha barša.* The white one with a black face is called barše.
- 38 *bīəda w way-ha aḥmar əngəl-ha garḥa.* White with a red face we call garḥa.
- 39 *əl həči, sōde – lā, mā hiyye sōde b-ḥālat šway zarəḡ əngəl-he ſašma.* One like that, black – no, it is not black, something (that shows some) blueness, we call it ſašma.
- 40 *bīəde w bī-ha nḡaṯ ḥamar əngəl-he namše.* White and with red dots we call namše.
- 41 *w-ḥadən əl- asmā? əl-ḥalāl, əl-ḡanam, asmā-ha čīṯīre, wāyəd [...] məṯəl ən-naxal, čīṯīre əl-asmā b-əl-ḡanam w b-ən-naxal.* These are the names of the cattle, the sheep, they have a lot of names, a lot of ... like the palms, there are many names for sheep and for palm trees.
- 42 *N: aškāl ham yşīr... aškāl?* N: Are there also different types?
- 43 *aškāl? yā aškāl? aškāl əşşīr ġirīb ṯnaſaš,* Types? What types? There are about 12 kinds,

	<i>təlatfaš šəkəl hiyye bī-ha.</i>	or thirteen.
44	<i>bīāda, ḥamra, ḥarge, sōde.</i>	White, red, black/reddish, black.
45	<i>N: la, l-ḡənəs māl-he, b-əl-matal ſad-ne ḡēr ḡanam?</i>	N: No, its breed, like we have other sheep (other breedings)?
46	<i>əḡnās, ḡanam-na əḥna əl-ſuru- əl-ſarab əḥna, ḡanam-na mətəl ḡanam əḡ-ḡamāſa ahl əl-ſirāq.</i>	Breed, our sheep from us Arabs, our sheep are like the ones of the people of Iraq.
47	<i>qanam ſarab – wa-ḥna ham mətəl əqlīm-hum mā yiſrug – bass ſad-na ḡanam ſūsi, ſad-na ḡanam diger[2], ſad-na ḡanam mən hādanni mmāhāt ədyūl əstaraliyye, hassət anwāſ čitīre ḡanam.</i>	Arab sheep – and we also (have) the same climate as they do, there is no difference – but we have ſusi sheep, we have diger, we have these sheep with the Australian tail, there are many kinds of sheep.
48	<i>qanam ſarab – wa-ḥna ham mətəl əqlīm-hum mā yiſrug – bass ſad-na ḡanam ſūsi, ſad-na ḡanam diger, ſad-na ḡanam mən hādanni mmāhāt ədyūl əstaraliyye, hassət anwāſ čitīre ḡanam.</i>	Arab sheep – and we also (have) the same climate as they do, there is no difference – but we have ſusi sheep, we have diger, we have these sheep with the Australian tail, there are many kinds of sheep.
49	<i>hassət bī-ha ḡanam yībūn-ha mən barra, mən xāriḡ, yaſni mā – əḥna ſad-na b-hāy əl-əḥrūra mā ydāwm, yōmēn mā ydāwm.</i>	There are sheep they bring from abroad, from abroad, so (they) don't – we, in our heat here they don't survive, they can not bear it two days (here).
50	<i>ſad-na əḥna hāy māl̄t Īze, (ə)la rrīd nəštari-ha hāy d-diger, t̄əlt-t̄əyyām aqt̄ar mā ddāwm ſad-na.</i>	We have these (sheep) from Īze[3], if we want to buy this diger, three days, it does not survive here with us longer than three days.
51	<i>ham əḥrūra w ham ſad-na, ham hāda l-barḡaš w-əl-šəsme ham čitīr mā təskun ſad-na hna.</i>	We have heat and also we have, also this insect and also the, what is it called, also many that live/cant live with us here.
52	<i>N: mən awwal mā yšir, š-əsammūn-e?</i>	N: When it is born, what do you call it?
53	<i>hādanni t̄əlyān, t̄əli yšir.</i>	These are t̄əlyān (“lambs”), t̄əli (“lamb”) we call it (lit. 'it is a t̄əli').
54	<i>N: la, awwal mā šār, š-əsammūn-e?</i>	N: No, just when it was born, how do you call it?
55	<i>hassət t̄əlyān t̄šir t̄əlt̄ əxsām, t̄əli, əl-awwal yšir harāfi, gabul əš-šite t̄šir, yaſni mənna w hēč.</i>	There are three kinds of t̄əlyān, t̄əli, the first is (called) harāfi, it is born before winter, from that time on.
56	<i>hēč waket baſad mənna w hēč, bureḡ sābeſ təstabdi, bureḡ āxer sābeſ, awwal t̄āmin.</i>	From this time on then, it begins in bureḡ 7th, at the end of 7th bureḡ, at the beginning of 8th.
57	<i>mən baſad šahar, šahar w ſašart-ayyām, yšir ən-nōb šətāwi, b-əč-čille[4].</i>	After a month, a month and ten days, it becomes a šətāwi, during the cold period.
58	<i>N: əl ywalləd, ygəlū-la šətwi?</i>	N: The (new)born you call (then) šətwi?
59	<i>eh, hāda əl yšir b-əš-šite.</i>	Yes, the one that is born in winter.
60	<i>N: lō mən yikbar šahrēn ſamr-e?</i>	N: And when it is two months old?
61	<i>la, la, la, hādanni mā əlhən asmā, bass ḥna hādanni əl-asmā əl yširan – ət-t̄əlyān t̄əlt̄ ənwāſ.</i>	No, no, no, these don't have names, we only name the three kinds of lambs.
62	<i>nōſ mən ſadhən harfi, w nōſ mən ſadhən yšir šətwi, w nōſ mən-ha yšir ḡirīb b-əl-gīəd.</i>	One of them is the harfi, and one kind is the šətwi, and one kind of them, (the one) that is born close to summer.
63	<i>bī-ha əngəl-ha dibahrīḡ hēč, t̄əlt̄ ənwāſ t̄əlyān mawḡūdāt ſad-na, hāy hiyye.</i>	There is also (one that) we call dibahrīḡ; like this, three kinds of t̄əlyān we have, that is it.
64	<i>B: w dəkər?</i>	B: And the male?
65	<i>eh, dəkər w naṭye hassət, əd-dəkər baſad bayyən dəkər w n-naṭye naṭye.</i>	Yes, there is male and female, the male, well you can see that it is male and the female is female.

66	<i>hna d̄akar dkūra mā nxalli bī-ha, ḡalīl, bass, hna nxalli bass nālha (i), ləʔanna d̄-dakar əstəfāda mā bī.</i>	We don't keep the males, just very few, we only keep (them for fertilization), because there is no use for the male.
67	<i>B: w asāmi d̄-dakar?</i>	B: And the names of the male?
68	<i>əd-dakar əsme d̄akar.</i>	The male is called male.
69	<i>bass ʕala nōʕ-hən maʕalan əngəl-la abraš, lō əngəl-la agraḥ, lō əngəl-la aḡarr, lō əngəl-la ʕašam, lō əngəl-la anmaš.</i>	Just according to their kind, like we call them abraš, or we call them agraḥ, or we call them aḡarr, or we call them ʕašam, or we call them anmaš.
70	<i>N: w lō naṭye š-əsammūn-he?</i>	N: And if it is female, what do you call it?
71	<i>ham nafs əl-əsəm, bass dič naṭye baʕad.</i>	Also the same name, but it is a female.
72	<i>N: šlōn ətsammūn-ha?</i>	N: But how do you call it?
73	<i>baʕad hiyye əl-barše əla šārat bīəda wayha aswad əngəl-he barše, w ila šārat...</i>	Well it is a barše, if she is white and her face black, we call her barše, and if it is...
74	<i>N: ida naṭye tsammūn-he barša w ida d̄akar, abraš.</i>	N: So, if it is female you call it barše and if it is male, abraš.
75	<i>eh, abraš...</i>	Yes, abraš...
76	<i>N: lō agraḥ əd-dakar, w-ən-naṭye garḥa.</i>	N: If the male is (called) agraḥ, the female is (called) garḥa.
77	<i>N: baʕad la, mən awwal-mā tšir ətsammūn-he ʔəlyān w tʕadda-lha farəd ʔəltt-əšhur, š-əssammūn-e? baʕad-hu ʔəlyān?</i>	N: So now, first, when it is born you call it ʔəlyān and when it has lived for some three months, how do you call it? Are they still considered lambs?
78	<i>lā, ən-gəl-la yədaʕ.</i>	No, we call it yidāʕ.
79	<i>N: ida fāt-la sitt-əšhur?</i>	N: When it is six months old?
80	<i>la, mən, mən təsaḥt-əšhur w fōg yšir l-əl-xurūf, baʕad yšir xurūf.</i>	No, when it is nine months and more it belongs to the xurūf, then it is (one of the) xurūf.
81	<i>N: ən-naṭye, šlōn ssammūn-he?</i>	The female, how do you call it?
82	<i>la, hāy əngəl-he yidāʕ.</i>	No, this we call it yidāʕ.
83	<i>N: yidāʕa[5].</i>	N: yidāʕa?
84	<i>yidāʕ, əla kubrat, šārat baʕad ḡirīb l-əl-awlād tərkaḥ w hāy w ḡirīb ššir l-əl-awlād əngəl-ha naʕaya, w(-al-)awwal mā ššir yidāʕ.</i>	yidāʕ, when it has grown, and is about to give birth and is tugged/served and so, and is about to give birth, we call it naʕaya, but first it is a yidāʕ.
85	<i>N: ham ʕad-kəm aku daḡiḡe? yā mən...daḡiḡe.</i>	N: Do you also have a daḡiḡe?...
86	<i>daḡiḡa mawḡūdāt, ʕad-na zḡār baʕad-hən mā-hən mwalledāt.</i>	We have daḡiḡes, we have small ones, they have not given birth yet.
87	<i>N: š-əssammūn-he?</i>	N: How do you call them?
88	<i>əl mā, əl mā tawlad əl-hassa ngəl-ha daḡiḡe.</i>	The one that, the one that has not given birth yet, we call it daḡiḡe.
89	<i>N: əš-gadd ʕamer-ha ššir d-daḡiḡe?</i>	N: How old can a daḡiḡe get?
90	<i>taḡrīb təʕat-əšhur (ḥ), sane, bī-ha mā twalledāt, əngəl-ha daḡiḡa.</i>	About nine months, a year,[6] there are some that don't give birth, we call it daḡiḡe.
91	<i>N: əl mā tōlad, daḡiḡa.</i>	N: The one that does not give birth is the daḡiḡe.
92	<i>eh, əla wuldat ššir naʕaya.</i>	Yes, and if it gives birth it becomes a naʕaya.
93	<i>N: aw ʕāḡər yšir, yšir ʕāḡər.</i>	N: Or ʕāḡər, it becomes ʕāḡər.
94	<i>ʕāḡər la, hna ʕāḡər mā nxallī-ha b-əl-ḡanam.</i>	No, not ʕāḡər, we do not leave the ʕāḡər with the sheep.
95	<i>eh, d-daḡiḡe hāye əlladi baʕad-hi mā-hi wālde, əl mā tōwlad, daḡiḡe, əla wuldat ššir</i>	Yes, daḡiḡe is the one that has not given birth yet, the one that has not born is a daḡiḡe, when

	<i>naʕaye.</i>	it has born it is (called) naʕaye.
96	<i>N: kün mərtāḥ, əḥčī-na (b-rāḥ) – hāda hāy mukān əxtək.</i>	N: Make yourself comfortable, speak...this is your sister's place.
97	<i>əl mā tərkaḥ əngəl-ha (ye) dağǐḡe yidāʕ baʕd-hi.</i>	The one that is not mounted we call dağǐḡe, ...
98	<i>w lō rukbat w šārat baʕad ʕalē-ha (l-kubur?) w ġirīb tiyīb tawlad w wuldat-ha əngəl-ha naʕaye.</i>	And if it is... and has become big and soon it will give birth we call it naʕaye.
99	<i>B: w əlli wāyəd čibīra əs-sinn?</i>	And the one that is old?
100	<i>wāyəd əḥna aku aḵtar sən-hən əḥna, aḵtar mən arbaʕ əsnīn mā ʕad-na.</i>	The oldest we have, older than 40 years we don't have.
101	<i>N: la, ila ššīr wāyəd čibīr, šə-ssammūn-e?</i>	N: No, when it is very old, how do you call it?
102	<i>naʕaye, eh naʕaya ʕōde[7].</i>	Old sheep.
103	<i>yaʕni čəbīra b-əs-sinn, ʕōd.</i>	So the old is called ʕōd.
104	<i>əl-xurūf ham ʕōd, nəfs əš-ši, hāy ʕōde, dīč ʕōd.</i>	The male sheep also ʕōd, same thing, this female one is ʕōd, that male one ʕōd.