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 |  |
| Copyright of image | http://wikimapia.org/27398119/de/Al-Hol-See |
| **Name of tribe (English)** | Khawētna |
| **Name of tribe (Fuṣḥā, transcription)** | ?? |
| **Name of tribe (Fuṣḥā, Arabic)** | ?? |
| **Name of tribe in local variety (in transcription)** | Khawētna, sg. Khātūni |
| Geo location | [36°25′22″ N; 41°13′12″ E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Khatuniyah,_al-Hasakah&params=36_25_22_N_41_13_12_E_type:city(1218)_region:SY-HA) |
| Typology (Local) | East (Mashreq) › Mesopotamia › Northeastern Syria (qəltu) > Euphrates group |
| Typology (General) | Sedentary dialect with Bedouin influences |
| General | The name of the Khawētna tribe is linked to əl-Khātūnīya, a Syrian village on a peninsula into the drying lake of Khātūnīya in the district of [al-Hasakah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Hasakah_Governorate). The village, which now has about 1000 inhabitants, was called Beberaci by the Romans, who used it as a defensive fort on the Empire’s eastern frontier.  The Khawētna tribe migrated to əl-Khātūnīya and other villages in eastern Syria (for example əl-Hōl, which now has about 5000 inhabitants) some 200 years ago. According to their traditions, the tribe originally came either from the Arabian Peninsula or the region around Mosul. (Members of the tribe still live in Iraq).  Talay (1999) estimated that in 1997 about 30,000 speakers of the Khātūni dialect lived in Syria, Iraq, and Turkey. |
| Research history | Shabo Talay was the first researcher to write a comprehensive grammar of the Arabic dialect of the Khawētna (1999); Talay (2003) is a monograph containing a broad range of texts from different genres with German translations and a glossary.  Behnstedt (1992) includes a short description of some features of the dialect, plus three texts. |
| Dictionaries | Talay (2003) includes a glossary. |
| Text books |  |
| Audio data |  |
| Bibliography | {leave empty} |
| Sample text | {leave empty} |
| Linguistic features | {leave empty |