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 |  |
| Copyright of image | <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Gaza#/media/File:Gaza_by_Mujaddara_-_panoramio_(1496).jpg> |
| Name (English) | Gaza |
| Name (Fuṣḥā, transcription) | Ġazza |
| Name (Fuṣḥā, Arabic) | غزّة |
| Name in local variety (in transcription) | Ġazze |
| Geo location | 31°52’N  34°44’E |
| Typology (Local) | East (Mashreq) > Levant > Palestine > South Palestine |
| Typology (General) | sedentary: urban |
| General | The Gaza Strip, bordering on Egypt, Israel, and the Mediterranean Sea, belongs to the Palestinian territories. Gaza City is the largest urban centre in this region. After the foundation of Israel in 1948 and the subsequent waves of migration, Gaza became one of the most densely populated areas of the world. An estimated 70% of its population are refugees originating from the areas north and east of Gaza now under Israeli rule.  Due to these migration movements, Gaza became an area of language contact between various Palestinian dialects. Although the Gaza Strip has been closely studied from a political science perspective, linguistic research has been rare and focuses on sociolinguistic phenomena. |
| Research history | Salonen (1979) provided a first detailed grammatical sketch. The second volume (Salonen 1980) contains various transcribed texts as well as notes on specific grammatical features. Another concise linguistic sketch on Palestinian Arabic, including notes on the Arabic in Gaza, can be found in the EALL (Shahin 2008).  Horesh and Cotter (2011) give an overview of the sociolinguistics of Palestinian Arabic, focusing on the influence of the Israeli occupation, migration movements, and the resulting language contacts. Cotter (2017) is a survey of the evolution of sociolinguistic studies on Arabic in general, and includes notes on Gaza.  There are also a few investigations on sociophonetics in Gazan Arabic: Cotter and Horesh (2015) is a study on how refugees from Jaffa adapted their language to Gaza’s dialect. Cotter (2016a) discusses [q] as a sociolinguistic variable due to the dialect contact between the residents of Gaza City and refugees from Jaffa. Cotter (2016b) is an investigation on the realization of interdental fricatives in Gaza City.  Werner (2008) is a text sample of the Arabic outside Gaza City by a speaker from *Ṣummēl,* with a German translation. |
| Dictionaries | There are no specifically Gazan Arabic dictionaries; however Barthèlemy’s (1935) and Denizeau (1960), both dictionaries of Levantine Arabic, are useful. And Halloun (2000) and Elihai (2004) are dictionaries of Palestinian Arabic with example sentences and phrases. |
| Text books |  |
| Audio data |  |
| Bibliography | {leave empty} |
| Sample text | {leave empty} |
| Linguistic features | {leave empty} |