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 | Ein Bild, das draußen, Himmel, Gebäude, Boden enthält.  Automatisch generierte Beschreibung |
| Copyright of image | Claudia Laaber ©2019 |
| Name (English) | Jerusalem |
| Name (Fuṣḥā, transcription) | Al-Quds |
| Name (Fuṣḥā, Arabic) | القدس |
| Name in local variety (in transcription) | il-ʔuds |
| Geo location | 31°47’ N  35°13’ E |
| Typology (Local) | East (Mashreq) > Levante> Palestine > Central Palestine |
| Typology (General) | sedentary: urban |
| General | Historically Jerusalem has been an important cultural nexus and is a holy city for three major Abrahamic faiths: Islam, Judaism and Christianity.  Its historic and labyrinthine Old Town, divided into Muslim, Jewish, Arab Christian, and Armenian quarters, includes, on its southeast edge, Temple Mount, one of the most contentious religious sites in the world.  From a linguistic viewpoint, Jerusalem offers interesting studies in Arabic and Modern Hebrew. |
| Research history | The first description of Jerusalem Arabic dates back to the beginning of the 20th century. Löhr (1905), who worked at the German Protestant Institute for Archaeology in Jerusalem, wrote a detailed grammar with a collection of riddles, poems and a small glossary.  The manual for self-instruction by Nasrallah and Spoer (1909) is a short guide for learners containing a glossary, proverbs and a collection of example sentences (The full text is available on [archive](https://archive.org/details/manualofpalestin00spoeuoft_201701/page/n7)). Bauer (1910) is a description of urban and rural Palestinian Arabic with a chrestomathy and practice exercises.  Moshe Piamenta published an essay on the syntax of Jerusalem Arabic (Piamenta 1966), an article about the dialects’ lexicon (Piamenta 1979), and a study on its conditional sentences (1991). Piamenta (2000) is an impressive study on Judeo-Jerusalem Arabic, its replacement by Modern Hebrew, and its close ties to non-Jewish Jerusalem Arabic.  Spolsky and Cooper (1991) is a diachronic and synchronic sociolinguistic survey of the multilingual situation in Jerusalem.  A concise linguistic sketch can be found in the EALL (Rosenhouse 2011).  Shawarbah (2010) is a collection of text samples with a glossary in the end. |
| Dictionaries | Barthélemy (1935) is a French- Arabic dictionary for varieties spoken in the Levant. Although the data for this dictionary was mostly collected in Aleppo, it can be considered a useful source for Jerusalem Arabic.  The same applies to Denizeau (1960).  Halloun’s (2000) practical English-Arabic dictionary for Palestinian Arabic includes various examples.  Elihai (2004) is an Arabic-English dictionary of urban Palestinian Arabic with example phrases and sentences. It states if a word is used only in specific cities, and inclues an English-Arabic glossary at the end. |
| Text books | Moïn Halloun wrote textbooks focused on Jerusalem Arabic. Halloun 1988 offers numerous transcribed verb conjugations and a small glossary at the end. Halloun (1989,1991) is a two-volume textbook with various exercises and transcribed texts. Halloun (2001,2006) has a small collection of texts in Arabic script plus a large collection of transcribed ones.  A few textbooks on Palestinian Arabic, though not necessarily focusing on Jerusalem Arabic, are available: Elihai (2011) is a complete package on Urban Palestinian Arabic, including textbooks and CDs. Tiedemann (2015) is a phraseological textbook with 101 verbs. For each verb, he provides numerous example sentences in Arabic script and recorded on CD. |
| Audio data |  |
| Bibliography | {leave empty} |
| Sample text | {leave empty} |
| Linguistic features | {leave empty} |