

# official languages of morocco

## Official Languages of Morocco: A Linguistic Mosaic

**official languages of morocco** have long reflected the country's rich cultural heritage and its fascinating historical journey. Nestled in North Africa, Morocco is a land where languages blend, overlap, and coexist, mirroring the diversity of its people. When exploring the official languages of Morocco, it's essential to understand not only which languages hold official status but also how they influence daily life, education, governance, and the vibrant cultural scene.

## The Official Languages of Morocco: Arabic and Amazigh

Morocco's linguistic landscape is dominated primarily by two official languages: Modern Standard Arabic and Amazigh (Berber). This dual official language status was solidified in the 2011 Moroccan constitution, marking a significant step in recognizing the country's indigenous Amazigh heritage alongside its Arab identity.

### Modern Standard Arabic: The Language of Governance and Media

Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) is the formal variety of Arabic used in official documents, government proceedings, formal education, and media broadcasts throughout Morocco. It serves as a unifying language, connecting Morocco to the broader Arab world. While Moroccans speak Moroccan Arabic (Darija) in everyday conversations, it is MSA that dominates formal contexts such as newspapers, official speeches, and educational curricula.

MSA is not just a language of administration; it is also deeply tied to Islamic culture and religious practices in Morocco, as Arabic is the language of the Quran. This connection reinforces its prominence and reverence across the country.

### Amazigh Language: Revitalizing Indigenous Identity

Amazigh, also known as Berber, represents the indigenous languages of Morocco's native population. The Amazigh language family includes several dialects, such as Tarifit in the north, Tamazight in the central regions, and Tashelhit in the south. The 2011 constitutional recognition of Amazigh as an official language marked a cultural renaissance and political acknowledgment of Morocco's Amazigh roots.

Since then, Amazigh has been increasingly incorporated into public education, media, and cultural expressions. The introduction of Tifinagh script, a unique alphabet for Amazigh, in schools and public signage reflects Morocco's commitment to preserving and promoting this ancient language.

# **The Role of French and Spanish in Morocco's Linguistic Scene**

While Arabic and Amazigh are the official languages of Morocco, French and Spanish play significant roles as well. These languages are legacies of Morocco's colonial past and continue to influence business, education, and diplomacy.

## **French: The Lingua Franca of Business and Higher Education**

French remains a dominant language in Morocco's commercial sectors, higher education, and scientific fields. Many universities teach programs in French, and it is often the language of choice for international trade and diplomacy. French is also widely spoken in urban centers and among educated Moroccans, making it a crucial tool for career advancement and communication beyond Morocco's borders.

Its pervasive use sometimes leads to a fascinating linguistic blend where Arabic, French, and Amazigh intermingle in daily speech, especially in cities like Casablanca, Rabat, and Marrakech.

## **Spanish: A Regional Influence**

In northern Morocco, especially close to the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla, Spanish has a strong foothold. It is taught in schools and used in media and commerce in this region. Although not an official language nationwide, Spanish's regional importance is undeniable, offering another layer to Morocco's complex linguistic fabric.

## **Everyday Language Use: Darija and Multilingualism**

Moroccans are often multilingual, effortlessly switching between languages depending on context. The most commonly spoken language in daily life is Moroccan Arabic, or Darija, which differs significantly from Modern Standard Arabic. Darija incorporates words from Amazigh, French, and Spanish, creating a vibrant and evolving dialect.

## **Darija: The Heartbeat of Moroccan Communication**

Darija is the language you'll hear in markets, homes, and on the streets. It's informal, flexible, and adapted to the Moroccan way of life. For visitors, learning some Darija phrases can be a delightful way to connect culturally and navigate daily interactions.

# Language in Education: A Balancing Act

Morocco's education system reflects its linguistic diversity. Arabic is the primary language of instruction in public schools, but French is introduced early and often used in science and technical subjects. Amazigh has also been integrated into curricula as part of efforts to preserve the language.

This multilingual education aims to equip students with the linguistic skills needed to thrive locally and globally, though it also presents challenges in terms of resource allocation and teacher training.

## The Cultural Impact of Morocco's Languages

The official languages of Morocco do more than facilitate communication; they are vessels of culture, history, and identity.

### Literature and Arts

Moroccan literature is rich and varied, with works written in Arabic, Amazigh, and French. Poets and novelists often explore themes of identity, tradition, and modernity through these languages. Amazigh music and poetry have gained renewed popularity, while Arabic calligraphy remains a revered art form.

### Media and Entertainment

Television, radio, and digital media in Morocco reflect the linguistic diversity. News broadcasts often alternate between Arabic and French, while Amazigh channels cater to indigenous communities. Music genres like Chaabi and Rai mix Arabic and French lyrics, showcasing Morocco's multilingual creativity.

## Tips for Language Learners and Visitors

For travelers and language enthusiasts, understanding Morocco's linguistic landscape can enrich the experience.

- **Learn basic Darija phrases:** This informal Arabic dialect will help you in everyday situations.
- **Familiarize yourself with French:** Especially useful in cities and for reading signs or menus.
- **Respect Amazigh culture:** Recognizing the importance of Amazigh languages can deepen cultural appreciation.
- **Listen actively:** Moroccans often code-switch between languages, so being flexible helps.

Morocco's official languages reveal a nation proud of its heritage and open to the influences of history and globalization. Whether through the poetic cadence of Amazigh, the formal tone of Modern Standard Arabic, or the practical utility of French and Spanish, Morocco offers a linguistic journey as diverse as its landscapes.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What are the official languages of Morocco?**

The official languages of Morocco are Arabic and Amazigh (Berber).

### **When was Amazigh recognized as an official language in Morocco?**

Amazigh was recognized as an official language in Morocco in 2011 following constitutional reforms.

### **Is French an official language in Morocco?**

No, French is not an official language in Morocco, but it is widely used in business, government, and education.

### **What is the role of Arabic in Morocco?**

Arabic, specifically Modern Standard Arabic, is used in government, media, and education as one of the official languages.

### **Are there different dialects of Arabic spoken in Morocco?**

Yes, Moroccan Arabic (Darija) is the most commonly spoken dialect, differing significantly from Modern Standard Arabic.

### **How is the Amazigh language preserved and promoted in Morocco?**

The Moroccan government has implemented programs to promote Amazigh culture and language, including education in Amazigh and its inclusion in media.

### **Is English an official language in Morocco?**

No, English is not an official language in Morocco but is increasingly taught and used in business and tourism.

### **What scripts are used to write the official languages of Morocco?**

Arabic is written in the Arabic script, while Amazigh is written in the Tifinagh script.

# Additional Resources

## Official Languages of Morocco: An In-Depth Exploration of Linguistic Diversity and Policy

**Official languages of Morocco** represent a complex and evolving aspect of the country's cultural and political identity. Situated at the crossroads of Africa and Europe, Morocco's linguistic landscape is shaped by historical legacies, indigenous heritage, and contemporary socio-political dynamics. Understanding the official languages of Morocco requires an analytical examination of their origins, status, practical usage, and the implications for education, governance, and national cohesion.

## The Historical Context of Morocco's Languages

Morocco's linguistic profile is deeply rooted in its long history, influenced by indigenous Amazigh (Berber) communities, Arab conquests, French and Spanish colonial periods, and global interactions. Traditionally, the indigenous Amazigh languages were dominant in rural and mountainous areas, while Arabic spread as a result of Islamic expansion from the 7th century onward. Colonialism introduced European languages, especially French and Spanish, which left enduring marks on administration, education, and commerce.

This historical layering explains why the official languages of Morocco today are not only a reflection of heritage but also a negotiation of identity and modernization.

## Current Official Languages of Morocco

Morocco's linguistic policy has evolved significantly, especially in the 21st century. As of the 2011 Moroccan constitution, the country recognizes two official languages:

### 1. Modern Standard Arabic (MSA)

Modern Standard Arabic is the primary official language of Morocco and is used in government, legal proceedings, education, and media. It is the standardized and literary form of Arabic employed across the Arab world. The Moroccan dialect, Darija, while widely spoken, is not considered an official language.

MSA connects Morocco to the broader Arab world politically and culturally. It is the language of official documentation and formal communication, though its practical daily use varies among the population.

### 2. Tamazight (Berber Languages)

A landmark development came with the constitutional recognition of Tamazight as an official language alongside Arabic in 2011. Tamazight refers to a group

of related Amazigh languages spoken by indigenous populations primarily in the Atlas Mountains and other regions.

This recognition was a response to long-standing Amazigh activism seeking cultural and linguistic rights. It acknowledges the country's indigenous heritage and aims to preserve and promote Amazigh languages, which had historically been marginalized.

## **Secondary Languages and Lingua Francas**

While Arabic and Tamazight hold official status, several other languages play critical roles in Moroccan society.

### **French as a Lingua Franca**

French remains a dominant language in Morocco's administration, higher education, business, and diplomacy. Despite not having official status, French is widely used in government institutions, particularly in legal and technical domains. Its legacy from the French protectorate period (1912-1956) endures, as many Moroccans are bilingual or trilingual.

French's prevalence in academia and the private sector underscores Morocco's economic and cultural ties with Francophone countries, affecting language policy debates about education and communication.

### **Spanish Influence**

Spanish has a regional presence, especially in northern Morocco and the Western Sahara, due to Spain's historical colonial footprint. While its use is more localized compared to French, Spanish remains an important foreign language and is spoken in some border areas and among certain communities.

### **English: The Emerging Language**

In recent decades, English has gained traction, particularly among younger generations and in sectors like tourism, technology, and international business. Although not official, English's growing influence reflects Morocco's expanding global connections and aspirations for multilingual competence.

## **Language Policy and Education in Morocco**

Language policy in Morocco is a balancing act between preserving cultural identity and addressing practical needs of governance and development. The official languages of Morocco are central to education reforms and national integration efforts.

## Bilingual Education Models

Morocco's education system traditionally relied heavily on Arabic and French, with Arabic serving as the language of primary education and French dominating scientific and technical instruction at higher levels. However, since Tamazight's official recognition, there has been a push to integrate Amazigh language teaching at various educational stages.

## Challenges and Opportunities

### - Pros:

- The official recognition of Tamazight promotes inclusivity and cultural pride among Amazigh communities.
- Multilingualism enhances Morocco's global economic competitiveness.
- French and English proficiency opens international opportunities for Moroccan youth.

### - Cons:

- Balancing Arabic, Tamazight, French, and English in education creates logistical and resource challenges.
- Variations in language access can exacerbate regional and social inequalities.
- The coexistence of dialects and standard forms sometimes complicates curriculum development.

## Comparative Perspectives: Morocco and Other North African Countries

Morocco's approach to official languages contrasts with other North African countries, such as Algeria and Tunisia, which have similar linguistic diversity but different policies.

- Algeria, for example, also recognizes Tamazight officially, but Arabic remains dominant.
- Tunisia prioritizes Arabic and French but has not granted official status to Berber languages.

Morocco's dual official language policy exemplifies a broader trend toward recognizing indigenous languages alongside colonial and dominant national languages, reflecting shifting attitudes toward cultural pluralism.

## Practical Usage and Public Perception

In daily life, the official languages of Morocco manifest in varied ways:

- **Government and Legal Sphere:** Modern Standard Arabic is the primary language for official documents and proceedings, while French is commonly used in administrative communication.
- **Media and Literature:** Arabic dominates national media, but Amazigh language channels and publications have increased since the 2010s.
- **Social Interaction:** Moroccan Arabic dialect (Darija) is the lingua franca

among Moroccans, complemented by Tamazight in Amazigh regions. French and English are often used in urban and professional contexts.

Public attitudes toward languages can be complex, influenced by identity, historical grievances, and pragmatic considerations. The official recognition of Tamazight has been generally welcomed but also raises questions about the extent of its implementation.

## Looking Ahead: The Future of Morocco's Linguistic Landscape

The official languages of Morocco continue to evolve within a dynamic social, political, and economic environment. Efforts to implement Tamazight education, promote multilingualism, and balance tradition with globalization will shape Morocco's identity in the coming years.

Questions remain about how effectively language policies will be enforced nationwide, how linguistic diversity will be leveraged for development, and how emerging languages like English will integrate alongside established tongues.

Ultimately, Morocco's multilingualism is both a challenge and an asset—reflecting its rich history and promising a vibrant, inclusive future.

## Official Languages Of Morocco

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**official languages of morocco: English Language Teaching in Moroccan Higher Education** Hassan Belhiah, Ikbal Zeddari, Nourddine Amrous, Jamal Bahmad, Nourdin Bejjit, 2020-04-15 This book explores the global spread of English and its ramifications for the status of English in Morocco. It sheds light on motivational issues in English language teaching and learning in Moroccan higher education and examines various teaching practices in terms of: teaching

effectiveness, assessment and evaluation, written feedback, English-Arabic translation, and undergraduate supervision. In addition to identifying critical issues in the discipline of English studies and the main challenges facing English departments from historical, institutional, and pedagogical perspectives, it suggests strategies for addressing and overcoming them.

**official languages of 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.

**official languages of 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.

**official languages of morocco: Morocco** Pat Seward, Orin Hargraves, Ruth Bjorklund, 2016-04-15 The country of Morocco is a unique part of Africa with beautiful architecture, ancient history, and an exotic flair. This book describes Morocco's rich history, examines how the country has evolved, and explores what its people and customs are like today. All books of the critically-acclaimed Cultures of the World® series ensure an immersive experience by offering vibrant photographs with descriptive nonfiction narratives, and interactive activities such as creating an authentic traditional dish from an easy-to-follow recipe. Copious maps and detailed timelines present the past and present of the country, while exploration of the art and architecture help your readers to understand why diversity is the spice of Life.

**official languages of morocco: The Report: Morocco 2014** Oxford Business Group, 2014-06-17 The only monarchy in North Africa, Morocco has one of the more diversified GDP mixes in the region, and the mainstays of the economy include agriculture, tourism, and the textiles industry; higher-end manufacturing, IT and communications, and outsourcing are also all becoming increasingly important. The past few years have seen some significant changes, yet the kingdom has remained stable, even amidst the broader regional turmoil. After 2.7% growth in 2012, economic activity in Morocco ramped up in 2013, increasing by 4.4% as GDP hit Dh864.6bn (€76.8bn), driven in large part by the agricultural sector. The kingdom faces exogenous challenges – such as low external demand and high commodity prices – as well as domestic complications including a fiscal deficit and unemployment, but following the government reshuffle in mid-2013, the prospects look far more positive. With the 2014 budget setting a more dynamic tone as the government takes steps to redress key fiscal imbalances, there are strong indicators pointing to the economy's ability to continue to grow.

**official languages of 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.

**official languages of morocco:** *The Handbook of Berber Linguistics* Alireza Korangy, Karim Bensoukas, 2024-05-31 This handbook is the largest and most comprehensive publication on Berber linguistics to date, covering the variety of Berber dialects and related linguistics trends. Extensive and diverse at thematic and theoretical levels, with the aim of deepening students and scholars' understanding of the workings of Berber as a linguistic phenomenon, it explores a multitude of angles through which the diachronic and synchronic intricacies of Berber varieties can be examined. It enables a better understanding of the issues in the various components of North African languages, as well as their theoretical and typological significance and implications. The work covers phonology and phonetics, morphology and syntax, semantics and pragmatics, socio-linguistics and dialectology, language teaching and psycholinguistics, lexicology, language contact and comparative linguistics, historical linguistics and etymology. Sub-themes explored include prosody, ideophones (and expressive language in general), morpho-syntactic categories, sociolinguistic variation and several other seminal interdisciplinary explorations. The chapters reflect the diversity of Berber varieties and include up-to-date scholarship by leading Berberists, with varieties including Figuig, Kabyle, Senhaja, Siwa, Standard Moroccan Amazigh, Tamazight, Tarifit, Tashlhit, Touareg, Tunisian Berber, Znaga, as well as Proto-Berber. A large geographical territory is covered, including Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia. With contributions from these Berber-speaking countries and their diaspora, there are also chapters from prominent Berber scholars from America, Australia and Europe. To this end, the volume includes perspectives and theories from different schools of linguistics. In including original French contributions and English translations of research from top scholars in the field, the book includes another vital dimension in terms of the resources, and sources. As a comprehensive reference, this work is of interest to North Africanists from various disciplines, including anthropologists, linguists, and sociologists, but particularly linguists interested in endangered languages, and those working on the historical and comparative study of the Afroasiatic language phylum.

**official languages of morocco:** *Building knowledge societies in the Arab region* UNESCO Office Cairo and Regional Bureau for Science in the Arab States, 2022-10-13

**official languages of morocco: Language and Identity in the Arab World** Fathiya Al Rashdi, Sandhya Rao Mehta, 2022-09-05 *Language and Identity in the Arab World* explores the inextricable link between language and identity, referring particularly to the Arab world. Spanning Indonesia to the United States, the Arab world is here imagined as a continually changing one, with the Arab diaspora asserting its linguistic identity across the world. Crucial questions on transforming linguistic landscapes, the role and implications of migration, and the impact of technology on language use are explored by established and emerging scholars in the field of applied and socio-linguistics. The book asks such crucial questions as how language contact affects or transforms identity, how language reflects changing identities among migrant communities, and how language choices contribute to identity construction in social media. As well as appreciating the breadth and scope of the Arab world, this anthology focuses on the transformative role of language within indigenous and migrant communities as they negotiate between their heritage languages and those spoken by the wider society. Investigating the ways in which identity continues to be imagined

and re-constructed in and among Arab communities, this book is indispensable to students, teachers, and anyone who is interested in language contact, linguistic landscapes, and minority language retention as well as the intersections of language and technology.

**official languages of 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.

**official languages of morocco: Language, Society and Ideologies in Multilingual Egypt**

Valentina Serreli, 2024-03-18 The book explores the change over time in language-society relations in a multilingual periphery of Egypt. It examines the role of language ideologies in the construction and negotiation of social identities in the processes of contact, maintenance and shift typical of multilingualism. Based on extensive fieldwork and interviews, it is the first of its kind to portray the inventory of linguistic and accompanying non-linguistic behaviors observed within and between different ethnolinguistic groups in the Siwa Oasis. It provides first-hand information about the linguistic habits of Siwan women, an aspect which is generally difficult to access in this gender-segregated community. The book sheds light on Berber-Arabic contact at the core of the Arab world and at a critical time when individual linguistic repertoires are expanding and Arabic is emerging as a powerful resource.

**official languages of morocco: A Handbook on Legal Languages and the Quest for Linguistic Equality in South Africa and Beyond** Zakeera Docrat, Russell H Kaschula, Monwabisi K Ralarala, 2021-06-02 A Handbook on Legal Languages and the Quest for Linguistic Equality in South Africa and Beyond is an interdisciplinary publication located in the discipline of forensic linguistics/ language and law. This handbook includes varying comparative African and global case studies on the use of language(s) in courtroom discourse and higher education institutions: Kenya; Morocco; Nigeria; Australia; Belgium Canada and India. These African and global case studies form the backdrop for the critique of the monolingual English language of record policy for South African courts, the core of this handbook, discussed in relation to case law and the beleaguered legal interpretation profession. This handbook argues that linguistic transformation and decolonisation of South Africa's legal and higher education systems needs to be undertaken where legal practitioners are linguistically equipped to litigate in a bilingual/ multilingual courtroom that enables access to justice for the majority of African language speaking litigants, enforcing their constitutional language rights.

**official languages of 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

**official languages of morocco: Bilingual Education and Language Policy in the Global South** Jo Arthur Shoba, Feliciano Chimbutane, 2013-07-18 This volume considers a range of ways in which bilingual programs can make a contribution to aspects of human and economic development in the global South. The authors examine the consequences of different policies, programs, and pedagogies for learners and local communities through recent ethnographic research on these topics. The revitalization of minority languages and local cultural practices, management of linguistic and cultural diversity, and promotion of equal opportunities (both social and economic) are all explored in this light.

**official languages of morocco: Neoliberalization of English Language Policy in the Global South** Ali Jalalian Daghigh, Jariah Mohd Jan, Sheena Kaur, 2022-03-25 This book investigates different ways in which neoliberal language and teaching policies have influenced the English language in global south countries across Asia, Africa and Latin America. Through the three main sub themes covered by the book, namely Neoliberalism and English Language Teaching

Policies, Neoliberalism Ideology as in English Language Teaching Materials, and Experiences of Neoliberal Subjects, it investigates various aspects and means through which neoliberalism is realized in a variety of contexts. Through the first subtheme the volume covers the English language education policies of Chile, Bangladesh, India, and Morocco. The second sub theme concerns how different neoliberal values such as consumerism, entrepreneurship, and individualism are localized and constructed in the locally developed English language materials of Thailand, Taiwan, Malaysia, and Vietnam. The third sub theme includes studies on the impact of neoliberalization of English in relation to Colombian, Brazilian, and Pakistani stakeholders. This book is a valuable resource for academics, postgraduate students, researchers, policy makers, educators, and practitioners who are interested in neoliberalism in English language.

**official languages of morocco: Language Planning and Policy** Ashraf Abdelhay, Sinfree Makoni, Cristine Severo, 2020-02-13 Language policy is heterogeneous and varies according to its object, levels of intervention, purpose, participants and institutions involved, underlying language ideologies, local contexts, power relations, and historical contexts. This volume offers unique cross-cultural perspectives on language planning and policy in diverse African and Middle Eastern contexts, including South Africa, Bahrain, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Zambia, and Algeria. The African diaspora is also considered, as is the case of Brazil. By bringing together diverse contexts in Africa and the Middle East, this volume encourages a dialogue in the burgeoning scholarship on language policies in different regions of Africa and the Middle East in order to inspect the intersection between language policy discourses and their social, political, and educational functions.

**official languages of morocco: The Report: Morocco 2015** Oxford Business Group, 2015-10-09 Morocco's economy is well diversified, particularly relative to many countries in the MENA region. Tourism is a substantial contributor, generating nearly \$6bn (€5.4bn) in annual revenues, as is the agricultural sector, which can be susceptible to variations in rainfall. Manufacturing industries include textiles, automotive and aeronautics, while recent years have seen the expansion of the ICT sector, particularly outsourcing. Investment in ports, transport and industrial infrastructure, and the establishment of a free trade zone, have boosted competitiveness and left the kingdom well-positioned to act a transport hub and business broker across many African markets.

**official languages of morocco: Kingdom of Morocco** Juliana Weissman, 1977

**official languages of morocco: Moroccan EFL Learners' Attitudes towards World Englishes and Native and Non-Native English-Speaking Teachers: Towards a Global Englishes-Informed Pedagogy** Mustapha Mouchid, 2025-07-17 Doctoral Thesis / Dissertation from the year 2025 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, Ibn Tofail University (Faculty of Languages, Letters and Arts), course: World Englishes and Global Englishes Language Teaching, language: English, abstract: Today's changing sociolinguistic reality of English calls for a shift in paradigm in the field of English language teaching. Therefore, this study aims to examine Moroccan EFL learners' (MEFLs) attitudes towards World Englishes (WE) and native and non-native English speaking teachers (NESTs & non-NESTs). Firstly, building on the assumption that Kachru's three Concentric Circles have been treated unequally and that less scholarly research has been published on expanding circle countries, this study seeks to examine the attitudes of MEFLs towards WE. Overall, although the study's findings show that MEFLs tend to prefer inner circle Englishes, the participants surveyed are aware of English language variation and are willing to learn more about varieties of English speech. Secondly, departing from the assumption that EFL learners tend to show a preference for NESTs over non-NESTs and that there is a short supply of research into this phenomenon in Morocco, this study intervenes to explore the applicability of this assumption to MEFLs. In this regard, the study's findings show that the participants' attitudes towards NESTs and non-NESTs are positive. The results also reveal that the Moroccan context seems to be a fertile setting for discussing WE- and NEST/non-NEST-related issues. On the one hand, the participants recognise and appreciate the sociolinguistic variation exhibited in the English language. On the

other hand, the participants judge NESTs and non-NESTs in positive ways. Finally, the study concludes with several pedagogical implications for the choice of linguistic model(s) to be employed in EFL classrooms inside and outside Morocco.

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