

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH



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FACULTY OF LETTERS AND LANGUAGES
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**Arabic/French Code Switching
in Ennahar TV Channel Show:
« Talk On Line »**

*Dissertation Submitted to the Department of English as a partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the degree of Master in Language Studies*

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Academic Year: 2018 – 2019

Dedications

To my dearest parents Mohamed and Noria for their support

To my lovely sister Imane

To my dear brothers Ahmed and Ibrahim

To my best friends Lemya , Khalida and Imane

To all who know me

Amina

Acknowledgements

Before all, our thanks go to the world creator and the Merciful God .

First, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my dearest supervisor Dr. Fatma KHERBACHE for her help, advice and patience with me .

I would also like to express my great and sincere thanks to the board of examiners : Dr. Amina BENGUEDDA and Dr. for accepting to examine my research work .

I also welcome this opportunity to express my appreciation to all the students of the department of Media and Communication at Ahmed Ben Bella 1 Humanities and Islamic Science at Oran University ,and special thanks to the journalists of El Bahia TV and Rdio Tlemcen .

My gratitude is extended to my parents for their continuous prayers, encouragement and patience .

My appreciation also goes to all teachers who have taught me during my studies career with loyal respect .

Last ,but not least ,I thank my sister ,brothers and all my colleagues and friends for their help and moral support .

Abstract

This research work focuses on the study of code switching in media. The purpose is to tackle the code switching phenomenon and its existence in the Algerian media .The main aim of this research work is to show the reasons that push the journalists to switch code. Therefore, the case of second year media and communication at Oran University is taken into consideration. The sample includes 60 students and 06 journalists .In order to collect data ; the questionnaire, interview and observation were used .Data were analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively .The result of the research work has revealed that journalists switch codes for some purposes and in particular situations ,and there are factors that distinguish between the speakers in adopting code switching like: gender and educational background .

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AA : Algerian Arabic

CA : Classical Arabic

CM : Code Mixing

CS : Code Switching

H : High

L : Low

L1 : First language

L2 : Second language

MP : Minister Parliament

MSA :Modern Standard Arabic

List of Symbols

Consonants

<u>MSA</u>	<u>Symbols</u>	<u>MSA</u>	<u>Symbols</u>
أ	<u>ʔ</u>	خ	<u>q</u>
ب	<u>b</u>	ط	<u>t</u>
ت	<u>t</u>	ث	<u>ṯ</u>
ث	<u>ṯ</u>	ج	<u>ç</u>
د	<u>ɖ</u>	ح	<u>ç</u>
ذ	<u>ḏ</u>	ز	<u>z</u>
ر	<u>r</u>	س	<u>s</u>
ز	<u>z</u>	ش	<u>ʃ</u>
س	<u>s</u>	ص	<u>ʃ</u>
ش	<u>ʃ</u>	ض	<u>ʒ</u>
ص	<u>ʃ</u>	ظ	<u>ʒ</u>
ض	<u>ʒ</u>	ع	<u>ʕ</u>
ظ	<u>ʒ</u>	غ	<u>ɣ</u>

Vowels

ا	<u>a</u>
أ	<u>u</u>
إ	<u>i</u>

General Introduction

General Introduction

Algeria is one of the diglossic and multilingual countries where more than one language is used for communication .The languages are: Standard Arabic (SA), Algerian Arabic(AA), Berber and French. The bilingual community is characterized by different phenomena like: code switching(CS) ,code mixing (CM) and borrowing .Thus, the phenomenon of code switching can be found in various spheres of life ,for instance: administration, education ,politics , media and so on. This is why it has attracted the attention and the interest of many sociolinguists.

This research is intended to tackle the code-switching phenomenon, in order to reveal out whether journalists bilingual code switch or not.

This research focuses on the following problematic: “does the co-existence of different languages in Algeria lead to the emergence of CS in the Algerian media?”.

In this research work, the researcher tries to find out the different reasons behind bilinguals switching and mixing codes in the same sentence .The present research paper attempts to raise the following research questions:

- Why do the journalists switch-code?
- What are the factors that lead them to switch-code?
- When do they switch-code?

This study will test the following hypotheses:

- 1- The emergence of code switching in the Algerian media is due to the influence of French.
- 2- Different culture and educational background lead the journalists to code-switch .
- 3- Journalists code-switch occasionally or according to the context they are in.

In this research work, a descriptive research design is adopted to collect the necessary information about the phenomenon .After the collection and analysis of data, the findings are expected to support or refute the hypotheses and answer the different research questions.

In this research work, different research instruments are used to collect data .First, for both quantitative and qualitative information, an observation is used to observe code switching in the program. In addition, a questionnaire is employed to go more in deep explanations about this sociolinguistic phenomenon as a communicative strategy in media and analyzing the different results .Finally, to gain more details about media language in programs, an interview is administered to the journalists to get their perceptions and attitudes .

The population of the present research work consists of Second Year Media and Communication students at Ahmed Ben Bella 1 Humanities and Islamic Science Oran University, and journalists from different channels .

The research contains three chapters .The first chapter deals with the literature review of code switching including some definitions of the phenomenon, with other sociolinguistic phenomena .The second chapter is concerned with the description on the Algerian language situation .The third one is a case study of a broadcast program “Talk On Line” show in Ennahar TV .

Chapter One

Literature Review of Code Switching

1.1 Introduction

Code switching is a sociolinguistic outcome of bilingualism phenomenon ,which is in turn the aftermath of language contact .It has been the focal point of many sociolinguistic and ethnographic studies, and the most commonly tackled topic by researchers nowadays .Moreover, it is a widespread linguistic phenomenon in the diglossic ,bilingual and multilingual societies .Thus, the present chapter provides some definitions of the key concepts that are related to our study .It focuses mainly on language contact and its sociolinguistic outcomes including diglossia ,bilingualism/multilingualism ,code switching, code mixing ,and borrowing. As code switching is the backbone of this study ,we draw a distinction between this term and other related ones such as code mixing and borrowing.

1.2 Language Contact

By the end of the eighteenth century, the field of contact linguistics was highly regarded. It is traced back to the fact that lexicographers tried to assemble all resources for writing dictionaries but unfortunately, they were faced to an infinite range of complications intended for the insertion of a sum of foreign words in their dictionaries. Thus, it was a serious issue of various researches on language. It is varied to discuss the surrounding problematic related to the original principle. The dissimilar studies tackled the problems of borrowings, bilingualism, code switching ...etc. Consequently, they became regular themes of numerous studies. Even though philologists, centuries ago, knew that there is no language free from the inclusion of foreign basics; it was not clear for them that languages must have affected one another under various circumstances. The outcome of such influence refers to the possession of words originated by genetically related languages. Afterward, philologists reached the conclusion that it was a situation of language mixture.

1.2.1 Diglossia

Diglossia is a situation in which two varieties of the same language are used in a given speech community but they have different functions in different contexts. The concept of diglossia gained fame with ferguson (1959) . He used this concept to describe the sociolinguistic situation of the Arabic speaking countries as well as in Arab World (Standard Arabic vs Colloquial Arabic) ,Greek(Kathane Voussa vs Demotic), German speaking Switzerland (High German vs Swiss German),Haiti (French vs Haitian Creole) .He tried to give a broader sense of the term diglossia .He states :

Diglossia is relatively stable language situation in which ,in addition to the primary dialects of the language (which may include a standard or regional dialect) ,there is a very divergent highly codified (often grammatically more complex)superposed

variety ,the vehicle of a large and respected body of written literature ,either of an earlier period or in another speech community ,which is learned largely by formal education and is used for most written and formal spoken purposes ,but it is not used by any sector of the community for ordinary conversation .(Ferguson 1959 :435)

Since diglossia has been defined as the use of two varieties of the same language ,these varieties are high variety (H) and low variety (L) . High variety (H) : is used in formal situations such as schools, news ,poetry .As a result to that use ,(H) is more prestigious then (L) because its vocabulary contains formal and technical terms.(Hudson,1966;Holmes,2001).

Unlike(H)variety ,(L)is used in informal situations such as jokes ,communicating with friends and . It is also acquired at home and considered as a mother tongue .(Romaine ,1989) Ferguson noted that (H) and (L) differ in some elements :functions ,prestige, literary heritage ,acquisition ,standardization ,stability ,grammar ,lexicon and phonology .The functional distribution or the specialization of function is the chief feature of diglossia .This implies that H and L are used in different settings and for different purposes . By 1967 Ferguson's original concept has undergone some changes when Fishman refined the definition arguing that diglossia can also be extended to cover situations where two or more unrelated ,or at least historically distant language varieties are used for different functions .This is referred to as extended diglossia .Fishman mentions the notion that diglossia could be outspread to situation found in many communities where forms of two genetically unrelated (or at least historically distant) language occupy the H and L niches .

According to Fishman (1967) diglossia was linked at most with work in sociology and bilingualism with developments in psychology .So ,he considered diglossia as distribution of more than one language variety to serve distinct communicative functions whereas bilingualism is related to the ability of an individual to use more than one language variety .He gives four situations of relationship between diglossia and bilingualism :the both diglossia and bilingualism ,diglossia without bilingualism ,bilingualism without diglossia ,neither diglossia nor bilingualism .

Table 1.1: Fishman reformulation of diglossia

	+ Diglossia	-Diglossia
+Bilingualism	Each one in a community knows H and L which are differentiated .Haiti	An unstable transitional situation in which everyone in community knows both H and L but are shifting to high .
-Bilingualism	Speakers of high rule over speakers of L variety .(colonial Paraguay)	A completely egalitarian speech community ,where there is no language variation .

1.2.2 Bilingualism

Bilingualism is the a ability of speaker to use two or more than one language instead of his native language .A bilingual is a person who is able to use two different unrelated languages. Bilingualism is a widespread phenomenon in the world .It is an interesting subject among linguists ,psychologists and anthropologists and dialectologists . In defining bilingualism ,linguists have different views ,some of them state that a bilingual person is the one that has the ability to speak two languages fluently . Weinreich (1953) defines bilingualism as follow :

The best way to deal with this variation in definitions would seem to be to recognize that bilingualism is not an all-or-none property ,is an individual characteristics that may exist to degrees varying from minimal competency to complete mastery of more than one language.

Another ,simple definition was given by Weinreich (1953) he states that bilingualism is “the practice of alternately using two languages .”

Haugen (1953) says that bilingualism starts when “the speaker of one language can produce complete meaningful utterances in the second language .”The importance is ,given to the sense that to say someone is a bilingual person when he or she is able to make and use a meaningful sentence in the second language .

The distinction between different kinds of bilingualism refers essentially to the importance of identifying different groups of bilinguals and also the ways in which we could assess and individuals developing bilingualism .Just as bilingualism could be defined from different points of view ,different types of

bilinguals and bilingualism exist .The first set of description refers to the way in which we may describe bilingual proficiency “Balanced” bilingual is a term used to refer to a person who ,in all context ,can function equally well in either language ,that is ,a speaker who is fully competent in both languages .Such individual belongs to those who are thought to have a perfect control of both languages in all contexts .However ,the reverse is true where a person has some functional abilities in L2 but does not master ,and /or has some degree of fluency in one language and not in the other language .Here we may refer to such bilinguals as “receptive” (or passive) bilinguals as opposed to “productive” (or active) bilinguals .The difference here is between those who understand a language but can not express it ,and those who can do both .Another important distinction is between “additive” and “subtractive” bilingualism .Additive bilinguals use both languages in an equal and useful value in a prestigious sense ,whereas, subtractive bilingualism occurs when one language dominates the other .Also the term bilingualism has several typologies that are given by different scholars .Weinreich (1953) gave three types of bilinguals namely : compound ,coordinate and subordinate bilinguals .

-Co-ordinate bilinguals :means that the two languages are taught in different contexts and situations ,and here the bilingual have two systems of meanings for words ,i.e, one system of meaning is for words that the individuals know in the first language(L1) and the other is for words they know in second language (L2) .

-Compound bilinguals :means that both languages are taught in the same context and situation ,so that words from L2 and L1 have the same meanings .

-Subordinate bilingual :in this type ,linguistic codes of bilingual’s second language are assumed to be understood by an interpreted through their first language .

Table 1.2 :Weinreich’s notion of types of bilingualism(1953)

Co-ordinate	English Book Bukkita:b	Arabic كتاب
Compound	Book = كتاب /buk/	/kita:b/
Subordinate	Book -/buk/ - /kita:b/	

1.2.3 Code Switching

Most speech communities have more than one code and this is due to many factors being historical and socio-economic. We can mention for instance colonization and migration which led to language contact. As a result, most speakers of these bilingual communities switch from one language to

another. This alternative use of two or more codes is called code switching. Code-switching is the use of two or more languages within the same discourse. This phenomenon has attracted the attention of researchers in several disciplines, including general linguistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics and anthropology. That's why it has become an interesting area of discussion in relation to bilingual or multilingual speech communities . Hymes (1974) defines code-switching as a common term for alternative use of two or more languages, varieties of a language or even speech styles .i.e. code-switching is not restricted to the use of several languages, it can be the use of varieties of one languages and why not speech styles. Gumperz (1973) refers to code-switching as the alternate use of two or more languages in the same utterance on a conversation. This means that when the speaker switches from one language to another means he just uses the second language as an alternative to the first language due to some reasons . According to Gal(as cited in Wardhaugh, 2006) “code- switching is a conversational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries; to create, evolve or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligation”. For instance, Hudson (1996) claims that “the term code-switching is preferred to language-switching in order to accommodate other kind of variety: dialects and register”(p51)

Hudson stressed that the language should be understood by the addressee to understand the conveyed message.

But the earliest definition of code-switching has been given by Weinreich (1953) who defines bilingual people as “ individuals who switch from one language to the other according to the appropriate change in speech situation” (Redouane , 2005,1). From this definition one could understand that the situation of the speech is the main element that leads the speaker to switch from one language into the other .By referring to the definitions mentioned above, it is clearly observed that the term “code-switching” does not have exact definition. Some writers agree that this term is still ambiguous. Hence, linguists and sociolinguists are disagreed about the definition of code-switching, each scholar gave it a definition that is different from the other's scholars definitions.

1-2-3-1 Types of Code Switching

Gumpers(1982) views code switching as “the juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages of speech belonging to two different grammatical systems or subsystem” .From Gumpers definition we applied that code switching can be classified into two ways :external (cross-linguistic) occurs between two different languages ,English and Spanish ,internal (or diglossic) occurs between varieties of the same language ,eg :Standard Arabic and Dialectal Arabic .This latter is also known as diglossic code switching .

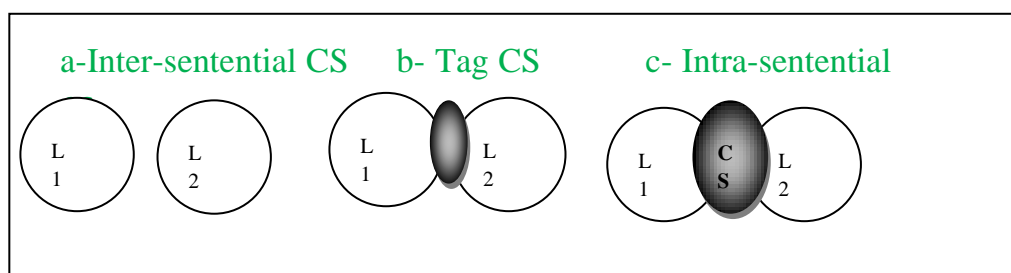
Poplack (1980) cites three types of conversation of code switching :

- a- Inter-sentential code switching :occurs when a change of language happens at a clause or sentence boundary ,i.e, where each clause or sentence is in one language or the other .Eg: Il était avec moi, but he was so angry .
- b- Intra-sentential code switching :switching takes place within the clause or sentence and it is considered to be the most complex form of switching .Eg: I love la langue Espaniol .
- c- Tag –switching :is the case where tags ,explanations, and ready-made expressions(such as “I mean”, “you know”...ect),from the donor language are inserted into the recipient language.

Eg: Galoli daylat ladar, est-ce que c'est vrai ?

The following illustration represents the different types of CS that occurs on bilingual speech from the point of view of Poplack (1980) :

Figure1-1: Representation of Bilingual CS types .



Blom and Gumpers (cited in Sridhar ,1996) introduced another typology of code switching :

- a- Situational code switching :occurs when the context and the situation change .
- b- Metaphorical code switching :occurs when there is a change in topical emphasis .
- c- Conversational code switching :is about circumstantial signs in which the switch happens to communicate meaning implicitly . It includes the following functions: quotation, interjection, qualification...ect

1-2-3-2 Purposes of Code Switching

The bilingual speaker may code switch for many purposes .In this regard , Holmes (2008) provides a list of purposes of code switching . He claims that bilinguals may shift codes to exclude someone from the conversation or to include someone in the conversation .They ,sometimes ,shift codes to show solidarity . Moreover, code switching reflects a high social class .Also , people may code switch according to the discussed topic(context). A speaker may shift between codes to discuss a topic ; this is referred to as switching for referential purposes . Regarding switching for affective functions , speakers may code switch to express their feelings and attitudes .Moreover , code switching reflects lexical borrowing when a language reflects a lack of vocabulary .

Borrowing can occur when a speaker cannot find a word in the other language .In addition ,code switching occurs to persuade the audience(Holmes ,2008).

1-2-3-3 Functions of Code Switching

In the 1980s , Gumperz' model was criticized by Auer (1984) since it fails in defining the term " situation ". As a reaction ,Auer (1995) relied on conversation analysis referred to as sequential analysis or Auer' s conversation analysis .According to Auer (1995:116)" any theory of conversational code– alternation is bound to fail if it does not take into account that the meaning of code – alternation depends in essential ways on its sequential environment"(qtd in Ylelyinen, 2004:15) .Thus, speakers interpret the meaning of code switching(CS) depending on the sentences .

Auer (1998) proposes two functions of code switching namely: discourse-related CS and participant - related CS .Auer (1998) explains discourse – related CS as the contribution of code switching to the organization of the meaning of a sentence in conversation .

Thus ,CS is used in relation to the discourse . In discourse – related CS , there is a another language that all the speakers agree about and share for their interaction .According to Auer (1998: 8) participant –related CS means using phases of different language choices(qtd in Ylelyinen : 2004 ,20) .The speakers select a language for communication .Thus, there is a negotiation concerning the language chosen as the language of communication.

1-2-4 Code Mixing

Several linguists have attempted to define the concept of code mixing. Trudgill (1992) defines code mixing as “the process whereby speakers indulge in code switching between languages of such rapidity and density ,even within sentence and phrases ,that is not really possible to say at any given time which language they are speaking” .(1992,16)

Wardhaugh (1986:103) views that code mixing is used when the conversants use both of languages to the space that they change from one language to another in the course of one discussion .

Code Mixing has been an interesting phenomenon carried out by many pioneers and linguists .As a best synonym of code mixing can be called :intra-sentential code switching ,so the bilingual speakers can mix different utterances within a same conversation. The bilingual one may give words and clauses from different language instead of his language .Code mixing(CM) is the use of language elements or linguistic items as affixes and words .It occurs when the speakers is incapable of expressing his ideas on the language he speaks. So he shifts to another code in order to convey the message he wants to express .

CM is forbidden at the level of syntax because it causes conflict in the language system .So, to permit the use of code mixing and to avoid this conflict ,it would be better to mix both languages intrasententially. Also CM can be used as a strategy of neutrality, but speakers may use a language that lead to the misunderstanding of a message .The case of mixing code with monolingual persons reflects that perfectly. (Sridhar,1996)

1-2-4-1 Code Switching vs Code Mixing

Several scholars and linguists have tried to make a clear distinction between code switching and code mixing ,but some of them see that both of CM and CS are the same phenomenon that occur in the speech act and the others see that CS and CM are separated features ,each of these aspects have their own simplification and rules .

Hymes (1974:103) defines code switching as: “a common term of alternative use of two or more language varieties of a language or even speech style”. Bokamba (1989:278) defines both of the concepts that CS is the mixing of words, phrases and sentences from different grammatical (sub) systems across sentence boundaries during the speech act, also CM is the basic part of several linguistic units like: affixes, words, phrases and clauses from a mutual activity where the participants, and for this to conclude what is proposed, must reconcile what they listen with what they understand.

However, several linguists see that CS and CM do not differ in rules. Myers Scotton does not differentiate between the two and she considers this difference as creating ‘unnecessary confusion’.

Myers Scotton (1993:1) says :

A number of researchers associated with Kachru[...],but also some others ,prefer to label as ‘code mixing’ alternations which are Intra-sentential, although it is not entirely clear whether this applies to all Intra-sentential switching CS (code switching).while I grant that Intra-sentential CS puts different psycholinguistic ‘stresses’ on the language -production from Intra-sentential (code switching) CS (a valid reason to differentiate the two), the two types of CS may have similar socio-psychological motivations. For this reason, I prefer CS as a cover term; the two types can be differentiated by the labels inter-sentential and intra-sentential when structural constrains are considered. Cited in Bassiouny (2009:30).

Spolky (1998:49) states that there are various kinds of CS. Immigrants often use many words from their new language in their native language, because many of the people they speak to know both languages. In this case, bilinguals often develop a mixed code. He also shows the distinction between CS of the two languages and the mixed variety.

Hamers and Blanc (2000:270)state that there is a continuum between CS and CM, so code switching like code mixing ,in which there is a language contact communication strategy and the speaker of L1change elements or rules of

another language which is L2. They also state that :“it is of course possible to observe these two phenomena within a single utterance, in which case code mixing can be embedded in code switching, but not the reverse”. It means that these two phenomena have the same rules when occur in a sentence.

1-2-4-2 Borrowing

Poplack(1989) states “Much of what had been called language mixing could more appropriately be called, borrowing”. Cited in Lyon (1996:59). The bilingual speakers produce foreign words and mixed them in their speech, this phenomenon known as: borrowing.

Grey and Kaufman (1988:37) define borrowing as follows: “Borrowing is the incorporation of foreign features into groups native language by speakers of that language: the native language is maintained but is changed by the addition of the incorporated features.

It is the term used to indicate loan words that have become more an integral and permanent part of the recipient language .All languages borrow words from other languages with which they come into contact ,and specifically for the lack of vocabulary items in the recipient language so that ,borrowing becomes a linguistic necessity if new concepts and their corresponding linguistic items do not exist in the receiving language .Speakers may borrow words in their everyday speech either consciously ,that is ,they may easily recognize the source language from where these loans came or unconsciously .

1-5 Conclusion

The first chapter covered the definitions of the main concepts of language contact .It can be concluded that language variation is a linguistic phenomenon spreading all over the World .Also ,sociolinguists can say that there are different languages in the World ,and within each of them there are several varieties which are different from one another .Thus, in a bilingual community ,there is a tendency among speakers to mix phrases ,clauses, sentences during conversation .Bilinguals tend to have the ability to switch between codes and the reasons of code switching are various from speaker to another .The next chapter will be devoted to the sociolinguistic situation in Algeria .

Chapter Two
Language Situation in Algeria

2-1 Introduction

Throughout its history, Algeria witnessed many invasions. It was engaged by people of different languages and cultures . We, also know that language is considered as a means of communication since it influences our culture and even our thoughts .Thus ,the second chapter of this research work deals with the language situation in Algeria .First, it states the main languages spoken in the country such as :Arabic, French ,Berber ,MSA .In addition ,it describes the sociolinguistic phenomenon of code switching in social media which are very powerful and have a huge impact on an widespread of public .Mass media gather TV ,radio ,newspaper, programs .

2-2 Current Sociolinguistic Situation in Algeria .

The linguistic situation in Algeria is complex since it is characterized by the existence of more than one language in the verbal repertoire of its speakers. The spoken languages include a variety of Arabic (Algerian Arabic),French and the four dialects of Tamazight (Kabyle, Shawia ,Mozabite and Tamashekt mother tongue of Touaregs) .The written languages are a variety of Arabic (Modern Standard Arabic) , French and Berber .

Several factors have been responsible for the linguistic complexity reflected in today's linguistic situation in Algeria ;some being historical , political and others are socio-cultural .It is undeniable that ,as a consequence of the diverse events that the country had gone through, the Algerian society has acquired a distinctive identity whose particular dynamic intra and inter –lingual variation can clearly be attested in the way people speak in comparison with other countries. Indeed ,it had been colonized for more than 130 years. The impact of the French language and its culture was so powerful that is started to be reflected in the Algerian daily speech .The influence resulted in the usual linguistic phenomena that occurs when two or more languages get in contact :which is bilingualism and ,its ultimate phenomenon of code switching, code mixing and borrowing pervading the mother tongue in addition to the well –established phenomenon of diglossia .

2-2-1 Arabic

Nowadays, the classification of Arabic is different from that in the past. In the past, there were two categories of Arabic; Classical Arabic and Colloquial Arabic. The first is the language of Holy book-Quran and it is used to be the high variety that is used in schools .While, Colloquial Arabic was used in daily conversations. However, the present classification of Arabic is as follow :

◆ Classical Arabic: since it is the language of Holy book-Quran means that its use is necessary, and it is not far from MSA.

According to Mcloughlin (1999) :

There is a direct line of descent from classical Arabic, the language of the Quran to modern Arabic, so that across 1400 years (in the Islamic calendar) the script recognizably the same, the grammar has changed remarkably little (by comparison with, for example, German and English) and even the vocabulary has shown an astonishing integrity and consistency. (p.1)

◆Modern Standard Arabic: is the official language of Algeria as specified in its constitution since 1963. It is used at schools .The MSA emerged as an alternative between CA and SA. MSA is used by people on occasions calling for more formality, for example in international conferences.

◆Algerian Arabic: the majority of the Algerian population use Algerian Arabic as their mother tongue. AA is the language of daily conversations. It is the real instrument of communication among Algerian speakers. Nowadays, we notice that it is also used at schools by most of the teachers.

2-2-2 Berber

Firstly, the name Berber (Tamazight) is derived from the Latin Barbarus. A history by a Roman Consul in Africa made the first reference of the term 'Barbarian' to describe 'Numidia'. The use of the term Berber spread in the period following the arrival of the Vandals during their major invasions .

Berber was the original language of Algeria. Algeria is the second country in which Berber languages are found after Morocco.

Berber languages are used in different parts of Algeria especially in Kabylie, in Aures, and in the Sahara.

◆ In Kabylie: about five million speakers mostly in Kabylie and surrounded regions, due to Kabyle migration outside the Kabyle region in Algeria and Europe. Some estimates are as high as eight millions.

◆ In Aures : about two million speakers in Aures speak Chaouia (also called Tchawit, Chawi) dialect.

◆ In the Sahara: there are several Berber languages and dialects; Mozabite in the M'zab (Ghardaia); language of Touat and Gourara that called Taznatit, language of Touggourt and Temacine; Tamahaq among the Tuareg of the Hoggar.

On May 08th, 2002, Berber has been recognized as 'national language' by constitutional amendment .

Although Berber is a spoken language, it has not a written form, but it has been able to survive because of its capacity to borrow more words from other languages. Also, it has maintained itself as the mother tongue of Berbers.

2-2-3 French

French has spread in Algeria since the arrival of France in 1830. It has been played a big role in the linguistic situation of the Algerian community because of its use among the Algerian population all over the country. Although Algeria gained its independence, the French language is still used. French is still used formally nowadays in education, media, and administration. It is regarded as the first foreign language in Algeria, as it is considered as the language of modernity and development. The French settlers intended to incorporate the Algerians by bringing them to their culture and language. They made a lot of changes in the educational and social levels. The first step they did, was to control the educational system in Algeria by closing some of the Quranic schools which were widespread before the French arrival in the country.

Moreover, they imposed French as the only language of instruction and made it the official language. Therefore, the Arabic language lost its status and prestige. The goal behind that severe policy undertaken by the French colonies was to spread illiteracy among the indigenous inhabitants of Algeria and thus they would never ask for the rights.

2-3 Language Contact in Algeria

Since different languages are spoken in Algeria, it is characterized by the existence of different sociolinguistic phenomena; diglossia, bilingualism, code switching and borrowing.

2-3-1 Bilingualism

Bilingualisms in Algeria took ground from the result of a long gradual occupation by the French, with a high focus of this phenomenon in the northern areas.

Bilingualism in Algeria is homogeneous because not all population is bilingual. Through many places, some speakers are monolinguals. It is more used around the cities where Arabic and French have more capability to be met. During the colonial and post-independence eras, the majority if not all were bilinguals not by choice but circumstances have helped to be so by contrast of nowadays where bilingualism is more common to those who went to school, and those who were in contact with French language.

2-3-2 Code switching

Code switching is a wide world phenomenon. It results from language contact. It refers to the use of many languages or dialects by bilingual speakers in the same conversation (Gardner , 2009) .

In Algeria, code switching is used in daily life of communication . People move from one language to another in their speech . The most common switching in Algeria is Arabic–French since the latter is spoken by the majority of Algerian. Some examples of code switching in Algeria are :

1* / nodt retar lju :m /

I woke up late today .

2* / rani rajħa la fak /

I am going to the faculty .

3* / wesm demondawlek tji :b /

What did they ask you to bring ?

4* / rani rajħa f taksi /

I am going by taxi .

From the examples above , it is observed that most of the sentences produced by Algerians contain switching. The latter may be found in all positions: at the beginning ,middle and the end of sentences. In the first example , switching occurred in the middle of the sentence ;in the third and last examples ,switching occurred at the beginning of the sentence and in the remaining examples, switching happened at the end of the sentence .Thus ,it can be concluded that the three types of switching (inter-sentential , intra-sentential and tag switching) are part of the Algerian speech .

2-3-3 Borrowing

Borrowing are words that are originating from different languages or even variety of one language, and these words are taken or more precisely adopted to be integrated to be used daily on the recipient language. The foreign or the non native language is seen as prestigious and glamorous. For this reason words are takes from it and applied to the native one due to the sociability and the more convenient it is as some people with think of.

However, in Algeria; every layman would easily observes how huge is the spread of French language in the society, in addition to the written form of the literary works and the dominance it has been gained as the language of scientific research of the French language.

It is agreed that borrowing is one of the language contact outcomes. Hence, in Algeria, and according to the historical background, a huge number of words are borrowed not only from French but also from other languages for instance Berber and Turkish and Spanish, English.

Table 2-3: French borrowing

Algerian Arabic	French	MSA	English
maʃina	Machine	Mæ:kina	Machine
Kuzina	Cuisine	Matbaħ	Kitchen
fərʃeta	Fourchette	ʃu:ka	Fork
könze	Conge	ʃotla	Holiday
Filæge	Village	karjæ	Village
Stilo	Stilo	kəlam	Pen
Kartabl	Cartable	miħfaðæ	Schooling bag

2-3-4 Diglossia

Diglossia is the existence of two language varieties in a speech community. Each variety has its own function. The high variety is the codified one which is used in formal purposes. The low variety is used in informal settings.

In Algeria, the Arabic language has various varieties used for specific functions. CA is the language of the Quran. MSA represents the high variety and it is the standard language. In addition, Arabic is "...codified to the extent that it can be understood by different Arabic speakers" (Ennaji, 1991:19). While, AA represents the low variety, since it is not standardized (Fezzioui, 2013). "It refers to the colloquial language known as amma, darija or lahja" (Kaye, 1970:67). There are many varieties "being spoken and not written, they are distinguishable from CA as a result of a general grammatical simplification in structure" (Kaye, 1970: 67)

Therefore, Algeria is a diglossic community. In 1959, Ferguson listed criteria of diglossia. They are: function, prestige, literary heritage, acquisition, standardization, stability, grammar and phonology. (Hudson, 2002).

In fact, the high (H) and low (L) varieties are used for different purposes and in a specific domain. Also, the (H) variety is more prestigious than (L) variety since it is used in formal settings and administrations. Moreover, the literature is written in (H) variety. In addition to this, the high variety is learned at school, whereas, (L) variety is the first language that is acquired at home. Moreover, high variety is standardized by the government and it is stable. Also, the

grammar of the two varieties is different. Finally, the vocabulary and phonemes of (H) and (L) varieties are different. (Shiffman , 1999)

2-4 Mass Media

The Algerian media is constantly evolving ,particularly since the digital revolution that appeared at the end of the last century and the development of the audiovisual sector by the institution of digital technology and infrastructures. Openness to the world is also an opening on the languages practiced .

The audiovisual media ,the written press or journalism ,internet, television and radio are means of communication that aims to reach a maximum audience .They realized the importance of linguistic diversity in order to get as close as possible to their multilingual public and therefore upgraded local languages ,especially AA with all its variants ,at its presence became more and more important in the media especially after the opening of the audiovisual to private and the creation of local radios in all states of the country .

2-4-1 Television

TV programs are either in Arabic or French. It seems that the only period of the year when there is a tendency towards the supremacy of Arabic is Ramdhan,for instance (Fasting period of the Muslims World). Indeed, this is due to the various programs such as the life of the prophet ...ect. Otherwise, news, cartoons, films, instructional...ect, are delivered in French or Arabic channels. Thus, Algerian television transmissions are either in Arabic or a mixture of French and Arabic ,as it is the case of Canal Algérie programs which broadcasts all the programs in French ,while other channels broadcast in Arabic or mixture between Arabic and French like A3 , El Shorouk, El Nahar , KBC, Samira TV...

2-4-2 Radio

Radio broadcasts too are in French and Arabic. There are many networks, one of them broadcasts in MSA, and some of the programs are in 'dialectal' Arabic like: radio El Bahdja. Another one broadcasts mainly in French like: Chain 3 ,and the third channel broadcasts in Berber like: Kabyle radio.

For residents of rural area, the radio is the most familiar medium of mass communication with programs in Arabic dialects and Arabic music being the most popular.

2-4-3 Journalism

Nowadays, many daily newspapers exist in French and Arabic, and people readings depend on their preference and/or competence which language they are at ease with. Al Moudjahid, Le Quotidien, La République, L'Expression, El Watan, are written in French and El chaab, El Djoumhouria, El Nasr, are written in Arabic. So, there is choice between the two languages, and nowadays even AA is written in Latin script (for social entertainment) in some newspapers,

for bilingual readers. Thus, the Arabic language newspapers have exceeded the number of French language newspapers in terms of number of readers .

2-4-4 Internet

The internet has become the first means of disseminating information. It allows newspapers and the various official websites and facebook pages to remain in permanent contact with their audience ,to broadcast information in real time and give them the opportunity to express themselves freely about this information in virtual spaces of communication ,surveys...

The languages used by internet users are specificity and are also the subject of many university studies to describe and raise their characteristics whether in SA ,in French ,AA ,Berber languages or in mixing between some of these codes .It is generally written in a way that does not conform to the rules of writing ,on the contrary ,everything is allowed for as their messages are transmitted. They also use symbols to express their feelings and codes that only include these young people all the time, who are connected to the internet .

2-5 Code Switching in Algerian media

Code switching is an important phenomenon to understand, particularly in today's increasingly connected global environment. Code switching is widespread in various fields :economic ,politic, administration and media .

Media being an entertainment and recreational platform that has become an important activity and means of communication in the modern society. Especially ,the news, programs films, music...

Journalists make a great efforts in broadcasting programs and news. Usually, any programs include two forms, one is the mainstream language and the other is the minority language .Some programs are broadcast totally in the minority language like in Canal Algerie channel ;and yet others are mostly in one language which is Arabic with a switch of some words or expressions to the other language. (Luna, David ,Pracchio, Laura A:2005)

Programs in Algeria are broadcast in Arabic which is considered as the majority language ,since it is the mother tongue .However, there are many programs in Arabic ,but with a switch to French ,otherwise they are in French with a switch in Arabic. In any show ,the insertion of foreign words or expressions in the broadcast result a mixture in language .Thus, CS is a linguistic practice used by bilingual speakers all over the world ;it is not only between Arabic and French as it is the case in Algeria ,but it could be between different languages depending on the linguistic situation of the bilingual country ,for instance: French and English in Canada .

Arabic/French programs targeting the Algerian bilingual speakers are based on a strategic use of language .Yet, they try to get as close as possible to the

audience. Journalists make use of code switching –the alternation between two or more languages in the same conversation, to show the dual identities of the bilingual speakers who are prominent through the use of two languages .

2-6 Media languages and their impact on the public

Some Algerian programs are characterized by the presence of different processes in the same discourse ,hence CS between Arabic and French occupies an earliest place. In addition ,French represents a language that is used to convey a culture ,information and knowledge in different areas of social life. However, French and Arabic overlap and pervade in a discourse to create a linear discursive set .

The mixture between its two systems is a commonplace thing .It is for them a positive situation which testifies to the richness of our culture and shows that French is part of the Algerian community which appropriates it to its context. There is absolutely no doubt that French is a singular and integral part of Algerian society .This languages are found in different cultural ,communicative and informative spaces .

2-7 Arabization

Arabization is the extensive use of Arabic in all domains of life :political, social and cultural ,i.e, it refers to the promotion of Arabic as a medium of interaction in public and private sectors .

Algeria faced a long period of colonization that lasted one hundred and thirty two years. As a result, Arabic language declined and vegetated. Thus, after independence, Algeria witnessed a serious linguistic problem .Although Arabic was an official language that was used in instruction in Algeria, the government allowed key industrial and economic institutions to carry on in using French because it was the means of achieving the economic modernization .Also, the Algerian French educated people considered French as a means that could bring the country into modernity .However, the co-existence of numerous languages and dialects in Algeria during many years, it would be convenient to have one appropriate language. That is why the Algerian government wanted to restore its Arabo-Islamic patrimony by implementing the Arabization process to unify the Algerian people after 132 years of instability. The presidents of the independent Algeria wanted to give the Arabic language its position, i.e, to replace the French language by the Standard Arabic in all fields; schools ;administration; media .

On October 05th, 1962, Ben Bella declared that “Arabic will regain its rank”.

On the light of this declaration, we understand that president Boumedienne saw that the main thing that should be done in independent Algeria is to regain the national language ‘Arabic’. Since the Algerian policy works on regaining the

Arabic language and arabizing the Algerian community after many years of instability, there were various decisions put on Arabization among them : developing the educational system and training the teachers to teach the Arabic language. Here two changes were obtained: one towards Arabization and the other towards Bilingualism. The first aimed at keeping the Arabic and the Islamic identity, and the second which did not reject the French language and aimed at giving Algeria an access to modernization because of the prestigious place that the French language of openness .Moreover, even before gaining the independence, Algerians wanted to regain the Arabic language, for example, if we turn back to the famous sayings of Ben Badis “ Islam is our religion, Arabic is our language, Algeria is our country”, from this we can understand that Algeria is an independent country if it has these conditions.

2-8 Conclusion

The sociolinguistic situation in Algeria is very complex. Algeria has many languages and it is considered as a bilingual and diglossic community ,since various varieties of Arabic are used. This chapter has summarized the main languages spoken in Algeria (Arabic ,French and Berber) .Also, it has spoken about the sociolinguistic situation in Algeria which is characterized by different phenomena: bilingualism, code switching ,borrowing and diglossia .Moreover, this chapter has described the phenomenon of code switching in social media which gather TV, radio ,newspaper ,internet .

The next chapter will be devoted to the analysis and the results of data. Also ,it will be seek to answer the research questions by confirming or disconfirming the research hypotheses .

Chapter Three

CS in Ennahar TV « Talk on line »Show

3-1 Introduction

The third chapter is concerned with the practical part of this research work .It is based on spoken discourse that includes code switching, either from Arabic to French or from French to Arabic .It analyzes a weekly broadcast program: “Talk On Line” .The later is shown in an Algerian channel El Ennahar TV .

First, it gives a description and presentation of the program ,.After ,it presents the sample population chosen to undertake research ,and the research instruments used to collect data. To reach this end, the case study research was conducted in Oran university using a questionnaire and the interviews for the journalists in Oran and Tlemcen .The data collected were analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively .

3-2 Informants Profile

The data of this study is taking from the questionnaire answered by second year license media and communication students at Ahmed Ben Bella 1 Humanities and Islamic Science Oran University, consists of participants of both genders (male and female) in order to examine their code-switching in everyday life and precisely in media since they are future journalists. The employed in this sociolinguistic study has been conducted with a sample population of 60 participants . Their age between twenty and twenty two years old .For the other part, we have interviewed 04 journalists from Oran exactly from El Bahia TV channel and 02 from radio tlemcen .Also, we observed some programs of “Talk On Line” show.

3-3 Presentation of the program

“Talk On Line” is a broadcast program .It is shown in an Algerian channel Ennahar TV .This broadcast program discuses different issues of the Algerian community through inviting various personalities like: politicians and socialists or according to the contexts and the purpose of the program .

The program is broadcast once a week on Wednesday at seven o'clock P.M .But lately it has been broadcast daily because of the situation of the country. This show presented by the journalist Yesser Lorabi and he is also the director of this program .

3-4 Research Instruments

The researcher used quantitative and qualitative methods to gather data. During the collecting data process, all participants are aware that the focus is on how they speak to others not on what they speak. In fact, the researcher tried to be neutral and objective in collecting data. In this research work, we have used different research instruments: a questionnaire , an interview and observation .

3-4-1 The Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a set of written questions used to collect two types of data: facts and opinions .It may include three types of questions :close-ended, open-ended and multiple choice questions. It is a tool of gathering information from the informants .

The questionnaire contained 11 questions .It was administered to obtain information about the reasons that lead journalists to code switch ,the functions of code switching in their conversation and their attitudes towards this phenomenon in the field of media .Participants were acquired to answer by choosing the appropriate answer from a series of choices .Whereas, some questions needed to be answered with the participant's own words to give their point of views .The questionnaire was written in Standard Arabic to be able to read and answer it without any difficulties .

3-4-2 The Interview

The interview is a conversation between the researcher and the informants .Its main purpose is to collect data about people' opinions and attitudes ;the interview often includes more open-ended questions. It can help the researcher collect information about different points of view .

The interview contained 6 questions .It was administered to give more information about the reasons and functions of code switching in media . The journalists interviewed were acquired to answer questions to, give their opinions. It was asked in Standard Arabic too, to facilitate the understanding of different linguistic terms .

3-4-3 Observation

Observation is a research tool used to examine persons in natural settings. It helps the researcher to get a deep understanding of the studied phenomenon .Also ,the researcher can collect reliable information easily .

In this study ,we observed some programs of “Talk On Line” show around 35 programs about different topics . It is broadcast in the afternoon of each day in El Nahar TV ,we focus more on the important details and we took notes .

3-5 Analysis of data collection and results

3-5-1: Analysis Students' Questionnaire and Results

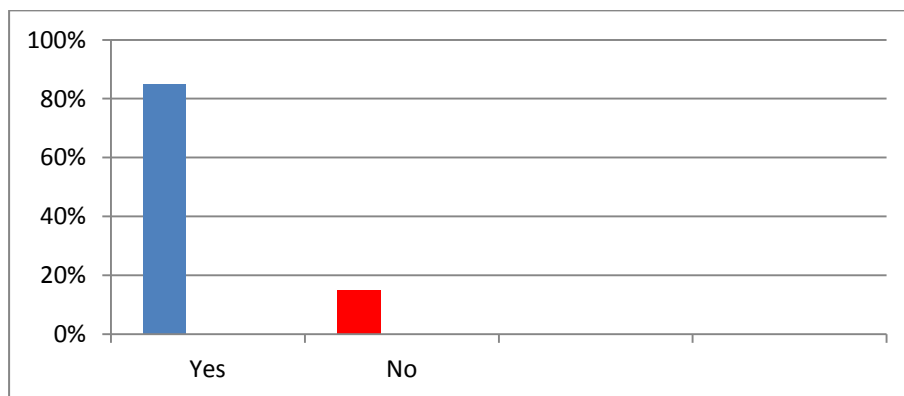
The questionnaire was answered by sixty students .The results of the gathered data are as follows :

Questions 01: Do you switch between Algerian Arabic and French when speaking?

Table 3-4: Code Switching between Arabic and French.

Question	Frequency	Percentages
Yes	51	85 %
No	09	15 %

Figure 3-2: Students views of code switching between Arabic and French.



The majority of the students' 85% confirmed that they switch between Arabic and French ,while few of them (15%) disagreed .

From the results provided above ,we have found that students used both Arabic and French when speaking. So, code switching is not a frequent practice among students ,it is rather occasionally used by more than half of the participants to fill in the gaps when it is difficult for them to express and communicate effectively .

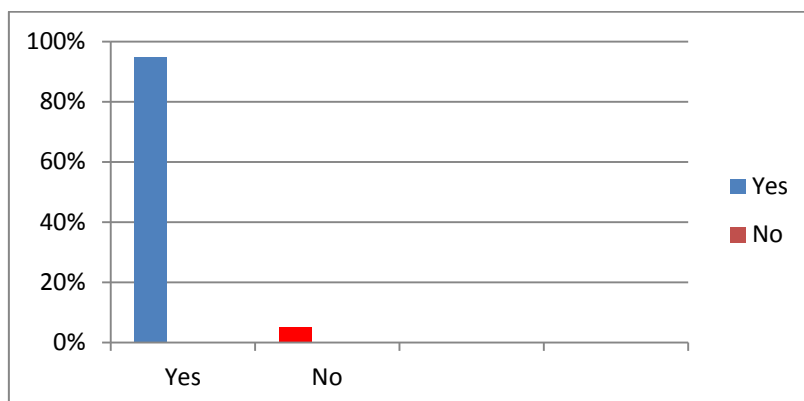
From this outcome, it is deduced that code switching is employed by the majority as a strategy that is used to well express their thoughts using other languages.

Question 02: Do you judge someone who uses a lot of French in his/her Arabic ?

Table 3-5 :Code switching judgments .

Options	Frequency	Percentages
Yes	57	95%
No	03	05%

Figure 3-3: Students views about code switching judgment .



95% of the students said that they did not judge any one who switches between languages, whereas, few students 05% disagreed .

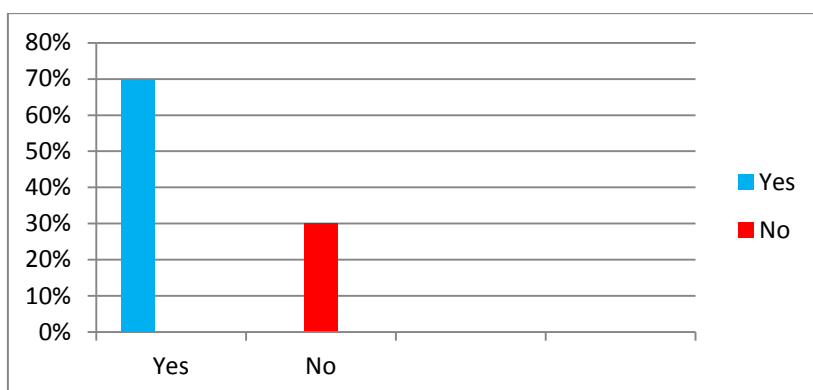
From the students responses, we have understood that nowadays no one criticizes someone who speaks in French. People are totally convinced that the French language is a precious heritage from a painful era. Thus, people are somehow indifferent about the use of French in the daily speech. There are some people who find it positive to use French and our informants said that we can distinguish those educated from uneducated people from their level in French. If a person speaks French well, even if this person is not educated, they know that he or she is a person of a certain level.

Question 03: Do you think that the phenomenon of CS is a threat to the future of languages in Algeria ?

Table 3-6: Percentages and numbers of students views of CS as a threat to the future languages in Algeria

Options	Frequency	Percentages
Yes	42	70%
No	18	30%

Figure 3-4: Students views of CS as a treat to the future of languages.



The majority of the students 70% view CS as a threat to the future of languages in Algeria ,while 30% see it as the opposite .

It can be revealed from the students’ responses that French does not have any value and they prefer to watch the different programs in Arabic rather than French to be understood by all the generation .Also, they confirmed that if Algerian speakers use French in all the situations ,they forget the mother tongue which is the language of the Quran .Whereas, others see it as the language of prestige ant to show of .

Question 04: Do you watch “Talk On Line” program that is broadcast in Ennahar TV ?

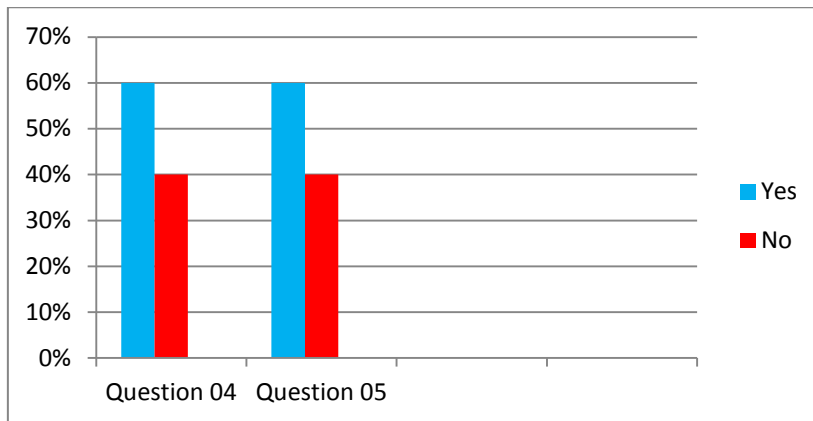
Question 05: Does the journalist of these show switch-code ?

These two questions have the same results :

Table 3-7: Students views of “Talk On Line” show

Questions	Frequency	Percentages
4/5		
Yes	36	60%
No	24	40%

Figure 3-5: Students views of “Talk On Line” show



The fourth and the fifth questions have the same results .Most of the students 36 representing 60% stated that they watch “Talk On Line” program, and the journalist Yesser Lorabi switch-code in their conversations ,the remaining students 40% stated that they did not watch this program and the journalist did not switch-code in their speaking .

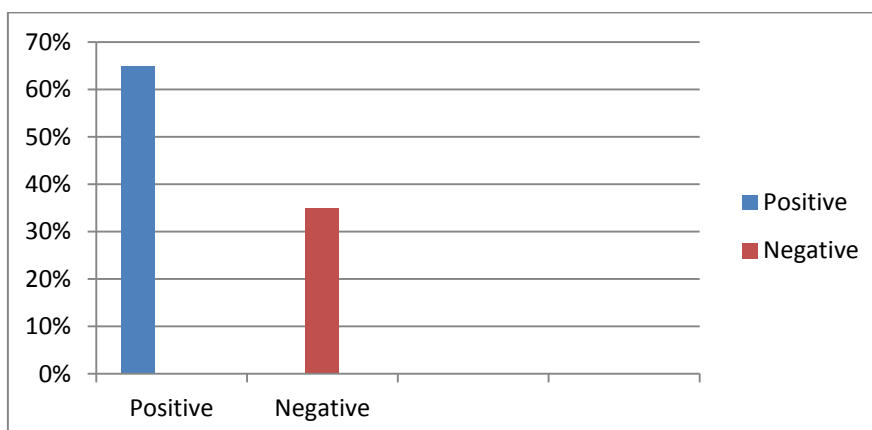
Our case study is about “Talk On Line” show which is watched by the majority of the informants especially this period ,because of the political problems that Algeria faced .In this program for instance, The journalist Yesser Lorabi invited various persons from different fields and the context of the topic is political, since in this discourse the journalists says the political terms ,for example FLN ,RND... in French because he feels that he is more competent .

Question 06: What is your view of the phenomenon of code switching in the field of media?

Table 3-8: percentages of students of CS in media if positive or negative

Options	Frequency	Percentages
Positive	39	65%
Negative	21	35%

Figure 3-6: Students views of CS in media



The majority of students 65% stated that CS is positive in media ,while the remaining 35% stated that is negative .

Based on the students responses ,we understood that CS is a step encouraging the speakers to speak through enhancing their confidence and motivation to speak better .Also ,speakers switch-code to show its educational and communicative values and its efficiency .

On the other hand ,the disadvantages of shifting codes lead to over reliance on other languages ,which results in undesirable language use among students .So code switching effect the level and the knowledge of the students because relying on their existing repertoire instead of facing their deficiencies using only Arabic hinder their learning of new vocabulary and reduce their fluency .

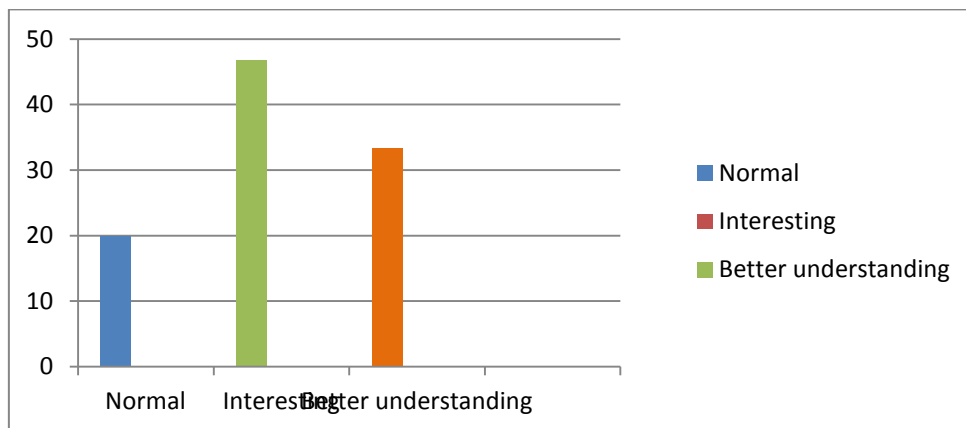
To sum up, students developed both positive and negative attitudes ,so they asserted that its lead to acceptable language use ,they agreed about its helpful role in facilitating communication and enhancing students comprehension ,which may lead to better results .

Question 07: How do you see the use of code switching in mediatic domain ?

Table 3-9: Percentages of Students' Views about the Use of CS

Options	Frequency	Percentages
Normal	12	20%
Interesting	28	46,66%
Better understanding	20	33,33%

Figure 3-7: Students' Views of CS



20% of the students' said that the use of code switching is normal,33,33% said that this use better understanding ,whereas, 46,66% said that the use of code switching is very interesting .

We understood from the students responses, that code switching is a good strategy for an effective and better communication .It is also an interest strategy to give explanations in short time and for better understanding.

Question 08: Does CS has any role to the journalists in presenting media programs ?

All the students 100% stated that code switching have an important role for the journalists .

From the students responses ,the most important role of code switching for journalists is the educational background that has effective role in code switching and to show that they are able to speak more than one language .

Question 09: What are the factors that make the journalists code-switch? Most of students stated that there are many factors that make the journalists switch-code .

From the students responses and results ,various contextual, situational and personal factors affect the speaker .For example, in an informal talk among speakers who are familiar with each other and have to a certain extent a shared ethnic, educational and socio-economic background ,code switching can happen quite repeatedly. Whereas, in a formal speech context among individuals who are not intimated and do not have elements in common ,alternation between code may be averted since factors associated with prestige and language formality influence in a way language behaviour as to focus the speakers mind on trying to approach or remain to monolingual standards .

Question10: What are the reasons that led journalists code-switch ?

The most of the informants said that there are different reasons that lead the speakers to switch-code like: obligation ,register, non natural, gender, educational background and also they stated that is done on purpose or sometimes it is a habit .

From what we analyzed above, we have found that there are different reasons that lead the journalists to switch-code .The absence of equivalent words in one of the used languages, which means that in some cases the speaker is obliged to switch to French .Also, they switch-code when they feel that they will communicate better if they use that language .In political discourse ,for instance ,the speaker said the political terms in French since he feels that he is more competent. Moreover, the speakers need to switch-code when they are speaking with people who do not understand the other language .The dominant reason is the influence of French language .Finally ,journalists switch-code because there are many people from different places are seeing and listening to them .

Question 11: What do you know about code switching ?

Most of the students view code switching phenomenon as the alternation between languages as it is used to refer to the switching between two or more languages in a single conversation .

From the findings and the different results of all the questionnaire, we can say that code switching is commonly used in the Algerian context. The speakers move from one code to another (in our case from Arabic to French) to express different purposes ;most of time they switch according to the discussed topic and the interlocutor .

3-5-2 Journalists’ Interview

As mentioned previously ,the interview is conducted with journalists from Oran channel (El Bahia TV) and Radio Tlemcen .The interviewed are 06 journalists .Most of them(4) from El Bahia TV and (02) from Radio Tlemcen. Their channels affiliation is shown in the following table :

Table 3-10 : Channels Affiliation of Journalists Sample

Channels/ Stations	Number of journalists
El Bahia TV	04
Radio Tlemcen	02

With the spread of private channels ,it can be noticed that 04 of the journalists are employees of private channel El Bahia TV and only two are employed in Radio Tlemcen Station.

Item 01: What is the first factor that made you choose the profession of journalism ?

The majority of the interviewed journalists confirm that ,it is related the professional choices primarily and respectively to the love of journalism ,the desire to serve society and the interest in national and international political activities .One of those said “kolo wa:hidin mina: modđo siyar ladajhi tomu:h?əw rayba jawado lwo:ul ?ilajha: fi mostaqbal ,bi nisbati li: mihnati saha:fa to?ziboni: monđo siyar wa qa:nat min ?ihdə?omnijati: wa lhamdo lilahi wasalto ?ila: hadafi: .”

Item 02: What does Arabic mean to you ?

Almost all the interviewed journalists confirmed the fact that Arabic is the official and national language in Algeria, as it is the a language of communication .One journalist said: “lu:ya ?arabija hija lu:ya rasmija fi el jaza: ?ir ,wa hija loyat l kor?a:n wa loyat tawa:sol ladə el moztama?zaza: ?iri: ,wa ?ajdən hija loya todarraso monđo ?ibtida: ?i: li?anaha: lloya l ?om fi l jaza: ?ir .”

From the above statement ,it is found that Arabic is the national and the official language in Algeria. It is a language of communication since it is mastered by the majority of the Algerians .Also, Arabic is considered as the mother tongue in Algeria and the language of Quran. Moreover, it is the first language that we acquired from birth .

Item 03: What does French represent for you ?

Most of the interviewed journalists stated that French is language of colonizer and a language of literature and science .

One journalist said : “kama naḡrifo ʔana loya faransija hija loyat mostaḡmir falaw lam tastaḡmar faransa ʔel zaza:ʔir lakona: nara: loya faransija robama min za:wijatin oḡra, wa hija toḡtabaro loyat teknolo:ʒja wa ʔolu:m ,wa tostaḡmalo fi ʔidat maʒa:la:t :sijasija, ʔda:rija, saḡafa, taḡli:m ...”

People are aware that French is the language of colonizer ,but no everyone sees it the same way. Some consider French as the language of literature because ,they explained, they could not read in Arabic since they were “Franciscans” ,that is, they were taught only in French school during colonialism .After independence ,they have not the opportunity to learn Arabic and fortunately they have learnt some Arabic in places where the Quran is taught .This was not an Arabic school teaching but rather a school to learn only the Quran .So ,even if they did not continue their studies ,they acquired some skills in French and consequently they read a lot in French. Those whose answers were ‘French is synonym of language of colonialism’ told us that even if they could attribute the other synonyms, French is still the language of the colonizer and this will never change. If we had not been colonized by France, they said, perhaps this language would be seen from another angle by all Algerians. Still, French is also seen as a language of science and especially by doctors and educated people and a language of modernity and technology .

Item 04:What language do you use when you broadcast any program?

Most of the interviewed journalists said that they used Arabic in most of time while, others claimed that they used sometimes French but not in all the discussion in some cases or in a situation .

One journalist said: “min ḡila:li takdi:mi liʔaji hisa ʔaw barna:maʒʔtakalamo bi loya ʔarabija liʔanaha: loya lati: jafhamoha: ʔylab ʔel zaza:ʔiriji:n ,wa la:kin fi baḡd aḡjan ʔodḡilo ʔalajha: kalmia:t faransija wa ha:da fi mawakif moḡajana .”

From what the journalists said ,we have understood that Arabic is the first language of communication in Algeria since it is mastered by the majority of the Algerians as we mentioned in the previous answers .It is also used to get their ideas clear to insure a good understanding without stopping in the conversation. Thus, what we understood from his/her answers that they did not use French a lot

when broadcast any program unless he/she finds her/himself obliged to use it or in special situation .

Item 05: According to you, does French express better certain ideas than Arabic?

Most of the interviewed journalists agreed that some notions are better expressed in French than Arabic .

One journalist said: “fi baʕdi ahjan hona:ka fidat kalmia:t jataʕadaro ʕalajna ʔan nazida laha: maʕna sahi:h aw mona:sib lah: mima: jazʕalona fi baʕd mara:t ʔila ʔan naku:ma bi ʕamalijat tarzama ʕila loya faransija li ʔixtisa:r l wakt .”

Also I asked them if yes ,in which circumstances ?

Most of them said : “ ʕinda l hadi:oi ʕan ʔel ʔomu:r ʔel ʕilmija wa tiknija ,maʕalan fi mawu:ʕ tarbija li tadri:s wa taba:dol ʔel maʕrifa”.

From the above analysis ,we have understood that Algerians are conscious of the position and function which French would continuous to represent after independence in important sectors of the state. Indeed , it is obvious that the significance of French as a language of technology ,as a means of international communication, and scientific research has given it a particular or a special status in Algeria .

Whereas, the negative answers given by the few interviewed without explanation ,may indicate one of the things: either their competent in French is very low or unfeasible and does not permit the utterance of French expressions or the use of French is avoided since of their negative attitudes towards the foreign language .

Item 06: Why do you switch between languages ?

The majority of the interviewed journalists claimed that they switched according to the person they were speaking with, also they stated that they switched according to the topic and the context and the formality of the situation .One journalists said : “kama sabaka li: wa ʔan ʕakart ʔanani: ʔomzizo bajna loya ʕarabija wa faransija wa la:kin lajsa da:ʔiman ,na:diran ma: ʔaku:mo bi ʔidxa:l kalmia:t faransija robama li mawkifin ma: ʔaw mawdu:ʕ laði: ʔokadimoho jatadamano mostalaħa:t firansija maʕalan fi maʕal sijasi hona:k kalmia:t lkol jaʕrifoha: bi ʔel firansija miel : FLN ,RND ,FFS ... wa fi baʕd ʔahja:n ʔzido nafsi: mozbaran ʕala ʔiltifa:d bi kalmia:t firansija li ʕadam wozu:d maʕna: mona:sib laha: bi ʕarabija .”

From the journalists responses ,we have understood that there are different reasons that led the journalist to code-switch .They switch between codes according to the person they are talking with. The absence of the equivalent words. The use of one language rather than the other is due to the appropriateness which means some words or expressions are more appropriate in French than in Arabic .Also, some journalists switch-code when they feel that they will

communicate better if they use that language .This is also what we found during the analysis of the students questionnaire and during the observation.

3-6-3 “Talk On Line” Show Observation

Based on the analysis of different notes and daily watching “Talk On Line” program observation , the instances of code switching at sentence ,phrase or clause and words level were identified and counted. Accordingly, it was noticed that journalist may apply this linguistic feature in their speech either when speaking with her guests or when broadcasting the news .

From the observation of “Talk On Line” program ,it is noticed that the journalist Yesser Lorabi alternate languages with his guests. According ,to what I observed ,we see that the journalist using his mother tongue when he started his show and then used words which do not exist in his native language ,such as:(demenda, bloka, politik) These borrowed words are pronounced and used grammatically as if they are a part of his mother tongue .So ,we understand from this that the journalist switch-codes in this case because he feels that by doing so, he is not obliged to follow grammatical rules as well as to obtain a well formed sentences, and thus this facilitates his way of expressions. Also ,he switch-codes in different ways ,he switched items occurred in various places ,at the beginning, within the sentence and at the end of the sentence ,he switched from French to Arabic and the opposite. For example:

- Ils sont obligés ymado rafwa.(They are obliged to give the bribery) -
Mais χatra:t tu es obligé.(But sometimes you are obliged)

- El wazir sabiq el kijadi fi FLN .(Former Minister of Leadership of FLN)

- Limađa el mořarada madaru:f jest jařni řaraka .(why the opponents did not make any movement)

-řirsa:l rasa:řil kasi :ra SMS(send sms messages)

Actually, the journalist switched easily and unconsciously ,he spoke French language fluently ,so we can say that it is due to the impact on French on his mother tongue .Foe instance :

Moreover, we have observed that men code-switched more than women, but women are more prestigious and less unconscious than men .

Also, we observed the mentioned types of code switching ,the intra-sentential code switching is the most frequent in the journalist speech appears when they switch at the middle of sentence without interruptions or hesitation ,like: homa jqu:lu: madinalhom la demande lil wađi:f el řomu:mi .(they say that they gave them the request to the public job service)

*limađa nru:h nsawat w la liste řarza(why I go to vote and we know that the list is already out)

After that ,it is followed by extra-sentential CS or tag CS .It occurs when they use tag statements, for instance: Es que la justice hija rakm 1 .(Is justice number one)

Finally, inter-sentential CS is the least frequent in the journalists speech ,they insert other languages in addition to Arabic ,in the same utterance through uttering part of sentence in one language (Arabic) and the second part in French and vice versa ,for instance: fi raʔjika man howa laði jatahasab, député ou bien ministre(who is accountable MP)

From the above findings ,intra-sentential code switching takes place within large utterances without hesitation ,while inter-sentential CS is less common in the journalists speech since it appears just in few instances all long the observation period .Thus, extra-sentential CS is used in order to clarify or indicate that the idea or the answer is true .

The analysis of the collected data from the observation program showed that the journalist code-switch includes Arabic and French at the same time ,in the same utterances ,he switches between language in different moments and situations ,also the use of one language rather than the other is due to the appropriateness ,i.e, some words or expressions are more appropriate in French than in Arabic. The dominant reason is the influence of French language on the Algerian people.

3-7Conclusion

To conclude, the findings of the data show that the researcher has dealt with the analysis and discussion of the results obtained from the different use of research instruments including observation ,students' questionnaire and journalists interview .The findings show that there are many factors that affect code switching behaviour that occurred between Arabic and French .The journalists code-switch for some purposes and within a particular situation .The analysis enable us to discover the reasons that lead the Algerian men/women code-switch, why and when they code-switch .

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

The present research paper has dealt with the language contact that has given birth to various linguistic phenomenon .Code switching is one of those phenomena ,and it is the focus of this research work .

This research was designed to investigate a small population in Algeria, where code switching is widely used. The research took place in Oran University , where we investigated the language spoken by students of Media and Communication as a future journalists and journalists from different channels, from a sociolinguistic perspective in order to identify the reasons and the factors of code switching in media field .

In this research work the main concern was to shed light on the phenomenon of code switching in the Algerian media. It aimed at finding out answers to three main questions .The first one was to know the reasons behind switching from one code to another .The second one was about the factors that lead speakers to switch codes .The last one about when they switch codes .Therefore ,three hypotheses have been formed .In fact, the analysis of data has shown that all the speakers code-switch in different ways; they code-switch from AA into French or vice versa; the main reason behind that is the influence of French .In addition, the findings support the hypothesis that having different educational background lead the journalists to code-switch differently .Moreover, the results show that all the speakers code-switch in particular situation (context) and for particular purposes .

The research work was composed of three chapters. The first one was theoretical and dealt with defining the key concepts related to code switching. The second one, dealt with explaining the language situation in Algeria. The last one was practical ;it was devoted to a case study .The questionnaire ,interview and observation were selected as research tools to collect data .

The analysis of data have shown that there are factors that distinguish between the speakers in adopting code switching like: gender and educational background .Also, journalists switch between languages according to the person they are speaking with .They mix codes within one sentence to express a word that does not have the equivalent in the other language .

This work was a trial to contribute to the current debate surrounding the phenomenon of code switching in Algeria, in particular, in the media field .In fact, this small study was an attempt to identify some reasons of such phenomena

within a specific program “Talk On Line” Show in El Nahar TV .Further, researches on identifying the reasons of code switching that led the journalists to code-switch .Also, grammatical constraints that may affect the use of code switching should be taken into account in future researches .

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Appendices

Appendix 1 :

Students Questionnaire :

This questionnaire is developed in order to conduct research on Algerian Arabic and French Code Switching in media conversations and more precisely in “Talk On Line” Show. Please, you are kindly requested to answer the following questions :

Personal information:

Age:.....

Sex:.....

Educational level:.....

1) Do you switch between Arabic and French when speaking ?

Yes No

2) Do you judge someone who uses a lot of French in his/her Arabic ?

Yes No

3) Do you think that the phenomenon of CS is a threat to the future of languages in Algeria ?

Yes No

4) Do you watch “Talk On Line” program that is broadcast in El Nahar TV ?

Yes No

5) Does the journalist of these show switch-code ?

Yes No

6) What is your views of the phenomenon of CS in the field of media ?

Positive Negative

7) How do you see the use of CS in mediatic domain ?

Normal Interesting Better understanding

8) What are the factors that make the journalists code-switch?

.....

9) What are the reasons that led the journalists code-switch ?

.....

10) What do you know about CS ?.....

Le questionnaire :

Ce questionnaire est développé pour faire une recherche sur l’alternance entre l’Arabe Algerian et le français dans les conversations des journalistes.

Information personnel :

Age :.....

Sexe :.....

Niveau d'instruction :.....

Les questions :

1) Est-ce que vous mélangez l'arabe et le français quand vous parlez ?

Oui Non

2) Juger-vous quelqu'un qui utilise beaucoup de français dans sa langue arabe ?

Oui Non

3) Pensez-vous que l'alternance codique est une menace pour l'avenir des langues en Algérie ?

Oui Non

4) Regardez-vous le programme «Parlez On Ligne » diffusé sue Nahar TV ?

Oui Non

5) Est-ce-que le journaliste de cet émission utilisé l'alternance codique ?

Oui Non

6) Quelle est votre attitude de l'alternance codique dans le domaine de médias ?

Positive Négatif

7) Comment voyez-vous l'utilisation de l'alternance codique dans le domaine médiatique ? Normale Intéressant Meilleur Compréhension

8) L'alternance codique a-t-il un rôle pour les journalistes ?

.....

9) Quels sont les facteurs qui poussent les journalistes à changer de code ?

.....
.....

10) Quelles sont les raisons qui ont amené les journalistes à utiliser l'alternance codique ?

.....

11) Que savez-vous sur l'alternance codique ?

.....

الاستبيان

تم إنشاء هذا الاستبيان من أجل إجراء بحث حول التناوب اللغوي بين اللغة العربية واللغة الفرنسية في مجال الاعلام .
منفض لكم الرجاء الإجابة على كل الأسئلة بكل مصداقية.

معلومات شخصية

السن :

الجنس :

المستوى الدراسي :

الأسئلة:

- | | | |
|---------|-------|--|
| لا | نعم | 1) هل تمزج بين اللغة العربية و الفرنسية عند التحدث ؟ |
| لا | نعم | 2) هل تنقد شخص لاستخدامه الكثير من الفرنسية في لغته العربية ؟ |
| لا | نعم | 3) هل تعتقد ان ظاهرة التناوب اللغوي تشكل تهديدا لمستقبل اللغات ؟ |
| لا | نعم | 4) هل تشاهد برنامج "نقاش على المباشر" الذي يبث في قناة النهار؟ |
| لا | نعم | 5) هل يمزج المنشط بين اللغة العربية و الفرنسية في تقديمه للحصة ؟ |
| | | 6) ما هي نظرتك اتجاه ظاهرة التناوب اللغوي في مجال الاعلام ؟ |
| ايجابية | سلبية | |

7) كيف ترى هذا الاستعمال في مجال الاعلام؟

عادي مهم للفهم الجيد

8) هل للتناوب اللغوي دور للصحفيين حين تقديمهم للبرامج الإعلامية ؟

.....

9) ما هي العوامل التي تدفع بالصحافي لاستعمال ظاهرة التناوب اللغوي؟

.....

10) ما هي الأسباب و المواقف التي تؤدي بهم لاستعمال هذه الظاهرة ؟

.....

11) ماذا تعرف عن ظاهرة التناوب اللغوي ؟

.....

Appendix : 2

Journalists Questions

- 1) What is the first factor that made you choose the profession of journalism ?
- 2) What does Arabic mean to you ?
- 3) What does French represent for you ?
- 4) What language do you use when you broadcast any program?
- 5) According to you, does French express better certain ideas than Arabic ?
- 6) Why do you switch between languages ?

Les questions de journalistes

- 1) Quel le premier facteur qui vous a fait choisir le métier de journaliste ?
- 2) Que représente pour vous l'arabe littéraire ?
- 3) Que représente pour vous la langue Français ?
- 4) Quelle langue utilisez-vous lorsque vous diffusez un programme ?
- 5) Selon vous, le Français exprime-t-il mieux certaines idées que l'arabe ?
- 6) Pourquoi vous utilisez l'alternance codique ?

الأسئلة

- 1) ما هو العامل الأول الذي جعلك تختار هذه المهنة ؟
- 2) ماذا تعني لك اللغة العربية ؟
- 3) ماذا تعني لك اللغة الفرنسية ؟
- 4) ماهي اللغة التي تستعملها حين تقديمك لأي برنامج ؟
- 5) بالنسبة لك , هل اللغة الفرنسية تعبر عن الأفكار افضل من العربية ؟
- 6) لماذا تستعمل ظاهرة التناوب اللغوي ؟

المخلص

تهدف هذه الدراسة الى مدى انتشار ظاهرة التناوب اللغوي في الاعلام الجزائري ,حيث حاولنا شرحها و كشف العوامل المؤدية اليها .لقد قسم هذا البحث الى ثلاث فصول: الفصل النظري و يتم فيه الحديث عن عدة ظواهر لغوية كالازدواجية اللغوية ,تعددية اللغة ,التناوب اللغوي و غيرها . الفصل الثاني :تحدثنا عن مختلف اللغات و اللهجات في الجزائر وكذا الحالة اللغوية .في حين ان الفصل الثالث هو الفصل التطبيقي وهو عبارة عن تحليل للحصة المتلفزة "نقاش على المباشر" التي تبث على قناة النهار. و في الأخير بينت النتائج ان رجال الاعلام الجزائريون يلجئون للتناوب اللغوي في حالات و مواقف معينة .

الكلمات المفتاحية: الازدواجية اللغوية , تعددية اللغة , التناوب اللغوي والاقتناس .

Résumé

L'objectif de cette étude est d'aborder le phénomène de l'alternance codique et son existence dans les médias algériens, ainsi que de montrer à quel point de tels phénomènes linguistiques sont vécus en Algérie .Cette étude est divisée en trois chapitres .Le premier chapitre se concentre sur le côté théorique avec une connaissance de base sur le sujet ;plusieurs phénomènes linguistiques seront présentés et expliqués .Le deuxième chapitre concerne de la description de la situation de la langue algérienne .Le troisième chapitre traitera du côté pratique ou seront analysés un programme diffusé de la chaîne El Nahar « Parle On Direct » .Les résultats montrent que les médias algériens ou les journalistes utilisé l'alternance codique dans certaine buts et certaine situations .

Mots clés : l'alternance codique, bilinguisme ,diglossie .

Summary

The purpose of this research work is to tackle the code switching phenomenon and its existence in the Algerian media and as well as to show to what extent such linguistic phenomena is experienced in Algeria .This research work is divided into three chapters .The first chapter focused on the theoretical side with a background knowledge about the topic ;several linguistic phenomena will be presented and explained .The second chapter is concerned with the description on the Algerian language .The third chapter is a case study of a broadcast programme "Talk On Line" show in Ennahar TV .The findings revealed that journalists switch codes for particular purposes and in particular situations .

Key words :code switching ,bilingualism, diglossia ,borrowing .