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 \yaː = 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 weːn wʃəl-na hna
\ge where arrive\PFV-1PL 1PL
\rx ADV.Q V-PNG PRO
\ft Until where have we been (recording)?

\textbf{ACT}  Active, used for participles PTCP to distinguish active \textbf{ACT} from passive \textbf{PASS}:

[MA] \mb gaːləs
\ge sit\textunderscore down\textbackslash PTCP.\textbf{ACT}.SG.M
\rx VN
\ft I/you/he (masc.) is sitting down

\textsuperscript{1}The full Grammatical Sketch will be uploaded shortly.
Continuous. This label is used with negation particles in Moroccan and Libyan Arabic. See NEG.CONT

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):

Definite article:

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:

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 bant > N.F.

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

Two bananas
### IMP

Imperative (for second persons; see also EXHORT):

### INDF

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

#### INDF1

The indefinite article based on the numeral *waḥad* (one):

### INDF2

The other indefinite article *fil*, derived from a word meaning “thing”:
For imperfective aspect:

[M] \mb j-ʕawən-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=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=ntkɔllam-u ʕla wɔːʃ əl = blaxd
\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 *ʃ(i)*. See also CL:

[MA] \mb ma t-ʒər-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 =ʃ, for instance as the first element of negations meaning *ma* ... ʃəd “nobody”, *ma fəmr* “never” (see AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_178), *ma* ... ʃəʃ “nothing” (see below), etc.:

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_024
\mb ma n-ʃəʃ fi əl = madim-a əl = qadim-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 $=\text{ʃ}$ is the only one to be considered as a clitic. For this reason I have decided to label them as \text{NEG1} and \text{NEG2} respectively. This discontinuous negation is mainly used as a verbal negation:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Neg.1} & = \text{love} \text{~IPFV~PL=OBL.3SG.M=NEG2} \\
\text{Neg.2} & = \text{barley_flour_gruel} \text{~COP.EXS=PTCL.NEG} \\
\text{Neg.3} & = \text{money} \text{~N.M} \\
\text{Neg.4} & = \text{it's not} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Moreover, the discontinuous negation also allows to negate:

- the preposition $\text{iₚ}$ used as an existential copula \text{COP.EXS}:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Neg.1} & = \text{Italy} \text{~NEG1~EXS=NEG2} \\
\text{Neg.2} & = \text{money\PL} \\
\end{align*}
\]

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

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Neg.1} & = \text{money} \text{~N} \\
\end{align*}
\]

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

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Neg.1} & = \text{ana} \\
\end{align*}
\]

\text{NEG.CONT} The nominal negation is expressed by a continuous negative particle $\text{maʃi:}$ in Moroccan Arabic and by $\text{maʃ}$ or $\text{muʃ}$ in Tripoli Arabic:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Neg.1} & = \text{ana} \\
\end{align*}
\]
In Tripoli Arabic *maf* or *muʃ* 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 ǝl = plus  \textit{mǝʃ}  taqjiːm  ǝl = bnadǝm
\ge DEF = money\PL  \textbf{NEG.CONT}  evaluation  DEF = human_being
\rx DET = N  \textbf{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 \textit{mǝʃ}  kull  mərr-a  n-ḥfǝr-u  ḥufr-a  3diːd-a
\ge \textbf{NEG.CONT}  every  time-F  1-dig\IPFV-PL  hole-F  new-F
\rx \textbf{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-mʃiː = j
\ge \textbf{NEG.IRR}  3SG.M-go\IPFV = NEG
\rx \textbf{PTCL}  PNG-V = CL
\ft Do not let him go!

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

[MA] \mb j-ʕaːwǝn-u = ni
\ge 3-help\IPFV-PL = \textbf{OBJ.1SG}
\rx PNG-V-PNG = CL
\ft They will help me

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_03_102
\mb baːhi  bǝɾideːn  fǝkkǝɾ = ni  fi = ha
\ge good  then  remember\IMP[2SG.M] = \textbf{OBJ.1SG}  in = OBL.3SG.F
\rx ADV  ADV  V.DER2 = \textbf{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:
PASS  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:

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

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

We keep mixing it with our hands.

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".

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:

This is what is supposed
Yes/No question marker and question tag, *waʃ* 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?”:

**Q.TAG**

**MA**

waʃ gaːlas?

\ge \text{Q.TAG} \text{sit_down}\text{PTCP.ACT.SG.M} \\
\text{rx} PTCL VN \\
\text{ft} Is he sitting down?

**MA**

gaːlas yaːk?

\ge \text{sit_down}\text{PTCP.ACT.SG.M} \text{Q.TAG} \\
\text{rx} VN PTCL \\
\text{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**

ka=j-mʃiː-u

\ge \text{REAL} = 3-go\text{IPFV-PL} \\
\text{rx} TAM = PNG-V-PNG \\
\text{ft} they go

**REAS**

Reassertive, for example the particle *ra*:

**MA**

raː = ni gaːlas

\ge \text{REAS} = OBJ.1SG \text{sit_down}\text{PTCP.ACT.SG.M} \\
\text{rx} DEICT = PRO.PNG VN \\
\text{ft} But, I am really sitting down!
Relative pronoun:

[MA] \mb \text{əl} = \text{wəqət} \quad \text{əlli} \quad \text{dxəl}
\ge DEF = \text{time} \quad \text{REL} \quad \text{come}\text{\_in}\text{\_PFV}[3\text{SG.M}]
\rx DET = \text{N.M} \quad PRO \quad V
\ft at the time he came in

[TA] \ref AYL\_CP\_NARR\_04\_111
\mb \text{əl} = \text{haːɾaːt} \quad \text{əlli} \quad f = \text{wəstaŋ} \quad \text{əl} = \text{hufr̥-a}
\ge DEF = \text{heat}\text{-F} \quad \text{REL} \quad \text{in} = \text{middle} \quad DEF = \text{hole}\text{-F}
\rx DET = \text{N-PNG} \quad PRO.REL \quad PREP = \text{N.M} \quad DET = \text{N-PNG}
\ft The heat that is inside of the hole

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

[MA] \mb \text{galəs} \quad \text{ya:k?}
\ge sit\text{\_down}\text{\_PTCP.ACT.}\text{\_SG.M} \quad Q.\text{TAG}
\rx VN PTCL
\ft He’s sitting down, isn’t he?

[TA] \ref AYL\_CP\_NARR\_04\_195
\mb \text{xuːd} \quad \text{raːh-t} = k
\ge take\text{\_IMP}[2\text{SG.M}] \quad \text{rest-FACS} = \text{OBL.2SG}
\rx V \quad N\text{-PNG} = \text{PRO.PNG}
\ft Relax yourself

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

[MA] \mb a \quad \text{xuː} = \text{ja}
\ge \text{VOC} \quad \text{brother} = \text{POSS.1SG}
\rx PTCL N.M = PRO.PNG
\ft Hey, brother!

[TA] \ref AYL\_CP\_NARR\_05\_SP1\_164
\mb \text{ja} \quad \text{flaːn} \quad \text{ja} \quad \text{flaːn}
\ge \text{VOC} \quad \text{so-and-so} \quad \text{VOC} \quad \text{so-and-so}
\rx PTCL.VOC N.M \quad 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:

\[\text{MA} \begin{array}{ll}
\text{mb} & \text{tkərfəs-na} \\
\text{ge} & \text{be}_\text{damaged}\text{PFV-1PL} \\
\text{rx} & \text{V.4-PNG} \\
\text{ft} & \text{we were damaged}
\end{array}\]

**ADJ**
Adjective:

\[\text{MA} \begin{array}{ll}
\text{mb} & \text{tʃwəmiyy-a} \\
\text{ge} & \text{Tetouani-F} \\
\text{rx} & \text{ADJ-PNG} \\
\text{ft} & \text{from Tetouan}
\end{array}\]

\[\text{TA} \begin{array}{ll}
\text{ref} & \text{AYL\_CP\_NARR\_03\_256} \\
\text{mb} & \text{n-axād-u} \quad \text{f}=\text{ha}_3\text{-a} \quad \text{xfi}_3\text{-a} \\
\text{ge} & \text{1-take\text{-IPFV-PL}} \quad \text{in}=\text{thing-F} \quad \text{light-F} \\
\text{rx} & \text{PNG\text{-V-PNG}} \quad \text{PREP=N-PNG} \quad \text{ADJ-PNG} \\
\text{ft} & \text{we take something light}
\end{array}\]

**ADV**
Adverb:

\[\text{MA} \begin{array}{ll}
\text{mb} & \text{təmma} \\
\text{ge} & \text{there} \\
\text{rx} & \text{ADV} \\
\text{ft} & \text{there}
\end{array}\]

\[\text{TA} \begin{array}{ll}
\text{ref} & \text{AYL\_CP\_NARR\_03\_102} \\
\text{mb} & \text{baʃi} \quad \text{boðden} \quad \text{fakkər}=\text{ni} \quad \text{fi}=\text{ha} \\
\text{ge} & \text{good} \quad \text{then} \quad \text{remember\text{-MP[2SG.M]}=}\text{OBJ.1SG} \quad \text{in=}\text{OBL.3SG.F} \\
\text{rx} & \text{ADV} \quad \text{ADV} \quad \text{V.DER2=}\text{PRO.PNG} \quad \text{PREP=}\text{PRO.PNG} \\
\text{ft} & \text{Okay, remember me of it later}
\end{array}\]

**AUX**
Auxiliary, used in combination with \text{V} in \text{V.AUX}:

\[\text{TA} \begin{array}{ll}
\text{ref} & \text{AYL\_CP\_NARR\_07\_057} \\
\text{mb} & \text{t-bda} \quad \text{t-diːr} \quad \text{fi} \quad \text{fuqqaːə-t-a#:t} \\
\text{ge} & \text{3F-begin\text{-IPFV}} \quad \text{3F-do\text{-IPFV}} \quad \text{in} \quad \text{bubble-PL.F} \\
\text{rx} & \text{PNG\text{-V.AUX}} \quad \text{PNG\text{-V}} \quad \text{PREP=}\text{N-PNG} \\
\text{ft} & \text{it begins to do bubbles}
\end{array}\]
**BKL**  
Back-channelling:

**BORR** Borrowing:

[MA] \mb latfi: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-3bər-u = fi  
\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-kun-u  
\ge maybe 3-be\IPFV-PL  
\rx ADV PNG-V.MOD-PNG  
\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 tbi:t-h mər-a t-kun  
\ge sauce-F\CS = OBL.3SG.M time-F  
\rx N-PNG = PRO.PNG N-PNG PNG-V.MOD  
\ft sometimes ist sauce is prepared with fish

**CONJ** Conjunction.
And my grandfather, my mother’s father, er...

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.

Deictic. This label is used with presentative and reassertive particles *aqa:* and *ra:*:

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:

**TA**

Take! / Here you are!

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

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_05_SP1_076 \\
\mb ħaː=n-tkollam-u  \\
\ge FUT = 1-speak\IPFV-PL \\
\rx TAM=PNG-V.DER5-PNG \\
\ft We will talk about the city center

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

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

[MA] \mb ʃi  \\
\ge INDF2  \\
\rx DET N-PNG \\
\ft something

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

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

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

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_06_156
\nlb gǝ:l-u xǝ xa n-mʃ-u
\nl\ge say\PFV-3PL leave\IMP[2SG] 1-go\IPFV-PL
\lr\x V-P-NPNG EXHORT PNG-V-PNG
\llft They said let’s go

FS False start:

[MA] \lb kǝ:t#
\lr: FS
\llft you…

HESIT Hesitation:

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_03_037
\nlb u 3ǝdd = i bu wa:lǝd-t = i o
\nl\ge and grandfather = POSS.1SG father parent-F\CS = POSS.1SG o
\lr\x CONJ N.M = PRO.PNG N.M N-PNG = PRO.PNG HESIT
\llft And my grandfather, my mother's father, er...

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

[MA] \lb a:n\a
\l\ge I
\ll\rx PRO.IDP
\llft I

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

[TA] \ref AYL_CP_NARR_04_048
\nlb ṭad\ka:n lǝmma hǝdd j-gu:l 3M = k
\l\ge but when someone 3M-say\IPFV to = OBL.2SG
\lr\x CONJ CONJ PRO.INDF PNG-V PREP = PRO.PNG
\llft but when someone tells you

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

**IRR**  Irrealis. In Moroccan Arabic, it is used with conditional conjunction `lukæm`, 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:

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

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

**PNG**

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

**POSS**

We should preserve the cleanness of Tripoli
Potential. In Moroccan Arabic, it is used with the conditional conjunctions ʔːla and ʔːda.

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

**PREP** Preposition:
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.

In Morocco Arabic, **PTCL** is combined with **ADV** for interrogative adverbs and with **PRO** for interrogative pronouns:

**Q**

Interrogative. In Moroccan Arabic is combined with **ADV** for interrogative adverbs and with **PRO** for interrogative pronouns:
But how will I organize the…?

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

What's this?

I look at everybody the same way

I look at everybody the same way

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-diːr-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-hafʃam     ɾuːh = i     b = n-tʃaʃ
 \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-ʃawən-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-hafʃam     ɾuːh = i     b = n-tʃaʃ
 \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:

\[ \text{VN} \]
\[ \text{mb} \]
\[ \text{raːʒəf-ʔin} \]
\[ \text{ge} \]
\[ \text{come\_back\_PTCP\_ACT\_PL} \]
\[ \text{rx} \]
\[ \text{VN} \]
\[ \text{ft} \]
\[ \text{we/you/ they are coming back} \]

XXX

It marks inaudible passages:

###

It marks truncated words:

####

Selected references on Moroccan Arabic:

Aguadé, Jordi & Elyaacoubi, Mohamed (1995), *El dialecto árabe de Skûra (Marruecos).* CSIC (Madrid).


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:**


