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 | Claudia Laaber |
| Image | Ein Bild, das Himmel, draußen, Gebäude, groß enthält.  Automatisch generierte Beschreibung |
| Copyright of image | <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Mecca#/media/File:Great_Mosque_of_Mecca1.jpg> |
| Name (English) | Mecca |
| Name (Fuṣḥā, transcription) | Makka  Makka al-Mukarrama |
| Name (Fuṣḥā, Arabic) |  |
| Name in local variety (in transcription) |  |
| Geo location | 21°25’ N  39°50’ E |
| Typology (Local) | East (Mashreq) > Arabia > Hijaz |
| Typology (General) | special position; closer to the dialects of Sudan |
| General | The city of Mecca is located in the Hijaz in far western Saudi Arabia.  It is the birthplace of the prophet Muhammad and hosts the most important mosque of Islam. The Kaaba in the Great Mosque is considered the most sacred sanctuary by the majority of Muslims around the world, who face its direction during their daily prayers.  Millions of Muslims visit Mecca every year during the annual pilgrimage, the so-called Ḥaǧǧ, which is one of the Five Pillars of Islam and a religious duty required once in a lifetime of all adult Muslims capable of carrying it out.  The cosmopolitan character of Mecca is also reflected in its dialect, which is influenced by the numerous pilgrims coming to Mecca from all over the world every year. |
| Research history | One of the first records about Meccan Arabic dates back to the end of the 19th century, when the Dutch scholar Christiaan Snouck Hurgronje spend nearly half a year in Mecca in incognito research. His main focus was on the city’s history and traditions. In the course of this he also made a collection of proverbs, which he later published in German translation with short explanations (Hurgronje 1886). Nearly a century later, Al-Sasi (1971) also published a collection of Meccan proverbs and folklore texts with German translations.  Schreiber (1971) is a sketch of Meccan Arabic grammar including transcribed sample texts translated into German. Ingham (1971) and Bakalla (1979) both deal with phonology and verb morphology.  Al-Sasy (1972) is a review of Schreiber (1971) and Ingham (1971), including notes and additions.  Sieny (1978) is a detailed study of Urban Hijazi Arabic syntax within a tagmemic framework.  Bakalla (2002) is an investigation on Misfalawiyah Arabic, an almost extinct variety of Meccan Arabic spoken between the 1930s and 1960s.  A concise linguistic sketch of Meccan Arabic can be found in the EALL (Abu Mansour 2011) |
| Dictionaries |  |
| Text books | Omar (1975) is a basic course on Urban Hijazi Arabic containing 50 different units with text-samples and Arabic-English glossary. |
| Audio data |  |
| Bibliography | {leave empty} |
| Sample text | {leave empty} |
| Linguistic features | {leave empty} |