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**Maghrebian Magic in its Place of Origin and in the New Lands Inhabited by the
Diasporas**

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The Quran prescribes Muslims to believe in the existence of jinn. The Prophet Muhammad addressed them, as well as people, to deliver the holy message. Some jinn accepted Islam, but the other did not. It is the latter that serve the source of witchcraft and sorcery in the Muslim world.

According to the PEW Research Center survey, the number of people believing in witchcraft in the Middle East and North Africa varies from 89 to 16%. The data of the survey verify the wide-spread idea in the folk culture of the Arab World about the Maghreb as a place filled by jinn, magic, and sorcerers, as Tunisia and Morocco are on the top of the list.

The main question of the current research is what place the modern Algerian society spares to sorcery and witchcraft. The author explores two dimensions the problem exists in: the written and oral ones.

The author analyses the phenomenon on the basis of a leading article of an everyday Algerian newspaper dedicated to a case of, well-known in Maghreb, cemetery sorcery and the material of her personal field research. Apart from textological methods, traditional ethnographic ones such as observation, questioning, and interviewing were used to conduct the research.

The results of the analysis allow drawing some conclusions. Among those: the definition of magic given by al-Cordabi in the 12th century, as something that "everyone may learn and practice", is still accurate in the modern Maghreb. The wide-spread oral tradition to transfer sorcery knowledge is reinforced by highly popular books of the so-called folk medicine. These practices concern nearly all aspects of everyday culture. Broad circulation of the topic in Mass and Social Media proves its urgent and vital character for the most population. Strong belief in sorcery and its wide distribution remains one of the main cultural peculiarities of the Maghrebian society, even in the conditions of living outside the original area. It shows quite a potential for resistance to the different environment by surviving in the migrants' societies through generations.