

Moroccan and Libyan Arabic list of glosses¹

Moroccan Arabic [MA]

Dominique Caubet (INALCO, Paris)
Ángeles Vicente (Universidad de Zaragoza)
Alexandrine Barontini (INALCO, Paris)

Tripoli Arabic (Libya) [TA]

Christophe Pereira (INALCO, Paris)

1. Labels in the GE line

Personal indexes for verbal affixes and pronouns:

- 1 1st person
- 2 2nd person
- 3 3rd person

[MA] \mb ana ya: = n-mʃi
\ge 1SG FUT = 1SG-go\IPFV
\rx PRO.IDP TAM = PNG-V
\ft I will go

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_002_SP1_001
\mb we:n wʃəl-na ħna
\ge where arrive\PFV-1PL 1PL
\rx ADV.Q V-PNG PRO
\ft Until where have we been (recording)?

ACT Active, used for participles **PTCP** to distinguish active **ACT** from passive **PASS**:

[MA] \mb ga:ləs
\ge sit_down\PTCP.ACT.SG.M
\rx VN
\ft I/you/he (masc.) is sitting down

¹ The full Grammatical Sketch will be uploaded shortly.

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_04_076
\mb wa:ləf-a
\ge burn\PTCP.ACT-F
\rx VN-PNG
\ft (The fire is) burning

CONT Continuous. This label is used with negation particles in Moroccan and Libyan Arabic. See [NEG.CONT](#)

CS Construct state. It is one way to express possession or close relation, also called the synthetic construction, as opposed to the analytic construction with a possessive particle. It is marked only when there is morphological evidence (feminine nouns and numerals):

[MA] \mb xdəm-t=i
\ge work-F\CS = POSS.1SG
\rx N-PNG = PRO.PNG
\ft my work

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_04_195
\mb xu:d ra:h-t=k
\ge take\IMP[2SG.M] rest-F\CS = OBL.2SG
\rx V N-PNG = PRO.PNG
\ft Relax yourself

DEF Definite article:

[MA] \mb əd = dərb
\ge DEF = street
\rx DET = N
\ft the street

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_06_221
\mb əl = qəṣṣ-a
\ge DEF = story-F
\rx DET = N-PNG
\ft The story

DEM Demonstratives. In Moroccan Arabic, determiners are glossed in \ge line. Near and far deixis are also distinguished DEM.PROX and DEM.DIST:

[MA] \mb ha:d = əl = yu:l
 \ge DEM.PROX = DEF = ogre
 \rx DET = DET = N.M
 \ft this ogre

DIM Diminutive (for nouns and adjectives).

[MA] \mb wli:d = i
 \ge boy\DIM = POSS.1SG
 \rx N = PRO.PNG
 \ft my little boy

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_06_142
 \mb əl = bne:j-a əl = sye:jr-a
 \ge DEF = girl\DIM-F DEF = small\DIM-F
 \rx DET = N-PNG DET = ADJ-PNG
 \ft The small girl

DIST Distal for demonstratives, as opposed to the proximal **PROX**. For demonstrative pronouns, near and far deixis are glossed as **PROX** and **DIST** respectively, plus gender and number information in the \ge tier:

[MA] \mb	ha:da:k	ha:di:k	ha:du:k
\ge	DIST.M	DIST.F	DIST.PL
\rx	PRO.DEM	PRO.DEM	PRO.DEM
\ft	that	that	those

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_07_051
 \mb ha:di:ka əl = mme:j-a
 \ge **DIST.F** DEF = water\DIM -F
 \rx **DEM** DET = N-PNG
 \ft That water

DU Contrary to Tripoli Arabic where dual is commonly used (only with nouns and the agreement is in plural), dual is a more archaic construction in Moroccan Arabic since it only remains in set constructions for body parts or certain units of measures (time, pounds, inches etc.). The standard tag is used on the \ge tier:

[MA] \mb jawm-a:jn
 \ge day-DU
 \rx N.M-PNG
 \ft two days

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_07_100
 \mb mo:z-t-**en**
 \ge banana-F\CS-DU
 \rx N-PNG-PNG
 \ft Two bananas

EXS Existential, used in Tripoli Arabic for the preposition *fī* when it is used as an existential copula, always associated with **COP**:

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_01_5
 \mb fī i:ʔa:lja ma **fī**=ʃ ba:zi:n
 \ge in Italy NEG1 **EXS**=NEG2 barley_flour_gruel
 \rx PREP N.PR PTCL.NEG **COP.EXS**=PTCL.NEG N.M
 \ft In Italy, there is no barley flour gruel

F Feminine (for nouns, adjectives, verbo-nominals and affixes). In Moroccan Arabic, for non-overt marking feminines, the gloss F is provided in rx line, for example *bənt* > N.F.

[MA] \mb ʔa:ʒ-a
 \ge thing-F
 \rx N-PNG
 \ft thing

[MA] \mb qtəl = ha
 \ge kill\PFV = OBL.3SG.F
 \rx V = PRO.PNG
 \ft he killed her

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_03_256
 \mb n-a:xəd-u f = ʔa:ʒ-a xfi:f-a
 \ge 1-take\IPFV-PL in = thing-F light-F
 \rx PNG-V-PNG PREP = N-PNG ADJ-PNG
 \ft We take something light

FUT Future particle, in its full form *ya:di*, or in its reduced form, *ya:=* (and other variants, for example ma:ʃi, ʃa:di) in Moroccan Arabic, whereas Tripoli Arabic has the preverbs *b =* and *ʔa: =*:

[MA] \mb a:na ya: = n-mʃi
 \ge 1SG **FUT** = 1SG-go\IPFV
 \rx PRO.IDP TAM = PNG.V
 \ft I will go

[MA] \mb ʕa:di ma t-ʒbər-u = ʕi
 \ge **FUT** NEG 2-find\IPFV-PL = NEG
 \rx TAM PTCL PNG-V-PNG = CL
 \ft you will not find

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_024
 \mb **b = n-ħəʃʃəm** ru:ħ = i **b = n-ʔləʕ**
 \ge **FUT = 1-shame\IPFV** soul = POSS.1SG **FUT = 1-go_out\IPFV**
 \rx **TAM = PNG-V.DER2** N.F = PRO.PNG **TAM = PNG-V**
 \ft I will be ashamed I will leave

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_076
 \mb **ħa: = n-ʔkəlləm-u** ʕla wəʃt əl = bla:d
 \ge **FUT = 1-speak\IPFV-PL** on middle DEF = country
 \rx **TAM = PNG-V.DER5-PNG** PREP N.M DET = N.M
 \ft We will talk about the city center

IMP Imperative (for second persons; see also **EXHORT**):

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_04_143
 \mb **ʔudd** ba:l = k
 \ge **keep\IMP[2SG.M]** mind = OBL.2SG
 \rx **V** N.M = PRO.PNG
 \ft Be careful

INDF Indefinite; this is mostly used in nominal determination in Moroccan Arabic:

- **INDF1** The indefinite article based on the numeral *wa:ħəd* (one):

[MA] \mb wa:ħəd = əl = bənt
 \ge **INDF1 = DEF = girl**
 \rx DET = DET = N.F
 \ft a girl

- **INDF2** The other indefinite article *ʕi*, derived from a word meaning “thing”:

[MA] \mb ʕi ħa:ʒ-a
 \ge **INDF2** thing-F
 \rx DET N-PNG
 \ft something

IPFV For imperfective aspect:

[MA] \mb j-ʕa:rwən-u = ni
\ge 3-help\IPFV-PL = OBJ.1SG
\rx PNG-V.DER3-PNG = PRO.PNG
\ft They will help me

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_03_256
\mb n-axəd-u f = ha:ʒ-a xfi:f-a
\ge 1-take\IPFV-PL in = thing-F light-F
\rx PNG-V-PNG PREP = N-PNG ADJ-PNG
\ft We take (have / eat) something light

M Masculine (for nouns, affixes, clitics, pronouns and verbs):

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_076
\mb ha: = n-tkəlləm-u ʕla wəʃt əl = bla:d
\ge FUT = 1-speak\IPFV-PL on middle DEF = country
\rx TAM = PNG-V.DER5-PNG PREP N DET = N.M
\ft We will talk about the city center

NEG For Moroccan Arabic, verbal negation (and also with pseudo-verbs), is expressed by a particle and a clitic on both sides of the predicate: respectively negative particles are *ma* and *f(i)*. See also [CL](#):

[MA] \mb ma t-ʒbər-u = ʃi
\ge **NEG** 2-find\IPFV-PL = NEG
\rx PTCL PNG-V-PNG = CL
\ft You won't find it

In Tripoli Arabic, **NEG** is used for the negation *ma* when this latter is not associated to the second element of the discontinuous negation **NEG2** = *f*, for instance as the first element of negations meaning *ma ... hədd* “nobody”, *ma ʕəmr* “never” (see AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_178), *ma ... fe:j* “nothing” (see below), etc.:

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_024
\mb **ma** n-ʕəf fe:j fi əl = madi:n-a əl = qadi:m-a
\ge **NEG** 1-know\IPFV **thing** in DEF = city-F DEF = old-F
\rx **PTCL.NEG** PNG-V **N.M** PREP DET = N-PNG DET = ADJ-PNG
\ft I don't know anything about the old city

Contrary to Moroccan Arabic, the distinction is made in Tripoli Arabic between the two elements of the discontinuous negation and the second element =*f* is the only one to be considered as a clitic. For this reason I have decided to label them as **NEG1** and **NEG2** respectively. This discontinuous negation is mainly used as a verbal negation:

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_04_057
 \mb **ma** n-ħəbb-u = h = *f*
 \ge **NEG1** 1-love\IPFV-PL = OBL.3SG.M = **NEG2**
 \rx **PTCL.NEG** PNG-V-PNG = PRO.PNG = **PTCL.NEG**

Moreover, the discontinuous negation also allows to negate:

- the preposition *fi* used as an existential copula **COP.EXS**:

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_01_5
 \mb *fi* i:ʃa:lja **ma** *fi* = *f* ba:zi:n
 \ge in Italy **NEG1** **EXS = NEG2** barley_flour_gruel
 \rx PREP N.PR **PTCL.NEG** **COP.EXS = PTCL.NEG** N.M
 \ft In Italy, there is no barley flour gruel

- the preposition *ʕənd* “at” used to express possession:

[TA] \mb **ma** ʕənd = h = *f* flu:s
 \ge **NEG1** **at = OBL.3SG.M = NEG2** money\PL
 \rx **PTCL.NEG** **PREP = PRO.PNG = PTCL.NEG** N
 \ft He hasn't got money

- independent pronouns of the 3rd person only:

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_227
 \mb **ma** humma = *f* ə
 \ge **NEG1** 3PL = **NEG2** ə
 \rx **PTCL.NEG** **PRO = PTCL.NEG** HESIT
 \ft They are not er

NEG.CONT The nominal negation is expressed by a continuous negative particle *ma:ʃi:* in Moroccan Arabic and by *məʃ* or *muf* in Tripoli Arabic:

[MA] \mb ma:ʃi a:na
 \ge **NEG.CONT** 1SG
 \rx **PTCL**
 \ft It's not me!

In Tripoli Arabic *məʃ* or *muf* are used as negations in non-verbal utterances and they also allow to negate an entire utterance (predicative relation) if they are situated at the beginning of it:

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_180
 \mb əl = flu:s **məʃ** taqji:m əl = bna:dəm
 \ge DEF = money\PL **NEG.CONT** evaluation DEF = human_being
 \rx DET = N **PTCL** N.M DET = N.M
 \ft The money is not a way to evaluate a human being

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_04_092
 \mb **məʃ** kull məɾɾ-a n-ħfəɾ-u ħufr-a ʒdi:d-a
 \ge **NEG.CONT** every time-F 1-dig\IPFV-PL hole-F new-F
 \rx **PTCL** QNT N-PNG PNG-V-PNG N-PNG ADJ-PNG
 \ft We don't dig a hole every time

NEG.IRR It is used in Moroccan Arabic for the irrealis negative particle *la*, which is only used in negative imperatives, and for the negation adverb:

[MA] \mb la j-mʃi: = ʃ
 \ge **NEG.IRR** 3SG.M-go\IPFV = NEG
 \rx **PTCL** PNG-V = CL
 \ft Do not let him go!

OBJ First person singular suffixed pronoun when verb object:

[MA] \mb j-ʃa:wən-u = ni
 \ge 3-help\IPFV-PL = **OBJ.1SG**
 \rx PNG-V-PNG = CL
 \ft They will help me

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_03_102
 \mb ba:hi bəʃde:n fəkkər = **ni** fi = ha
 \ge good then remember\IMP[2SG.M] = **OBJ.1SG** in = OBL.3SG.F
 \rx **ADV** **ADV** V.DER2 = **PRO.PNG** PREP = PRO.PNG
 \ft Okay, remember me of it later

OBL Suffixed pronoun (except first person singular), when verb object, after a preposition and possessive function:

[MA] \mb ʕla = ha
 \ge along = OBL.3F
 \rx PREP = PRO.PNG
 \ft on her

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_04_143
 \mb ʔudd ba:l = k
 \ge keep\IMP[2SG.M] mind = OBL.2SG
 \rx V N.M = PRO.PNG
 \ft Be careful

[TA] \mb ma ʕənd = h = ʃ flus
 \ge NEG1 at = OBL.3SG.M = NEG2 money\PL
 \rx PTCL.NEG PREP = PRO.PNG = PTCL.NEG N
 \ft He hasn't got money

PASS Passive. It is used for passive participles **PTCP.PASS**, or to indicate passive verb forms:

[MA] \mb məʃu:r
 \ge bewitched\PTCP.PASS.SG.M
 \rx VN
 \ft bewitched

Contrary to Moroccan Arabic, **PASS** is only used in combination with **PTCP** in Tripoli Arabic and it is not used to indicate the verb passive forms:

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_02_070
 \mb məʃnu:ʕ-a m = əl = lo:ħ
 \ge make\PTCP.PASS-F from = DEF = wood
 \rx VN-PNG PREP = DET = N.M
 \ft made of wood

PFV Perfective aspect:

[MA] \mb qtəl = ha
 \ge kill\PFV = OBL.3SG.F
 \rx V = PNG
 \ft he killed her

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_002_SP1_001
 \mb we:n wʃəl-na ħna
 \ge where arrive\PFV-1PL 1PL
 \rx ADV.Q V-PNG PRO
 \ft Until where have we been (recording) ?

PL Plural (for nouns, adjectives, verbal suffixes and pronouns):

[MA] \mb ka=j-mʃi:u
 \ge REAL=3-go\IPFV-**PL**
 \rx TAM=PNG-V-PNG
 \ft they go

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_02_115
 \mb n-xəlləʃ-u fi=h b=i:d-e:n=**na**
 \ge 1-mix\IPFV-**PL** in=OBL.3SG.M by=hand-DU=**OBL.1PL**
 \rx PNG-V.DER2-**PNG** PREP=PRO.PNG PREP=N.F-PNG=**PRO.PNG**
 \ft We keep mixing it with our hands

POSS First person singular suffixed pronoun for possessive function: =i / =ja in Moroccan Arabic. In Tripoli Arabic, we have three forms: =i (after consonants), =y (after /u:/ and /a:/ such as *bu=y* “my father” or *mʃa=y* “with me”).

[MA] \mb ħkaj-t=i
 \ge story-F\CS=**POSS.1SG**
 \rx N-PNG=PRO.PNG
 \ft my story

[MA] \mb a xu:=ja
 \ge VOC brother=**POSS.1SG**
 \rx PTCL N.M=PRO.PNG
 \ft Hey, brother!

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_137
 \mb a:na məɾɾ-a:t ʃənd=i flu:s
 \ge 1SG time-PL.F at=**POSS.1SG** money\PL
 \rx PRO N-PNG PREP=**PRO.PNG** N
 \ft Me, sometimes, I have money

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_03_037
 \mb u zədd=i bu wa:ləd-t=i ə
 \ge and grandfather = **POSS.1SG** father parent-F\CS = **POSS.1SG** ə
 \rx CONJ N.M = **PRO.PNG** N.M N-PNG = **PRO.PNG** HESIT
 \ft And my grandfather, my mother's father, er...

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_03_045
 \mb j-wəŋri fi = ja
 \ge 3M-show\IPFV in = **POSS.1SG**
 \rx PNG-V.DER2 PREP = **PRO.PNG**
 \ft He showed me

PROX Proximal, for demonstrative pronouns, near and far deixis are glossed as **PROX** and **DIST** respectively, plus gender and number information on the \ge tier:

[MA] \mb ha:da ha:di ha:du
 \ge PROX.M PROX.F PROX.PL
 \rx PRO.DEM PRO.DEM PRO.DEM
 \ft this this those

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_02_107
 \mb **ha:da** məŋna ta:ni
 \ge **PROX.M** meaning other
 \rx **PRO.DEM** N.M ADJ
 \ft It's another meaning

PRST Presentative, for example *ha:*.

[MA] \mb ha: = k
 \ge **PRST = OBL.2SG**
 \rx DEICT = **PRO.PNG**
 \ft Take! / Here you are!

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_249
 \mb a: = **h** ha:da əl = məfru:d
 \ge **PRST = OBL.3SG.M** PROX.M DEF = suppose\PTCP.PASS.SG.M
 \rx DEICT = **PRO.PNG** PRO.DEM DET = VN
 \ft This is what is supposed

PTCP Participle; this label is linked with either the active or passive labels: **PTCP.ACT** for active participle and **PTCP.PASS** for past participle:

[MA] \mb məʃu:r
 \ge bewitched\PTCP.PASS.SG.M
 \rx VN
 \ft bewitched

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_02_070
 \mb məʃnu:r-a m = əl = lo:h
 \ge make\PTCP.PASS.SG-F from = DEF = wood
 \rx VN-PNG PREP = DET = N.M
 \ft Made of wood

Q.TAG Yes/No question marker and question tag, *wa:f* and *ya:k* in Moroccan Arabic. In Tripoli Arabic, **Q.TAG** is used for the interro-negative *ma:hu*, as in the following sentence: *kleti ži:la:ti ma:hu?* “You have eaten an ice cream, haven’t you?”:

[MA] \mb wa:f ga:ləs?
 \ge **Q.TAG** sit_down\PTCP.ACT.SG.M
 \rx PTCL VN
 \ft Is he sitting down?

[MA] \mb ga:ləs ya:k?
 \ge sit_down\PTCP.ACT.SG.M **Q.TAG**
 \rx VN PTCL
 \ft He’s sitting down, isn’t he?

REAL Imperfective preverb. In Moroccan Arabic, *ka = / ta =* (and other variants) are used with the imperfective to indicate present simple, repetition and concomitance. They are glossed as REAL (realis mood) on the \ge tier:

[MA] \mb ka = j-mʃi:-u
 \ge **REAL** = 3-go\IPFV-PL
 \rx TAM = PNG-V-PNG
 \ft they go

REAS Reassertive, for example the particle *ra:*

[MA] \mb ra: = ni ga:ləs
 \ge **REAS** = OBJ.1SG sit_down\PTCP.ACT.SG.M
 \rx DEICT = PRO.PNG VN
 \ft But, I am really sitting down!

REL Relative pronoun:

[MA] \mb əl = wəqt əlli dxəl
\ge DEF = time **REL** come_in\PFV[3SG.M]
\rx DET = N.M PRO V
\ft at the time he came in

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_04_111
\mb əl = ħa:ra:r-a əlli f = wəst əl = ħufr-a
\ge DEF = heat-F **REL** in = middle DEF = hole-F
\rx DET = N-PNG **PRO.REL** PREP = N.M DET = N-PNG
\ft The heat that is inside of the hole

SG Singular (for nouns, adjectives, verbal suffixes, pronouns, clitics):

[MA] \mb ga:ləs yak?
\ge sit_down\PTCP.ACT.SG.M Q.TAG
\rx VN PTCL
\ft He's sitting down, isn't he?

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_04_195
\mb xu:d ra:ħ-t = k
\ge take\IMP[2SG.M] rest-F\CS = OBL.2SG
\rx V N-PNG = PRO.PNG
\ft Relax yourself

VOC Vocative particle, *a* or *ja*, used when calling someone:

[MA] \mb a xu: = ja
\ge **VOC** brother = POSS.1SG
\rx PTCL N.M = PRO.PNG
\ft Hey, brother!

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_164
\mb ja fla:n ja fla:n
\ge **VOC** so-and-so **VOC** so-and-so
\rx **PTCL.VOC** N.M **PTCL.VOC** N.M
\ft Oh so-and-so oh so-and-so

2. Labels in the RX line

4 The Arabic numeral 4 is used for glossing quadri-consonantal roots:

[MA] \mb tkərfəs-na
\ge be_damaged\PFV-1PL
\rx **V.4-PNG**
\ft we were damaged

ADJ Adjective:

[MA] \mb ti:twa:niyy-a
\ge Tetouani-F
\rx **ADJ-PNG**
\ft from Tetouan

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_03_256
\mb n-a:xəd-u f = ha:ʒ-a **xfi:f-a**
\ge 1-take\IPFV-PL in = thing-F **light-F**
\rx PNG-V-PNG PREP = N-PNG **ADJ-PNG**
\ft we take something light

ADV Adverb:

[MA] \mb təmma
\ge there
\rx **ADV**
\ft there

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_03_102
\mb **bahi** **bəfdem** fəkkər = ni fi = ha
\ge **good** **then** remember\IMP[2SG.M]=OBJ.1SG in = OBL.3SG.F
\rx **ADV** **ADV** V.DER2 = PRO.PNG PREP = PRO.PNG
\ft Okay, remember me of it later

AUX Auxiliary, used in combination with **V** in **V.AUX**:

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_07_057
\mb t-bda t-dir fi fuqqa:ʕ-a:t
\ge 3F-**begin**\IPFV 3F-do\IPFV in bubble-PL.F
\rx **PNG-V.AUX** **PNG-V** **PREP** **N-PNG**
\ft it begins to do bubbles

BKL Back-channelling:

BORR Borrowing:

[MA] \mb lətʃi:n
\ge oranges
\rx **BORR.N.COL**
\ft oranges

CL Clitic. In Moroccan Arabic, **CL** is used for the second part of the negation, which has been considered as a clitic:

[MA] \mb ma t-ʒbər-u = ʃi
\ge NEG 2-find\IPFV-PL = NEG
\rx PTCL PNG-V-PNG = **CL**
\ft You won't find it

CMPR Comparative:

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_02_015
\mb mumkən j-ku:n-u ənduf
\ge maybe 3-be\IPFV-PL clean\CMPR
\rx ADV PNG-V.MOD-PNG **ADJ**
\ft They are maybe cleaner

COL Collective in **N.COL**:

[MA] \mb məʕz
\ge goats
\rx **N.COL**
\ft goats

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_02_036
\mb ʔbi:x-t = h məɾɾ-a t-ku:n b = əl = **ħut**
\ge sauce-F\CS = OBL.3SG.M time-F 3F-be\IPFV by = DEF = **fish**
\rx N-PNG = PRO.PNG N-PNG PNG-V.MOD PREP = DET = **N.COL**
\ft sometimes ist sauce is prepared with fish

CONJ Conjunction.

[MA] \mb bəlħəqq
 \ge but
 \rx CONJ
 \ft but

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_03_037

\mb u zədd=i bu wa:ləd-t=i ə
 \ge **and** grandfather = POSS.1SG father parent-F\CS = POSS.1SG ə
 \rx **CONJ** N.M = PRO.PNG N.M N-PNG = PRO.PNG HESIT
 \ft And my grandfather, my mother's father, er...

CSW Codeswitching; the label is always followed by the name of the other language: **CSW.FRA** (French); **CSW.ENG** (English); **CSW.ARB** (Modern Standard Arabic); **CSW.SPA** Spanish).

[MA] \mb ħa:ʒ-a <típico de> d = əl = mayrəb
 \ge thing-F <típico de> of = DEF = Morocco
 \rx N-PNG **CSW.SPA** PREP.POSS = DET = N.P
 \ft something <típico de> of Morocco

DEICT Deictic. This label is used with presentative and reassertive particles *ħa: =* and *ħa: =:*

[MA] \mb ħa: = k
 \ge **PRST** = OBL.2SG
 \rx DEICT = PRO.PNG
 \ft Take! / Here you are!

DEM Demonstrative with DIST (see also **DIST** and **PROX**). In Moroccan Arabic, DEM is added in \rx line when a pronoun follows a demonstrative determiner construction and agrees in gender and number with the noun:

[MA] \mb ħa:d = əl = bənt ħa:di
 \ge DEM.PROX = DEF = girl PROX.F
 \rx DET = DET = N.F PROX.DEM
 \ft this girl over there

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_02_107

\mb ħa:da məʕna ta:ni
 \ge **PROX.M** meaning other
 \rx **PRO.DEM** N.M ADJ
 \ft It's another meaning

DER Derived verbal forms, usually tagged with numerals in traditional grammars of Arabic language. It is used in verbal forms and verbal nouns (see **N.V**):

[MA] \mb t-ʒəwwəʒ
\ge 2-get_married\IPFV
\rx PNG-V.DER2
\ft you will get married

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_076
\mb ħa: = n-**tkəlləm**-u ʕla wəʃt əl = bla:d
\ge FUT = 1-**speak**\IPFV-PL on middle DEF = country
\rx TAM = PNG-V.DER5-PNG PREP N.M DET = N.M
\ft We will talk about the city center

DET Determiner in the rx line, whether definite or indefinite:

[MA] \mb əl = bənt
\ge DEF = girl
\rx **DET** = N.F
\ft the girl

[MA] \mb ʃi ħa:ʒ-a
\ge INDF2 thing-F
\rx **DET** N-PNG
\ft something

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_06_221
\mb **əl** = qəʃʃ-a
\ge **DEF** = story-F
\rx **DET** = N-PNG
\ft the story

EN Enunciative, for enunciative particle **PTCL.EN**:

[MA] \mb zəʕma
\ge supposedly
\rx **PTCL.EN**
\ft supposedly

EXHORT Exhortation, for example, *jalla:h* (come on!) in Moroccan and in Tripoli Arabic, as well as the auxiliary verb *xəlla* in Tripoli Arabic and its several truncated forms *xəll* and *xa*.

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_06_156
 \mb ga:l-u **xa** n-mʃi-u
 \ge say\PFV-3PL **leave\IMP[2SG]** 1-go\IPFV-PL
 \rx V-PNG **EXHORT** PNG-V-PNG
 \ft They said let's go

FS False start:

[MA] \mb kat#
 \rx: **FS**
 \ft you...

HESIT Hesitation:

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_03_037
 \mb **u** ʒədd=i bu wa:ləd-t=i ə
 \ge **and** grandfather=POSS.1SG father parent-F\CS=POSS.1SG ə
 \rx **CONJ** N.M=PRO.PNG N.M N-PNG=PRO.PNG HESIT
 \ft And my grandfather, my mother's father, er...

IDP Independent, like in independent pronoun, **PRO.IDP** in Moroccan Arabic:

[MA] \mb a:na
 \ge I
 \rx **PRO.IDP**
 \ft I

INDF Indefinite; it is used in Tripoli Arabic for Indefinites Pronouns **PRO.INDF**:

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_04_048
 \mb la:kən ləmma **ħədd** j-gu:l l =k
 \ge but when **someone** 3M-say\IPFV to =OBL.2SG
 \rx **CONJ** **CONJ** **PRO.INDF** PNG-V PREP =PRO.PNG
 \ft but when someone tells you

INTJ Interjection :

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_06_052
 \mb a: ma n-ħərrək = h = ʃ ha:da
 \ge ah NEG1 1-move\IPFV = OBL.3SG.M = NEG2 PROX.M
 \rx INTJ PTCL.NEG PNG-V.DER2 = PRO.PNG = PTCL.NEG PRO.DEM
 \ft Ah, I don't move it?

IRR Irrealis. In Moroccan Arabic, it is used with conditional conjunction *lu:kɑ:n*, and with the negation, see [NEG.IRR](#).

[MA] \mb lu:kɑ:n
 \ge if
 \rx **CONJ.IRR**
 \ft if

LC Locution.

MOD It is used with modal verbs [V.MOD](#):

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_06_132
 \mb **kɑ:n**-ət əl = ɾa:gəʃ-a lbəs-ət dhəh
 \ge **be**\PFV-3SG.F DEF = dancer-F wear\PFV-3SG.F gold
 \rx **V.MOD**-PNG DET = N-PNG V-PNG N.COL
 \ft So, she take her gold, the dancer was wearing gold

N Noun:

[MA] \mb qbi:l-a
 \ge tribe-F
 \rx **N-F**
 \ft a tribe

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_180
 \mb əl = **flu:s** məʃ **taqji:m** əl = **bnɑ:dəm**
 \ge DEF = **money**\PL NEG.CONT **evaluation** DEF = **human_being**
 \rx DET = **N** PTCL **N.M** DET = **N.M**
 \ft The money is not a way to evaluate a human being

NEG Negative, it is used for negation particles in [PTCL.NEG](#):

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_04_057
 \mb ma n-ħəbb-u = h = ʃ
 \ge NEG1 1-love\IPFV-PL = OBL.3SG.M = NEG2
 \rx PTCL.NEG PNG-V-PNG = PRO.PNG = PTCL.NEG
 \ft We don't like it

N.P Proper noun:

[MA] \mb tətwa:n
 \ge Tetouan
 \rx N.P
 \ft Tetouan

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_01_5
 \mb fi i:ʔa:lja ma fi = ʃ ba:zi:n
 \ge in Italy NEG1 EXS = NEG2 barley_flour_gruel
 \rx PREP N.P PTCL.NEG COP.EXS = PTCL.NEG N.M
 \ft In Italy, there is no barley flour gruel

N.V Verbal noun, it is a noun refers to the act of doing the verb. In Arabic grammatical tradition, it is called *masdar*.

[MA] \mb bi:ʃ
 \ge sale
 \rx N.V
 \ft act of selling, sale

NUM Numeral. **NUM** is used alone in Tripoli Arabic before a counted object. Otherwise, it is used in combination with **N** in **N.NUM** for cardinal numbers, or with **ADJ** in **ADJ.NUM** for ordinal numbers, like in Moroccan Arabic:

[MA] \mot sətt ʃja:l
 \mb sətta ʃja:l
 \ge six\CS boys\PL
 \rx N.NUM N.M
 \ft six boys

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_07_045
 \mb səbʔ-a dga:ji:g li ʔəʃr-a dga:ji:g
 \ge seven-F minute\PL to ten-F minute\PL
 \rx NUM-PNG N PREP NUM-PNG N
 \ft Seven minutes to ten minutes,

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_03_176
 \mb mʔa əl = sa:f-a **tnin**
 \ge with DEF = hour-F **two**
 \rx PREP DET = N-PNG **N.NUM**
 \ft Around two o'clock

[TA] \ref AYL_NARR_05_SP1_068
 \mb əl = bəni əl = əwwəl
 \ge DEF = construction DEF = **first**
 \rx DET = N.M DET = **ADJ.NUM**
 \ft The first building

PNG It provides person, number and gender information, like in the feminine suffix -a(t):

[MA] \mb kəlb-a
 \ge dog-F
 \rx **N-PNG**
 \ft a female dog

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_06_142
 \mb əl = bne:j-a əl = ʃye:jr-a
 \ge DEF = girl\DIM-F DEF = small\DIM-F
 \rx **DET = N-PNG** **DET = ADJ-PNG**
 \ft the small girl

POSS It is used in rx line only with possessive particles in the genitive analytic construction, **PRE.POSS**:

[MA] \mb dja:l = na
 \ge of = OBL.1PL
 \rx **PREP.POSS = PRO.PNG**
 \ft our

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_203
 \mb məfɾu:ɖ n-ħa:fəɖ-u ʃla əl = na:ɖa:f-a
 \ge suppose\PTCP.PASS.SG.M 1-preserve\IPFV-PL on DEF = cleanness-F
 \rx VN PNG-V.DER3-PNG PREP DET = N-PNG
 \mb **mta:f** ʔra:bləs
 \ge **of** Tripoli
 \rx **PREP.POSS** N.P
 \ft We should preserve the cleanness of Tripoli

POT Potential. In Moroccan Arabic, it is used with the conditional conjunctions *i:la* and *i:da*:

[MA] \mb i:la
\ge if
\rx **CONJ.POT**
\ft if

PRO Pronoun. For independent pronouns and bound pronouns ~~elities~~ in Moroccan and Tripoli Arabic:

[MA] \mb fi: = ha
\ge in = OBL.3F
\rx **PREP = PRO.PNG**
\ft in her

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_002_SP1_001
\mb we:n wʃəl-na ħna
\ge where arrive\PFV-1PL 1PL
\rx **ADV.Q V-PNG PRO**
\ft Until where have we been (recording)?

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_03_102
\mb ba:hi bəʔde:n fəkkər = ni fi = ha
\ge good then remember\IMP[2SG.M] = OBJ.1SG in = OBL.3SG.F
\rx **ADV ADV V.DER2 = PRO.PNG PREP = PRO.PNG**
\ft Okay, remember me of it later

PREP Preposition:

[MA] \mb ʃla ʃəħħ-t = u
\ge along health-F\CS = OBL.3M
\rx **PREP N-PNG = PRO.PNG**
\ft in good health

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_02_115
\mb n-xəlləʔ-u fi = h b = i:d-e:n = na
\ge 1-mix\IPFV-PL in = OBL.3SG.M by = hand-DU = OBL.1PL
\rx **PNG-V.DER2-PNG PREP = PRO.PNG PREP = N.F-PNG = PRO.PNG**
\ft We keep mixing it with our hands

PTCL Particle:

[MA] \mb ma t-ʒbər-u = ʃi
\ge NEG PNG-V\IPFV-PNG = CL
\rx **PTCL** PNG-V-PNG = CL
\ft you won't find it

In Tripoli Arabic, **PTCL** is used for the continuous negation or in combination with **NEG** in **PTCL.NEG** for the discontinuous negation, for the focus marker in **PTCL.FOC**, and with **VOC** in **PTCL.VOC** for the vocative particle.

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_180
\mb əl = flu:s məʃ taqjɪ:m əl = bna:dəm
\ge DEF = money\PL **NEG.CONT** evaluation DEF = human_being
\rx DET = N **PTCL** N.M DET = N.M
\ft The money is not a way to evaluate a human being

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_01_5
\mb fi i:ʃa:lja ma fi = ʃ ba:zi:n
\ge in Italy **NEG1** EXS = **NEG2** barley_flour_gruel
\rx PREP N.PR **PTCL.NEG** COP.EXS = **PTCL.NEG** N.M
\ft In Italy, there is no barley flour gruel

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_164
\mb ja fla:n ja fla:n
\ge **VOC** so-and-so **VOC** so-and-so
\rx **PTCL.VOC** N.M **PTCL.VOC** N.M
\ft Oh so-and-so oh so-and-so

Q Interrogative. In Moroccan Arabic is combined with **ADV** for interrogative adverbs and with **PRO** for interrogative pronouns:

[MA] \mb ki:f?
\ge how
\rx **ADV.Q**
\ft how?

[MA] \mb ʃku:n?
\ge who
\rx **PRO.Q**
\ft who?

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_042
 \mb la:kən **kirf** b = n-rəttəb əl = # ##
 \ge but **how** FUT = 1-dispose\IPFV DEF = # ##
 \rx CONJ **Q** TAM = PNG-V.DER2 DET = # ##
 \ft But how will I organize the...?

For Tripoli Arabic, it is also used in combination with **PRO** in **PRO.DEM**:

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_07_1
 \mb **ʃnu** ha:da
 \ge **what** PROX.M
 \rx **PRO.Q** PRO.DEM
 \ft What's this?

QNT Quantifier:

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_112
 \mb a:na n-ʃbəħ f = əl = na:s **kull** = hum ze:j bəʃd
 \ge 1SG 1-see\IPFV in = DEF = people **every** = PRO.PNG like each_other
 \rx PRO PNG-V PREP = DET = N.PL/F **QNT** = OBL.3.PL PREP PRO.RECP
 \ft I look at everybody the same way

RECP Reciprocity. Used for Tripoli Arabic in association with **PRO** in **PRO.RECP**:

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_112
 \mb a:na n-ʃbəħ f = əl = na:s kull = hum ze:j bəʃd
 \ge 1SG 1-see\IPFV in = DEF = people every = PRO.PNG like each_other
 \rx PRO PNG-V PREP = DET = N.PL/F QNT = OBL.3.PL PREP **PRO.RECP**
 \ft I look at everybody the same way

REL Relative. Used in combination with **PRO** in **PRO.REL**:

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_04_111
 \mb əl = ħa:ra:r-a **əlli** f = wəst əl = ħufr-a
 \ge DEF = heat-F **REL** in = middle DEF = hole-F
 \rx DET = N-PNG **PRO.REL** PREP = N.M DET = N-PNG
 \ft The heat that is inside of the hole

SING Singulative, it is used when the suffix *-a(t)* has a singulative value:

[MA] \mb nəml-a
\ge ant-F
\rx N-PNG.**SING**
\ft an ant

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_07_098
\mb j-dir-u = h mo:z-a
\ge 3-do\IPFV-PL = OBL.3SG.M banana-F
\rx PNG-V-PNG = PRO.PNG N-PNG.**SING**
\ft They put one banana in it

SUP Superlative:

TAM It provides information about tense, aspect and mood:

[MA] \mb ka = n-əmfi
\ge REAL = 1-go\IPFV
\rx **TAM** = PNG-V
\ft I go

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_024
\mb b = n-ħəʃʃəm ru:ħ = i b = n-ʈləʃ
\ge **FUT** = 1-shame\IPFV soul = POSS.1SG **FUT** = 1-go_out\IPFV
\rx **TAM** = PNG-V.DER2 N.F = PRO.PNG **TAM** = PNG-V
\ft I will be ashamed I will leave

V Verb. Can be used associated with **DER** in **V.DER** for derived forms (see **DER**).

[MA] \mb j-ʃa:wən-u = ni
\ge 3-help\IPFV-PL = OBJ.1SG
\rx PNG-V.DER3-PNG = PRO.PNG
\ft they help me

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_024
\mb b = n-ħəʃʃəm ru:ħ = i b = n-ʈləʃ
\ge **FUT** = 1-shame\IPFV soul = POSS.1SG **FUT** = 1-go_out\IPFV
\rx **TAM** = PNG-V.DER2 N.F = PRO.PNG **TAM** = PNG-V
\ft I will be ashamed I will leave

VN It is used with verbo-nominal forms like participles:

[MA] \mb ra:ʒəf-i:n
\ge come_back\PTCP.ACT-PL
\rx **VN**
\ft we/you/ they are coming back

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_04_076
\mb wa:ləf-a
\ge burn\PTCP.ACT-F
\rx **VN-PNG**

XXX It marks inaudible passages:

It marks truncated words:

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_042
\mb la:kən kif b = n-rəttəb əl = # ##
\ge but how FUT = 1-dispose\IPFV DEF = # ##
\rx CONJ Q TAM = PNG-V.DER2 DET = # ##
\ft But how will I organize the...?

Selected references on Moroccan Arabic:

- Aguadé, Jordi & Elyaacoubi, Mohamed (1995), *El dialecto árabe de Skûra (Marruecos)*. CSIC (Madrid).
- Aguadé, Jordi (1996). « Notas acerca de los preverbios del imperfectivo en árabe dialectal magrebí », *EDNA* 1, 197-213.
- Aguadé Jordi (2008). « Morocco », in *Encyclopedia of Arabic Language & Linguistics*, Volume III, K. Versteegh *et al* (éds.), Brill (Leiden), pp. 287-297.
- Caubet Dominique (1983). *La détermination en arabe marocain*. Université Paris 7 (Paris).
- Caubet Dominique (1993). *L'arabe marocain*, tome I : Phonologie et morphosyntaxe, et tome II : Syntaxe et catégories grammaticales, textes. Peeters (Louvain).
- Caubet, D. (1996). “La négation en arabe maghrébin”, *La négation en berbère et en arabe maghrébin*. L'Harmattan (Paris-Montreal).
- Caubet, Dominique (2008). « Moroccan Arabic », in *Encyclopedia of Arabic Language & Linguistics*, Volume III, K. Versteegh *et al* (éds.). Brill (Leiden), pp. 273-287.
- Guerrero, Jairo (2015). *El dialecto árabe hablado en la ciudad marroquí de Larache*. Prensas de la Universidad de Zaragoza (Zaragoza).
- Sánchez, Pablo (2014) *El árabe vernáculo de Marrakech : análisis lingüístico de un corpus representativo*. Prensas de la Universidad de Zaragoza (Zaragoza).
- Vicente, Ángeles (2000). *El dialecto árabe de Anjra (norte de Marruecos)*. Universidad de Zaragoza (Zaragoza).

Vicente, Ángeles (2002). « El dialecto árabe de los Masmûda (norte de Marruecos) », *EDNA* 6, pp. 221-231.

Selected references on Libyan Arabic:

- Benkato, Adam (2014). The Arabic Dialect of Benghazi, Libya: Historical and Comparative Notes. In: Arnold W. et al. (eds.). *Zeitschrift für Arabische Linguistik*. 59. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz. 57-102.
- Marçais, Philippe (2001). *Parlers arabes du Fezzan, textes, traductions et éléments de morphologie rassembles et presentes par Dominique Caubet, Aubert Martin & Laurence Denooz*. Genève: Librairie Droz.
- Owens, Jonathan (1984). *A Short Reference Grammar of Eastern Libyan Arabic*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.
- Pereira, Christophe (2008). Libya. In: Versteegh K. et al. (eds.). *Encyclopedia of Arabic Language and Linguistics*. III. Leiden: Brill. 52-58.
- Pereira, Christophe (2009). Tripoli Arabic. In: Versteegh K. et al. (eds.). *Encyclopedia of Arabic Language and Linguistics*. IV. Leiden: Brill. 548-556.
- Pereira, Christophe (2010). *Le parler arabe de Tripoli (Libye)*. Zaragoza: Instituto de Estudios Islámicos y del Oriente Próximo.
- Pereira, Christophe (2012). L'arabe de Žâdũ (Žébel Nefûsa) d'après Gioia Chiauzzi. In: Barontini A. et al. (eds.). *Dynamiques langagières en Arabophonies : variations, contacts, migrations et créations artistiques. Hommage offert à Dominique Caubet par ses élèves et collègues*. Zaragoza: Universidad de Zaragoza. 163-199.
- Yoda, Sumikazu (2005). *The Arabic Dialect of the Jews of Tripoli (Libya)*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.