



Akjoujat (Inshiri) is dying out of Thirst P 3



The President Ghazouani Meets the U.S Principal Deputy National Security Advisor Jon Finan



The President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania held a meeting with the U.S principal deputy national security advisor Jon Finan on Wednesday, October 20th in the presidential palace.

The meeting centered around how to best strengthen the U. S. -Mauritania Partnership.

Jon Finan made the following statement:

Read P3

The UK Government and the United Nations Will Host the Summit on Climate Change, in Glasgow between 1-2 November



The UK Government and the United Nations will jointly host the Summit on Climate Change, otherwise known as COP26, in Glasgow between 1-2 November. Over 130 world leaders, including High Excellency Mohamed Ould Ghazouani, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania will attend the World Leaders Summit between 1-2 November along with 130 other Presidents and Heads of State and Government. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II will also attend.

Read P2

The Key has conducted an Interview with a former American Nouakchott University Instructor Rashida Ali-Mubarak



The Key conducted an Interview online with a former American Nouakchott University Instructor Rashida Ali-Mubarak on Sunday, October 10th.

The interview shall expose you to get to know Mauritania from an expatriate's perspective.

About the Guest

She served in the U.S Military Air Force four times.
Taught in the following schools and universities :
Turkish Embassy School- Nouakchott
University of Ha'il, Ha'il, Saudi Arabia
Riwad Al Khaleej International School, Ad Dammam, Saudi Arabia
University of Nouakchott
Washington Islamic Academy, Virginia, USA
Farooq Language Center, Nouakchott, Mauritania and USA (online)

Read P5

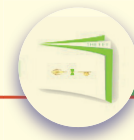
Is SLAVERY issue going to be included in the expected, National DIALOGUE?



■ Varieties

P7

Learn Hassaniya Through The Key



The UK Government and the United Nations Will Host the Summit on Climate Change, in Glasgow between 1-2 November



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and to understand who we are and what we are doing.” The British Embassy and its Ambassador Colin Wells had the honour of hosting Her Excellency Marieme Bekaye, Minister for Environment and Ambassadors for a briefing on the priorities of the Mauritanian Government as it prepares to take centre stage

at the summit. Minister Bekaye, who will head Mauritania’s technical delegation, welcomed the opportunity to engage with the Ambassadors of France, US, EU, Japan, South Africa, Spain, Germany and Turkey, as well as the UN Resident Representative and Country Representatives of the World Bank, UNDP, and the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation.

Colin well said “I was honoured to host this briefing. The UK is proud to be helping the world set ambitious targets to reduce future warming to 1.5 degrees, global emissions to be halved by 2030 and carbon ‘net-zero’ by 2050. It is clear that President Ghazouani and Minister Bekaye are ambitious and get the seriousness of these issues. The UK and our diplomatic partners are working hand in hand with the government.”



The Vaccination is at its peak in Mauritania

500.000 citizens should get vaccinated within five days with AstraZeneca Vaccine

A fourth National Campaign against COVID- 19 was launched on October 14th. Mauritania is of the countries that have put in so much effort to hamper the spread of this unprecedented pandemic in human history that has shaken the world to its core. This pandemic has reached a stage where nobody is asking about whether the vaccines are ready to be used but rather whether to take them or not . This leads us to ask about what’s the status quo of COVID- 19 in Mauritania? Many Mauritanian citizens claim the fact that Mauritania has become out of danger of COVID- 19. However, this seems to be very problematic, for it can bring about another wave of it whereby taking it usuriously. There is no shred of a doubt that the status quo of COVID- 19 in Mauritania is better now than then. There is a great progress regarding

the status quo of COVID-19; the curfew was lifted on September 29th; this shouldn’t be translated as this pandemic has extinguished. But, rather there is so much progress. Since getting vaccinated is the only way to stop this epidemic, the Health Ministry launched a fourth national campaign that would last for 5 days from October 14th until October 19th in order to keep it under control. **New Doses of COVID- 19 have been delivered to Mauritania recently** Spain Embassy delivered 120,000 doses of AstraZeneca Vaccine to Mauritania on Monday, October 11th Tunisian Embassy delivered 100,000 doses of COVID- 19 vaccine on Saturday, October 16th **The Latest updates about COVID- 19 in Mauritania** It was reported that on Saturday, October 16th; 2021 within 24 hours

54 new cases
27 recoveries
01 death
Total cases in the country are 36, 645 out of those cases 35, 414 have recovered, 788 deaths and 443 active cases.
Those cases go as what follows 417 no symptoms, 14 serious cases, and 12 unserious cases
Statistics of the Fourth National Campaign against COVID- 19
Day 1 Fully New Vaccinated People are 6,695
Day 2 Fully New Vaccinated People are 15,070
Total Fully Vaccinated People on Day 2 of the Fourth National Campaign are 21, 765
Day 3 Fully New Vaccinated People are 21,210
Total Fully Vaccinated people on Day 3 are 42,295

THE KEY

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A Training Program Funded by BP Company



BP (British Petroleum) company has officially started the training program. The general manager of Fuel Mostapha El Bechir supervised over the actual start of the training program from Nouakchott Interactive Center for Online training that is funded by BP and Cosmos Energy. The head of BP in Mauritania Mr. Mohamed Ould Limam made the following statement: This very center is a great achieve-

vement thanks to the British Company; and it is instituted to strengthen the relationships between the two countries; it will better the local content along with strengthening the project through the training of the staff as well as ameliorating the experiences of the private sector and the public one. The BP Company inaugurated the Interactive training center in Mauritania through a partnership with Cosmos Energy and the Ministry of Oil, Mining and Energy.

The President Ghazouani Meets the U.S Principal Deputy National Security Advisor Jon Finan

The President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania held a meeting with the U.S principal deputy national security advisor Jon Finan on Wednesday, October 20th in the Presidential Palace. The meeting centered around How to Best Strengthen the U. S. -Mauritania Partnership. Jon Finan made the following statement:

Good morning. It's my great pleasure to be here in Nouakchott. Before I start, I wish all Mauritians a happy Eid al-Mawlid. I've had very productive meetings today with President Ghazouani and some of his cabinet ministers – and I want to take a moment to thank President Ghazouani for his hospitality and leadership over the past two years in pursuing political and economic reforms. In my meeting with the President, we discussed how best to strengthen the U.S.-Mauritania partnership given our shared security, economic, and political goals. Remarks by Principal Deputy National Security Advisor Jon Finan

Remarks by Principal Deputy National Security Advisor Jon Finan

The security situation in the Sahel remains a shared priority for the United States and Mauritania. As host of the G5 Sahel Executive Secretariat, Mauritania plays a key role in shaping how other G5 Sahel



countries react to regional threats. In particular, Mauritania's whole-of-government approach to combating terrorism is praiseworthy because it addresses not only the security threat, but the underlying political, economic, and development needs that – if ignored – threaten the stability and security of a country. The United States is also proud to have supported and continue to support the G5 Sahel member states on a bilateral basis as they address the lingering terrorist threats in the region. I will meet with the G5 Executive Secretariat later today to learn more about the current challenges and op-

portunities to improve governance, advance development, and stem the terrorist threat. Over the past two years, President Ghazouani's government has committed to addressing long-standing inequities within Mauritania. Recent anti-trafficking legislation and the ongoing implementation of a National Action Plan that directly addresses the human trafficking problem are heartening. So is the recent passage of the Law of Associations that has emboldened a growing civil society here in Mauritania and the promised talk of a national dialogue toward inclusion and justice. The United States encourages

these positive and inclusive steps and ongoing efforts – and stands ready to support Mauritania in its fight against corruption, trafficking in person, and slavery. We applaud these efforts and look forward to seeing continued progress made to ensure all Mauritians are able to have a voice in the political process. On the economic front – Mauritania has tremendous potential, but challenges remain for U.S. and foreign investors. President Ghazouani has an ambitious economic reform agenda that aims to eliminate opaque regulations, attract more foreign investment, and distribute wealth and opportunity more even-

ly within Mauritanian society – again, count on the United States as a partner in these efforts. U.S. companies can contribute to Mauritania's development through investment opportunities in renewable energy, fishing, and agricultural sectors. In sum, there are many opportunities to work together to accomplish our shared priorities. The United States will continue to partner with Mauritania, the G5 Sahel, other West African governments, and African institutions to promote a stable and prosperous region. And, a note on the COVID-19: I realize the pandemic has had a significant impact on the everyday lives of Mauritians and I commend President Ghazouani for the country's handling of the situation. The United States remains a partner in the fight against COVID and in addition to donating 302,000 doses of Johnson and Johnson vaccines to Mauritania through the COVAX initiative, the United States has contributed funding to facilitate COVAX donations from other countries. During my visit, I look forward to engaging with Mauritanian officials, G5 Sahel experts, and others to expand our relations with the people and government of Mauritania. Thank you.

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The entry submission period for DV-2023 is from 12:00PM EDT (GMT -4) on October 6, 2021 to 12:00PM EST (GMT -5) on November 9, 2021. Here are the requirements for DV-2023.

- 1- To be 18 years old or above.
- 2- To have a valid passport.
- 3- To have a high school degree (Bac)
- 4- To have a digital photo with special requirements. You can get

the photo at the *_system_* photographer. It is at the ancient location of (*_le prince_*) restaurant. When you get there, tell the photographer that you want to take a *_green card-picture_* . Take a USB drive with you to save a copy of the digital picture on it. After you acquire the picture, go to: dvprogram.state.gov and start your application.

Note: the application will start at *_5pm GMT_* . When you enter

the website through the link mentioned above, you'll see a green button that says *_BEGIN ENTRY_* . Click on it and then follow the instructions. The registration steps are quiet easy but very sensitive. Meaning that it doesn't take any mistakes. So, you need to enter your information with a lot of care and attention. The slightest mistake that you make, can result in your disqualification. Once you finished entering your information, click on *_SUBMIT_* . A window will show with a message that says: (*_congratulations your application has been submitted successfully_*) Also, your confirmation number and your full name and year of birth will appear on the same window. DO NOT close the window before you print it out or copy it and post it in a word document. You will use your confirmation number to Check your entry status in May, 2022 when the results are out; to see if you have been selected or not.

Akjoujat (Inshiri) is dying out of Thirst



Protestation as a result of blackouts and lacking water in Akjoujat

Some Protestants have finally aired their anger on October 11th due to the blackouts several times and the lack of water. SNDE (Societe Nationale D'Eau = National Company for water) has posted on their Facebook page that the city is going through some tough times as a consequence of the lack of water that was resulted due to a technical issue that occurred in a main channel in Benashab.

The same fiasco happened in Arkiz West of Nouakchott where some properties of the citizens were destroyed. Similarly, the very same thing occurred in Koubani town months ago. All of those protestations were made as a consequence of the citizens airing their anger when they have had enough with the terrible levels of these basic services e.g. Water, Electricity, Health and Education. Therefore, the government should afford some quick solutions to these repetitive fiascos.



Is SLAVERY issue going to be included in the expected, National DIALOGUE?



The Member of Parliament Birama Dah Abeid is demanding slavery issue to be taken up in the potential national dialogue. The President Mohamed Cheikh Ghazouani has called for an open discussion where it would cover all the matters related to the state. The Incumbent Ghazouani has hosted many delegates of different political parties that are liberal and conservative as well as some other

different personas. Thus, the MP and the activist Birama Dah Abeid overemphasized the importance of taking up the issue of slavery in the anticipated agenda of the predicted talk.

The IRA-Mauritania (Initiative pour la résurgence du mouvement abolitionniste) movement president Mr. Birama Dah Abeid held a conference on Tuesday, October 12th. He said, 'Though Mauritania

has made some laws that condemn slavery, there are still some laws that need to be enacted and applied on the ground.'

According to him, supporting the issue of slavery through the expected national talk is to give priority to the organizations that stand up for it.

He concluded that everyone who is going to participate in this dialogue must talk about it otherwise he is guilty.

Fatimetou Abdel Malick, the President of Nouakchott Region is Inaugurating Thierno Souleyman Ball School



The president Fatimetou Abdel Malick attended the inauguration of the Thierno Souleyman Ball School along with the minister of education Melainine Ould Eyih as well as the first advisor of the EU Ambassador Jean-Marc Alvaro that is funded through a partnership agreement between Nouakchott region and

EU. The president of Nouakchott Region has expressed her gratitude to the EU. The Representative of EU has stated that they will keep doing all what it takes until the goals of the Mauritanian government are accomplished as far as this field is concerned.

The Nouakchott Region President is participating in the Paris initiative that aims to preserve the African Forests



Fatimetou Abdel Malick attended the activities of the Paris initiative for the African Forest Protection on Wednesday, October 6th through the invitation of the Paris Mayor Mrs. Anne Hidalgo in the Central Place of the Paris Municipality.

The president has spoken about the challenges that come about due to the climate. Additionally, the Paris mayor held a meeting with the Nouakchott Region President where she made some suggestions about some partnerships in many fields.

TUNISIE CAFÉ ENGLISH CONVERSATIONS CLUB



Tunisie Café English Conversation Club was created in 2015 with only two or three people. The idea was born out of the desperate need for an English-speaking environment. Because learning the English language in a non-English-speaking country is very challenging. Thus, the idea of creating an English club was a must for the English learners to practice their speaking skills. The club now has a larger audience, more than a hundred active members in addition to a Facebook page and a WhatsApp group that bear the same name. The club organizes English conversations once a week. Every Friday evening, the club gathers at a coffee shop at downtown to practice speaking English; through discussing various topics that are related to youth's interests. Such as jo-

blessness, women and girls' education, child labor...etc. The club also organizes special events, in which native English speakers are invited to participate in the discussion. The idea behind inviting native speakers is to exchange culture and learn how natives pronounce the English words. By doing so, the club members do not only improve their English-speaking abilities, but also learn about the cultural differences; accept them and respect them. Since the club was created, many positive feedbacks have been received from its audience about the benefits they get from the club's events. Some English learners say, "They have become more confident when speaking English"; others say "When they first joined the club, they couldn't speak properly and used to pause a lot. But now all of

that has improved and their English-speaking ability now is way better than before."

It is known that the ongoing global pandemic has caused a huge impact over people's lives throughout the world. The pandemic has set people a part due to social-distancing practices. As our English club main events are face-to-face gatherings, we had to cancel the gathering events. But the pandemic seemed to be staying for a longer-uncertain period of time. Therefore, we had to find other ways to keep our events running. So, we resorted to the online meetings. We started using any communication method that we could lay hands on. We used WhatsApp, Zoom Meetings, Club House and Facebook live streams.

Note: Before I finish, if you or you know someone is struggling with English speaking skills, we invite you through this prestigious platform (The Key Newspaper) to join our club. We will be more than happy to have you with us. Below are the links to our Facebook page and WhatsApp group. Hit a like to the Facebook page and join the WhatsApp group.

WhatsApp invite link: <https://chat.whatsapp.com/DIbdLgdx9s-v2USwMuHDB8G>

Facebook page link: <https://www.facebook.com/Tunisie-Caffé-English-Conversations-Club-479410455770834/>

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Rashida Ali-Mubarak :

«The Key is a Great Tool for Change»

The Key conducted an Interview online with a former American Nouakchott University Instructor Rashida Ali-Mubarak on Sunday, October 10th

The interview shall expose you to get to know Mauritania from an expatriate's perspective.

About the Guest

She served in the U.S Military Air Force four times.

Taught in the following schools and universities :

Turkish Embassy School- Nouakchott University of Ha'il, Ha'il, Saudi Arabia

Riwad Al Khaleej International School, Ad Dammam, Saudi Arabia

University of Nouakchott

Washington Islamic Academy, Virginia, USA

Farooq Language Center, Nouakchott, Mauritania and USA (online)



The current profession: Health Insurance

The Interview went as what follows:

How did you end up in Mauritania?

I had my Mauritanian husband to tell me about the country itself. Nonetheless, I did some research on the internet to get to know the country better, for there would be some details that I would have to get on my own. My husband wanted to get back to Mauritania, for he wanted to bring about change to his country. He wanted to help his folks as any would do. Moreover, I myself felt that I could aid my husband to accomplish that goal since we stand by each other through thick and thin. It wasn't too long until my husband passed away. I was heartbroken, but I believe in whatever God decrees. Anyway, I wanted to build upon the work of my husband where I spared every possible effort that I could. My mission led me to get to know the Mauritians. The more I got to know them, the more I loved them. Furthermore, when I visited Mauritania for the first time, I had a very open mind where I adjusted myself and was ready to adopt the part of the culture that seemed convenient to me. I also learned about the history of Mauritania in order to have a better understanding of it.

What did you hate about Mauritania?

There is a trivial thing that I hated about Mauritania which is having big crowds, for I'm not a big fan of that. Additionally, I didn't expect to find little America in Mauritania like many expatriates would do. I lived with people harmoniously i.e. I ate the regular food, and I learned as much Hassaniya as I could. Furthermore,

I hated force-feeding practicing. Some women would die as a consequence of that practice. Life expectancy of women to die would be around 50, 51 or 55 year-old. I worked with the health ministry to tackle that issue. I myself am 51 year-old. I would be considered in Mauritania as an elderly woman. I had a program called "Challenge me" with the Health Ministry; it's an exercise for women.

What help did you want to bring to Mauritania since this was the will of your husband?

Thank you very much for this pertinent question. Since I spoke English as a native language, and many Mauritians were learning it, I instituted my own center to build upon the English Studies that were happening at the university. I realized that most of my students learned English through French as a result they were able to read it and write it, yet they weren't very good when it comes to speaking and how to articulate their thoughts. Consequently, I founded my center to bridge that gap. Besides, I made sure that not only I taught them English but also how to make their country better. I hated the concept Brain Drain where some of them would rather want to run from his country and get exploited by another country. When you travel to another country, you may be able to send money to your parents. Nevertheless, that would happen at the expense of your country where its economics would stagnate. Furthermore, I worked on raising the awareness about some diseases that would afflict some Mauritians.

As a woman, what did you want to add to Mauritanian women's lives?

To be honest with you, women in Mauritania are still kind of held back as far

as education is concerned, and when that is not tackled the results could be grave. For example, let's imagine that a wife is sick and her husband needs to take her to the hospital. When women are not allowed to be educated so that they can become doctors or nurses, all of the women will be treated by men. Why should this happen? Every husband would want his woman to be treated by a woman like her. To give you another example when women are not allowed to drive, this also can be very serious. What if a husband is in need of his wife to come and take care of him when he is far away from home? His wife will have to look for someone to drive her or take a taxi that can have some bad consequences.

Women in Mauritania kind of have equal access to education; it exists to a certain degree. Nonetheless, more professions and crafts should be allowed to women. To finish, women and men are equal when it comes to seeking knowledge.

Is it possible for Mauritania to be changed for the better by only Mauritians?

This is a very good question, and let me thank you for asking it. You do have potential to change your country on your own. Stay in your country. You have a plenty of resources e.g. Gold, fish, Iron..... etc But, the sad fact of the matter is that there is a so much corruption.

How would you speak your mind about the Mauritians?

By and large, the Mauritians are generous and kind. Though when it comes to treatment some people treat you based upon your skin color or what group you belong to. My students at the university treated me in a typical manner. Nevertheless, in the end of the day I put up with

everything as I did in KSA. To close, Mauritania overall is a peaceful country, and I would recommend people to visit it.

Would you mind if you tell us about your experience at the University of Nouakchott Al Aasriya as an English Instructor?

I was just working on my students to help them to be able to articulate their thoughts in English. I had no problems with my colleagues. The administration overall is good though the above authority should've been much better. The Mauritians are intelligent. None of my students was unintelligent. Nonetheless, I would just come across some nervous students that were not accustomed to speaking in English, and I had to get them out of that shell. There are six national dialects in Mauritania. The majority speak half of them. It's not easy to speak many languages. When you're able to do so, you're not limited. In my country, people are afraid of whom they can speak multiple languages because they are kind of not limited. It's an imperialistic idea when you only want to speak your language and doesn't want to learn other languages to interpret the world better and do more business. To sum up, I myself learned some Hassaniya.

What would you say about having this English medium in the country?

I'm very impressed there is finally an English Medium in the county for the people who want to learn English. And that shouldn't be translated as forgetting about the other languages and dialects.

What would you say about the editor in Chief as a former student of you?

I'm very proud of the fact that one of my former students could achieve a level of success. Mauritania depends upon guys like him. Without you the country will stagnate. It wouldn't develop. The old people did what they had to do, and now it's the responsibility of youth to take Mauritania to the next level. To summarize, the country needs new breath and new ideas.

Are there any encouraging words for the Key?

No matter what happens, never ever stop. Keep moving forward. You must encounter some naysayers where they would try to hold you back from achieving such a big goal. People want change, yet they're afraid of it when it's to be brought about by them because they're afraid of failure. To conclude, do your best, change must happen through you and keep in mind that it's not comfortable.



Chinguitti, the oldest library of Mauritania

Ahmed Sidi Baba
An English Instructor at the
Higher Institute of English



520 kilometers north from the capital lies one of the oldest cities in Mauritania, Chinguitti, surrounded by the Adrar mountain chains and relentlessly moving waves of dunes that place much risk of desertification to the old city. Not only does the desertification put the historical city at stake, but also its centuries old libraries.

Even after UNESCO named the city a World Heritage Site that requires serious attempts of preservation, the indigenous inhabitants continue to flee the city due to harsh environmental conditions. Such a migration process, which renowned Mauritanian historian Dr. Hamahou Allah Salem calls “intellectual desertification”, is as risky as environmental desertification itself. This is coupled with families’ reluctance to seek help from heritage organizations to protect what has survived of their libraries.

Amidst these dim realities,

shimmer glowing attempts to protect the rare legacy hundreds of Chinguittian scholars have left centuries ago. Thanks to the World Bank Project to Preserve the Mauritanian Cultural Heritage and families’ awareness of the importance of these libraries, five outstanding family libraries still exist in relatively good conditions today. This number, however, is extremely little. The World Bank Project statistics show that there are six hundred family libraries containing more than 30.000 manuscripts scattered around the country. Most of these libraries are in terrible conditions due to the dilapidated mud houses that host them and the harsh environ-

ment in old cities like Wadan, Tichit, and Chinguitti.

The books and antique manuscripts in these libraries are mostly written on deer leather and covered with goat leather.

Much of the city’s reputation has come from the good impression its scholars have left during their travels to different parts of the world like Egypt, the Levant, and the

also brought back from their travels to the rarest of books and manuscripts, and extensively engaged in translating important books from many languages to Arabic.



Some of the books and manuscripts date back to the eleventh century, and cover numerous subjects ranging from Sharia (Islamic) Law and Interpretation of Sharia Law to astronomy, mathematics, geometry, language, literature, and medicine.

Arabian Peninsula. Of these scholars, we can cite Mohamed Yahya Selima Younssi who has more than 250 publications and Cheikh Malainin with more than 400 publications. These scholars did not only restrict their activities to publishing, but

What has been done to preserve this legacy is enormous, yet a lot more needs to be done. The efforts that Chinguittian scholars paid to establish such a cultural edifice should now be doubled to preserve it.

How To Pass as An English Major

Varha Abd Selam
M.A. in Media and Mass Communication.
An English Instructor



Three years have passed since I have been here. The bus came to a halt and the buildings greeted me with the same indifference as they always did. A wave of nostalgia washed over me. I felt an odd sense of déjà vu; nothing much about the place has changed yet everything seemed and felt very different. I looked at the sign that read “Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines” as I walked through the metal gate. Bittersweet memories flashed through my mind.

I made my way through the campus. On my right was the department’s offices’ building. Here we camped in front of the entrance more than I could count to complain about our grades. In front of me sat the amphitheatres. My eyes were quickly drawn to the biggest one of them, Amphitheatre Four, where we had one of our class’s biggest strikes against one of the professor’s grading methods. Every corner was full of memories. I remembered how much I hated it here but also how much I loved it.

If I were to count the things I hated about the English department, this article would have been much longer, and probably never published. If I were to count the things I loved about it, however, this article would have been much shorter, too short for a publication. Instead, I will give you practical advice to get through the three years you will spend as an English Major at Nouakchott University Al Assriya.

If a professor says they give extra credit for attendance and participation, that

credit is NOT extra, it is usually taken from half of the course’s entire credit. This means that if you do not attend the class and participate, you are willingly giving up 25% of that course’s midterm grade. The midterm’s grade is 50% of the class’s whole grade.

It is crucial to find out a professor’s style of giving tests and exams beforehand. If a professor has taught a course before, there is a very high chance they’d recycle the tests and exams they’d given in the past. However, watch out for the new

professors or the ones teaching a subject for the first time.

As a college student, you are expected to be able to read the material, understand it, critically analyze and assess it, and write academically about it. These are skills you must teach yourself, especially if you are planning on doing graduate studies afterwards. Keep in mind that the professors are only human after all. They will have bad days and good ones. If you show them respect and that you are interested in what they teach, they will respect you back and help you. They are only trying to do their job, and your job as a student is to learn. As a general rule of thumb, if you attend your classes and study the handouts, you will most likely pass with a good grade.

In these three years, you will meet great people and make the best of friends. You will get frustrated a lot, you will have fun, you will feel bored, you will hate it, you will love it, but most importantly you will learn. You will learn about people, about life, and about becoming an educated member of society. Good luck and enjoy it.



Learn Hassaniya Through The Key

Hassaniya Tenses

(Hassaniya as a Soukoun Dialect)

How to speak Hassaniya within days

There is no doubt that this dialect differs in one community to another. Every community has its own variety/code. Non-native speakers would have difficulty to speak it despite the fact that it is easy.

Almost every language has its rules to indicate present, past and future.

When it comes to that, the most used Haraka in Hassaniya Dialect is Soukoun (´). This Dialect can have another name, The Soukoun Dialect.

The Hassaniya subject pronouns are:

- Ana → I
- Anta → You (masculine)
- Anti → You (feminine)
- Hewa → He
- Heya → She
- Nahna → We
- Entouma → You (Plural) Masculine
- Entoumati → You (Plural) Feminine
- Houma → They (Plural) Masculine
- Houmati → They (Plural) Feminine

Keep in mind that Hassaniya has another name which is Soukoun Dialect. Soukoun is used almost in all Hassaniya functions.

The Hassaniya Past Tense is formed like this:

Put a Soukoun which will be translated as (et) at the end of the verb with the next four pronouns:

Ana Anta Hewa Heya
Shav = to see E.g. Heya shavet

Add a Kasra to the Third singular feminine pronoun; the equivalent of that in English should be (ti)

E.g. Anti shavti
Add a Dama to the verb which is (oo)



with all plural pronouns except the first plural pronoun (Nahna)
E.g. Houma Shavoo
Nasba with (Nahna) which is (na)
Nahna Shavna

Verb Shav in past tense

- Ana shavet
- Anta shavet
- Anti shavti
- Hewa shav
- Heya shavet
- Nahna shavna
- Entouma shavtoo
- Entoumati shavtoo
- Houma shavoo
- Houmati shavoo

The Hassaniya present tense

The rule: Add the word (Halen =now)

between the verb and the pronoun.

A- Add a Soukoun which is a prefix (t or Y) to all singular pronouns except the third feminine pronoun which is (Anti)
Newkel= to eat For Example: Anti halen tewkli

- Ana halen newkel
- Anta halen tewkel
- Hewa halen yewkel
- Heya halen tewkel

B- Add the Dama (oo) to all plural pronouns with no exception.

- Nahna halen newkeloo
- Entouma halen tewkeloo
- Houma halen yewkeloo
- Houmat halen yewkeloo

Future Hassaniya Tense is formed by adding the word (Lahi= will) between the Pronoun and the verb
Note: the same rule of present goes with future tense. Just add the word (lahi) to indicate future.

- Ana lahi newkel
- Anta lahi tewkel
- Hewa lahi yewkel
- Heya lahi tewkel

The structure of the sentence in Hassaniya

Subject + verb + object
Sidi yetkelem El Hassaniya
Sidi Speaks Hassaniya

The French Coach of Al Mourabitoune Corentin Martins Has Been Resigned

Mauritania has invested in Football like many countries would do. Nevertheless, it has had many defeats lately.

Some say that the coach is to be blamed whereas some say the whole system should be changed.

Since the coach is to be blamed, many citizens have demanded that he should be RESIGNED.

The American Ambassador Cynthia Kierscht and the British Ambassador Colin Wells attended the match to support Al Mourabitoune. Al Mourabitoune fans immensely thanked them for the great support.

The game finished with a draw with no goals; Al Mourabitoune earned their first point though they got disqualified from The World Cup.

When the team was out of the game, the president of FFRIM Mohamed Yahya officially announced that on Mauritania Channel for Sport in an interview the French coach of Al Mourabitoune Corentin Martins has been resigned as a consequence of very disappointing successive defeats in the qualifications of the World Cup Qatar 2022.



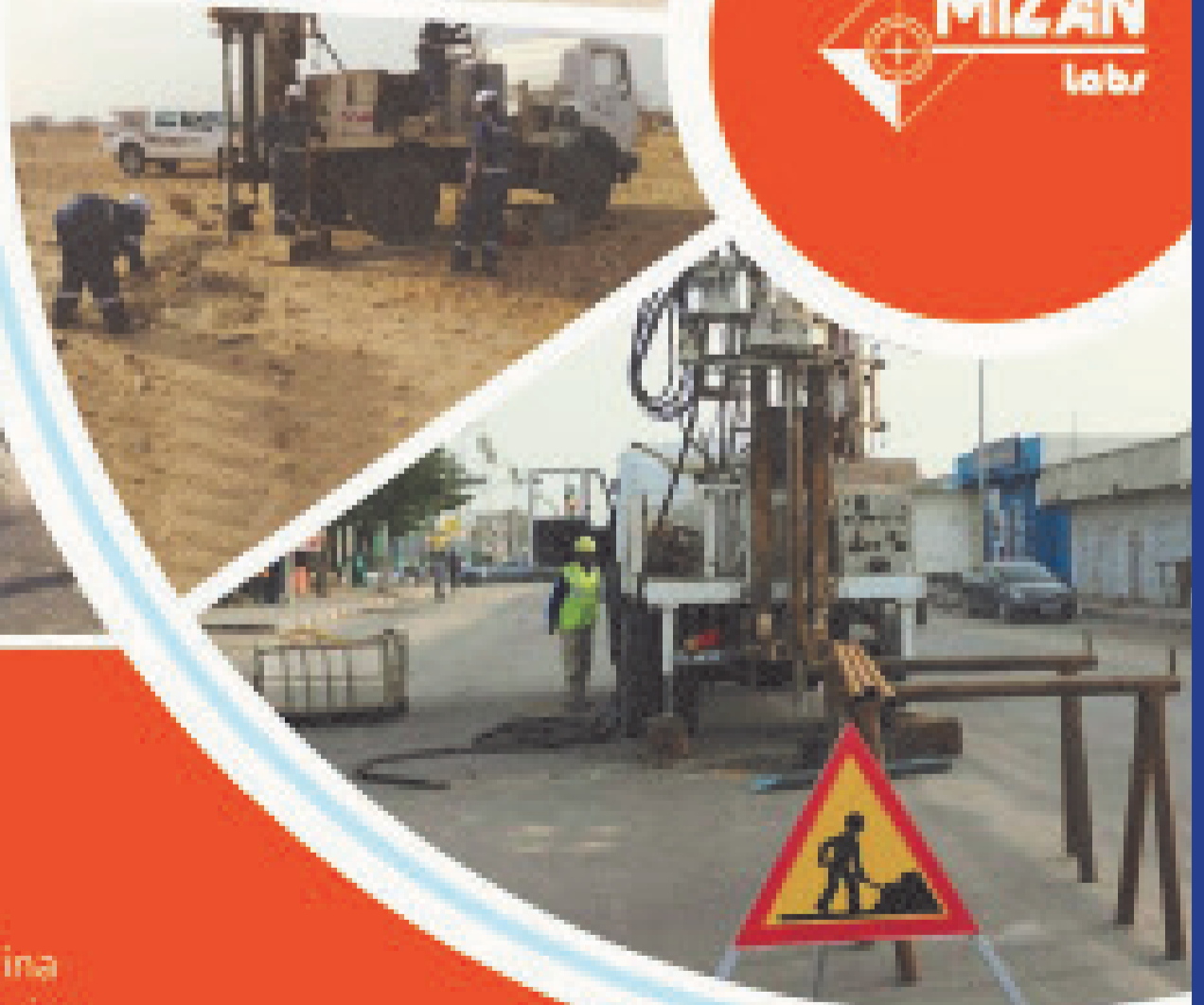
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- Avis et conseil dans le domaine des matériaux de construction et géotechnique



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