

**The Use of Adjective Intensifiers by Najdi Dialect Speakers in  
Riyadh**

**Supplementary Material**

Randah Abdullah F Alfuhaydi

The University of Leeds  
School of English

November 2024

## Appendix A: Adjective Patterns in ND

In this section, patterns of ND adjectives are presented. These patterns are based on the current dataset, Dickins's (Forthcoming), Qafisheh (1977) and my native ND knowledge. This section includes patterns of both singular and plural adjectives. The presentation format is an adaptation of Dickins's (Forthcoming) presentation of Sudanese adjectives. Note that some patterns may be shared with CA as the data mostly comes from speakers who have access to CA.

### 1.1 Singular Adjectives

#### 1.1.1 *Nisba* Adjectives

One of the common types in ND is *nisba* adjectives. This type is derived from a noun by adding the *nisba* suffix *-ī* for the masculine and *-iyyah* for the feminine to the noun (Abu-Chacra, 2018, p.182). This adjective denotes a concept related to the noun from which it is derived and can be compared to adjectives that are derived by adding suffixes, such as *-ish*, *ical*, *-al*, *ic(al)* and *-ly*, in the English language.

Examples are:

<i>falsafiyyah</i>	'philosophical'
<i>ṭabīʿī</i>	'natural'
<i>sirrī</i>	'secret'

Note that this suffix can also be attached to the diminutive form of the noun too to form *nisba* adjectives.

For example:

<i>baytūtī</i>	'homebody'
----------------	------------

In ND, the suffix *-wyy* is also a variable of the *nisba* suffix. In addition, the suffix *-āwy* can also be added the same way *nisba* adjectives are attached to nouns.

For example:

<i>ḥayawyy</i>	'active'
<i>darbāwy</i>	'belonging to <i>darbāwyyah</i> group (worthless, hooligans and louts) known in the Saudi culture (see Appendix D for detailed definition).
<i>ḥasāwi</i>	'from Al-Ahsaa city in Saudi Arabia'

Similar to *nisba* adjectives, the pattern *-jī* for the masculine and *-jiyyah* for the feminine is used in ND. This suffix is borrowed from the Turkish language (Baheyeldin, 2005) but

can be attached to Arabic native words too. Adjectives with this suffix in ND typically denote a negative quality of a person that is derived from the noun it attaches to.

**Examples are:**

<i>maǧzaljī</i>	'flirty, playful'
<i>maṣlahjī</i>	'exploiter'
<i>maškaljī</i>	'troublemaker'
<i>nswanjī</i>	'womaniser'

The suffix may rarely also be used to form descriptions of occupations without semantic negative connotations in ND (e.g., *gahwjī* 'a person specialised in making and serving Saudi coffee'). This category is more common in other Arabic dialects like Lebanese and Palestinian Arabic such as *dukkanjī* 'store-keeper' and *xuḍarjī* 'vegetable-seller' (Baheyeldin, 2005; 2007).

### 1.1.2 *faʿlā* Feminine Adjective

This type is restrictively used to describe the feminine. They are either colour adjectives or describing attributes of female humans and animals.

**Examples are:**

<i>ṭarmā</i>	'deaf'
<i>naflā</i>	'good in managing household responsibilities like cooking, preparing food, table and guest reception'
<i>raflā</i>	antonym of <i>naflā</i>
<i>bēḍā</i>	'white'
<i>waḍḥā</i>	'light-skinned'
<i>samrā</i>	'dark-skinned'
<i>sōdā</i>	'black'

### 1.1.3 *faʿlān* Adjectives

This pattern is common in ND. Many adjectives of this pattern express the emotional or physical status of human beings (Dickins, Forthcoming). Adjectives of this type are usually derived from verbs that do not have an active participle (Dickins, Forthcoming); however, this is not always the case.

**Examples are:**

<i>farḥān</i>	'happy'
---------------	---------

<i>zaʕlān</i>	‘upset’
<i>sakrān</i>	‘drunk’
<i>kaslān</i>	‘lazy’
<i>taʕbān</i>	‘tired, ill’

Sometimes other senses are also expressed by this pattern.

<i>ġalṭān</i>	‘mistaken’
<i>fasgān</i>	‘ungrateful/ingrate’
<i>baṭrān</i>	‘extremely rich’
<i>malyān</i>	‘full’
<i>xarbān</i>	‘broken, ruined’

#### 1.1.4 *faʕīl* Adjectives

This is among the common adjective patterns for singular adjectives. According to Caspari (1967, p.136), this pattern reflects “a very high degree” of the described quality or “an act done with frequency or violence”.

Examples are:

<i>baṣīṭ</i>	‘simple’
<i>marīḍ</i>	‘ill’
<i>ġarīb</i>	‘strange’

#### 1.1.5 *fʕīl* Adjectives

This is a common pattern in singular ND adjectives. Like *faʕīl*, this pattern is common for describing an elevated quality.

Examples are:

<i>ṣġīr</i>	‘little, small’
<i>kṭīr</i>	‘a lot, numerous’
<i>rxīṣ</i>	‘cheap’

#### 1.1.6 *fʕayyil* Adjectives

Most adjectives of *fʕīl* pattern can also come in the pattern *fʕayyil*. This pattern can be used to derive a diminutive form of the adjective, to intensify the quality denoted by the adjective or hedge it. Some *fʕīl* adjectives are not commonly used in this pattern.

Examples are:

<i>ṣġīr</i>	<i>ṣġayyir</i>	‘little, small’
<i>rxīṣ</i>	<i>rxayyiṣ</i>	‘cheap’
<i>kbīr</i>	<i>kbayyir</i>	‘big’
<i>kṭīr</i>	<i>*kṭayyir</i>	‘a lot, numerous’

A common adjective in ND is *kwayyis* 'good'. However, this adjective is derived from the adjective *kayyis* that has the pattern *fayyil*.

### 1.1.7 *fayyil* Adjectives

Many singular adjectives in ND have this pattern.

**Examples are:**

<i>sayyi?</i>	'bad'
<i>jayyid</i>	'good'
<i>ṭayyib</i>	'kind, good'

### 1.1.8 *faʿʿāl* Adjectives

Adjectives of this type in ND typically describe an entity or a person with repeated, intensified or an excellent quality (Caspari, 1967, p.137; Dickins, forthcoming).

<i>kaḍḍāb</i>	'liar'
<i>jaḍḍāb</i>	'attractive'
<i>ḥassās</i>	'sensitive'

#### 1.1.8.1 (*faʿʿāl*) Adjectives with weak final radical

<i>šakkāy</i>	'habitual complainer'
<i>bakkāy</i>	'habitual crier'

### 1.1.9 *fʿʿīl* Adjectives

This pattern normally describes "a high degree of the quality" possessed by the described subject (often human beings) (Caspari et al., 1896, p.136). Like *faʿʿāl* adjectives, adjectives of this type in ND typically describe a person with an excellent or intensified quality or a repeated habit. Caspari (1967, p.137) classifies this pattern amongst intensive adjectives.

**For example:**

<i>šġġīl</i>	'hard-working'
<i>šrrīr</i>	'evil'
<i>ḍwwīg</i>	'with an elegant taste'
<i>shhīr</i>	'constantly staying up at night, night owl'

### 1.1.10 *faʿūl* Adjectives

Examples are:

<i>xadūm</i>	‘obliging’
<i>ṣabūr</i>	‘patient’

### 1.1.11 *fʿūl* Adjectives

Like *faʿūl* adjectives, this type also denotes an elevated degree of a quality possessed by a subject.

Examples are:

<i>gʿūʿ</i>	‘not keeping in-touch with loved ones’
<i>zʿūl</i>	‘touchy, irascible, testy’

### 1.1.12 *faʿfʿūl* Adjectives

According to Caspari (1967, p. 137) this pattern expresses intensity.

Examples are:

<i>zaʿfʿūl</i>	‘touchy, irascible, testy’
<i>dallūʿ</i>	‘spoiled’

### 1.1.13 Other patterns

Other adjective patterns are illustrated in the table below.

Other Patterns of Adjectives in ND		
Pattern	Example	Gloss
<i>fʿlūl</i>	<i>ʿṣgūl</i>	‘very thin, skinny’
<i>faʿl</i> Adjectives	<i>sahl</i>	‘easy’
	<i>ṣaʿb</i>	‘difficult, hard’
<i>(faʿl)</i> pattern with hollow root	<i>zēn</i>	‘good, nice’
	<i>šēn</i>	‘bad, ugly’
<i>(faʿl)</i> pattern with final vowel	<i>kafū</i> <sup>1</sup>	‘Well-qualified, efficient, competent’
<i>(faʿl)</i> pattern with weak final radical	<i>ḥayy</i>	‘alive, vibrant, active’
<i>faʿil</i> Adjectives	<i>marin</i>	‘flexible’
	<i>šarih</i>	‘insatiable’
	<i>šaris</i>	‘violent, fierce’
<i>(faʿil)</i> Adjectives with a final vowel	<i>ḍakī</i>	‘smart’
	<i>šaḳī</i>	‘naughty’
	<i>ḡanī</i>	‘rich’
<i>fiʿl</i> Adjectives	<i>jilf</i>	‘roughneck’
<i>(fiʿl)</i> Adjectives with final vowel	<i>ḥilū</i>	‘nice, beautiful’
	<i>šilī</i>	‘well’

<sup>1</sup> This adjective is sometimes pronounced as *kfū*.

Pattern	Example	Gloss
<b>(fiʕl) Adjectives with weak final radical</b>	<i>niyy</i>	‘raw’
<b>fuʕil Adjective with final vowel</b>	<i>guwī</i>	‘strong’
<b>fiʕil Adjective</b>	<i>xibil</i>	‘idiot, goofy’
<b>ʔiffaʕ(-ah)<sup>2</sup></b>	<i>ʔimmaʕ(ah)</i>	‘a person with no opinion who imitates others’
<b>fuʕʕ</b>	<i>ḥurr</i>	‘free’

#### 1.1.14 ʔaʕʕal Adjectives

This pattern is normally used for three types of adjectives (Dickins, Forthcoming): relative adjectives (i.e., comparatives and superlatives), colour adjectives and deficiencies or imperfections.

##### 1.1.14.1 (ʔaʕʕal) Adjectives: Elatives

Normally, tri-radical adjectives have this elative form (Dickins, Forthcoming).

Examples are:

<i>faʕīl</i>	<i>baʕīṭ</i>	‘simple’	<i>ʔabʕaṭ</i>	‘simpler’
<i>fʕīl</i>	<i>ʕḡīr</i>	‘small’	<i>ʔʕḡar</i>	‘smaller’
<i>fʕīl</i>	<i>ʕdīd</i>	‘strict’	<i>ʔaʕadd</i>	‘stricter’
<i>faʕīl</i>	<i>ʕaris</i>	‘violent, fierce’	<i>ʔaʕras</i>	‘fiercer’
<i>fayyil</i>	<i>jayyid</i>	‘good’	<i>ʔajwad/ ʔajyad</i>	‘better’
<i>fayyil</i>	<i>ṭayyib</i>	‘kind, good’	<i>ʔaṭyab</i>	‘nicer, better’
<i>faʕūl</i>	<i>ʕabūr</i>	‘patient’	<i>ʔʕbar</i>	‘more patient’
<i>faʕl</i>	<i>sahl</i>	‘easy’	<i>ʔshal</i>	‘easier’
<i>faʕl</i>	<i>ʕaʕb</i>	‘difficult, hard’	<i>ʔʕʕab</i>	‘harder’
<i>faʕl</i>	<i>zēn</i>	‘good, nice’	<i>ʔzyan</i>	‘nicer’
<i>faʕl</i>	<i>ʕēn</i>	‘bad, ugly’	<i>aʕyan</i>	‘uglier, worse’
<i>faʕl</i>	<i>ḥayy</i>	‘alive, vibrant’	<i>ʔaḥyā</i>	‘more vibrant, more active’
<i>faʕl</i>	<i>ḍakī</i>	‘smart’	<i>ʔaḍkā</i>	‘smarter’
<i>faʕl</i>	<i>ḡanī</i>	‘rich’	<i>ʔḡnā</i>	‘richer’
<i>fiʕl</i>	<i>ḥilū</i>	‘nice, beautiful’	<i>ʔaḥlā</i>	‘nicer, more beautiful’
<i>fuʕil</i>	<i>guwī</i>	‘strong, intense’	<i>ʔagwā</i>	‘stronger’

<sup>2</sup> -ah can be added to strengthen the meaning (Caspari, 1967, p.139).

The morphological complexity of adjectives is generally the deciding measurement of whether a given adjective has this form or not. The more complex they are, the less likely they will have this pattern (Dickins, Forthcoming). Yet, this rule does not always apply. For instance, some (but not all) *faʕlān* adjectives may have the elative derivative.

<i>faʕlān</i>	<i>kaslān</i>	‘lazy’	<i>ʔaksal</i>	‘lazier’
<i>faʕlān</i>	<i>taʕbān</i>	‘ill, tired’	<i>ʔatʕab</i>	‘more tired’
<i>faʕlān</i>	<i>ǧaltān</i>	‘mistaken’	* <i>ʔaǧlaʔ</i>	‘more mistaken’

At the same time, some tri-radical do not have this pattern (Dickins, Forthcoming).

**For example:**

<i>fīʕl</i>	<i>niyy</i>	‘raw’	* <i>ʔanayy</i> , * <i>ʔanyā</i>	‘more raw’
<i>faʕil</i>	<i>marin</i>	‘flexible’	* <i>ʔamarn</i>	‘more flexible’

For morphologically complex adjectives, the elative form is created by using *akṭar*. It can be used with the noun as in example a below. It can be used with the adjective as in example b. When the elative phrase is nominal, the adjective *akṭar* is used in an “annexion structure” (Dickins, Forthcoming) as in example c. In this structure, *akṭar* is the annexation head while the noun phrase (i.e., noun and attributive adjective) is the annex (Dickins, Forthcoming).

**Example:**

- a. ašūfhā ʔnnahā šārat ***akṭar ʔstiqlāliyyah*** (M1)  
I think that she now has ***more independence***
- b. ʔanā ʔaḥiss al-marʔah (0.3) yaʕnī fī baʕḍ al-ʔumūr ***ʕāḡlah akṭar mn al-rajul*** (F11)  
I feel that the woman (0.3) in some things is ***wiser than the man***
- c. ʔīh lʔannahā ʔaḥiss hī ***akṭar lahhah šāʔiʕah*** šarāḥah fī al-sʕūdiyyah (F16)  
Yes because I feel that it is ***the most common dialect*** in Saudi Arabia

There are “suppletive elative forms” which are not derived from the same morphological root (Dickins, Forthcoming).

**Examples are:**

<i>kwayyis</i>	* <i>Akwas</i>	‘good’
	<i>aḥsan</i>	

#### 1.1.14.2 (*ʔafʕal*) Adjectives: Non-elative

Singular adjectives of this form often denote deficiencies or imperfections of human beings and these can be “real or presumed” ones (Dickins, Forthcoming).



<i>ʔablah/ʔaḥmaq</i>	‘dumb’
<i>ʔašwal/ʔaṣsam/ʔaṣsar</i>	‘left-handed’
<i>ʔaṣmā</i>	‘blind’
<i>ʔabraṣ</i>	‘leper’

### 1.1.15 Active Participle

Adjectives in the active participle are very common in the data. Not all verbs have an adjective form of active participle (Dickins, forthcoming); some verbs have the adjective forms *faṣlān*, *faṣīl* or other relevant patterns (Dickins, Forthcoming). Adjectives in the active participle are used to express “having [done]”, “intending [to do]”, “[doing]”, “present sense” and “having come to” (e.g., *fāḥim* ‘to come to understand’) (Dickins, Forthcoming). The table below presents patterns of the active participle in ND.

Patterns of the Active Participle in ND		
Pattern	Example	Gloss
<i>fāṣīl</i>	<i>nāḍij</i> <i>ṣaliḥ</i> <i>wāṭiq</i>	‘mature’ ‘Righteous’ ‘confident’
<i>(fāṣīl)</i> with final vowel	<i>rāqī</i> <i>ḡālī</i>	‘elegant’ ‘expensive’
<i>(fāṣīl)</i> with weak root	<i>kāyid</i> <i>xāyis</i>	‘major’ ‘stinky, bad’
<i>(fāṣīl)</i> with doubled final consonant	<i>xāṣṣ</i> <i>ḥārr</i>	‘private’ ‘hot’
<i>mfaṣṣīl</i>	<i>mšaddid</i>	‘strict’
<i>mufaṣṣīl</i>	<i>muʔaṭṭir</i>	‘influencing’
<i>mfāṣīl</i>	<i>mnāsib</i>	‘suitable’
<i>mufāṣīl</i>	<i>mufājiʔ</i> <i>mulāʔim</i>	‘surprising’ ‘appropriate’
<i>mfṣīl</i>	<i>mgbil</i> <i>mmriḍ</i>	‘concerned, mindful and passionate’ ‘disease-causing’
<i>(mfṣīl)</i> with a final vowel	<i>mgfī</i>	‘Incurious (in a relationship)’
<i>mtfaṣṣīl</i>	<i>mtsabbih</i> <i>mtsattir</i>	‘soaked’ ‘covered, modest’
<i>(mtfaṣṣīl)</i> with a final vowel	<i>mtraddī</i> <i>mtʔaḍḍī</i>	‘worsened, deteriorated’ ‘hurt’
<i>mtfāṣīl</i>	<i>mtḍāyig</i> <i>mtmāsik</i> <i>mtwāḍiṣ</i>	‘upset’ ‘united, connected’ ‘humble’
<i>(mtfāṣīl)</i> with a final vowel	<i>mtrāxī</i> <i>mtwāsī</i>	‘lenient, loose’ ‘flat, plane’
<i>mutafaṣṣīl</i>	<i>mutafattiḥ</i>	‘open-minded’
<i>mutafāṣīl</i>	<i>mutašāʔim</i>	‘pessimistic’
<i>mnfṣīl</i>	<i>mnbhir</i>	‘Impressed’
<i>(mnfṣīl)</i> with a final vowel	<i>mnthī</i>	‘finished, (if used for a person it means ‘with no hope, lost cause’)
<i>mnfāṣ</i>	<i>mnhār</i>	‘collapsed, displeased, upset, annoyed’

Pattern	Example	Gloss
<i>mnfaʕʕ</i>	<i>mnšagg</i>	‘ripped’
<i>mftʕil</i>	<i>mḥtrig</i>	‘burned’
	<i>mrtbik</i>	‘confounded, confused’
<b>(mftʕil) with a final vowel</b>	<i>mxtzī</i>	‘ashamed’
<b>(mftʕil) with a middle vowel</b>	<i>mrtāḥ</i>	‘relaxed’
<b>-mftāʕ</b>	<i>mḥtār</i>	‘confused’
<b>(mftʕil) with a final doubled-consonant - mftaʕʕ</b>	<i>mštagg</i>	‘someone doing strenuous tasks’
<b>mfʕall</b>	<i>mswadd</i>	‘darkened, turning black’
	<i>mḍtarr</i>	‘compelled’
<b>mstaʕʕil</b>	<i>mstānis</i>	‘happy’
	<i>mstaʕʕil</i>	‘rushing’
<b>(mstaʕʕil) with a final vowel</b>	<i>mstagwī</i>	‘becoming stronger’
<b>- mstaʕʕī</b>		
<b>mstʕil</b>	<i>mstrīḥ</i>	‘relaxed, at rest’
<b>mstʕiʕʕ</b>	<i>mstʕidd</i>	‘prepared’
<b>mustaʕiʕʕ</b>	<i>mustafizz</i>	‘irritating’
<b>mfaʕʕilil</b>	<i>mšaʕʕilil</i>	‘inspired, revived’
<b>(mfaʕʕilil) with reduplicated consonants</b>	<i>mwaswis</i>	‘obsessive, meticulous’
<b>mtʕaʕʕilil</b>	<i>mtxarbiṭ</i>	‘messed up’
	<i>mtkahrib</i>	‘lit. electrocuted, tense (atmosphere)’

### 1.1.16 Passive Participle

Adjectives of the passive participle typically express a “resultative sense” which means that “they express the result of an action” (Dickins, Forthcoming). They are often derived from transitive verbs (Dickins, Forthcoming). These adjectives mostly have a sense derived from the verb they represent (Dickins, Forthcoming); Yet, there are some exceptional cases of adjectives that do not have a similar sense to their verbs (e.g., *mabṣūṭ* ‘happy’) (Dickins, Forthcoming). The typical and the most common form of passive participle adjectives is *maʕʕūl*. This patterns along with other patterns are presented in the table below.

Patterns of the Passive Participle		
Pattern	Example	Gloss
<b>maʕʕūl</b>	<i>maḍlūm</i>	‘oppressed’
	<i>maḥḍūḍ</i>	‘lucky’
	<i>mašġūl</i>	‘busy’
	<i>mašhūr</i>	‘famous’
<b>mfaʕʕal</b>	<i>mrattab</i>	‘organised’
<b>(mfaʕʕal) with a final vowel-</b>	<i>mġaṭṭā</i>	‘covered’
<b>mfaʕʕā</b>		
<b>mfaʕʕal</b>	<i>mxarbaṭ</i>	‘messed up’
	<i>mšaxlaʕ</i>	‘revealing clothes’
<b>mḥāʕal</b>	<i>msāyaf</i>	‘(door) slightly open’

Pattern	Example	Gloss
<b>(mfāʿal) with a final vowel - mfāʿā</b>	<i>msāgā</i>	‘soaked in something’
<b>mufāʿal</b>	<i>mulāḥaḍ</i> <i>mubālaḡ</i>	‘noticeable, prominent’ ‘exaggerated, extreme’
<b>mufaʿʿal</b>	<i>muqarrab</i> <i>muʾakkad</i>	‘close person’ ‘certain’
<b>mstfiʿʿ</b>	<i>mstlijj</i>	‘loud, rambunctious, berserk, agitated’
<b>mustafʿal</b>	<i>mustaḡrab</i>	‘weird, not familiar among people’

## 1.2 Plural Adjectives

Typically, plural adjectives in ND are formed by adding the plural suffix *-īn* (*-iyyīn* for nisba adjectives).

Examples are:

<i>ʿunṣurī</i>	pl. <i>ʿunṣuriyyīn</i>	‘racist’
<i>kaslān</i>	pl. <i>kaslānīn</i>	‘lazy’
<i>marīn</i>	pl. <i>marīnīn</i>	‘flexible’
<i>dallūʿ</i>	pl. <i>dallūʿīn</i>	‘spoiled’
<i>mstānis</i>	pl. <i>mstānisīn</i>	‘happy’
<i>ḥanūn</i>	pl. <i>ḥanūnīn</i>	‘compassionate’

There are, however, specific patterns for plural adjectives which will be presented in the table below.

Patterns of Plural Adjectives in ND			
Pattern	Singular Form	Plural Form	Gloss
<b>ʾaḡʿiyā(?)</b>	<i>guwī</i>	pl. <i>ʾaḡʿiyā</i>	‘strong’
This is a common form for singular adjectives of the pattern <i>faʿīl</i> .	<i>ḡakī</i>	pl. <i>ʾaḡʿkiyāʾ</i>	‘smart’
<b>fuʿʿal</b>	<i>sāḡaj</i>	pl. <i>sudḡaj</i>	‘naïve’
<b>fuʿʿalā(?)</b>	<i>basīt</i>	pl. <i>busaṭā</i>	‘unpretentious’
This pattern is common for adjectives of the pattern <i>faʿīl</i> .	<i>faqīr</i>	pl. <i>fuqarā</i>	‘poor’
<b>fʿal</b>	<i>jdīd</i>	pl. <i>jdad</i>	‘new’
<b>fʿāl</b>	<i>kṭīr</i>	pl. <i>kṭār</i>	‘numerous’
<i>fʿīl</i> singular adjectives can be changed into plural by adding the plural suffix <i>-īn</i> . They can also be transformed into plural by two additional patterns. The first is <i>fʿāl</i> .	<i>kbīr</i>	pl. <i>kbār</i>	‘large, big’
<b>fʿālīn</b>	<i>kṭīr</i>	pl. <i>kṭārīn</i>	‘numerous’
This plural pattern can also be used instead of	<i>kbīr</i>	pl. <i>kbārīn</i>	‘large, big’

Pattern	Singular Form	Plural Form	Gloss
<i>fʕāl</i> for <i>fʕīl</i> singular adjectives <sup>3</sup> .			
<b><i>fʕʕāl</i></b> Adjectives of this pattern have a sense of intensity (Caspari, 1967, p.136).	<i>ʕāgil</i>	pl. <i>ʕggāl</i>	‘sane, rational’
<b><i>fuʕʕāl</i></b>	<i>jāhil</i>	pl. <i>juhhāl</i>	‘ignorant’
<b><i>faʕāʕilah</i></b>	<i>jabbār</i>	pl. <i>jabābirah</i>	‘mighty, powerful’
<b><i>faʕālilah</i></b>	<i>ʕimlāq</i>	pl. <i>ʕamāliqah</i>	‘giant’
<b><i>fʕūl</i></b>	<i>jilf</i>	pl. <i>jlūf</i>	‘rough, tough, coarse person’
	<i>xibil</i>	Pl. <i>xbūl</i>	‘goofy, idiot’
	<i>rxamah</i>	pl. <i>rxūm</i>	‘coward’
<b><i>fʕʕīlah</i></b>	<i>qwwīg</i>	pl. <i>qwwīgah</i>	‘someone with high taste and style’
<b><i>fʕl</i></b> This plural pattern is used for the plural especially for adjectives of colour.	<i>ʕasmar</i> <i>ʕaxḍar</i>	pl. <i>smr</i> pl. <i>xḍr</i>	‘dark-skinned’ ‘green’
<b><i>fʕlān</i></b> This plural pattern is used sometimes with adjectives of the pattern <i>afʕal</i> .	<i>ʕasmar</i> <i>aqṣar</i>	pl. <i>smrān</i> pl. <i>qṣrān</i>	‘dark-skinned’ ‘someone with bad manners who is difficult to deal with’
<b><i>mafāʕīl</i></b>	<i>mhabūl/</i> <i>mahbūl</i>	pl. <i>mahābīl</i>	‘crazy’
<b><i>mfāʕīl</i></b>	<i>mskīn</i> <i>majnūn</i>	pl. <i>msākīn</i> pl. <i>mjānīn</i>	‘poor’ ‘crazy’
<b>Feminine Plural</b> Typically, the feminine plural is created by adding the suffix - <i>āt</i> to the adjective.	f. <i>ʕāglah</i> f. <i>fādyah</i> f. <i>kaslān</i> f. <i>ḍakiyyah</i> f. <i>ʕāglah</i>	pl. <i>ʕāglāt</i> pl. <i>fādyāt</i> pl. <i>kaslānāt</i> pl. <i>ḍakiyyāt</i> pl. <i>ʕāglāt</i>	‘sane, rational, sensible’ ‘not busy’ ‘lazy’ ‘smart’ ‘sane, rational, sensible’

## References

- Abu-Chacra, F., 2018. *Arabic: an essential grammar*. 2nd edition. London: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group.
- Baheyeldin, K. 2005. Turkish Words Borrowed in Modern Arabic. *The Baheyeldin Dynasty*. [Online]. [Accessed 12 February 2024]. Available from: <https://baheyeldin.com/linguistics/turkish-words-borrowed-in-modern-arabic.html>.

<sup>3</sup> This means that singular adjectives of *fʕīl* pattern can normally have three possible patterns. For example:

*kḷār*  
*kbīr*

pl. *kḷārīn*  
pl. *kbārīn*

*kḷīrīn*  
*kbīrīn*

- Caspari, C.P. 1967. *A Grammar of the Arabic Language*. Vol. 1. Third ed. W. R. Smith & M. J. de Goeje, eds. Cambridge: The University Press.
- Cevermizo and Elroy 2007. جي occupational suffix. *Language Forums*. [Online]. [Accessed 12 February 2024]. Available from: <https://forum.wordreference.com/threads/all-dialects-جي-occupational-suffix.506568/>.
- Dickins, J. Forthcoming. *Sudanese Arabic: Syntax*.
- Qafisheh, H.A. (1977) *A Short Reference Grammar of Gulf Arabic*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

## Appendix B: A Sample of the Data Transcription

F11 الموضوع (.) لا غير الناس الموضوع اللي مره يقهر (.) الشارع أنظف من الشوارع الثانيه

Interviewer اممم

F11 آآ جمالية الشارع مختلفه عن الشوارع الثانيه يعني فيه اهتمام

F10 وخدمات

F11 خدمات

Interviewer ورود وأشجار

F11 ايه (٠.١) يعني خير ليش

F10 حتى الزبايل الله يكرمك (٠.٢) ريسايلكنق وزى كذا

F11 ايه (.) الاختلاف بكل شي حرفيا (٠.١) ف مره مره يفرق (٠.١) آحي الملقا (.) سكانه غير (٠.١) سيارات غير (.) قصور ما شاء الله تبارك الله (.) فيختلف الطبقات من حي لحي (.) ايه نشوفها (.) يعني اختلاف واضح

F10 أصلا أول ما تدخلين شارع مثلا (.) خل نتكلم شمال وشرق (.) من تطلعين من الشمال تروحين للشرق (.) السواقه تختلف

Interviewer ايه

F10 البيئة تختلف (.) الناس هناك يعني آ (٠.٢) الى شويه على أطراف المدينه تحسينهم فعلا على أطراف المدينه يعني (.) حتى طريقة تعاملهم

Interviewer قصدك أطراف آخر الشرق يعني مثلا

F10 ايوه آخر الشرق آ (.) يعني زي ذي الأحياء الى شوي زي النسيم (.) النهضه (.) ال آ (.) التنظيم هذول (٠.١) يعني مثلا بتروحين (.) حنا تونا نسوق إذا جينا (.) نعدل ولا ولا نقيم حادث أو شي كله هناك بذك المناطق (٠.١) من تدخلين الحي (.) يعني السواقه تختلف (.) كل شي يختلف (.) أصلا الناس اللي هناك تخوف ما أدري ليش

Interviewer طيب جربتي تروحين جنوب الرياض مثلا (.) غرب غرب جنوب

F10 لا هههه (٠.٢) ما جربت أروح للجنوب كأحياء (.) بس بالهاي وي (٠.١) وكان يعني لا بأس به (.) بس حتى الأنوار ما كان فيه أنوار بجنوب الرياض ما أدري وش السر

## Appendix C: Absent Forms and Excluded Forms

### Absent Forms

There are several intensification forms in ND not found in the data. Five forms were used in the pilot study (Chapter 3, Section 3.2) but are not found in the current data (See the Table below). Some forms that were mentioned in previous research, such as *ḥēl* 'intensely', *wājid* 'much, a lot', and *mōt* 'lit. death, extremely' (e.g., Ingham, 1994; Omar and Alotaibi, 2017; Almossa, 2024), were also not used in my data. Another form that is used in ND but was not observed is *jiddā* 'very' which is a colloquial variant of *jiddan* that is often heard in Nabati poetry or by older speakers or speakers in rural areas.<sup>4</sup>

Intensifiers Used in the Pilot Study Data and Absent in RNDC

Intensifier	Variant	Gloss
Booster	<i>b-šakil mu ṭabīʿi</i>	'unnaturally'
Maximisers	<i>bil-kāmil</i>	'fully'
	<i>bil-kullyyah</i>	'entirely, totally'
Emphasiser	<i>mn-jidd</i>	'actually'

The absence of some forms may reflect several aspects in the sample. First, the sample universe is an urban centre which, as previously mentioned (see Chapter 1, Section 1.5.2.1), is undergoing a process of koineisation where some of the marked variables are replaced by pan-Saudi variables. Thus, explorations of rural towns in Najd area may reveal forms not found in the current data like *jiddā*. Second, the number of older speakers who are 70+ in the sample who may be used as a reflection of older forms of ND is limited to three speakers. Further, the analysis of DPFs is often challenged by the low number of tokens for the studied variables (Pichler, 2013, pp.228–229). However, for the present research, which has the main goal of analysing intensifiers within their social contexts, authentically collected data fulfils this goal because the advantage of available ND corpora have not yet been established. There are studies that draw on data from X (previously called Twitter), for instance, but there are many limitations associated with using Twitter. For example, identifying demographic information such as the speaker's gender, age, and geographical area is very difficult and sometimes, one might even obtain misleading information.

<sup>4</sup> A traditional form of poetry in the Arabian Peninsula recited and written in the vernacular form.

## Excluded Forms

In this section I add details about two forms: *kiḍā* and *yaʕnī*. For *kiḍā*, I add details about other functions of this form which may be confused with downtoning. I also add the rationale behind choosing not to include *yaʕnī* as a downtoner even though previous research (Abou Shaady, 1995) considered it as such.

### *kiḍā* ‘like this’

The downtoner *kiḍā* should not be confused with the analogy *kiḍā* (see Chapter 4, Section 4.4.4 for further explanation of the word *kiḍā*). In its analogous form, *kiḍā* is used for the function ‘like that’, in which a true analogy is made by comparing two entities with each other. In example 1a, after her daughter spoke about a difficult health problem she suffered from in the past, the speaker is adding that it was even difficult for her to see her daughter ‘like that’. Thus, ‘like this’ in the example is not counted as a downtoner because it is an analogy marker. Further, *w-kiḍā* ‘and that’ the general extender (example 1b) is also excluded from the list of variables (i.e., cases like this are counted as a *null-variant*).

1)

- a) ḥattā ʕaʕb lī ʔanā ʔaʕūfhā *kiḍā* *w-hī kiḍā miskīnah* (F2)

It is even difficult for me to see her like this while she is **weak like this**

- b) yaʕnī widdī ʔakammil fī jāmaʕah ṭāniyah ʕarāḥah al-jāmaʕah ʔilli kint fihā ***mumtāzah w-kiḍā*** (F9)

I would like to continue in another university honestly the university that I used to go to is **excellent and like that**

### *Yaʕnī* ‘sort of’ as an Adjective Downtoner

The DPF *yaʕnī* is multifunctional and highly researched (Al-Batal, 1994; Owens and Rockwood, 2008; Rieschild, 2011; Marmorstein, 2016; Marmorstein and Maschler, 2020; Marmorstein, 2021; Almossa, 2023). The grammatical form of *yaʕnī*, before it grammaticalised, is a verb in the present tense. The typical use of *yaʕnī* is ‘it means’, in which the speaker places this DPF to flag that an explanation is going to follow or has been stated. Another common function is using it as a filler. Abo Shaady (1995, p.273)



categorises this DPF with the class of downtoners in EA. Marmorstein and Maschler (2020) report that in their Hebrew data, *yaʕni*, when placed after or before an utterance, loosens the connection between what is proposed and its state in reality. Thus, according to their description, *yaʕni* is a hedging device that provides a function contrasting with the role of emphasisers. Several tokens of *yaʕni* were observed in a post- and a pre-adjectival position in RND (example 2). Yet, in these tokens, determining whether the speaker placed these devices to add an effect of compromising, other functions such as using it to indicate what they intended to say (i.e., its typical function) or as a filler is challenging. Uncovering the intention of the speaker cannot be achieved from the context. As a result, *yaʕni* was not added to the category of downtoners and tokens of this DPF were marked as a *null-variant* instead.

2) al-ʔasāsiyyāt al-manziliyyah yaʕni hādī fihā tafāwt **yaʕni wāḍiḥ** (M19)

In household essentials there is a **yaʕni clear** difference

## References

- About Shaady, A.A.G., 1995. *Adverbial usage in Egyptian Colloquial Arabic*. Ph.D. thesis, London, UK: The School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.
- Al-Batal, M., 1994. Connectives in Arabic Diglossia: The Case of Lebanese Arabic. In: M. Eid, V. Cantarino and K. Walters, eds. *Perspectives on Arabic Linguistics VI: Papers from the Sixth Annual Symposium on Arabic Linguistics*. Amsterdam; Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Almossa, A., 2023. Discourse-pragmatic functions of *yaʕni* in Najdi Arabic interaction. *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, 13(3), pp.567–578.
- Almossa, A., 2024. Discourse-pragmatic variation and change in Najdi Arabic. PhD thesis, University of York.
- Ingham, B. 1994. *Najdi Arabic: Central Arabian*. Amsterdam; Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Marmorstein, M. 2021. Discourse markers as a lens to variation across speech and writing: Egyptian Arabic *yaʕni* ‘it means’ as a case study. *Functions of Language*, 28(2), pp.153–182.
- Marmorstein, M. 2016. Getting to the point: The discourse marker *yaʕni* (lit. “it means”) in unplanned discourse in Cairene Arabic. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 96, pp.60–79.
- Marmorstein, M. and Maschler, Y. 2020. Stance-taking via *yaʕni/yaʕnu*: A discourse marker in a Hebrew-Arabic language contact situation. *Language in Society*, 49(1), pp.1–30.

- Omar, A. and Alotaibi, M. (2017) 'Geographic Location and Linguistic Diversity: The Use of Intensifiers in Egyptian and Saudi Arabic.' *International Journal of English Linguistics*, 7(4), pp. 220–229.
- Owens, J. and Rockwood, T. (2008) 'Yaʕni: What is Really Means?' In: Parkinson, D.B. (ed.) *Perspectives on Arabic Linguistics XXI: Papers from the Twenty-First Annual Symposium on Arabic Linguistics, Provo, Utah, March 2007*. Amsterdam Studies in the Theory and History of Linguistic Science Series 4, Current Issues in Linguistic Theory. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, pp. 65–82.
- Pichler, H. (2013) *The Structure of Discourse-Pragmatic Variation*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Rieschild, V. (2011) 'Arabic Yaʕni: Issues of Semantic, Pragmatic, and Indexical Translation Equivalence.' *Intercultural Pragmatics*, 8(3).

## Appendix D: A Breakdown of Adjectives Semantic Categories in RNDC

Adjective	Transcription	Gloss
<b>Dimension</b>		
سطحي	<i>ṣaṭḥī</i>	'shallow, superficial'
صغير	<i>ṣġīr</i>	'small'
كبير	<i>kbīr</i>	'big, large'
واسع/وسيع	<i>wāsʕ/wsīʕ</i>	'spacious'
عريض	<i>ʕarīḍ</i>	'wide'
نحيف	<i>nhīf</i>	'thin'
فسيح	<i>fasīḥ</i>	'spacious'
ضئيل	<i>ḍaʔīl</i>	'little'
طويل	<i>ṭwīl</i>	'tall, long'
عظيم	<i>ʕaḍīm</i>	'great, major'
كبير	<i>kāyid</i>	'major'
بسيط	<i>baṣīṭ</i>	'little'
محدود	<i>maḥdūd</i>	'limited'
متوسع	<i>mtwassīʕ</i>	'extensive'
ضيق	<i>ḍayyig</i>	'narrow'
مريض	<i>mrīf</i>	'spacious'
محدد	<i>muḥaddad</i>	'limited, narrow'
عميق	<i>ʕmiq</i>	'deep'
قصير	<i>qṣīr</i>	'short'
شاسع	<i>šāsīʕ</i>	'vast, enormous'
عالي	<i>ʕālī</i>	'high'
عملاق	<i>ʕimlāq</i>	'giant'
محصور	<i>maḥṣūr</i>	'limited, confined'
مركز	<i>mtrakkiz</i>	'centered'
محتكر	<i>muḥtakar</i>	'cornered'
مخصص	<i>muxaṣṣaṣ</i>	'specified'
مصغر	<i>muṣaġġar</i>	'reduced'
ممتد	<i>mumtadd</i>	'extended'
شامل	<i>šamil</i>	'inclusive'
متقعر	<i>mutaqaʕʕir</i>	'deep'
ضخم	<i>ḍaxm</i>	'huge'
خفيف	<i>xaffīf</i>	'little'
هائل	<i>hāʔīl</i>	'enormous, massive'
نسبي	<i>nisbī</i>	'relative'
<b>Position</b>		
<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Transcription</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
قريب	<i>grīb</i>	'near, Close'
بعيد	<i>bʕīd</i>	'far'
<b>Age</b>		
<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Transcription</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
صغير	<i>ṣġīr</i>	'young'
جديد	<i>jdīd</i>	'new'
كبير	<i>kbīr</i>	'old'
قديم	<i>gdīm</i>	'old'
قريب	<i>grīb</i>	'recent'
ناضج	<i>nāḍij</i>	'mature'
عريق	<i>ʕarīq</i>	'ancient'
شبابي	<i>šabābī</i>	'youthful'
منتهي	<i>mnthī</i>	'archaic'
حديث	<i>ḥadīṭ</i>	'modern'
<b>Quantification</b>		
<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Transcription</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
واجد	<i>wājīd</i>	'many, numerous'
مليان	<i>malyān</i>	'full'
كثير	<i>kṭīr</i>	'many, numerous'
كامل	<i>kāmil</i>	'complete'
محدود	<i>maḥdūd</i>	'limited'
قليل	<i>qalīl/glīl</i>	'few, little'

Adjective	Transcription	Gloss
خفيف	<i>xāff</i>	'little'
متعدد	<i>mtʕaddid</i>	'multiple, various'
متكرر	<i>mtkarrir</i>	'recurrent'
مختصر	<i>muxtaṣar</i>	'concise'
متوفر	<i>mtwaffir</i>	'available'
زائد	<i>zāyid</i>	'excessive'
كايد	<i>kāyid</i>	'numerous'
بسيط	<i>baṣiṭ</i>	'little, few'
مرتفع	<i>mrtifiʕ</i>	'elevated, increased'
واسع	<i>wāsiʕ</i>	'many'
كافي	<i>kāfi</i>	'enough'
متضخم	<i>mtɢaxxim</i>	'inflated'
خاف	<i>xāff</i>	'decreased'
مكتمل	<i>mktmil</i>	'complete'
كبير	<i>kbīr</i>	'many, numerous'
دسم	<i>dasm</i>	'rich, full, concentrated'
مكثف	<i>mukattaf</i>	'intensive, concentrated'
هائل	<i>hāʔil</i>	'numerous'
ثقل	<i>ṭgīl</i>	'rich, full, concentrated'
متشعب	<i>mtʕaʕʕib</i>	'diverse, manifold, complex'
تام	<i>tāmm</i>	'complete'
ناقص	<i>nāgiʕ</i>	'deficient, decreased'
عالي	<i>ʕālī</i>	'high, increased, numerous'
ضعيف	<i>ɢaʕiʕ</i>	'few, little'
مرتفع	<i>mrtifiʕ</i>	'high, increased'
هابط	<i>hābiṭ</i>	'low, decreased'
متدني	<i>mtdannī</i>	'low, decreased'
منتهي	<i>mntihī</i>	'finished'
<b>Difficulty</b>		
Adjective	Transcription	Gloss
صعب	<i>ʕaʕb</i>	'difficult'
سهل	<i>sahil</i>	'easy'
خفيف	<i>xāff</i>	'simple'
معقد	<i>muʕaqqad</i>	'complicated'
بسيط	<i>baṣiṭ</i>	'simple'
<b>Value</b>		
Adjective	Transcription	Gloss
كويس	<i>kwayyis</i>	'good'
جميل	<i>jamīl</i>	'nice, beautiful'
حلو	<i>ḥilū</i>	'nice, beautiful'
زين	<i>zēn</i>	'good'
شين	<i>šēn</i>	'bad'
مفيد	<i>mufīd</i>	'useful'
عالي	<i>ʕālī</i>	'expensive, high'
غالي	<i>ḡālī</i>	'expensive'
رخيص	<i>rxīʕ</i>	'cheap'
رهيب	<i>rahīb</i>	'awesome'
منتن	<i>muntin</i>	'stinky, bad'
مقیت	<i>muqīt</i>	'detestable, abominable'
ممیت	<i>mumīt</i>	'deadly, fatal'
شيق	<i>šayyiq</i>	'interesting'
فاخر	<i>fāxir</i>	'fancy, luxurious'
مرتفع	<i>mrtifiʕ</i>	'high, expensive'
سيء	<i>sayyiʔ</i>	'bad'
إيجابي	<i>ʔyjābī</i>	'positive'
مهم	<i>muhimm</i>	'important'
مُهمل	<i>muhmal</i>	'neglected, ignored'
كئيب	<i>kaʔīb</i>	'gloomy, depressing'
ممرض	<i>mmriɢ</i>	'disease-causing'
سلبی	<i>salbī</i>	'negative'
مضبوط	<i>maɢbūṭ</i>	'perfect'

Adjective	Transcription	Gloss
ضروري	<i>ḍarūrī</i>	'necessary'
جيد	<i>jayyid</i>	'good'
محبوب	<i>maḥbūb</i>	'lovable, favourite'
فخم	<i>faxm</i>	'luxurious'
فضيل	<i>faḍīl</i>	'virtuous, worthy'
متوسط	<i>mtwaṣṣiṭ</i>	'average'
قوي	<i>guwī</i>	'intense, strong'
قيم	<i>qayyim</i>	'valuable'
ميت	<i>mayyit</i>	'lifeless'
وجيه	<i>wajih</i>	'notable, worthy, reputed'
ممتاز	<i>mumtāz</i>	'excellent'
راقي	<i>rāqī</i>	'fancy, elegant'
صاحي	<i>ṣāḥī</i>	'good/proper'
مريح	<i>murīḥ</i>	'comfortable'
خرابان	<i>xarbān</i>	'ruined'
شيق/مشتيق	<i>muṣayyiq/ṣayyiq</i>	'interesting'
مكسر	<i>mkassar</i>	'broken (language), bad'
لذيذ	<i>laḍīd</i>	'delicious, pleasant'
مهمش	<i>mhammaṣ</i>	'marginalized'
متفوق	<i>mtfawwiq</i>	'superior, outstanding, excellent,
مقلق	<i>muqliq</i>	'disturbing, worrying'
متعب	<i>mutʿib</i>	'tiresome, burdensome'
تافه	<i>tāfih</i>	'trivial'
سخيف	<i>saxīf</i>	'silly, ridiculous'
مضر	<i>muḍirr</i>	'harmful'
ممتع	<i>mumtiʿ</i>	'fun'
ضعيف	<i>ḍaʿīf</i>	'bad, weak, low, of poor quality'
طيب	<i>ṭayyib</i>	'good'
نافع	<i>nāfiʿ</i>	'useful, beneficial'
مجدي	<i>mujdī</i>	'useful, beneficial'
مزري	<i>muzrī</i>	'shameful, disgraceful'
مثرى	<i>muṭrī</i>	'enriching'
مزعج	<i>muʿzij</i>	'annoying, disturbing'
صالح	<i>ṣāliḥ</i>	'righteous'
خايس/مخيس	<i>xāyis/mxīs</i>	'stinky, bad'
فعال	<i>faʿʿāl</i>	'effective'
محبب	<i>muḥabbab</i>	'lovely, favourite'
مرتب	<i>mrattab</i>	'elegant (dialect)'
ممل	<i>mumill</i>	'boring'
شنيع	<i>ṣanīʿ</i>	'atrocious'
رائع/رائع	<i>rāyīʿ/rāʿīʿ</i>	'amazing, wonderful'
منبوذ	<i>manbūd/mambūd</i>	'rejected, excluded'
مضروب	<i>maḍrūb</i>	'fake (product), with bad quality'
مضحك	<i>muḍḥik</i>	'ridiculous'
مبتذل	<i>mubtaḍal</i>	'tacky'
جذاب	<i>jaddāb</i>	'attractive'
غني	<i>ḡanī</i>	'good, rich in a value'
كريم	<i>karīm</i>	'decent'
فاره	<i>fāriḥ</i>	'luxurious'
هادف	<i>hādīf</i>	'purposeful'
فظيع	<i>faḍīʿ</i>	'fantastic, awesome'
مؤذي/مؤذي	<i>mūḍī/muʿḍī</i>	'harmful'
مخضرم	<i>muxaḍram</i>	'senior, maven'
محترم	<i>muḥtaram</i>	'decent'
مشجع	<i>muṣajjiʿ</i>	'encouraging, hopeful'
خرافي	<i>xurāfī</i>	'fantastic, lit. imaginary'
محبط	<i>muḥbiṭ</i>	'frustrating, discouraging'
ركيك	<i>rakīk</i>	'prosaic, weak'
خير	<i>xayyir</i>	'righteous'
شري	<i>ṣarrī</i>	'evil'

Adjective	Transcription	Gloss
مرعب	<i>murʕib</i>	'horrifying'
خفيف دم	<i>xafif dam</i>	'used in this context to describe non-humans e.g., gathering or meetings as enjoyable or pleasant'
مرهق	<i>murhiq</i>	'exhausting'
ماصخ	<i>māṣix</i>	'lifeless, tasteless'
مبالغ	<i>mubālaġ</i>	'exaggerated'
سلس	<i>salis</i>	'smooth, fluent'
صحي	<i>ṣihhī</i>	'healthy, good'
سليم	<i>salim</i>	'sound, fit'
مطمئن	<i>muṭamʔin</i>	'safe, secure'
متقن	<i>mutqan</i>	'perfect, neat, excellent'
مُفضّل	<i>mufaḍḍal</i>	'favourite'
موثوق	<i>mawṭūq</i>	'trusted'
زائف	<i>zāʔif</i>	'fake'
ناجح	<i>nājih</i>	'successful'
مضمون	<i>maḍmūn</i>	'trusted, guaranteed'
دبلوماسي	<i>dblumāsī</i>	'diplomatic (answer)'
<b>Qualification</b>		
Adjective	Transcription	Gloss
أساسي	<i>ʔasāsī</i>	'basic'
خاص	<i>xāṣṣ</i>	'special, private'
دارج	<i>dārij</i>	'popular, common'
رسمي	<i>rasmī</i>	'formal, official'
سائد	<i>sāʔid</i>	'prevalent'
سليم	<i>salim</i>	'correct, appropriate'
طبيعي	<i>ṭabīʕī</i>	'natural'
عادي	<i>ʕādī</i>	'normal'
غالب	<i>ġālib</i>	'predominant'
متداول	<i>mutadāwal</i>	'recurrent, common'
مشهور	<i>mašhūr</i>	'common'
منطقي	<i>manṭiqī</i>	'logical'
واقعي	<i>wāqīʕī</i>	'realistic'
باطل	<i>bāṭil</i>	'false'
حاسم	<i>ḥāsim</i>	'definite, decisive'
حاضر	<i>ḥāḍir</i>	'common'
سديد	<i>sadīd</i>	'correct'
شائع	<i>šāʔiʕ</i>	'common'
طاغي	<i>ṭāġī</i>	'prevalent'
مختفي	<i>mxtifī</i>	'uncommon'
مستحيل	<i>mustahīl</i>	'impossible'
مصيري	<i>maṣīrī</i>	'fateful, crucial'
معدوم	<i>maʕdūm</i>	'non-existent'
معروف	<i>maʕrūf</i>	'well-known'
معقول	<i>maʕqūl</i>	'reasonable'
مقبول	<i>maqḅūl</i>	'acceptable'
مكتسح	<i>mktisiḥ</i>	'prevalent'
ملائم	<i>mulāʔim</i>	'appropriate'
ملاحظ	<i>mulāḥaḍ</i>	'noticeable, common'
مناسب	<i>munāsib</i>	'appropriate'
منتشر	<i>mntiṣir</i>	'common, prevalent'
منطقي	<i>manṭiqī</i>	'logical'
موجود	<i>mawjūd</i>	'present, existing, common'
نادر	<i>nādir</i>	'rare, unusual'
واقعي	<i>wāqīʕī</i>	'realistic'
واضح	<i>wāḍḥ</i>	'definite, clear'
ظاهر	<i>ḍāhir</i>	'obvious'
ملموس	<i>malmūs</i>	'noticeable'
ملحوظ	<i>malḥūḍ</i>	'noticeable'
بين	<i>bayyin</i>	'clear'
<b>Similarity</b>		
Adjective	Transcription	Gloss

Adjective	Transcription	Gloss
متغير	<i>mtgayyir</i>	'changed'
استثنائي	<i>ʔistitnāʔi</i>	'exceptional'
مختلف	<i>mxtilif</i>	'different'
مميز / متميز	<i>mumayyaz/mtmayyiz</i>	'peculiar'
بعيد	<i>bʕīd</i>	'different'
شاذ	<i>šādd</i>	'odd, different'
شاطح	<i>šāṭih</i>	'odd, different'
عجيب	<i>ʕajīb</i>	'strange'
غريب	<i>ḡarīb</i>	'strange'
موحدة	<i>muwaḥḥadah</i>	'similar'
متقارب / قريب	<i>mutaqārib/ḡrīb</i>	'similar'
مبتكر	<i>mubtakar</i>	'innovative'
مترايط	<i>mtrābṭ</i>	'similar, connected'
متساوي	<i>mtsāwī</i>	'similar'
متفاوت	<i>mtfāwit</i>	'dissimilar'
متكرر	<i>mtkarrir</i>	'frequent'
محاييد	<i>muḥāyid</i>	'neutral'
مخالف	<i>muxālīf</i>	'contrary to'
<b>Colour</b>		
Adjective	Transcription	Gloss
أسود	<i>ʔaswad</i>	'black'
أخضر	<i>ʔaxḡar</i>	'green'
ذهبي	<i>dahabī</i>	'golden'
سمر/أسمر/سمر	<i>Fem.samrā/Masc.ʔasmar/Pl.smer</i>	'dark-skinned'
أبيض/بيضاء	<i>Masc.ʔabyaḡ/Fem.bēḡā</i>	'white'
سكري	<i>sukkarī</i>	'off-white'
رصاصي	<i>rṣāṣī</i>	'grey'
شفاف	<i>šaffāf</i>	'sheer, transparent'
أحمر	<i>ʔaḡmar</i>	'red'
<b>Speed</b>		
Adjective	Transcription	Gloss
سريع	<i>srīʕ</i>	'fast'
مسرّع	<i>msrīʕ</i>	'fast'
بطيء	<i>baṭīʔ</i>	'slow'
<b>Human Propensity</b>		
Adjective	Transcription	Gloss
اجتماعي	<i>ʔijtimāʕī</i>	'friendly, social'
استغلالي	<i>ʔistiḡlālī</i>	'profiteer'
اتكالي	<i>ʔittikālī</i>	'dependent'
انطوائي	<i>ʔinṭiwāʔī</i>	'introvert'
ثري	<i>ṭarī</i>	'rich'
بعيد	<i>bʕīd</i>	'stranger'
قريب	<i>ḡrīb</i>	'close, dear'
مقرب	<i>muqarrab</i>	'close, dear'
حليم	<i>ḡalīm</i>	'forbearing, patient'
خبث	<i>xabīṭ</i>	sly
درباوي	<i>darbāwī</i>	used locally to describe a group of people (usually teenagers and younger adults) as worthless, hooligans and louts. <i>darbāwis</i> have common taste in music, clothes, drinks and cars. They are known for violating rules and committing crimes like smoking weed, drugs and car drifting. They also have their own lexicon and use certain language features. This word can be used to refer to aspects of this group like their accent, style, etc.
ذكي	<i>dakī</i>	'smart, intelligent'
ساذج	<i>saḡaj</i>	'naïve'
صاحي	<i>ṣāḡhī</i>	'decent, sane'
ضعيف	<i>dʕyyīf</i>	'poor, weak'
طيّب	<i>ṭayyib</i>	'kind'
عاقِل	<i>ʕāḡil</i>	'sane, rational, sensible'

Adjective	Transcription	Gloss
غبي	<i>ḡabī</i>	'stupid'
غلطان	<i>ḡaḷṭān</i>	'mistaken, wrong'
مخطي	<i>mḡṭī</i>	'mistaken, wrong'
غني	<i>ḡanī</i>	'rich, wealthy'
كادح	<i>kādih</i>	'industrious, laborious'
تاجر (بمعنى غني ولا يقصد المهنة)	<i>tājir</i>	'wealthy'
متشدد/مشدد	<i>mtšaddid/ mšaddid</i>	'religiously strict'
شديد/شديد	<i>šdīd/šdayyid</i>	'religiously strict'
متلاعب	<i>mtlāṣib</i>	'manipulative'
محترم	<i>muhtaram</i>	'respectable'
مرفه	<i>mraffah</i>	'leisured'
مسيكين/مسيكين	<i>msēkīn/ mskīn</i>	'poor, weak'
مطوع	<i>mṭawwaṣ</i>	'religious'
موسوس	<i>mwaswis</i>	'obsessive, meticulous'
واعي	<i>wāṣī</i>	'sensible'
إمعه	<i>ṭimmaṣah</i>	'flunky, parrotlike'
إنفعالي	<i>ṭinfiṣālī</i>	'sentimental'
إيجابي	<i>ṭijābī</i>	'positive'
أصيل	<i>ṭaṣīl</i>	'genuine, traditional'
بسيط	<i>baṣīṭ</i>	'simple'
بيتوتي	<i>baytūtī</i>	'homebody, someone who prefers staying home'
تافه	<i>tāfih</i>	'trivial'
ثقيل	<i>ṭḡīl</i>	'earnest'
جاد	<i>jādd</i>	'serious'
جلف	<i>jilf</i>	'rough, tough, coarse person'
محظوظ	<i>maḥḡūḡ</i>	'lucky'
مخلص	<i>muxliṣ</i>	'sincere'
مرتاح	<i>mrtāḥ</i>	'comfortable'
مقفي	<i>mgfī</i>	'incurious (in a relationship)'
محتاج	<i>mḡtāj</i>	'needy, poor'
مجتهد	<i>mḡtihid</i>	'hard-working, diligent'
جاهل	<i>jāhil</i>	'ignorant'
جبار	<i>jabbār</i>	'mighty, powerful'
حنون	<i>ḥanūn</i>	'warm-hearted'
خارق	<i>xāriq</i>	'extraordinary'
خامد	<i>xāmid</i>	'lazy'
خائف	<i>xāyif</i>	'scared'
راقي	<i>rāqi</i>	'elegant'
راكد	<i>rākid</i>	'calm, mature'
مروق/رايق	<i>mrawwig/rāyig</i>	'cool, relaxed, in a good mood'
رهيب	<i>rahīb</i>	'amazing'
زعلان	<i>zaṣlān</i>	'sad, angry'
ساحب	<i>sāḥib</i>	'careless'
ساكت	<i>sākit</i>	'calm, silent'
سطحي	<i>ṣaṭḡī</i>	'superficial, shallow'
سهير	<i>shhīr</i>	'insomniac, wakeful'
سهران	<i>sahrān</i>	'awake (did not sleep at night)'
شاطر	<i>šāṭir</i>	'smart, skillful'
شرير	<i>šrrīr</i>	'wicked, evil'
شغيل	<i>šḡḡīl</i>	'hard-working'
شفاف	<i>šaffāf</i>	'honest, transparent'
شهم	<i>šahm</i>	'chivalrous'
صابر/صبور	<i>šābr/šabūr</i>	'patient'
صادق	<i>šādig</i>	'honest'
صايع	<i>šāyiṣ</i>	'bum, loafer, naughty'
صباحي	<i>šabāḡī</i>	'a morning person'
صريح	<i>šarīḡ</i>	'direct, honest'
ضايع	<i>ḡāyiṣ</i>	'lost'
ضعيف شخصيه	<i>ḡaṣīf šaxṣiyyah</i>	'with weak personality'
طاهر	<i>ṭāhir</i>	'pure'



Adjective	Transcription	Gloss
طفاشان	<i>ṭafšān</i>	'bored'
مظلوم	<i>maḡlūm</i>	'oppressed'
ظالم	<i>ḡālīm</i>	'unjust, oppressor'
عادي	<i>ʕādī</i>	'average'
عزيز	<i>ʕazīz</i>	'dear, precious'
عملي	<i>ʕamalī</i>	'practical person'
عنصري	<i>ʕunṣurī</i>	'racist'
غلق	<i>ḡalḡ</i>	'introvert, intolerant'
غشاش	<i>ḡaššāš</i>	'cheater', dishonest'
فاشل	<i>fāšil</i>	'loser, unsuccessful'
فاضي	<i>fāḍī</i>	'available, free'
فالك	<i>fākk</i>	'loose, flexible'
فاهم	<i>fāhim</i>	'understanding'
فاهي	<i>fāhī</i>	'thick-headed, dumb'
فرحان	<i>farḥān</i>	'happy'
(بمعنى بطران) فسقان	<i>fasḡān</i>	'ungrateful, ingrate'
فظيع	<i>faḍīʕ</i>	'amazing'
فقير	<i>faqīr</i>	'poor'
قادر	<i>qādir</i>	'fit, able'
قاسي	<i>ḡāsī</i>	'harsh, tough'
قروي	<i>gruwī</i>	'rural, villager'
قريب	<i>grīb</i>	'dear, close'
أقشر/قشران	<i>ʔaḡšar/ḡšrān</i>	'rude, impolite'
قليل نوم	<i>ḡlīl nōm</i>	'insomniac, wakeful'
كذاب	<i>kaḍḡāb</i>	'liar'
كسلان	<i>kaslān</i>	'lazy'
كفو	<i>kafū</i>	'well-qualified, efficient, competent'
لاهي	<i>lāhī</i>	'busy'
لطيف	<i>laṭīf</i>	'nice, kind'
ليلي	<i>laylī</i>	'night-owl'
مُتَعَصِّب	<i>mutaʕaššib</i>	'fanatic'
مؤدب	<i>muʔaddab</i>	'polite'
مؤيد	<i>muʔayyid</i>	'supporter'
مادي	<i>māddī</i>	'materialistic'
مبدع	<i>mubdiʕ</i>	'creative'
مبسوط	<i>mabṣūṭ</i>	'happy'
متأثر	<i>mtʔaṭṭir</i>	'influenced'
متحفظ	<i>mtḥaffiḍ</i>	'conservative'
متحمس	<i>mtḥammis</i>	'excited'
مترابط	<i>mtrābiṭ</i>	'connoted'
متربي	<i>mtrabbī</i>	'polite, well-mannered'
متزاعل	<i>mtzāʕil</i>	'disputed'
متزمت	<i>mtzammit</i>	'rigid, strict, prim'
متضايق	<i>mtḡāyig</i>	'upset'
مطمئن/متطمن	<i>mtmiʔinn/mtṭammin</i>	'calm, peaceful, reassured'
متطور	<i>mtṭawwir</i>	'sophisticated person'
متعاون	<i>mtʕāwin</i>	'cooperative'
متعلم	<i>mtʕallim</i>	'educated'
متفتح	<i>mtfattiḥ</i>	'open-minded'
متفرغ	<i>mtfarriḡ</i>	'free, not busy'
متفوق	<i>mtfawwiq</i>	'excellent, outstanding'
متقارب/متقاربين	<i>mtḡārb /pl.mtḡārbīn</i>	'connected'
متقشف	<i>mtqaššif</i>	'abstinent, austere'
متقوقع	<i>mtqawqiʕ</i>	'isolated'
متكاتف	<i>mtkātif</i>	'supportive, United'
متماسك	<i>mtmāsik</i>	'united, connected'
متمدن	<i>mtmaddin</i>	'civilized, modern'
متمكن	<i>mtmakkin</i>	'competent'
متنح	<i>mtanniḥ</i>	'scatter-brained'
متهور	<i>mtḥawwir</i>	'reckless'
متواضع	<i>mtwāḍiʕ</i>	'humble'

Adjective	Transcription	Gloss
متوانسين	<i>mtwānsīn</i>	'socialised, mingled'
متوتر	<i>mtwattir</i>	'nervous'
متورط	<i>mtwarriṭ</i>	'involved in trouble'
متوسط	<i>mtwaṣṣiṭ</i>	'average'
مجبور/مجبور	<i>mujbar/ majbūr</i>	'forced, obliged'
مرح	<i>mariḥ</i>	'fun, cheerful'
مركز	<i>mrakkiz</i>	'concentrating'
مرن	<i>marin</i>	'flexible'
مريح	<i>mrayyih</i>	'at ease'
مريش	<i>mrayyiṣ</i>	'rich'
مسالم	<i>musālim</i>	'peaceful'
مستانس	<i>mstānis</i>	'happy'
مستعجل	<i>mstaʿjil</i>	'in a rush'
مستقر	<i>mstiqirr</i>	'settled'
مستقل	<i>mustaqill</i>	'independent'
مستمع	<i>mstamtiʿ</i>	'amused'
مسخر	<i>msaxxar</i>	'harnessed, employed'
مشتت	<i>mšattat</i>	'distracted'
مشغول	<i>mašgūl</i>	'busy'
مشهور	<i>mašhūr</i>	'famous'
مصحح	<i>mṣaḥṣiḥ</i>	'awake'
مضحك	<i>muḍḥik</i>	'funny'
مضطرب	<i>mḍṭarr</i>	'compelled'
مضطهد	<i>muḍṭahad</i>	'oppressed'
مضغوط	<i>maḍḡūṭ</i>	'having many responsibilities'
مطلع	<i>muṭṭaliʿ</i>	'knowledgeable'
معصوم	<i>maʿṣūm</i>	'infallible, impeccable'
معقد	<i>muʿaqqad</i>	'close-minded, difficult to deal with'
مغبوط	<i>magbūṭ</i>	'blessed'
مغصوب	<i>maḡṣūb</i>	'compelled, obliged'
منغلق/منغلق	<i>mnḡilīg/mḡlag</i>	'close-minded, introvert'
منفتح	<i>mnfiṭiḥ</i>	'open-minded, extrovert'
فخور/مفتخر	<i>faxūr/mftixir</i>	'proud'
مفتك	<i>mftakk</i>	'unburdened'
مقبل	<i>mgbil</i>	'concerned, mindful and passionate'
مقرب	<i>muqarrab</i>	'close, dear'
مقصر	<i>mgaṣṣir</i>	'remiss'
مكبوت	<i>makbūt</i>	'repressed'
مكتئب	<i>mktiʿib</i>	'depressed'
مكتفي	<i>mktifi</i>	'satisfied'
ملتزم	<i>mltizim</i>	'disciplined, religious'
ملخط	<i>mlaḥḥaṭ</i>	'poor, wretched'
ملحوق	<i>malḥūg</i>	'in a hurry, rush'
ملزوم	<i>malzūm</i>	'obliged'
ملغدم/ملغدم	<i>mlaḡdim/mḡaldim</i>	'angry, sad'
منبهر	<i>mnbihir</i>	'impressed'
منتهي	<i>mntihī</i>	'very bad person, With no hope'
منحط	<i>munḥaṭṭ</i>	'decadent'
منزه	<i>munazzah</i>	'impeccable'
منشغل	<i>mnšigil</i>	'busy'
منطلق	<i>mnṭilīg</i>	'outgoing'
منعزل	<i>mnʿizil</i>	'isolated'
منفعل	<i>mnfiʿil</i>	'emotional, agitated'
مهتم	<i>mhtamm</i>	'interested'
موثوق	<i>mawṭūq</i>	'trustworthy'
كثير السفر	<i>kṭir al-safar</i>	'travelling addict'
موذي	<i>mūdī</i>	'mischievous'
موفق	<i>muwaffaq</i>	'blessed'
نايغه	<i>nābiḡah</i>	'genius'
ناجح	<i>nājiḥ</i>	'successful'
نادم	<i>nādim</i>	'regretful'

Adjective	Transcription	Gloss
ناضج	<i>nāḍij</i>	'mature'
نشط	<i>niṣṭ</i>	'active'
نظامي	<i>niḍāmī</i>	'rule-follower'
نظيف	<i>niḍīf</i>	'pure'
هادي	<i>hādī</i>	'calm'
واثق	<i>wāṭiq</i>	'confident'
وحش	<i>whīṣ</i>	'unfriendly'
وصخ	<i>waṣx</i>	'evil, decadent'
<b>Physical Property</b>		
Adjective	Transcription	Gloss
شديد	<i>šidīd</i>	'intense, strong'
صحي	<i>ṣihḥī</i>	'healthy'
قوي	<i>guwī</i>	'intense, strong'
مريض	<i>marīḍ</i>	'ill, sick, unwell'
مقفل	<i>mgaffaḥ</i>	'closed'
نظيف	<i>nḍīf</i>	'clean'
هادي	<i>hādī</i>	'quiet'
بارد	<i>bārid</i>	'cold'
تعبان	<i>taṣbān</i>	'ill, sick, unwell'
ثقيل	<i>tḡīl</i>	'heavy'
جاهز	<i>jāhiz</i>	'ready, prepared'
جوعان	<i>jōṣān</i>	'hungry'
حار	<i>ḥārr</i>	'hot, warm'
حي	<i>ḥayy</i>	'alive, vibrant'
خاني	<i>xāniq</i>	'suffocating'
خفيف	<i>xafīf</i>	'light'
دايخ	<i>dāyix</i>	'dizzy'
رابط	<i>rāṭix</i>	'wet, soaked, dripping'
رشيق	<i>raṣīq</i>	'slim, fit'
رياضي	<i>riāḍī</i>	'fit'
ساكت	<i>sākit</i>	'quiet'
سكران	<i>sakrān</i>	'drunk'
سليم	<i>salīm</i>	'healthy'
سمين	<i>smīn</i>	'fat'
سوي	<i>sawī</i>	'healthy'
شاب	<i>šābb</i>	'burning'
شديد	<i>šidīd</i>	'intense'
صامت	<i>šāmit</i>	'quiet, silent'
صحي	<i>ṣihḥī</i>	'healthy'
ضعيف	<i>ḍṣayyif/ḍṣīf</i>	'thin'
طازة/طازج	<i>ṭāzah/ṭazaj</i>	'fresh'
طرما	<i>ṭarmā</i>	'deaf'
طيب	<i>ṭayyib</i>	'healthy'
عاجز	<i>ṣājiz</i>	'disabled'
عالي	<i>ṣālī</i>	'high'
عجاز	<i>ṣajjāz</i>	'lazy'
عصقول	<i>ṣṣḡūl</i>	'skinny'
فاضي	<i>fāḍī</i>	'empty'
قارص	<i>qārīṣ</i>	'freezing'
كاشخ	<i>kāšix</i>	'elegant, stylish'
متسبح	<i>mtsabbih</i>	'soaked'
متستر	<i>mtsattir</i>	'covered, modest'
متفصخ	<i>mtfaṣṣix</i>	'wearing skin-revealing clothes'
متكاسل/متكيسل	<i>mtkāsil/mtkēsīl</i>	'lazy'
متكدس	<i>mtkaddis</i>	'stacked'
متواسي	<i>mtwāsī</i>	'even, flat'
محتشم	<i>mḥtišim</i>	'modest'
مدور	<i>mdawwar</i>	'round'
مرتّب	<i>mrattab</i>	'neat, organised, clean'
مرتکز	<i>mrtikiz</i>	'upright, vertical'
مزدحم	<i>mzdiḥim</i>	'crowded'

Adjective	Transcription	Gloss
مرگم	<i>mzakkim</i>	'having a cold'
مسایف	<i>msāyaf</i>	'(door) slightly open'
مسخن	<i>msaxxan</i>	'feverish'
مشتق	<i>mšaggag</i>	'tired'
مشخص	<i>mšaxxiş</i>	'elegant, stylish'
مشخلع	<i>mšaxlaş</i>	'skin-revealing'
مشقق	<i>mšaggag</i>	'ripped'
مشلج	<i>mšalliḥ</i>	'skin-revealing'
مشلع	<i>mšallaş</i>	'hold up'
مغلق	<i>muḡlaq</i>	'closed'
مفتوح	<i>maftūḥ</i>	'open'
مكتظ	<i>mktaḏḏ</i>	'crowded'
مكور	<i>mkawwar</i>	'round'
ملیان	<i>malyān</i>	'full, filled'
منبطح	<i>mnbiṭiḥ</i>	'lying down (face down)'
منسرح	<i>mnsidiḥ</i>	'lying down'
منظم	<i>mnaḏḏam</i>	'organized'
منعزل	<i>mnʕizil</i>	'isolated'
منكب	<i>mnkabb</i>	'spilled'
منكفت	<i>mnkifit</i>	'snuggled down'
مهترئ	<i>muhtariʔ</i>	'worn, shabby'
مهيأة	<i>muhayyaʔah</i>	'prepared'
نافش	<i>nāfiş</i>	'(dress) Tutu, ruffled'
نحيف	<i>nḥiṭ</i>	'thin'
نظيف	<i>nḏiṭ</i>	'clean'
واضح	<i>wāḏiḥ</i>	'clear, audible'
<b>Other</b>		
Adjective	Transcription	Gloss
إجباري	<i>ʔijbārī</i>	'compulsory, mandatory'
بحت	<i>baḥt</i>	'pure'
جدي	<i>jiddī</i>	'serious'
حميمي	<i>ḥamīmī</i>	'friendly'
إلزامي	<i>ʔilzāmī</i>	'mandatory'
فارغ	<i>fāriḡ</i>	'free'
قصيمي	<i>qṣīmī</i>	'Qasimi (dialect)'
متقارب	<i>mtqārib</i>	'close, intimate'
متقدم	<i>mutaqaddim</i>	'advanced'
مفضل	<i>mufaḏḏal</i>	'favourite'
آمن	<i>ʔāmin</i>	'safe'
بدوي	<i>bduwī</i>	'Bedouin'
ثابت	<i>ṭābit</i>	'constant, fixed, stable'
جاهز	<i>jāhiz</i>	'ready'
جاهلي	<i>jāhilī</i>	'referring to the 'jahiliyyah' period which is the period before Islam. It is often used to describe ideas and traditions similar to those used to exist at that time (usually negative ones) such as illiteracy, ignorance and women oppression.'
جدلي	<i>jadaliyy</i>	'controversial'
حساس	<i>ḥassās</i>	'sensitive'
حيوي	<i>ḥayawiy</i>	'lively and controversial'
خطير/ خطر	<i>xaṭīr/xaṭrah</i>	'dangerous'
خيالي	<i>xayālī</i>	'imaginary'
ديني	<i>dīnī</i>	'religious'
راسخ	<i>rāsix</i>	'firm, solid'
ساخر	<i>sāxir</i>	'sarcastic'
عامي	<i>ʕammī</i>	'colloquial'
عبيث	<i>ʕabaṭī</i>	'absurd, random'
عشوائي	<i>ʕaşwāʔī</i>	'random'
فصيح	<i>faṣiḥ</i>	'fluent, eloquent'
فلسفي	<i>falsafī</i>	'philosophical'
مؤثر	<i>muʔaṭṭir</i>	'influential, effective'

Adjective	Transcription	Gloss
مادي	<i>māddī</i>	'materialistic'
ماشي	<i>māšī</i>	'doing well'
مبهّم	<i>mubham</i>	'vague'
متأصل	<i>mtʔaššil</i>	'inherent'
مطور/متطور	<i>muṭawwar/mtṭawwir</i>	'developed'
متعمد	<i>mutaʕammad</i>	'deliberate'
متنوع	<i>mtnawwiʕ</i>	'diverse'
محترف	<i>muḥtarif</i>	'professional'
محجور	<i>mahjūr</i>	'locked-down'
محرج	<i>muḥrij</i>	'embarrassing'
محيّد	<i>muḥayyad</i>	'neutralised'
مخبي	<i>mxabbā</i>	'hidden'
مختلط	<i>muxtalaṭ</i>	'mixed'
مدفون	<i>madfūn</i>	'buried, hidden'
مستباح	<i>mustabāḥ</i>	'impermissible'
مستعد	<i>mstiʕidd</i>	'ready'
مستقل	<i>mustaqill</i>	'independent'
مسطح	<i>muṣaṭṭaḥ</i>	'made superficial'
مسموح	<i>masmūḥ</i>	'allowed'
مسموع	<i>masmūʕ</i>	'respected, heard'
معبر	<i>muʕabbir</i>	'expressive'
مغري	<i>muḡrī</i>	'tempting'
مفاجئ	<i>mufaʕjiʔ</i>	'surprising, sudden'
مفصل	<i>mfaššal</i>	'detailed'
مفضل	<i>mufaḍḍal</i>	'favourite'
مفهوم	<i>mafḥūm</i>	'comprehensible, understandable'
مقصود	<i>maqṣūd</i>	'intentional'
مقطوع	<i>maqṭūʕ</i>	'cut (familial relations)'
مقلّ	<i>muqill</i>	'uninvolved, unknowledgeable'
مقلوب	<i>maglūb</i>	'lit. flipped, messed up'
ملخبط	<i>mlaxbaṭ</i>	'messed up'
ممنوع	<i>mamnūʕ</i>	'forbidden, prohibited'
منتهي	<i>mntihī</i>	'finished'
مهجور	<i>mahjūr</i>	'abandoned'
نجدّي	<i>najdī</i>	'Najdi (from Najd area)'
واضح	<i>wāḍiḥ</i>	'clear, definite'
وجيز	<i>wajīz</i>	'brief'

## Appendix E: A Breakdown of Intensifier Usage by Specific Educational Levels

Education	Amplifiers		Downtoners	
	N	%	N	%
Illiterate	0	0%	0	0%
Primary School	3	0.97%	2	2.13%
Intermediate School	5	1.62%	7	7.45%
High School	85	27.51%	20	21.28%
Diploma	4	1.29%	7	7.45%
BA	105	33.98%	26	27.66%
MA	91	29.45%	29	30.85%
PhD	16	5.18%	3	3.19%
Total	309	100%	94	100%

**Appendix F: Usage of *marrah* and *jiddan* by Individual ND Speakers in  
RNDC**

Speaker ID		<i>marrah</i>		<i>jiddan</i>	
		N	%	N	%
1	M2/21	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2	M22/18	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
3	M12/35	0	0.00%	5	6.85%
4	M15/40	0	0.00%	16	21.92%
5	M20/42	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
6	M13/47	0	0.00%	1	1.37%
7	M25/52	0	0.00%	2	2.74%
8	M19/57	0	0.00%	1	1.37%
9	M7/63	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
10	M10/70	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
11	M5/70	0	0.00%	1	1.37%
12	M17/62	0	0.00%	4	5.48%
13	M11/19	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
14	M14/65	0	0.00%	6	8.22%
15	M6/37	0	0.00%	2	2.74%
16	F19/19	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
17	F24/42	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
18	F14/75	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
19	M9/18	1	0.50%	0	0.00%
20	M21/21	1	0.50%	3	4.11%
21	M23/31	1	0.50%	0	0.00%
22	<b>M24/43</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.50%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13.70%</b>
23	F15/33	1	0.50%	0	0.00%
24	F2/55	1	0.50%	0	0.00%
25	M8/19	2	0.99%	1	1.37%
26	M3/27	2	0.99%	0	0.00%
27	M16/32	2	0.99%	1	1.37%
28	F21/33	2	0.99%	2	2.74%
29	F6/43	2	0.99%	0	0.00%
30	F22/59	2	0.99%	0	0.00%
31	M1/29	3	1.49%	1	1.37%
32	<b>F7/57</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.49%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6.85%</b>
33	F27/61	3	1.49%	0	0.00%
34	F3/32	4	1.98%	2	2.74%
35	F20/61	4	1.98%	0	0.00%
36	F12/55	5	2.48%	0	0.00%
37	F17/19	6	2.97%	0	0.00%
38	F13/18	6	2.97%	0	0.00%
39	F23/40	6	2.97%	0	0.00%

	Speaker ID	<i>marrah</i>		<i>jiddan</i>	
40	M4/27	7	3.47%	0	0.00%
41	F4/23	7	3.47%	2	2.74%
42	F1/34	7	3.47%	1	1.37%
43	F5/44	7	3.47%	3	4.11%
44	F18/44	7	3.47%	0	0.00%
45	F25/63	8	3.96%	0	0.00%
46	F26/23	9	4.46%	1	1.37%
47	F10/22	11	5.45%	0	0.00%
48	F9/33	11	5.45%	0	0.00%
49	F8/38	12	5.94%	0	0.00%
<b>50</b>	<b>M18/27</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6.93%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.37%</b>
<b>51</b>	F16/30	18	8.91%	1	1.37%
<b>52</b>	<b>F11/19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12.87%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.37%</b>
	Total	202	100.00%	73	100.00%