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) | Tlemcen |
| Name of location (Fuṣḥā, transcription) | Tilimsān |
| Name of location (Fuṣḥā, Arabic) | تلمسان‎ |
| Name in local variety (in transcription) | Tləmsān |
| Geo location | 34.89,  -1.32 |
| Typology (Local) | West (Maghreb) › Algeria › Western dialects |
| Typology (General) | Urban sedentary pre-Hilālī-type dialect |
| General | Tlemcen is a city in northwestern Algeria near the Moroccan border. The region is known for its fertile ground and olive plantations as well as for its cultural variety. For many centuries after the Arab conquest in 708, it had a large Christian population. Berber, Arabic, Hispano-Moorish, Ottoman, and Western influences are all to be found in the city.  The Arabic of Tlemcen is regarded as one of the urban pre-Hilālī forms of speech brought to the Maghreb by the first waves of Arab Muslim conquerors. In the original local dialect *q* is reflected as the glottal stop *ʔ*, which is regarded throughout Algeria as a shibboleth of inhabitants of Tlemcen. |
| Research history | Research on the dialect of Tlemcen began early in the 20th century. The first and still the most comprehensive study on it is Marçais 1902, which contains a grammar, a collection of texts, and a glossary. The grammar consists of a description of phonology and morphology. The collection of texts includes 25 poems of the *ḥawfī* genre, five prose texts, and 17 children’s songs. Benhadji-Serradj 1952 is an article describing winter among the peasants of Tlemcen, and includes poems  Siagh 1976 describes the phonology of the dialect of Tlemcen. Dekkak 1979 is a sociolinguistic study that deals with sex differences. Benzian 1986 discusses phonemic contrast. Dendane 2014 analyses the sociolinguistic variation of the decline of the glottal stop (< *q*) as a possible indicator of dialect shift. |
| Dictionaries | A compact glossary can be found in Marçais 1902. |
| Text books |  |
| Audio data |  |
| Bibliography | {leave empty} |
| Sample text | {leave empty} |
| Linguistic features | {leave empty} |