Moroccan and Libyan Arabic list of glosses

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 aːna
\ge 1SG
\rx PRO.IDP
\ft I will go

[TA]
\ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_002_SP1_001
\mb weːn wṣəl-na hna
\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 gaːləs
\ge sit_down\PTCP.ACT.SG.M
\rx VN
\ft I/you/he (masc.) is sitting down

1The full Grammatical Sketch will be uploaded shortly.
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

DEF Definite article:

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

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

Diminutive (for nouns and adjectives).

**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:

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

\[\text{EXS} \quad \text{mb} \quad \text{fi} \quad \text{ma} \quad \text{fi}=\text{f} \quad \text{ba:zi:n} \quad \text{ge} \quad \text{in} \quad \text{Italy} \quad \text{NEG}1 \quad \text{EXS}=\text{NEG}2 \quad \text{barley_flour_gruel} \quad \text{rx} \quad \text{PTCL.NEG} \quad \text{COP.EXS}=\text{PTCL.NEG} \quad \text{N.M} \quad \text{ft} \quad \text{In Italy, there is no barley flour gruel} \]

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.

\[\text{F} \quad \text{MA} \quad \text{mb} \quad \text{qa:}=\text{ha} \quad \text{ge} \quad \text{kill\PFV=OBL.3SG.F} \quad \text{rx} \quad \text{PRO.PNG} \quad \text{ft} \quad \text{he killed her} \]

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

\[\text{FUT} \quad \text{MA} \quad \text{mb} \quad \text{xn} \quad \text{ya:}=\text{n-ʃi} \quad \text{ge} \quad \text{1SG} \quad \text{FUT}=\text{1SG-go\IPFV} \quad \text{rx} \quad \text{PRO.IDP} \quad \text{TAM}=\text{PNG.V} \quad \text{ft} \quad \text{I will go} \]
you will not find

I will be ashamed I will leave

We will talk about the city center

Be careful

In indefinite; this is mostly used in nominal determination in Moroccan Arabic:

- **INDF1**

  The indefinite article based on the numeral َواهد (one):

  a girl

- **INDF2**

  The other indefinite article َي, derived from a word meaning “thing”:

  something
IPFV For imperfective aspect:

[MA] \mb j-ʔaːwən-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-ʔaxd-u f = haːz-a xfiːf-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 haː = n-tkɔllam-u ŋla wəʃt əl = ḥlaːd
\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-ʔaːr-u = fi
\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 ... ḥədd “nobody”, ma ʃəm “never” (see AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_178), ma ... ʃeːj “nothing” (see below), etc.:

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_024
\mb ma n-ʕar-s fi əl = madiːn-a əl = qadiːm-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 =ʃ is the only one to be considered as a clitic. For this reason I have decided to label them as \textsc{neg1} and \textsc{neg2} respectively. This discontinuous negation is mainly used as a verbal negation:

\begin{verbatim}
[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_04_057
\mb ma n-habb-u = h =ʃ
\ge NEG1 1-love\IPFV-PL = OBL.3SG.M = NEG2
\rx PTCL.NEG PNG-V-PNG = PRO.PNG = PTCL.NEG
\end{verbatim}

Moreover, the discontinuous negation also allows to negate:

- the preposition \textit{fi} used as an existential copula \textsc{cop.exs}:

\begin{verbatim}
[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_01_5
\mb fi iːtaːlja ma fi =ʃ bazːin
\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
\end{verbatim}

- the preposition \textit{ʕənd}“at” used to express possession:

\begin{verbatim}
[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
\end{verbatim}

- independent pronouns of the 3\textsuperscript{rd} person only:

\begin{verbatim}
[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_227
\mb ma humma =ʃ ǝ
\ge NEG1 3PL = NEG2 ǝ
\rx PTCL.NEG PRO = PTCL.NEG HESIT
\ft They are not er
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{NEG.CONT} The nominal negation is expressed by a continuous negative particle \textit{maʃ'î}: in Moroccan Arabic and by \textit{maʃ} or \textit{muʃ} in Tripoli Arabic:

\begin{verbatim}
[MA] \mb maʃ'î ana
\ge NEG.CONT 1SG
\rx PTCL
\ft It’s not me!
\end{verbatim}
In Tripoli Arabic *mah* 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 al = flus \hspace{1cm} mah \hspace{1cm} taqi:m \hspace{1cm} al = bnaadon
\ge DEF = money\PL \hspace{1cm} NEG.CONT \hspace{1cm} evaluation \hspace{1cm} DEF = human_being
\rx DET = N \hspace{1cm} PTCL \hspace{1cm} N.M \hspace{1cm} DET = N.M
\ft The money is not a way to evaluate a human being

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_04_092
\mb mah \hspace{1cm} kull \hspace{1cm} mara\-a \hspace{1cm} n-hfar-u \hspace{1cm} huf\-a \hspace{1cm} 3di:d-a
\ge NEG.CONT \hspace{1cm} every \hspace{1cm} time-F \hspace{1cm} 1-dig\IPFV-PL \hspace{1cm} hole-F \hspace{1cm} new-F
\rx PTCL \hspace{1cm} QNT \hspace{1cm} N-PNG \hspace{1cm} PNG-V-PNG \hspace{1cm} N-PNG \hspace{1cm} 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 \hspace{1cm} j-m\$i:] = $\$
\ge NEG.IRR \hspace{1cm} 3SG.M-go\IPFV = NEG
\rx PTCL \hspace{1cm} PNG-V = CL
\ft Do not let him go!

**OBJ**
First person singular suffixed pronoun when verb object:

[MA] \mb j-fa:wan-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 \hspace{1cm} b\$ide:n \hspace{1cm} f\$\$k\$\$r = ni \hspace{1cm} fi = ha
\ge good \hspace{1cm} then \hspace{1cm} remember\IMP[2SG.M] = OBJ.1SG \hspace{1cm} in = OBL.3SG.F
\rx ADV \hspace{1cm} ADV \hspace{1cm} V.DER2 = PRO.PNG \hspace{1cm} 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:
Passive. It is used for passive participles PTCP.PASS, or to indicate passive verb forms:

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:

Perfective aspect:
Until where have we been (recording)?

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

**MA** ka = j-mfj:-u

they go

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 /uː/ and /aː/ such as bu=y “my father” or mʕa=y “with me”.

**MA** ḥkaːj-t = i

my story

Hey, brother!

Me, sometimes, I have money
And my grandfather, my mother’s father, er...

He showed me 

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

This is another meaning

Presentative, for example \ha:

Take! / Here you are!

This is what is supposed

Participle; this label is linked with either the active or passive labels: PTCP.ACT for active participle and PTCP.PASS for past participle:
Q.TAG  Yes/No question marker and question tag, waːf and yaːk: in Moroccan Arabic. In Tripoli Arabic, Q.TAG is used for the interro-negative maːhu, as in the following sentence: kleti žiːlaːti maːhu? “You have eaten an ice cream, haven’t you?”:

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:

REAS  Reassertive, for example the particle ra:
Relative pronoun:

[MA] \mb \æl=w\æt \ ælli \ dx\æl
\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 \æl=ha:\ær-a \ ælli \ f=w\æt \ Æl=hu\ær-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

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

[MA] \mb ga:l\æs \ ya:k?
\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 \ r\æh-t = k
\ge take\IMP[2SG.M] rest-FAC = OBL.2SG
\rx V N-PNG = PRO.PNG
\ft Relax yourself

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 tkəɾfəs-na
\ge be_damaged\PFV-1PL
\rx V.4-PNG
\ft we were damaged

ADJ  Adjective:

[MA] \mb tiʔwaːniyy-a
\ge Tetouani-F
\rx ADJ-PNG
\ft from Tetouan

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_03_256
\mb n-axːad-u f= haːʒ-a xfif-f-a
\ge l-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 boʔdeːn fakkər = 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-diːɾ fi fuqqəʕ-aːt
\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 latfi:n
 \ge oranges
 \rx BORR.N.COL
 \ft oranges
```

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

```
[MA] \mb ma t-3bər-u=jfī
 \ge NEG 2-find\IPFV-PL = NEG
 \rx PTCL PNG-V-PNG = CL
 \ft You won’t find it
```

**CMPR**  Comparative:

```
[T] ref AYL_CP_NARR_02_015
 \mb mumkān j-kūn-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
```

```
[T] ref AYL_CP_NARR_02_036
 \mb tbix-t=h marr-a t-kūn b=əl=ḥuṭ
 \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.
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.ARAB** (Modern Standard Arabic); **CSW.SPA** Spanish).

**DEICT**

Deictic. This label is used with presentative and reassertive particles *haː* = and *faː* =:

**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:

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-3awwa3
    \ge  2-get_married/IPFV
    \rx  PNG-V.DER2
    \ft  you will get married

[TA]  \ref  AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_076
    \mb  haː=n-tkollam-u  ʕila  waʕst  al=blaːd
    \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  al=bənt
    \ge  DEF = girl
    \rx  DET = N.F
    \ft  the girl

[MA]  \mb  fi  haʔ-a
    \ge  INDF2  thing-F
    \rx  DET  N-PNG
    \ft  something

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

EN  Enunciative, for enunciative particle PTCL.EN:

[MA]  \mb  zaʕima
    \ge  supposedly
    \rx  PTCL.EN
    \ft  supposedly
Exhortation, for example, *fallah* (come on!) in Moroccan and in Tripoli Arabic, as well as the auxiliary verb *xalla* in Tripoli Arabic and its several truncated forms *xalla* and *xa*.

```
[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_06_156
\mb gal-u xa n-m\i-u
\ge say\PFV-3PL leave\IMP[2SG] l-go\IPFV-PL
\rx V-PNG EXHORT PNG-V-PNG
\ft They said let’s go
```

**False start:**

```
[MA] \mb ka:t#
\rx: FS
\ft you…
```

**Hesitation:**

```
[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_03_037
\mb u 3\add=i bu wa:ld-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...
```

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

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

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

```
[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_04_048
\mb la:k\a\n lamma h\add j-g\a: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
```

**Interjection:**
Ah, I don't move it?

**IRR**
Irrealis. In Moroccan Arabic, it is used with conditional conjunction لُكِمْ، and with the negation, see **NEG.IRR**.

**LC**
Locution.

**MOD**
It is used with modal verbs **V.MOD**:

So, she take her gold, the dancer was wearing gold

**N**
Noun:

a tribe

The money is not a way to evaluate a human being

**NEG**
Negative, it is used for negation particles in **PTCL.NEG**:
We don’t like it.

Proper noun:

Tetouan

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

act of selling, sale

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:

six boys

Seven minutes to ten minutes,
Around two o'clock

The first building

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

a female dog

the small girl

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

our

We should preserve the cleanness of Tripoli
POT

Potential. In Moroccan Arabic, it is used with the conditional conjunctions *ːla* and *ːdr*.

[MA] \mb \iːla
  \ge if
  \rx **CONJ.POT**
  \ft if

PRO

Pronoun. For independent pronouns and bound pronouns clitics in Moroccan and Tripoli Arabic:

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

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_002_SP1_001
  \mb \weːn \waʃːel-na \textbf{\hna}
  \ge where \ arrive\PFV-1PL \ 1PL
  \rx \textbf{ADV.Q V.PNG PRO}
  \ft Until where have we been (recording)?

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

PREP

Preposition:

[MA] \mb ʔla \ ʃəb-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-xalət-\u \textbf{\fi = \h} \textbf{\b = iːd-en = na}
  \ge 1-mix\PFV-PL \textbf{in = OBL.3SG.M} \textbf{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:

\[ \text{mb} \text{ ma} \quad t-\text{bar-u} = \text{j} \]
\[-\text{ge} \quad \text{NEG} \quad \text{PNG-V\textbackslash PFV-PNG} = \text{CL} \]
\[-\text{rx} \quad \text{PTCL} \quad \text{PNG-V-PNG} = \text{CL} \]
\[-\text{ft} \quad \text{you won’t find it} \]

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.

\[ \text{ref} \quad \text{AYL\_CP\_NARR\_05\_SP1\_180} \]
\[-\text{mb} \quad \text{al} = \text{flus} \quad \text{maf} \quad \text{taqji:m} \quad \text{al} = \text{bnadom} \]
\[-\text{ge} \quad \text{DEF} = \text{money\textbackslash PL} \quad \text{NEG\textbackslash CONT} \quad \text{evaluation} \quad \text{DEF} = \text{human\_being} \]
\[-\text{rx} \quad \text{DET} = \text{N} \quad \text{PTCL} \quad \text{N.M} \quad \text{DET} = \text{N.M} \]
\[-\text{ft} \quad \text{The money is not a way to evaluate a human being} \]

\[ \text{ref} \quad \text{AYL\_CP\_NARR\_01\_5} \]
\[-\text{mb} \quad \text{fi} \quad \text{i\textbackslash ta\textbackslash ja} \quad \text{ma} \quad \text{fi} = \text{j} \quad \text{ba\textbackslash zi:n} \]
\[-\text{ge} \quad \text{in} \quad \text{Italy} \quad \text{NEG1} \quad \text{EXS} = \text{NEG2} \quad \text{barley\_flour\_gruel} \]
\[-\text{rx} \quad \text{PREP} \quad \text{N.PR} \quad \text{PTCL.NEG} \quad \text{COP.EXS} = \text{PTCL.NEG} \quad \text{N.M} \]
\[-\text{ft} \quad \text{In Italy, there is no barley flour gruel} \]

\[ \text{ref} \quad \text{AYL\_CP\_NARR\_05\_SP1\_164} \]
\[-\text{mb} \quad \text{ja} \quad \text{fla\textbackslash n} \quad \text{ja} \quad \text{fla\textbackslash n} \]
\[-\text{ge} \quad \text{VOC} \quad \text{so-and-so} \quad \text{VOC} \quad \text{so-and-so} \]
\[-\text{rx} \quad \text{PTCL.VOC} \quad \text{N.M} \quad \text{PTCL.VOC} \quad \text{N.M} \]
\[-\text{ft} \quad \text{Oh so-and-so oh so-and-so} \]

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

\[ \text{ref} \quad \text{AYL\_CP\_NARR\_05\_SP1\_180} \]
\[-\text{mb} \quad \text{ki\textbackslash f?} \]
\[-\text{ge} \quad \text{how} \]
\[-\text{rx} \quad \text{ADV.Q} \]
\[-\text{ft} \quad \text{how?} \]

\[ \text{ref} \quad \text{AYL\_CP\_NARR\_05\_SP1\_164} \]
\[-\text{mb} \quad \text{jk\textbackslash um?} \]
\[-\text{ge} \quad \text{who} \]
\[-\text{rx} \quad \text{PRO.Q} \]
\[-\text{ft} \quad \text{who?} \]
But how will I organize the…?

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

QNT  Quantifier:

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

REL  Relative. Used in combination with PRO in PRO.REL:
**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-dīr-u = h moz-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-əmʃi
\ge REAL = 1-go\IPFV
\rx TAM = PNG-V
\ft I go

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_024
\mb b = n-haʃʃam ṭuːḥ = i b = n-ṭlaʃ
\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-ʕaːwən-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-ḥaʃʃam ṭuːḥ = i b = n-ṭlaʃ
\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
It is used with verbo-nominal forms like participles:

\[\text{MA} \text{ VN} \text{ mb} \text{ ra\text{-}\text{ʒə\text{-}i\text{\text{-}}\text{n}}}\]
\[\text{ VN} \text{ come\_back}\text{\text{-}PTCP\_ACT\_PL}\]
\[\text{ VN} \text{ we\text{/}you\text{/}they are coming back}\]

It marks inaudible passages:

It marks truncated words:

Selected references on Moroccan Arabic:

Vicente, Ángeles (2000). *El dialecto árabe de Anjra (norte de Marruecos)*. Universidad de Zaragoza (Zaragoza).
Selected references on Libyan Arabic:


