



ENGLISH IN MOROCCO: A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Ayoub Loutfi, Ayoub Noamane

► To cite this version:

Ayoub Loutfi, Ayoub Noamane. ENGLISH IN MOROCCO: A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW. 2014.
halshs-01447545v2

HAL Id: halshs-01447545

<https://shs.hal.science/halshs-01447545v2>

Preprint submitted on 9 Dec 2021

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

English in Morocco: A Historical Overview¹

Loutfi Ayoub & Noamane Ayoub
Mohammed V University- Rabat

Abstract

English has undeniably become the lingua franca of the world. Indeed, it has become the predominant language of globalization. Likewise, English has managed to infiltrate the Moroccan linguistic market. The present paper, then, brings to the fore the historical overview of the spread of English in Morocco. More specifically, it is going to trace back the three major historical stages that English has gone through in the Moroccan territory, namely: pre-colonial, colonial, and post-colonial. To meet this end, the paper seeks to answer the following questions: (i) what are the historical stages of the English spread in Morocco? (ii) When and how English was introduced to the Moroccan linguistic market? (iii) What are the motivations that lie behind the spread of English in Morocco?

I. The pre-colonial stage:

In the pre-colonial era, Morocco's linguistic situation was characterized by simplicity if it is to be compared with nowadays situation; Moroccans used to speak either Arabic or Amazigh and no foreign languages have been introduced yet. Equally importantly, Moroccan Arabic was still close to standard Arabic since French, at that time, has not infiltrated yet into the Moroccan society². Furthermore, Arabic and Amazigh used to live in peace. given its religious and cultural status, the Arabic language was the predominant language, whereas Amazigh was widely used as a medium of communication among the non-Arab speakers, particularly in rural areas. Accordingly, during this period, foreign languages, such as English, were almost absent from the Moroccan linguistic context except for some historical events that marked the first indirect links with English. These links were restricted to some diplomatic or trade relations either with the U.K or the U.S.A. According to some historians,

¹ This paper is part of an assignment in sociolinguistics in 2012, its objectives being to provide a sociolinguistic profile of the status of the English language in Morocco. In this respect, we should like to thank professor Albakry for his motivation and seriousness. As the disclaimer goes, any error of facts, interpretations or methodology is purely ours.

² For more details see Ennaji (1988).

the first diplomatic contact with the Anglophone world dates back to the 13th century when King John of England sent a message to sultan Mohamed Ennassir, asking for an alliance against France and support against his enemies within Britain. Due to the strategic geographical position of Morocco, Great Britain sought to deepen the political, economic, and cultural relations with Morocco. This pushed The Sa'adi Sultan 'Abd al-Malik (1575-1578) to issue decrees in favor of English merchants to facilitate their commercial activities. Bearing witness to the political and diplomatic links between the two countries are some letters that were exchanged between Queen Elizabeth I and some of the Sa'adi sultans. The first Moroccan Ambassador of London was sent by Mohamed Ech-Cheikh to King Charles I with a message of peace and friendship in 1637. For this reason, some historians believe that until 1904, Morocco was part of the informal Empire of Great Britain (Bensghir, 2003). As far as the American Moroccan relations are concerned, Morocco was the first country to acknowledge America's independence. In fact, Sultan Sidi Muhammad Ben Abdullah announced his desire to establish diplomatic relations with the United States. Accordingly, he issued a declaration on December 20th, 1777, announcing that all vessels sailing under the American flag could freely enter Moroccan ports.

II. The colonial stage:

Morocco was officially occupied by France on March 30th, 1912, the day Morocco signed the Treaty of Fez that declared it as a French protectorate (Kelsey and Menzer, 2007). Over 44 years Morocco was under the control of France economically, military as well as culturally. The French occupation has, in a sense, enriched the Moroccan linguistic market through imposing the French language. French enjoyed a privileged status over the other foreign languages and gained significance at the expense of the native languages spoken in Morocco. However, as far as English is concerned, the same era had known Morocco's first major contact with English. Before, the presence of English in Morocco was limited to some diplomatic and economic relations with countries such as Britain and U.S.A. Apart from this, English did not have native speakers or learners in Morocco.

a. Tangiers as an international zone:

The first major historical stage where English was somehow spoken in Morocco is that during the international status of Tangiers. Tangiers was made an international zone by law in 1923; it was under the joint administration of France, Spain, and Great Britain. Thus, Tangiers

became a destination for many British and American diplomats, spies, writers, and businessmen. Consequently, English was the language of communication between the different nationalities settled in Tangiers.

b. The American landings:

The second major event was during the Second World War when thousands of American soldiers landed in Morocco and established some military bases in Casablanca, Kenitra, and Tangiers. This event is considered to be the most important historical link between Moroccans and English (Ennaji, 2005); it dates back to 1942 when the U.S.A decided to conduct military landings on Morocco to prepare for a future attack on Southern Europe. These landings were a part of Operation Torch intended to put an end to the Nazis (militaryhistory.about.com). Accordingly, it became familiar to hear English in the major cities of Morocco as the American soldiers stayed there. There was a huge interaction between Moroccans and the American soldiers to the extent that some Moroccans managed to learn some English for communicative purposes.

III. The post-colonial stage :

There is no blinking the fact that English constitutes an integral component of worldwide languages. Similarly, the Moroccan linguistic market is by no means immune to this ostensible linguistic, sociocultural, political, and, at times pedagogical, invasion. Several studies have been devoted to studying the spread of English in Morocco. Consequences and implications have been investigated (Ennaji, 1991, 2003, 2005; Sadiqi, 1991, 2003, among many others). Recent decades have witnessed substantial inquiries about the status of English in Morocco alongside people's attitudes towards it (Errihani, 2008; El Kirat et al, 2010, and other related works).

Along with this view, Hyde (1994: 295) stated that "in Morocco, it has been felt to learn another 'imposed' language: English". Succinctly stated, given the remarkable widespread of English as an international language or, more precisely, as a *lingua franca*, Morocco, like many other countries, has, by force or choice, accommodated this linguistic, socio-cultural, and ideological movement. He along the same lines argued that:

Language nowadays deals in image, and can be marketed and sold like any other product or service: 'speaking English is the key to employment, 'speaking English joins you to the international community, 'speaking English makes for modernity', and so forth (1994: 296)

Certainly, globalization boosted the need for English language proficiency amongst people, in particular, those willing to excel in the field of IT (Information Technology) and business affairs, amongst others. In other terms, with the advent of technology, it has become a prerequisite to master English to adapt to the high demands of modern life. This may be attributable to the present state of English; the language is of paramount importance in several domains, namely in politics, economy, media, and diplomatic affairs. In this regard, Sadiqi (1991: 106, quoted in Ennaji, 2005: 120) stated that:

Policymakers in Morocco have certainly realized that international communication between Morocco and the rest of the world could not be achieved by French alone; they know that English is the key to communication in a very tangible sense.

Beyond a shadow of a doubt, Morocco witnessed the rampant spread of foreign languages in the last few years; this was mainly due to historical incidents of subsequent eras of colonialism that resulted in a proliferation of languages, and the creation of several institutes. Therefore, to better fathom the rise of the English language in Morocco, it is admonished to localize the different cultural and language exchange institutes in addition to universities that were established in Morocco. Of these, one may particularly mention Al Akhawayn University in Ifran, the first Anglophone College in Morocco that has all its modules and subject taught in English (Ennaji, 2005).

Incontrovertibly, Morocco over the past has put the welcome mat out, displaying a great stance towards embracing non-native languages, say, English. Just a few years before the country declared independence in 1956, AMIDEAST -- knew its inception in 1950 in Rabat. The latter still binds the two countries together, Morocco and America. Likewise, the staff of AMIDEAST moved to the vibrant city, Casablanca, to set up a new office to expand its program. This, however, is purposely brought to light in order to stress the swift spread of English as opposed to its rival (viz. French). During its foundation, AMIEDEAST focused on promoting studies of Moroccan and American students, as it offered real opportunities for

local Students, chiefly those fascinated by the English language, and those who showed interest in the cultural Exchange programs by granting its applicants and students Full-Bright to the United States of America. Interestingly, a browse through the official website revealed -after tracking the foundation of AMIDEAST in most Arab countries, namely Tunisia, Egypt, Yemen, etc. --Morocco was roughly ranked amongst the oldest countries where AMIDEAST knew its installation.

As it has been pointed out earlier, English language in Morocco was exempted from any colonial connotations. Albeit discreet, its presence in the linguistic landscape is still dynamic. Thus, Moroccans, it appears, have a positive attitude towards the language (El Kirat et al. 2010), and it seems to be a serious rival of French in higher education (Ennaji, 1991: 21). Departments of English in morocco provide an interesting illustration of the fact that English has progressively started gaining ground and value. To date, there are approximately 16 departments of English.

In addition, the language also seems to be used in a number of domains such as call centers, scientific writings along with a relatively scanty number of newspapers and magazines published in English. Unquestionably, English is taught in high schools and there are several famous English private centers, of which British and American centers are only ones. All these, among other things, have helped contribute to the spread of English in Morocco (Ennaji, 2005). This being said, however, English is absent from television, in that American movies are usually dubbed in French (Ennaji, 2005). Nevertheless, one should not deny the fact that English movies are introduced via satellite channels, namely MBC2, Panorama Action, to mention but a few, alongside social media.

IV. Conclusion

The locus of interest of this paper has been to present a historical overview of the spread of English in Morocco. It has been pointed out that English has newly been integrated into the Moroccan linguistic landscape. Being an international language as well as a language with no colonial connotations, English enjoys a prestigious status. This state of affairs is clearly motivated by its being a language taught in both high schools and universities as well as it is used in a number of formal and informal domains.

References

- Bensghir, K. 2003. *BriTanya wa ʔichkaliyat ʔa-l-ʔiSlaḥ bi l-maghrib, 1886-1904*. Dar Abi Raqraq li Tibaa'at wa Nacher. Rabat.
- Boukous, A. 2009. Aménagement de l'Amazigh: pour une Planification Stratégique. *IRCAM* 13-40.
- El Kirat, Y., Hajjam, M., Tahiri, K. 2010. Students' Attitudes towards the Language in Use in Morocco: The Case of the Faculty of Letters-Rabat. In *Globalization and Mother Tongues in Africa: Between Exclusion, Threat of Loss or Death and Revival and Maintenance Measures*, Y. El Kirat (Ed), 333-349. Rabat
- Ennaji, M. 1991. Multilingualism in the Maghreb. *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 87:2-25.
- Ennaji, M. 2005. *Multilingualism, Cultural Identity, and Education in Morocco*. New York: Springer.
- Errihani, M. 2008. Language Attitudes and Language Use in Morocco: Effects of Attitudes on Berber Language Policy. *The Journal of North African Studies* 13, 411 – 428.
- Grandguillaume, G. 1990. Language and Legitimacy in the Maghreb. In *Language Policy and Political Development*, B. Weinstein (Ed), 150-166. Norwood, New Jersey: Albex.
- Hyde, M. 1994. The Teaching of English in Morocco: The Place of Culture. *ELT Journal* 48, 295-305.
- Loutfi, A. 2020. The Status of Mother Tongues and Language Policy in Morocco. *The International Journal of Applied Language Studies and Culture*, 3(2), 1–10
- Sadiqi, F. 1991. The Spread of English in Morocco. *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 87, 99-114.
- Weber, K. and Menzer, Z. 2007. The French Colonization of Morocco (With Focus on the Treaty of Fez)". Internet Document, last retrieved 20, 02, 2012. [Available at <http://scribd.com/doc/100064/The-French-Colonization-of-Morocco>].

WEBOGRAPHY

<http://amideast.org>

<http://militaryhistory.about.com/od/worldwarII/p/optorch.htm>

http://unostamps.nl/country_tangier_international_zone.htm