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 | File:Tetouan Jbel Bo3nan.jpg |
| Copyright of image | https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tetouan\_Jbel\_Bo3nan.jpg |
| Name of location (English) | Tétouan |
| Name of location (Fuṣḥā, transcription) | Tiṭwān, Tīṭṭāwīn |
| Name of location (Fuṣḥā, Arabic) | تطوان , تيطاوين |
| Name in local variety (in transcription) | țǝṭwān |
| Geo location | [35° 34′ N, 5° 22′ W](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Tétouan&params=35_34_N_5_22_W_region:MA_type:city(380787)) |
| Typology (Local) | West (Maghreb) › Morocco › Northern type |
| Typology (General) | Urban; pre-Hilalian-type |
| General | Tetouan is situated on the Mediterranean coast of northern Morocco on the flank of the Rīf Mountains. Its name is of Berber origin and means “the Springs”.  A Roman *oppidum*, Tamuda, was near the modern town; but the town itself is not mentioned until 828, specifically regarding its military and strategic function. The fortress (*qaṣaba*) of Tétouan was founded in 1286 by the Marīnid Sultan Yūsuf b. Yaʕqūb al-Nāṣir. In the 16th century, the town played an important role in raids against the Portuguese.  In the 17th and 18th centuries, Tétouan became a major and prosperous commercial centre producing and trading goods such as linen, cotton, silk, and pottery.  From 1913 until Morocco regained its full independence in 1956, Tétouan was the capital of “Spanish Morocco”.  The Jews still formed one-sixth of the town’s population in 1925.  Immigration of Andalusians to Tétouan has left many linguistic as well as cultural traces. |
| Research history | Singer 1958a presents a short description of the nominal and verbal morphology of Tetouan Arabic; and Singer 1958b provides several texts in Tetouan Arabic with German translation.  Nour 2003 is a dissertation formally analyzing the phonology and morphology of the dialect. Vicente 2016 is a recent article on the effects of socio-economic change on the town’s vernacular.  TheCORVAM (http://corvam.unizar.es/en/localities/tetouan/), a speech corpus of Maghrebi varieties created by researchers of the University of Zaragoza, provides a text with Spanish translation plus audio recording of the Arabic dialects of Tetouan and information on its linguistic features. |
| Dictionaries |  |
| Text books |  |
| Audio data |  |
| Bibliography | {leave empty} |
| Sample text | {leave empty} |
| Linguistic features | {leave empty} |