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 | Claudia Laaber |
| Image | D:\Stephan\Pictures\diascans grob geordnet\Israel 2003-4 Gisi\Jerusalem-118.jpg |
| Copyright of image | Stephan Prochazka 2003 |
| Name (English) | Akko/Acre |
| Name (Fuṣḥā, transcription) | ʕAkkā  ʕAkka  ʕAkkāʔ |
| Name (Fuṣḥā, Arabic) | عكّا  عكّة  عكّاء |
| Name in local variety (in transcription) | ʕAkka |
| Geo location | 32°55‘ N  35°04‘ E |
| Typology (Local) | East (Mashreq)>Levant>Palestine>Galilee |
| Typology (General) | urban dialect |
| General | The first settlements in this area date back to the Bronze Age: The city was part of the Hellenistic, Ptolemaic, Seleucid, Roman, and Byzantine Empires before the Arabs conquered it in the 7th century. During the time of the Crusades, Akkon was the most important harbour town of the region.  The city was almost completely destroyed in the 13th century by the Mamluks and only regained some of its importance as a port under Ottoman rule.  In 1918 British forces captured Akko and Jewish migrants started to settle in it. Israeli forces took control of the city in 1948. Today Akko has approximately 50,000 inhabitants, nearly a third of whom are Arabs, most living in the town’s old centre. |
| Research history | The only record of the Arabic variety of Akko is Geva-Kleinberger & Tavor (2003), who provide a short overview of the dialect’s specific characteristics with a transcribed sample text including an English translation. |
| Dictionaries |  |
| Text books |  |
| Audio data | One audio recording from  Akko is found in SemArch (<http://semarch.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/portal-ssr/>)  **ʿAkka Edna7 Text** |
| Bibliography | {leave empty} |
| Sample text | {leave empty} |
| Linguistic features | {leave empty} |