Kiffe Kiffe Demain
by Faïza Guène

Une voix d’une enfant des quartiers.
Découvrons le Maghreb!

- The Maghreb is usually defined as much or most of the region of western North Africa or Northwest Africa, west of Egypt.
- Region including the Atlas Mountains and the coastal plains of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya.
- During the Al-Andalus (Muslim control of Spain and Portugal) era in Spain, the Maghreb's inhabitants, Maghrebis, were known as "Moors".
- The Maghreb or western North Africa is believed to have been inhabited by Berbers since from at least 10,000 BC.
- The Arabs reached the Maghreb in early Umayyad times. Arab expansion and the spread of Islam pushed the development of trans-Saharan trade.
In 1869, Tunisia declared itself bankrupt and an international financial commission took control over its economy.

In 1881, using the pretext of a Tunisian invasion into Algeria, the French invaded with an army of about 36,000 and forced the Bey (Turkish title for a governor) Muhammed as-Sadiq to agree to the terms of the 1881 Treaty of Bardo.

With this treaty, Tunisia was officially made a French protectorate, over the objections of Italy.

Under French colonization, European settlements in the country were actively encouraged; the number of French colonists grew from 34,000 in 1906 to 144,000 in 1945.

In 1910 there were 105,000 Italians in Tunisia.

Tunisia achieved independence from France in 1956 led by Habib Bourguiba, who later became the first Tunisian President.
Le Maroc

- The French Protectorate in Morocco (*Protectorat français au Maroc*) was established by the Treaty of Fez (Germany, Spain, Britain, Italy and France were fighting over Morocco).
- Morocco was a protectorate of France from 1912 until 1956.
- France made Mohammed V sultan, he was only 17 years old.
- Morocco became a constitutional monarchy in 1977.
The conquest of Algeria was initiated in the last days of the Bourbon Restoration by Charles X as an attempt to increase his popularity amongst the French people.

In 1795-1796, the French Republic had contracted to purchase wheat for the French army from two Jewish merchants in Algiers, and France owe them money.

The same two merchants also were in debt to Hussein Dey, the Ottoman ruler of Algiers, and claimed that they were unable to pay until France paid its debts to them.

The Dey had unsuccessfully negotiated with Pierre Deval, the French consul, to rectify this situation, and he suspected Deval of collaborating with the merchants against him, especially when the French government made no provisions for repaying the merchants in 1820.
Deval's nephew Alexandre, the consul in Bône, further angered the dey by fortifying French storehouses in Bône and La Calle against the terms of prior agreements.

Thereafter the French sent an armada to fight against Algeria and conquered it 1830 and was used for military purposes.

One of France's longest-held overseas territories, Algeria became a destination for hundreds of thousands of European immigrants, known as colons and later, as pieds-noirs.
The Algerian War, also known as the Algerian War of Independence or the Algerian Revolution was a war between France and the Algerian independence movements from 1954 to 1962, which led to Algeria gaining its independence from France.
La Bataille d’Alger Film
Les maghrébins en France

- The Paris metropolitan area has a large Maghrebian population.
- As of 2008, 18.1% of the population of the Parisian commune of Saint-Denis was Maghrebian.
- Marseille, Lyon, Lille, Bordeaux, Strasbourg, Montpellier, Toulouse.
Les maghrébins célèbres

- Natacha Atlas – Queen of oriental pop
- Khaled – chanteur
- Cheb Mami – chanteur
- Zinedine Yazid Zidane – soccer player (Algerian Kabyle Berber descent)
- Assia Djebar - is the pen name of Fatima-Zohra Imalayen, is an Algerian novelist, translator and filmmaker.
Les maghrébins célèbres

- Edith Piaf - French cabaret singer who became widely regarded as France's national diva.
- Isabelle Adjani - French film actress and singer
- Arnaud Montebourg - French politician who served in the government of France as Minister of Industrial Renewal
- Alain Bashung - French singer, songwriter and actor.
- Dany Boon - French comedian and filmmaker.
- Jacques Villeret - French actor, best known internationally for his role as François Pignon in the comedy *Le Dîner de Cons*.
- Daniel Prévost - French actor and humorist.
- Maïwenn - French actress and film director.
Faïza Guène - Biographie

- Faïza Guène is a French writer and director.
- Born in Bobigny, France in 1985 to parents of Algerian origin she is best known for her two novels, Kiffe kiffe demain and Du rêve pour les oufs.
- She has also directed several short films, including Rien que des mots (2004).
- Guène grew up in Pantin, in the northeastern suburbs of Paris.
- She attended Collège Jean Jaurès followed by Lycée Marcelin Berthelot in Pantin.
- She began studies in sociology at Université Paris VIII, in St-Denis, before abandoning them to pursue writing and directing full-time.
- Guène has written for Respect magazine since 2005.
Kiffe Kiffe Demain was published in 2004 when Guène was nineteen years old.

The novel has sold over 200,000 copies and been translated into twenty-two different languages.

It was translated into English in 2006 by Sarah Adams under the title Kiffe Kiffe Tomorrow.

Her second work, Du rêve pour les oufs, was released on 28 August 2006 in France and translated into English by Sarah Adams as Dreams from the Endz.
Le Titre: Qu’est-ce que ça veut dire?

- **Kiffe Kiffe Demain** – same as tomorrow
- **Kif-kif** – same, the same thing
- **Kiffer** – to like to love
- **Un kif** – cigarette made of tobacco and hash
- **C’est du kif** – it’s the same thing
- **C’est kif-kif** – it’s the same
- **Quel kif!** – what pleasure
- **Surkiffer** – to love a lot
- **Kiffer grave** – extreme pleasure
- **Kiffer sa race** – to enjoy a lot
L’arabe dans le français

- Un bled – un village
- Une casbah – une maison
- Un chouïa – un peu
- Kiffer – aimer beaucoup
- Un riad – une villa traditionnelle
- Une smala – une famille
- Un souk – un désordre
- C’est pas bézef. – Ce n’est pas beaucoup
- C’est kif-kif. – C’est pareil.
- Faire fissa – se dépêcher
- Il est maboul! – Il est fou!
- Zarma! – Ma parole!; No way!
Les personnages

- Doria
- Tante Zohra
- La mère de Doria
- Le père de Doria
- Mme Burlaud
- Mme de Truc
- Sarah
- M. Loiseau
- M. Rodriguez
- Bouchra
- Carla
- Mme Lemoine
- Mme Atlan
- Hamoudi
- Karine
- Nabil
- M. Schihont
- Aziz
- Youssef
- Lila
- M. Werbert
- Réda
- Hamza
- Nadine Benbarchiche
- Rachida
La scène

- North Parisien suburb of Seine-Saint-Denis.
- Department “93”
- “la cité du Paradis” de Livry-Gargan
- Livry-Gargan is a community in the northeastern suburbs of Paris, France.
- It is located 15.6 km (10 miles) from the center of Paris.
Les thèmes

- La trahison
- L’hypocrisie
- La violence
- La quête de l’identité personnelle et la dignité humaine
- L’aide sociale
Je suis comme je suis
Je suis faite comme ça
Quand j'ai envie de rire
Oui je ris aux éclats
J'aime celui qui m'aime
Est-ce ma faute à moi
Si ce n'est pas le même
Que j'aime chaque fois
Je suis comme je suis
Je suis faite comme ça
Que voulez-vous de plus
Que voulez-vous de moi
Kiffe Kiffe Demain vs. “Je suis comme je suis” par Jacques Prévert

Je suis faite pour plaire
Et n’y puis rien changer
Mes talons sont trop hauts
Ma taille trop cambrée
Mes seins beaucoup trop durs
Et mes yeux trop cernés
Et puis après
Qu’est-ce que ça peut vous faire
Je suis comme je suis
Je plais à qui je plais
Qu’est-ce que ça peut vous faire
Kiffe Kiffe Demain vs. “Je suis comme je suis” par Jacques Prévert

Ce qui m’est arrivé
Oui j’ai aimé quelqu’un
Oui quelqu’un m’a aimé
Comme les enfants qui s’aiment
Simplement savent aimer
Aimer aimer...
Pourquoi me questionner
Je suis là pour vous plaire
Et n’y puis rien changer.