
**Prosodic structures in spontaneous (interactive) vs.
canonical (edited) utterances. Examples from Moroccan
Arabic.**

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A large corpus of spontaneous spoken recordings of Moroccan Arabic has been elaborated with the aid of local informants (v. Maas / Assini 2013). Reanalyzing the data, found some systematic differences between the transcriptions and the recordings. The case of referential marking (called in most grammars ‘articles’) will be taken as example for the conference. If used as arguments, nominal forms are marked [+referential]: default by prefixing /l-/, otherwise (depending on the character of the initial consonant) by fortization, e.g. /d:ər:i/ vs. /dər:i/ “boy”. In predicative function nominal forms are unmarked. The informants aligned to this canonical pattern in repeating the recordings, which in contrast very often do not show the marking. Instead the spontaneous data reduced the syntactically integrated domains, and presented further semantic information as added conceptual (nominal) forms, not referentially marked. This difference is mirrored in quite different prosodic structures.

Reference: • Maas, U. / Assini, A. (2013): Marokkanisch arabische Texte. Lincom