

# Index

- AIDA (see *Association Internationale de Dialectologie Arabe*)
- ACTFL (see *American Council on Teaching Foreign Languages*)
  - accusative case, 365–6
  - adverbials, 354, 357, 364, 366
  - Agree, 375, 380, 384–5
  - agreement, 372–82
    - impoverished, 373, 376
    - rich, 375–6, 378
    - subject-verb agreement asymmetry (SVAA), 373–8
  - al-‘Ajarrūmiyya, 131
  - Aleppo dialect, 483
  - Algerian dialects, 228, 231, 289, 414, 576
  - American Council on Teaching Foreign Languages (ACTFL), 18, 85, 89, 108
    - proficiency guidelines, 19, 85–6, 90
    - oral proficiency interview (OPI), 18, 85–90, 108
  - Amman dialect, 188, 224
  - analytic structures, 231–2
  - Ancient North Arabian, 310
  - Andalusī Arabic, 215, 232, 259
  - Anatolian dialects, 221, 232
  - Arabian names (see *onomastics*)
  - Arabian Peninsular dialects, 182, 221, 226, 257, 264, 270, 483
  - Arabic as foreign language pedagogy
    - ‘Army method’, 84
    - audio lingual method, 84–5
    - historical approaches, 84
    - grammar translation method, 84
    - MSA first, 22, 127
    - teaching phonology, 128, 132–5, 140–3
  - Arabic case system, 359–66
  - Arabic corpora
    - accuracy, 458–61
      - overcomplication, 458
      - oversimplification, 459
    - annotation, 460–1 (see also *tagging*)
    - learner, 490–1
    - multilingual, 492–3
    - parallel, 492–3, 514
    - size, 453–6
  - spoken Arabic, 481–2
  - representativeness, 456–7, 474
  - terminological confusion, 453–5
  - translation pedagogy, 494–5
  - Arabic domain names, 519
  - Arabic language academies, 33–4, 40, 43–4
  - Arabic language planning, 34–9
    - ALECSO (Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization), 33, 40
    - Arabterm, 40
    - borrowing, 39
    - contemporary, 35–7
    - early, 35
    - global, 39–41
    - Infoterm (International Information Centre for Terminology), 40–1
  - ISO (International Organization for Standardization), 39–40
  - mother-tongue disadvantage, 41–2
  - language planning problems, 38–9
  - planning agency functions, 37
  - teaching variation (integrated approach), 19–22, 143
  - Arabic WordNet, 436
  - arabiCorpus, 301, 455, 476–7, 479, 486
  - Arabization, 34–9, 42, 43
  - Arabizi, 432, 434
  - assessment
    - ACTFL proficiency guidelines, 85
    - Arabic proficiency test (APT), 85, 88
    - Arabic-specific challenges, 96–7
    - basic language cognition (BLC), 87–8
    - cloze and C-test formats, 94–5
    - Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR), 86, 89
    - computer-assisted language assessment, 91–3
    - computer-assisted screening tool (CAST), 88
    - computer oral proficiency interview (COP), 91
    - Defense Language Proficiency Test (DLPT), 88
    - higher language cognition (HLC), 87
    - oral proficiency interview (OPI), 85–6
    - other test formats, 95–6
    - performance-based and task-based language testing, 89

- Simulated Oral Proficiency Interview (SOPI), 91
- Standard Test of Arabic Proficiency in Speakers of Other Languages (STAPSOL), 88
- Standards-Based Measure of Proficiency (STAMP), 88
- study abroad, 90–1
- Association for Computational Linguistics (ACL), 437–8
- Association Internationale de Dialectologie Arabe (AIDA), 216
- automatic speech recognition, 428
- Auto-segmental Metrical Model (AM), 332–4
- b- prefix, 161–3, 287–9, 296, 418
- Baghdad dialect, 223, 297, 298, 568
- Bedouin dialects, 164, 165, 223, 227, 228, 233, 289, 415, 418
- Bahraini dialects, 164, 223, 481
- Beirut dialect (Beiruti), 53, 188
- bi-clausal coordinate structure, 379–80
- borrowing, 39, 44, 249–50, 280
- Cairo dialect (Cairene), 2–3, 188, 410, 417, 418
- Casablanca dialect, 183, 187, 190, 224, 261
- case, 354, 357–8, 362–3 (see also individual cases: nominative, accusative, and genitive)  
as a complex notion, 356–7
- Case Filter, 382
- G&B, 382, 383
- hierarchy, 357–8 (see also individual cases)
- morphology, 358–9
- P&P approach, 382
- Semitic, 353–4, 358, 364–5
- case theory, 354–7, 367, 382–7
- Computational linguistics/Natural Language Processing research, 432–4
- application-oriented evaluation, 433
- language-independence and cross-lingual adaptation, 433–4
- representation and featurization, 433
- codeswitching, 204–7, 535–6
- constraints on, 205–7
- collaborative translation, 516–19
- complexity
- dialect morphology, 431
  - fewer distinctions principle, 157–9
  - measures, 156–7
  - morphological richness and complexity, 430
  - one-meaning-one-form principle, 156
  - opacity, 168–76
  - overspecification, 156, 160–8
  - relative complexity, 157
  - structural elaboration principle, 156, 168–71
- Trade-off Principle, 157
- variation as, 537–9
- computational linguistics/natural language processing (CL/NLP), 427
- applications, 428
- automatic speech recognition, 428
  - information retrieval, 428
  - machine translation, 428, 515
  - optical character recognition, 428
  - speech synthesis, 428
- enabling technologies, 428
- language/dialect identification, 428
- part-of-speech (POS) tagging, 428
- syntactic parsing, 428
- tokenization, 428
- contact, 176, 184, 249–50
- with Aramaic, 166
- continuous and non-continuous negative morpheme (see *miš*, negative circumfix *mā-š-*, and non-verbal negator *miš*)
- coreferential dative, 167 (see also differential object marking)
- corpus-based Arabic language teaching, 485–6, 487, 489–90
- corpus-based descriptions of Arabic, 486–7
- corpus-based dictionaries, 488
- corpus-based translation studies, 491–4
- corpus studies of written Arabic, 476–9
- corpus studies of spoken Arabic, 482–4
- crowd-sourced translation, 516 (see also volunteer translators)
- CT<sup>3</sup> (community translation, collaborative technology and processes, and crowdsourcing), 517
- Damascus dialect, 188, 221, 225, 230, 232, 258, 261, 534, 543–6, 548, 549, 556 (see also Syrian dialects)
- declension, 360–2
- declination, 336–8
- degrammaticalization, 292–3
- deictic centre, 587, 589, 593, 596
- Deictic Shift Theory (DST), 586, 589, 593
- demonstratives, 586–8, 600–2
- proximal/distal, 586–8
  - situational and non-situational, 592
- derivation, 408–9
- derivational morphology, 406–7, 408
- dialect literature, 565
- adab sahīr* (satirical/satiric/sarcastic literature), 571–2, 573, 574
- direct speech in, 566–8, 572, 573
- first-person narrative, 566–8
  - fūshāmmiyā*, 574
  - mudakkirāt*, 566, 575
  - orthography, 575–6
  - third-person narrative, 568
  - translations into, 576
  - vernacular in dialogue, 568–70
- dialects
- atlases, 217
  - CL/NLP, 440
  - classification, 220–4
  - communal, 223
  - ictionaries and glossaries, 217–18, 235
  - distribution, 219–21, 222
  - groupings, 221, 222
  - innovations, 227–31
  - isolation, 248–9
  - literature, 565
  - preservation of archaic features, 226–7
  - reference works, 218–19
  - valorization of, 577
- dialectology
- at Arab universities, 215
  - comparative, 216–17
  - early scholars, 215–16
  - nomadic/sedentary division, 221–4
  - rural/urban division, 223, 545
- differential object marking (DOM), 166–8, 232
- digital dictionary resources, 235

- diglossia, 54–5, 533
  - codeswitching, 204–7
    - constraints on, 205–7
  - complexity, 157–9
  - corpora, 234–5
  - formal spoken Arabic (FSA), 200–1
  - in language teaching, 20, 134–40
  - need for fresh views of, 182–3
- durative/progressive *ga-*, 280
- Durayd, Ibn, 313–14
- early words (see language development studies/  
first-word production)
- Educated Spoken Arabic (ESA), 199
  - teaching, 137–8, 140–3
- Egyptian Arabic, 50, 52, 53, 67, 69, 109, 161, 162, 163, 170, 172, 175, 224, 228, 251, 253, 258, 266, 289, 296, 391, 416, 431, 432, 480, 481, 535, 567, 569, 570, 573, 575, 576 (see also Sa’idi dialect)
- Emirati Arabic, 263, 264, 297, (see also UAE dialect)
- emotional deixis, 588
- enclave dialects (see peripheral dialects)
- enclitic -š, 395–7
- error analysis approaches, 12–18
  - acquisition of negation and interrogation, 12
  - communication strategies, 12
  - cognitive processing models, 13
    - speech processing constraints, 13
  - Universal-Grammar-based accounts, 14–16
  - with heritage learners, 16–17
- European Language Resources Association (ELRA), 437, 447–50
- existential particle, 173, 252–4, 263–5, 269
- Facebook
  - addōmari* page, 544–7
- Farrā’, al-, 265, 390
- FIGS (French, Italian, German, Spanish), 514
  - Eurocentric and North American assumptions, 515
- first conjunct agreement (FCA), 378–81
- Formal Spoken Arabic (FSA)
  - designations, 199–200
  - diglossia, 200–1, 204–7
  - inter-Arabic, 201–2, 209
    - intermediate register (mixed variety), 202–3, 210
    - pedagogy, 207–8
  - founder effect, 254
  - full agreement (see rich agreement)
  - future marker, 160, 161–2, 230, 280, 295–6, 297–9, 359, 476
  - genealogy, 313–14
  - generative grammar, 371
  - genitive, 364–5
  - Ghamdi dialect, 184, 192
  - government and binding framework (GB), 374, 380, 384
  - grammatical š, 254–64, 269
    - existential, 263–5
    - negation, 256–7
    - polar interrogative, 257–61
    - quantifier, partitive, determiner, 261–2
    - sequential, 262–3
  - wh-interrogatives, 255
- grammaticalization
  - active participles denoting ‘sitting’, 297–9
  - body-part terms, 286–7
  - future marker, 295–6
  - gadi* and *māši* from motion participles, 293–4
  - in Egyptian Arabic, 281–2
  - in *fusħā*, 282
  - prepositional forms, 285–6
  - progressive, 296–7
  - reflexes of *ra-* from verb of perception, 289–90
  - reflexes of -ši, 290–1
  - verbs of motion, 480–1, 488
- Gulf Arabic, 162, 163, 164, 165, 167, 170, 175, 228
- Gumar (corpus), 235, 263, 289, 296, 481
- Hassaniya dialect, 410, 576
- Hazm, Ibn, 313–14, 317
- head movement, 387
- heritage learners, 16–17, 90
- Ḩimyāri, al-, 245
- Hishām, Ibn, 376–7
- identity, 190–1, 201, 247–8, 316, 318, 320–1, 543, 546, 547–50
- impoverished agreement, 373, 376
- infixed -in-, 163–5
- inflectional categories, 413–20
  - aspect, 416
  - definiteness, 420
  - degree, 418–19
  - gender, 414–15
  - mood, 417–18
  - number, 413–14
  - person, 416
  - tense, 417
  - voice, 418
- inflectional head (Infl), 374–5, 380, 383
- inflectional morphology, 407–8, 430
- information retrieval, 428
- intonation and grammar, 338, 342–3
- intonational focus and information structure, 339–40
- intonational parameters, 340–1
- intonation units, 334–5
- Iraqi dialects, 161, 166, 224, 226, 232, 298
- ism, 315–16
- Jeddah dialect (see Najdi dialects)
- Jespersen’s Cycle, 396–7
- Jordanian dialects, 52, 54–5, 61, 67, 69, 182, 186, 187, 190
- Juba Arabic, 234, 396–7, 418
- Judeo-Arabic, 223
- Jurjāni, al-, 585
- Kalbi, Ibn al-, 313
- Khalil, al- (Ibn Ahmad al-Farāhīdī), 130, 362
- Korpus Malti, 482
- kunya, 315–16
- Kuwaiti dialects, 61, 297–8, 339, 396, 481
- language development studies, 49–59
  - first-word production, 49–50, 52–3, 59
  - differences between Arabic varieties, 54–5
    - developmental milestones, 55
    - morphosyntactic development, 59–63

- collective plural marking, 62–3
- dual marking, 62
- plural formation, 61
- root and pattern, 59–60
- verbal inflection, 60
- phonological development, 51–9
  - consonant acquisition, 52–3, 55
  - diglossia in, 54–5
  - gemination, 53
  - gliding processes, 52
  - glottal replacement, 52
- pragmatic development, 72
  - Specific Language Impairment (SLI), 72
- syntactic development, 63–72
  - negation, 67–70
  - modal, 69–70
  - sentential, 69–70
  - stages, 67–9
- word-order, 70A-chain, 70SVO/VSO, 70–1, 75
- language/dialect identification, 428
- language modelling approaches, 429
  - machine learning (ML), 429–30
  - supervised, 429
  - unsupervised, 429
- language policy, 508
- laqab*, 315–16, 317
- laysa* (negator), 169–70, 174, 388–9
- Lebanese dialects, 53, 166, 170, 221, 258, 261–2, 267, 379, 381
- Leuven Arabic Corpora, 452
- Levantine dialects, 3, 161, 163, 170, 221, 253, 431
- lexical innovation, 234
  - words for ‘now’, 234
  - interrogative *š*, 234
- Lexicalist Hypothesis, 355–6
- Libyan dialects, 163, 229, 234, 289, 296, 298
- Linguistic Data Consortium (LDC), 437, 450–1
- localization and internationalization, 511–13
  - professional software localization, 514
- locative case (vestigial), 364
- mā* (negator), 389–90
- machine translation, 428, 493
- Maghrebi dialects, 204, 221, 224, 228, 229, 231, 246–7
- Maltese, 3, 228, 232, 257, 264, 297–8
  - borrowed vocabulary, 249–50
  - entry of Arabic speakers onto Malta, 245–6
  - existential particle *emm*, 252–4
  - European influences, 246–8, 249–50
  - parent varieties, 246–7
    - phonology, 250–3
  - māši* (negator), 172, 392
- Mauritanian dialect, 289
- Mesopotamian dialects, 221, 257
- Minimalist program, 384
- miš* (negator), 169–74, 390–2
- modals and modality, 229, 282–3, 476–9, 483–4
- modelling challenges, 430–2
  - ambiguity, 431
  - dialect morphology, 431
  - morphological richness and complexity, 430
  - orthographic inconsistency, 431–2, 575–6
  - resource poverty, 432, 474–5
- Modern South Arabian Languages, 264, 291, 406
- Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), 535
- mood and aspect, 229–31
- morphological analysis and disambiguation, 434–5, 461–2
- Moroccan dialects, 59, 161, 172, 204, 224, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 258, 261, 266, 267, 289, 339, 377, 379, 391–2, 395–6, 452, 484, 576
- morphological reduction, 228
- morphology
  - derivational, 406–7
  - inflectional, 407–8
  - inflectional categories, 413–20
- Nabataean inscriptions, 311–12
- Najdi dialects, 164, 218, 289, 415, 418, 484
  - Jeddah dialect, 54, 190
- nasab*, 315–16
- negation, 169–74, 390–8
  - and complexity, 169–76, 228
  - disjunction, 393
  - enclitic *š*, 395–7
  - imperative, 397–8
  - nominal sentences, 388–9
  - tensed, 387–8
  - verbal, 228
- negative circumfix *mā-š*, 169–74, 390–2
  - non-argument positions negated by, 173
- negative complex *mā-hadd-š*, 394
- negative polarity items (NPI), 394–5
- negative verbal complex (with two argument clitics), 393
- neo-Arabic/old-Arabic, 225–6
- nisba*, 315–16
- North African dialects, 253, 301
- nomadic dialects, 223, 224
- nominative case, 363
- non-boundary accent, 335, 341–2
- non-concatenative morphology, 406–8, 414
- non-standard romanization, 432
- non-verbal negator *miš*, 169–74
- nunation, 163–4, 225, 360, 362, 364, 365, 420
- oblique case, 365
- Old Arabic, 310–12
  - names, 311–12
- Omani dialects, 164, 218, 230, 287, 289, 412, 417, 418, 419, 420, 481
- onomastics, 301, 314–15
  - European influence, 317
  - identity, 316, 318, 320–1
  - names in the prophetic tradition, 317
  - names inspired by animals, 317
  - names inspired by beauty, 316
  - names inspired by nature, 316
  - national laws concerning, 317
  - Old Arabic names, 311–12
  - sociolinguistic and ethnographic studies, 319
  - traditional Islamic names, 316
- opaque rule, 168, 169, 175–6, 266–7
- OPI (see American Council on Teaching Foreign Languages – oral proficiency interview; assessment - computer oral proficiency interview (COPI); simulated oral proficiency interview (SOPI))
- optical character recognition, 428
- orthographic processing, 434
- Palestinian dialects, 3, 61, 70, 166, 187, 188, 397, 418
- parsers, 436

- part-of-speech (POS) tagging, 428, 461–2, 463, 475
- partial agreement (see impoverished agreement)
- participle
  - active, 230–1
- peripheral dialects, 228, 244, 247–9
- phonology
  - affrication, 227–8
    - of [k] to [č], 189–90
  - AFL teaching materials, 133–4
  - alternation between *h* and ?, 252
  - chain shifts, 188–9
    - θ>j*, 252
    - interdental > post-dental, 192, 227
    - k>č*, 188
    - q>ش*, 188
  - interdental fricatives to stops, 192, 227
  - palatalization, 191–2
  - realization of [q], 139, 223, 227, 543, 544–7
  - velarization, 228
- postverbal subject (see VS order)
- poverty of stimulus argument, 474, 477–9
- principle of localized identity, 247–8
- principles and parameters approach (P&P), 371, 374, 378
- proficiency testing, 18–19
  - oral proficiency interview, 18
- progressive, 161–3, 168, 171, 229, 280, 284, 289, 296–7
- negation of, 171
- prosody, 330–1
  - deaccenting, 335
  - neglect of in traditional grammars, 330–1
  - stress, 335–6
- Qatari Arabic, 481
- Rāzīḥīt (dialect), 420
- reanalysis, 281, 291–2
  - without grammaticalization, 292
- relic assumption, 248–9, 254
- remnant dialects (see peripheral dialects)
- rich agreement, 375–6, 378
- rural dialects, 184, 189, 223, 224, 483, 534
- Sa'idi dialect, 172, 397, 576
- Safaitic, 266, 268–9
- San'ani dialect, 408, 410, 411, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419
- Saudi dialects, 175, 192–3, 218, 415, 420
- semantic modelling, 436
- sedentary dialects, 223, 224, 227, 228, 418
- sentiment analysis, 436, 484–5
- Shami Dialect Corpus, 481
- Shiite dialects (Bahārīna), 164, 223
- Sībawayhi, 130, 359, 454
- social media, 72, 235, 431–2, 440 (see also Facebook, Twitter)
  - glossary, 525
  - variation in writing, 540
- sociolinguistics
  - chronotropes, 544, 547–8, 555–7
  - digital, 541
  - hybridity, 542
  - indexicality, 542
    - of *fushā*, 547–8, 555
    - of [q], 543, 544–7
  - third wave, 181–7, 534, 540
- superdiversity, 538
- South Arabian Languages, 220
- speech synthesis, 428
- statistical language learning, 478
- stress, 175–6
  - and syncope, interaction of, 175–6
- study abroad
  - experience, 110–12
    - Arabic compared with other languages, 112–13
  - ideologies, 114–16
  - increase in numbers, 106–7
  - linguistic and intercultural development, 108–10
  - negotiating identity, 113–14
    - gendered, 113
    - racial and ethnic, 113
    - religious, 114
    - sexual harassment, 113
    - unpopular US policies, 113
  - pragmatic competence and intercultural development, 109–10
  - research-based interventions, 116–17
  - sociolinguistic variation, 109, 534
  - stylistics, 584–5
    - corpus, 585
    - translation, 585, 588–90
    - maintenance, 592, 593–4, 604
    - neutralization, 592, 594–6, 604–5
    - overmarking, 592, 600–2, 604–5
      - shift, 592, 596–600, 604–5
  - subject-verb agreement asymmetry (SVAA), 373–8
  - Sultan Qaboos Encyclopedia of Arabic Names, 318–19
  - subject-verb-object (SVO), 70–1, 75, 96, 283, 373–5 (see also agreement and SVAA)
  - Sudanese dialects, 175, 221, 484
  - SV order, 373–5
  - syntactic parsing, 428, 435–6
  - synthetic structures, 233
  - Syrian dialects, 161–2, 166, 170, 224, 226, 232, 255, 261, 284, 289, 295, 296, 396, 418, 480, 483, 542, 543, 550, 551, 552 (see also Damascus dialect)
  - tense and aspect, 416, 417
    - in dialects, 160–3
  - tensed negation, 387–8
  - Tihama (dialects), 163, 420
  - tokenization, 428
  - toponyms, 319–20
  - translation corpora, 492–3
  - transliteration
    - in Arabic corpora
    - of Arabic names, 320–1
  - treebanks, 432, 436
  - triglossia, 204
  - Tripoli (Lebanon) dialect, 483
  - Tripoli (Libya) dialect, 223
  - Tunico (corpus), 481
  - Tunisian Arabic Corpus, 481
  - Tunisian dialects, 209, 218, 221, 223, 224, 228, 229, 230, 235, 253, 254, 257–61, 263, 264, 267, 289, 297–8, 301, 482–3, 535
  - Twitter, 507–13, 540
    - Arabic interface, 520, 521
    - fansubbing, 517–19

- 
- scansion, 517–19
  - Tagħreedit, 520–1, 525
    - social media glossary, 525
  - Translation Center, 513–18, 520–2, 525–6
  - volunteer translators, 516–19, 521
  
  - UAE dialect, 164, 481 (see also Emirati Arabic)
  - Universal Grammar, 14–16, 55
  - urban dialects, 139, 184, 186, 189, 209, 223, 224, 253, 289, 415, 483, 545
  
  - valency, 355
    - reduction of, 409–10
    - verb forms, 410
  - variation
  
  - historical, 182
  - quantitative analysis of, 184–5, 193–4
  - regionality, 192–3, 476–7
  - social variables, 183, 191
  - verb-subject-object (VSO) (see subject-verb-object (SVO))
  - verbal negation, 169, 228
  - village dialects, 214, 218, 224, 227
  - vocative case, 363–4
  - volunteer translators, 516–19, 521
  - VS order, 373–8
  
  - Yemeni dialects, 163, 164, 218, 221, 224, 226, 255, 264, 265, 266, 339, 410, 415, 420 (see also San'ani dialect & Tihama dialects)