The Cambridge Handbook of Arabic Linguistics

Arabic linguistics encompasses a range of language forms and functions from formal to informal, classical to contemporary, written to spoken, all of which have vastly different research traditions. Recently, however, the increasing prominence of new methodologies such as corpus linguistics and sociolinguistics have allowed Arabic linguistics to be studied from multiple perspectives, revealing key discoveries about the nature of Arabic-in-use and deeper knowledge of traditional fields of study. With contributions from internationally renowned experts on the language, this handbook provides a state-of-the-art overview of both traditional and modern topics in Arabic linguistics. Chapters are divided into six thematic areas: applied Arabic linguistics, variation and sociolinguistics, theoretical studies, computational and corpus linguistics, new media studies, and Arabic linguistics in literature and translation. It is an essential resource for students and researchers wishing to explore the exciting and rapidly moving field of Arabic linguistics.

KARIN CHRISTINA RYDING is Professor Emerita of Arabic linguistics in the Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies at Georgetown University. In 2008, she was granted the Lifetime Achievement Award by the American Association of Teachers of Arabic, and the Distinguished Service Award from the Georgetown Faculty of Languages and Linguistics. Recent publications include Arabic: A Linguistic Introduction (Cambridge University Press, 2014).

DAVID WILMSEN is Professor and Head of the Department of Arabic and Translation Studies at the American University of Sharjah. He has lived thirty years in the Arabophone world, studying the local dialects of the regions in which he has lived, publishing numerous studies in Arabic dialectology, and teaching in and administering translation and Arabic-as-foreign-language study-abroad programmes.
CAMILDE HANDBOOKS IN LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

Genuinely broad in scope, each handbook in this series provides a complete state-of-the-field overview of a major sub-discipline within language study and research. Grouped into broad thematic areas, the chapters in each volume encompass the most important issues and topics within each subject, offering a coherent picture of the latest theories and findings. Together, the volumes will build into an integrated overview of the discipline in its entirety.

Published titles
The Cambridge Handbook of Phonology, edited by Paul de Lacy
The Cambridge Handbook of Linguistic Codeswitching, edited by Barbara E. Bullock and Almeida Jacqueline Toribio
The Cambridge Handbook of Endangered Languages, edited by Peter K. Austin and Julia Sallabank
The Cambridge Handbook of Sociolinguistics, edited by Rajend Mesthrie
The Cambridge Handbook of Pragmatics, edited by Keith Allan and Kasia M. Jaszczolt
The Cambridge Handbook of Language Policy, edited by Bernard Spolsky
The Cambridge Handbook of Second Language Acquisition, edited by Julia Herschensohn and Martha Young-Scholten
The Cambridge Handbook of Biolinguistics, edited by Cedric Boeckx and Kleanthes K. Grohmann
The Cambridge Handbook of Generative Syntax, edited by Marcel den Dikken
The Cambridge Handbook of Communication Disorders, edited by Louise Cummings
The Cambridge Handbook of Stylistics, edited by Peter Stockwell and Sara Whiteley
The Cambridge Handbook of Linguistic Anthropology, edited by N. J. Enfield, Paul Kockelman and Jack Sidnell
The Cambridge Handbook of English Corpus Linguistics, edited by Douglas Biber and Randi Reppen
The Cambridge Handbook of Bilingual Processing, edited by John W. Schwieter
The Cambridge Handbook of Learner Corpus Research, edited by Sylviane Granger, Gaëtanelle Gilquin and Fanny Meunier
The Cambridge Handbook of Linguistic Multicompetence, edited by Li Wei and Vivian Cook
The Cambridge Handbook of English Historical Linguistics, edited by Merja Kytö and Päivi Pahta
The Cambridge Handbook of Formal Semantics, edited by Maria Aloni and Paul Dekker
The Cambridge Handbook of Morphology, edited by Andrew Hippisley and Greg Stump
The Cambridge Handbook of Historical Syntax, edited by Adam Ledgeway and Ian Roberts
The Cambridge Handbook of Areal Linguistics, edited by Raymond Hickey
The Cambridge Handbook of Cognitive Linguistics, edited by Barbara Dancygier
The Cambridge Handbook of Japanese Linguistics, edited by Yoko Hasegawa
The Cambridge Handbook of Spanish Linguistics, edited by Kimberly L. Geeslin
The Cambridge Handbook of Bilingualism, edited by Annick De Houwer and Lourdes Ortega
The Cambridge Handbook of Systemic Functional Linguistics, edited by Geoff Thompson, Wendy L. Bowcher, Lise Fontaine and David Schönthal
The Cambridge Handbook of African Linguistics, edited by H. Ekkehard Wolff
The Cambridge Handbook of Language Learning, edited by John W. Schwieter and Alessandro Benati
The Cambridge Handbook of World Englishes, edited by Daniel Schreier, Marianne Hundt and Edgar W. Schneider
The Cambridge Handbook of Intercultural Communication, edited by Guido Rings and Sebastian Rasinger
The Cambridge Handbook of Discourse Studies, edited by Anna De Fina and Alexandra Georgakopoulou
The Cambridge Handbook of Language Standardization, edited by Wendy Ayres-Bennett and John Bellamy
The Cambridge Handbook of Korean Linguistics, edited by Sungdai Cho and John Whitman
The Cambridge Handbook of Phonetics, edited by Rachael-Anne Knight and Jane Setter
The Cambridge Handbook of Corrective Feedback in Second Language Learning and Teaching, edited by Hossein Nassaji and Eva Kartchava
The Cambridge Handbook of Experimental Syntax, edited by Grant Goodall
The Cambridge Handbook of Heritage Languages and Linguistics, edited by Silvina Montrul and Maria Polinsky
The Cambridge Handbook of Arabic Linguistics, edited by Karin Christina Ryding and David Wilmsen
The Cambridge Handbook of Arabic Linguistics

Edited by

Karin Christina Ryding
Georgetown University, Washington DC

David Wilmsen
American University of Sharjah
# Contents

List of Figures ........................................ page ix  
List of Tables ........................................... x  
Notes on Contributors ................................. xii  
Acknowledgements .................................... xvii  
List of Abbreviations ................................. xviii  

Introduction  
*Karín Christina Ryding and David Wilmsen*  
1  

**Part I**  Arabic Applied Linguistics  
1 Arabic Applied Linguistics  
*Mohammad T. Alhawary* 11  
2 Language Planning in the Arab World in an Age of Anxiety  
*Hussein M. Elkhafafi* 32  
3 The Study of Arabic Language Acquisition: A Critical Review  
*Karen Froud and Reem Khamis-Dakwar* 48  
4 Issues in Arabic Language Testing and Assessment  
*Michael Raish* 83  
5 Arabic Study Abroad: Critical Contextualization and Research-Based Interventions  
*Emma Trentman* 106  
6 Models of Arabic Pronunciation  
*Kassem M. Wahba* 127  

**Part II**  Arabic Variation and Sociolinguistics  
7 Diglossia, Variation, and Structural Complexity  
*Samira Farwaneh* 155  
8 Sociolinguistic Variation and Variation in Sociolinguistics  
*Uri Horesh* 181  
9 What Is Formal Spoken Arabic?  
*Gunvor Mejdell* 199  
10 Arabic Dialectology  
*Stephan Procházka* 214  
11 Maltese: A Peripheral Dialect in the Historical Dialectology of Arabic  
*David Wilmsen* 244
## Table of Contents

### Part III  Theoretical and Descriptive Studies

12 Grammaticalization in Arabic  *Mohssen Esseesy*  
13 Arabic and Onomastics  *Terrence Potter*  
14 The Intonation of Arabic: Review and Hypotheses  *Khaled Rifaat*  
15 Case in Arabic  *Karin Christina Ryding*  
16 On Arabic Morphosyntax and Its Implications for the Theory of Generative Grammar  *Usama Soltan*  
17 Arabic Morphology: Inflectional and Derivational  *Janet C. E. Watson*  

### Part IV  Arabic Computational and Corpus Linguistics

18 Arabic Computational Linguistics  *Nizar Habash*  
19 Arabic Corpus Linguistics and Related Tools: An Overview and Some Critical Observations  *Mark Van Mol*  
20 The Utility of Arabic Corpus Linguistics  *Mai Zaki, David Wilmsen, and Dana Abdulrahim*  

### Part V  Arabic Linguistics and New Media Studies

21 Language Policy and the Arabic Localization of Twitter  *Amy Johnson*  
22 Variation and Social Change on Syrian Dissidents' Social Media: A Sociopolitical Approach to a Digital Sociolinguistics of Arabic  *Francesco L. Sinatora*  

### Part VI  Arabic Linguistics in Literature and Translation

23 Vernacular Varieties in Recent Arabic Literature  *Eva Marie Häland*  
24 Stylistics and Translation: A Corpus-Based Case Study of English–Arabic Demonstratives  *Mai Zaki*  

*Index*  
612
### Figures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Modern <em>fusha</em> vowels</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>The vowels of Egyptian Arabic <em>`ummiiyya</em> (A)</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>A skill–variety model for learning Arabic as a foreign language</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>Percentage of weak and strong palatalization by private and public schools for women and men</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>Regionality and stopping of interdentals in Mecca</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>Pharyngeal realization of /j/ and /h/ in Hebrew spoken by Jaffa Palestinians, by speaker</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>Map of Arabic dialects</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>The Mediterranean Sea, showing Malta in relation to Sicily and Tunisia</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>The Maltese archipelago</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>Major accents in Arabic</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>Intonational trendlines in Arabic</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>Arabic intonational phrases</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>Variation in PWd tonal configuration</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>The effect of changing accent level on a previous accent</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>Multi-accent PWds in EA and the accent-preservation process</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>Five examples of Arabic strings in the process of being localized, from the Twitter Translation Center, 2012–2016</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>A translator account profile in the Twitter Translation Center, April 2013</td>
<td>524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>Twitter organized its Translation Center around interfaces</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Tables

3.1 Representative summary of phonetic inventories described in various varieties of spoken Arabic  
   page 56
3.2 Summary of selected studies of aspects of morphological and syntactic development in Arabic  
   64
6.1 The consonants and vowels as presented by Sibawayhi  
   131
6.2 Number of Arabic language textbooks for Standard Arabic compared to vernacular Arabic  
   132
6.3 Textbooks of the F variety distributed across three categories: knowledge, skill, and knowledge/skill  
   133
6.4 Distribution of textbooks across grammar, vocabulary, language skills, and pronunciation  
   133
6.5 Materials for pronunciation in comparison with other language components and language skills  
   134
6.6 The consonants of Modern *fus$hā* (MF)  
   135
6.7 The consonants of Colloquial Egyptian Arabic: *$āmniyya* (A)  
   136
6.8 The phonetic differences between MF and A as they occur in Egyptian Arabic i.e., Cairene dialect  
   136
6.9 The occurrence of $t/\$ and its variants across the five levels as posited by Badawi  
   137
6.10 The pronunciation of interdental phonemes in both F and A varieties  
   139
6.11 Three main Arabic pronunciation models: MF, ESA, and A  
   142
6.12 Selected descriptive and empirical research that supports Arabic language teaching pronunciation  
   144
7.1 CA/RA comparison  
   158
7.2 Tense and aspect  
   160
7.3 Negation of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and prepositions  
   171
8.1 Regionality index for palatalization based on Alghamdi (2014)  
   192
10.1 Old Arabic verb forms  
   229
10.2 Marked vs. unmarked imperfect  
   230
### List of Tables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>Present progressive</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>Arabic dialect renderings of the meaning ‘two mountains’</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>Analytic nominal annexation</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>Arabic dialect renderings of ‘he wrote’ – ‘it was written’</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>Analytic passive voice</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>Interrogatives and pronominal suffixes</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>Wh-interrogatives in select Arabic varieties and Maltese</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>Synchronic continuum of Arabic prepositional forms and constructions</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>Selected body-part terms grammaticalized to prepositionals</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>Demonstrative pronouns in Najdi Arabic</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>Independent pronouns in San’ani Arabic</td>
<td>416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>Perfect paradigm of <em>gambar</em> ‘to sit’ in San’ani Arabic</td>
<td>416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>Imperfect paradigm of <em>gambar</em> ‘to sit’ in San’ani Arabic</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>The comparative in Cairene Arabic</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>A summary of the number of publications in ‘natural language processing’ for a number of languages between 1997 and 2016</td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>Frequency of words in the same documents calculated by Word and Van Mol’s program</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>Translation strategies in the corpus</td>
<td>584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>Data sets used in the study</td>
<td>591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>Translation strategies for demonstratives in the corpus</td>
<td>591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>Situational use of demonstratives</td>
<td>592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>Non-conjunctive use of overmarked demonstratives</td>
<td>602</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes on Contributors

Dana Abdulrahim is an Assistant Professor of Linguistics at the Department of English Language and Literature at the University of Bahrain. She specializes in semantics, cognitive linguistics, and corpus linguistics. She has been involved in numerous projects involving the creation and annotation of corpora, and she’s currently working on building a corpus of spoken Bahraini Arabic.


Hussein M. Elkhafafi earned his MA and PhD in Arabic language and applied linguistics from the University of Utah, USA. He has taught Arabic at all levels and as a second/foreign language, as well as sociolinguistics, Arab culture, language conflict and identity, and media, at the University of Pennsylvania, Middlebury College, Vermont, the University of California at Berkeley and at Los Angeles, and at the University of Utah. He is currently Associate Professor of Arabic, Adjunct Associate Professor of Linguistics, and a member of the Core Faculty-Graduate Certificate in Second and Foreign Language Teaching at the University of Washington. His research interests include applied linguistics, foreign/second language teacher training, language politics and ideology, Arabic linguistics, and language culture and identity. He has published articles in Language Problems & Language Planning, Modern
Mohssen Esseesy is Professor of Arabic and international affairs at George Washington University. He is co-editor of Global Business Languages journal and an editorial board member of the Routledge Studies in Language and Identity series. His recent publications include Al-Munjiz: Advanced Business Arabic (Georgetown University Press 2020) and a book chapter in Narrog and Heine, Grammaticalization from a Typological Perspective (Oxford University Press 2018). Prior publications span grammaticalization, Arabic for specific purposes, semantic bleaching, semantic extension, and appositives in Arabic.

Samira Farwaneh is Associate Professor of Linguistics in the School of Middle Eastern and North African Studies (MENAS) at the University of Arizona. Her research spans several subfields, including phonology, morphology, dialectology, language and gender, society, and politics. She has taught all levels of Arabic, and is the director of the Linguistics of Middle Eastern Languages track in MENAS.

Karen Froud is Associate Professor of Neuroscience and Education at Columbia University Teachers College, where she teaches graduate-level courses on neuroscience methods and research. She is director of the Neurocognition of Language Lab, a brain-imaging facility that focuses on the neural correlates of typical and disordered processing of speech and language across the lifespan.

Nizar Habash is Professor of Computer Science at New York University Abu Dhabi, and the director of the Computational Approaches to Modeling Language (CAMeL) Lab. He specializes in Arabic and Arabic dialect computational linguistics. Professor Habash has over 200 publications, including a book entitled Introduction to Arabic Natural Language Processing.

Eva Marie Håland received her PhD in Arabic language and literature from the University of Oslo in 2018, specializing in the language of Egyptian literature. She subsequently held the position as Senior Lecturer of Arabic at the University of Oslo. Her research interests lie within the field of Arabic sociolinguistics.

Uri Horesh is Senior Lecturer at the Department of Arabic Language and Literature Instruction at Achva Academic College, having previously taught at academic institutions in the US and the UK. Their research in variationist sociolinguistics has appeared, inter alia, in Journal of Sociolinguistics, Zeitschrift für arabische Linguistik, Language in Society, and Encyclopedia of Arabic Language and Linguistics. They are co-editor, with Enam Al-Wer, of The Routledge Handbook of Arabic Sociolinguistics (2019), and their textbook, Arabic Sociolinguistics (co-authored with Enam Al-Wer,
Rudolf de Jong, and Bruno Herin) is expected to be published in 2021 by Cambridge University Press.

Amy Johnson is a linguistic anthropologist and digital science and technology studies (STS) scholar who researches intersections of language, sociotechnical structures, and digital play to investigate contemporary forms of governance and personhood. Dr Johnson has been a research fellow at the Center for Humanistic Inquiry at Amherst College and a research affiliate at the Berkman Klein Center for Internet and Society at Harvard University.

Reem Khamis-Dakwar is Professor of Communication Sciences and Disorders (CSD) and director of the Neurophysiology in Speech-Language-Pathology Lab at Adelphi University. She teaches courses on language development and research methods in CSD. Her research focuses on examining language development, perceptual processing, and clinical service provision in Arabic diglossia.

Gunvor Mejdell is Professor Emeritus at the University of Oslo, Norway. Her research interests are primarily in Arabic sociolinguistics: language use in context, language norms and change, mixed varieties. She has taught Arabic at all levels, including language history and dialectology, and has also contributed to the field of Arabic literature and translation.

Terrence Potter is teaching Professor Emeritus at Georgetown University. He has taught Arabic language and linguistics at Georgetown and at the US Military Academy. His research interests include Arabic onomastics, applied sociolinguistics, and online collaborative language learning.

Stephan Procházka studied Arabic and Turkish in Vienna, Tunis, and Istanbul. Since 2006 he has held the Chair for Arabic Studies at the University of Vienna. He has published several books and numerous articles on Arabic dialectology, including comparative and syntactic studies as well as descriptions of local dialects relying on data gathered during long-term fieldwork.

Michael Raish completed his PhD in Arabic at Georgetown University, where his research interests focused on educational measurement and assessment in the context of adult Arabic acquisition. He is currently a research, testing, and evaluation design consultant based in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Khaled Rifaat is Professor of Phonetics in the Department of Phonetic and Linguistic Sciences at the University of Alexandria, Egypt. His research interests lie in the area of experimental phonetics with a focus on intonation. He has collaborated with researchers in other areas, particularly clinical phonetics and linguistics. He has published on intonation, voice onset time, normal phonological development, and the acoustic characteristics of pathological voice and speech in Arabic.

Karin Christina Ryding is Sultan Qaboos bin Said Professor Emerita of Arabic Linguistics at Georgetown University. Ryding is past president of the American Association of Teachers of Arabic (AATA), and has served...
on the executive committee of the Modern Language Association (MLA) as well as on the board of directors of Georgetown University Press. Recent publications include Arabic: A Linguistic Introduction (Cambridge University Press, 2014) and Teaching and Learning Arabic as a Foreign Language (Georgetown University Press, 2013).

Francesco L. Sinatora is Assistant Professor of Arabic at the George Washington University in Washington DC. His research focuses on the intersection of language, identity, and digital discourses of political protest and social activism. He is the author of the monograph, Language, Identity, and Syrian Political Activism on Social Media (Routledge, 2020).

Usama Soltan is Professor of Arabic and Linguistics at Middlebury College in Vermont, USA, where he teaches courses on Arabic language and culture, Arabic linguistics and sociolinguistics, as well as general linguistics. He holds a PhD in linguistics from the University of Maryland, College Park, USA, and his research primarily focuses on the investigation of syntactic and morphosyntactic phenomena in Arabic dialects, particularly in Standard Arabic and Egyptian Arabic.

Emma Trentman is Associate Professor of Arabic at the University of New Mexico. Her research focuses on language learning during study abroad, telecollaboration, and in the language classroom, and she is particularly interested in multilingual approaches and the role of language ideologies. She teaches all levels of Arabic at the University of New Mexico and directs the UNM Arabic STARTALK Student Program.

Mark Van Mol is Professor Emeritus of Arabic and contemporary Islam at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven. He has written a grammar and textbook (in Dutch) for the Moroccan dialect (1981) and a lexicon of Moroccan Arabic (1983). He compiled an entirely corpus-based Learners’ Dictionary of Modern Standard Arabic–Dutch / Dutch–Modern Standard Arabic in 2001. He also designed a tagger for the Arabic language, which served as the basis for a study on variation in Modern Standard Arabic in radio broadcasts (2003). In 2007 he developed a new method to teach Modern Standard Arabic, called La Mafarr (3 Vols.). He also compiled the Modern Arabic Representative – 2000 Corpus (MARC-2000) of more than 12 million words. This corpus is still in the process of being integrated into the lexical relational database and will serve as a basis for language studies and electronic exercises. An electronic version of the Arabic–Dutch–Arabic Learners’ Dictionary has been completed and is available online. He composed the Longitudinal Representative Arabic News Corpus (LoRANC), which will make a comparison possible between language use in news broadcasts over a time span of twenty-five years (1990–2015). As he also specialized in computer linguistics and database management, he is currently designing and developing an online personalized feedback system for the study of Modern Arabic, the contents of which are based on the La Mafarr volumes.
Kassem M. Wahba is a former teaching professor in the Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies, Georgetown University. He has published several articles on Arabic phonetics, sociolinguistics, and dialectology, and he has edited two handbooks on teaching Arabic as a foreign language. He received his PhD in linguistics from Alexandria University.

Janet C. E. Watson has held academic posts in Edinburgh, Durham, and Salford, and visiting posts in Heidelberg (2003–4) and Oslo (2004–5). She took up the Leadership Chair for Language@Leeds in Leeds in 2013, and was elected Fellow of the British Academy in 2013. Her main research interests lie in the documentation of Modern South Arabian languages and modern Arabic dialects, with particular focus on theoretical phonological and morphological approaches to language varieties spoken within the south-western Arabian Peninsula.

David Wilmsen has held positions at the American University of Cairo, the American University of Beirut, and the American University of Sharjah. He is interested in the linguistic history and prehistory of the Arabic dialects, especially their syntactic features. He is currently documenting remnant pre-diaspora features of northern Emirati Arabic.

Mai Zaki is Associate Professor at the Department of Arabic and Translation Studies at the American University of Sharjah. She has a PhD in Linguistics from Middlesex University, UK. Her research interests include corpus linguistics, corpus stylistics, translation, and Teaching Arabic as a Foreign Language.
I would like to acknowledge the following people who helped in the production of this book: Helen Barton of Cambridge University Press for her initiative, patience, good will, and unwavering support for this complex project; Brenda Bickett, of Georgetown University Library, who helped me obtain obscure articles of considerable importance and walked me through the intricacies of interlibrary loan. Special thanks also go to Sue Browning, editor and proofreader extraordinaire, and to Bethany Johnson, who got us through the demanding final stages. And a thousand thanks go to my husband, Victor Litwinski, who not only tolerated but encouraged my dedication to this project and helped me stay on track.

In a book such as this, we editors owe a primary debt to the contributors who have made this collection of articles a strong and expansive one, and who have patiently waited out the sometimes-tedious process of editing and compiling. Thank you to all.

Karin Christina Ryding

Adding to my colleague’s expression of profound thanks to all who have contributed to this volume, I extend my own sincere thanks to them for their forbearance with the delays in bringing this volume to press, owing, I fear, largely to my own propensity for taking on more than I should and the interruptions and interventions to my schedule that resulted therefrom. Thank you all for your sublime patience.

David Wilmsen
Abbreviations

A  ʿa¯mmayyah
ACTFL American Council on Teaching of Foreign Languages
ACC accusative
ACT active
Adj adjective
AFL Arabic as a foreign language
AM autosegmental-metrical
AP active participle
Asp aspect
APS argument from poverty of stimulus
CA Classical Arabic
CEA Cairene Egyptian Arabic / Colloquial Egyptian Arabic
CEFR Common European Framework for Foreign Languages
CF classical ʿfuṣ̌a
CD coreferential dative
CL computational linguistics
CONJ conjunction
COMP complementizer
CONT continuous
CoP communities of practice
DAT dative
DEF definite
DEM demonstrative
DET determiner
DO direct object
DOM differential object marking
DP determiner phrase
DST deictic shift theory
DU dual
EA Egyptian Arabic
EALL Encyclopedia of Arabic Language and Linguistics
### List of Abbreviations

- **EIT**  elicited information test
- **ELA** elative
- **ELRA** European Language Resources Association
- **EV** epenthetic vowel
- **ESA** Educated Spoken Arabic
- **EXCLAM** exclamation
- **EXIST** existential
- **F0** fundamental frequency
- **F/f** *fusha* / feminine
- **FCA** first conjunct agreement
- **FIGS** French, Italian, German, Spanish
- **FSA** Formal Spoken Arabic
- **FUT** futurity; future
- **GB** Government and Binding
- **GEN** genitive
- **H** high
- **HAB** habitual
- **IMP** imperative
- **IND** indicative
- **INDF** indefinite
- **IO** indirect object
- **IP** intonation phrase
- **IPFV** imperfective
- **JUS** jussive
- **L** low
- **L1** first language
- **L2** second language
- **LA** Lebanese Arabic / Literary Arabic
- **LDL** Linguistic Data Consortium
- **M/m** masculine
- **MA** Moroccan Arabic
- **MENA** Middle East and North Africa
- **MF** modern *fusha*
- **ML** machine learning
- **MSA** Modern Standard Arabic
- **NEG** negator/negative
- **NLP** natural language processing
- **NNS** non-native speaker
- **NOM** nominative
- **NP** noun phrase
- **NPI** negative polarity item
- **NS** native speaker
- **NUM** number
- **OA** old Arabic
- **Obj** object
- **OBL** oblique case
### List of Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OPI</td>
<td>Oral proficiency interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&amp;P</td>
<td>Principles and parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Palestinian Arabic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFV</td>
<td>Perfective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>Plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POS</td>
<td>Part of speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSS</td>
<td>Possessive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PP</td>
<td>Prepositional phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPT</td>
<td>Passive participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREP</td>
<td>Preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRES</td>
<td>Present (tense)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO</td>
<td>Pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROG</td>
<td>Progressive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROH</td>
<td>Prohibitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTCP</td>
<td>Participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTV</td>
<td>Partitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PWd</td>
<td>Prosodic word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Interrogative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QNT</td>
<td>Quantifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA</td>
<td>Regional Arabic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REL</td>
<td>Relative pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA</td>
<td>Standard Arabic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBJV</td>
<td>Subjunctive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEQ</td>
<td>Sequential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG</td>
<td>Singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLA</td>
<td>Second language acquisition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLI</td>
<td>Specific Language Impairment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLP</td>
<td>Speech-language pathology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPEC</td>
<td>Specific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Source text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subj</td>
<td>Subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SV</td>
<td>Subject/verb (word order)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVAA</td>
<td>Subject-verb agreement asymmetry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVO</td>
<td>Subject-verb-object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAFL</td>
<td>Teaching Arabic as a foreign language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT</td>
<td>Target text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UG</td>
<td>Universal Grammar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>Vocative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VP</td>
<td>Verb phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VS</td>
<td>Verb-subject (word order)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSO</td>
<td>Verb-subject-object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WALS</td>
<td>World Atlas of Language Structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1st person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2nd person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3rd person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>