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 |  |
| Copyright of image | Wikipedia  https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/M%27zab#/media/File:View\_of\_Gharda%C3%AFa.jpg |
| Name of location (English) | Mzab |
| Name of location (Fuṣḥā, transcription) | **Mizāb** |
| Name of location (Fuṣḥā, Arabic) | مزاب‎ |
| Name in local variety (in transcription) | **Mzāb** |
| Geo location | 32.49,  3.67 |
| Typology (Local) | West (Maghreb) › Algeria › Sahara dialects |
| Typology (General) | Hilālī-type Bedouin dialect |
| General | Mzāb is a large oasis in the northern Sahara Desert of Algeria. The region of Mzāb consists of five settlements: Ghardaïa, Beni Isguen, Melika, Bounoura, and El Atteuf. These five walled villages (qṣūr), located on rocky outcrops along the Wād Mzāb, are collectively known as the Pentapolis. The Mzāb Valley was cataloged as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1982.  The majority of the Arabs who live in Mzāb are from the Chaanba (aš-Šaʕānba), a large tribe of Sulaymi origin. The site of Mzāb has served as a refuge for the Ibāḍī sect since the beginning of the 11th century. |
| Research history | The only description of the dialects of Mzāb is Grand’Henry 1976, a concise study that contains chapters on phonology, morphology, and syntax. It also includes two maps of the area. In the conclusion the author shows how the dialects of Mzāb are related to the Maghreb Bedouin dialects in general. |
| Dictionaries | Grand’Henry 1976 contains a 40-page phraseological glossary. |
| Text books |  |
| Audio data |  |
| Bibliography | {leave empty} |
| Sample text | {leave empty} |
| Linguistic features | {leave empty} |