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 | Aleksandra Ercegovčević |
| Image |  |
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| Name of location (English) | Khartoum |
| Name of location (Fuṣḥā, transcription) | al-Xurṭūm |
| Name of location (Fuṣḥā, Arabic) | **الخرطوم** |
| Name in local variety (in transcription) | al-Xarṭūm |
| Geo location | 15.54,  32.47 |
| Typology (Local) | East (Mashreq) › Sudan › Eastern group › Central Sudan |
| Typology (General) | Supra-regional urban variety |
| General | The Sudanese capital Khartoum is located at the confluence of the White and Blue Niles. The two rivers divide Khartoum into three parts: Khartoum proper is linked by bridges to its sister cities Khartoum North and Omdurman to the west. The metropolis' total population is estimated at over five million. Khartoum is not an old city but was founded in 1821 by the Ottoman Egyptian government as a military camp.  The dialect of Khartoum seems to be more closely related to those of Upper Egypt than to any other non-Sudanese dialect, although there are also influences from the Arabian Peninsula and the Maghreb. This reflects the historical route followed by Arabic speakers from Upper Egypt through Nubia (via the Islamization of the Nubian kingdoms) into central Sudan. |
| Research history | Research into Sudanese Arabic began fairly early in the 20th century. Hillelson 1925 is a dictionary of Khartoum Arabic. Hillelson 2011 (originally published in 1935) provides a selection of texts, including proverbs, riddles, folk tales, anecdotes, and tribal gossip. Trimingham 1946 presents a grammatical study of the dialect of Khartoum with a collection of texts and dialogues. Kaye 1976 is a comparative study of Chadian and Sudanese Arabic. Krickler 1984 is a dissertation giving a synchronic description of the phonological and morphological features of the dialect of Khartoum. Miller 1991 addresses linguistic changes in Juba and Khartoum. Bergman 2002 is a study on the grammar of Khartoum Arabic, followed by 27 dialogues in transcription, Arabic script, and English translation.  The English linguist James Dickins has widely published on the dialect of Khartoum. Dickins 2006 is a study on the verb base in central urban Sudanese Arabic; Dickins 2007 treats phonematics and syllablic structure in the dialect of Khartoum; Dickins 2010 is an article on basic sentence structures in the dialect; and Dickins 2015 focuses on the grammaticalization of *kān* and conditional clauses.  Studies on the lexicon of the dialect of Khartoum include the following: Reichmuth 1981 is an article about colour terms in the Sudanese dialects including Khartoum. Prokosch 1983 is a study on Ottoman loanwords in Sudanese Arabic. Grassi 1996 and Grassi 1997 are articles on the nautical/riverine terminology of the dialect of Khartoum and cover topics like meteorology, stars, navigation, boats, life on board, and fishing.  A concise grammatical sketch of the dialect James Dickins' "Khartoum Arabic", in EALL II, 559-571. |
| Dictionaries | Hillelson 1925 is an English-Arabic dictionary of Khartoum Arabic. Qāsim 2002 is a dictionary of the colloquial language in Sudan based on the dialect of Khartoum. Tamis/Persson 2013 is an Arabic-English/English-Arabic dictionary of the dialect of Khartoum.  Grassi 1996 and Grassi 1997 contain nautical-related vocabulary. Hillelson 2011 and Bergman 2002 include a glossary. |
| Text books | Persson/Persson 1980 is a textbook of 30 lessons in Khartoum Arabic. |
| Audio data |  |
| Bibliography | {leave empty} |
| Sample text | {leave empty} |
| Linguistic features | {leave empty} |