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.

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| --- | --- |
| ID | profile\_{location}\_01 |
| Author of this profile | Bettina Leitner |
| Image | https://images.gulfnews.com/polopoly-images/2017/7/27/1.2065092_1459488476.jpg |
| Copyright of image | https://gulfnews.com/business/analysis/revival-of-mega-projects-heralds-positives-for-kuwait-1.2251117 |
| Name of location (English) | Kuwait |
| Name of location (Fuṣḥā, transcription) | al-Kuwayt |
| Name of location (Fuṣḥā, Arabic) | **الكويت** |
| Name in local variety (in transcription) | lə-kwēt |
| Geo location | [29°22′11″N 47°58′42″E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Kuwait_City&params=29_22_11_N_47_58_42_E_region:KW_type:city) |
| Typology (Local) | East (Mashreq) › Arabia › Northern group › Central Najd (ˁAnaza) › Gulf |
| Typology (General) | (originally Najdi) Bedouin-type dialect; Gulf Arabic with links to southern Iraq |
| General | Before the discovery of oil in the 1930s the main occupations in Kuwait were trading, fishing, and boat building on the coast and nomadic herding in the interior. As a consequence of the oil production, which constitutes about 90% of the state’s income, modern Kuwait has developed into a wealthy and highly-urbanised state.  The modern town Kuwait City was founded in the early 18th century after the immigration of Bedouin tribes from the Najd. The majority of today’s population is Sunni, but there is a significant Shiite minority. About two-thirds of the country’s population and work force are expatriates from other Arab nations and southern Asia. |
| Research history | The earliest dialectological investigations on spoken Arabic in Kuwait were done by the British Arabist Thomas M. Johnstone (Johnstone 1961, Johnstone 1964) on the dialect of the Dōsiri of Kuwait. Johnstone 1967 is a general study of Gulf littoral dialects (Kuwaiti, Baḥrayni, Qaṭari, and the dialects of the Emirates).  Maṭar 1969 and Maṭar 1970 are two monographs written in Arabic describing the phonology and morphology of Kuwaiti Arabic, with numerous examples. Ingham 1982 is a comparative study of the Bedouin-type northeastern Arabian dialects, in which Kuwait is included.  Sabʿān (1983) is a brief study written in Arabic of Kuwaiti neologisms and borrowings.  Brustad 2000 includes Kuwaiti Arabic in her in-depth survey of the syntax of modern spoken Arabic.  Yassin (1977, 1978, 1982) published three papers on aspects of Kuwaiti Arabic semantics and syntax.  There are some recent papers published on the contemporary dialect of Kuwait (al-Bader 2015, 2016; Tsukanova 2008); but no comprehensive dialectological or sociolinguistic study of Kuwait City has been done in recent years.  Holes (2007) is a recent encyclopaedia entry with some sociolinguistic background, an overview of Kuwaiti Arabic grammar, and bibliographical references. |
| Dictionaries | Qafisheh (1996) is a glossary of Gulf Arabic vocabulary.  Ḥanafī (1964) is a study written in Arabic of the lexicon of pre-oil Kuwait. The Gumar Corpus (<https://camel.abudhabi.nyu.edu/gumar/>) is an online collection of Gulf Arabic conversational novels (written in Arabic script) that can be scanned for specific lexical items. |
| Text books | Qafisheh (1975) is a textbook for the study of Gulf Arabic. |
| Audio data |  |
| Bibliography | {leave empty} |
| Sample text | {leave empty} |
| Linguistic features | {leave empty} |