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 | D:\Stephan\Pictures\2011-11-Jordanien\2011_10_30\jord_087.JPG |
| Copyright of image | Stephan Procházka 2011 |
| Name (English) | Kerak |
| Name (Fuṣḥā, transcription) | Al-Karak |
| Name (Fuṣḥā, Arabic) |  |
| Name in local variety (in transcription) | əl-Karak |
| Geo location | 31°10’ N  35°42’ E |
| Typology (Local) | East (Mashreq) > Levant > Jordan > South |
| Typology (General) | mixed-type dialect |
| General | The city of Kerak is located in the Moabite Hills just southeast of the Dead Sea basin and is famous for its old crusader castle, the town’s chief landmark. Kerak is the administrative centre of the identically named governorate. |
| Research history | Like many other Jordanian cities, Kerak has been neglected in dialectological research.  Bergsträsser’s dialectological atlas (1915) does give some old data on the dialect there.  Palva (1989) provided a linguistic sketch of the city’s dialect, mainly dealing with its phonology and morphology. Appended to it are various transcribed texts with English translation.  Palva (1992) discussed the problems encountered in attempting to classify Jordanian Arabic dialects.  Palva (2008) contains lists of sedentary and Bedouin elements, including comments on their distribution in Palestine and Jordan as well as a provisional diachronic and synchronic classification of the dialects spoken in Kerak and Salt. |
| Dictionaries |  |
| Text books |  |
| Audio data |  |
| Bibliography | {leave empty} |
| Sample text | {leave empty} |
| Linguistic features | {leave empty} |