Please fill in the following form. We will convert it into TEI conformant data to put it on the VICAV website. Have a look at previously published examples on the VICAV website.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ID | profile\_{location}\_01 |
| Author of this profile | Bettina Leitner |
| Image |  |
| Copyright of image | https://www.worldtravelguide.net/features/feature/chefchaouen-the-green-city/ |
| Name of location (English) | Chefchaouen, Chaouen |
| Name of location (Fuṣḥā, transcription) | Šafšāwan |
| Name of location (Fuṣḥā, Arabic) | **شفشاون** |
| Name in local variety (in transcription) | *Šəfšāwən, Šāwən* |
| Geo location | [35° 10′ N, 5° 16′ W](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Chefchaouen&language=de&params=35.171388888889_N_5.2697222222222_W_dim:25000_region:MA_type:city(42786)&title=Chefchaouen) |
| Typology (Local) | West (Maghreb) › Morocco › Northern type |
| Typology (General) | urban; pre-Hilalian |
| General | Chefchaouen is in the Rif Mountains in the Jbāla region of northern Morocco at an altitude of 600m.  The town was founded in the 15th century. Its local vernacular as well as its architecture was influenced by the waves of immigrants (Moriscos, Muslims, and Jews) expelled from al-Andalus.  The town was an important base in the fight against the Portuguese as well as for the Berber tribes during the Rif war against Spain (1922-26).  Traditionally, the town was known for its rich agriculture and horticulture. Today tourism has become its most important source of revenue. |
| Research history | Natividad & Rahmouni 1996 is a collection of texts, including several traditional recipes and one tale, in the dialect of Chefchaouen with attached glossary. Natividad 1998 described some phonological, morphological, syntactical, and lexical characteristics of Chefchaouen Arabic.  Moscoso 2002 is a description of children’s games from Chefchaouen with linguistic remarks. Moscoso 2003a is a collection of short texts, with transcriptions and a glossary.  Moscoso 2003b is a comprehensive grammar on the dialect of Chefchaouen with texts.  Moscoso also published a paper on the vernacular poetry and traditional songs from the Jbala region (2015) based on data from Chefchaouen collected by Pereda (2014).  Rahmouni (2015) is a recent documentation of the oral tradition of storytelling in the town’s vernacular, including transliterations, translations, a study of the mode of oral performance, and information on cultural, literary, and linguistic background.  TheCORVAM (<http://corvam.unizar.es/en/>), a speech corpus of Maghrebi varieties created by researchers of the University of Zaragoza, provides several texts with translations (in either Spanish, French, or English) plus audio recordings of the Moroccan Arabic dialects of Jbala and Ghomara (a subvariety of the Jbala dialect). |
| Dictionaries | Moscoso 2003b also contains a glossary. |
| Text books |  |
| Audio data | See the Corvam corpus (<http://corvam.unizar.es/en/>) for annotated texts in the dialects of Jbala and Ghomara with Spanish translations. |
| Bibliography | {leave empty} |
| Sample text | {leave empty} |
| Linguistic features | {leave empty} |